

DOCTORAL CHARTER

of the Doctoral College of Brittany

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The doctoral programme *is a professional experience whose completion is certified by the awarding of a doctorate degree*¹, and during which doctoral researchers receive formal training in and through research. It is based on the production of an original research project, supervised by one or several experienced researchers within a accredited research centre², and leads to the production of new knowledge. A doctoral project must fit within the scientific policy of the research centre in which it is carried out as well as within the Doctoral researcher's professional project.

The doctoral programme makes it possible to develop considerable disciplinary and transversal skills, thus allowing successful candidates to envisage careers in different sectors of activity and in very diverse functions or professions.

In addition to the Doctoral researcher and the thesis supervisor³, the other parties involved in doctoral studies include: the director of the research centre(s) within which the doctorate is conducted, the director of the Doctoral School to which the thesis director reports and the Higher Education Establishment (HEE)⁴ in which the candidate is enrolled. These parties therefore have rights and obligations that seek to ensure a high level of excellence.

This charter defines these rights and obligations and highlights the code of ethics underlying the current regulations, as well as the practices that have already been tested in accordance with different disciplines and establishments. It seeks to guarantee high scientific quality. The HEE in which the Doctoral researcher is enrolled is responsible for ensuring that the principles of the charter are respected and also agrees to take steps to ensure that these principles are respected.

This charter⁵ has received the approval of the director of the Doctoral School, the

¹ Excerpt from article L612-7 of the Education Code

² After assessment by the High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCERES) or by other bodies whose procedures are validated by HCERES.

³ Here, and throughout the text, "the thesis supervisor" refers to: the thesis director, possibly working alongside a co-supervisor(s), in accordance with the first paragraph of article 16 of the decree of 25 May 2016 establishing the national education framework and the modalities leading to the awarding of the national Ph.D. degree.

⁴ HEE include all Establishments licensed to award Ph.Ds, mainly Universities and Engineering Schools.

⁵ The English version of the Charter aims to facilitate its understanding by non-French speakers. In the event of a
Charter for Doctoral researchers

director of the research centre, and the thesis supervisor. It must be signed, during the initial registration, by the doctoral researcher, the thesis supervisor(s), the director of the research centre(s), the head of the enrolment HEE and where applicable the head of the host institution.

1 Before the Ph.D.

1.1 Defining the doctoral research project

The thesis supervisor, the HEE and the head of the research centre where the Ph.D. is hosted must ensure that the research project is consistent with the research themes of the hosting centre. Being selected because of his or her recognized mastery of the field of research concerned, the thesis supervisor must identify the innovative nature of the project in terms of scientific context and must ensure that it is valid.

When defining the project, the supervisors must ensure that the research study can be completed within a period consistent with the duration of a doctoral program, as set by the regulatory requirements: three years of full-time equivalent research experience (a Ph.D. project undertaken on a part-time basis may last no more than six years).

A Ph.D. research project includes the following elements:

- The presentation of a research project on a scientific issue;
- A description of the scientific environment: research centre(s) and potential partners (foreign laboratory, firm, association, local authority, etc.);
- A presentation of the resources possessed by the candidate to help them to undertake their project (equipment, missions, technicians, etc.). These means include, wherever possible, the funding proposed to remunerate the future Doctoral researcher (see 1.3);
- A presentation of the centre that will supervise the Doctoral researcher's study. For each member of the supervisory team, the total amount of time that they will spend mentoring other Ph.D. projects must be specified (see 2.2 for more details).

The thesis supervisor is responsible for defining the doctoral research project, a

dispute over its interpretation, the text written in French is the reference.

process that requires the input of the director of the research centre. The doctoral research project is published to ensure that it benefits from as much visibility as possible in order to attract quality candidates.

While candidates may propose doctoral research projects by themselves, it is the approached thesis director who assumes the responsibility of submitting the projects to the Doctoral School after discussions with the candidate. In such cases, the publication of the doctoral research project is not mandatory (unless required by the funding associated with the project).

1.2 Information on career paths for Ph.Ds

The Ph.D. must be in accordance with candidates' professional projects. The latter may evolve and be refined throughout the doctorate.

Prior to admission to a Ph.D. degree, candidates must be aware of the opportunities inside and outside academia in their field. To this end, statistics on the professional development of Ph.Ds are to be published and made easily available.

1.3 Funding the doctoral project

To undertake their research, Doctoral researchers must have sufficient financial resources throughout the duration of their program. For a full-time Doctoral researcher, a level of funding equivalent to that afforded by a doctoral contract must be sought and priority must be given to specific funding in the form of employment contracts lasting at least three years from the first enrolment in the doctoral program.

Seeking and obtaining funding dedicated to the doctoral project is primarily the responsibility of the thesis supervisor. Candidates can be part in this process before their admission to the doctoral program.

If a three-year funding plan has been secured, this is specified in the *training agreement* drawn up pursuant to this charter (see below). The research activities entrusted to the Doctoral researcher must be compatible with the duration of the funding.

The thesis supervisor and the director of the Doctoral School must, at the very least, inform candidates before their registration of the financial resources available for the preparation of their Ph.D. (various kinds of financial resources that the research centre

may grant for the purpose of the doctoral research).

If the revenues of the doctoral researcher come from a professional activity not directly related to the doctorate (such as teaching or self-employed work), the thesis supervisor and the director of the Doctoral School ensure that this activity leaves them a sufficient amount of time for the successful completion of the part-time doctorate within six years at the most.

The Doctoral School will expect candidates to show a minimum level of living resources and a minimum period during which they are guaranteed before enrolling for the Ph.D. degree. The Doctoral School may also require this information when doctoral researchers make an exemption request to be allowed to enrol beyond the duration initially planned for the preparation of the Ph.D. (while taking into account the amount of time devoted to the doctoral project).

2 During the Ph.D.

2.1 Scientific environment, working conditions, related activities

The thesis supervisor must define and ensure that the necessary resources are available to allow the study to be carried out in good working conditions. To this end, Doctoral researchers are fully integrated into their research centre and have access to the same facilities as tenured researchers in order to carry out their studies (equipment, resources – especially IT –, documentation, the possibility of attending seminars and conferences). The head of the research centre and the thesis supervisor must ensure that Doctoral researchers have the material means to present their studies in scientific encounters, particularly at national and international levels.

It is the duty of the thesis supervisor and the director of the research centre to explain to doctoral researchers their status as well as how their research relates to the activities of the host research centre. They must also inform the Doctoral researcher about the functioning of the centre (statutes, internal regulations, scientific board, health and safety conditions) and about how Doctoral researchers are represented in its bodies.

As a full member of their research centre, Doctoral researchers are subject to the same rules as all lecturers in the centre, particularly in terms of publications, communications, patents and scientific ethics. They participate in the collective tasks

inherent in the scientific life of their centre but they are not expected to bridge the shortcomings of the centre's technical supervision; nor should they be forced to undertake tasks unrelated to their research project.

In order to experience the many facets of research and higher education professions and to diversify their skills, Doctoral researchers are invited to include in their working time other activities related to research: teaching, dissemination of scientific and technical culture, promotion of research results, expertise/consulting, representation in different bodies, volunteer activities within associations of early career researchers, etc. The doctoral researchers receive specific remuneration for some activities which involve a particular selection process. The director of the research centre and the thesis supervisor ensure that the time devoted to these activities does not interfere with the advancement of the doctoral project within the set time frame. These activities should be highlighted in Doctoral researchers' portfolios and may be included in their Individual Training Plan in accordance with the applicable rules of the Doctoral School (see section 2.4).

In exceptional circumstances, the applicable regulations allow Doctoral researchers to suspend their doctoral studies temporarily, for a maximum period of one year⁶. During this period, referred to as a “gap year” and which is not taken into account in the duration of the Ph.D., doctoral researchers are not under any obligation to account for progress on their studies with their thesis supervisor, the Doctoral School, the HEE in which they are enrolled, or their employer if applicable.

2.2 Ph.D. supervision and mutual commitments

Thesis supervisors must ensure quality mentorship and monitoring for the smooth running of the research and this requires a significant proportion of their time.

When there are several thesis supervisors, the term “thesis supervisor” refers to the person who assumes the main responsibility for the scientific supervision of the Ph.D. research project and who ensures professional support for the Doctoral researcher. It is mandatory that the thesis supervisor and the Doctoral researcher belong to the same

⁶ The precise conditions for granting this gap are detailed in Article 14 of [the decree of 25 May 2016](#).

Doctoral School and to the same research centre. The term “co-supervisor” refers to the person accredited to supervise research⁷ who shares responsibility for the scientific direction of the doctoral research project with the thesis supervisor. Where the co-supervisor is from a public industrial and commercial establishment with research missions, from a private training or research establishment, from a private research foundation, from a private company, from an administration, or from the socio-economic or cultural environment and recognized for its skills in the field, a second co-supervisor may be appointed. Co-supervisors have no obligation to belong to the same Doctoral School, nor the same research centre as the doctoral researcher and his supervisor.

Individuals who are not accredited to supervise research but appointed as *co-supervisor*⁸ can also participate in the supervision of the doctoral research project. All those who contribute to supervise the Doctoral researcher are referred to as the *supervisory team*. Each Doctoral School may lay down rules for the composition of a *supervisory team* in its internal regulations.

Under the responsibility of the thesis supervisor, the supervisory team endeavours to work harmoniously for the success of the doctoral research project. The supervisory team aims to enrich the project and the scientific maturity of the Doctoral researcher by proposing diverse and complementary academic exchanges.

The composition of the supervisory team is indicated on the registration form mentioning the proportions of the contribution for each member⁹.

The Doctoral School must set within its rules of procedure a rule imposing a limit on the number of doctoral projects that a thesis supervisor can (co-)supervise simultaneously.

The frequency of the meetings between Doctoral researchers and their thesis supervisors must be defined at the beginning of the doctoral programme and written in the *training agreement* (see below). Moreover, the respective roles or contributions of

⁷ Article 16 of the decree of 25 May 2016 establishing the national framework for training and the modalities leading to the award of the national Ph.D. degree.

⁸ « co-encadrant » in french (while *co-supervisor accredited to supervise research* are named « co-directeur »).

⁹ The sum of the supervisory percentage shares should add up to 100%

the members of the supervisory team must be specified.

Doctoral researchers who are employed and paid for their research must abide by the rules relating to working time and to the time off specified by their employer. Where this is not the case, they must commit to times and a pace of work in line with that of their research centre, with the aim of obtaining their degree within the set time frame. It is the duty of doctoral researcher to inform their thesis supervisors about any difficulties they are facing and about the progress of their thesis.

Repeated breaches of these commitments by both the Doctoral researcher and the thesis director may lead to mediation proceedings (see section 2.11).

2.3 Training agreement and various regulations

Taken in pursuance of this charter and in accordance with applicable regulations, a *training agreement* is signed between the Doctoral researcher and the thesis supervisor within three months of the date of the initial enrolment and is then updated, as necessary, at each annual re-enrolment. The framework of the *training agreement* is annexed to this charter.

The drafting of the *training agreement* must provide an opportunity for the Doctoral researcher and the thesis supervisor to reach an agreement on the conditions for undertaking the doctoral project and to formalise these conditions in writing, in compliance with this charter. The *training agreement* also considers other agreements that may exist in relation to the doctoral project (international agreement on the co-supervision of theses, CIFRE agreement, project-funding agreement, etc.).

The *training agreement* is a reference document for the overall monitoring of the doctoral project. It is made available to the members of the Individual Monitoring Committee (see 2.5) and, where appropriate, to the persons involved in mediation (see 2.11).

Doctoral researchers and their thesis supervisors also should abide by the internal regulations of the host Doctoral School, the enrolment HEE and the research centre.

The internal regulations of the Doctoral School hosting the doctoral researchers incorporate those rules relating to the admission, supervision, monitoring, and training of Doctoral researchers, the conditions of authorization to present a thesis for defence and the various proceedings proper to the settlement of any conflicts that may arise

between doctoral researchers and their thesis supervisors. These regulations clarify this charter in accordance with its principles and the existing regulations.

This charter informs Doctoral researchers and thesis supervisors that the administrative information concerning them which is available to their host HEE and which is necessary for the monitoring of their doctoral programme by the Doctoral School is transmitted to the computer application *Améthis*¹⁰.

Doctoral researchers are meant to read on a very regular basis their “institutional” mailbox (i.e. with the address ascribed by their HEE). All messages sent by the Doctoral College, the Doctoral School and the Améthis app will only be addressed on this institutional box.

2.4 Individual Training Plan (ITP)

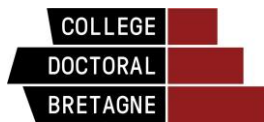
It is the responsibility of Doctoral researchers to reflect on their future career at an early stage by allocating time for the reflection and action required to formalize their skills and their training needs and by contacting potential future employers.

To guide doctoral researchers in the achievement of their research projects and in the preparation of their future careers, a diversified training offer is proposed by the Doctoral School and the Doctoral College of Brittany. This training includes so-called “scientific” or “disciplinary” courses (organized by each Doctoral School), as well as so-called “transversal” training (organized by the Doctoral College). For each training proposed, the key¹¹ skills concerned are listed in order to make it possible to search for a training offer based on the skills sought.

Doctoral researchers must draw up an Individual Training Plan (ITP) with their thesis supervisors within three months of the start of their doctorate. The objective of this plan is to make them reflect on their training needs, to encourage them to have discussions with their supervisors and to spread out these training needs, notably in reference to the timeline of their research activities. The ITP must respond to the different areas and skills useful to one's professional project which consequently must be outlined with

¹⁰ For more information, refer to [Améthis's “privacy policy \(RGPD\)” page](#)

¹¹ The skills framework used is the one [attached to the decree of 22 February 2019, defining the skills of Ph.D. graduates and registering the doctorate in the national directory of professional certification.](#)



this in mind; it may however evolve during the doctoral program. This exercise must therefore lead Doctoral researchers to assess their own skills in order to identify those skills which require training to develop or reinforce them.

The type of training courses on which Doctoral researchers enroll and the total number of hours spent in the ITP will thus depend on their career path and their past experiences with regard to the requirements of their research project (knowledge, techniques, methods, the tools that need to be mastered) and the nature of their professional project (profession, sector of activity, types of organization targeted).

The ITP is developed by Doctoral researchers and discussed with their thesis directors who can guide and advise them. It is then transmitted to the Doctoral School.

It contains the list of training courses that doctoral researchers wish to follow during their doctorate. These courses must be chosen first from the training programs proposed by the Doctoral Schools and the Doctoral College of Brittany but they can also be chosen from training courses proposed by other structures (the Doctoral researcher's employer, partners of the doctoral project, other training bodies, etc.). The ITP may contain actions which – although they may not be defined as training in the strict sense of the term – contribute to the preparation of the Doctoral researcher's career development: trade shows, presentations by companies/organizations, round tables with Ph.D. holders, etc.

In accordance with its internal regulations, each Doctoral School may define rules allowing its Ph.D. candidates to include into the ITP other activities considered to be equivalent to training initiatives.

The recommended hourly volume of training initiatives in the ITP of a Doctoral researcher must be approximately 100 hours by the time they complete their doctorate. The Doctoral School may allow for exceptions to this recommended volume by considering the experience of Doctoral researchers (young graduates, experienced professionals, etc.) or the specific conditions attached to the conduct of the doctoral project (for instance, co-supervision).

Training in research ethics and scientific integrity is compulsorily included in the ITP of each Doctoral researcher.

The ITP may be revised each year in order to adapt to possible changes in either the

research or professional project of the Doctoral researcher. These revisions must be presented at the annual meetings of the Individual Monitoring Committee (see 2.5), which assesses the adequacy of the ITP with the Doctoral researcher's profile, professional project and research project and gives recommendations if necessary. The director of the Doctoral School may also make recommendations concerning the ITP.

As established by national regulations, a summary statement of the followed courses chosen by the Doctoral researcher and acknowledged by the Doctoral School is included into the portfolio. This statement may be requested by the HEE in which the doctoral researcher is enrolled to obtain the authorisation to defend their thesis.

2.5 Individual Monitoring Committee (IMC)

Doctoral researchers are followed by an individual monitoring committee (IMC) whose members are appointed by the Doctoral School within three months of the start of the doctorate under conditions that are specified by the council of the Doctoral School, enshrined in the School's rules of procedure and in compliance with the terms of this charter.

The role of the IMC is to ensure the smooth running of the doctoral project in all its components: working environment and resources, progress of the professional project, implementation of the training plan and dissemination of the results (symposiums, publications, etc.). It also focuses on the progress of the research project. While respecting the scientific choices of the Doctoral researcher and the thesis supervisor, the IMC provides support and advice to the doctoral researcher.

In accordance with regulations¹², it also ensures that there is no conflict, discrimination, moral or sexual harassment or sexist behaviour.

In the event of difficulty, the IMC alerts the direction of the Doctoral School, which takes all necessary measures relating to the situation of the doctoral researcher and the progress of his/her doctorate (see in particular sections 2.11 and 2.12).

The IMC must adopt a neutral position toward both the Doctoral researcher and the thesis director as well as toward any other scientific supervisors.

¹² Article 13 of the decree of May 25, 2016, cited above

The Doctoral School ensures that, as far as possible, the composition of the IMC remains constant throughout the doctoral project.

The following composition rules must be respected:

- An IMC must have at least two members;
- At least one member of an IMC must be accredited to supervise research (HDR);
- An IMC must have at least one member from the scientific field in which the doctoral project is focused;
- An IMC must have a non-specialist member from outside the field of research in which the Ph.D. is carried out. The internal regulations of the Doctoral School must clarify how it defines this member;
- at least one member of the committee has to be external to both the Doctoral researchers' research centre¹³ and either the HEE or the Doctoral School to which they belong;
- No member of the IMC can be involved in the supervision of the Doctoral researcher;
- Although the members of the IMC can take part in the doctoral researcher's defence jury, they cannot act as rapporteurs prior to the defence.

Doctoral researchers should be involved in choosing the members of their IMC. In principle, the thesis supervisor and the Doctoral researcher confer to present a joint proposal to the Doctoral School. The supervisor must act as an adviser and facilitator.

Each year, Doctoral researchers are expected to send a report of their activity during the year to the members of their IMC and to meet with them afterwards.

Unless otherwise specified in the rules of procedure of the Doctoral School, doctoral researchers are responsible for initiating the organisation of meetings with their IMCs. It is the responsibility of the Doctoral School to ensure that these meetings are held before the re-enrolment of the candidate.

The monitoring committee may also be convened at the request of the Doctoral researcher, the thesis supervisor or the director of the Doctoral School at any time

¹³ Across all sites

during the doctoral program.

Doctoral researchers' training agreements and individual training plans are also to be made available to the members of the IMC, along with any other documents specified by the Doctoral School insofar as these can help the members to assess the progress of the doctoral project.

IMC meetings provide an opportunity to discuss with Doctoral researchers all the previously mentioned aspects relating to their role.

An interview out of the presence of the thesis supervisor must always be scheduled during these meetings, as an interview with the thesis director in the absence of the Doctoral researcher.

After each meeting, the IMC draws up a report in which it makes recommendations and gives a detailed opinion on re-enrolment for an additional year (in no way does this opinion concern the scientific relevance of the doctoral project). This report is sent to the director of the Doctoral School, to the Doctoral researcher, and to the thesis supervisor.

Following each meeting, Doctoral researchers and their thesis directors both but separately send to the director of the Doctoral School their response to a short questionnaire giving their personal opinion on the smooth running of the research activities. The director of the Doctoral School is responsible for the confidentiality of these opinions and the aim is to complete the report written by the members of the IMC with regard to the detection of any form of conflict, discrimination or harassment.

2.6 Publications and promotion of research

The appraisal of quality and impact of the doctoral research project relies partly on publications or patent applications and industrial reports drawn from the research, whether in relation to the thesis itself or to the papers published during or after the preparation of the manuscript.

The publication of the studies resulting from the Ph.D. research project in peer-reviewed journals or publications recognized by the sections of the French National Council of Universities (CNU) and the High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCERES), should be privileged. Doctoral researchers are also encouraged to present papers at international conferences or to participate in filing

patent applications. When submitting documents for their thesis defence and in the absence of rules provided by the internal regulations of the Doctoral School, Doctoral researchers are advised to highlight the publication (or acceptance) of at least one publication in reviews acknowledged by HCERES¹⁴ and the CNU¹⁵ section(s) in which the thesis falls as the first or sole author or the filing of a patent application.

It is the responsibility of the thesis director to encourage, advise, and guide Doctoral researchers in the publication and promotion of their research.

2.7 Avoiding plagiarism

Plagiarism refers to the reproduction of a text, part of a text, an illustration or an author's original ideas without acknowledging the original author through the use of adequate bibliographic or iconographic references. The methodology of a research study implies that any textual borrowings (for example, using the Copy/Paste function) are clearly identified with the name of the author and the source of the mentioned excerpt. Even when translated by the Doctoral researcher, direct quotes, must be placed within quotation marks and be completed with bibliographic references following the citation or in the footnotes. Non-textual borrowings (tables, graphs, photos, scientific forms, etc.) must also be completed by bibliographic references following them or in the footnotes. Moreover, all references regarding the documents cited, borrowed or adapted must be mentioned in the bibliography.

Doctoral researchers ensure to avoid plagiarism when writing their thesis dissertations and scientific articles. The thesis supervisor ensures compliance with the above principles when reviewing the articles and the written thesis. Institutions may control thesis dissertations with plagiarism detection software.

2.8 Intellectual and industrial property

By the very nature of research, Doctoral researchers are undertaking an innovative and creative mission. As a result, they benefit from intellectual property rights (copyright) on the scientific articles that they write, on their thesis dissertation and on any other productions within the framework of their doctoral program.

¹⁴ High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (<https://www.hceres.fr/en/missions>)

¹⁵ Conseil National des Universités : <https://conseil-national-des-universites.fr/>

Copyright includes both moral rights (perpetual, inalienable and imprescriptible) and property rights (transferable). The property rights of doctoral researchers employed to carry out research are transferred to their employer.

Doctoral researchers may also be at the origin, alone or with others, of an invention that may be patent-protected. The inventions of doctoral researchers employed to carry out research belong to their employers and they must be acknowledged as the inventor (or one of the inventors) and must benefit from the associated bonuses provided by law.

All Doctoral researchers are required to declare their inventions to their institution.

2.9 Open science

Open science “promotes taking a transversal approach to the question of access to scientific work and to the aims and sharing of scientific results. It also inherently involves a new way of practicing science by opening up processes, codes, methods and protocols.”¹⁶ It seeks to promote open science that is “as open as possible and as closed as necessary”.

Open science therefore aims to disseminate the results, methods and outcomes of scientific research to ensure that science is more transparent, easily replicable, adequately substantiated and more effective, that it develops cumulative knowledge, and that its results are more widely disseminated in society.

In particular, data may be reused freely if they result from a study that has received at least half of its funding from public funding¹⁷, if they are not protected by any specific rights or regulations and if they have been made public by the researcher, the research institution or organization¹⁸.

Similarly, the author of a scientific paper resulting from research that has received at least 50% of its funding from public grants has the right to make available, free of charge, the final version of a paper accepted for publication in an open and digital

¹⁶ Directorate of Scientific and Technical Information — CNRS. White Paper — Open Science in a Digital Republic. New edition [online]. Marseille: OpenEdition Press, 2016. Available online : <http://books.openedition.org/oep/1548>

¹⁷ The State, local authorities, public institutions, grants from national agencies or from the European Union.

¹⁸ [Article L533-4 of the Research Code](#)

format, subject to the agreement of any co-authors¹⁹.

Nevertheless, this approach must be implemented in compliance with the legal, ethical, and contractual frameworks of research projects conducted in an international environment that is both collaborative and competitive, and which may include industrial interests, national defence and security issues or confidential information.

In particular, a mechanism for the protection of the nation's scientific and technical potential (PPST) exists and its objective is to protect, access within public and private institutions to their strategic knowledge and know-how as well as access to their sensitive technologies. PPST makes it possible to guard against attempts to capture information more effectively²⁰. Similarly, data presenting confidential information concerning private individuals or legal entities may not be disseminated without their agreement. Doctoral researchers are advised to contact the *Data Protection Officer* (DPO) and the competent body of their HEE on ethical and deontological issues concerning the production and retention of data containing personal information.

Doctoral researchers and their thesis supervisor undertake to acquire information²¹ and training on these issues and to respect the instructions of their institutions and/or employers relative to open science and to the protection of scientific and technical heritage.

2.10 Regulatory provisions: annual registrations and thesis defence

The doctoral programme requires an annual administrative renewal of registration by Doctoral researchers within their enrolment HEEs. On this occasion, the director of the Doctoral School verifies that the scientific, material and financial conditions are met and that they guarantee the smooth running of the Doctoral researcher's research and the preparation of their thesis.

The rules relating to annual renewal of registration and the terms of thesis defence are

¹⁹ Under conditions detailed in article L533-4 of the Research Code

²⁰ Refer to [the SGDSN website](http://www.sgdsn.gouv.fr) (The Secretariat-General for National Defence and Security — <http://www.sgdsn.gouv.fr>).

²¹ [Open Science Passport — Practical Guide for doctoral researchers](https://www.ouvrirelascience.fr/) (<https://www.ouvrirelascience.fr/>)

in accordance with existing regulations²².

The procedures for the constitution of the jury and the defence may be specified in the rules of procedure of each Doctoral School, provided that they comply with the applicable national regulations and are in accordance with the procedures implemented in the HEEs awarding the national Ph.D. degree.

2.11 Mediation procedures

Any persistent conflict between Doctoral researchers and one (or several) members of the thesis supervisory team must be brought to the attention of the director of the Doctoral School by the doctoral researchers themselves, a member of the supervisory team, or the director of the research centre.

In the event of such conflict, the director of the Doctoral School calls on a mediation committee composed of at least two members of the Doctoral School's council. Without relinquishing any party of their responsibilities, this committee listens to the parties and proposes a solution. The mission of the mediation committee requires impartiality. Doctoral researchers may be accompanied by another Doctoral researcher of their choice. The management of the Doctoral School may also commission the IMC of the doctoral researcher(s) concerned to provide an opinion on the problem. This opinion is then sent to the mediation committee.

When setting up mediation proceedings, the director of the Doctoral School informs the director of the research centre as well as the enrolment relevant institution(s)²³.

If the conflict involves issues of ethics and/or scientific integrity, the director of the Doctoral School takes the matter up with scientific integrity officer in the enrolment HEE. If necessary, Doctoral researchers, members of the thesis supervisory team or the director of the research centre may also call upon this officer.

Should this mediation fail, Doctoral researchers, members of the thesis supervisory team or the director of the research centre must refer the matter to the mediation

²² Currently, it concerns the [decree of 25 May 2016 establishing the national framework of training and the provisions leading to the issuance of the national Ph.D. degree](#)

²³ The establishment in which the doctoral researcher is enrolled and, if applicable, the Doctoral researchers' employers if the latter have fully employed the researchers to pursue the doctoral project

bodies of the establishment employing the doctoral researcher, if applicable, and/or the enrolment HEE. Should this fail, the head of the enrolment HEE may be contacted as a last resort.

Both the Doctoral School and the enrolment HEE are informed about the conclusions of the mediations that they are expected to organise.

2.12 Reporting of cases of violence, discrimination, moral or sexual harassment, and sexist acts

As soon as the Doctoral School becomes aware of acts of violence, discrimination, moral or sexual harassment or sexist acts, its director warns the system provided by the enrolment HEE²⁴ for the reporting suchlike situations.

2.13 Scientific integrity and doctors' oath

The enrolment HEE promotes the carrying out of the research work of doctoral researchers in compliance with the requirements of scientific integrity and research ethics. Doctoral researchers have access to training in the principles and requirements of research ethics and scientific integrity. They undertake to respect them throughout the duration of their doctorate. The establishment, the thesis director, the director of the research unit and anyone supervising or participating in the work of the doctoral researcher undertake to promote and support this commitment. At the end of the defence and after delivery of the title, the doctor takes an oath, committing to respect the principles and requirements of scientific integrity in the rest of his professional career, whatever the sector or area of activity.

The text of the oath is as follows:

« In the presence of my peers. With the completion of my doctorate in [research field], in my quest for knowledge, I have carried out demanding research, demonstrated intellectual rigour, ethical reflection and respect for the principles of research integrity. As I pursue my professional career, whatever my chosen field, I pledge to the greatest of my ability to continue to maintain integrity in my relationship to knowledge, in my methods and in my results. »

²⁴ In accordance with the article L135-6 of the *Code de la fonction publique*

3 After the Ph.D.

When enrolling in the doctoral program, Doctoral researchers undertake to respond to follow-up surveys about their careers for up to five years after defending their thesis. These surveys are conducted by the institution in which they were enrolled and they make it possible to inform future Doctoral researchers, in accordance with this charter.

To this end, Doctoral researchers undertake to send to their enrolment HEE an up-to-date e-mail address and to authorize it²⁵ to contact them during the five years following their thesis defence, so that they can respond to these surveys or share their experiences about their professional career.

²⁵ In practice, the institution can delegate the responsibility of obtaining contacts to the Doctoral College and/or the Doctoral School. The email address may be used in the context of the aforementioned processes, in Améthis, or in any other management system supervised by the Doctoral College

The undersigned declare that they have read the Doctoral Charter and the training agreement and that they make sure to respect all proposals formulated therein.

Doctoral researcher (date, name, and surname):	Thesis supervisor (date, name, and surname):
(if existing) Thesis co-supervisor (date, name, and surname):	(if existing) 2 nd co-supervisor (date, name, and surname):
Director of the research centre (date, name, and surname):	(if existing) director of the partner research centre
Head of the enrolment Higher Education Establishment [university or Higher Ed. School] (date, name, and surname):	Head of the host institution (if applicable)

Appendix 1: Outline of the training agreement

The training agreement is filled in by the Doctoral researcher and by his or her thesis supervisor no later than three months after initial enrolment into the doctoral program. It aims to formalize the conditions under which the Ph.D. project is undertaken and monitored. It can be updated with each annual administrative renewal of registration.

1- Information on the Ph.D. project:

- Name and surname of the Doctoral researcher:
- Affiliation:
 - o Enrolment HEE:
 - o Doctoral School:
 - o Research centre(s):
 - o Host institution (if applicable):
- Supervisory team:

Name and surname	Affiliations (HEEs/research centres)	Role (Thesis supervisor, co-supervisor(s))	Breakdown of how the supervision will be shared

- Title of the Ph.D. project (thesis subject):
- Specialty:
- Amount of time spent on the Ph.D.:

2- Brief description of the doctoral research project:

3- Provisional schedule of the research project:

4- Modalities of supervision, monitoring of training, and progress of the Doctoral researcher's research

5- Material conditions for carrying out the research project and, where appropriate, the specific security conditions

- 6- Modalities of integration into the research centre**
- 7- The professional project of Doctoral researchers**
- 8- Objectives for promoting the Doctoral researcher's research activities**
- 9- Does the Ph.D. research project require confidentiality (closed dissertation defence, confidentiality of the thesis manuscript)? If yes, why?**
- 10- If the research work is carried out in whole or in part in an establishment other than a public higher education and/or research establishment, the time spent in the research unit of the Enrolment HEE:**