

<div data-bbox="233 197 716 386" data-label="Section-Header"><h2>China amends educational laws to enable private educational institutions profitable</h2></div> <div data-bbox="188 422 760 644" data-label="Text"><p>The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China adopted an amendment to the Education Law of the People's Republic of China and an amendment to the Higher Education Law of the People's Republic of China on December 27, 2015. The amendments will be effective on June 1, 2016.</p></div> <div data-bbox="245 680 760 743" data-label="Section-Header"><h3>1. To enable private educational institutions profitable</h3></div> <div data-bbox="188 779 760 1224" data-label="Text"><p>The Education Law Amendment enables the existence of profitable private educational institutions, no longer requiring that “no organization or individual may establish or run a school or any other educational institution for profit-making purposes”. It only requires that “any school or other educational institution founded by or jointly founded by state-financial funding or donated assets shall not be established or run for profit-making purpose”. The Higher Education Law Amendment also deletes the stipulation that the establishment of a higher educational institution “shall not be for profit-making purpose”.</p></div> <div data-bbox="245 1260 760 1323" data-label="Section-Header"><h3>2. To encourage Sino-foreign cooperative education</h3></div> <div data-bbox="188 1358 760 1898" data-label="Text"><p>The Education Law Amendment specifies for the first time “to support schools and other educational institutions to introduce into China the educational resources with high quality, to operate Sino-foreign cooperative education in accordance with laws, to develop international education services, to cultivate internationalized talents”. Additionally, the Education Law Amendment specifies punishments and relevant provisions applicable to the students recruitment in violation of regulations by schools or any other educational institution and the cheat of the examinees and relevant organizations, personnel in national educational exams; and the Higher Education Law Amendment details the establishment of academic committees in higher educational institutions and their responsibilities.</p></div>	<div data-bbox="849 197 1401 296" data-label="Section-Header"><h2>中国修订教育法律允许民办学校营利</h2></div> <div data-bbox="849 359 1401 527" data-label="Text"><p>中国全国人大常委会于2015年12月27日通过关于修改《中华人民共和国教育法》和《中华人民共和国高等教育法》的决定，自2016年6月1日起实施。</p></div> <div data-bbox="959 554 1261 585" data-label="Section-Header"><h3>1. 允许民办学校营利</h3></div> <div data-bbox="902 615 1401 1098" data-label="Text"><p>新修订的《中华人民共和国教育法》（“《教育法》修正案”）允许营利性民办学校的存在，不再要求“任何组织和个人不得以营利为目的举办学校及其他教育机构”，而仅要求“以财政性经费、捐赠资产举办或者参与举办的学校及其他教育机构不得设立为营利性组织”。新修订的《中华人民共和国高等教育法》（“《高等教育法》修正案”）亦明确删除了设立高等学校“不得以营利为目的”的规定。</p></div> <div data-bbox="959 1125 1261 1157" data-label="Section-Header"><h3>2. 鼓励中外合作办学</h3></div> <div data-bbox="902 1186 1401 1627" data-label="Text"><p>《教育法》修正案首次明确“支持学校及其他教育机构引进优质教育资源，依法开展中外合作办学，发展国际教育服务，培养国际化人才”。此外，《教育法》修正案亦就学校或其他教育机构违反规定招收学生的行为及考生和相关机构、人员在国家教育考试中作弊的行为明确了处罚的形式和相关适用；《高等教育法》修正案对高等学校设立学术委员会及其职责进行了详细规定。</p></div> <div data-bbox="849 1690 1401 1759" data-label="Text"><p>更多细节有待在后续修订的相关法律、法规及教育部规章中明确。</p></div>
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<p>It is expected that more details will be reflected in the subsequent amendments to the relevant laws, regulations and rules of the Ministry of Education.</p>		
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