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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 41150-2021

**Sustainable cities and communities - Guidance on establishing
smart city operating models for sustainable communities**

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foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1:1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents"

drafted:

This document is equivalent to ISO 37106:2018 Guidelines for Sustainable Cities and Communities for Sustainable Cities to Build Smart City Operational Models

South":

Please note that some content of this document may be patented: The issuing agency of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents:

Introduction

This document provides a smart set of governance, services, data and systems for cities in an open, collaborative, people-centred and digital manner

An implementation tool to help cities achieve their future sustainability vision: This document defines a smart operation model for cities, enabling cities to

able to implement its vision, strategy and policy with greater speed, greater flexibility and less risk of delivery:

This document enables cities to:

- use existing and future civic needs as an endogenous driver for the development of all urban spaces and systems;
- Integrate physical and digital planning;
- Identify, anticipate and respond to new challenges in a systematic, sensitive and sustainable manner;

---Let the joint delivery capability and innovation capability across organizational boundaries in the city jump:

Although many of the principles and methods established in this document are relevant to specific verticals in cities, such as water, waste, energy, urban agriculture,

Transportation, IT, etc., but the focus is still on the problems and challenges to integrate these vertical industries into a city as a whole: Therefore, this document

The emphasis is on leadership and governance, innovation in cultural business models, and the creation and delivery of urban spaces and services, civic, commercial and

Active role played by civil society:

This document is aimed at city leaders, but many of the guides are also helpful for leaders in non-urban-scale communities, including districts

and urban subordinate areas: However, because the guide was developed and tested for cities, its primary audience remains city leaders, including:

a) Policy makers of city administrations, leaders and community leaders who develop the service, command and delivery functions of administrations;

Mentors, including:

- * top management;

- * Chief officials of government administrative departments (including chief administrative officials, chief information officers, and heads of important departments);

- * Key leaders of other public agencies that govern city-wide affairs:

b) other stakeholders responsible for leading and shaping the urban environment, including:

- * top executives of the private sector, interested in collaborating and helping cities transform their urban systems to create shared value;

- * Leaders of volunteer organizations active in the city;

- * Leaders in higher education and further education sectors;

- * Community reformers and representatives:

This document can be used not only by leadership, but also by all parties involved in a smart city, including individuals:

The working definition of smart city used in this document is specified by ISO TMB:

Smart cities should be described as "significantly improving urban sustainability and resilience" and can be achieved through increased social engagement, collaborative leadership,

Working across disciplines and urban systems, using data and integrating technologies to transform the life services and services of urban residents, businesses, tourists, etc:

quality:

Note: The above definition is deliberately proposed as a working definition of a smart city, not a clear definition of a smart city that all cities need to adhere to: Although all

Globally, the development strategies of smart cities have strong commonalities, but they also show significant diversity: All those preparing to develop a smart city strategy

Cities can use their own language to explain the reasons for their development, and the definitions of "smarter Paris", "smart Tokyo" and "smart Toronto" among stakeholders

The process of conducting discussions and debates is important:

Urban and Community Sustainability

sustainable city building

A Guide to Smart City Operational Models

1 Scope

This document provides insights into how decision-makers in smart cities and communities (public, private, voluntary sectors) can develop an open, collaborative, people-centred, digital

The digital city operating model provides guidance to equip cities and communities with the transformational capacity to realize the vision of the future:

This document does not provide a unified and general model for the future development of cities: This document looks at innovative uses of technology and data,

And combined with organizational reform, it helps cities to realize their specific vision for future sustainable development in an efficient and flexible way:

Note: This document provides cities with a feasible tool when using GB/T 40759-2021 to achieve urban sustainable development visions, strategies, and policy agendas:

This document can also be used independently of GB/T 40759-2021:

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute essential provisions of this document through normative references in the text: Among them, dated citations

documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to

this document:

GB/T 40758-2021 Urban and Community Sustainability Terminology (GB/T 40758-2021, ISO 37100:2016, IDT)

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 40758-2021 and the following apply to this document:

3:1

innovationecosystem

A composite system of mutual benefit and symbiosis by the cooperation of the public and private sectors to ensure the innovative development of a city or community:

3:2

silo

A group of individuals/teams/organizations that collaborate to achieve a specific function in a city:

Examples: education, energy, transportation:

3:3

People-oriented citizen-centric

The design and implementation of urban services are based on the needs of citizens, not on the functional structure of the city's "organization":

Note: "Citizens" in the context of this document include residents, tourists and businesses in the city:

4 Overview

4:1 Change the traditional operation mode of the city

The traditional operating model of cities is based on function-oriented service providers that act like independent verticals: