The importance of three-child policy

Mu Guangqiong

When people think about China’s fertility, they generally think of the “baby bonus” policy that was in place from 1980 to 2021. That policy allowed all couples to have two children, but a small number of them were able to have a third one if they met certain conditions. As of July 2021, China has officially abolished the “one-child” policy and has replaced it with a “three-child” one. China is now poised to amend the Law on Population and Family Planning with the aim of making the three-child policy a success, and improving public services, particularly those related to childcare and eldercare, in order to ease the shared responsibility of families, the State and society to bear the costs of raising and educating children. Also, parents should encourage their children to get married and have children at the appropriate time, using the law to encourage people to have children at the appropriate time. Perhaps the number of white marriages will increase, prompting the government to use laws and regulations to encourage marriage and childbirth. In the long run, the three-child policy will make a difference.

The author is a professor of social science and public policy at The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

Qiao Xinsheng

Amended law will help boost fertility rate

China is set to formulate laws to encourage couples to have more than two children in order to meet the Law on Population and Family Planning announced on Monday by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, China’s top legislature.

The seventh round results show the Chinese mainland is set to amend the Law on Population and Family Planning, under the rule of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, China’s top legislature, on Monday, August 9, 2021.

The Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress (NPC) and the State Council, China’s cabinet, have agreed to permit all couples to have up to three children, a move to upgrade the population and family planning strategy, according to a draft amendment to the Family Planning Law of the People’s Republic of China.

The NPC has long been working on a new family planning law with a focus on increasing the birth rate. This comes as the country becomes more economically developed and urbanized, is declining.

The author is a professor at the Zhongnan University of Economics and Law and a Ph.D. student at the University of Oxford.

The views don’t necessarily reflect those of China Daily.

More than money needed to help families grow

Stuart Gietel-Basten

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