
**Report of pilot testing on the
application of ISO smart community
infrastructures standards**

This document is a preview generated by EVS



This document is a preview generated by EKO



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2020

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 General	1
4.1 Overview	1
4.1.1 How to succeed in testing smart community international standards in cities	1
4.1.2 Recommendations for international standard pilot testing work	2
4.2 Implementation	2
4.2.1 Global implementation	2
4.2.2 Implementation in China	3
4.3 Methods	4
5 Achievement and results	4
Annex A (informative) Testing report of Chengdu	6
Annex B (informative) Testing report of Nanhai	9
Annex C (informative) Testing report of Hefei (high-tech zone)	11
Annex D (informative) Testing report of Kawasaki	13
Bibliography	18

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 ISO documents 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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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 Technical Committee ISO/TC 268, *Sustainable cities and communities*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Smart community infrastructures*.

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

ISO/TC 268/SC 1 identifies the best pilot cities on a global scale by continuously selecting cities to standardize SC 1 in subsequent smart city infrastructure. It provides guiding suggestions for the development of smart cities, provides reference and helps for the construction of international smart cities, reversely puts the results formed by standards into practice in cities and ensures that the development of smart cities reaches the level of performance they deserve.

Report of pilot testing on the application of ISO smart community infrastructures standards

1 Scope

This document provides information on the results of pilot city testing of several ISO smart community infrastructures standards.

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

data exchange

accessing, transferring and archiving of data

[SOURCE: ISO 37156:2020, 3.3.5]

3.2

data sharing

providing shared, exchangeable and extensible data to enable community infrastructure

[SOURCE: ISO 37156:2020, 3.3.6]

3.3

smart community infrastructure

community infrastructure with enhanced technological performance that is designed, operated and maintained to contribute to sustainable development and resilience of the community

[SOURCE: ISO 37100:2016, 3.6.2, modified — Notes to entry removed.]

4 General

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 How to succeed in testing smart community international standards in cities

Smart community international standards, which are combined with the current situation and development goals of local smart community construction, can promote the establishment of local characteristics of a smart community performance evaluation system (EVA), and guide and supervise the local smart community construction results. The correctness, completeness and implementation of the contents of international standards can be verified through specific projects in the construction content and construction practice. At the same time, the standards can get pilot testing feedback