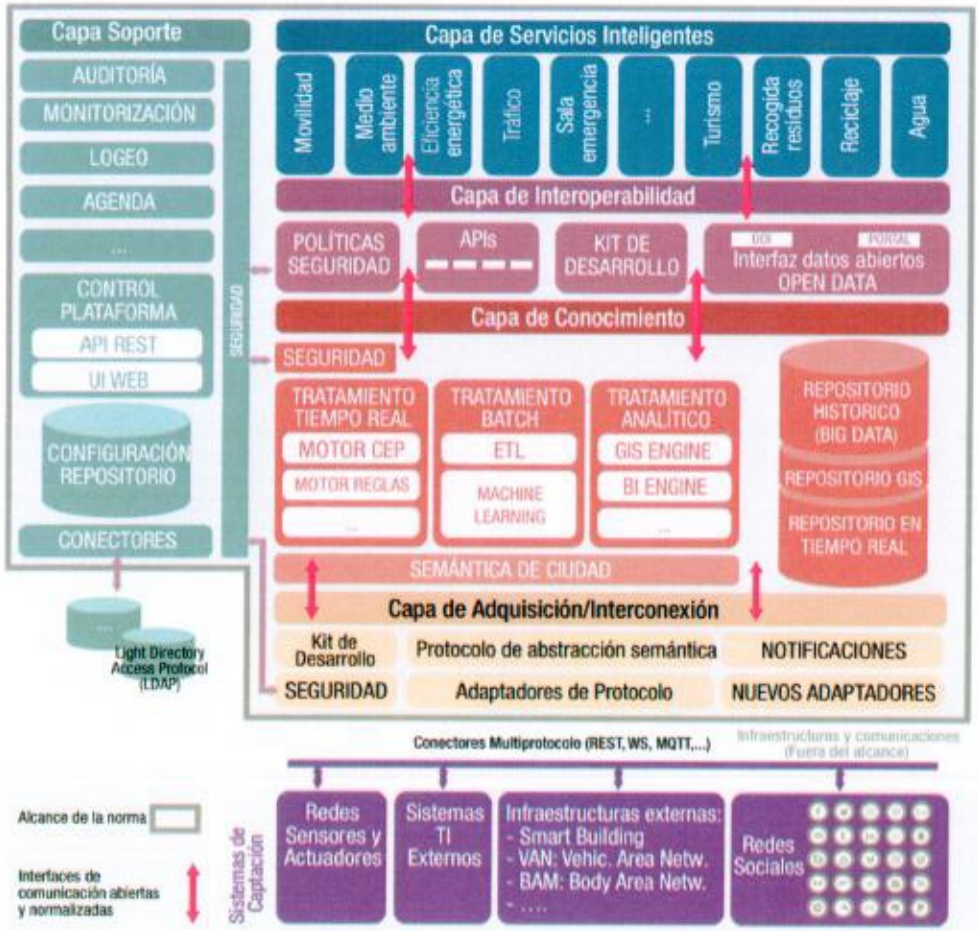
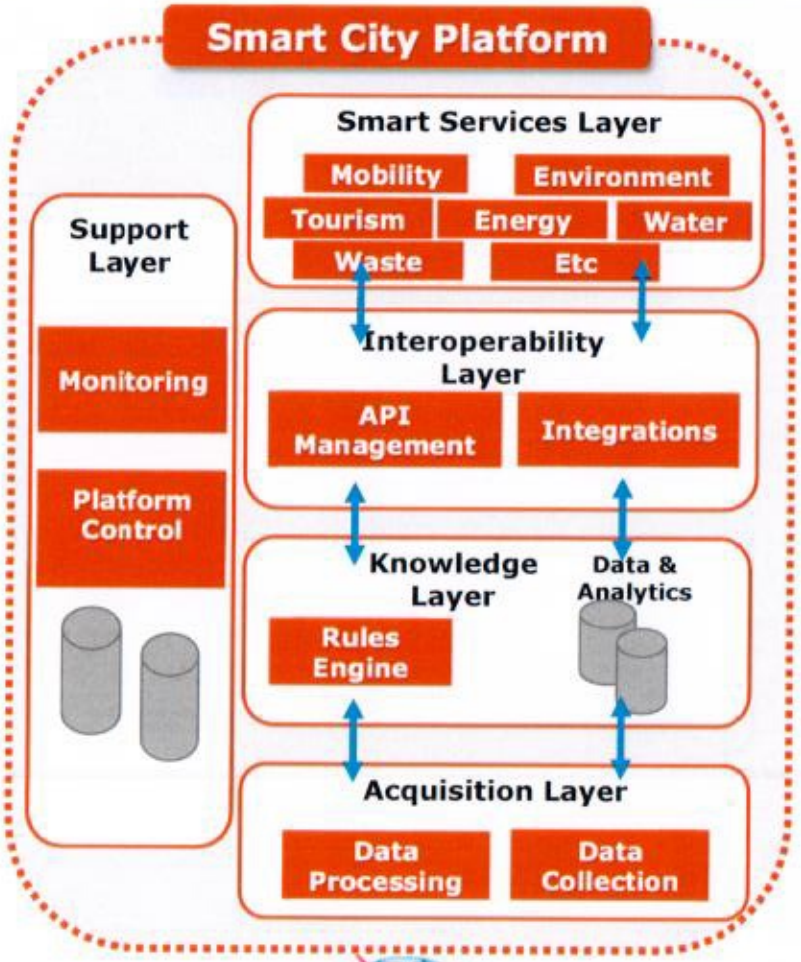
Smart City Platform – UNE 178104 & ITU-T Y.4201





UNE 178104:2017

ITU-T Y.4201 (02/2018)
ITU-T Y.4200

Over 700 experts:
Public Administrations (local, central), industry (big, SMEs), employer's organizations, services providers, clusters, academia, professional bodies, etc.

CTN 178
Team Work

SC 1 Infrastructures and City Platforms
- GT Smart Port
- GT Smart Station

SC 2 Indicators and Semantic
- GT Smart building semantics
- GT Indicators

SC 3 Mobility and transport platforms

SC 4 Sustainability

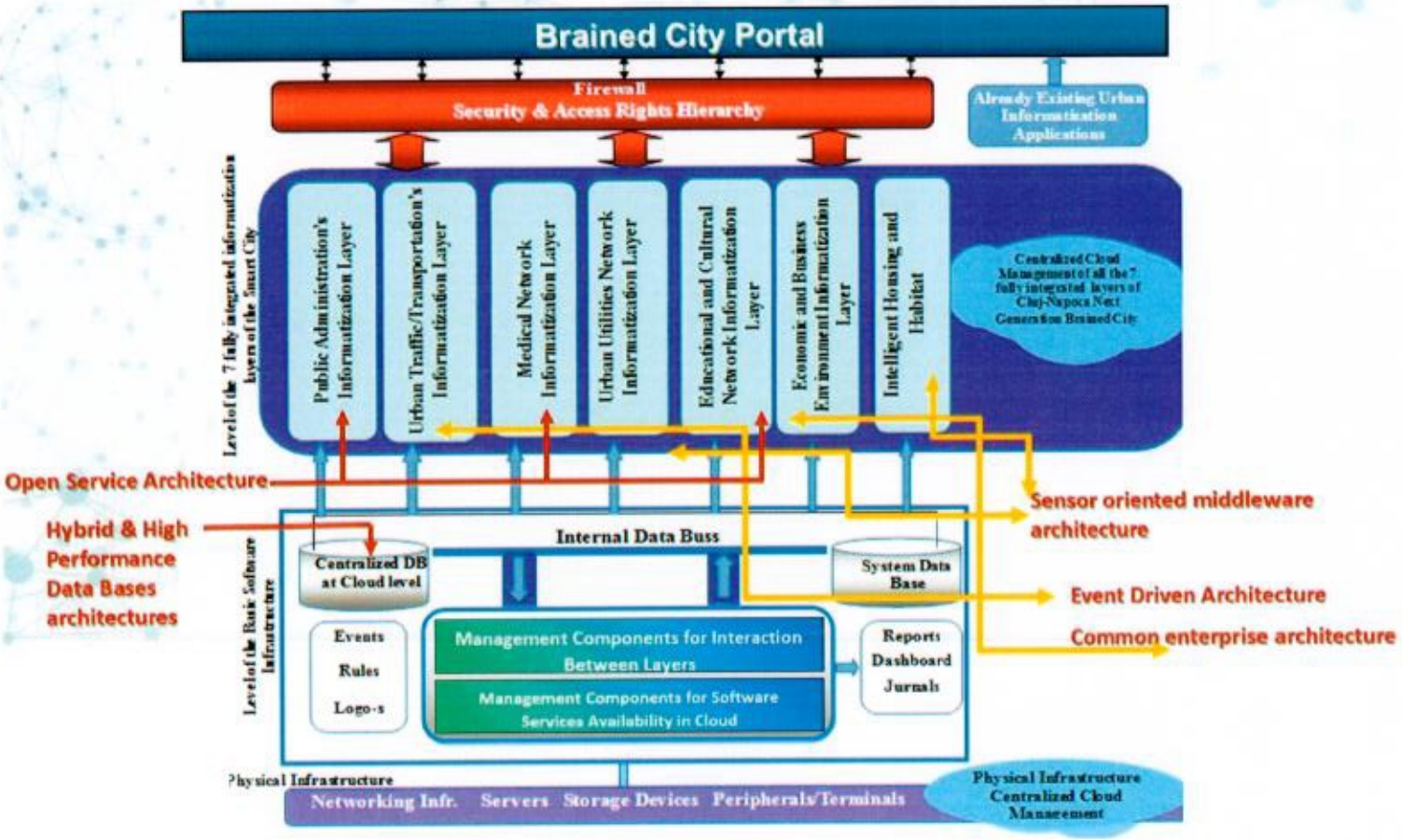
SC 5 Tourist Destinations
- GT Indicators and tools (COVID 19)
- GT Tourism semantics
- GT Wifi at beaches
- GT SEO/SEM

SC 6 Land Planning and Public Services
- GT Rural territories

SC 7 Datification of Local Entities

Ad-hoc Group International
- ISO-IEC-UIT
- CEN-CENELEC-ETSI
- U4SSC Initiative (SDG 11)

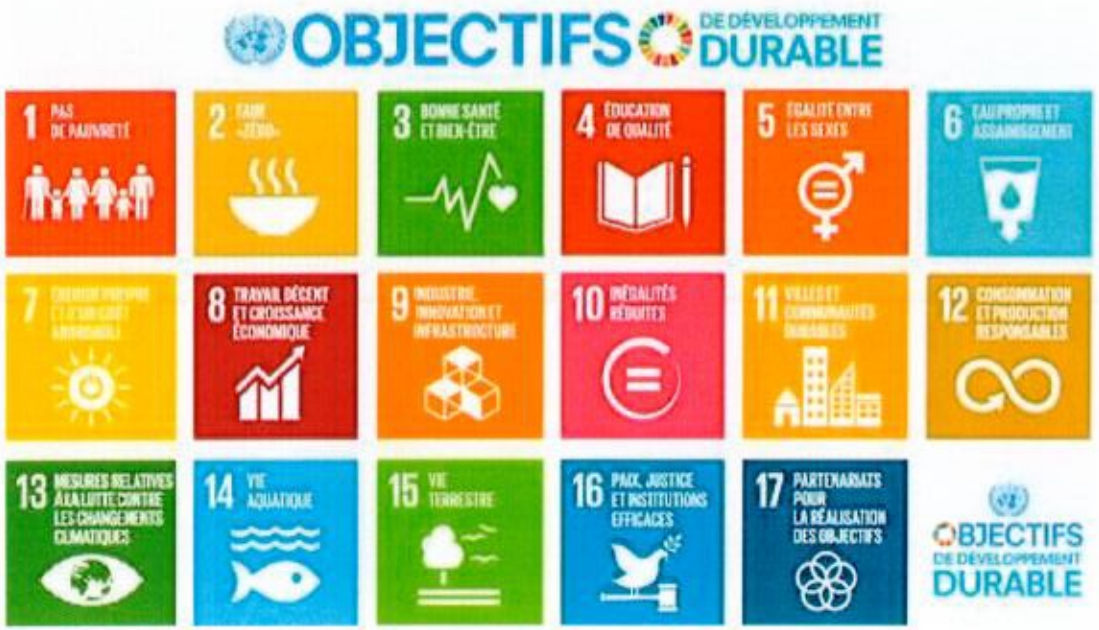
Smart Cities in Romania: Smart City IT Architectural Approach – How the Integrability and Interoperability are assured



ISO 37101:2016 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNITIES -- MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- ISO 37101 describes the **different steps for implementing and maintaining** the management system within the community. (PDCA Approach)

- The standard appears like a good tool supporting **the UN SDGs implementation at local level**



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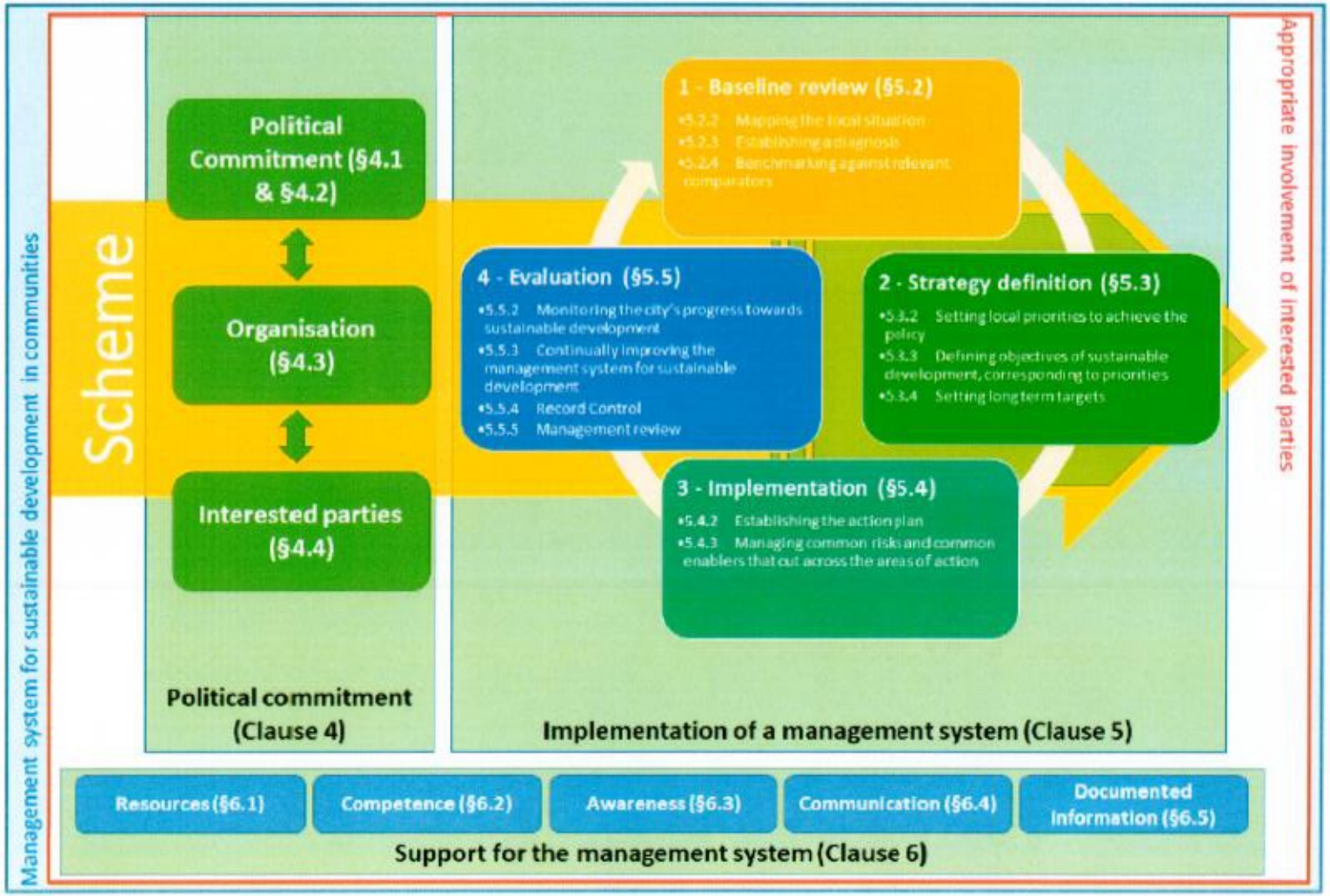

2 WHAT ARE THE GOALS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS?

Greenhouse gas emission reduction is a main driver for hydrogen adoption in all countries analysed, along with the role of hydrogen in the integration of renewable wind and solar energy.

Hydrogen is clearly recognised as an essential element of a decarbonised energy system.

Other goals notably include secure energy supply and economic growth.

Market ramp-up will happen in in three phases: market activation in the current decade, sustainable growth after 2030, and a large and well-established market by 2050.

2.1 Classification of strategies in selected countries

Most of the selected countries already have a dedicated national hydrogen strategy (AU, ES, NO, NL, EU, FR, JP, DE, and KR) or are currently preparing such strategy (RU, CH, MO). Five countries only provide support for pilot and demonstration projects without a specific strategy (CA, UK, IT) or have just initiated discussions in this respect (UA and CH). As depicted in Figure 3, most strategies have been developed and announced recently, i.e. in 2020 or in late 2019, (AU, NL, NO, DE, EU, ES). Only three of the selected countries have a strategy older than one year (JP, FR, KR).

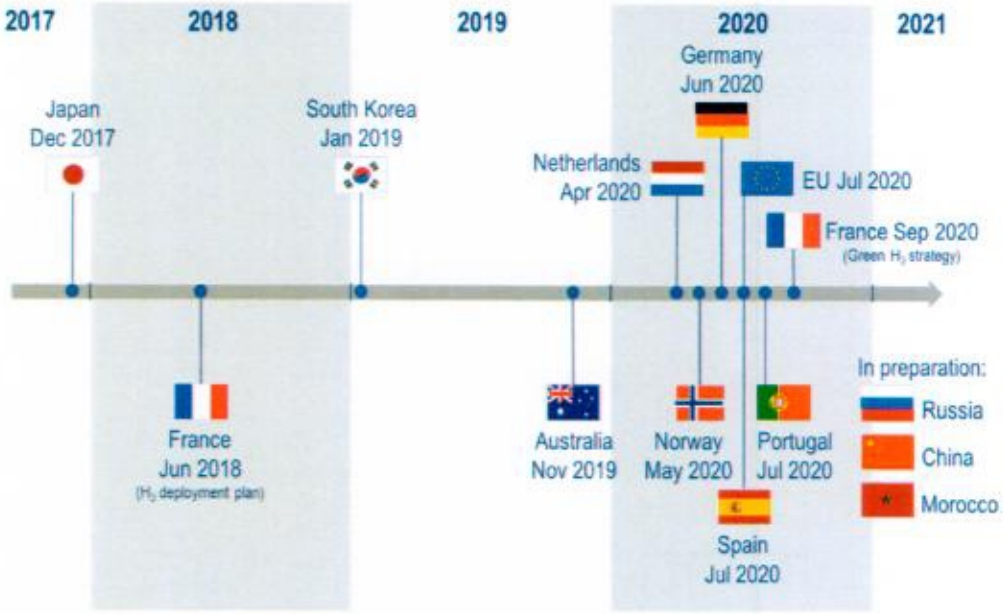

Figure 3: Timeline of national hydrogen strategies publication