
**Information technology — Smart City
ICT reference framework —**

**Part 3:
Smart city engineering framework**



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 30145 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

0.1 General

The purpose of this document is to assist city chief information officers (CIO) and other stakeholders in planning and implementing a smart city. It comprises the following three parts:

- Part 1: Smart city business process framework
- Part 2: Smart city knowledge management framework
- Part 3 (this document): Smart city engineering framework

Each of the three parts is aimed at a different role or viewpoint within the city and thus separate focus needs to be maintained. The "separation of concerns" is a principle for the development of a city as it uses ICT to deliver the vision and objectives for the city. The value of using the separation of concerns is to simplify development and maintenance of the architecture as the city both develops and delivers improved outcomes for the city stakeholders.

[Figure 1](#) shows the components of the smart city ICT reference framework, which consist of 5 components: stakeholders, vision and outcomes, the business process framework, the knowledge management framework, and the engineering framework. While stakeholders, vision and outcomes, and the engineering framework are described in this document, the business process framework and knowledge management framework are described in ISO/IEC 30145-1:—¹⁾ and ISO/IEC 30145-2:—²⁾, respectively.

1) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/IEC DIS 30145-1:2020.

2) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/IEC DIS 30145-2:2020.

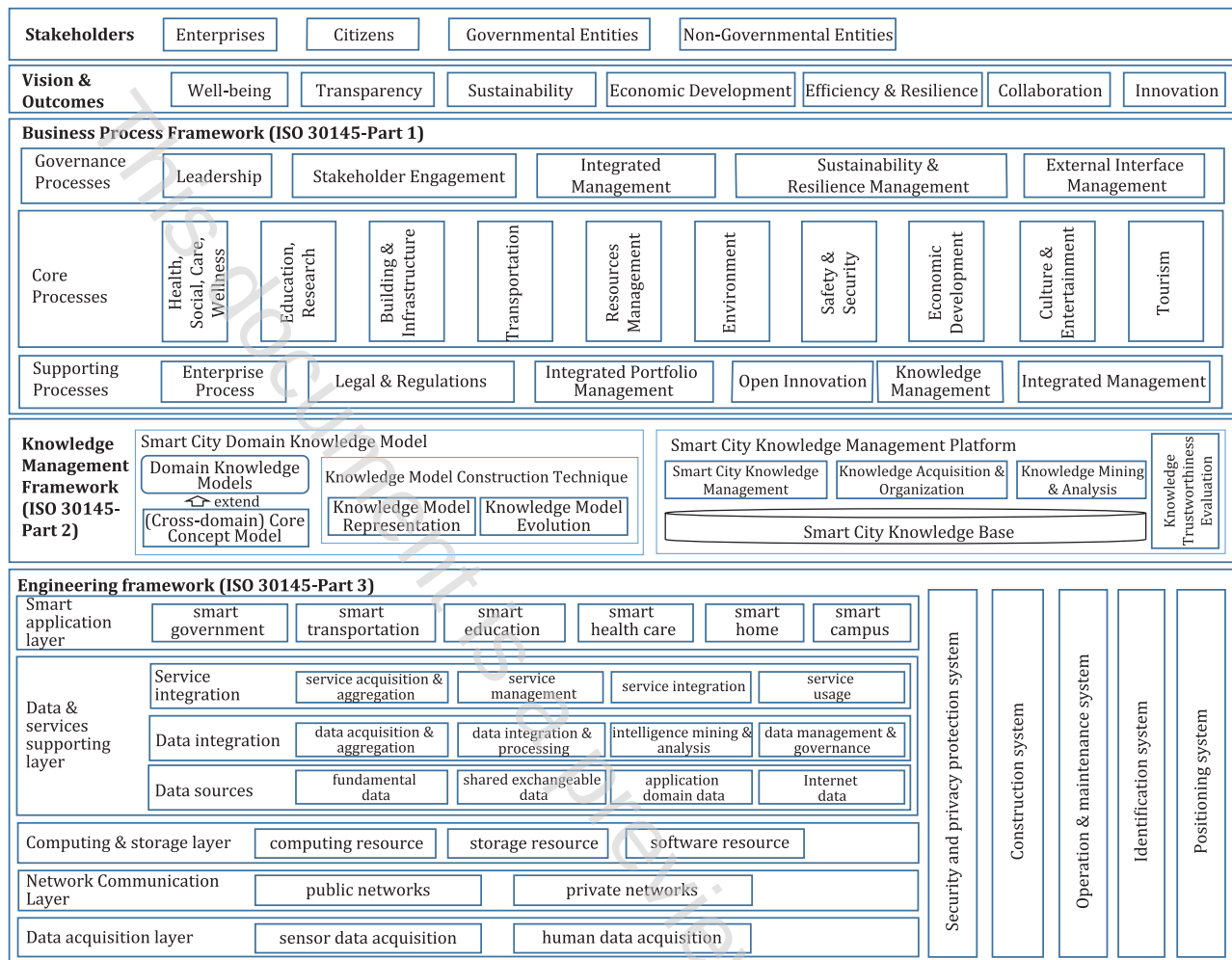


Figure 1 — Smart city ICT reference framework

0.2 Stakeholders

The stakeholders served by the smart city ICT reference framework are businesses, citizens, government organizations and non-government organizations. This stakeholder list is not exhaustive but defines the key stakeholders in a smart city and the user for the smart city ICT reference framework.

0.3 Vision and outcomes

The motivation of making a city smart is a result of a shared vision and a set of agreed outcomes from all of the city stakeholders. The vision and outcomes of the smart city ICT reference framework are well-being, transparency, sustainability, economic development, efficiency and resilience, collaboration and innovation. This vision and outcomes list is not exhaustive but defines the key vision and outcomes of a smart city. The smart city ICT reference framework articulates a vision that the smart city will be transparent in the delivery of city services which meet city sustainability ambitions. This vision uses collaboration and innovation approaches to deliver desired city outcomes. City outcomes are expected to improve efficiency and resilience of city services and promote economic development activities which enhance the well-being of citizens.

Information technology — Smart City ICT reference framework —

Part 3: Smart city engineering framework

1 Scope

This document describes a framework, structured in layers of ICT technologies, essential for smart cities' operation. This framework also provides the mapping of the ICT techniques to various system entities in order to support the smart city's business, knowledge management, and operational systems from the engineering perspective.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 General terms

3.1.1

data

symbols and signals that represent properties of objects, persons, events and their environment

Note 1 to entry: In the English language the term “data” is generally used as a plural noun. For use in the singular, the term “data item” is sometimes used.

3.1.2

information

structured *data* (3.1.1) that are endowed with meaning and purpose

Note 1 to entry: Information is data that have been shaped into a form that is meaningful and useful to human beings.

3.1.3

positioning system

system of instrumental and computational components for determining position

EXAMPLE Inertial, integrated, linear, optical and satellite positioning systems.

[SOURCE: ISO 19116:2019, 3.24]