

2018/2019 年度中英联合研究创新基金 博士生交流项目简章

一、项目简介

根据中国教育部与英国商业、能源及产业战略部签署的关于开展中英联合研究创新基金博士生伙伴关系项目的谅解备忘录，受两国政府委托，中国国家留学基金管理委员会与英国文化教育协会联合实施本奖学金项目，以支持中英两国高等教育机构之间的博士生交流。

本项目将在 2018-2019 年度资助优秀中国博士生共计 70 人前往英国的高等教育或研究机构开展为期 3-12 个月的学习或研究工作。

二、选派计划

1. 学科领域

因本项目为中英两国合作项目，研究方向须与英国政府发展援助计划（Official Development Assistance, ODA）一致，即研究的主要目标是“促进经济发展，提高发展中国家的民众福祉”。ODA 相关详细要求见附件“Notes on ODA eligibility”。

本项目支持的具体学科领域如下：

- 健康/生命科学（例如：艾滋病病毒/艾滋病、疟疾、肺结核、被忽视的热带病、儿童死亡率、孕产妇健康）
- 环境技术（例如：气候变化、绿色技术、可持续发展、生态系统服务、资源短缺问题）
- 食品和水安全
- 能源
- 城镇化
- 有利于推动经济发展，提高民众福祉的教育和创意产业

2. 选派类别及留学期限

联合培养博士研究生，留学期限为 3-12 个月。

3. 选派规模：70 人。

4. 资助内容：

国家留学基金提供一次中国至英国往返国际旅费、在外留学期间规定期限内的奖学金。另，如英方接收机构确定须收取相关费用（仅限学费和 Bench Fee，请务必在邀请函中说明，一旦提交，不得变更），英国文化教育协会将提供一定限额的资助：留学期限为 3-6 个月，最高资助 5,000 英镑；留学期限为 7-12 个月，最高资助 10,000 英镑。超出 10,000 英镑的学费由国家留学基金委负担。

三、申请条件

1. 国内全日制在读博士研究生（委托培养和定向生除外），年龄不超过 35 周岁（1982 年 8 月 20 日之后出生）。

2. 获得英方接收机构正式邀请函。

3. 具备良好的英语水平。申请时外语水平需达到以下条件之一：

（1）英语专业本科（含）以上毕业；

（2）近十年内曾在英语国家留学一学年（8-12 个月）或连续工作一年（含）以上；

（3）参加“全国外语水平考试”（WSK）并达到笔试总分 55 分（含）以上，其中听力部分 18 分（含）以上，口试总分 3 分（含）以上；

（4）曾在教育部指定出国留学培训部参加相关语种培训并获得结业证书（英语为高级班，其他语种为中级班）；

（5）参加雅思（学术类）、托福水平考试，成绩达到以下标准：雅思 6.5 分，托福 95 分；

（6）通过国外拟留学单位组织的面试、考试等方式达到其语言要求（应在外方邀请信中注明或单独出具证明）。

（请注意，在英学习时间如达到或超过 6 个月，须申请 T4 签证，该签证要求提供雅思成绩，且总分及单项分数均不低于 5.5；另，英方接收高等教育机构可能会要求更高的雅思成绩）。

4. 符合《2018 年国家留学基金资助出国留学人员选派简章》规定的申请人基本条件及《2018 年国家建设高水平大学公派研究生项目选派办法》规定的有关申请条件。

四、申请办法

1. 选拔办法

采取“个人申请、单位推荐、专家评审、择优录取”的方式选拔。

2. 申请时间及方式

申请人经所在单位审核同意后，应于 2018 年 8 月 20 日至 9 月 5 日之间完成国家留学基金委网上申请。

国家留学基金委网上申请请登录国家公派留学管理信息平台（<http://apply.csc.edu.cn>）并按照规定上传如下材料：

- 英方接收机构出具的正式邀请函（须注明留学期限和收取的费用信息，并由机构主管部门负责人或导师签字）
- 英文研究计划（1,000 - 3,000 单词，须由双方导师签字）
- 有效的英语成绩证明
- 自本科阶段起至最近学期的成绩单（中英文均可）
- 最高学历学位证书（中英文均可）
- 英方和中方导师简历（中英文均可，须由双方导师签字）

- 两封推荐信（中英文均可）
- 英文个人陈述（须符合 ODA 要求，清楚地阐述研究内容能如何促进中国经济发展、提升民众福祉）
- 外方收取费用证明及明细（如无可不传）
- 有效身份证复印件（正反面同时复印在同一张 A4 纸上）

国家留学基金委委托各受理单位统一受理本地区（单位、部门）的申请。受理单位负责接受咨询、受理、审核申请材料；国家留学基金委不直接受理个人申请（详见[受理单位一览表](#)）。

申报项目名称请选择“国外合作项目”，可利用合作渠道名称请选择“中英联合研究创新基金博士生交流项目”。

3. 纸质申请材料（一式一份）

- ① 单位正式推荐公函（带文号并加盖单位公章）。
- ② 单位推荐意见表。
- ③ 校内专家评审意见表。[点击下载](#)

以上纸质申请材料须于 2018 年 9 月 20 日前（以邮戳为准）寄/送国家留学基金委。材料一经提交不予退还。

五、评审、录取办法

申请人应确保申请符合以下标准与评审原则：

- 完成申请材料全部内容；
- 研究方向与英国政府发展援助计划（ODA）一致，即主要目标是“促进经济发展，提高发展中国家的民众福祉”；
- 学习/研究计划是否能够以最有效方式实现成果产出；
- 交流计划对发展中英两国高校间长期可持续合作关系的贡献；
- 博士生联合培养计划的质量，博士研究生本人及其导师的水平。

国家留学基金委与英国文化教育协会将对申请进行资格审核并形成初审合格人员名单，提交专家评审。双方将于 2018 年 12 月 15 日前公布录取结果。

六、对外联系及派出

1. 被录取人员须于 2019 年 1 月至 12 月期间派出，具体派出日期以英方接收机构邀请函为准。凡未按期派出者，其留学资格将自动取消。

2. 留学人员派出前需与国家留学基金管理委员会签订《资助出国留学协议书》并办理公证等手续。

七、联系方式

联系人：郝曦妍

联系电话：010-66093934

传真：010-66093929

E-mail: xyhao@csc.edu.cn

地址：北京市西城区车公庄大街 9 号 A3 楼 13 层（100044）

八、申请及选派程序

| 序号 | 时间 | 步骤 | 具体内容 | 备注 |
|----|----------------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2018 年 5 月 -8 月 | 申请准备 | 申请人自行或通过所在单位对外联系，取得英方正式邀请信，并按项目简章准备申请材料。 | |
| 2 | 2018 年 8 月 20 日-9 月 5 日 | 申请 | 申请人经所在单位审核同意后，进行网上报名并按要求上传电子材料。 | |
| 3 | 2018 年 9 月 20 日前 | 申请 | 寄/送纸质申请材料至国家留学基金委 | |
| 4 | 2018 年 10 月 -11 月 | 评审 | 中英双方将对申请材料进行初审，初审合格人员的材料提交专家评审。 | |
| 5 | 2018 年 12 月 | 录取 | 公布正式录取结果，发放录取材料。 | 国家留学基金委录取通知将寄至申请人所在单位，再由其转发申请人。 |
| 6 | 2019 年 1 月 -12 月 | 符合派出要求者，办理派出手续 | ①联系相关留学服务机构办理签证申请、机票预订手续； ②签订《资助出国留学协议书》并公证，办理《国际旅行健康证明书》等。 | 详见《出国留学人员须知》。 |
| 7 | 2019 年 1 月 -12 月 | 派出 | 联系相关留学服务机构领取机票、签证等，陆续派出。 | 须按规定的时间派出。未按期派出者，留学资格将自动取消。 |

附件：

Notes on ODA eligibility (for Chinese applicants to the UK)

Notes on ODA eligibility

(for Chinese applicants to the UK)

The funding for this PhD placement programme is provided by the UK on the basis that it will be used to fund programmes that will contribute to the UK's Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitment. All programmes and activities with ODA funding need to demonstrate that they aim to contribute to a reduction in poverty and further global sustainable development or improve the welfare of poor or vulnerable populations of recipient countries. All the applications will be assessed as to whether they are ODA eligible. The following guide explains how you can express the ODA relevance of your work in your application.

Official definitions of ODA come from the UK Government Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), www.newtonfund.ac.uk/about/what-is-oda/

The definition of ODA is broad and can be dependent on interpretation. This note is not intended to be a full checklist of ODA eligibility, but highlights two of the main criteria in determining ODA eligibility:

Section 1: Research areas and topics

BEIS and MOE have agreed to support PhD placements in the following fields:

1. health and life sciences (e.g. HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, child mortality, maternal health)
2. environmental technologies (e.g. climate change, green technology, sustainable development, ecosystem services, resource scarcity)
3. food and water security
4. energy
5. urbanisation
6. education and creative economy for economic development and social welfare.

Research topics that are generally ODA-eligible for PhD studies in the UK

- ✓ Agriculture (e.g. irrigation, crop yields)
- ✓ Climate and environment (e.g. climate change, green technology, sustainable development, ecosystem services, resource scarcity)
- ✓ Sustainable energy for all
- ✓ Education research and innovation for development
- ✓ Economic growth (e.g. equitable growth)
- ✓ Health (e.g. HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, child mortality, maternal health)
- ✓ Water and sanitation

- ✓ Food and nutrition (including food security)
- ✓ Demographic change and migration
- ✓ Rural and urban development
- ✓ Infrastructure (including civil engineering, information and communication technologies, big data for social and economic development)
- ✓ Humanitarian disasters and emergencies, disaster risk reduction
- ✓ Resilient and connected communities
- ✓ Future cities
 - Governance, society and conflict (e.g. transparency, accountability, effective institutions, land and natural resource rights, poverty alleviation, social development), inequalities, violence and security, peace building, civil society)
- ✓ Development-relevant data collection, quality and access (including administrative data and macroeconomic statistics).
- ✓ Arts and humanities for development (linguistics, use of digital media, cultural heritage for economic development, creative industries for empowerment and economic development)
- ✓ Women's and girls' empowerment
- ✓ Supporting people with disabilities

In each case you will be required to outline a link between your research topic and the development relevant impact suggested.

Areas that are NOT generally ODA-eligible for PhD studies in the UK:

- Defence or military research
- Military applications of nuclear energy
- Research specific to issues in developed economies
- Research into application of technologies where the primary benefit will go to UK companies

Section 2: how to understand “to promote economic development and welfare of developing countries”

OECD guidelines on ODA include the following sentence: (funding must be) “*administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective*”.

The key principles involved with assessing for ODA are all to be found through taking a closer look at this sentence and provides the key pointers included below:

1. Promotion
2. Economic Development
3. Welfare
4. Developing Countries
5. Objective

1. Promotion:

Impact is an important measure of the success of promotion, although the word suggests that an immediate impact is not mandatory. Different programmes have different timescales and their impacts manifest in different ways.

The British Council approach to impact:

(impact can be achieved...) “through knowledge exchange, new products and processes, new companies and job creation, skills development, increasing the effectiveness of public services and policy, enhancing quality of life and health, international development...”.

Public engagement is also considered as an eligible form of impact.

To be ODA eligible the impact indicators must be in an area related to development as covered in the next two sections (economic development and welfare).

It may be that some of the measures of impact mentioned above are included in the proposal outputs. **However, with research immediate impact is often not possible. In these cases we look for a plausible pathway to impact. By this we mean a convincing suggestion of how the outputs from the proposed research will lead to impact within a reasonable time frame (within fifteen years). To be ODA eligible we need the impact to extend beyond academic impact alone.**

2. Economic development:

Economic development is a broad term that goes beyond simple measures like GDP. In addition it is not easy to define in advance what may or may not lead to an economic benefit (increasing profits through an improved industrial process for example may not always feed back to the population and may even promote further inequality).

We ask for impact that fosters economic performance that specifically benefits low income or vulnerable members of society. **Examples could include research that could lead to the creation of jobs in rural, underdeveloped regions or improving efficiency/yield in a related industry.**

Due to the broad scope for this definition it is important to avoid the following common pitfalls:

- The proposal should not be **too general** (sweeping comments about benefits to the economy or GDP in general without substantiation are insufficient) – it must clearly demonstrate a pathway to economic impact for low income and vulnerable sections of society.
- The central claim should not be **unrealistic**. In some cases it is clear that claims for impact are exaggerated or not likely to be realised within 15 years.
- There must be a mechanism in place to ensure benefits are **captured**. For example a proposal with a theme strongly related to ODA is considered not eligible if the outputs are weak or restricted by IP agreements, or if it is unlikely to influence policy.

3. Welfare:

OECD guidelines mention economic development and welfare. This applies at the call

level, but individual proposals can be assessed as impacting economic development or welfare as these terms are not always mutually inclusive.

As with economic development, social welfare is broad term that roughly (but not exclusively) **consists of enhancing quality of life (wellbeing), health and creative output.**

Pathways to impact in these areas could include increasing the effectiveness of public services and policy, or political representation of vulnerable populations.

Due to the broad scope for this definition it is important to avoid the following common pitfalls:

- Proposals should not focus on **general health benefits** that don't have a particular benefit for poorer/vulnerable in society. Although it could be argued that someone who is ill is necessarily vulnerable, a case needs to be made for why underdevelopment in a particular region exacerbates the condition targeted. Where possible such claims should be justified with statistics.
- The proposal should not confuse **healthcare** with **academic enquiry**. In the case of an academic enquiry into a medical issue, a plausible pathway to impact is still required. A proposal suggesting a study thematically linked to an ODA topic (such as dengue fever) is not by default eligible but must demonstrate a pathway to impact within 15 years.
- Monitoring programmes for not communicable diseases must be considered in terms of their **affordability/productivity** in vulnerable populations.

4. Objective

Research projects will usually include more than one objective. It is important to distinguish between primary and secondary aims of a proposal.

Applicants that understand ODA requirements often try to pass secondary objectives as primary objectives. We will be pragmatic in these cases and put the ODA eligible part of the application into perspective. An example could be in the case of a project that receives industrial sponsorship – a primary objective may be to improve a process and thereby make it more profitable. If the secondary objective has a particularly strong case for being ODA then the proposal can still be acceptable – but the judgement on eligibility (including the pathway to impact) will be entirely based on *that* objective.