

Recognition of Overseas Qualifications in China

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Entering multi-lateral conventions that recognize the qualifications of the state parties

- *The Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas, and Degrees in Higher Education in Asia and the Pacific: China entered the Convention in 1984*
- *The Office of the Academic Committee of the State Council: designated as the national executive agency*

Table 1. Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas, and Degrees in Higher Education in Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok, 16 December 1983

	States	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
1	China	25/09/1984	Approval
2	Australia	23/09/1985	Acceptance
3	Sri Lanka	10/01/1986	Acceptance
4	Turkey	28/04/1988	Ratification
5	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	26/04/1989	Approval
6	Republic of Korea	29/08/1989	Acceptance
7	Nepal	02/11/1989	Ratification
8	Maldives	14/05/1990	Acceptance
9	Russian Federation	16/11/1990	Ratification
10	Mongolia	19/10/1991	Acceptance
11	Tajikistan	28/08/1993	Notification of succession
12	Armenia	05/09/1993	Notification of succession
13	Azerbaijan	24/04/1995	Accession
14	Holy See	10/07/1995	Accession
15	Kyrgyzstan	07/11/1995	Notification of succession
16	Turkmenistan	04/06/1996	Notification of succession
17	Kazakhstan	14/03/1997	Notification of succession
18	India	02/08/2000	Ratification
19	Lao People's Democratic Republic	02/01/2003	Ratification
20	Philippines	26/11/2003	Ratification

Bilateral agreements signed between China and other countries on mutual recognition of education qualifications

- Mutual recognition of education qualifications: **24** countries (regions) have signed bilateral agreements with China.
- *The Arrangement on Higher Education Qualifications Recognition between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Australia---concluded in 2003*

Table 2. Nations who have signed bilateral agreements with China on mutual recognition of education qualifications

Year	Nation
1988	Sri Lanka
1990	Bulgaria
1991	Algeria
1991	Peru
1992	Mauritius
1993	Uzbekistan
1994	Cameroon
1995	Romania
1995	Russia
1997	Egypt
1997	Hungary
1998	Ukraine
1998	Mongolia
2000	White Russia
2002	Kirghizia
2002	Germany
2003	UK
2003	France
2003	Australia
2003	New Zealand
2004	Austria
2005	Italy
2005	Portuguese
2005	Canada (Quebec)

Professional agency to accredit foreign & overseas qualifications

- In 2000, Chinese Service Center for Scholarly Exchange (CSCSE) designated as the national professional accrediting authority

Table 3. Growth of accreditation services by CSCSE in the last five years

Year	Number of students going to study abroad	Number of accredited applications
2000	39,000	879
2001	85,000	1,572
2002	125,000	3,170
2003	117,000	6,364
2004	114,000	11,843
2005		11,843(as of August)

Conclusion

- ❖ There are significant influences of globalization and internationalisation of education upon higher education qualifications in China.
- ❖ The actual demands of the Chinese community for qualification accreditation have increased in recent years.
- ❖ Accreditation conducted by the Chinese authority is limited to “de facto” verification.

Conclusion

- ❖ To clearly define the Chinese equivalence of a foreign qualification is complicated and difficult.
- ❖ UNESCO's ultimate objective on worldwide recognition of qualifications still has a long way to go.



THANK YOU !