



CITY of PERTH

Lord Mayor and Councillors,

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the next meeting of the **Finance and Administration Committee** will be held in Committee Room 1, Ninth Floor, Council House, 27 St Georges Terrace, Perth on **Tuesday, 2 August 2016 at 4.00pm.**

Yours faithfully

**MARTIN MILEHAM**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

28 July 2016

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**Committee Members (appointed 22 October 2015):**

**Members:**

Cr Davidson OAM JP (Presiding  
Member)  
Cr Chen  
Cr Harley

**1<sup>st</sup> Deputy:**

Cr Green

**2<sup>nd</sup> Deputy:**

Cr Yong

# EMERGENCY GUIDE

Council House, 27 St Georges Terrace, Perth



CITY of PERTH

The City of Perth values the health and safety of its employees, tenants, contractors and visitors. The guide is designed for all occupants to be aware of the emergency procedures in place to help make an evacuation of the building safe and easy.

## BUILDING ALARMS

Alert Alarm and Evacuation Alarm.

### ALERT ALARM

**beep beep beep**

All Wardens to respond.

Other staff and visitors should remain where they are.



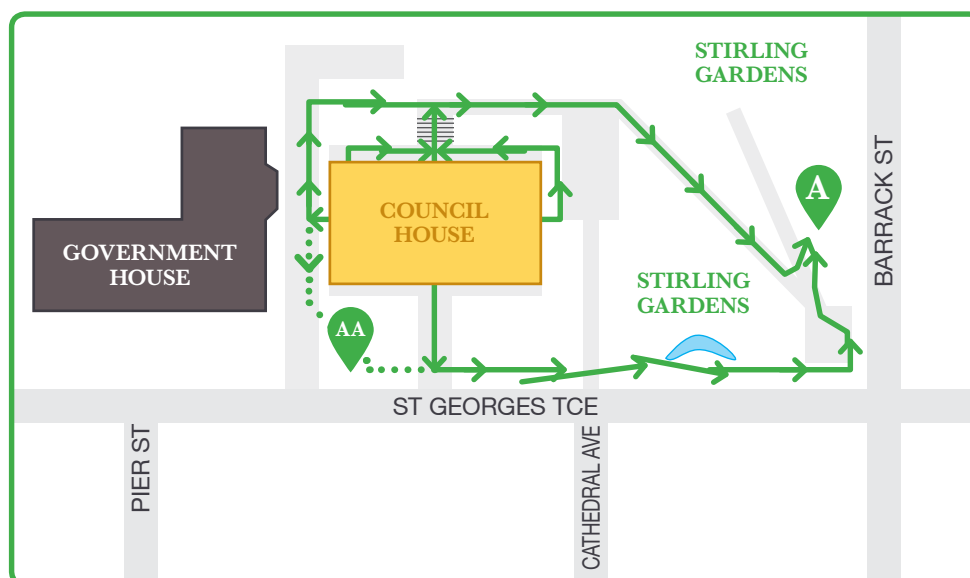
## EVACUATION ALARM/PROCEDURES

**whoop whoop whoop**

On hearing the Evacuation Alarm or on being instructed to evacuate:

1. Move to the floor assembly area as directed by your Warden.
2. People with impaired mobility (those who cannot use the stairs unaided) should report to the Floor Warden who will arrange for their safe evacuation.
3. When instructed to evacuate leave by the emergency exits. **Do not use the lifts.**
4. Remain calm. Move quietly and calmly to the assembly area in **Stirling Gardens** as shown on the map below. Visitors must remain in the company of City of Perth staff members at all times.
5. After hours, evacuate by the nearest emergency exit. **Do not use the lifts.**

### EVACUATION ASSEMBLY AREA



**A** Assembly Area

**AA** Alternate Assembly Area

# FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

**Established:** 17 May 2005 (Members appointed 22 October 2015)

| Members:                              | 1 <sup>st</sup> Deputy: | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Deputy: |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cr Davidson OAM JP (Presiding Member) | Cr Green                | Cr Yong                 |
| Cr Chen                               |                         |                         |
| Cr Harley                             |                         |                         |

**Quorum:** Two  
**Expiry:** October 2017

**TERMS OF REFERENCE:** [Adopted OCM 24/11/15]

1. To oversee and make recommendations to the Council on matters related to:
  - a. the financial management of the City including budgeting, payment of accounts, collection of debts, investment of funds and write-offs;
  - b. strategic and annual plans;
  - c. management of local government property including issues relating to the City's civic buildings (Council House, Perth Town Hall, Perth Concert Hall and the City of Perth Library);
  - d. business opportunities and proposals, including those related to parking, having the potential to achieve new income or savings for the City, which may have been initiated by other Committees of the Council;
  - e. fees and charges levied by the City in accordance with Sections 6.16 or 6.32 of the Local Government Act 1995;
  - f. Elected Members, including protocols and procedures, benefits and allowances;
  - g. Council's policies, local laws and Register of Delegations;
  - h. the management and enforcement of permanent and temporary on-street parking proposals or restrictions and any associated fees or signage;
  - i. any other matters requiring a decision of the Council and not specifically defined in the Terms of Reference for any other Committee of the Council or where the substantive Committee is unable to be convened and a decision is necessary to fulfil operational requirements.

(Cont'd)

**NOTE:**

Delegated Authority 1.1.1 – Finance and Administration Committee provides authority for the Committee to:

1. Approve or decline requests for receptions of up to \$5,000 in value referred to the Committee by the Lord Mayor [FM Reg.12(1)(b)].
2. Purchase artworks worth over \$5,000 and the deaccession of artworks [FM Reg.12(1)(b) and s.3.58(2) and (3)].
3. Determine matters assigned by delegated authority to the Marketing, Sponsorship and International Engagement Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee, only where the respective Committee is unable to be convened and a decision is necessary to fulfil operational requirements.

**This meeting is open to members of the public.**



# INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC ATTENDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

## Question Time for the Public

- An opportunity is available at all Committee meetings open to members of the public to ask a question about any issue relating to the City. This time is available only for asking questions and not for making statements. Complex questions requiring research should be submitted as early as possible in order to allow the City sufficient time to prepare a response.
- The Presiding Person may nominate a Member or officer to answer the question, and may also determine that any complex question requiring research be answered in writing. No debate or discussion is allowed to take place on any question or answer.
- To ask a question please write it on the white Question Sheet provided at the entrance to the Council Chamber and hand it to a staff member at least an hour before the meeting begins. Alternatively, questions can be forwarded to the City of Perth prior to the meeting, by:-
  - Letter: Addressed to GPO Box C120, Perth, 6839;
  - Email: [governance@cityofperth.wa.gov.au](mailto:governance@cityofperth.wa.gov.au).
- *Question Sheets are also available on the City's web site: [www.perth.wa.gov.au](http://www.perth.wa.gov.au).*

## Deputations

A deputation wishing to be received by a Committee is to apply in writing to the CEO who will forward the written request to the Presiding Member. The Presiding Member may either approve the request or may instruct the CEO to refer the request to the Committee to decide whether or not to receive the deputation. If the Presiding Member approves the request, the CEO will invite the deputation to attend the meeting.

Please refer to the 'Deputation to Committee' form provided at the entrance to the Council Chamber for further information on the procedures for deputations. These forms are also available on the City's web site: [www.perth.wa.gov.au](http://www.perth.wa.gov.au).

## Disclaimer

Members of the public should note that in any discussion regarding any planning or other application that any statement or intimation of approval made by any Member or officer of the City during the course of any meeting is not intended to be and is not to be taken as notice of approval from the City. No action should be taken on any item discussed at a Committee meeting prior to written advice on the resolution of the Council being received.

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# **FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE 2 AUGUST 2016**

## **ORDER OF BUSINESS**

- 1. Declaration of Opening**
- 2. Apologies and Members on Leave of Absence**
- 3. Question Time for the Public**
- 4. Confirmation of Minutes – 12 July 2016**
- 5. Correspondence**
- 6. Disclosure of Members' Interests**
- 7. Matters for which the Meeting may be Closed**

In accordance with Section 5.23(2) of the *Local Government Act 1995*, should an Elected Member wish to discuss the content of the confidential schedules listed below, it is recommended that Committee resolve to close the meeting to the public prior to discussion of the following:

| <b>Schedule No.</b>               | <b>Item No. and Title</b>   | <b>Reason</b>   |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Confidential Schedules 6, 7 and 8 | Item 7 – Appointment of Elected Member Representative – Studperth Board | 5.23(2)(e)(iii) |
| Confidential Schedules 11 and 12  | Item 9 – Electrical Maintenance Services – Various Locations            | 5.23(2)(e)(ii)  |

- 8. Reports**
- 9. Motions of which Previous Notice has been Given**
- 10. General Business**
  - 10.1 Responses to General Business from a Previous Meeting**

**(Cont'd)**

## **10.2 New General Business**

### **11. Items for Consideration at a Future Meeting**

#### **Outstanding Reports:**

- **Council Dining Room (raised FA30/09/14, updated 21/04/15)**
- **Council Policy 1.9 – Public Relations (raised FA21/06/16, updated 12/07/16)**
- **Standing Orders Local Law Review (raised FA21/06/16)**

The Manager Governance will provide a verbal update on this item at the Finance and Administration Committee meeting to be held on Tuesday, 2 August 2016.

### **12. Closure**

# INDEX OF REPORTS

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# ITEM NO: 1

## INVESTMENTS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

**(INFORMATION)**

***That the Finance and Administration Committee receives the report detailing investments and investment returns for the period ended 30 June 2016, as detailed in Schedule 1.***

### **BACKGROUND:**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| FILE REFERENCE:          | P1031639-14   |
| REPORTING UNIT:          | Finance   |
| RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: | Corporate Services  |
| DATE:                    | 14 July 2016  |
| MAP / SCHEDULE:          | Schedule 1 – Investment Report for the period ended 30 June 2016, Short Term Investments and Institutional Credit and Ratings |

Investments are made in accordance with Policy 9.3 – Management of Investments. The policy sets objectives and risk management guidelines for investing surplus and reserve funds not immediately required for any other purpose.

This report reviews the results for the month of June 2016.

### **LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN / POLICY:**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Legislation</b>  | Section 6.14 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i><br>Regulation 19C of the <i>Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996</i>           |
| <b>Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework Implications</b> | <b>Strategic Community Plan</b><br>Council Four Year Priorities: Capable and Responsive Organisation<br>S18 Strengthen the capacity of the organisation |
| <b>Policy</b>   |   |
| Policy No and Name:   | 9.3 – Management of Investments   |

**DETAILS:**

|                   | <b>Actual<br/>\$</b> | <b>Budget<br/>\$</b> | <b>Variation<br/>\$</b> |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Interest Earnings | 191,596              | 392,250              | (200,654)               |

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Average Rate   | 2.25% |
| Benchmark Rate | 2.02% |
| RBA Cash Rate  | 1.75% |

\*Figures exclude interest on rate arrears.

**Call Accounts**

|                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Balance at 30 June 2016            | \$25.1 million |
| Interest Earned                    | \$33,781       |
| Rate for balances over \$2 million | 2.00%          |

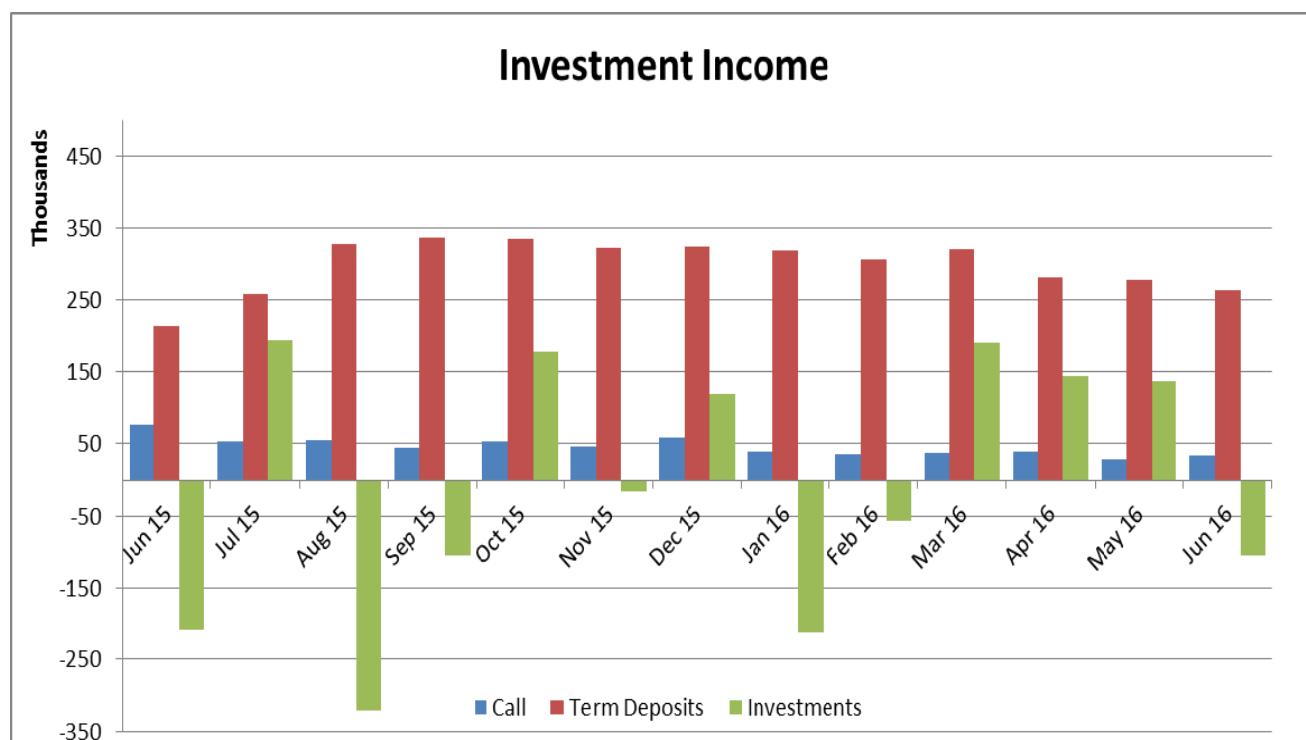
**Term Deposits**

|                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Balance at 30 June 2016            | \$90.1 million |
| Interest Earned                    | \$252,759      |
| Average Rate (Municipal funds)     | 2.83%          |
| Most Recent Rate (Municipal funds) | 2.95%          |

**Other Investments**

|                                    | <b>Interest<br/>Earned<br/>\$</b> | <b>Interest<br/>Rate<br/>%</b> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Emerald Mortgage Backed Security   | 10,543                            | 3.12                           |
| Colonial Share Index Balanced Fund | (105,487)                         | N/A                            |

The ASX 200 fell by 2.7% in June 2016 in line with the global market response to Brexit. This was reflected in the performance of the Colonial Share Index Balanced Fund, which fell by \$105,487. Due to the volatility of the ASX 200, the fund produced a small return of \$18,750 for the year which equates to an interest rate of only 0.5%. As a comparison, the prior return was \$218,606 or 5.6%



## Spread of Investments

The City's exposure to investment institutions is as follows:

| Institution        | Credit Rating | Percentage | Percentage Allowed |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| ANZ                | A1+           | 11%        | 100%               |
| Bankwest           | A1+           | 12%        |                    |
| NAB                | A1+           | 33%        |                    |
| AMP                | A1            | 8%         |                    |
| Suncorp Metway     | A1            | 23%        |                    |
|                    |               | 87%        |                    |
| Bank of Queensland | A2            | 8%         | 60%                |
| Barclays           | NR            | 2%         | 10%                |
| Colonial           | NR            | 3%         |                    |
|                    |               | 5%         |                    |

## FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Reported investment earnings (excluding interest on rates arrears) at \$191,596 after Trust Account adjustments, were \$200,654 below budget in June 2016.

## COMMENTS

The City continues to adhere to its policy of obtaining the best returns commensurate with risk and the constraints imposed by the State Government regulations.

# SCHEDULE 1

| INVESTMENT REPORT                             | Market Value         | Market Value         | Cost & Impairment    | % of  | Interest Earned   | Weighted Average Monthly | Interest Earned    |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 30-Jun-16                                     | 31-May-16            | 30-Jun-16            | 30-Jun-16            | Class | Jun               | Rate                     | YTD                |
| <b>Municipal</b>                              |                      |                      |                      |       |                   |                          |                    |
| <b>Short term Direct Investments</b>          |                      |                      |                      |       |                   |                          |                    |
| Call  | \$12,699,494         | \$19,869,534         | \$19,869,534         | 16.8% | \$25,658          | 2.24%                    | \$370,157          |
| Term Deposits                                 | \$42,000,000         | \$9,000,000          | \$9,000,000          | 7.6%  | \$66,508          | 2.83%                    | \$1,699,171        |
| <b>Short</b>                                  | <b>\$54,699,494</b>  | <b>\$28,869,534</b>  | <b>\$28,869,534</b>  |       | <b>\$92,166</b>   | <b>2.67%</b>             | <b>\$2,069,329</b> |
| <b>Total Municipal - Cash Back Securities</b> | <b>\$54,699,494</b>  | <b>\$28,869,534</b>  | <b>\$28,869,534</b>  |       | <b>\$92,166</b>   | <b>2.67%</b>             | <b>\$2,069,329</b> |
| <b>Total Municipal Investments</b>            | <b>\$54,699,494</b>  | <b>\$28,869,534</b>  | <b>\$28,869,534</b>  |       | <b>\$92,166</b>   | <b>2.67%</b>             | <b>\$2,069,329</b> |
| <b>Reserves</b>                               |                      |                      |                      |       |                   |                          |                    |
| <b>Short term Direct Investments</b>          |                      |                      |                      |       |                   |                          |                    |
| Call  | \$2,069,750          | \$2,564,854          | \$2,564,854          | 2.2%  | \$3,940           | 2.00%                    | \$94,157           |
| Term Deposits                                 | \$57,500,000         | \$75,000,000         | \$75,000,000         | 63.6% | \$171,350         | 3.05%                    | \$1,807,995        |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>\$59,569,750</b>  | <b>\$77,564,854</b>  | <b>\$77,564,854</b>  |       | <b>\$175,290</b>  | <b>3.03%</b>             | <b>\$1,902,152</b> |
| <b>Floating Rate Notes/ CLNs</b>              |                      |                      |                      |       |                   |                          |                    |
| WPAC- Sub Debt -FRN                           | \$0                  | \$0                  | \$0                  | 0.0%  | \$0               | 0.00%                    | \$1,985            |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>\$0</b>           | <b>\$0</b>           | <b>\$0</b>           |       | <b>\$0</b>        | <b>0.00%</b>             | <b>\$1,985</b>     |
| <b>Medium term Direct Investments</b>         |                      |                      |                      |       |                   |                          |                    |
| Barclays - Emerald -MBS                       | 2,430,087            | 2,743,759            | \$2,743,759          | 2.3%  | \$10,543          | 3.12%                    | \$134,992          |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>\$2,430,087</b>   | <b>\$2,743,759</b>   | <b>\$2,743,759</b>   |       | <b>\$10,543</b>   | <b>3.12%</b>             | <b>\$134,992</b>   |
| <b>Total Reserve - Cash Back Securities</b>   | <b>\$61,999,837</b>  | <b>\$80,308,613</b>  | <b>\$80,308,613</b>  |       | <b>\$185,833</b>  | <b>3.03%</b>             | <b>\$2,039,128</b> |
| <b>Balanced Funds</b>                         |                      |                      |                      |       |                   |                          |                    |
| Colonial Share Index                          | \$4,243,391          | \$4,138,020          | \$4,138,020          | 100%  | -\$105,487        | -26.15%                  | \$18,750           |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>\$4,243,391</b>   | <b>\$4,138,020</b>   | <b>\$4,138,020</b>   |       | <b>-\$105,487</b> | <b>-26.15%</b>           | <b>\$18,750</b>    |
| <b>Total Reserve Investments</b>              | <b>\$66,243,227</b>  | <b>\$84,446,633</b>  | <b>\$84,446,633</b>  |       | <b>\$80,346</b>   | <b>-26.15%</b>           | <b>\$2,057,878</b> |
| <b>Trust</b>                                  |                      |                      |                      |       |                   |                          |                    |
| <b>Short term Direct Investments</b>          |                      |                      |                      |       |                   |                          |                    |
| Call  | \$2,735,078          | \$2,704,840          | \$2,704,840          | 2.3%  | \$4,183           | 2.00%                    | \$59,442           |
| Term Deposits                                 | \$6,068,478          | \$6,078,273          | \$6,078,273          | 5.2%  | \$14,901          | 3.02%                    | \$159,337          |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>\$8,803,556</b>   | <b>\$8,783,113</b>   | <b>\$8,783,113</b>   |       | <b>\$19,084</b>   | <b>2.79%</b>             | <b>\$218,779</b>   |
| <b>Total Trust - Cash Back Securities</b>     | <b>\$8,803,556</b>   | <b>\$8,783,113</b>   | <b>\$8,783,113</b>   |       | <b>\$19,084</b>   | <b>2.79%</b>             | <b>\$218,779</b>   |
| <b>Total Investments-Cash Back Securities</b> | <b>\$125,502,886</b> | <b>\$117,961,260</b> | <b>\$117,961,260</b> |       | <b>\$297,083</b>  | <b>2.90%</b>             | <b>\$4,327,236</b> |
| <b>Grand Total Investments</b>                | <b>\$129,746,277</b> | <b>\$122,099,280</b> | <b>\$122,099,280</b> |       | <b>\$191,596</b>  | <b>2.25%</b>             | <b>\$4,345,986</b> |

INVESTMENT  
RATES:

CASH RATE

1.75%

BENCHMARK

2.02%

AVERAGE excl.Trust

2.21%



30-Jun-16

| INSTITUTION AND CREDIT RATING |                       |             |               |            |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| INSTITUTION                   | AMOUNT                | PERCENTAGE  | CREDIT RATING | MAX AMOUNT |
| ANZ                           | 13,027,846.01         | 11%         | A1+           | OK         |
| AMP                           | 10,111,381.67         | 8%          | A1            | OK         |
| ING                           | -                     | 0%          | A2            | OK         |
| BOQLD                         | 9,500,000.00          | 8%          | A2            | OK         |
| BANKWEST                      | 14,000,000.00         | 11%         | A1+           | OK         |
| BARCLAYS                      | 2,743,758.77          | 2%          | NR            | OK         |
| C B A                         | -                     | 0%          | A1+           | OK         |
| BENDIGO                       | -                     | 0%          | A2            | OK         |
| MACQUARIE                     | 0.00                  | 0%          | A1            | OK         |
| MEQUITY                       | 0.00                  | 0%          | A2            | OK         |
| NAB                           | 40,078,273.22         | 33%         | A1+           | OK         |
| ST GEORGE                     | -                     | 0%          | A1+           | OK         |
| SUNCORP METWAY                | 28,500,000.00         | 23%         | A1            | OK         |
| WESTPAC                       | -                     | 0%          | A1+           | OK         |
| COLONIAL                      | 4,138,019.98          | 3%          | NR            | OK         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                  | <b>122,099,279.65</b> | <b>100%</b> |               |            |

| GLOBAL CREDIT EXPOSURE |                       |             |             |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| INSTITUTION            | AMOUNT                | PERCENTAGE  | MAX ALLOWED |
| A1+, A1, AA            | 105,717,500.90        | 87%         | 100%        |
| A2                     | 9,500,000.00          | 8%          | 60%         |
| A3 and Unrated         | 6,881,778.75          | 6%          | 10%         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>           | <b>122,099,279.65</b> | <b>100%</b> |             |

|         |     |                                    |
|---------|-----|------------------------------------|
| A1+     | 45% | INDIVIDUAL ADI EXPOSURE<br>ALLOWED |
| A1      | 45% |                                    |
| A2      | 40% |                                    |
| A3      | 10% |                                    |
| AAA     | 45% |                                    |
| AA      | 45% |                                    |
| Unrated | 10% |                                    |

**CITY OF PERTH - SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS ( Excluding Call) AS AT 30 JUNE 2016**

| <u>FUND</u>       | <u>INSTITUTION</u> | <u>TYPE</u>                                 | <u>AMOUNT</u>           | <u>RATE</u> | <u>LODGED</u> | <u>MATURITY</u> | <u>Total<br/>Investment<br/>Days</u> | <u>TOTAL INTEREST<br/>individual outstanding<br/>investment</u> |
|-------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| MUNICIPAL         | BANKWEST           | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 5,000,000.00         | 2.70%       | 26/05/2016    | 29/07/2016      | 64                                   | \$ 23,671.23  |
| MUNICIPAL         | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 4,000,000.00         | 3.00%       | 19/05/2016    | 17/11/2016      | 182                                  | \$ 59,835.62  |
|                   |                    |   | <b>\$ 9,000,000.00</b>  |             |               |                 |                                      |   |
| RESERVES          | AMP                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 5,000,000.00         | 3.10%       | 8/07/2015     | 11/07/2016      | 369                                  | \$ 156,698.63   |
| RESERVES          | BQLD               | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 5,000,000.00         | 3.00%       | 19/05/2016    | 17/11/2016      | 182                                  | \$ 74,794.52  |
| RESERVES          | BQLD               | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 4,500,000.00         | 3.03%       | 16/06/2016    | 12/01/2017      | 210                                  | \$ 78,447.95  |
| RESERVES          | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 4,000,000.00         | 3.10%       | 7/01/2016     | 7/07/2016       | 182                                  | \$ 61,830.14  |
| RESERVES          | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 6,000,000.00         | 3.05%       | 29/04/2016    | 29/07/2016      | 91                                   | \$ 45,624.66  |
| RESERVES          | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 4,000,000.00         | 3.06%       | 20/04/2016    | 29/07/2016      | 100                                  | \$ 33,534.25  |
| RESERVES          | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 7,000,000.00         | 3.10%       | 31/03/2016    | 29/07/2016      | 120                                  | \$ 71,342.47  |
| RESERVES          | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 3,000,000.00         | 3.00%       | 5/05/2016     | 4/08/2016       | 91                                   | \$ 22,438.36  |
| RESERVES          | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 2,500,000.00         | 2.96%       | 26/05/2016    | 24/11/2016      | 182                                  | \$ 36,898.63  |
| RESERVES          | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 1,000,000.00         | 2.97%       | 16/06/2016    | 15/12/2016      | 182                                  | \$ 14,809.32  |
| RESERVES          | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 2,000,000.00         | 2.98%       | 23/06/2016    | 22/12/2016      | 182                                  | \$ 29,718.36  |
| RESERVES          | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 2,500,000.00         | 2.95%       | 30/06/2016    | 5/01/2017       | 189                                  | \$ 38,188.36  |
| RESERVES          | SUNCORP            | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 2,000,000.00         | 3.08%       | 9/03/2016     | 14/07/2016      | 127                                  | \$ 21,433.42  |
| RESERVES          | SUNCORP            | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 3,500,000.00         | 3.08%       | 10/03/2016    | 14/07/2016      | 126                                  | \$ 37,213.15  |
| RESERVES          | SUNCORP            | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 5,000,000.00         | 3.01%       | 9/06/2016     | 8/12/2016       | 182                                  | \$ 75,043.84  |
| RESERVES          | SUNCORP            | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 7,000,000.00         | 3.05%       | 3/06/2016     | 8/12/2016       | 188                                  | \$ 109,967.12   |
| RESERVES          | SUNCORP            | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 3,000,000.00         | 2.98%       | 30/06/2016    | 5/01/2017       | 189                                  | \$ 46,292.05  |
| RESERVES          | SUNCORP            | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 8,000,000.00         | 3.03%       | 9/06/2016     | 5/01/2017       | 210                                  | \$ 139,463.01   |
|                   |                    |   | <b>\$ 75,000,000.00</b> |             |               |                 |                                      |   |
| ROD EVANS         | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 314,684.32           | 2.95%       | 19/05/2016    | 18/08/2016      | 91                                   | \$ 2,314.44   |
| TRUST             | BANKWEST           | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 2,000,000.00         | 3.00%       | 21/04/2016    | 21/07/2016      | 91                                   | \$ 14,958.90  |
| TRUST             | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 2,000,000.00         | 3.10%       | 24/03/2016    | 28/07/2016      | 126                                  | \$ 21,402.74  |
| TRUST             | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 1,000,000.00         | 2.95%       | 19/05/2016    | 18/08/2016      | 91                                   | \$ 7,354.79   |
| TRUST             | NAB                | Short Term Direct Investments TERM DEPOSITS | \$ 763,588.90           | 2.92%       | 9/06/2016     | 8/09/2016       | 91                                   | \$ 5,558.93   |
|                   |                    |   | <b>\$ 6,078,273.22</b>  |             |               |                 |                                      |   |
| TOTAL investments |                    |   | <b>\$ 90,078,273.22</b> |             |               |                 |                                      | <b>\$ 1,228,834.87</b>  |

## ITEM NO: 2

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL ACTIVITY STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

(APPROVAL)

***That Council approves the Financial Statements and the Financial Activity Statement for the period ended 30 June 2016 as detailed in Schedule 2.***

#### **BACKGROUND:**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| FILE REFERENCE:          | P1014149-25  |
| REPORTING UNIT:          | Finance  |
| RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: | Corporate Services   |
| DATE:                    | 21 July 2016   |
| MAP / SCHEDULE:          | Schedule 2 – Financial Statements and Financial Activity Statement for the period ended 30 June 2016 |

#### **LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN / POLICY:**

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Legislation</b> | Section 6.4(1) and (2) of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i><br>Regulation 34(1) of the <i>Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996</i> |
|--------------------|---|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework Implications</b> | <b>Strategic Community Plan</b><br>Council Four Year Priorities: Capable and Responsive Organisation<br>S18 Strengthen the capacity of the organisation |
|---|---|

#### **DETAILS:**

The Financial Activity Statement is presented together with a commentary on variances from the revised budget.

#### **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:**

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

**COMMENTS:**

The Financial Activity Statement commentary compares the actual results for the twelve months to 30 June 2016 with the revised budget approved by Council at its meeting held on **15 March 2016**.

## DRAFT FINANCIAL ACTIVITY STATEMENT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS TO 30 JUNE 2016

### REPORT OF VARIANCES TO BUDGET

**This report compares the actual performance for the twelve months to 30 June 2016 compared to the revised budget approved by Council on 15 March 2016. The actual figures are based on the draft June 2016 management accounts and may be subject to change as the financial accounts for the year ending 30 June 2016 are finalised.**

#### Operating Revenue

- Parking revenue was \$(2,293,000) below the revised budget. The year to date variance consisted of \$(2,262,000) for Undercover Car Parks, \$134,000 for Open Air Car Parks and \$(165,000) for Kerbside Parking.

The main variances for Undercover Car Parks were the State Library \$(385,000), His Majesty's \$(317,000) and Elder Street \$(363,000) below the revised budget. The International Conference and Exhibition on Liquefied Natural Gas reduced the number of available parking bays by 233 during March and April influencing the overall year to date results. Furthermore patronage is much lower than originally estimated mainly as a result of high office vacancy rates in the City.

- Fines and Costs were lower than the revised budget by \$(448,000) predominantly due to parking fines under the revised budget by \$(464,000). Mainly due to fewer parking bays being available owing to ongoing construction activity in the City.
- Investment income was above the revised budget by \$164,000. This was mainly due to the performance of the Colonial Share Index fund in the latter part of the year.
- Rubbish collection yielded \$(118,000) or 2% less than expected compared to the revised budget. Of which \$(69,000) related to lower than expected additional collection fees.
- Recurrent Grants were below the revised budget by \$(148,000). Operating grants for the Rod Evans Centre of \$19,000 and Youth Arts Projects of \$20,000 remained outstanding at the end of the financial year.
- Other Income was \$428,000 above the revised budget. Building Licence Fees generated \$176,000 more than anticipated and planning fees were \$75,000 higher than expected.

# **DRAFT FINANCIAL ACTIVITY STATEMENT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS TO 30 JUNE 2016**

## **REPORT OF VARIANCES TO BUDGET**

### **Operating Expenditure**

- Employee costs ended the financial year \$1,442,000 below the revised budget mainly due to vacant positions in the approved Workforce Plan.
- Materials and Contracts ended the year \$6,082,000 below the revised budget. The variance included infrastructure maintenance which was lower than the revised budget by \$1,067,000 mainly consisting of Murray Street Mall general maintenance \$805,000 and the River Wall \$147,000. Property maintenance was also lower than budget by \$419,000 mostly due to Council House \$377,000, the Town Hall \$61,000 and Concert Hall \$38,000.

Furthermore the following accounts were also lower than the revised budget: Consultancy \$585,000, Other Professional Fees \$856,000, System Software maintenance \$473,000 and various smaller variances spread throughout the City.

- Utilities ended the year marginally over the revised budget by \$(16,000).
- Insurance was \$(48,000) or 4% over the revised budget on a year to date basis.
- Depreciation was \$(407,000) or 1% over the revised budget. The main contributors being Computers of \$(296,000) and Buildings of \$(64,000). Depreciation is dependent on the timing of capitalisation of completed works and purchases of assets.
- The interest expense was over the revised budget by \$(226,000) on a year to date basis. This is primarily due to the actual interest on the Perth City Library loan \$(104,000), Elder Street Undercover Car Park \$(68,000) and the Convention Centre Car Park \$(47,000) being higher than initially expected.
- Loss on disposal of assets was \$666,000 below the revised budget. This was predominantly due to lower than expected carry amounts of assets sold and proceeds, thus reducing the overall loss on disposal of assets.
- Other Expenditure was \$1,090,000 below the revised budget at the end of the June mainly due to Donations and Sponsorship having expensed \$784,000 less than anticipated, which was mostly comprised of Business Support and Sponsorship Unit \$256,000, Community Arts Unit \$249,000 and Economic Development Unit \$187,000.

# **DRAFT FINANCIAL ACTIVITY STATEMENT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS TO 30 JUNE 2016**

## **REPORT OF VARIANCES TO BUDGET**

### **Investing Activities**

- Capital expenditure was significantly lower than the revised budget by \$20.3 million. With the finalisation of financial year end, the variance should potentially reduce to some degree as the accruals process is concluded. Expenditure for the month was \$5 million with significant spend on the following projects: Railway Street / Market Street shared path \$889,000, Supreme Court Gardens \$692,000 and the New Perth City Library \$751,000.
- Transfers to Reserves were \$2.4 million below the revised budget. Utilisation of reserve funds were lower than expected, mainly due to lower capital expenditure. This resulted in less funds required to be transferred to Reserves.

### **Financing Activities**

- Transfers from Reserves are below the revised budget by \$(10.8 million). This is due to slower than anticipated progress on capital expenditure.
- Funding from carry forwards expected in the revised budget is dependent on the progress of the capital works program and as a result was \$(7.3 million) below the revised budget.
- Proceeds from the disposal of assets or investments realised were \$2.0 million more than expected compared to the revised budget.
- Distribution from TPRC was below the revised budget by \$(478,000). A distribution of proceeds to member councils was declared and received from the Tamala Park Regional Council (TPRC).
- Capital Grants was \$(1.4 million) less than the revised budget at year end. Predominantly due to slower than predicted receipts of grants for Supreme Court Gardens \$(628,000) and Roe Street footpath project \$1.0 million.

### **Amounts sourced from Rates**

- Rates revenue raised was \$232,000 above the revised budget, mainly due to interims being \$188,000 higher than expected.

## CITY OF PERTH

## DRAFT FINANCIAL ACTIVITY STATEMENT - for the period ended 30 June 2016

|  | Revised Budget<br>2015/16<br>\$ | Budget YTD<br>30-Jun-16<br>\$ | Actual YTD<br>30-Jun-16<br>\$ | Variance YTD<br>30-Jun-16<br>\$ |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Proceeds from Operating Activities</b>    |                                 |                               |                               |                                 |
| <b>Operating Revenue</b>                     |                                 |                               |                               |                                 |
| <i>Nature of Income</i>                      |                                 |                               |                               |                                 |
| Parking Fees                                 | 75,497,882                      | 75,497,882                    | 73,205,159                    | (2,292,723)                     |
| Fines and Costs                              | 9,375,930                       | 9,375,930                     | 8,928,308                     | (447,622)                       |
| Investment Income and Interest               | 4,554,961                       | 4,554,961                     | 4,719,262                     | 164,301                         |
| Community Service Fees                       | 1,593,139                       | 1,593,139                     | 1,497,261                     | (95,878)                        |
| Rubbish Collection                           | 7,574,971                       | 7,574,971                     | 7,457,048                     | (117,923)                       |
| Rentals and Hire Charges                     | 5,082,241                       | 5,082,241                     | 5,128,644                     | 46,403                          |
| Recurrent Grants                             | 1,313,946                       | 1,313,946                     | 1,165,484                     | (148,462)                       |
| Contributions, Donations and Reimbursements  | 590,288                         | 590,288                       | 616,563                       | 26,275                          |
| Other Income                                 | 4,470,302                       | 4,470,302                     | 4,898,044                     | 427,742                         |
|  | <b>110,053,661</b>              | <b>110,053,661</b>            | <b>107,615,774</b>            | <b>(2,437,886)</b>              |
| <b>Less: Operating Expenditure</b>           |                                 |                               |                               |                                 |
| <i>Nature of Expenditure</i>                 |                                 |                               |                               |                                 |
| Employee Costs                               | 69,255,188                      | 69,255,188                    | 67,812,754                    | 1,442,434                       |
| Materials and Contracts                      | 52,758,422                      | 52,758,422                    | 46,675,991                    | 6,082,431                       |
| Utilities                                    | 3,239,008                       | 3,239,008                     | 3,254,607                     | (15,599)                        |
| Insurance Expenditure                        | 1,133,992                       | 1,133,992                     | 1,181,682                     | (47,691)                        |
| Depreciation and Amortisation                | 30,186,643                      | 30,186,643                    | 30,593,812                    | (407,169)                       |
| Interest Expenses                            | 1,359,057                       | 1,359,057                     | 1,585,440                     | (226,382)                       |
| Expense Provisions                           | 962,345                         | 962,345                       | 933,026                       | 29,319                          |
| Loss on Disposal of Assets                   | 1,766,210                       | 1,766,210                     | 1,099,928                     | 666,283                         |
| Other Expenditure                            | 24,650,812                      | 24,650,812                    | 23,560,959                    | 1,089,853                       |
|  | <b>185,311,677</b>              | <b>185,311,677</b>            | <b>176,698,198</b>            | <b>8,613,479</b>                |
| Add back Depreciation                        | (30,186,643)                    | (30,186,643)                  | (30,593,812)                  | 407,169                         |
| (Loss) / Profit on Disposals                 | (1,766,210)                     | (1,766,210)                   | (1,099,928)                   | (666,283)                       |
|  | <b>153,358,824</b>              | <b>153,358,824</b>            | <b>145,004,459</b>            | <b>8,354,365</b>                |
| <b>Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations</b> | <b>(43,305,163)</b>             | <b>(43,305,163)</b>           | <b>(37,388,685)</b>           | <b>5,916,479</b>                |
| <b>Investing Activities</b>                  |                                 |                               |                               |                                 |
| Capital Expenditure                          | (68,552,612)                    | (68,552,611)                  | (48,262,735)                  | 20,289,876                      |
| Repayment of Borrowings                      | (6,441,707)                     | (6,441,707)                   | (6,441,709)                   | (2)                             |
| Transfers to Reserves                        | (28,251,928)                    | (28,251,928)                  | (25,880,826)                  | 2,371,102                       |
|  | <b>(103,246,247)</b>            | <b>(103,246,246)</b>          | <b>(80,585,270)</b>           | <b>22,660,976</b>               |
| <b>Financing Activities</b>                  |                                 |                               |                               |                                 |
| Transfer from Reserves                       | 30,575,818                      | 30,575,818                    | 19,823,731                    | (10,752,087)                    |
| Carry Forwards                               | 21,681,358                      | 21,681,358                    | 14,442,065                    | (7,239,293)                     |
| Proceeds from Disposal of Assets/Investments | 1,729,345                       | 1,729,345                     | 3,717,402                     | 1,988,057                       |
| Distribution from TPRC                       | 1,833,333                       | 1,833,333                     | 1,355,237                     | (478,096)                       |
| Capital Grants                               | 6,489,865                       | 6,489,865                     | 5,128,461                     | (1,361,404)                     |
|  | <b>62,309,719</b>               | <b>62,309,719</b>             | <b>44,466,896</b>             | <b>(17,842,823)</b>             |
| <b>Add: Opening Funds</b>                    | <b>636,302</b>                  | <b>636,302</b>                | <b>636,302</b>                | <b>-</b>                        |
| <b>Net Surplus/(Deficit) before Rates</b>    | <b>(83,605,389)</b>             | <b>(83,605,388)</b>           | <b>(72,870,756)</b>           | <b>10,734,632</b>               |
| <b>Amount Sourced from Rates</b>             | <b>82,953,186</b>               | <b>82,953,185</b>             | <b>83,185,009</b>             | <b>231,824</b>                  |
| <b>Closing Funds</b>                         | <b>(652,203)</b>                | <b>(652,203)</b>              | <b>10,314,253</b>             | <b>10,966,456</b>               |

|                                    |                    |                    |                    |                  |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Net Cash on Hand</b>            |                    |                    |                    |                  |
| Cash On Hand                       | 5,235,228          | 5,235,228          | 10,061,961         | 4,826,733        |
| Money Market Investments           | 105,808,536        | 105,808,536        | 100,249,402        | (5,559,134)      |
| <b>Funds on Hand</b>               | <b>111,043,764</b> | <b>111,043,764</b> | <b>110,311,363</b> | <b>(732,401)</b> |
| <b>Analysis of Funds on Hand</b>   |                    |                    |                    |                  |
| Reserves                           | 86,889,850         | 86,889,850         | 86,387,829         | (502,021)        |
| Provisions                         | 11,608,196         | 11,777,979         | 11,083,112         | (694,867)        |
| Carry forwards                     | -                  | 1,906,919          | 1,725,719          | (181,200)        |
| Restricted Grants not yet utilised | -                  | -                  | -                  | -                |
| General Funds                      | 12,545,718         | 10,469,016         | 11,114,704         | 645,688          |
| <b>Funds on Hand</b>               | <b>111,043,764</b> | <b>111,043,764</b> | <b>110,311,363</b> | <b>(732,401)</b> |



## DRAFT CURRENT POSITION AS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD 30 JUNE 2016

|   | 2015/16<br>Revised Budget | 2015/16<br>Budget YTD | 2015/16<br>Actual YTD | 2015/16<br>Variance  |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Current Assets</b>                           | <b>\$</b>                 | <b>\$</b>             | <b>\$</b>             | <b>\$</b>            |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents                       | 5,235,228                 | 5,235,228             | 10,061,961            | 4,826,733            |
| Deposits and Prepayments                        | 1,655,094                 | 1,655,094             | 1,234,808             | (420,286)            |
| Money Market Investments - Municipal Funds      | 18,918,686                | 18,918,686            | 13,861,573            | (5,057,113)          |
| Money Market Investments - Restricted Funds     | 86,889,850                | 86,889,850            | 86,387,829            | (502,021)            |
| Trade and Other Receivables                     | 10,378,437                | 10,378,437            | 10,883,454            | 505,017              |
| Inventories                                     | 2,721,425                 | 2,721,425             | 957,989               | (1,763,436)          |
| <b>Total Current Assets</b>                     | <b>125,798,720</b>        | <b>125,798,720</b>    | <b>123,387,614</b>    | <b>(2,411,106)</b>   |
| <b>Current Liabilities</b>                      |                           |                       |                       |                      |
| Trade and Other Payables                        | 27,658,796                | 27,658,796            | 15,110,652            | (12,548,144)         |
| Employee Entitlements                           | 11,608,196                | 11,608,196            | 11,083,112            | (525,084)            |
| Provisions                                      | 169,783                   | 169,783               | 491,768               | 321,985              |
| Borrowings                                      | 6,895,373                 | 6,895,373             | 6,772,073             | (123,300)            |
| <b>Total Current Liabilities</b>                | <b>46,332,148</b>         | <b>46,332,148</b>     | <b>33,457,605</b>     | <b>(12,874,543)</b>  |
| <b>Working Capital Position Brought Forward</b> | <b>\$ 79,466,572</b>      | <b>\$ 79,466,572</b>  | <b>\$ 89,930,009</b>  | <b>\$ 10,463,437</b> |
| Deduct Restricted Cash Holdings                 | (86,889,850)              | (86,889,850)          | (86,387,829)          | 502,021              |
| Deduct Unspent Borrowings                       | -                         | -                     | -                     | -                    |
| Deduct Restricted Capital Grants                | -                         | -                     | -                     | 0                    |
| Add Current Borrowings                          | 6,771,075                 | 6,771,075             | 6,772,073             | 998                  |
| <b>Current Funds Position Brought Forward</b>   | <b>(652,202)</b>          | <b>-\$ 652,203</b>    | <b>\$ 10,314,253</b>  | <b>\$ 10,966,456</b> |

# EXPLANATORY NOTES – FINANCIAL ACTIVITY STATEMENT

## BACKGROUND

- Regulation 34 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 was amended effective from 1 July 2005.
- The amendment prescribes a monthly Financial Activity Statement (FAS) reporting the sources and application of funds, as set out in the Rate Setting Statement which is included in the Annual Budget.

## PURPOSE

- The FAS reports the actual financial performance of the City in relation to its adopted budget, which has been structured on financial viability and sustainability principles.
- The FAS is intended to act as a guide to Council of the impact of financial activities and the reasons for major variances to the annual budget estimates.

## PRESENTATION

- Regulation 34 prescribes the minimum detail to be included in the FAS. These are listed below.
  - Annual Budget estimates, and approved revisions to these, are to be included for comparison purposes.
  - Actual amounts of income and expenditure to the end of the month of the FAS.
  - Material variances between the comparable amounts and commentary on reasons for these.
  - The net current assets at the end of the month to which the FAS relates.
- An explanation of the composition of the net current assets at the end of the month to which the FAS relates; less committed and restricted assets.
- Councils are given the option of adopting a format which is considered most appropriate to their needs. These options are listed below.
  - According to nature and type classification,
  - by program, or
  - by business unit.
- It is recommended that while the information presented by cost objects (programs and activities) or by cost centres (business units) are useful for expense allocation and cost centre accountability purposes, they are less informative and difficult to comprehend in matters of disclosure and less effective in cost management and control.
- The FAS has therefore been presented in the format using nature and type classification as the most meaningful disclosure to the Council and public.

## FORMAT

- The FAS is formatted to align with the Rate Setting Statement.
- The first part deals with operating income and expenditure, excluding rate revenue.
- The next classification is the amount spent on capital expenditure and debt repayments.
- The classification 'Financing Activities' provides a statement of sources of funds other than from operating or rates revenue, which are usually associated with capital expenditure.
- Attached to the FAS is a statement of 'Net Current Assets' for the budget and actual expenditure to the end of the month to which the FAS relates.
- Opening and closing funds represent the balance of 'Net Current Assets', not including any funds which are committed or restricted.
- "Committed assets" means revenue unspent but set aside under the annual budget for a specific purpose.
- "Restricted assets" means those assets the uses of which are restricted, wholly or partially, by regulations or other externally imposed requirements", e.g. reserves set aside for specific purposes.
- To avoid duplication in calculating 'Closing Funds on hand', certain balances, such as provisions and borrowings, are also deducted.
- The total Closing Funds on hand are to be taken into account when calculating the amount to be raised by rates each year.
- The classification "Net Cash on Hand" represents the balances of funds held in cash or invested and the analysis into those funds reserved, carried forward or remaining unspent at the end of the month to which the FAS relates.



CITY of PERTH

# **CITY of PERTH**

## **Financial Statements**

**For the 12 months ended 30 June 2016**

**CITY OF PERTH  
MUNICIPAL**

***Statement of Comprehensive Income for the 12 months ended 30 June 2016***

***(By Program)***

|  | <i>Note</i> | <b>Budget<br/>2015/2016</b> | <b>Revised<br/>Budget YTD</b> | <b>Actual YTD<br/>30/06/2016</b> | <b>YTD Variance</b> |          |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| <b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>   |             | <b>\$</b>                   | <b>\$</b>                     | <b>\$</b>                        | <b>\$</b>           | <b>%</b> |
| General Purpose Funding Rates  |             | 83,567,338                  | 83,862,750                    | 84,085,136                       | 222,386             | 0.3%     |
| General Purpose Funding Other  |             | 5,735,976                   | 4,705,606                     | 4,712,347                        | 6,741               | 0.1%     |
| Law, Order, Public Safety  |             | 46,225                      | 15,440                        | 28,850                           | 13,410              | 86.9%    |
| Health   |             | 864,920                     | 830,914                       | 917,560                          | 86,646              | 10.4%    |
| Education and Welfare  |             | 2,153,539                   | 2,170,677                     | 2,057,779                        | (112,898)           | -5.2%    |
| Housing  |             | 656,190                     | 776,766                       | 826,507                          | 49,741              | 6.4%     |
| Community Amenities  |             | 10,294,628                  | 10,228,426                    | 10,160,329                       | (68,097)            | -0.7%    |
| Recreation and Culture   |             | 1,859,860                   | 1,656,908                     | 1,723,776                        | 66,868              | 4.0%     |
| Transport  |             | 90,764,129                  | 87,110,706                    | 84,431,163                       | (2,679,543)         | -3.1%    |
| Economic Services  |             | 1,093,247                   | 840,268                       | 1,031,709                        | 191,441             | 22.8%    |
| Other Property and Services  |             | 717,071                     | 808,114                       | 825,220                          | 17,106              | 2.1%     |
| Total Operating Income   |             | 197,753,123                 | 193,006,846                   | 190,800,781                      | (2,206,065)         | -1.1%    |
| <b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>   |             |                             |                               |                                  |                     |          |
| Governance   |             | 11,262,129                  | 12,322,764                    | 11,519,205                       | 803,559             | 6.5%     |
| General Purpose Funding  |             | 3,089,672                   | 3,619,153                     | 3,730,482                        | (111,329)           | -3.1%    |
| Law, Order, Public Safety  |             | 3,868,851                   | 3,535,047                     | 3,764,716                        | (229,669)           | -6.5%    |
| Health   |             | 1,884,897                   | 2,852,998                     | 2,684,980                        | 168,018             | 5.9%     |
| Education and Welfare  |             | 3,870,122                   | 3,637,157                     | 3,546,626                        | 90,531              | 2.5%     |
| Housing  |             | 563,144                     | 574,860                       | 555,735                          | 19,125              | 3.3%     |
| Community Amenities  |             | 28,558,870                  | 30,355,519                    | 27,598,097                       | 2,757,422           | 9.1%     |
| Recreation and Culture   |             | 32,248,092                  | 30,856,676                    | 29,423,565                       | 1,433,111           | 4.6%     |
| Transport  |             | 85,571,552                  | 82,366,501                    | 78,920,912                       | 3,445,589           | 4.2%     |
| Economic Services  |             | 9,744,103                   | 10,419,643                    | 9,284,110                        | 1,135,533           | 10.9%    |
| Other Property and Services  |             | 7,266,137                   | 2,850,527                     | 4,329,114                        | (1,478,587)         | -51.9%   |
| Total Operating Expenditure  |             | 187,927,571                 | 183,390,846                   | 175,357,542                      | 8,033,304           | 4.4%     |
| <b>NET FROM OPERATIONS</b>   |             | 9,825,552                   | 9,616,000                     | 15,443,239                       | 5,827,239           | 60.6%    |
| <b>GRANTS/CONTRIBUTIONS</b>  |             |                             |                               |                                  |                     |          |
| For the Development of Assets  |             |                             |                               |                                  |                     |          |
| - General Purpose Funding  |             | 80,200                      | 75,600                        | 75,600                           | -                   | 0.0%     |
| - Recreation and Culture   |             | 3,207,250                   | 2,790,000                     | 2,161,196                        | (628,804)           | -22.5%   |
| - Transport  |             | 3,555,000                   | 3,624,265                     | 2,891,665                        | (732,600)           | -20.2%   |
| Total Grants/Contributions   |             | 6,842,450                   | 6,489,865                     | 5,128,461                        | (1,361,404)         | -21.0%   |
| <b>DISPOSAL/WRITE OFF OF ASSETS</b>  |             |                             |                               |                                  |                     |          |
| Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Assets  | 2           | (1,558,253)                 | (1,636,355)                   | (1,099,929)                      | 536,426             | -32.8%   |
| <b>Change in net assets resulting from operations before significant items</b> |             | 15,109,749                  | 14,469,510                    | 19,471,771                       | 5,002,261           | 34.6%    |
| <b>SIGNIFICANT ITEMS</b>   |             |                             |                               |                                  |                     |          |
| Distribution from TPRC   |             | 1,833,333                   | -                             | -                                | -                   | 0.0%     |
| Profit on Disposal of Investments  |             | -                           | (3,655)                       | 81,535                           | 85,190              | -2330.8% |
| <b>Change in net assets resulting from operations after significant items</b>  |             | 16,943,082                  | 14,465,855                    | 19,553,306                       | 5,087,451           | 35.2%    |

**CITY OF PERTH  
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***Statement of Comprehensive Income for the 12 months ended 30 June 2016***

***(By Nature)***

|  | <i>Note</i> | <b>Budget<br/>2015/2016</b> | <b>Revised<br/>Budget YTD</b> | <b>Actual YTD<br/>30/06/2016</b> | <b>YTD Variance</b> |          |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
|  |             | <b>\$</b>                   | <b>\$</b>                     | <b>\$</b>                        | <b>\$</b>           | <b>%</b> |
| <b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>   |             |                             |                               |                                  |                     |          |
| Rates  |             | 82,692,367                  | 82,953,185                    | 83,185,009                       | 231,824             | 0.3%     |
| Grants and Contributions for Non Capital Purposes  |             | 1,508,499                   | 1,313,946                     | 1,165,484                        | (148,462)           | -11.3%   |
| Donations and Reimbursements   |             | 452,347                     | 590,288                       | 616,563                          | 26,275              | 4.5%     |
| Fees and Charges   |             | 105,979,915                 | 101,971,755                   | 99,477,891                       | (2,493,864)         | -2.4%    |
| Interest and Investment Income   |             | 5,157,319                   | 4,554,961                     | 4,719,262                        | 164,301             | 3.6%     |
| Other Revenue  |             | 1,962,676                   | 1,622,710                     | 1,636,573                        | 13,863              | 0.9%     |
| Total Revenue from Operating Activities  |             | 197,753,123                 | 193,006,846                   | 190,800,781                      | (2,206,065)         | -1.1%    |
| <b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>   |             |                             |                               |                                  |                     |          |
| Employee Costs   |             | 69,135,566                  | 69,136,959                    | 67,812,754                       | 1,324,205           | 1.9%     |
| Materials and Contracts  |             | 52,838,709                  | 52,785,169                    | 46,675,991                       | 6,109,178           | 11.6%    |
| Utilities  |             | 3,069,080                   | 3,239,008                     | 3,254,607                        | (15,599)            | -0.5%    |
| Depreciation and Amortisation  |             | 34,211,101                  | 30,186,643                    | 30,593,810                       | (407,167)           | -1.3%    |
| Interest   |             | 1,836,750                   | 1,359,057                     | 1,585,440                        | (226,383)           | -16.7%   |
| Insurance  |             | 1,166,259                   | 1,133,992                     | 1,181,682                        | (47,690)            | -4.2%    |
| Expenses Provision   |             | 962,345                     | 962,345                       | 933,023                          | 29,322              | 3.0%     |
| Other Expenses from Ordinary Activities  |             | 24,707,761                  | 24,587,674                    | 23,320,235                       | 1,267,439           | 5.2%     |
| Total Expenses from Ordinary Activities  |             | 187,927,571                 | 183,390,846                   | 175,357,542                      | 8,033,305           | 4.4%     |
| Change in Net Assets from Ordinary Activities before Capital Amounts                                     |             | 9,825,552                   | 9,615,999                     | 15,443,239                       | 5,827,240           | 60.6%    |
| <b>GRANTS/CONTRIBUTIONS</b>  |             |                             |                               |                                  |                     |          |
| Grants and Contributions- Capital  |             | 6,842,450                   | 6,489,865                     | 5,128,461                        | (1,361,404)         | -21.0%   |
| <b>NET OPERATING SURPLUS</b>   |             | 16,668,002                  | 16,105,865                    | 20,571,700                       | 4,465,835           | 27.7%    |
| <b>DISPOSAL/WRITE OFF OF ASSETS</b>  | <b>2</b>    | (1,558,253)                 | (1,636,355)                   | (1,099,929)                      | 536,426             | -32.8%   |
| <b>SIGNIFICANT ITEMS</b>   |             |                             |                               |                                  |                     |          |
| Distribution from TPRC   |             | 1,833,333                   | -                             | -                                | -                   | 0.0%     |
| Profit on Disposal of Investments  |             | -                           | (3,655)                       | 81,535                           | 85,190              | -2330.8% |
| <b><i>Change in net assets resulting from operations after capital amounts and significant items</i></b> |             | 16,943,082                  | 14,465,855                    | 19,553,306                       | 5,087,451           | 35.2%    |

**CITY OF PERTH  
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*Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016*

|                                      | Note  | 30/06/2016             | 30/06/2015             |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>                |       | \$                     | \$                     |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents            | 11    | 10,061,961             | 21,164,777             |
| Deposits/Prepayments                 | 4     | 1,234,808              | 1,339,244              |
| Investments                          | 3, 11 | 100,249,402            | 91,045,389             |
| Trade and Other Receivables          | 5     | 10,692,639             | 8,355,249              |
| Rates Receivable                     | 1     | 190,815                | 64,096                 |
| Inventories                          |       | 957,989                | 1,394,201              |
| <b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>          |       | <b>123,387,614</b>     | <b>123,362,956</b>     |
| <b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>            |       |                        |                        |
| Investments                          | 3     | 4,529,408              | 7,110,313              |
| Trade and Other Receivables          | 5     | 32,434                 | 39,567                 |
| Property, Plant and Equipment        | 8     | 650,449,619            | 659,937,053            |
| Infrastructure                       | 8     | 469,779,530            | 480,607,504            |
| Capital Work in Progress             | 8     | 100,872,608            | 69,215,093             |
| <b>TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>      |       | <b>1,225,663,599</b>   | <b>1,216,909,530</b>   |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>                  |       | <b>1,349,051,213</b>   | <b>1,340,272,486</b>   |
| <b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>           |       |                        |                        |
| Trade and Other Payables             | 6     | 15,110,652             | 19,155,304             |
| Employee Benefits                    | 7     | 11,083,112             | 11,405,126             |
| Provisions                           | 7     | 491,768                | 703,725                |
| Loan Liability                       | 9     | 6,772,073              | 6,441,709              |
| <b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>     |       | <b>33,457,605</b>      | <b>37,705,864</b>      |
| <b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>       |       |                        |                        |
| Employee Benefits                    | 7     | 1,747,666              | 1,891,737              |
| Provisions                           | 7     | 4,259,487              | 3,869,667              |
| Loan Liability                       | 9     | 29,554,929             | 36,327,002             |
| <b>TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b> |       | <b>35,562,082</b>      | <b>42,088,406</b>      |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>             |       | <b>69,019,687</b>      | <b>79,794,270</b>      |
| <b>NET ASSETS</b>                    |       | <b>\$1,280,031,526</b> | <b>\$1,260,478,216</b> |
| <b>EQUITY</b>                        |       |                        |                        |
| Accumulated Surplus                  |       | 630,339,490            | 612,108,619            |
| Asset Revaluation Reserve            | 10    | 560,560,439            | 560,795,095            |
| Reserves                             | 10    | 89,131,597             | 87,574,502             |
| <b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>                  |       | <b>\$1,280,031,526</b> | <b>\$1,260,478,216</b> |

**CITY OF PERTH  
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*Statement of Changes in Equity for the 12 months ended 30 June 2016*

|   | Accumulated<br>Surplus | Asset<br>Revaluation<br>Reserve | Cash Backed<br>Reserves | Total Equity           |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|   | \$                     | \$                              | \$                      | \$                     |
| <b>Balance at 1 July 2014</b>                     | 587,289,902            | 372,942,447                     | 85,605,577              | 1,045,837,926          |
| Change in net assets resulting from operations    | 214,640,290            | -                               | -                       | 214,640,290            |
| Transfer to Cash Backed Reserves                  | (25,386,259)           | -                               | 25,386,259              | -                      |
| Transfers to Asset Revaluation Reserve            | (189,027,761)          | 189,027,761                     | -                       | -                      |
| Transfers from Asset Revaluation Reserve          | 1,175,113              | (1,175,113)                     | -                       | -                      |
| Transfer from Cash Backed Reserves                | 23,417,344             | -                               | (23,417,344)            | -                      |
| <b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>                    | <b>\$612,108,629</b>   | <b>\$560,795,095</b>            | <b>\$87,574,492</b>     | <b>\$1,260,478,216</b> |
|   | \$                     | \$                              | \$                      | \$                     |
| <b>Balance at 1 July 2015</b>                     | 612,108,629            | 560,795,095                     | 87,574,492              | 1,260,478,216          |
| Change in net assets resulting from operations    | 19,553,306             | -                               | -                       | 19,553,306             |
| Transfer to Cash Backed Reserves                  | (24,880,826)           | -                               | 24,880,826              | -                      |
| Transfers to Asset Revaluation Reserve            | (12,368)               | 12,368                          | -                       | -                      |
| Transfers from Asset Revaluation Reserve          | 247,023                | (247,023)                       | -                       | -                      |
| Transfer from Cash Backed Reserves                | 23,323,731             | -                               | (23,323,731)            | -                      |
| <b>Balance at the end of the reporting period</b> | <b>\$630,339,494</b>   | <b>\$560,560,440</b>            | <b>\$89,131,588</b>     | <b>\$1,280,031,522</b> |

**CITY OF PERTH  
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**Statement of Cash Flows for the 12 months ended 30 June 2016**

|   | Note | Budget<br>2015/2016 | YTD Actual<br>30/06/2016 | YTD Variation |         |
|---|------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|
|   |      | \$                  | \$                       | \$            | %       |
| <b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>         |      |                     |                          |               |         |
| <b>Receipts</b>                                     |      |                     |                          |               |         |
| Rates   |      | 82,681,333          | 83,127,320               | 445,987       | 0.5%    |
| Fees and Charges                                    |      | 104,237,072         | 96,936,601               | (7,300,471)   | -7.0%   |
| Interest  |      | 5,009,468           | 4,782,890                | (226,578)     | -4.5%   |
| Other   |      | 5,485,536           | 1,995,267                | (3,490,269)   | -63.6%  |
|   |      | 197,413,411         | 186,842,078              | (10,571,333)  | -5.4%   |
| <b>Payments</b>                                     |      |                     |                          |               |         |
| Employee Costs                                      |      | (68,531,216)        | (68,300,127)             | 231,089       | 0.3%    |
| Materials and Contracts                             |      | (50,557,095)        | (49,791,805)             | 765,290       | 1.5%    |
| Interest  |      | (1,686,749)         | (1,725,596)              | (38,847)      | -2.3%   |
| Other   |      | (24,363,418)        | (27,988,126)             | (3,624,708)   | -14.9%  |
|   |      | (145,138,478)       | (147,805,654)            | (2,667,176)   | -1.8%   |
| Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities            | 12   | 52,274,932          | 39,036,424               | (13,238,508)  | 25.3%   |
| <b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>         |      |                     |                          |               |         |
| <b>Receipts</b>                                     |      |                     |                          |               |         |
| Distribution from TPRC                              |      | 1,833,333           | -                        | (1,833,333)   | -100.0% |
| Proceeds from Disposal of Assets                    |      | 1,523,000           | 1,054,962                | (468,038)     | -30.7%  |
| Proceeds from Disposal of Investments(Non Current)  |      | -                   | 2,662,440                | 2,662,440     | 0.0%    |
| <b>Payments</b>                                     |      |                     |                          |               |         |
| Purchase Land and Buildings                         |      | (13,036,542)        | (19,834)                 | 13,016,708    | -99.8%  |
| Purchase Infrastructure Assets                      |      | (37,840,203)        | (500,202)                | 37,340,001    | -98.7%  |
| Purchase Plant and Mobile Equipment                 |      | (3,347,436)         | (2,586,020)              | 761,416       | 22.7%   |
| Purchase Office Furniture and Equipment             |      | (561,648)           | (664,673)                | (103,025)     | 18.3%   |
| Work in Progress                                    |      | -                   | (40,992,006)             | (40,992,006)  | 0.0%    |
|   |      | (54,785,829)        | (44,762,735)             | 10,023,094    | 18.3%   |
| Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities            |      | (51,429,496)        | (41,045,333)             | 10,384,163    | 20.2%   |
| <b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>         |      |                     |                          |               |         |
| Repayment of Borrowings                             |      | (6,441,707)         | (6,441,709)              | (2)           | 0.0%    |
|   |      | (6,441,707)         | (6,441,709)              | (2)           | 0.0%    |
| <b>Cash Flows from Government and Other Parties</b> |      |                     |                          |               |         |
| <b>Receipts from Appropriations/Grants</b>          |      |                     |                          |               |         |
| Recurrent   |      | 1,760,075           | 1,423,353                | (336,722)     | -19.1%  |
| Capital   |      | 6,842,450           | 5,128,461                | (1,713,989)   | -25.0%  |
|   |      | 8,602,525           | 6,551,814                | (2,050,711)   | -23.8%  |
| Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held                |      | 3,006,254           | (1,898,804)              | (4,905,058)   | -163.2% |
| Cash at 1 July 2015                                 |      | 107,033,620         | 112,210,166              | 5,176,546     | 4.8%    |
| Cash at 30 June 2016                                | 11   | 110,039,874         | 110,311,363              | 271,489       | 0.2%    |



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## Notes to the Balance Sheet for the 12 months ended 30 June 2016

### 1 Rates Receivable

|                                    | Actual YTD<br>30/06/2016 | 2014/15 YTD<br>30/06/2015 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
|                                    | \$                       | \$                        |
| Outstanding Amount at 30 June 2015 | 64,096                   | 52,088                    |
| Rates Levied for the Year          | 83,237,401               | 75,852,405                |
| Late Payment Penalties             | 110,590                  | 84,321                    |
| Ex Gratia Rates                    | 17,464                   | 10,283                    |
| Rates Administration Fee           | 303,220                  | 301,407                   |
| Rates Instalment Interest          | 341,842                  | 317,691                   |
| Back Rates                         | (69,855)                 | (397,319)                 |
| Bins Levy                          | 16,686                   | (18,660)                  |
|                                    | 84,021,444               | 76,202,216                |
| Amount Received during the Period  | 83,830,629               | 76,138,120                |
| Outstanding Amount at 30 June 2016 | <b>\$190,815</b>         | <b>\$64,096</b>           |

### 2 Gain/(Loss) on Disposal/Write off of Assets

|  | Annual<br>Budget     | Actual YTD<br>30/06/2016 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
|  | \$                   | \$                       |
| <b>Land and Buildings</b>                          |                      |                          |
| Proceeds on Disposal                               | -                    | -                        |
| Less: Carrying amount of assets sold/written off   | -                    | 33,245                   |
| (Loss) on Disposal/Write Off                       | -                    | (33,245)                 |
| <b>Infrastructure</b>                              |                      |                          |
| Proceeds on Disposal                               | -                    | -                        |
| Less: Carrying amount of assets written off        | 1,721,201            | 1,024,055                |
| (Loss) on Write Off                                | (1,721,201)          | (1,024,055)              |
| <b>Plant and Mobile Equipment</b>                  |                      |                          |
| Proceeds on Disposal                               | 1,523,000            | 1,054,272                |
| Less: Carrying amount of assets sold/written off   | 1,360,052            | 1,062,947                |
| Loss on Disposal/Write Off                         | 162,948              | (8,675)                  |
| <b>Furniture and Equipment</b>                     |                      |                          |
| Proceeds on Disposal                               | -                    | 690                      |
| Less: Carrying amount of assets sold /written off  | -                    | 34,644                   |
| (Loss) on Disposal/Write Off                       | -                    | (33,954)                 |
| <b>Gain/(Loss) on Disposal/Write off of Assets</b> | <b>(\$1,558,253)</b> | <b>(\$1,099,929)</b>     |

### 3 Investments

| Current                              | 30/06/2016           | 30/06/2015          |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Short Term Cash Investments *</b> | \$                   | \$                  |
| Call Funds                           | 12,111,382           | 23,629              |
| Bank/Term Deposits                   | 84,000,000           | 83,900,000          |
| Managed Funds                        | 4,138,020            | 4,118,105           |
| Floating Rate Notes (FRN)            | -                    | 3,003,655           |
| <b>Total Current Investments</b>     | <b>\$100,249,402</b> | <b>\$91,045,389</b> |

\* Short Term Cash Investments as stated in Note 11.

| Non Current Investments                | 30/06/2016         | 30/06/2015         |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
|  | \$                 | \$                 |
| Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS)       | 2,743,759          | 2,766,406          |
|  | 2,743,759          | 2,766,406          |
| Equity in Local Government House       | 10,000             | 10,000             |
| Equity in Mindarie Regional Council    | 420,412            | 398,074            |
| Equity in Tamala Park Regional Council | 1,355,237          | 3,935,833          |
|  | <b>\$4,529,408</b> | <b>\$7,110,313</b> |

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## Notes to the Balance Sheet for the 12 months ended 30 June 2016

### 4 Deposits/Prepayments

|                                  | 30/06/2016         | 30/06/2015         |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                                  | \$                 | \$                 |
| Prepaid Insurance                | -                  | -                  |
| Prepaid Parking Bay Licence Fees | -                  | 91,560             |
| Other                            | 1,234,808          | 1,247,684          |
|                                  | <b>\$1,234,808</b> | <b>\$1,339,244</b> |

### 5 Trade And Other Receivables

|   | 30/06/2016          | 30/06/2015         |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Current</b>                              | \$                  | \$                 |
| Emergency Services Levy (ESL)               | 36,912              | 63,463             |
| Accrued Interest and Investment Income      | 536,669             | 600,296            |
| Accrued Income                              | 534,827             | 1,251,900          |
| Modified Penalties/Fines and Costs          | 7,468,902           | 7,156,124          |
| Debtors - General                           |                     |                    |
| Australian Taxation Office - GST Refundable | 177,492             | 479,963            |
| Works and Services                          | 35,731              | 156,225            |
| Other Debtors                               | 5,034,675           | 1,701,472          |
|   | 13,825,208          | 11,409,443         |
| Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts          | (3,132,569)         | (3,054,194)        |
|   | <b>\$10,692,639</b> | <b>\$8,355,249</b> |
| <b>Non Current</b>                          |                     |                    |
| Pensioners' Rates Deferred                  | 32,434              | 39,567             |
|   | <b>\$32,434</b>     | <b>\$39,567</b>    |

### 6 Trade And Other Payables

|   | 30/06/2016          | 30/06/2015          |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Current</b>                          | \$                  | \$                  |
| Trade Creditors                         | 9,972,691           | 13,260,443          |
| Interest Payable on Loans               | 100,859             | 241,015             |
| Accrued Expenses - Operating            | 2,119,657           | 2,617,565           |
| Accrued Expenses - Capital              | -                   | 360,328             |
| Advances Received for Recoverable Works | 71,386              | 77,424              |
| Income Received / Raised in Advance     | 1,008,030           | 871,600             |
| Other Creditors                         | 1,838,029           | 1,726,929           |
|   | <b>\$15,110,652</b> | <b>\$19,155,304</b> |

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**Notes to the Balance Sheet for the 12 months ended 30 June 2016**

**7 Employee Benefits**

|   | 30/06/2016          | 30/06/2015          |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Current</b>                          | <b>\$</b>           | <b>\$</b>           |
| <b>Leave Entitlements</b>               |                     |                     |
| Annual Leave                            | 4,454,492           | 4,795,260           |
| Self Funded Leave                       | 238,785             | 270,891             |
| Long Service Leave                      | 6,253,583           | 6,189,337           |
| Recognition of Employees- Presentations | 136,252             | 149,638             |
|   | <b>\$11,083,112</b> | <b>\$11,405,126</b> |
| <b>Non Current</b>                      |                     |                     |
| Annual Leave                            | 617,169             | 838,090             |
| Long Service Leave                      | 1,130,497           | 1,053,647           |
|   | <b>\$1,747,666</b>  | <b>\$1,891,737</b>  |

**Provisions**

|  | 30/06/2016         | 30/06/2015         |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Current</b>                           | <b>\$</b>          | <b>\$</b>          |
| Workers Compensation                     | 491,768            | 703,725            |
|  | <b>\$491,768</b>   | <b>\$703,725</b>   |
| <b>Non Current</b>                       |                    |                    |
| Provision for Equipment Replacement PCEC | 4,259,487          | 3,869,667          |
|  | <b>\$4,259,487</b> | <b>\$3,869,667</b> |

**8 Property, Plant and Equipment and Work in Progress**

|   | 30/06/2016             | 30/06/2015             |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
|   | <b>\$</b>              | <b>\$</b>              |
| Land and Air Rights - at cost/fair value                        | 380,359,193            | 380,366,194            |
| <b>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</b>                           | <b>(3,135,072)</b>     | <b>(2,570,139)</b>     |
|   | 377,224,121            | 377,796,055            |
| Buildings - at fair value                                       | 380,616,887            | 379,893,679            |
| <b>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</b>                           | <b>(154,058,532)</b>   | <b>(146,015,858)</b>   |
|   | 226,558,355            | 233,877,821            |
| Improvements - at fair value                                    | 8,010,840              | 8,010,841              |
| <b>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</b>                           | <b>(4,841,952)</b>     | <b>(4,564,395)</b>     |
|   | 3,168,888              | 3,446,446              |
| Infrastructure Assets - at cost/fair value                      | 742,587,827            | 741,999,706            |
| <b>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</b>                           | <b>(272,808,297)</b>   | <b>(261,392,201)</b>   |
|   | 469,779,530            | 480,607,505            |
| Plant and Mobile Equipment - at cost/fair value                 | 47,166,036             | 45,505,811             |
| <b>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</b>                           | <b>(28,261,923)</b>    | <b>(25,351,476)</b>    |
|   | 18,904,113             | 20,154,335             |
| Office Furniture and Equipment - at cost/fair value             | 38,795,977             | 36,740,437             |
| <b>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</b>                           | <b>(14,997,106)</b>    | <b>(12,873,309)</b>    |
|   | 23,798,871             | 23,867,128             |
| Agricultural - at cost  | 795,271                | 795,271                |
| <b>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</b>                           | <b>-</b>               | <b>-</b>               |
|   | 795,271                | 795,271                |
| Property, Plant and Equipment                                   | 1,120,229,149          | 1,140,544,561          |
| Work in Progress - at cost                                      | 100,872,608            | 69,215,093             |
|   | 100,872,608            | 69,215,093             |
| <b>Total Property, Plant and Equipment and Work in Progress</b> | <b>\$1,221,101,757</b> | <b>\$1,209,759,650</b> |

**MUNICIPAL**  
**Notes to the Balance Sheet for the 12 months ended 30 June 2016**

**8 Property, Plant and Equipment and Work in Progress - Movement at Cost**

|                                | <b>Balance<br/>30/06/2015</b> | <b>Acquisitions<br/>Actual YTD<br/>30/06/2016</b> | <b>Transfers<br/>Actual YTD<br/>30/06/2016</b> | <b>Disposals/<br/>Write off/<br/>Actual YTD<br/>30/06/2016</b> | <b>Revaluation<br/>Actual YTD<br/>30/06/2016</b> | <b>Balance<br/>30/06/2016</b> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
|                                | \$                            | \$  | \$   | \$   |  | \$                            |
| Land and Air Rights            | 380,366,194                   | -   | -  | (7,000)  | -  | 380,359,194                   |
| Buildings                      | 379,893,679                   | 19,834  | 821,425  | (118,050)  | -  | 380,616,888                   |
| Improvements                   | 8,010,841                     | -   | -  | -  | -  | 8,010,841                     |
| Infrastructure Assets          | 741,999,706                   | 500,202   | 4,257,858                                      | (4,169,938)  | -  | 742,587,828                   |
| Plant and Mobile Equipment     | 45,505,811                    | 2,586,020   | 1,788,475                                      | (2,714,270)  | -  | 47,166,036                    |
| Office Furniture and Equipment | 36,740,437                    | 664,673   | 1,794,806                                      | (403,939)  | -  | 38,795,977                    |
| Agricultural                   | 795,271                       | -   | -  | -  | -  | 795,271                       |
| Work in Progress               | 69,215,093                    | 40,631,678  | (8,974,163)                                    | -  | -  | 100,872,608                   |
|                                | <b>\$1,662,527,032</b>        | <b>\$44,402,407</b>                               | <b>(311,599)</b>                               | <b>(\$7,413,197)</b>   | <b>-</b>   | <b>\$1,699,204,643</b>        |

**9 Loan Liability**

|   | <b>30/06/2016</b> | <b>30/06/2015</b> |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Current</b>                                  | \$                | \$                |
| Loans - Western Australian Treasury Corporation | 6,772,073         | 6,441,709         |
| <b>Non Current</b>                              |                   |                   |
| Loans - Western Australian Treasury Corporation | 29,554,929        | 36,327,002        |

**10 Reserve Funds**

| <b>Purpose of Reserve Fund</b>          | <b>Balance<br/>30/06/2015</b> | <b>Transfer from<br/>Accumulated<br/>Surplus</b> | <b>Transfer to<br/>Accumulated<br/>Surplus</b> | <b>Balance<br/>30/06/2016</b> |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
|   | \$                            | \$   | \$   | \$                            |
| Refuse Disposal and Treatment           | 2,843,524                     | 252,061  | -  | 3,095,585                     |
| Concert Hall - Refurbishment and Maint. | 4,826,518                     | 146,592  | (132,481)                                      | 4,840,629                     |
| Asset Enhancement                       | 29,008,935                    | 4,982,635  | (7,592,456)                                    | 26,399,114                    |
| Street Furniture Replacement            | 540,334                       | 186,660  | (28,066)                                       | 698,928                       |
| Parking Levy                            | 17,132,501                    | 15,099,576                                       | (14,053,880)                                   | 18,178,197                    |
| Art Acquisition                         | 315,397                       | 59,800   | (9,536)  | 365,661                       |
| Heritage Incentive                      | 587,371                       | 21,360   | -  | 608,731                       |
| Parking Facilities Development          | 23,952,738                    | 1,273,686  | (1,456,747)                                    | 23,769,677                    |
| Employee Entitlements                   | 1,053,647                     | 892,942  | (50,565)                                       | 1,896,024                     |
| David Jones Bridge                      | 277,223                       | 8,555  | -  | 285,778                       |
| Bonus Plot Ratio                        | 595,996                       | 18,377   | -  | 614,373                       |
| PCEC Fixed Plant Replacement            | 3,869,667                     | 389,820  | -  | 4,259,487                     |
| Enterprise and Initiative               | 2,570,651                     | 1,348,552  | -  | 3,919,203                     |
| Public Art                              | -                             | 200,210  | -  | 200,210                       |
|   | 87,574,502                    | 24,880,826                                       | (23,323,731)                                   | 89,131,597                    |
| * Asset Revaluation                     | 560,795,095                   | 12,368   | (247,023)                                      | 560,560,440                   |
|   | <b>\$648,369,597</b>          | <b>\$24,893,194</b>                              | <b>(\$23,570,754)</b>                          | <b>\$649,692,037</b>          |

\* The Asset Revaluation Reserve is a non cash backed reserve and cannot be used ,except for adjustments to fixed assets on their revaluation, disposal or write off

**MUNICIPAL**  
**Notes to the Balance Sheet for the 12 months ended 30 June 2016**

**11 Cash Reconciliation**

|                             | 30/06/2016           | 30/06/2015           |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                             | \$                   | \$                   |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents   | 10,061,961           | 21,164,777           |
| Short Term Cash Investments | 100,249,402          | 91,045,389           |
|                             | <b>\$110,311,363</b> | <b>\$112,210,166</b> |

**12 Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities to Operating Surplus**

|   | 30/06/2016          | 30/06/2015          |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
|   | \$                  | \$                  |
| Change in Net Assets Resulting from Operations            | 19,471,771          | 18,136,854          |
| Adjustment for items not involving the movement of Funds: |                     |                     |
| Depreciation  | 30,593,810          | 29,115,795          |
| Doubtful Debts  | 78,375              | 267,593             |
| Non Capitalised Work in Progress                          | 311,599             | -                   |
| (Gain)/Loss on Disposal/Write off/Contribution of Assets  | 1,099,929           | 2,584,345           |
|   | 51,555,484          | 50,104,587          |
| Revenues Provided By :                                    |                     |                     |
| Government Grants   | (6,501,924)         | (4,039,166)         |
| Contribution from Other Parties                           | (49,890)            | (15,000)            |
|   | (6,551,814)         | (4,054,166)         |
| Change in Operating Assets and Liabilities                |                     |                     |
| <b>Add Back</b>   |                     |                     |
| Decrease in Inventories                                   | 436,212             | 713,171             |
| Decrease in Deposits and Prepayments                      | 104,436             | 81,566              |
| Decrease in Accrued Interest and Investment Income        | 63,628              | 749,725             |
| Decrease in Debtors                                       | -                   | 1,650,216           |
| Decrease in Deferred Debtors                              | 7,133               | 4,638               |
| Decrease in Accrued Income                                | 717,073             | -                   |
| Increase in Income Received /Raised in Advance            | 130,392             | 21,429              |
| Increase in Provisions                                    | -                   | 1,084,280           |
| <b>Deduct</b>   |                     |                     |
| Decrease in Trade and Other Payables                      | (3,176,652)         | (836,489)           |
| Decrease in Accrued Interest Payable                      | (140,156)           | (43,792)            |
| Decrease in Provisions                                    | (288,222)           | -                   |
| Decrease in Accrued Expenses                              | (497,908)           | (201,269)           |
| Increase in Trade and Other Receivables                   | (3,323,185)         | -                   |
| Increase in Accrued Income                                | -                   | (420,854)           |
|   | (5,967,249)         | 2,802,621           |
| Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities                 | <b>\$39,036,424</b> | <b>\$48,853,042</b> |

# MUNICIPAL

## Notes to the Balance Sheet for the 12 months ended 30 June 2016

### 13 Ratios

|  | 30/06/2016 | 30/06/2015 |
|--|------------|------------|
| <b>1 Current Ratio</b>   |            |            |
| <u>Current Assets minus Restricted Assets</u>                              |            |            |
| Current Liabilities minus Liabilities<br>associated with Restricted Assets | 1.11       | 1.02       |
| <b>2 Debt Ratio</b>  |            |            |
| <u>Total Liabilities</u>   |            |            |
| Total Assets   | 5.12%      | 5.95%      |
| <b>3 Debt Service Ratio</b>  |            |            |
| <u>Debt Service Cost</u>   |            |            |
| Available Operating Revenue  | 4.45%      | 4.48%      |
| <b>4 Rate Coverage Ratio</b>   |            |            |
| <u>Net Rate Revenue</u>  |            |            |
| Operating Revenue  | 44.07%     | 40.92%     |
| <b>5 Outstanding Rates Ratio</b>   |            |            |
| <u>Rates Outstanding</u>   |            |            |
| Rates Collectable  | 0.23%      | 0.08%      |
| <b>6 Untied Cash to Unpaid Creditors Ratio</b>                             |            |            |
| <u>Untied Cash</u>   |            |            |
| Unpaid Trade Creditors   | 2.40       | 2.07       |
| <b>7 Gross Debt to Revenue Ratio</b>                                       |            |            |
| <u>Gross Debt</u>  |            |            |
| Total Revenue  | 19.04%     | 22.93%     |
| <b>8 Gross Debt to Economically Realisable Assets Ratio</b>                |            |            |
| <u>Gross Debt</u>  |            |            |
| Economically Realisable Assets   | 4.13%      | 4.98%      |

Restricted Assets includes reserve funds and tied contributions not utilised at 30.06.2016

# **CITY OF PERTH**

**FAS GRAPHS**

**Jun-16**

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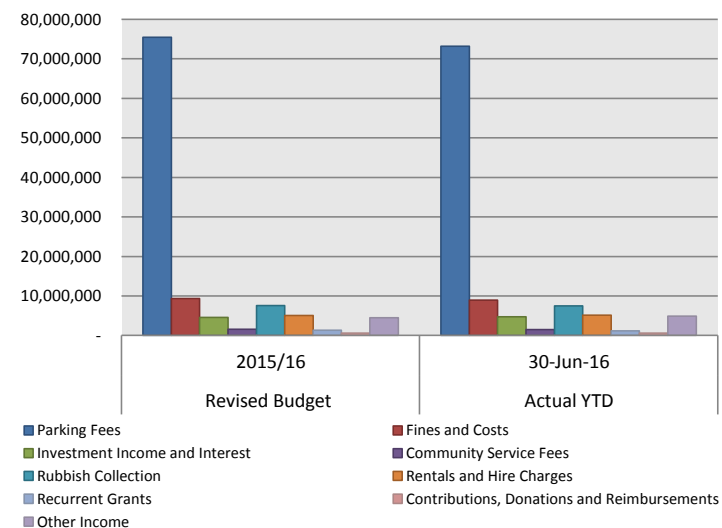
| <u>Section</u> | <u>Description</u>                      | <u>Page</u> |
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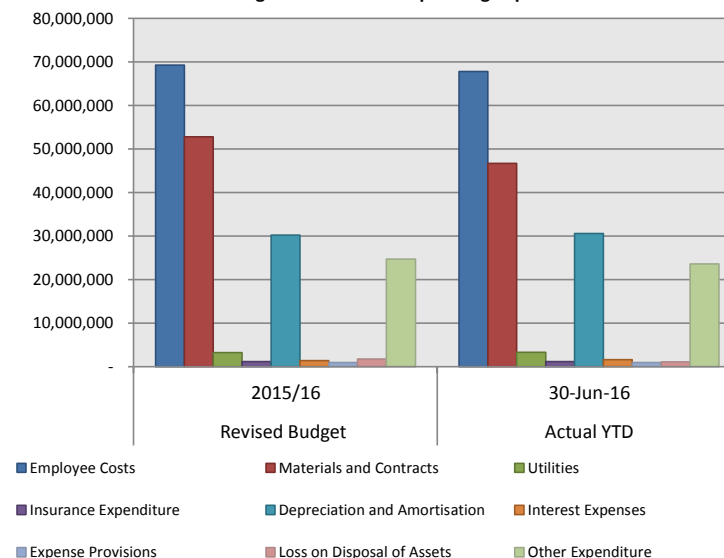
## Financial Activity Statement

|  | Annual                        | Year To Date Jun-16 |                |                 |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Proceeds from Operating Activities           | Revised Budget 2015/16 \$000s | Budget YTD \$000s   | Actual \$000s  | Variance \$000s |
| Operating Revenue                            | 110,054                       | 110,054             | 107,616        | -2,438          |
| Less: Operating Expenditure                  | 185,312                       | 185,312             | 176,698        | 8,614           |
| Add back Depreciation                        | -30,187                       | -30,187             | -30,594        | 407             |
| (Loss)/Profit on Disposals                   | -1,766                        | -1,766              | -1,100         | -666            |
| <b>Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations</b> | <b>-43,305</b>                | <b>-43,305</b>      | <b>-37,389</b> | <b>5,916</b>    |
| <b>Investing Activities</b>                  |                               |                     |                |                 |
| Capital Expenditure                          | -68,553                       | -68,553             | -48,263        | 20,290          |
| Repayment of Borrowings                      | -6,442                        | -6,442              | -6,442         | 0               |
| Transfers to Reserves                        | -28,252                       | -28,252             | -25,881        | 2,371           |
| <b>Financing Activities</b>                  |                               |                     |                |                 |
| Transfers from Reserves                      | 30,576                        | 30,576              | 19,824         | -10,752         |
| Carry Forwards                               | 21,681                        | 21,681              | 14,442         | -7,239          |
| Proceeds from Disposal of Assets             | 1,729                         | 1,729               | 3,717          | 1,988           |
| Distribution from TPRC                       | 1,833                         | 1,833               | 1,355          | -478            |
| Capital Grants                               | 6,490                         | 6,490               | 5,128          | -1,362          |
| <b>Net Surplus/(Deficit) before Rates</b>    | <b>-83,605</b>                | <b>-83,605</b>      | <b>-72,871</b> | <b>10,735</b>   |
| Add: Opening Funds                           | 636                           | 636                 | 636            | 0               |
| Less: Closing Funds                          | -652                          | -652                | 10,314         | 10,966          |
| <b>Amount Sourced from Rates</b>             | <b>82,953</b>                 | <b>82,953</b>       | <b>83,185</b>  | <b>232</b>      |

Jun-16 Budget to Actual YTD Operating Revenue



Jun-16 Budget to Actual YTD Operating Expenditure

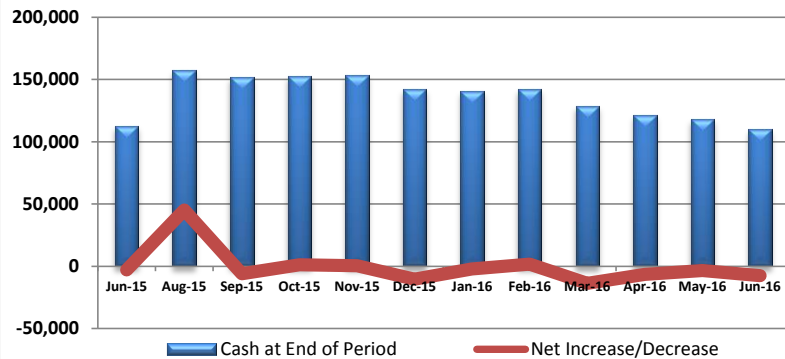


## Cashflow Statement

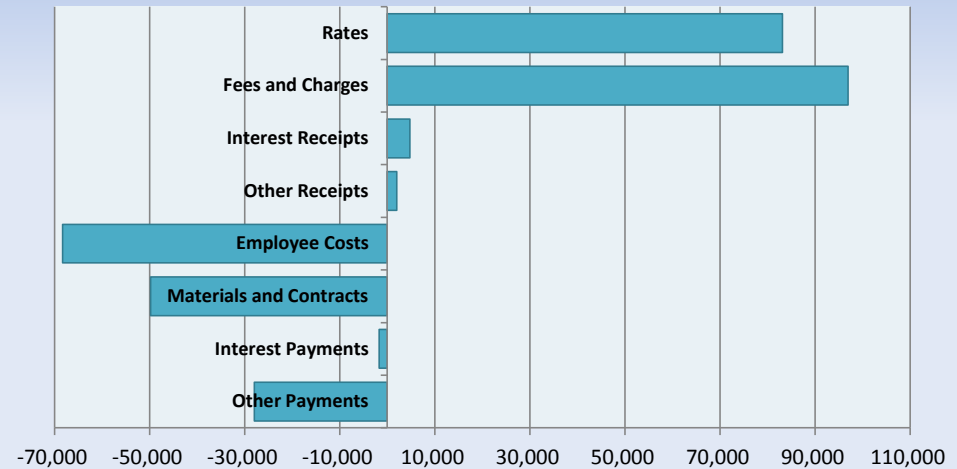
### SUMMARY CASH FLOW STATEMENT

|   | Budget \$'000s<br>2015/2016 | YTD Actual<br>\$'000s<br>Jun-16 |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Receipts from Customers                           | 197,413                     | 186,842                         |
| Payments to Suppliers and Creditors               | -145,138                    | -147,806                        |
| Net Cash Inflow/Outflow from Operating Activities | 52,275                      | 39,036                          |
| Net Cash Inflow/Outflow from Investing Activities | -51,429                     | -41,045                         |
| Net Cash Inflow/Outflow from Financing Activities | -6,442                      | -6,442                          |
| Cash Flows from Government and Other Parties      | 8,603                       | 6,552                           |
| Cash at 1 July 2015                               | 107,034                     | 112,210                         |
| Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held              | 3,006                       | -1,899                          |
| Cash at 30 June 2016                              | 110,040                     | 110,311                         |

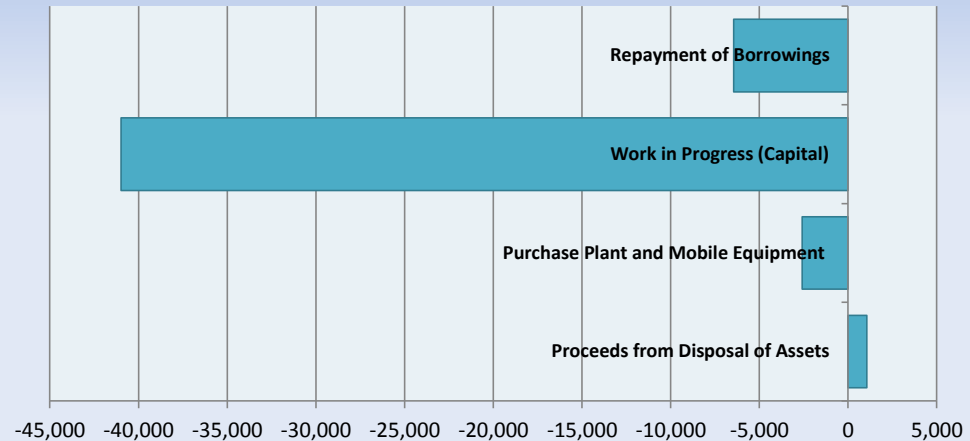
### Monthly Cash Movements to Jun-16 \$'000s



### Cash Flows from Operating Activities \$'000s



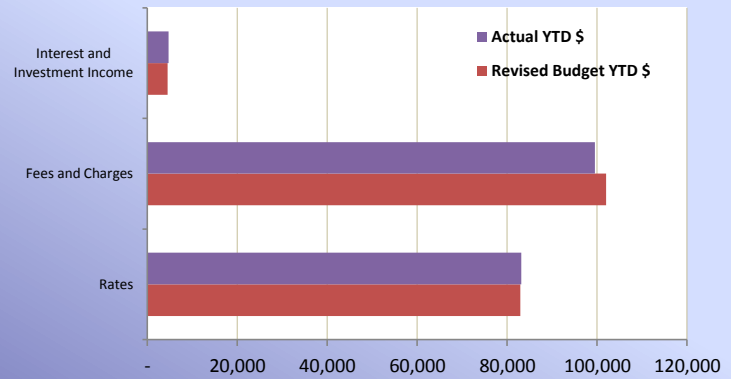
### Cash Flows from Investing Activities \$'000s



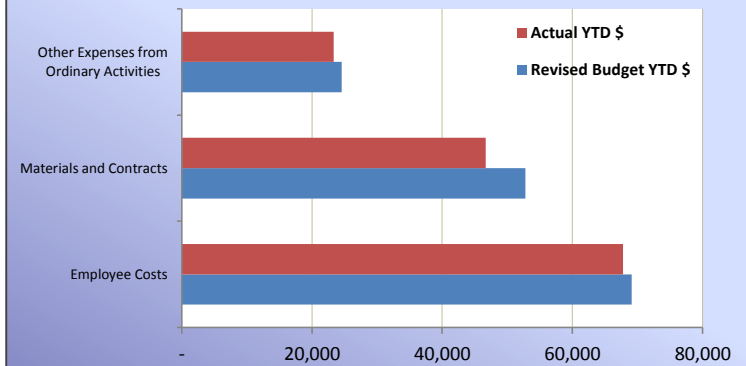
## Summary Operating Statement

|  | 2015/2016             | Year To Date          |               |                 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
|  | Original Budget \$000 | Revised Budget \$000s | Actual \$000s | Variance \$000s |
| Operating Revenue  | 197,753               | 193,007               | 190,801       | -2,206          |
| less Operating Expenses  | -151,880              | -151,845              | -143,179      | 8,666           |
| Earnings before Interest and Depreciation (EBID)   | 45,873                | 41,162                | 47,622        | 6,460           |
| less Interest Expense  | -1,837                | -1,359                | -1,585        | -226            |
| less Depreciation  | -34,211               | -30,187               | -30,594       | -407            |
| Operating Surplus/(Deficit)  | 9,825                 | 9,616                 | 15,443        | 5,827           |
| Grants and Contributions- Capital  | 6,842                 | 6,490                 | 5,128         | -1,361          |
| NET OPERATING SURPLUS  | 16,667                | 16,106                | 20,571        | 4,465           |
| DISPOSAL/WRITE OFF OF ASSETS   | -1,558                | -1,636                | -1,100        | 536             |
| Distribution from TPRC   | 1,833                 | 0                     | 0             | 0               |
| Profit on Disposal of Investments  | 0                     | -4                    | 82            | 86              |
| Change in net assets resulting from operations after capital amounts and significant items | 16,943                | 14,466                | 19,553        | 5,087           |

Operating Revenue YTD Jun-16 \$'000s



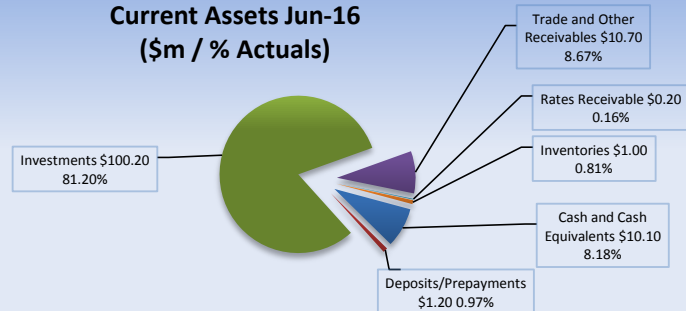
Operating Expenditure YTD Jun-16 \$'000s



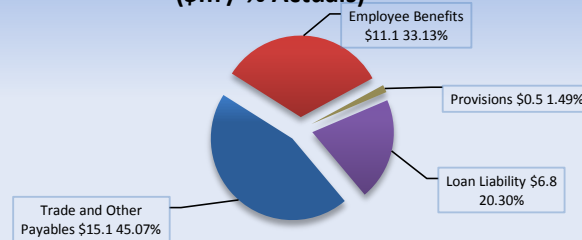
## Summary Statement of Financial Position

|                               | 30-Jun-16        | 30-Jun-15        |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                               | Actual \$000s    | Actual \$000s    |
| Total Current Assets          | 123,388          | 123,363          |
| Total Non Current Assets      | 1,225,664        | 1,216,910        |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>           | <b>1,349,052</b> | <b>1,340,273</b> |
| Total Current Liabilities     | 33,458           | 37,706           |
| Total Non Current Liabilities | 35,562           | 42,088           |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>      | <b>69,020</b>    | <b>79,794</b>    |
| <b>NET ASSETS</b>             | <b>1,280,032</b> | <b>1,260,478</b> |
| <b>COMMUNITY EQUITY</b>       |                  |                  |
| Accumulated Surplus           | 630,339          | 612,109          |
| Asset Revaluation Reserve     | 560,560          | 560,795          |
| Reserves (Cash Backed)        | 89,132           | 87,575           |
| <b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>           | <b>1,280,032</b> | <b>1,260,478</b> |

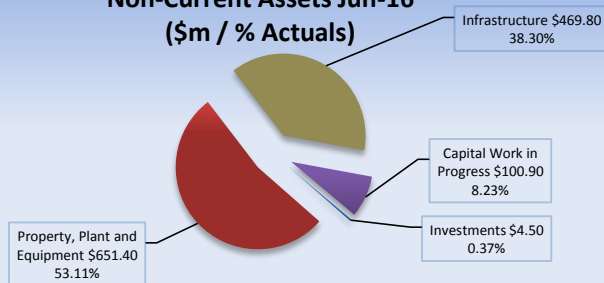
**Current Assets Jun-16**  
(\$m / % Actuals)



**Current Liabilities Jun-16**  
(\$m / % Actuals)



**Non-Current Assets Jun-16**  
(\$m / % Actuals)

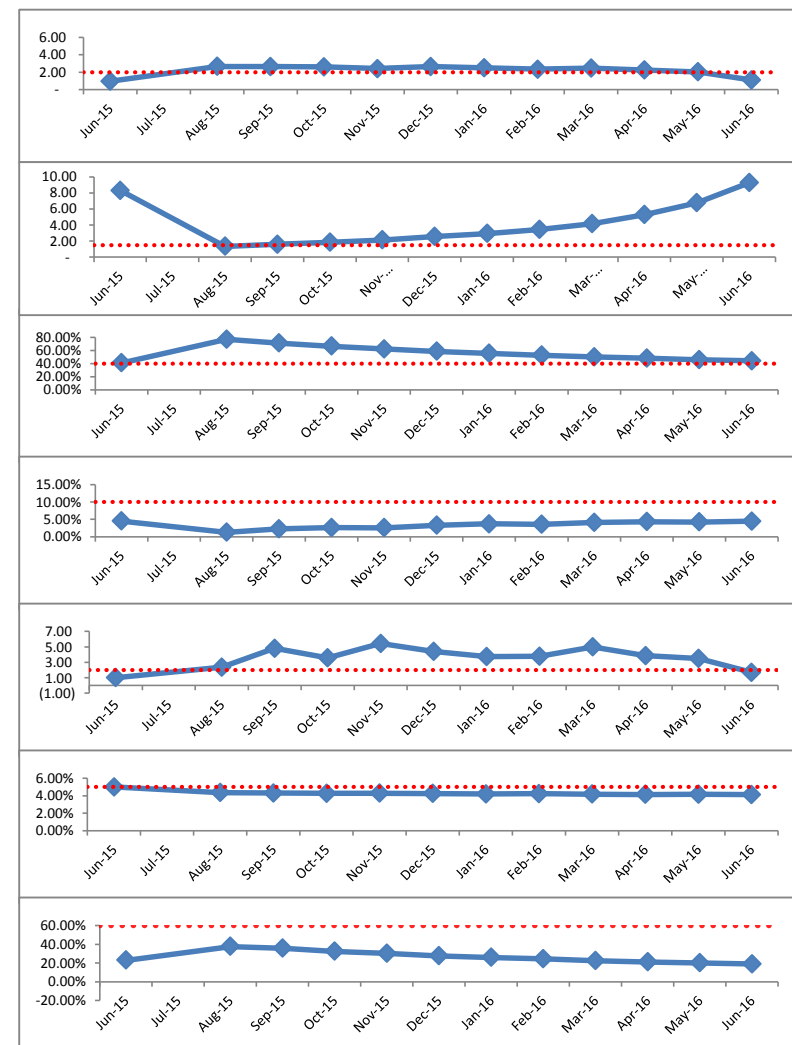


**Non-Current Liabilities Jun-16**  
(\$m / % Actuals)



## Ratio Analysis

|   | Jun-16        |
|---|---------------|
| <b>Current Ratio (Current Assets minus Restricted Assets/Current Liabilities minus Liabilities associated with Restricted Assets)</b> | <b>1.11</b>   |
| <b>Ability to generate working capital to meet our commitments</b>  |               |
| Target is greater than 2.00   |               |
| <b>Operating Surplus Ratio (Revenue YTD/Operating Surplus YTD)</b>  | <b>9.27</b>   |
| <b>Ability to fund capital and exceptional expenditure</b>  |               |
| Target is greater than 1.5  |               |
| <b>Rate Coverage Ratio (Net Rate Revenue/Operating Revenue)</b>   | <b>44.07%</b> |
| <b>Ability to reduce rates to ratepayers</b>  |               |
| Target is less than 40.00% - The percentage will diminish as the bulk of the rates are raised in July                                 |               |
| <b>Debt Service Ratio (Interest and principal repayments/Available Operating Revenue)</b>   | <b>4.45%</b>  |
| <b>Ability to service loans including principal and interest</b>  |               |
| Target is less than 10.0%   |               |
| <b>Cash Capacity in Months (Cash &lt; 90 days invest / (Cash Operating Costs divided by 12 months)</b>                                | <b>1.70</b>   |
| <b>Ability to manage cashflow</b>   |               |
| Target is greater than 2.0 months   |               |
| <b>Gross Debt to Economically Realisable Assets Ratio (Gross Debt / Economically Realisable Assets)</b>                               | <b>4.13%</b>  |
| <b>Ability to retire debt from readily realisable assets</b>  |               |
| Target is greater than 5.0%   |               |
| <b>Gross Debt to Revenue Ratio (Gross Debt / Total Revenue)</b>   | <b>19.04%</b> |
| <b>Ability to service debt out of total revenue</b>   |               |
| Target is less than 60.0%   |               |





## ITEM NO: 3

### PAYMENTS FROM MUNICIPAL AND TRUST FUNDS – JUNE 2016

**RECOMMENDATION:**

**(APPROVAL)**

*That in accordance with Regulation 13(1) of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, the list of payments made under delegated authority for the month ended 30 June 2016[insert month end date], be received and recorded in the Minutes of the Council, the summary of which is as follows:*

| <b>FUND</b>           | <b>PAID</b>             |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Municipal Fund</b> | <b>\$ 21,515,151.87</b> |
| <b>Trust Fund</b>     | <b>\$ 211,235.83</b>    |
| <b>TOTAL:</b>         | <b>\$21,726,387.70</b>  |

**BACKGROUND:**

|                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| FILE REFERENCE:          | P1031101-60        |
| REPORTING UNIT:          | Finance            |
| RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: | Corporate Services |
| DATE:                    | 5 July 2016        |
| MAP / SCHEDULE:          | TRIM 109078/2016   |

**LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN / POLICY:**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Legislation</b>  | Regulation 13(1) of the <i>Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996</i>   |
| <b>Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework Implications</b> | <b>Strategic Community Plan</b><br>Council Four Year Priorities: Capable and Responsive Organisation<br>S18 Strengthen the capacity of the organisation |

**COMMENTS:**

Payments for the month of June 2016 included the following significant items:

- \$2,389,652.07 to the Department of Fire and Emergency Services for the emergency service levy fourth quarter contribution for 2015/16.
- \$831,116.00 to Schindler Lifts Pty Ltd for the second payment of 40% in relation to the upgrade of the Council House elevators.
- \$818,439.73 to the Western Australian Treasury Corporation for loan payments of \$541,200.68 for the Elder Street Carpark, \$32,774.82 for the Goderich Street Carpark and \$244,464.23 for the construction of the new Perth City Library and Public Plaza.
- \$775,144.70 to Doric Contractors Pty Ltd for the payment of outstanding claims and related matters for the Perth City Library and Public Plaza project.



## ITEM NO: 4

### TELETHON EVENT 2016 – DONATION, EVENT PARKING FEE AMENDMENT AND FEE WAIVERS

**RECOMMENDATION:**

**(APPROVAL)**

***That Council:***

- 1. acknowledges Telethon as the premier charity event that City of Perth Parking (CPP) supports and the charity event for which the City of Perth will agree to provide an exclusive arrangement for car parking;***
- 2. approves cash and in-kind support donations to Telethon valued at \$79,180:***
  - 2.1 a City of Perth cash donation to Telethon valued at \$40,000;***
  - 2.2 security and staff services valued at \$7,759;***
  - 2.3 the value of car parking income at the Convention Centre Car Park (less applicable costs) paid by the event attendees, estimated at a cost of \$31,421;***
- 3. approves the waiver of parking fees associated with the City's support of Telethon valued at \$18,004 which includes:***
  - 3.1 440 free permits for the use of the Telethon telephone room volunteers for parking at the Citiplace Car Park at night;***
  - 3.2 up to 100 free permits for the Convention Centre Car Park for employees of Channel 7;***
  - 3.3 16 on-street parking bays provided in Stirling Street and James Street nearby to the call centre area for VIP parking;***

**(Cont'd)**

- 3.4 two on-street parking bays in Mill Street outside Parmelia Hilton for VIP parking;**
- 4. approves the concessional fees for the Convention Centre Car Park, with these fees to apply only during the Telethon weekend as follows:**
  - 4.1 for 0 – 3 hours – \$5.00 flat fee per entry;**
  - 4.2 for above 3 hours – \$10.00 flat fee per entry;**
- 5. notes that Telethon will provide the following free promotional opportunities for the City of Perth Parking (CPP) as a financial offset to the costs associated with parts 3 and 4 above:**
  - 5.1 an opportunity for the Lord Mayor or City of Perth representative to present the City of Perth cheque to Telethon;**
  - 5.2 regular recognition by announcers of the reduced parking fees at the Convention Centre Car Park for Telethon visitors;**
  - 5.3 display of the City of Perth and the City of Perth Parking (CPP) crests on the Telethon Weekend partners page of the Telethon website;**
  - 5.4 display of City of Perth and City of Perth Parking (CPP) material as television background;**
  - 5.5 City of Perth Parking (CPP) portable banners to be displayed at information desk and in the call centre; and**
  - 5.6 inclusion of the City of Perth Parking (CPP) offer in Telethon Diary columns in the lead up to the Telethon Weekend.**

**BACKGROUND:**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| FILE REFERENCE:          | P1007799-2                               |
| REPORTING UNIT:          | Commercial Parking                       |
| RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: | Director Community & Commercial Services |
| DATE:                    | 12 July 2016                             |
| MAP / SCHEDULE:          | N/A                                      |

In previous years, Council have approved contributions to the Telethon event. In 2015 the value approved was estimated at \$101,578 with actual cash donation of \$40,000, waiver of parking fees of \$17,564 and in-kind support of \$44,014.

This report details the proposed contribution for the 2016 Telethon event being held at the Perth Convention and Exhibition Centre on 15 and 16 October 2016.

## LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN / POLICY:

**Legislation** Sections 6.16, 6.17 and 6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*

**Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework Implications** **Strategic Community Plan**  
Council Four Year Priorities: Major Strategic Investments  
S2 Maximise the commercial and community outcomes within the property portfolio and commercial enterprises

## Policy

Policy No and Name: 9.1 – Budget Policies  
18.6 – Off Street Parking Business Partnerships  
18.8 – Provision of Sponsorship and Donations

## DETAILS:

The following table details the actual support provided by the City to Telethon in the 2015/16 financial year and proposed support for 2016/17:

| Financial Support Provided                             | 2015/16 Actual  | 2016/17 Proposed |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Volunteer Parking Citiplace Car Parks – Waiver of fees | \$ 5,200        | \$ 6,313         |
| VIP Parking at PCEC – Waiver of fees                   | \$10,055        | \$10,218         |
| On street Parking – Waiver of fees                     | \$ 1,309        | \$ 1,473         |
| Subsidised Parking for Visitors at PCEC – In-kind      | \$31,668        | \$31,421         |
| Security and Staff Costs – In-kind                     | \$ 7,530        | \$ 7,759         |
| Cash Donation  | \$40,000        | \$40,000         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>\$95,762</b> | <b>\$97,183</b>  |

## Volunteer Parking

Telethon have advised that it requires 440 permits for volunteers to use at the Citiplace car park at night. Telethon manages the distribution of those permits and in return, Telethon provides promotional opportunities for the City's parking business as an off-set to the cost.

### VIP Parking

VIP parking will be provided by the City at no cost for nominated persons participating in the Telethon event (for example, bump in and bump out service providers). 100 free permits were also issued for this purpose during the 2015 Telethon event.

### On Street Parking

Sixteen on-street bays will be provided in Stirling Street and James Street, nearby to the call centre at no cost, for the use of the Telethon volunteers.

Two on-street bays will be provided in Mill Street outside Parmelia Hilton at no cost for use of VIP and staff pick-up and drop-off.

### Subsidised parking for Telethon visitors

Parking will be provided at the Convention Centre Car Park at a reduced rate for the Telethon weekend on 15 to 16 October 2016. The \$31,421 amount represents the difference between the estimated income for the week prior to Telethon less the actual income for the week of Telethon (after subsidised parking fees).

### Cash Donation

A cash donation of \$40,000 will be presented to Telethon.

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS 2016/17:**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| ACCOUNT NO:           | 09648000                                 |
| BUDGET ITEM:          | Convention Centre Car Park (Expenditure) |
| BUDGET PAGE NUMBER:   | 62                                       |
| BUDGETED AMOUNT:      | \$4,407,617                              |
| AMOUNT SPENT TO DATE: | \$ 0                                     |
| PROPOSED COST:        | \$ 97,183                                |
| BALANCE:              | \$4,310,434                              |

All figures quoted in this report are exclusive of GST.

It is proposed that for the 2016 Telethon weekend (15 and 16 October 2016), the parking fees be the same as charged for 2015 as follows:

- For 0 – 3 hours – \$5 flat fee per entry; and
- Above 3 hours – \$10 flat fee per entry.

Offering reduced capped parking fees encourages families to attend Telethon and to stay in the city after the event.

The City will provide 340 free permits for night parking at Citiplace Car Park for volunteers for the 2016 Telethon event with a further 100 free permits for Channel 7 employees at the Convention Centre Car Park. Eighteen on street bays nearby to the call centre and convention centre will also be provided.

In return, Telethon will continue to provide promotional opportunities for the City of Perth and CPP branding as well as recognition of the City during the event as follows:

- The display of City of Perth and CPP promotional material as television background;
- Regular recognition by Telethon announcers of the reduced parking fees for visitors;
- A brief interview opportunity on television regarding the parking for volunteers; and
- An opportunity for a City representative to present the City's cheque at Telethon.

#### **COMMENTS:**

Telethon is considered to be the premier charitable event conducted in the city. It is not intended that this amended parking fee structure be extended to any other charity or events.

## ITEM NO: 5

### NEW LEASE TO PRICELINE PHARMACY - SHOPS 8 AND 10 CITY STATION CONCOURSE

**RECOMMENDATION:**

**(APPROVAL)**

***That Council:***

- 1. agrees to surrender the lease over Shop 8, City Station Concourse and enter into a new lease over an expanded area incorporating Shop 10, City Station Concourse under the terms and conditions detailed in Schedule 3;***
- 2. agrees to the advertising under Section 3.58 of the Local Government Act 1995, of the proposed new lease***
- 3. notes that in the event that no submissions are received, authorises the Chief Executive Officer to finalise the lease.***

**BACKGROUND:**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| FILE REFERENCE:          | P1006410  |
| REPORTING UNIT:          | Properties  |
| RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: | Construction and Maintenance  |
| DATE:                    | 4 July 2016   |
| MAP / SCHEDULE:          | Schedule 3 – Lease Terms and Conditions for Shops 8 and 10 City Station Concourse.<br>Schedule 4 – Aerial Location Plan City Station Concourse<br>Schedule 5 – Proposed Plan for Expanded Area of Priceline |

**LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN / POLICY:**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Legislation</b>  | Section 3.58 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>   |
| <b>Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework Implications</b> | <b>Strategic Community Plan</b><br>Council Four Year Priorities: Perth as a Capital City<br>S7 Collaborate with private sector to leverage city enhancements |

In 2009 Council entered into a new lease for Shop 8, for a two year term, with four additional two year options. One option was exercised in 2011. In 2013 the lessee did not exercise the remaining option and remained in site on a holdover basis until a new rental value was negotiated. These negotiations were never concluded and this tenant vacated in December 2015.

### **DETAILS:**

Various conversations with potential tenants were entered into during the intervening period however these did not progress.

Expressions of Interest (EOI) to Lease were advertised in the West Australian newspaper on 14 May 2016 and submissions closed on 27 May 2016. No written submissions were received.

The lessee of Shop 10 on the City Station Concourse verbally expressed interest in expanding its premises and further negotiations were entered into for them to incorporate Shop 8 into their Lease. Details of their proposal are contained in Schedule 3.

### **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:**

Priceline have proposed a rental of \$304,000 per annum which equates to a rate of \$722 per square metre for the total space of the two shops. The current market value for Shop 10 is \$500 per square metre while the current rent for Shop 8 is \$910 per square metre.

The budgeted income for the two shops in 2016/17 is \$316,367.

The lessee is requesting five months' rent free to assist with the works and fitout of Shop 10, which includes the removal of the dividing wall, reinstatement of the ceiling and lights, electrical and plumbing works, as per the existing Shop 8 fitout.

The requested rent free period equates to \$126,666 and represents approximately 2.8% of the total lease rental in excess of \$4,500,000.

All figures quoted in this report are exclusive of GST.

### **COMMENTS:**

The frontage of Shop 10 is set back and has a somewhat poor exposure. It has now been vacant for several months and the offer from Priceline, who have been an excellent tenant over the past 25 years, is considered reasonable and is supported.

## SCHEDULE 3

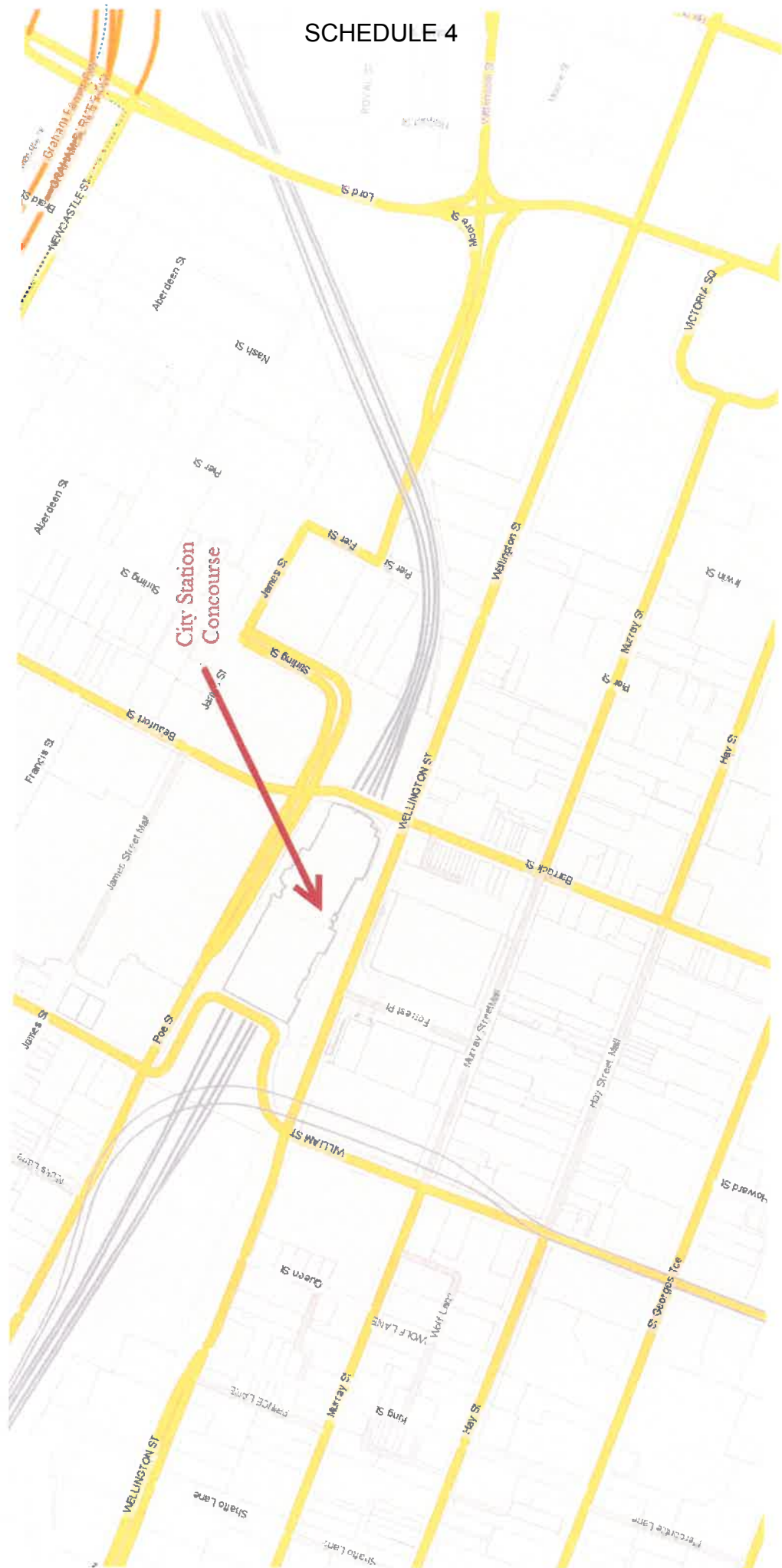
### Proposed Lease Terms and Conditions

#### PRICELINE

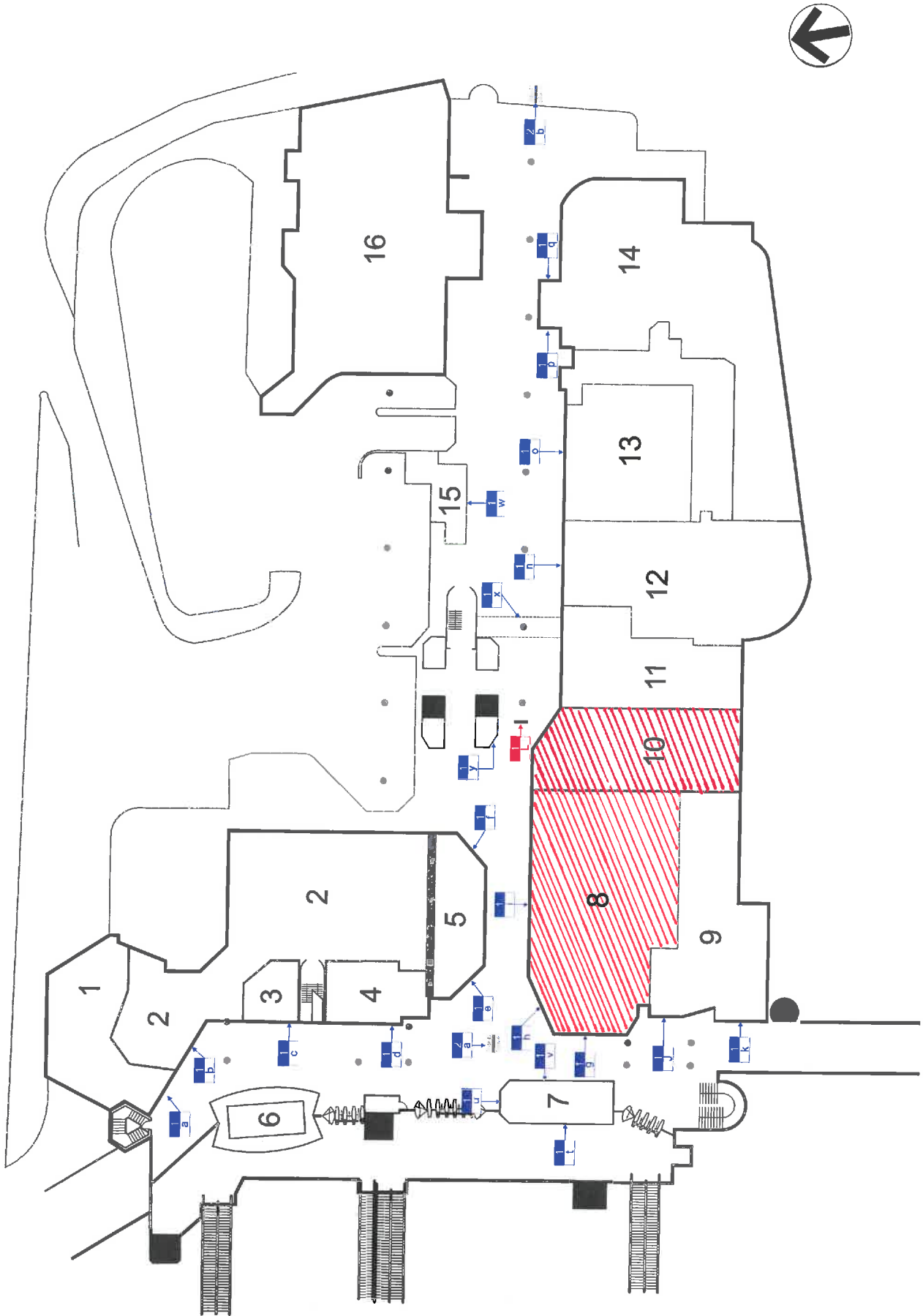
|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Lessor             | City of Perth  |
| Lessee             | Priceline Central Station Perth  |
| Premises           | Shops 8 and 10 City Station Concourse  |
| Permitted Use      | Pharmacy and Health Care   |
| Commencement       | TBA  |
| Term               | 10 Years   |
| Option             | 5 Years  |
| Rent               | \$304,000 per annum (\$722.09 square metre)  |
| Percentage Rent    | N/A  |
| Outgoings          | Statutory Charges as assessed against the property (Council and Water Rates)   |
| Payment Date       | First of each month  |
| Reviews            | CPI Annually to a maximum of 5% whichever is the lower–<br>To market at end of year 10   |
| Insurance          | Public Liability not less than \$20,000,000  |
| Special Conditions | Lessor to provide 5 months free rental being contribution to the Lessees fit out costs which includes partition wall removal and ceiling and light reinstatement and power and plumbing relocation in shop 10. |
| Costs              | Each party to bear their own legal costs   |



# SCHEDULE 4



# SCHEDULE 5



## ITEM NO: 6

### TRAVEL CONTRIBUTION FROM CITY OF KALGOORLIE-BOULDER FOR CITY OF PERTH OFFICER TO ACT AS JUDGE FOR ART PRIZE

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

**(APPROVAL)**

***That Council approve the acceptance of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder's contribution to travel and accommodation, as detailed in this report titled "Travel Contribution from City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder for City of Perth Officer to act as Judge for Art Prize" to enable the City's Public Art Program Coordinator to perform the role of judge for the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Art Prize.***

#### **BACKGROUND:**

FILE REFERENCE: P1025504-7  
REPORTING UNIT: Arts, Culture and Heritage  
RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: Economic Development and Activation  
DATE: 20 July 2016  
MAP / SCHEDULE: N/A

It is noted that the legislative requirements for Contributions to Travel are exempt where the other party is a Federal, State or Local Government entity. However at its meeting held on **17 May 2016**, Council resolved:

*"That travel being paid for by a third party comes to Council for approval."*

On 1 July 2016, the Public Art Program Coordinator received an email from the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder inviting the Coordinator to act as a Judge for the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Art Prize.

In accordance with *PR0956 Corporate Procedure – Code of Conduct – Declaring and Managing Gifts and Contributions to Travel – Employees*, this report has been prepared seeking Council's approval for the acceptance of contributions to travel from the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder to enable the Officer to undertake the role of Art Prize Judge.

#### **LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN / POLICY:**

**Legislation** Section 5.82(4) of the *Local Government Act 1995*

## DETAILS:

The annual City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder art prize has been running for more than 70 years and is one of the State's longest running art prizes. In 2015 the prize attracted 220 entries, 143 by local artists, and awarded prize money totalling \$45,000. Approximately 1,790 people viewed the exhibition.

Entries for the 2016 prize opened on 1 July 2016. The exhibition will open on 2 September 2016 and run through until 25 September 2016.

The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder has invited the City of Perth's Public Art Program Coordinator to be a judge for the 2016 Kalgoorlie-Boulder Art prize.

It has been requested that the Officer be available to undertake the judging over Wednesday, 31 August 2016 and Thursday, 1 September 2016. They may also invite the judges to remain in Kalgoorlie to be present at the awards night event on Friday 2 September, subject to confirmation that they have budget for this. The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder have offered to organise the Officer's travel and accommodation to Kalgoorlie to facilitate this.

The estimated value of the contributions to travel (as provided by the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder) are as follows.

| <b>Expense</b>                           | <b>Estimated value of contribution</b> |
|--|--|
| Travel to and from Kalgoorlie from Perth | \$500.00                               |
| Taxi Charges (in Kalgoorlie)             | \$60.00                                |
| Accommodation                            | \$405.00                               |
| Meals                                    | \$195.00                               |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>\$1160.00</b>                       |

These figures represent an estimated maximum contribution to travel, in the instance that the Officer is in Kalgoorlie for 3 days in total. In the instance that the Officer does not stay for the awards night, the total will be \$960.

## FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Contributions to travel from the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder will ensure that the Officer is able to perform the role of Judge for this regional council without a cash contribution from the City of Perth.

It is proposed that the Officer will perform this role as a part of his duties at the City of Perth, and so the cost to the City will be equal to the Officer's wage for the days he is in Kalgoorlie.

All figures quoted in this report are exclusive of GST.

**COMMENTS:**

The invitation to judge the art prize is a personal invitation, extended on recommendation from a second judge. Alongside the offer of a contribution to travel, the Officer has been invited by the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder to submit a quotation for his services as a judge.

In lieu of this, Manager Arts, Culture and Heritage has agreed that the Officer may undertake this work in the course of his duties at the City of Perth as a service provided by the City of Perth to the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

## ITEM NO: 7

### APPOINTMENT OF ELECTED MEMBER REPRESENTATIVE – STUDYPERTH BOARD

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

**(APPROVAL)**

***That Council nominates an Elected Member as the City of Perth representative on the StudyPerth Board for the period 20 July 2016 to 20 October 2017.***

#### **BACKGROUND:**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| FILE REFERENCE:          | P1030366  |
| REPORTING UNIT:          | Economic Development  |
| RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: | Economic Development & Activation   |
| DATE:                    | 29 June 2016  |
| MAP / SCHEDULE:          | Confidential Schedule 6 – Perth Education City (Inc.) Rules<br>Confidential Schedule 7 – StudyPerth Board of Management<br>Confidential Schedule 8 – City of Perth & StudyPerth 2015/16 – 2017/18 Funding Agreement |

StudyPerth, formerly known as Perth Education City (PEC) was created in 1987 and became a registered association with its own permanent and independent secretariat in 1996. The organisation was formed out of an acknowledged need for a coordinated approach regarding the international education market from Western Australian education and training institutions.

StudyPerth's members include education and training institutions from both the public and private sectors including WA's five universities, numerous vocational education providers, English language colleges, as well as primary and secondary schools.

Of the approximately 45,000 international students studying in Perth, 92 per cent of these students are studying at one of StudyPerth's member institutions.

Historically, the City of Perth has been supportive of StudyPerth's efforts and activities in promoting Perth as a destination of choice for international education and prospective students.

In 2016, the City executed a three-year funding agreement with StudyPerth to assist with their ongoing work, help expand some of their current activities and undertake new activities in order to give certainty in relation to the funding they will receive over

the period of the agreement. Furthermore, it provides financial certainty for the City in terms of the funding that is being allocated to StudyPerth.

Defined in the terms and conditions of the *City of Perth & StudyPerth 2015/16 – 2017/18 Funding Agreement*, and agreed to by the City and StudyPerth on 8 April, 2016, was the opportunity for the City of Perth Council to appoint an Elected Member or City Representative to sit on StudyPerth's Board.

## **LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN / POLICY:**

### **Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework Implications**

### **Strategic Community Plan**

Council Four Year Priorities: Capable and Responsive Organisation  
S19 Improve the customer focus of the organisation

### **Policy**

Policy No and Name: 10.2 – Delegates on Boards, Authorities and Committees

## **DETAILS:**

The nominated Elected Member will be co-opted and appointed by Board.

The Terms of Reference for the StudyPerth Board is attached as Confidential Schedule 6. There are two official board meetings per year.

As outlined in the Terms of Reference, the tenure of appointment would expire at the 2017 Local Government Elections. Whilst the StudyPerth Board's Terms of Reference seek an appointment until November 2017, the City of Perth's endorsement until 20 October 2017 will ensure continuity until the Local Government Elections take place.

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:**

There are no direct financial implications with the StudyPerth Board membership, however, appointment of an Elected Member to the Board is a term and condition as stated in the *City of Perth & StudyPerth 2015/16 – 2017/18 Funding Agreement*.

There is no payment or reimbursement for StudyPerth Board members

## **COMMENTS:**

It is recommended that Council nominate an Elected Member to represent the City's interests on the StudyPerth Board.

International education currently provides an economic impact of \$1.345 billion for WA and is the second largest WA service sector industry after tourism. Given the recognised importance of international education and its contribution to the economy, the City has increased its support for StudyPerth through the recently finalised three-

year funding agreement. The focus of the agreement is to promote Perth as a destination of choice for international education and to attract international students to study in Perth.

Through this agreement, the City has been invited to nominate a representative to sit on the StudyPerth Board. This offer is in line with past practice, with the City having representation on the Boards of other City-funded organisations such as the Perth Public Art Foundation, Perth Convention Bureau and Heritage Perth.

Officers, through the Director Economic Development and Activation and the Manager Economic Development will provide assistance to the elected Board Member with technical matters.



CONFIDENTIAL SCHEDULES 6, 7 AND 8  
ITEM 7 – APPOINTMENT OF ELECTED MEMBER  
REPRESENTATIVE TO STUDYPERTH BOARD

FOR THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE  
MEETING

2 AUGUST 2016

DISTRIBUTED TO ELECTED MEMBERS UNDER  
SEPARATE COVER

## ITEM NO: 8

### CITY OF PERTH SUBMISSION TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S SMART CITIES PLAN

**RECOMMENDATION:**

**(FOR INFORMATION)**

***That the Finance and Administration Committee notes the City of Perth submission in response to the Federal Government Smart Cities Plan, as detailed in Schedule 9.***

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| FILE REFERENCE:          | P1030804  |
| REPORTING UNIT:          | Transport   |
| RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: | Planning and Development  |
| DATE:                    | 15 July 2016  |
| MAP / SCHEDULE:          | Schedule 9 – City of Perth submission to the Smart Cities Plan<br>Schedule 10 – Smart Cities Plan |

**BACKGROUND:**

On 29 April 2016, the Federal Government released the Smart Cities Plan (the Plan) for public engagement (refer Schedule 10).

At its meeting held on 21 June 2016, the Finance and Administration Committee resolved that:

*“The Administration undertake a review of the Smart Cities Plan and draft a report on the City’s position statement with regards to this plan and provide a report back to the next Finance and Administration Committee.”*

In order to meet the engagement schedule of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet which closed on 24 June 2016, a submission to the Plan from the City of Perth was developed (refer to Schedule 9), endorsed by the Chief Executive Officer and submitted to the Federal Government for consideration.

This report is provided to the Committee in order to highlight the contents of the submission. The City’s submission was prepared by the Transport Unit in collaboration with the Strategic Planning Unit and the Economic Development and Activation directorate.

## **LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN / POLICY:**

### **Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework Implications**

**Strategic Community Plan:** Living in Perth  
S9 Promote and facilitate CBD living

## **DETAILS:**

The City's submission highlights the various aspects of the Plan that the City supports and details areas of alignment between the Plan and the City's planning, economic development and transport planning functions. Central themes of the submission include:

- The City's support for a clearer Federal approach to urban policy and infrastructure planning;
- The City's willingness to collaborate with the Federal Government around opportunities to improve the delivery of urban infrastructure;
- The opportunities presented by the *City of Perth Act*; and
- The potential benefits of a greater Federal focus on supporting growth within the City of Perth and central Perth sub-region.

The Council of Capital City Lord Mayors (CCCLM) has been seeking much of what is being proposed in the Smart Cities Plan for more than 10 years, and the recent focus on Cities is considered to be a great leap towards seeing greater involvement of the Federal Government in city development. The CCCLM advocacy activities to date stand the CCCLM in a strong position to continue to partner with Federal and State governments and the opportunity of contributing to early development of policy for cities during 2016/17. CCCLM are making a submission and the City's submission contributed to it.

Submissions to the Plan will guide further discussions between Federal, State and Local government in order to develop City Deals, which will act as tailored collective plans for growth that commit to specific actions, investments, reforms and governance needed to implement them. The Smart Cities Plan itself does not have funding attached.

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:**

There are no direct financial implications as a result of this report.

## **COMMENTS:**

The City's submission was endorsed by the Chief Executive Officer in June 2016 and sent to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet for consideration.

# City of Perth submission to the Smart Cities Plan

---

The City of Perth welcomes the renewed Federal Government focus on urban policy and infrastructure, as set out in the Smart Cities Plan (the Plan). The City is generally supportive of the various elements of the Plan as highlighted below.

## **General comments;**

The Plan highlights many relevant areas of policy reform that can help achieve improvements in Australian cities. For Perth, many of these approaches are welcomed as the city exits the boom period associated with mining construction over the past decade, and enters a new phase across many aspects of the economy.

There is a real and significant opportunity to plan Perth's next growth phase with the lessons from other Australian cities (as well as international cities) at the forefront of our thinking. Perth's population is currently nearing 2 million residents, which are dispersed across a land area that reaches 150km north to south. In order to grow Perth to >3 million residents whilst also building on its world leading liveability and economic prosperity, the current business-as-usual approach will need to give way to innovative global best practice. Perth can lead Australian cities in the delivery of an urban form that is sustainable and efficient, and an economy that is robust and leverages on Western Australia's competitive advantages.

The Smart Cities Plan contains within it a framework for how this ambition for Perth can be developed, coordinated and delivered. It incorporates global best practice (for example the principles embedded in the City Deals approach) and articulates how this can be applied in the Australian context.

Excitingly for Perth, this comes at a time when Local and State Governments are also forging new, innovative approaches to city governance, namely through the recently adopted City of Perth Act (2016). This aligns with the general intent of the Smart Cities Plan in terms of achieving greater collaboration between the State and the City of Perth. It also positions the City of Perth as a leader in urban policy and infrastructure development which can be further complimented with closer collaboration with the Federal Government.

Specific feedback on elements of the Plan is provided in the following pages, structured to follow the three pillars of the Plan; Smart Investment, Smart Policy and Smart Technology.

## **1. Smart Investment**

1.1. The City supports the Federal Government's acknowledgment of the important role cities can play in enabling an economic transition:

- The City of Perth is an established centre of employment with a specific focus on knowledge-based industries. Supporting this strong base and complimenting further growth of these industries will be an important aspect of the City's planning and economic development strategies in the decades to come. Ensuring these industries are well served by the infrastructure they need will be paramount;
- Perth is well placed to leverage on Australia's close proximity to Asian economies, given the time zone shared with Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Hong Kong and Beijing, Shanghai, etc;
- With the introduction of the City of Perth Act in July 2016, the City of Perth will include the University of Western Australia and the Queen Elizabeth II hospital precinct. This presents an opportunity to further improve this important education, research and bio-medical hub and its role in Perth's economy.

1.2. The City supports an emphasis on increasing housing supply near job opportunities and transport connections;

- The City of Perth is the metropolitan area's employment hub, and also hosts a dense mix of corporate, civic, cultural and entertainment functions that is unique within wider Perth's context. The strength of this centre is paramount to Perth's future prosperity and liveability;
- The City is also the centre of radial public and private transport networks, and is therefore very well suited to accommodating significant residential growth. This can help not only address housing affordability issues but also capitalise on decades of investment in the central city, lead to more sustainable transport behaviour, and boost the city's economy outside of traditional business hours;
- The supply of a diverse mix of housing types, as well as affordable housing, will be important for improving the liveability of central Perth;
- The relatively low base from which Perth is starting in terms of central area residential density presents a unique opportunity to ensure future growth is well planned, well designed and well supported by sustainable transport infrastructure;
- The opportunity cost associated with alternative patterns of urban growth, such as continued sprawl and decentralised economic activity, needs careful consideration. Whilst outer suburban centres may be well

suited to catering for population-driven employment, decentralisation of 'knowledge economy' jobs has the potential to negatively impact the agglomeration benefits that drive innovation and productivity in the central city area. For this reason, the Federal Government is encouraged to focus urban policy on supporting the centre of Perth with the aim of yielding significant economic, social and environmental benefits;

- The '30-minute city' objective is supported in principle however it is considered that the focus of this approach should be on public transport accessibility;
- The opportunity in Perth is considered greatest in the ability to foster greater infill development, enabling more people to live closer to the city's primary jobs centre in the City of Perth. The alternative, to decentralise employment to outer urban residential centres, is likely to prove more difficult and potentially be less effective than the infill option;
- In addition to these factors, the cumulative infrastructure costs associated with greenfield development are significantly higher than the equivalent development yield in established urban areas. A greater emphasis on infill development would align well with the Plan's emphasises on Smart Investment and Smart Policy;
- The City is actively working across various specialisms (relating to economic development, urban planning and infrastructure planning) to foster business and residential growth in the City of Perth. There is significant potential for the City to collaborate with the Federal Government on achieving this growth by aligning and leveraging local and national priorities.

### 1.3. The City supports a greater Federal Government commitment to public transport investment:

- This is a welcome element of the Federal Government's infrastructure priorities. Improving public transport accessibility to and within central Perth is considered essential for the city's ongoing prosperity and liveability;
- The role of public transport in delivering productivity outcomes has been well articulated by the Senate Committee's report on this matter in 2014, which provides substantial justification for ongoing public transport infrastructure development in Australian cities<sup>ii</sup>.

## **2. Smart Policy**

2.1. The City supports the commitment to ongoing reform and cooperative action:

- The City of Perth would like to highlight a willingness to be involved with collaborative strategy and infrastructure development. As a Local Government Authority the City can assist State and Federal Governments in all phases of project development, from community engagement, problem definition, benefits scoping, to solution design;
- The City of Perth Act 2016 presents a new opportunity to improve cooperative policy development in Perth which aligns with the principles set out in the Smart Cities Plan;
- As highlighted by the Western Australian Planning Commission's draft metropolitan strategy 'Towards Perth and Peel @ 3.5million'<sup>iii</sup>, there is an important sub-regional aspect to effective urban and infrastructure planning. The draft Central Sub-regional Planning Framework<sup>iv</sup> articulates the importance of the inner Perth area accommodating significant infill development and jobs growth. Achieving this will require effective sub-regional partnerships and aligning the Local, State and Federal priorities. In this context, the Plan's focus on ongoing cooperative action is supported.

2.2. The City supports the opportunity presented by City Deals:

- The introduction of the City Deals concept is welcomed, as it has the potential to improve infrastructure planning and delivery in Australian cities;
- For Perth, there is potential for this approach to assist in the delivery of infrastructure projects that have demonstrable benefits for the city's economy and long term prosperity. Improving the evidence base upon which infrastructure projects are determined is a logical step in creating a fairer and more robust infrastructure funding environment;
- City Deals represents a wholesale change in the way the different tiers of Government can work together. The Plan highlights the potential constraint of small local government areas in Australian cities, however the City of Perth is enthusiastic to lead a collaborative approach to City Deals in Perth.

2.3. The City supports the focus on thorough business case development and evidenced infrastructure investment:

- As the Plan highlights, the Federal Government's approach to funding infrastructure has traditionally been in the form of project grants. The Plan is clear in its ambition to replace this process with a clearer, evidence based approach to investment that will improve the allocation of Federal budget resources to projects that have demonstrable long term and wide ranging benefits;
- The emphasis on thorough business case development for infrastructure projects is also welcomed, and the City is ready to partner with the State and Federal Government's in the early planning of projects relevant to central Perth;
- The potential of value capture mechanisms to aid infrastructure delivery is referenced in the City's draft Transport Strategy<sup>v</sup>, and recognition of this financing method in the Plan is supported.

### **3. Smart Technology**

3.1. The City supports the Plan's focus on innovation and technology;

- The Plan highlights the need for the public sector to be flexible and open to innovations that can revolutionise how our cities are planned and function. Disruptive transport technologies present a significant opportunity to shift people's transport behaviour and yield economic, social and environmental benefits. The City of Perth is open to the possibilities presented by new and emerging technologies, and the benefits these can deliver Perth, and therefore supports this focus of the Plan.

3.2. The City supports a greater national focus on openness and transparency to catalyse innovation for urban problem solving;

- Many of the challenges Perth is facing are common across other Australian cities. Open, transparent approaches to the way we work, share data and use information can assist in how we set out to solve these problems;
- The City of Perth's involvement in the 2014 IBM Smarter Cities initiative underscores the importance of this approach, and is generally aligned with the intent of the Plan in this respect<sup>vi</sup>.



## References

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<sup>i</sup> <http://www.crcsi.com.au/assets/Resources/b6e1625f-d90b-433d-945a-6afeff2e42f6.pdf>

<sup>ii</sup>

[http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary\\_Business/Committees/Senate/Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport/Public\\_transport](http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Rural_and_Regional_Affairs_and_Transport/Public_transport)

<sup>iii</sup> <http://www.planning.wa.gov.au/publications/3.5million.asp>

<sup>iv</sup> <http://www.planning.wa.gov.au/publications/7701.asp>

<sup>v</sup> <http://engage.perth.wa.gov.au/transport>

<sup>vi</sup> <https://smartercitieschallenge.org/assets/cities/perth-australia/documents/perth-australia-summary-2014.pdf>

## SCHEDULE 10



**Australian Government**

**Department of the  
Prime Minister and Cabinet**

### Smart Cities Plan



**Smart Cities Plan**





**Australian Government**

**Department of the  
Prime Minister and Cabinet**

## Smart Cities Plan



**Smart Cities Plan**

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## Foreword

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**Our cities—the CBDs, the suburbs and our regional centres—are where most of us live and work.**

---

Australia's growth as a knowledge based economy, and the prosperity this offers, goes hand in hand with the growth of our cities and the regions surrounding them.

Knowledge based industries rely on the successful concentration of industries and organisations in particular locations.

To succeed in the 21st Century economy our cities need to be productive and accessible, but they also need to be liveable with a clear focus on serving their citizens.

Great cities attract, retain and develop increasingly mobile talent and organisations, encouraging them to innovate, create jobs and support growth.

While the opportunities have never been greater for our cities, congestion, poor access to jobs and services, reduced housing affordability and increasing pollution can challenge the quality of life they offer.



Smart investment that enables partnerships between governments and the private sector will deliver better infrastructure sooner, and within budget constraints.

However, funding is not enough. The global lesson is that cities collaborate to compete. Success requires all tiers of government, the private sector, and community, to work together towards shared goals.

Fundamentally, better cities policy starts with a commitment from all levels of government to work together to deliver common goals—including reforms that make our cities easier to invest in and do business.

‘City Deals’ will position our urban centres, whatever their size, to realise their full potential. They will do this through coordinated governance, strategic planning, investment and reform.

By taking advantage of the unprecedented pace of technological progress, governments and the community can make cities more prosperous and sustainable.

Real time data and smart technology will lead to better utilisation of infrastructure, clean energy and energy efficiency, improvements in services and better benchmarking of cities performance.

The release of this Plan represents a renewed national focus on our cities.

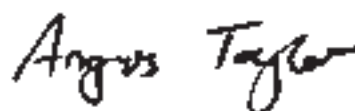
It is intended to focus debate and action around the opportunities for our cities—metropolitan and regional.

The smart cities agenda is another way that the Turnbull Government is building an agile, innovative and prosperous nation.




**The Hon  
Malcolm Turnbull MP**

Prime Minister




**The Hon  
Angus Taylor MP**

Assistant Minister for Cities  
and Digital Transformation





## Executive summary

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**Australia has some of the best, most liveable cities in the world.**

**Our cities—regional and metropolitan—are also where most Australians live and where most of our economic output is produced.**

---

As our economy continues to transition and our knowledge based industries grow, so too do our cities.

To respond to this growth, and take advantage of tomorrow's economic opportunities, we need to rethink the way our cities are planned, built and managed today.

Our economic transition and growth is important, but it can present challenges.

It is placing pressure on housing affordability, access to local jobs and our natural environment, as well as increasing congestion and traffic.

To secure our future prosperity and global competitiveness, all levels of government need to work in partnership to support our cities big and small.

To achieve this we need a long term framework—we need a Smart Cities Plan.

### Smart Cities Plan

The Smart Cities Plan sets out the Australian Government's vision for our cities, and our plan for maximising their potential. It includes three pillars: *Smart Investment*, *Smart Policy* and *Smart Technology*.

#### ***We will become smarter investors in our cities' infrastructure***

We will prioritise projects that meet broader economic and city objectives such as accessibility, jobs, affordable housing and healthy environments. We will treat infrastructure funding as a long term investment not a grant and get involved early to ensure projects create opportunities for urban renewal and raise private capital. By drawing on innovative financing approaches—including value capture—we will leverage our balance sheet and deliver more essential infrastructure sooner.

#### ***We will coordinate and drive smarter city policy***

We will work across all levels of government to develop City Deals that unlock public and private investment in key economic centres. By incentivising reforms we will generate additional benefits for the economy making cities better places to live in and do business. We will collect and analyse data about the performance of our cities, so we can measure our policies' success and respond to new needs.

#### ***We will drive the take up of smart technology, to improve the sustainability of our cities and drive innovation***

We will embrace new technology with the potential to revolutionise how cities are planned, function, and how our economy grows. Disruptive new technology in transport, communications and energy efficiency are becoming a reality—we will position our cities to take full advantage. We will leverage real time open data driven solutions and support investment in sectors commercialising new innovations to grow Australian's economy.

## Regional cities

The Smart Cities Plan is not just for our capital cities, or just for our CBDs. It is for cities of all sizes and for all parts of cities. Across Australia, cities are facing different opportunities and challenges.

While congestion and affordability are critical issues in capital and major cities, many regional cities are suffering from low or negative growth, as jobs lost in the manufacturing sector, or more recently the resources and energy sectors, are not replaced quickly enough.

We need to plan for the future of regional cities, maximising their unique advantages and supporting their long term growth. The Smart Cities Plan provides a platform for long term investment and coordinated planning to help Australian cities reach their full potential.

## Our commitments

The Smart Cities Plan provides a foundation for ongoing reform and cooperative action.

It represents a new framework for cities policy at the federal level—and it is a framework that will guide action across various portfolios, to deliver better outcomes for our cities, the people who live in them and all Australians.

This document outlines our early commitments to provide a structural setting for reform, including through:

### ► \$50 million for Infrastructure Planning

The Australian Government will provide \$50 million to accelerate planning and development works on major transformational infrastructure projects, including urban rail.

### ► Establishment of an Infrastructure Financing Unit

The Government will establish an infrastructure financing unit to work closely with the private sector in developing funding and financing solutions to deliver key government projects.

The unit will create integrated project teams with the private sector and key agencies to broker investment in landmark projects through innovative financing solutions including private partnerships, balance sheet leveraging and value capture for major projects.

### ► Inviting State and Territory Governments to partner with us on City Deals

City Deals will deliver better outcomes through a coordinated investment plan for our cities. Through Deals that drive national priorities tailored to local needs, governments will develop collective plans for growth and commit to the actions, investments, reforms and governance needed to implement them.

City Deals will provide common objectives across levels of government, support for key industry and employment centres, infrastructure investment linked to broader reform and changes to planning and governance arrangements to deliver enduring benefits.

## Next steps

Our Smart Cities Plan recognises the importance of our urban centres—metropolitan and regional—to our economic, social and environmental wellbeing.

All Australians are encouraged to share their ideas and to help shape our cities of the future. To join the conversation, go to [www.dpmc.gov.au/cities](http://www.dpmc.gov.au/cities)



# Chapter One

## Our cities today

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**Australia has been highly urbanised since European settlement.**

**Today, our major cities are home to more than three quarters of our population.<sup>1</sup>**

**And while regional Australia produces a large proportion of Australia's exports, almost 80 per cent of our economic activity occurs in our cities.<sup>2</sup>**

---

Cities emerge and evolve for economic reasons. People settle around sites or landmarks that offer an economic advantage such as transport and trading hubs or sources of raw materials.

The benefits of this co-location are what economists describe as 'agglomeration'.

Job clusters – concentrated areas of economic activity – foster access to employees, suppliers and customers while providing economies of scale.

And we see this in the way our cities have developed in Australia.

Manufacturing has fostered growth in our suburbs and regional cities while agriculture, mining and tourism have supported population centres in rural and regional Australia.

Today, high tech and knowledge intensive sectors are thriving in our urban areas.

So when we talk about Australian cities, we mean both metropolitan and regional.

In fact, around 1.9 million Australians live in cities with populations between 25,000 and 100,000 residents.<sup>3</sup> These are places like Mackay in our north, Dubbo in our east, Launceston in our south and Bunbury in our west.

Our cities are already among the most liveable in the world today – the quality of life that Australians enjoy is among the best in the world.

Our natural environment is beautiful and often remarkably unspoiled, even in the midst of our cities.

But as our cities grow, so must our ambition to ensure that they become even better places to live.









## Chapter Two

# Understanding challenges and opportunities

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**The transition of our economy beyond the mining investment boom, along with the rise of our knowledge based industries and a growing population present both opportunities and challenges for our cities.**

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### Economic transition

Our economy is dominated by the services sector and it has been for a long time.<sup>4</sup> As we move beyond the mining investment boom, this transition becomes more important.

In this environment, success for Australia depends on being more innovative than offshore competitors.

Australia has real advantages that position us to be leaders in high tech, knowledge based, service oriented sectors. These include:

- ▶ Proximity to Asia
- ▶ A mature, well-regulated financial sector
- ▶ A highly educated workforce
- ▶ Leading research institutions

Our cities provide the setting for these service sectors, making their performance critical to national prosperity.

To take advantage of these economic opportunities, we need to ensure our cities provide the right environment for investment, collaboration and growth.



## Jobs

Businesses have an incentive to locate in areas with access to the largest numbers of potential employees and customers.

Likewise, people have incentives to settle where they can access the greatest number of employment opportunities, goods and services.

We see this happening today where the knowledge economy is strongest. For example, 40 per cent of Sydney's jobs growth is occurring in the city centre.<sup>5</sup>

The concentration of jobs (known as 'job clusters') in these economic centres is often reinforced by pre-existing transport corridors and interchanges.

Specific employment challenges exist for our regional centres, where traditional industries are becoming less labour-intensive.

While new job opportunities are being created in regional tourism and services, including health and aged care, not every regional city is experiencing new opportunities.

Job clusters can form in the heart of capital cities, regional cities or suburban employment zones. While they do not always form the same way, they tend to have the following characteristics:

- ▶ **Concentration of a few specialised industries**—where there are a number of successful organisations in a specific field in which they are world leaders
- ▶ **Effective networks of people and organisations**—where well established relationships can support collaboration, development and innovation. For example logistics, packaging, distribution and software businesses often develop around airports or other transport nodes
- ▶ **Active participation of research institutions**—through business partnerships with leading research institutions, including universities, health facilities and government bodies such as the CSIRO
- ▶ **Access to a skilled workforce**—where clusters can draw on a deep pool of skilled labour



## Case study: Macquarie Park



Macquarie Park is one of the largest business precincts outside the Sydney and North Sydney CBDs.

It has built a reputation as a technology, communications and biomedical hub and is an important employment generating area.

This previously semi-rural area has the advantages of proximity to the CBD, the size of the former greenfield site, the association with Macquarie University, and three train stations in the area, which provide connections to the Sydney CBD and airport.

Rail connectivity was a major factor in attracting new business activity to the area. Following the establishment of the Chatswood to Epping rail link in 2009, the total economic output of Macquarie Park rose from \$4.68 billion in 2002 to \$9.11 billion in 2013.<sup>6</sup>

Local planning policies have encouraged technology and biotechnology businesses to the precinct.

Zoning and planning changes made alongside the investment in rail have encouraged changes from industrial to commercial uses and delivered investment certainty for the private sector.

Macquarie Park also has the advantage, over the CBD, of lower construction and rental costs and a range of allotment sizes.

Several large organisations have relocated to Macquarie Park in recognition of its cost effective office space and potential to consolidate geographically disparate functions in one location.



## Housing

As economic activity becomes more concentrated, demand for housing and land in nearby areas rises.

In Australia's cities—especially Sydney, Melbourne and Perth—rapid house price growth in inner city areas has made living near work unaffordable for many.<sup>7</sup>

To deal with rising prices, Australians have taken on relatively high levels of household debt or moved to outer suburbs, or both.

Supporting access to jobs close to affordable housing may require a combination of:

- **Increasing housing supply near job opportunities and transport connections**—so more people can live closer to their work, with easy access to transport and services, and the opportunity to choose active transport such as walking and cycling

- **Increasing jobs growth closer to where people already live**—by creating new employment zones which can attract employers and support the growth of their organisations
- **Improving connectivity between housing and job centres**

All governments in Australia, and the private sector, have a role in increasing housing supply in the right locations.

The Australian Government makes contributions to infrastructure investment. We also provide the settings for taxation, finance, welfare, superannuation and foreign investment policy.

States and territories control stamp duty and land tax, which affect the cost of owning a home and the willingness of homeowners to move.

State and local governments are responsible for zoning and development approvals including developer charges, affecting the location, extent of supply and type of housing constructed.

Coordinating these policy, planning, and regulatory levers can better support the supply of affordable and diverse housing.

## Transport

With more people in our outer suburbs, more people are travelling longer to get to work.

In Western Sydney for example, a net outflow of 200,000 people leave the region each day for work—this is forecast to grow to 340,000 by 2041.<sup>8</sup>

Furthermore, these outer suburbs are often further from choices in education, transport and essential services.<sup>9</sup> In the absence of good planning, growth can create isolated communities with limited access to opportunities to realise their full potential.

The concentration of so many people in one place inevitably results in crowded transport systems in parts of our cities. Urban congestion is estimated to cost over \$16.5 billion every year, and forecast to reach between \$27.7 and \$37.7 billion by 2030.<sup>10</sup>

One way of responding to our cities' connectivity needs is through the concept of a '30 minute city'.

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### Concept: 30 minute cities

A 30 minute city is one where, no matter where you live, you can easily access the places you need to visit on a daily basis.

*Why is this important?*

It has been long observed that people, across the world's cities, will average no more than 90 minutes travelling each day. If commuting time starts to exceed that limit, most people will adjust their transport mode, change job or move home, to bring travel back under 90 minutes.

This was a phenomenon demonstrated by Venetian physicist and systems analyst Cesare Marchetti in 1994, and is often referred to as 'Marchetti's constant'. Subsequent studies continue to show similar results, including in Australia's capital cities.<sup>11</sup>

The concept of a '30 minute city' incorporates Marchetti's constant into urban planning objectives. The idea is to plan for cities where residents can access employment, schools, shopping, services and recreational facilities within 30 minutes of home.

Several Australian cities are working towards this outcome. For example, Sydney's metropolitan plan, *A Plan for Growing Sydney*, seeks to create 30 minute cities based around the city's existing structure. The strategic vision for *Plan Melbourne* includes an even more ambitious goal of 20 minute neighbourhoods.

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Congestion affects freight as well as passenger networks.

Efficient movement of freight in our cities is critical to the smooth operation of our economy, including linking our regions to markets. Over 70 per cent of livestock and 44 per cent of grain exports are processed through capital city ports.<sup>12</sup>

Urban development pressures around airports, seaports and intermodal facilities need to be carefully managed to prevent these important economic hubs and corridors from being constrained and to reduce their impacts on surrounding communities.

While no city around the world has eliminated congestion, most world class cities have invested in fast, efficient public transport systems to provide viable alternatives to passenger vehicles.

Well designed public transport networks including heavy and light rail, buses, ferries as well as integrated active transport (cycling and walking) are an efficient, convenient and environmentally friendly way of transporting large numbers of people within and between cities.

Other cities have used pricing signals to influence choices made by motorists about the time and route they choose to travel. Pricing is also used to manage demand on public transport networks to take the pressure off peak travel times.

We recognise there is no single approach. Better accessibility needs a combination of demand management and investment in public transport, roads and active transport, including walking and cycling.

Investment decisions must now consider network impacts at the geographic scale appropriate for modern growing metropolitan settlements.

High quality, rapid transport between cities is also critical to strengthening metropolitan and regional centres.

Regional transport links, such as fast rail, increase both access to jobs and access to the labour force. Fast rail between centres provides people with a greater range of options for where they live and work.

It allows people and businesses to take advantage of the amenity and affordability of regions and smaller cities, while reducing the pressure on larger metropolitan centres.

It also creates incentives to establish businesses and create jobs in smaller centres by offering fast, convenient access to markets and services of larger cities when required.

Just as it does in countries like Japan, China, Spain and France, and is planned to do in the UK and the US, a high speed rail network linking the east coast of Australia has the potential to ease the pressure on our largest cities, while providing important links to jobs and services for regional centres.

Building high speed rail would require significant investment. Funding of this scale simply cannot be met by government budgets, and it may be unrealistic to build the entire network at once. The Australian Government will instead consider whether innovative funding and financing approaches could strengthen the case to deliver high speed rail.

The Commonwealth is also interested in parallel proposals that seek to link major regional centres better to their neighbouring capital cities through improving travel times on existing transport connections—for example in South East Queensland, Newcastle, Wollongong, and Geelong.

Better transport connections also build on the investment in the National Broadband Network by further supporting regional communities to connect with new markets.





## Green urban spaces

One of the advantages of living in a regional city is access to green open space and amenity.

In our larger cities, the desire to live close to jobs, services and amenities means people of all backgrounds and stages of life increasingly opt for higher density housing in many Australian cities.

As a result, high quality urban design has never been so important.

When people live in apartments or semi-detached houses without backyards, access to parks and open spaces becomes a necessity. Other amenities such as community gardens, green walls and roofs, public artwork and playing fields can give people in high density neighbourhoods a range of lifestyle options.

Green, sustainable cities—with tree coverage and green spaces—provide significant benefits to their residents.

They improve the quality of air and water, reduce the heat island effect, protect biological diversity and threatened species, and enhance general amenity. They also give people greater connection with nature and provide important places for recreation and healthy lifestyles.

Further opportunities exist to improve the sustainability, quality and efficiency of buildings and precincts through standards and investments. The national Green Star System, developed by the Green Building Council of Australia, for example, is a rating system helping to improve the sustainability of buildings and communities.

The Australian Sustainable Built Environment Council (ASBEC) is also working towards a consistent framework for measurement and promotion of sustainable residential buildings.

## Human capital

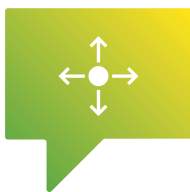
The greatest opportunity for Australia's future lies in our people: their ideas, skills, experience and enterprise drive productivity growth.

One in four job seekers in Australia is reportedly searching for work abroad—so Sydney is not just competing with Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth for talent but with Singapore, London, New York and other world cities.<sup>13</sup>

To secure Australian talent and attract talent from overseas, our cities must offer access to career opportunities, education and training.

Under the National Innovation and Science Agenda we are improving our visa system to attract and retain the best and brightest entrepreneurial and innovative talent. But we must also attract great organisations, and support their growth and success.

Importantly, to do this our cities must offer lifestyle, culture and amenity. For an increasingly mobile labour force, the liveability of a city can be the determining factor between choosing to live in one city over another.



## Chapter Three

# Building the cities of tomorrow

**Cities are first and foremost for people.**

**Their function is to serve humanity, so they must have a human form.**

Our natural and built environments must be sustainable and liveable, with high quality public spaces that bring people together to exchange ideas and build a sense of community.

They must also be accessible, which is why the Australian Government has committed more than \$50 billion to land transport projects across Australia—the single largest infrastructure investment in our nation's history.

This includes investment in public transport projects that improve accessibility to job centres and promote urban renewal.

Infrastructure Australia has conducted an audit of Australia's infrastructure needs to deliver a 15-year infrastructure plan for our country.

This Smart Cities Plan is in part a response to the *Australian Infrastructure Plan*.

We are making our cities more competitive by reducing regulatory costs by \$4.8 billion<sup>14</sup> and delivering the National Broadband Network cheaper and sooner.



And we are helping local councils deliver vital services and local infrastructure, investing \$3.2 billion for local road improvements, between 2014–15 and 2018–19, in addition to the Australian Government's annual Financial Assistance Grants for local governments, worth \$2.3 billion in 2015-16.<sup>15</sup>

Our Smart Cities Plan will continue to build on this significant investment in our cities.

Central to our Smart Cities Plan is a commitment to a cooperative approach to long term planning, targeted investment and reform.

Cities succeed and perform best when all tiers of government, the private sector and the community, work together to deliver a shared vision for their city.

That collaboration or partnership does not happen by chance.

That is why we are taking a new approach to cities.

Our Smart Cities Plan is made up of three pillars:

- ▶ **Smart Investment**
- ▶ **Smart Policy**
- ▶ **Smart Technology**

Each of these pillars is explained in more detail below.

## Smart Investment

The Australian Government is a major contributor to infrastructure funding.

These investments must add value to those otherwise made by state and territory governments by delivering on national objectives and providing long term economic returns to all taxpayers.

That is why we are driving a new approach.

Smart Investment means:

1. Prioritising projects that meet broader economic objectives
2. Treating infrastructure funding as an investment wherever possible
3. Getting involved early to ensure rigorous planning and business cases
4. Increasing investment

### 1. Prioritising projects that meet broader economic objectives

We are carefully managing the transition from the mining investment boom to a more diversified economy.

Investment in productive infrastructure in cities and regional centres is a critical component of this.

The Australian Government makes contributions to projects that demonstrate positive economic benefits, largely assessed through Cost Benefit Analyses.

We are revising the National Guidelines for Transport System Management to provide for more consistent consideration of the economic benefits of projects, including through Cost Benefit Analyses.

We also support projects that promote broader national economic objectives such as long term growth and job creation. In cities this means prioritising infrastructure that improves accessibility, promotes agglomeration economies, and enhances amenity, housing affordability and sustainability.





Prioritising investments based on their longer term and broader economic impact creates a positive cycle of additional government revenues that can be reinvested in more infrastructure that grows the economy.

## Investing in public transport

The Australian Government is committed to improving connectivity and reducing congestion in our cities. We will fund rail projects as well as roads, to unlock growth and improve access to jobs and services

Our current list of urban rail commitments include:

- ▶ \$95 million towards Gold Coast Light Rail Stage Two
- ▶ The Asset Recycling Initiative provides funding for transport and other infrastructure projects, including public transport—we have allocated \$59 million to the ACT Capital Metro project and are consulting with states and territories on their infrastructure priorities for the balance
- ▶ Partnering with the NSW Government to provide \$2 million for a joint scoping study on Western Sydney's rail transport needs, including access to the Western Sydney Airport

Each project is also evaluated for consistency with long term transport plans and metropolitan strategies to ensure a more strategic approach to investment.

This means selecting transport projects on their ability to provide a network wide solution and drive well located jobs and housing in addition to direct transport benefits such as travel time savings.

By prioritising infrastructure projects based on these criteria, we will be more confident that funds are going where they have greatest impact.

The Gold Coast light rail provides an example of this new approach.

All three levels of government have partnered to realise stage two of the project, which is expected to reduce congestion and stimulate urban renewal and jobs in the emerging health and knowledge precinct and tourism sector.

This project will continue the success of stage one of the light rail project, which drove a 25 per cent increase in public transport patronage on the Gold Coast in the first year alone.<sup>16</sup>

We have also reformed Infrastructure Australia, placing greater emphasis on Cost Benefit Analyses and assessing the extent project proposals are consistent with national priorities and state strategic plans.

## 2. Treating infrastructure funding as an investment wherever possible

The Australian Government has traditionally provided grants for infrastructure. This approach adds to our deficit and reduces incentives for state, territory and local governments to innovate in infrastructure funding and delivery, and partner with the private sector. Grants also do not encourage consideration of reforms likely to improve infrastructure planning and decision making.

We cannot afford to fund every project of merit from our Budget.

But as we need to deliver more impact with every dollar we spend, we need to look at alternatives.

We believe there are smarter and more innovative ways to fund and deliver infrastructure.

---

### Infrastructure financing unit

The Australian Government will establish an infrastructure financing unit to work closely with the private sector in developing financing solutions to fund key government projects.

The unit will create integrated project teams with the private sector and key agencies to develop innovative financing solutions. This will include making use of the Commonwealth's ability to raise capital and finance, minimising the impact on the Budget.

This unit will broker investment in landmark projects, realising the benefits made possible by a coordinated approach to planning and investment.

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We've already applied innovative financing approaches to WestConnex through a concessional loan and established a \$5 billion loan facility in Northern Australia.

We are also examining how we can ensure our investments in infrastructure can be held as long term assets—whether equity or debt. Where projects generate a direct financial return, it may make sense for the Australian Government to provide an investment of debt or equity, rather than a grant.



For example, we have contributed \$370 million in equity funding (plus land) towards Moorebank intermodal freight precinct. This investment will earn a return for the Australian Government and the mature asset can eventually be sold for a fair return to taxpayers.

Where the Australian Government contributes to an infrastructure project that will generate a financial return—such as a tolled expressway—we are looking to seek a fair share of that return.

This approach is about looking beyond short term horizons to deliver long term commercial returns for those who ultimately pay for the asset—the Australian taxpayer.

We have developed a new set of principles to identify and assess project proposals for innovative financing.<sup>17</sup> You can read more about them on the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development's [website](#).

The Australian Government will be an informed and involved investor. This may require key conditions to be met as a prerequisite for funding, involvement in project development and delivery teams, and as a key investor, Australian Government approval at major decision points in a project.

### 3. Getting involved early in project planning and business cases

To ensure better outcomes and value for taxpayers, the Australian Government will be involved in planning and business case development for major projects. This now needs to happen earlier than has traditionally been the case.

Most nationally significant projects identified by Infrastructure Australia in their updated Infrastructure Priority List are early stage initiatives.

The *Australian Infrastructure Plan* recommended that prior to deciding to fund an infrastructure investment, governments should undertake project development studies.

The Australian Government has a strong interest in getting involved in these early stage projects and accelerating them to delivery, given long project development timeframes.

This means encouraging project proponents—state and local governments and the private sector—to work closely with the Australian Government on project proposals.

By being involved earlier, the Australian Government can also position itself as a cornerstone investor in suitable projects.

This will help provide certainty to other potential investors, particularly where innovative bids are sought for major public infrastructure projects.

This approach will help streamline Commonwealth assessment processes—as questions are asked and answered earlier, reducing project development costs and approval timeframes.

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#### Infrastructure planning

The Australian Government will commit \$50 million to accelerate planning and development works on major transformational infrastructure projects, including urban rail.

The fund will support the work of the infrastructure financing unit, allowing for development of project business cases and financing and investment options to deliver the infrastructure our cities need.

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#### 4. Increasing investment

Our cities need smarter investment, but they also need more investment. At the same time, we cannot slow our progress towards a stronger budget.

Value capture is a way to distribute the costs and benefits of publicly funded infrastructure to facilitate a project that may not otherwise occur.

Forms of value capture are widely applied by state, territory and local governments, for example, developer charges, stamp duty, land tax and local rates.

Value capture also involves the development and sale of land above or adjacent to transport interchanges and government-owned land. Many jurisdictions have land development agencies that upzone and develop surplus government land for market sale.

All levels of government can do more to realise the potential benefits of value capture.

Value capture does not require new taxes, but it does require better coordination across governments with responsibility for administering value capture mechanisms.

We have a policy to explore value capture early in all business cases seeking Commonwealth funding for infrastructure. We will also issue a discussion paper on the Australian Government's approach to value capture.

By assessing each infrastructure proposal for the development opportunities it offers, the Australian Government can encourage the right settings for value capture.

Governments can use value capture to make infrastructure more affordable, deliver projects sooner, and accelerate urban renewal and housing supply.





## Value capture

Major transport infrastructure projects deliver a range of benefits for our cities, including:

- ▶ Better connections to employment and services
- ▶ Reduced congestion, increased productivity and shorter travel times
- ▶ New opportunities for investment, development and urban renewal

Because of these benefits, new infrastructure projects tend to make the land around them more valuable. Value is added again when land is rezoned, and then when development is approved by government for increased height and density.

Value capture uses a share of this increased value to help finance the infrastructure responsible for the uplift.

Internationally, the most successful value capture projects involve transformative heavy rail projects—such as high speed rail, airport rail links or metro systems.

The Hong Kong metro system is largely funded by the sale of development rights above and next to train stations. The Crossrail project in the UK is partly funding a new railway network through revenue from the development of land around new stations.

In Australia, stage 1 of the \$949 million Gold Coast Rapid Transit light rail was partially funded through the City Transport Improvement Charge levied by local government on ratepayers.

Value capture depends on integrated planning and infrastructure investment.

Stakeholder engagement and community consultation is also crucial. Both are needed to reach consensus on the use of value capture and provide certainty about the long term benefits and contributions expected.

Done right, value capture can accelerate infrastructure investment alongside urban renewal, and deliver benefits for households, governments, businesses and developers.

Importantly, value capture only provides these benefits when projects genuinely create new value. The model will not be suitable for all projects but should be considered on a project by project basis.

## Smart Policy

All levels of government contribute to the development of our cities. We recognise that coordinating action and investment in cities is not easy, and that this challenge is magnified by the budgetary constraints confronting all tiers of government.

However, funding alone will not resolve congestion, housing affordability and accessibility impacting on the liveability of our cities.

The *Australian Infrastructure Plan* makes clear, that if we do not undertake reforms, Australian cities will face “a future of congestion and constraint” with “increasing bottlenecks and costly delays”.

That will “mean it takes longer for Australians to get to work or home, our goods will take longer to reach ports and shops, and the many services we rely on from infrastructure will decline”.

For our part, the Australian Government can and should examine new ways to fund the infrastructure that make our cities more liveable and productive.

But states, territories and local government must equally be prepared to remove bottlenecks that add costs to development and make our urban environments more prone to congestion and unresponsive to housing needs. We must harmonise regulations increasing costs and impeding the provision of goods, services and skills across boundaries.

We equally must reform the settings through which infrastructure for our growing cities and regions is planned, funded, delivered and operated.

Fundamentally, making our cities better must start with an acceptance by all levels of government that a strategic approach is necessary—one that identifies clear, unambiguous processes, timeframes and accountabilities for city level reforms.

This requires Smart Policy:

1. Delivering ‘City Deals’
2. Leading regulatory reform
3. Measuring success

### 1. Delivering ‘City Deals’

City Deals will deliver better outcomes through coordinated investment in cities of all sizes.

In addition to being more strategic, Australian Government funding will be linked to reform and incentivise actions and accountabilities at the state and local level.

Through City Deals, governments, industries and communities will develop collective plans for growth and commit to the actions, investments, reforms and governance needed to implement them.

Some City Deals will cover a whole city and surrounds, and others will focus on a specific urban centre, regional or metropolitan—wherever all three levels of government can partner to support economic growth and quality of life.

Many of our regional cities, where there is a single local government responsible for metropolitan planning, are especially well placed to take advantage of City Deals.

City Deals will be structured around nationally and locally informed objectives, with a focus on economic growth, jobs creation, housing affordability, and environmental outcomes.





For example, a City Deal may include:

- ▶ **Targeted initiatives to strengthen existing or emerging economic hubs** including transport, industry, defence, health or education facilities
- ▶ **Transport infrastructure funding or financing** to improve connectivity and increase access to jobs
- ▶ **Housing supply and planning changes** to encourage higher density development, affordable housing and activate value capture
- ▶ **Changes to regulatory and zoning arrangements** that foster commercial growth and allow entrepreneurial approaches to service delivery including the sharing economy
- ▶ **Investments that improve environmental outcomes**, enhancing public spaces, facilities and active transport options, reducing emissions and pollutants, or improving the sustainability performance of buildings and infrastructure
- ▶ **Maximising benefits from underutilised state and Commonwealth land** for example, repurposing government land to be used for affordable housing or public space
- ▶ **Integrating environmental criteria into decision making**—such as green coverage to minimise urban heat island impacts, reducing localised air pollution from investments, reducing waste and increasing recycling

Specific actions will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis, with regard to local objectives and opportunities.

Though each City Deal will be unique, the foundational elements include:

- ▶ Defined geographic area
- ▶ Clear outcomes and actions
- ▶ Specific capital investments connected to reform
- ▶ Clear governance arrangements, delivery timeframes and accountabilities
- ▶ Performance measurement, including the indicators and methodology to be used

Since 2012, the UK has used City Deals to prioritise government investment in cities.

While the UK model is not directly applicable to Australia because of our different federal system, it is a demonstration of what can be achieved when policy, investment and regulatory decisions are taken together to look at cities' needs as a whole.



## UK City Deals: Manchester

The first of over 20 UK City Deals covered Greater Manchester, involving 10 local governments making up the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA). The Great Manchester City Deal features:

- ▶ **Investment:** a £1.2 billion local transport infrastructure fund was created to drive growth, rewarded through ‘earn back’ funds from the central government of up to £30 million a year for 30 years for meeting growth targets
- ▶ **Business support:** a £4.4 million Regional Growth Fund allocation is strengthening Greater Manchester’s Business Growth Hub to help start-ups, and small and medium-sized enterprises
- ▶ **Skills:** a City Apprenticeship and Skills Hub was created to place around 6,000 apprentices in jobs
- ▶ **Transport:** GMCA’s delivery arm, Transport for Greater Manchester, is implementing a £1.4 billion transport expansion and improvement program
- ▶ **Housing:** a housing investment fund has been established, using local and national investment funds to develop 5,000 to 7,000 new homes by 2017
- ▶ **Reduced carbon emissions:** a Low Carbon Hub has been established, with plans to reduce the city’s emissions by 48 per cent by 2020<sup>19</sup>

## 2. Leading regulatory reform

Successive Productivity Commission reviews and the *Australian Infrastructure Plan* have consistently emphasised the need for reform in our cities to drive strategic planning to make it easier to invest and do business.

That’s why we are working in partnership with governments to improve regulation in a number of key areas. City Deals introduces a new vehicle through which the Australian Government will engage with states and territories on regulatory and policy reform.

For example, regulatory and policy reforms may include:

### Planning, land use and housing

- ▶ **Reduce development assessment processing time and inconsistencies** so that we strike the right balance between appropriate quality, sustainability and safety standards and responsiveness to housing supply and affordability
- ▶ **Subject planning and zoning rules to a public interest test** to ensure the benefits of restrictions to the community outweigh the costs
- ▶ **Align transport and metropolitan level planning strategies** to ensure a holistic and long term approach to infrastructure planning and investment including the protection of important corridors and precincts for future uses
- ▶ **Review tenancy and tenure rules** to consider how renters can have better access to affordable housing and greater certainty around living arrangements. This will also apply to the renewal of retail strips in many cities as more flexible tenure allows new service providers to experiment and innovate
- ▶ **Investigate innovative models for financing affordable housing** to address the shortfall in social and affordable housing through innovative ways to leverage investment

## Housing supply and affordability

To support Australia's growing population, our cities must provide an adequate supply of affordable housing in well located areas. In addition to considering those policy levers held at the Commonwealth level, we will work across governments to support land supply, planning and development processes and encourage coordinated delivery of housing, transport infrastructure and jobs.

The Turnbull Government is boosting the supply of land and housing through

- ▶ Investments in transport projects that drive urban renewal and housing supply
- ▶ City Deals that will create incentives to streamline planning and development approvals, and meet long term housing supply targets
- ▶ Taking an innovative approach to investment in affordable and social housing—building on the outcomes of our Affordable Housing Working Group

## Better governance

- ▶ **Improve regional coordination.** OECD research suggests that cities with fragmented governance structures have lower productivity.<sup>20</sup> We need more coordinated systems for planning our cities as a whole. Structural reform of city governance is not the only option, with cities such as Sydney and Perth legislating to establish administrative bodies responsible for coordinating planning across councils within metropolitan regions
- ▶ **Deliver more certainty and consistency in planning,** infrastructure investment and development across a city. Long term metropolitan strategies, infrastructure and land use plans that are discarded and subsequently redrafted by incoming governments create uncertainty, delay and cost for developers and communities. The Australian Government will act as a responsible investor, partnering more effectively with other levels of government to improve certainty and consistency in city planning and the resultant infrastructure projects

## Environment

- ▶ **Streamline long term environmental planning outcomes** by completing large scale strategic assessments under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). This means individual developments do not need Australian Government environmental approval provided they comply. Strategic assessments provide greater environmental outcomes, certainty for investors and developers and can reduce the cost for businesses
- ▶ **Improve air quality in urban areas** through the National Clean Air Agreement. Preliminary work is underway towards a National Air Quality Data Service and standards for cleaner and lower emission vehicles and fuel
- ▶ **Improve the fuel efficiency and emissions of Australia's light vehicle fleets** by progressing measures through our Ministerial Council on Vehicle Emissions
- ▶ **Encourage the use of ratings systems** to improve the system of sustainability performance for Australian buildings including commercial buildings, homes and other properties. This includes for example the Green Star built environment standards, developed by the Green Building Council of Australia and the National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS). Put simply, NABERS measures the energy efficiency, water usage, waste management and indoor environment quality of a building or tenancy and its impact on the environment

- ▶ **Facilitate carbon neutral precincts** as a means of claiming emissions reduction credits—this will be a global first
- ▶ **Apply science to deliver innovative policy making and regulatory reform** through the National Environmental Science Programme and National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility

### Competition and business

- ▶ **Review regulations impacting the competitiveness and operation of Australian businesses:** Reforms will be considered in the context of the Harper Competition Review and complementary processes such as the Government's response to Infrastructure Australia's 15 year *Australian Infrastructure Plan*
- ▶ **Review regulations that impact innovative technologies and the sharing economy** to allow communities to benefit from digital disruption. Reforms will be considered in the context of the Harper Competition Review to ensure regulation is consumer-focused and flexible enough to allow for adoption of new technology and ways of doing business

### Transport

- ▶ **Drive long term reforms to create a more effective market for land transport**—this includes road transport, for heavy and light vehicles as well as rail and other public transport. The goal is not to make transport more expensive but to move to a system where what people pay is more closely linked to the cost of their transport use

## 3. Measuring success

We are committed to responsible spending and progress—and we will hold ourselves and our investment partners to account.

It is important that we are able to measure the success of our Smart Cities Plan, particularly our City Deals which will outline defined development goals.

For many of these goals, there is no baseline data readily available to determine and track a city's performance.

We will work with the states and territories, councils, communities and the private sector to identify key city metrics and the data required to assess performance.

This data will be critical in the design of targeted policies, reforms and capital investments, and to measure the effectiveness of these actions.

The achievement of productive, accessible and liveable cities fundamentally lies in unambiguous targets, accountabilities and timeframes for city-level reforms, and our ability to understand if we are heading in the right direction.





# Smart Technology

Our cities are evolving quickly as new technologies emerge at an unprecedented scale and pace.

There is an opportunity for our cities to leverage these new technologies.

Smart Technology means:

1. Thinking of technology solutions first
2. Leveraging open and real time data
3. Driving use of energy efficient technologies

## 1. Thinking of technology solutions first

We need to encourage a technology first approach.

Whether it's the private sector or states and territories, technology can provide a unique and creative solution to the challenges we face.

For example, disruptive technology and the rise of the sharing economy can deliver great customer experience with customised transportation.

While it may be difficult to predict exactly when we will see widespread use of automated cars in our cities, when we do the impact is likely to be transformational. These technologies will fundamentally change how we live and work, as well as other new innovations that are just over the horizon.

Informed by open data and analytics, our transport challenges become a matter of public domain, creating a platform for private sector innovative solutions that generate network efficiencies, improve transport services and stimulate new markets. It is these types of innovations that can help us to reimagine our cities.

The Australian Government has strengthened its assessment of infrastructure projects and now examines the extent to which new technologies are used to improve the efficiency, sustainability and services of infrastructure networks.



## 2. Leveraging open and real time data

Businesses and start-ups are taking advantage of information and communications technology, including the National Broadband Network, to provide new types of real time personalised services.

The take up of technology such as smart phones in Australia, combined with access to and use of data across the public and private sector represents an enormous resource for innovation, better services and efficient use of infrastructure in our cities.

For example, data and analytics can inform city planning and infrastructure investment with great potential to improve decision making. Digital communications have the potential to revolutionise the way governments engage with communities in the development of metropolitan and local plans and services.

Sharing anonymised data from our cities will make urban problems and solutions more contestable—an essential platform for innovation.

Under the National Innovation and Science Agenda, the Australian Government is releasing more non-sensitive public data for private sector innovation, and is using this data to improve service delivery and to inform policy.

Governments at all levels hold a vast amount of valuable and unique data. We will work across state and local governments to encourage greater access and use of anonymised, machine readable data that will help make government more citizen-focused and stimulate innovation in service delivery.

## 3. Driving use of energy efficient technologies

The Australian Government is focused on innovation in climate change technology.

Our Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) invests commercially to increase the flow of funds to renewable energy, energy efficiency and low emissions technologies.

The CEFC is financing the deployment of new technologies and more efficient systems in cities, including through its \$250 million energy efficient housing fund to reduce energy costs, which can be a substantial burden on low income tenants.

The Australian Government also recently established a new \$1 billion Clean Energy Innovation Fund, which every year will invest up to \$100 million in the smartest, cutting edge Australian clean-energy technologies and businesses.

The Emissions Reduction Fund provides opportunities for Australian businesses and local governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and earn carbon credits by adopting smarter practices.

These include upgrading public and commercial lighting, reducing the energy use of buildings and improving the efficiency of commercial vehicle fleets.

Driving innovation in our building stock, including new materials, green roofs and walls, modular construction and solar energy with battery storage is also important.

These efforts are underpinned by the Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Low Carbon Living and supported through the Clean Energy Finance Corporation and Emissions Reduction Fund.

The National Energy Productivity Plan includes a number of measures such as the Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for appliances, National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) and updates to the National Construction Code to improve sustainability and resilience in the built environment.

These investments will ensure that we not only drive jobs and innovation in Australia but play our part in cracking the challenging technical difficulties we face in reducing emissions in our cities.







## Chapter Four Get involved

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**Our Smart Cities Plan recognises the importance of our urban centres—metropolitan and regional—to our economic, social and environmental wellbeing.**

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New approaches such as City Deals, could transform the way governments work together, with the community and private sector, to plan and build our cities.

All Australians are encouraged to share their ideas to help shape our cities of the future. Submissions on the Smart Cities Plan are open now, until 24 June 2016.

Your input will guide our engagement with states and territories, including the formation of City Deals that foster growth and position our cities to prosper.

If our cities are to continue to meet their residents' needs, it is essential for people to engage and participate in planning and policy decisions that have an impact on their lives.

To join the conversation go to: [www.dpmc.gov.au/cities](http://www.dpmc.gov.au/cities)



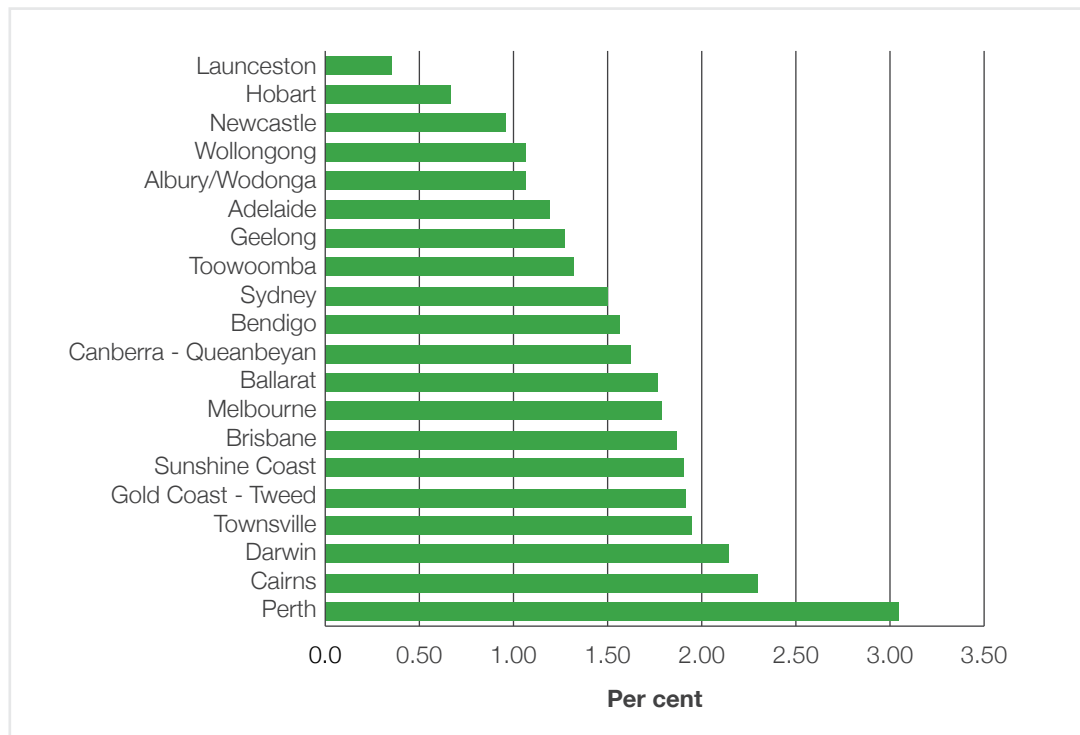


## Chapter Five Appendix

1 The 2006 and 2011 Censuses showed that Australia's major cities now house more than three quarters of our population.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics also compiles average growth rates for Australia's 20 largest cities, which show positive growth from 2009 up to 2014.

### ***Annual average population growth rate for Australia's 20 largest cities, 2009–2014***

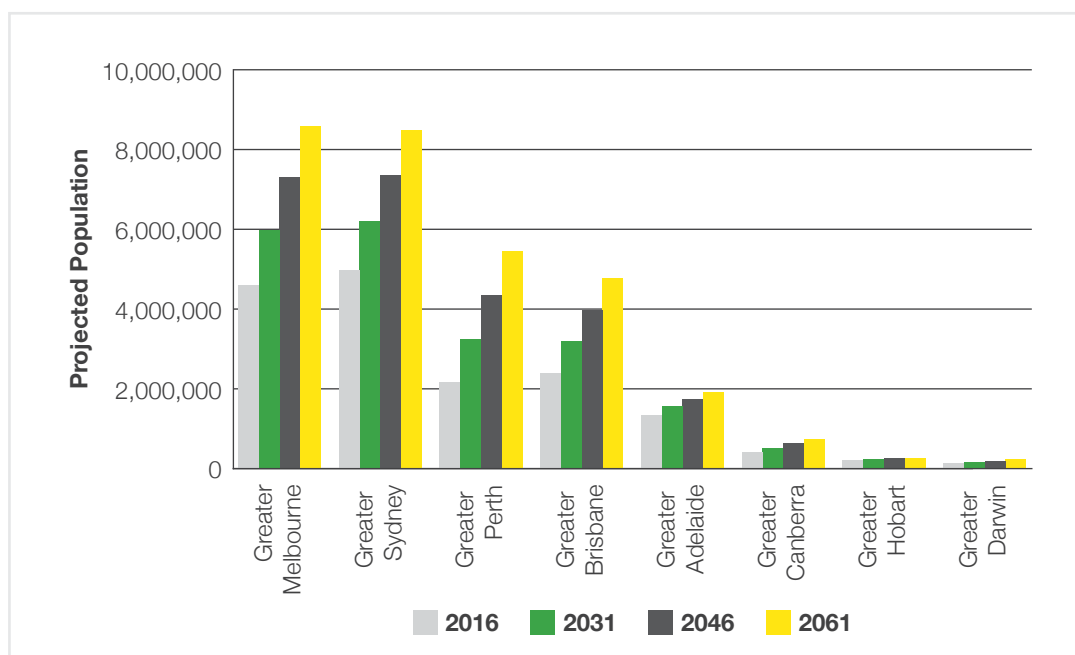


Note: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Darwin use Greater Capital City Statistical Areas. All other cities use Significant Urban Areas.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Australian Demographic Statistics, 2015 cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra, 2015

In 2015 Infrastructure Australia released the Australian Infrastructure Audit which projected population growth in all Australian capitals cities from 2016 up to 2061, using ABS series B projections.

### Projected population growth in Australian capital cities—2016, 2031, 2046 and 2061

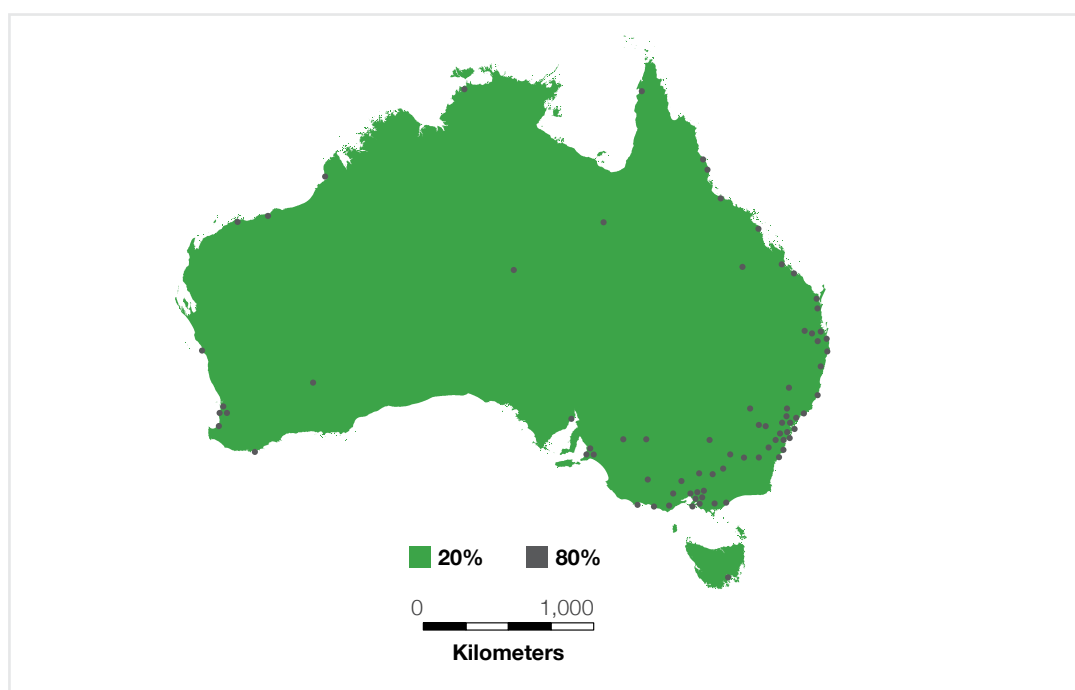


Infrastructure Australia, *Australian Infrastructure Audit - Supplementary Reports - Population Estimates and Projections*, Commonwealth of Australia, Sydney, 2015.

2 In 2014 the Grattan Institute released a report mapping Australian economic activity based on location, it shows that 80 per cent of economic activity is concentrated in and near cities.

The economic contribution of different regions can be measured in a variety of ways. A consideration of contribution to national exports, terms of trade, or national income would produce different results.

### **Economic activity in Australia is concentrated in and near cities—80–20 distribution of economic activity, 2011–12**



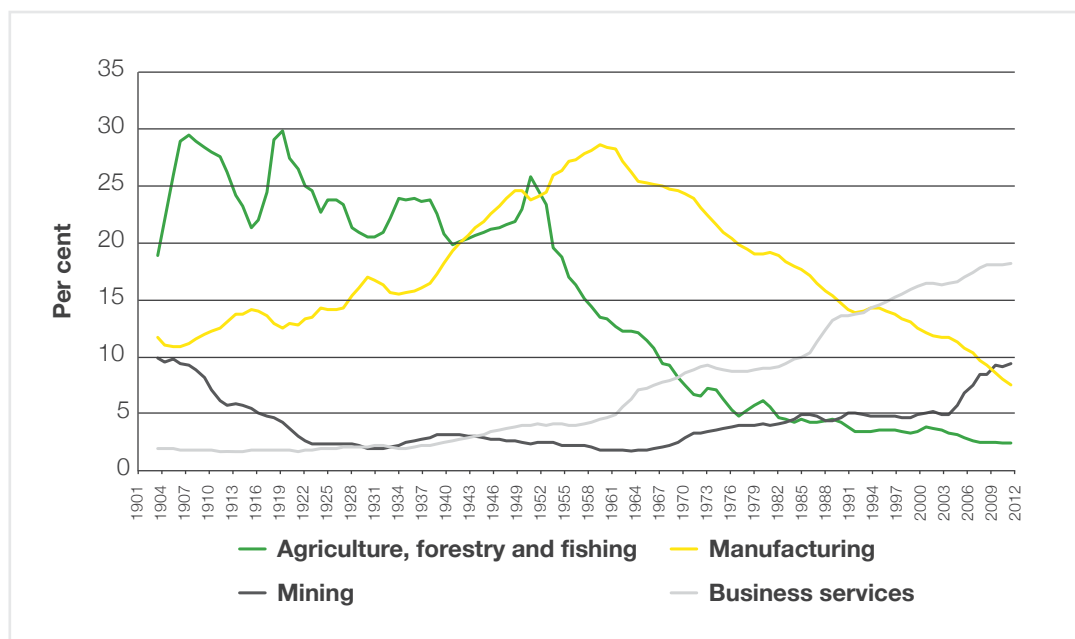
Kelly J-F, Donegan P, Chisholm C, Oberklaid M, *Mapping Australia's Economy: Cities as engines of prosperity*, Grattan Institute, Melbourne, 2014.

3 Around 1.9 million Australians live in cities with populations between 25,000 and 100,000 residents based on Australian Bureau of Statistics population estimates by Significant Urban Area outside of Greater Capital City Statistical Areas.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2014-15, Population estimates by significant urban area outside of GCCSA and between 25,000 and 100,000*, 2016 cat. no. 3218.0, Canberra, 2016.

4 The 2014-15 State of Australian Cities report shows the industry share of total Australian Gross Domestic Product for select industries from 1901 up to 2012.

**Industry share of total Australian Gross Domestic Product for selected industries, 1901–2012**



Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development, *State of Australian Cities 2014-15*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, 2015.

5 City of Sydney research from 2014 showed that over the preceding 5 years, the City of Sydney area saw 2,000 new businesses open and more than 50,000 new jobs created. And across the entire metropolitan Sydney area, 40% of the total job growth took place in the City local government area.

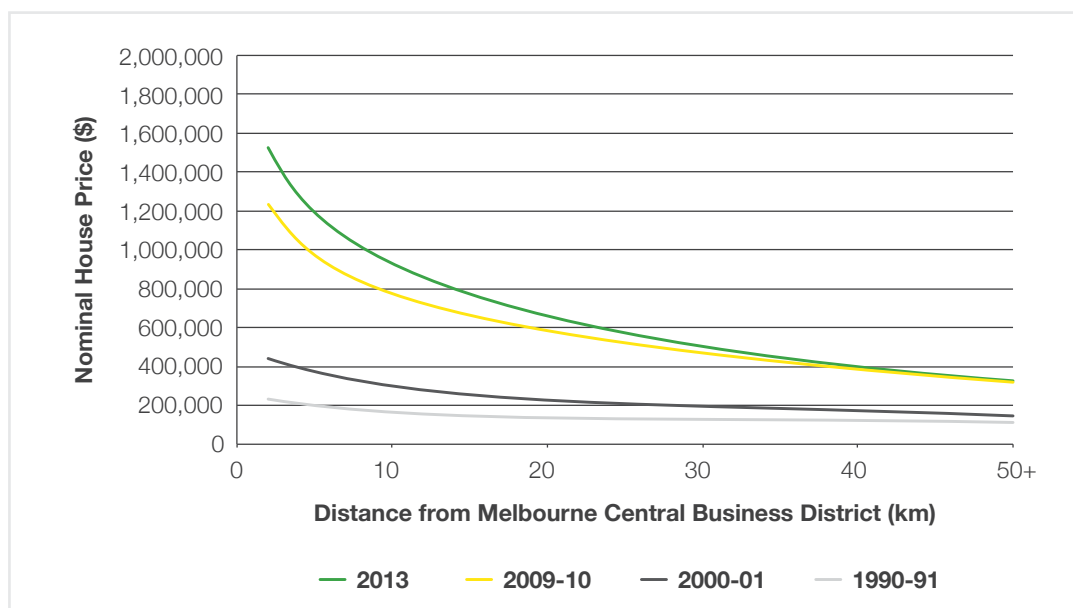
City of Sydney, *City leads Sydney jobs growth*, City of Sydney, Sydney, 2014, viewed 30 March 2016, <<http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/business/business-e-news/business-news-april-2014/city-leads-sydney-jobs-growth>>

6 Modelling released by accounting firm Price Waterhouse Coopers (PwC) in 2014 found Macquarie Park's economic output was \$9.1 billion in the previous financial year, having doubled in a decade, and ranked Macquarie Park as Australia's tenth biggest location for economic output, behind North Sydney and Adelaide CBD. The report predicts that Macquarie Park will become NSW's second largest economy and Australia's ninth in the next four to five years.

Tourism & Transport Forum, PwC. *Better Public Transport. Better Productivity: The economic return on public transport investment*. PwC, Sydney, 2014, viewed 26 April 2016, <<http://www.urbanaffairs.com.au/downloads/2014-11-18-4.pdf>>

7 The 2014-15 State of Australian Cities report shows house prices vs distance from the Melbourne CBD, for selected years from 1990-91 up to 2013.

**House prices vs distance from CBD, Melbourne for selected years**



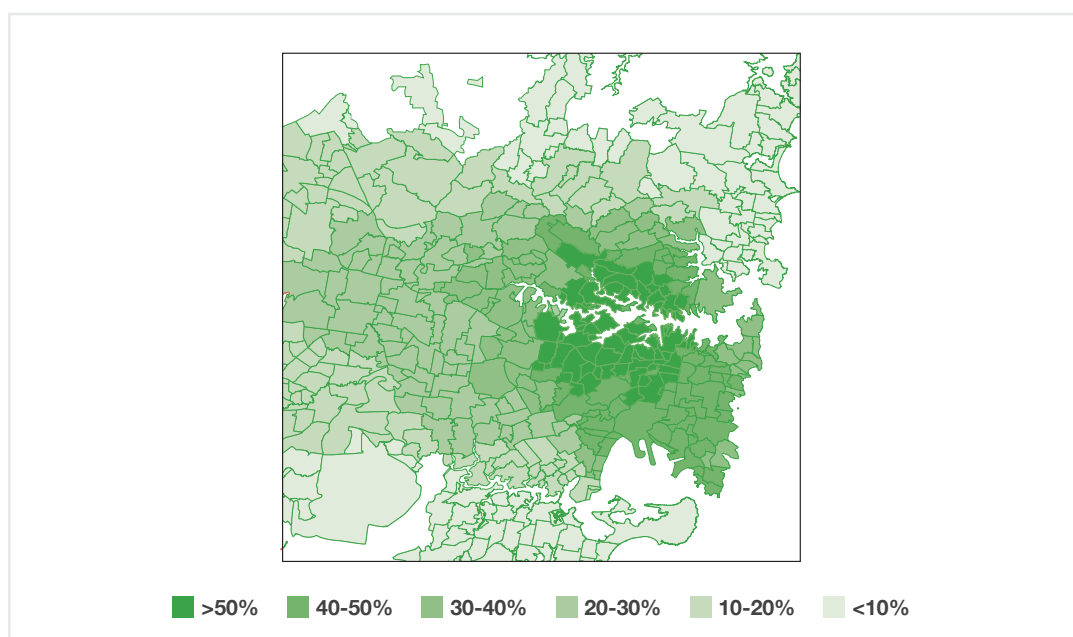
Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development, *State of Australian Cities 2014-15*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, 2015.

8 In 2015 Deloitte released a report on Western Sydney which found that a net outflow of 200,000 people leave the region each day for work. This is forecast to grow to 340,000 by 2041.

Deloitte, *Shaping Future Cities: Designing Western Sydney*, report prepared by Rezek D, Psychogios T, Artup B supported by the Premier of NSW, Deloitte, Sydney, 2015.

9 In 2013 the Grattan Institute found that outer suburbs have poorer access to the most attractive jobs. Based on 2011 statistics the percentage of jobs that can be reached in 45 minutes by car in Sydney is shown in the map below.

**Access to jobs falls away in Sydney's outer suburbs—percentage of jobs that can be reached in 45 minutes by car, Sydney, 2011**



Kelly J-F, Mare P, *Productive cities: Opportunity in a changing economy*, Grattan Institute, Melbourne, 2013.

10 In 2015 the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics estimated that urban congestion costs over \$16.5 billion every year. This is forecast to reach between \$27.7 and \$37.7 billion by 2030.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE), *Traffic and congestion cost trends for Australian capital cities*, Information Sheet 74, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, 2015.

11 In 2013 the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics released a report on population growth, job growth and commuting flows, showing that average commuting times in Australian cities remain under 90 minutes per day.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE), *Population growth, jobs growth and commuting flows – a comparison of Australia's four largest cities*, Research Report 142, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, 2013.

12 In 2013 BITRE found that over 70 per cent of livestock and 44 per cent of grain exports are processed through capital city ports.

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics. *Unpublished analysis based on Trade Statistics 2011/12 and 2012/13 from Ports Australia [Internet]*. Sydney: Ports Australia; 2013 [cited 2016 March 18]. 30 p. Available from: <<http://www.portsaustralia.com.au/aus-ports-industry/trade-statistics/?period=13>>

13 In 2014 it was reported by Business Insider Australia that one in four job seekers in Australia are searching for work abroad.

McKenna G, *Almost 1 in 4 Australian job seekers are looking for work overseas*, Business Insider Australia, Australia, 2014, viewed 23 March 2016, <<http://www.businessinsider.com.au/almost-1-in-4-australian-job-seekers-are-looking-for-work-overseas-2014-7>>

14 Red tape reductions have reduced regulatory costs by \$4.8 billion.

Australian Government, *Annual Red Tape Reduction Report 2015*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, 2015, viewed 30 March 2016, <<https://cuttingredtape.gov.au/annual-reports>>

15 Local councils received \$3.2 billion between 2014-15 and 2018-19 for local road improvements, in addition to \$2.3 billion in Financial Assistance Grants in 2015-16.

Truss W (Former Deputy Prime Minister, Former Minister for Infrastructure and Regional Development), *Financial Assistance Grants to benefit NSW councils*, media release, 18 August 2015, Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Canberra, viewed 30 March 2016, <[http://minister.infrastructure.gov.au/wt/releases/2015/August/wt258\\_2015.aspx](http://minister.infrastructure.gov.au/wt/releases/2015/August/wt258_2015.aspx)>

16 Stage one of the Gold Coast light rail project drove a 25 per cent increase in public transport patronage on the Gold Coast in its first year.

Fletcher P (Minister for Major Projects, Territories and Local Government), Turnbull M (Prime Minister) & Palaszczuk A (Premier of Queensland), *Stage two of Gold Coast light rail in track for Commonwealth Games*, joint media release, 10 October 2015, Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Canberra, viewed 30 March 2016, <[http://minister.infrastructure.gov.au/pf/releases/2015/October/pf008\\_2015.aspx](http://minister.infrastructure.gov.au/pf/releases/2015/October/pf008_2015.aspx)>

17 In 2016 the Australian Government developed a new set of principles to identify and assess project proposals for innovative financing.

Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development, *Principles for Innovative Financing*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra viewed 30 March 2016, <[http://investment.infrastructure.gov.au/whatis/Principles\\_for\\_Innovative\\_Financing\\_Mar2016.pdf](http://investment.infrastructure.gov.au/whatis/Principles_for_Innovative_Financing_Mar2016.pdf)>

18 The 2016 Australian Infrastructure Plan makes clear that Australian cities will face a “future of congestion and constraint” if we do not undertake reforms to infrastructure in Australia.

Infrastructure Australia, *Australian Infrastructure Plan: Priorities and reforms for our nation's future*, Commonwealth of Australia, Sydney, 2016.

19 The Greater Manchester City Deal, signed in 2012, is a demonstration of what can be achieved when policy, investment and regulatory decisions are taken together to look at individual cities' needs as a whole.

Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA), *Greater Manchester City Deal*, Greater Manchester Combined Authority, Manchester, 2012, viewed 28 March 2016, <[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/221014/Greater-Manchester-City-Deal-final\\_0.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/221014/Greater-Manchester-City-Deal-final_0.pdf)>.

20 In 2014 the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development found that cities with fragmented governance structures have lower productivity.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *What makes cities more productive? Evidence on the role of urban governance from five OECD countries*, report prepared by Ahrend R, Farchy E, Kaplanis L, Lembcke A, OECD Regional Development Working Papers, No. 2014/05, OECD Publishing, France, 2014.







## Smart Cities Plan

**#SmartCitiesPlan**  
[www.dpmc.gov.au/cities](http://www.dpmc.gov.au/cities)

## ITEM NO: 9

### TENDER 079-15/16 – ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE SERVICES – VARIOUS LOCATIONS

**RECOMMENDATION:**

**(APPROVAL)**

*That Council accepts the most suitable tender from the following companies within the specific areas listed below for electrical maintenance services (Tender 79-15/16) for a term of 3 years, in accordance with the rates detailed in Confidential Schedule 12, subject to annual variation in accordance with Perth CPI - “All groups Index”:*

**City of Perth Parking (Car Parks):**

1. ***Jolynta Pty Ltd Aft The Jooste Family Trust & Rengarh Pty Ltd Aft The Gilmour Trust, trading as Gilmour and Jooste Electrical;***

**Council Properties (Buildings & Other Structures):**

2. ***Jolynta Pty Ltd Aft The Jooste Family Trust & Rengarh Pty Ltd Aft The Gilmour Trust, trading as Gilmour and Jooste Electrical;***

**Street, Park, Feature and Artwork Lighting (Area 1):**

3. ***Surun Services Pty Ltd;***

**Street, Park, Feature and Artwork Lighting (Area 2):**

4. ***Eamco Pty Ltd, trading as EOS Electrical.***

**BACKGROUND:**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| FILE REFERENCE:          | P1032574  |
| REPORTING UNIT:          | Street Presentation & Maintenance, Properties and Commercial Parking                                      |
| RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: | Construction & Maintenance  |
| DATE:                    | 15 July 2016  |
| MAP / SCHEDULE:          | Confidential Schedule 11 – Tender Evaluation Matrix<br>Confidential Schedule 12 – Rates Comparison Matrix |

Tenders were called on Wednesday, 25 May 2016 for the provision of electrical maintenance services in various locations throughout the City including properties owned by the City, car parks and street, park and feature lighting.

The basis of the tender is to enter into a 3 year electrical maintenance contracts with agreed standard rates for:

1. Labour (normal, out of hours & minimum call out);
2. Key equipment hire rates;
3. Materials mark up;
4. Response times; and
5. Streets and park lighting inspections.

## LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN / POLICY:

**Legislation** Section 3.57 of the *Local Government Act 1995*  
Part 4 of the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*

**Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework Implications Policy** **Strategic Community Plan**  
Council Four Year Priorities: Capable and Responsive Organisation  
S18 Strengthen the capacity of the organisation  
Policy No and Name: 9.7 – Purchasing

## DETAILS:

The City requires a wide range of lighting and electrical maintenance to ensure services and facilities for its stakeholders are maintained.

At the close of tenders on 16 June 2016, 32 submissions were received as follows:

|                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Surun Services                     | 17. Happy Power & Lighting         |
| 2. High Speed Electrics               | 18. Western Wiring                 |
| 3. BMH Electrics                      | 19. Holdens Electrical Contracting |
| 4. Lightspeed Communications          | 20. Chila Electrics                |
| 5. Techworks Electrical Solutions     | 21. Gilmour & Jooste Electrical    |
| 6. EOS Electrical                     | 22. Elexacom                       |
| 7. ADD Electrical                     | 23. Auriemma Electrical            |
| 8. UAM Pty Ltd                        | 24. Wembley Electrics              |
| 9. Flex Force Group                   | 25. SJ Electric                    |
| 10. Downer EDI Engineering Electrical | 26. Insight Electrical Technology  |
| 11. Metrowest                         | 27. Gilmore Electrical Services    |
| 12. Hender Lee                        | 28. Alltech Electrical Services    |
| 13. Northlake Electrical              | 29. Electrical Testing Services    |
| 14. Infinite Asset management         | 30. Westpro Electrical             |

|                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 15. Appliance Tagging Services | 31. KP Electric |
| 16. EDS Solutions              | 32. Comspark    |

### Compliance with the tender requirements

All tenders were assessed for compliance with the tender requirements. Six tenderers, High Speed Electrics, ADD Electrical, Flex Force Group, Appliance Tagging Services and Chila Electrics did not provide any response to the selection criteria or supplied non-compliant details and were considered non-conforming.

### Qualitative Assessment against the Selection Criteria

The remaining 26 compliant tenders were assessed against the following nominated selection criteria:

- Service Delivery Plan
- Capacity to Deliver the Services
- Management Systems

#### *Service Delivery Plan*

Alltech Electrical Services, Auriemma Electrical, BMH Electrics, Comspark, Downer EDI, EDS solutions, Electrical Testing Services, Gilmore Electrical Services, Happy Power & Lighting, Hender Lee, Holdens Electrical, Infinite Asset Management, Insight electrical Technology, Lightspeed Communications, Metrowest, SJ Electrc, Techworks Electrcial, UAM Pty Ltd, Wembley Electrics and Western Wiring all received scores which reflected deficiencies, not meeting criterion and lacking detail.

Gilmour & Jooste Electrical and Northlake Electrical demonstrated a very concise and detailed service delivery plan which included all details requested within the tender for Service Delivery plan. This included works prioritising matrix & response plan, organisational background, affiliations, technical and management procedures. Gilmour & Jooste Electrical background was mainly in commercial building electrical which suited the City's Properties and Commercial Parking requirements for electrical works.

Surun Services and EOS Electrical also demonstrated a concise and detailed service delivery plan which included all details requested within the tender for service delivery plan. This included works prioritising & response plan, organisational background, affiliations, technical and management procedures. These companies both had considerable experience with council street / park lighting and electrical switchboards. Therefore are very suited for the City's Street and Park electrical requirements for electrical works.

### *Capacity to Deliver the Services*

Alltech Electrical Services, Auriemma Electrical, BMH Electrics, Comspark, EDS solutions, Electrical Testing Services, Gilmore Electrical Services, Happy Power & Lighting, Holdens Electrical, Infinite Asset Management, Lightspeed Communications, Metrowest, SJ Electrc, UAM Pty Ltd, Wembley Electrics and Western Wiring all received scores which reflected deficiencies, not meeting criterion and lacking detail.

Gilmour & Jooste Electrical and Northlake Electrical demonstrated strong capacity to deliver the services with excellent technical experience, qualifications and low staff turnover rate documented for all key personal to undertake the works as requested within the tender. This included details of experience in providing electrical maintenance services for building electrical maintenance and documented evidence of plant and equipment available for the delivery of service. It was considered that Gilmour & Jooste Electrical experience and competencies were best suited for the City's Properties and Commercial Parking requirements for electrical works.

Surun Services and EOS Electrical also demonstrated strong capacity to deliver the services with very good technical experience, qualifications and staff turnover rate documented for all key personal to undertake the works as requested within the tender. This included details of experience in providing electrical maintenance services for electrical switchboards, street and park lighting electrical maintenance and documented evidence of plant and equipment available for the delivery of service. These companies both had considerable experience with local government street and park lighting and electrical switchboards. Therefore are very suited for the City's Street and Park electrical requirements for electrical works.

### *Management Systems*

Alltech Electrical Services, Auriemma Electrical, BMH Electrics, Comspark, Downer EDI, EDS solutions, Electrical Testing Services, Happy Power & Lighting, Hender Lee, Holdens Electrical, Infinite Asset Management, Insight electrical Technology, Lightspeed Communications, Metrowest, SJ Electrc, Techworks Electrical, UAM Pty Ltd, Wembley Electrics and Western Wiring all received scores which reflected deficiencies, not meeting criterion and lacking detail.

Gilmour & Jooste Electrical and Northlake Electrical provided a detailed management systems which included all details requested within the tender for safety management systems. This included safety management practices, traffic management experience, quality management systems and staff training records. Gilmour & Jooste Electrical's previous track record for safety management, traffic management and use of software based job management systems is has proven effective for commercial building electrical were best suited for the City's Properties and Commercial Parking requirements for electrical works.

Surun Services and EOS Electrical also demonstrated detailed management systems which included all parameters requested within the tender for Safety Management Systems. This included safety management practices, traffic management experience, quality management systems and staff training records.

Surun Services and EOS Electrical's Safety Management, traffic management and use of software based job management systems is very effective for both these companies. Both companies had considerable experience managing existing works with local government street and park lighting and electrical works. Therefore are very suited for the City's Street and Park electrical requirements for electrical works.

On completion of the qualitative assessment against the selection criteria, the 26 tenderers were ranked in the following order:

| <b>Ranking</b> | <b>Tenderer</b>                   | <b>Ranking</b> | <b>Tenderer</b>                |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1              | Gilmour and Jooste Electrical     | 14             | Holdens Electrical Contracting |
| 2              | NorthLake Electrical              | 15             | Metrowest                      |
| 3              | Surun Services                    | 16             | Comspark                       |
| 4              | EOS Electrical                    | 17             | UAM Pty Ltd                    |
| 5              | Elexacom                          | 18             | BMH Electrics                  |
| 6              | KP Electric                       | 19             | EDS Solutions                  |
| 7              | Downer EDI Engineering Electrical | 20             | Western Wiring                 |
| 8              | Insight Electrical Technology     | 21             | Alltech Electrical Services    |
| 9              | Gilmore Electrical Service        | 22             | Lightspeed Communications      |
| 10             | Hender Lee                        | 23             | Auriemma Electrical            |
| 11             | Techworks Electrical Solutions    | 24             | Wembley Electrics              |
| 12             | Happy Power & Lighting            | 25             | Electrical Testing Services    |
| 13             | SJ Electrical                     | 26             | Infinite Asset Management      |

The six highest scoring tenderers were selected as attaining a score of average of 3 or higher (as per qualitative analysis).

These six tenderers were then assessed against the pricing received for various services requested in the tender form to assess value for money (refer to Confidential Schedule 11).

On completion of this assessment it was determined that the following tenderers achieved the best overall value for money for the City.

- Gilmour & Jooste Electrical;
- Surun Services; and
- EOS Electrical.

Therefore the above tenderers are recommended for the following areas of electrical works:

1. Gilmour and Jooste Electrical for City of Perth Parking (Car Parks);
2. Gilmour and Jooste Electrical for Council Properties (Buildings and Other Structures);
3. Surun Services for Street, Park, Feature and Artwork Lighting (Area 1); and
4. EOS Electrical for Street, Park, Feature and Artwork Lighting (Area 2).

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:**

Expenditure for electrical maintenance services are charged to various maintenance accounts in the City's operating budgets over the period of the contract. The budget spent across the City's Parking Services, Council Properties, Street, Park and feature lighting maintenance for the 2015/16 financial year was \$1,006,374.

With the tenderers recommended there is a 10.06% average reduction in rates for per hour worked and the estimated budget spend for 2016/17 financial year is \$907,521.

All figures quoted in this report are exclusive of GST.

## **COMMENTS:**

Due to the varying nature of lighting and electrical works across the City's operations it is considered prudent to allocate one contractor to both City of Perth Parking (Car Parks) and Council Properties (Buildings & Other Structures) Electrical works, one contractor to Street, Park, Feature and Artwork Lighting (Area 1) and one contractor to Street, Park, Feature and Artwork Lighting (Area 2) based on their overall ranking and value for money:

The aim being consolidation of contracts to achieve better value and service.

CONFIDENTIAL SCHEDULES 11 AND 12  
ITEM 9 – TENDER 079-15/16 ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE  
SERVICES – VARIOUS LOCATIONS

FOR THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE  
MEETING

2 AUGUST 2016

DISTRIBUTED TO ELECTED MEMBERS UNDER  
SEPARATE COVER



## ITEM NO: 10

### CITY OF PERTH DISABILITY ACCESS AND INCLUSION PLAN 2016 – 2020

**RECOMMENDATION:**

**(APPROVAL)**

***That Council:***

- 1. adopt the City of Perth Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) 2016 – 2020, attached as Schedule 13;***
- 2. notes the DAIP is required to be lodged with the Disability Services Commission as stipulated under the Disability Services Act 1993 (amended 2004).***

**BACKGROUND:**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| FILE REFERENCE:          | P1021105-2   |
| REPORTING UNIT:          | Community Services   |
| RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: | Community & Commercial Services  |
| DATE:                    | 22 July 2016   |
| MAP / SCHEDULE:          | Schedule 13 – City of Perth Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2016 - 2020 |

The development of a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) is a statutory requirement for all local government authorities and identified state government agencies in accordance with the *Western Australian Disability Services Act 1993*, as amended in 2004.

The purpose of a DAIP is to ensure that people with a disability can access services provided by public authorities in Western Australia and to participate and be included in their community.

The goal is to provide, as much as reasonable, the same level of access as people without disability enjoy and to ensure that people are not discriminated against on the basis of their disability.

**LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN / POLICY:**

**Legislation**

*Disability Services Act 1993 (Amended 2004)*  
*The Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992*  
*WA Equal Opportunity Act (1984)*

*Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standard 2010*

**Integrated Planning  
and Reporting  
Framework  
Implications**

**Strategic Community Plan**

Council Four Year Priorities: Healthy and Active in Perth  
S15 Reflect and celebrate the diversity of Perth

**DETAILS:**

Following both a community and internal engagement process, the City of Perth Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2016 – 2020 has been prepared and will supersede the existing City of Perth Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2012 – 2015 endorsed by the Council in 2011.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plans (DAIPs) as a statutory requirement ensure that State Government and Local Government authorities provide accessible services, buildings and facilities, and information for people with disability. People with disability therefore will be enabled to lead lives of greater independence and participate with the same dignity and choice as the rest of the community.

DAIPs present multiple benefits including:

- using an integrated approach to identifying access barriers and developing appropriate strategies;
- ensuring equity of service outcomes;
- promoting better access and inclusion at a local level; and
- managing and mitigating the risk of discriminating against people with disability, safeguarding the City of Perth's reputation as a welcoming and inclusive community for all.

An annual progress report is required to be included within the City of Perth Annual Report, and to assist with the monitoring and implementation of the plan on an annual basis, a City of Perth Disability Access and Inclusion Implementation Progress Report is provided to the Disability Services Commission. The Commission collates all Local Government and State Government reports and tables the collated report to Parliament every year.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:**

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| ACCOUNT No:           | CL 29863000                              |
| BUDGET ITEM:          | Community Development – Universal Access |
| BUDGET PAGE NUMBER:   | 58                                       |
| BUDGETED AMOUNT:      | \$35,300                                 |
| AMOUNT SPENT TO DATE: | \$ 0                                     |
| PROPOSED COST:        | \$ 2,000                                 |
| BALANCE:              | \$33,300                                 |

The \$2,000 detailed above has been allocated in the 2016/17 budget for limited printing and distribution of the new DAIP to relevant organisations and members of the public who may request a printed copy.

Initiatives may have budgetary implications that involve a number of areas within the organisation. The responsible areas will be required to allocate funds to undertake initiatives that fall within their responsibility. Some initiatives do not require funding if addressed at the early planning and design stage, or when implemented in-house. Remediation works required to rectify an identified access problem can be considerable.

All figures quoted in this report are exclusive of GST.

### **COMMENTS:**

The City of Perth Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2016 – 2020 demonstrates its commitment to ensuring the city is welcoming and inclusive of all people.

When endorsed by Council, the new DAIP will be submitted to the Disability Services and Australian Human Rights Commissions and, in accordance with the *Disability Services Act 1993 (amended 2004)*, will be advertised through the City of Perth website and by notice in a local newspaper.



CITY of PERTH

# Disability Access & Inclusion Plan 2016 - 2020



## **Alternative Formats**

This plan is available in alternative formats including in large and standard print, electronically by email, in audio format on compact disc upon request and on the City's website.

## **Regular Feedback**

The City of Perth actively seeks and encourages regular feedback on the progress of this Plan. Community members wishing to provide input should contact the City's Community Services Unit.

Copies of this Plan are available at **[www.perth.wa.gov.au](http://www.perth.wa.gov.au)**

## **Acknowledgments**

The City of Perth acknowledges the input received from many individuals and groups within the community.

**Lord Mayor’s Foreword**



<LM FOREWORD TO BE INSERTED>

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## Introduction

The City of Perth's Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2016-2020, identifies the outcomes the City of Perth (the City) will achieve to improve access and inclusion for people of all abilities. It outlines key actions that will be implemented to reduce and eliminate barriers within our City and to advocate for equity of access for all in our society.

This Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) complies with Commonwealth and State legislative requirements to ensure that access for all is at the forefront of all planning and partnership actions and developments within the City's boundaries.





## Background

### The City of Perth

The City of Perth is the capital city of Western Australia. It encompasses the major business and commerce area and is the transport, cultural and entertainment hub for the metropolitan area. The passing of the City of Perth Act 2016 by the Western Australian Parliament recognises its central role in tourism, business and economic development.

From 1 July 2016, the City of Perth's boundary was adjusted to include an additional 11.2 sq. km, increasing the City's total area to 19.3 sq. km. This change, resulting from the City of Perth Act 2016, sees the inclusion of the University of Western Australia campus, the new QEII medical precinct and residential and commercial parts of Nedlands and Subiaco, within the City's boundaries.

The City's residential population is currently estimated to be 26,268, and is projected to grow to approximately 39,664 by 2036<sup>1</sup>.

The unique nature of being a capital city means that on any given day, the city has a higher concentration of people than elsewhere in the State. It is estimated that at noon on any given weekday in 2016, there are 205,750 persons in the city<sup>2</sup>. In addition to residents, this includes a workforce of no fewer than 124,679 persons<sup>3</sup> and around 67,000 shoppers, tourists and others doing business<sup>4</sup>.

Currently the City of Perth has over 15,856 private dwellings<sup>5</sup> comprising mostly apartments and other high density dwellings.

The city is undergoing high levels of growth and development of commercial property, which will add to the growth in the number of residents, workers and visitors to the city.

<sup>1</sup> id Forecasts 2016

<sup>2</sup> City of Perth – Daytime Population Study 2016

<sup>3</sup> REMPLAN, 2016, City of Perth Economic Profile

<sup>4</sup> City of Perth – Daytime Population Study 2016

<sup>5</sup> id Forecasts 2016



## Functions, Facilities and Services Provided by the City of Perth

As the capital city local government, the City faces challenges and responsibilities in the provision of facilities and services that extend beyond that of any other local government city, town or shire. The City plays a civic leadership role on behalf of the entire state.

The City is responsible for a range of functions, facilities and services to property and the community. Functions include:

- Governing the organisation
- Planning and design
- Customer service
- Building and maintenance
- Growing and activating a vibrant city

The City is responsible for the following facilities and places:

- Citiplace Community Centre
- Citiplace Rest Centre
- Citiplace Child Care Centre
- Rod Evans Community Centre
- Perth Town Hall
- CCTV (Closed Circuit Television)
- Public Toilets
- Car Parks

- City of Perth Library
- Works Depot
- Council House
- Forrest Place
- Hay Street Mall
- Murray Street Mall
- Perth Concert Hall
- Northbridge Piazza
- Citiplace Upper Level Concourse
- 27 parkland areas and reserves
- Barrack Square

Other precincts that fall within the City but are managed by other authorities include:

- UWA
- Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre
- Kings Park
- Perth Arena
- Elizabeth Quay
- Waterbank
- Riverside Perth
- City Link
- Swan Pedestrian Bridge



## People with Disability in Australia, WA and the City

### Australia

The first release of information from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Disability, Ageing and Carers five yearly survey shows that in 2015, 18.3% of the population had a reported disability. The disability rate increases steadily with age, and the 2012 survey reported 40% of people aged 65 – 69 years and 86% of those aged 90 years and over having a disability<sup>6</sup>.

### Western Australia

In WA, around 425,500 people have a disability and an additional 276,000 people (12% of the population) are carers of a person with a disability.

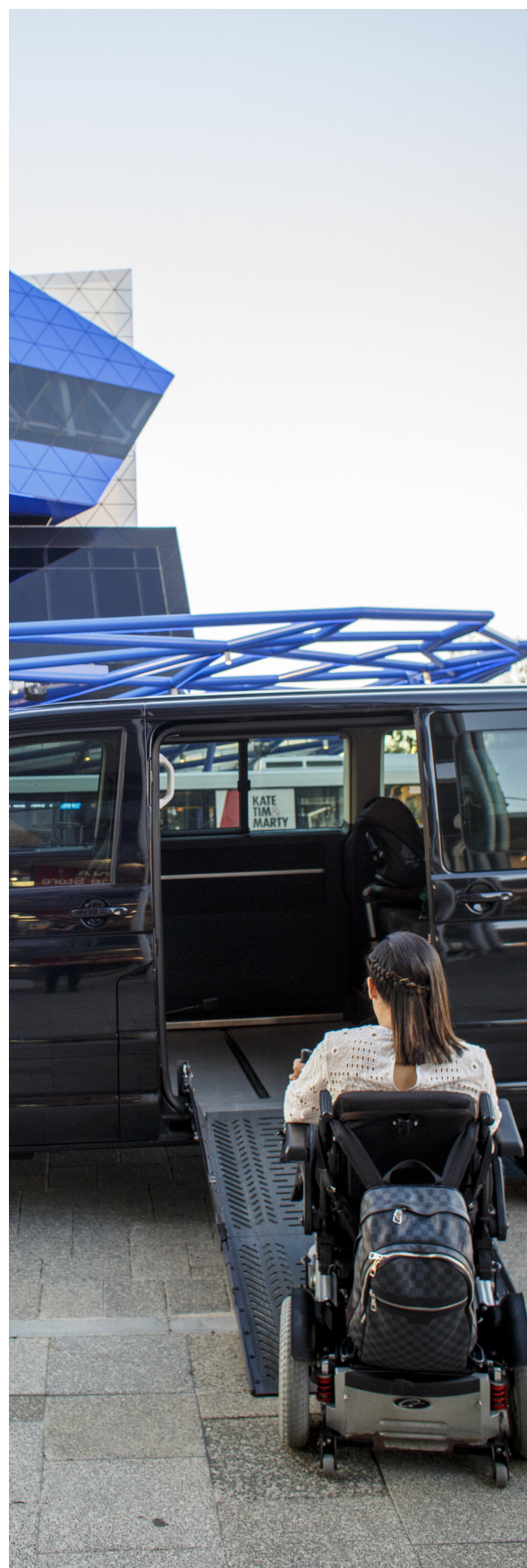
By 2026 the number of people with disability in Western Australia is expected to increase by more than 210,000, due mainly to our ageing population. The proportion of the State's population consisting of people aged under 65 with disability is expected to remain relatively steady.

In addition, the rate of disability among Aboriginal Australians is approximately twice as high as for non-Aboriginal people. It is also estimated that one in four people with disability come from a non-English speaking background, or have parents from a non-English speaking background. It is important to consider this cultural diversity when seeking to address issues of access and inclusion<sup>7</sup>.

### City of Perth

Based on current population figures and national disability prevalence rates, it is estimated that in 2015 there were 4,476 people with disability residing within the city. This figure does not include their families, friends and carers affected by access and inclusion issues.

It is important to consider not only the recent residential population growth within the city, but also the fact that its daytime population of workers, shoppers and tourists is estimated to be over 205,750. This suggests that there are over 37,000 visitors with a disability in the city during the day.



<sup>6</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics 2012 and 2015 Survey on Disability, Ageing and Carers

<sup>7</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics 2012 and 2015 Survey on Disability, Ageing and Carers

## Strategic Framework

The City's DAIP works in conjunction with a suite of strategic and operational documents that guide the integration of activities across the City. The City adopts an Integrated Planning Approach. The City's Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework (IPRF) is outlined below, showing the interaction between the plans and the influence of the informing strategies. The intent of the IPRF is to ensure the priorities and services provided by the City are aligned with our community's needs and aspirations.

The Strategic Community Plan is the City's long term strategic direction that expresses the community's vision for the future together with the strategies to address strategic community outcomes. This drives the City's Corporate Business Plan, which is the detailed implementation plan for services, key projects and capital investments over the next four years.

The actions to activate the City's Informing Strategies are key components of the City's Corporate Business Plan. The DAIP is one of these Informing Strategies, identifying and shaping priorities, projects, programs and service delivery to meet the outcomes of the Strategic Community Plan. The City's key strategic enablers show how we are equipped to deliver on the commitments made in the Corporate Business Plan. These strategic enablers are:

- Long Term Financial Plan - This plan allows for appropriate decision making with emphasis on financial sustainability.
- Workforce Plan - This plan identifies the workforce requirements needed for current and future operations.
- Corporate Asset Management Plan - This plan provides guidance on service provision to inform the City's financial and key service needs.

The City's Annual Budget is based on the projected costing of year one of the Corporate Business Plan, with opportunity to review during the midyear budget review processes. The DAIP Implementation Plan is regularly reviewed in line with the City's Annual Budget process and a new DAIP is developed every five years, in accordance with legislation.





## Legislation and Standards

### Legislative Obligations

It is a requirement of the WA Disability Services Act 1993 (amended 2004) that local government authorities develop and implement a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) that outlines the ways in which the local government will ensure that people with disability have equal access to its buildings, facilities and services. The Act requires that local governments (authorities) must take all practical measures to implement their plan.

Other legislation underpinning access and inclusion includes the Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1992 and the WA Equal Opportunity Act 1984. Compliance with these Acts and the standards developed under the DDA is mandatory.

### Legislative Developments

There have been a number of developments in disability legislation and policy in the last 10 years, some since the last City of Perth DAIP was developed. These include:

#### ***United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006***

Article 9 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), requires Australia, as a signatory, to take appropriate measures to enable persons with disability to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life on an equal basis with others. This includes access to the physical environment, transportation, information and communications (including information and communications technologies and systems), and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas.

#### ***National Disability Strategy 2010-2020***

The Commonwealth, State and Territory and Local Governments have developed the National Disability Strategy in partnership, under the auspices of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG). The Strategy sets out

a ten year national plan for improving life for Australians with disability, their families and carers. It represents a commitment by all levels of government, industry and the community to a unified, national approach to policy and program development. This approach will assist in addressing the challenges faced by people with disability, both now and into the future.

The ten year plan sets out six priority areas for action to improve the lives of people with disability, their families and carers. These are:

- Inclusive and accessible communities—the physical environment including public transport; parks, buildings and housing; digital information and communications technologies; civic life including social, sporting, recreational and cultural life.
- Rights protection, justice and legislation—statutory protections such as anti-discrimination measures, complaints mechanisms, advocacy, the electoral and justice systems.
- Economic security—jobs, business opportunities, financial independence, adequate income support for those not able to work, and housing.
- Personal and community support—inclusion and participation in the community, person-centred care and support provided by specialist disability services and mainstream services; informal care and support.
- Learning and skills—early childhood education and care, schools, further education, vocational education; transitions from education to employment; life-long learning.
- Health and wellbeing—health services, health promotion and the interaction between health and disability systems; wellbeing and enjoyment of life.

The National Disability Strategy will guide public policy across governments and aims to bring about change in all mainstream services and programs as well as community infrastructure. It is the first time the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments have agreed to such a wide ranging set of directions for disability.



### ***National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013***

In response to a recommendation in 2009 from the Disability Investment Group, the Australian Government asked the Productivity Commission to undertake a public inquiry into a longterm disability care and support scheme. The final inquiry report was delivered to Government on 31 July 2011 and released on 10 August 2011.

Following agreement from the Select Council on Disability Reform, comprising all states and territories, the Government established a National Disability Insurance Scheme Advisory Group in October 2011. The Advisory Group's role was to help steer the development of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS). The aim of the NDIS is to provide nationally consistent delivery of individualised services for people with disability.

In March 2013 the NDIS legislation was passed and the NDIS Act 2013 was in place. National roll out of the scheme is currently underway.

Western Australia is trialling two systems, the NDIS (Commonwealth) and the NDIS MyWay (State) in various locations.

### ***Count Me In – Disability Future Directions 2025***

The Western Australian Government launched this whole of community plan for disability in December 2009. It was developed by the Disability Services Commission in consultation with many people with disability, family carers and disability sector organisations. It has been strongly supported by the Premier and will guide WA towards full inclusion, citizenship and a fair go for people with disability over the next 15 years.





### ***Australian Standards on Access***

The Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010 (Premises Standards), which came into effect on 1 May 2011, aim to provide people with disability with dignified and equitable access to buildings, and provide certainty to industry that they are complying with the DDA.

In 2015-16, the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, in consultation with the Attorney-General's Department, conducted a review on the effectiveness of the Premises Standards in providing access to buildings for people with disability. The review report is now finalised and was provided to the Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science and the Attorney-General by the legislated date of 1 May 2016.

Decisions in relation to the release of the review report and an Australian Government response to the review report will be available in due course.

Other Australian Standards that may be mandatory for provision of access to the built environment for people with a disability include:

- National Construction Code Series Volume One. Building Code of Australia Class 2 to Class 9 Buildings
- AS1428.1 2009 – Design for Access and Mobility – General Requirements for Access – New Building Works
- AS1428.4.1 2009– Design for Access and Mobility – Means to assist the orientation of people with a vision impairment – Tactile ground surface indicators
- AS2890.6 2009 – Parking Facilities – Off-street parking for people with disabilities
- AS1735.12 1999 – Lifts, escalators and moving walks – Facilities for persons with disabilities

The City is committed to achieving a high standard of disability access and inclusion, and supports wherever possible, enhanced standards and best practice.

## Universal Access Through Universal Design

The concept of universal design is being embraced both locally and internationally. Universal design addresses the scope of accessibility and suggests making all elements and spaces accessible to and usable by all people to the greatest extent possible. This is accomplished through thoughtful planning and design and results in products, buildings and facilities that are usable by most people regardless of their level of ability or disability.

Universal design is a response to the understanding that human beings have varying abilities, different body sizes and shapes, changing levels of function throughout life, different genders, cultures and linguistic backgrounds. Acknowledging and designing for this diversity from the outset results in user-friendly products and spaces for everyone.

Universal design differs from access legislation and standards (the DDA, the DDA Standards, the suite of Australian Standards on Access and the Premises Standards) in that current legislation outline the minimum compliance necessary to ensure access and protect people with disability against discrimination.

Universal design principles meet those requirements and further inform the design with all people in mind. The result is inclusion not just compliance.

The City has long been a supporter of universal design and has had a Universal Access Taskforce in place since 1998.

## Progress Update

The City is committed to “Universal Access and Inclusion” rather than “access for people with disability”, with the emphasis on mainstream facilities and services being accessible for all including children, seniors and people with disability.

The City has made significant progress in improving access since the adoption of the initial Disability Services Plan (DSP) in 1995. Significant initiatives undertaken include:

- The establishment of the Universal Access Taskforce which supports and facilitates the implementation of the DAIP across the organisation.
- The establishment of the Access Working Group, consisting of representatives from disability organisations, the Disability Services Commission, community members and City officers, ran from 1998 – 2014.
- The City of Perth Access Map was first prepared in 1998 as a route map on how to get around. The map provides useful information on accessible features such as public transport and parking, toilets and easy access walking routes through the city.
- The Citiplace Community Centre is an accessible central city facility that aims to provide services to meet the needs of people 55 and over and people with disability. This busy community meeting place provides excellent accessible facilities such as accessible toilets, wheelchair and Shoprider (motorised scooter) hire.
- The Citiplace Rest Centre is a manned public toilet and amenities facility centrally located on the upper level concourse at Perth Central Railway Station. The unisex accessible toilet includes a hoist and ceiling tracking system and a fold-down adult change table for people with high support needs.
- The new multilevel City of Perth Library provides a range of resources including alternative formats such as large print, audio cassettes, supertext videos, free Wi-Fi and a CCTV for enlarging text for small print documents.





- The City's involvement in the You're Welcome WA Access Initiative pilot project in 2004 which has since been rolled out State wide.
- The provision of 15 minute accessible pick-up and set-down bays at strategic points within the city.
- ACROD permit holders have concessions equivalent to twice the time specified on the parking sign e.g. 1P becomes two hour parking and the City's CPP car parks have up to two hours free parking.

Initiatives undertaken over the last five years include:

- An affordable Housing Project in Goderich Street East Perth completed including six adaptable units.
- New Premises Standards Forum presented by Murray Mountain attended by 50 staff and key stakeholders.
- You're Welcome: Accessible Bars, Restaurants and Cafe's Project completed including the Recognition and Award ceremony.
- The update and enhancements to the "one stop" DAIP Resources Intranet site.
- The Footpaths and Crossings Audit Report 2012 and progress on implementation including remediation of 88 nonconforming pram ramps.
- Internal Healthcheck Reports identifying steady improvement in DAIP organisational compliance.
- The development of a robust system for reporting on the activities of agents and contractors in relation to the DAIP implemented.
- The review of recruitment procedures to ensure inclusiveness.
- The development of Website to meet W3C guidelines.
- Collaboration with other agencies, including Metropolitan Regional Authority and Curtin University, to ensure a higher level of awareness of universal access.
- The research and development of a staff DAIP Training and Reference Tool: eBooks.
- The inclusion of Universal Access Awareness as part of the HR Cyclic Induction Program.
- Training workshop for planners and designers addressing Disability Access Requirements for the Public Realm.





## **Disability Access and Inclusion Statement of Commitment**

### ***Statement of Commitment***

The City of Perth is committed to encouraging best practice in disability access and inclusion in both public and private services, programs and development.

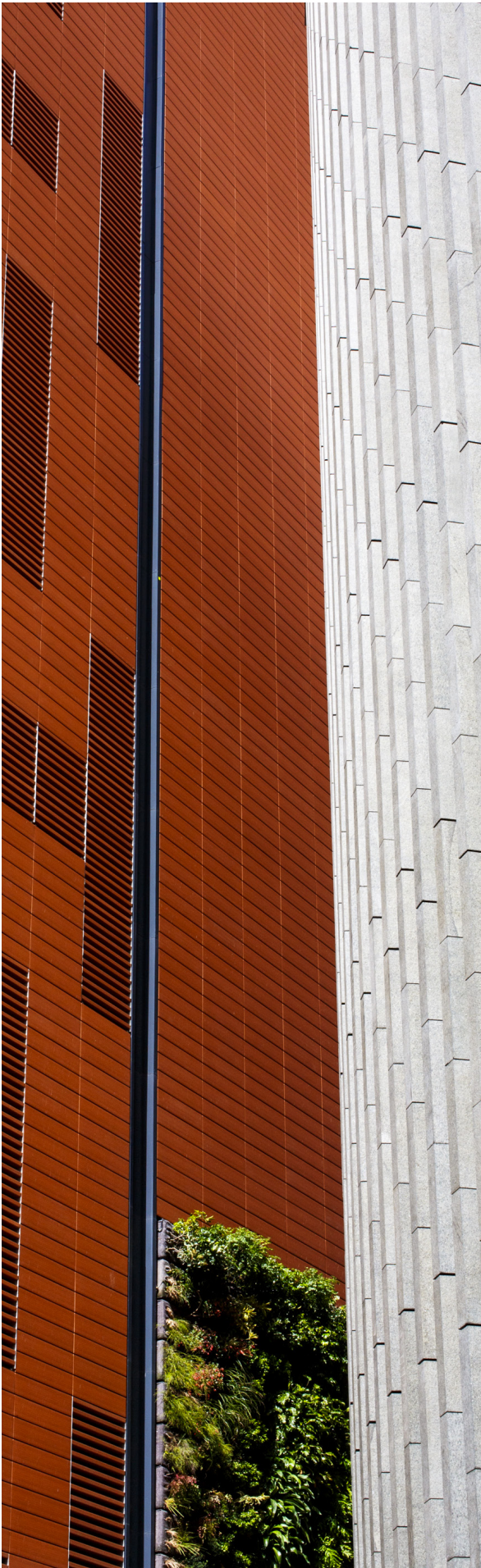
The City of Perth is committed to working with businesses and community organisations to improve and promote the accessibility of their facilities and services and to increase their awareness of people with disability as important customers within the community.

The City of Perth Disability Access and Inclusion Plan will be implemented over the next five years and will be monitored and reported on an annual basis in accordance to the Disability Services Act 1993 (amended 2004).

The City of Perth is committed to the seven access and inclusion outcome areas included in the Disability Services Act which include that people with disability:

1. Have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by the City of Perth.
2. Have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of the City of Perth.
3. Receive information from the City of Perth in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it.
4. Receive the same level and quality of service from the City of Perth staff as other people receive.
5. Have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to the City of Perth.
6. Have the same opportunities as other people to participate in any public consultation by the City of Perth, and;
7. People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to obtain and maintain employment with the City of Perth.





## Development of the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

### *Review of DAIP 2016 – 2020*

The methodology for the review included examination of the City's current DAIP, DAIP progress reports and other relevant Council documents, plans and strategies.

The review and consultation showed that the City already has some strategies in place that have improved access for people with disability to City facilities and services, but that there are still barriers to full access and inclusion.

Some of these barriers relate to issues within the physical environment such as lack of directional signage and specific locations and buildings which require attention to ensure they are accessible, while other barriers relate to service provision and information.

In addition, through the review and consultation process, several areas were identified as needing to be addressed strategically, in order to create an inclusive community for all. These include the need to:

- Cultivate an organisational culture which strives for best practice, where practicable, in access and inclusion, rather than minimum compliance;
- Ensure access and inclusion is considered at the planning stage of all projects;
- Link the DAIP with the City's Strategic Plan and business practices;
- Enhance accessible and effective complaints and feedback mechanisms regarding access and inclusion issues;
- Strengthen the collaboration between the City and the community in relation to enhancing access and inclusion.



## Community Engagement Plan

A community engagement plan was developed with input from the City's Universal Access Taskforce (UAT). The community engagement plan considered the promotion of the consultation, the consultation questions and identified relevant stakeholders. A variety of options were offered to engage with the identified stakeholders including focus groups and meetings, surveys (electronic and hard copy) and via phone, email or individual interview.

The engagement process was promoted to people with disability, families and carers, disability service providers, community organisations and individuals through:

- An advertisement in the Saturday West Australian newspaper on 16 April 2016
- Direct emails to organisations and individuals
- The City's website
- A flyer and hard copy surveys at key locations within the City including:
  - Council House (Customer Service Desk),
  - Forrest Place Information Kiosk,
  - Citiplace Community Centre,
  - Citiplace Rest Centre,
  - Citiplace Child Care,
  - The City of Perth Library.

The engagement plan for staff included a survey and meetings with key staff to consider issues and strategies to improve access at the City. These were promoted through direct emails and intranet alerts.

Community engagement included:

- Focus groups - 22 participants
  - Diverse Leadership Inc. - 4 participants
  - Rod Evans Community Centre - 10 participants
  - WA Deaf society - 8 participants
- Individual interviews at Citiplace Community Centre - 5 participants
- Surveys - 77 surveys
  - 20 collected from City locations
  - 4 returned by post or email
  - 53 completed using Survey Monkey
- Email or social media - 5 responses received

A total of 60 staff responded to the survey - 8 hard copy and 52 electronic. Two workshops were held with Directors, Managers and UAT members to further identify issues and to develop strategies for the new DAIP. Forty five staff participated in these workshops.

The total number of community and staff engaged in this consultation was approximately twice the number consulted in the last DAIP review.



## Findings - Major accessibility needs for the City of Perth

The consultation provided a variety of views on access and inclusion in the city. Like the City of Perth, community members were committed to a city that welcomes all – seniors, youth, children, families, people with disability, cyclists, and pedestrians. Respondents to the consultation noted a number of things that the City of Perth had done well to make the city more accessible and inclusive for people with disability. The most frequently mentioned examples were:

- Pram ramps
- Controlled pedestrian crossings
- Placement and number of accessible toilets including adult changing facilities
- Availability of accessible parking and parking discounts
- Improvements to footpaths
- Availability of information in alternative formats
- The DAIP and initiatives such as staff education sessions

The most significant access issues for community members included:

**Footpaths and pathways**, including uneven surfaces; obstacles such as street furniture or construction barriers; incorrectly placed tactile ground surface indicators (TGSIs); lack of or steep ramps.

**Parking**, including lack of drop off spots close to major events; poor signage within parking area to public toilets; limited access/egress from some car parks to street.

**Toilets generally and at events**, including limited number of toilets; poor maintenance; inadequate signage to locate toilets; accessibility issues.

**Information**, including information not reaching people in community with disability; website not fully accessible; lack of awareness of how to access information in alternative formats.



**Access provisions not meeting minimum standards**, including incorrect placement of TGSIs; non-compliant ramps; non-compliant signage.

**Staff awareness**, with suggestions that there needs to be regular training for all staff to be able to provide good service to people with disability.

**Complaints**, lack of awareness of how to make a complaint and suggestions that improve complaints management was required.

**Consultation** particularly that consultation has weakened with the Access Working Group no longer meeting.

**Employment**, including lack of awareness of initiatives to support employment of people with disability and access barriers for existing staff.

## Responsibility for the planning process

This DAIP is a commitment to build on previous initiatives and develop strategies to improve community participation for people with disability.

The Community Services Unit with the guidance of the Universal Access Taskforce is responsible for the planning of the DAIP.

## Responsibility for implementing the DAIP

In accordance with the Disability Services Act 1993 (amended 2004), the City will take all practical measures to ensure that the DAIP is implemented by its officers, agents and contractors.

Where agents and contractors provide services to the public on behalf of the City, these services are to be conducted consistent with the DAIP. This furthers the expectation that services provided to residents and visitors are accessible. The reporting requirements for contractors are minimal. Contractors can advise the City about the DAIP outcome areas that they have supported using the Contractor Report.

Some actions in the Implementation Plan will apply to all areas of the organisation while others will apply to a specific unit. The Implementation Plan sets out who is responsible for each action.

## Communicating the DAIP to staff and the community

Copies of the DAIP were sent to key contributors including City employees, people with disability, their families, carers, disability organisations and relevant community groups for feedback. In, (insert date here when DAIP is endorsed) the plan was finalised and formally endorsed by Council. The City advertised the availability of its DAIP through state and local newspapers.

The City DAIP is available for viewing and downloading through the City's website at [www.perth.wa.gov.au](http://www.perth.wa.gov.au). Additionally, copies of the plan are available to the community upon request and in alternative formats if required, including hard copy in standard and large print, electronic format, audio format on cassette and CD or via e-mail in PDF and Microsoft Word formats. Notification to the community was made through an advertisement in the West Australian newspaper on (insert date).

City employees and the community will be advised of any DAIP updates using the same methods.

## Review and evaluation mechanisms

The Disability Services Act 1993 (amended 2004) requires that DAIPs be reviewed at least every five years. Whenever the DAIP is amended, a copy of the amended plan must be lodged with the Disability Services Commission. The Implementation Plan is an internal document and can be updated more frequently if desired. The City Universal Access Taskforce will review the DAIP and the annual progress report each year to ensure strategies and actions remain relevant and implementation is proceeding as planned.

## Reporting on the DAIP

The Disability Services Act sets out the minimum reporting requirements for public authorities in relation to DAIPs.

The City will report on the implementation of its DAIP in annual reports and the prescribed progress report template to the Disability Services Commission by 30 June each year, outlining:

- Progress towards the outcomes of its DAIP;
- Progress of its agents and contractors towards meeting the seven outcomes; and
- The strategies used to inform its agents and contractors of its DAIP.

## Strategies to improve access and inclusion

As a result of the consultation process the following overarching strategies will guide tasks, reflected in the DAIP Implementation Plan, that the City will undertake from 2016-2020 to improve access to its services, buildings and information. Seven outcomes provide a framework for improving access and inclusion for people with disability in the City. Further details of the following strategies will be included in the DAIP Implementation Plan 2016-2020.

### OUTCOME 1

**People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by the City of Perth.**

#### Strategies

- Ensure policies and procedures relating to access and inclusion are integrated within the practices of the organisation.
- Ensure City staff, agents and contractors are aware of the relevant requirements for providing access and inclusion to services and events and have access to relevant resources to support this.
- Improve the provision of information about services and events and access provisions for people with disability.
- Ensure people with disability are consulted about access and inclusion issues and given the opportunity to provide comment on their need for current and future services.
- Maintain an awareness of any changes to legislation and related Standards, Regulations and Codes, as well as best practice in universal access, and amend the DAIP accordingly.

### OUTCOME 2

**People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of the City of Perth.**

#### Strategies

- Ensure universal access is integral to all projects from the early planning and design stage and throughout implementation.
- Show leadership and advocate for universal access in city developments.
- Continue to enhance the accessibility of the City's buildings, facilities, signage, parking, play spaces and public spaces.
- Continue to implement processes to ensure safety and accessibility are maintained whilst works are in progress.
- Continue to improve both on street and off street accessible parking for people with disability.
- Promote the availability of accessible venues and facilities in the City.



### **OUTCOME 3**

**People with disability receive information from the City of Perth in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it.**

#### **Strategy**

- Ensure customer service and other key staff are aware of how to provide information in accessible formats.

### **OUTCOME 4**

**People with disability receive the same level and quality of service from the staff of the City of Perth as other people receive.**

#### **Strategies**

- Ensure staff understand how to provide quality customer service to people with disability.
- Endeavour to utilise staff with specific communication skills to support any initial approaches by customers with particular communication needs e.g. languages other than English, Auslan.

### **OUTCOME 5**

**People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to the City of Perth.**

#### **Strategy**

- Improve the processes for receiving and responding to complaints about access and inclusion.

### **OUTCOME 6**

**People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to participate in any public consultation by the City of Perth.**

#### **Strategy**

- Ensure access for people with disability is considered in all of the consultative processes of the City.

### **OUTCOME 7**

**People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to obtain and maintain employment with the City of Perth.**

#### **Strategy**

- Pursue opportunities to employ people with disability.
- Strengthen recruitment processes to ensure the needs of people with disability are accommodated.
- Ensure workplace infrastructure is adequately provided to support new and ongoing employment for people with disability.

## References

### **Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012**

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/F4C45A338CA257C21000E4F36?opendocument>

### **Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2015**

<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/0/56C41FE7A67110C8CA257FA3001D080B?Opendocument>

### **City of Perth Act 2016**

<https://www.dlgs.wa.gov.au/news/Pages/City%20of%20Perth%20Act.aspx>

### **Count Me In –Disability Future Directions, 2025**

<http://www.disability.wa.gov.au/about-us1/about-us/count-me-in/>

### **Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010 (Premises Standards)**

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2010L00668/Download>

### **Disability Discrimination Act 1992**

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/details/c2013c00022>

### **Disability Services Act WA 1993 as amended 2004 and 2014**

[https://www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main\\_mrtitle\\_267\\_homepage.html](https://www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_267_homepage.html)

### **Forecast ID**

<http://forecast.id.com.au/perth>

### **Liveable Homes initiative**

<http://www.liveablehomes.net.au/>

### **National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013**

[http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary\\_Business/Bills\\_Legislation/Bills\\_Search\\_Results/Result?bld=r5054](http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Bills_Legislation/Bills_Search_Results/Result?bld=r5054)

### **National Disability Strategy 2010-2020**

<https://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/disability-and-carers/publications-articles/policy-research/national-disability-strategy-2010-2020>

### **Premises Standards Review**

<http://www.industry.gov.au/industry/IndustrySectors/buildingmetalsandconstruction/Pages/PremisesStandardsReview.aspx>

### **UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

<https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/disability-rights/international/united-nations-convention-rights-persons-disabilities>

### **Western Australian Local Government Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework**

<http://www.perth.wa.gov.au/council/strategic-direction/integrated-planning-reporting>

### **You're Welcome WA**

<http://www.accesswa.com.au/>



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