SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 19650-1:2026

01-maj-2026

Organizacija in digitalizacija informacij v gradbeništvu - Upravljanje informacij - 1. del: Pojmi in načela (ISO/DIS 19650-1:2026)

Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) - Information management - Part 1: Concepts and principle (ISO/DIS 19650-1:2026)

Organisation und Digitalisierung von Informationen zu Bauwerken und Ingenieurleistungen, einschließlich Bauwerksinformationsmodellierung (BIM) - Informationsmanagement mit BIM - Teil 1: Begriffe und Grundsätze (ISO/DIS 19650-1:2026)

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 - Partie 1: Concepts et principes (ISO/DIS 19650-1:2026)

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ISO/DIS 19650-1

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

Part 1: Concepts and principles

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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 ww.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).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 19650-1:2018), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— text has been revised to reference ISO 19650 Parts 4 to 6;

— clauses have been re-ordered to provide a more logical narrative;

— terminology has been updated after feedback from implementation of ISO 19650-1:2018; and

— contents of clauses have been revised after feedback from implementation of ISO 19650-1:2018.

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 General

This document sets out the recommended concepts and principles for business processes across the built environment sector in support of information management. In this document, the verbal form “should” is used to indicate a recommendation.

Information management includes information production during the life cycle of assets, and information production includes information modelling. Information modelling is the process of assembling, organizing and interrelating information containers to form a meaningful and structured deliverable. Information management is, therefore, a much broader concept than some historical interpretations of building information modelling (BIM) which have focused on 3d modelling of asset-related project designs and construction work on site.

Information management can deliver beneficial business outcomes to asset owners, asset operators, clients, their supply chains and those involved in providing funds and other financial services. These beneficial outcomes include increase of opportunity, reduction of risk and reduction of cost through the production and use of information models. This document is primarily intended for use by:

— those involved in setting information management strategy and implementing information management;

— those involved in managing assets and facilities; and

— those involved in the procurement, design, construction or commissioning of assets.

This includes, but is not limited to, asset owners, asset operators, clients, asset managers, design teams, construction teams, equipment manufacturers, technical specialists, regulatory authorities, investors, insurers and end-users. The approach described in ISO 19650 can contribute to risk mitigation.

This document is applicable to assets and asset-related projects of all sizes and all levels of complexity. This includes large estates, infrastructure networks, individual buildings and pieces of infrastructure and the asset-related projects that deliver, maintain and refurbish 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 asset-related project. This is particularly the case where small and medium-sized enterprises are involved. It is also important that procurement and mobilization of lead appointed parties and appointed parties should be integrated as far as possible with existing processes for procurement and mobilization.

The specific requirements for information management during the life cycle of assets are provided in ISO 19650-2, which now presents a single information management process for the whole life cycle of an asset. These requirements are based on the concepts and principles within this document and should be applied in a way that is proportionate and appropriate. On its own this document does not include any obligation to apply ISO 19650-2 or any other part of the ISO 19650 series. There are many different ways that asset owners, asset operators and 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 or asset-related project. The information requirements and information constraints should specify or guide how this will be achieved and the details should be agreed in time for information to be produced efficiently and effectively.

Collaboration between the participants involved in any asset-related project 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. Collaborative working enables information 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;

— solving problems arising from uncoordinated efforts of information production 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.

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

0.2 Relationship of ISO 19650-1 to other standards concerned with information management

There are a number of standards, outside of the ISO 19650 series, that support the concepts and principles of ISO 19650-1. They do this by providing detailed methodologies, frameworks, or specifications for organizing, delivering, and managing information. Conversely, ISO 19650-1 provides the overarching framework that ties these individual standards together, ensuring a unified approach to information management across the life cycle of assets in the built environment. They are listed below and the relationships are also illustrated in Figure 1. More detail on the relationship between ISO 19650-1 and these standards is given in Annex A.

Relevance: High

ISO 7817-1:2024 Level of information need – Part 1: Concepts and principles

ISO 29481-1:2017 Information delivery manual – Part 1: Methodology and format

ISO 29481-2:2016 Information delivery manual – Part 2: Interaction framework

ISO 29481-3:2022 Information delivery manual – Part 3: Data schema

ISO 12006-2:2020 Organization of information about construction works – Part 2: Framework for classification

ISO 12006-3:2022 Organization of information about construction works – Part 3: Framework for object-oriented information

Relevance: Medium to High

ISO 23387:2020 Data templates for construction objects used in the life cycle of built assets – Concepts and principles

ISO 12911:2023 Framework for specification of BIM implementation

Relevance: Medium

ISO 16739-1:2024 Industry foundation classes (IFC) for data sharing

ISO 21597-1:2020 Information container for linked document delivery – Part 1: Container

ISO 21597-2:2020 Information container for linked document delivery – Part 2: Link types

Relevance: Low to Medium

ISO 23386:2020 Methodology to describe, author, and maintain properties in data dictionaries

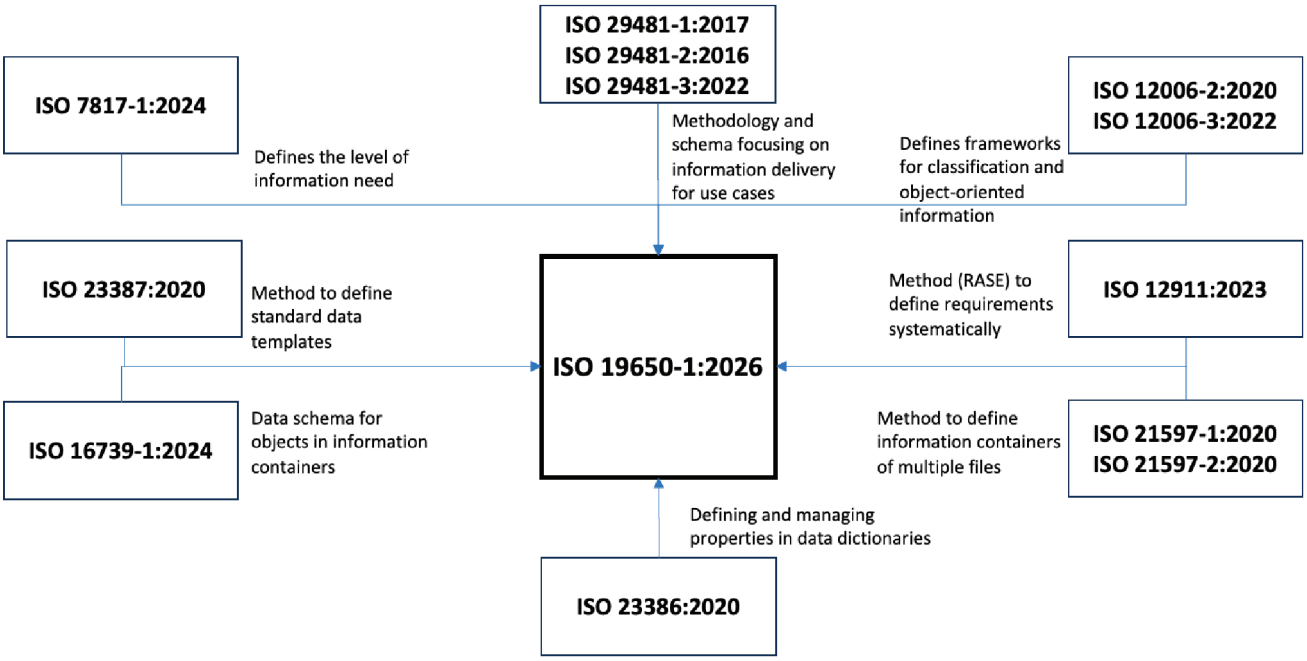

Figure 1 — Relationships between ISO 19650-1 and some other information management standards

0.3 Developments in ISO 19650-1 terminology

During the development of this version of ISO 19650-1, its terminology has been updated to apply throughout the whole life cycle of an asset and to remove some terms inherited from the original base documents when parts of ISO 19650 were first developed. Details of changes in terminology are explained in Annex B.

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

Part 1: Concepts and principles

1 Scope

This document outlines the concepts and principles for information management at a stage of maturity described as “information management according to ISO 19650”.

This document provides recommendations for a framework to manage information including recording, versioning, organizing and making it available so that all actors achieve their objectives.

This document is applicable to the whole life cycle of any asset, including strategic planning, initial design, engineering, development, documentation and construction, day-to-day operation, maintenance, refurbishment, repair and end-of-life.

The framework can be adapted to assets or asset-related projects of any scale and complexity, so as not to hamper the flexibility and versatility that characterize the large range of potential procurement strategies and so as to address the cost of implementing this document.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological 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 Terms related to assets and projects

3.1.1
assignment matrix
DEPRECATED: responsibility matrix
structure that shows the allocation of activities

Note 1 to entry: An assignment matrix can indicate accountability for, responsibility for, consultation and informing about activities or deliverables.

Note 2 to entry: Assignment matrices can be created for both information management and information production.

3.1.2
actor
person, organization or organizational unit involved in a business process

Note 1 to entry: Organizational units include, but are not limited to, departments, teams.

Note 2 to entry: In the context of this document, business processes take place during the life cycle of an asset.

[SOURCE: ISO FDIS 29481-1:2025, 3.1.1, modified —Note 2 to entry has been added.]

3.1.3
appointment
agreed instruction for the provision of *information* concerning works, goods or services

Note 1 to entry: This term is used whether or not there is a formal *appointment* between the parties.

3.1.4
appointed party
actor fulfilling an appointment to generate information

Note 1 to entry: This term is used whether or not there is a formal written *appointment* in place and whether or not this is the same organization as a lead appointed party.

Note 2 to entry: Only appointed parties are responsible for generating information.

3.1.5
lead appointed party
actor fulfilling an appointment to manage information production

Note 1 to entry: This term is used whether or not there is a formal written *appointment* (3.2.2) in place.

3.1.6
appointing party
actor accountable for initiating a project and then appointing lead appointed party(ies)

Note 1 to entry: In some countries the appointing party can be termed *client*, owner or employer but the appointing party is not limited to these functions.

Note 2 to entry: This term is used whether or not there is a formal *appointment* between the parties.

3.1.7
information production team
DEPRECATED: delivery team
leadappointed party and their *appointed parties*

Note 1 to entry: An *information production team* can be any size, from one person carrying out all the necessary functions through to complex, multi-layered teams. The size and structure of each *information production team* are in response to the scale and complexity of the *information production requirements*.

Note 2 to entry: Multiple *information production teams* can be appointed simultaneously or sequentially in connection with a single *project*, in response to the scale and complexity of the asset management or asset-related project activities.

3.1.8
asset
item, thing or entity that has potential or actual value to an organization

Note 1 to entry: Assets identified for information management are physical.

Note 2 to entry: A grouping of assets referred to as an asset system can also be considered as an asset.

[SOURCE: ISO 55000:2024, 3.1.1, modified — Note 1 to entry has been amended to remove reference to non-physical assets.]