

**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**oSIST prEN ISO 19650-3:2026**  
**01-julij-2026**

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**Organizacija in digitalizacija informacij v gradbeništvu (BIM) - Upravljanje informacij - 3. del: Izvajanje procesa upravljanja informacij (ISO/DIS 19650-3:2026)**

Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) - Information management - Part 3: Implementation of the information management process (ISO/DIS 19650-3:2026)

Organisation und Digitalisierung von Informationen zu Bauwerken und Ingenieurleistungen, einschließlich Bauwerksinformationsmodellierung (BIM) - Informationsmanagement mit BIM - Teil 3: Umsetzung des Informationsmanagementprozesses (ISO/DIS 19650-3:2026)

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 par la modélisation des informations de la construction - Partie 3: Titre manqué (ISO/DIS 19650-3:2026)

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91.010.01	Gradbeništvo na splošno	Construction industry in general

**oSIST prEN ISO 19650-3:2026**

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# DRAFT International Standard

## ISO/DIS 19650-3

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

#### Part 3: Implementation of the information management process

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## ISO/DIS 19650-3:2026(en)

### 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](http://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](http://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](http://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 19650-3:2020), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the requirements from ISO 19650-3:2020 have been incorporated into ISO 19650-2;
- this document sets out some guidelines for implementing the requirements of ISO 19650-2 under a range of different circumstances; and
- this document also sets out some guidelines for implementing some of the specific requirements of ISO 19650-2 concerning common data environment, aggregating information models, federating information, information production standard, information production methods and procedures, and level of information need.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

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### Introduction

This document supports the implementation of the information management process defined in ISO 19650-2. This document does not provide detailed guidelines to support other parts of ISO 19650, but other parts are mentioned in the text when they are relevant.

The range of assets, asset-related projects and trigger events to which ISO 19650-2 can be applied is extremely broad. One of the key objectives of this document is to indicate how ISO 19650-2 can be applied in a way that is proportionate and appropriate to their scale and complexity.

Some topics concerning information management have been covered in detail in ISO 19650-1 and this detail is not duplicated in this document. Instead, this document focuses on describing scenarios recognisable in real case asset management and project management of asset-related projects, explaining how the information management process can be applied.

The topics for which guidelines have been provided in this document are as follows:

- implementation throughout the asset life cycle;
- implementation for different types of trigger event;
- implementation dependent on the complexity of the asset-related project;
- implementation dependent on the complexity of the team;
- implementation for different forms of procurement;
- implementation parties;
- aligning information purposes and information production;
- implementing the common data environment; and
- aggregating information from a project into the asset information model.

There are many standards providing specifications or recommendations concerning different types of information containers that are relevant for asset management and asset-related project management. Examples are:

- ISO 22057:2022 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works – Data templates for the use of environmental product declarations (EPDs) for construction products in building information modelling (BIM); and
- ISO 21597-1:2020 Information container for linked document delivery – Part 1: Container, and ISO 21597-2:2020 Information container for linked document delivery – Part 2: Link types.

However, guidelines on producing specific types of information containers in accordance with ISO 19650-2 is outside the scope of ISO 19650-3.

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

## Part 3: Implementation of the information management process

### 1 Scope

This document gives guidelines for the implementation of the information management process, in accordance with the requirements in ISO 19650-2.

### 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 19650-2, *Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works – Information management using building information modelling – Part 2: Information management process*

### 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/>

### 4 Guideline on transitioning to ISO 19650-2:2026 from ISO 19650-2:2018 and ISO 19650-3:2020

All parties involved in information management should establish their position regarding transition from the documents published in 2018 and 2020 to those published in 2026.

One approach is to continue to use 2018 and 2020 documents in all appointments that have already started, and to use 2026 documents in all new appointments that start from date of publication onwards. Practical considerations can cause this transition date to be later than the date of publication, say 6 months after publication.

While an appointing party is engaged in information management activities using both sets of documents, then each formal communication relating to ISO 19650 activities should make clear which documents are being used and include the mapping table from ISO 19650-1 Annex B.

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### 5 Guideline on complete vs partial implementation of the information management process

#### 5.1 General

All parties should implement all the requirements ISO 19650-2 places on them in full, to obtain the maximum level of benefit from the information management process.

If complete implementation cannot happen then it is possible for some benefit to still be obtained. Partial implementation can exist in two distinct ways.

1. An appointing party did not apply the information management process to all its assets that would benefit from the process (see [clause 5.2](#)).
2. Some organizations involved in asset management or asset-related projects did not participate in information management according to ISO 19650-2 (see [clause 5.3](#)).

#### 5.2 Implementation for only some assets

Although an appointing party is expected to apply the information management process to as many of its assets as would benefit from the process, it can be impractical to do this immediately. This can be because of lack of personnel or funding to understand and apply the ISO 19650-2 requirements across all relevant assets simultaneously.

Instead, the information management process can be adopted gradually over an agreed period of time. This approach should be explained in the appointing party's information management strategy (ref. ISO 19650-2 clause 5.1.1).

There are many different approaches to a partial implementation of ISO 19650-2 across an appointing party's asset portfolio, including:

- Selection of one or a few assets as pilots;
- Selection of a particular asset type as the first phase of wider roll-out; or
- Selection of a particular asset location as the first phase of wider roll-out.

Once the initial assets have been selected, there are different approaches to partial implementation in relation to asset-related projects, including:

- Selection of asset-related projects in relation to a cost threshold, either above a threshold to be worth the effort of implementing the ISO 19650-2 requirements or below a threshold to keep initial implementation simple;
- Selection of asset-related projects based on the type of work involved; or
- Selection of asset-related projects that will involve particular organizations as lead appointed party, based on their demonstrated understanding of the information management process.

The information management strategy should include details of how the roll-out of the information management process is expected to expand over time, and how the roll-out should incorporate lessons learned (ref. ISO 19650-2 clause 5.9.2).

#### 5.3 Implementation by only some organizations in a project team

The information management process for a project, in ISO 19650-2 clauses 5.3 to 5.9, assumes that each organization in the project team completes the required activities according to which type of party they are. This is confirmed in ISO 19650-1 clause 4.2.

If one or more organizations decide not to fulfil the requirements of ISO 19650-2 then the effectiveness of the information management process will be affected, as indicated in [Table 1](#).

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**Table 1 — – Examples of adverse effects of partial implementation of ISO 19650-2 requirements**

Party type	Risks associated with non-participation	Potential outcomes from non-participation
Appointing party	Lack of strategic thinking on information management. No input into defining information requirements or information constraints. Loss of whole life focus on asset information.	No direction given to lead appointed parties. No assessment of lead appointed party or information production team capabilities regarding information management. No benefits for the appointing party.
Lead appointed party	No oversight or coordination of appointed parties or of the information they produce. No planning or scheduling of information production.	Information deliverables do not meet the needs of the appointing party. Information is not produced to meet the appointing party's milestones.
Appointed party	No implementation of information constraints to regulate how information is produced or presented.	Information is incompatible with the appointing party's enterprise systems. Information is incompatible with outputs from other appointed parties.

If the organization who would be expected to carry out the requirements of the appointing party is not doing so, then a lead appointed party can still obtain benefit from information management activities under its control. In this situation, a lead appointed party can still:

- coordinate the information production activities of its appointed parties;
- establish information production requirements (but these will be for its own benefit rather than to benefit the appointing party); and
- establish an information production standard and a set of information production methods and procedures to determine how information is expected to be produced within its information production team (but loses the opportunity for formal collaboration with parties outside its information production team).

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## 6 Implementation throughout the asset life cycle

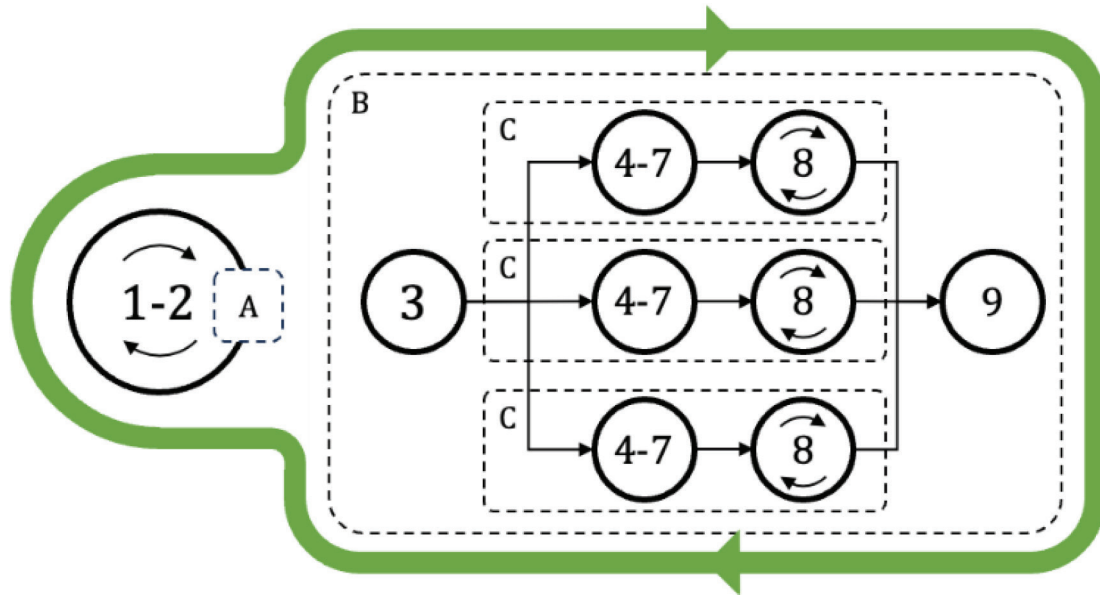
### 6.1 General



ISO 19650-2 defines information management activities for the whole life cycle of any asset in the built environment, which gives a very broad range of situations where information management can be applied. Appropriate application of the information management process is one of the key principles of ISO 19650, and therefore different information management responses can be applied in different circumstances.

Steps one and two in the information management process need to be applied by the appointing party to align the information management process with its asset portfolio and with the need for information relating to its assets. See [Figure 1](#). These steps are specified in ISO 19650-2 clauses 5.1 and 5.2. These two steps should be repeated or revisited regularly so that this strategic alignment is maintained over time, as the asset portfolio changes or as the appointing party's objectives change, or as the business and regulatory context changes.

Then steps three to nine in the information management process need to be applied within the context of steps one and two, no matter how large or small the project is and no matter which business unit within the appointing party's organization initiates the project. See [Figure 1](#). These steps are specified in ISO 19650-2 clauses 5.3 to 5.9.

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**Key**

1-2	Organizational strategy, establish and maintain the AIM
3	Project initiation
4-7	Appointment preparation, selection, appointment and mobilization
8	Information production
9	Project completion
A	Trigger events, either planned for in advance or responded to when they occur
B	Activities for each project
C	Activities for each appointment of a lead appointed party
	Information management throughout the asset life cycle
	Repeat as planned

**Figure 1 — The information management process**

## 6.2 Trigger events and asset-related projects

Trigger event is the generic term for something that occurs during the life cycle of the asset that changes or will change it physically or in an abstract way, and for which the asset information model needs to be updated. See item A in [Figure 1](#).

The response to a trigger event is an asset-related project in which work related to the asset is done. During this work new information for the asset information model is produced. Specifying, procuring and producing this information is a project for the purposes of ISO 19650-2 (see this document [clause 6.3](#)).

Asset-related projects include:

- the on-going events to keep an asset operational during its lifetime, such as inspections, surveys, maintenance, repairs, replacement of components or equipment; and
- more substantial works to create, upgrade, refurbish, deactivate, dismantle, recycle or demolish an asset, which can also include maintenance or repair works.

Asset-related projects representing on-going events can represent:

- a single instance of the on-going event (e.g. a single maintenance visit);

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- a limited sequence of repeated instances of the on-going activity (e.g. maintenance visits for five years);  
or
- the complete set of anticipated instances of the on-going activity (e.g. maintenance visits for the remaining life of the asset).

### 6.3 Projects leading to information production

The information management aspect of each asset-related project is a project as specified in ISO 19650-2 clause 5.3. Each project contains at least one event triggering the production of information (see ISO 19650-2 Figure 1, item B). The number and arrangement of these events is determined by the information requirements and by the scale and complexity of the asset-related project.

In projects supporting more substantial asset-related projects, the events triggering information production are often associated to project management work stages.

[Annex A](#) shows an example of applying the information management process to a hypothetical asset during its life cycle.

### 6.4 Types of trigger event

A trigger event can be a standalone single event, such as a new design and construction works, or a set of repeating events, such as a series of regular maintenance inspections. The way in which the information management process is implemented can be adjusted according to the type of trigger event that is taking place. The three different types of trigger event are planned trigger events, unplanned trigger events and asset acquisition trigger events (see [clauses 6.5, 6.6](#) and [6.7](#)).

Each project established to support the response to a trigger event will contain one or more events triggering the production of information. The appointing party should take account of the time required to complete steps 3 to 7 in the information management process, which represent the time-lag between a trigger event being identified, or taking place, and information being produced.

Where a planned or unplanned trigger event involves an existing asset, then the information management process should include consideration of all relevant legacy information as well as consideration of newly produced information.

ISO 19650-2 clause 5.1.6 refers to foreseeable trigger events. These are the trigger events that the appointing party can identify in relation to its assets. Most foreseeable trigger events will fall into the category of planned trigger events. But there might also be foreseeable trigger events that the appointing party decides to treat as unplanned trigger events because their occurrence is so unlikely.

In addition, there can also be unforeseeable trigger events. By definition these fall into the category of unplanned trigger events.

### 6.5 Planned trigger events

A planned trigger event represents an event in the life cycle of the asset that is predictable, whether or not the precise date is known, or an event that the appointing party decides will need an urgent response.

#### EXAMPLES

The failure of a critical component in the asset (this is predictable but the precise date of occurrence is not known).

The service and maintenance date of a passenger lift (this is predictable and the date of occurrence is known).

Damage to a motorway road surface during a traffic accident or damage to a shop window during an act of vandalism or flooding of a critical asset located next to a river (these events can be anticipated but their date of occurrence is not known, and each would need an urgent response).

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For planned trigger events, the information management activities in ISO 19650-2 clauses 5.3 to 5.7 can be undertaken well in advance of the time when information production will take place. In the case of predictable trigger events, this means that substantial amounts of time can be saved in the response to the trigger event because the information production teams can immediately commence the information production activities.

Although it is helpful to identify as many planned trigger events as possible when the information management process is first applied to the asset during ISO 19650-2 clauses 5.1 and 5.2, the appointing party can identify additional planned trigger events at any time, as the activities in these clauses should be applied continuously during the asset life cycle.

### 6.6 Unplanned trigger events

Unplanned trigger events represent events in the life cycle of the asset where the information management activities in ISO 19650-2 clauses 5.3 to 5.7 are not completed in advance of the trigger event happening. This can be because the trigger event has not been predicted or it is considered so irregular or unlikely that it is not economical to spend time and resources to select and mobilize information production teams in advance of the trigger event happening.

**EXAMPLES**      Unforeseeable emergency situations e.g. fire or unexpected flooding.  
Failure of non-critical equipment.  
Major asset-related projects such as creation of a new asset or expansion of an existing asset due to changes in business operation, changing user needs or new legislative requirements.

The nature of these unplanned trigger events means that it is only sensible, and in some instances only possible, to carry out the project-level and appointment-level activities in ISO 19650-2 clauses 5.3 to 5.7 once the trigger event has taken place. In deciding whether a foreseeable trigger event should be treated as planned or unplanned, the time required to carry out the selection, information planning and mobilization activities should be taken into account.

Furthermore, some unplanned trigger events can be identified on a hypothetical basis, but not sufficiently to enable the procurement and information planning activities to be carried out efficiently and effectively. This is because parameters such as the scale of the project, cannot be adequately determined ahead of time.

Once an unplanned trigger event has taken place, the appointing party can subsequently treat it as a planned trigger event if it is decided that it meets the criteria explained in [clause 6.5](#).

### 6.7 Asset acquisition trigger events

Asset acquisition is different from both planned and unplanned trigger events because it only involves appointing parties taking part in a property transaction.

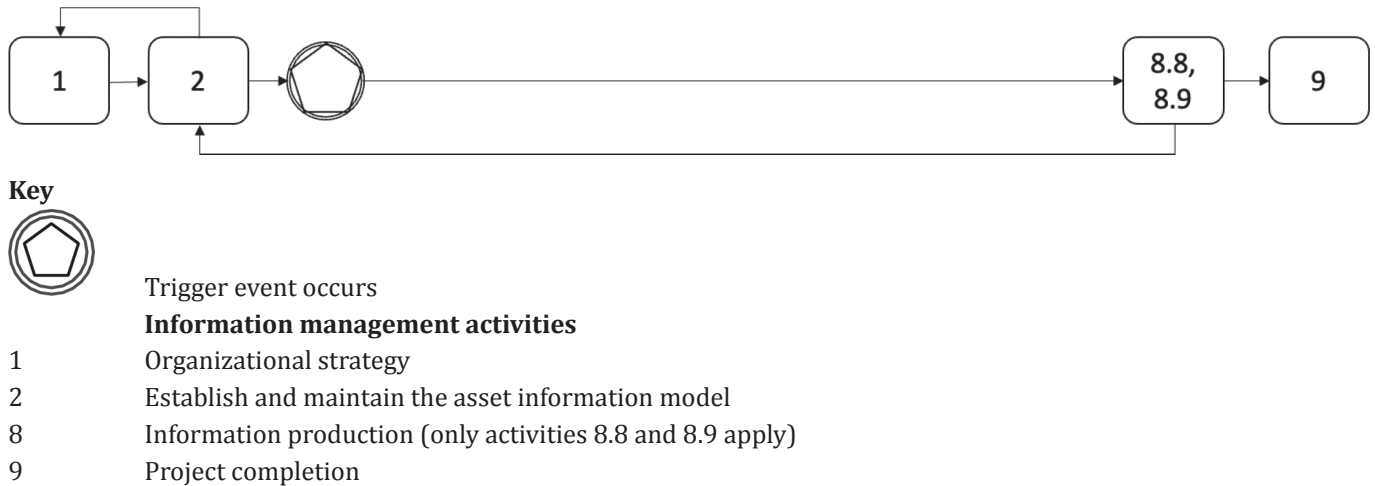
The new owner, as an appointing party, should establish their information purposes and information requirements related to the asset. They should also identify their information constraints such as preferred data structures or file formats. However, whether they receive the information they require, or receive it in the desired form or structure, is dependent on the information held by the existing owner who is also an appointing party. The existing owner should decide whether or not to respond to the new owner's information requirements, as part of the asset acquisition transaction.

If the existing owner is not able to provide information that satisfies the new owner's information requirements, then the new owner should treat this situation as a new unplanned trigger event. The new owner should then initiate projects to produce the missing information. Where an asset has multiple types of "ownership" such as a multi-occupancy building where each occupant has their own lease and the freehold is owned by a separate organization, then different approaches can be adopted. On the one hand, each "owner" can be a separate appointing party going through asset acquisition. Each appointing party should only use the information management process to develop an asset information model that aligns with their ownership. On the other hand, all "owners" can collaborate as a single appointing party. The information

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management process should be used to specify asset information for the collective needs and access to different parts of the asset information model should be restricted to each relevant “owner”.

In the case of an asset acquisition, only the information management activities in ISO 19650-2 clauses 5.1, 5.2, 5.8.7, 5.8.8 and 5.9 can be carried out. This is because the trigger event takes place between the existing asset owner (the seller) and the new asset owner (the buyer), both of whom are appointing parties. No lead appointed parties are involved in the transaction. The information management process is illustrated in [Figure 2](#).



**Figure 2 — Information management process for an asset acquisition trigger event**

## 7 Implementation dependent on the complexity of the asset-related project

### 7.1 General

Applying the ISO 19650-2 information management process in a proportionate and appropriate way is a key principle of the standard. In the text of ISO 19650-2 this is enabled by using “shall consider” statements to support many of the principal requirements. Details of any “shall consider” statements not deemed appropriate or relevant should be recorded to create an audit trail.

This clause shows how these “shall consider” statements can be applied to asset-related projects of different complexity. Example characteristics of complexity are summarized in [Table 2](#). However, the table does not provide a definitive interpretation of ISO 19650-2 for all instances. Responsibility for appropriate application of the standard remains with each organization implementing it.

Although larger scale asset-related projects can be broken down into smaller scale packages of work for the purposes of project management, the cases described in this document are intended to stand on their own for the purposes of information management (see [clauses 7.2 to 7.5](#)). In contrast, in a real case scenario when a large asset-related project is divided into many work packages, each of which could be the scale and complexity of a small asset-related project, there is only one instance of step 3 and step 9 in the information management process (see [Figure 1](#)). Work packages can be distributed across a number of lead appointed parties and steps 4 to 8 would be repeated for each lead appointed party.

Further guidance on asset-related project management is given in ISO 21502. Further guidance on the characteristics of programmes is given in ISO 21503.