Cross-border Quality Assurance Network in Higher Education (CBQAN)
亚欧跨境高等教育质量保障协作网络

LIN Mengquan, CBQAN (Secretariat)
China Academic Degrees & Graduate Education Development Center (CDGDC)

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Appendix: QA Information on the Platform—Take China for Example
In 2012, more than 300,000 international students were studying in China. In 2013, more than 410,000 Chinese students were studying abroad.

### I. Background of CBQAN

#### 1. Growing Student Mobility

**The Number of International Students Studying in China in 2012**

- **Asia**: 207,555
- **Europe**: 54,453
- **Africa**: 27,052
- **America**: 34,882
- **Oceania**: 4,338

**In 2012, more than 300,000 international students were studying in China.**

**The Number of Chinese Students Studying Abroad**

- **2006**: 13.4
- **2007**: 14.45
- **2008**: 17.98
- **2009**: 22.93
- **2010**: 28.47
- **2011**: 33.97
- **2012**: 39.96
- **2013**: 41.39

**In 2013, more than 410,000 Chinese students were studying abroad.**
I. Background of CBQAN

2. Challenges that Cross-Border Quality Assurance Face

Challenges

- The actions each exporting country takes on cross-border education QA varies greatly
- Be lack of communication and cooperation among QA agencies in cross-border education cooperation
- Difficulties exist in the mutual recognition in credit, course and degree between exporting and importing countries

Solution—CBQAN

- Build a platform, increase the communication and cooperation in cross-border education mobility
- Promote QA agencies to play a role in cross-border QA
- Provide qualification mutual recognition with quality assurance
The Ministers also welcomed China`s initiative to establish a Cross-border Quality Assurance Network in Higher Education (CBQAN).

 ASEMME4 Chairs Conclusion, May 2013
II. Charter of CBQAN (Draft) & Info. Platform

1. Contents of Organizational Charter of CBQAN (Draft)
II. Charter of CBQAN (Draft) & Info. Platform

2. Mission and Characteristic of the Charter

**Mission**

- Construct a communication and cooperation platform for CBQAN members
- Promote high quality communication-academic and personnel exchange
- Facilitate healthy and sustainable development of cross-border HE in Asia and Europe
- Explore the formation of a platform for international cross-border HE quality assurance collaboration

**Characteristic**

- Focus on the cross-border QA cooperation, promote the communication and cooperation in bilateral and multilateral education
- Combine the qualification mutual recognition with quality assurance, promote the high-quality qualification mutual recognition
II. Charter of CBQAN (Draft) & Info. Platform

3. Organizational Charter of CBQAN --- Task

◆ Comparative Study
  Conduct comparative studies in qualification framework and quality assurance; construct the learning and cooperation platform

◆ Formulate Standards and Guidelines
  Formulate standards and guidelines, carry out cross-border quality assurance activities, promote international cross-border HE efficient cooperation; provide support for academic and student mobility

◆ Promote Program Mobility
  Provide advisory information services on the cross-border education policy, quality assurance regulations, and cooperation programs for the purpose of providing help to cross-border higher education institutions, experts and students in Asia and European related countries.

◆ Propose Possible Solutions
  Analyze the difficulties and challenges and propose possible solutions.

II. Charter of CBQAN (Draft) & Info. Platform

4. Organizational Charter of CBQAN---CBQAN’s Working Mechanism

1. Draft announcements and documents.
2. Organize and hold international conferences.
3. Set up cooperative programs, prepare action plans.
5. Build specialized website, provide CBQAN information for members via “ANICs website”.
6. Manage the membership fees and report on the usage to the general assembly.

1. Related functions’ organizations and individuals of ASEM members, which support the charter.
2. Regional or international organizations can be invited as observers if needed.
3. Members should conduct substantial cooperation and share information on cross-border education.
II. Charter of CBQAN (Draft) & Info. Platform

5. “CBQAN website” which is a part of ANICs
## II. Charter of CBQAN (Draft) & Info. Platform

### 6. Information Platform (website)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional System</th>
<th>Dynamic Issue</th>
<th>Comparative Studies</th>
<th>Evaluation &amp; Accreditation</th>
<th>Working Situation</th>
<th>About CBQAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generally introduce the policies &amp; regulations, systems and frameworks</td>
<td>Provide up-to-date policy and method information about cross-border higher education</td>
<td>Compare the studies and characteristics internally and externally</td>
<td>Introduce the evaluation systems and activities</td>
<td>Exhibit various events of CBQAN</td>
<td>Charter, Mission, Secretariat, Membership, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Process and Project of CBQAN

1. Latest Developments

2013.12.10, The First Meeting (Inaugural Assembly) of the Working Group on Implementing ASEM Recognition Declaration:

1. Established the working group, consisting of 5 Asian countries and 7 European countries.

2. Established the secretariat, based in China, in the charge of China, Britain, and Malaysia.

2014.5.7, The Fifth ASEMME Senior Official Conference:

1. Report the draft of organizational Charter of CBQAN

2. Exhibit the “CBQAN website” which is a part of ANICs
### III. Process and Project of CBQAN

#### 2. Future Working Plan (preliminary)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014.07-</td>
<td>Invite other ASEM member countries to join the CBQAN membership</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014.09</td>
<td>Ask for advanced feedbacks on CBQAN’s Charter; accomplish formulating standards and guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014.11</td>
<td>Report CBQAN’s results to the second working group meeting and ASEMME5 Senior Official Conference; ask for further advice on CBQAN’s charter and discuss the next working plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014.02</td>
<td>Consult CBQAN’s members, hold the First General Assembly of CBQAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015.05</td>
<td>Report the achievements of CBQAN to the ASEMME5 Senior Official Conference</td>
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1. Cross-Border Quality Assurance Practice---CFCRS

**International Rules**


Government: Establish, or encourage the establishment of a comprehensive capacity for reliable quality assurance and accreditation of cross-border higher education provision, recognizing that quality assurance and accreditation of cross-border higher education provision involves both sending and receiving countries.

**Chinese Policies**

- “Implementing Measures of CFCRS Regulations of the PRC” (2004)
- “CFCRS Regulations of the PRC” (2003)
2. Cross-Border Quality Assurance Practice---CFCRS

Cooperation Agreement

Sign a cooperation agreement according to the policies and regulations in cooperation countries. (course recognition, degree awarding recognition, management and decision-making mechanism, etc.)

Government’s Approval

Get approval from Ministry of Education (MOE) before running a school.

Regular Evaluation

Evaluate the schools and programs regularly considering the advice of quality assurance institutions of sending countries like QAA, TEQSA.

Appendix: QA Information on the Platform---Take China for Example
Welcome to Co-construct CBQAN!

Contact Us:

• LIN Mengquan  director of Evaluation Dep. ,CDGDC
• CHENG Yongjun  director’s assistant,CDGDC
• DONG Xiaoyu  program officer, CBQAN Secretariat  
  (dongxy@cdgdc.edu.cn)

• E-mail:  cbqan@cdgdc.edu.cn  
• Website:  www.cdgdc.edu.cn