

VARAHALDUS

Ülevaade, põhimõtted, terminoloogia

Asset management

Overview, principles and terminology

(ISO 55000:2014)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

<p>See Eesti standard EVS-ISO 55000:2015 „Varahaldus. Ülevaade, põhimõtted, terminoloogia“ sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 55000:2014 „Asset management – Overview, principles and terminology“ identset ingliskeelset teksti.</p>	<p>This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO 55000:2015 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO 55000:2014 „Asset management – Overview, principles and terminology“.</p>
<p>Ettepaneku rahvusvahelise standardi ümbertrüki meetodil ülevõtuks on esitanud EVS/TK 33, standardi avaldamist on korraldanud Eesti Standardikeskus.</p>	<p>Proposal to adopt the International Standard by reprint method has been presented by EVS/TK 33, the Estonian standard has been published by the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.</p>
<p>Standard EVS-ISO 55000:2015 on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teataja 2015. aasta detsembrikuu numbris.</p>	<p>Standard EVS-ISO 55000:2015 has been endorsed with a notification published in the December 2015 issue of the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.</p>
<p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.</p>	<p>The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.</p>

Käsitlusala

Selles rahvusvahelises standardis esitatakse ülevaade varahaldusest, selle põhimõtetest, terminoloogiast ja varahalduse kasutuselevõtmisega eeldatavasti kaasnevatest eelistest.

Seda rahvusvahelist standardit saavad kohaldada igat liiki ja igas suuruses organisatsioonid igat liiki vara suhtes.

MÄRKUS 1 Selles rahvusvahelises standardis on silmas peetud eelkõige materiaalse vara haldamist, kuid seda saab kohaldada ka muude varaliikide suhtes.

MÄRKUS 2 Selles rahvusvahelises standardis ei esitata rahanduslikke, raamatupidamislikke ega tehnilisi juhiseid konkreetsete varaliikide haldamiseks.

MÄRKUS 3 Standardites ISO 55001, ISO 55002 ja selles rahvusvahelises standardis tähendab termin „varahalduse juhtimissüsteem“ vara haldamiseks kasutatavat juhtimissüsteemi.

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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 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).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is Project Committee ISO/PC 251, *Asset management*.

This corrected version of ISO 55000:2014 incorporates the correction of the numbering of definitions 3.2.4 to 3.2.7 and corresponding cross-references.

Introduction

0.1 Purpose

This International Standard provides an overview of asset management and asset management systems (i.e. management systems for the management of assets). It also provides the context for ISO 55001 and ISO 55002.

International cooperation in the preparation of these standards has identified common practices that can be applied to the broadest range of assets, in the broadest range of organizations, across the broadest range of cultures.

0.2 Relationship with other standards

ISO 55001, ISO 55002 and this International Standard relate to a management system for asset management, which is referred to as an “asset management system” throughout the three standards.

ISO 55001, ISO 55002 and this International Standard can be used in combination with any relevant sector or asset type-specific asset management standards and technical specifications. ISO 55001 specifies requirements for an asset management system, while the other standards detail sector-specific, asset-specific or activity-specific technical requirements or give guidance on how ISO 55001 should be interpreted and applied within a specific sector or to particular asset types.

0.3 Target audience

This International Standard is primarily intended for use by:

- those considering how to improve the realization of value for their organization from their asset base
- those involved in the establishment, implementation, maintenance and improvement of an asset management system
- those involved in the planning, design, implementation and review of asset management activities; along with service providers.

0.4 Benefits of the standards

The adoption of ISO 55001, ISO 55002 and this International Standard enables an organization to achieve its objectives through the effective and efficient management of its assets. The application of an asset management system provides assurance that those objectives can be achieved consistently and sustainably over time.

[Annex A](#) provides additional information on areas related to asset management activities.

[Annex B](#) shows the relationship between key elements of an asset management system.

Asset management — Overview, principles and terminology

1 Scope

This International Standard provides an overview of asset management, its principles and terminology, and the expected benefits from adopting asset management.

This International Standard can be applied to all types of assets and by all types and sizes of organizations.

NOTE 1 This International Standard is intended to be used for managing physical assets in particular, but it can also be applied to other asset types.

NOTE 2 This International Standard does not provide financial, accounting or technical guidance for managing specific asset types.

NOTE 3 For the purposes of ISO 55001, ISO 55002 and this International Standard, the term “asset management system” is used to refer to a management system for asset management.

2 Asset management

2.1 General

The factors which influence the type of assets that an organization requires to achieve its objectives, and how the assets are managed, include the following:

- the nature and purpose of the organization;
- its operating context;
- its financial constraints and regulatory requirements;
- the needs and expectations of the organization and its stakeholders.

These influencing factors need to be considered when establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving asset management.

Effective control and governance of assets by organizations is essential to realize value through managing risk and opportunity, in order to achieve the desired balance of cost, risk and performance. The regulatory and legislative environment in which organizations operate is increasingly challenging and the inherent risks that many assets present are constantly evolving.

The fundamentals of asset management and the supporting asset management system introduced in this International Standard, when integrated into the broader governance and risk framework of an organization, can contribute tangible benefits and leverage opportunities.

Asset management translates the organization’s objectives into asset-related decisions, plans and activities, using a risk based approach.

2.2 Benefits of asset management

Asset management enables an organization to realize value from assets in the achievement of its organizational objectives (see [2.5.3.4](#)). What constitutes value will depend on these objectives, the nature and purpose of the organization and the needs and expectations of its stakeholders. Asset management