

***Cross- border Education in China:  
Development, Challenges and Responses***

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# Outline

- *The definition of cross-border education*
- *The development of cross-border education in China*
- *The new challenges and problems of cross-border education in China*
- *The future policy trend of cross-border education in China*

## 1. *The definition of cross-border education*

- Internationalization becomes an important trend of higher education in the context of globalization.
- Internationalization of higher education promoted the development of cross-border education.

- Different terms:

- cross-border education
- transnational education
- borderless education
- international education
- offshore education, etc.

- UNESCO:
- Cross-border higher education includes higher education that takes place in situations where the teacher, student, program, institution/provider or course materials cross national jurisdictional borders.
- Cross-border higher education may include higher education by public/private and not-for-profit/for-profit providers.
- It encompasses a wide range of modalities, in a continuum from face-to-face (taking various forms such as students travelling abroad and campuses abroad) to distance learning (using a range of technologies and including e-learning).

(UNESCO(2005): Guidelines for Quality Provision in Cross-border Higher Education)

- **Main forms of cross-border education:**
- **movement of students across borders: an age-old phenomenon.**
- **mobility of programs and institutions: overseas university, overseas campus, sister programs, joint degree, credits transfer, joint program, distance education cooperation, etc.**

- **movement of students: developed countries VS developing countries.**
- **mobility of programs and institutions: developed countries VS developing countries.**
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## ***2. The development of cross- border education in China***

- 2.1 Foreign students in China:
- 1.69 million since 1950 when China accepted the first foreign students from East European countries.
- 240 000 foreign students from 190 countries studies in China in 2010.



- 2.2 Chinese students studying abroad
- The first Chinese students went to US in 1872 while Soviet Union in the 1950s.
- 860 in 1978
- 339 700 in 2011, including 12 800 paid by governments, 12 100 by organizations, 314,800 by themselves. Increased by 19.32% compared to 2010.
- 186,200 in 2011 come back , 9300, 7700, and 69,200 respectively.  
Increased by 38.08% % compared to 2010.

- From 1978 to 2011, 2.2451 Chinese students study abroad.
- At the end of 2011, 1.4267 Chinese students are studying abroad.
- Since 1978, 818,400 Chinese students that study abroad , about 36% of the total , come back home after graduation.

- 2.3 educational cooperation
- Over 190 national educational cooperation agreements with 188 countries and regions
- Agreements of mutual recognition of degrees with 43 countries and regions, including 26 developed countries.
- Cooperations with over 40 international organizations.

- Over 1200 joint programs approved the governments.
- 5 joint universities
- 350 Confucius Institute and 60 Confucius Classrooms in 105 countries.

### ***3. The new challenges and problems of cross-border education in China***

- 3.1 the benefits of cross-border education
- More educational opportunities for the Chinese students.
- More educational resources for education in China
- Advanced educational ideas and systems
- Incentive to educational reforms.

## 3.2 the problems of cross-border education

- **Brain drain:** 64% choose to work in foreign countries.
- loss of money
- Influence to the inheritance and development of Chinese culture

- Money –oriented jointed programs
- Low quality of jointed programs with low quality universities.
- Lack of quality evaluation and control systems
- Lack of continuity of educational policies.

## 3.3 New Challenges to cross-border education

- 3.3.1 The challenge of a new era of economic and social development
  - Change from labor-intensive economy to knowledge economy.
  - Ambitious goals for 2020:an innovative country, a country of strong human resources, a moderately prosperous society, a harmonious society, a learning society, a country of strong culture.....
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- 3.3.2 The international competition
- A brilliant history, a renaissance of China?
- Innovation and talents are the foundations of the renaissance.

- 3.3.3 The trend of internationalization of higher education in a age of globalization
- 3.3.4 The lack of innovative talents and the problems of the higher education system

## ***4. The future policy trend of cross-border education in China***

- *“National Outline for Medium and Long Term Educational Reform and Development (2010-2020).”*
- **Three National Outlines**
  - Education 2020*
  - Science and Technology 2020*
  - Talents 2020*
- **A new wave of educational reforms in China?**

- 4.1 internationalization is one of the core policies of higher education reform.
- --It is essential to reform and develop education by opening it to the outside world, carrying out education exchanges and collaboration at multiple levels and in abroad scope, and raising education's internationalization level.
- --Advanced concepts and experience in education in the world shall be assimilated to boost education reform and development at home, and to enhance the nation's global position, influence and competitiveness in the field of education.

- **4.2 Introducing quality education resources abroad.**
- --It is necessary to seek the cooperation of renowned schools, education institutions, research institutes and companies outside this nation to establish education, teaching, training and research organizations or undertake such projects.
- --Institution at all levels and of all varieties should be encouraged to engage in diverse forms of international exchanges and cooperation.
- --Efforts should be made to attract more world-class experts and scholars to teaching, research and managerial jobs in China.

- 4.3 China should facilitate the mutual recognition of academic credentials and degrees between its colleges and academic institutions from more countries and regions.
- More support shall be given to exchanges of students and teachers, mutual recognition of academic credits, and mutual or joint conferment of academic degrees between Chinese and foreign colleges.

- 4.4 High-quality Chinese educational institutions shall be encouraged to run branches overseas, undertake international exchanges, cooperation and education service extensively.

- 4.5 International aid to education shall be boosted, so as to cultivate and train professionals for other developing countries.



- 4.6 More international students shall be admitted for studies in this country.
- Chinese government scholarships shall be increased, with financial assistance offered mainly to students from other developing countries, and the composition of students coming to this country for studies shall be optimized.
- more disciplines shall be taught in foreign languages in Chinese colleges; and education quality for those studying in China shall be improved.

- 4.7 Cooperation with UNESCO and other international organizations shall be intensified.
- This nation will take a more active part in bilateral, multilateral, regional and global collaboration in education.
- China shall also actively participate and promote the study and formulation of education policies, rules, regulations and standards of international organizations.

# Concluding Remarks

- In the age of globalization, cross-border education will develop rapidly with the rapid economical development.
- The most obstacle lies in the prohibition over joined degrees and university degrees.
- The Congress is now mending relevant laws and some breakthroughs can be expected though not necessarily satisfy all the appeals of the academia.

*Thank You  
for Your Attention!*