



Correction

Correction: Al-Ashmori et al. "Values, Challenges, and Critical Success Factors" of Building Information Modelling (BIM) in Malaysia: Experts Perspective. Sustainability 2022, 14, 3192

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The authors would like to make the following corrections to the published paper [1]. Authors would like to change all the Support References of the table content, and remove the table footer, so we need to replace the original Tables 5 and 6. The changes are as follows:

(1) Replacing Table 5:

Table 5. Validity Analysis of BIM Challenges in Building Projects.

	Τ.		Agree l		Disagree		aybe	or in	Support
	Item	F	%	F	%	F	%	CVR	Reference
CHF1	Creating demand for BIM projects or prioritizing BIM projects as a marketing brand.	19	73%	1	4%	6	23%	0.462	[23,57,59,60]
CHF2	Utilization of current contracts to fulfill BIM project requirements.	18	69%	1	4%	7	27%	0.385	[9,55,57,60,61]
CHF3	Development of protocols for BIM standard modeling.	19	73%	0	0%	7	27%	0.538	[59]
CHF4	Developing a securing property assurance of BIM project information.	20	77%	1	4%	5	19%	0.538	[9,55,56,58]
CHF5	Convincing organizations and individuals to openly share information.	17	65%	2	8%	7	27%	0.462	[55,58]
CHF6	Build trust towards BIM technologies and overcome resistance factors.	21	81%	1	4%	4	15%	0.615	[23,55,57]
CHF7	Development of execution procedure and legal frameworks for BIM implementation.	18	69%	0	0%	8	31%	0.462	[55,57,60]
CHF8	Creating affordable training programs.	21	81%	0	0%	5	19%	0.615	[9,23,55, 58–61,63,64]



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 Table 5. Cont.

	-		ree	Disa	agree	Ma	ybe	or in	Support
	Item	F	%	F	%	F	%	CVR	Reference
CHF9	Minimizing the initial cost associated with BIM implementation.	19	73%	1	4%	6	23%	0.538	[9,23,58,59]
CHF10	Enhancing level of understanding of BIM technology and process implementation.	20	77%	0	0%	6	23%	0.538	[23,55,58,60,61]
CHF11	Standardizing BIM process and defining guidelines for its implementation.	21	81%	1	4%	4	15%	0.615	[58–60]
CHF12	Provision of comparative analysis between traditional and BIM-based projects as evidence.	18	69%	0	0%	8	31%	0.462	[59]
CHF13	Overcoming the constraints of limited BIM software tools and compatibility issues.	20	77%	1	4%	5	19%	0.538	[55,58,59]
CHF14	Produce a BIM system guideline for technology implementation.	5	19%	18	69%	3	5	-0.583	[58,59,63,64]
CHF15	Building trust among BIM project teams and bridging the gap of work fragmentally.	21	81%	1	4%	4	15%	0.538	[55,58,59,63]
CF16	Enhancing the Individual and group motivation to use BIM.	19	73%	1	4%	6	23%	0.692	[23,55, 57–59,64,65]
CF17	Understand BIM model interoperability mechanism among different BIM software.	18	69%	3	12%	5	19%	0.538	[23,55,58–60]
CF18	Creating a platform for a collaborative working environment.	18	69%	2	8%	6	23%	0.385	[55,58]
CHF19	Setting up an interoperability mechanism for notification and sharing information.	8	31%	12	46%	6	23%	-0.333	[55]
CF20	Setting out an efficient mechanism for coordinating BIM models.	20	77%	2	8%	4	15%	0.385	[9,55,58,60,62]
CF21	Enhancing communication process among different parties.	19	73%	1	4%	6	23%	0.462	[23,55]
CF22	Boosting the decision-making process among stakeholders.	18	69%	1	4%	7	27%	0.538	[55,58,62,63]
CVR (Critical) for a panel size (N	of 26	is 0.38	5.		CVI		0.423	

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(2) Replacing the Table 6:

 Table 6. Validity Analysis of BIM Enablers in Building Projects.

	Thomas -	Agree		Dis	Disagree		Maybe		Support Reference
	Item -	F	%	F	%	F	%	CVR	Support Reference
SF1	Existence of procedures, frameworks, and guidelines.	22	85%	1	4%	3	12%	0.692	[23,55,58,61,64,74,76]
SF2	Develop research to identify changes with BIM implementation.	21	81%	1	4%	4	15%	0.692	[58,74]
SF3	Linking current policy with the BIM implementation requirement.	21	81%	1	4%	4	15%	0.615	[9,58,60,72,73,77]
SF4	Define team roles and responsibilities.	23	88%	1	4%	2	8%	0.769	[72,76]
SF5	Create BIM business opportunities and market support.	22	85%	2	8%	2	8%	0.692	[55,59]
SF6	Readiness of government and organization to reward self-development skills in BIM technology implementation.	19	73%	4	15%	3	12%	0.462	[23,55,57–59, 64,72,73,76]
SF7	Ability to allocate sufficient financial resources to invest in BIM development.	20	77%	2	8%	4	15%	0.538	[9,23,55,58,59,64, 72–74,76]
SF8	Top management support to implement BIM.	22	85%	1	4%	3	12%	0.692	[55,57,59,64, 72–74,76,77]
SF9	Ability to accommodate changes and upgrade to a BIM-based system.	21	81%	2	8%	3	12%	0.615	[73,75,76]
SF10	Compatibility of BIM systems to support interoperability and collaboration.	21	81%	1	4%	4	15%	0.615	[55,58,59,73,74]
SF11	Availability of BIM systems/ tools/extensions to support BIM implementation.	21	81%	1	4%	4	15%	0.615	[75]
SF12	Availability of Securing intellectual property and cyber security of BIM outcomes.	19	73%	2	8%	5	19%	0.538	[9,55,56,58]
SF13	Insure continuous development to fulfill technology participant expectations.	20	77%	1	4%	5	19%	0.615	[73]
SF14	Knowledge and experience level of "players" in the BIM process and what are their drivers.	19	73%	1	4%	6	23%	0.462	[58,59,63,64,72,73,75]
SF15	Collaboration and readiness to share knowledge, risks, and reward.	17	65%	1	4%	8	31%	0.462	[9,23,55,56,58, 60–63,73,74,76]
SF16	Clear understanding of client requirements when using BIM in the project.	19	73%	1	4%	6	23%	0.385	[58,72,73,76,77]

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 Table 6. Cont.

	Tt	Aş	gree	Disa	agree	M	aybe	CVD	Support Reference
	Item -	F	%	F	%	F	%	CVR	
SF17	Early involvement and participation of project teams.	18	69%	0	0%	8	31%	0.462	[58,59,63,73,76,77]
SF18	Mutual trust, respect, and personal commitments to cooperation.	20	77%	1	4%	5	19%	0.538	[23,55,57,73,76]
SF19	Ability to define external stakeholders' potential impact on projects.	19	73%	0	0%	7	27%	0.462	[9,55,75]
SF20	Ability to understand each stakeholder's interests.	17	65%	0	0%	9	35%	0.385	[9,55,61]
SF21	Ability to define a suitable way to manage stakeholder needs and wants.	17	65%	0	0%	9	35%	0.385	[60,64,73]
SF22	Active communication systems with appropriate stakeholders.	16	62%	1	4%	9	35%	0.462	[9,23,55,58,60,62,76,77]
SF23	People's knowledge and awareness of the BIM system and its application.	20	77%	0	0%	6	23%	0.538	[56,57,59,61,72,74,77]
SF24	Ability to differentiate between different BIM software systems.	18	69%	1	4%	7	27%	0.385	[23,55,59,64]
SF25	Capability to use a BIM software tool.	19	73%	1	4%	6	23%	0.462	[75]
SF26	Understanding the mechanism of BIM execution through the project life cycle.	20	77%	1	4%	5	19%	0.538	[58,59,63,64]
SF27	Ability to manage information in a structured manner in a 3D environment.	22	85%	0	0%	4	15%	0.692	[58,72–74,77]
SF28	Knowing the usage of the multidisciplinary models that promote collaborative processes.	19	73%	0	0%	7	27%	0.462	[55,72,73,77]
SF29	Availability of information and technology.	20	77%	2	8%	4	15%	0.538	[72,74]
SF30	Early selection of adequate project delivery method.	21	81%	0	0%	5	19%	0.615	[58,73,76]
SF31	Early selection of the appropriate BIM tools to perform the task.	21	81%	1	4%	4	15%	0.615	[58,72,73]
SF32	Understanding BIM project scope and contract agreement.	21	81%	0	0%	5	19%	0.692	[58,73]
SF33	Design BIM coordination strategy among project parties.	22	85%	0	0%	4	15%	0.692	[55,72,73,76,77]
SF34	Develop an intelligent 3D model that can be used by other disciplines.	21	81%	0	0%	5	19%	0.615	[73,76,77]

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Table 6. Cont.

	_	Agree Disa			agree	ree Maybe			
	Item -	F	%	F	%	F	%	CVR	Support Reference
SF35	Produce models with different levels of development LOD100-LOD500.	21	81%	1	4%	4	15%	0.615	[73,76,77]
SF36	Produce models that can generate auto shop drawings for construction and fabrication.	19	73%	1	4%	6	23%	0.462	[73,76,77]
SF37	Visualize layout for site management, supervision, safety management, and quality management.	21	81%	0	0%	5	19%	0.615	[73,76]
SF38	Produce accurate model-based documentation through the project lifecycle.	22	85%	0	0%	4	15%	0.692	[75]
SF39	To be able to identify risks associated with bidding BIM projects (types, size, teams, and locations).	23	88%	0	0%	3	12%	0.769	[58,72,73,76]
SF40	Availability of effective communication methods.	22	85%	1	4%	3	12%	0.692	[9,23,55,58,60,62,76,77]
SF41	BIM process re-engineering and decentralized decision-making.	20	77%	1	4%	5	19%	0.615	[73]
SF42	An early formulation for collaborative method between stakeholders.	22	85%	0	0%	4	15%	0.692	[9,23,55,60–62,75]
SF43	Availability of effective project monitoring processes.	20	77%	0	0%	6	23%	0.538	[75,76]
SF44	Identify and produce BIM deliverables at each phase of the project's life cycle.	19	73%	0	0%	7	27%	0.462	[64,73,75]
SF45	Determine and employ innovative ideas for collaborative practices.	20	77%	0	0%	6	23%	0.538	[55,58]
	CVR (Critical) for a panel size (N)	of 26 is	s 0.385.			CVI		0.571	

The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.

Reference

1. Al-Ashmori, Y.Y.; Othman, I.; Al-Aidrous, A.-H.M.H. "Values, Challenges, and Critical Success Factors" of Building Information Modelling (BIM) in Malaysia: Experts Perspective. *Sustainability* **2022**, *14*, 3192. [CrossRef]

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