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Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) — Information management using building information modelling —

Part 1: Concepts and principles

Organisation et numérisation des informations relatives aux bâtiments et ouvrages de génie civil, y compris modélisation des informations de la construction (BIM) — Gestion de l'information par la modélisation des informations de la construction —

Partie 1: Concepts et principes



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 General terms.....	1
3.2 Terms related to assets and projects.....	2
3.3 Terms related to information management.....	3
4 Asset and project information, perspectives and collaborative working	6
4.1 Principles.....	6
4.2 Information management according to the ISO 19650 series.....	6
4.3 Information management perspectives.....	7
5 Definition of information requirements and resulting information models	8
5.1 Principles.....	8
5.2 Organizational information requirements (OIR).....	10
5.3 Asset information requirements (AIR).....	10
5.4 Project information requirements (PIR).....	10
5.5 Exchange information requirements (EIR).....	10
5.6 Asset information model (AIM).....	11
5.7 Project information model (PIM).....	11
6 The information delivery cycle	11
6.1 Principles.....	11
6.2 Alignment with the asset life cycle.....	11
6.3 Setting information requirements and planning for information delivery.....	13
6.3.1 General principles.....	13
6.3.2 Delivery team provides information for asset owner/operator or client decisions.....	15
6.3.3 Information verification and validation at start and end of project stages.....	15
6.3.4 Information is drawn from the whole delivery team.....	16
6.3.5 Summary of information delivery from project and asset delivery teams.....	17
7 Project and asset information management functions	18
7.1 Principles.....	18
7.2 Asset information management functions.....	19
7.3 Project information management functions.....	19
7.4 Task information management functions.....	19
8 Delivery team capability and capacity	20
8.1 Principles.....	20
8.2 Extent of capability and capacity review.....	20
9 Information container-based collaborative working	20
10 Information delivery planning	21
10.1 Principles.....	21
10.2 Timing of information delivery.....	21
10.3 Responsibility matrix.....	22
10.4 Defining the federation strategy and breakdown structure for information containers.....	22
11 Managing the collaborative production of information	23
11.1 Principles.....	23
11.2 Level of information need.....	23
11.3 Information quality.....	23
12 Common data environment (CDE) solution and workflow	24

This is a preview of "ISO 19650-1:2018". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

12.1	Principles	24
12.2	The work in progress state.....	25
12.3	The check/review/approve transition.....	25
12.4	The shared state.....	25
12.5	The review/authorize transition.....	26
12.6	The published state.....	26
12.7	The archive state	26
13	Summary of “building information modelling (BIM) according to the ISO 19650 series” ..	26
Annex A	(informative) Illustrations of federation strategies and information container	
	breakdown structures	30
Bibliography		34

This is a preview of "ISO 19650-1:2018". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Buildings and civil engineering works*, SC 13, *Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM)*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 19650 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document sets out the recommended concepts and principles for business processes across the built environment sector in support of the management and production of information during the life cycle of built assets (referred to as “information management”) when using building information modelling (BIM). These processes can deliver beneficial business outcomes to asset owners/operators, clients, their supply chains and those involved in project funding including increase of opportunity, reduction of risk and reduction of cost through the production and use of asset and project information models. In this document, the verbal form “should” is used to indicate a recommendation.

This document is primarily intended for use by:

- those involved in the procurement, design, construction and/or commissioning of built assets; and
- those involved in delivering asset management activities, including operations and maintenance.

This document is applicable to built assets and construction projects of all sizes and all levels of complexity. This includes large estates, infrastructure networks, individual buildings and pieces of infrastructure and the projects or sets of projects that deliver them. However, the concepts and principles included in this document should be applied in a way that is proportionate and appropriate to the scale and complexity of the asset or project. This is particularly the case where small and medium-sized enterprises are mainly appointed for asset management or project delivery. It is also important that procurement and mobilization of asset or project appointed parties should be integrated as far as possible with existing processes for technical procurement and mobilization.

The concepts and principles contained in this document are aimed at all those involved in the asset life cycle. This includes, but is not limited to, the asset owner/operator, the client, the asset manager, the design team, the construction team, an equipment manufacturer, a technical specialist, a regulatory authority, an investor, an insurer and an end-user.

The specific requirements for information management during the delivery of built assets are provided in ISO 19650-2. These are based on the concepts and principles within this document, but on its own this document includes no obligation to apply ISO 19650-2 or any other part of the ISO 19650 series to be published.

There are many different ways that asset owners/operators or clients can best meet their particular requirements or respond to their national contexts. This includes procurement routes and appointment arrangements. The concepts and principles for information management described in this document should be adopted and applied in accordance with the specific circumstances and requirements of the asset management or project delivery activities. The information requirements should specify or guide how this will be achieved and the details should be agreed in time for the requirements to be delivered efficiently and effectively.

Collaboration between the participants involved in construction projects and in asset management is pivotal to the efficient delivery and operation of assets. Organizations are increasingly working in new collaborative environments to achieve higher levels of quality and greater re-use of existing knowledge and experience. A significant outcome of these collaborative environments is the potential to communicate, re-use and share information efficiently, and to reduce the risk of loss, contradiction or misinterpretation.

True collaborative working requires mutual understanding and trust and a deeper level of standardized process than has typically been experienced, if the information is to be produced and made available in a consistent timely manner. Information requirements need to pass along supply chains to the point where information can be most efficiently produced, and information needs to be collated as it is passed back. At present, considerable resources are spent on making corrections to unstructured information or incorrect management of information by untrained personnel, on solving problems arising from uncoordinated efforts of delivery teams, and on solving problems related to information reuse and reproduction. These delays can be reduced if the concepts and principles within this document are adopted.

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To improve future editions of the ISO 19650 series, national asset owners, public clients and authorities are recommended to gather information and experiences about its implementation and use.

The ISO 19650 series can benefit from a formal process for managing assets, for example as in the ISO 55000 series. The ISO 19650 series can also benefit from a systematic approach to quality within an organization, for example as in ISO 9001, although certification to ISO 9001 is not a requirement of the ISO 19650 series. Other standards that relate to information structures and delivery methods are also listed in the Bibliography.