





**outcomes received.** During the past years, China has been gradually improving its fertility policy and the supporting measures relating to maternal & child health, maternity leave, paternity leave and women's employment, and reoriented family planning program with notable outcomes received. Despite the continuous drop in number of reproductive-age women, the number of newborn population has markedly increased from 16.4 million in 2013 to 17.86 million in 2016; the proportion of second and subsequent births has increased significantly, and the Total Fertility Rate has recovered to 1.7. China is actively building a reproduction-friendly social environment by improving policies relating to healthcare, child nursing, education, taxation, social security, housing and family support, and combining economic development, social construction, respect for and protection of human rights and the promotion of gender equality with population issues. By further improving population policy and the associated economic and social policies, China is bound to achieve and maintain a moderate fertility level.

Given the different levels of socioeconomic development among countries and regions around the globe, they are currently at different stage6(1s ili)-4(t)-tl0 1 282.53snomic and i