

POPULAR FINANCIAL REPORT 2022



**CITY OF
MELBOURNE**



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MESSAGE FROM THE LORD MAYOR



We advanced a number of ambitious projects. We conducted a feasibility study for Power Melbourne, a landmark renewable energy project that will see Melbourne lead on climate action, clean energy innovation and jobs for the future. We endorsed our Greenline Implementation Plan for transforming the north bank of the Yarra River - Birrarung. And we delivered key aspects of the Queen Victoria Market Renewal project, including the restoration of heritage sheds.

In partnership with the Victoria Government, we've built momentum and confidence through the Melbourne City Recovery Fund and the Melbourne City Revitalisation Fund. Our streets and laneways were transformed with eye-catching art through the Flash Forward program, and we welcomed new enterprises as part of our Shopfront Activation Program.

Events like Moomba drew record crowds, and our highly popular Melbourne Money dining rebate inspired almost \$100 million to be spent across our famed city restaurants, cafes and bars, and supported other city businesses through increased visitation.

As borders reopened, we bolstered our international relationships to enhance future investment possibilities through Invest Melbourne, and ensure Melbourne remains a global destination of choice for international students. As part of this, we continued to advocate loudly for better pathways to post-study working opportunities and permanent residency.

The past two years have emphasized the importance of green, open spaces. In 2021-22, we increased public open spaces by 1185 square meters and completed significant upgrades to five parks, and opened one new dog park in Southbank.

This year has also seen us strengthen our commitment to an inclusive recovery - one that leaves no one behind. We were proud to establish the Homes Melbourne entity and appoint its CEO to drive Melbourne's housing affordability agenda. We have also signed a landmark agreement with Unison Housing to deliver our Make Room project, which will provide short-term accommodation and support, and provide pathways out of homelessness.

Cleaning the city has also been a high priority. In a four-month blitz, we've made the city even more attractive by removing the equivalent of two MCGs of graffiti, and worked to improve city safety. Residents are also embracing the food organics and gardens organics waste service we've introduced.

The delivery of the first year of our Council Plan 2021-25 is a testament to the tenacity, hard work and unwavering advocacy of my fellow councilors, Chief Executive Officer Justin Hanney and the City of Melbourne team.

We should have optimism and confidence about the future. Our investments into a cleaner, greener and busier city through our Council Plan will ensure Melbourne's sustainable growth for years to come.

Sally Capp
Lord Mayor

GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION



CBD - Hoddle Grid is the center of Melbourne and the economic and cultural capital of Victoria. It has the highest density of jobs and activity in Victoria. The CBD Hoddle Grid is home to famed laneways, arcades and cafe culture, diverse events, shopping, dining, and nightlife.

East Melbourne is an established area to the east of the central city, home to many 19th century homes, iconic landmarks and the Treasury and Parliament gardens. Terraced housing is common in East Melbourne and there is a growing number of residential apartment developments.

North Melbourne is a well-established area with a mix of residential and commercial uses and a strong heritage character. The area features an eclectic range of housing, from Victorian terrace homes to converted warehouses, modern apartments and public housing.

West Melbourne is an inner-urban area with a diverse mix of housing, businesses, and a rich cultural and architectural heritage. Its character is defined by a mix of heritage cottages, mid-rise factories and warehouses, and high-rise apartment buildings in the south.

Carlton is a diverse Melbourne suburb, famous for Victorian streets and buildings, Italian cafes and restaurants, and its parks and gardens. It has the second-largest population in Melbourne's municipality, with many residents born in India, East, and South-East Asia.

Fishermans Bend is a urban renewal area consisting of five precincts across the City of Melbourne and the City of Port Phillip. The two precincts to the north of the Westgate Freeway are in the City of Melbourne: the Employment Precinct to the west of the Bolte Bridge and Lorimer to the east.

Docklands is a high-density residential, commercial and entertainment-focused waterfront neighborhood found around the Victoria Harbour and Yarra River. Docklands is home to more than 10,000 residents and 58,000 workers.

Southbank is a densely populated area located south of the Yarra River, known for its entertainment, arts, and tourism destinations. It boasts the Southbank Promenade, a major entertainment precinct, with numerous restaurants and hotels. Additionally, it houses the Melbourne Arts Precinct, which has one of the world's highest densities of arts and cultural organizations.

Parkville is a neighborhood in the north-west of the municipality, known for its leafy streets, heritage houses, vast parklands, and significant public institutions. It includes the University of Melbourne's main campus, residential colleges, and forms part of the innovation precinct, which houses the Royal Melbourne, Women's and Children's hospitals, and global biomedical research and institutional facilities.

South Yarra is a neighborhood located south of the Yarra River, featuring open spaces, heritage buildings, residential streets, and The Alfred Hospital. Fawkner Park is the main open space with tennis courts, grassed areas, pavilions and barbecues, offering diverse sporting and recreation opportunities. The Domain Parklands, covering almost 123 hectares, are also nearby and consist of stunning parks and gardens.

Kensington is a mostly residential area. It has a distinct heritage character, an active local community and a village-like shopping hub around Kensington Station. Housing includes small heritage cottages, public housing and newer townhouses.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population size: 5.151.000 of which



51%

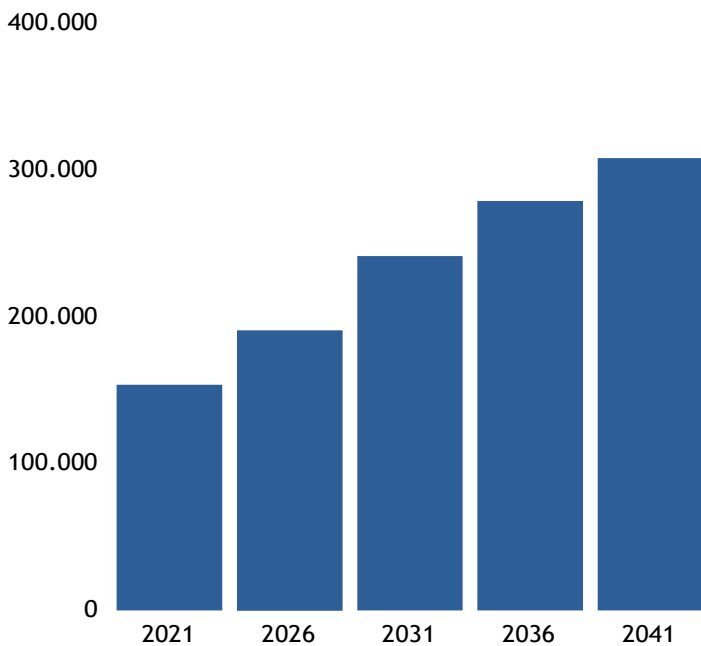


49%

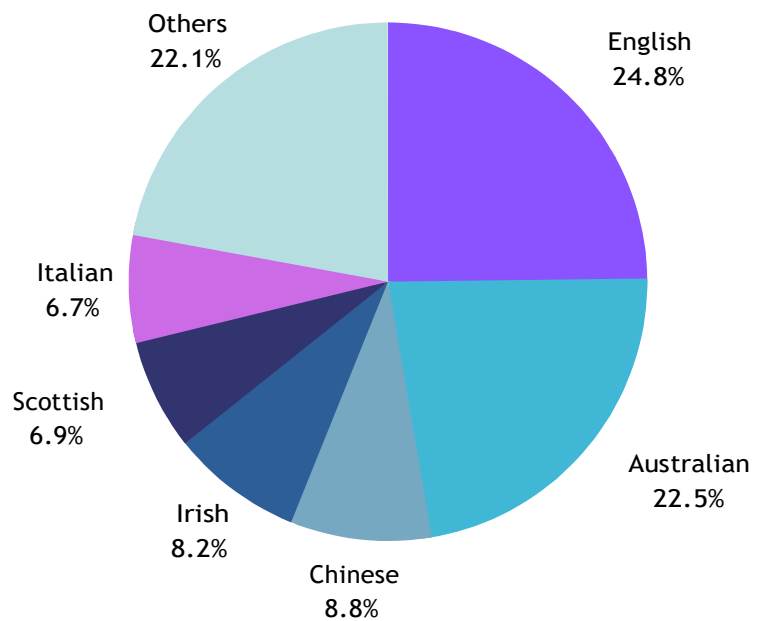
Distribution of major age groups:



Population trends over time:

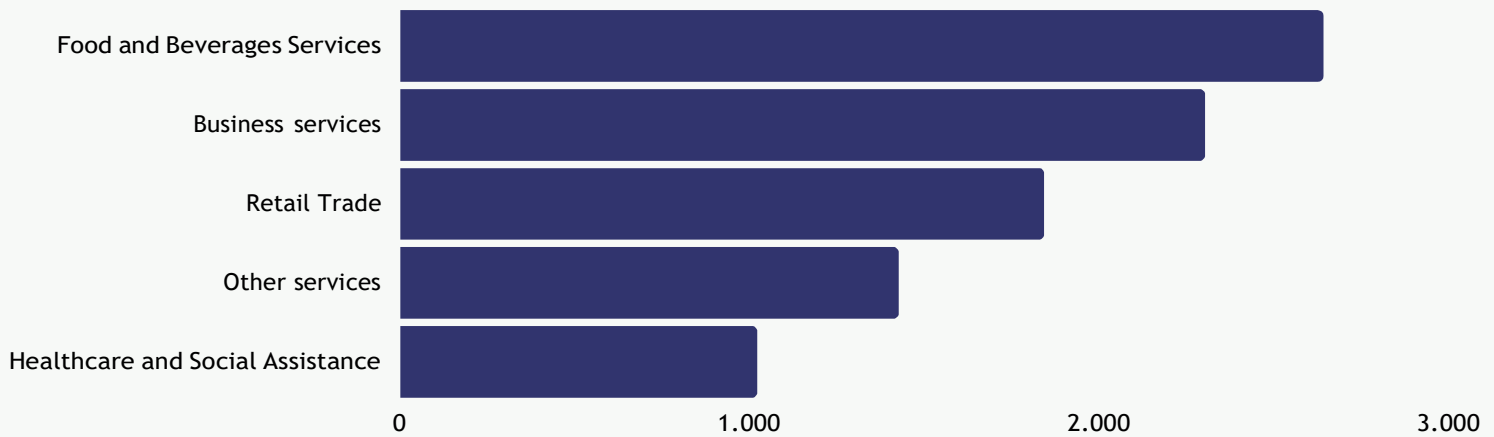


Percentage of foreign residents:

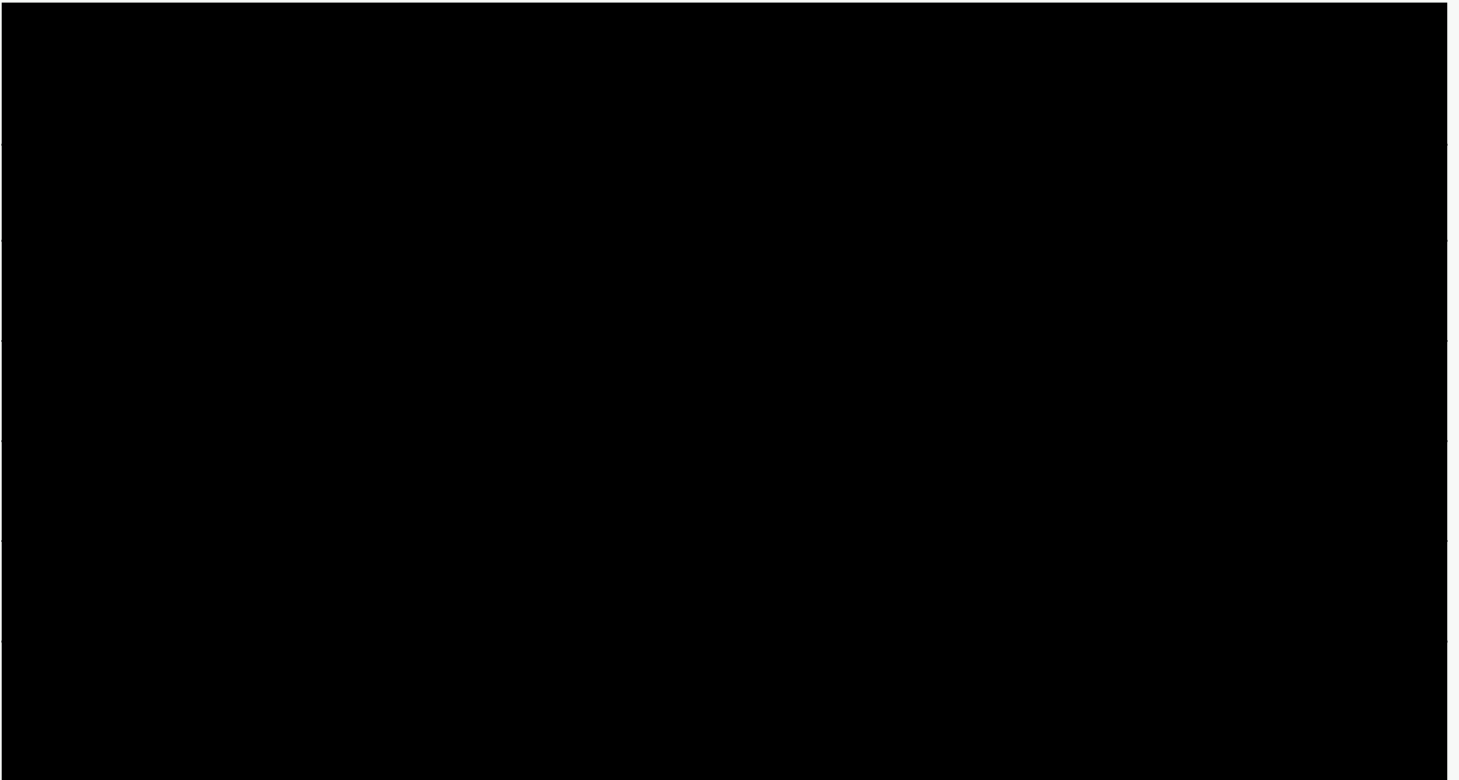


CONTEXTUAL CHARACTERISTICS

Main sectors of trade:

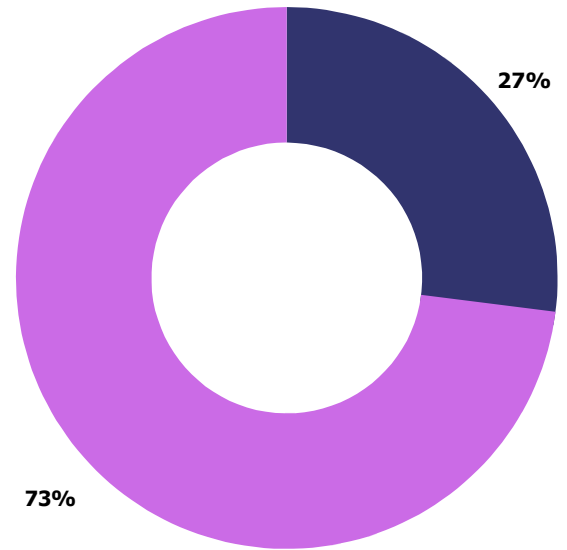


Average income: the average annual salary in Melbourne is \$75,000, with a 5.5% unemployment rate



Average education level:

27% of the current labor force is degree qualified or higher and 73% has a post-school qualification (which includes bachelor degree or higher, diploma and certificate).



UNIVERSITIES

Melbourne is home to 8 universities
and contains a much larger number of individual campuses



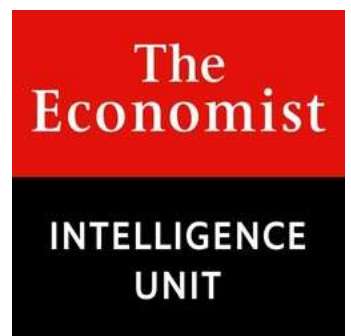
For further details on universities in Melbourne, scan the QR code provided.

AWARDS

Melbourne has been named Australia's most liveable city and the 10th in the world in the Global Liveability Index 2022.

Released by the Economist Intelligence Unit, the title is awarded to the city with the highest score for stability, healthcare, culture and environment, education and infrastructure.

Melbourne achieved a perfect score for education (100/100) and infrastructure (100/100). It also scored highly for Culture and Environment (98.6/100) and Stability (95/100).



RANKING AND POSITIONING

Overall ranking

8th
out of 50

Happiness Level



Quality of life index

19

- 38 Travel & Transit
- 12 Environment & Climate
- 8 Leisure Options
- 19 Health & Well-being
- 24 Safety & Security

Ease of Settling in Index

17

- 19 Local friendliness
- 15 Finding friends
- 16 Culture & Welcome

Personal Finance Index

27

Working abroad index

4

- 7 Career Prospects
- 19 Salary & Job Security
- 4 Work & Leisure
- 6 Work culture & Satisfaction

Expat essential index

16

- 16 Digital Life
- 19 Admin Topics
- 27 Housing
- 13 Language

Melbourne ranks 8th out of 50 in the Expat City Ranking 2022, performing best in the Working Abroad Index (4th). Expats are happy with their working hours (73% happy vs. 63% globally) and work-life balance (72% vs. 62% globally). Another 68% rate their career opportunities positively, while 61% view the job market favorably (vs. 47% globally). Moreover, seven in ten agree they are paid fairly (vs. 62% globally).

In the Expat Essentials Index (16th), Melbourne's results are not stellar but still really good. Expats do agree it is easy to open a local bank account (81% happy vs. 64% globally) and to deal with the local authorities (53% vs. 40% globally). However, getting a visa to move there is something 49% struggled with. Housing is another hot issue: 30% consider it difficult to find (vs. 27% globally), while 59% say it is hard to afford (vs. 43% globally).

The Personal Finance Index is the one where Melbourne does worst: 38% rate the cost of living unfavorably, a little more than the global average of 35%, and 24% are dissatisfied with their financial situation (vs. 21% globally).

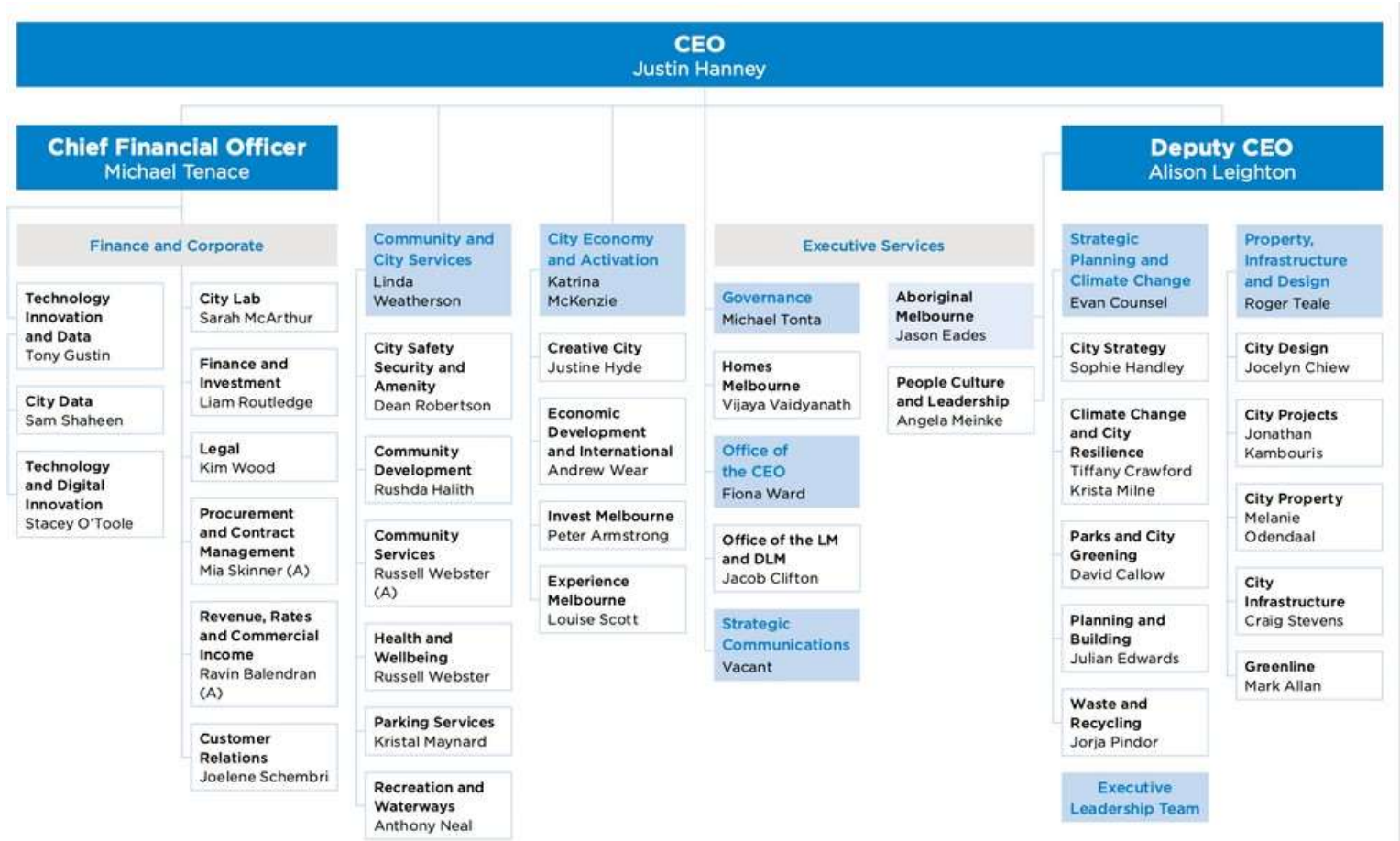
Nevertheless, expats feel welcome in Melbourne (67%). They find it slightly easier to make local friends than in other destinations (46% vs. 42% globally), and they consider the local residents generally friendly (72% vs. 66% globally). Moreover, 74% find it easy to get used to the local culture (vs. 62% globally). The city ranks in a decent 17th place in the Ease of Settling In Index.

Finally, Melbourne comes 19th in the Quality of Life Index. Expats benefit from great Leisure Options (8th), for example, the opportunities for recreational sports (86% happy vs. 75% globally). The city offers a pleasant urban environment (79% happy vs. 67% globally) and top air quality (83% vs. 65% globally).

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION GROUP

ORGANISATIONAL CHART

Melbourne City Council is the local government body responsible for the municipality of Melbourne. Our elected Council consists of a lord mayor, deputy lord mayor and nine councillors. The administration is made up of a chief executive officer, executive leadership team and approximately 1300 staff.



<https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/annual-report-2021-22.pdf>

COMPOSITION AND SERVICES OF THE GROUP

SENIOR EXECUTIVE TEAM

The organizational structure comprises seven divisions, led by the CEO, Deputy CEO and six general managers. The CEO, Deputy CEO and general managers manage our operations and ensure the Council receives the strategic information and advice it needs to plan for the municipality and make decisions. Branches within each division perform specific functions, collaborate on projects and share their knowledge and expertise across the organization.



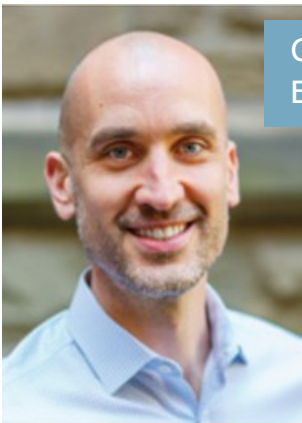
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:
Justin Hanney

Justin has been the CEO of the City of Melbourne since early 2019. Under his leadership, the city has introduced a program to enhance organizational culture and responsiveness while undergoing a structural realignment to improve its strategic, economic, and capital works delivery capacity. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic's significant social and economic impact, the City of Melbourne is committed to supporting residents, workers, and businesses and ensuring Melbourne's continued success as a leading city.



DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:
Alison Leighton

Alison joined the City of Melbourne in April 2020 as the General Manager, Strategy, Planning and Climate Change. Alison also had oversight of the Community and City Services and Infrastructure and Design divisions, while retaining responsibility for Strategy, Planning and Climate Change.



GENERAL MANAGER STRATEGY, PLANNING AND CLIMATE CHANGE:
Evan Counsel

The General Manager of Strategy, Planning, and Climate Change partners with Traditional Owners, stakeholders, and communities to enable the city and organization's growth. The division leads public policy discussions and is on the cutting edge of Aboriginal recognition, sustainability, urban planning and development, partnerships, advocacy, and engagement, guiding the next generation of Melbourne's growth towards an inspirational and sustainable future.



GENERAL MANAGER COMMUNITY AND CITY SERVICES:
Linda Weatherson

The Community and City Services division puts people, families and community at the forefront. It strives to ensure that Melbourne is a city for all: liveable, healthy and vibrant and meeting the needs of a diverse and growing population. It provides high-quality information, services, programs and spaces for the community and our customers.



GENERAL MANAGER CITY ECONOMY AND ACTIVATION:
Katrina McKenzie

The City Economy and Activation division promotes Melbourne as a leading destination for business, enterprise, and tourism. The division builds strong relationships with the private and public sectors to position Melbourne as a world-class city. It works with various groups, including ratepayers, businesses, retailers, visitors, tourists, sporting bodies, and government departments. Due to COVID-19's impact on Melbourne's business sector, international student community, and events industry, the division now plays a vital role in driving and supporting the city's economic recovery and building its future economy.



GENERAL MANAGER INFRASTRUCTURE AND DESIGN:
Roger Teale

The Property, Infrastructure and Design division is responsible for providing leadership and an integrated approach to city design, project delivery and the ongoing management of infrastructure in the municipality. The division plays a major role in shaping the City of Melbourne by ensuring the public realm remains a place for all people to live, learn, work and prosper, in a high quality, high-amenity sustainable urban environment.



GENERAL MANAGER FINANCE AND CORPORATE (Chief Financial Officer):
Michael Tenace

The Finance and Corporate division partners with the broader organization to provide financial, information and digital technology, customer relations, procurement and property services. Through its CityLab team, the division also delivers transformational change and process redesign, offering inspiration and support for new thinking to increase efficiency and overall effectiveness. Michael is also leading the Workplace of the Future project.

EMPLOYEES CLASSIFICATION

The City of Melbourne appoints employees to a position within one of the Classes 1 to 7, in accordance with the City of Melbourne Enterprise Agreement 2021.

- Classification 1 and 2 - childcare workers, school crossing supervisors, fitness instructors, information officers.
- Classification 3 - childcare workers, compliance officers, office administrative support.
- Classification 4 - administrative support, environmental health, project officers and kindergarten teachers.
- Classification 5 and 6 - professionals, analysts, programmers, technical staff, maternal and child health nurses, immunisation nurses and event managers.
- Classification 7 - team leaders and professionals.
- Executive - directors, general managers, the Deputy CEO and the CEO.

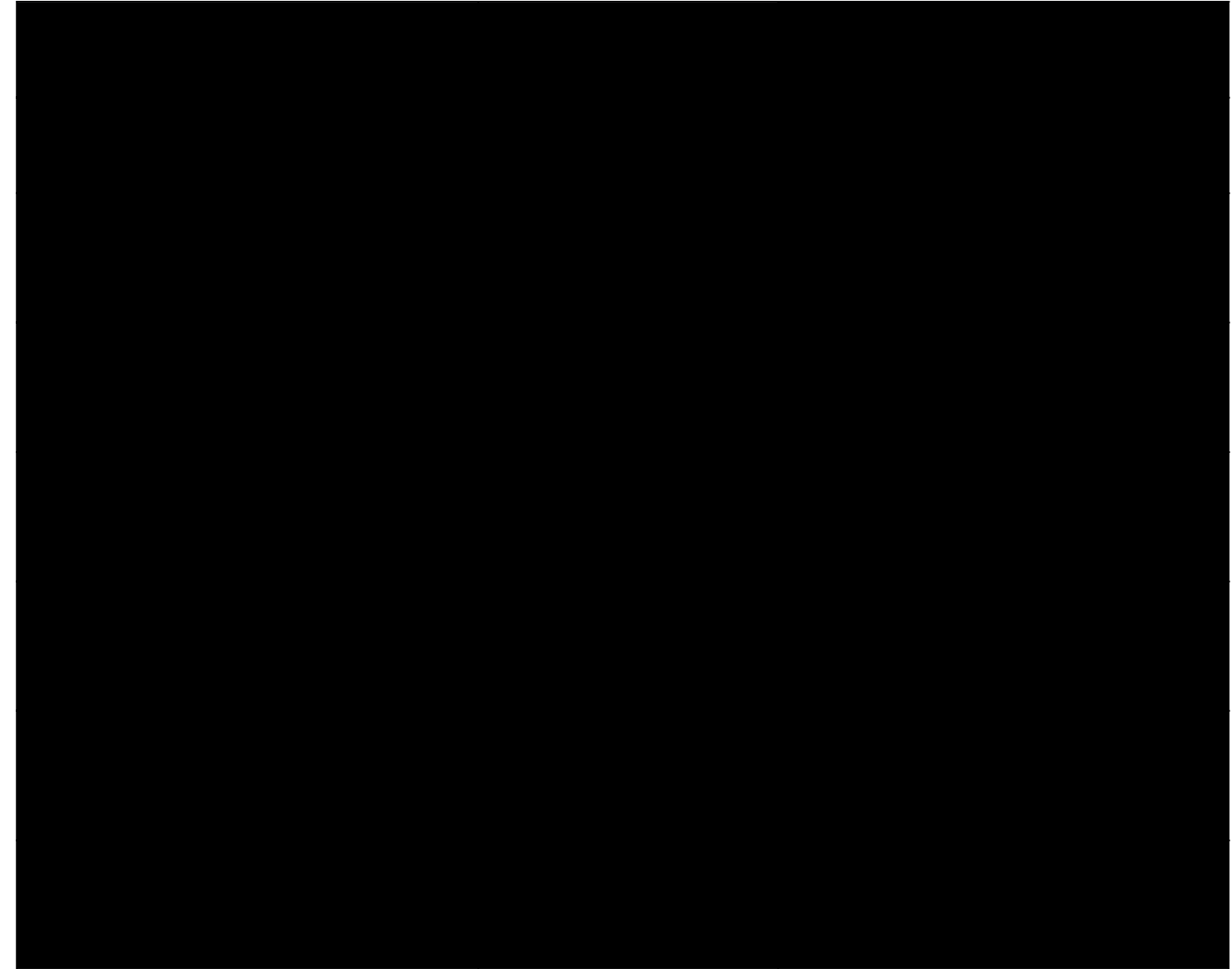
The City of Melbourne recognises the unique skills, strengths, experiences and passion that volunteers bring to the organisation. Volunteers make an invaluable contribution to our work. They bring expertise, insight and knowledge to the services we deliver to the community. Our volunteer programs include: advisory committees, english as a Second Language Conversation Club in our libraries, events including Moomba, Melbourne Fashion Week, Melbourne Music Week and Melbourne Knowledge Week, etc. More than 900 volunteers spent 18,000 hours in service to the organization and the community in 2021-22. Volunteers helped make the Moomba Festival the biggest and most successful event in 10 years. They offered advice and recommendations on preserving local biodiversity and protecting habitats in 2000 m² of private green space.

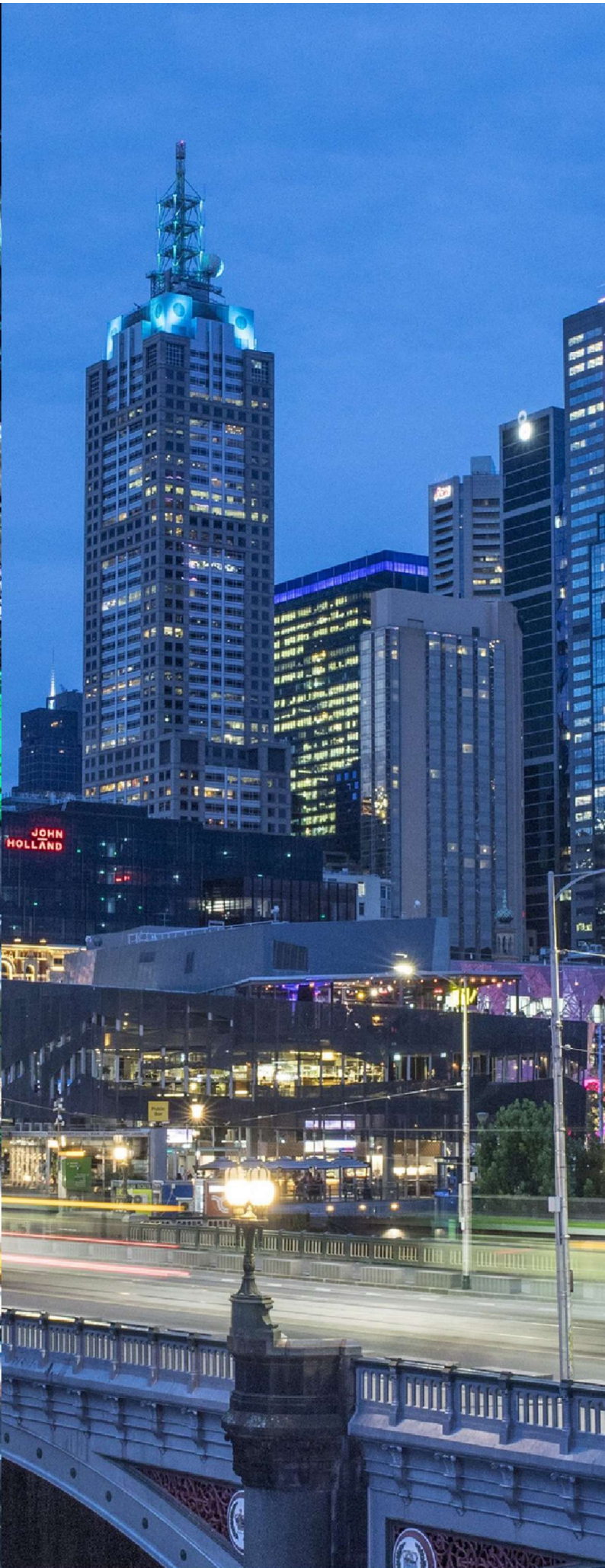
Employment type	Headcount	FTE*
Permanent full-time	1,037	1,028.88
Permanent part-time	314	196
Maximum-term temporary (full-time and part-time)	254	224.65
Casual	99	29.91
Total	1,704	1,479.43



*FTE: Full-time equivalent, It measures the total amount of full-time employees working at any one organisation.

City of Melborune executive remuneration:





CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The primary objective of consolidated financial statements is to provide a precise understanding of the group's financial standing, such as assets, expenses, profits, and equity.

BALANCE SHEET

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	49,631	158,721
Trade and other receivables	67,819	74,187
Other financial assets	2,000	31,750
Inventories	2,795	1,610
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	436	-
Other assets	25,920	8,044
Total Current Assets	148,601	274,312
Non-Current Assets		
Other financial assets	33,717	33,626
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	7,750	7,750
Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	4,596,956	4,361,377
Right of use assets	22,783	27,606
Investment property	227,978	188,518
Intangible assets	76,319	70,546
Net assets of City of Melbourne's Defined Benefits	16,511	15,276
Total Non-Current Assets	4,982,014	4,704,699
Total Assets	5,130,615	4,979,011
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	96,860	113,978
Trust funds and deposits	15,839	15,062
Unearned income / revenue	31,405	43,300
Provisions	58,365	53,253
Interest-bearing liabilities	13,200	12,000
Lease liability	5,898	6,173
Total Current Liabilities	221,567	243,766
Non-Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	-	1,435
Trust funds and deposits	1,617	2,377
Provisions	5,105	4,978
Interest-bearing liabilities	-	6,200
Lease liability	17,484	21,047
Total Non-Current Liabilities	24,206	36,037
Total Liabilities	245,773	279,803
Net Assets	4,884,842	4,699,208
Equity		
Accumulated surplus	2,245,695	2,258,962
Reserves	2,639,147	2,440,246
Total Equity	4,884,842	4,699,208

In 2022, 90% of total asset consist of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment. In particular:

Consolidated	Carrying amount 2022	Carrying amount 2021
Category	\$'000	\$'000
Property	2,787,240	2,556,637
Infrastructure	1,564,887	1,586,416
Plant & Equipment	67,318	73,188
Work in progress	177,511	145,136
Total	4,596,956	4,361,377

The balance sheet is a financial statement that provides a comprehensive overview of an entity's financial position.

It gives an account of a company's assets and liabilities as well as shareholder equity as of a specific date.

The balance sheet follows an equation that ensures the balance between assets and the sum of liabilities and shareholder equity.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT

The statement of comprehensive income is a financial statement that summarizes both standard net income and other comprehensive income

	Consolidated	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Income		
Rates and charges	325,615	315,896
Statutory fees and fines		
Parking fines	24,068	24,501
Other statutory fees and fines	12,397	11,743
User fees		
Parking fees	41,658	34,640
Other user fees	17,932	15,645
Grants - operating	50,222	62,595
Grants - capital	17,906	32,626
Contributions - monetary	7,203	31,700
Contributions - non monetary	-	490
Net gain / (loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	2,693	(467)
Fair value adjustments for investment properties	5,223	3,939
Other income	304,000	231,810
Total Income	808,917	765,118
Expenses		
Employee costs	317,940	290,481
Materials and services	358,887	301,922
Depreciation	79,462	76,769
Amortisation / Impairment - intangible assets	13,160	12,727
Amortisation - right of use assets	7,343	6,644
Bad and doubtful debts	8,072	7,274
Borrowing costs	355	289
Finance costs - leases	756	569
Other expenses	9,943	8,195
Grants and contributions	28,900	32,417
Impairment loss on asset revaluation	608	4,298
Total Expenses	825,426	741,585
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	(16,509)	23,533
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that will not be reclassified to surplus or deficit in future periods		
Net asset revaluation (decrement) / increment	200,676	12,941
Gain on defined benefits plans	1,467	2,129
Total Other Comprehensive Income	202,143	15,070
Total Comprehensive Result	185,634	38,603

TOTAL REVENUES

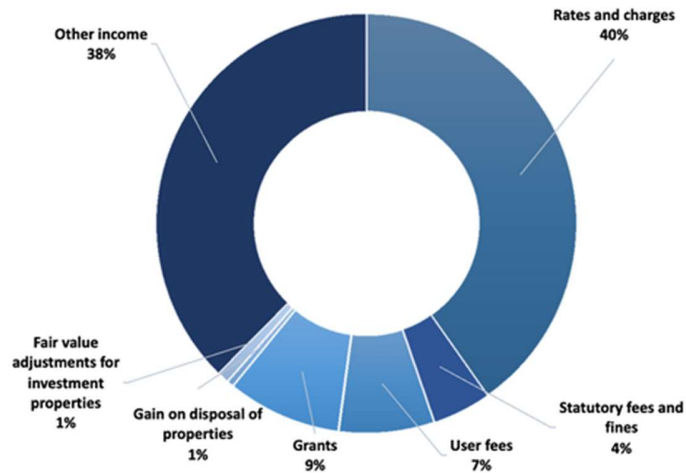
Rates and charges are slightly below budget due to lower than expected supplementary rates revenue as a result of COVID-19 impacts on the construction industry and major developments.

Grants:

- Operating are above budget due to increases in state government appropriations, federal government aged and disability grants, and \$3 million in COVID-19 grants for public health officers.
- Capital are lower than budget for the year as a result of grants not being received (or recognized) in 2021-22 for various projects totaling \$28.9 million, related to affordable housing, footpath renewal, Cycle Infrastructure...

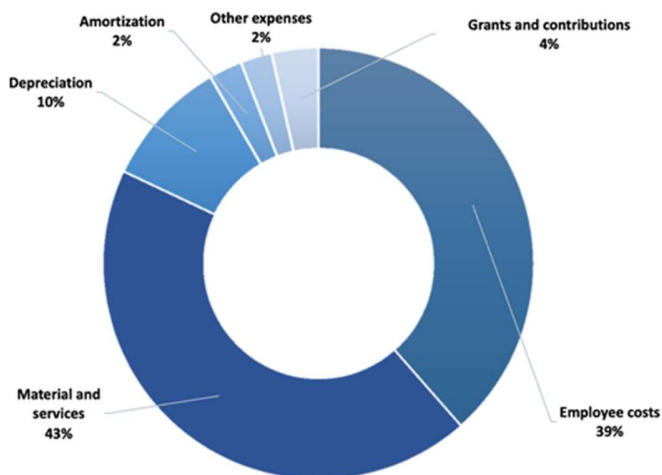
User fees:

- Parking fees Parking meter activity is \$12.9m lower than budget as a result of the lower than expected traffic volumes relating to COVID-19 impacts.
- Other user fees Total other user fees are below budget due to lower than budget building service fees, recreation centre fees, and street trading and kerbside cafe charges as a result of COVID-19 restrictions.



Statutory fees and fines are just over budget mainly due to higher than expected construction zone permits for small projects, food registrations act permits, and planning fees as the city starts to recover.

TOTAL EXPENSES



Other expenses comprehends: *Bad and doubtful debts, Borrowing costs, Finance costs -leases, Impairment loss on asset revaluation, Other expenses*

Employee costs are below budget due to the level of vacant positions across Council that are a result of organisational realignment, market movements and delays in recruitment.

Materials and services costs were above budget due to a combination:

- additional contract related expenditure on the Melbourne City Reactivation Fund project (\$13.5 million)
- additional agency expense for backfilling of staff vacancies (\$5 million)
- write-offs related to project expenditure (small projects) not capitalised (\$4.5 million).

Depreciation expense was lower than budget due to delays in project capitalisation as a result of COVID-19.

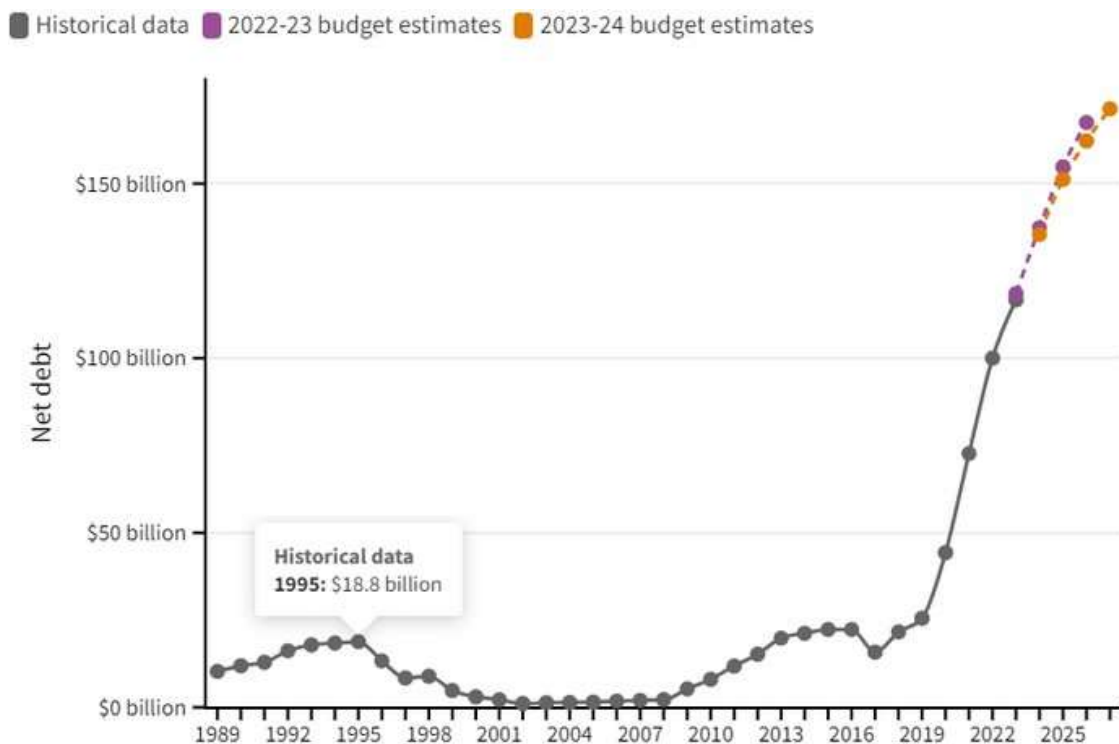
Grants and contributions were below budget as \$10 million of grants relating to Melbourne City Reactivation Fund was taken up as contract payment under the material and services expense category.

EVOLUTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Effectively managing the city's mounting debt is a significant obstacle faced by Melbourne. As per Treasury estimates, the net debt is projected to increase from \$135.4 billion in the upcoming year to \$171.4 billion by 2026-27. The interest rates are also anticipated to rise, leading to a surge in the cost of servicing the debt, notwithstanding the implementation of new taxes and savings measures. The interest bill is expected to rise from \$4.1 billion this year, which accounts for approximately 4.9% of the total revenue, to \$5.6 billion next year, equivalent to 6.2% of the total revenue.

Although it is predicted to increase at a slower pace, net debt as a share of the state economy is still projected to rise and reach 24.5% by mid-2027. This is in comparison to the 20.6% expected by the conclusion of the current fiscal year.

Net debt in Victoria over time:



The Australian government aims to lower debt levels through sustained budget surpluses by 2025-26 and beyond. However, this is a tough task that goes beyond the four-year forecast period and the current government's term. It's dependent on the government's anticipated growth projections becoming a reality, which is not a guarantee. Unfortunately, the state's economic growth is expected to decelerate considerably to 2.75% this financial year from the previous year's 5.75%, and then to 1.5% the following year after adjusting for inflation.

MELBOURNE: A SMART CITY

Our vision for Melbourne as a smart city is simple: to enhance the aspects of our city that make us uniquely Melbourne, and prepare for the changing needs of the community, the environment and the economy.

We're working with the community to design, develop and test the best ways for you to live, work and play in Melbourne. In many cases, innovations in technology will have a role to play in creating and enhancing these experiences.

We're prototyping tailor-made initiatives such as our work with people who are blind, deaf or deaf-blind to better understand how they navigate through the city.

As a result of this research, we've partnered with Vision Australia to trial beacon technology in Campbell Arcade, which transmits location-specific information to phones. And our Open Data platform has almost 100 unique data sets that are available for anyone to access and use, such as our 24-hour pedestrian counting system, which helps understand pedestrian activity in the busiest locations so we can better plan for population growth in the future.

We've already achieved a lot and we're excited about working more to develop innovative ways to enhance Melbourne, while delivering the city citizens want and need - now and into the future.

Current initiatives



Free LoraWAN in the city
Organizations access to Low Range Wide Area Networks



Emerging technology testbed
Coordination of 5G and Internet of Things



Micro-labs
How city retail spaces can support the community and economy



Open Data
Explore publicly available datasets to export, visualise or map



24-hour Pedestrians counting system
Understand how people use Melbourne



Working smarter to reduce litter
How smart bins help to reduce litter and keep the city clean



Melbourne urban forest visual
Explore Melbourne's tree data of more than 70,000 trees



Communicating city sensing
Including community in city data and technology projects

SOCIAL AND WELL-BEING POLICIES

The Council Plan 2021-2025 has provided six social, health and well-being focus areas:



Public health and safety

All people feel safe and included when participating in community life, with a zero tolerance of violence in our city including family violence, gender equality, violence against women, racism and discrimination in all forms.



Mental wellbeing and inclusion

The Aboriginal community and history are central to our city. Social connections are strengthened, and all people have equal access to employment, culture, nature, physical activity in and core services such as mental health care, lifelong learning.



Healthy and sustainable lifestyles

People are supported and encouraged to choose healthy and sustainable lifestyle. This includes increasing opportunities for participating in sport, healthy food choices, reducing alcohol and other drug related, and promoting smoke-free environments.



Housing and homelessness

Fair, appropriate and accessible range of affordable housing for people of all backgrounds is available, with special focus on people experiencing homelessness.



Food security

Access to nutritious, safe, fair and culturally appropriate food for everyone, especially the most vulnerable.



Health impacts of climate change

Resilient and safe communities that are adapting to the public health impacts of climate change.

ABORIGINAL MELBOURNE

The City of Melbourne respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land we govern, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Bunurong / Boon Wurrung peoples of the Kulin and pays respect to their Elders past and present. The city acknowledge and honour the unbroken spiritual, cultural and political connection they have maintained to this unique place for more than 2000 generations. Today Melbourne is proud to say that it is a significant gathering place for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Aboriginal community

The City of Melbourne collaborates with Aboriginal communities when developing strategies, agreements and protocols designed to celebrate, support and expand Indigenous culture throughout Melbourne and beyond.

The approach to local and national Aboriginal interests consist in being open, active and alert to opportunities. Melbourne want to provide high-quality, responsive and innovative services for local Indigenous community.

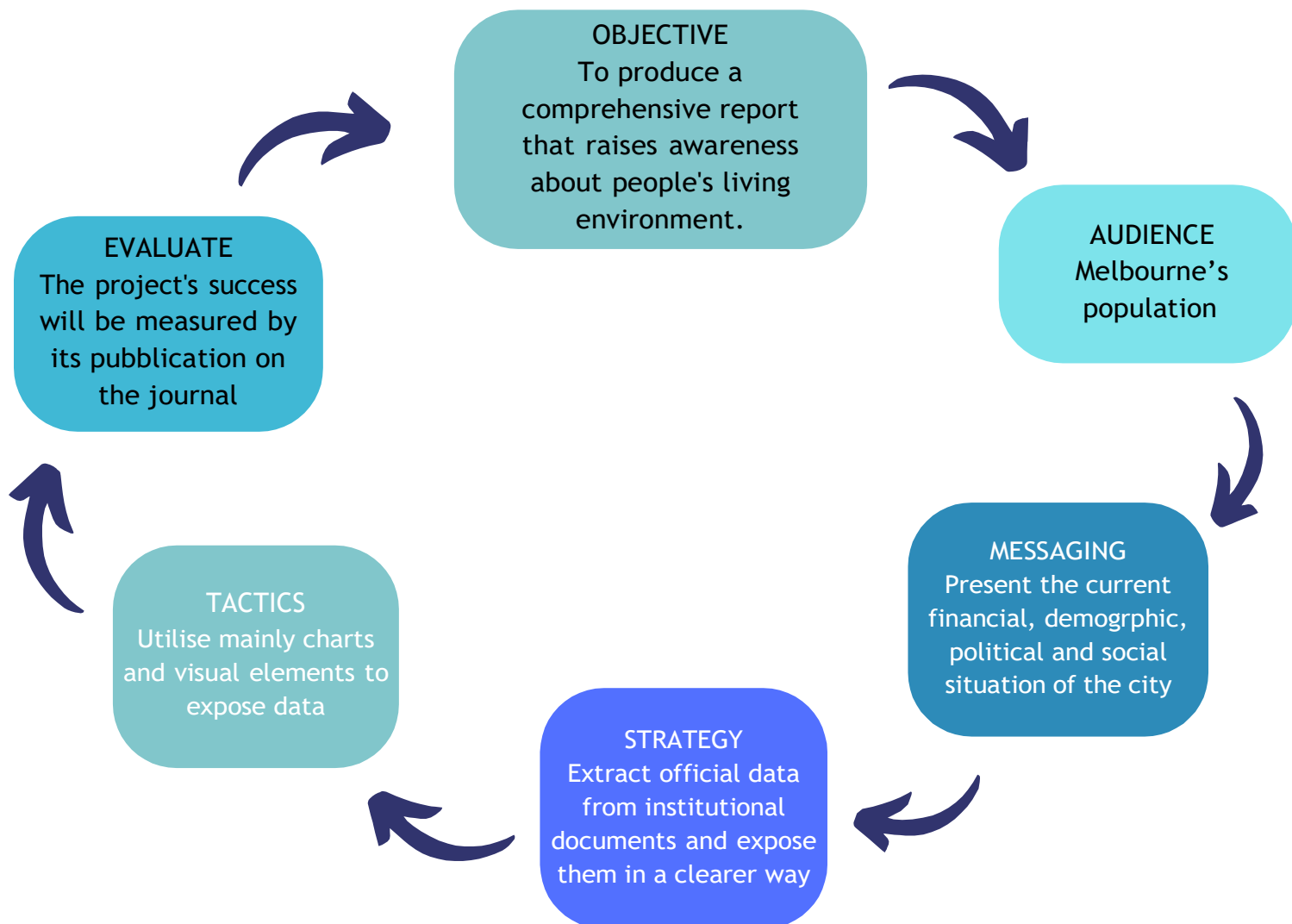
Aboriginal businesses

The City of Melbourne provides a range of support to Aboriginal businesses and Aboriginal business owners:

- General business support: From starting a business to support with permits, events, grants and sponsorship we are here for you.
- Marketing support: provide marketing opportunities for businesses located in the municipality and promote local businesses and events on “What’s On Melbourne” channels.
- Council procurement: committing in providing greater opportunities for the economic participation and development of Aboriginal people. To help achieve this, Aboriginal procurement has been listed as a priority within our Procurement policies and within our Sustainable Procurement Framework.



METHODOLOGY AND DISSEMINATION PLAN



This Report has been created by Gaia Turolla, Elisa Reggio and Sumnima Mizzon. To compile the widely-read financial report of Melbourne, we implemented a data collection process. Our approach primarily relied on secondary data sources.

Specifically, we scrutinized official documentation furnished by the Melbourne municipal authorities, as well as statistical reports and studies on population trends, generously provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The general purpose financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the Local Government Act 2020, and the Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2020.

In the last part of the report, we have presented the main policies followed by the municipality of Melbourne. On our research, we found only descriptive data and not numerical one about this topic.

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