



PRIMER EJERCICIO – PARTE B – INGLÉS

13 de mayo de 2023

El aspirante deberá realizar una traducción directa al español por escrito y sin diccionario, durante un tiempo máximo de UNA HORA, del siguiente extracto del *Manual para la introducción de la metodología BIM por parte del sector público europeo*:

Building Information Modelling (BIM) is at the centre of a digital transformation of the construction sector and the built environment. Governments and public procurers across Europe and around the world are recognising the value of BIM as a strategic enabler for cost, quality and policy goals. Many are taking proactive steps to foster the use of BIM in their construction sectors and public asset delivery and operations to secure these economic, environmental and social benefits.

This handbook responds to the growing challenges faced by governments and public clients to stimulate economic growth and competitiveness while delivering value for public money through the wider introduction of BIM.

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CASE STUDY:

UK Government's BIM Task Group

Framework / Performance Criteria: Build a common collaborative framework.

Topic: Develop a compatible legal and regulatory framework to encourage BIM.

Recommendation: Review legal and regulatory support for the introduction of BIM. Identify gaps and remove barriers for the use of digital data in relation to liability, ownership and rights that prevent the adoption of BIM. Ensure open access to trade.

CONTEXT

The UK BIM programme set a series of tests for implementing its 2016 requirement for BIM Level 2 across centrally funded construction projects. One of these tests stated that BIM working practices should operate within the existing construction contractual framework; and that any additions or changes should be minimal.

BIM Level 2 is a collaborative process. It depends upon the sharing of quality data in a defined and consistent process across the Project lifecycle and between construction project participants (including the client). The UK BIM programme recognised that unclear roles, responsibilities and obligations would create barriers for this collaborative approach and would constrain the expected whole sector benefits.



Removing barriers and encouraging collaborative behaviours

The UK solution was to develop a supplementary legal agreement (the CIC BIM Protocol – link provided below) that could be simply added to professional services appointments and to construction contracts. More details are provided on the BIM Protocol under the common performance recommendation.

Process of developing an industry-wide legal solution

The UK BIM programme tendered a work package to the private sector for the development of this legal addendum which crucially included the requirement to consult with different industry stakeholders. This BIM Protocol is made freely available for download.

WHY WAS IT DONE AS DESCRIBED?

The UK programme recognised that the legal issues must be tackled in order for the wider benefits of collaborative BIM to be achieved across the sector and across projects.

Utilising industry expertise

The BIM Protocol was developed by industry experts (following a public tender and selection process) in order to gain 1) the buy-in and representation from across industry and 2) to acquire the specialist legal expertise.

WHAT LESSONS CAN BE LEARNED?

Remove barriers that may impede the adoption of BIM as a collaborative environment. Engage with industry to provide the expertise and optimal solution to the task of removing barriers.

FURTHER INFORMATION

- <http://bim-level2.org/en/guidance/>
- <http://bim-level2.org/globalassets/pdfs/bim-level-2-introductionto-commercial-documents.pdf>