



**International
Standard**

**ISO/IEC
29110-5-6-4**

**Systems and software
engineering — Life cycle profiles for
very small entities (VSEs) —**

Part 5-6-4:

**Systems engineering guidelines for
the generic Advanced profile**

**First edition
2025-03**

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

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 document 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 or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

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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. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Software and systems engineering*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 29110 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

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 and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

0.1 Introduction to the ISO/IEC 29110 series

Very small entities (VSEs) around the world are creating valuable products and services. For the purpose of ISO/IEC 29110 series, a VSE is an enterprise, organization (e.g. government agency, non-profit organization), department or project having up to 25 people. Many VSEs develop and/or maintain systems and software components used in those systems, either as independent products or incorporated in the larger systems. Due to this a recognition of VSEs as suppliers of high-quality products is required.

VSEs around the world are creating valuable products and services. According to the World Bank, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for about 90 % of enterprises worldwide. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), SMEs represent 99 % of all businesses and generate about 60 % of employment. Almost one person out of three is employed in a micro firm with less than 10 employees. The European Union reports that micro firms, with fewer than 10 persons, account for 93,5 % of all enterprises and small firms, with 10 to 49 employees, account for 5,5 % of all enterprises. The challenge facing OECD governments is to provide a business environment that supports the competitiveness of this large heterogeneous business population and that promotes a vibrant entrepreneurial culture.

From studies and surveys conducted, it is clear that the majority of International Standards do not address the needs of VSEs. Implementation of and conformity with these standards is difficult, if not impossible.

Consequently, VSEs have no, or very limited, ways to be recognized as entities that produce quality systems/system elements including software in their domain. Therefore, VSEs are excluded from some economic activities.

It has been found that VSEs find it difficult to relate International Standards to their business needs and to justify the effort required to apply standards to their business practices. Most VSEs can neither afford the resources, in terms of the number of employees, expertise, budget and time, nor do they see a net benefit in establishing over-complex systems or software life cycle processes. To address some of these difficulties, a set of guidelines has been developed based on a set of VSE characteristics. The guidelines are based on subsets of appropriate standards processes, activities, tasks, and outcomes, referred to as Profiles. The purpose of a profile is to define a subset of International Standards relevant to the VSEs' context; for example, processes, activities, tasks, and outcomes of ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207 for software; and processes, activities, tasks, and outcomes of ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288 for systems; and information products (documentation) of ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289 for software and systems.

VSEs can achieve recognition through implementing a profile and by being audited against the specifications of the ISO/IEC 29110 series.

The ISO/IEC 29110 series can be applied at any phase of system or software development within a life cycle. This series is intended to be used by VSEs that do not have experience or expertise in adapting/tailoring ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207 or ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288 standards to the needs of a specific project. VSEs that have expertise in adapting/tailoring ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207 or ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288 are encouraged to use those standards instead of ISO/IEC 29110.

The ISO/IEC 29110 series is intended to be used with any life cycle such as waterfall, iterative, incremental, evolutionary or agile.

Systems, in the context of the ISO/IEC 29110 series, are typically composed of hardware and software components.

The ISO/IEC 29110 series, targeted by audience, has been developed to improve system or software and/or service quality, and process performance. Figure 1 describes the ISO/IEC 29110 series and positions the parts within the framework of reference.

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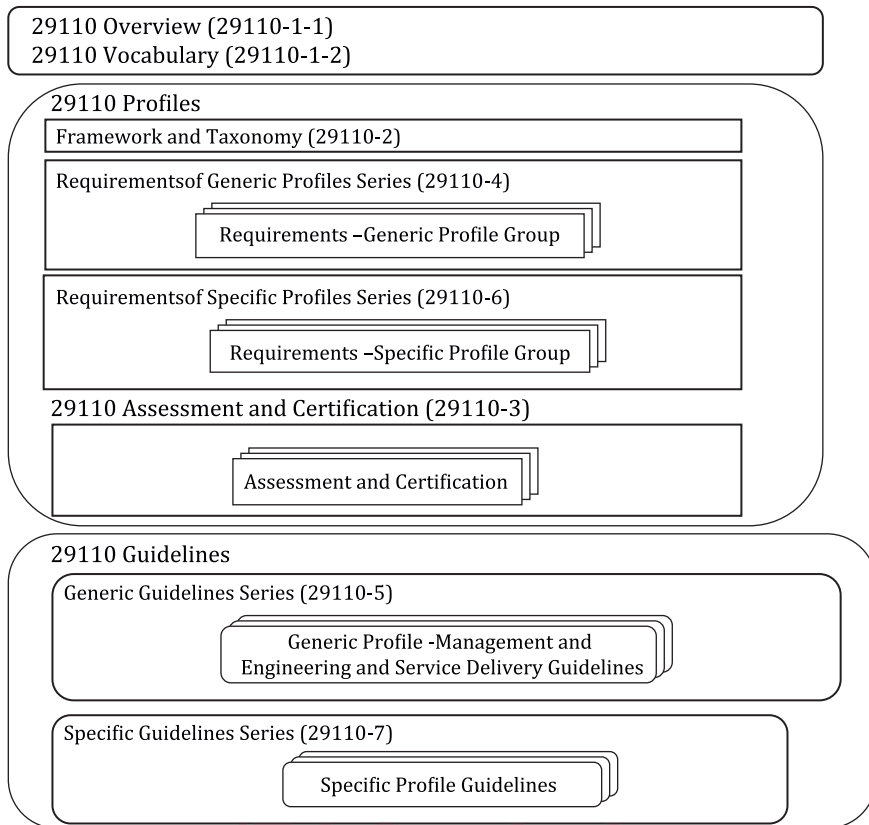


Figure 1 — The ISO/IEC 29110 series

ISO/IEC 29110-1-1 introduces processes, life cycle and standardization concepts, the taxonomy (catalogue) of ISO/IEC 29110 profiles and the ISO/IEC 29110 series. ISO/IEC 29110-1-1 also introduces the characteristics and needs of a VSE, and clarifies the rationale for specific profiles, documents, standards and guidelines. ISO/IEC 29110-1-2 defines the terms common to the ISO/IEC 29110 series. ISO/IEC 29110-1-1 and ISO/IEC 29110-1-2 are targeted at VSEs and their customers, assessors, standards producers, tool vendors and methodology vendors.

ISO/IEC 29110-2 introduces the concepts for systems and software engineering profiles for VSEs. It establishes the logic behind the definition and application of profiles. For standardized profiles, it specifies the elements common to all profiles (structure, requirements, conformity, and assessment). For domain-specific profiles (profiles that are not standardized and developed outside of the ISO process), it provides general guidance adapted from the definition of standardized profiles. ISO/IEC 29110-2 is targeted at profile producers, tool vendors and methodology vendors.

ISO/IEC 29110-3 defines certification schemes, assessment guidelines and compliance requirements for process capability assessment, conformity assessments, and self-assessments for process improvements. ISO/IEC 29110-3 also contains information that can be useful to developers of certification and assessment methods and developers of certification and assessment tools. ISO/IEC 29110-3 is addressed to people who have direct involvement with the assessment process, for example, the auditor, certification and accreditation bodies and the sponsor of the audit, who need guidance on ensuring that the requirements for performing an audit have been met. ISO/IEC 29110-3 is targeted at VSEs and their customers, assessors, accreditation bodies.

ISO/IEC 29110-4 provides the specifications for all generic profiles of the generic profile group that are based on subsets of appropriate standards elements. ISO/IEC 29110-4 is targeted at VSEs, customers, standards producers, tool vendors and methodology vendors.

ISO/IEC 29110-5 provides a management, engineering and service delivery guidelines for profiles of the generic profile group. ISO/IEC 29110-5 is targeted at VSEs and their customers.

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ISO/IEC 29110-6 provides the specifications for specific profiles that are based on subsets of appropriate standards elements. ISO/IEC 29110-6 is targeted at VSEs, customers, standards producers, tool vendors and methodology vendors.

ISO/IEC 29110-7 provides a guideline for each profile of the specific profile group. ISO/IEC 29110-7 is targeted at VSEs and their customers.

If a new profile is needed, ISO/IEC 29110-4, ISO/IEC 29110-6, ISO/IEC 29110-7 or ISO/IEC 29110-5, or all, can be developed with minimal impact to existing documents.

These guidelines are oriented towards the management of more than one project in parallel with more than one work team.

0.2 Introduction to this document

This document has been developed using the management and engineering guidelines from the systems engineering Intermediate profile. Elements were added or modified (e.g. process, task, work product, role) to support VSEs involved in the development of more than one project in parallel with more than one work team.

This document is intended to be used with any process, technique and method that enhances the VSE's stakeholder satisfaction and productivity.

The Advanced profile is the fourth profile of a four-profile systems engineering roadmap (i.e. Entry, Basic, Intermediate and Advanced).

The outcomes and tasks are guidance, not requirements, for purposes of process assessment.

This document applies for the development of non-safety critical systems.

Using this document, a VSE can obtain benefits in the following aspects:

- systematic system definition and realization process is followed, that satisfies the acquirer needs and helps ensure quality work processes are followed;
- management and monitoring of more than one project in parallel with more than one work team;
- reuse of existing system components (e.g. code and document) in new projects;
- continuous measurement and evaluation of projects;
- continuous evaluation and improvement processes;
- continuous sustainability and growth;
- support to customers in the disposal of a current system and installation of a new system.

Once the system, developed by a VSE, has been accepted by their customers, the VSE can provide after delivery services by referring to ISO/IEC 29110-5-3.

To use this document, the VSE should ensure the following entry conditions:

- project needs and expectations are documented;
- feasibility of the project was performed;
- project team, including project manager and system engineer, assigned;
- goods, services and infrastructure to start the project are available.

In the context of systems engineering, that is the system definition and realization (SR) process, the group that is part of the VSE responsible for developing software elements that are part of the system, should use the management and engineering guidelines of the software engineering Advanced profile (ISO/IEC TR 29110-5-1-4).

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To use this document, a VSE should be familiar with or have implemented ISO/IEC TR 29110-5-6-3, the systems engineering Intermediate profile, for their system development projects.

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Systems and software engineering — Life cycle profiles for very small entities (VSEs) —

Part 5-6-4:

Systems engineering guidelines for the generic Advanced profile

1 Scope

This document describes processes targeted at VSEs that want to sustain and grow as an independent competitive system development organization.

This document provides management and engineering guidelines for the systems engineering Advanced profile of the generic profile group.

This document is applicable to VSEs that do not develop critical systems and have little or no experience with systems engineering (SE) process planning and implementation using the ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288.

This document is also applicable to VSEs which are familiar with the management and engineering guidelines of the systems engineering Intermediate profile (ISO/IEC TR 29110 5-6-3) for their system development projects and are involved in the development of more than one project in parallel with more than one work team.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Advanced profile

profile (3.14) targeted at VSEs which want to sustain and grow as a *system* (3.19) and/or software development organization

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 29110-1-2:2024, 3.3, modified — "competitive system" has been changed to "system".]

3.2 agreement

mutual acknowledgement of terms and conditions under which a working relationship is conducted

EXAMPLE Contract, memorandum of agreement.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2023, 3.4]

3.3

acquirer

stakeholder (3.18) that acquires or procures a product or service from a supplier

Note 1 to entry: Other terms commonly used for an acquirer are buyer, customer, owner, purchaser or internal/organizational sponsor.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2023, 3.1]

3.4

Basic profile

profile (3.14) targeted at VSEs developing a single product by a single work team

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 29110-1-2: 2024, 3.18]

3.5

business objective

strategy designed by senior management to ensure an organization's continued existence and enhance its profitability, market share, and other factors influencing the organization's success

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 24765:2017, 3.444]

3.6

conditional process

process that may be mandatory under some specified conditions, may be optional under other specified conditions, and may be out of scope or not applicable under other specified conditions

Note 1 to entry: These are to be observed if the specified conditions apply.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC TR 29110-5-1-3:2017, 3.3]

3.7

critical system

product that is essential to the operation of a business or organization, whose sustained failure would result in significant business impacts e.g. loss of revenue or loss of reputation

3.8

disposed system

system (3.19) that has been transformed (i.e. state change) by applying the disposal process

Note 1 to entry: A systems approach considers the total system and the total life cycle of the system. This includes all aspects of the system throughout its life until the day *users* (3.24) dispose of the system and the external enterprises complete the handling of the disposed system products.

3.9

enabling system

system (3.19) that supports a system-of-interest during its life cycle stages but does not necessarily contribute directly to its function during operation

EXAMPLE Production-enabling system, which is required when a system-of-interest enters the production stage.

Note 1 to entry: Each enabling system has a life cycle of its own. This document is applicable to each enabling system when, in its own right, it is treated as a system-of-interest.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2023, 3.15]

3.10

Entry profile

profile (3.14) targeted at start-up VSEs (i.e. VSEs who started their operation less than 3 years) and/or at VSEs working on small projects (e.g. project size of less than 6 person-months)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 29110-1-2:2024, 3.42]

3.11

generic profile group

profile (3.14) group applicable to VSEs (very small entities) that do not develop *critical systems* (3.7) or software products

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 29110-1-2:2024, 3.45]

3.12

Intermediate profile

profile (3.14) targeted at VSEs involved in the development of more than one project in parallel with more than one work team

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 29110-1-2:2024, 3.51]

3.13

operator

individual or organization that performs the operations of a *system* (3.19)

Note 1 to entry: The role of operator and the role of *user* (3.24) can be vested, simultaneously or sequentially, in the same individual or organization.

Note 2 to entry: An individual operator combined with knowledge, skills and procedures can be considered as an element of the system.

Note 3 to entry: An operator may perform operations on a system that is operated, or of a system that is operated, depending on whether or not operating instructions are placed within the system boundary.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2023, 3.24]

3.14

profile

subset of appropriate standards' processes and their outcomes, activities and tasks combined to accomplish a particular function

Note 1 to entry: The base standards used to develop profiles for VSEs are ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207, ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288 and ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289.

3.15

process purpose

high-level objective of performing the process and the likely outcomes of effective implementation of the process

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 24774:2021, 3.12]

3.16

process outcome

observable result of the successful achievement of the *process purpose* (3.15)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 24774:2021, 3.11]

3.17

small and medium enterprise

SME

enterprise which employs fewer than 250 persons

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 29110-1-2:2024, 3.92]

3.18

stakeholder

individual or organization having a right, share, claim, or interest in a *system* (3.19) or in its possession of characteristics that meet their needs and expectations

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017, 3.1.59, modified — EXAMPLE and note 1 to entry have been removed.]

3.19

system

arrangement of parts or elements that together exhibit a stated behaviour or meaning that the individual constituents do not

Note 1 to entry: A system is sometimes considered as a product or as the services it provides.

Note 2 to entry: In practice, the interpretation of its meaning is frequently clarified by the use of an associative noun, e.g. aircraft system. Alternatively, the word "system" is substituted simply by a context-dependent synonym, e.g., aircraft, though this potentially obscures a system principles perspective.

Note 3 to entry: A complete system includes all of the associated equipment, facilities, material, computer programs, firmware, technical documentation, services and personnel required for operations and support to the degree necessary for self-sufficient use in its intended environment.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2023, 3.46]

3.20

systems engineering management plan

SEMP

top level technical plan for managing the *systems* (3.19) engineering effort which defines how the technical aspects of the project will be organized, structured, and conducted and how the systems engineering processes will be controlled to provide a product that satisfies *stakeholder* (3.18) requirements

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 24748-4:2016, 4.14]

3.21

system-of-interest

SOI

system (3.19) whose life cycle is under consideration

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2023, 3.48]

3.22

system structure

decomposition of a *system-of-interest* (3.21) into a set of interacting *systems* (3.19) and system elements

Note 1 to entry: The system structure is described in a system breakdown structure (SBS).

3.23

trade-off

decision-making actions that select from various requirements and alternative solutions on the basis of net benefit to the *stakeholders* (3.18)

3.24

user

individual or group that interacts with a *system* (3.19) or benefits from a system during its utilization

Note 1 to entry: The role of user and the role of *operator* (3.13) are sometimes vested, simultaneously or sequentially, in the same individual or organization.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2023, 3.53]

3.25

work breakdown structure

WBS

deliverable-oriented hierarchical decomposition of the work to be executed by the project team to accomplish the project objectives and create the required deliverables

Note 1 to entry: The WBS can be an output or an input.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 26511:2018, 3.1.42, modified — The abbreviated term and note 1 to entry have been added.]