

# 区域性学分银行的意义与未来

## The Significance and Future of Regional Credit Banks

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国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010-2020年)  
The General Outline of the State's Mid-Long Term Educational Plan (2010-2020)

• 建立继续教育考试积累与转换制度，实现不同类型学习成果的互认衔接。  
Establish the Credit Accumulation and Transfer System of Continuing Education, realizing mutual attestation and coherence between different types of learning

• 建立学习成果认证体系，建立“学分银行”制度等。  
Establish learning result attestation system and Credit Bank System

In 2013

党的十八大三中全会《决定》，进行普通高等教育、成人高校之间学分转换，拓展终身学习通道。  
Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee made "Decisions": Trial implementation of credit transfer between campus-based institutes, vocational colleges, and distance learning universities, broadening lifelong learning channels.

In 2014

《国务院关于加快发展现代职业教育的决定》：“建立学分银行，完善学习成果认定积累制度，推进学习成果互认衔接。  
Decisions by the State Council on Accelerating the Development of Modern Occupational Education. Establish the Credit Accumulation and Transfer Systems, realizing mutual attestation and coherence between different learning achievements

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Implementation Opinions by the State Council on Deepening and Reforming the Examination and Admissions System: Explore and establish the Attestation and Transfer Systems of various types of learning, realizing coherence between different learning channels, methods and processes.

# 实践者视野下的区域性学分银行 Regional Credit Banks under the Practitioners' Vision

# 区域性学分银行的出路与发展 Regional Credit Banks and Their Ways Out and Development

省市、学校开始试点  
Credit Bank Experiments begun and carried out  
by Provincial and Municipal governments and  
Universities

区域性学分银行和校内学分银行不断出现  
Regional and University Credit Banks constantly  
turned up in different circles

大批研究成果开始涌现  
Quantities of Research Achievements kept  
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Implementing Opinions by the State Council on Deepening and Reforming the Examination and Admissions System: Explore and establish the Attestation and Transfer Systems of various types of learning, realizing coherence between different learning channels, methods and processes.

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– Implementing Opinions by the State Council General Office on Deepening the Reforms of Innovation and Enterprise Education for College Students: Establish online open courses Learning Attestation and Credit Attestation Systems.

《国务院关于积极推进“互联网 + ”行动的指导意见》：探索建立网络学习学分认定与学分转换等制度。

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# 学界的聲音

## Voices from the educational circles

缺乏整体规划与统一规范  
A lack of schematization and standardization as a whole

认证资格、权威性和公信力的质疑  
Doubts about the attestation qualification, authority and credibility

重复建设，资源浪费  
Repeated construction and waste of resources

政策性文件的表述虽各有差异，但核心一致  
Though policy documents slightly vary in expressions, the Core meanings remain the same.

多数认为学分银行的建设包含学习成果或学分的认证、积累和转换，也有学者认为学分银行是学习成果认证的一种创新机制

The majority holds the view that the establishment of Credit Banks should include the attestation, accumulation and transfer of learning and credits; others think that Credit Banks play a role of innovation mechanism of learning attestation.

对纷纷出现的学分银行试点表示担忧

Concerns are expressed over the emerging Credit Bank experiments.

International

## 缺乏整体规划与统一规范

A lack of schematization and standardization as a whole

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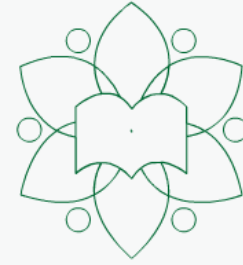
# 担忧 = 不同的观点

## Worries = different views

政策规定的模糊性引起实践中的不确定性和模糊性  
Obscurity in policies and regulations produces uncertainty and unclarity in practice.

十三届全国人大常委会第十次会议  
The 13th National People's Congress  
The 10th Session of the Standing Committee





学分银行的**功能**到底是什么？

What on earth are the functions of Credit Banks?

究竟是一种**制度**还是一个**机构**？

Is the Credit Bank a system or an organization after all?

**运行主体**应该谁，或者有哪些？

Who should be its operational subject or which subjects should there be?

建立个人学习账号和学分累计制度，畅通继续教育、终身学习通道。制定国家资历框架，推进非学历教育学习成果、职业技能等级学分转换互认。

Establish individual learning account and credit accumulation system, smoothing channels of continuous education and lifelong learning. Formulate credential framework of the state, propelling credit transfer and attestation of non-diploma learning and vocational techniques of ability grades.

探索建立国家学分银行，构建分级认证服务网络，对学习者的不同形式学习成果及学分进行认定、记录和存储。建立个人学习账号，对学习成果进行原始记录并长期保存，为学分认定和转换提供服务。鼓励区域、联盟学校建立学分认定、积累及转换系统。

Explore and establish China Credit Bank and constitute rating service network through attestation, record and storage of different types of learning results and credits. Establish individual learning account, keeping original records and long term learning and providing service for credit attestation and transfer. Encourage regional and educational groups for credit attestation, accumulation and transfer system.

## 十三五规划关于学分银行制度的新发展 New development about Credit Bank System in the 13th Five-Year Plan

# 学分银行制度的新发展 New Development of Credit Bank System in the 13th Five-Year Plan

## 十三五期间，学分银行建设任务 Construction task of Credit Bank

一是建立建立个人学习账号和学分累计制度

First, establish individual learning account and credit accumulation system;

二是制定国家资历框架

Second, formulate national credential frameworks;

三是建立国家学分银行，构建分级认证服务网络

Third, set up China Credit Bank, setting up rating service network of attestation;

四是鼓励区域、联盟学校建立学分认定、积累及转换系统

Fourth, encourage regional and educational groups for credit attestation, accumulation and transfer systems.

What  
should

we 区域性学分银行  
do 该何去何从？

with  
regional  
credit  
bank



资历框架颁布之前，学分认定、积累与转换的实践应该如何推进？  
How should we put into practice credit attestation, accumulation and transfer before credential frameworks are issued?

既有的区域、学校联盟的学分银行该如何开展探索？  
How should we explore and establish the existing credit banks by regional and educational groups?

区域、联盟学校建立的学分银行系统与国家学分银行系统之间是什么关系？  
What are the relationships between credit bank systems by regional and educational groups and those by the state?

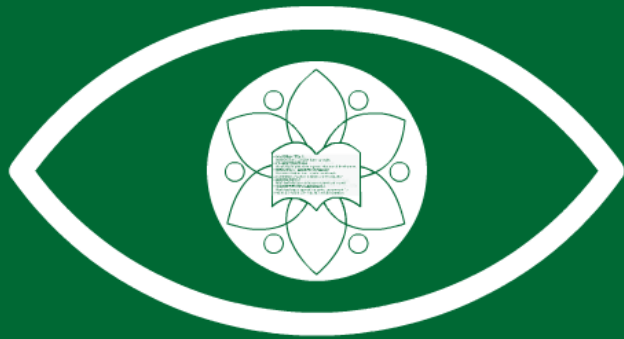


如果没有学分银行的机构，主要就靠校际之间的协议来推行，但校际互认学校之间并没有积极性；  
If there were no credit bank as an organization the attestation must depend on interscholastic agreements, however there is a lack of enthusiasm in interscholastic credit attestation.

如果没有一个具体机构来统一办理，就需要每家与每家之间不断协议对应，繁琐复杂，重复耗时。  
If there were no such a specific organization for attestation, agreements should be signed between every two schools, which are cumbersome, complex and time-consuming.

# 实践者视野下的区域性学分银行

## Regional Credit Banks under the Practitioners' Vision

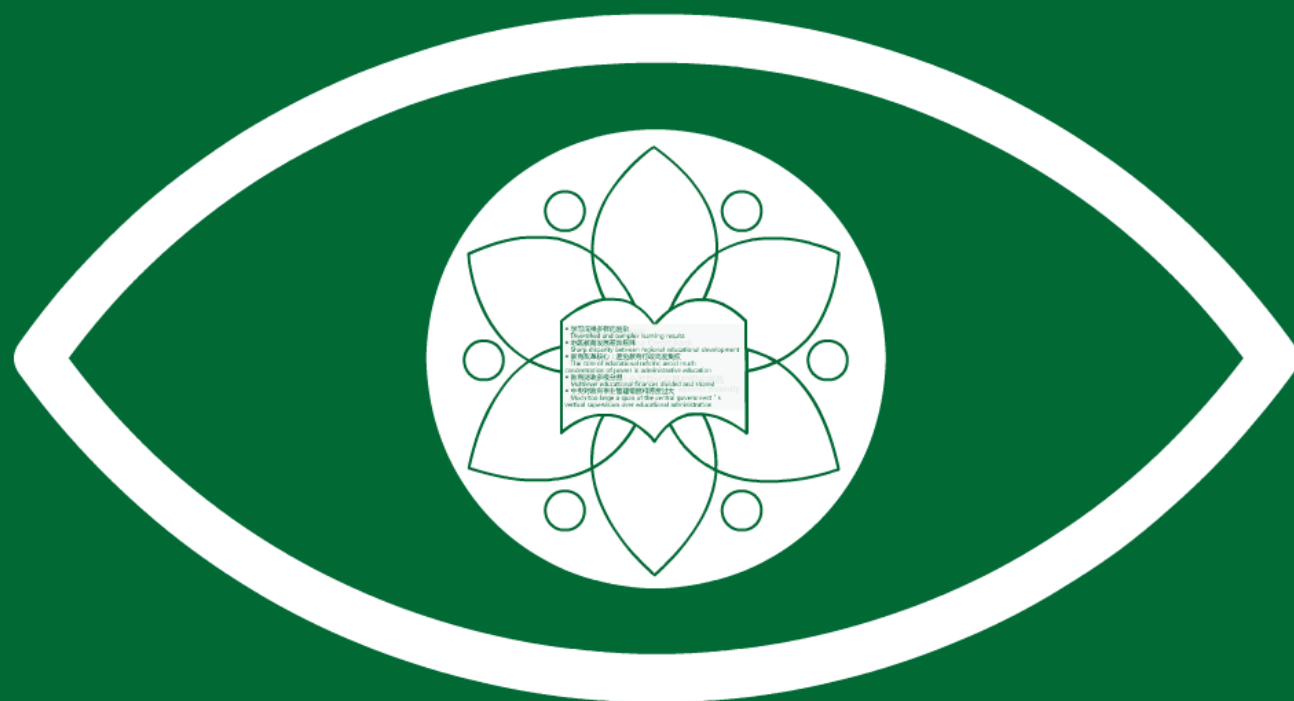


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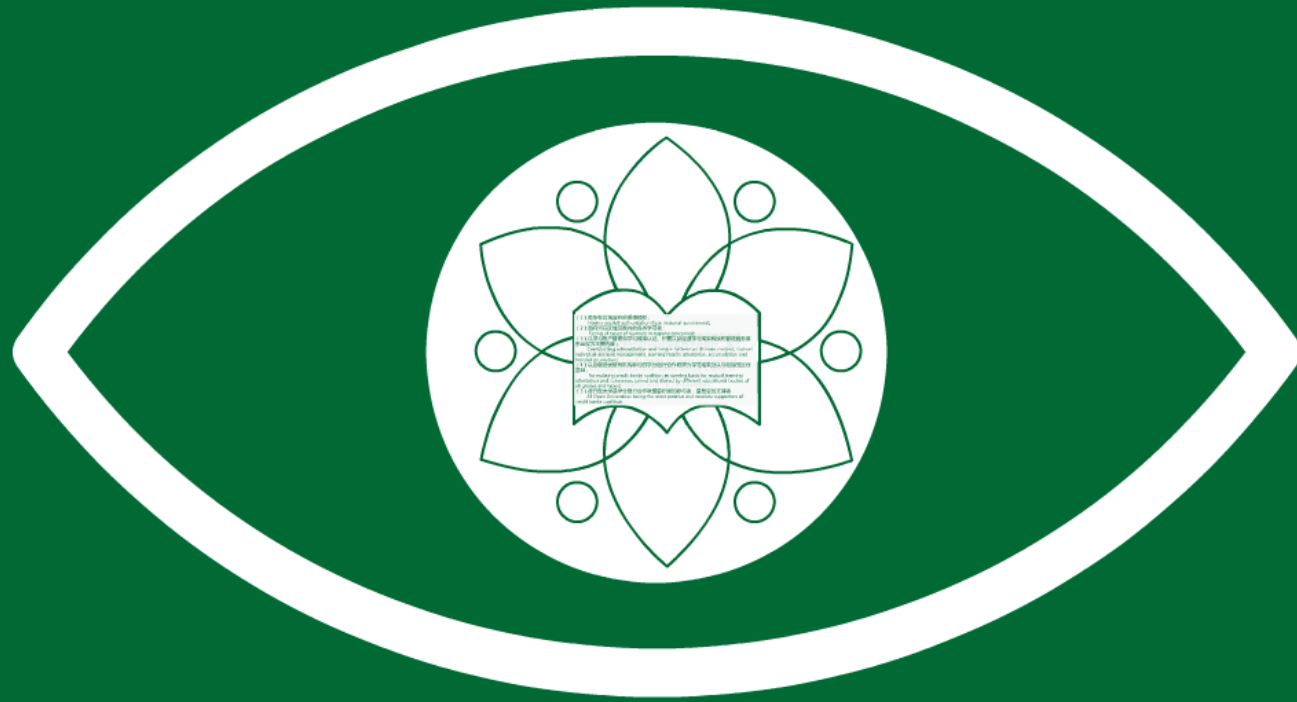
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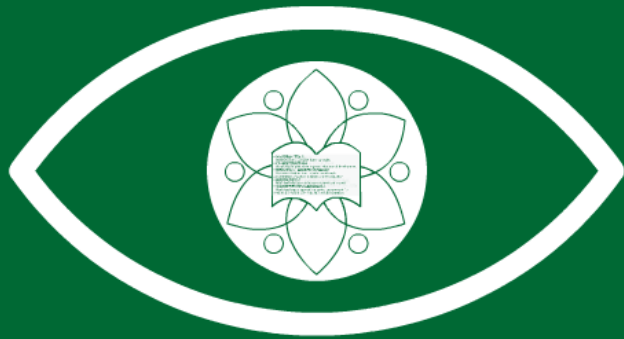
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◆ 学习成果多样而复杂

Diversified and complex learning results

◆ 地区教育发展差异悬殊

Sharp disparity between regional educational development

◆ 教育改革核心：避免教育行政高度集权

The core of educational reform: avoid much concentration of power in administrative education

◆ 教育财政多级分担

Multilevel educational finances divided and shared

◆ 中央对教育事业管理幅度和跨度过大

Much too large a span of the central government's vertical supervision over educational administration

( 1 ) 有所在区域政府的明确授权；

Having explicit authorization from regional government;

( 2 ) 面向所在区域范围内的各类学习者；

Facing all types of learners in regions concerned;

( 3 ) 以学习账户管理和学习成果认证、积累以及促进学习成果转换的管理服务体系建设为主要内容；

Constructing administrative and service systems as its main content, such as individual account management, learning results attestation, accumulation and transfer promotion;

( 4 ) 以各级各类教育机构参与的学分银行合作联盟为学习成果互认与衔接的运行基础；

Formulating credit banks coalition as running basis for mutual learning attestation and coherence, joined and shared by different educational bodies of all grades and types;

( 5 ) 各开放大学是学分银行合作联盟最积极的参与者，最坚定的支持者

All Open Universities being the most positive and resolute supporters of credit banks coalition.

# 区域性学分银行探索的意义与价值

## The significance and value of regional credit banks exploration

### 国家层面

A perspective of the state

学分银行建设是构建终身教育体系、建设学习型社会的重要途径，是推进教育现代化的重要举措。

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### 所在区域

A perspective of the region concerned

1. 贯彻落实构建终身教育体系和学习型社会的政府目标；

2. 促进各类高校和教育机构、培训单位之间资源共享；

3. 加大资源共享的力度以及彼此沟通协调；

4. 为探索、实践各类教育之间的衔接与沟通、构建有益的福祉。

### 学习者角度

A perspective of the learner

1. 推进教育公平，促进教育机会均等；

2. 突出了学习者的主体地位，拓宽学习有获取文凭的途径，拓宽学习选择可能；

3. 拓展职业机会，提供个性化的自我发展。

4. 为探索、实践各类教育之间的衔接与沟通、构建有益的福祉。

### 开放大学的建设

A perspective of Open University construction

1. 学分银行建设是构建终身教育体系和学习型社会的重要途径；

2. 学分银行建设是构建终身教育体系和学习型社会的重要途径；

3. “开放大学”并不等同于“学分银行”，是两种不同的模式成为学分银行制建设的重要途径；

4. 基于质量标准，开放大学应积极探索与学分银行制建设的重要途径；

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# 国家层面

A perspective of the state

1、区域性学分银行的探索对于推动高等教育改革尤其是成人高等教育和继续高等教育改革，无疑是一股积极的力量；

1. The exploration of regional credit banks plays a positive role in propelling reforms of higher education, and particularly of adult and continuous education.

2、对于国家资历框架的建设，区域性学分银行前期探索的经验、问题与教训正是未来制度建设的宝贵财富。

2. The prophase exploration of regional credit banks has had experiences, problems and lessons, which are a treasure legacy for future construction of national credential framework system.

# 所在区域

A perspective of the region concerned

- 1、助推实现构建地方终身教育体系和学习型社会的政府目标；  
1. Helping realize the government goal of formulating local lifelong educational system and the Learning Society.
- 2、促进各类高校和教育机构、培训机构之间消除壁垒；  
2. Promoting elimination of barriers between institutions, organizations and training agencies of higher education;
- 3、加大资源共享的力度以及彼此沟通协调；  
3. Strengthening resource distribution and mutual communication and coordination;
- 4、为探索、实施各类教育之间的衔接与沟通，铺垫有益的基础。  
4. Laying a beneficial foundation for exploring and actualizing cohesion and coherence between different types of education.

# 学习者角度

A perspective of the learner

- 1、推进教育公平、促进教育机会均等；  
1. Implementing impartiality and promoting equal opportunities in education;
- 2、突出了学习者的主体地位，拓宽学习和获取文凭的途径，增加学习选择可能；  
2. Highlighting learner's dominant role, broadening channels for learning and diploma acquisition and increasing learner's choices.
- 3、拓展就业机会，推进个体的自我发展。  
3. Expanding learner's job opportunities and promoting individual self-development.

# 开放大学的建设

A perspective of Open University construction

- 1、学分银行制度的特点和开放大学的核心办学理念不谋而合；  
1. The characteristics of credit bank system coincide with the core running ideals of open universities.
- 2、学分银行制度现阶段的建设目标与开放大学的建设目标不谋而合；  
2. The existing construction goals of credit bank system accord with the constitution of open universities.
- 3、“开放大学”并不等同于“学分银行”，是利用自身的优势成为学分银行制度建设的突破口；  
3. The “Open University” is not equivalent to “Credit Bank”，while the former utilizes its own advantages and makes a break-through in formulating the credit bank system;
- 4、根据质量标准，支持接纳认同学分银行认证结果，满足全社会成员个性化、终身化、多样化的学习需求，形成开放大学的办学特色与人才培养优势。  
4. Based on quality standards, the Open University supports and accepts credit bank attestation, satisfying all society with individual, lifelong and diversified learning needs, acquiring unique features and talent cultivating advantages.



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未来探索  
Future Exploration

现实  
Reality

SC Library

现实  
Reality

现实  
Reality

未来探索  
Future Exploration

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Future Exploration

- Pluralistic training bodies
- 防止遗漏具体教育培训机构
- Preventing specific educational institutions from being overlooked
- 为业内人士提供判断依据
- Providing judgments for practitioners in education

- 1、虽有政府授权但缺乏法律依据  
Governmental but not legislative authority
- 2、缺乏经过充分论证与研究的完整认证标准体系  
A lack of complete standard attestation systems, which need efficient demonstration and research
- 3、学分银行自身业务体系复杂，业务发展缓慢  
Complexity in credit banks' service systems leading to slow development
- 4、现行教育制度本身的体制性障碍  
Systematic obstacles from existing educational systems
- 5、各类教育机构彼此之间的“傲慢与偏见”  
"Pride and Prejudice" of educational institutions of all types

**存在的问题**  
The existing practical problems

# 现实 Reality

**现实因素**  
Practical elements



- 1. 守旧教育观念，阻碍创新发展  
Lacking educational ideas, hindering innovation
- 2. 分散的学术标准、资源条件和条件  
A series of dispersed academic standards, resources and conditions
- 3. 碎片化的终身学习体系  
Fragmented lifelong learning system
- 4. 终身学习体系的发展需要长期、持续、稳定的政策支持  
The development of the lifelong learning system needs long-term, continuous, stable and effective policy support. The UK has had five editions, while HK has issued ten years.

建立全国统一的**国家资历框架**，有利于国家层面**终身学习体系**的整体性设计，但很难做到**一步到位**  
Setting up unified national credential frameworks benefits the design of lifelong learning system as a whole from a perspective of the state, but it is not a one-step process.

构建一个应用于全国的**学分银行**信息系统，缺乏足够**实践经验**，仅有模糊需求，难以完成  
Scanty practical experiences and vague needs are found in constituting a nationally-applied credit bank system: it becomes a difficult task.

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"Pride and Prejudice" of educational institutions of all types

- ◆ 认证制度体系的本质是一套评价体系
- ◆ The nature of attestation system being a set of assessment
- ◆ 多元的评价体系可以为社会教育培训机构发展和公众选择
- ◆ Pluralistic assessment systems providing the public and s training bodies with multi-angle reference tools;
- ◆ 防止遗漏具体教育培训类型，促进教育培训机构自我完善
- ◆ Preventing specific educational training categories from promoting self-perfection of the educational training bodie
- ◆ 为业内人士提供判断依据
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The existing practical problems



learning



schooling

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the authority

认证标准体系

attestation systems, which need efficient

# 现实因素 Practical elements

- 1、终身教育观念、基础与条件  
1. Lifelong educational ideals, foundations and conditions
- 2、各类教学培训系统繁杂  
2. A variety of complex teaching and training systems
- 3、研发需要持续的政策、资金和人力的投入：英国已历经5版，香港历时十余年  
3. Research and development depend on continuous policies, funds and manpower: the UK has had five editions, while HK has lasted ten years.



建立全国统一的**国家资历框架**，有利于国家层面**终身学习体系**的**整体性设计**，但很难做到**一步到位**

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教育立法中有相当篇幅内容  
 Education legislation given in national life long  
 • 地方终身教育立法中有专章专节的规定  
 • Rules shown of specific chapters and sections in local lifelong educational legislation

**积极呼吁学分银行建设的相关法律出台**  
 Earnest appeal for legislation concerned over the construction of credit banks

• 立足本地实践开展学习成果类别调研  
 • Investigating and researching categories of learning results on the ground of local practice

• 建立地方性的非学历教育学习成果质量标准分级体系  
 • Setting up rating systems of local quality standardization for learning results of non-diploma education

• 探索联合评估制度  
 • Exploring joined assessment systems

• 办理个体学习成果的鉴别认证和存储  
 • Dealing with identification, attestation and storage of individual learning results

• 为建立国家资历框架提供经验与教训  
 • Providing experiences and lessons for the construction of national credential frameworks

**积极开展认证制度体系的建设探索**  
 Positive construction and exploration of attestation systems

# 未来探索 Future exploration

**积极构建学分银行信息系统的建设与数据的积累**  
 Actively constructing the construction and data accumulation of Academic Credit Bank systems

• 建立与运营系统相适应的数据库  
 • Establish institutional entries suited to informational systems

• 依托多方力量尽可能短的周期内使系统上线并投入运营  
 • Increase on multi-force as many users as possible in the shortest periods

• 巨量整合用户多样化个性化需求  
 • Make an earnest endeavor to meet users' diversified and personalized needs

**加强学分银行合作联盟的建设与运作**  
 Strengthening construction and operation between Academic Credit Banks and cooperative alliances

• 9 organizations  
 • Promote communication between  
 • Accelerate inter-institutional agreements for mutual recognition based on course credits as basic units  
 • Absorb participation of industry associations and large enterprises

- ◆ 学分银行单行法
- ◆ Single Law for Credit Banks
  
- ◆ 国家终身教育立法中有相当篇幅内容
- ◆ Sufficient length given in national life long education legislation
  
- ◆ 地方终身教育立法中有专章专节的规定
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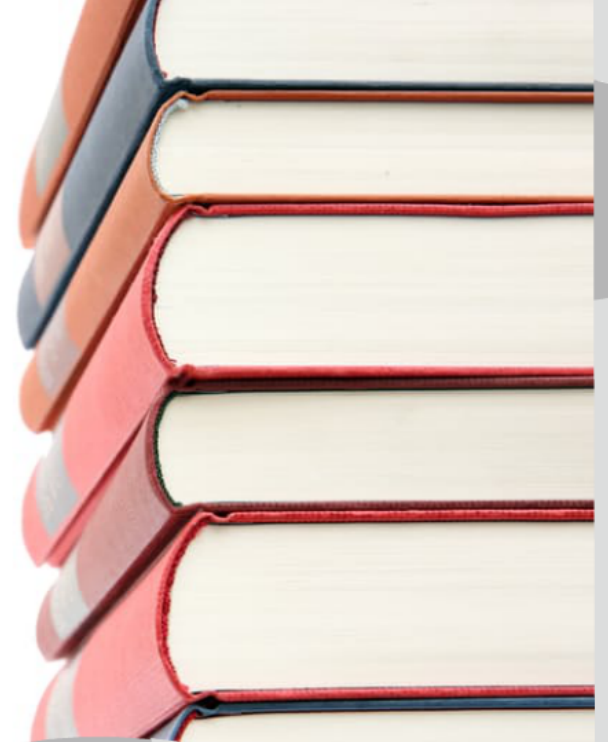
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- ◆ Make an earnest endeavor to meet users' diversified and personalized needs
- ◆ 依托多方力量尽可能短期内扩大用户量
- ◆ Increase on multi-force as many users as possible in the shortest periods
- ◆ 建立与信息系系统相匹配的实体性机构，促进线上线下业务的衔接
- ◆ Establish institutional entities suited to informational systems, facilitating conhesion and coherence between online and offline operation

**积极推动学分银行信息系统的建设与数据的积累**  
**Positively expedite the construction and data accumulation of Academic Credit Bank systems**

- ◆吸纳行业协会和大型企业的加盟
- ◆Absorb participation of industry associations and large enterprises
- ◆以课程学分为基本单元，促进校际之间的协议互认
- ◆Accelerate interscholastic agreements for mutual recognition based on course credits as basic units
- ◆促进学校与职业技能培训机构之间的沟通
- ◆Promote communication between universities and vocational training organizations

## 加强学分银行合作联盟的建设与运作

Strengthen construction and operation between Academic Credit Banks and cooperative alliances





**Thank You**