



Australian Government

AddChina +

and see where the path takes you

Postgraduate Toolkit





“This year marks 45 years of diplomatic relations between Australia and China. The deep and growing bilateral relationship is complemented by the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement, which is opening up new market opportunities for businesses from our two countries. The next decade will see this relationship continue to grow.

Firsthand experience of Chinese culture, language and society is becoming increasingly important as employers in Australia and globally seek China-savvy graduates who can develop meaningful professional relationships and networks.

I strongly encourage young people looking to engage with China in the future to make the decision to ‘Add China’ to your program of study.”

— **MS JAN ADAMS AO PSM**

2016–present Australian Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China

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**NATIONAL CENTRE FOR
THE PERFORMING ARTS**
Beijing

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1. INTRODUCTION

As an Australian professional, China is more likely than any other country to be part of your career. Whether you're a mathematician, scientist, engineer or urban planner, "Adding China" is a great way to better connect with the Asia-Pacific region. Bilateral cooperation in education and research is substantial and increasing, and China presents a wide range of options for study and research. The academic community is increasingly using English and funding is also expanding.

This toolkit presents some of the many options for Australian students considering postgraduate studies or research in China.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Key Facts



The **Chinese economy is evolving into a more service and consumption-driven economy**. Rapid urbanisation, higher disposable incomes, and the growth in the size of the Chinese middle class is also leading to greater demand for Australian products and services, including healthcare, education, tourism and food and beverage.



For over three decades, Australian industry, universities and research centres have collaborated closely with Chinese partners. **Together they are addressing shared challenges and delivering cutting-edge research**. Studies in food security, aged care, new materials and climate change are four prominent areas that offer strong opportunities for joint research and projects between Australia and China.



China is **Australia's third most frequent partner for collaboration in scientific research**, as measured by the number of joint scientific publications. The number of papers involving Chinese and Australian authors published annually more than doubled between 2009 and 2013 (from 2,118 to 5,290 – source InCites™, Thomson Reuters, 2015).



China seeks to drive economic growth through innovation and has set ambitious targets of 2.5 per cent of GDP on research and development by 2020, and overall university discipline ranking and publication citations in the world top five.



Collaborative projects and events in art and design continue to expand through organisations such as the Australia China Art Federation, Beijing Design Week, Creative Asia, the Australian Embassy in Beijing and architecture firms from both countries.



The Australia-China science relationship was formally established in 1980 with the signing of the Australia-China Treaty on Cooperation in Science and Technology. Joint research funding arrangements have been in place continuously since 2001. **The Australia-China Science and Research Fund (ACSRF) supports strategic science, technology and innovation**, as well as facilitating activities to encourage research commercialisation and provide early career researchers with the opportunity to gain relevant Australia-China research experience.



The China Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA) has reduced barriers and tariffs for bilateral trade and is opening **new opportunities for both Australian and Chinese companies** in a wide range of industries including agri-business, mining, financial services, education, healthcare and construction.



“Studying in China has been a life changing experience. I wouldn’t be the person that I am today had I stayed in my comfort zone in Australia. It has been an eye-opening and challenging yet exciting experience. I would encourage anyone, who has the opportunity, to study abroad in China.”

— EVA CHAN

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2015 | Relationships Associate, AustCham Beijing |
| 2014–2016 | Master’s Program in Chinese Politics, Foreign Policy and International Relations (CPFP), Tsinghua University, |
| 2011–2013 | Bachelor of Business (Accountancy), RMIT University |

1.INTRODUCTION

1.2 Collaborative Achievements

Collaborative studies between Australia and China include:



Launching the first post-combustion capture pilot plant in China, designed to capture 3,000 tonnes of CO2 per annum



Developing new techniques to address the neurological and mental health issues facing people in both countries, including dementia, depression and schizophrenia



Using satellite imagery and infrared technology to improve emergency response to earthquake, bushfire and flooding disasters



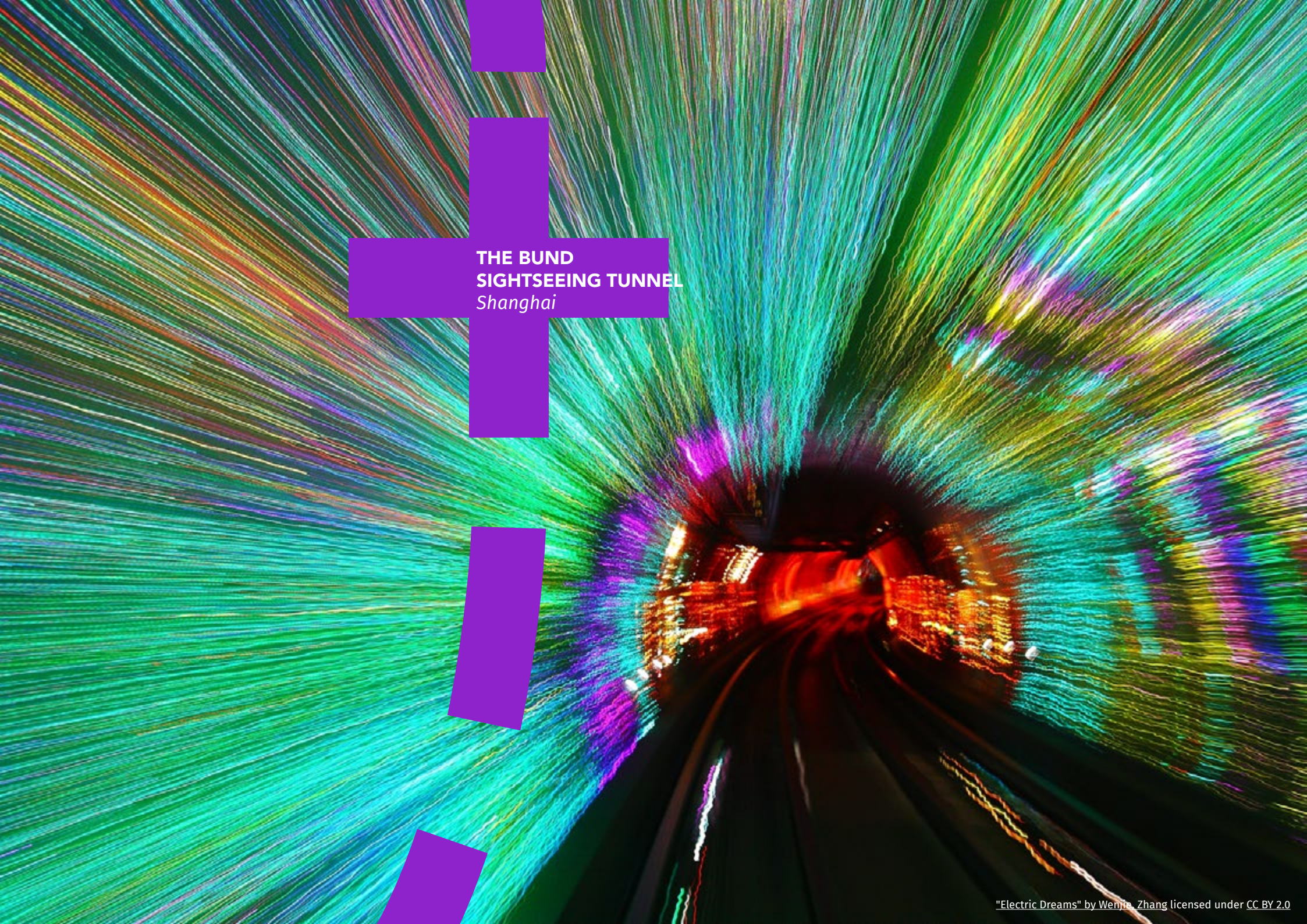
Improving water and agri-environmental sustainability in the Australian Murray-Darling Basin and the North China Plain



Researching plant genomics to provide food for a growing global population



Improving mining safety through better monitoring of personnel and of mining activities underground

A long-exposure photograph of a tunnel filled with a dense array of multi-colored light trails. The colors range from bright green and cyan to deep purple and magenta, creating a rainbow-like effect. The light trails converge towards the center of the frame, creating a strong sense of depth and perspective. Several solid purple rectangular shapes are overlaid on the image, primarily on the left side, partially obscuring the light trails. The overall atmosphere is dynamic and futuristic.

**THE BUND
SIGHTSEEING TUNNEL**
Shanghai

2.CHOOSING YOUR PATH

2.1 International Partnerships

If you have already commenced postgraduate studies at a university in Australia, you can 'AddChina' through studying at one of your university's partner institutions in China via an exchange or study abroad program.

Studying in China via an exchange or study abroad program will make it easier to:

- Transfer credits to count toward your degree in Australia
- Find scholarships, such as the Endeavour Awards scholarship
- Access other forms of government support (such as the OS-HELP loan)

The best place to start your search is your university's Study Abroad Office or International Exchange Office. Your faculty or language department may also have a contact person for international partnerships.

Below are examples of places you can go to for more information:

- [!\[\]\(49aa2e1da5fe39294864e9598c593810_img.jpg\) The University of Melbourne Global Mobility Office](#)
- [!\[\]\(7d0a8d8b1031f74abe67b09fcf4a2322_img.jpg\) La Trobe University Study Abroad Office](#)
- [!\[\]\(6557fa7496e6a507d2326ea0bef061ee_img.jpg\) The University of Sydney Study Abroad Office](#)
- [!\[\]\(1fe0339452ba17bd8ae951d8509f80d6_img.jpg\) The University of New South Wales Global Education](#)
- [!\[\]\(3f7dbef097b87c46047901c2927193e7_img.jpg\) The Australian National University Global Programs Office](#)
- [!\[\]\(f421354329041d30b231dbd0377dc4a4_img.jpg\) Monash University Study Abroad Office](#)
- [!\[\]\(4557a7673fde5aee3dcfc3acbc13f50f_img.jpg\) The University of Queensland Abroad Program](#)
- [!\[\]\(a09c8052b98b7778d2c72346d2066777_img.jpg\) RMIT Mobi](#)
- [!\[\]\(d61d07e9eb9cac37db01dc55c45bd685_img.jpg\) Swinburne University Study Abroad Exchange](#)
- [!\[\]\(c84ad9254f5730201f5f3718afff882d_img.jpg\) University of Technology Sydney Global Exchange](#)
- [!\[\]\(276ec537567fc95a4cf49492e4c3723a_img.jpg\) Macquarie University Student Exchange](#)

2. CHOOSING YOUR PATH

↓ *Insight thanks to*
Katie Lowe

2011 BEng, BA, University
of Technology, Sydney

2010–11 Visiting scholar,
Tsinghua University

2010 Prime Minister's
Australia-Asia Endeavour
Award

2.2 Transferring Credit

After you've completed your research to study in China, meet with the relevant faculty advisor at your university in Australia to ensure your studies can earn credit towards your degree. If your university already has a partnership with the university in China, establishing credit equivalency is much easier.

2.3 Designing Your Own Program

If you aren't currently enrolled in postgraduate studies in Australia, or if your institution doesn't have a partnership with a suitable university in China, there are alternative options available:

1. Independent study at a university in China as a non-degree-seeking student. If you are already attending university in Australia, you may also be able to apply as a fee-paying study abroad student and arrange a credit transfer separately.
2. Independent study at a university in China or via a joint international program as a degree-seeking postgraduate student.
3. Apply to study at a private language institute as a short-term language student.

Getting credit for Tsinghua University honours thesis

08/09 to 09/09	Identified and secured agreement for two Tsinghua University professors to co-supervise my thesis. This required many emails, referrals and queries answered about the level of support and resources I would require.
09/09	Acquired a formal letter on official Tsinghua University letterhead to confirm supervisor agreement.
03/10	Submitted/mailed my application as a visiting student to the Foreign Student Affairs Office, Tsinghua University. Application included the letter from my secured Tsinghua supervisors.
04/10	Called Tsinghua University to confirm status of application. I was advised my papers would be ready by August.
03/10 to 06/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Found a third co-supervisor from UTS. • Enrolled in both UTS capstone (thesis) course and Tsinghua University. Normally a student would suspend enrollment at the home university and apply for recognition of credit. It may have delayed my graduation and I would only get a pass/fail grade in the course instead of a specific grade, so I enrolled in both courses.
07/10 to 08/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrived in China to attend language courses prior to beginning thesis work. • Met with supervisors at Tsinghua, confirmed semester start and end dates and finalised proposed alternate assessment submission time table.
08/10	Enrolled in Autumn semester at Tsinghua.
09/10	Finally started semester and thesis.
12/10	Submitted thesis for combined assessment by UTS and Tsinghua University.
01/11	Received assessment grading from UTS (based on combined UTS and Tsinghua University marks)
05/11	Graduated!



“The expanding Chinese economy and international outlook sees Chinese and Australian companies increasingly valuing firsthand China experience and Mandarin skills. Australians that have an understanding of China, Chinese culture and people will position themselves to take advantage of opportunities in an ever-changing global market place. The China-Australia Chamber of Commerce is a strong supporter of efforts to enable Australians to enhance their China know-how – playing a central role in providing and building those necessary connections between China-Australia education, business and government. It is paramount that Australians gain academic and professional experience in China now to ensure they are prepared for future employability.”

— **TRACY COLGAN**

2014–2017	Chair, AustCham Beijing
2000–present	President and Managing Director, Kamsky Associates Inc.
1999–2000	Postgraduate Studies in Chinese Literature, Renmin University and Wuhan University – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia-China Council Scholarship
1985–1992	B.A (Hons) and B.Comm, University of Melbourne

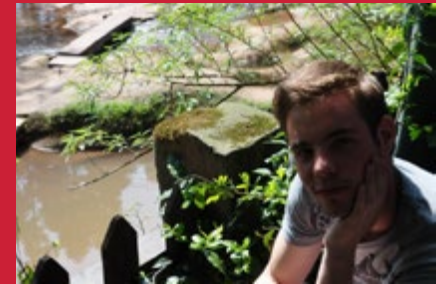


**THE BUND SEEN FROM
WAIBAI DU BRIDGE**
Shanghai

“Very few places in the world are able to bring together such a diverse population of fresh and engaged graduates. Even fewer places are able to inspire optimism and innovation. Beijing, one of the key centres of the world in the first quarter of the 21st Century, provides a meeting point for those willing to devote their energies and passions to ensuring a secure and harmonious world order.”

— **DARCY MOORE**

2015	Peking University Western Student Union, Director of Media Affairs
2015	China Government Scholarship Recipient MA Public Administration, Peking University
2012–2015	BA Asian Studies, University of Melbourne



3. STUDY OPTIONS

3.1 Chinese-taught Master's Degree

Australian students are eligible to enrol in a Master's degree at a Chinese university in a wide range of disciplines. However, be aware that although international students can study law in China, foreign nationals cannot register as a lawyer or litigate in China.

A Master's degree taught in Chinese will typically take 2 to 3 years and may include an additional year of preparatory Chinese language study. Chinese background speakers or students with a Hànyǔ Shuǐpíng Kǎoshì (HSK) test score of 5 (maximum 6) may be able to bypass this requirement. While lectures, exams and other assessment will be conducted in Chinese, many postgraduate courses draw on readings in English.

Studying a postgraduate degree in Chinese will undoubtedly improve your language skills, expose you to a Chinese perspective on your field of study and connect you with China's next generation of industry leaders.

3.2 Exchange

Spending a semester in China as part of an Australian Master's by coursework is possible for certain programs.

Many of China's best universities offer postgraduate subjects taught in English for a range of disciplines. Master's students seeking English-taught subjects in China should consult their home university in Australia and contact the international department of the partner Chinese university for more information.

Although it is not always straightforward, it is possible to enrol in non-language subjects taught in Chinese with local students. To organise this you will need to liaise with your home and host university and verify your language credentials via a HSK test. This option is worth pursuing for Chinese background speakers, or those who already have attained high fluency.

3.3 English-taught Master's Degrees

A growing number of international students are choosing to pursue an English-taught Master's degree in China to increase their exposure to China and to take advantage of a large number of Chinese Government funded places on offer.

An English-taught Master's degree in China is typically two years and includes a major thesis and oral defence. MBA, International Relations, International Trade and Public Policy degrees are particularly popular for international students.

Here are some links to popular English-taught Master's degrees:

[!\[\]\(aab88c0d099e5d18d6533a97b13ec28d_img.jpg\) Tsinghua University](#)

[!\[\]\(b538fe54c1f3a7343e37e85cc2d00497_img.jpg\) Peking University](#)

[!\[\]\(5abce1a84a655b073239ab33e1199487_img.jpg\) Fudan University](#)

3. STUDY OPTIONS

3.4 International Joint Programs

A joint Masters or PhD lets you complete your postgraduate studies in two countries and awards you with a degree from two universities. Most joint programs are taught in English, with modules in Chinese available.

Examples of joint programs include:

- Joint MBA, University of Canberra-Ningbo University
- Joint Masters in Applied Finance, Macquarie University and Tsinghua University
- Joint MA in Health Administration, La Trobe University and Peking University
- Joint MA in Hospital Administration, Flinders University and Nankai University
- Joint MA in International Studies, Johns Hopkins University and Nanjing University/Tsinghua University

- Joint MSc, London School of Economics and Peking University
- S3 Asia MBA Program, tri-semester MBA at Fudan University, University of Korea and National University of Singapore.

Joint PhDs are available and are often arranged case-by-case with individual students, their supervisors and counterparts in China. Some formal examples are:

- A variety of joint PhDs at University of Technology, Sydney
- Joint PhDs in chemical engineering and material engineering at Monash University

3.5 International Programs in China

A growing number of international universities operate in China and offer study abroad as well as full degree programs for local and international students. This allows you to conduct postgraduate studies in China but still

enrol in an international program and be awarded a degree or credit from two universities.

Prominent international universities operating in China include the new [Monash University](#) campus in Suzhou, the [Hopkins-Nanjing Centre for Chinese and American Studies](#) in Nanjing, and the [Beijing Centre-Macquarie Applied Finance](#) located at Tsinghua University.

The [China Europe International Business School](#) (CEIBS) is a joint venture program on the ground in China with the European Commission. CEIBS offers both English-taught and Chinese-taught degrees, and holds itself as Mainland China's largest, longest-running and top-ranked business school. The [Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business](#) (CKGSB) is another leading international business school in China, with programs in both Chinese and English.

3. STUDY OPTIONS

3.6 PhD & Research

Many PhD and research students opt to do research and fieldwork in China. This includes anything from working in a Chinese laboratory to researching for a comparative social science doctoral thesis. Students report that it's often easier to complete research in China if a faculty member introduces them to colleagues in China and advises on accessing data. For this and other advice, it's helpful to get to know home faculty members who have experience in China. You will need to arrange research permission through your host university.

For research students, creating and maintaining good communication with your supervisor is paramount. Many Chinese scholars have studied internationally and find interaction with foreign students natural and comfortable. As in Australia, finding a supervisor or research partner is best done well in advance.

3.7 Language Studies

The AddChina Undergraduate guide provides in-depth information about the various possibilities of studying Mandarin Chinese in China, including university language programs, specialised language programs and private language institutes. There is also the option of engaging a regular language tutor to study with in your private time.



**DRAGON SCREEN
AT BEIHAI PARK**
Beijing

“Postgrad studies in Wuhan was the best decision I ever made. Life on the river Yangzi gave me the language and cultural skills I needed to start a career in China’s booming inland economy. I recommend it to anyone with a sense of adventure.”

— **BRODIE BURNS-WILLIAMSON**

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 2014–present | Research, Visits and Public Affairs Office, Australian Consulate Chengdu |
| 2010–2012 | Masters of Law, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law (Wuhan),
Chinese Scholarship Council |
| 2006–2010 | Bachelor of Arts / Laws, La Trobe University |



4. CHOOSING WHERE TO STUDY IN CHINA

4.1 China's Diversity

Each province in China has its own distinctive culture, food, dialects and rhythm of life.

China extends from the Gobi desert in the northwest to Harbin's famous ice festival in the northeast; to a tropical climate similar to Thailand in the southwest, and the cosmopolitan commercial hub of Shanghai on the east coast.

For an optimum environment to learn Mandarin, it is best to choose a location where Mandarin is widely spoken such as Beijing, Tianjin, Shandong and Northeast China. There are many different dialects throughout China — from Cantonese in Guangdong, to Shanghainese and the Wu language family in and around Shanghai. Despite regional variance, Mandarin is the standard language for education and business. However, day-to-day interaction is often spoken in the local dialect and the pronunciation of Mandarin is less 'standard' in many cities.

While Mandarin in other locations such as Shanghai, Guangzhou and Chengdu may deviate slightly from Standard Mandarin,

this will not prevent you from speaking fluent and understandable Chinese. Also, other cities further from Beijing such as Chongqing and Shenzhen offer important trade connections for Australia. Intimate knowledge of the culture and having on the ground contacts in these cities may help your future career. Choosing to study away from tier one cities such as Beijing and Shanghai may also help to improve your language study as there are likely to be fewer English speakers and English speaking foreigners. Australian universities are increasingly developing new partnerships with universities in smaller cities such as Hohhot in Inner Mongolia and Zhengzhou in Henan province.

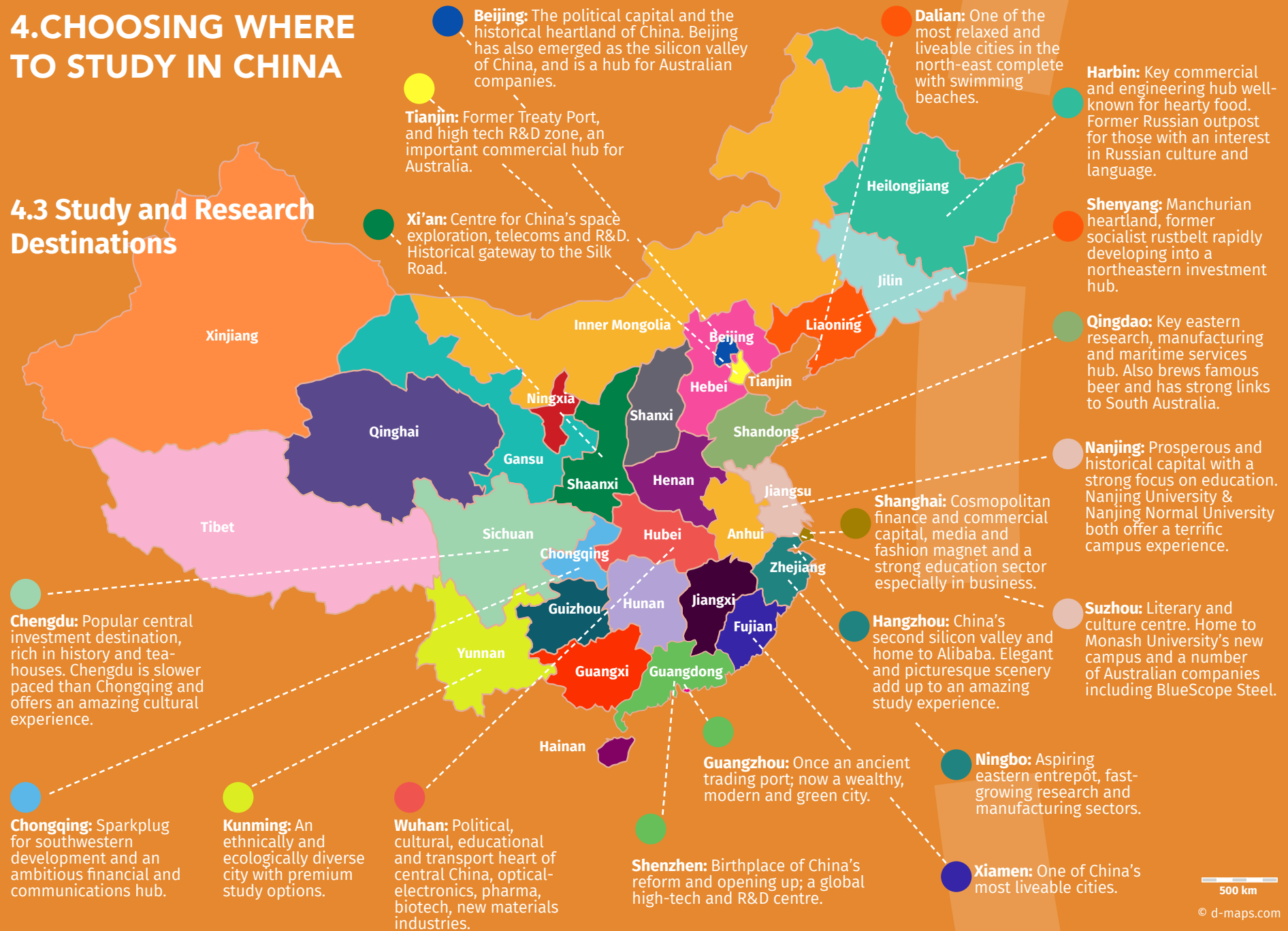
4.2 Other Factors

Climate, cost of living and environmental standards are also important to consider. You can find more information by searching on [Wikipedia](#), comparing cities on an [air quality index](#), asking general questions on [Quora](#) or on China expat forums (such as [The Nanjinger](#) and [The Beijinger](#)), and by talking to your Chinese classmates in Australia.

The cost of living, including rent and taxis, is typically more expensive in major cities such as Beijing and Shanghai, whereas other cities such as Chongqing are still relatively cheap for food and transportation.

4. CHOOSING WHERE TO STUDY IN CHINA

4.3 Study and Research Destinations



“What I enjoy most about China is the energy and the spirit in the air. I encourage more young Australians to come here and interact with our Asian neighbour, not just to promote economic ties, but to improve people-to-people ties, and appreciate the similarities and differences between us. Research the institute you are going to study at also. I could have chosen a higher ranked university in Beijing, but I chose Shandong because of the relationship it has with South Australia.”

— JENNIFER BACCANELLO

2014–2016

Master of International Relations, Shandong University

2014–2015

Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice, The Australian National University

2009–2014

Bachelor of Arts/Law, Flinders University



4. CHOOSING WHERE TO STUDY IN CHINA

Although the majority of international students in China study in large metropolitans such as Beijing and Shanghai, there are increasing opportunities and study options in other regions in China, for example South China.

4.4 South China

Guangdong Province:

- [Sun Yat-sen University](#)
- [South China University of Technology](#)
- [Guangdong University of Foreign Studies](#)
- [Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine](#)

Shenzhen:

- [Tsinghua University Graduate School at Shenzhen](#)
- [Shenzhen University](#)

Fujian Province:

- [Xiamen University](#)

Hunan Province:

- [South Central University](#)



5. CHOOSING THE RIGHT UNIVERSITY

5.1 Rankings

China's top universities are improving and rising in both global and regional rankings. Tsinghua University and Peking University are the two most prominent Chinese universities at home and abroad, and both aim to become top global universities.

China's most research intensive group of universities is known as the China 9 League. The members of the C9 League are Fudan University, Harbin Institute of Technology, Nanjing University, Peking University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Tsinghua University, University of Science and Technology of China, Xi'an Jiao Tong University, and Zhejiang University.

Under Project 985, a project to promote the development and reputation of the Chinese higher education, the following disciplines in China now excel in international rankings:

- Beijing Normal University, ranked as China's best university for education (China's 'normal' universities focus on pedagogy)

- Renmin University, domestically ranked top for philosophy and law, strong in social sciences and policy studies
- China Agricultural University, ranked China's best for agriculture-related courses
- Shanghai Jiao Tong, ranked high in science and engineering (most 'jiao tong' universities specialise in these subjects)
- Nankai University, well-ranked domestically for history, economics and public policy
- Ocean University of China, well-known for marine sciences and based in Qingdao

Rankings such as the QS University Ranking system and the [Academic Ranking of World Universities](#) (ARWU) - formerly known as the Shanghai Jiao Tong Index - are also guides to the prestige and international standing of universities in China. However foreign students should be aware that rankings usually reflect the number of academic citations, or more subjective indicators of reputation, and do not usually gauge programs offered to international

students. Discipline-specific course quality and language programs are not necessarily captured in overall rankings.

5.2 Location

Most Chinese universities have multiple campuses, and many universities in China are migrating to new campuses further away from city centres. Downtown campuses generally are closer to social activities and entertainment, as well as scenic and cultural spots. You should therefore take the time to research the location of your shortlisted university and relevant department. Running an online image search can be a useful way to get a feel for the campus and surroundings.

**THEATRE
PERFORMANCE**
Xi'an



6. UNIVERSITY AND SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS

6.1 Key Dates

The academic year in China starts in early September. University enrolment and scholarship applications are typically accepted from January to April and in some cases, applications for postgraduate studies must be submitted almost one year in advance. If you're interested in research or fieldwork, starting early is especially important to ensure a suitable supervisor and permission to access intended data. Language and exchange students can also usually opt to commence their studies in the Spring Semester (late February).

6.2 Scholarships

A wide selection of scholarships are available for postgraduate studies in China, so it is important to search thoroughly and strategically. The help of others — your study abroad, exchange and faculty offices, or previous scholarship recipients — will be invaluable.

University scholarships or research grants managed by your university are one source of funding, as are department or faculty-level scholarships.

6.3 Postdoctoral Funding

The [Australia-China Joint Action Program](#) promotes bilateral research through China's top social sciences Think Tank, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). China's top scientific research institute, the Chinese Academy of Science (CAS) also offers funding for international researchers to work in China through a [fellowship program](#).



“Studying in Shanghai and Nanjing significantly improved my Chinese language skills. I also had the opportunity to travel extensively and forge lasting friendships with people from China and around the world. It was a tremendous experience and inspired me to pursue a career as a commercial lawyer focused on cross-border transactions between Australia and China.”

— **JOE SWEENEY**

2014–present	Lawyer, HWL Ebsworth Lawyers
2013	Chinese language, Nanjing University (Victorian government Hamer Scholarship)
2012	Chinese language, East China Normal University (Confucius Institute Scholarship)
2011	Bachelor of Laws / Diploma of Modern Languages (Chinese), Monash University
2006	Bachelor of Film & Television, Swinburne University

6. UNIVERSITY AND SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS

6.4 Chinese Government Scholarships

The China Scholarship Council (CSC) offers a variety of scholarships for international students to complete coursework or language studies at a Chinese university. The most relevant CSC scholarship for Australian students is the Chinese Government Scholarship Program. This scholarship program offers full funding for both undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in China and/or funding for one year of language instruction at a Chinese university.

Confucius Institutes in Australia offer similar scholarships including degree and short-term programs but only when they relate to the aims of individual institutes, including Chinese language, Chinese language teaching, Chinese medicine, or Chinese history and philosophy. Consult your local Confucius Institute for more details on application dates, scholarship scope, duration and partner universities in China. Note that you do not have to be enrolled in a Confucius Institute or the affiliate Australian university to apply.

The Chinese Government and Confucius Institute scholarship programs both cover tuition, registration, a one-off settlement subsidy and accommodation (usually in a single student dormitory room for postgraduate students). They also provide a monthly stipend and cover fees for laboratory experiments, basic learning materials and outpatient medical service.

Though they may not advertise them as well, state, city level government, and individual universities also offer similar scholarships.

6.5 Endeavour Scholarships and Fellowships

The Endeavour Scholarships and Fellowships program supports Australians to undertake study, research or professional development in [participating countries](#), including China, via a series of scholarship programs. Endeavour Scholarships include a:

- Travel allowance: AUD \$3,000 (provision to pay up to AUD \$4,500 under special circumstances)

- Establishment allowance: AUD \$2,000 (fellowships) or AUD \$4,000 (scholarships)
- Monthly stipend: AUD \$3,000 (paid up to the maximum category duration on a pro-rata basis)
- Medical insurance
- Travel insurance

Endeavour Scholarship recipients also receive tuition fees paid up to the maximum study or research duration on a pro-rata basis. Tuition includes student service and amenities fees. More information can be found [here](#).

Endeavour Mobility Grants support Australian students to have a short-term study experience overseas that contributes to their Australian qualification. Grants are available for postgraduate students undertaking a Master's Degree qualification (AQF level 9) at an Australian higher education institution. Funds are provided to higher education institutions that in turn provide grants to postgraduate students to enable their participation in a mobility project (up to six months in duration). Students can receive a study grant of AUD \$2,000 and a language grant of AUD \$1,000.

6. UNIVERSITY AND SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS

6.6 Other Scholarships

Scholarships or research grants managed by your university are another source of funding, as are department or faculty-level scholarships.

Other independent foundations provide funding for Australian postgraduate students to study in China, including:

- [!\[\]\(4c660a3c4ce1da3313488b7854f55083_img.jpg\) Schwarzman Scholars Program](#)
- [!\[\]\(f01c435bb39e3068a9b4895c9a993158_img.jpg\) General Sir John Monash Foundation](#)
- [!\[\]\(c5f009707b314589d498a683120545c5_img.jpg\) Victoria government Hamer Scholarship](#)
- [!\[\]\(8b308e9f1e6682fd04ddef01495a93be_img.jpg\) Australia China Youth Association and the Renmin University of China Business School \(RBS\) International MBA Scholarship](#)
- [!\[\]\(7a2466fab2a9c99ba33ed3fbd8b0c93f_img.jpg\) Euan Crone Asian Awareness Scholarship](#)

6.7 Financial Assistance

If you are enrolled in a course with an approved Australian higher education provider and you wish to undertake part of your study overseas, you may be eligible to access an Australian Government OS-HELP loan for the portion of your overseas exchange. OS-HELP loans are available to Commonwealth supported students who want to undertake study overseas, whether this study is covered by a formal exchange agreement or not. Contact the student administration area of your education provider for more information, or visit the [OS-HELP](#) web page.



**BEIJING
NATIONAL STADIUM**
Beijing

“In 2010, my easiest option was to stay in Melbourne. But when there’re scholarships to fund you to live, study and intern in China, it would have been crazy not to go!



My China odyssey has led me to work with the biggest tech company in Asia, go viral on Chinese social media, overcome my fear of public speaking, learn to speak Chinese and Korean, and be the best man at a Chinese wedding. Getting funding to study in China was the all-important first step.”



— OLIVER THEOBALD

- 2016–present Operations Specialist, Alibaba
- 2014–2016: Relationships Manager, AustCham Beijing
- 2013 Chinese Language, IUP Tsinghua (Prime Minister’s Asia Endeavour Award)
- 2012–2013 Graduate Certificate, Hopkins-Nanjing Center (Freeman Scholarship)
- 2011 Chinese Language, Nanjing University (Confucius Institute Scholarship)
- 2010 Chinese Language, Tianjin Normal University (University Mobility in Asia and the Pacific)

7. LIVING IN CHINA

7.1 Accommodation

On-campus accommodation is common for postgraduate students and especially those who are allocated single room accommodation under the Chinese Government Scholarship Program. Australian scholarship recipients generally have more flexibility in selecting accommodation and typically have an allowance to spend on housing at their own discretion.

Accommodation off-campus can sometimes be difficult to find before arriving in China and many students stay in a hostel (average AUD \$10 to \$15 per night), a hotel (AUD \$40 to \$100 per night) or find accommodation on [Airbnb](#) (starting at AUD \$15 per night) when they first arrive in China and then search for accommodation in-country.

To find accommodation off-campus (including shared apartments and homestay accommodation), expat websites such as [The Beijinger](#) are your go-to resource but be wary of scams. It is recommended that students look for other foreigners on expat websites looking to fill a vacant room in a share house,

or alternatively go to a major brick and mortar real estate agent. The [Australia China Youth Association \(ACYA\)](#) WeChat groups in Beijing, Shanghai and Nanjing are also useful for sourcing accommodation and housemates. More information on [housing in China](#) can be found through [Asia Options](#).

7.2 Moving to China With a Young Family

Moving to China with a young family can be highly rewarding for those who take the leap. Exposure to Chinese language and culture can be beneficial to your child's development and open them to an entirely new perspective. However, naturally there are factors to consider beyond your own studies, including air quality, where to live, visa support for your spouse and family, schooling, as well as financial considerations. International schools in China offer high calibre education but can be very expensive with annual tuition fees per student approximately AUD \$50,000. Most international schools though offer a tuition waiver if your spouse is employed full-time as a teacher.

7. LIVING IN CHINA

7.3 Travel Insurance

Your travel agent or Study Abroad Office can recommend reputable insurance providers. You should ensure that you buy travel insurance in Australia before you leave. It is also important to register your itinerary on [Smart Traveller](#) before you depart. Certain scholarship programs also include travel insurance.

7.4 Visa Information

For those studying at a university in China for one or more semesters, you will need to apply for a study visa (X category) once you've been accepted into your course. It's best to prepare well in advance. For your visa application you will need to provide documentation including an acceptance letter from your university in China, a health check and a valid passport. This is a single-entry, temporary visa that must be converted to a multi-entry residence permit within 30 days of arrival. Heavy fines are imposed on those who miss this deadline or overstay their visa. Check the Chinese Embassy website for details, as

requirements can change. You will also need to register with the neighbourhood police once you arrive in China within 24 hours. This process is automatically done on your behalf if you stay on campus or at a hotel.

7.5 Employment Visa

Current regulations for a work visa (Z category) require two years of relevant full-time work experience in your home country. As of publication, it's not possible to transition from a full-time student to employment without meeting this requirement.



**THE GREAT WALL
OF CHINA**
Jinshanling

8.FURTHER RESOURCES

Although the AddChina process may seem daunting at first, starting early will make it easier and there are a wide range of resources to help you on your path.

Speak to as many people as you can, including faculty advisors, your Chinese department, and your Study Abroad Office, as well as any teachers or friends who have studied, worked or lived in China, as well as Chinese students studying in Australia.



“Pushing through the challenges of post-graduate studies in China opened up unique opportunities for me. Through an extended stay in China, I’ve been able to help China’s number one digital platform solutions provider, and now work alongside China’s biggest media organisations and brands on overseas social media marketing campaigns.”

—STEVE CARTON

2014–present	Vice President at Socilink
2014	Masters of China Studies Nanjing University, Chinese Government Scholarship
2011–2012	Harbin University of Technology
2011	BA International Studies, RMIT

8.FURTHER RESOURCES

8.1 Links

- 🔗 [Asia Options](#): Asia Options is a free online guide for Australians to explore educational, professional and leadership opportunities in Asia.
- 🔗 [Australia China Alumni Association \(ACAA\)](#): The ACAA is a useful resource for meeting fellow Australian alumni (Chinese, Australian and foreign nationals), and hosts a useful job-board advertising positions in both China and Australia.
- 🔗 [Australia China Arts Federation](#): The Australia China Art Foundation (ACAF) was established to promote understanding, generate a vital network of creative exchange and build a reciprocal awareness of both cultures and values.
- 🔗 [Australia China Young Professionals Initiative \(ACYPI\)](#): The ACYPI is the premier platform for young professionals to engage with the Australia-China relationship, and has chapters in both Beijing and Shanghai.
- 🔗 [Australia China Youth Association \(ACYA\)](#): With chapters across Australia and China, ACYA connects youth in China and Australia through events and other initiatives, and is a fantastic platform to gain leadership experience, develop your professional network and connect with other current or recent Australian students in China
- 🔗 [Australian Studies Centres in China](#): The Australian Studies Centres in China operate as academic institutes for the study of Australian history, politics, international relations, economics, society, culture and literature. See also the [Peking University Australian Studies Centre](#).
- 🔗 [China's University and College Admission System \(CUCAS\)](#): A for-profit service, offers application services, consulting, scholarship opportunities, and other supplementary services.
- 🔗 [Chinese Forums](#): A useful forum for information on scholarships, especially the [Chinese Scholarship Council \(CSC\)](#) and life in China.
- 🔗 [International Group](#): An Australian Government department facilitating international collaboration and partnerships in order to support mobility and the global exchange of knowledge. The group manages the Australia Awards Endeavour Scholarships and Fellowships.
- 🔗 [Lonely Planet Forum](#): For general information on weather, lifestyle and culture, as well as non-academic opportunities in China.
- 🔗 [Marco Polo Project](#): Fantastic online resource and offline network for Australians to connect with Chinese students in language and literature related activities.
- 🔗 [Numbeo](#): See a comparison of living expenses between Australia and China.
- 🔗 [Quora](#): Quora is a question-and-answer website where questions are asked, answered, edited and organised by its community of users.
- 🔗 [Study Assist](#): OS-HELP Loans and Study Overseas.
- 🔗 [Study Overseas](#): An Australian Government website with information on scholarships, grants, student loans and a range of services and support to help Australian students study overseas.
- 🔗 [UNESCO internships](#): For the opportunity to intern at UNESCO's Beijing office, apply through UNESCO's internship application system, select "Asia and the Pacific" and then "Beijing".



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