

Report to Council

Agenda item 7.1

Post travel report by Councillor Susan Riley: Smart City Expo World Congress and Sharing Cities Summit Barcelona, Spain, November 2018

26 February 2019

Presenter: Councillor Susan Riley

Purpose and background

1. The purpose of this report is to inform Council on the outcome travel undertaken by Councillor Susan Riley in representing the City of Melbourne at the Smart City Expo World Congress (Congress) and Sharing Cities Summit (Summit) held concurrently in Barcelona in November 2018.
2. Melbourne and Barcelona are both recognised as global smart cities with vibrant start-up communities and mutual interests in knowledge sharing and technology districts.
3. Following an invitation to present at the Congress and participate in the Summit, the Future Melbourne Committee approved Councillor Riley's participation on behalf of the City of the Melbourne. Councillor Riley previously represented the City of Melbourne at the 2014 Congress.
4. Meetings were also undertaken with the City of Barcelona to gain an insight into experience and lessons associated with the redevelopment of their municipal markets and the development and implementation of tourism and city marketing strategies.

Key issues

5. The Congress was an international meeting point for governments, companies, entrepreneurs and start-ups to gather and showcase their projects and find new solutions. The 2018 program focused on five themes including digital transformation, urban environment, mobility, governance & finance and inclusive and sharing cities. Highlights included:
 - 5.1. Councillor Riley's participation in the Data Governance thematic stream presentation and panel discussion around '*Data Governance: Principles and Strategies to Govern Data at the City of Melbourne*' and '*How to Manage Govern and Strategise Urban Data*'.
 - 5.2. The World Smart City Awards 2018, at which the City of Melbourne was a finalist in the City Category for '*Bringing Data to Life*'.
6. The Summit explored the potential creation of a taskforce for collaboration among cities with a focus on boosting concrete common outcomes and collaboration between cities. Previous host cities for the Summit have included New York 2017 and Amsterdam 2016. Highlights included:
 - 6.1. Councillor Riley participation's in the '*City Government Encounter*' stream, presenting City of Melbourne's experience with the bike sharing platform Obike.
 - 6.2. The Summit's *Sharing Cities Declaration: Cities' common principles and commitments (version 24 October)*, which sets out agreed principles by which cities across the globe commit to use in their engagement and potential regulation of the sharing economy.
 - 6.3. A focus on the principles of equitable employment, city liveability, and platform regulation.
7. Attachment 2 provides a comprehensive overview of key commitments, outcomes and benefits including a copy of the *Sharing Cities Declaration*.
8. The cost of Councillor Riley's participation in the Summit and Congress was jointly funded by Council and Congress organisers Fira de Barcelona.
9. Councillor Riley was accompanied by Council officer.

Attachments:

1. Supporting Attachment
2. Outcomes and Benefits of Travel

Recommendation

10. That Council :

- 10.1. Notes the report by Councillor Susan Riley on participation in the Smart City Expo World Congress and Sharing Cities Summit held in Barcelona in November 2018 at a cost to Council of \$9523.
- 10.2. Requests that management undertake an assessment of the feasibility and benefits associated with City of Melbourne becoming a signatory to the *Sharing Cities Declaration*.

Attachments:

1. Supporting Attachment (Page 3 of 16)
2. Outcomes and Benefits of Travel (Page 4 of 16)

Supporting Attachment

Finance

1. The travel undertaken by Councillor Susan Riley was jointly funded by Council and the Congress organisers Fira de Barcelona and comprised of the following.
 - 1.1. Costs to Council were business class airfare (\$8132AUD), accommodation for two nights (\$435AUD), meals, incidentals and local transport (\$956AUD).
 - 1.2. Congress organisers provided Councillor Riley with the following: registration fees and full access to three days of the Congress with dinner (value \$1550AUD), and accommodation with breakfast for four nights (value \$883AUD).
 - 1.3. There was no cost to Council to participate in the Summit.

Conflict of interest

2. No member of Council staff, or other person engaged under a contract, involved in advising on or preparing this report has declared a direct or indirect interest in relation to the matter of the report.

Occupational Health and Safety

3. The travel advice of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade was noted and appropriate safety and awareness precautionary steps were undertaken.

Relation to Council policy

4. The Manager Governance and Legal has confirmed that the travel costs accord with the requirements of the travel guidelines outlined in the Councillor Expenses and Resources Guidelines.
5. Participation in the Congress supports efforts and objectives aimed at fostering global business relationships and investment attraction. It supports the principles that underpin Council's *Melbourne: Doing Business Globally*, which seeks to increase trade and investment opportunities for businesses from Council's international activities.
6. The knowledge gained and shared by participating in Congress activities will also support the objectives and initiatives arising through the City of Melbourne's *Start-up Action Plan 2017-21* and more broadly through the activities of Smart City Office particularly its open data and digital infrastructure programs.

Environmental sustainability

7. The purchase of carbon offsets will reduce the carbon emissions impact of the international travel.

OUTCOMES AND BENEFITS

1. Smart City Expo World Congress (Congress) 13-15 November 2018

<http://www.smartcityexpo.com/>

The Smart City Expo World Congress (Congress) is a significant event. Since 2011 the Congress has combined an expo showcasing the latest solutions and technologies, with a world congress filled with inspirational keynotes on improving life in cities. In 2018 the event reflected on what makes a city liveable, and how sharing can transform the way it operates so that it can become more sustainable, resilient, inclusive and, of course, smarter with a focus on people.

The 3-day congress was held in the main auditorium, in 5 thematic rooms and on 3 open stages called District Agoras. The format for 2018 was focused around 5 main streams: Digital Transformation, Urban Environment, Mobility, Inclusive & Sharing Cities, and Governance & Finance. This allowed for in-depth discussion in a wide range of formats.

Following receipt by Councillor Riley for a call for speakers and a subsequent submission by Council officers (one of over 500 submissions received), Councillor Riley was invited by organisers, Fira de Barcelona, to participate under Governance & Finance stream at the Congress.

The Governance & Finances stream included six sub-themes: Funding, Multilevel governance, Multi-stakeholder, E-Gov & Open Gov, Standards & Indicators and Data Governance. These dedicated sessions were specially designed to go deep into critical urban issues and create a targeted networking space for attendees.

Under the Data Governance thematic session on Thursday 15 November Councillor Riley first presented (speech and presentation of 15 min duration) '*Data Governance: Principles and Strategies to Govern Data at the City of Melbourne*', which outlined City of Melbourne's Smart City approach, open data and innovation programs.



Smart City Expo
@SmartCityexpo

Follow

How #Melbourne use data to increase life quality of citizens with Susan Riley. MAR 21
Governance and Finance Room, Hall 2
#SCEWC18 #CitiesToLiveIn



12:55 AM - 15 Nov 2018



Other presenters followed including Marianna Sampaio, Deputy Secretary of Innovation & Technology, Sao Paulo City Hall, Sar Ladin-Sienne, Chief Data Officer for the City of Los Angeles USA and Professor Ignor Calzada, Lecturer and Research Fellow from the University of Oxford UK.

This was followed by a panel discussion 'How to Manage, Govern and Strategize Urban Data'. Councillor Riley participated on the panel alongside Professor Stephen Goldsmith, Director of Innovations Program at the Harvard Kennedy School USA and Mr Sartayev Olzhas, Chairman of the Board of Astana Innovations JSC Republic of Kazakhstan.



- Link to Data Governance session: - Cr Riley presentation at 6min06sec and Cr Riley panel session at 34min30sec <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WYXZqU8vVck&list=PLscvPrzqnyFrFrISlx7pSLvqTtNAkXTgK&index=39>
- Thematic Chair Professor Stephen Goldsmith : "It is not just the data inside City Halls – it is about the data in the community" Link to short video <https://twitter.com/SmartCityexpo/status/1063024426655145984>

Participation in the event highlighted the significant inroads that Melbourne has made over the last 4 years since the inception of CoM's Smart City Office. Yet still more work needs to be done. The Congress also highlighted the rapid evolution that has occurred in the 'smart city' sector year on year and Melbourne must not rest on its laurels. There is an opportunity to review CoM's Smart City approach and build a focused strategy for developing Melbourne into a global smart city that leverages data innovation and digital technology for the betterment of Melbourne's citizens, visitors and businesses.

The CoM could take the opportunity to build on its successes to date by creating an ambitious Smart City Strategy to guide Council's priorities and future investment in this rapidly evolving sector over the medium to long term. This could be considered during the Annual Planning and Budgeting process for the 2019-20 Financial Year.

Outside this presentation, attending the Congress provided an opportunity hear from other cities, regional and federal governments and private enterprise regarding the latest strategies, solutions and technology helping cities to navigate unprecedented population growth, demographic changes and a changing climate.

Over 146 countries and 700 cities were represented this year, including 844 exhibitors and 400 speakers. Attendees were over 21,000.

2. Sharing Cities Summit (Summit) -12 November 2018

<http://www.share.barcelona/>

In its third iteration, after previous events Sharing City Summit New York 2017 and City2City Conference Amsterdam in 2016, the Sharing Cities Summit (Summit) was convened to run in conjunction with the Congress. This year's Summit was a collaborative undertaking organised by the City of Barcelona and Open University Catalonia.

The event gathered together Mayors, Deputy Mayors and City representatives from leading cities around the world to discuss how the continuous growth of sharing economies affect the life and economic development of the cities, and what innovative measures can be taken to meet the challenges and opportunities we face, such as how to differentiate digital platforms which are not constructed on truly collaborative models.

This year's Summit focused on boosting concrete common outcomes and collaboration between cities. After receiving an invitation from Gerardo Pisarello, First Deputy Lord Mayor, City of Barcelona, Councillor Riley participated in the 'City Government Encounter' stream, which was an opportunity for city governments to gather, present and discuss the issues associated with the emerging sharing economy.

CITY GOVERNMENT ENCOUNTER Regulating bike share platforms to improve city amenity

Speaker:
Councillor Susan Riley
City of Melbourne



Cr Riley presented on City of Melbourne's experience with bike sharing platform, Obike. This case study was well-received and illuminated similar experiences from cities such as Amsterdam and Vienna.

A component from the 'City Government Encounter' was a Sharing Cities Declaration (attached), which was circulated in the days leading up to the Summit. The Declaration, titled *Cities' common principles and commitments Version : 24 October*, sets out agreed principles by which cities across the globe commit to use in their engagement and potential regulation of the sharing economy. Principles focus on equitable employment, city liveability and platform regulation.

Summit organisers were looking for city governments in attendance to endorse the document, and some did so at the Summit. Cr Riley wrote to Barcelona City Council (attached), organisers of the Summit, advising that to allow the City of Melbourne to formally become a party to the Declaration, a resolution of Council would be required, which given the extremely short notice was not possible.

A key outcome from the event is for the Management to provide Council with advice on the value of formally signing up to the Declaration and making efforts to more consistently manage and support this emergent economy in our city.

Participants from the following cities were also in attendance: Amsterdam, Athens, Atlanta, Almere, Bethlehem, Bilbao, Bologna, Buenos Aires, Bordeaux, Bristol, Eindhoven, el Prat de Llobregat, Fez, Ghent, Gothenburg, Grenoble, The Hague, Kobe, La Coruña, Lisboa, Madrid, Malmö, Maribor, Milan, Montreal, Montreuil, New York City, Paris, Prague, Seoul, Tel Aviv, Toronto, Umeå, Valencia, Vienna, San Francisco, Stockholm, Muscat, Sao Paulo, Santiago de Compostela, Singapur, Montelíbano, Taipei, Reykjavik, Rijswijk and Vitoria–Gasteiz.

The Summit has been extensively documented at the [Sharing Cities website](#). Highlights include:

- [City Government Encounter Program](#), with links to notes and slides of the presentations.
- [Video recorded session at the Smart City Expo Congress](#) of the Presentation of Sharing Cities Declaration + Thematic Panel "Sharing Cities. Actions and collaborations among cities to address platform economy challenges and opportunities"
- [Press kit and Sharing Cities Summit in the Media \(local and international\)](#)
- [Photo gallery](#) of the Summit
- [Summary video](#) of the Summit
- The [Common Declaration of Principles and Commitments for Sharing Cities](#)
- The book "[Sharing Cities: A worldwide cities overview on platform economy policies with a focus on Barcelona](#)" [Sharing Cities website](#).



A representative from each city was invited to supper with the Mayor on Tuesday 13 November. Cr Riley attended the supper, at the Palau Albeñiz. <https://www.telefericdemontjuic.cat/en/palauet-albeniz>

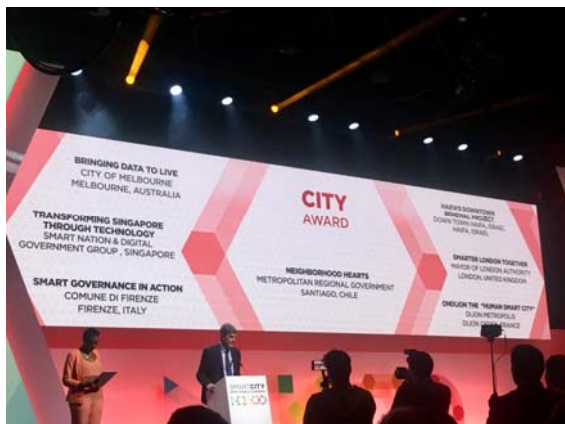
3. World Smart City Awards 2018 – 14 November 2018

<http://www.smartcityexpo.com/en/awards>

Presented at a dedicated ceremony on November 14, 2018, the prestigious World Smart City Awards were this year awarded to seven outstanding proposals selected from a total of 473 entries – a 53% increase from 2017.

The City of Melbourne was a finalist in the City Category for its smart city approach and open data and innovations programs. Finalists in this category are Cities with developed global strategies combining projects, initiatives and policy implementations for their citizens. Entries for the awards across all categories came from 57 countries worldwide and were of an exceptionally high standard, with 47 finalists selected.

Other finalists in the City Category included Singapore; London, United Kingdom; Santiago, Chile; Florence, Italy; Dijon, France and Haifa, Israel. Singapore was announced as the winner.



4. Building Smarter Cities for a Better Future (A Smart.City_Lab Workshop) – *Forward. Looking. Affordable. Environmentally Sustainable solutions for two World Capitals: Belgrade and Colombo* – 14 November 2018

<http://www.smartcityexpo.com/en/smartcitylab>

During the Congress Cr Susan Riley was invited by Sameh Wahba, World Bank Director of Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice and Ugo Vaenti, Director of Smart City Expo World Congress, to a half day at the Smart.City_Lab workshop. The Smart.City_Lab was a dedicated space located in the Congress area where new approaches to problem solving and civic engagement were explored. Inside this space problems are observed from different perspectives, solutions are tested through multifaceted approaches, experiences are exchanged, and knowledge is created. Thoughts moved and ideas collided.

Smart.City_Lab workshops are different from traditional workshops and are designed and facilitated by a world-class team, and take place inside a 'real' laboratory. Attendees don't spend much time sitting and listening, but instead work intensely to contribute to the understanding and reframing of critical challenges, and to the sketching and testing of new possible solutions and experiments. There was no podium, nor PowerPoint presentations, just active work with other professionals, researchers, experts, leaders, and city representatives whose experience, knowledge and perspective complemented each other.

The workshop was facilitated by Maurizio Travaglini, CEO of Architects of Group Genius and Research Fellow at Harvard University Graduate School of Design. Cr Susan Riley attended an intensive workshop focused on helping the city of Belgrade explore and overcome its challenges on mobility. However, groups were formed and encouraged to also explore shared challenges across different cities.

The work highlighted the value of new approaches to problem solving, similar to the design-led work championed and deployed by CityLab at the City of Melbourne.



5. Mercats de Barcelona – 9 November

<http://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/mercats/en/canal/institut-municipal-de-mercats-de-barcelona>
<http://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/mercats/en/canal/publicacions>

A site visit and meeting was held on Friday, 9 November at the Boqueria market in central Barcelona to discuss the experience and approach to market renewal and operations taken by the Institut Municipal de Mercats de Barcelona or Barcelona Municipal Market Institute (Institute).

The meeting was led by Oscar Martin Perez, Head of Innovation, Communication and Strategy of the Institute and attended by Ms Conxa Blasco, Institute Director. The Institute was created in 1991 after the arrival of supermarkets, which arrived in Spain around the 1980s. This created a crisis in the markets and many stalls closed. Barcelona City Council decided to create the Institute to help enable the markets to be more competitive. The Institute itself is a public-private partnership between the traders and municipal government.

The Institute oversees 40 markets across Barcelona and employs 70 people, paid by the council. The budget comes from the fees raised by the Institute, however this does not include the cost of the market renewals, which are paid for separately. The city is the market owner who partners with a trader association to oversee the operations of the market. Each have distinct obligations.

The traders association is involved in cleaning, security and promotion of the market. City council maintains the buildings and regulates and enforces local laws. Traders pay two ways. A fee to City Council for a trading license and to the association, the overall cost is split 50/50. Together, all 40 markets in Barcelona employ >7000 people, or 7.5% of all retail employment

The Institute is undertaking a comprehensive renovation program across its markets. Their focus is to increase the commercial mix of operators within the market to enable each market to act as a 'one-stop-shop', based on each neighbourhood's unique needs. Operating hours are also extended to improve access in addition to making improvements in market logistics, including waste management, implementing underground zones for improved trader operations such as unloading docks and parking, and restoring the architectural value of

buildings, modernising facilities and improving promotion and communication campaigns. Four market renewals are currently underway, 26 have successfully been delivered.

The major challenge faced in delivering the market renewals is ensuring you do not leave out any of the key stakeholders. The main goal of the redevelopment is to see and expand the customer base of the market to the shared success of traders and Council.

Agreement was the key word used when describing a successful market renewal. For each renewal, the city negotiates a formal bilateral agreement with the market traders. In some cases it took 2-3 years to negotiate an agreement for renewal with the traders association. They require 80% agreement by traders before proceeding. In the budget they set aside money to buy out licenses from traders who do not want to continue in the redeveloped market. Licenses can be for 50 years maximum, but some are 20/25 years.

As part of each renewal, the Institute does a feasibility study and defines the ideal commercial mix of traders to improve the types of stalls and offers. The Council and an architect create designs that incorporate the needs of the traders and this commercial mix. They then sit down with the traders to review the designs and provide input. The community is engaged after the traders are engaged and a formal agreement for renewal is secured.





6. City of Barcelona Tourism Strategy - 9 November 2018

<http://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecologiaurbana/en/bodies-involved/citizen-participation/tourist-accommodation>
<http://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/pla-allotjaments-turistics/en/>

On Friday, 9 November Cr Susan Riley met with Councillor Augusti Coloom Cabau and Tourism Officer Ms Monica Cadena Boronat, from the Ajuntament de Barcelona or City of Barcelona (Council) . The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the Council's special Tourism Accommodation Plan that was established in response to the exponential increase in tourism housing over the last few years in Barcelona, which now stands at 15,000 units.

70,000 'places' are available for tourists in hotels and another 40,000 'places' in houses. In response to this, the city stopped giving tourist accommodation licenses in 2015. The Special Tourist Accommodation Plan (PEUAT) was introduced in 2017, which resulted in three areas being created across the municipality, which restricted the development of new accommodation places for tourists.

17 million tourists come to Barcelona per year. This has shifted the Council's focus from promotion to management in order to obtain the benefits of tourism for the community while minimising negative impacts on the city and its liveability.

A nominal tourist tax is now charged at licensed accommodation so the Council can receive funds from the tourism activity. The Council has used planning policy to implement the Accommodation Plan as this was the remit of local government. There was an argument that this Plan would hurt local home owners who benefited

from tourism accommodation, however, 60-70 per cent of the tourism apartments are run by businesses, not residents.

Through the plan, the Council fines accommodation that is not registered/licensed. All tourism apartments must have a registration number in order to list their property on any platform. The fine is very high, €60,000 for the owner of the flat if they practice without a registration number. The platforms must also only allow licensed properties to list.

The Council has employed inspectors to enforce the scheme. However, first, the city 'scraps' available data to identify possible violations. Then the 40 inspectors go to assess the apartments across the city. The tourism tax and fines all go to general revenue for the city, which is distributed across all Council Services. The Council can then show how tourism is supporting services for residents.

The Accommodation Plan regulations have reduced illegal apartments from ~6,000 to ~100. Room share is still legal and is not regulated. However, there are regulations for this accommodation type now in draft. Further, if an apartment is rented out for more than 21 days it is not considered tourism accommodation.

The Council has spent a significant amount of time working with AirBnB and other platforms to reach formal bilateral agreements. AirBnB agrees to provide information from customers to the city and the Council ensures security and privacy for this data. If an illegal apartment is identified then the company must remove it from their platform. The formal agreement was achieved in October 2018 after a long time of negotiating. As there is no law that allows the regulation of the platforms so they have to do this via bilateral agreements.

The Council is now working with the EU to establish platform regulations. Barcelona has 10 people in the tourism team. The 40 inspectors work in a separate compliance department.



7. RMIT Europe

Melbourne and Barcelona are both recognised as global smart cities with vibrant start-up communities and mutual interests in knowledge sharing and technology districts. During her visit to Barcelona, Councillor Riley had planned to visit RMIT Barcelona headquarters, now located in the city's innovation and technology district, 22@Barcelona. However due to an over committed schedule this was not possible.

- The [Common Declaration of Principles and Commitments for Sharing Cities](#) (English version)

SHARING CITIES DECLARATION: CITIES' COMMON PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS FOR CITY SOVEREIGNTY REGARDING THE PLATFORM ECONOMY

Sharing Cities Summit, 12th-15th NOV 2018

The Sharing Cities Summit Mayors and Deputy Mayors gathered from leading cities all around the world to discussed at the Sharing Cities Summit Barcelona 2018 how the continuous growth of platform economies impacts on the life and economic development of the cities, as well as what innovative measures can be taken to meet the challenges and opportunities cities face.

Models of platform economy based on collaboration and sharing foster an atmosphere of vibrancy, innovation and economic prosperity for citizens and cities by creating opportunities for individuals and communities to interact, support and benefit from mutual engagements in shared interests. At the same time, some cases and models of platform economy are challenging cities' sovereignty. As a result of previous summits in Amsterdam 2016 and NYC 2017, and the formal agreements of the Barcelona Summit in November 2018, 42 cities attending concurred on the following common Declaration of principles and commitments of the cities to take advantage of these opportunities and to face the challenges.



PLATFORM MODELS DIFFERENTIATION

Principle #1. To distinguish between the different models of digital platforms regarding their functioning and impacts, in order to design public policies according to these differentiations.

Distinguish digital platforms and platform activity which are not built on truly collaborative models, from platform models that are collaborative and constitute opportunities for the city's economic activity. The set of qualities that characterise collaborative platforms and determine differences between platforms are: to host predominantly peer-to-peer relationships; to be based on fair economic models and retributions; to favor participative community governance; openness and transparency of its technology and data; inclusion by providing equal services to the different segments of the city inhabitants avoiding any discrimination; and responsibility towards negative impact.



LABOUR

Principle #2. Empower people to have opportunities to earn or increase their income through new work agreements and adapted fiscalty without contributing to social precariousness or constituting an administrative burden.

Principle #3. Ensure fair, legally compliant and timely compensation. Provide fair working conditions and access to benefits and rights for workers [earnings maximization, minimum or regulated wages, income security, wage predictability, protection against arbitrary behaviour, rejection of excessive workplace surveillance, right to log off, collective bargaining].



INCLUSION

Principle #4. To prevent discrimination and bias by supporting fair and equal access to work for people of all incomes, genders and backgrounds.

PUBLIC PROTECTION

Principle #5. Ensure and support health, safety and security standards along with effective institutional mechanisms in order to protect them.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Principle #6. To promote sustainable practices less oriented on the marketization and commodification of goods than on shared infrastructure, to share within the framework of a circular economy, to foster and promote the development of these activities in order to reduce emissions and waste. All of it taking into account the rebound effect it might generate, and on the basis of more efficient use of resources.

DATA SOVEREIGNTY & CITIZENS' DIGITAL RIGHTS

Principle #7. To protect citizens' digital rights through the implementation of Technological Sovereignty policies and ethical digital standards (include the rights of privacy, security, information self-determination and neutrality, giving citizens a choice about what happens to their digital identity, who uses their data online, and for which purposes). To promote policies in order that the personal data is controlled by citizens themselves, and are protected from being misused, collected or shared without explicit consent. To guarantee that digital platforms enable algorithmic accountability and the portability of users' data, digital identity and reputations. To ensure that cities are able to access a privacy-preserving manner relevant data from firms operating in their territories (such as information about transportation, safety, labour, and all potential public interest information). To favor that city data should be managed as a common good to solve urban challenges.

CITY SOVEREIGNTY

Principle #8. Guarantee respect for the legal jurisdictions of cities given the potential disruption from the digital platforms.

- Establish negotiation frameworks between cities and platforms to ensure respect for legality and local regulations.
- Ensure transparency in operations and transactions in relation to data transfer from the platform.
- Work together among cities to encourage changes in regulatory and framework policies in the digital sphere, in order to facilitate compatible economic activity and protect users' rights, as well as defending the habitability of the urban sphere.
- Promote digital protocols in order to guarantee compliance with the regulations of each city.
- Suitability of a owner and user registration number to trace any activity in the digital sphere.
- Sharing inspection instruments, mechanisms and techniques between cities.
- Making digital platforms liable for their infringements, and responsible to respect the local law and regulations.
- Require that platforms ask for permission before operating in a city. To agree with the city on the appropriate way to operate in each given context and in strict accordance to neighbourhood composition, economic conditions and community needs.

ECONOMIC PROMOTION

Principle #9. To promote the development of local collaborative economic ecosystems and particularly small and medium enterprises (SME), based on positive impact in cities –as described in the first principle– through entrepreneurship support programs, participative tools, funding or other promotion tools.



GENERAL INTEREST

Principle #10. To preserve the Right to the City and Urban Commons, strengthen communities, to protect General Interest, public space, and basic human rights, such as access to affordable and adequate housing. In addition to the 10 Principles of the Declaration, the cities agreed on the creation of a task force structure to support the development of concrete actions of collaboration during 2018-2019 between cities connected. It is a plan of concrete actions facilitating that the Principles of the Declaration are preserved by cities. Barcelona assumes the compromise to establish a coordination office at Barcelona.

CITIES

Amsterdam, Athens, Atlanta, Barcelona, Bethlehem, Bologna, Bordeaux, Buenos Aires, Gothenburg, Grenoble, Kobe, A Coruña, Lisbon, Madrid, Milan, Montreal, Montreuil, Muscat, New York, Paris, Reykjavik, San Francisco, Santiago de Compostela, Sao Paulo, Taipei, Torino, Toronto, Umea, Valencia, Vienna and Vitoria

Other cities attending the Summit and in process of validation of the Declaration that might join: Seoul, The Hague, Bristol, Eindhoven, Malmö, Praga, Rijswijk, Ghent, Melbourne, Singapore and Stockholm.

Barcelona, 13th November 2018

More information www.share.barcelona

Draft for consideration



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2 November 2018

Mr Gerardo Pisarello
First Deputy Mayor
Barcelona City Council
c/o sharing@bcn.cat

Dear First Deputy Mayor Pisarello

Sharing Cities Summit and Declaration

Once again, I thank you and the City of Barcelona for the opportunity to participate in the Sharing Cities Summit on 12 November 2018.

As you are aware, I will be in Barcelona, along with Mr Brenden Carriker from the City of Melbourne's Smart City Office, for the Smart City Expo World Congress which takes place immediately after the Summit.

We are looking forward to participating in these two important gatherings hosted by your City. This will be my second visit to Barcelona to participate in discussion on smart city initiatives and experiences with cities from around the world.

Melbourne's interest in exploring opportunities to share and collaborate is significant as we look to meet the challenges and opportunities that come with our record period of growth and being voted the most liveable city in the world over a seven year period.

We are keen to explore and build on innovative opportunities on an international level and look forward to learning more about the commitments which underpin and support the proposed Declaration.

To allow the City of Melbourne to formally become a party to the Declaration, a resolution of Council is needed at one of its formally constituted meetings.

Mr Carricker and I look forward to learning more about the Declaration and the elements needed to make it work and a success for all those involved.

Following the Summit and World Congress, I will share the information, experiences and proposal with my fellow Councillors.

I look forward to the opportunity of meeting you and other officials in Barcelona in coming weeks.

Yours sincerely

Councillor Susan Riley

Former Deputy Lord Mayor
Chair Small Business, Retail and Hospitality portfolio
Deputy Chair Major Events portfolio
Deputy Chair Prosperous City portfolio

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