
Principles and recommendations for client information requirements for BIM enabled construction projects in Qatar

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Abstract: Employer's information requirements (EIR) is one of the key early documents in projects using building information modelling (BIM). EIR, introduced by the UK BIM Task Group, sets out information deliverables and the standards and processes to be adopted by the supply chain. It includes a set of requirements and guidelines in three areas namely *technical*, *management* and *commercial*. EIR, which are applicable to the construction industry in Qatar, are not clearly defined despite BIM is increasingly required on projects. This paper aims to develop a set of principles and recommendations for the three areas of the EIR which are applicable to Qatar's construction sector. Following an investigation of current BIM practices in Qatar, a set of general principles and recommendations were proposed and validated for the areas of the client information requirements (CIR) – an adaption of the term EIR as evidenced in the paper.

Keywords: building information modelling; BIM; information requirements; client information requirements; CIR; employer's information requirements; EIR; Qatar.

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1 Introduction

Employer's information requirements (EIR), a term proposed by the UK BIM Task Group, is a pre-tender document setting out the information to be delivered, and the standards and processes to be adopted by the suppliers as part of the project delivery process (BSI, 2013). The UK's Publicly Available Standard (PAS 1192) series makes distinction between a 'client' and an 'employer'. A client is an individual or organisation commissioning a built asset while an employer is an individual or organisation named in an appointment or building contract as the employer. A client may appoint an employer who is the legal entity named in the contract and responsible for procuring the asset (BSI, 2013). Both terms have been interchangeably adopted in Qatar to refer to the party who issues the contract. After discussion with experts from a Qatar-based building information modelling (BIM) forum (Q-BIM) and organisations, a decision is made to adopt the term 'client' in this study. Hence, in the remainder of the paper, we use the term 'client' to refer to individual or organisation procuring and commissioning a built asset and issuing the contract. However, we use the term 'employer' where we make reference to the 'EIR' of the UK PAS1192-2. Reaching a universally accepted term ('client' or

‘employer’) is out of the scope of this paper. The recommendations made in the paper could be adopted under either title [i.e., client information requirements (CIR) or EIR] as the focus of the paper is on ‘information requirements’ which need to be clearly defined to achieve consistent BIM deliverables from the supply chain across the project life cycle phases.

The client is considered to be a body which incorporates the interests of the buyer of construction services, prospective users and other interest groups (Kamara et al., 2000). The client’s decision to commission a project is influenced by organisational factors (e.g., strategic, operational, etc.) that add complexity to the process of defining the requirements of the design phase and other project delivery phases (Kometa and Olomolaiye, 1997). Additional project requirements are related to site selection, environmental considerations, regulatory framework, design specifications, construction process and life cycle performance (Kamara et al., 2000). The multidisciplinary and fragmented nature of contracted organisations makes it difficult for project stakeholders to work towards a consistent understanding of client requirements.

The adoption of BIM concepts and workflows is proliferating within organisations, through project teams, and across the whole construction industry (Succar and Kassem, 2015). Strategic initiatives are undertaken by various governments including UK, Singapore, Finland, USA, among others to encourage the adoption of BIM in their respective construction industries (Kassem et al., 2015). Client requirements should be processed and communicated to all project stakeholders throughout the whole project life cycle from the early initiation phase to the handover and operation. BIM can be a means for project stakeholders to communicate, manage and deliver such requirements. However, this requires the clear definition of the EIR that sets the processes and standards to be adopted by the suppliers throughout the project life cycle.

While there are no explicit guidelines for information requirements/BIM requirements in Qatar, BIM is increasingly adopted on construction projects (Vukovic et al., 2015). This paper aims to analyse the current BIM practices in Qatar against the EIR’s areas and their items as defined by the UK BIM Task Group. The content outline of the EIR covers three areas: technical (specification of software platforms, and levels of definition), management (management processes to be adopted in connection with BIM on a project) and commercial (BIM deliverables, timing of data drops and definitions of information purposes). More information about the items is included in the subsequent literature review section. Following the literature review, the paper conducts the assessment of BIM practices in Qatar against the EIR elements and proposes and validates recommendations for client information requirements (CIR) in Qatar.

2 Literature review

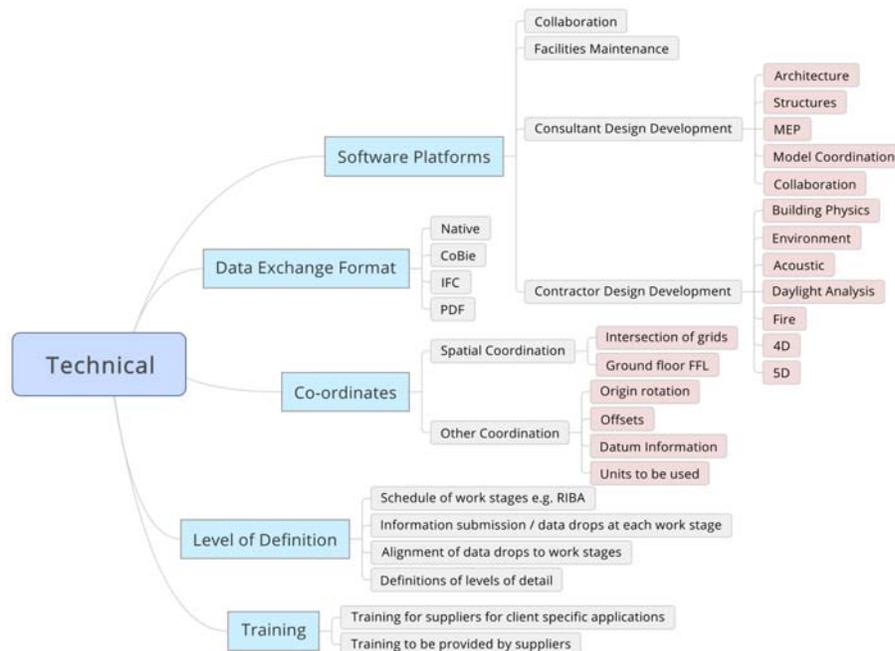
Client requirements can be described in terms of the objectives, needs, wishes and expectations of the client (i.e., the person or firm responsible for commissioning the design and construction of a facility) (Kamara and Anumba, 2000). Client requirements change along the life cycle of the project to accommodate changing scope, expectations and unforeseen circumstances (Jallow et al., 2008). Requirements management is a well-researched area that has been applied to product development industries. “Requirements management is the process of eliciting, documenting, organizing, and tracking requirements and communicating this information across the various

stakeholders and the project team” (OGC, 2009). The management of requirements should extend beyond elicitation and documentation and requires an approach that will enable changeability and impact analysis, accessibility, traceability and communication to all stakeholders (Jallow et al., 2008). A process for client requirement information management must also address the whole life cycle across which the requirements and their impact should be tracked (Jallow et al., 2008).

With the recent advances in BIM and use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in construction, managing requirements have become a key area for the success of projects. As part of a collaborative BIM decision framework, a streamlined information flow in BIM enabled projects is suggested to include early decisions for the definition of scope, purpose, roles, relationships and project phases (Gu and London, 2010).

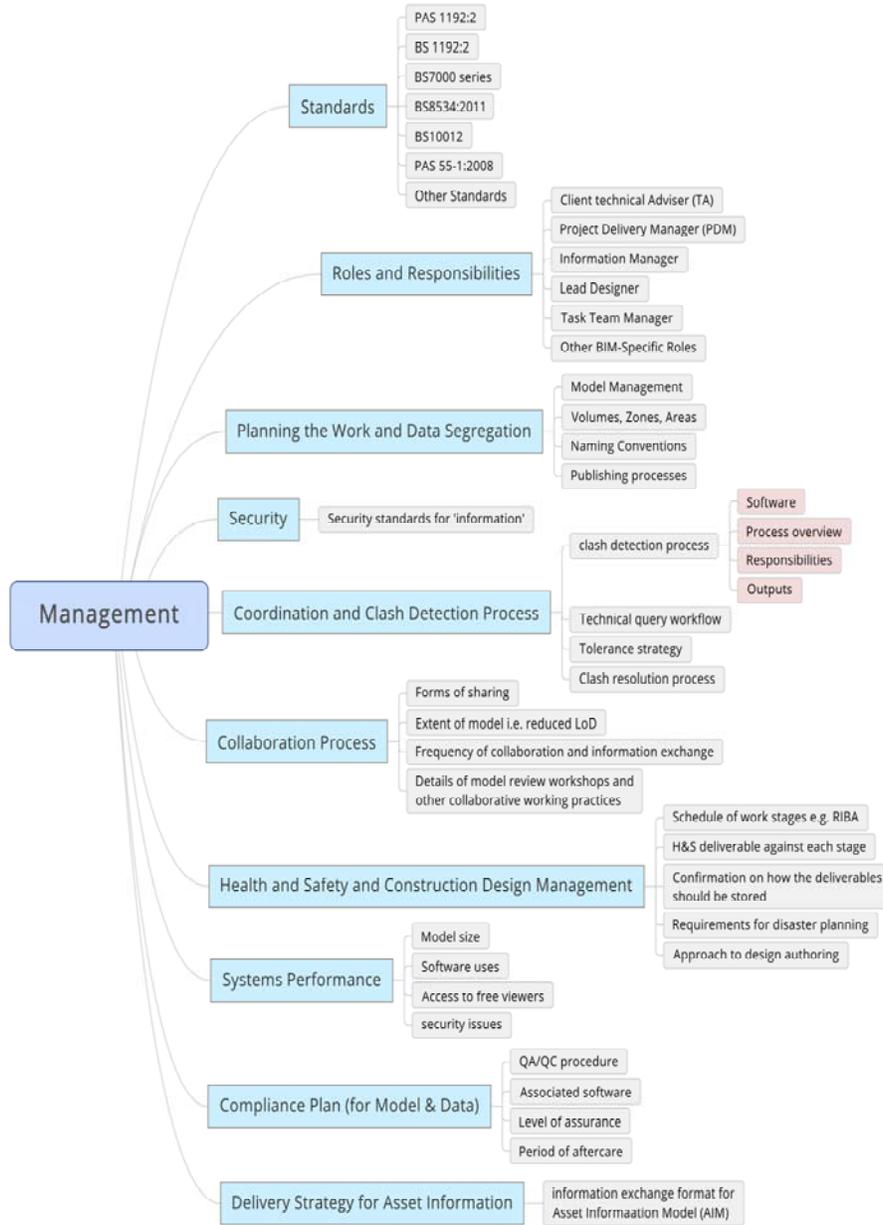
The specification of information requirements in BIM-enabled project requires attention in order to achieve the full potential from BIM tools and workflows across the whole life cycle of a project. Therefore, the EIR was introduced to address the information requirements and deliverables which the client needs to make effective strategic and operational decisions across the project life cycle. Emerging studies suggesting the inclusion of requirements for all BIM-uses and project phases, e.g., facilities management (FM) in EIR (Kassem et al., 2014; Patacas et al., 2015; Ashworth et al., 2016). The EIR concept and term were originally proposed in the UK by the BIM Task Group (2013). They include three areas of requirements with several items and sub-items as illustrated in Figures 1 to 3.

Figure 1 Items and sub-items of technical area of EIR (see online version for colours)

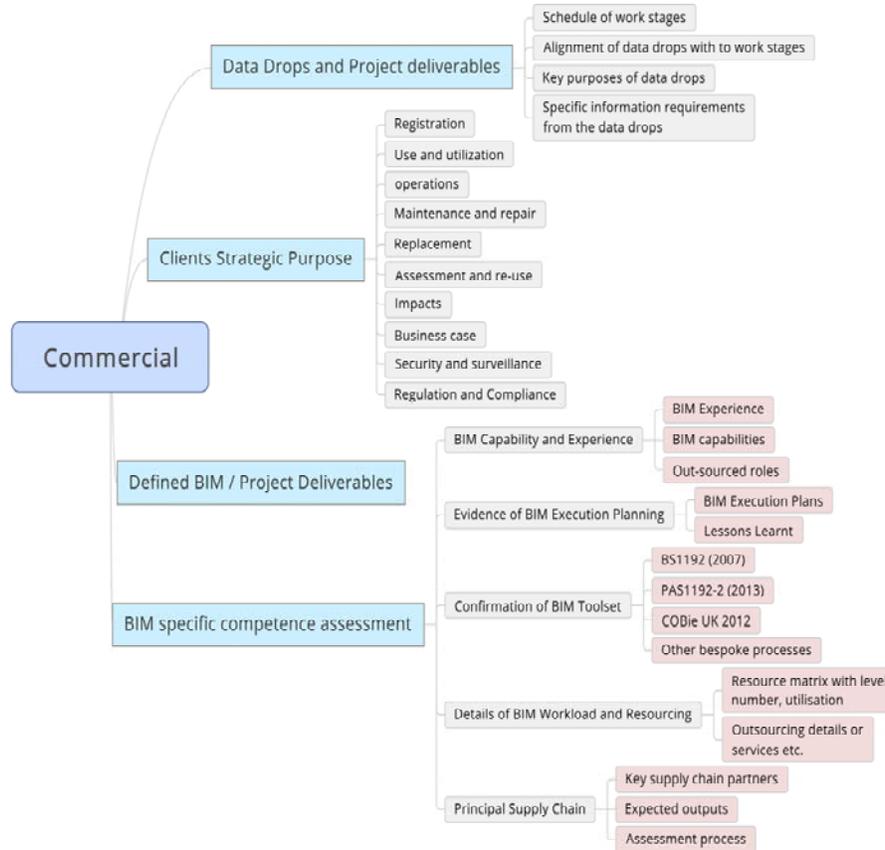


Source: Adapted from BIM Task Group (2013)

Figure 2 Items and sub-items of management area of EIR (see online version for colours)



Source: Adapted from BIM Task Group (2013)

Figure 3 Items and sub-items of commercial area of EIR (see online version for colours)

Source: Adapted from BIM Task Group (2013)

To deliver the EIR, there are Publicly Available Specifications [PAS 1192-2:2013 (BSI, 2013), PAS 1192-3:2014 (BSI, 2014b) and PAS 1192-5:2015 (BSI, 2015)], standards [BS 1192-2:2007 (BSI, 2007) and BS 1192-4:2014 (BSI, 2014a)], protocols [(i.e., CIC BIM Protocol (Construction Industry Council, 2013)], classification systems (Uniclass 2015) and technologies (the Digital Plan of Work) that are available for the entire UK construction industry. These documents address various aspects of the application of BIM and related issues across the whole life cycle of a project. For example, the PAS 1192-2:2013 (BSI, 2013) specifies processes for information management for the capital delivery phases of construction projects. At the start of the capital project delivery phase, the process starts with the plain language questions (PLQ) to determine employer's/client's information requirements through EIR and BIM execution plan (BEP). The BEP specifies collaboration processes along the project life cycle, from the early design until the handover stage. The CIC BIM Protocol (Construction Industry Council, 2013) addresses issues regarding BIM models including the

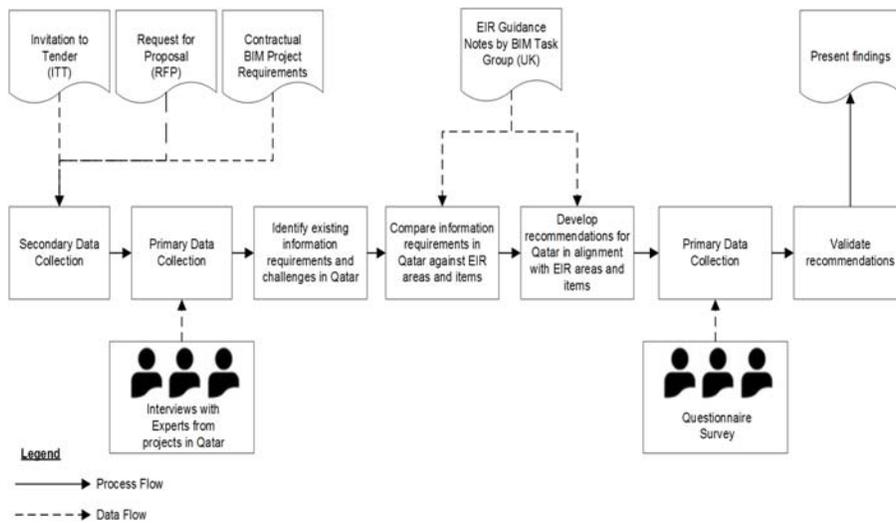
handling of intellectual property rights (IPR) and certain contractual requirements specific to BIModel at defined stages of projects.

BIM adoption is also increasing in Qatar and is being required by almost all major procurers – e.g., Ashghal, the Public Works Authority, Qatar Rail, Qatar Foundation, etc., (Vukovic et al., 2015; Al Mohannadi et al., 2013). However, in Qatar there is a lack of specifications and guidelines for the EIR. This paper investigates the potential of delivering EIR by comparing the current practice in Qatar against the EIR guidelines by the UK BIM Task Group. The ultimate aim is to conduct a gap analysis and suggest recommendations for a Qatar-specific CIR.

3 Methodology

This research adopted qualitative survey-based research approach. Surveys can be conducted using either questionnaires or interviews (Martyn, 2007). This research combines both approaches – interviews and questionnaire – at two different stages of the research and for two different objectives (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Research methodology



Following the initial observations and analysis of secondary sources such as invitation to tender documentations, a number of investigation topics and initial areas of requirements were identified. The semi-structured guides for interviews were designed using these topics and interviews were conducted with 28 participants. The interviews covered four domains of interest: policy, people, process and technology (Grys and Westhorpe, 2011), containing a total of 18 questions/discussion topics with 36 subtopics. A qualitative analysis of the data collected from interviews was performed to identify existing information requirements and their challenges in Qatar. To achieve this objective, the information gathered from the interviews required structuring and organisation in a format that enable mapping against the UK EIR's areas and items. Recommendations

were then made to respond to the identified challenges in alignment with the three corresponding EIR's areas and items.

The proposed recommendations were then validated through a questionnaire survey with 31 respondents. A five-point Likert scale (i.e., high importance, medium high importance, medium importance, medium low importance, and low importance) was used to rate the importance of each of the proposed recommendations. The responses were then analysed by assigning a weight from 5 (high importance) to 1 (low importance) and an average of the importance rating of each recommendation was calculated.

4 Results

The interviewees and questionnaire respondents included stakeholders from client, contractor and consultant organisations working on several ongoing projects in Qatar. Figure 5 shows the distribution of interviewees and questionnaire respondents. The questionnaire respondents were asked about their role, BIM related experience and experience of working on a construction project in Qatar. Figure 6 shows the roles and BIM related experience of questionnaire respondents. A significant majority (90%, 28) of questionnaire respondents had experience of working on a construction project in Qatar.

Figure 5 Distribution of interviewee's and questionnaire respondents (type of organisation they work for) (see online version for colours)



Figure 6 Questionnaire respondents' roles and BIM related experience (see online version for colours)



Tables 1 to 3 summarise the results from the comparison against the items of the three EIR's *technical*, *commercial* and *management* areas respectively. The EIR items, which were not addressed by the interviewees, are marked as not applicable (N/A). The comparison provided in the three tables is detailed and self-explanatory. The first column in each table indicates the item of the EIR. The second column denotes the general requirements for that item as specified within the UK's EIR. The third column states the findings about requirements corresponding to that item in Qatar. Finally, the fourth column provides the frequently reported challenges affecting each of the EIR's items.

Tables 4 to 6 present the 32 recommendations that were made and validated using the questionnaire survey. The tables also include an average importance rating against each recommendation. 17 recommendations were considered of 'high importance' while the remaining 15 were of 'medium-high importance'.

Table 1 Technical items of EIR

<i>Item</i>	<i>Employer information requirements guideline UK</i>	<i>Client information requirements in Qatar</i>	<i>Frequently reported challenges by interviewees</i>
Software tools	Should not be mandated except those for collaboration, information exchange and facility management requirements.	Prescribed in some cases and not in others.	Difficulty in exchanging information due to lack of interoperability.
Data exchange format	Define formats to deliver information at data drops.	Mostly specified.	Data loss in information exchange.
Coordinates	Adopt common coordinate system for spatial coordination.	Specified using local systems such as Qatar national grid (QNG) and Qatar national datum (QND).	N/A
Level of definition [level of model detail (LOD) + level of information (LOI)] as per PAS 1192-2: 2013	Levels of definition to be aligned with stages.	LOD part is mostly mentioned in BIM requirements. LOI not explicitly mentioned.	Lack of a common understanding about what different LODs mean thus making room for misinterpretation.
Training	Specify training requirements for bidders and from bidders (if needed).	Not specified explicitly. Mostly done ad hoc.	There is more demand for BIM training but limited supply (training providers).

Table 2 Commercial items of EIR

<i>Item</i>	<i>Employer information requirements guideline UK</i>	<i>Client information requirements in Qatar</i>	<i>Frequently reported challenges by interviewees</i>
Data drops and project deliverables	Communicate the content of data drops and their alignment with work stages.	Not clearly specified.	The information deliverables or data drops are not clearly specified and are not aligned with work stages causing misunderstanding among stakeholders.
Clients strategic purpose	Communicate the purpose of client's information requirements and deliverables.	The existing information requirements do not clearly state the purpose for which it will be used.	Clients require certain BIM deliverables without having clear intention for their use making it difficult to manage client expectations.
Defined BIM/project deliverables	Define BIM deliverables in alignment with project work stages.	BIM deliverables are required but not clearly specified.	BIM deliverables are unclear. Different suppliers interpret them differently on what they need to deliver and hence the client does not receive consistent information.
BIM-specific competence assessment	Communicate the competence criteria for bidders as part of bid submission.	Relevant individual and organisational experience is requested.	Lack of a system to objectively assess the BIM-specific competence of individuals and organisations.

Table 3 Management items of EIR

<i>Item</i>	<i>Employer information requirements guideline UK</i>	<i>Client information requirements in Qatar</i>	<i>Frequently reported challenges by interviewees</i>
Standards	Define the BIM standards that are incorporated into the information requirements.	There are no Qatar specific BIM standards. A combination of international standards is used and is often required by contract.	Clients and suppliers have different preferences for BIM standards because of the availability of several standards and their countries of origin.
Roles and responsibilities	Allocate roles associated with the management of the model and project information.	BIM-specific roles are required predominantly BIM manager.	Lack of agreement over the scope of responsibilities of BIM-specific roles.

Table 3 Management items of EIR (continued)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Employer information requirements guideline UK</i>	<i>Client information requirements in Qatar</i>	<i>Frequently reported challenges by interviewees</i>
Planning the work and data segregation	Set out requirements for the bidder's proposals for the management of the modelling process.	N/A	N/A
Security	Communicate client specific security measures for data security.	N/A	N/A
Coordination and clash detection process	Define coordination process together with quality control requirements.	Coordination or clash detection is required on almost all BIM projects.	No issues reported
Collaboration process	Define how, where and when project information will be shared.	Collaboration process is required.	Collaboration process is not consistently used across the supply chain because of different levels of BIM capability.
Health and safety (H&S) and construction design management	Define how BIM-based working will support H&S and construction design management.	There are specific requirements in Qatar Construction Specifications (QCS 2014) but are not in relation to BIM.	N/A
System performance	Communicate employer's requirements for IT and systems.	N/A	N/A
Compliance plan	Communicate requirements for model integrity and other data sources.	N/A	N/A
Delivery strategy for asset information	Define information exchange standard for asset information and obtain proposals with regards to asset information delivery to employer's facility management environment.	COBie data is required in some cases.	Lack of information requirements in facility management. Lack of understanding of how FM systems can be populated with COBie data.

Table 4 Recommendations for the technical area of the CIR

<i>Item</i>	<i>Recommendations (client should:)</i>	<i>Average importance rating</i>
Software platforms	Not dictate software platforms.	Medium high
	Communicate document management system (DMS) used by client.	High importance
	Require supply chain to inform the client of their choice of software.	High importance
Data exchange format	Require information deliverables in neutral and native data formats.	High importance
	Require that information content of IFC models be verified.	High importance
	Require a clear strategy to clarify dealing with deliverables prepared in different software packages.	High importance
Coordinates	Specify Qatar national grid (QNG), Qatar national datum (QND), origin and units.	High importance
Level of definition	Specify level of detail (LOD) for geometry and Level of Information (LOI) along with a reference standard.	High importance
	Specify increment in LOD and LOI along the project work stages.	Medium high
	Require or specify model element matrix to clarify LOD and LOI at elemental level.	High importance
Training	Specify areas of training covering different types of competencies.	Medium high
	Require suppliers to demonstrate their training plan in the specified areas.	Medium high

Table 5 Recommendations for the commercial area of the CIR

<i>Item</i>	<i>Recommendation (client should:)</i>	<i>Average importance rating</i>
Data drops and project deliverables	Define data drops and project deliverables in alignment with project work stages.	High importance
	Communicate client's processes supported by BIM deliverables at each stage.	High importance
	Require pre submission workshops at each data drop to facilitate the approval process.	Medium high
Clients strategic purpose	Clarify the overall purpose of mandating BIM on the project.	High importance
	Clarify specific purpose of each required BIM process and deliverable.	High importance
BIM-specific competence assessment	Include a system to assess individual BIM competency and organisational BIM capability.	Medium high

Table 6 Recommendations for the management area of the CIR

<i>Item</i>	<i>Recommendations (client should:)</i>	<i>Average importance rating</i>
Standards	Specify relevant BIM standards.	High importance
	Specify a suitable classification system.	High importance
	Include BEP templates.	Medium high
Roles and responsibilities	Specify BIM-specific roles and responsibilities.	Medium high
Planning the work and data segregation	Specify model management requirements, naming convention and folder structure.	Medium high
Security	Specify security standards and special security requirements for the information.	Medium high
Coordination and clash detection process	Specify coordination and clash detection process along with frequency and reporting requirements.	Medium high
Collaboration process	Mandate the use of common data environment (CDE).	High importance
	Require model review workshops.	Medium high
Health and safety and construction design management	Require health and safety related information at each data drops.	Medium high
	Require specific presentations to clarify safety issues or resolution strategies with BIM support.	Medium high
System performance	Communicate the client's requirements for IT and systems.	Medium high
Compliance plan	Mandate QA/QC procedures to ensure quality of information and models.	High importance
Delivery strategy for asset information	Specify the format of asset information.	High importance

In the questionnaire survey, against each of the 19 items, an option was given for participants to make additional recommendation. Some of the additional recommendations and comments from the participants included.

Software

- “The format of exchangeable information for BIM goals is more important than the choice of software.”
- “All consultants want to use the software in which they have expertise. But for mega projects like stadiums, clients want to dictate the use of particular software to streamline collaboration and communication of entire design team. Initially this seems to be draconian, but as the project progresses, team members realise the importance of such a strategy.”

Data exchange format

- “The format and versions should be identified after BIM-uses have been identified.”
- “Appropriate stakeholders should understand and be aware of how clients will use delivered information.”
- “Industry foundation class (IFC) is increasingly becoming a required format from the clients, but reasons to demand IFC is rarely made available. IFC format works well for all non-Autodesk software. But IFC often becomes a pain for consultants working entirely with Autodesk family of software. DWF format on the other hand is much easier to be created and handled by most other non-editing software.”
- “The importance of requirement for delivery in neutral data format will depend on the Employer’s decision to remain software neutral or to specify the software to be used. If decision is taken to request neutral data formats, the native files are required to verify that the neutral file format is an accurate representation of the design intent.”

Coordinate

- “There should be a clear strategy to create a complete 3D GIS at national level to require projects to be developed in the same unified coordinate system.”

Level of definition

- “Each project has its own LOD requirements, so it is better to provide just a general guidance that is in a form of an accepted standard. The challenge lies more on who has to do what at each stage of the project – see the O&M requirements, which are never defined when the EIR is issued.”
- “LOD and LOI should be made clear to all stakeholders involved.”
- “In the context of Qatar construction industry, LOD and LOI are still not fully comprehended by the contractors and consultants. LODs in the model would be a highly desirable thing if the models were to be used for shop drawings and facility management.”

Training

- “There is a need to express the importance of the right training program that needs to be implemented here in Qatar.”
- “Expertise of suppliers are mostly demonstrated on project basis rather than training schemes.”

Data drops and project deliverables

- “Data drops and project deliverables should not be used as an excuse for preventing the progress of a project.”

- “Clear communication during the entire project should be conducted to avoid surprises at the deliverable stages; ongoing workshops would be beneficial.”

BIM-specific competence assessment

- “This should already be in place at the pre-qualification for every company who bids for projects in Qatar. It should also address the competency of the BIM managers, BIM coordinator and modellers.”
- “International assessment systems could be adapted or locally developed ones can be used.”
- “All BIM manager roles cannot be measured by the same index. BIM manager roles vary between client side, consultant side and contractor side.”

Roles and responsibilities

- “Client should not dictate how a stakeholder performs their work, therefore roles and responsibilities should not be part of EIRs.”

Planning the work and data segregation

- “This is part of the lead consultant’s responsibilities and should not be part of the EIR.”

Collaboration process

- “The common data environment (CDE) should be managed and procured by the project manager/construction manager or client. There are even tenders where the CDE is required by the BIM consultant of a subcontractor. There is a need for a top-down approach in the definition of collaboration processes and the CDE.”

Delivery strategy for asset information

- “This is one of the most critical points missing in most projects as O&M teams get rarely involved in the process.”
- “Not just the format, but what specific FM information is required? This needs to have a practical/ pragmatic approach to avoid projects where the client just says “all FM information to be provided in BIM” which is vague, unclear and entails risks.”
- “The operation and management of facilities is not considered to its full extent in Qatar due to the rapid growth of its built environment and relatively limited experience in maintaining these new assets. Public Works Authority has a wealth of experience in long term ownership of assets. The transition of this knowledge into a set of national standards would be of significant benefit to the State of Qatar.”
- “It is important to include asset information requirements into the EIRs. This increases the chance of achieving value by the asset owner over the operation phase of the facility.”

5 Discussion and recommendations

The key distinguishing factors, between the EIR guidelines of the UK BIM Task Group and current BIM practice in Qatar, are in the degree of completeness or coverage of items, the clarity and consistency in the definition of EIR items, and the project stage in which requirements are embedded. In the UK, the PAS 1192-2 requires that the design team and the contractor team include an outline BEP in their proposals at the pre-contract stage to demonstrate their approach to deliver the EIR (BSI, 2013). After the award of the contract, the responsible supply chain needs to develop a detailed BEP aligned with the EIR.

The EIR items that are included in tender documents in Qatar mainly address a few items of each of the EIR's areas. However, such items are not consistently prescribed and are often interpreted differently by the various project stakeholders.

Under the technical items of the EIR, the *level of definition* particularly the level of model detail (LOD) is specified without referring to a specific methodology which sets the incremental development of LODs thus causing misunderstanding. Software tools are generally not prescribed. However, some large projects specify the use of certain design authoring tools and collaboration networks. There are no data exchange format (i.e., neutral format) prescribed across the whole industry but these are usually specified within the protocols developed by the lead consultant or contractor on project. Much of the large-scale projects in Qatar require IFC and 3dPDF.

Within the commercial area of the EIR, BIM capability of organisations is assessed at the pre-qualification phase although they are no proven methods, tools or standards for BIM capability assessment. It is often assessed based on the number of previous BIM projects undertaken by the suppliers. There are no requirements for the generation of BIM data drops or specific datasets at certain work stages. Several work stages are adopted within Qatar's construction industry including the RIBA plan of work, the AIA phases of work, and their modified versions by large procurers such as Ashghal (public work authority). The respondents reported circumstances where suppliers working on the same project referred to different project work phases resulting in conflicts and issues that affected the progress of projects.

Under the management area of the EIR, a combination of standards, protocols and specifications (BS 1192-2, PAS 1192-2, AIA BIM protocols, etc.) are adopted depending on the country of origin of the lead consultant or contractor. Some BIM-uses such as design coordination (clash avoidance), 4D and 5D planning are increasingly specified on most projects. Production and site drawings are increasingly required to be produced only at the end of the design coordination process from a fully coordination model. Site inspections and the consequent authorisation of payments are conducted within 5D environment. There are no agreed upon definitions of BIM roles and their corresponding responsibilities. BIM manager is the predominant and frequently required role on projects. Finally, there are no clear BIM requirements for the delivery of data to the facility management phase.

The definition of EIR as early as possible in projects, their shared understanding among the supply chain, and the implementation of protocols to deliver them, are key principles for achieving a whole life cycle approach in construction projects. It is clear from the comparison that a whole life cycle approach in Qatar's construction industry is currently not possible. However, in each of the areas of EIR (technical, commercial and

management), Qatar construction industry demonstrates capabilities in several items. To build upon current capabilities and build the foundation for the industry to start moving towards a more diffused and mature adoption of BIM, there is a need to develop Qatar-specific CIR.

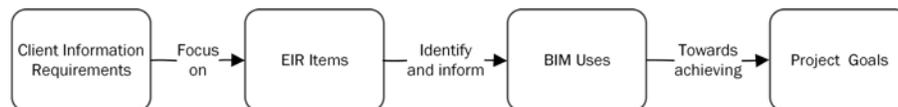
The CIR for Qatar may require adjustments depending on asset type, project stages, project needs and procurement strategies. It is important to define general guidelines and principles for CIR at market level to avoid mixed requirements that could be ‘imported’ from different countries and used on the same project as evidenced earlier. Indeed, almost every large client organisation is now employing a consultant to define their information requirements to be specified on their own projects. Over time this will result in several competing commercial, technical and management requirements. Clashes and misunderstanding do not occur only within the same project but often at the interface of projects owned by two main procurers (e.g., interface between a building project and an infrastructure project). It is therefore important that the CIR observe the following principles:

- sufficiently generic to permit flexible adoption across different projects and clients and unbiased towards particular technologies and/or processes
- defined based on sufficient knowledge of client’s internal processes
- related to either current roles and responsibilities at client organisations or explicitly define specific change to such roles
- recognise the need of a BIM team at client’s side to supervise the compliance to information requirements
- consider applicable standards in Qatar, e.g., QCS and to evaluate the applicability of international BIM/information standards
- clarify the interactions with other management systems within client organisations
- clarify model ownership and intellectual property issues
- include definitions of BIM related terminologies to avoid misunderstanding among project stakeholders.

Client information requirements and achieving project goals

Client information requirements are important to guarantee that BIM deliverables satisfy the client and project needs. Figure 7 shows the adopted approach to align the client information requirements with BIM-uses and project goals.

Figure 7 A structured approach to match client information requirements with project goals



Adopting BIM on a project has several benefits for the project and stakeholders involved (Azhar et al., 2008; Bryde et al., 2013; Eastman et al., 2011) and a number of BIM-uses/model-uses have been proposed across the whole life cycle of projects

(Kreider and Messner, 2013; Succar et al., 2016). However not all of the BIM-uses should necessarily be used in every project. The identification and extent of BIM-uses to be selected for the project should be informed by client information requirements in alignment with project goals. The competencies of individuals and project teams for the specified BIM-uses should be defined and assessed. The technology should not be dictated by the client but the supply chain needs to ensure that they can collaborate and exchange information without technology hindrance. However, certain information requirements (e.g., IFC, COBie) specified by the client will indirectly imply the use of some technologies. Establishing such general principles and guidelines as proposed in this study and validated by industry participants will help achieving consistent BIM deliverables from the supply chain that satisfy the client and project goals.

6 Conclusions and limitations

This paper investigated the current BIM practices in Qatar across the three areas of requirements (i.e., technical, commercial, management) and their items. The results showed that the construction industry in Qatar has capabilities in several items under each of the three areas of EIR. However, there are significant challenges related to the lack of Qatar-specific BIM standards, BIM dictionary, project work phases, capability assessment, etc. Based on the gap analysis conducted, the research suggested the development of Qatar-specific CIR and some recommendations for its different items were made. The recommendations were validated and rated (mostly medium-high to high importance) by industry participants.

The limitation of this study is related to the inconsistent coverage of all items of EIR in the interviews. Also the interviews were conducted with mainly large organisations working on large scale projects. Therefore, the suitability of recommendations may be skewed towards larger stakeholders, which however, represent the largest share of the Qatar construction market.

Finally, it is expected that the outcomes from this research will contribute to supporting and instigating stakeholders in the Qatar construction sector to work towards the development of CIR for Qatar. The proposed recommendations represent an initial and early set of guidelines that could be used to start broader discussion around this topic.

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