



CHINA: Governmental Policies

Team NCET

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Government Overview

- Single party, socialist
- Communist Party of China
- National People's Congress meets annually in Beijing in March – to approve policy directions, laws, budget and personnel changes



One Child Policy

- Officially referred to as the “Family Planning Policy”
- It officially restricts the number of children married urban couples can have to one, although it allows exemptions for several cases, including rural couples, ethnic minorities, and parents without any siblings themselves.
- 35.9% of China's population is currently subject to the one-child restriction.
- The policy has been implicated in an increase in forced abortions, female infanticide, and underreporting of female births, and is a possible cause behind China’s gender imbalance.
- In 2010 it was stated that the policy would remain unaltered until 2015.



Energy Policy

- World's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, surpassing the US in 2006
- Largest consumer of solar energy
- Since 2002, the government has been enacting laws to encourage renewable energy through tax incentives and R&D subsidies for renewable energy equipment producers
- The Government Procurement Law – purchases by government organizations limited to domestically-made goods
- Wind farms in China required to meet 70% local content requirement
- Primary focus is on wind, solar and biomass power



A wind farm outside Tianjin. China is the world's leading manufacturer of wind turbines and solar panels.



People's Liberation Army



- Created and led by the Communist Party of China
- Unified organization of all land, sea, air and strategic missile forces
- 3 Million members; it's compulsory in theory for all men 18+
- Military service is not mandatory for women but they can register for duty in medical, veterinary and other technical services as young as 14
- There has never been a need to enforce a draft due to the high number of volunteers



Religious Policies

- Recently relaxed religious policies.
- China separates religion from education and politics.
- Buddhism, Taoism (native to China), Islam, Catholicism, Protestantism.
- In 1949 they allowed anyone to practice their own religion but they have struggled to implement this policy.
- Generally the number of people who call themselves religious in China are lowest in the world.





Education Policies

- In 1993 China vowed to increase education spending to 4% GDP by 2012.
- Not on track to achieve that target thus far.
- China is above the international average in regards to their total spend (as a percentage of GDP) internationally.
- Textbooks convey a strong nationalist message in content.
- Tiger Moms





Censorship Policy

- Implemented by the CPC but do not apply in Hong Kong or Macau
- Censored subjects include: democracy, the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989, Tibetan independence, Taiwan independence, corruption, police brutality, anarchism, disparity of wealth, food safety, pornography, news sources that report on these issues, religious content, and many other websites.
- Censored media include essentially all capable of reaching a wide audience including television, print media, radio, film, theater, text messaging, instant messaging, video games, literature and the internet.
- Censorship in China is largely seen as a measure to maintain the rule of the CPC
- At least 18,000 websites are banned in China including Facebook, YouTube, Flickr
- GOOGLE



Conclusion