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

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**Sustainable cities and communities - Indicators for resilient
cities**

城市和社区可持续发展 韧性城市指标

(English Translation)

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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 for standardization documents" Drafting.

Introduction

Cities need indicators to establish baselines, measure and assess performance. Currently, existing indicators lack standardization, consistency or comparability.

Therefore, a series of standards are being developed to provide indicators for urban evaluation and to unify the measurement content, methods and approaches.

The first standard in this series, GB/T 36749, has become a reference for sustainable city indicators. GB/T 36749 has included some Based on the indicators related to city resilience planning and assessment, this document further proposes additional indicators for evaluating resilient cities.

ISO 37122 in the series of standards reflects additional indicators for evaluating smart cities.

Resilient cities are able to cope with shocks and stresses, and to prepare and recover, thus ensuring the normal functioning of the city.

The impact of natural or man-made extreme events has had different impacts on the lives and property of residents, and has also had a significant impact on production and living materials, these shocks include, but are not limited to, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, infectious diseases, Chemical leaks and explosions, terrorism, power outages, financial crises, cyberattacks and conflicts. Resilient cities can mitigate the impacts of human activities and the natural environment.

Pressures arising from change, such as mitigating urban environmental degradation (such as poor air and water quality), social inequalities (such as chronic poverty and housing shortages), and the negative effects of economic instability (such as rapid inflation and long-term unemployment).

A city is prepared when it identifies potential risks in the city, takes actions to reduce vulnerability and risk, and improves the ability of individuals, families and communities to the level of attention and participation of families and businesses.

Resilient cities are able to recover from shocks in a timely and effective manner, with a