

How Long Do Background Checks Take in Asia?

Turnaround Benchmarks by Country
across 12 Asian Jurisdictions

At a Glance

Database-driven checks	1–3 days
Employment verification	3–10 days
Education verification	3–10 days
Standard screening package	3–10 days
Official criminal certificates	Days to months

Key Takeaways

- ✓ Standard checks: 3–10 business days
- ✓ Database checks: 1–3 business days
- ✓ Official certificates may take weeks/months
- ✓ Turnaround varies by market & method
- ✓ Candidate cooperation is critical
- ✓ Use country-specific SLAs

Most standard employment background checks across Asia complete within 3–10 business days.

What Does "Background Check Turnaround Time" Mean?

The period from receiving completed candidate consent and all required documents through to delivery of the completed screening report.

Identity verification	Candidate documents & technology	Litigation & civil court	Court database or official source
Employment verification	Previous employer response	Directorship searches	Corporate registries
Education verification	University / awarding body	Sanctions & watchlist	Structured databases
Professional licence	Regulator response	Adverse media	Public-source & media databases
Criminal record searches	Court, police or government	Regulatory & financial	Regulators & jurisdiction sources

eeCheck Insight: The overall turnaround is determined by the verification requiring the longest processing time — not the fastest.

Asia Turnaround Benchmarks (2026) — Part 1

Market	Employment & Education	Criminal / Official	Overall
Singapore	Emp 5–10d; Edu 3–7d	3–7d (restricted access)	3–10d
Hong Kong	3–10 business days	Limited; CNCC ~4 weeks	3–10d
China	Edu 1–3d (CHSI); Emp 3–7d	3–7d official channels	3–10d
Taiwan	2–6 business days	Police cert 3–5d	3–10d
Japan	Emp 4–10 business days	Highly restricted access	7–14d
South Korea	3–7 business days	Highly restricted (PIPA)	3–7d

Based on 100,000+ completed checks across 12 jurisdictions over the previous 12 months.

Asia Turnaround Benchmarks (2026) — Part 2

Market	Employment & Education	Criminal / Official	Overall
India	Emp 2–7d; Edu 3–15d	Court searches 3–7d	7–15d
Philippines	Emp 5–10d; Edu 3–10d	NBI clearance 3–10d	3–10d
Vietnam	Emp 5–10d; Edu 3–7d	Judicial cert 3–7d	5–12d
Thailand	3–8 business days	Police cert 7–10d local; 2–4wk foreign	7–15d
Malaysia	2–6 business days	Court 3–7d; CGC 30–90d	3–10d
Indonesia	3–8 business days	SKCK 1–3d local	5–10d

Turnaround for official certificates depends on jurisdiction-specific statutory processing timelines.

Database Searches vs Primary-Source Verification

Database-Driven Screening

Sanctions, watchlists, PEP, adverse media, directorships, identity, litigation databases

1–3 business days

May not replace direct primary-source verification

Primary-Source Verification

Employment, education, professional licences and official certificates

Several days or longer

Controlled by employers, universities, regulators

Turnaround Should Be Measured by Quality, Not Just Speed

Be cautious of providers advertising '24-hour background checks' — these timelines often refer only to database-driven searches, not comprehensive primary-source verification.

The better question: *Which provider delivers reliable, verified results within realistic turnaround times?*

Why Turnaround Times Differ Across Asia

1 Government Processing Is Structural, Not Operational

Court & litigation searches: a few business days

Malaysia CGC: 30–90 days (immigration/visa use)

Taiwan police cert: 3–5 business days

HK CNCC: immigration/visa only, ~4 weeks

Japan & South Korea: highly restricted access

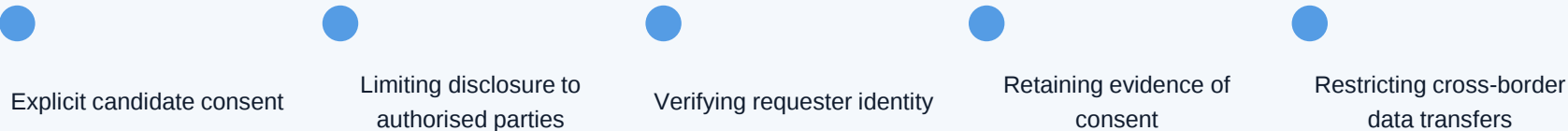
2 Institutional Responsiveness Varies

One university may respond within
24 hours

Another institution in the same city
may require two weeks

eeCheck: Turnaround is often influenced more by the responsiveness of individual institutions than by the country itself.

3 Privacy Laws Shape Verification Workflows



4 Candidate Cooperation — The Largest Controllable Delay

Screening cannot begin until candidates sign consent forms, submit ID, provide employment history, supply qualification details and complete country-specific requirements.

The period between issuing consent documents and receiving complete candidate information often exceeds the actual verification time.

5 Cross-Border Careers Increase Complexity

Example: A single candidate may have studied in Malaysia, worked in Singapore, held previous employment in Japan, served as a director of a Hong Kong company and relocated from Australia.

The overall turnaround follows the slowest jurisdiction involved.

How Employers Can Reduce Turnaround Time

Initiate screening after offer acceptance

Runs during notice periods, not afterwards.

Collect consent with offer package

Eliminates most common admin delay.

Request complete documents upfront

Prevents repeated candidate follow-up.

Identify long-lead verifications early

Official certificates begin immediately.

Apply role-based screening

Avoids unnecessary deep screening for lower-risk roles.

Use country-specific SLAs

Reflects actual regulatory differences.

Adopt a Risk-Based Screening Strategy

The fastest organisations integrate screening into recruitment planning, collect complete documentation early and align screening depth with business risk — rather than applying identical checks to every role.

Provider Speed Should Be Evaluated Holistically

Primary-source verification	Directly verified, not database-only.
Jurisdictional expertise	Compliant local workflows & timelines.
Regulatory compliance	Protects privacy & reduces legal risk.
Quality assurance	Ensures accuracy and consistency.
Communication during delays	Manage hiring decisions proactively.
Report clarity	Easier for HR & compliance to assess.
Regional coverage	Supports cross-border histories.

Why Employers Across Asia Work With eeCheck

Employment & education verification	Accurate confirmation of history.
Identity verification	Candidate identity & document checks.
Criminal & litigation searches	Role-appropriate checks where available.
Sanctions & adverse media	Early integrity & compliance visibility.
Licence & regulatory verification	Supports regulated & higher-risk roles.
Risk-based programme design	Screening depth aligned to role risk.
Country-specific guidance	Navigate jurisdictional differences.

Conclusion

Employment screening across Asia requires understanding how verification systems differ between jurisdictions, how privacy laws affect workflows and how multiple components can be coordinated efficiently.

The objective should not simply be to complete screening as quickly as possible, but to balance speed, verification depth and regulatory compliance according to the role's level of risk.