Alain Faisandier

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Place of Birth: Libourne, France
Current Residence: Belberaud, Toulouse, France

Domain: Consulting and training in Systems Engineering
Years in systems engineering: 25 years
Year joined INCOSE: 1998
Roles in INCOSE: Standards Technical Committee Co-Chair (2000-2005), General Symposium Manager in Toulouse (International Symposium 2004), Events Committee Chair (2005-2009), Corporate Advisory Board representative from 2009, Architecture Working Group Co-Chair from 2014, INCOSE representative at the ISO/IEC JTC1 SC7 committee from 2011 (Standards Initiative – Editor of ISO/IEC/IEEE 24748 part 6 – System Integration Engineering)

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How would you describe INCOSE to someone who had never heard about the organization?

INCOSE is the largest worldwide association dealing with/promoting the discipline of systems engineering. The discipline's major initiatives were born at INCOSE and new ones appear continuously to improve it. You can exchange ideas with experts at any level and find a lot of references (papers, books, handbooks, webinars, conferences, etc.) to improve your practice. Every member has an open mind and will answer any questions you may have.

Tell us one memory you have about INCOSE.

The International Symposium 2004 and following symposia, when I was the Events Committee Chair, was a great time for me. These events mixed challenge and responsibility, fun and work, and exchanges with a lot of different people and cultures.

Where do you see INCOSE and systems engineering in 25 years?

The systems engineering discipline will continue to exist and be practiced in companies, government and academia only if real experts learn, practice on real projects, improve the practice in detail, teach others and provide feedback to anybody who wants to know and practice.

Today, one of the major weak points is the lack of trained professors in a lot of countries. This could be a brake to the dissemination of the discipline. Technically speaking, systems engineering will have to explain and show in the detail how to integrate dependability, environmental, security and human factors aspects within a real concurrent way.