



STUDY
CHINA

STUDY
IN
CHINA

留学中国



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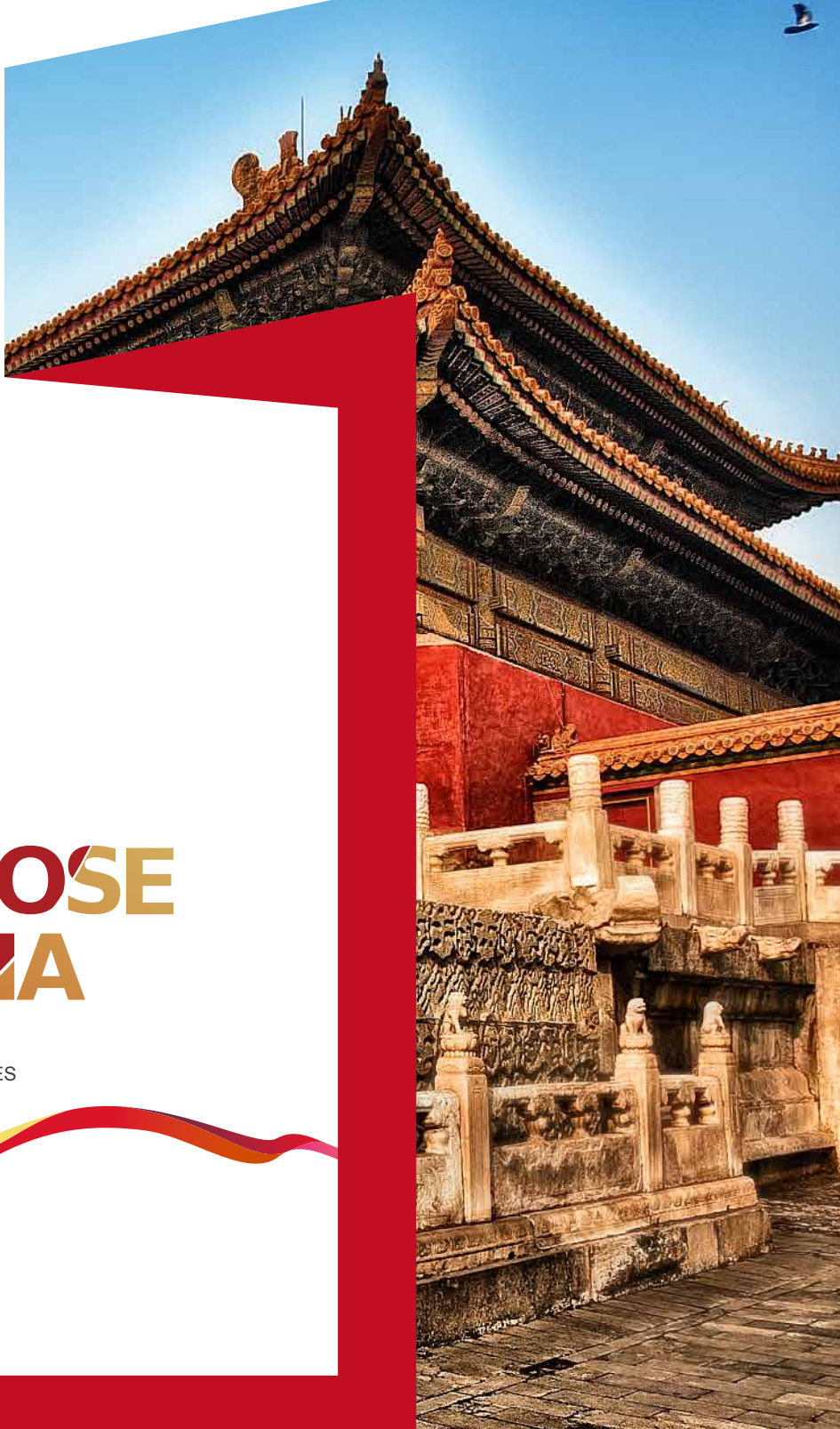
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CHOOSE CHINA

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1.1 Why China

“Study the Past If You
Would Define the Future.”

Embrace an Ancient Civilization

China is the world's most populous country and the second largest economy. Chinese culture is also one of the world's oldest with a rich intellectual tradition of Confucianism, Daoism, and Buddhism stretching back several millennia. The fertile homeland of the Chinese people is steeped in history; here, the first tea leaves were discovered, harvested, cured, boiled and imbibed – first, as a medicinal drink, later, recreationally; here also, mankind first domesticated silk worms, fed them white mulberry leaves, and raised them to produce luxurious silk garments and tapestries; and here the philosophies behind the Yin/Yang arts, *Wushu* martial prowess, traditional Chinese medicine, calligraphy, *Hanzi* pictographic characters, delicate porcelain, and Tang/Song poetry took root and flourished. Over the course of five millennia, Chinese culture has evolved under unique social, political, and geographical settings to produce an open and inclusive civilization that has learnt to seek common ground, preserve valuable distinctions, and maintain harmony in spite of reserved differences. For these reasons, Chinese culture has been one of the cornerstones for China's adaptive prosperity. As the world continues to shrink with globalization, China will continue to contribute to the health of the world economy and to the shared development of other nations.



Why China

05/06

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Choose
China



“To Learn, Travel Ten Thousand Miles
and Read Ten Thousand Books.”

Witness Hypersonic Development

In the twenty-first century, China is no longer an elective course; it has become ‘core curriculum’¹. That is the case for many reasons. After reemerging on the world stage under the policy of Reform and Opening Up, China has swiftly achieved many notable accomplishments. The country’s economy produced over \$12 trillion in 2017 as the world’s largest trading nation, and, since the late 1970s, has lifted over 800 million people out of absolute poverty. In terms of technology, China has built the world’s longest high-speed rail network, the longest sea-crossing bridge, the largest airport terminal, the biggest hydroelectric project, the largest radio telescope, and some of the world’s tallest buildings and fastest supercomputers.

¹ Source: <https://www.cnbc.com/id/100723762>



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1.1 Why China

All these achievements have been made possible in part by the Chinese government's investment in high quality and affordable education. Free compulsory education has made Chinese literacy rates one of the highest among developing countries, and China's institutions of higher education are quickly advancing in rankings worldwide – six are ranked among the top 100 universities, providing a safe and nurturing environment for domestic and international students alike.

Locally trained talent is driving innovation and industry disruption across sectors, especially in the emerging field of artificial intelligence (AI), where thousands of startups are looking to break out and become the next Internet titan. Thus far, these companies have raised over \$7 billion of venture funding in 2017, and accounted for the largest share of AI investments worldwide (42%).

China is truly a land of superlatives. The country has reaped the fruits of year-on-year economic growth due to the hard work of the Chinese people and great foresight by the Chinese leadership. The country's modern economy has diversified to be an integral link in the global value chain and a major engine for future growth. Of course, you recognize that fact – which is why you are looking to explore all that China has to offer.



1.1 Why China

Tame the Future

Chinese colleges and universities are actively engaging international students, and more students are answering that call than ever before. Decades of economic development have transformed these institutions to attract a wider international following and offer a Chinese perspective on a wide variety of subject matter for that global audience. China now ranks third in the number of international students studying within its borders, just behind the United States and the United Kingdom². One reason international students are attracted to higher education in China is why that the curriculum integrates knowledge and practice: you will find yourself in class learning Buddhist art, and then later in the semester visiting the archeological sites at Dunhuang, or taking a legal course and touring a Chinese courthouse. It will also immerse you in a different culture with students from all around the world – teaching you to be compassionate, open-minded, and self-reflective. Language programs will provide you with the rigorous training and expanded vocabulary to fully engage with China – in life, business, and international cooperation. One may even go as far to say: China Learners, Future Winners. Take advantage of these exciting new opportunities to see China, build connections, and kick-start your career in the world's largest market!

² Source: <https://www.iie.org/en/Research-and-Insights/Project-Atlas/Explore-Data/Current-Infographics>

As a Chinese proverb states, “Trees planted elsewhere perish, while people planted elsewhere flourish.” Trees are rooted in soil; people, in ideas. When trees leave their “homes”, they lose their source of nourishment. When people leave their homelands to explore new fields, new lands and new ideas, they return revitalized. By studying in China, you can enrich your academic studies while experiencing the unique beauty of this vast nation, from the metropolitan coastland to the rural hinterland, and across the breadth and stretch of its rich culture and thriving economy.

To conclude, we leave you to ponder another Chinese saying: “To discover China is to rediscover yourself.”

Come,
and rediscover yourself!





CHOOSE CHINA

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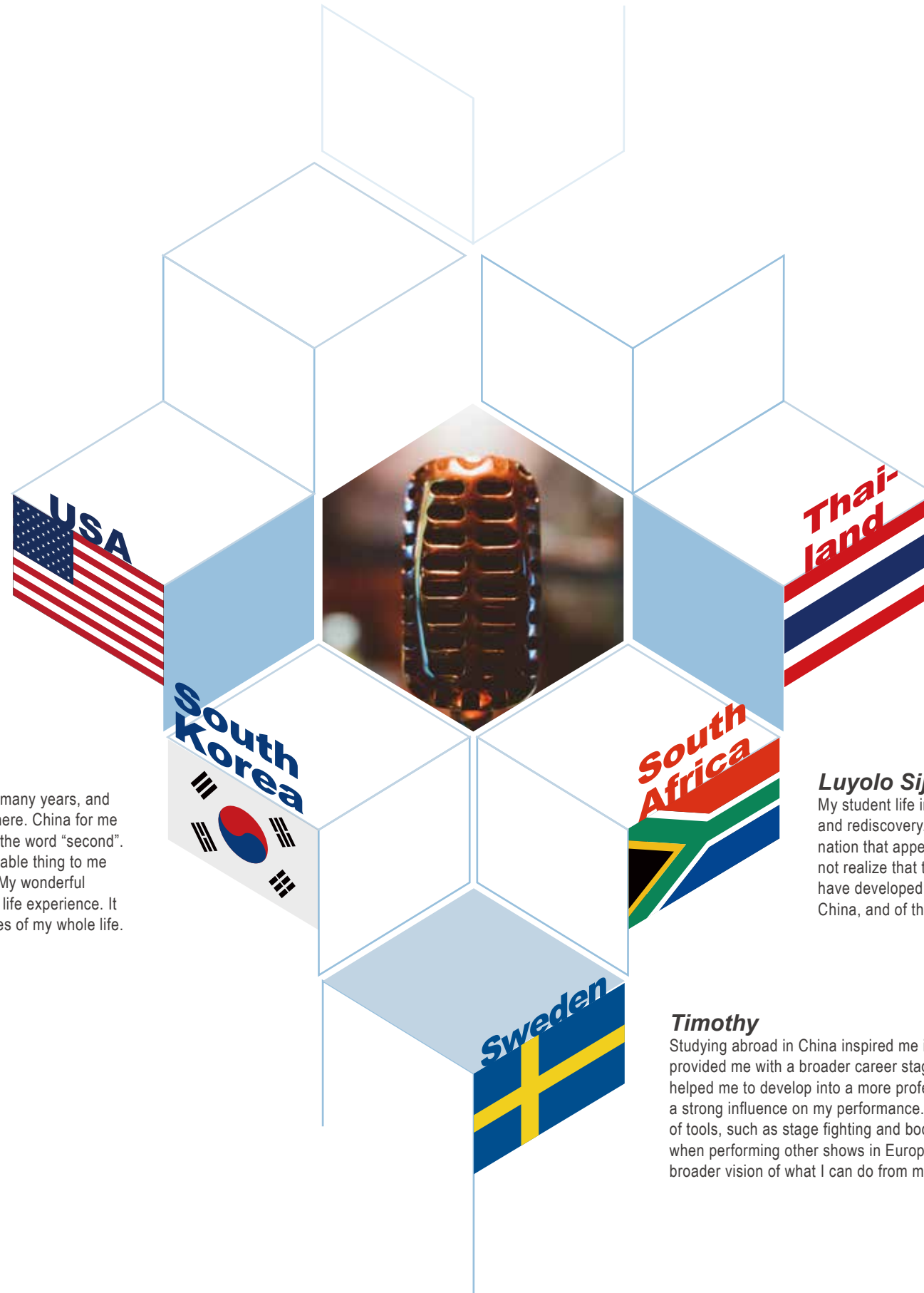
Jared Anthony

As I studied, I began to better understand Chinese history and culture, and got a small taste of China's charm. Because of my positive experience, I decided to come to China for my very first trip outside of the U.S. Even though I'm graduating today, my Chinese Dream will still continue as I seek to work and develop myself here in China.

Chung A-Young

I am a Korean, but I have lived in China for many years, and have developed many memories in my life here. China for me is like a second home, and I can even drop the word "second". In all these years in China, the most remarkable thing to me has been getting into a Chinese university. My wonderful university life forms an important part of my life experience. It may be one of the most valuable experiences of my whole life.

1.2 Students' Voices



Arnontaweessin Thaikhom

I wanted to see personally the fast development since China's reform and opening up, which boosted my curiosity about this charming nation. Studying abroad has helped me experience the spirit of self-improvement and helped me to become a more open-minded person. My student life in China has made my world a bigger place, encouraged me to see the diversity of the world and allowed me to see the rapid development of China.

Luyolo Sijake

My student life in China has been a process of discovery and rediscovery. Ten years ago, China for me was only a nation that appeared in books and movies. Many people do not realize that their understanding of the world is limited. I have developed a more comprehensive understanding of China, and of the whole world.

Timothy

Studying abroad in China inspired me in the performing arts and provided me with a broader career stage. Learning Peking Opera has helped me to develop into a more professional actor in Sweden and has a strong influence on my performance. This Chinese art gives me plenty of tools, such as stage fighting and body language, which I can use when performing other shows in Europe. At the same time, I gained a broader vision of what I can do from my study in China.



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2.1 History

Along with Ancient Egypt, Sumer (Mesopotamia) and the Indus River Valley, China was one of the four cradles of human civilization, and is one which continues to fascinate historians today. The history of China stretches back five thousand years – the earlier eras ruled by feudal dynasties with relatively weak central authority.

In 221 BC, the First Emperor Qin ShiHuangdi changed that status quo and established the Qin Dynasty, which formally unified the Chinese states and civilization – ending centuries of sporadic internecine conflict between seven rival states. Henceforth, China would enter an era of perpetual cycle of dynastic rule, beginning a 2,000-year period of feudal rule, which was to last through a succession of dynasties: the Han, the Sui, the Tang, the Song, the Yuan, the Ming, and the Qing.

The Xinhai Revolution in 1911 overthrew the last feudal autocracy, which is the first step in the building of modern China. The process of nation-building would face several setbacks in the Chinese Civil War and in the Second Sino-Japanese War (one of the opening theaters of World War II) until October 1, 1949 – with the founding of the People's Republic of China. Rooted in its time-honored history and embracing new ideas through cultural exchange, China has emerged as a prosperous modern socialist country.





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2.2 Geography

China is located on the east coast of Eurasia, the world's largest geographic continent and on the western edge of the Pacific rim. The country has an area of about 9.6 million sq. km (roughly equivalent in size to the United States), occupying 6.3% of the world's total landmass. China's coastline stretches about 14,500 km from the Bohai Gulf in the north to the Beibu Gulf in the south. The country has the world's longest land border of more than 20,000 km, and shares that border with 14 other sovereign states – the most in the world. Some of the countries with which China shares extensive borders include Mongolia, Russia, India, and Myanmar.



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2.3 Politics

Politics in the People's Republic of China (PRC) is led by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) under the framework of a multi-party, consultative, socialist system with Chinese characteristics. The Chinese people exercise political power by representation through the National People's Congress (NPC), the national legislature, and other legal political forces provide consultation for the government through the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). Every year in spring, these twin bodies meet in Beijing for the "National Two Meetings" to legislate, supervise the government's work, and to hold discussions between leading delegates representing national interests, so that they can express views on topics related to their expertise.

Every five years, the CCP convenes a National Party Congress to elect new national party leadership into the Central Committee, a powerful decision-making body from which the senior political leadership of the Politburo (PB) and the Politburo Standing Committee (PBSC) is selected. The core leader of the CCP is General Secretary Xi Jinping, who is also the country's President and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, the highest organ that oversees and leads the People's Liberation Army. His governmental counterpart, Premier Li Keqiang, shares responsibility for running the country through his leadership of the State Council, the executive branch.



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2.4 Economy

China is the world's second largest and most dynamic economy. It is now the world's largest trading nation, with its imports and exports coming from all across the globe.

It is also an economy in transition. Its Reform and Opening Up policies have allowed China to grow and prosper, and building upon those earlier achievements, China will continue to upgrade its economic structure and promote the dual processes of globalization and urbanization. Without a doubt, China's economic and social development has undergone significant changes, and the country has become an influential force in the international arena.



The country's recent economic accomplishments include the rapid development of the world's longest high-speed rail network (almost 27,000 km), poverty alleviation projects lifting more than 800 million people out of absolute poverty, and its aerospace infrastructure projects, which produced the first Chinese human spaceflight mission (*Shenzhou 5*).

China's economic development has boosted the country's self-confidence and enriched the lives of its citizens.



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2.5 Culture

Chinese culture is one of the world's oldest and is distinguished by the depth of its heritage, its emphasis on harmonious exchange and mutual learning, and its practicality and self-reliance. These features of the Chinese cultural character were heavily influenced by Confucian and Daoist thought, which in turn shaped the development of tea, calligraphy, silk and cuisine. For example, early social rituals emphasized the proper use of tea, silk and calligraphy for individual self-cultivation, with cuisine also performing a ritualistic role. In the Tang Dynasty, Buddhism would later join as one of the components of Chinese spirituality and philosophy after incorporating Chinese elements and adapting to Chinese society and political life.

Prominent among the ideas undergirding the Chinese intellectual tradition includes the concept of “ren”, or benevolence. Another important concept is the “unity between heaven and man”, or the pursuit of balance within the natural order. Many of these ideas left indelible influences on the evolution of the Chinese state, which social theorist Max Weber admired for its impartiality and its ability to provide pacified borders and economic stability for its people. Indeed, that economic security allowed the ancient Chinese to develop the Four Great Inventions (compass, gunpowder, papermaking, and printing); these inventions later played foundational roles in the European Reformation, the ‘Age of Exploration’, and the Enlightenment.





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Culture

Likewise, the European experience helped shape modern China. In 1921, China's ruling Communist Party was founded upon many of the same socialist values Karl Marx wrote about in the 19th century. Adapted with traditional Chinese values, the country's 'core socialist values' arranged aspirational values for the nation, society, and the individual, including: "Prosperity", "Democracy", "Civility", "Harmony"; "Freedom", "Equality", "Justice", "Rule of Law"; "Patriotism", "Dedication", "Integrity", and "Friendship." In the New Era, China will build upon these values to produce remarkable innovations and open further to diverse international cooperation, thus allowing the people to realize their Chinese Dream.

From the Great Wall to the Forbidden City, *weiqi* to Shaolin martial arts, spicy Sichuan hotpot to Cantonese dim sum, history has left China with numerous valuable tangible and intangible cultural inheritances. Chinese culture is deep and rich, which you no doubt have gotten a quick glimpse of here. It is in our hope that, as we appreciate the ways ancient and modern China continue to influence the cultural inheritances that make us Chinese today, you will have that opportunity to experience them first-hand as well.



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2.6 The One Belt One Road Initiative

The One Belt One Road Initiative, alternatively called the Belt and Road Initiative, was launched by the Chinese government to build a modern “Silk Road” on land and by sea with other nations to enhance regional connectivity and embrace a brighter economic future. The initiative seeks to bring significant opportunities to the global community – not only through the well-praised trade and financial connections, but also through cultural, infrastructural, and policy links along the proposed route.





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3.1 Overview

Chinese culture and society have always held education in high regard. Over the last decades, the Chinese government has sought to revitalize the country through investments in science and education by deepening reform of the educational system and implementing a nine-year compulsory education policy. From local to provincial to the central government, Chinese policymakers are increasing investment in education and encouraging their people to experiment with education across different channels and in different forms.

The Education Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the state shall adopt an education system that includes kindergarten, primary, secondary, and higher education. The Law also stipulates that the state shall adopt a nine-year compulsory education system. Under the current education system, young people may start their schooling as early as the age of three.

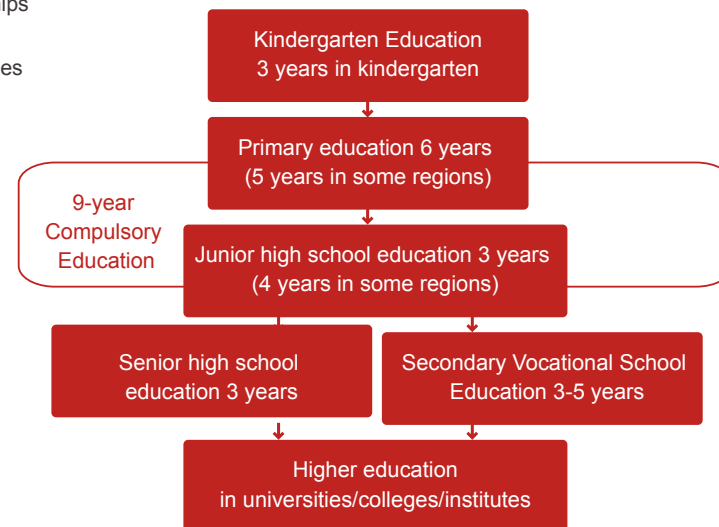


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3.1 Overview

The academic year in China normally begins in September and ends in July of the following year. The year is subdivided into two semesters, "Fall" (September through January) and "Spring" (February through July), separated by two school-wide recesses ("Summer" and "Winter"). Some special programs may arrange the academic year by quarters.



Tame the Future

1) Nine-year Compulsory Education: The Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates: "For any child who has reached age six, his/her parents or other statutory guardians shall have him/her enrolled in school for compulsory education." The nine-year compulsory education system includes six years (or five years) of primary education and three years (or four years) of junior high school education.

2) Senior High School and Secondary Vocational School Education: After graduating from junior high school, students can choose to either continue with three years of full-time senior high school education, or attend a vocational school for three to five years.

3) Higher Education: By May 2017, there were 2,914 institutions of higher education in China, including 2,631 general institutes of higher education and 283 higher education institutes for adults.



Colleges and universities in China can be categorized into four types: public colleges and universities, private colleges, independent colleges, and Sino-foreign colleges and universities.

Among public colleges and universities, 75 universities are directly administered by the Ministry of Education of China for priority investment.

Institutions of higher education for talent cultivation can be categorized into three types: research institutions, professional institutions, and vocational institutions. Universities that offer Master's and Doctoral degrees are research institutions, while colleges that offer a Bachelor's degree or associate diploma are professional and vocational institutions, respectively.





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3.1 Overview

Excellence in Higher Education:

The Chinese education system has developed on a remarkable scale and at a surprising pace over the last thirty years. By 2017, China had become Asia's most popular destination for international study, boasting 489,200 students (241,500 degree-seeking students) from over 204 countries and regions who study at 935 different colleges spread across China's 31 provinces. In addition, the number of interested students has increased by over 10% per year for the last two years, according to reports by *Guangming Daily*.

The quality of education offered at Chinese colleges and universities is simultaneously improving rapidly. According to both the 2018 Times Higher Education and the 2018 QS Asian University Rankings, over 20 Chinese institutions of higher education rank within the Top 100 universities in the Asia-Pacific. Indeed, three cities (Shanghai, Beijing, and Nanjing) have made the list for the 2018 Top 100 QS Best Student Cities.

Double First Class University Plan:

The Double First Class University Plan, or Double Top University Plan, was a plan conceived in 2015 by China to create world-class domestic universities and disciplines by the end of 2050. The full list of sponsored universities and disciplines was published in September 2017, and includes 42 first-class universities (36 Type A schools and 6 Type B schools) and 465 first-class disciplines.

4) Adult Education:

The Education Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates: "The state shall encourage the development of adult education in various forms and make sure that citizens receive proper forms of education in politics, economy, culture, science, and technology, as well as professional and whole life education." By May 2017, there were 283 higher education institutes available for adults in China.

5) Diploma and Academic Degrees:

Associate Diploma
Higher junior colleges, teacher-training colleges, and vocational and technical colleges offer special education courses for high school graduates. The students are awarded associate diplomas after two or three years of study.

Bachelor's Degree

Chinese universities and independent colleges offer four-year full-time undergraduate programs to high school graduates, leading to a Bachelor's Degree. Certain disciplines, available at medical colleges and some polytechnic institutes, require five years.

Master's Degree

Students who have obtained a Bachelor's degree or an equivalent degree are qualified to pursue graduate education and obtain a Master's Degree after two or three years of successful study, research, and submission of a dissertation.

Doctoral Degree

A Doctoral degree (Ph.D.) program may be completed in three to four years after obtaining a Master's degree. A dissertation must be presented, proving the candidate's academic ability to undertake independent research projects and make significant contributions to the field.





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3.2 What to Study

Degree Programs and Majors

Colleges and universities that offer domestic students the opportunity to earn Bachelor's degrees, Master's degrees, and Doctoral degrees are also open to international students. In Chinese colleges and universities, students are oriented towards specific majors in the pursuit of their education. According to the relevant regulations issued by the Ministry of Education, there are 13 disciplines and 506 Bachelor's majors offered by Chinese institutions of higher education. In accordance with the university/college's orientation and plans, each university/college may offer some but not all of the majors. Universities oriented towards specific disciplines will offer more majors of that discipline; for example, agricultural universities will focus their research and education around agricultural sciences.

For more information concerning the majors available to international applicants, please visit each college/university's website directly.



English-Instruction Programs

With China's Reform and Opening Up, Chinese colleges and universities have aimed to increase international communication and collaboration, and promote greater internationalization by establishing more degree programs in which English is the language of instruction. In recent years, this ever-growing group of programs have offered international students greater opportunities to study in China.

The China Education Association for International Exchanges has selected 150 courses as priority courses to be taught in English for international students. These efforts fold into the broader aims to establish China's reputation as a destination for international students and to improve educational quality offered domestically. Please find the list of 150 Brand English-Taught Courses in Chinese Universities in Appendix.

Non-Degree Programs

Besides degree-offering programs (Bachelor's, Master's and Ph.D.), colleges and universities also offer non-degree programs to international students who do not intend to pursue degrees. From Chinese language studies to subject courses, from full-year programs to summer school programs, there is a wide range of learning opportunities for non-degree seekers. For information concerning the non-degree programs available at each college or university, please visit the college/university's website.

Pre-University Programs

Pre-university programs are non-degree programs that help international students prepare for their future undergraduate (Bachelor's degree) studies in China. High school graduates who fail to meet the undergraduate programs' requirements may apply for the pre-university programs. The universities that offer pre-university programs are:

Peking University, Beijing Language and Culture University, Tianjin University, Nanjing Normal University, Shandong University, Central China Normal University, Tongji University, Northeast Normal University, Beijing International Studies University, Capital Normal University, and University of International Business and Economics. For more information concerning the program in each university, please visit the university's website or contact the university's admissions office directly.



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3.3 How to Apply

Prerequisites

For undergraduate programs, international applicants should have senior high school diplomas or an equivalent. For Master's programs, a Bachelor's degree or an equivalent is required. For Ph.D. programs, a Master's degree or an equivalent is required. Although international students do not sit for the National College Entrance Examination, some universities arrange their own entrance examinations for international applicants. The prerequisites for non-degree programs and pre-university programs vary between universities, and applicants are advised to contact the universities directly.

Language Requirements

For Chinese language instruction degree and non-degree programs, Chinese language proficiency is typically required. The international standardized exam that tests and rates Chinese language proficiency is the HSK test (for Chinese reading, writing and listening tests) and HSKK test (for oral Chinese proficiency). These exams rate examinees from Level I (low) to Level VI (high). Different programs and universities may have different HSK level requirements. For more information concerning the HSK test and other Chinese language proficiency exams, please visit www.chinesetest.cn.

For English language instruction degree and non-degree programs, English language proficiency requirements vary with programs and host institutions.

Concerning specific language requirements, applicants are strongly advised to visit the university's website and contact the admissions office one year before the intended application, as language tests must be scheduled in advance.

Application Period

The application period for Chinese Government Scholarships opens normally from January to April. Applicants should inquire through their own country's organizations responsible for scholarship selection.

For self-funded or exchange programs, the application times depend on semester of intended entry and on the programs and host institutions. For Autumn/Fall semester admission, applications are generally open from September to June; Spring semester admissions tend to range from September to December. For more information concerning each program's application deadline, please visit the college/university's website.

Application Procedures

Application procedures may vary between institutions and programs. We recommend that you visit the university's website for the latest information. You are advised to contact directly the admissions office or the international students' office at your institution of interest. After acceptance by the university, you will receive an admission notice and a JW201/JW202 form (Visa Application Form for Foreign Students Studying in China) to apply for the Chinese student visa.





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3.4 Tuition and Scholarships

Tuition

According to the survey conducted by China Scholarship Council in 2015, the average tuition paid by international students is around CNY20,000/year for undergraduate programs, CNY25,000/year for Master's programs and CNY32,000/year for Ph.D. programs³.

Students who intend to study in China should note that tuition rates for programs across different universities vary tremendously, and that the cost of living in different parts of China also varies.

For more information concerning the tuition of degree and non-degree programs, please visit the university/college's website and contact the university's admissions office or the international student's office directly.

³ Source: http://www.moe.gov.cn/jyb_xwfb/s271/201502/t20150204_185613.html

Scholarships

The Chinese government has set up numerous scholarship programs to sponsor international students and researchers to study and conduct research at Chinese universities. Generally, there are 6 types of scholarships available to eligible candidates, as listed in the table below.

SCHOLARSHIP	WEBSITE
Chinese Government Scholarships	http://www.campuschina.org/
Confucius Institute Scholarships	http://english.hanban.org/
Local Government Scholarships	http://www.campuschina.org/
School Scholarships	http://www.campuschina.org/ (or visit the university's website)
Enterprise Scholarships	http://www.campuschina.org/
Other Scholarships	Please visit the university's website

Full Scholarship covers

√ Tuition waiver

Tuition funds will be comprehensively used by the host university. It may cover scholarship students' education, administration costs and expenditures to support student activities.

√ Accommodation

Free university dormitory or accommodation subsidy. If the host university requires students to live on campus, the university will accommodate the scholarship students in a university dormitory (usually a twin room); if the host university permits students to live off campus, the university will provide monthly/quarterly accommodation subsidy.

√ Stipend

Within the scholarship duration, registered scholarship students will receive a stipend from their host university each month. Students registering on or before the designated date will receive a full stipend of that month. Those who register after the designated date will receive a half stipend of that month. Graduating students will receive stipend until half month after the graduation date. If registered student stays out of China for more than 15 days due to a personal reason (school holidays excluded), his stipend will be stopped during his leaving.

√ Comprehensive medical insurance.

Partial scholarship covers

One or some items of the full scholarship.





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You may apply for the X1/X2 student visa at the Chinese Embassy/Consulate in your home country. When applying for your visa, please remember to bring along your valid passport, the original university admission letter and the JW201/JW202 form.

1) X1 Visa

The X1 visa is one of the two types of student visas issued by Chinese embassies/consulates. International students who intend to study in China for more than 6 months are required to obtain an X1 Visa.



IMPORTANT: The X1 Visa is a 30-day visa, valid only for 30 days upon your arrival in China. You must apply for a Residence Permit within these 30 days; otherwise, your stay would be considered illegal and you would receive a heavy fine.

2) X2 Visa

The X2 visa is the other type of student visa issued by Chinese embassies/consulates. International students who intend to study in China for less than 6 months should apply for an X2 Visa.



The X2 visa is a short-term student visa, and valid for the period listed on the visa page. Any stay over the visa term will be considered illegal. For example, if you enter China on Aug 25, with an X2 visa that will expire in 90 days, you have to leave China or apply for the visa extension in the local police station before Nov. 23.

3) Residence Permit

The Residence Permit is a multiple-entry long-term visa issued by local police stations in China to international students who will be studying in China for more than 6 months, with the expiration date listed on the permit.

Residence Permit Sample



IMPORTANT: According to Chinese law and regulations, international students MUST register at universities with X1/X2 visas or residence permits issued by Chinese police stations. Students with other types of visas are NOT permitted to register.

For information regarding the location and contacts of the Chinese Embassy/Consulate in your country, please visit the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs at <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/>.



STUDY IN CHINA

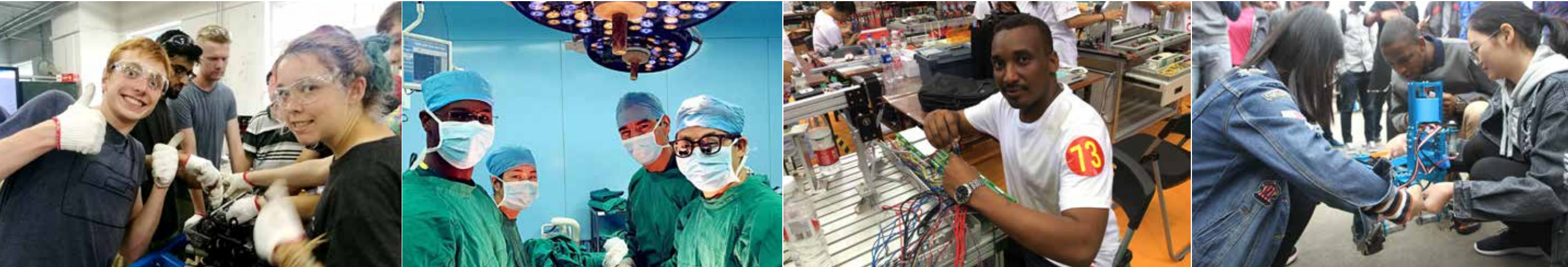
- 3.1 Overview
- 3.2 What to Study
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- 3.4 Tuition and Scholarships
- 3.5 Visa Information
- 3.6 Extracurricular Activities
- 3.7 Internships and Jobs

3.6 Extracurricular Activities

Universities in China offer international students a variety of extracurricular activities that will allow them to experience Chinese culture and gain a deeper understanding of China. Sometimes outstanding Chinese students are arranged to be language partners for international students in order to create opportunities for mutual language learning and cultural understanding and build a communication platform between international and local students.

Activities such as day trips, field trips and visits to the famous scenic spots and historic sites will provide international students with greater opportunities to explore China personally.





3.7 Internships and Jobs

Foreigner Employment

Having experience and a solid cultural understanding of China is often a valuable career asset, whether you choose to work in China or abroad, in a field related to East Asia. A large number of job opportunities are available to foreign graduates who have successfully obtained their degrees in China.

China has established a system to attract foreigners to seek jobs in China and to protect foreign workers and their legitimate rights. According to the Regulations on Administration of Foreigners Employed in China,

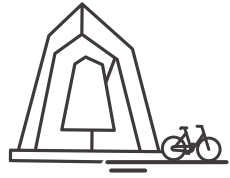
foreigners employed in China are managed by the Labor Security Administration Department of the People's Government of Provinces, Autonomous Regions and Municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Internships and job opportunities are also available to international students seeking valuable work experience in China. With the encouragement and support from the State Council and the relevant ministries, universities across China are helping international students find opportunities to stay and work in China by organizing company site visits, career fairs, and other employment-related opportunities.

Effective on April 1, 2017, reforms promulgated by the "Notice of the State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Public Security on Comprehensively Implementing the Work Permit System for Foreigners in China" seek to "simplify administrative procedures, combine decentralization and control, and optimize services" so as to provide comprehensive and scientific management of the work permit system for international workers. These measures seek to promote the ease of work permit, visa, and other necessary approvals for talented international students working in high-tech, innovative, or green industries. Relevant laws and regulations also guarantee the legitimate rights and protections offered to students with legal work status.

For more information, please consult the International Students Division of your intended school.

- 3.1 Overview
- 3.2 What to Study
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LIVE IN CHINA

4.1 City Life
4.2 Explore China



4.1 City Life

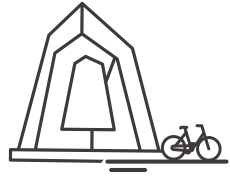
Cashless and Cardless Payment

As China moves towards a cashless and cardless society, e-transactions have become a part of daily life. Mobile payment like Alipay, Wechat e-wallet and Apple Pay can be used in most malls, stores, supermarkets, and even with street vendors. Having an account on one of these platforms will definitely make your shopping experience easier. Chinese people are increasingly less likely to carry wallets, as most payments can be made by smartphone.



Community Health Service

With the progress of China's Health Care Reform System, Community Health Centers have been established throughout the entire nation. The Community Health Service in China takes residents' health needs into account, and is increasingly capable of providing high-quality services to patients. The functions of Community Health Centers include disease control and prevention, health care services and medical treatment services. With a larger scope of services, people in China have more and better access to health care resources.



LIVE IN CHINA

- 4.1 City Life
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Food

Universally recognized as one of the greatest cuisines of the world, Chinese food in all variety and complexity is unquestionably one of the finest pleasures a visitor can experience in China. Chinese cuisine is a brilliant facet of Chinese culture which is proven by the fact that Chinese restaurant are found scattered everywhere throughout the world.

It is widely acknowledged that from the Ming (1368-1644) dynasties onwards, there are eight major schools of cuisine based on regional cooking- They came from Shandong, Sichuan Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hunan, and Anhui province. In addition to these traditional cuisines the culinary industry in China has undergone great changes, as almost every place has its own local specialties, and as the difference cuisines gather together in big cities, such as Beijing.

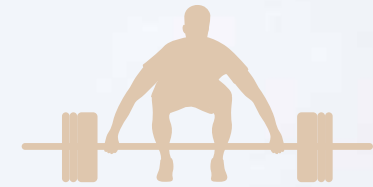
Warmth and hospitality expressed by food. In China, food eaten during festivals is particularly Important. At different festivals, people partake of different fare. In the eyes of Chinese what is important about eating especially at festivals, is to eat in a warm atmosphere.

Often the young and old still sit in order of seniority, and the elders select food for the young while the young make toasts to the elders Chinese people like to create a lively, warm, and harmonious atmosphere during meals. A hostess or host in China will apportion the best parts of the dishes to guests, such a custom is still popular especially among the elder generation, as a way of experience respect, concern and hospitality.



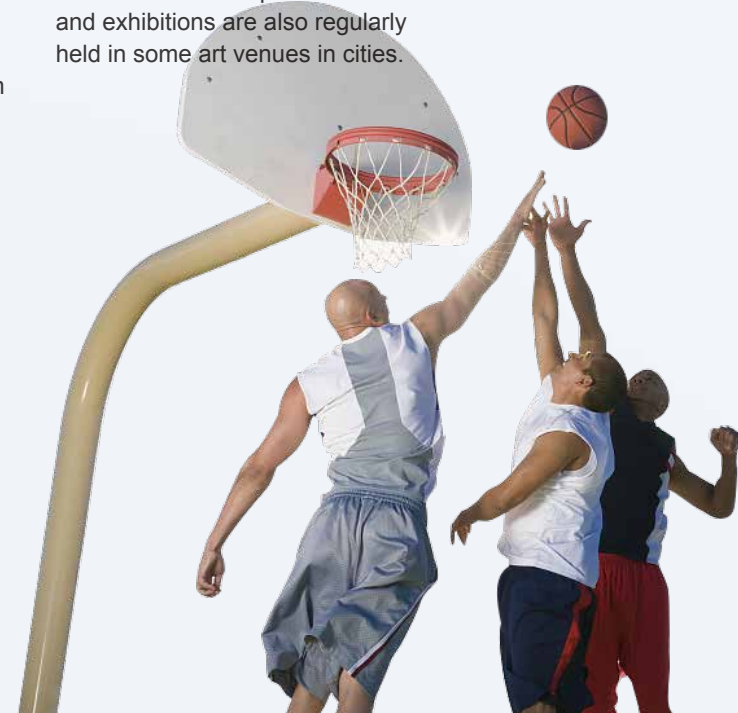
Such culinary customs have had a certain influence on the character of the Chinese people. In a sense it has strengthened the collective spirit of the nation. At a party or a banquet everyone first takes into consideration the needs of the group, with the eating process also being a time to show humility and concern for others.

The food delivery industry in China has been booming since 2015. For traditional food delivery services, customers make a call to a specific restaurant to order, and the food is prepared and delivered by the restaurant. However, recently food-ordering apps have been established to integrate customers, restaurants, with delivery service providers. The customer makes an online order, and once the food is prepared by the restaurant, a third-party delivery person delivers the order directly to the customer. The price of everyday food is relatively cheap, and the labor cost of food delivery is also inexpensive (Delivery costs range from 3 RMB to 7 RMB). This industry has gained popularity among urban residents, and provides great convenience.



Ways of Leisure

Nowadays, the Chinese people's life concept and leisure style have undergone great changes, and tourism has become a new fashion for Chinese urban people to relax. Sports and fitness play a more and more important role and gradually changes people's life style. You can find health clubs all around many residential communities or universities. On weekends or holidays, many people would like to choose teahouses, bars and cafe for relax. International performances and exhibitions are also regularly held in some art venues in cities.





LIVE IN CHINA

4.1 City Life
4.2 Explore China

4.2 Explore China

Personal Safety

Most people you meet in China are friendly and hospitable. Nevertheless, a strict security system is enforced everywhere in China to guarantee safety and security. There are police officers and police stations situated in every district to attend to security issues when they arise, and public transport (subway, high-speed rail, planes) all require strict security checks. Security surveillance cameras have also been installed in streets to ensure public safety. Generally speaking, China is a safe country and may be considered one of the safest countries in the world.

Transportation



Bicycle

Returning to the country's roots as a 'bicycle nation', China has developed a bike-sharing system over the past few years to reduce air pollution and protect the environment. Major bike-sharing operators have their bikes scattered on university campuses and bike racks throughout the city, making short-distance travel convenient. To 'borrow' a bike, all you need is a smartphone linked to your bank account for mobile payment.



Ridesharing Transportation

Peer-to-peer ridesharing transportation is another common way to travel from point to point. Ride-hailing apps are able to carpool, call taxis, and book limousine service, and various types of vehicles are available to meet your travel needs. Typically, app-fares are generally cheaper than taxi fares.



Metro / Subway

Each major city in China has its own metro system, which provides convenient and timely transportation. Fares are inexpensive and differ from one city to another. Metro transportation is recommended especially during rush hour to avoid heavy traffic.



Train & High-Speed Railway

Trains are highly recommended for long-distance travel. They are both safe and economical, and allow you to enjoy the beautiful scenery along the way. High-speed trains are more expensive, but are able to get you to your destination much faster than a regular train as they can travel at around 300 km per hour.

Appendix

150 Brand English-Taught Courses in Chinese Universities

Source: List of the 2nd Brand English-Taught Courses of Study in China, 2016.

No.	Subject	School	Course
1	Philosophy	Fudan University	Philosophy of Mind
2	Economics	Tsinghua University	Intermediate Microeconomics
3		Chongqing University	Economic Development in Contemporary China
4		Hunan Normal University	International Settlement
5		Zhongnan University of Economics and Law	Internatinal Business
6		Central University of Finance and Economics	International Finance
7		Central University of Finance and Economics	Advanced microeconomics
8		Southeast University	International Management
9		Beijing Institute of Technology	International Economics
10		Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	Macroeconomics
11		Zhejiang University of Technology	Microeconomics
12		Wuhan University of Technology	International Financial Management
13		Dongbei University of Finance and Economics	Advanced Econometrics
14		Tianjin University of Technology	Microeconomics
15	Law	Fudan University	China's Population and Development
16		Central University of Finance and Economics	Economy and Society in Contemporary China
17		Beijing Normal University	Chinese Criminal Law & Chinese Criminal Procedure Law
18		Zhejiang Gongshang University	International Law
19		Ningbo University	International Business Law
20		East China Normal University	Understanding Chinese Cities
21		Southwest University of Political Science and Law	International System of Intellectual Property Protection
22	Education	Southwest University	Educational Research: Theory and Practice
23		Beijing Normal University	Educational Planning: Theory and Practice
24		Nanjing Normal University	Educational Administration
25		East China Normal University	Teacher Policy and Teacher Development

No.	Subject	School	Course	
26	Literature	South China University of Technology	Diversities of Chinese Culture and Society	
27		Nanjing University	Chinese Culture and Contemporary China	
28		Shanghai International Studies University	Mass Communication Theory	
29		Zhongnan University of Economics and Law	Chinese Culture	
30		Tianjin University	Getting to Know China Through Chinese Culture	
31		Shanghai University	Overview of China	
32		Communication University Of China	Visual Journalism	
33		Shandong University of Finance and Economics	Chinese Culture	
34		Jiangsu Vocational College of Agriculture and Forestry	Chinese Tea Culture	
35		Taiyuan University of Technology	An Introduction to Chinese Culture	
36		University of International Business and Economics	Intercultural Communication	
37		History	Shanghai University	China and Globalization
38			Shanxi Normal University	An Outline History of Xi'an
39		Science	Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology	Meteorological Numerical Method
40	Zhejiang University of Science and Technology		Fundamentals of Classical Mechanics	
41	Tsinghua University		Biochemistry	
42	Zhejiang University of Technology		Physical Chemistry	
43	University of Science and Technology Beijing		Calculus	
44	Tianjin Medical University		Physiology	
45	Dalian Medical University		Physiology	
46	Central South University		Biochemistry	
47	Southern Medical University		Medical Statistics	
48	Peking University		Quantitative Chemical Analysis	
49	China University of Petroleum-Beijing		Petroleum Geochemistry	
50	Engineering	Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology	Computing Essentials	

No.	Subject	School	Course
51	Engineering	Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications	Comprehensive Experiment of Communication
52		Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications	Fundamentals of Multimedia Technology
53		Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications	Fiber Communication System and Network
54		Tongji University	Heritage Conservation and Development
55		Southwest University	Artificial Intelligence
56		Northwestern Polytechnical University	Digital Signal Processing
57		Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	Aircraft Environmental Control
58		Harbin Institute of Technology	Advanced Composite Structures
59		Beijing Normal University	Environmental Sociology
60		Shanghai Jiao Tong University	Artificial Intelligence
61		Harbin Engineering University	Nuclear Reactor Engineering
62		Harbin Engineering University	Modern Design and Methodology
63		Xi'an Shiyou University	Recent Advances in Oil and Gas Production Engineering
64		Xi'an Shiyou University	An Introduction to Earth Sciences
65		Fudan University	Energy and the Environment
66		Chongqing University	Environmental Quality and Well-being
67		Chongqing University	Molecular Biology
68		Shenyang Aerospace University	Mechanisms and Machine Theory
69		Shenyang Aerospace University	Electrical Engineering and Industrial Electronics
70		Jiangsu University	Information Security Technology
71		University of Shanghai for Science and Technology	Database System and Application
72		Beijing Institute of Technology	Stochastic Process and Its Application
73		Beijing Institute of Technology	Engineering Drawing
74		Huazhong University of Science and Technology	C Programming
75		Shandong University of Science and Technology	Random Signal Processing

No.	Subject	School	Course	
76	Engineering	Shandong University of Science and Technology	Unit Operations of Chemical Engineering	
77		University of Electronic Science and Technology of China	Digital Communications	
78		China University of Petroleum (East China)	Engineering Drawing	
79		China University of Petroleum (East China)	Petroleum Development Geology	
80		Dalian University of Technology	Mechanics of Materials	
81		Tianjin Polytechnic University	Green Textile Composite	
82		Tianjin Polytechnic University	Production of Textiles	
83		Beihang University	Introduction to Advanced Manufacturing Technology	
84		Beihang University	Antenna Theory and Design	
85		Xi'an Jiaotong University	Fluid Mechanics	
86		Xi'an Jiaotong University	Geology Applied to Civil Engineering	
87		Xi'an Jiaotong University	Basic Computer Application	
88		Wuhan University of Technology	Blasting Engineering	
89		Jinan University	Introduction to Food Safety	
90		Xidian University	Database Principle	
91		Southeast University	Architectural Mechanics	
92		Nanjing University of Science and Technology	Data Structures	
93		Hohai University	Numerical Simulation of Groundwater	
94		Tsinghua University	Combinatorics and Algorithm Design	
95		Hangzhou Dianzi University	Communication Electronic Circuits	
96		Jiangnan University	Food Sensory Evaluation	
97		Agronomy	Nanjing Agricultural University	Remote Sensing for Agricultural Applications:Principles and Techniques
98			Beijing Forestry University	Forest Economics
99	Medical Science	Soochow University	Biochemistry	
100		Fudan University	Pediatrics	

No.	Subject	School	Course
101	Medical Science	Sun Yat-sen University	Human Parasitology
102		Shandong University	Physiology
103		Shandong University	Pharmacology
104		Guangxi Medical University	Pediatrics
105		Guangxi Medical University	Histology and Embryology
106		Zhejiang University	Obstetrics and Gynecology
107		Zhejiang University	Medical Immunology
108		Tongji University	Human Anatomy
109		Jinan University	Physiology
110		Tianjin Medical University	Human Anatomy
111		Tianjin Medical University	Anesthesiology
112		Southern Medical University	Pharmacology
113		Kunming Medical University	Forensic Medicine
114		Nanjing Medical University	Systematic Anatomy
115		Jiangsu University	Pharmacology
116		Sichuan University	Obstetrics and Gynecology
117		Sichuan University	Histology and Embryology
118		Xinjiang Medical University	Obstetrics and Gynecology
119		Xinjiang Medical University	Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
120		Fujian Medical University	Pathology
121		Yangzhou University	Surgery Pandect
122		Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine	Endocrinology and Metabolism
123		Huazhong University of Science and Technology	Surgery
124		Nanchang University	Medical Biochemistry
125		Dalian Medical University	Internal Medicine

No.	Subject	School	Course
126	Medical Science	Harbin Medical University	Medical Microbiology
127		Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine	Tuina Therapeutics
128	Management Science	Tsinghua University	Economic Development and Policy in China
129		Peking University	Business Simulation Games
130		Peking University	Organization and Management
131		Peking University	Doing Business with the Chinese People
132		Beihang University	Accounting
133		Liaoning University	Innovation and Entrepreneurship
134		Hunan University	Management
135		Jiangsu University	Accounting
136		Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics	Operations Research
137		Tianjin Foreign Studies University	International Business
138		Zhejiang Gongshang University	Human Resource Management
139		Shanghai University	Human Resource Management
140		Fudan University	Chinese Financial Markets
141		Beijing Normal University	Chinese Politics
142		Dongbei University of Finance and Economics	Management Accounting
143		Huazhong University of Science and Technology	Public Policy Analysis
144		Southwestern University of Finance and Economics	Principles of Management
145		Beijing International Studies University	Financial Management
146		Hangzhou Dianzi University	Accounting
147		Hohai University	Operations Management
148	Nanjing University of Science and Technology	Principles of Management	
149	Art	Tongji University	Environmental Graphic Design and Research
150		Zhejiang Sci-Tech University	Fashion Analysis and Forecasting

USEFUL LINKS

Below are some websites you may find helpful when considering studying in China:

Ministry of Education, P.R.C
<http://www.moe.gov.cn>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, P.R.C
<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn>

Ministry of Public Security, P.R.C
<http://www.mps.gov.cn>

China Education Association for International Exchange (CEAIE)
<http://www.ceaie.edu.cn>

China Scholarship Council
<http://www.csc.edu.cn>

China's University and College Admission System
<http://www.cucas.edu.cn>

General Administration of Customs
<http://www.customs.gov.cn>

Chinese Missions Abroad
http://english.gov.cn/services/2014/08/23/content_281474982976398.htm

Diplomatic Missions in China
http://english.gov.cn/services/2014/08/23/content_281474982976384.htm

Weather Radar for China
<http://en.weather.com.cn>

State Council Organization Chart
http://english.gov.cn/state_council/2014/09/03/content_281474985533579.htm

Ministry of Culture and Tourism, P.R.C.
<http://www.mct.gov.cn>

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The *Study in China* guidebook welcomes constructive inputs and corrections. We sincerely hope that this guidebook with continuous improvement and update can help more international students find fittest places to study in China.