



Preparing your PhD



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1/WHAT IS A PhD?

In French-speaking Belgium, the «PhD» is defined by the decree of 7 November 2013 of the Wallonia Brussels Federation defining the landscape of higher education and the academic organization of studies («landscape» decree) as postgraduate studies sanctioned by the academic degree of Doctor, delivered by a university and obtained after a public defense of a thesis. The degree of Doctor represents the highest qualification in a particular field of study in all the countries in the world (1).

The primary objective of the PhD is to train through research to the work of a researcher as well as to increase expertise in a field and to acquire transversal competences. Throughout your career, as a PhD student, you will acquire the knowledge and skills that are essential to the work of a researcher. You will be required to analyze, interpret and discuss your results. You will discuss with other more experienced researchers in an international or cross-sectoral context. You will be involved in society by sharing your knowledge with students and the general public.

The PhD examination consists of writing an original dissertation and presenting it to the public, highlighting its qualities, originality and the popularization of its results (2). The duration of the PhD depends largely on funding. In general, it takes 4 years if you devote yourself to it full time (thanks to a FNRS grant for example) and 6 years if you carry out other activities, such as assistantship for example. It can sometimes last longer than expected depending on other external factors (maternity leave, sick leave, etc.).

In pictures, look at: « [Between PhDs](#) » « [What is a PhD ?](#) »

From a formal point of view, the PhD can be described in 5 steps:



While each PhD training is unique, it has been shown that the PhD adventure evolves in three phases (3):

- **1. The discovery phase:** the first year is often a phase of discovery and appropriation of the research subject, but also of acquisition of a working method and management of exchanges with the thesis supervisor, the thesis committee and the professional entourage. So don't worry too much if you don't have a precise idea, at this stage, of the direction in which your research is going to evolve; your first year of thesis allows you to refine your project (4).
- **2. The autonomy phase:** This is the period when you find your marks; you master of your subject, you read the literature, and you manage relations with your thesis supervisor and your professional entourage. You also take charge of a series of other activities related to the researcher's work (administration, team management in the laboratory, colloquia, training in transversal competences, etc.). This is the time when you take the opportunity to start writing scientific articles and/or to develop new collaborations.
- **3. The phase of completion and preparation of the time after the thesis:** You are entering the phase of writing your thesis manuscript; it is also the moment to prepare the time after the thesis (activating your network, preparing your post-doctorate if you wish to carry out one, preparing yourself for the job market, etc.).



What is a PhD student?

As both a student and a researcher, the PhD student does not always have a very clear vision of his/her status. A PhD student is, by law, a fully-fledged student. As a PhD student, you will therefore have a status similar to the one you had when you were doing your Master's degree. By adhering to European regulations, you will also be a "First stage researcher" (5).

The PhD student may have a PhD scholarship or an employment contract with the university. He/she still benefits from social security in Belgium. If a student obtains a grant from his/her country of origin or a funding from an external foundation, he/she benefits from the status that this subsidy gives him/her. More rarely, he/she is subject to social security (6).

This hybrid situation of researcher-student does not make it easy to clarify and manage career paths within universities, especially since several universities, or even companies, may be involved in training or research activities. This is why close supervision of the PhD student is important; it is only possible through effective coordination of the university's services (7).

Need for advice or more information on what a PhD is: Understanding the specificities of doctoral research, the requirements, your work status, daily tasks, etc. is MANDATORY!

Here are some people you can ask these questions to:

- Go and meet the professors, PhD students, and PhDs of your future potential laboratory or research center or your field.
- You don't know any PhD student and would like to meet some? Participate in the different events of the networks of PhD students of the Universities of the Wallonia Brussels Federation.
- Ask your future faculty/department/institute as well as the different services provided to support researchers in the different universities



SERVICES PROVIDED AT YOUR UNIVERSITY:

UNamur, Euraxess cell

euraxess@unamur.be, www.unamur.be/services/euraxess

ULB, PhD Unit

doctorat@ulb.be, www.ulb.be/doctorat

UMons, PhD Unit

phd@umons.ac.be

UCLouvain, PhD cell

doctorat-adre@uclouvain.be

ULiège, PhD Unit

doctorat@uliege.be, www.recherche.uliege/doctorat

USaint-Louis Brussels, PhD Unit

doctorat@usaintlouis.be,
https://www2.usaintlouis.be/public/recherche/vademecum_doctorant.pdf



2/CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PHD PROGRAM

2.1/Diploma requirements

In order to be eligible for the PhD, the candidate must demonstrate that he/she holds one of the following degrees:

- A. a master's degree of at least 120 credits
- B. a similar academic degree awarded by an establishment of higher education, in the Wallonia Brussels Federation or outside it, by decision of the academic authorities and subject to such additional conditions as they may lay down
- C. a recognized foreign academic degree equivalent to the ones mentioned in the first two points. The additional conditions of access referred to in the second point are intended to ensure that the student has acquired the subjects and skills required for the studies referred to in the second point

In addition to the conditions attached to diplomas, in some institutions an additional requirement is to have distinguished oneself (in the broadest sense) during the course of one's studies. For example, some funding agencies take into account, when making their selection, the grades obtained as well as the candidate's ranking within his or her class.

 For more information, consult the doctoral regulations of the university or contact the university's registration service.

UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION SERVICE :

UNamur	https://www.unamur.be/en/admission
ULB, PhD Unit	doctorat@ulb.be, www.ulb.be/doctorat
UMons	Enrolment Service : Service.inscriptions@umons.ac.be Doctorate Unit : phd@umons.ac.be
UCLouvain	Contact can be made online according to the website: https://uclouvain.be/fr/etudier/inscriptions/contacts.html – for more information concerning the specific approach for the thesis : https://uclouvain.be/fr/etudier/inscriptions/doctorat.html - contact : doctorat-adre@uclouvain.be
ULiège	doctorat@uliege.be
USaint-Louis Brussels	doctorat@usaintlouis.be and inscriptions@usaintlouis.be

2.2/Visa regulations

To access and settle on Belgian territory, people from countries outside the European Economic Area (EEA) must present a student visa or a work permit. Due to the sometimes long delays, it is advised to start relatively early to obtain these documents. Allow at least two months for the regularization of your stay in Belgium.

 For more information, please visit :
https://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/services/travel_to_belgium/working_in_belgium
<https://emploi.wallonie.be/en/home/travailleurs-etrangers/permis-de-travail.html>





3/FUNDING YOUR THESIS

Once you have identified a professor in one of the institutions of interest who will agree to be your thesis supervisor and guide you through your thesis, you can then work with him or her to find out about the various means of funding that will enable you to complete your PhD thesis. There are different types of funding for a PhD:

› Assistant's contract

If you wish to combine doctoral research with teaching duties (tutorials and practical work), you can embark on a career as an assistant (6 years full-time, per 2-year mandate, renewable twice) subject to being hired for a vacant assistant position. To do so, consult the job offers on the sites of the universities you are applying to and apply.

› PhD thesis carried out as part of a research project (under contract or with a scholarship)

You can also be hired by a university, by being indirectly financed by an external source (a private organization, such as a company, or a public organization, such as the Walloon Region, for example) which pays money to the university within the framework of a research agreement. The sources of funding are varied and non-exhaustive, on both the public and private sides:

- at the level of the Walloon Region: PhD in industries, calls for projects from competitiveness clusters, Win2wal programme, ...
- at the level of the Wallonia Brussels Federation: ARC programme (Concerted Research Actions), FNRS funding (PDR tools - research projects, Télévie, etc.)
- at the federal level: BRAIN programs, ...
- at European and international levels: H2020 program, ...
- foundations, companies, fundraising, ...

› PhD scholarship by obtaining a mandate

Externally, you can apply, among others, to the FNRS, for a grant as a FNRS, FRIA or FRESH aspirant (4-year thesis - 2-year PhD grant, renewable once). You will find all the useful information (regulations, calls, date of submission of applications, ...) at the following address: www.frs-fnrs.be/en/.

As a general rule, FNRS applications must be submitted at the end of January-early February, FRIA and FRESH applications must be submitted in September for selection in November-December.

FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING FUNDING :

UNamur

<https://www.unamur.be/en/research/research-admin/funding>

ULB

also awards PhD scholarships.

For more information: doctorat@ulb.be.

UMons

phd@umons.ac.be

UCLouvain

For FNRS funding: - bernadette.dubus@uclouvain.be

For other funding opportunities (internal link)

<https://intranet.uclouvain.be/fr/myucl/administrations/adre/oppo-tunites-financement.html>

ULiege

doctorat@uliege.be

USaint-Louis Bruxelles

For information on funding : <https://www.usaintlouis.be/sl/859.html>



The different types of funding *

Assistant	PhD Researcher	PhD Fellow
<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ contract salary (fixed-term)→ paid holidays→ Christmas allowance→ scientific pecuniary seniority→ reconciliation of teaching and research tasks→ 6 years of thesis (2+2+2)→ for PhD students from outside and a D visa application the EEA: work permit required before any application can be made	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ contract salary and employment under an external contract (fixed-term)→ paid holidays→ Christmas allowance→ scientific pecuniary seniority (to be defined)→ inclusion in a broader research project and possible collaboration with a company→ for PhD students from outside and a D visa application the EEA: work permit required before any application can be made	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Grant agreement. It is limited to 48 months and is tax-free (tax-exempt)→ no paid holidays or year-end allowance.→ no or little monetary seniority during the tenure of the award→ freedom to devote oneself entirely to research→ for PhD students from outside the EEA: student visa on the basis of documents provided by the Enrolment Service

*This table is purely informative and has no contractual or legal character.





4/BUILD YOUR THESIS PROJECT

4.1/How to define your subject?

The thesis subject can either already be defined by the thesis supervisor who proposes it to the PhD student or be defined by the future PhD student who then proposes it to a professor. If you choose the first option, you then choose a subject among the proposals published on the Euraxess website, on the website of the Doctoral schools, or on the website of the laboratories in your speciality. You submit your application there.

In both cases, the research topic is integrated into the research carried out in the thesis supervisor's laboratory/department. The agreement of a thesis supervisor (belonging to the teaching staff of an institution) is mandatory because registration for the PhD program requires the agreement of a supervisor and a host laboratory.

« It's by seeking that one learns to seek, but one seeks better if interested and curious in the matter of interest. » (8)

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Although there is no a priori good or bad thesis subject, it is however important that the subject fulfils at least three conditions:

- 1. The subject must be part of a realistic project, i.e. it must be scientifically treatable within the time frame of the PhD.
- 2. The subject must bring new knowledge to the research sector in which he or she is enrolled. (9)
- 3. The subject should be exciting and inspiring to you because research is above all a work of creativity and innovation.

If you plan to work in the private sector after your thesis, it may be more appropriate to work on an applied topic, or even one suggested by a company or organization (10). Working on a subject that interests the private or public sector of your choice is a high added value to your thesis and will facilitate your transition to the job market at the end of your thesis.

If you decide to propose your own thesis topic, it should ideally be gradually built up, over several weeks or even months before the first registration in the PhD program. Go through a process of reading and reflection. Discuss with your future thesis supervisor or other resource persons who can provide additional advice on the feasibility and relevance of the proposed approach.

› PhD in a company or public organization

The Walloon and Brussels-Capital Regions offer "PhD in industries" programmes. They allow small, medium and large companies located in these two regions to hire a researcher for a period of four years to carry out PhD research in collaboration with a university research unit. Since the PhD student remains under the supervision of a university, which alone is authorized to award the title of doctor at the end of the thesis, a partnership agreement must be signed between the company wishing to enter this programme and the university guaranteeing the academic component. The PhD student, the company, and the thesis supervisor jointly determine the research subject. The research programme is carried out both in the company and in the university (11). To find out about the conditions of the PhD program in companies, visit the website of the [Walloon Region](#). A PhD in industries also exists in the Brussels Region, see the [Innoviris](#) website for more information.

Although the research subject must be applied and valorizable by the company, this does not mean that it stops at "hard" sciences! All scientific disciplines are potentially concerned. The PhD in industries has several advantages: a first experience in the private sector, the development of a valuable industrial experience later, the acquisition of new knowledge, methods and a network of contacts outside the university (12).

How to find a company or public organization interested in this type of collaboration? Contact the research administration of the prospective university or go directly to meet companies at a job fair for young researchers.





4.2/The thesis in cotutelle (joint PhD)

In addition to the classic thesis framework, the doctoral regulations of the Belgian universities also provide for the possibility of carrying out a thesis in cotutelle. The aim of this approach is to develop academic and scientific cooperation by promoting the PhD students. If you carry out your thesis in cotutelle, you will have two thesis supervisors, and at the end of your course, you will be awarded the academic degree of doctor by both universities (the university of origin and the partner university - Belgian or foreign). In practice, the work leading to the thesis in cotutelle is carried out in two universities and gives rise to a single defense. In order to formalize this partnership, an agreement must be signed by the competent authorities of the two universities before the PhD student confirmation evaluation. The cotutelle agreement specifies the distribution of research time and doctoral training in each of the universities.

Think about to internationalize your PhD with a cotutelle !

There are several advantages to cotutelle:

- obtaining a double doctoral degree
- input and monitoring by two thesis supervisors and two research teams - a richer framework that also means that, in the event of conflict, one person/team does not have to depend on one person/team alone
- integration into a wider scientific network

However, it also presents several points to be taken into account:

- it is imperative that the responsibilities between the different parties be clearly established before starting the thesis.
- Make sure beforehand that there are not too great theoretical and methodological differences between the people involved in the thesis direction (12).
- also plan one or more long stays at the co-supervision partner university.
- take into account that the administrative procedures will also be more cumbersome and longer (because “duplicated”).

In any case, it is your responsibility as a PhD student to ensure that you meet regularly with the two thesis supervisors, to propose a work plan and to regularly inform them of the progress of your research. The exact conditions of a co-tutelle differ from one university to another, so make sure you are aware of the regulations of each university.

Note: Cotutelle should not be confused with co-direction of thesis. In the latter case, the PhD student conducts his/her research under the supervision of a thesis supervisor and a co-supervisor (a responsible supervisor who is a member of the university where the PhD student is regularly registered and a second co-supervisor who may also be a member of that university or of another university). Co-supervision does not lead to the academic degree of doctoral student at both universities, even when the co-supervisor is from another university.

INFORMATION AND CONTACT POINTS FOR CO-SUPERVISED THESES:

ULB

www.ulb.be/doctorat

UMons

PhD Unit: phd@umons.ac.be

UCLouvain

Doctoral Regulations: <https://uclouvain.be/fr/chercher/valodoc/reglement-doctoral.html>

Link to the cotutelles page (internal link):

<https://intranet.uclouvain.be/fr/myucl/administrations/adre/valodoc/cotutelle-copromotion-avec-codiplomation.html>

UNamur

<https://www.unamur.be/en/teaching/doctorate-PhD>

ULiège

doctorat@uliege.be

USaint-Louis Bruxelles

Doctoral Regulations Unit: <https://www.usaintlouis.be/sl/2884.html>

Thesis cotutelle: <https://www.usaintlouis.be/sl/2882.html>



THE EUROPEAN LABEL: AN ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO BE SEIZED!

The «label» is awarded below the PhD degree. Any PhD student can apply for it (after his/her defense), if he fulfils 4 conditions (see details article 27 of the doctoral regulations):

1. Approval to submit the thesis was granted on the basis of reports written by at least two professors belonging to two higher education institutions in two different EU Member States.
2. A member of the jury must belong to an institution of higher education in another EU member state.
3. Part of the oral defense must be given in an official language of the European Union other than French.
4. The PhD degree must have been partly prepared during a stay of at least one quarter in another country of the European Union.

4.3/Language of work and of thesis writing

You may conduct your research in French, English or any other language, as agreed with the thesis supervisor(s) of your PhD project. For the writing and defense, the thesis must also be written and presented in French, English, or another language accepted by the thesis jury.

5/WHAT SUPERVISION?

As a PhD student, you will not work alone. You will be supervised by one or more thesis supervisors as well as a thesis committee who will be there to guide you in your research and in the writing of your thesis. Moreover, in most cases, PhD students belong to the laboratory or research team in which the thesis supervisor is conducting research.

5.1/The thesis supervisor

From the beginning of your thesis, you will need to establish an agreement with your thesis supervisor regarding your individual doctoral training plan as well as a work plan for your thesis.

You may also choose to be supervised by a co-supervisor from the same university. This is the case, for example, for an interdisciplinary research topic. If you choose to be supervised by a co-supervisor, it is important, if possible, to meet regularly with both supervisors together. In cases where meetings in the presence of both individuals are not possible, it is then important to communicate to both supervisors the minutes of the meetings and the decisions taken there (14).

5.1.1/Role of the proponent's thesis supervisor

The role of the thesis supervisor is not only to supervise your research project throughout your PhD, but also to provide you with scientific and personal support in your development as a young researcher. He/she therefore plays several roles:

- He/she **guides you on the content of your thesis** and accompanies you in particular to: define your problematic, constitute your bibliography, delimit the framework of your research field, discuss the new directions that your thesis could take in view of the results obtained. He/she is also in charge of informing you of the positive appreciations or the objections and criticisms that your work could give rise to, especially during the defense.
- They **train you in the profession of researcher**, among other things by informing you of the rules of operation of the laboratory and the rules of deontology of the scientific world.
- He/she will **also guide you in the communication** of your research (publications, writing articles, presentation at conferences, collaboration, etc.).
- It will **help you to integrate** into the laboratory that welcomes you.
- He/she **will support you in your long-term scientific career**, among other things by sharing their scientific and industrial network and by helping you to define your professional project.



The thesis supervisor has therefore a decisive influence on the content, duration and functioning of the thesis, the transmission of advice, the encouragement of training in other fields (teaching, scientific communication, languages, vocational training, etc.) as well as on your future career. The choice of the thesis supervisor is therefore also decisive.

5.1.2/How to choose your thesis supervisor?

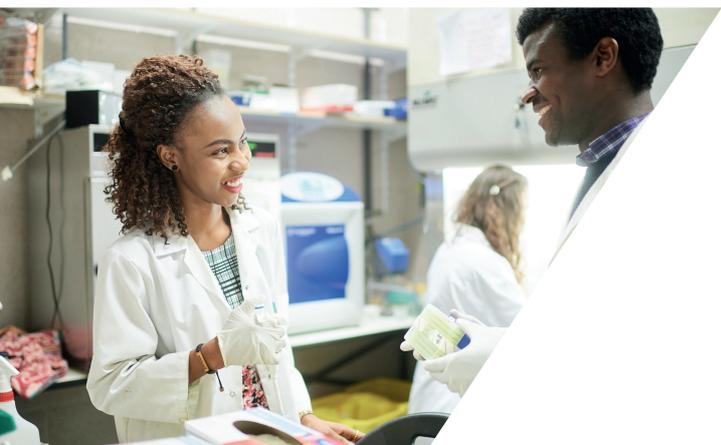
Plan to contact the thesis supervisors who are likely to support you at an early stage. In addition to making formal contact, symposia or conferences are opportunities to approach a professor whom you feel will be a suitable mentor. If the opportunity arises, consider attending a thesis defense under his or her supervision (15). Also, before making your choice, try to get in touch with the PhD students who are or have been under his or her supervision to discuss his or her style of supervision.

Before choosing your supervisor or accepting a thesis offer from a laboratory, also take the time to gather information about the prospective supervisor and consider the following points:

- the extent of his or her knowledge in your field of research and more specifically on your subject.
- the approach you would like to adopt for your research project and whether this thesis supervisor has the expertise appropriate to the methodology required for this project
- his/her interest in your topic because choosing a topic that interests him/her offers multiple advantages in terms of coaching.
- his/her availability: some thesis supervisors are more available than others depending on their scientific, academic, administrative and political responsibilities within the University.
- his/her scientific network as well as his/her network in the private and public sectors.
- the material and financial resources of the laboratory necessary for this research project (16).

While it is unlikely that you will find a thesis supervisor who is exactly right for you on all of these points, it is important to agree on a majority of them (17). It is also crucial that you feel comfortable discussing these (and any other issues) with him/her. Indeed, trust, communication and mutual respect are essential in a good relationship.

You can already analyze this through email and phone calls, especially if the prospective thesis supervisor is abroad and a prior meeting is not possible (18). If this is the case, it is more than essential to meet with him/her at least once or twice via Skype.



i You want to do your PhD in a university other than the one where you did your Master's degree but you don't know anyone in this prospective university? Ask one of your professors at your former university to introduce you to his/her network or contact a researcher that you will identify by consulting the university's website or the publications of the university's researchers in the institutional supervisory. Send your application to the person you have identified, with all the information they need to get to know you: your academic background, your motivation, your project. (19)



5.1.3/How to prepare your interview with your thesis supervisor?

Once you have found out about your potential future developer, it is time to prepare for your interview with him/her. In order to prepare you as well as possible, we suggest a few additional points for discussion in addition to those already mentioned above:

- the duration and financing of the doctorate
- the degree of autonomy and flexibility expected by the thesis supervisor for his/her PhD students
- the extent of his/her supervision (frequency of meetings and feedback, level of editing in writing research papers, supervision in the laboratory)
- his/her expectations regarding your future schedule of tasks to be carried out (field, laboratory, assistantship, thesis writing, etc.).
- your motivations concerning the thesis, your aspirations during and after the thesis and your anticipated gaps/difficulties
- the doctoral training plan and training in transversal competences available within the university
- its openness regarding any issue that is dear to you (family life management, medical conditions, cultural differences, external professional responsibilities, etc.).
- any question you may have about the organization of the university, faculty and laboratory.
- if you wish, the possibilities and modalities of co-tutelle or co-supervision

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«Define together how it works and communicate is to take a good start» (20)

You can also discuss your expectations with him/her to ensure that you are compatible with the profile he/she is looking for (expertise, methodology, technical abilities, writing skills, etc.). This compatibility must obviously go both ways. If you realize that you have gaps, ask for a reading plan of the relevant bibliography, plan training to prepare yourself before the start of the thesis.

Be careful, communication and understanding of each other's expectations should not stop at the first meeting with the thesis supervisor, but a good understanding

and constructive communication should be maintained throughout the PhD. For more information on the thesis supervisor – PhD student relationship, consult the "Managing your PhD career" sheet.



FOR MORE IDEAS ON TALKING POINTS FOR YOUR INTERVIEW, SEE:

« [Thesis Promoter Checklist](#) », Poumay, Favart et Pirard (ULg)

« [Role perception rating scale](#) », Ingrid Moses (1985 -Supervising Postgraduate)

5.2/The thesis Committee

Consult the doctoral regulations of the university where you wish to register to find out about the precise conditions regarding the members of the thesis committee (number of members, profile, etc.) The committee is committed to providing you with regular support throughout your PhD training in a constant dialogue.

The thesis committee plays several roles:

- it regularly evaluates the progress of the research work throughout your PhD. At the end of each committee meeting, you will be informed of the result of your evaluation. If this evaluation is negative (subject to a reasoned opinion and only in the case of a serious deficiency), the committee can recommend to the competent authorities to refuse your re-registration for the PhD program for the following academic year. For this reason, at Wallonia Brussels Federation universities the thesis committee meets at least once a year.
- it guides and advises you in harmony with your sponsor(s) regarding the orientation of your research.
- it expands your network of scientific contacts.
- it advises you in the elaboration of your doctoral training program.



Your meetings with your committee should therefore not be experienced as a control but as an opportunity to present the progress of your work and to discuss any support you might need. Given the important role that the committee can play in your supervision, it is wise to choose the members of the thesis committee carefully so that they bring added value to your thesis (availability, expertise, network, etc.).

REFERENCES

- (1) AVRE, *Le doctorat un marathon en 10 étapes*, UMONS, Mons, 2011.
- (2) *Ibid.*
- (3) BATY-SOREL François et DELOFFR- Vye Frédérique 3-Sorel, *Projet professionnel et doctorat, un duo gagnant*, Paris, Editions Eyrolles, 2009)
- (4) Service d'orientation et carrière de l'Université de Lausanne (UNIL), *Les bonnes questions à se poser avant de s'engager dans une thèse*.
- (5) Administration Recherche et Développement de l'ULiège, "10 questions pour oser le doctorat", Liège, 2019.
- (6) *Ibid.*
- (7) *Ibid.*
- (8) « *Comment choisir son sujet de thèse* » consulté sur le site de l'Université Côte d'Azur.
- (9) STASSEN Lieze, LEVECQUE Katia, ANSEEL Frederik, "PhDs in transition: what is the value of a PhD outside academia", *ECOOM UGhent*, Ghent, 2013.
- (10) DU BRULLE Christian, "Le doctorat en entreprise fait son apparition en Wallonie", *Dailyscience*, 15 juin 2018.
- (11) *Ibid.*
- (12) Bureau de l'égalité des universités de Suisse latine (Eds.), *Bien démarrer sa thèse. Guide pour doctorant-e-s*, Lausanne, BuLa, 2013.
- (13) Conseil du doctorat de l'Université de Liège, « Pars en thèse : le guide du doctorat à l'Université de Liège, Liège, version septembre 2016.
- (14) Bureau de l'égalité des universités de Suisse latine (Eds.), *Bien démarrer sa thèse. Guide pour doctorant-e-s*, Lausanne, BuLa, 2013.
- (15) JAMES Richard et BALDWIN Gabriel, *Eleven practices of effective postgraduate supervisors*, University of Melbourne, Parkville, 1999.
- (16) *Ibid.*
- (17) *Ibid.*
- (18) Administration Recherche et Développement de l'ULiège, "10 questions pour oser le doctorat", Liège, 2019.

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INFORMATION & CONTACT

UNamur, Euraxess Unit

euraxess@unamur.be,

www.unamur.be/en/research/euraxess

ULB, PhD Unit

doctorat@ulb.be, www.ulb.be/doctorat

UMons, PhD Unit

phd@umons.ac.be

UCLouvain, PhD unit

doctorat-adre@uclouvain.be

ULiège, PhD Unit

doctorat@uliege.be, www.recherche.uliege/doctorat

USaint-Louis Brussels, Doctoral Unit

doctorat@usaintlouis.be et www.usaintlouis.be/sl/2877.html



The PhD@Work project aims to strengthen and enhance the transversal skills of researchers. It is an integrated and inter-university project which has several sub-objectives: to continue the effort already made to strengthen the transversal skills of PhD students and PhDs, in better adequacy with the needs of the socio-economic world; to promote these skills to recruiters in order to improve the employability of PhDs and to support innovation; to develop supports, tools and support for professional integration; and to organize communication and events aimed at PhD students and PhDs as well as academics and companies. The project leader is the ASBL Objectif Recherche and the partner universities are UMONS, UCLouvain, USaint-Louis Brussels, ULB, UNamur and ULiège.



The PhD Welcome Pack was written by UNamur in collaboration with the partners of the PhDs@Work project.