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

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**Urban operation, management and service platforms - Part 3:
Grid**

城市运行管理服务平台 第3部分：网格

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Foreword

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01 State Administration for Market Regulation The State Administration for Standardization issued a statement.

1.Scope This document specifies the requirements for grid division, identification codes, grid data, and graphical representation of the urban operation management service platform. This document applies to the division, application, management, and maintenance of the grid for the urban operation management service platform.

4 Mesh Generation

4.1 Cell Mesh Based on the needs of urban operation management services, the unit grid

is divided according to the following principles to form polygonal areas with clear boundaries.

- Legal Basis Principle. The unit grid is divided based on legally mandated large-scale urban geographic data, and the corresponding scale... Not less than 1:2000.
- Principle of local management. The maximum boundary of the unit grid is the boundary of the community (village).
- Geographical Layout Principles. The unit grid is based on the city's streets, roads, courtyards, urban parks, green spaces, squares, bridges, open spaces, and waterways. The geographical layout is divided into areas, hills, etc., and the boundaries of the unit grid do not cross buildings and managed objects.
- Appropriate area principle. The area of the unit grid in the central urban area is about 10,000 m²; other areas can be determined according to their terrain features, etc. Determine the appropriate cell grid area based on component density and management requirements.
- Current situation management principle. Independent courtyards managed by the unit will not be split up, and their complete courtyards will be uniformly included in a unit grid.
- Functionality in management. The division of the grid into units facilitates the use of safe and efficient transportation and modes of travel for patrol and supervision.
- Load balancing principle. The number of city components within each unit grid is relatively balanced.
- Seamless splicing principle. Seamless splicing between unit grids, without overlap.
- Relative stability principle. The division of the cell mesh should remain relatively stable.

Note. The unit grid is the basic grid of the urban operation management service platform, and it is the basis for building the management grid and evaluation grid.

4.2 Management Grid

4.2.1 The management grid should be based on the unit grid, and several related and adjacent unit grids can be integrated into a management grid.

4.2.2 The division of management grids should take into account factors such as terrain features, component density, and ease of management to determine a suitable management grid area, and ensure... Relatively stable.

4.2.3 Local authorities should, based on their specific circumstances, consider the number of urban management grid workers, equipment inspection capabilities, and the handling responsibilities of different departments. For each region, the boundaries of the management grid should be reasonably delineated, and the area of the management grid should be determined.

4.2.4 The maximum boundary of the management grid should be the boundary of the community (village).

4.3 Evaluation Grid

4.3.1 The evaluation grid division should be based on the management grid, and several adjacent management grids can be integrated into one evaluation grid.

4.3.2 The evaluation grid division should take into account factors such as terrain features, data collection density of evaluation indicators, and ease of investigation, and should remain relatively stable.

4.3.3 The maximum boundary of the evaluation grid should be the boundary of the street (town, village).

4.3.4 The evaluation grid is divided into three types. Class I, Class II, and Class III. The area boundaries should be determined according to the provisions of Table 1, taking into account the actual situation.

4.3.5 The evaluation grid should contain a reasonable number of evaluation points. Evaluation points should include main and secondary roads, back streets and alleys, commercial pedestrian streets, and public areas. Parks, squares, farmers' markets, public toilets, train stations or long-distance bus stations, rivers and lakes, designated areas for convenience stalls, communities, major traffic intersections, Points such as bridges. Each evaluation grid must contain at least one type of evaluation point.

5.1 Cell Mesh

5.1.1 The unit grid identification code shall consist of

15 Arabic numerals, consisting of 6 digits of the county-level or above administrative division code, 3 digits of the street code, and so on. The code consists of a town/township code, a 3-digit community/village code, and a 3-digit unit grid sequence code (001 to 999). The specific structure is as follows:

Note. See Appendix A for an example of a cell grid identifier code.

5.1.2 Administrative division codes shall be implemented in accordance with the regulations of their competent authorities, and community (village) codes shall be compiled in accordance with the relevant regulations of the city where they are located.

5.1.3 The unit grid sequence code is compiled in the order from west to east and from north to south within a community (village).

5.1.4 When the cell grid is changed, its original identifier code is no longer used; the changed cell grid identifier code shall be in accordance with the provisions of

5.1.1 to 5.1.3. It is determined to be re-compiled.

5.2 Management Grid

5.2.1 The management grid identification code should consist of

12 Arabic numerals, consisting of 6 digits of the county-level or higher administrative division code, 3 digits of the street code, and so on. The code includes the town/township level code and a 3-digit management grid sequence code (001 to 999). The specific

structure is as follows:

Note. See Appendix B for an example of the management grid identification code.

5.2.2 Administrative division codes shall be implemented in accordance with the regulations of their competent authorities.

5.2.3 The management grid sequence code should be compiled in the order from west to east and from north to south within a street (town, township).

5.2.4 When the management grid is changed, its original identification code is no longer used; the new management grid identification code shall be in accordance with the provisions of

5.2.1 to 5.2.3. It is determined to be rewritten.

5.3 Evaluation Grid

5.3.1 The evaluation grid identification code should consist of

12 Arabic numerals and characters, in the following order. 6 digits of the county-level or higher administrative division code,... The evaluation grid consists of a 3-digit street (township) code, a 2-digit evaluation grid sequence code (01 to 99), and a 1-digit evaluation grid type code. The specific structure is as follows:

Note. See Appendix C for an example of the evaluation grid identification code.

5.3.2 Administrative division codes shall be implemented in accordance with the regulations of their competent authorities.

5.3.3 Evaluation grid sequence codes should be compiled in the order from west to east and from north to south within a street (town, village).

5.3.4 The evaluation grid type code shall be defined in accordance with the provisions of Table 1.

5.3.5 When the evaluation grid is changed, its original identification code is no longer used; the new evaluation grid identification code shall be in accordance with the provisions of

5.3.1 to 5.3.4. It is determined to be re-compiled.

6.1 General Requirements

6.1.1 Grid data should include spatial data and attribute data.

6.1.2 Spatial data should use the 2000 National Geodetic Coordinate System.

6.1.3 The area, length, quantity, and other data involved in the grid shall be described in legal units of measurement.