SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Organizacija in digitalizacija informacij v gradbeništvu - Upravljanje informacij - 2. del: Proces upravljanja informacij (ISO/DIS 19650-2:2026)

Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) - Information management - Part 2: Information management process (ISO/DIS 19650-2:2026)

Organisation und Digitalisierung von Information zu Bauwerken und Ingenieurleistungen, einschließlich Bauwerksinformationsmodellierung (BIM) - Informationsmanagement mit BIM - Teil 2: Prozess des Informationsmanagements (ISO/DIS 19650-2:2026)

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 2: Processus de gestion de l'information (ISO/DIS 19650-2:2026)

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ISO/DIS 19650-2

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

Part 2: Information management process

ICS: 35.240.67; 93.010; 91.010.01

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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 19650-2:2018), which has been technically revised and also cancels and replaces ISO 19650-3:2020.

The main changes are as follows:

— The information management activities within ISO 19650-2:2018 and ISO 19650-3:2020 have been combined to form a unified information management process across the whole asset life cycle.

— To accommodate the whole asset life cycle, the number of steps within the information management process has increased from eight steps to nine steps.

— Elements of ISO 19650 parts 4, 5 and 6, which were published after the first edition was published, have been integrated within the information management process.

— The terminology used within the information management process has been simplified to make the process more accessible for newcomers and relatable to all stages of the asset life cycle. In particular, terms relating to the outputs of the information management process have been aligned with either information management or information production. For example, all outputs relating to information production are now preceded with 'information production', such as the 'information production plan', which is the new term for 'BIM execution plan'. For a detailed mapping of terms to the equivalent terms from the first edition, see table B.1 in annex B.

— To improve the assignment of responsibility, all information management activities are now assigned to a party, rather than a team.

— The term 'asset-related project' has been used when referring to a project relating to an asset, to differentiate from a project to manage and produce information in accordance with ISO 19650.

— Procurement related terms, such as invitation to tender and tender response, have been removed to place more emphasis on appointing lead appointed parties and their appointed parties, regardless of whether it is an internal or external appointment.

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 defines the information management process for the built environment sector, containing the information management activities through which information production teams can collaboratively produce information and minimize wasteful activities.

This document is applicable to assets and projects of all sizes and all levels of complexity. This includes large estates, infrastructure networks, individual buildings and pieces of infrastructure, and the teams that deliver, operate and maintain 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 asset-related project. In particular, the appointment and mobilization of information production teams should be integrated as far as possible with documented processes for technical appointments 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 actor 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 to be recorded for discounted items will depend on the complexity of the project, the experience of the actor(s) involved and the requirements of any national policy. 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.

This document can be used by any party or actor, and if it intended to use the document to apply on an appointment, then this should be reflected in any subsequent appointment.

0.2 National annex with relevant national standards

There are several standards required for the successful implementation of this document, relating to specific regions or countries, that are currently not suitable for inclusion within an international standard. As such, national standards bodies are encouraged to compile and document the standards, relevant to the region or country they represent, within a national annex. National annexes can also provide localised guidance and advice on how to implement this document for projects of varying complexity.

0.3 Information management process overview

In this document, the management of information is operationalized through a business process comprising nine steps - each with a distinct purpose and outcome - that collectively deliver value and enable informed decision-making throughout the asset life cycle.

By structuring information management as a repeatable, auditable business process, organizations can maintain robust oversight, ensure compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements, and facilitate continuous improvement. This approach also ensures that information management is not an ad hoc or isolated activity, but an integrated, scalable, and technology-enabled process that underpins the effective and collaborative production of information across the asset life cycle.

The primary purpose of the information management process is to ensure that information is structured, secure, accessible, and aligned with organizational objectives – the overall outcome of which is the creation and maintenance of an asset information model(s) that is fit for purpose.

The initial steps of the information management process focus on the organization, the purposes for which information is needed and establishing the outputs that provide the right collaborative and commercial environment for information production teams to meet those purposes. These initial steps can be initiated at any stage of the asset life cycle, while the remaining steps are initiated by a trigger event – the result of which is a project. These steps are to be repeated for each project, and include steps that are undertaken for every appointment within the project.

0.4 Information production overview

Information production is an important step within the information management process, encompassing information generation, coordination, check, review, approval, authorization and acceptance activities.

These activities are supported by a technology-enabled information production workflow, a key element of the common data environment (CDE) operational framework.

Within this document, production relates to the production of information containers within an information model and can extend to their amendment, maintenance, exchange, delivery, issue, dissemination, distribution, or permanent destruction.

Contrary to common perception, the appointing party plays a critical and active role in enabling successful information production. While production tasks are generally carried out by information production teams, the appointing party is responsible for providing strategic direction, enabling collaboration, and establishing the upstream conditions that make collaborative production possible. The appointing party is also responsible for reviewing and accepting the information models submitted by lead appointed parties. This review ensures that the information meets the required level of information need, acceptance criteria, and ultimately is fit for purpose. Once accepted, the appointing party aggregates the information models into the asset information model(s) maintaining alignment with organizational objectives and ensuring long-term usability across the asset life cycle.

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

Part 2: Information management process

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for information management, in the form of a business process, within the whole life cycle of assets.

This document can be applied to all types of assets, all stages of the asset life cycle, and all types of appointments, and applied by all types and sizes of organization.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 19650-1, *Organization of information about construction works — Information management using building information modelling — Part 1: Concepts and Principles*

ISO 19650-3, *Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) — Information management using building information modelling — Part 3: Operational phase of the assets*

ISO 19650-5, *Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) — Information management using building information modelling — Part 5: Security-minded approach to information management*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 19650-1 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/

start

event

end

collapsed sub-process

activity

decision

3.2 Symbols

NOTE The symbols used within this document have been adapted from symbols defined within ISO/IEC 19510.

4 Adopting an asset-centric and whole life cycle approach to managing information

4.1 Asset-centric and whole life cycle approach

The appointing party shall adopt an asset-centric approach when implementing the information management process to ensure the long-term usability and accessibility of information and derive ongoing value from the information beyond the needs of the immediate asset-related project.

In doing so, the appointing party shall consider:

— the structure of information so that it enables traceability, aggregation, and reuse across all stages of the asset life cycle;

— the intended operational configuration of the assets to be managed; and

— linking information with asset management systems and other enterprise systems.

Any considerations not being taken forward shall be recorded by the appointing party as not appropriate or relevant.

4.2 Information management process

The information management process (Figure 1) shall be applied throughout the life cycle of an asset and in response to each trigger event.