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

**Part 2:
Delivery phase of the assets**

*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
modélisation des informations de la construction —*

Partie 2: Phase de réalisation des actifs





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Published in Switzerland

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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*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Organization and digitalization 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

0.1 Purpose

This document is designed to enable an appointing party to establish their requirements for information during the delivery phase of assets and to provide the right commercial and collaborative environment within which (multiple) appointed parties can produce information in an effective and efficient manner.

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 programmes that deliver them. However, the requirements 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. In particular, procurement and mobilization of asset or project appointed parties should be integrated as far as possible with documented processes for technical procurement and mobilization.

This document makes wide use of the phrase “shall consider”, particularly in the requirements in [Clause 5](#). This phrase is used to introduce a list of items that the person in question needs to think about carefully in connection with the primary requirement described in the clause. The amount of thought involved, the time taken to complete it and the need for supporting evidence will depend on the complexity of the project, the experience of the person(s) involved and the requirements of any national policy on introducing building information modelling. On a relatively small or straightforward project, it can be possible to complete, or dismiss as not relevant, some of these “shall consider” items very quickly.

One way to help identify which of the “shall consider” statements are relevant, can be to review each statement and create templates for projects of different sizes and complexity.

This document can be used by any appointing party. If the appointing party intends this document to apply to any asset (project) this should be reflected in the appointment.

This document defines the information management process, containing the activities through which delivery teams can collaboratively produce information and minimize wasteful activities.

This document is primarily intended for use by the following (see [Figure 1](#)):

- those involved in the management or production of information during the delivery phase of assets;
- those involved in the definition and procurement of construction projects;
- those involved in the specification of appointments and facilitation of collaborative working;
- those involved in the design, construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of assets; and
- those responsible for the realization of value for their organization from their asset base.

This document contains the requirements associated with the management of information during the delivery phase of built assets, which will need to be reviewed and revised on a regular basis until the best practice is established.