

<b><i>School/Department:</i></b>	<b>International Institute of Social Studies</b>
<b><i>Project Title:</i></b>	<b>Importing Chinese models for urban and infrastructure development in post-Soviet Belt and Road nations: Exploring the push and pull factors</b>
<b><i>Abstract:</i></b>	<p>In this PhD project, undertaken in collaboration with the Chinese Academy of Urban Planning and Design, we propose to explore the ‘pull’ and ‘push’ factors that make the Chinese urban infrastructure and development model spread to the BRI countries in central Eurasia, namely Ukraine, Belarus, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan. The ‘pull’ factors include the desire of ‘recipient’ countries to reform their economies and deal with multiple challenges they face. The ‘push’ factors are those in the interest of China to transfer its model and are rooted in economic and geo-political incentives. The interplay of the ‘pull’ and ‘push’ factors may potentially cause a wide-spread adoption and adaptation of the Chinese urban development model in the BRI countries.</p> <p>Over the past three decades, China has been rapidly urbanising through innovative, swift and arguably sustainable practices. Development of various eco-cities, low carbon cities, smart cities and zero waste cities, special economic zones, high-tech science parks, subway systems and high-speed railways have been viewed as successful inside and outside the country. The Belt and Road Initiative and its associated Infrastructure Fund have become important vehicles for the dissemination of Chinese ideas in many associated countries. This certainly also applies to post-Soviet states looking for new directions in sustainable economic development. But not all of them are equally eager to adopt these lessons and they do so in different ways.</p> <p>China aspires to gain economic and reputational gains internationally through the Belt &amp; Road Initiative (BRI). The urban planning and developmental model is one “product” that China wishes to transfer to partner countries within the BRI. China has a number of incentives to do so – the unified Chinese technical and planning standards would make it easier for Chinese companies to build and operate infrastructure, and the spread of Chinese norms and standards would affirm China as a global power that lends its institutions to lesser developed nations. At the same time, countries that are part of the BRI are eager to cooperate with China due to an alternative it offers to older economic models, phasing-out fossil fuels, rising inequality,</p>

	<p>rapid urbanisation, population growth and environmental degradation.</p> <p>The adaptation of the Chinese model to national and local circumstances is largely context-dependent -- each ex- Soviet BRI country has its own cultural, political, economic and institutional features as well as motivational stakes in and for collaboration with China. This project envisages 2 Ph.D. students in a comparative project. One Ph.D. student will focus on two economies earmarked by China as potentially strong partners: Belarus and Ukraine. These are Eastern European countries with a large rural population and great importance of agriculture for the economy. The second Ph.D. student will focus on Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, countries located in central Eurasia and having an oil-and-gas based economies with rentier-state features. We are especially interested to explore whether the difference in the structure of economy in Ukraine and Belarus on one hand and Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan on another, may have influence on how Chinese urban development models spreads to the region.</p> <p>The PhD scholarships will fall under the supervision of Professor Martin de Jong, a renowned scholar on regional development, urban planning, and inclusive growth in China and internationally, and Assistant Professor Dr Farhad Mukhtarov, an expert on public policy and governance in central Eurasia, and particularly with respect to transfer and translation of policies across countries and territories. Both Professor de Jong and Dr Mukhtarov will serve as promoters. Applications are invited on any aspect of the research project described above. Erasmus University Rotterdam has a Memorandum of Understanding with China Academy of Urban Planning and Design (CAUPD) and close cooperation within these Ph.D. projects is possible.</p>
<p><b>Requirements of candidate:</b></p>	<p><b>Background:</b> Social Sciences (ideally with background in urban planning, political economy, politics science, development studies, social policy or related field)</p> <p>Master degree: Yes (in Social Sciences, as specified above)        IELTS Grade: 7.0 (<i>minimal 6.0 per component</i>)  <i>or</i>        TOEFL: 100 (<i>minimal 20 per component</i>)          (<i>or exemption if MA degree was in English</i>)</p> <p>Other requirements: experience in China, knowledge of central</p>

	Eurasia is preferable.
<b>Supervisor information:</b>	<p><b>Promoter:</b></p> <p><b>Prof. dr. Martin de Jong</b>, Professor of Inclusive Prosperity at Erasmus School of Law (ESL), Rotterdam School of Management (RSM) and at the Institute for Global Public Policy, Fudan University, Shanghai</p> <p>Email <a href="mailto:w.m.jong@law.eur.nl">w.m.jong@law.eur.nl</a> Personal website: <a href="https://www.eur.nl/en/people/martin-de-jong">https://www.eur.nl/en/people/martin-de-jong</a></p> <p><b>Selected Recent publication list, last 5 years (1-2 pages)</b></p> <p>Ma, W., <b>de Jong, M.</b>, de Bruijne, M., &amp; Schraven, D. (2020). Economic city branding and stakeholder involvement in China: Attempt of a medium-sized city to trigger industrial transformation. <i>Cities</i>, 105, 102754.</p> <p>Yang, W., Veeneman, W., <b>de Jong, M.</b>, &amp; Song, Y. (2020). Integrated transport management: Lessons from a Chinese city. <i>Research in Transportation Economics</i>, 100918.</p> <p>Lu, H., <b>de Jong, M.</b>, Yun, S., &amp; Zhao, M. (2020). The multi-level governance of formulating regional brand identities: Evidence from three Mega City Regions in China. <i>Cities</i>, 100, 102668.</p> <p>Z Liu, <b>M de Jong</b>, F Li, N Brand, M Hertogh, L Dong (2020), Towards Developing a New Model for Inclusive Cities in China—The Case of Xiong'an New Area. <i>Sustainability</i> 12 (15), 6195</p> <p>Lu, H., Sun, L., &amp; <b>de Jong, M.</b> (2020). The Impact of Public and Private Partnerships on the Liveability of Eco-Cities in China's Pearl River Delta. In <i>Partnerships for Livable Cities</i> (pp. 81-99). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.</p> <p>Song, Y., Stead, D., &amp; <b>de Jong, M.</b> (2020). New Town Development and Sustainable Transition under Urban Entrepreneurialism in China. <i>Sustainability</i>, 12(12), 5179.</p> <p>H Lu, <b>M de Jong</b> (2020) Evolution in city branding practices in China's Pearl River Delta since the year 2000, <i>Cities</i> 89, 154-166</p>

	<p><b>de Jong, M.</b> (2019) From Eco-Civilization to City Branding: A Neo-Marxist Perspective of Sustainable Urbanization in China. <i>Sustainability</i>, 11, 5608.</p> <p><b>Co-promoter</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Farhad Mukhtarov</b>, Assistant Professor of Governance and Public Policy at the International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands</p> <p>Email address: mukhtarov@iss.nl        Personal website: <a href="https://www.eur.nl/en/people/farhad-mukhtarov">https://www.eur.nl/en/people/farhad-mukhtarov</a></p> <p><b>Brief bio:</b></p> <p>Dr. Farhad Mukhtarov is Assistant Professor of Governance and Public Policy at International Institute of Social Sciences (ISS), Erasmus University Rotterdam. Dr. Mukhtarov is specialised in interpretive policy analysis and environmental policy. He is fascinated by the politics of knowledge, problem framing, knowledge pluralism, and the role of context in shaping (environmental) policy. Most of Farhad's published work is on water and climate governance. dr. Mukhtarov was a lead author of the UN-Environment's sixth Global Environmental Outlook. His work was cited by UN agencies and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Farhad is also an Adjunct Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Water Policy, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore.</p> <p><b>Selected Recent publication list, last 5 years (1-2 pages)</b></p> <p><b>Mukhtarov, F.</b> (2020). Box 6.1 The hegemony of river basin organizations: A cautionary tale. Box 6.1, In Mirumachi, N., Zeitoun, M., and Warner, J. (Eds). <i>Water Conflicts: Analysis for Transformation</i>. Oxford University Press, Oxford, pages 134-135.</p> <p>Boer, J.; Dieperink, C.; and <b>Mukhtarov, F.</b> (2019) Social Learning in Multilevel Flood Risk Governance: Lessons from the Dutch Room for the River Program. <i>Water</i>, 11, 2032. 3</p> <p><b>Mukhtarov, F.</b>, Dieperink, C., Driessen, P., &amp; Riley, J. (2019). Collaborative learning for policy innovations: sustainable urban drainage systems in Leicester, England. <i>Journal of Environmental</i></p>
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	<p><i>Policy &amp; Planning</i>, 1-14. 4</p> <p>Gaddis, E., Grellier, J., Grobicki, A., Hay, R., Mirumachi, N., <b>Mukhtarov, F.</b>, Rast, W. (2019) Chapter 16: Freshwater Policy. In <i>Sixth Global Environmental Outlook, United Nations Environment</i>. Nairobi: Cambridge University Press and UN Environment, pages 399-424.</p> <p>Leong, C., and <b>Mukhtarov, F.</b> (2018) Global IWRM Ideas and Local Context: Studying Narratives in Rural Cambodia, <i>Water</i>. Online, URL: <a href="https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/10/11/1643/htm">https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/10/11/1643/htm</a></p> <p><b>Mukhtarov, F.</b> and Daniell, K. (2018) Transfer, diffusion, adaptation and translation of water policy models. In Ken Conca and Erika Weindthal (Eds), <i>Oxford Handbook of Water Politics and Policy</i>, Oxford University Press: Oxford, pp. 594-616. March, 2018.</p> <p><b>Mukhtarov, F.</b>, Pierce, R. and Gerlak, A. (2017) Away from Fossil-Fuels and Toward a Bioeconomy: Knowledge Versatility for Public Policy? <i>Environment and Planning C</i>, 35(6): 1010-1028.</p> <p><b>Mukhtarov, F.</b>, de Jong, M. and Pierce, R. (2017) Political and Ethical Aspects in the Ethnography of Policy Translation: Research Experiences from Turkey and China. <i>Environment and Planning A</i>, 49(3): 612-630.</p> <p>Gerlak, A., and <b>Mukhtarov, F.</b> (2016) Many Faces of Security: Discursive Framing in Cross-border Natural Resource Governance in the Mekong River Commission. <i>Globalizations</i>, 13 (6): 719-740.</p> <p>Thiel, A., <b>Mukhtarov, F.</b> and Zikos, D. (2015) Crafting or Designing? Science, Politics and Conditions Determining Processes of Intended Institutional Change for Social-Ecological Systems. <i>Environmental Science and Policy</i>, 53 (B): 81-86.</p> <p><b>Mukhtarov, F.</b>, Fox, S., Mukhamedova, N., and Wegerich, K. (2015) Institutional Design in the Face of Contextual Relevance: Water User Associations in Turkey, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. <i>Environmental Science and Policy</i>, 53 (B): 206-214.</p> <p><b>Mukhtarov, F.</b> (2014) Rethinking the Travel of Ideas: Policy Translation in the Water Sector. <i>Policy and Politics</i>, 42 (1): 71-88. *In top 3 most cited articles in the journal in the last 5 years, 103 citations</p>
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