

CONFIDENTIAL

*Please submit this evaluation form to HKIA directly and all information will be treated as strictly confidential.

Appendix B - Detailed List of Core Competencies of BIM Pro (HKIA) / BIM Pro

Minimum Level of Competency:

Level 1 (L1): General appreciation of the subject and an understanding of how the subject may affect, or integrate with other subjects.

Level 2 (L2): Knowledge and understanding of the subject and its application. Level 3 (L3): Ability to perform the subject independently or under supervision. Level 4 (L4): Ability to perform the subject without supervision and advise others.

-	Core Subject	L1	L2	L3	L4
1. BIM Initiation	<i>1.1. BIM Concept</i>				
	1.1.1 Promote architectural excellence through adoption of BIM				✓
	1.1.2 BIM definitions and terminology	✓			
	1.1.3 The difference between 2D CAD, 3D CAD and BIM	✓			
	1.1.4 Concept of BIM as whole project & whole estate perspective	✓			
	1.1.5 Value and benefits of adopting BIM	✓			
	1.1.6 Value of BIM for AM & FM	✓			
	1.1.7 Collaborative working in BIM	✓			
	1.1.8 Limitation of BIM	✓			
	1.1.9 Challenges within existing working practices & how BIM addresses these		✓		
	1.1.10 How BIM affect the current practice in AECO industry		✓		
	1.1.11 Uphold Architects' leading role in AEC industry				✓
	<i>1.2. Local & Global Contexts, BIM standards and guidelines</i>				
	1.2.1 Local BIM standards & resources		✓		
	1.2.1.1 CIC BIM Standards		✓		
	1.2.1.2 Government BIM standards & resources		✓		
	1.2.2 Global context in BIM development	✓			
	1.2.3 Global BIM standards & resources		✓		
	1.2.3.1 ISO 19650		✓		
	1.2.3.2 BIM FORUM LOD Specification		✓		
	1.2.3.3 OpenBIM		✓		
	1.2.3.4 ISO 16739-1:2018: Industry Foundation Class IFC		✓		

-	Core Subject	L1	L2	L3	L4
2. BIM Software and Technologies	<i>2.1. BIM Software</i>				
	2.1.1 Overview of industry leading BIM software/applications		✓		
	2.1.2 Characteristic, strength and limitation of industry leading BIM software		✓		
	2.1.3 Versions and file formats		✓		
	2.1.4 Interoperability across industry leading BIM software * to carry out open BIM workflow where necessary and to encourage open BIM inter-operability workflow where appropriate				✓
	<i>2.2. Technologies</i>				
	2.2.1 Cloud platform		✓		
	2.2.2 Laser scanning		✓		
	2.2.3 Photogrammetry		✓		
	2.2.4 GIS		✓		
	2.2.5 Application of smart devices		✓		
	2.2.6 VR/AR/MR		✓		
	2.2.7 VDC	✓			
	2.2.8 RFID		✓		
	2.2.9 Gaming technology in BIM	✓			
	2.2.10 Robotics	✓			
	2.2.11 Automation	✓			
	2.2.12 API	✓			
	2.2.13 MiC		✓		
	2.2.14 Indoor positioning	✓			
2.2.15 Upcoming Trend	✓				

	Core Subject	L1	L2	L3	L4
3. BIM Uses and Processes	<i>3.1. – Client BIM Strategic Stage</i>				
	3.1.1 BIM strategy, BIM uses, BIM processes	✓			
	3.1.2 Key personnel in relation to BIM				✓
	3.1.3 Determine the info management & CDE strategy				✓
	3.1.4 Determine the BIM/AIM/GIS strategy				✓
	3.1.5 Determine level of development in the context of graphics and information				✓
	3.1.6 Determine level of integration of digital information into asset & facility management				✓
	3.1.7 Case study		✓		
	<i>3.2. – Client Pre-tender Project Stage</i>				
	3.2.1 Determine & oversee the development of Client Information Model (CIM)				✓
	3.2.1.1 Organisational Information Requirements (OIRs)				✓
	3.2.1.2 Asset Information Requirements (AIRs)				✓
	3.2.2 Employers Information Requirements (EIR) * coordinate with consultant team and future asset / facility management team and advise client on Employer Information Requirement (EIRs)				✓
	3.2.3 Determine project technology & systems requirement & integration				✓
	3.2.4 Determine project delivery requirements				✓
	3.2.5 Determine the soft landings approach				✓
	3.2.6 Contract & consultancy requirement * be able to lead, draft, comment BIM specifications for all sub-consultancy agreements and understand the contractual impact on respective traditional professional practices, e.g., Level of Development and Clash Analysis * be able to define BIM scope and information deliverables for Architectural Discipline				✓
	3.2.7 Assessment on supply chain capability & capacity (Tender Assessment)				✓
	3.2.8 Case study		✓		
	<i>3.3. – Definition & Design Stage</i>				
	3.3.1 BIM Execution Plan developed by supply chain				✓
	3.3.1.1 Pre-contract BIM Project Execution Plan				✓
	3.3.1.2 Post-contract BIM Project Execution Plan				✓
	3.3.2 Supervision in fulfilling BIM uses in planning & design stages listed in CIC BIM Standards				✓

-	Core Subject	L1	L2	L3	L4
3. BIM Uses and Processes	3.3.3				✓
	3.3.4				✓
	3.3.5				✓
	3.3.6				✓
	3.3.6.1				✓
	3.3.6.2				✓
	3.3.6.3				✓
	3.3.6.4				✓
	3.3.7				✓
	3.3.7.1				✓
	3.3.7.2				✓
	3.3.7.3				✓
	3.3.7.4				✓
	3.3.8		✓		
	3.3.9		✓		
	3.3.10				✓
	3.3.11				✓
	3.3.12				✓
	3.3.13		✓		
	3.3.14				✓
	3.4. – Construction Stage				
	3.4.1				✓
	3.4.1.1				✓
	3.4.1.2				✓
	3.4.2				✓
	3.4.3				✓
	3.4.4				✓
	3.4.5		✓		
	3.4.6		✓		
	3.4.7				✓

-	Core Subject	L1	L2	L3	L4
3. BIM Uses and Processes	3.5. – <i>Handover Stage</i>				
	3.5.1 As-built information verification				✓
	3.5.2 Oversee data transfer from PIM to Asset Information Model (AIM)				✓
	3.5.3 Supervision in fulfilling BIM uses in handover stage listed in CIC BIM Standards				✓
	3.5.4 Case study		✓		
	3.6. – <i>Operation & Maintenance Stage</i>				
	3.6.1 Update Assets Information Model (AIM)		✓		
	3.6.2 Roles, responsibilities and authorities for maintaining the AIM		✓		
	3.6.3 Post occupancy evaluation		✓		
	3.6.4 Case Study		✓		

	Core Subject	L1	L2	L3	L4
4. Digital Information Management, Collaboration and Integration	<i>4.1. Digital Information Management</i>				
	4.1.1 Value of data & how it should be managed		✓		
	4.1.2 Interoperate data/information to facilitate cross- disciplinary and cross-BIM platform collaboration		✓		
	4.1.3 Limitation of BIM software in relation to information management		✓		
	4.1.4 Determine level of development in the context of graphics and information in different stages				✓
	4.1.5 Determine level of integration of digital information into asset & facility management				✓
	4.1.6 Oversee the process and quality of information exchange				✓
	4.1.6.1 IFC/BCF/XML...etc.		✓		
	4.1.6.2 COBie		✓		
	<i>4.2. Common Data Environment (CDE)</i>				
	4.2.1 Overview of CDE		✓		
	4.2.2 Overview of various CDE platform		✓		
	4.2.3 Setup of CDE			✓	
	4.2.4 Assessment of CDE			✓	
	4.2.5 Management of CDE				✓
	4.2.6 Limitation of CDE		✓		
	<i>4.3 Data Quality Control & Assurance across various stages</i>				
	4.3.1 System checking				✓
	4.3.2 Model audit				✓
	4.3.3 Model checking				✓
	4.3.4 Audit reporting				✓

-	Core Subject	L1	L2	L3	L4
5. Commercial and Contract	<i>5.1 Commercial Issue</i>				
	5.1.1 Establishing BIM ready Environment to support the corporate			✓	
	5.1.1.1 BIM strategy in organisation level		✓		
	5.1.1.2 Challenges in BIM implementation		✓		
	5.1.1.3 Phases in BIM implementation				✓
	5.1.1.4 Hardware requirement for BIM		✓		
	5.1.1.5 Software requirement for BIM		✓		
	5.1.1.6 Manpower management for BIM				✓
	5.1.1.6.1 Staff plan				✓
	5.1.1.6.2 Staff recruitment				✓
	5.1.1.6.3 Staff training				✓
	5.1.2 Promotion of adopting BIM in office/to clients		✓		
	5.1.2.1 Value and benefit of adopting BIM	✓			
	5.1.2.2 Value and benefit of data and information from BIM	✓			
	5.1.2.3 Evaluating Return on Investments (ROI) of adopting BIM		✓		
	<i>5.2. Contract Issue</i>				
	5.2.1 Ownership of data * e.g. demarcate modelling and information responsibilities among disciplines and control federated models		✓		
	5.2.2 Intellectual property right		✓		
	5.2.3 Legal implication and potential liability		✓		
	5.2.4 Professional indemnity				✓
	5.2.5 Introducing NEC	✓			
5.2.6 Commercial implications for contracts & insurances in relation to BIM		✓			