Biagina Ruscica

Molecular physiology

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Core business

PHASE 1 **Skill development**

Sets his professional goals to be ambitious yet realistic.
Identifies and develops means to enhance his employability throughout his career; manages his professional development.
Broadens and upgrades his skillset, personal qualities and achievements.
Uses his networks to expand his scope of competence.
Knows how to transfer his expertise to other fields of activity.
Realizes the necessarily international dimension of his career path.
Accepts input from a mentor or coach to benefit his professional development.

PHASE 1 **Evaluation**

Evaluates the value of various documents concerning his field of expertise.
Is able to judge his own results in terms of both quality and added value.
Is willing to expose ideas to a critical audience; takes others' opinions of his work into account.
Is willing to evaluate the work of other contributors and provides reasoned, realistic judgments of others' work.

PHASE 1 **Information management**

Knows how to review the state of the art (SOTA) in a scientific topic.
Makes efficient use of information-gathering methods, identifies pertinent resources, particularly bibliographic resources.
Masters web-based research (e.g., bibliographic databases, patent databases)
Knows how to judge the pertinence of information, critique sources and check source reliability.
Designs and implements information-gathering and management systems using suitable technology.
Addresses issues relating to the security and life cycle of data.
Seeks out support from experts in information and data management.

PHASE 2 **Expertise and methods**

Is familiar with recent progress in fields related to his own.
Is able to engage in dialogue and collaboration with experts in other disciplines or fields of activity.
Takes ownership of new research methods and techniques.
Is able to document and evaluate his activities using statistical methods where applicable.
Can formulate complex problems that correspond to new challenges.
Is able to develop arguments in support of new projects.
Knows how to adapt his arguments to his audience.
Advises and assists his staff in making appropriate use of investigative methods, improving their

performance and enhancing their skills.

Personal and relational qualities

PHASE 2 Communication

Adapts his register to communicate with experts in other fields at both the national and international levels.
Masters communication techniques for various contexts and media.
Communicates effectively when addressing a diverse and lay audience.
Knows how to address a community of professionals.
Educates and trains his staff in the use of digital communication technologies.
Is able to work and lead a group in at least English and one other world language.

PHASE 1 Collaboration

Develops and maintains cooperative networks.
Knows how to build a professional network for his own and the company's benefit.
Is considered an authority in his field of expertise.
Is able to envisage his work in a partnership framework; evaluates the benefits and limitations of a partnership and identifies shared and conflicting interests.

PHASE 1 Analysis, synthesis and critical thinking

Analyzes his own findings and those of his peers.
Is able to synthesize; expresses key ideas clearly.
Can sort and rank information according to the goal.
Pursues his reasoning and hypotheses free of dogmatism or ideological bias.
Has the objectivity to consider various schools of thought; is able to modify his point of view.
Demonstrates intellectual rigor.

PHASE 1 Open-mindedness and creativity

Demonstrates an ability to acquire knowledge; shows flexibility and open-mindedness. Engages in interdisciplinary activities.
Possesses a constructive style of questioning and scientific doubt.
Develops, takes ownership of and tests new ideas; is clever; seizes opportunities.
Interacts with and seeks the collaboration of professionals of different cultures; knows how to accommodate cultural differences.

PHASE 1 Commitment

Recognizes and can clearly identify his sources of motivation.
Is able to sustain his commitment and motivation in the face of setbacks and adversity.
Deals efficiently with the routine aspects of his job.
Strives for excellence; shows determination.
Learns from his mistakes and bounces back from failures.
Relies on the support and assistance of his peers.

PHASE 1 Integrity

Respects the standards and practices of his entity.
Demonstrates integrity in the processing and dissemination of data.
Demonstrates integrity with respect to his partners' or competitors' contributions in accordance with intellectual property rules.

Upholds the confidentiality and anonymity of subjects taking part in studies and research.
Honors his commitments and ensures the congruence between actions and words.
Declares any conflict of interest.

PHASE 2 **Balance**

Knows how to deal with strong opposition.
Draws on his strengths and transcends his weaknesses.
Knows how to cope with pressure generated by his career or his personal life.
Is able to keep his work and home environments separate.

PHASE 1 **Listening and empathy**

Has the ability to listen in various situations.
Understands the needs and way of thinking of the people he deals with, including those with a different field of expertise, occupation and/or culture.

Business management and value creation

PHASE 1 **Project management**

Plans projects to meet goals in accordance with strategy and priorities, and taking quality, deadline and budget constraints into account.
Knows how to write specifications.
Is accountable for resources used and for meeting the deadlines and quality requirements of the deliverable.
Reacts efficiently and appropriately to change and unforeseen events.
Conducts his project within a framework of auditing and evaluation, deploying the appropriate systems.

PHASE 1 **Managing change**

Can adapt his approach and the project organization according to imperatives.
Adapts to changes and opportunities; knows how and where to find advice.

PHASE 1 **Managing risks**

Can determine the risks related to his project and the means for controlling them.
Is aware that technological and financial risks increase during the innovation process.
Understands the concept of corporate social responsibility.

PHASE 1 **Decision-making**

Knows how to make appropriate decisions for each phase of his project.
Assists his line management in making major decisions (e.g., reporting, scenarios)

PHASE 1 **People management**

Has experience with teamwork; knows how to encourage, support and recognize the contributions of each player.
Knows how to be a team player.
Is able to win the trust of his peers and his line management.
Can report on his activities.

Supports his peers when needed and can provide assistance.
Understands human resources policies and management tools such as recruitment, evaluation, remuneration and strategic workforce planning.
Takes safety, social responsibility and labor law requirements into account.
Upholds rules on non-discrimination and equal opportunity among employees.

PHASE 1 **Producing results**

Knows how to transform ideas into innovations.
Quickly deploys prototype and test phases; involves internal and external customers in these phases.
Learns the lessons of the initial tests.
Understands the policies and processes involved in publishing and exploiting research outcomes in his entity.
Is able to determine the most appropriate means of exploiting his results (e.g., patent, publication).

Strategy and Leadership

PHASE 1 **Strategy**

Is aware of how his project fits into the organization's strategy and the strategic directions of the sector or field of activity.
Understands relationships between entities and individuals (the role and drivers of each).
Is able to identify influent people that support his projects and understand what they stand to gain from it.

PHASE 1 **Leadership**

Exercises leadership in connection with a project of which he is in charge.
Knows how to be persuasive and enlist support for a project
.Mobilizes skills for a project of which he is not in charge; manages human resources even when people do not officially report to him.
Builds alliances.
Establishes relationships based on trust.