

Research system in China



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Research Evolution in China ¹²



¹<http://data.uis.unesco.org> (16/09/2020)

²http://ciworldwide/2010/01/guenec_strategie_chinoise.pdf (2010)

- ▶ Before 1980, China was lagging behind in research
- ▶ In 1980, China opened up to the world and grew exponentially

Budget for research in France and in China (in PPP\$)³

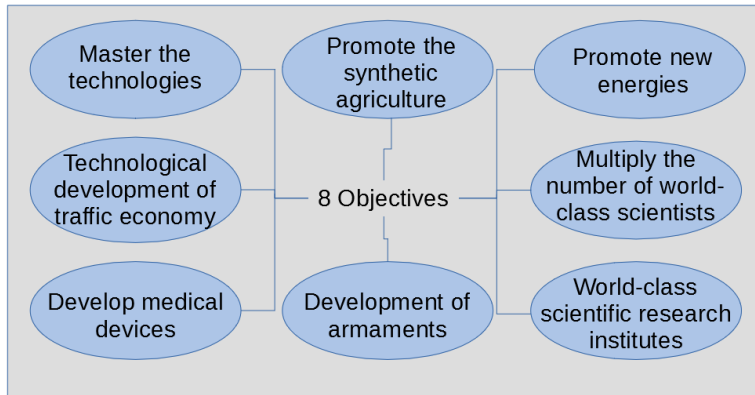
	France	China
1996	28,33 billion	14,23 billion
2018	66,82 billion	554,33 billion

³<http://data.uis.unesco.org> (16/09/2020)

- ▶ In 2006, the president Hu Jintao said that China will be one of the most innovative countries in the world by 2020

And ... it's actually true!

- ▶ China adopted a program for the development of science



China's research program objectives⁴

⁴http://ciworldwide/2010/01/guenec_strategie_chinoise.pdf (2010)

Current system



- ▶ A major player in global research
- ▶ Second after the United States
- ▶ China forms own researchers
- ▶ Chinese doctoral students pursue their research in public or private organizations.
- ▶ World-renowned Chinese doctoral students
- ▶ Leaving for the United States and Australia

⁵<https://www.etudionsaletranger.fr>(15/09/2020)

- ▶ Increasing funding by almost 19% each year
- ▶ Goal 2.5% of Gross Domestic Product to innovation in 2020

Sources of research and development funding:

- ▶ Business: 74.1% in 2015
- ▶ Government
- ▶ Foreign funding from the rest of the world
- ▶ Other domestic sources

⁶<https://www.swissnexchina.org>(15/09/2020)

Funding in 2016:

- ▶ Companies: 77.5%
- ▶ Public authorities: 15,7%
- ▶ Higher education institutions: 7%

⁷<https://www.swissnexchina.org>(15/09/2020)

- ▶ Collaborations with other countries
- ▶ Big improvements
- ▶ Important partner of China: France since 1978
- ▶ Chinese publications with collaboration between academia and industry in 2016: 2.7%
- ▶ American publications with collaboration between academia and industry in 2016: 6%

⁸<http://www.cnrs.fr>(15/09/2020)

- ▶ Chinese Academy of Sciences : 120 institutes and 60,000 research staff
- ▶ 2,600 universities : 32 million students, 1/2 million from abroad
- ▶ Industrial enterprises
- ▶ Government research institutes under civilian ministries
- ▶ 3 types of research in China :
 - Archival research
 - Laboratory research
 - Fieldwork

⁹<https://theconversation.com>(15/09/2020)

- ▶ Basic research: 5%
- ▶ Applied research: from 16.9% to 10.3% in 16 years
- ▶ Experimental research: 80% between 2000 and 2016

¹⁰<https://chinapower.csis.org>(16/09/2020)

How to do a Ph.D. in China¹¹



¹¹<https://www.findaPh.D..com/study-abroad/asia/Ph.D.-study-in-china.aspx>(10/09/2020)

You can apply using **The China University Application Centre (CUAC)** or the **China's University and College Admission System (CUCAS)**.

Alternatively, you can also apply directly to your university of choice

- ▶ Have a Master's degree or equivalent in a relevant discipline and provide academic transcripts.
- ▶ A project supervisor
- ▶ Provide references
- ▶ Complete application form and examinations
- ▶ submit health check-up record
- ▶ self-financed students must submit a financial guarantee
- ▶ Language requirements
- ▶ Interviews

There are two Student Visas in China: the X1 Visa and the X2 Visa. Ph.D. candidates should apply for the X1 Visa.

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Some information about the X1 Visa:

- ▶ Present: admission notice, HIV status, X1-Visa application form, foreigner physical examination, valid passport, a photocopy of the passport name page, and a recent passport photograph
- ▶ Valid for multiple entries within 5 years
- ▶ Register at the local public security office within 30 days

Life as a researcher in China¹²



¹²4. Research. National Academy of Sciences. 1994. China Bound, Revised: A Guide to Academic Life and Work in the PRC. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/2111

China as a compartmentalized system: “*xitong*”

- ▶ The CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (CAS),
or the CHINESE ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (CASS)
- ▶ STATE EDUCATION COMMISSION (SEDC) and Universities
- ▶ Government research institutes under civilian ministries
- ▶ China's industrial enterprises
- ▶ Support of the military

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How to choose your affiliation?

- ▶ Who and which institutes do you want to work with?
- ▶ If local reach, choose local units

- ▶ Formal cooperation between *xitong* = very complicated
→ use informal ways!
- ▶ Meet as many people as possible
- ▶ Ask for help
- ▶ Remember the concept of “mutual benefit”

- ▶ Detailed explanation of what you will do: future contract
- ▶ Balance between precision and flexibility
- ▶ Keep calm

- ▶ Depend of what you do, who you are and where you are
- ▶ Always have to be clarified
- ▶ From \$0 to \$500 a month

- ▶ Chinese journals
- ▶ International journals

Conclusion



Advantages	Disadvantages
A lot of scholarship offers Discover a new culture Great Budgets, equipment	Highly strict visa application process ¹³ Bureaucratic Language

¹³[https://www.wanderlust.co.uk/content/10-of-the-worlds-hardest-to-get-visas/\(10/02/2018\)](https://www.wanderlust.co.uk/content/10-of-the-worlds-hardest-to-get-visas/(10/02/2018))

Thanks for listening!



