INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 22263

First edition
2008-01-15

Organization of information about construction works — Framework for management of project information

Organisation de l'information des travaux de construction — Cadre général pour la gestion de l'information des projets

Reference number
ISO 22263:2008(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

1 Scope **1**
2 Terms and definitions **1**
3 Generic requirements on management of project information **3**
3.1 Identification of requirements **3**
3.2 Identification of interfaces **3**
3.3 Necessary information **4**
4 Framework for organization of project information **5**
4.1 General **5**
4.2 Construction process (main process) **6**
4.3 Input and output **7**
4.4 Agents and roles **7**
4.5 Resources **7**
4.6 Supporting information **7**
4.7 Documents/records **8**
4.8 Aspects **8**
4.9 Construction elements **8**
5 Classification and designation **8**
Annex A (informative) **Information on the construction process and its sub-processes** **9**
Bibliography **14**

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 22263 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Organization of information about construction works*.

Introduction

The aim of *quality management* has expanded from the control of final products and services to the achievement of a number of managerial objectives. It has been widened from meeting customer requirements to fulfilling an array of requirements, including legal requirements with respect to health and safety, conservation of natural resources and other societal requirements. It covers all parts of the construction process, from inception to production or demolition, as well as the final product. Furthermore, it includes fulfilling of corporate requirements on continual improvement of effectiveness, efficiency, development of know-how, personnel satisfaction, etc. Consequently, the quality concept should be seen as an “umbrella” covering all stated requirements to an organization and the products/services it delivers. “Quality management” should thus be understood as the overall management of all these requirements.

The creation, alteration or demolition of a building or other component of the constructed environment is a one-off undertaking, a project which is carried out by a *project organization.* A *project organization* is a temporary constellation of agents, e.g. client, architects, engineers, contractors, suppliers, workers, etc., who are specialists in different fields.

The *project organization* is faced with a great number of requirements from various stakeholders as to function, quality, environment, health and safety, etc. Other important factors to consider are building regulations, time and cost restraints, etc. The key function of the *project organization* is *project management*, i.e. planning, organizing, monitoring and controlling the project work so that all project requirements are fulfilled.

The members of the temporary *project organization* are a number of permanent *agent organizations* that cooperate on the basis of contractual agreements, with the joint task of producing, altering, rebuilding or demolishing a construction entity. The *agent organizations* are normally simultaneously engaged in a number of parallel projects with varying requirements.

The project activities are carried out in a *construction process*, in which input (e.g. customer needs, drawings), information and resources are transformed into output (e.g. technical solutions) to meet the project requirements. Therefore, one key function in the management of *project organizations*, as well as *agent organizations*, is the management of the different parts of the construction process. Another important function of the *project organization* is to transfer relevant information about the construction entity to other processes in its life-cycle, e.g. facility management, maintenance, use and possible later construction projects. Easy access to such information is beneficial to the performance of all these processes.

Traditional paper-based filing systems do not allow comprehensive overviews and multidimensional interlinking of information. However, today, information management by interoperability and product models offers new possibilities for integrated handling of all types of information. Standardized data-based tools for the management of project information are beneficial to all agents engaged in the construction process, and in the building life-cycle as a whole, in fulfilling their aim to achieve the required quality of the construction entity.

Organization of information about construction works — Framework for management of project information

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a framework for the organization of project information (process-related as well as product-related) in construction projects. Its purpose is to facilitate control, exchange, retrieval and use of relevant information about the project and the construction entity. It is intended for all agents in the project organization in management of the construction process as a whole and in coordination of its sub-processes and activities.

This framework consists of a number of generic parameters that are applicable to projects of varying complexity, size and duration and is adaptable to national, local and project-specific variations of the construction process.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1
acceptance criteria
evidence required for considering that requirements have been fulfilled

2.2
conformity
fulfilment of a requirement

NOTE Adapted from ISO 9000:2005, 3.6.1.

2.3
construction element
construction entity part which, in itself or in combination with other such parts, fulfils a predominant function of the construction entity

NOTE Adapted from ISO 12006-2:2001, 2.7.

2.4
construction entity
independent material construction result of significant scale serving at least one user activity or function

EXAMPLE Building, bridge, road, dam, tower, sewer, museum (if a single structure), sports field, sewage settlement tank, cycleway.

NOTE Adapted from ISO 12006-2:2001, 2.4.

2.5
document
information and its supporting medium

NOTE Adapted from ISO 9000:2005, 3.7.2.