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WORKSHOP

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AGREEMENT

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English version

The Description and Assessment of Good Practices for Smart City solutions

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European foreword

CWA 17381 was developed in accordance with CEN-CENELEC Guide 29 'CEN/CENELEC Workshop Agreements – The way to rapid agreement' and with the relevant provision of CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 2. It was agreed on 2018-03-09 in a workshop by representatives of interested parties, approved and supported by CEN following a public call for participation made 2018-02-12. It does not necessarily reflect the views of all stakeholders that might have an interest in its subject matter.

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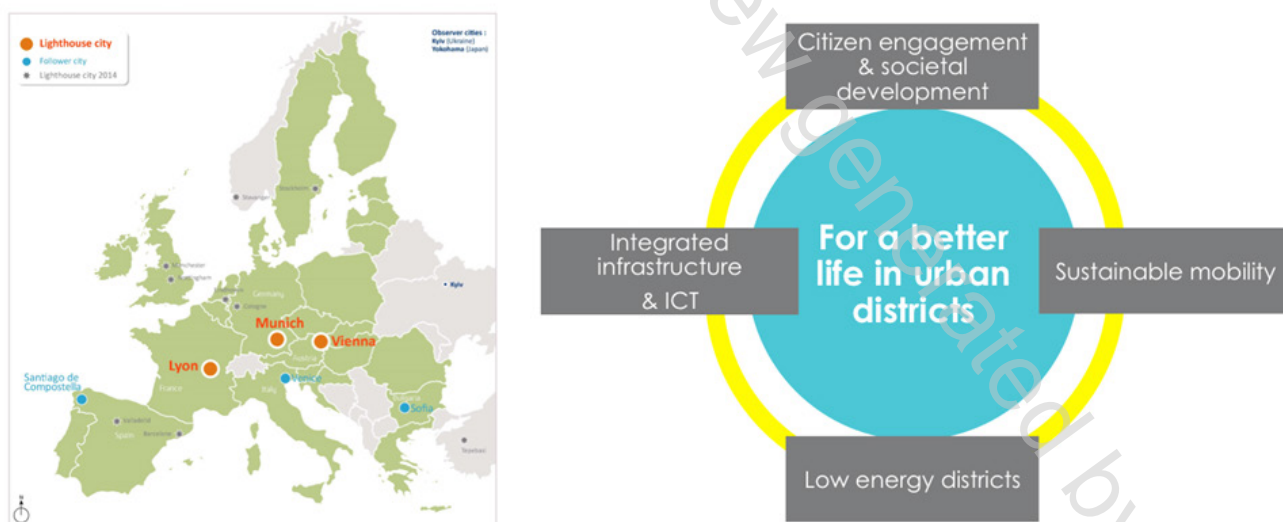
Introduction

Against the background of worldwide urbanization trends coming along with environmental and societal challenges, many organizations, committees, networks and projects have been established and dedicate their work on tackling these challenges in cities and urban areas across the globe. In order to come up with solutions, so-called “good practices” have proved to be an effective means of orientation in initial project stages. Many “good practice” collections have been created in recent years, aiming at demonstrating how certain cities overcame specific challenges in different sectors.

Despite the fact that there are many examples of smart city projects, there are few benchmarks to determine whether they are “good practices” or not. One reason for this is that a definition what “good” means in a city context has not yet been developed. This is mainly because such an assessment requires an individual consideration adapted to the local conditions.

Within the Smart Cities and Communities (SSC) Initiative, the European Commission has carried out nine lighthouse projects so far, which deliver and replicate smart city solutions. One of these projects is SMARTER TOGETHER [1] including the lighthouse cities Vienna, Munich and Lyon and the follower cities Santiago de Compostella, Venice and Sophia. SMARTER TOGETHER aims at deploying in the 3 lighthouse cities a broad set of smart city solutions to improve the life of inhabitants such as solutions to refurbish existing buildings, renewable energy systems, e-mobility services, smart lampposts and data platform operated and controlled cities themselves and used to co-design new services with citizens (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 — Cities involved in SMARTER TOGETHER and key topics addressed within this project [2]



One of the first steps in the project was the collection of good practices in order to learn from other cities in the sectors of (e-)mobility, refurbishment, district heating, data and data standards, processes and methods, business models, as well as governance and participation. The identified good practices had been transferred into a project wiki and are accessible to all project members.

The following study consists of five sections. Scopes and references are asserted in the first and second chapters. The third chapter includes working definitions of relevant terms. In chapter 4 a standardized approach for the description of a “good practice” is presented. The fifth and final chapter describes different approaches to assess a smart city solution by making use of the information gathered in chapter 4.

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1 Scope

This CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA) defines requirements to describe and assess good practices of Smart City Solutions.

This document is intended to support the decision-making of smart cities in the interest of their citizens, and of those who advise them, such as companies providing products and services, consultants, and associations.

2 Normative references

Not applicable.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

Smart City

A smart City is a city that increases the pace at which it provides social, economic, and environmental sustainability outcomes. Smart Cities respond to challenges such as climate change, rapid population growth, and political and economic instability by fundamentally improving how they engage society, apply collaborative leadership methods, work across disciplines and city systems, and use data information and modern technologies to deliver better services and quality of life to those in the city (residents, businesses, visitors), now and for the foreseeable future, without unfair disadvantage of others or degradation of the natural environment.

[SOURCE: ISO/DIS 37122:2018, definition 3.1]

3.2

Good Practice

Method, technique, process or product that has been proven to work well and is able to produce good results, and is therefore recommended to be implemented

[SOURCE: FAO Good Practices Template [2], modified]

Note 1 to entry: Methods, techniques, processes or products described as good practice have usually been tested over time and validated, in the broad sense, through repeated trials before being accepted as worthy of adoption more broadly.

3.3

Solution

approach that solves one or more city issues and meets the needs of various city users

[SOURCE: adapted from ISO 37154:2017, definition 3.6, modified]

3.4

Indicator

parameter, or value derived from parameters, which points to, provides information about, and/or describes the state of a phenomenon/environment/area, with a significance extending beyond that directly associated with a parameter value

[SOURCE: European Commission 2018 [3]]