

Trust Products: An Option to Protect the Basic Needs of People with Disabilities

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Abstract: The survey shows that people with disabilities in today's society are still vulnerable groups in society, and some families with a certain economic foundation are unable to manage the property left by their parents due to their children's disabilities, resulting in the inability to guarantee their basic life. Based on mobile phone data and literature summary, this paper analyzes the difficulties encountered by the disabled, and combined with current policies and domestic and foreign solutions to this problem, comes up with a solution in line with China's domestic conditions. The main objective of this paper is to find reliable products or models that guarantee the living needs of people with disabilities, and the main method of qualitative research is used. This study mainly concludes that the problems faced by people with disabilities include insufficient institutional supply, lack of dedicated custodial supervisors, and insufficient protection of other safeguards. This paper puts forward the idea of investing the amount people use to buy trust products and forming a variety of different investment methods, which are mainly composed of stable investment and risk investment, in order to fully guarantee the safety of investment and the rate of return of enterprises, and ensure the normal life needs and rehabilitation expectations of the disabled.

Keywords: provide for the aged, trust products, dedicated custodial supervisors

1. Introduction

According to the second National Sample Survey on Disabled Persons, there are 82.93 million disabled persons in China. Among all disabled people in China, there are 5.54 million with intellectual disabilities, 4.14 million with mental disabilities, and 13.52 million with multiple disabilities. These disabled persons accounted for 6.68 percent, 7.40 percent, and 16.30 percent of the disabled persons in China, respectively. At the same time, severe and very severe intellectual disabilities accounted for 25.34 percent of the total population with intellectual disabilities.

At the same time, when observing the standardized marital status data of the disabled, it is not difficult to find that the marital status of the intellectually disabled is: 45.35% of them are unmarried, and 41.98% of them have a spouse in their first marriage. Meanwhile, 34.17% of the mentally disabled are unmarried, and 49.71% have a spouse in their first marriage. At the same time, we also found that in order to guarantee the basic life of the mentally disabled, their family members bear more than

80% of the expenses, and the proportion of family support for the mentally disabled is also more than 70%.

From the above data, it can be seen that people with disabilities, that is, people with mental or physical disabilities, are a large number of special difficulties that are difficult to survive and develop in society as a whole. They depend heavily on their immediate family members, especially their parents, and family is the fundamental basis of their social life.

The subjects of this study were middle-aged and elderly people over 65 years of age with a disability certificate, who had intellectual and mental disabilities (some of them were multiple disorders with intellectual or mental disabilities), and their families.

In modern society, people with mental disabilities are protected mainly through medical treatment and policy. Most medical treatments are based on extensive research conducted on patient samples. These methods can be applied to education in order to compensate for the defects of the handicapped or improve their intelligence. The policy approach is mainly to update and improve the social welfare system (similar to seeking help from social welfare organizations), but few cases or cases are starting with patients or relatives of patients. This paper aims to resolve the difficulties faced by patients and their relatives while ensuring the maximum self-interest of the patients [1].

Research shows that at present, society has high requirements for trust products and services, and these products are mainly selected by individuals or families with large amounts of disposable money, so it is difficult to attract people from middle-class families to join or purchase them. However, the introduction of trust products aimed at helping and protecting people with mental disabilities or the target population of this paper is relatively rare in China, and there is also a lack of practical investigation data and perfect solutions.

The main method of this research is qualitative research. The research form is mainly to enhance the understanding of the nature of the problem through cooperation with professional teachers, interviews, lectures, and other ways [2]. At the same time, the paper also uses various data published by the country and domestic and overseas literature to conduct analysis and research and tries to find out the difficulties and needs of families of adults with mental disabilities, so as to ensure the demands of people at all levels of society. This paper aims to build on the existing concept of a new trust product, develop more services to meet the urgent needs of people with mental disabilities and their families, and drive economic recovery.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Research on the Current Situation of Domestic Care Services

Since the concept of care service was formally proposed in 2007, domestic scholars have carried out more and more research on care services for the disabled, but the term has not been widely used in academic research. For example, there were only 81 articles on "care services for the elderly (adult) mentally disabled" in CNKI, and the correlation was mostly low. A direct search of "mentally disabled" yielded only 131 results. It can be seen that there are still few studies on trust services for people with mental disabilities and their families. Most of the research on this aspect is not well-targeted, and most of the research continues to be carried out in the category of disabled people. At present, social research has been carried out in two directions: the level of care institutions and the level of families of people with mental disabilities.

2.1.1. Care Institution Level

The number and quality of care facilities cannot meet the special needs of people with mental disabilities. This paper investigates the current situation of the disabled in Changsha by means of a questionnaire survey and finds that the lack of service standards, lack of funds, lack of professional level

of service personnel, and lack of professional and perfect related supporting facilities are the common problems faced by the care institutions in Changsha.

2.1.2. The Family Level of People with Mental Disorders

In order to have a deeper understanding of the problem, this paper investigates the needs of 71 autistic families and concludes that families with better economic conditions expect to have professional and reliable trust institutions to manage their assets, so as to ensure the life and care needs of their children.

2.2. Research on the Current Situation of Foreign Care Services

Although the relevant research on the care of the disabled in developed countries started earlier, its focus is generally on health care, and the attention to the care and needs of the disabled is also low. Although foreign countries have long paid attention to the care services for the disabled, the lack of service demand and low service quality are still urgent problems and the focus of attention.

In Western countries, treatment and help for people with disabilities started earlier. Since the 1960s, Britain has been committed to providing help to people with intellectual and mental disorders, so that they can receive convenient services at home or in the community. The Japanese guardianship insurance system provides life care services for the disabled, the elderly with poor self-care ability, and people suffering from specific diseases. Japan has established a relatively perfect service system combining family guardianship and social training. The structural construction of “Beech Town” in Japan is a typical successful representative of the conservation institution for adults with disabilities. It is mainly divided into three parts: vocational skill training institute, welfare factory, and family residence for disabled people. There are currently 64 such institutions.

Overseas care services for people with mental disabilities focus on a large amount of financial assistance from the government. At the same time, the huge subsidies for people with mental disabilities have also greatly reduced the economic burden on their families. In terms of employment and work, the government paid attention to the living needs of people with disabilities earlier and provided special employment opportunities. For example, Japan combines the employment of people with disabilities with targeted training and treatment in institutional Settings and provides sustainable care services for people with disabilities as much as possible. All these cases provide certain experiences with reference meaning or value for the development of the care service in our country. Trust products should gain knowledge from them and create good trust products suitable for China's national conditions.

3. Implementation Strategy of Care Services

3.1. To Improve the Relationship Between Power and Responsibility

To improve the power and responsibility relationship between the entrusted enterprise and the principal, it is necessary not only to stipulate the amount to be paid every month to guarantee the basic life of the principal and his family members but also to stipulate the proportion of the amount that can be used for other venture investments under the condition of surplus. This is not only to ensure the minimum living standard of the disabled and their families but also to give the trust company profit space, so as to achieve the purpose of improving the social security system for the disabled and driving the economy through the coordination of various subsidy policies.

3.2. To Establish a Market

Trust products help qualified parents to increase and maintain the value of their assets through the operation of professionals and solve their worries. In terms of concrete operation, we should not only continuously explore the form and route of establishing trust products under the business model, so that the products can fully conform to China's national conditions, but also gain social credibility by building a communication platform with the disabled groups and their families to achieve the effect of fair and open money flow and treatment. At the same time, we can also set up special pilot products in big cities to attract qualified families to take out trust funds. Together with the relevant product departments, they manage and control the trust funds and part of the proceeds for the expenses of the disabled in the care institutions. Other additional income is owned by the company as additional earnings income.

3.3. To Improve Regulatory Policies for the Pension Trust Business

Trust companies should deeply participate in the development of the market, actively develop trust products specifically aimed at ensuring the production and life of people with disabilities, arrange investors' access standards and quantities in a differentiated manner, and give a clear introduction and positioning to ensure that people with disabilities in need can subscribe for the most suitable products. They also need to follow the latest national research, comply with regulatory policies, and standardize business development.

4. Application and Model Innovation of Trust Products in the Pension Market

4.1. The Application Mode of the Pension Trust

Because trust products are a special system of property transfer and property management, with the development of the capitalist market economy, the combination of property transfer function and property management function of trust products has become more and more closely. The trustee has also changed from the original passive role to the actual manager of the property that can enjoy the actual management right. At the same time, its property management function also began to become increasingly prominent. From these aspects, a variety of financial services are derived, such as the use of national debt and other stable income products for income. At the same time, it has become an important part of the financial industry of various countries in today's society. Not only that, in the field of social welfare taking care of the disabled, trust products have also opened up a broad and unique application space with their unique advantages of reliability and professionalism.

4.1.1. Financial Trust Business for the Development of the Pension Industry

Real estate and institutions aimed at ensuring the normal life of the disabled are expected to become a breakthrough in the institutional industry due to their association with various enterprises and their driving force to the families and groups of the disabled. Trust products can be designed flexibly according to the situation of the trustor, the development of his family property, and the mode of capital operation. By initiating and establishing a special trust social welfare industry fund for the disabled, it focuses on providing equity, creditor's rights, or portfolio integration to service agencies and government agencies or suppliers in the market field of the social disabled, so as to achieve the purpose of clear rights and responsibilities of joint management. This also allows consumers to feel the reliability of the product. In terms of funding sources, we can adopt structured arrangements and carry out population stratification.

4.1.2. Securitization Trust Business of Specific Pension Assets

In the social service market for the disabled, companies can also add some provisions on regular fees for the operation of elderly care services, so as to form specific property or property rights with predictable and stable cash flow. For example, the occupancy fee or deposit paid when carrying out rehabilitation projects, and the pension service fee, room fee, and catering fee are paid regularly by children or their families. This has also given rise to many kinds of trust products. For example:

1. Life cycle financial pension trust. Studies have shown that the allocation proportion and risk exposure of risky assets in its portfolio automatically decrease with the approach of the retirement maturity date of target customers, which greatly meets the needs of these individual investors.

2. Trust products of “housing for retirement”. The elderly can take their houses as trust property or provide a mortgage to the trust institution, and the trust institution not only takes care of and invests their property, but also provides funds for the disabled and their families as a source of funds and life security to help their normal life and rehabilitation treatment.

3. Property protection pension trust products. By setting up special trust products, people with disabilities and their families can safely deliver their funds, movable and real estate to the trustee, who will contact a professional fund handling or investment team to take professional care of the funds according to the instructions of the principal. For example, to manage funds by leasing, selling, or keeping them, and to use the trust proceeds for specified purposes. Or use a part (about 70% of the assets) to invest in products with stable returns, and use about 20% of the assets to invest in venture capital. This is mainly to protect the stability of the property of the disabled, and it is also a necessary option to protect their normal life.

4. Using securitization technology, we can design a closely connected and extensive service chain for people with disabilities and their families to achieve the purpose of fund recovery for elderly care services. For example, we can refer to the pension industry in the United States and improve the professional division of labor system of real estate developers, real estate and investment trusts (REITs), and residential operators.

The property management needs of the elderly have certain particularities. They do not take the rate of return on investment as the main goal but pay more attention to the security of property management or whether it can ensure its subsequent normal life. At the same time, they are very interested in estate planning and long-term management of the remaining life stage. They are less sensitive to management fees than trust in wealth management institutions. At present, there is a great lack of financial products suitable for elderly people to invest in the market.

The pension planning period is often as long as decades, including the matching of pension assets and the pension cycle. We need to take a global view from a cross-cycle perspective. According to the characteristics and needs of the elderly, trust institutions can design special pension financial trust products by giving full play to the advantages of diversified trust property and flexible operation.

4.2. Difficulties and Suggestions of Current Pension Trust Business Innovation

Although trust products have a broad space for operation in the pension market, the trust practice in the domestic pension field is still relatively slow. The advantages of trust functions have not been effectively brought into play. This is mainly reflected in the following aspects: first, trust products are still mainly projected investment and financing businesses, and the accumulated customer base is mainly fixed income preference. The standard and quantity threshold of our existing qualified investors are relatively high, so the market recognition and development space of trust financial products are limited; Second, trust products are mainly medium and short-term, and investors have high requirements for cash income return in the current period. The lack of a circulation mechanism for trust products makes it difficult to solve the contradiction between short-term trust funds and the long-term

pension industry. Third, the trust property is dominated by funds, which is subject to the lack of trust property registration and tax system. It is difficult for enterprises to accept the entrusted management of movable property, real property, and other property rights, and the tax cost is too high. Fourth, trust companies lack professional operation and management experience and talent accumulation in the field of rehabilitation and life of the disabled. It is difficult for them to provide high-quality professional elderly care services for the disabled; Fifth, the charitable trust business in China has just started, and the supporting tax policies are not yet in place. We also lack the necessary experience in participating in the social welfare services of the project and play a very limited role.

In the process of deepening aging in China, we not only need to continue to consolidate the operation of the enterprise-led system of basic security for the disabled but also need to give full play to market forces. We should attach great importance to the unique role of the trust mechanism in solving the problems of normal life and the rehabilitation of the disabled in our country. We should take trust companies and trust products as the link, actively build and improve the innovative system and pay attention to the policy environment that is conducive to trust in solving this social problem and ensuring the safety and reliability of trust products.

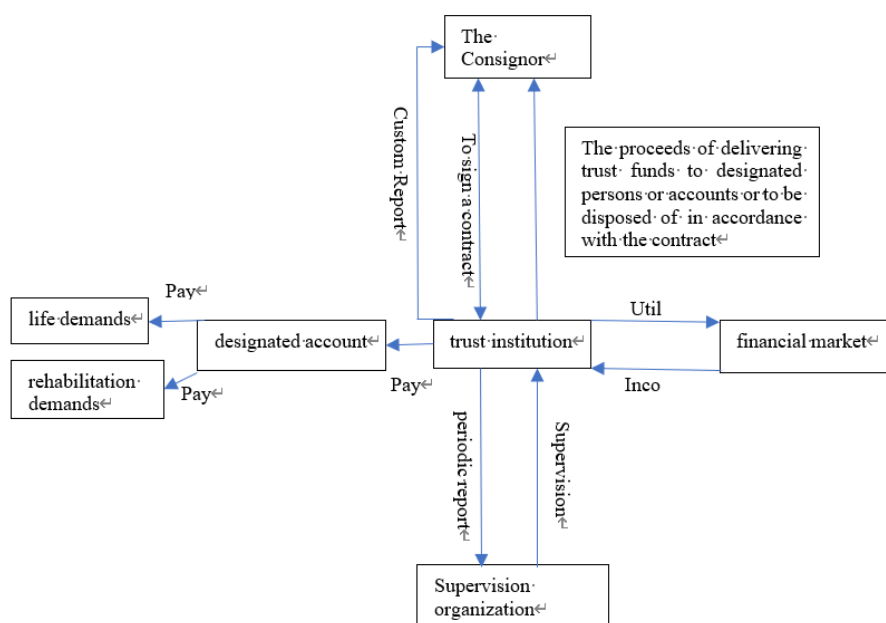


Figure 1: A pension trust product design.

5. Conclusion

Although trust products have a long-term impact and benefits in the market of how to protect the basic needs of the disabled, it can be seen from the current situation that the trust practice in relevant fields in China is still relatively slow, and even the lack of relevant research reports, that the advantages of trust function have not been effectively brought into play. The practice of our country has the following problems: 1. Trust is protective and can make up for the shortage of kinship guardianship; 2. Lack of specialized guardianship supervisors; 3. The protection of other safeguards is insufficient. To solve these problems, this paper suggests that we can improve the relationship between power and responsibility, open the market, and improve the supervision policy of pension trust businesses. In the process of deepening and promoting this project, trust products not only need to continue to consolidate the social welfare system provided by the government but also need to give full play to market forces. We should attach great importance to the unique role of the trust mechanism

in solving the living problems of the disabled and their families in our country. We should take trust companies and trust products as the link to actively build and improve the special means and matters needing attention that are conducive to the application of trust in this special market.

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