

# **SPE 战略规划 2013 - 2017 年**

经 SPE 理事会审定

2013 年 3 月

目录

TABLE OF CONTENTS

前言 ..... 3  
**Introduction**

战略框架 ..... 5  
**Strategic Framework**

战略重点 ..... 6  
**Strategic Priorities**

附录 A: 战略规划指导委员会 ..... 10  
**Appendix A: Strategic Planning Steering Committee**

## 前言

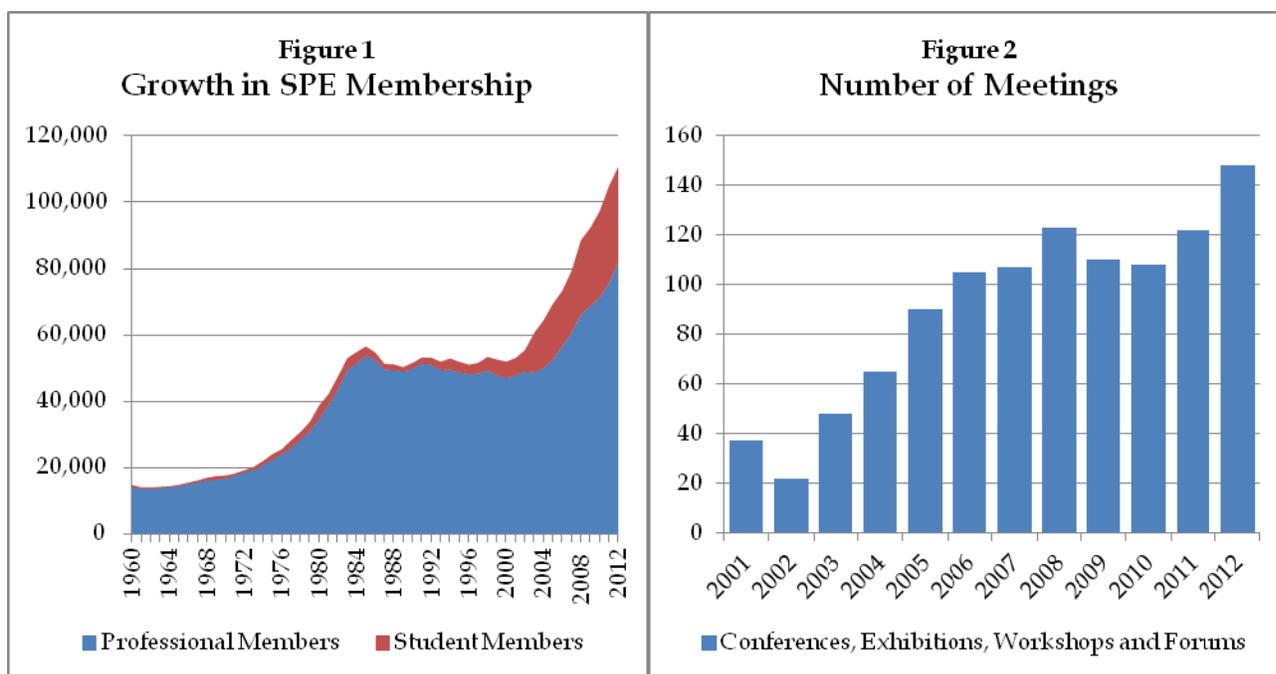
## INTRODUCTION

自创办 55 年以来，国际石油工程师学会(SPE) 一直致力于其使命，收集、普及和交流学术知识，为专业人员提高学术和专业技能提供机会。SPE 越来越认识到，面向来自纷繁复杂业界、日益多样化的会员群体，学会的有效服务能力会受到环境改变以及全球性影响的冲击。

Since its inception 55 years ago, the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) has remained constant in its mission to collect, disseminate, and exchange technical knowledge and to provide opportunities for professionals to enhance their technical and professional competence. SPE is increasingly aware of the impact a changing environment and global influences may have on its ability to be effective in serving an increasingly diverse membership in a highly complex industry.

依靠群策群力，SPE 已成为十分成功的组织机构。SPE 见证了其遍布在全世界的会员大幅壮大（图 1），为会员举办的会议次数骤增（图 2）。与此同时，面向全球的会员，SPE 新增了活动项目，扩展了活动和服务的范围，开设了新的办事机构，并与其它组织机构合作，为会员以及整个产业界创造更高价值。

By all objective measures, SPE is a highly successful organization. SPE has seen dramatic growth in membership globally (Fig. 1) and in the number of meetings offered (Fig. 2) to serve these members. At the same time, SPE has added new programs, expanded the reach of its programs and services, opened new offices to serve its global membership, and worked with other organizations to create greater value for members and the industry as a whole.



英文	中文
Figure 1	图 1
Figure 2	图 2
Growth in SPE Membership	SPE 会员数量的增长
Number of Meetings	会议次数
Professional Members	专业会员
Student Members	学生会员
Conferences, Exhibitions, Workshops and Forums	会议、展览、研讨会和论坛

## 一个 SPE

整个茁壮成长期间，SPE 一直努力遵循理事会 2001 年 9 月提出的“一个 SPE”的一整套指导原则，自始如一地运作：

Throughout this period of strong growth, SPE has strived to operate in a manner consistent with a set of One SPE Guiding Principles adopted by the Board in September 2001:

- 国际石油工程师学会是一个多元化的专业人员团体，她以各种形式为这些专业人员和业界提供有价值的知识和服务。

The Society of Petroleum Engineers is a diverse community of professionals that provides valuable knowledge and services to those professionals and to the industry in varied forms.

- “一个 SPE”这一理念折射着这样的目标，国际石油工程师学会的每一项功能与活动应为广大会员服务，着眼当地的需求，支持学术和专业创优，并巧用学会的资源。

The concept of One SPE reflects the goal that each function and activity of the Society should serve the broader membership while addressing local needs, supporting technical and professional excellence, and making wise use of Society resources.

- SPE 会员自觉自愿地贡献自己的时间和天赋，这是我们最核心的资产，SPE 必须鼓励和支持志愿者发挥其创造力。

The voluntary donation of time and talent by SPE members is our most vital asset and the creative energy of volunteers must be encouraged and supported by the Society.

## SPE 的成功所面临的威胁

### Threats to SPE Success

尽管 SPE 取得了巨大成功，但学会的持续成功存在着若干影响因素。

While SPE has achieved great success, several factors could affect SPE's ability to sustain this success.

- 油气价格的波动。油气价格是 SPE 活动获取支持的主要外部影响因素，其中包括参加会议的积极性、会员数量以及其它活动的参与程度。虽然 SPE 无法影响油气价格，但可以制定应急预案，指导自身业务如何应对价格的持续急剧下跌。

Oil and gas price volatility. The price of oil and gas are key external factors that can affect support for SPE activities, including meeting attendance, membership, and participation in other programs. While SPE cannot affect the price of oil and gas, it can develop contingency plans for how to adapt the business to a sharp and sustained decline in prices.

- SPE 活动的学术质量。SPE 活动的快速增长，引发了对活动质量可能蒙受影响的关注。为了持续获取成功，SPE 必须不折不扣地确保学术质量。

Technical quality within SPE programs. Rapid growth in SPE programs has led to concern that the quality of programming could be impacted. To sustain its success, SPE must ensure that technical quality is not compromised.

- 志愿者服务。SPE 的会员规模与构成变化莫测，这意味着，为数不少的会员来自志愿者服务匮乏的地区。考虑到许多长期积极投身 SPE 工作的志愿者即将退休，如延续由志愿者支撑活动安排这种传统方式，SPE 将面临相当大的挑战。

Volunteerism. The changing demographics of SPE's membership mean that more members come from areas that lack a tradition of volunteerism. Coupled with the pending retirement of many of SPE's long-time active volunteers, SPE could face a significant challenge to following its traditional volunteer-driven path to programming.

SPE 在努力完成其战略重点目标的同时，还应考虑采取相应措施，管控或减缓这些威胁对自身业务的潜在影响。

At the same time that SPE pursues its strategic priorities, it must consider ways to manage or mitigate the potential impact of these threats to its business.

## 制订新的战略规划

### Developing a New Strategic Plan

SPE 的领导者当时认识到，为了确保 SPE 继续长期获得成功，是重新评价以及是否确认或重新调整工作方向与核心战略的时候了。2012 年 6 月，SPE 开始制订战略规划，审视业界的动向，制订 SPE 的下一个五年新战略框架。这项动议由 SPE 主席甘尼施·萨克 (Ganesh Thakur)、SPE 执行理事马克·鲁宾 (Mark Rubin) 以及由五位理事会成员组成的指导委员会（见附录 A）领导，分三个阶段组织实施：

SPE leaders determined it was time to reassess and either confirm or recalibrate its direction and core strategies to ensure SPE's continued long-term success. In June 2012, SPE launched a strategic planning process to look at the direction the industry is moving and to develop a new SPE Strategic Framework for the next 5 years. The initiative, led by Ganesh Thakur, SPE President, Mark Rubin, SPE Executive Director, and a Steering Committee comprised of five board members (identified in Appendix A), was organized in three phases:

- 阶段 I，从机构内外多处收集资料和好的建议，涵盖专业领域的领导、SPE 会员、SPE 理事会成员以及 SPE 工作人员。资料收集阶段开展了一次战略规划调查，共获得 85 条反馈意见，同时也进行 13 次与业界领导开展的一对一面谈，以及于 7 月份召开了高级内部领导小组研讨会。

Phase I was to gather data and best thinking from multiple sources *both within and outside* the organization: leaders in the field, SPE members, SPE Board Members, and SPE staff. The data collection findings were comprised of 85 responses to a strategic planning survey, 13 one-on-one interviews with industry leaders, and a July senior staff leadership team workshop.

- 阶段 II，SPE 理事会及其工作人员一道召开了为期一天的“战略规划协调研讨会”。

Phase II of the process was a 1-day facilitated Strategic Planning Workshop for the SPE Board of Directors and the SPE staff who work with Board Committees.

- 阶段 III，指导委员会以及 SPE 内部领导小组联手工作，推进各次研讨会讨论，编制了高水准的五年战略规划，以便指导 2017 年之前 SPE 的决策和工作重点认定。

Phase III engaged the Steering Committee and SPE staff leadership team in coalescing and advancing the workshop discussions and creating a high level 5-year Strategic Plan to guide SPE decision-making and priority-setting through 2017.

该过程中，明确了四项主要战略重点。SPE 各理事会委员会和工作组将审查这些重点内容，并制订下一个五年这些重点安排的具体动议。SPE 还将评价是否具备相应基础设施（管控能力和人员），以保证长期立于不败之地。

This process led to the identification of four key strategic priorities. SPE's Board Committees and work groups will examine these priorities and develop specific initiatives to address them over the next five years. SPE should also evaluate whether it has the appropriate infrastructure (governance and staff) to ensure its long-term success.

**2013-2017 年 SPE 战略框架**  
**SPE Strategic Framework 2013-2017**

## 战略重点

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

SPE 确定了未来五年发展的四个重点领域。

SPE identified four key areas of focus to advance the Society over the next five years.

### 1. 能力开发（支持产业应对队伍的大变动）

#### **Capability development (to support industry in dealing with the big crew change)**

下列是 SPE 可能选为本战略重点的相关挑战或机遇领域:

Areas of challenge or opportunity associated with this strategic priority that SPE may choose to address include:

- 加速素质开发。进入油气产业的人必须具备技能，做好准备快速就任，因为退休的步伐在加快。新的专业人员将需要辅导、培训以及其它资源，以便填补自己所匮乏的知识。尽管学术技能很重要，仍需重视赢得成功所要求的整套技能，需将技术和软技能培训相结合，以快速提升素质。

Accelerate competency development. Those coming into the industry will have to gain skills and be prepared to take on responsibility quickly as retirements accelerate. New professionals will need mentoring, training and other resources to fill the gaps in their knowledge. While technical skills are crucial, the full skill set required for success must be addressed through a combination of technology and soft skills training to accelerate competency.

- 支持教师队伍的发展与稳定。由于私人业界提供大量用人机会，大专院校在竭尽全力招聘、发展和稳定教师队伍。这便出现了零和博弈，其中大专院校相互招聘教师，这并不增加教育工作者队伍的总量。大专院校面临自身的“队伍变动”，这将加剧人员配置的挑战。

Support faculty development and retention. Universities struggle to recruit, develop, and retain faculty due to the numerous opportunities available in the private sector. This has created a zero sum game where universities recruit faculty from each other without increasing the total pool of educators. Universities face a “crew change” of their own, which will exacerbate the staffing challenge.

- 用富有经验的专业人员填补教师空缺。未来行业中专业人员的数量将受到教师队伍规模的约束。应对这个问题有若干方法，包括为行业中合格的专业人员创造机会到大专院校任教。这会是一件企业愿意支持其技术领导人做的事，对正处在退休过渡期的专业人员，也可能有一定吸引力。大专院校需把握鉴别教育工作者是否胜任的方法。

Fill faculty gap with experienced professionals. The number of future industry professionals is limited by the availability of faculty. There may be several ways to address this, including the creation of opportunities for qualified industry professionals to teach in universities. This could be something that companies would support for their technical leaders and might also be attractive to experienced professionals transitioning to retirement. Universities would need ways to identify those who will make good educators.

- 推进生涯终生学习的策略（各职业生涯阶段）。鉴于专业发展和进步，每个人在其职业生涯的各个阶段都需要掌握技能发展的新领域，依照新的职责武装自己，使自己的学术知识跟上时代的步伐。

Facilitate lifecycle learning strategies (for any career stage). For professional development and advancement, individuals at all stages of their career have a need to master new areas of expertise, equip themselves for new responsibilities and keep their technical knowledge current.

- 评估素质。企业和个人都需要拥有衡量素质的尺度 - 这是展示自己已经具备某些技能、并可以投入使用的渠道。具备了素质评估工具，就能够鼓励会员在新的领域培训自己，利用这些工具向未来的雇主展示自己胜任具体的任务。在企业内部，必须采用评估办法来衡量素质开发是否成功地加速。另一个好处是，依此可公开宣示，工程师的专业能力已经达到了一定水平。

Assess competency. Both companies and individuals need measures for competency - ways to demonstrate that certain skills have been acquired and can be put to use. Availability of competency assessment tools could encourage members to train themselves in new areas, and be used to demonstrate to prospective employers that they are ready for a particular assignment. Within companies, assessment methods are necessary to measure whether competency development has been successfully accelerated. An additional benefit could be to communicate to the public that engineers have demonstrated certain levels of professional competence.

## 2. 知识传递

### Knowledge transfer

该重点目标提供很多机遇，同时也存在一些 SPE 也许有能力应对的挑战：

This priority offers many opportunities, along with some challenges, that SPE may be able to address:

- 保持和提高 SPE 活动的学术质量。随着 SPE 会议规模和其它活动量快速增长，出现了这样的疑问，这种增长是否对会员获得知识的时间进程、论文质量以及其它活动要素产生负面影响。确保其活动所传递的学术内容保持最优质量，这对 SPE 的成功至关重要。

Maintain and enhance technical quality within SPE programs. With the rapid growth in SPE meetings and other programs, questions have been raised whether that growth may have negatively affected the timing of knowledge delivery to members, quality of papers, and other program elements. Ensuring that the technical content offered through its programs remains of the highest quality is crucial to SPE's success.

- 处理志愿者服务问题。SPE 开展的活动很大程度上有赖于会员中的志愿者，尤其是学术技能的奉献。在美国和西欧以外的许多地区，志愿者服务并不普遍。随着这些地区的会员数量增长，在成功地沿用传统模式方面，SPE 将面临挑战。SPE 必须探索多种渠道，使得 SPE 活动中的志愿者服务更加高效和有效，并对 SPE 会员具有吸引力。

Address volunteerism issues. SPE relies heavily on member volunteers for its programs, and especially to provide technical expertise. Volunteerism is not common in many areas outside the US and Western Europe. As membership from these areas grow, SPE will be challenged to apply its traditional model successfully. SPE must explore ways to make volunteering for SPE programs more efficient, effective and attractive to SPE members.

- 以用户友好方式按需提供知识。对于何时、何地以及以所需的方式进行学术知识传递，会员们的期望随技术进步而提高。知识的传递必须简易，使得所采用并提供的要点符合会员的期待。

Make knowledge available on-demand and in user friendly ways. Technology has enhanced member expectations for the delivery of technical knowledge when, where, and in the format needed. Offerings must be easy to use and provide the features members expect.

- 处理语言问题。尽管英语依然是油气工业使用的语言，但 SPE 日益增多的会员中，英语水平有限。判断合适的翻译范畴或需求以及如何填补差距，将成为向这些会员以及某些地区不断增长会员队伍提供服务的一个重要侧面。

Address language issues. While English remains the language of the oil and gas industry, SPE has growing membership with limited English skills. Determining to what extent translation is appropriate or needed and how to fill any gaps will be an

important aspect of serving these members and growing membership in certain regions.

- 充分利用通讯技术。新技术为新型活动、新的传递方法以及会员的联系通讯新方式开拓了可能性。为了持续取得成功，SPE 必须探索这些技术的潜力，并推广应用那些能够提高现有价值或有利于支持志愿者参与 SPE 活动的技术。

Take full advantage of communications technologies. New technologies open the possibility for new types of events, new methods of content delivery, and new ways for members to network and communicate. For continued success, SPE must explore the potential of these technologies and deploy those that enhance the value of what is offered or support volunteer participation in SPE activities.

- 能够识别和缩短技术差距。鉴于油气工业的研发活动更广泛分散，如何了解技术差距问题是否得到解决，这可能颇具挑战性。这需要掌握较好的方法，识别世界油气资源开发所需的技术能力。针对现有技术存在的差距以及其它行业是否拥有可推广应用的适用技术等方面，促进有关探讨与信息交流，SPE 可能在这方面享有得天独厚的地位。

Enable identification and closure of technology gaps. As R&D has become more dispersed across the industry, it can be challenging to know whether technical gaps are being addressed. Better means for identifying the technical capabilities required to enable development of world oil and gas resources are needed. SPE may be in a unique position to facilitate discussions and exchange of information around gaps in existing technologies and whether other industries may have applicable technologies that could be deployed.

- 完成 PetroWiki 的建设，并促进其应用。PetroWiki 的潜力很大，通过会员的奉献与努力，它可能成为业界非常宝贵的学术资源。对于 SPE 会员的学术知识捕获与共享，它将发挥媒介作用。将 PetroWiki 现有内容公开，有助于提高透明度，有利于树立 SPE 的独立学术资源形象。

Complete and promote use of PetroWiki. PetroWiki has the potential to become an invaluable technical resource for industry through member contributions. It will serve as a vehicle for both capturing and sharing the technical knowledge of SPE's members. Making PetroWiki content available publicly increases transparency and supports SPE's image as an independent technical resource.

- 发挥知识内容策展者的作用。现有的信息量在继续增加，其发展很可能势不可挡。分类整理海量内容，从中识别出对会员价值最大或实用的资料，将提升 SPE 的价值。

Serve as a curator of content. The volume of information available continues to increase and can be overwhelming. Sorting through vast quantities of content and identifying the material of greatest value or relevance for members will enhance SPE value.

- 确定同行评审杂志的未来。同行评审杂志内容的价值很清楚，同行评审杂志对于学术团体很重要。如同许多出版社，SPE 的杂志订阅量也出现下降。随着业界更加繁忙以及油公司缩减了自己的科研工作量，递交同行评审的文章数量在萎缩。要想支持负责教育未来工程师的行业学术界，协调好这些趋势尤为重要。

Determine future of peer reviewed journals. The value of peer-reviewed content is clear and peer-reviewed journals are crucial to the academic community. Yet, like many publishers, SPE has seen declining subscriptions to its journals. Submissions for peer review have declined as industry is busier and oil companies have reduced the amount of research they perform. Reconciling these trends is important to supporting industry academics who educate future engineers.

- 推进辅导制度。富有经验专业人员的退休，妨碍了新来工程师在岗非正式辅导制度的继续执行。这种互动辅导所传递的知识涵盖了学术和企业经营两个方面的技能。随着退休人员增多，如能填补辅导制度的空白，对这种知识传递的需求，SPE 将能够应对自如。

Facilitate mentoring. The retirement of experienced professionals disrupts the informal mentoring that occurs on the job with new engineers. The knowledge transferred in these interactions covers both technical and corporate skills. As retirements increase, filling the mentoring gap may provide opportunities for SPE to address this need.

### 3. 促进专业化以及社会责任

#### **Promoting professionalism and social responsibility**

在这个方面，SPE 应考虑下面若干机会：

Several opportunities that SPE should consider in this area are:

- 强化 SPE 的专业行为规范。越来越多的政府机构出现一种趋势，要求专业工程师成为重视专业化职责的机构内成员（作为政府设置自身机构的另一种方法）。尽管 SPE 早已拥有“专业行为指南”，但它并没强调职责，应当评价这在多大程度上属于一条适合 SPE 前行的道路。针对专业性行为，建立全球性共识，这是应当处理解决的另一个侧面。

Emphasize SPE professional code of conduct. There is a growing trend for government organizations to require that professional engineers be part of an organization that emphasizes accountability for professionalism (as an alternative to the government setting up its own mechanisms). While SPE has long had a Guide for Professional Conduct, it has not emphasized accountability, and should evaluate to what extent that is an appropriate path forward for SPE. Developing a common global understanding of professional behavior is another area to be addressed.

- 将道德与道德教育纳入 SPE 的活动安排中。SPE 应重视对道德日益增长的关注以及道德教育的需求。

Incorporate ethics and ethics education in SPE programming. The growing interest in ethics and need for ethics education should be addressed by SPE.

- 认证 - 一般认证以及专业认证。随着非常规领域现有人才队伍的增长，企业需要掌握一些办法，诸如使用证书，以保证个人接受的技术培训足以达到企业的要求。即使是有产业经验的专业人员，了解个人是否达到专业的某种素质标准，这对于雇主以及应聘的员工均颇有价值。政府机构也在表示，他们希望了解填补某些产业位置的个人具备确然的技能，这将需要具体知识领域的认证。

Provide certification – general as well as discipline specific. As the pool of available talent grows in non-traditional areas, companies need ways, such as certification, to ensure that the technical training received by those individuals is sufficient to meet their needs. Even for professionals with industry experience, knowledge that the individual meets certain competency standards in a discipline has value to both employers and prospective employees. Government agencies are also showing interest in knowing that certain industry positions are filled by individuals with demonstrated expertise, which could necessitate certifications in specific areas of knowledge.

- 促进安全和环境保护，将其作为会员制的首要考虑。过去的二十年里，业界更加深刻认识到自己的活动对环境和社会产生的深远后果。尽管许多企业拥有强而有力的安全和环境方案，但最近发生的若干事故，加深了公众和政府对这些方面重视程度的怀疑。作为当前企业努力的补充，SPE 应向自身的会员强调安全、环境和持续性发展。保证将环境和社会责任纳入 SPE 活动安排的内容中，就可能有机会提高人们的意识和改善其理解程度。

Promote safety and environmental protection as high priorities with our membership. Over the past two decades, industry has become far more cognizant of the far-reaching environmental and social consequences of its activities. While many companies have very strong safety and environmental programs, several recent incidents have reinforced public and government skepticism of industry's focus on these issues. SPE should emphasize safety, the environment, and sustainability to its members as a complement to current corporate efforts. Ensuring that environmental and social responsibility are part of SPE programming may provide opportunities to improve awareness and perception.

- 保持 SPE 的整体性和独立性。作为一个重视学术知识的个人会员制学会，SPE 被视为可以信赖、不依赖任何企业影响力的组织机构。在评价未来的机遇时，保持 SPE 的整体性和独立性至关重要。与各地的分部一起了解和遵循这一要点，传达他们的活动信息，也同样重要。

Maintain integrity and independence of SPE. As an individual membership society that emphasizes technical knowledge, SPE is viewed as credible and independent of corporate influence. As SPE evaluates future opportunities, it is crucial to retain SPE's integrity and independence. Sharing this emphasis with local sections to inform their activities is also important.

#### 4. 关于石油工程专业以及产业要点的公共教育

##### **Public education about petroleum engineering profession and industry issues**

向公众通报产业活动信息，会带来若干挑战与机遇，SPE 对此可进行选择性处理：

Communicating industry activities publicly yields several challenges and opportunities SPE may choose to address:

- 将年轻人吸引到产业中。在美国和西欧，公众对油气工业的理解颇差，增大了将青年人吸引投身该产业的挑战。加强学校的能源和 STEM<sup>1</sup> 教育，会有助于纠正这些偏颇的理解，且 SPE 还可采用其他方法，使得油气工业更具职场吸引力。

Attract young people to the industry. Public perception of the oil and gas industry is poor in the US and Western Europe, increasing the challenge to attract young people to industry careers. Enhancing energy and STEM<sup>2</sup> education in schools helps to counter those perceptions, and there may be other ways SPE can help to make the industry an attractive career choice.

- 制定公众对技术的知晓计划。对于一般公众，油气工业所应用的技术复杂且深奥难懂。这使得公众的理解受到技术信息的错误解释所影响。使技术信息易于了解，提高对该信息的有关认知，这是 SPE 可以办得到的事。

Develop public awareness programs based on technology. The technology used by the oil and gas industry is complex and not easily understood by the general public. This makes public perception subject to inaccurate interpretations of technical information. Making technical information accessible and enhancing awareness based on that information is a possible role for SPE.

- 发挥学术权威的作用/成为无偏差信息的可信赖来源。SPE 有可能利用其整体性和技术优势方面的声誉，向政府机构和公众提供白皮书、实例分析以及其他真实的技术信息。通过解释技术内容和阐明技术要点、最佳做法以及来自满足世界能源需求方面的挑战，这些资料会对业界和公众有所帮助。

Serve as a technical authority/trusted source of unbiased information. SPE may be able to leverage its reputation for integrity and technical excellence to provide white papers, case studies and other factual, technical information to governmental organizations and the public. These materials can help both industry and the public by explaining technologies, technical issues, best practices, and challenges in meeting the world's energy needs.

---

<sup>1</sup> 科学、技术、工程和数学（Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math）(STEM)

- 利用会员制为解决技术问题提供专长。 SPE 在努力利用本身的学术声誉扩大公开信息范围之时，它的重要性是明确 SPE 是个技术专家组织机构这一地位。需要运用专长帮助政府机构或公开宣示时，SPE 应运用一定程序，识别出具备所需相应专长的会员。

Leverage membership to provide expertise on technical issues. As SPE works to leverage its technical reputation to expand public information, it is important to position SPE as an organization of technical experts. When expertise is required to assist a government organization, or speak publically, SPE should have a process to identify members with appropriate expertise to serve that role.



## 附录 A

### APPENDIX A

#### SPE 战略规划指导委员会 SPE Strategic Planning Steering Committee

- 甘尼施·萨克 (Ganesh Thakur)，2012 年度 SPE 理事会主席兼指导委员会主席  
Ganesh Thakur, SPE 2012 Board President and Steering Committee Chair
- 马克·鲁宾 (Mark Rubin)，SPE 执行理事  
Mark Rubin, SPE Executive Director
- 埃格伯特·伊莫默 (Egbert Imomoh)，2013 年度 SPE 理事会主席  
Egbert Imomoh, SPE 2013 Board President
- 肯·阿诺德 (Ken Arnold)，2012 年度 SPE 副主席 (主管财务)  
Ken Arnold, SPE 2012 Vice President Finance
- 贾宁·朱达 (Janeen Judah)，2013 年度 SPE 副主席 (主管财务)  
Janeen Judah, SPE 2013 Vice President Finance
- 阿兰·拉巴斯蒂 (Alain Labastie)，2011 年度 SPE 理事会主席  
Alain Labastie, SPE 2011 Board President
- 杰夫·斯帕思 (Jeff Spath)，2014 年度 SPE 理事会主席-推选  
Jeff Spath, SPE 2014 Board President-Elect

顾问和协调员: 苏珊·迈耶 (Susan S. Meier)，迈耶联合公司 (Meier and Associates) 主管  
Consultant and facilitator: Susan S. Meier, Principal, Meier and Associates