The professional profile of PhD-holders

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Core business

PHASE 1 Skill development

Being a PhD researcher taught me to always narrow down the scope of interest, making it easier to solve problems.

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 2 Expertise and methods

I am always up to date with the latest developments in the energy industry, especially with the rise of AI. Another aspect of doing a PhD is the ability to dissect complex problems and simplify them to a diverse audience.

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 3 Communication

Is asked to provide input on key questions in his area of expertise.
Chooses content, register and channels of communication appropriate for the circumstance or to serve his strategy.
Uses national and/or international media.
Can manage and negotiate complex matters English and at least one other world.
Initiates and promotes actions to disseminate knowledge.

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 **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 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 2 **Producing results**

Always seeks news ways to improve his performance and that of his staff.
Knows how to detect opportunities liable to lead to a commercial application.
Manages the transition from research to innovation: organizes processes and manages non-deterministic aspects.
Meets the challenges and opportunities for value creation in his field.
Deploys experimental platforms.

Strategy and Leadership

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.