



CITY OF HOBART

AGENDA

Economic Development & Communications Committee Meeting

Open Portion

Thursday, 30 July 2020

at 4:30 pm

THE MISSION

Working together to make Hobart a better place for the community.

THE VALUES

The Council is:

People	We care about people – our community, our customers and colleagues.
Teamwork	We collaborate both within the organisation and with external stakeholders drawing on skills and expertise for the benefit of our community.
Focus and Direction	We have clear goals and plans to achieve sustainable social, environmental and economic outcomes for the Hobart community.
Creativity and Innovation	We embrace new approaches and continuously improve to achieve better outcomes for our community.
Accountability	We are transparent, work to high ethical and professional standards and are accountable for delivering outcomes for our community.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Business listed on the agenda is to be conducted in the order in which it is set out, unless the committee by simple majority determines otherwise.

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

1. CO-OPTION OF A COMMITTEE MEMBER IN THE EVENT OF A VACANCY	4
2. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES.....	4
3. CONSIDERATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS	4
4. INDICATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	5
5. TRANSFER OF AGENDA ITEMS.....	5
6. REPORTS	6
6.1 Antarctic Cities Project - Hobart Specific Summary and Update	6
6.2 Business Events Tasmania Annual Funding Submission.....	108
6.3 COVID-19 Economic Response and Recovery	152
6.4 COVID-19 Business Grants Summary	222
7. COMMITTEE ACTION STATUS REPORT	237
7.1 Committee Actions - Status Report	237
8. QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE	241
9. CLOSED PORTION OF THE MEETING.....	242

**Economic Development & Communications Committee Meeting (Open Portion)
held Thursday, 30 July 2020 at 4:30 pm.**

This meeting of the Economic Development and Communications Committee is held in accordance with a Notice issued by the Premier on 3 April 2020 under section 18 of the *COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2020*.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Thomas (Chairman)
Zucco
Sexton
Dutta
Ewin

Apologies:

Leave of Absence: Nil.

NON-MEMBERS

Lord Mayor Reynolds
Deputy Lord Mayor Burnet
Briscoe
Harvey
Behrakis
Sherlock
Coats

**1. CO-OPTION OF A COMMITTEE MEMBER IN THE EVENT OF A
VACANCY**

2. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

The minutes of the Open Portion of the Economic Development & Communications Committee meeting held on [Thursday, 30 January 2020](#), are submitted for confirming as an accurate record.

3. CONSIDERATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS

Ref: Part 2, Regulation 8(6) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*.

Recommendation

That the Committee resolve to deal with any supplementary items not

appearing on the agenda, as reported by the General Manager.

4. INDICATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Ref: Part 2, Regulation 8(7) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*.

Members of the committee are requested to indicate where they may have any pecuniary or conflict of interest in respect to any matter appearing on the agenda, or any supplementary item to the agenda, which the committee has resolved to deal with.

5. TRANSFER OF AGENDA ITEMS

Regulation 15 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*.

A committee may close a part of a meeting to the public where a matter to be discussed falls within 15(2) of the above regulations.

In the event that the committee transfer an item to the closed portion, the reasons for doing so should be stated.

Are there any items which should be transferred from this agenda to the closed portion of the agenda, or from the closed to the open portion of the agenda?

6. REPORTS

6.1 Antarctic Cities Project - Hobart Specific Summary and Update File Ref: F20/63511

Report of the Senior Advisor Economic Development, Manager
Economic Development Engagement & Strategy and the Director
Community Life of 23 July 2020 and attachments.

Delegation: Committee

REPORT TITLE: ANTARCTIC CITIES PROJECT - HOBART SPECIFIC SUMMARY AND UPDATE

REPORT PROVIDED BY: Senior Advisor Economic Development
Manager Economic Development Engagement & Strategy
Director Community Life

1. Report Purpose and Community Benefit

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to present a Hobart specific summary and update to the Council on the Antarctic Cities Project that received City of Hobart cash and in-kind funding for the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.
 - 1.1.1. Given the limitations of physical distancing arising as a result of the current pandemic, this report replaces an update event planned in conjunction with the Australian Antarctic Festival and SCAR / COMNAP conferences that were to take place in Hobart in July and August 2020. It was anticipated that the Mayors of the five Antarctic Gateway Cities, as well as the five Antarctic Youth Ambassadors would have been in attendance.
 - 1.1.2. A final report with results, findings and recommendations will be presented to the Council by the end of 2020. This final report will be focussed on all involved cities rather than just Hobart, which is the purpose of this interim report (**Attachment A**).
- 1.2. The benefit to the community is that they are informed of the Hobart specific outputs from the University of Tasmania (UTAS) and Western Sydney University led project, the aim of which was to:

“...inform decision makers and citizens on how their Antarctic gateway cities can best effect a cultural, political, ecological and economic transition towards becoming Antarctic custodial cities.”

2. Report Summary

- 2.1. The essence of this project is set out in Attachment A by the project team. It is to:

“...scope how five Antarctic gateway cities (Hobart, Christchurch, Punta Arenas, Ushuaia and Cape Town) can act collectively as global custodians of Antarctica, and explore the possibilities of a shift in urban practices and imaginaries from ‘gateway cities’ to ‘custodial cities’. The project proposes a systematic rethinking of both the engagement and outlook of five Antarctic gateway cities – not as five far flung ports, but as members of an interlined Southern Rim network that can learn from and benefit each other....”

- 2.2. The City of Hobart on 21 September 2015 resolved *inter alia* that:

The Council provide up to \$40,000 total cash and in-kind funding, per annum, to the Antarctic Cities project for the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, to be funded in each year from the Economic Development Function, subject to the successful funding bid by the Antarctic Cities project to the Antarctic Research Council.

- 2.3. Funding by the Antarctic Research Council of \$389,335 was confirmed which meant the project was able to go ahead.
- 2.4. The City has provided \$20,000 cash and up to \$20,000 in kind for the three year duration of this project.
- 2.5. It is difficult to place a financial value on the development of knowledge. Even without attributing a dollar value to this outcome of the project, the project is able to demonstrate an economic multiplier in the local economy from Council's cash contributions. **For the Council input of \$60,000 cash, the project reinvested \$205,000 in the local economy over three years.**
- 2.6. The key outputs of the project are summarised as follows and discussed in more detail later in the report:
- An Urban Sustainability Profile (**Attachment B**)
 - An Antarctic Connectivity Index
 - Antarctic Cities Surveys
 - Antarctic Futures Game
 - The Antarctic Youth Coalition
 - A Draft Charter of Principles for Antarctic Cities (**Attachment C**)
- 2.7. Outcomes to date from a City of Hobart perspective (also described in more detail in section 4.9) are:
- Heightened understanding of the City's connectivity to Antarctica.
 - Greater connection to the other Antarctic gateway cities.
 - Connection with the Antarctic Youth Coalition.
 - An understanding of the uses and application of the Antarctic Connectivity Index.
 - An early draft of a charter as a starting point to instigate collaboration with other Antarctic gateway cities.

3. **Recommendation**

That the Hobart specific interim summary and update to the Committee on the progress of the Antarctic Cities Project be received and noted.

4. Background

- 4.1. There are five global gateway cities to Antarctica, these are Hobart (Australia), Punta Arenas (Chile), Ushuaia (Argentina), Christchurch (New Zealand) and Cape Town (South Africa).
- 4.2. This project examining the connections of the cities commenced in 2017.
- 4.3. Key project partners are:
 - University of Tasmania
 - Western Sydney University
 - Institutes in Hobart, Christchurch and Punta Arenas including the University of Magallanes, Instituto Antartico Chileno and Antarctic Tasmania (Tasmanian Government).
- 4.4. There were two levels of involvement in the project, Group 1 and Group 2 cities. Contributors from Group 1 cities (Hobart, Punta Arenas and Christchurch) worked closely with the project team to ensure that their goals were embedded in the project during the early stages. Group 2 cities (Ushuaia and Cape Town) did not contribute funding, with the research limited to working with a small group of experts and involving their young people in the project via an online game.

Key Contributors

- 4.5. The Lead Chief Investigator is Juan Francisco Salazar (Western Sydney University) who has worked extensively on Antarctic Research projects, including being sponsored by the Chilean Antarctic Institute to conduct three fieldwork seasons in the Antarctic Peninsula.
- 4.6. Chief Investigator Elizabeth Leane (IMAS / UTAS) has published three books about Antarctica and over 50 research publications. She has been awarded an ARC Future Fellowship "Integrating the Humanities into Antarctic Studies" (2012-16) and has been Lead Chief Investigator of two ARC Discovery Grants.

Project Aims

- 4.7. Initial aims of the project were to:
 - 4.7.1. Identify possibilities and obstacles for reconceptualising the five Southern Rim urban centres as custodial Antarctic cities.
 - 4.7.2. Evaluate best practices of how the Antarctic sector can engage communities, including tourists, both locally and globally.
 - 4.7.3. Evaluate the opportunities and barriers for engaging youth in thinking about the future of Hobart and its relation to Antarctica.

- 4.7.4. Develop effective sustainability tools, guidelines and frameworks linking global commons, Antarctic values and urban planning.

COVID-19 Impact

- 4.8. An event and presentations on the project were planned for July / August 2020 to coincide with SCAR / COMNAP and other events taking place in Hobart. Given that the Tasmanian borders are still closed and that committees continue to be held virtually, Professor Juan Salazar and Professor Elizabeth Leane will both present to the Economic Development and Communications Committee. Ms. Chloe Power will also present. She is one of five Antarctic youth ambassadors from the five gateway cities who visited Antarctica as part of this project in February this year. Chloe is based in Hobart.

Outputs of the Project

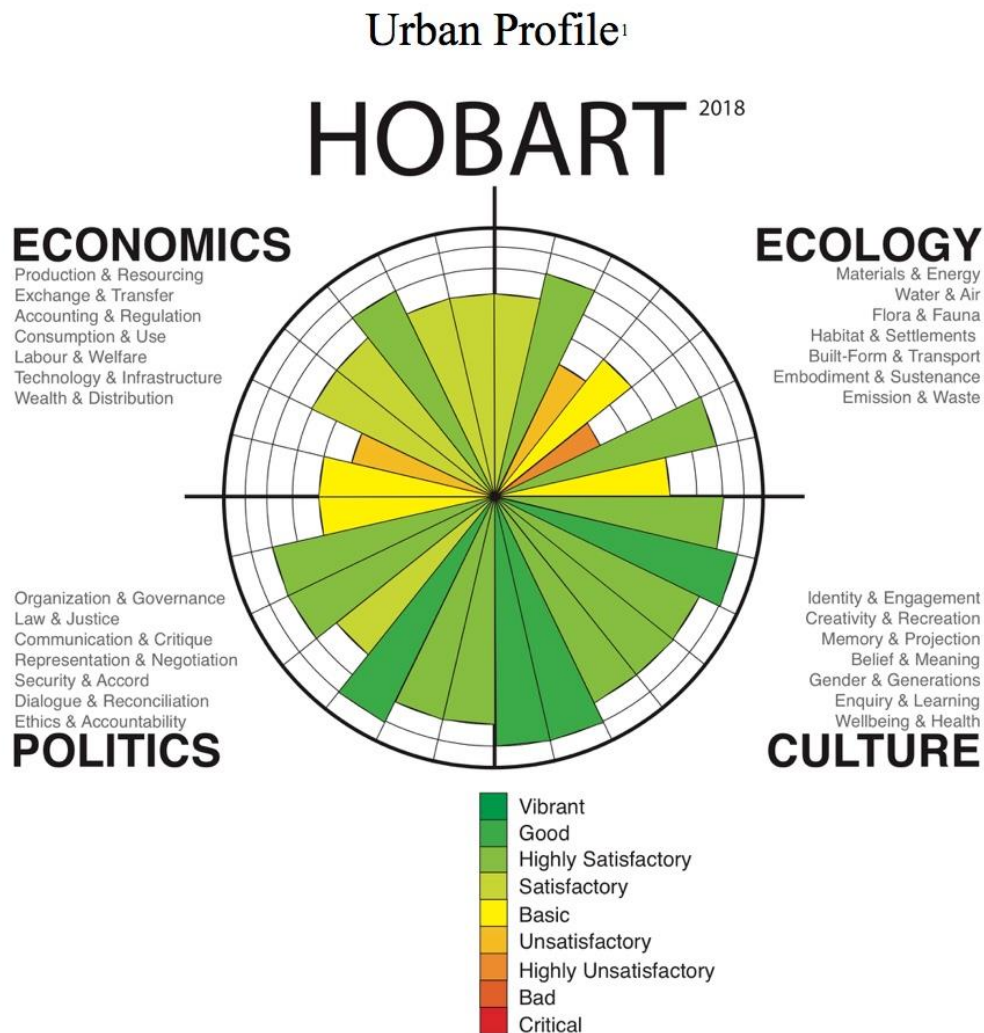
- 4.9. As per Attachment A (Interim Final Report Summary), the six principal outputs of the project are:

- 4.9.1. An Urban Sustainability Profile

Using a pre-designed profile template, sustainability assessments were produced for Hobart, Christchurch and Punta Arenas using a nine point scale against a series of qualitative questions. Questions related to economics, ecology, politics and culture and were considered by key experts from each city.

One hundred and thirty-five experts took part in the Urban Profile and Index workshops across the cities, including 57 in Hobart over two workshops.

The profile for Hobart is as follows:



- 4.9.2. The profiles allow for identification of strengths and weaknesses in each city relating to their sustainability and connection to the Antarctic region.

It is apparent from the profile that Hobart's strengths when it comes to connectivity predominantly lie in culture and politics. Ecology and economics are the weaker areas for the city, particularly when it comes to embodiment and sustenance and technology and infrastructure.

The accompanying report for the Hobart profile is included in this report as Attachment B. The report sets out in detail the responses to questions in each of the four categories (economics, ecology, culture and politics) that led to the profile above.

4.9.3. This kind of profiling is useful to stakeholders such as the State Government (Antarctic Tasmania) in setting their strategic direction. This is also useful to organisations such as the Tasmanian Polar Network and the City of Hobart as a member when lobbying the Federal government for support for particular Antarctic activities. Should the City of Hobart at any point seek to expand its support of the sector beyond the civic (i.e. staging the Antarctic Reception and broadening community awareness of Hobart's status as an Antarctic gateway), this profile would assist the City in targeting its activities for the greatest benefit.

4.9.4. An Antarctic Connectivity Index

This is an innovative instrument developed through collaboration involving a number of Antarctic experts from universities, government agencies and the private sector. The index is a participatory tool that can be used to measure positive connectivity with Antarctica by city planners, businesses, cultural organisations, environmental NGOs and policy makers.

Details for calculating the index will be provided in the final end of year report.

4.9.5. Antarctic Cities Surveys

The project team identified a gap in all gateway cities when it came to hearing the voices of the community sharing their thoughts on Antarctic connectivity.

To address the gap, in 2018 the project surveyed residents' concerns, attitudes and priorities in relation to Antarctica. Nine hundred and eighty interviews were conducted across three cities of which 300 were in Greater Hobart.

The surveys found that the Greater Hobart community displayed varying but generally strong connections to Antarctica. In the last year, one in ten participants had been directly involved in economic activities relating to Antarctica; almost a fifth had participated in Antarctic tourism activities and more than a third had visited an exhibition, festival or cultural activity focussed on Antarctica.

In July 2020 a new survey was conducted across all five gateway cities. The results from this will be included in the final report to be delivered by the end of 2020.

4.9.6. Antarctic Futures On-line Game

This [bilingual game](#) was developed in house through a process of co-design with young people from each city as a means of engagement. The game's goal was to allow players to experiment first-hand with how different global policy responses to climate change would impact the world. The game was intended to entertain and encourage a reflection of serious matters.

Seven workshops were run of which three were in Hobart. One hundred and three young people in total took part (47 from Hobart).

The Antarctic Futures game is now a dynamic educational resource that can be used to raise issues such as climate change and environmental policy. An associated resource pack has been designed to help teachers and facilitators adapt the game to a variety of learning contexts.

The game is still in development so future updated versions are likely to be released.

4.9.7. The Antarctic Youth Coalition

During August and September 2019 one Antarctic youth ambassador from each of the gateway cities was selected to visit Antarctica to launch an [Antarctic Youth Coalition](#). The mission of the coalition is:

"To build a network of young custodians across the five Antarctic gateway cities, advocating for Antarctica's future by promoting sustainable communities and urban identities."

The ambassador for Hobart is Ms. Chloe Power. Chloe holds a Master's degree in Marine and Antarctic Science from UTAS. She works as an expedition guide and her passion is science communication. Chloe will be presenting some of her thoughts and experiences briefly to the committee.

It is anticipated that as part of its role as a promoter, supporter and advocate for Hobart's connection with Antarctica, the City of Hobart will have an ongoing dialogue with the Antarctic Youth Coalition.

4.9.8. A Draft Charter of Principles for Antarctic Cities

The Charter of Principles for Antarctic Cities (Attachment C) was developed by the Antarctic Cities project team. This was an early draft to be further developed by the City of Hobart and used to inform a discussion with the Mayors of the other four gateway cities during their anticipated visit to Hobart in July / August 2020.

Outcomes of the Project

4.10. Outcomes from the project to date from a City of Hobart perspective are:

4.10.1. A heightened understanding of the City's connectivity to Antarctica from a community and academic perspective.

The Urban Sustainability Profiles provide a clear pictorial snapshot based on local expertise of Hobart's strengths and weaknesses when it comes to sustainability and connection to Antarctica. Attachment B also provides a detailed breakdown of how the scores in each of the areas of economics, ecology, culture and politics were arrived at.

This information is useful to the City in its continuous consideration of Hobart's relationship with Antarctica and the City's role in strengthening and supporting it. This is because it clearly sets out perceived strengths and weaknesses of those most engaged in the sector when it comes to Hobart's connection to Antarctica.

4.10.2. Greater connection to the other four Antarctic gateway cities at an officer and Mayoral level.

The Antarctic Gateway Cities Project has provided an opportunity for the City to leverage relationships that have been formed in order to drive the project. This led to the Council supporting the invitation of the other Antarctic City Mayors to Hobart in August 2020 during SCAR / COMNAP to discuss collaboration opportunities which unfortunately had to be cancelled as a result of COVID-19.

Officers are confident that the relationships formed as a result of this project will go on to support any collaborations between the gateway cities for many years. The project team including Professor Salazar and Professor Leane are very well connected with the Antarctic cities and will continue to be a source of information for Council officers after this project is finalised.

- 4.10.3. Connection with the Antarctic Youth Coalition which is driven by young Antarctic ambassadors from each city.

The Antarctic Youth Coalition was launched in February 2020 and is still in its early stages of development. The Lord Mayor of Hobart is connecting with this group in late July and it is anticipated that the relationship between the City and the Coalition will progress from this point.

From a Council perspective, through the staging of the annual opening of the Antarctic season reception, connection with those working in the sector is strong. Connection with other groups such as the younger community members is harder to establish which adds to the potency of this coalition.

- 4.10.4. An understanding of how the Antarctic Connectivity Index can be used to measure Hobart's connectivity to Antarctica in the future as a means of shaping policy.

Officers at the City of Hobart were involved in the development of the connectivity index which is intended to be a useful tool that can be used at any point in time to evaluate the connection between Hobart and Antarctica across four indicators (political, economic, ecological and cultural). This can be utilised as a means of appraising the City's (and other stakeholders') actions in supporting the connection with Antarctica.

- 4.10.5. An early draft of a charter was developed by the Antarctic Cities project team. This was intended as a starting point for the City of Hobart to develop a further document intended to focus the discussion of the Mayors of the Antarctic gateway cities visiting Hobart in 2020. Should the Council seek to re-engage with the Antarctic city mayors, this charter provides a sound starting point.

Economic Value

- 4.11. It is difficult to place a financial value on the development of knowledge. Even without attributing a dollar value to this outcome of the project, the project is able to demonstrate an economic multiplier in the local economy from Council's cash contributions. **For the Council input of \$60,000 cash, the project reinvested \$205,000 in the local economy over three years.** This was via the following:

- 4.11.1. Three hundred people were surveyed in Hobart. This was conducted by a local business at a cost of approximately \$15,000.

- 4.11.2. Much of the costs of the Antarctic expedition for the youth ambassadors was funded by private sponsors which in Hobart represented \$5,000.

4.11.3. Eight casual jobs were created (seven researchers and one manager) over the three years. Four of these were in Hobart and represent a contribution to the local economy of approximately \$125,000.

4.11.4. Significant media coverage was generated for Hobart as an Antarctic Gateway city which often generates many indirect outcomes such as increased visitation.

5. Proposal and Implementation

5.1. It is proposed that this report is received and noted by the Council.

5.2. A further final report will be presented to the Council by the end of 2020 to mark the end of the project.

6. Strategic Planning and Policy Considerations

6.1. Council support for this project is in line with the City of Hobart Capital City Strategic Plan 2019-29.

4.5.3 Acknowledge, celebrate and support Hobart's position as a gateway to the Antarctic and Southern Ocean.

7. Financial Implications

7.1. Funding Source and Impact on Current Year Operating Result

7.1.1. None. Financial contributions were made in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

7.2. Impact on Future Years' Financial Result

7.2.1. None

7.3. Asset Related Implications

7.3.1. None

8. Legal, Risk and Legislative Considerations

8.1. The project was governed via a legal agreement between Western Sydney University and the City of Hobart setting out how the Council contributions would be spent.

9. Environmental Considerations

9.1. The significant engagement aspect of this project, particularly through surveys and the development and playing of the on-line game have encouraged the community to share their opinions or develop further thoughts relating to climate change and the vulnerability of Antarctica.

10. Social and Customer Considerations

- 10.1. As observed by the Antarctic Cities project team in their interim report (Attachment A):

“Across all five cities there is evidently a high level of political and economic investment in growing their Antarctic profiles. But the voices of city residents themselves can remain largely absent from this dialogue at both a regional and national level. To address this gap, in 2018 we undertook a survey of residents’ concerns, attitudes and priorities in relation to Antarctica in Hobart.”

Three hundred people in Greater Hobart were surveyed as part of this project which broadened the conversations beyond those who work in the sector.

Young people were also engaged. One hundred and thirteen young people in Hobart took part in the project as on-line game testers and entrants to the two competitions that took place.

11. Marketing and Media

- 11.1. This project has received significant media coverage in Tasmania, nationally and internationally. All coverage is listed in Attachment A.
- 11.2. The project was picked up by the media 110 times with coverage ranging from an ABC Radio Hobart interview, to an article published via the Conversation reaching 649,170 in Australia, 71,383 in the UK and 31,275 in the USA. All media coverage affirmed Hobart’s status as an Antarctic gateway city and the City of Hobart’s support for the project.

12. Community and Stakeholder Engagement

- 12.1. One of the dominant themes of this project was the connection of the Antarctic gateway cities to Antarctica and each other. Public engagement on this project included two workshops with 57 urban and Antarctic experts, two surveys of residents (300 from Greater Hobart), three youth scenario planning and game design workshop with 47 young people from Hobart (on the design and testing of an on-line game) and a competition for primary school students to articulate their connection to Antarctica (10 young people from Hobart took part by showing their photographs at the 2018 Australian Antarctic Festival).

The project also launched the Antarctic Youth Coalition during the sponsored trip to the Antarctic Peninsula in 2020 (The Antarctic Cities Youth Expedition) where one young leader from each city was selected through a competitive selection process, to visit international research stations. Close to 100 young people applied for the opportunity (56 of which were from Hobart).

13. Delegation

13.1. This matter is delegated to Committee.

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.



Lucy Knott
**SENIOR ADVISOR ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**






Tim Short
DIRECTOR COMMUNITY LIFE

Date: 23 July 2020
File Reference: F20/63511



Luke Doyle
**MANAGER ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT ENGAGEMENT &
STRATEGY**

Attachment A: Antarctic Cities Interim Report (Hobart) ↓ 
Attachment B: Hobart Urban Sustainability Profile ↓ 
Attachment C: Draft Charter of Principles for Antarctic Cities ↓ 



Antarctic Cities Project

Interim Final Report Summary

<https://antarctic-cities.org/>

@AntarcticCities



Background

- Initial meetings with the Economic Development department at Hobart City Council were held in September 2015, and Council approved the co-development of a research project on Gateway Cities.
- A Linkage Scheme Grant application was submitted by Western Sydney University (WSU) to the Australian Research Council in early 2016. The Grant LP160100210 was awarded in late 2016 and a Linkage Agreement was signed between host institution, WSU, and University of Tasmania, with Partner Organizations: Hobart City Council; Department of State Growth; University of Canterbury; Christchurch City Council (Antarctic Office); Chilean Antarctic Institute (INACH), and University of Magallanes.
- Total funding awarded by the ARC was \$389,335 for three years. Partner Organizations' total cash contributions were \$145,000, plus 150,000 in-kind support over three years.

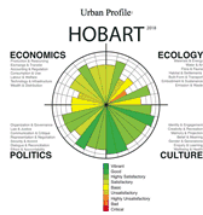


The starting/ending dates of the project are 01 March 2017 to 31 December 2020. A final report with results, findings and recommendations will be available from October 2020. The academic research team is led by Professor Juan Salazar (WSU), Professor Elizabeth Leane (UTas), Professor Paul James (WSU), and A/Professor Liam Magee (WSU). The Project comprises a team of 15 researchers and partners across six cities in five countries.

The Project aims to scope how five Antarctic gateway cities (Hobart, Christchurch, Punta Arenas, Ushuaia and Cape Town) can act collectively as global custodians of Antarctica, and explore the possibilities of a shift in urban practices and imaginaries from 'gateway cities' to 'custodial cities'. This reorientation is crucial for these cities to be not just as thoroughfares, but urban centres that might embody the cosmopolitan values associated with Antarctic values: international co-operation, scientific innovation, and environmental conservation..

The project's overarching objective was develop a platform of integrated methods, tools and data sets that support co-operative and ongoing research projects on and in Antarctic Cities in their unique connection to Antarctica. This includes tools for evaluating the link between the sustainability of the cities and their connection to the Antarctic Region. The overall goal was to inform both decision-makers and citizens on how their Antarctic gateway cities can best effect a cultural, political, ecological and economic transitions towards becoming Antarctic custodial cities.

Summary of Key Outputs



1. An Urban Sustainability Profile: a consensus building tool for partner organizations to develop an evidence-based framework on the city's strengths and weaknesses regarding their sustainability planning strategies.



2. An Antarctic Connectivity Index: a tracking tool co-developed with experts from the Antarctic sector that proposes a set of economic, ecological, cultural and political indicator to measure cities' connection to the Antarctic.



3. Antarctic Cities Surveys: two series of surveys of residents' perceptions and attitudes to Antarctica implemented in 3 cities in 2018 and in 5 cities in 2020 with over 2,500 respondents.



4. Antarctic Futures Game: An online, bilingual, and open source game co-designed, co-developed, and played by young people, to promote local-global exchanges and flows of knowledge across the gateway cities. Based on a Scenario Process, young people explore future scenarios of Antarctica and the gateway cities in which they live.



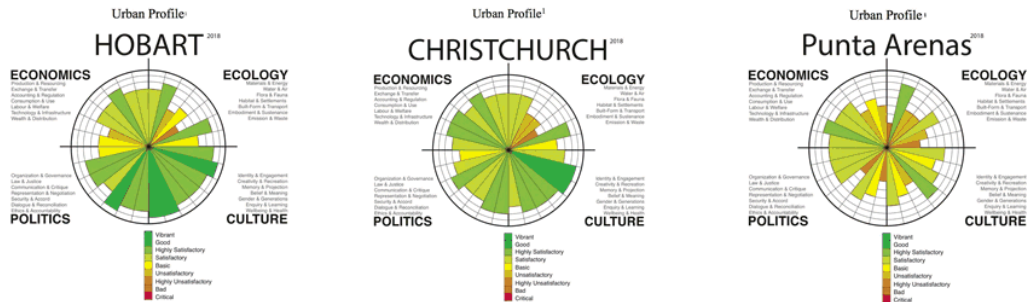
5. The Antarctic Youth Coalition: Launched in King George Island, Antarctic Peninsula, with the participation of youth ambassadors selected from each of the 5 gateway cities, to instigate an enduring network and legacy of young people committed to positive custodial work.



6. A Charter of Principles for Antarctic Cities A charter of principles for Antarctic Cities, outlining ethical values and responsibilities where cities might develop a new global ethos of care towards the Antarctic.

Urban Sustainability Profiles

We used an Urban Profile Process methodology (James et al 2015) to develop a comprehensive interpretative description of the sustainability of four urban regions and their hinterlands: Hobart, Christchurch, Punta Arenas and Ushuaia. Using a pre-designed profile template we conducted four Urban Profile Process Assessments, one for each of the cities of Hobart; Christchurch, and Punta Arenas (in 2017) and Ushuaia (in 2019). Profile Circle assessments were produced for three of these cities using a nine-point scale and based on a systematic series of qualitative questions organized around a four-domain model: ecology; economics, politics and culture. The scale ranges from 'critical sustainability', the first step, to 'vibrant sustainability', the ninth step. In the figure below, a traffic-light range shows critical sustainability marked in red and vibrant sustainability marked in green. The centre step, basic sustainability, is coloured amber.



Through workshops with key experts in each of the cities we were able to bring together the Antarctic sectors (science, government and industry) of each city, fostering links with communities to engage both locally and globally with different views of the role of gateway cities. This was a first stage in the process of co-developing a set of sustainability tools and guidelines into an integrated framework that supports a broad custodial network. These practical tools and guidelines require ongoing development with local government councils, regional developments agencies, and national Antarctic programs as a basis for them monitoring and assessing that relationship. This is a simple and efficient consensus building tool for evaluating the link between the sustainability of the cities and their connection to the Antarctic Region which might aid the cities and other partners in drawing comparisons to other Antarctic gateways and provide evidence to feed into strategic decisions affecting the relationship of the city with Antarctica. The Urban Sustainability Profiles allowed partner organizations to argue from an evidence-based standpoint about the city's strengths and weaknesses regarding their sustainability planning strategies. Full results are provided in the final report.



A total of 135 experts took part in the Urban Profile and Index workshops across four Antarctic gateway cities. This included 57 in Hobart in two workshops (April and July 2017). The organisations who took part in Hobart included: Hobart City Council; Department of State Growth; Macquarie Point Development Corporation; Tourism Tasmania; TasPorts; EPA Tasmania; Tasmanian Polar Network; RED Sustainability; EDO Tasmania; UTas; Australian Antarctic Festival; MONA; Bookend Trust.



Launch of the Antarctic Cities project at Hobart City Council 2017



Researchers and Partners presenting at Antarctic Cities Public Forum at IMAS, Hobart, 2018



International research team and Partners from Hobart City Council, Chilean Antarctic Institute and Christchurch City Council and Partners at IMAS, Hobart, 2018



International research team and Chilean Partners from Chilean Antarctic Institute meeting the Premier (Intendente) of the Region of Amgallanes and Chilean Antarctica, 2017

Urban Sustainability Profiles

At the Experts Workshops we attempted to respond to four basic questions across the four domains of social life: ecological, economic, political, and cultural.

- At what level and how sustainable is the ecological resilience of the urban region and why is this relevant to understand the city's connection to the Antarctic region?
- At what level and how sustainable is the economic prosperity of the urban region and why is this relevant to understand the city's connection to the Antarctic region? The basic question here refers to the issue of what extent can local urban communities engage in activities relevant to the Antarctic sector and be confident about the sustainability of their local economies in the face of changing structures and pressures in and beyond their locale.
- At what level and how sustainable is political engagement of people in the city and why is this relevant to understand the city's connection to the Antarctic region? Here the urban profile gives an understanding of the extent to which members of communities can participate and collaborate meaningfully in structures and processes of power that affect them and others. This includes political participation in Antarctic matters of concern.
- Finally, at what level and how sustainable is the cultural vitality of the urban region and why is this relevant to understand the city's connection to the Antarctic region? This refers to the extent to which communities are able to maintain and develop their Antarctic heritage, celebrate Antarctic festivals, and cultivate a sense of Antarctic custodianship.



The Urban Sustainability Profile is a tool currently used by many Municipalities around the world, including the City of Berlin.

The tool can also allow cities to engage with their Sustainable Development Goals targets, particularly:

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development,

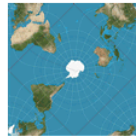
Specifically around the importance of strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (target 11.4) and strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships in Antarctic affairs (target 17.1),

Antarctic Connectivity Index

As it is increasingly important for Antarctic 'gateway cities' to better understand, quantify and qualify their types of connections to the Antarctic an Index of this kind can help track the impacts of policy and practice interventions on the rapidly changing Antarctic environment that is very much a barometer of global change, and to identify emerging critical issues through a tool that measures positive connectivity.

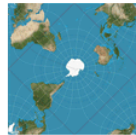
The premise for this Index is that it is important to treat the engagement of gateway cities to the Antarctic region holistically as a combination of economic, ecological, political and cultural connections. Therefore, the Index asks how do the cities' connections to the Antarctic region enhance the sustainable future of the Antarctic, while it also enhances the city's own urban future.

The Antarctic Connectivity Index is an innovative and comprehensive instrument that was developed through a collaborative process involving a number of Antarctic experts from universities, government agencies, private sector. It sought to provide an evidence-based means of showing the centrality of cities in relation to Antarctica—and, in comparison to each other. Details for calculating the index are provided in the final report.



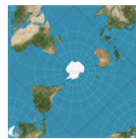
Environmental connectivity: The extent to which the city's connections with the Antarctic enhance the ecological flourishing of the urban region.

Key Indicator: The extent to which the city supports the biosecurity and environmental monitoring of the Antarctic.



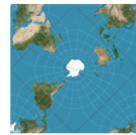
Economic connectivity: How consequential is the Antarctic to the economic prosperity of the city.

Key Indicator: The range of livelihoods in the urban area that derive from the city's connection to the Antarctic.



Political connectivity: The importance of the Antarctic to the political engagement of the city.

Key Indicator: The level of political engagement with the Antarctic region managed through the city.



Cultural connectivity: The extent to which the Antarctic is embedded in the cultural life of the city.

Key Indicator: The level of cultural engagement with the Antarctic, manifested in the life of the city,

The Index was designed as a participatory tool for city planners and policy-makers, businesses, cultural organisations, and environmental NGOs. As a result of the three experts workshops held in Hobart, Christchurch and Punta Arenas in 2017, a draft set of indicators and variables for an Antarctic Connectivity Index were developed. The experts that participated from these workshops represented the following institutions and organisations: Hobart City Council; Department of State Growth; Tasmanian Polar Network; EDO Tasmania; UTas; Australian Antarctic Festival; Bookend Trust, Antarctic Office Christchurch City Council; Antarctica New Zealand; Chilean Antarctic Institute; Universidad de Magallanes.

Antarctic Cities Surveys

All five Antarctic gateway cities have differing visions of their relation to the Antarctic region which often might signal a potential disconnect between the gateway ambitions held by state and federal government, and those held by the cities' residents. Across all five cities there is evidently a high level of political and economic investment in growing their Antarctic profiles. But the voices of city residents themselves can remain largely absent from this dialogue at both a regional and national level. To address this gap, in 2018 we undertook a survey of residents' concerns, attitudes and priorities in relation to Antarctica in Hobart (n=300), Christchurch (n300) and Punta Arenas (n380), designed to draw out their level of engagement, and the ways in which they feel a sense of connectedness to the southern continent. The survey included 54 questions (26 Antarctic related) and was adapted from the *Circles for Social Life Questionnaire*. Survey results show a number of interesting findings which are captured in detail in the Final Report and suggest a need to rethink what 'gateway' identity means for these cities, if this meaning is to include the perspectives of those who live there.



Hobart's Antarctic Connections

In Hobart, the survey showed that Hobart residents report varying, but generally strong levels of personal connection to Antarctica. In the last year, one in ten participants had been directly involved in economic activities relating to Antarctica; almost a fifth had participated in Antarctic tourism activities; and more than a third had visited an exhibition, festival or cultural activity focused on Antarctica.

Asked about their concerns in relation to Antarctica, Hobart residents were primarily worried about environmental impacts from global warming. A large majority (85%) expressed concern about melting ice. This finding echoes high levels of concern about climate change across Australia, and may be reinforced by the visible presence of Antarctic and climate research in Hobart. Seventy-nine per cent of participants were concerned about increasing commercial activities in the Southern Ocean and Antarctica.

Overall, results show that residents prioritised ecological concerns over economic or political issues, and felt strongly that the city should play a custodianship role in the future of Antarctica. Hobartians' strong sense of environmental and cultural connectedness with Antarctica suggests a need to rethink the concept of Antarctic gateways if policy is to adequately reflect the meaning of this identity to residents of the cities that circle the southern continent.

The survey of 300 adult residents of Greater Hobart was carried out between April and July 2018 by a professional Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) provider based in Hobart. A randomised sample of residential landline and mobile phone numbers sourced from the sampling firm Sample Pages was used to recruit participants. We used a quota sampling model in order to recruit a representative sample of the Greater Hobart population.

91% felt that Hobart should play a significant role in the custodianship of Antarctica's future.

88% agreed both that our treatment of Antarctica is a test of our approach to ecological sustainability

84% say that strong Antarctic connections are important for Hobart's economic future (84%).



In July 2020, we implemented a new Survey of 26 questions across all 5 gateway cities (1,500 responses) in collaboration with Chilean company *StatKnows* who have developed their own artificial intelligence algorithms for sampling. Results of this new Survey are included in the Final Report.

Antarctic Futures Game

<https://antarctic-cities.org/the-game/>

Antarctic Futures is the bilingual online game we developed in-house to engage with young people living in the Antarctic cities, and as a research engagement tool. The game's goal is to translate complex scientific scenarios about the future of Antarctica into accessible and playable experiences. Players can experiment first-hand how different global policy responses to climate change may – or may not! – save the world from environmental catastrophe. Our free strategy game, closely modelled on the popular game Plague Inc. was developed on the Cocos Creator platform and its source code and associated assets are open source, and available on GitHub.



The Antarctic Futures game was developed as a key component of the youth engagement strategy of this ARC Linkage Project. As a 'serious game' - a game intended both for entertainment and for reflection on serious matters - it was meant to elicit a debate among urban youth about the role that Antarctic gateway cities do or may in future play in relation to the Antarctic in an era of global environmental change, by translating scenario-based futures into a playable experience. More precisely, the game's goal was to foreground the centrality of Antarctic futures to such scenarios, while engaging urban youth from the five gateway cities in its design process.



True to the collaborative nature of the project, the game was developed through a process of co-design with young people in Antarctic cities.

Between 2017 and 2019, we ran 7 workshops in Hobart (3), Christchurch, Punta Arenas, Ushuaia and Cape Town.

A total of 103 young participants (18-26 years old) took part in this participatory co-design process, including 47 (45%) in the 3 workshops in Hobart in April and August 2018 and in July 2019.

Antarctic Futures is a dynamic educational resource that can be used in a variety of settings that deal with issues such as climate change, environmental policy and urban sustainability. An associated **Resource Pack** has been designed to help teachers and facilitators adapt the game to different learning contexts.

Antarctic Cities Youth Expedition to Antarctica 2020

Over the months of August and September 2019, project participants and partners in each of the five Antarctic gateway cities selected a young person to represent it and travel with researchers Elias Barticevic, Juan Salazar and Elizabeth Leane to Antarctica in early February 2020, coinciding with the bicentenary of the first recorded sightings of the continent in 1820. The trip was sponsored by the Chilean Antarctic Institute with support from Hobart City Council, and partners in New Zealand (LatAmCAPE, Antarctica New Zealand and Antarctic Heritage Trust), South Africa (and Ushuaia)



<https://antarctic-cities.org/the-expeditioners/>



Rudzani Silima, representing Cape Town, is a Masters student at the Nelson Mandela University who aims to help narrow the gap between Antarctic research and global Youth and foster an attitude of custodianship for the white continent by young people.



Chloe Power, representing Hobart holds a master's degree in Marine and Antarctic Science from UTas. She works as an expedition guide and her passion is science communication. She wishes to foster a strong sense of connectedness between Hobart and the icy continent.



Caleb Fraser, representing Christchurch is studying towards a Bachelor of Laws and a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry at the University of Canterbury. He hopes that the Antarctic Youth Coalition can align itself with and help build upon the preexisting strategies in Christchurch whilst expressing our own unique focus on youth and bringing the 5 gateway cities together.



Katia Macías, representing Punta Arenas is a teacher of English as a foreign language and a Girl Scout leader. She is working to create visual support to the Antarctic Youth Coalition and foster the Antarctic history and culture of her city.



Florencia Garro, representing Ushuaia and strong ancestral heritage from Tierra del Fuego holds a degree in Business Administration from the Universidad de Buenos Aires. As founding member of the Antarctic Youth Coalition, she is committed to values that determine Antarctica; peace, collaboration and science.



STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

We are a membership-based organisation for people living in the Antarctic gateway cities of Cape Town (South Africa), Christchurch (New Zealand), Hobart (Australia), Punta Arenas (Chile) and Ushuaia (Argentina). The Antarctic Youth Coalition is youth-led and youth-focused; however, we welcome support from people of all ages.



OUR VISION

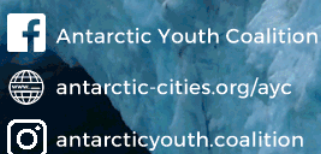
We want cities to come together to embrace the values of Antarctica for the protection of our shared futures.

OUR MISSION

To build a network of young custodians across the five Antarctic gateway cities, advocating for Antarctica's future by promoting sustainable communities and connected urban identities.

OUR FOCUS

Our focus is the five Antarctic cities and the young people who live within them. We believe that by activating and empowering Antarctic youth we can create a sustainable future for Antarctica and the southern parts of the world.



2020-2022
STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

ANTARCTIC VALUES

"We want cities to come together to embrace the values of Antarctica for the protection of our shared futures." Below are some values that we observed on our founding expedition to King George Island/ Isla 25 de Mayo and that capture the overall spirit of the Antarctic. We believe our cities can learn from these values and apply them to create a more connected, sustainable future.

1) International Cooperation and Collaboration

King George Island is a clear example of people from different cities and countries coming together to work towards a common goal - understanding Antarctica and the role it plays in our planet. We visited, participated in scientific work, and learnt from people at a Chilean, Russian, Korean and Uruguayan base. Science between these bases was shared, allowing their work to contribute to a better understanding of Antarctica and a better future for the continent.

We want to bring this value back to our cities, maintaining communication between the gateways and sharing ideas on how together, we can act as custodians for Antarctica to protect the future that we share.

2) Care and Protection of our Environment

'Take only memories, leave nothing but footprints' is a mantra that applies strongly to Antarctica, the most pristine and fragile environment on planet Earth. Being respectful to the environment around us was critical. However, our world is connected; our actions in our home cities can, and do impact the condition of the Antarctic environment. In order to effectively care for and protect Antarctic ecosystems, sustainable practices need to extend beyond what we do in Antarctica and into what we do in our everyday lives.

3) Science and Learning

Since the signing of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, Antarctica has been a continent dedicated to scientific research. This science has led to many breakthroughs in the understanding of our planet and our changing climate. However, the purpose and benefits of valuing science in Antarctica can only be maintained through effective science communication and education in our cities.

We want to make sure this science is clear, informative and accessible. Sometimes science and thus the importance of our connection to Antarctica, can be filled with jargon and overwhelming amounts of words on a page. We hope to encapsulate the scientific values of the Antarctic by ensuring that science, our connections to Antarctica, and the role we play as custodians are effectively shared with our cities and youth.



STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following strategic goals and objectives have been designed to guide our coalition through the first 3 years of its mission.

STRATEGIC GOALS

SG1: BUILD YOUTH ENGAGEMENT NETWORKS IN THE FIVE GATEWAY CITIES

OBJECTIVE 1A

Grow membership, source funding and develop organisational structure.

OBJECTIVE 1B

Form an online community in which members can interact and information can be shared.

SUCCESS INDICATOR 1

A) Formation of developed and effectively functioning, city-based memberships that are overseen by an international leadership team.

B) Evidence that the Antarctic Youth Coalition is recognised and supported by stakeholders and youth in the gateway cities.

SG2: CREATE NEW CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THESE ANTARCTIC CITIES

OBJECTIVE 2A

Host international events across the cities.

OBJECTIVE 2B

Design a common visual identity across cities.

OBJECTIVE 2C

Create a series of online short stories on Antarctic cities and Antarctic values.

SUCCESS INDICATOR 2

Evidence of any strengthened social, cultural, ecological or political links established and acknowledged in the gateway cities.

SG3: FOSTER A SENSE OF ANTARCTIC CUSTODIANSHIP IN THESE CITIES

OBJECTIVE 3A

Incorporate Indigenous stories, knowledges and draw from principles of caring for land/territory/ country.

OBJECTIVE 3B

Encourage sustainable urban practices in our cities.

OBJECTIVE 3C


Design an education and communication strategy including bilingual materials for engaging a range of communities.


SUCCESS INDICATOR 3


Interaction with our membership indicating an increased understanding of what it means to be a custodian and an increase in their sustainable practices.



2020-2022 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

 Antarctic Youth Coalition

 antarctic-cities.org/ayc

 [antarcticyouth.coalition](https://www.instagram.com/antarcticyouth.coalition)

APPENDIX X: Overall number of participants in the project through workshops, surveys, competitions and expedition.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES			
Location	Activity	Date	Participant numbers
Antarctica	Antarctic Youth Expedition (AYCE)	Feb 2020	N/A
Cape Town	Launch of AYCE competition	Aug 2019	N/A
Cape Town	Youth workshop (online game)	Oct 2019	11 (aged 18-26)
Cape Town	Survey of residents' perceptions of Antarctica	July 2020	300
Christchurch	Urban and Antarctic experts' workshop (urban profiles + connectivity index)	Oct 2017	44
Christchurch	Youth workshop (scenarios planning and online game)	Oct 2017	17 (aged 18-26)
Christchurch	Survey 1 on residents' perceptions of Antarctica	April – May 2018	300
Christchurch	Presentation of interim report to Christchurch City Council	Sept 2018	N/A
Christchurch	Launch of ACYE competition	Aug 2019	N/A
Christchurch	Presentation of interim report at University of Canterbury	Feb 2020	N/A
Christchurch	Survey 2 of residents' perceptions of Antarctica	July 2020	300
Hobart	Urban and Antarctic experts' workshop 1 (urban profiles + connectivity index)	July 2017	40
Hobart	Urban and Antarctic experts' workshop 2 (urban profiles + connectivity index)	Oct 2017	17
Hobart	Youth workshop 1 (scenarios planning and online game)	April 2018	18 (aged 18-26)
Hobart	Survey 1 on residents' perceptions of Antarctica	April – May 2018	300
Hobart	Launch of children's photo exhibition	June 2018	N/A
Hobart	Youth workshop 2 (online game co-design)	Aug 2018	13 (aged 18-26)
Hobart	Australian Antarctic Festival (stand and presentations)	Aug 2018	N/A
Hobart	Presentation of interim report to Tasmanian Polar Network	June 2019	N/A
Hobart	Connectivity index workshop with City of Hobart and Department of State Growth	July 2019	7
Hobart	Youth workshop 3 (online game co-design)	July 2019	16 (aged 18-26)
Hobart	Launch of ACYE competition	Aug 2019	N/A
Hobart	Survey 2 on residents' perceptions of Antarctica	July 2020	300
Punta Arenas	Urban and Antarctic experts' workshop (urban profiles + connectivity index) Event was opened by the Australian Ambassador to Chile and the Premier of the Region of Magallanes.	Nov 2017	34
Punta Arenas	Youth workshop (scenarios planning and online game)	Nov 2017	17 (aged 16-26)
Punta Arenas	Survey 1 on residents' perceptions of Antarctica	Dec 2017	300
Punta Arenas	Presentation of interim report at Universidad de Magallanes	June 2019	N/A
Punta Arenas	Launch of ACYE competition	Aug 2019	N/A
Punta Arenas	Survey 2 on residents' perceptions of Antarctica	July 2020	300
Ushuaia	Urban and Antarctic experts' workshop (urban profiles + connectivity index)	Sept 2019	15
Ushuaia	Launch of ACYE competition	Sept 2019	N/A
Ushuaia	Youth workshop 1 (online game)	Sept 2019	11 (aged 18-26)
Ushuaia	Survey on residents' perceptions of Antarctica	July 2020	300
Total			2653
MAJOR ACADEMIC CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS			
Location	Conference	Date	Delegates

St Petersburg, Russia	UArctic Congress	Sept 2016	450
Santiago, Chile	Knowledge/Culture/Ecologies Conference (KCE)	Nov 2017	300
Davos, Switzerland	Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR) POLAR Conference	July 2018	2500
Ushuaia, Argentina	SCAR-Hasseg Conference	April 2019	150

Research participant numbers at a glance

Youth workshops	
Cape Town (<i>Oct 2019</i>)	11
Christchurch (<i>Oct 2017</i>)	17
Hobart (<i>April 2018, Aug 2018, July 2019</i>)	47
Punta Arenas (<i>Nov 2017</i>)	17
Ushuaia (<i>Sept 2019</i>)	11
Subtotal	103
Urban and Antarctic expert workshops	
Christchurch (<i>Oct 2017</i>)	44
Hobart (<i>July 2017, Oct 2017</i>)	56
Punta Arenas (<i>Nov 2017</i>)	34
Ushuaia (<i>Sept 2019</i>)	15
Subtotal	149
Surveys on residents' perceptions of Antarctica	
Cape Town (<i>2020</i>)	300
Christchurch (<i>2018 + 2020</i>)	600
Hobart (<i>2018 + 2020</i>)	600
Punta Arenas (<i>2018 + 2020</i>)	600
Ushuaia (<i>2020</i>)	300
Subtotal	2400
Total	2652

ANTARCTIC CITIES LINKAGE PROJECT MEDIA COVERAGE

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
Australia – national, UK, USA	Press, the Conversation, <i>Five cities that could change the future of Antarctica</i> , https://theconversation.com/five-cities-that-could-change-the-future-of-antarctica-	649,170 (Aus), 71,383 (UK), 31,275 (USA)	Oct 2016	Juan, Elle, Liam, Paul
International	Press, the World Economic Forum, <i>Five cities that could change the future of Antarctica</i> , https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/10/these-5-cities-could-change-the-future-of-the-antarctic	514,595	Oct 2016	Juan, Elle, Liam, Paul
Hobart	Press, University of Tasmania, <i>Antarctic Cities project underway</i> , https://www.media.utas.edu.au/general-news/all-news/antarctic-cities-project-underway	184,813	July 2017	Elle, Juan
Tasmania	Broadcast, Southern Cross Tasmania, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan
Sydney	Broadcast, ABC news Sydney – News, The World and Evenings programs, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan
Melbourne	Broadcast, ABC news - Melbourne, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan
Regional NSW	Broadcast, ABC news – regional NSW, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan
Brisbane	Broadcast, ABC news - Brisbane, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
Adelaide	Broadcast, ABC news - Adelaide, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan
Perth	Broadcast, ABC news - Perth, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan
Regional QLD	Broadcast, ABC news – Regional QLD, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan
Hobart	Broadcast, ABC news - Hobart, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan
Canberra	Broadcast, ABC news - Canberra, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan
Regional Victoria	Broadcast, ABC news – Regional Victoria, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan
Regional West Australia	Broadcast, ABC news – Regional WA, <i>interview about the launch of the Antarctic Cities ARC project investigating the role of gateway cities to Antarctica</i>		July 2017	Juan
Australia - national	Press, ABC, <i>How does Hobart fare in battle to be 'gateway to Antarctica'?</i> https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-07-05/international-competition-to-be-gateway-to-antarctica/8679924	28,940 + 2,985,243	July 2017	Juan
United Arab Emirates - national	Press, Dotemirates, <i>How does Hobart fare in battle to be 'gateway to Antarctica'?</i> , https://www.dotemirates.com/en/details/3627374?from=dot	5929	July 2017	Juan
Virgin Islands – national	Press, Angle Press, <i>How does Hobart fare in battle to be 'gateway to Antarctica'?</i>	1592	July 2017	Juan

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
Vietnam – national	Press, OIA News, <i>How does Hobart fare in battle to be 'gateway to Antarctica'?</i>		July 2017	Juan
United States of America - national	Press, Capital Bay, <i>How does Hobart fare in battle to be 'gateway to Antarctica'?</i> , https://www.capitalgrio.com/australia/21605-how-does-hobart-fare-in-battle-to-be-gateway-to-antarctica.html	3612 + 20,621	July 2017	Juan
Hobart	Radio, ABC Radio Hobart, <i>How does Hobart compare as a gateway city to Antarctica? Transport lets us down</i> , https://www.abc.net.au/radio/hobart/programs/breakfast/hobart-gateway-city/8675848		July 2017	Juan
Hobart	Press, The Mercury, <i>New-found Antarctic Appreciation</i> ,		July 2017	Elle
Hobart	Press, Hobart Observer, <i>Opening the gate to the Antarctic</i> ,		Aug 2017	Elle, Juan
Dunedin	Press, Campus Review, <i>Pan continental project seeks to break Antarctic ice</i> , https://www.dropbox.com/home/Antarctic%20Cities		Nov 2017	Elle, Juan
Sydney	Press, Western Sydney University, <i>WSU and Chile strengthen research partnership</i> , https://www.westernsydney.edu.au/newscentre/news_centre/research_success_stories/ws_u_and_chile_strengthen_research_partnership	198,143	Nov 2017	Paul, Juan
Punta Arenas	Press, La Prensa Austral, <i>Investigan el desafío de reimaginar el rol de las ciudades puertas de entrada a la Antártica / Investigating the challenge of reimaginign the role of the Antarctic gateway cities</i> , https://laprensaaustral.cl/ciencia/investigan-el-desafio-de-reimaginar-el-rol-de-las-ciudades-puertas-de-entrada-a-la-antartica/	49,746	Nov 2017	Juan
Punta Arenas	Press, La Prensa Austral <i>"Aquí existe una alta conciencia de la Antártica" / "A high consciousness of Antarctica exists here"</i> , https://laprensaaustral.cl/cronica/aqui-existe-una-alta-conciencia-de-la-antartica/		Nov 2017	Juan
Viña del Mar	Press, Centro de estudios hemisfericos y polares newsletter, <i>Antarctic gateway cities workshops</i>		Dec 2017	Juan

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
Hobart	Radio, ABC Radio Hobart, Associate Professor Juan Francisco was interviewed on ABC Radio Hobart's 'Breakfast' program about the Antarctic Cities and the Global Commons project – which is reimagining gateways to the Antarctic,		April 2018	Juan
Australia - national	Press, Crikey, Professor Juan Francisco Salazar will present "Life in Antarctica: mediations, speculations, ethnographies" at the University of Sydney, https://www.crikey.com.au/2018/09/14/worm-wentworth-dave-sharma/		Sept 2018	Juan
Australia - national	Radio, ABC Radio National, ABC Radio National interviewed Professor Paul James who discussed a research project supporting the stewardship of the Antarctic region by five key stakeholders, https://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/futuretense/should-we-be-worried-about-antarctica%E2%80%99s-future/10577756	16,319,202	Jan 2019	Paul
Canada - national	Radio, CBC Radio One 1230AM (CFFB), CBC Radio One 88.5FM (CBME), CBC Radio One 91.5FM (CBO), CBC Radio One 1140AM (CBI) and CBC Radio One 1400AM (CBG), syndication of ABC radio interview with Professor Paul James who discussed a research project supporting the stewardship of the Antarctic region by five key stakeholders		Jan 2019	Paul
Punta Arenas	Press, El Mostrador, Antropología de los hielos: investigadora estudiará por primera vez si existe una identidad antártica / Anthropologist of the ice: researcher studies for the first time whether an Antarctic identity exists, https://www.elmostrador.cl/cultura/2019/05/28/antropologia-de-los-hielos-investigadora-estudiara-por-primera-vez-si-existe-una-identidad-antartica/		May 2019	Gabriela
Chile - national	Press, Chilean Antarctic Institute, "Mi interés es saber si existe una identidad antártica" / "My interest is to know if an Antarctic identity exists", http://www.inach.cl/inach/?p=26702		May 2019	Gabriela
Hobart	Press, UTAS, Wanted: Hobart youth for once-in-a-lifetime Antarctic trip, https://www.media.utas.edu.au/general-news/all-news/wanted-hobart-youth-for-once-in-a-lifetime-antarctic-trip	337,866	July	Elle
Hobart	Radio, ABC Radio Hobart, https://www.abc.net.au/radio/hobart/programs/breakfast/are-you-18-to-29-live-in-hobart-and-want-to-go-to-antarctica/11365178	44,200	July 2019	Juan, Liam

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
Chile - national	Press, Chilean Antarctic Institute, " <i>Creo que las ciencias sociales tienen un rol muy importante que hacer al estudio de la Antártica</i> " / " <i>I believe that the social sciences have a very important role to play in the study of Antarctica</i> ", http://www.inach.cl/inach/?p=26968		July 2019	Juan
San Antonio	Press, Canal 2, <i>Proyecto liderado por un antropólogo chileno está replanteando el rol que cumplen las ciudades más cercanas al Continente Blanco</i> / Project led by a Chilean anthropologist is rethinking the role played by the cities closest to the white continent, http://www.cablenoticias.cl/2019/07/15/proyecto-liderado-por-un-antropologo-chileno-esta-replanteando-el-rol-que-cumplen-las-ciudades-mas-cercanas-al-continente-blanco/	9459	July 2019	Juan
Punta Arenas	Press, Radio Magallanes, " <i>Creo que las ciencias sociales tienen un rol muy importante que hacer al estudio de la Antártica</i> " / " <i>I believe that the social sciences have a very important role to play in the study of Antarctica</i> ", http://www.radiomagallanes.cl/noticia.php?id_not=87120	13,462	July 2019	Juan
Punta Arenas	Press, Radio Polar, " <i>Creo que las ciencias sociales tienen un rol muy importante que hacer al estudio de la Antártica</i> " / " <i>I believe that the social sciences have a very important role to play in the study of Antarctica</i> ", http://www.radiopolar.com/noticia_151321.html	41,232	July 2019	Juan
Chile - national	Press, Chilean Library of Congress, <i>Gabriela Roldán: "En Nueva Zelanda hay una fuerte actividad de educación antártica"</i> / <i>Gabriela Roldan: "In New Zealand there is strong Antarctic education"</i> , https://www.bcn.cl/observatorio/asiapacifico/noticias/gabriela-roldan-ciudades-antarticas-christchurch		July 2019	Gabriela
South Africa - national	Press, Antarctic Legacy of South Africa, <i>South African to join Antarctic Cities Youth Expedition 2019</i> , https://blogs.sun.ac.za/antarcticlegacy/2019/08/30/south-african-to-join-antarctic-cities-youth-expedition-2019/		Aug 2019	Rudzi
Ushuaia	Press, Sur54.com, <i>Sur54 reports on the Antarctic Cities Youth Expedition which will take one young person from each gateway city to Antarctica in December 2019 as part of the Institute for Culture and Society's Antarctic Cities and the Global Commons ARC project</i>		Aug 2019	

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
Ushuaia	Press, Reporte Austral, <i>Convocan a jóvenes que deseen ir a la Antártida</i> / <i>Call for youth who want to go to Antarctica</i> , https://www.reporteaustral.com.ar/noticias/2019/08/28/77736-convocan-a-jovenes-que-deseen-ir-a-la-antartida	4047	Aug 2019	
Ushuaia	Press, El Diario del Fin del Mundo, <i>Está abierto el concurso "Expedición Juvenil de las Ciudades Antárticas"</i> / <i>The Antarctic Cities Youth Expedition competition is open</i> , http://www.eldiariodelfindelmundo.com/noticias/2019/08/28/83394-esta-abierto-el-concurso-expedicion-juvenil-de-las-ciudades-antarticas	43,429	Aug 2019	
Ushuaia	Press, Reporte Austral, <i>Está abierto el concurso "Expedición Juvenil de las Ciudades Antárticas"</i> / <i>The Antarctic Cities Youth Expedition competition is open</i> , https://www.reporteaustral.com.ar/noticias/2019/08/27/77727-esta-abierto-el-concurso-expedicion-juvenil-de-las-ciudades-antarticas	4047	Aug 2019	
Ushuaia	Press, Sur54, <i>La Municipalidad impulsa que jóvenes participen del concurso "Expedición Juvenil de las Ciudades Antárticas"</i> / <i>The Municipality promotes youth participation in the Antarctic Cities Youth Expedition competition</i> , http://www.sur54.com/la-municipalidad-impulsa-que-jovenes-participen-del-concurso-expedicion-juvenil-de-las-ciudades-antarticas	486	Aug 2019	
Hobart	Broadcast, Win TV Hobart, interview with Chloe Power		Sept 2019	Chloe
Launceston	Broadcast, Southern Cross Launceston, interview with Chloe Power		Sept 2019	Chloe
Hobart	Broadcast, Southern Cross Hobart, interview with Chloe Power		Sept 2019	Chloe
Hobart	Press, University of Tasmania, <i>Hobart woman wins once in a lifetime trip</i> , https://www.imas.utas.edu.au/news/news-items/hobart-woman-wins-once-in-a-lifetime-antarctic-trip		July 2019	Chloe, Elle
Hobart	Press, The Mercury, <i>Chloe on an ice date to Antarctica</i> , https://www.themercury.com.au/subscribe/news/1/young-imas-scientist-chloe-power-		Sept 2019	Elle, Chloe

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
	one-of-five-globally-to-advocate-for-antarctica-as-part-of-the-antarctic-cities-youth-expedition			
Melbourne	Press, The Herald Sun, <i>Chloe on an ice date to Antarctica</i> , https://www.themercury.com.au/subscribe/news/1/young-imas-scientist-chloe-power-one-of-five-globally-to-advocate-for-antarctica-as-part-of-the-antarctic-cities-youth-expedition		Sept 2019	Elle, Chloe
Brisbane	Press, The Courier Mail, <i>Chloe on an ice date to Antarctica</i> , https://www.themercury.com.au/subscribe/news/1/young-imas-scientist-chloe-power-one-of-five-globally-to-advocate-for-antarctica-as-part-of-the-antarctic-cities-youth-expedition		Sept 2019	Elle, Chloe
Geelong	Press, The Geelong Advertiser, <i>Chloe on an ice date to Antarctica</i> , https://www.themercury.com.au/subscribe/news/1/young-imas-scientist-chloe-power-one-of-five-globally-to-advocate-for-antarctica-as-part-of-the-antarctic-cities-youth-expedition		Sept 2019	Elle, Chloe
Darwin	Press, The NT News, <i>Chloe on an ice date to Antarctica</i> , https://www.themercury.com.au/subscribe/news/1/young-imas-scientist-chloe-power-one-of-five-globally-to-advocate-for-antarctica-as-part-of-the-antarctic-cities-youth-expedition		Sept 2019	Elle, Chloe
Adelaide	Press, The Advertiser, <i>Chloe on an ice date to Antarctica</i> , https://www.themercury.com.au/subscribe/news/1/young-imas-scientist-chloe-power-one-of-five-globally-to-advocate-for-antarctica-as-part-of-the-antarctic-cities-youth-expedition		Sept 2019	Elle, Chloe
Sydney	Press, The Daily Telegraph, <i>Chloe on an ice date to Antarctica</i> , https://www.themercury.com.au/subscribe/news/1/young-imas-scientist-chloe-power-one-of-five-globally-to-advocate-for-antarctica-as-part-of-the-antarctic-cities-youth-expedition		Sept 2019	Elle, Chloe
Cairns	Press, Cairns Post, <i>Chloe on an ice date to Antarctica</i> , https://www.themercury.com.au/subscribe/news/1/young-imas-scientist-chloe-power-one-of-five-globally-to-advocate-for-antarctica-as-part-of-the-antarctic-cities-youth-expedition		Sept 2019	Elle, Chloe

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
Ushuaia	Press, El Diario del Fin de Mundo, <i>Se realizan en Ushuaia talleres sobre el rol de las ciudades antárticas / Workshops are held in Ushuaia about the role of Antarctic cities</i> , https://www.eldiariodelfindelmundo.com/noticias/2019/09/20/83730-se-realizan-en-ushuaia-talleres-sobre-el-rol-de-las-ciudades-antarticas		Sept 2019	Gabriela
Ushuaia	Press, La Contratapa, <i>Se realizan en Ushuaia talleres sobre el rol de las ciudades antárticas / Workshops are held in Ushuaia about the role of Antarctic cities</i> , https://lacontratapatdf.com/nota/665/se-realizan-en-ushuaia-talleres-sobre-el-rol-de-las-ciudades-antarticas/		Sept 2019	Gabriela
Ushuaia	Press, Critica Sur, <i>Vuoto recibió a la investigadora especialista en ciudades puerta de entrada a la Antártida / Vuoto receives specialist researcher in Antarctic gateway cities</i> , https://criticasur.com.ar/nota/21119/vuoto-recibio-a-la-investigadora-especialista-en-ciudades-puerta-de-entrada-a-la-antartida/		Sept 2019	Gabriela
Christchurch	Press, stuff.co.nz, <i>Events planned to celebrate Canterbury's strong Antarctic connections</i> , https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/education/116178819/events-planned-to-celebrate-canterburys-strong-antarctic-connections	6,773,382	Sept 2019	Caleb
Christchurch	Press, University of Canterbury, <i>Canterbury student heads to Chile, Antarctica to join Youth Expedition</i> , https://www.canterbury.ac.nz/news/2019/canterbury-student-heads-to-chile-antarctica-to-join-youth-expedition.html		Oct 2019	Daniella, Caleb
Christchurch	Press, Voxy.co.nz, <i>Canterbury student heads to Chile, Antarctica to join Youth Expedition</i> , http://www.voxy.co.nz/national/5/349330	16,376	Oct 2019	Daniella, Caleb
Christchurch	Press, Scoop Independent News, <i>Canterbury student heads to Chile, Antarctica</i> , https://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/ED1910/S00009/canterbury-student-heads-to-chile-antarctica.htm	220,818	Oct 2019	Daniella, Caleb
Christchurch	Press, NZ Law Society, <i>Law student to represent NZ in Antarctic youth expedition</i> , https://www.lawsociety.org.nz/news-and-communications/people-in-the-law/recent-movements/law-student-to-represent-nz-in-antarctic-youth-expedition	50,542	Oct 2019	Caleb

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
Ushuaia	Press, Critica Sur, <i>Florencia Garro, la fueguina elegida para un proyecto internacional en la Antártida</i> / <i>Florencia Garro, the Fuegian chosen for an international project in Antarctica</i> , https://criticasur.com.ar/nota/23151/florencia_garro_la_fueguina_elegida_para_un_proyecto_internacional_en_la_antartida		Jan 2020	Flor
Ushuaia	Press, Critica Sur, <i>Elegida para proyecto en la Antártida: funcionarios municipales recibieron a Florencia Garro</i> / <i>Chosen for a project in Antarctica: council workers recieved Florencia Garro</i> , https://criticasur.com.ar/nota/23228/elegida_para_proyecto_en_la_antartida_funcionarios_municipales_recibieron_a_florencia_garro/		Jan 2020	Flor
Ushuaia	Press, La Licuadora, <i>"ES UN ORGULLO QUE FLORENCIA REPRESENTA AL PAÍS EN LA EXPEDICIÓN JUVENIL DE CIUDADES ANTÁRTICAS"</i> / <i>It is a credit that Florencia represents the country in the Antarctic Cities youth expedition</i> , http://www.lalicuadoratdf.com.ar/2020/01/dachary-es-un-orgullo-que-florencia-represente-al-pais-en-la-expedicion-juvenil-de-ciudades-antarticas/		Jan 2020	Flor
Ushuaia	Press, Vía Ushuaia, <i>"ES UN ORGULLO QUE FLORENCIA REPRESENTA AL PAÍS EN LA EXPEDICIÓN JUVENIL DE CIUDADES ANTÁRTICAS"</i> / <i>It is a credit that Florencia represents the country in the Antarctic Cities youth expedition</i> , https://viapais.com.ar/ushuaia/1553176-dachary-es-un-orgullo-que-florencia-represente-al-pais-en-la-expedicion-juvenil-de-ciudades-antarticas/amp/		Jan 2020	Flor
Ushuaia	Broadcast, TV Publica Fueguina – Ushuaia nightly news		Jan 2020	Flor
Rio Grande	Broadcast, TV Publica Fueguina, - Rio Grande nightly news		Jan 2020	Flor
Rio Grande	Radio, Radio FM Fuego, https://fmfuego.com.ar/florencia-garro-es-la-joven-fueguina-que-representara-a-la-argentina-en-la-expedicion-juvenil-de-ciudades-antarticas/		Jan 2020	Flor
Ushuaia	Broadcast, TV2 News Ushuaia		Jan 2020	Flor
Ushuaia	Broadcast, Et Verano 2020 – TV Publica Fueguina		Jan 2020	Flor

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
Ushuaia	Broadcast, TV2 News Ushuaia		Feb 2020	Flor
Ushuaia	Broadcast, Et Verano 2020 – TV Publica Fuegoína		Feb 2020	Flor
Sydney	Press, Western Sydney university, <i>Research sends five young people on expedition to care for Antarctica's future</i> , https://www.westernsydney.edu.au/newscentre/news_centre/more_news_stories/research_sends_five_young_people_on_expedition_to_care_for_antarcticas_future	315,382	Feb 2020	Juan, Elle
Chile – national	Press, Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <i>Jóvenes de ciudades antárticas culminan exitosa experiencia en el continente blanco / Youth from the Antarctic Cities conclude a successful experience in the white continent</i> , https://minrel.gob.cl/jovenes-de-ciudades-antarticas-culminan-exitosa-experiencia-en-el/minrel/2020-02-21/114406.html		Feb 2020	Juan
Punta Arenas	Press, Overjero Noticias, <i>Impregnados del «espíritu antártico» retornan jóvenes líderes de las cinco ciudades puertas de entrada a la Antártica / Young leaders from the five gateway cities return full of Antarctic spirit</i> , https://www.ovejeronoticias.cl/2020/02/impregnados-del-espíritu-antartico-retornan-jovenes-lideres-de-las-cinco-ciudades-puertas-de-entrada-a-la-antartica/		Feb 2020	Juan
Puerto Varas	Press, Grafelbergnoticias, <i>Empapados del espíritu antártico retornan jóvenes líderes de las cinco ciudades puertas de entrada al Continente Blanco / Young leaders from the five gateway cities return saturated in Antarctic spirit</i> , http://grafelbergnoticias.blogspot.com/2020/02/empapados-del-espíritu-antartico.html	1538	Feb 2020	Juan / ACYE members
Santiago / Puerto Montt	Press, Aqua, <i>Jóvenes de ciudades antárticas culminan exitosa experiencia en el continente blanco / Youth from the Antarctic cities conclude a successful experience in the white continent</i> , https://www.aqua.cl/2020/02/21/jovenes-de-ciudades-antarticas-culminan-exitosa-experiencia-en-el-continente-blanco/#	53,067	Feb 2020	Katia
Punta Arenas	Press, La Prensa Austral, <i>Cinco jóvenes de las "ciudades puerta de entrada a la Antártica" llegaron a Punta Arenas tras su expedición al</i>	156,535	Feb 2020	Juan, Flor, Katia

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
	<i>continente helado / Five youth from the "Antarctic gateway cities" arrive in Punta Arenas after their expedition to the frozen continent,</i> https://laprensaaustral.cl/cronica/cinco-jovenes-de-las-ciudades-puerta-de-entrada-a-la-antartica-llegaron-a-punta-arenas-tras-su-expedicion-al-continente-helado/			
Punta Arenas	Press, El Pingüino, <i>Jóvenes buscan crear un Foro Juvenil Antártico Internacional / Youth seek to create an international Antarctic Youth Forum,</i> https://elpinguino.com/noticia/2020/02/21/jovenes-buscan-crear-un-foro-juvenil-antartico-internacional	80,948	Feb 2020	Katia
Punta Arenas	Press, Radio Magallanes, <i>Empapados del espíritu antártico retornan jóvenes líderes de las cinco ciudades puertas de entrada al Continente Blanco / Young leaders from the five gateway cities return saturated in Antarctic spirit,</i> http://www.radiomagallanes.cl/noticia.php?id_not=89780	8568	Feb 2020	Juan, ACYE members
Viña del Mar	Press, Radio Festival, <i>Empapados del espíritu antártico retornan jóvenes líderes de las cinco ciudades puertas de entrada al Continente Blanco / Young leaders from the five gateway cities return saturated in Antarctic spirit,</i> https://www.radiofestival.cl/empapados-del-espiritu-antartico-retornan-jovenes-lideres-de-las-cinco-ciudades-puertas-de-entrada-al-continente-blanco/		Feb 2020	Juan, ACYE members
Chile – national	Press, Ciencia en Chile, <i>Empapados del espíritu antártico retornan jóvenes líderes de las cinco ciudades puertas de entrada al Continente Blanco / Young leaders from the five gateway cities return saturated in Antarctic spirit,</i> http://www.cienciaenchile.cl/empapados-del-espiritu-antartico-retornan-jovenes-lideres-de-las-cinco-ciudades-puertas-de-entrada-al-continente-blanco/		Feb 2020	Juan, ACYE members
Chile – national	Press, Diario TV, <i>Jóvenes de ciudades antárticas culminan exitosa experiencia en el continente blanco / Youth from the Antarctic cities conclude a successful experience in the white continent,</i> http://diariotv.cl/jovenes-de-ciudades-antarticas-culminan-exitosa-experiencia-en-el-continente-blanco/		Feb 2020	Katia
Punta Arenas	Press, Radio Polar, <i>Empapados del espíritu antártico retornan jóvenes líderes de las cinco ciudades puertas de entrada al Continente Blanco /</i>		Feb 2020	Juan, ACYE members

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
	<i>Young leaders from the five gateway cities return saturated in Antarctic spirit</i> , http://radiopolar.com/noticia_155659.html			
Punta Arenas	Press, PatagoniaD, <i>Jóvenes de ciudades antárticas culminan exitosa experiencia en el continente blanco / Youth from the Antarctic cities conclude a successful experience in the white continent</i> , http://patagoniad.com/2020/02/23/retornan-jovenes-lideres-de-las-cinco-ciudades-puertas-de-entrada-al-continente-blanco/		Feb 2020	Juan, ACYE members
Chile - national	Press, EPA News, <i>Empapados del espíritu antártico retornan jóvenes líderes de las cinco ciudades puertas de entrada al Continente Blanco / Young leaders from the five gateway cities return saturated in Antarctic spirit</i> , https://epanews.cl/magallanes-empapados-del-espiritu-antartico-retornan-jovenes-lideres-de-las-cinco-ciudades-puertas-de-entrada-al-continente-blanco/		Feb 2020	Juan, ACYE members
Chile - national	Press, Diario Sustentable, <i>Empapados del espíritu antártico retornan jóvenes líderes de las cinco ciudades puertas de entrada al Continente Blanco / Young leaders from the five gateway cities return saturated in Antarctic spirit</i> , https://www.diariosustentable.com/2020/02/empapados-del-espiritu-antartico-retornan-jovenes-lideres-de-las-cinco-ciudades-puertas-de-entrada-al-continente-blanco/		Feb 2020	Juan, ACYE members
Punta Arenas	Broadcast, TVN Red Austral, https://www.facebook.com/redaustral/videos/485516468803608/?v=485516468803608 (at 20:20)		Feb 2020	Juan, Katia, Flor
Punta Arenas	Broadcast, ITV Patagonia, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4egtEY8jzPs&feature=youtu.be		Feb 2020	Juan, Flor, Katia, Rudzi
Punta Arenas	Broadcast, El Pingüino TV, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4GEcXvnL1UI&feature=youtu.be (at 9:04)		Feb 2020	Juan, Katia
Punta Arenas	Broadcast, social media page – the Intendencia Región de Magallanes y Antártica Chilena, https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=248095752875528		Feb 2020	Katia
Sydney	Radio, 2SER Radio, <i>2SER radio interviews Professor Juan Francisco Salazar on the Antarctic Cities Youth Expedition and current challenges faced by Antarctica, including warming of the continent</i> ,	10,176	Feb 2020	Juan

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
	https://2ser.com/sending-5-young-people-to-antarctica-antarctic-cities-youth-expedition/			
Sydney	Radio, 2SER Radio, <i>2SER radio interviews Chloe Power, the young leader from Hobart, about the Antarctic Cities Youth Expedition and the plans for the project to develop an Antarctic Youth Coalition,</i> https://2ser.com/young-hobart-scientist-returns-from-antarctic-expedition/	10,176	Feb 2020	Chloe
Australia - national	Radio, SBS Spanish Radio, https://www.sbs.com.au/language/spanish/audio/proyecto-envia-a-5-jovenes-a-la-antartida		Feb 2020	Juan
Newcastle	Radio, ABC 1223 Newcastle		Feb 2020	Chloe
Australia - national	Radio, ABC Radio National, <i>ABC Radio National Life Matters interviews Chloe Power, the young leader from Hobart, about the Antarctic Cities Youth Expedition and the plans for the project to develop an Antarctic Youth Coalition,</i> https://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/lifematters/taking-care-of-antarctica-one-city-at-a-time/11998446	204,995	Feb 2020	Chloe
Launceston	Press, The Examiner, <i>Five young people on research expedition to Antarctica to discuss its future,</i> https://www.examiner.com.au/story/6611141/young-people-on-research-expedition-to-antarctica/	48,000 (print) + 97,364 (online?)	Feb 2020	Juan, Elle
Punta Arenas	Press, La Prensa Austral, <i>Profesora de Inglés representará a Magallanes en Foro Juvenil de Ciudades Antárticas / English teacher will represent the Magallanes in Youth Antarctic Cities Forum,</i> https://laprensaaustral.cl/cronica/profesora-de-ingles-representara-a-magallanes-en-foro-juvenil-de-ciudades-antarticas/	156,535	Feb 2020	Katia
Ushuaia	Press, Critica Sur, <i>La fueguina Florencia Garro completó su paso por la expedición juvenil a la Antártida / Fuegian Florencia Garro completed her step for the youth expedition to Antarctica,</i> https://criticasur.com.ar/nota/23626/		Feb 2020	Flor

Location	Media	Reach	Date	Researcher
	la fueguina florencia garro completo su paso por la expedicion juvenil a la antartida/			
Ushuaia	Press, Argentina Online, <i>La fueguina Florencia Garro completó su paso por la expedición juvenil a la Antártida / Fuegian Florencia Garro completed her step for the youth expedition to Antarctica</i> , https://argentinaonline.com.ar/nota/12065/la-fueguina-florencia-garro-completo-su-paso-por-la-expedicion-juvenil-a-la-antartida/		Feb 2020	Flor
Punta Arenas	Press, social media - MiraLop, https://www.facebook.com/miralop.cl/posts/2524024634537477/		Feb 2020	Juan, ACYE members
Christchurch	Press, Off Ice – Christchurch Antarctic Office, <i>Gateway cities youth expedition to Antarctica</i> ,		Mar 2020	Juan
Hobart	Radio, ABC Radio Hobart, <i>936 ABC Hobart interviews young Hobart representative, Chloe Power, about the recent Antarctic Cities Youth Expedition</i>	44,200	Mar 2020	Elle, Chloe
Christchurch	Press, ChristchurchNZ, <i>From Bali to Antarctica</i> , https://www.christchurchnz.com/news/from-bali-to-antarctica		May 2020	Caleb
Unknown	Press, Antarctic Magazine, <i>Custodians of Antarctica: Rethinking the role of the Antarctic gateway cities</i> ,		Unknown	Gabriela



metropolis ●

Urban Profile

HOBART²⁰¹⁸

ECONOMICS

Production & Resourcing
 Exchange & Transfer
 Accounting & Regulation
 Consumption & Use
 Labour & Welfare
 Technology & Infrastructure
 Wealth & Distribution

ECOLOGY

Materials & Energy
 Water & Air
 Flora & Fauna
 Habitat & Settlements
 Built-Form & Transport
 Embodiment & Sustenance
 Emission & Waste

Organization & Governance
 Law & Justice
 Communication & Critique
 Representation & Negotiation
 Security & Accord
 Dialogue & Reconciliation
 Ethics & Accountability

POLITICS

Identity & Engagement
 Creativity & Recreation
 Memory & Projection
 Belief & Meaning
 Gender & Generations
 Enquiry & Learning
 Wellbeing & Health

CULTURE



CIRCLES OF SUSTAINABILITY

Hobart

Hobart is the capital city of the island state of Tasmania. It has a population of 226,000, and is a low-density, low-rise city built along the River Derwent, sheltered to the west by Kunanyi/Mount Wellington. Hobart is Australia's second oldest city, founded in 1803 as a British penal colony on the land of the muwinina people, who called this area nipaluna. The traditional owners were killed and dispossessed of this land in what has been called the Black War. The penal colony settled first at Risdon Cove, and was moved across the river to what is now central Hobart in 1804. The city was named after Robert Hobart, then British Secretary of State for war and the colonies. The convict history of the city is still evident in its Georgian sandstone architecture, and historical sites such as the World Heritage-listed Cascades Female Factory.

Greater Hobart is linear and follows the course of the River Derwent. Hobart has a peri-urban area that includes large areas of eucalypt woodland and forest, contributing to a high risk of bushfire in the summer



months. The River Derwent expands out into Storm Bay, giving Hobart a deep water port that is used by commercial shipping, cruise ships and Antarctic research vessels. Hobart is known as an 'Antarctic Gateway City' due to its proximity to the Southern Ocean, and the high concentration of Antarctic researchers living and working in the city. Hobart operates as a regional service-centre, with a high proportion of employment associated with health care and social assistance, public administration and safety, and education and training. The entire state of Tasmania is considered to be regional by the Australian Government's Department of Home Affairs.

The Greater Hobart area consists of five local government areas: the City of Hobart; Glenorchy; Kingborough; Clarence; and Brighton. There is significant movement between these areas, with many commuters living in one municipality but working in another. Transport corridors to the north and south of Hobart City centre and across the Derwent Bridge can become congested during peak times, due to lack of alternative routes. 76% of people drive to work in Hobart (Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2016 Census), although once in the city, walking is a popular transport option. While Tasmania's hydropower supply means that the city has a relatively low carbon footprint, its urban geography and lack of public transport infrastructure contribute to a high dependence on cars. Other key challenges in the Greater Hobart area include a housing shortage; high rates of illiteracy; and effective protection of biodiversity.

Hobart is home to a thriving arts and cultural scene. Annual festivals include the Festival of Voices (annually, winter); Dark MOFO Winter Festival (annually, mid winter); Ten Days on the Island (Biennially, Autumn) and the Taste of Tasmania (annually, summer). Key cultural institutions include The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) and the Museum of Old and New Art (MONA). The Salamanca Market (Saturdays) and Farm Gate Market (Sundays) are both tourist attractions and examples of local culture and business. Hobart is improving economically from an historically low base, aided in part by a growing tourism market.



Table 1. The Urban Region Being Assessed

The name of urban area in question: (That is, the name of the city, town, or municipality, etc., that is being assessed.)	Hobart (NB. the metropolitan region, not just the LGA)
Geographical spread of the urban area in km ² .	1,695 square kilometres
Population of the urban area.	226,000, Greater Hobart ¹ (NB. Hobart LGA has 50,700)
Period of the assessment:	2018

The Circles of Sustainability approach offers an integrated method for practically responding to complex issues of sustainability, resilience, adaptation, and liveability. It is being used to guide Hobart through the difficult process of responding to complex or seemingly intractable problems and challenges associated with building long-term sustainability.² The approach builds upon the strengths of a research program developed in association with Metropolis, the UN Global Compact Cities Programme, World Vision and a number of other key international organizations. It was developed through practical engagement in cities around the world including Berlin, Melbourne, Milwaukee, New Delhi, Porto Alegre, San Francisco, and Valletta, to name a few.³

The *Circles of Sustainability* profile process is intended as a way of developing an interpretative description of the sustainability of an urban region and its immediate hinterland. Here *sustainability* is understood in relation to local, national, and global processes: ecological, economic, political and cultural. The *Circles of Sustainability* process is considered part of the more general *Circles of Social Life* assessment process, which includes considerations of vitality, productivity, relationality and sustainability (including resilience and adaptation).⁴

¹ 2016 ABS figures.

² Paul James, with Liam Magee, Andy Scerri and Manfred Steger, *Urban Sustainability in Theory and Practice: Circles of Sustainability*, Routledge, London, 2015.

³ See www.circlesofsustainability.org

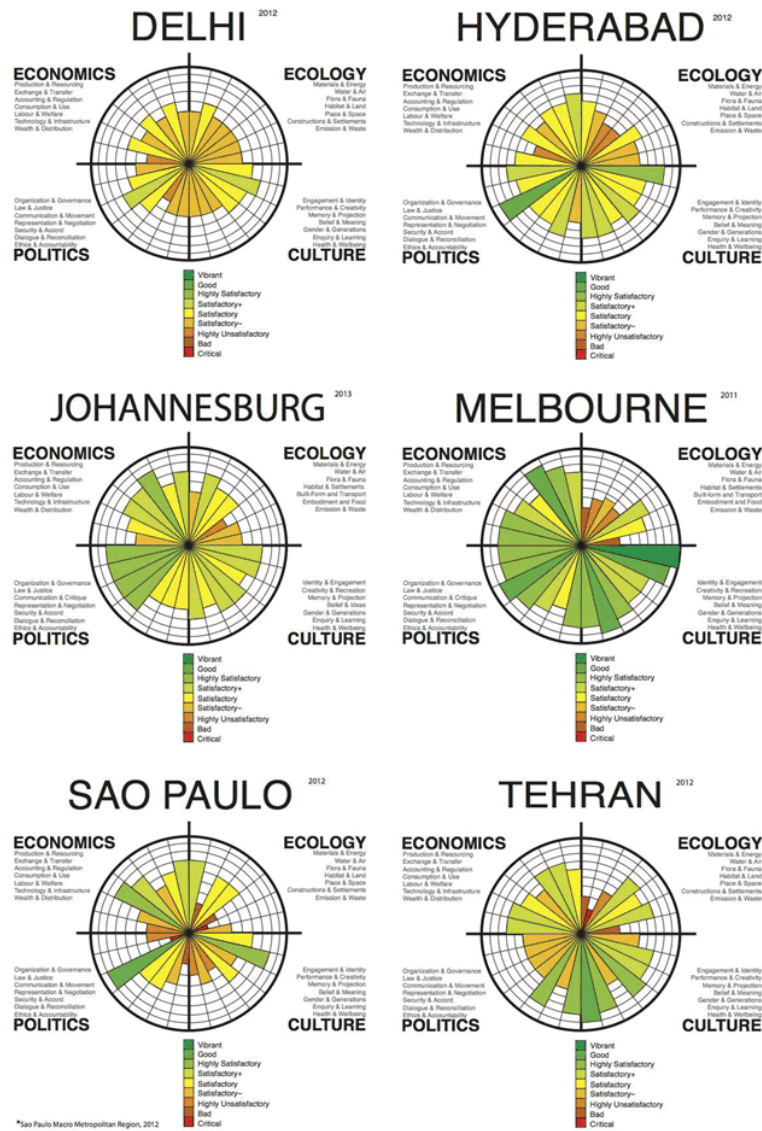
⁴ This Profile is based on the *Circles of Sustainability* approach (Version 4.3), part of the more comprehensive *Circles of Social Life* approach. There were numerous consultants involved in setting up this method. The Cities Programme Working Group which originated the matrix comprised Paul James, Liam Magee, Martin Mulligan, Andy Scerri, John Smithies and Manfred Steger with others. The Metropolis Framework Taskforce which developed the tool comprised Paul James (Melbourne), Barbara Berninger and Michael Abraham (Berlin); Tim Campbell (San Francisco), Emile Daho (Abidjan), Sunil Dubey (Sydney), Jan Erasmus (Johannesburg), Jane McCrae (Vancouver), and Om Prakesh Mathur and Usha Raghupathi (New Delhi). In Australia, Peter Christoff, Robin Eckersley, Mary Lewin, Howard Nielsen, Christine Oakley, and Stephanie Trigg supported the process. In Brazil, important responses came from Eduardo Manoel Araujo (UN Cities Programme Advisor), Luiz Berlin, Marcia Maina, Luciano Planco and Paulo Cesar Rink. In the United States, suggestions for reworking came from Jyoti Hosagrahar (New York) and Giovanni Circella (Davis, California). The Hobart team included Juan Salazar (convenor), Paul James, Elizabeth Leane, Liam Magee, Hanne Nielsen and Tim Short, with Chloe Dear (Christchurch) and Daniela Liggett (Christchurch) and members of the Critical Reference Group. Further research was conducted by Sebastian Martin Valdez and Paul James.



The sustainability profile template is intended as a way of developing a more comprehensive understanding of an 'urban region'—in this case, Hobart. By responding to the questions in the Urban Profile Question it is possible to generate a clear and simple graphic representation of the sustainability profile of that region. Examples are shown in Figure 2 (next page) for representative cities around the world.



Figure 2. Circles of Sustainability Assessments



Each of these figures represents a qualitative self-assessment by local and other experts of the sustainability of the respective urban areas. The assessment group should define the precise nature of the urban area in question before the assessment begins (see Table 1 above). For example, in Figure 2 above 'Sao Paulo' refers to the greater Sao Paulo Metropolitan region. Similarly, 'Melbourne' in this case is assessed across the metropolitan region of Melbourne rather than the Municipality of Melbourne, which is much smaller geographically and demographically.



The Level of the Assessment

The Hobart Assessment Panel met initially in a half-day workshop in July 2017 to conduct the Hobart assessment. It was done initially as a Rapid Assessment (see Table 3 below) by 17 experts in Hobart, part of the larger Critical Reference Group, each with expertise across the four domains of ecology, economics, politics and culture. We divided participants into these four groups, with facilitators and scribes in each group, and asked each group to respond to the main question in each of the subdomains with reference to the third-level aspects, roughly annotating the assessment as we went along. The core team from Western Sydney University and the University of Tasmania then went through the assessment refining and developing both the annotations and assessment details. This draft was then circulated to the whole Critical Reference Group for further discussion and refinement, building towards an Annotated Assessment Profile in 2018.

Table 2. The Level of the Assessment Process

Each of the first four levels can be done as a registered assessment. This involves registering the assessment with either the Cities Programme or Metropolis, including a description of the process that your team went through to complete the assessment. Registration verifies that the process was conducted thoroughly and well.	The ticks below indicate the profile exercise that has been completed.	
The profile mapping process can be done at five levels:		
1. Rapid Assessment Profile By responding to the single ‘general question’ under each ‘perspective’ by marking the 9-point scale.	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
2. Aggregate Assessment Profile By responding to the ‘particular questions’ under each ‘perspective’ by marking the 9-point scale).	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
3. Annotated Assessment Profile By completing the exercise at Level 2 <i>and</i> writing detailed annotations about how the points on the scale were derived.	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
4. Comprehensive Assessment Profile, I By completing the exercise at Level 3 <i>and</i> writing a major report on the urban area using the questions to guide the writing. and/or	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Comprehensive Assessment Profile, II By completing the exercise at Level 3 and assigning metrics-based indicators to each point on the scale.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. A Certified Assessment By completing an Assessment Profile at one of the previous levels, and then negotiating with the Circles Project team to have their Global Advisors critical respond and certify that assessment.		



The Mode of Assessment

Table 3. The Mode of the Assessment Process

The profile mapping process can be done in three modes:	The tick(s) below indicate the mode of assessment that has been completed.	
1. Non-Registered Profile This is a self-assessment done within the urban region by a person or group of persons (including, if relevant, invited outside experts) without any involvement of the Circles Project team or Metropolis, the registering bodies. All of the 'Circles of Social Life' tools are open-source and open-use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Registered Profile This is a self-assessment that has been lodged with the Circles Project team (and Metropolis) and verified for the thoroughness and proper conduct of the assessment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓
3. Certified Assessment Profile This is a self-assessment that has been critically assessed and, where necessary, amended by a group of expert Global Advisors to Circles Project team. (Mode 3 thus begins by an assessment done in Mode 1 or 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Definitions for the Purposes of this Questionnaire

- 'Sustainability' is defined as activity that 'meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.⁵ This is the minimal definition of what in the questionnaire calls a level of 'satisfactory sustainability'.
- 'Positive sustainability' is defined as practices and meanings of human engagement that make for an ongoing life-world that projects natural and social flourishing, vibrancy, resilience, and adaptation.
- 'Urban area' or 'area', as used in the questionnaire means the area that you have defined as the basis for making this assessment. The concept of 'local' is used to mean the space within the urban area.
- 'Urban region' means the urban area and its immediate hinterlands, including its peri-urban extensions, adjacent agricultural and rural land, and its water catchment areas if they are in the immediate vicinity of the urban area.
- 'Broader region' is taken to mean within two-three hour's land transport from the urban region.
- Concepts such as 'good' and 'appropriate' are to be defined in terms of the values of the sustainability assessment respondents, but in an Annotated Assessment these are the sorts of issues that would need to be defined by the Assessment Panel.

⁵ World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1997, p. 8.



The Scale for Critical Judgement

The questionnaire asks for critical judgement on a nine-point scale of sustainability from critical sustainability to vibrant sustainability. The period in question is the present (unless otherwise specified), and the limits of projection are the next 30 years or one generation, using the United Nations' definition of 'sustainable development' as development that meets the needs of the people now, without compromising the needs of the next generation.

Critical sustainability, at the least-sustainable end of the sustainability spectrum, means a level of sustainability that requires critical or urgent change *now* in order to be assured of continuing basic viability over the next thirty years and thus into the adult lives of the next generation.

Vibrant sustainability, at the other end of the spectrum, means a level of sustainability that is currently active in reproducing vibrant social and environmental conditions that augur well for long-term *positive* flourishing for the next generation and beyond.

Basic sustainability, the mid-point on the scale, signifies a level of sustainability that allows, all other pressures being equal, for a basic equilibrium over the coming period meeting the 'needs' of the next generation. See Table 5 below.

Table 4. The Scale of Sustainability

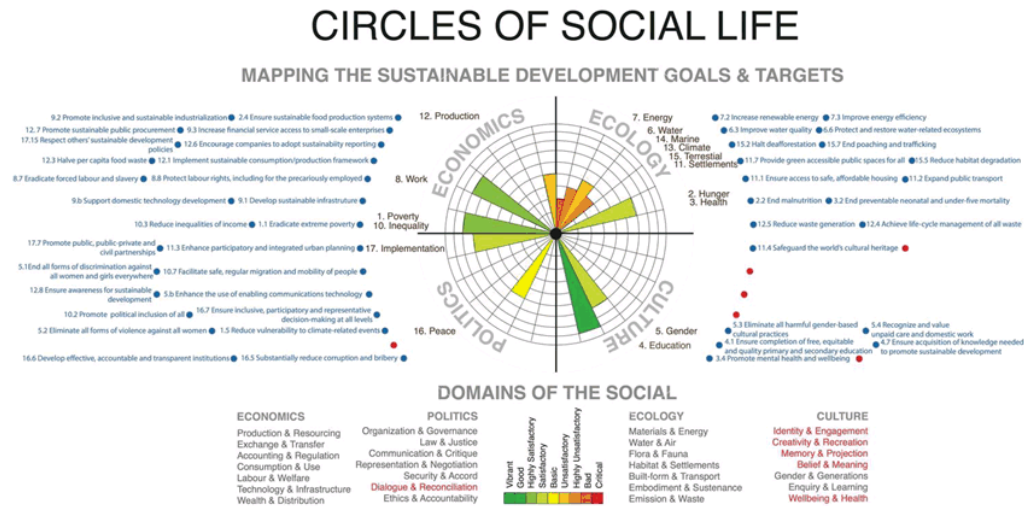
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

This is a qualitative survey, but it can be linked to any comprehensive indicator set that measures sustainability, wellbeing, resilience, prosperity and adaptability. Below as an example of what is possible, we have linked the different subdomains of the *Circle of Sustainability* to UN-Habitat's City Prosperity Index (see Figure 3 below).

The Circles approach has been used to map the UN Sustainable Development Goals. What becomes obvious when this mapping is conducted are the kinds of issues that the Sustainable Development Goals leave out: cultural issues pertaining to identity, recognition, cohesion, as well as questions of political reconciliation.



Figure 3. The Sustainable Development Goals and Targets Mapped using the Circles of Social Life Approach





Urban Profile Questionnaire

Ecology

1. Materials and Energy

General Question: How sustainable is energy production for the urban area?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>	<i>Overall</i>	6
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>		
1. The availability of material resources in the broader region. ⁶		6
2. The availability of food grown in the immediate urban region. ⁷		6
3. The availability of minerals and metals sourced from the broader region.		6
4. The proportion of electricity produced for the urban area by renewable means.		8
5. The dependence of the urban area on fossil fuels.		5
6. The use of recycled materials.		4
7. The translation of resource-use monitoring into resource-reduction strategies.		5
Annotations explaining the scores:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food grown in region: Production of fresh fruit and vegetables in Tasmania occurs mostly on small holdings in the North and North-West of Tasmania as part of mixed farming enterprises. Local food is grown in the Huon and Derwent Valleys, Clarence and Sorrell: tomatoes, apples, strawberries, pears, lettuce, stone fruits including cherries and peaches, and olives. (<i>Tasmanian Local Food Supply Project</i>). Only 1.5% by weight of the state's crops are grown in the immediate hinterlands around Hobart, including the five LGAs of Brighton, Clarence City, Glenorchy, Hobart, and Sorell. • Energy-use: Overall, Tasmania only uses a small proportion of Australia's total energy use (1.8% in 2014–2015 (<i>Australian Energy Update</i>, 2016, p. 13)). • Energy-production: The energy profile of Tasmania and therefore Hobart in relation to electricity production is very different from the rest of Australia with a strong renewable base in hydroelectricity. In 2016 Tasmania returned to 100% electricity as significant rainfall replenished dam levels. In 2015, the extended outage of the Basslink interconnector, low dam levels, and bush fires had forced the closure of some hydro-plants. Gas-fired and diesel generation was used. During this time (2016–17), Tasmania was a net importer of (coal-powered) electricity via Basslink (<i>Energy In Tasmania Report 2016–17</i>). • Dependence on fossil fuels: The urban area is heavily dependent on petroleum products, with consumption only slightly lower than electricity production, with use most in the transport sector: 853 million litres for Tasmania in 2013–2014 (<i>Energy in Tasmania: Performance Report 2014–15</i>, p. 151). The ABS <i>Survey of Motor Vehicle Use 2017</i> finds Tasmania used a total of 674 megalitres of fuel for all transport uses in 2015–16. Tasmanian mined coal is used industrially, and coal in the form of briquettes for heating 		

⁶ 'Broader region' here means within two-three hours land-transport. 'Material resources' includes all resources from water, food, and energy to concrete and steel.

⁷ 'Urban region' means the urban area and its immediate hinterlands.



and heat beads for barbeques is imported for domestic use.

- **Registered vehicles:** There are 201,122 vehicles registered across Hobart, Kingborough, Glenorchy and Clarence as of 2 July 2018. This is an increase of 4,560 vehicles since 30 June 2017. (*Registration and Licencing Statistics*, Tasmanian State Government.

(www.transport.tas.gov.au/registration/information/statistics).

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

3.2.3p Jobs in the manufacturing of local building materials. The term 'locally available building materials' is used to refer to materials of which the entire lifecycle (including all steps of the production chain: 1. extraction of raw materials, 2. manufacturing into building products, 3. sale and 4. use of building products, 5. recycling/end-of-life) takes place within the same region. (repeat)

4.2.1. Percentage of population with access to electricity, defined as either being connected to the grid (or reliable alternative sources) and receiving a continuous supply of electricity.

4.2.1p Percentage of population with a primary reliance on clean fuels and technology at the household level (rather than solid carbon-producing fuels).

6.2.1p Newly registered vehicles, defined as number of newly registered vehicles, including cars and trucks, per year (acting as a proxy for use of energy).



2. Water and Air

General Question: How sustainable are the levels of air quality and water quality in the urban environment?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>	<i>Overall</i>	7
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>		
1. The bodies of water in the urban region.		6
2. The ready access of all to potable water distributed with minimum energy-use.		8
3. The continuous presence of good quality air in the urban region.		8
4. The liveability of the urban region's climate.		8
5. The carbon footprint of the urban area.		4
6. The development of climate-change adaptation strategies for the urban area.		5
7. The translation of air-and-water quality monitoring in the urban area into quality-improvement strategies.		5
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality: The Derwent River is improving in water-quality but remains heavily polluted with contaminated sediments in the estuary carrying the weights of decades of industry along the river. The 2015 <i>State of the Derwent Report</i>, suggested that still 'an estimated load of 83.4 tonnes of zinc and 1.3 tonnes of cadmium is being "exported" to the Derwent from groundwater at the Nyrstar Zinc smelter every year'. Nyrstar implemented a groundwater remediation and stormwater treatment project. Their reverse osmosis plant came into operation in 2016. According to www.derwentestuary.org.au/beach-watch/ (accessed 12 August 2017) 'Water quality is poor at Nutgrove Beach (west end), and it is also poor in several bays: Cornelian Bay, Marieville Esplanade, at Orange Pavilion (GASP), and Watermans Dock. Urban rivulets such as Hobart Rivulet and Browns River also have poor water quality. Swimming and other 'full immersion' activities are not recommended at any of these sites.' Other sites were listed as good. • Drinking water quality: Potable water quality declined during the drought. Hobart's drinking water supply comes from the River Derwent, and is treated and fluoridated at the Bryn Estyn Water Treatment Plant. In 2015-16, 1622 people in Greater Hobart were affected by temporary boil water alerts (<i>Drinking Water Quality Report 2015-16</i>, Tasmanian Government). • Wastewater treatment: 84% of Tasmania's wastewater was treated to comply with EPA requirements in 2015-16. The Clarence Recycled Water Scheme is the largest reuse scheme in the State (2 354 ML recycled), followed by the Brighton/Bridgewater combined scheme (847 ML recycled). As a result of these two schemes, approximately 82% of treated effluent was diverted from the Derwent Estuary to sustainable reuse in 2015-16 (<i>Tasmanian Water and Sewerage State of the Industry Report 2015-16</i>). • Air quality: The air quality in Hobart is generally very good, averaging 3.5 micrograms per cubic metre of fine particulates (PM2.5) in 2017 (Environment Protection Authority Tasmania). In winter, smoke from residential wood fires reduces the air quality, with coarse particulates (PM10) reaching peaks of 20 micrograms per cubic metre. This is still 'good' quality according to the National Standard. • Carbon Footprint of urban area: The carbon footprint is exacerbated by high car-use, low-density living, and use of flights and boats for transport, including by tourists. According to a recent report by the City of Hobart, "the transport sector has undergone a significant change from an established trend of increasing yearly fuel use to a reduction of 12% from 2010-11 to 2014-15. This has, in turn, reduced 		



transport emissions by 12%” (*Managing Hobart’s Carbon Footprint*, 2017, p. 27). Still, car dependence levels remain high (over 75% of weekday trips are made by car IN Greater Hobart; see section 1.5-*Built Form and Transport*).

• **Climate change adaptation strategies and policy development:** The City of Hobart has some strategies in place, but more could be done, including in raising public awareness. Two key documents outlining the City’s strategy are *Managing Hobart’s Carbon Footprint* (2017) and *Responding to Climate Change* (2017). Key climate change risks identified for the Hobart municipal area (by 2100) include the following:

- The temperature of very hot days to increase by up to 3°C. Extended heatwaves and more extreme temperatures are likely to enhance the occurrence and intensity of bushfires;
- Rainfall trending towards heavier downfalls interspersed by longer dry periods;
- Inundation along the Derwent Estuary coastline to increase;
- The current 100-year storm tide event (0.9 to 1.4 m above average sea level) may become a 50-year event by 2030, and a 2- to 6-year event by 2090 (*Responding to Climate Change*. City of Hobart, 2017, p.12);
- Bushfire risk is increasing in Hobart and it has become the most likely and frequent natural disaster (*Responding to Climate Change*. City of Hobart, 2017, p.18).

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

6.2.1. Air quality, defined as annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (less than 2.5 microns, PM2.5) in cities (population weighted).

6.2.3. Proportion of waste-water, including sewerage and sullage, that is safely treated.

6.2.4. CO2 emissions per capita, per annum



3. Flora and Fauna

General Question: To what extent is biodiversity sustainable across the urban region?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	4
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban region?</i>									
1. The resilience of regional eco-systems to past and present urbanization.									4
2. The biodiversity of the region now by comparison with the time of its first major settlement.									2
3. The rate of native plant species' extinction in the urban region across the last hundred years.									6
4. The tree coverage of the urban region—native or otherwise.									4
5. The continuing viability of native species of birds and animals in the urban region.									4
6. The relation of people in the urban region to non-domesticated animals and birds.									7
7. The translation of flora-and-fauna monitoring into sustainability-improvement strategies.									2
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation, plants, and bush: Vegetation across large tracts of land on the urban-rural interface is threatened by housing spread. According to the 2009 <i>State of the Environment Report</i>, residential development has continuously expanded for the last seven decades, which in more recent years has resulted in a decline of the distance between the city and the bush. The land zoned for residential purposes has been progressively developed through building estates, the re-subdivision of large lots and infill development on both single dwelling and multi-unit lots. In addition, peri-urban locations have also been impacted by new developments as the semi 'rural' lifestyle they offer has become increasingly popular (<i>State of the Environment Report</i>, City of Hobart, 2010). • Biosecurity and non-native species: While Tasmania has strong biosecurity provisions, a number of invasive pests and weeds have impacted native wildlife and habitats in the Greater Hobart region. Introduced animals include rainbow lorikeets and mallard ducks that outcompete native species and carry parasites; European wasps and bumblebees that compete with native bees, butterflies and birds; cats that kill native wildlife; and rabbits that degrade habitats and encourage weed invasion (<i>Feral Animals of Tasmania</i>, Threatened Species Network, 2008). Tasmania has 115 declared weeds that must be controlled under the law. The declared weeds which create the biggest problems in Southern Tasmania include gorse, ragwort, pampas, blackberry, broom, Spanish Heath, Californian Thistle, willow, African Boxseed, boneseed and St John's Wort (<i>Weed Management Factsheet</i> NRM South). Because Hobart retains a large amount of bush and urban vegetation, and has a large peri-urban bush interface, weeds pose a problem across the region. • Protected areas: As of June 2012, more than 45% of the State's territory consisted of protected areas, defined as natural reserves in public and private land. (<i>Natural Heritage Strategy for Tasmania 2013-2030</i>, Tasmanian Government, 2013, p.10). • Biodiversity conservation and sustainability strategies: There is very little funding allocated to the management and conservation of biodiversity. There is general public complacency concerning biodiversity issues. The most recent <i>State of the Environment</i> report for Tasmania dates from 2010. The <i>Natural Heritage Strategy for Tasmania 2013-2030</i> outlines the State's key goals and guiding principles biodiversity. However, the document does not clearly specify measurable targets and funding allocations. 									



Accessible urban green space: People living in Hobart have 298m² green space per capita, the third highest capital city in Australia for proportion of green space. 93% of the population have access to green space (*Australia State of the Environment Report 2016*).

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

2.3.1. Proportion of urban space that is green (NB. This indicator is a subsection of the 'proportion of open space in public use').



4. Habitat and Settlements

General Question: How well does the urban area relate *ecologically* to the landscape on which it is built?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	5
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban region?</i>									
1. The human liveability of the regional topography.									8
2. The extent of original habitat still viable in the urban region.									4
3. The existence of natural spaces—either original habitat or parks and gardens—as integral and accessible to all local neighbourhoods. ⁸									9
4. The limiting of building in areas prone to natural risks such as flooding and landslides.									7
5. The use of appropriate materials in buildings. ⁹									4
6. The retrofitting of buildings and infrastructure to respond to environmental issues.									3
7. The translation of habitat monitoring in the urban area into robust conservation strategies.									3
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human liveability of the regional topography: Hobart is a low-rise city; no existing building in the CBD is above 58m. Current planning height limits of 45m have recently been threatened by a number of high-rise hotel development applications, but have been vigorously defended by the community. The City of Hobart commissioned a 'Building Height Standards Review' which sets out maximum (non discretionary) height limits for inclusion in the Hobart Interim Planning Scheme 2015 and the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme 1997. Public consultation closed in October 2018 and it is anticipated that the Council will finalise what limits will be carried into the planning schemes at the end of 2018. Population density in Greater Hobart is 3160 per km², making it the least densely populated capital city in Australia (ABS 2015-16). • Accessibility to open public space: According to a 2009 report elaborated by the City of Hobart, the Council's recreational assets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 19 major parks and gardens (e.g. St Davids Park, Fitzroy Gardens); ▪ 45 local neighbourhood parks (e.g. Swanston Street play area, Fern Tree playground); ▪ 41 reserves (e.g. Waterworks Reserve, Ridgeway Park, Knocklofty Reserve, Hobart Rivulet linear park); ▪ 9 special facilities (e.g. Intercity Cycleway, Salamanca Square, The Hobart Aquatic Centre, Skate Park) ▪ 20 sports fields (e.g. North Hobart Oval, TCA Ground, ▪ Cornelian Bay); ▪ 17 sporting facilities and structures (e.g. Buckingham Bowls Club, Creek Road Netball Centre, Domain Tennis Centre); ▪ 6 broad area bush reserves (e.g. Council managed section of Wellington Park, Pipeline Track); ▪ 9 foreshore/beach reserves (e.g. Nutgrove Reserve, Long Beach Reserve); ▪ 15 undeveloped open spaces (e.g. vacant land). 									

⁸ Here 'natural spaces' means vegetated spaces—either original habitat or created natural settings such as parks.

⁹ Here 'appropriate materials' might be taken to mean such things as materials that appropriate to the climate or materials that are recycled, locally sourced, or sustainably produced.



• **Building materials:** Houses and commercial/public buildings in Hobart have historically been constructed with little attention to climate issues such as through double-glazing and insulation. However, all houses built since 2003 have been required to be energy efficient. New builds must comply with must comply with the compulsory energy efficiency provisions and the Building Act 2016 (*Energy efficiency for new homes*, Tasmanian Government Consumer, Building and Occupational Services, www.cbos.tas.gov.au).

Habitat monitoring: There is a need for more systematic monitoring of habitats and biodiversity in the area. Challenges identified in the City of Hobart's 2010 *State of the Environment Report* include urban development, weeds, fire, pets, and climate change (p.26).

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

- 2.3.1. Proportion of open space in public use, defined as the average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all—by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
- 2.1.2. Land-use mix, defined as the diversity of land-use per square kilometre, within a city or urban area (balanced through complementary uses and activities within a local area).
- 2.2.2. Population density, defined as the total city population divided by the total urban area in square kilometres.
- 2.3.2. Accessibility to open public space, defined as the proportion of city population (or total urban area) living (or located) less than 400 metres away from the open public spaces. Public space includes parks, squares, recreational green areas, and recreational facilities (not streets).



5. Built-Form and Transport

General Question: Does the form of the urban area and its transport system support sustainable living?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	3
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The spread of the urban area—with particular concern in relation to urban sprawl.									4
2. The access of people to the different social amenities across the urban area through overlapping transport modes.									2
3. The accessibility of mass-transit systems in the urban area—particularly as extending to the urban fringes and non-formal zones. ¹⁰									2
4. The degree of dependence on cars.									1
5. The level of support for using non-motorized transport such as bicycles and walking through provision of safe walking paths, protected bike-lane networks, low-speed residential zones, etc.									6
6. The implementation of energy-use reduction practices for air and sea transport.									3
7. The translation of transport monitoring into quality-improvement strategies.									3
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban sprawl: Urban spread in the Hobart area is increasing. At the same time, population density (persons per kilometre squared) in the LGA of Hobart has been increasing a little from 647.4 in 2011, 646 in 2012, 647.5 in 2013, 650.4 in 2014, to 650.9 in 2015. (This compares for example to the LGA of Melbourne at 3,452 in 2015 or Inner Melbourne, a larger area comprising such suburbs as St Kilda, etc., at 4,321 in 2015; although it is higher than Greater Melbourne at 453.4 in 2015). • Transportation modes: The city's topography, including the river and the mountains, inhibits good public transport options. Busses provide the only form of public transportation across the wider Hobart area. Metro Tasmania was established in 1998 and it is the agency responsible for public transport. According to Metro Tasmania's annual report, in 2015 the company had 364 employees, including casual drivers. It had 218 buses for the whole of Tasmania. • Prevailing mode of transport: According to the City of Hobart, the transport sector has undergone a significant fuel use reduction in recent years (see section 1.2-<i>Water and Air</i>). Although in the Hobart LGA car dependence has decreased in the last years it still represents around 67% of all weekday trips. Moreover, the proportion of car usage is significantly higher when considering the surrounding regions. On average, around 75% of all weekday trips in Greater Hobart are made by car (either as driver or passenger); around 20% are made by foot; and only 4% are made by public transport (<i>Managing Hobart's Carbon Footprint</i>, 2017, p. 28). • Use of non-motorised transport: Many people walk and ride bicycles once in the city, but access to the city from the outer suburbs is by car. According to the ABS figures for 2011, of those people who used one method of transport to get to work 65,883 travelled by car, 4,311 by bus, 5,263 by walking, and 878 by bicycle. According to the Greater Hobart Household Travel Survey (Tasmanian Government, 2010), only 4% of weekday trips taken by Greater Hobart residents are by public transport, and this falls to 1% at 									

¹⁰ Here 'mass-transit systems' should be taken to include both public and private transport systems such rail and bus networks.



weekends. However, for some, Hobart is a walkable city – 20% of weekday trips are on foot.

- **Dependence on cars:** According to the ABS the total number of registered vehicles in the Hobart LGA for 2016 was 46,958, and for the Area of Greater Hobart it was 189,753 vehicles, or nearly one vehicle for every person (including children and those who do not drive). Of those vehicles, 143 were registered as electric vehicles.

Policy-development and transport strategies: The City of Hobart is currently conducting a process of consultation for the development of a new transport strategy (see the Council's consultation papers for the *Transport Strategy 2018-30*). It is expected that the final version of the document will be published in 2018.

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

2.1.1. Street Connectivity

2.1.1a City-street intersection-density, defined as the number of street intersections per one square kilometre of land.

2.1.1b Street density is defined as the number of kilometres of urban streets per square kilometre of land.

2.1.1c Proportion of total area of urban surface allocated to streets.

2.2.1. Land-use efficiency (as opposed to urban sprawl), defined as the ratio of the land-consumption rate to the population growth rate.

4.3.1. Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport disaggregated by age group, sex, and persons with disabilities.



6. Embodiment and Sustenance

General Question: How sustainable is the urban area in supporting the physical health of people?¹¹

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	7
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The general physical health of residents.									6
2. The rate of infant mortality in the urban area.									8
3. The level of physical exercise enacted regularly by all people in the urban area.									5
4. The hygiene of urban streets for all people.									9
5. The nutrition of food generally eaten by residents.									6
6. The level of urban agriculture in the urban area, including in people's home sites.									6
7. The translation of physical health monitoring into quality-improvement strategies.									7
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical health of residents: Tasmanians rated themselves at almost 3% below the national average with 19% describing themselves as in fair to poor health, and only 16.9% in excellent condition (<i>National Health Survey: First Results report for 2014–15</i>, ABS). In Hobart, there is a clear difference in physical health between the inner urban area residents (highly satisfactory) and those who live in the outer area (unsatisfactory). According to the 2014–2015 figures, Tasmanians have the highest levels of overweight people and obesity in Australia (67.5% of people, compared with a national average of 64.5%). Poor high blood pressure rates for Tasmanians sits at 28.4%; low exercise levels are 62.7%; and levels of severe or very severe bodily pain are 10.8%. These figures relate to the whole of Tasmania, yet they indicate an issue that is also relevant in the greater Hobart area. • Infant mortality: Infant mortality, defined as the death of children under one-year old, per thousand live births, is around four, running at the Australian average. (ABS records a rate of 4.1 in 2010; 4.5 in 2011; 3.6 in 2012; 3.6 in 2013; 5.2 in 2014; and 3.7 in 2015). It is rated here on the 2015 numbers. 									
<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>									
4.3.2. Death rate due to road traffic injuries.									
5.1.1. Life expectancy at birth.									
5.1.3. Under-five mortality, defined as the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five, subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period.									

¹¹ Here in the ecological domain the emphasis is on physical health. Mental health is considered in the cultural domain.



7. Emission and Waste

General Question: How sustainable is the way that the urban area deals with emissions and waste?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	5
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The level of carbon emissions in the urban area.									5
2. The amount of hard waste produced by the urban area.									4
3. The treatment of sewerage, including the subsequent dispersal of the treated products.									5
4. The storm-water drainage system in the urban area.									5
5. The composting of household green and vegetable waste.									6
6. The level of hard-waste recycling in the urban area.									2
7. The translation of emissions-and-waste monitoring into quality-improvement strategies.									6
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation: Around 25,000 tonnes of general waste is disposed to the McRobies Gully landfill each year, which represents a reduction of around 50% when considering the period between 2005 and 2015. Relevant measures that allowed these reductions include recycling programs, organics composting, and inert waste recycling (<i>Waste Management Strategy 2015-2030</i>, City of Hobart, 2016, p. 3). Around 400,000 tonnes of waste is landfilled in Tasmania annually. The average waste generated per person around in the State is 0.8 tonnes per person per year (p. 10). • Wastewater treatment: 84% of Tasmania's wastewater was treated to comply with EPA requirements in 2015-16. The Clarence Recycled Water Scheme is the largest reuse scheme in the State (2 354 ML recycled), followed by the Brighton/Bridgewater combined scheme (847 ML recycled). As a result of these two schemes, approximately 82% of treated effluent was diverted from the Derwent Estuary to sustainable reuse in 2015-16 (<i>Tasmanian Water and Sewerage State of the Industry Report 2015-16</i>). • Recycling levels: According to the City of Hobart, there is a low level of waste that should have been placed in the kerbside recycling bin but ends up in the waste bin (12%) (<i>Waste Management Strategy 2015-2030</i>, City of Hobart, 2016, p. 11). The bins available to Hobart city residents are: general waste (120L, collected weekly); recycling (240L, collected fortnightly); and green waste (240L, collected fortnightly, extra charge). • Policy development and strategies: A key policy document outlining the City of Hobart's strategy is <i>Waste Management Strategy 2015-2030</i>. The document defines as a primary goal "to achieve zero waste to landfill. This represents a long term commitment to waste reduction that will provide environmental, financial, and social benefits to the community of Hobart" (2016, p. 3). 									
<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>									
6.2.2. Solid-waste collection and disposal, defined as the proportion of urban solid waste that is regularly collected and with adequate final discharge, out of total urban solid waste generated by cities.									



Economics

1. Production and Resourcing

General Question: How sustainable are the broad patterns of production and resource-access in the urban area?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>	<i>Overall</i>	6
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>		
1. The general prosperity of the urban area.		8
2. The local manufacturing base of the urban area for producing basic goods.		4
3. The access in the urban area to necessary primary resources.		6
4. The arts communities in the urban area. ¹²		7
5. The level of design expertise in the urban area. ¹³		6
6. The labour resources of the urban area. ¹⁴		6
7. The translation of the monitoring production practices into quality-improvement strategies.		6
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General prosperity of the urban area: As of February 2018, the unemployment rate in Tasmania was 5.8% (slightly lower than the 5.9% recorded the previous year (<i>Trends in the Tasmanian Labour Market Review</i>, Department of Employment, 2018, p. 1). The median wage is \$48,789 for the Hobart LGA and \$45,766 for Greater Hobart (<i>Quick Stats</i>, ABS, 2016). • Income inequality: Hobart is a comfortable city for most, although people are under more pressure economically in the outer-suburban areas. A 2015 report on income inequality shows that people living outside the capital city in Tasmania were more likely to be in the bottom 20% of the income spectrum than people living in any other Australian territory or state (<i>Inequality in Australia</i>, Australian Council of Social Service, 2015, p. 49-50). This is highly significant as a person in the top 20% wealth group has around 70 times more wealth than a person in the bottom 20% (<i>Inequality in Australia</i>, Australian Council of Social Service, 2015, p. 5). • Manufacturing: Greater Hobart has a relatively good manufacturing sector, but it tends to be in advanced manufacturing (boats, components, machined products, specialised or niche manufacturing) rather than manufacturing of 'basic goods'. Consequently, there is also a skilled manufacturing workforce. The fit of skills to the labour market is mixed. • GDP and primary resources: The Hobart LGA and Greater Hobart region are the economic powerhouse of the region. 24% of Tasmania's GDP comes from the Hobart LGA. Manufacturing largely takes place 		

¹² 'Arts communities' might be taken to include different artists from musicians and painters to craft workers.

¹³ 'Design expertise' might be taken to include architects and planners to graphic designers and jewelry designers, etc.

¹⁴ 'Labour' includes both manual and intellectual labour resources from artisans and physical workers to doctors and engineers.



outside of the LGA, and is not one of the City's key sectors. Although the LGA isn't a generator of primary resources, access to them is not difficult. Access to necessary primary resources depends upon importation.

- **Arts communities:** Hobart LGA has a vibrant and thriving creative arts scene, demonstrated by a number of annual festivals, including the Festival of Voices (annually, winter); Dark MOFO Winter Festival (annually, mid winter), The Taste of Tasmania (annually Summer) and Ten Days on the Island (Biennially, Autumn).
- **Labour resources:** 66.7% of the LGA completed Year 12 or equivalent compared to the national average of 51.9% (2016). This is a basic indication of labour resource capability.

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

3.1.1. City Product (GDP) per capita (considering purchasing power parity), defined as the sum of the gross value added (wages plus business surplus plus taxes less imports), or the total final demand (consumption plus investment plus exports), relative to the city's total population.



2. Exchange and Transfer

General Question: How sustainable is the current movement of money, goods and services into and through the urban area?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>	<i>Overall</i>	6
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>		
1. The opportunity to participate in ethical trade—for example, locally through community gardens and produce-markets, or globally through fair-trade networks		5
2. The availability of basic goods, including through non-commercial and low-cost outlets.		6
3. The fair redistribution of financial resources through processes such as the tax system.		6
4. The resilience of external trade relations, including through bilateral exchange agreements between cities.		5
5. The provision of material aid and social support to people in need beyond the immediate the urban area.		6
6. The levels of debt carried by different sectors of the urban area—both public and private.		6
7. The translation of monitoring of accounting practices into quality-improvement strategies.		6
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local produce and markets: Hobart experiences a lack of certain products in local supermarket (apples, for example, even when Tasmania is a major local producer). The main Tasmanian crops are potatoes, onions, carrots, cherries, apples, pears, and berries. In contrast to other states, and despite the increasing interest in local food supply systems, exporting and direct sales to processors are the predominant sales channels for fresh produce in Tasmania (<i>Tasmania Local Food Supply Project</i>, University of Tasmania, 2015). 73% of food produced in Tasmania is exported interstate or overseas (<i>Tasmanian Agri-Food Scorecard 2016-17</i>, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment – Tasmanian Government, 2016-17, p. 3). • Gross state product: Gross state product is estimated to grow at 3.5% in 2017-18, with growth of 2.25% forecast for 2018-19 (Tasmanian Government, <i>The Budget. Budget Paper No 1 2018-19</i>). • Trade relations: Trade relations are affected or controlled by Australian legislation or regulation. – i.e. much of the tax system or financial social security support. There is little that can be done at the local level to alter these. Tasmania is also restricted by being an island state. • Ethical trade: Salamanca Market (weekly, Saturdays) and the Farm Gate Market (weekly, Sundays) are examples of vibrant local produce markets. Salamanca Market is operated by the City of Hobart, and is Tasmania's most visited tourist attraction. Farm Gate Market is a tourism accredited business with the Australian Tourism Accreditation Program and a member of the regional tourism body, Destination Southern Tasmania. • Sister cities: The City of Hobart has 4 friendship / sister city relationships: Yaizu (Japan) and L'Aquila (Italy) are well established sister cities (41 and 21 years respectively). Hobart also maintains formal friendship relationships with Xi'an (China) and Fuzhou (China) (<i>Hobart's International Relationships</i> 2018). The main difference between sister and friendship relationships are that friendship agreements have a 5 year review point at which either city can respectively walk away. Both relationships with Chinese cities are still 		



<p>fairly young (nearly 4 and 2 years old). Progress so far has largely been in the education sector with 3 relationships enabled with local schools. The Department of State Growth also works in this space.</p>	
<p><i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i></p> <p>3.1.2. Growth rate per employed person, defined as the annual city growth rate of real GDP per employed person.</p>	



3. Accounting and Regulation

General Question: How robust are the various accounting and regulatory frameworks in the urban area?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	7
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The transparency of public spending.									7
2. The robustness of financial auditing systems that apply in the urban area. ¹⁵									8
3. The appropriateness of regulation of goods and services. ¹⁶									6
4. The application of consistent land-use regulation.									5
5. The appropriate regulation of financial systems that affect the urban area.									7
6. The appropriate regulation of labour practices, including health-and-safety considerations.									7
7. The translation of the monitoring of regulative practices into quality-improvement strategies.									7
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency of spending: There is reasonable transparency of government through the Audit Office and the Integrity Commission, although this is not well publicly understood. The financial auditing systems are robust, following national standards. • Land-use regulation: Planning regulations, including land-use rules and height regulations, have been the subject of significant controversy. In 2016, Singapore-based company Frangrance Group put forward a plan for 35-storey hotel. It was widely understood that this would be allowed under the proposed Tasmanian Government new planning laws (Reynolds, "Talking Point" <i>The Mercury</i>, 18 July 2017). Many public meetings occurred across Great Hobart during 2017, including A 'Hobart, Not High-Rise' held in July 2017. The Planning Matters Alliance was formed consisting of 46 community groups, which have come together over a range of issues concerning the Liberal Government's controversial new state-wide Planning Scheme. • Financial systems regulation: Public spending is largely outside the City's control and is exposed to risk. As of 2018, the Reserve Bank of Australia continues to hold interest rates at a National level at historical lows, as inflationary pressure remains subdued. At a global level, increasing fuel prices and some other key commodity prices are placing upward pressure on global inflation (<i>Tasmanian Economy</i>, Tasmanian State Government). 									
<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>									
3.3.1. City-based revenue collection (as percentage of the total city revenue). This concerns the capacity of local government to manage and collect its resources.									

¹⁵ Here consideration of the question should take in both public and private auditing systems.

¹⁶ Here, as elsewhere, the question of 'appropriateness' should be judged in relation to general public outcomes, including the poor or vulnerable, rather than outcomes pertaining to any one sectional interest.



4. Consumption and Use

General Question: How sustainable are the current consumption patterns of the urban area?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	6
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The re-use of goods, including through personal exchange and second-hand outlets.									6
2. The development of responses to food security and vulnerability to seasonal shortages of food.									7
3. The ongoing availability to all of goods and services deemed necessary for good living.									8
4. The ongoing availability to all of basic utilities—such as water, electricity, and gas.									6
5. The capacity of local people to respond to peak-oil issues, including rising costs.									3
6. The accuracy of advertising circulated locally in providing information about consumption goods.									4
7. The translation of the monitoring of consumption into strategies for enhancing good consumption.									6
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security: Although Australia is generally considered to be food secure, there are groups of people at risk of food insecurity. Groups at risk in Tasmania include: people on low incomes; older people; young people and children living in low income houses; and people who live in isolated places, in particular ‘food deserts’ where healthy food is difficult to get or absent (<i>Food for All Tasmanians. A Food Security Strategy</i>, Tasmanian Food Security Council, 2012, p. 13). Many Tasmanians fall into one or more of these categories of groups at risk (given that the State’s population is the oldest of all Australian territories and it is more likely to be in the bottom 20% of the income spectrum than people living in any other part of Australia). In 2012, the prevalence of food insecurity in Tasmania was about 5% of the general population, although this figure was twice higher for lower income quintiles (<i>Food for All Tasmanians. A Food Security Strategy</i>, Tasmanian Food Security Council, 2012, p. 17). However, the Tasmanian Food Security Council and a number of not-for-profit organisations such as Foodbank, Second Bite and Produce to the People develop a number of programs and strategies to mitigate the risk of food insecurity in the region. • Internet connectivity: According to 2016 figures, 81.3% of households in Hobart and 78% in Tasmania had an internet connection. This is slightly lower than the 83.2% average for Australia (<i>Quick Stats</i>, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016). • Energy security: According to the Tasmanian Energy Security Taskforce, “during 2015-16 Tasmania experienced one of the most significant energy security challenges in its history. The combined impact of two extreme events – record low rainfall during spring, combined with the Basslink interconnector being out of service – resulted in Hydro Tasmania’s water storage levels falling to historically low levels” (Tasmanian Energy Security Taskforce). Tasmania is also home to one of the most heavily regulated energy markets in Australia. Aurora Energy is currently the only electricity retailer that is servicing homes in Tasmania. <p>Peak oil: Tasmania has no natural gas, leaving it open to peak oil vulnerability. There are two natural gas retailers in Tasmania – Tas Gas and Aurora Energy.</p>									



<p><i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i></p> <p>3.3.2. Capital expenditure per capita, defined as the investment in city assets such as roads, education, health, power, housing etc., as a ratio of total population.</p>	



5. Labour and Welfare

General Question: How sustainable are the conditions of work across the urban area?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	6
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The range of livelihoods available in the area to those with appropriate skills.									4
2. The possibility for all of meaningful productive vocations.									5
3. The relative equity of access to secure employment in the area across differences of gender, age and ethnicity.									7
4. The capacity of the labour force to work productively.									7
5. The safety of workers.									8
6. The comprehensiveness of general welfare support processes across the urban area. ¹⁷									8
7. The translation of the monitoring labour practices into strategies for enhancing good working conditions.									8
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading industries: According to ABS (latest findings from 2016) the main employing industries in Hobart are 'health care and social assistance' at 18.6%; 'public administration and safety' at 15.9%; and 'education and training' at 10.7% (for more, see City of Hobart, <i>Key Industry Sectors</i>). Moving wider to Greater Hobart, the subject of this analysis, the main employing industries in Hobart LGA are 'health care and social assistance' at 14.8%; 'retail trade' at 10.8%; 'public administration and safety' at 10.7%; and 'education and training' at 10.1% (Eslake, <i>Tasmania Report</i>, 2017). Despite the importance of 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' to the economy, that sector only employed 1.9% of working people in Greater Hobart (on 2016 figures). • Worker safety: The safety record for workers in Great Hobart is good. WorkSafe Tasmania, a division of the Department of Justice, is tasked with "Advancing work health, safety and wellbeing in Tasmania" (<i>WorkSafe Tasmania</i>, www.worksafe.tas.gov.au). • Labour productivity: There is a recognised inequality, with Tasmania lagging behind the mainland in this area of working conditions. Tasmanian labour productivity was approximately 18% lower than Australia in 2015/16. • Economic opportunity: Tasmania is though a very vulnerable state, being a small economy, so can be impacted more severely than other places. The range of employment opportunities (and wealth generating opportunities) available in Hobart are lower than Australia's larger cities. • Access to secure employment: Employment and unemployment figures tend to mask important issues, including jobs precarity, underemployment and unsecure (flexible) working conditions. A 2017 report by The Australian Institute and Unions Tasmania found that 92% of the jobs created in Tasmania in the 									

¹⁷ 'Welfare' is broadly defined here to include, on the one hand, social security, pensions, and in-kind state support to individuals or families, and, on the other hand, support that comes from social networks, philanthropy and personal relations.



previous year were part-time. Key issues affecting workers in Tasmania are:

- The state has a higher proportion of part-time jobs: 37.7% in August 2017 (versus 31.6% for Australian average);
- Higher underemployment rate (since many of those part-time workers aren't getting enough hours): 12.3% in August (versus 9.1% nationally);
- Similarly, total underutilisation (the sum of un- and underemployment) is also higher: 17.6% in August 2017 (versus 14.1% nationally);
- Youth unemployment is higher in Tasmania: 15.1% versus 12.7% nationally;
- Average earnings are significantly lower in Tasmania than in the rest of Australia: between 12 and 16% lower, depending on how it is measured (*Tasmanian Jobs. Survey Results*, The Australian Institute, 2017).

[*In follow up responses from the assessment panel, experts suggested that the overall score for this subdomain is a little optimistic and should be revised.]

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

- 3.2.1. Employment to population ratio, defined as the proportion of a country's working age population that is employed.
- 3.2.1p Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
- 3.2.2. Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.
- 3.2.3. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.
- 3.2.3p Jobs in the manufacturing of local building materials. The term 'locally available building materials' is used to refer to materials of which the entire lifecycle (including all steps of the production chain: 1. extraction of raw materials, 2. manufacturing into building products, 3. sale and 4. use of building products, 5. recycling/end-of-life) takes place within the same region. (repeat)



6. Technology and Infrastructure

General Question: To what extent is basic infrastructure in urban area appropriate and supportive of a broad cross-section of needs?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>		<i>Overall</i>	4
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>			
1. The appropriateness of technologies and public infrastructure used to support the ongoing development of the urban area.			3
2. The robustness of information storage systems available to people in the urban area.			3
3. The adoption of new technologies in transport such as hybrid vehicles and intelligent transport systems.			2
4. The quality of the building stock, both commercial and housing, in the urban area			7
5. The resourcing of the education system with appropriate technologies and infrastructure readily available to locals.			5
6. The resourcing of the health system with appropriate technologies and infrastructure readily available to locals.			5
7. The translation of the monitoring of technology-use into strategies for enhancing technological application.			2
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet connectivity: In 2011, according to ABS figures, household internet access for the Great Hobart stood at 71.3%. According to 2016 figures, 80.6% of households in the Greater Hobart region and 78% in Tasmania had an internet connection. This is slightly lower than the 83.2% average for Australia (<i>Quick Stats</i>, ABS, 2016). • Housing quality: While the housing stock in Hobart has some limitations with regard to suitability for the climate and natural hazards, its quality is generally good. • Housing affordability: As of 2018, Hobart was rated as Australia's most unaffordable city for tenants. At 0.3%, Hobart's rental vacancy rates are the lowest of any Australian capital city. A study calculated Hobart's average weekly rent at \$440 (Tenants' Union of Tasmania <i>Tasmanian Rents: December Quarter 2017</i>). This results in Hobart renters spending 30% of median weekly household income on rent, meaning rental stress is a significant issue. (National Shelter Community Sector Banking and SGS Economics and Planning, 2018). • Commercial buildings: As of July 2017, direct vacancy for office stock stood at 7.7%. The vacancy rate in the six months to July was 8.2% (Preston Rowe Paterson, <i>Office Market Report</i>, July 2017). 			
<p>Vehicle dependence: Car dependency brings down the overall score. Ferries / light rail and improved cycle infrastructure are regularly occurring themes coming from the community (City of Hobart, <i>Hobart: A Community Vision for our Island Capital</i>, 2018 p.27). Real time bus tracking to smart phones do not exist in Tasmania. Likewise, hybrid vehicles are rare, as are electric charge points.</p>			



<p><i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i></p> <p>3.3.2p The amount of investment on infrastructure as a proportion of the total urban investment. Infrastructure is defined as physical structures and essential services that connect society and facilitate its orderly operation.</p>	
---	--



7. Wealth and Distribution

General Question: Is the wealth of the urban area sustainable; and is it distributed in way that benefits all?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	5
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The public use of wealth of the urban area for maximum social benefit for all.									6
2. The maintenance of the inherited social wealth of the urban area—for example, the maintenance of heritage buildings or public spaces for maximum social benefit.									7
3. The relative equity of wage levels for different groups—as categorized by job, but also across difference of gender, age and ethnicity, etc.									6
4. The affordability of local housing for all.									3
5. The relative equity of accumulated wealth of the residents of the urban area.									4
6. The effectiveness of processes for redistributing wealth in the urban area.									6
7. The translation of the monitoring of wealth accumulation into strategies for enhancing the social benefits for all.									6
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wages and income: The median income for Greater Hobart in 2016 on ABS figures was \$45,766. This compared to the Greater Melbourne at \$48,053, and the Greater Sydney at \$50,422, however the cost of living was higher in both of those cities. • Housing affordability: During the April 2018 quarter, Hobart's average house price was \$470,000. The city has experienced a significant rise in house prices in the past 5 years. A report from the Real Estate Institute of Tasmania (REIT) showed Hobart's median house price rose 12 per cent in the year to February 2018. • Housing availability: This is becoming an increasingly hot topic, with the upsurge of Airbnb rentals putting pressure on the longer-term rental market for students and residents. Research indicates that Tasmania needs an average of 2,392 new dwellings a year to meet its long-term supply needs through to 2031. 27% of these (656 per year) need to be low priced affordable homes. In particular, there is increasing demand for affordable homes appropriate to the needs of older persons (see ageing of Tasmanian population section in <i>Labour and Welfare</i>) (<i>Tasmania's Affordable Housing. 2015-2025 Strategy</i>, Tasmanian Government, 2015, p. 12). 									
Populations at risk:									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Homelessness: While Tasmania has the lowest homelessness rate in Australia, the number of people experiencing homelessness has increased Australia-wide over the last decade. In 2011, it was estimated that 31.9 per 10,000 people experienced homelessness in Tasmania, compared with the national average rate of 48.9. ▪ Low income households: Tasmania has Australia's highest proportion of low income households; one third of households' main source of income are government pensions and allowances. Of these, almost one quarter (14,618 households) are in housing stress or crisis. 									
Vulnerable Households: Particularly vulnerable households include women with children escaping family violence; people living with disability or mental illness; youth; and senior citizens (<i>Tasmania's Affordable</i>									



Housing. 2015-2025 Strategy, Tasmanian Government, 2015, p. 15).

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

4.1.1 The proportion of people living in households lacking at least one of the following five conditions: having access to improved water; having access to improved sanitation facilities; having sufficient living area (not be overcrowded); having durable housing; and having security of tenure.

4.1.2 Housing affordability, defined as households with housing costs 30% or more of gross income expressed as a percentage of all households in a city.

5.2.1 Poverty rate, defined as the proportion of population below the international poverty line of \$1.25 per day (or necessary to meet basic needs), by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).

5.2.2 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population.

5.2.2p GINI coefficient. A Gini coefficient of zero expresses perfect equality, where all values are the same i.e. where everyone has the same income. A Gini coefficient of one (or 100%) expresses maximal inequality among values i.e. a city in which one person has all the income.



Politics

1. Organization and Governance

General Question: How well does the current system of governance function to maximize benefits for all?¹⁸

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>	<i>Overall</i>	5
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>		
1. The political legitimacy of the various levels of government relevant to the urban area.		6
2. The capacity of the leaders of the various kinds of governance relevant to the urban area.		5
3. The visions projected by the relevant levels of government for positively managing the form of the urban region—for example, in relation to managing urban growth.		4
4. The capacity of the administrative staff in the various levels of bureaucracy.		5
5. The authority of the various levels of governance to carry out policy.		7
6. The transparency of decision-making processes.		6
7. The translation of the monitoring of administrative practices into strategies for enhancing the quality of governance.		5
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political legitimacy: Australia has a strong and established model of political and bureaucratic governance, and Hobart is a part of that wider culture. However, while Australia has historically shown high levels of satisfaction with the democratic process, in the last decade the country has experienced a sharp decline in satisfaction levels outcomes (“Dial ‘F’ for fraud: Explaining citizens suspicions about elections”, <i>Electoral Studies</i>. Karp, Nai and Norris, 2018). A study conducted in 2016 showed that only 60% of those interviewed were either ‘very’ or ‘fairly’ satisfied with democracy, compared to a high of 86% in 2007. This represents a very significant decline in less than 10 years. Moreover, only 30% of respondents expressed a good deal of interest in the electoral campaign, and only 26% considered that people in government can be trusted, the lowest level of trust since it was first recorded in 1969 (<i>Trends in Australian Political Opinion. Results from the Australian Election Study 1987-2016</i>, Australian National University, 2017). • Levels of government: Despite limitations, the governance process across the various levels of government in the Greater Hobart area is satisfactory. Several levels of government affect the citizens of Hobart. These include local government (City of Hobart); state government (Tasmanian Parliament); and federal government (Australian Senate and Australian House of Representatives). • Voter participation: Voting is compulsory in federal and state elections, but remains optional in local government elections. Voter turnout for the City of Hobart elections (October 2018) was almost 60%. In the state government elections (March 2018) voter turnout was 92.39%, and the last federal election (2016) had a 92.82% turnout (<i>Australian Electoral Commission</i>). 		

¹⁸ Here the ‘current system of governance’ includes nationally, regionally, municipally and locally.



<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>	
1.1.1. Level of development and implementation of a national urban policy or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics, (b) ensure balanced territorial development, and (c) increase local fiscal space.	



2. Law and Justice

General Question: How well does the dominant legal system work?¹⁹

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	7
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The protection of human rights in the urban area.									8
2. The civil order of the urban area.									8
3. The responsiveness of local residents to legal requirements.									8
4. The treatment of all locals as equal before the law—this includes the specified articulation of complementary systems of justice such as customary or traditional law.									6
5. The fairness and circumspection of the dominant legal system.									6
6. The appropriateness of legal judgements in relation to various levels of penalty and punishment.									6
7. The translation of the monitoring of legal practices into strategies for enhancing the quality of legal administration.									8
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrity of legal systems: Australia has a strong and established system of legal governance and practice, and Hobart is a part of that culture. Australia ranks 10th out of 113 countries in the Rule of Law Index. It scored highly on issues related to the respect of due process (0.85), no corruption (0.89), no improper government influence (0.95) and absence of civil conflict (1). The lowest scorings were related to discrimination in the justice system (0.51), accessibility and affordability (0.57), and unreasonable delays (0.64) (<i>WJP Rule of Law Index 2017</i>, http://data.worldjusticeproject.org). • Fairness of legal systems: Low scores on aspects related to non-discrimination and accessibility are consistent with a 2012 study conducted by the Law and Justice Foundation. The study suggested that disadvantaged or socially excluded groups in Tasmania are significantly “more vulnerable to experiencing multiple legal problems... less likely to take action to resolve these problems, less capable of handling their problems alone and more likely to suffer a variety of adverse consequences that may further entrench their social exclusion” (<i>Legal-Australia Wide Survey. Legal Need in Tasmania</i>, Law and Justice Foundation, 2012, p.46). • Rates of offending: Homicide rates in Tasmania are very low. According to the <i>2017-18 Crime Statistics Supplement</i> there was 1 murder recorded in 2017-18, a reduction of 8 offences from the previous year. This is the lowest number of murders recorded since 1988-89, when 1 murder was also recorded, and equates to a homicide rate of 0.19 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants. During the 2017/18 year, 20,430 offences against property were recorded in Tasmania, with 8,382 relating to burglary or theft. This equates to a theft rate of 1628 thefts per 100,000 inhabitants (<i>2017-18 Crime Statistics Supplement</i>). 									
<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>									

¹⁹ Here the ‘dominant legal system’ includes the national, municipal, and local levels of law, and their intersection.



<p>5.4.2. Theft rate, defined as the number of reported thefts affecting people, places of residence and commerce; and of vehicles and motorcycles, expressed in thefts per 100,000 inhabitants.</p> <p>5.4.1. Homicide rate, defined as number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.</p>	
--	--



3. Communication and Critique

General Question: How sustainable is social communication access in the urban area?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	7
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The level of positive freedom for political expression in the urban area.									8
2. The range of newspapers, broadcasters and public communications systems circulating information that is relevant to people living in the urban area.									7*
3. The proportion of households with open access to mediated communications—including radio, television, internet and other social communications.									8
4. The quality of public political analysis—both mainstream and alternative—easily accessible in the urban area, and with content pertaining to local issues.									6*
5. The openness of the urban region to non-violent political protest being enacted and heard.									8
6. The level of respect for privacy by public and private information gatherers.									7
7. The translation of the monitoring of media practices into strategies for enhancing the quality of media communication.									6
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of political expression: Australia has a strong tradition of political freedom, freedom of expression and public communication. Hobart is a strong part of that culture, and fundamental civil and political rights are protected in the region. Recent attempts on the part of the Tasmanian Government to restrict political demonstrations at mines and logging operations were rejected by the High Court of Australia, which ruled that the intended restrictions “impinged on the Constitution’s implied freedom of political communication” (See “High Court upholds the public’s right to protest”, <i>The Australian</i>, 19 October 2017). • Range of local/regional media outlets: Hobart is lacking in sources of local news, content and analysis, with one local newspaper, limited resourcing in commercial broadcasting and reduced resources in locally sourced and produced ABC content. A 2014 report elaborated by the Department of Communication found that 50% of Tasmanian metropolitan and regional areas are below the minimum voices threshold established by the 1992 Broadcasting Services Act. The remaining 50% is at the ‘minimum floor’ of voices (<i>Media control and ownership</i>, Department of Communications, 2014, p. 76-77). In the language of the Broadcasting Services (BS) Act, ‘voices’ are defined as the media owners or controllers of locally operating media outlets. • Quality of public political analysis: Three media corporations (Grant Broadcasters, Win Corporations and SC Austereo) control the vast majority of media outlets in Tasmania. This is below the minimum threshold established by the BS Act, which requires at least four voices in regional areas (<i>Media control and ownership</i>, Department of Communications, 2014, p. 76-77). • Quality of public political analysis: There have been criticisms levelled at restrictive regulations regarding the media coverage of the State’s elections. Under section 198 of 2004 Electoral Act, newspaper - editors face up to three months’ jail and a fine of \$15,900 for reporting on the campaign on polling day. The restriction only applies to newspapers, while social media, television and radio stations are not covered by the law. Newspapers are pushing to reform the legislation (see for example <i>The Australian</i>, 3 March 2018; <i>Mercury</i>, 2 March 2018). The local newspaper, <i>The Mercury</i>, hosts the majority of online content behind a 									



paywall. In view of the above, the accessibility of public political analysis in the region is limited.

- **Internet connectivity:** According to 2016 figures, 81.3% of households in Hobart and 78% in Tasmania had an internet connection. This is slightly lower than the 83.2% average for Australia (*Quick Stats*, ABS, 2016).
- **Openness to non-violent political protest:** The opportunities for people to express their point of view e.g. through demonstrations, is very good. However, the Tasmanian Police website states that permits are required if a demonstration or protest is to be held wholly or partly on a public street, and that an eight week lead time is required to ensure any permit is approved in a timely fashion.

[*During the revision process, experts suggested that the scores for 2 and 4 are optimistic and should be revised downwards.]

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

4.2.2. Proportion of individuals using the internet.



4. Representation and Negotiation

General Question: How well are citizens of the urban area represented politically?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	6
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The active membership of residents in non-governmental organizations and advocacy groups—trades unions, professional associations, clubs, religious affiliations, etc.									8
2. The active participation of local people in the political processes of the urban area.									6
3. The power of local people to affect political decision-making processes relevant to the urban area.									6
4. The availability of municipal representatives for consultation with residents.									7
5. The active possibility of civil negotiation between groups with different interests—such unions and business.									5
6. The active and legitimate contestation of political power and office.									5
7. The translation of the monitoring citizen's engagement into strategies for enhancing the quality of public participation.									6
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement in political discourse: Australia has a strong reputation for engaging in political discourse through organisations or as individuals. Hobart is a part of that culture. The opportunity to be active in political processes is there, but the take-up generally is low, unless driven by a single issue. The implication is that citizens generally feel they are well represented. • Participation in political processes: Electoral turnout has been historically high in Tasmania (above 93%). Although it has slightly decreased in recent times, voter turnout in the State remains one of the highest in Australia (<i>Voter turnout. 2016 House of Representatives and Senate elections</i>, Australian Electoral Commission, p. 11). Voter turnout for the City of Hobart elections (October 2018) was almost 60%. The state government elections (March 2018) had a voter turnout of compared to 92.39% and the last federal election (2016) had a 92.82% turnout (<i>Australian Electoral Commission</i>). 									
<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>									
1.2.2. Level of participation of local government, NGO and civil society in urban planning and decision-making.									



5. Security and Concord

General Question: How secure and peaceful is the urban area?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	8
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The level of personal security in relation to human security issues—such as food security, natural disaster, economic crisis or military threat.								8	
2. The physical safety of work places.								8	
3. The level of personal security in relation to domestic violence or day-to-day street-conflict.								5	
4. The provision of shelter for residents of the urban area without homes or those leaving behind difficult circumstances such as domestic violence.								8	
5. The provision of active support for immigrants from outside the urban area escaping conflict, persecution or poverty.								8	
6. The provision of affordable insurance processes supported by formal guarantees.								8	
7. The translation of the monitoring of security threats into strategies for enhancing the quality of personal security for all.								8	
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security: Food insecurity is an issue for some sectors of the community — Aboriginal people, homeless people, street drug-users, and those with low or unreliable incomes. Not-for-profit organizations such as Foodbank of Tasmania, SecondBite and Produce to the People Tasmania, mitigate this risk. However, overall human security, including security from immediate natural disasters is good. • Support for immigrants and refugees: Hobart is generally strong in this area however the treatment of refugees and to a lesser extent immigrants in general, could be regarded as a weak spot. A report on the situation of refugees in Tasmania identified several limitations in supporting refugees on issues related to housing, employment, overcoming language barriers and discrimination (<i>Dropped from the Moon. Refugee experiences in Tasmania</i>, Social Action and Research Centre, Anglicare Tasmania, 2016). • Domestic violence: According to ABS figures on domestic violence for 2016, more than 44% of reported cases of sexual assault and 45% of assaults in Tasmania were related to family violence (<i>Recorded Crime – Victims</i>, ABS, 2016). 									
<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>									
6.1.1. Adoption and implementation of local disaster risk-reduction strategies (in line with the Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030). 6.1.2. Population affected by hazardous events, defined as the number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people in a city. 5.4.3. Proportion of women (15 years and older) subjected to physical or sexual harassment in public spaces, in the last 12 months, by perpetrator and place of occurrence. (repeat)									



6. Dialogue and Reconciliation

General Question: Is meaningful dialogue possible between groups with significant political difference in the urban area?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>		<i>Overall</i>	7
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>			
1. The recognition of differences of identity—including, in particular, recognition of the original inhabitants of the urban region.		8	
2. The existence of active processes for negotiating different understandings of past events and histories of conflict.		8	
3. The existence of active processes—formal and informal—for handling tensions between communities distinguished by ethnic, racial, religious, class, gender or sexual difference.		5	
4. The level of social trust in other people.		9	
5. The possibilities for enacting rituals and processes of remembrance and renewal.		8	
6. The existence of processes—formal and informal—for welcoming new arrivals.		6	
7. The translation of the monitoring of political tensions into strategies for enhancing the reconciliation processes.		5	
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of differences of identity: Tasmanian Aboriginal people have an age-old and distinctive connection with their ancestral lands and waters. In Hobart, the traditional and original owners of this land are the Muwinina. The traditional name of the area Hobart was built on is nipaluna. A Welcome to Country can be given only by Aboriginal people, to welcome visitors to their Land. 'Country' encompasses culture, knowledge, and the environment, as well as land and waters. An Acknowledgment of Country can be given by an Aboriginal person from a different Country, or by a non-Aboriginal person, and is appropriate at an official opening, meeting, concert, school assembly, or other event (Tasmanian Government, <i>Acknowledgement and Welcome to Country</i>). • Ongoing impacts of histories of conflict: The Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre (TAC) represents the political and community development aspirations of some members of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. It is a community organisation that was developed in the early 1970s and has been funded by the federal government since 1973 (Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre, www.tacinc.com.au). TAC's mission is "to provide benevolent relief of poverty, sickness, destitution and distress to address disadvantage among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ('Aboriginal') people by any means possible" (<i>The rule book of Tasmanian Aboriginal Corporation (ICN: 8554)</i>). • Community engagement: Hobart is strong for engaging in cultural discourse through organisations or as individuals. The <i>City of Hobart Community Engagement Framework</i> (2018) places community engagement at the core of all other activities, and works on nine principles: Engagement culture; building relationships; inclusiveness and accessibility; participation; communication; transparency; considering the results; feedback; and evaluation and review. • Welcoming new arrivals: New arrivals to Hobart who are humanitarian migrants or refugees can access support from the Migrant Resource Centre Tasmania (MRC Tas). Since 1979, the not-for-profit organisation MRC Tas has been supporting people from migrant backgrounds to settle successfully in Tasmania (<i>Migrant</i> 			



<i>Resource Centre Tasmania</i> www.mrctas.org.au/). All of Tasmania qualifies as a regional area under the Safe Haven Enterprise Visa (SHEV) scheme, which became operational in Tasmania on 10 October 2015 (<i>Welcome</i> , Tasmanian Government, www.multicultural.tas.gov.au).	
<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>	
NA	



7. Ethics and Accountability

General Question: How ethical is social life in the urban area?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	6
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The grounding of municipal policies in clearly enunciated ethical principles.									5
2. The public accountability of powerful public figures—for example, corporate, media, and union leaders.									7
3. The general integrity brought to day-to-day transactions in public and private life.									9
4. The active role of public integrity and anti-corruption offices and organisations.									6
5. The possibility of meaningful public debate over ethical principles and their interpretation.									6
6. The institution of processes for responding consequentially to breaches in accountability.									7
7. The translation of the monitoring of corruption issues into strategies for enhancing integrity processes.									6
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical governance: Australia is strong for ethical governance and practice, and Hobart is a part of that culture. As of 2018, Australia ranked as the 13th least-corrupt nation in the Corruption Perception Index published by Transparency International, and it has held this ranking for the past three years. A survey conducted by the Tasmanian Integrity Commission in 2015 showed a significant improvement in the public perception of the local government. Respondents who strongly agree or somewhat agree that “most people in Tasmania’s public sector are honest” increased by 9 percentage points between 2013 (76%) 2015 (85%). Similarly, the number of respondents who strongly agree or somewhat agree that “there is no point reporting corruption or unethical behaviour in the Tasmanian public sector as nothing will be done about it” has dropped by 8 percentage points between 2013 (30%) and 2015 (22%) (<i>Community Perceptions Survey</i>. Integrity Commission, 2017 p. 2). • Public integrity: At the personal level and in day-to-day interactions there is a general sense of trust. At the institutional level the level of ethics and accountability is more questionable. The lack of a formal anti-corruption body, other than the Integrity Commission, which has limited powers to address ethical behaviour in the public sector, reduces the scores on this matrix. • Anti-corruption offices: A comparative study on anti-corruption agencies in Australia suggested that the Tasmanian Integrity Commission “has major design flaws that render it less effective than other interstate counterparts”, for example the NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption ICAC. The report details a series of restrictions imposed to the Commission in terms of jurisdiction and its power to conduct full enquiries. “Between 2012 and 2016, NSW ICAC held 28 public hearings, referred 76 people for prosecution and made 123 findings of corrupt. Tasmania’s IC scored zero on these measures and has never held a full inquiry” (<i>Tasmania’s Toothless Watchdog. A Comparison of the Tasmanian and NSW Anti-corruption Watchdogs</i>. The Australian Institute, p. 2). 									
<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>									
1.1.2. Level of adoption of urban planning principles in the city-management process.									



Culture

1. Identity and Engagement

General Question: To what extent does the urban area have a positive cultural identity that brings people together over and above the various differences?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	7
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The active cultural diversity of different local communities and groups.									8
2. The sense of belonging and identification with the local area as a whole in a way that connects across community and group differences.									8
3. The tolerance and respect for different language groups and ethnic groups in the urban area.									6
4. The tolerance and respect for different religions and communities of faith in the urban area.									5
5. The possibility of strangers to the urban area establishing and maintaining personal networks or affinity groups with current residents.									8
6. The sense of home and place.									8
7. The translation of the monitoring of community relations into strategies for enhancing identity and engagement.									5
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural diversity: Tasmania has a long history of migration and cultural diversity. According to ABS figures for 2016, the most common ancestries in Tasmania were English (33.3%); Australian (32.3%); Irish (8.2%); Scottish (7.0%); and German (2.7%). Around 20% of the local population was born outside Australia, most commonly England (3.7%); New Zealand (1%); and China (0.6%). Although the proportion of migrants in the State was significant lower than the national average of 33.3%, migrants still represent one fifth of the local population (<i>Census Data</i>, ABS). • Tolerance and respect for differences of ethnicity: A recent report elaborated by the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner suggests that, while most Tasmanians are supportive of diversity (over 90% of respondents evaluated positively that a society is made up of different cultures), some remain intolerant of people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds. Surveys conducted between 2009-2012 showed a decline in levels of acceptance of diversity within the Tasmanian community from around 41% in 2009 to 37% in 2012. Similarly, 89.5% of respondents believe that racial prejudice exists in Tasmania; 40.3% believe that there are cultural groups that do not fit into Australian society; almost 9% self-identified as racist; and over 7% of respondents were against inter-racial marriage (<i>Protecting and Strengthening Australia's Multiculturalism and Social Inclusion</i>, Equal Opportunity Tasmania, 2017, p. 5). • Tolerance and respect for differences of religion: Of the 2016 census respondents from the greater Hobart area, 39.9% indicated they had no religion. This is above the national response, where 29.6% of respondents selected "no religion." Fern Tree and West Hobart (both in the Hobart area) were among the top four most secular regions in Australia, with 55% of the population stating they had no religious affiliation in 2016. Christianity (including Anglican, Catholic, and Uniting Church) was the largest religious group reported overall, at 52.1%. Hobart is also home to small Jewish, Mormon, Buddhist, Hindu, Islamic and Bahá'í communities. 									



<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>	
NA	



2. Creativity and Recreation

General Question: How sustainable are creative pursuits in the urban area—including sporting activities and creative leisure activities?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>	<i>Overall</i>	8
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>		
1. The level of participation in and appreciation of the arts—from painting to story-telling.		9
2. The level of involvement in performance activities such as music, dance and theatre as participants and spectators.		8
3. The level of cultural creativity and innovation.		9
4. The level of support for cultural events—for example, public festivals and public celebrations.		9
5. The level of involvement in sport and physical activity as participants and spectators.		7
6. The affordance of time and energy for creative leisure.		8
7. The translation of the monitoring of creative pursuits into strategies for enhancing creative engagement.		8
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciation of the arts: According to ABS figures for 2013-2014, 62.7% of Tasmanians attended an arts venue or event during the year. These numbers are slightly higher than the 58.9% average for Australia. Tasmania has the second highest level of attendance when considering Australian states (ACT levels of attendance were significantly higher than the rest of the country: 76.3%). However, the level of attendance in Hobart (68.7%) was lower than other capital cities in Australia (in Inner Sydney was 74.9%; Inner Melbourne, 81.2%; Brisbane Inner City, 70.6%; Adelaide Central, 76.1%). • Participation in the arts: 28.1% of Tasmanians and 28.3% of Hobartians took part in at least one artistic or cultural activity, again, slightly higher than the national average for Australia (26.7%) (ABS, 2015). Examples of regular arts festivals in the Hobart area include the Festival of Voices (annually, winter); Dark MOFO Winter Festival (annually, mid winter), Taste of Tasmania (annually, Summer) and Ten Days on the Island (Biennially, Autumn). • Cultural innovation: The Museum of Old and New Art (MONA), located in the northern suburb of Berridale, was established in 2011. MONA houses the private collection of David Walsh, as well as rotating international exhibitions. The museum has become an international drawcard, attracting tourists to Hobart and amplifying the existing arts and cultural scene, with the resultant rise in visitor numbers and engagement known as “The MONA Effect.” <p>Participation in sports: Just over half the Tasmanian population aged 15 years and over are not sufficiently active in sport and physical recreation to receive the full health benefits of participation. 50.4% of women are regular (3+ time a week) participants, compared to 42.6% of men. Sport and recreation is a significant industry in Tasmania, employing over 13,000 people and directly contributing \$819.3 million to the economy, which accounts for 3.6% of gross state product (<i>The Value of Sport and Physical Recreation to Tasmania</i>, Muller et al, 2010).</p>		



<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>	
NA	



3. Memory and Projection

General Question: How well does the urban area deal with its past history in relation to projecting visions of possible alternative futures?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>		<i>Overall</i>	7
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>			
1. The level of respect for past traditions and understanding of their differences.			5
2. The protection of heritage sites and sacred places.			5
3. The maintenance of monuments, museums and historical records.			8
4. The active recognition of indigenous customs and histories.			6
5. The sense of hope for a positive future for the urban area as a whole.			7
6. The level of public discussion that actively explores possible futures.			7
7. The translation of the monitoring of themes of past and future into strategies for enhancing positive engagement.			7
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of indigenous customs and histories: In Hobart, the traditional and original owners of the land are the Muwinina. The traditional owners of the land are acknowledged through a “Welcome to Country” or and “Acknowledgement of Country” prior to an official opening, meeting, concert, school assembly, or other event (Tasmanian Government, <i>Acknowledgement and Welcome to Country</i>). • Respect for traditions: The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) exhibition ningenneh tunapry is the story of the Tasmanian Aboriginal people, past and present. As the <i>voices of aboriginal tasmania ningenneh tunapry education guide</i> explains, “the phrase ningenneh tunapry means ‘to give knowledge and understanding.’” The exhibition presents the story of Trouwerner, or Tasmania. In 2018, artist Nigel Helyer installed an artwork in Franklin Square that was intended to draw together the histories of Tasmanian Aboriginal and European settler cultures, using two symbolic vessels. The artwork consisted of “a scaled hull of Sir John Franklin’s boat, the HMS Erebus; A full scale Tasmanian Aboriginal Canoe and a motion triggered soundscape.” (City of Hobart, <i>Two Islands, Franklin Square</i>). • Maintenance of monuments, museums and historical records: Hobart is home to many museums and historical records. These include the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG); The Maritime Museum of Tasmania; Narryna Heritage Museum; Mawson’s Huts Replica Museum; Tasmanian collection of the National Archives of Australia; and the Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office. 			
<p>Protection of heritage sites and sacred places: 20% of Tasmania consists of World Heritage sites. The Cascades Female Factory (1828-56) is located within the Hobart area, and acknowledges that the 25,000 convict women transported to Tasmania “made an important contribution to the development of the colonies through their labour and their vital role in family formation” (<i>World Heritage Areas</i>, Discover Tasmania, www.discovertasmania.com.au/about/world-heritage-areas)</p>			



Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

1.2.1. Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation); the level of government (national, regional and local/municipal) expenditure; the type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment); and the type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship).



4. Belief and Meaning

General Question: Do residents of the urban area have a strong sense of purpose and meaning?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	7
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The level of knowledgeable engagement in cultural pursuits in the urban area.									8
2. The possibilities for counter-ideologies being discussed and debated publicly.									8
3. The level of thoughtful consideration that lies behind decisions made on behalf of the people of the urban area.									8
4. The sense of meaning that local people have in their lives?									7
5. The extent to which people of different faiths or spiritualities feel comfortable practicing their various rituals, even when their beliefs are not part of the dominant culture.									6
6. The possibility that passions can be publicly expressed in the urban area without descending into negative conflict.									8
7. The translation of the monitoring of ideas and debates into strategies for enhancing positive engagement.									7
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement in cultural pursuits: The City of Hobart “seeks to facilitate, support and develop a range of programs and activities which enhance the cultural life of Hobart” (City of Hobart, <i>Arts and Culture</i>). It does so through public art installations; renting out its venues for events; and offering community development grants. • Public expressions of passion: Protest has a long social history in Tasmania, particularly around environmental causes. There have long been tensions between protesters and law enforcement, often relating to forestry activity. The Workplaces (Protection from Protestors) Act 2014 enacted on-the-spot fines of \$10,000 for individual protesters; prison time for second offences; and granted police the power to stop protests before they happened. The Act was overturned by the High Court in 2017. 									
<p>Faith and spirituality: 39.9% of the 2016 census respondents from the greater Hobart area indicated they had no religion. This is above the national response, where 29.6% of respondents selected “no religion.” Fern Tree and West Hobart (both in the Hobart area) were among the top four most secular regions in Australia, with 55% of the population stating they had no religious affiliation in 2016. Christianity (including Anglican, Catholic, and Uniting Church) was the largest religious group reported overall, at 52.1%. Hobart is also home to small Jewish, Mormon, Buddhist, Hindu, Islamic and Bahá’í communities.</p>									
<i>Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:</i>									
NA									



5. Gender and Generations

General Question: To what extent is there gender and generational wellbeing across different groups?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	7
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The equality of men and women in public and private life.									7
2. The positive expression of sexuality in ways that do not lead to intrusion or violation.									8
3. The contribution of both men and women to bringing up children.									7
4. The availability of child-care in the urban area—whether formal or informal, public or private.									7
5. The positive engagement of youth in the life of the urban area.									6
6. The availability of aged-care in the urban area—whether formal or informal, public or private.									6
7. The translation of the monitoring of gender and generational relations into strategies for enhancing positive engagement.									6
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender pay gap: According to the Tasmanian Government, in 2016 Tasmanian women earned on average around 15% less than men (women earned \$1,238.60 per week while men earned an average of \$1,401.00 per week) (<i>Gender Pay Gap</i>, Tasmanian Government, http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/genderpaygap). Overall, Australia has experienced a sharp decline in the Global Gender Gap Index in the last decade, falling from the 15th position in 2006 to the 46th position in 2016 (<i>Global Gender Gap Report 2016</i>). However, there has been a significant increase in female appointments in senior positions in the Australian Public Service (rising from 35% to 43% between 2006 and 2016) and in the number of Federal Circuit Court Judges (rising from 23% to 42% in the same period). • Equality of men and women in private and public life: As of 2016, the rate of parental-care leave for non-public sector employees was 95% for women and 5% for men. According to a report elaborated by the ABS, “while men and women averaged the same hours for paid and unpaid work overall, men spent twice as long as women in paid work and women spent twice as long as men in unpaid work (particularly domestic activities and child care)” (<i>Gender Indicators. Selected Highlights</i>, ABS, 2016, p. 4). • Employment across age, gender and ethnicity: According to Equal Opportunity Tasmania, the State’s population is the oldest of all states and territories in the country, and it is also ageing at the fastest rate. However, the report shows that “labour force participation rates in Tasmania sharply decline after 55 years of age and remain lower than nationally for all age groups over 45 years”. Moreover, the report suggest, “it is clear that older Tasmanians experience high rates of discrimination in employment, including being turned down for positions, on the basis of their age” (<i>Willing to Work: National Inquiry into Employment Discrimination against Older Australians</i>, Equal Opportunity Tasmania, 2016, p.6). • Gender representation: In 2018, Tasmania became the first Australian state to return a female-majority parliament, when 13 women and 12 men were elected to the House Of Assembly. The Tasmanian Government Policies and Programs for women are outlined at http://www.women.tas.gov.au/. • Sexual assault data: Across Tasmania, 184 instances of sexual assault were reported to police during the 2017-18 period, equating to a rate of 35 reported assaults per 100,000 inhabitants. The <i>Crime Statistics Supplement 2017-18</i> notes that “27% of sexual assaults reported in 2017-18 were committed more than a 									



year before they were reported, some occurring several decades ago.”

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

- 5.3.2. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments.
- 5.3.2p Women in managerial positions, including public administration and private sector enterprises.
- 5.3.3. Proportion of women in the workforce.
- 5.4.3. Proportion of women (15 years and older) subjected to physical or sexual harassment in public spaces, in the last 12 months, by perpetrator and place of occurrence. (repeat)



6. Enquiry and Learning

General Question: How sustainable is formal and informal learning in the urban region?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>	<i>Overall</i>	8
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban region?</i>		
1. The accessibility of active centres of discovery—ranging from formal scientific research institutes to places of playful discovery for children.		8
2. The active participation of people in the urban area in deliberation and debate over ideas.		8
3. The accessibility of active centres of social enquiry—both formal and informal—ranging in focus from scientific research to interpretative and spiritual enquiry.		8
4. The active participation of people in formal and informal education, across gender, generation, ethnicity, and class differences.		7
5. The existence of local cultures of writing—from philosophical and scientific to literary and personal.		9
6. The setting aside of time in the various education processes—both formal and informal—for considered reflection.		7
7. The translation of the monitoring of education practices into quality-improvement strategies.		7
<i>Annotations explaining the scores:</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in education: According to 2016 ABS figures, 32.4% of Hobart's population has completed a Bachelor degree. The average for Tasmania was significantly lower at 16.2%, while the average across Australia was 24%. • Local cultures of writing: Hobart hosts a biennial Tasmanian Writers and Readers Festival, and is home to many award-winning authors, including Richard Flanagan (Mann Booker Prize), Danielle Wood (Vogel Literary Prize), and Heather Rose (Stella Prize). The national journal of letters, <i>Island</i> magazine, is published in Tasmania on a quarterly basis. Emerging writers are recognised through the Tasmanian Young Writer's Fellowship. • Literacy Rates: According to the 2006 <i>Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey</i>, Tasmania had the lowest adult literacy skills in Australia. Functional illiteracy is high throughout the state. The <i>Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey</i> found half of Tasmanians were assessed as having adequate prose (51.0%) and document literacy skills (49.3%), compared with 53.6% and 53.2% respectively for Australia. The same report found that 43.9% of Tasmanians were assessed as "having adequate numeracy skills to effectively manage and respond to the mathematical demands of diverse situations." This compared with 47.4% for the whole of Australia (<i>Adult Literacy in Tasmania</i>, ABS, 2006). • School Leavers: 27.5% of Tasmanians aged 15-75 have no qualification beyond Year 10. <i>The Tasmania Report 2017</i> highlights that "Year 12 completion rates are lower in every geographic category in Tasmania than they are in the corresponding regions of every mainland state" (<i>The Tasmania Report 2017</i>, Eslake, p51). 		



- **Active participation in education and employment:** At 14%, Tasmania's youth (15-24 year olds) unemployment rate remains above the national average. Tasmania also has an above-average proportion of 15-24 year olds who are not working, actively looking for work, or in fulltime education (15.2% as of year ended October 2017) (*The Tasmania Report 2017*, Eslake, p24).

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

- 5.1.2. Adult literacy rate, defined as the percentage of population aged 15 years and older who can read and write a statement related to his/her everyday life.
- 5.3.1. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training.



7. Wellbeing and Health

General Question: What is the general level of wellbeing across different groups of residents?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Basic	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

<i>Particular Questions</i>								<i>Overall</i>	8
<i>How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?</i>									
1. The sense of control that people have in the urban area over questions of bodily integrity and wellbeing.								8	
2. The level of knowledge that people in the urban area have in relation to basic health issues.								8	
3. The availability of consulting professionals or respected community elders to support people in time of hardship, stress or grief.								8	
4. The capacity of the urban area to meet reasonable expectations that people in the urban area hold about health care or counselling.								8	
5. The participation of people in practices that promote wellbeing.								8	
6. The cultural richness of cuisine and good food.								9	
7. The translation of the monitoring of health and wellbeing practices into quality-improvement strategies.								8	
<i>Annotations explaining why you have scored general question (or particular questions) as you have:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in physical activity: A survey conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services found that two-thirds of Tasmanians reported sufficient levels of moderate and vigorous physical activity, according to the standards outlined by the 2014 Physical Activity Guidelines. While 81.2% of respondents aged 18-64 years reported sufficient moderate and/or vigorous physical activity (MVPA), only 29.2% engaged in twice weekly muscle strengthening exercises (<i>Tasmanian Health Population Survey. Key Findings.</i> Department of Health and Human Services, 2016, p. 6). • Health Screening: Levels of preventive health screening increased for most screening types between 2009 and 2016. The report also found that “screening is most commonly reported by Tasmanians aged 45 years and over, although more than 60% of younger Tasmanians reported blood pressure screening during the previous two years” (<i>Tasmanian Health Population Survey. Key Findings.</i> Department of Health and Human Services, 2016, p. 11). • Eating Habits: The <i>Tasmanian Health Population Survey</i> also found that the number of Tasmanians that met the 2013 NHMRC guidelines of fruit consumption sharply declined between 2009 (49.8%) and 2016 (39.3%). Similarly, the survey results also exhibit a decline in the number of people meeting the vegetable consumption recommended levels (10.9% in 2009 and 7.5% in 2016). Overall, female respondents showed healthier eating habits when considering the NHMRC guidelines. There is a strong socio-economic gradient, with statistically significantly higher proportions of Tasmanians in the least disadvantaged quintile meeting national fruit guidelines; however, this pattern does not apply to eating vegetables (<i>Tasmanian Health Population Survey. Key Findings.</i> Department of Health and Human Services, 2016, p. 7). • Understanding basic health issues: Over 80% of respondents reported a good understanding of health information, while around 10% reported having difficulties in some occasions. Similarly, over 85% of respondents said they find it usually or always easy to talk about their health concerns with a healthcare 									



provider; this was highest in the over 65 year age group (91.4%). These results were similar across regions and socio-economic quintiles (*Tasmanian Health Population Survey. Key Findings*. Department of Health and Human Services, 2016, p. 8).

- **Mental health:** During the 2011-12 period, 15% of the Tasmanian population reported having been diagnosed with a mental health or behavioural problem at some time in their life (compared with 13.6% for Australia). However, the proportion of Tasmanian adults who reported having experienced high to very high levels of psychological distress in the four weeks prior to the interview was, at 8.9%, lower than for Australia as a whole, at 10.8% (*The State of Public Health 2013*, Population Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania).

- **Health challenges:** The Legislative Council Sessional Committee Government Administration A Sub-Committee on *Acute Health Services in Tasmania* is currently underway (November 2018), with the mission “To inquire into and report upon the resourcing of Tasmania’s major hospitals to deliver acute health services, including mental health services, to the people of Tasmania” (*Acute Health Services in Tasmania*).

Indicators from the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index that might support your considerations:

NA

Principles for Antarctic Cities

Principles for Antarctic Cities (or 'the Charter') brings together the values associated with the Antarctic Treaty System in the context of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. It is an initiative to bring together cities together in ways that outline a common vision, narrative and priorities.

Preamble

Recognizing that Antarctica is governed internationally by the Antarctic Treaty System, and that, under this Treaty, Antarctica is recognized by the Protocol on Environmental Protection as 'a natural reserve, devoted to peace and science'.

Recognizing that Antarctica, as one of four recognized global commons under the principle of the common heritage of humankind, is a key to the future of our planet.

Recognizing that the United Nations has set 17 goals to change our world. Goal 11 concerns cities explicitly—'Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'—but all 17 goals pertain to cities in some way.

Recognizing that five cities—Cape Town, Christchurch, Hobart, Punta Arenas and Ushuaia—together play a vital role in humanity's engagement with the South Polar Region. Most travel to the Antarctic region is funnelled through these five formally recognised international 'Gateways'. Each of these cities are in zones with intense interconnectivity to the Antarctic, and co-ordinate all significant engagement with the region. Each of these cities is formed by long and complex histories of engagement with the Antarctic going back to the nineteenth century.

Recognizing the spirit of the *Statement of Intent* signed in 2009 between the Southern Rim Gateway Cities to the Antarctic: Cape Town, Christchurch, Hobart, Punta Arenas and Ushuaia.

Now, therefore, we the undersigned cities proclaim these *Principles for Antarctic Cities* as providing guidance for practical action.

The Principles in Summary

Principles for Antarctic Engagement is intended to work for cities, institutions, and even individuals, as a guide to for engaging with the Antarctic region, whether in Antarctica or anywhere else in the world. At the top level, the principles are expressed as simply as possible in terms of the four domains of ecology, economics, politics and culture. Going deeper, the second level of principles elaborates the first.

These principles are opportunities for the cities to realise greater economic, community, cultural, scientific and ecological value through custodial responsibilities as caring cities with a privileged position as global Southern Ocean Rim cities.

Ecology

Ecological engagement with the Antarctic should be directed towards developing deeper and more integrated human engagement with the natural world.

Economics

Economic engagement with the Antarctic should contribute to prosperity for all, organized primarily around fulfilling social needs.

Politics

Political engagement with the Antarctic should have a primary emphasis on engaged and negotiated civic involvement, supported by clear and consistent legal frameworks, working towards justice for all, including the natural denizens of Antarctica.

Culture

Political engagement with the Antarctic should actively promote vibrant cultural interchange, including supporting ongoing processes for dealing with the uncomfortable intersections of identity and difference, inclusion and exclusion.

Principles Elaborated*Ecology:*

- 1.1 Materials and Energy:* With the sustainable use of materials and resources for all Antarctic-related projects and practices, including through renewable energy, with existing infrastructure retrofitted for resource-use efficiency.
- 1.2. Water and Air:* With all Antarctic-related activities contributing positively to maintaining or enhancing the air-and-water quality of the immediate region.
- 1.3. Flora and Fauna:* With all Antarctic-related activities seeking to accommodate existing ecosystem complexities and/or to re-establish natural diversity.
- 1.4. Habitat and Settlements:* With Antarctic-related activities taking into account the natural limits of topography and climate.
- 1.5. Built-Form and Mobility:* With all Antarctic-related activities enhancing sustainable living, with good access and mobility facilitated by ecologically sensitive transport systems.
- 1.6. Embodiment and Sustenance:* With all Antarctic-related activities acting to sustain or enhance the means of physical health, including through food production.
- 1.7. Emission and Waste:* With all Antarctic-related activities directed towards zero carbon-emissions, including through an emphasis on a systematic reduction of resource-use, recycling, re-use of basic materials and hard-waste mining.

Economics:

- 2.1 Production and Resourcing:* With all Antarctic-related activities shifted from an emphasis on production for global consumption to an economics for living.
- 2.2. Exchange and Transfer:* With investment in all Antarctic-related activities promoted through fair exchange partnerships, and financing, including through participatory budgeting where appropriate.
- 2.3. Accounting and Regulation:* With accounting procedures and regulation processes in relation to Antarctic-related activities promoting fair, transparent, and well-monitored systems of development.
- 2.4. Consumption and Use:* With the consumption of goods minimized in relation to all Antarctic-related activities.
- 2.5. Labour and Welfare:* With an emphasis on employment opportunities for all in Antarctic-related activities, recognizing that the informal sector and sharing economy provides indispensable income opportunities.
- 2.6. Technology and Infrastructure:* With technology used for Antarctic-related activities, directed primarily as a tool for good living, rather than a means of transcending the limits of nature and embodiment.

2.7. *Wealth and Distribution*: With a minimizing of wealth inequities that could develop in unregulated Antarctic-related activities.

Politics:

3.1. *Organization and Governance*: With Antarctic-related policies developed through deep deliberative and democratic processes based on expert knowledge, extensive data collection, transparent reporting of statistical patterns, and public debate.

3.2. *Law and Justice*: With integrated legal systems established for all Antarctic-related activities, articulated across various levels, and harmonized with the existing positive regional and global norms for all development processes and projects.

3.3. *Communication and Critique*: With public debate on Antarctic-related activities encouraged and supported through various media on questions concerning policy, planning and design.

3.4. *Representation and Negotiation*: With non-discriminatory participation and inclusion in Antarctic-related activities ensured through appropriate policy and legislation.

3.5. *Security and Accord*: With resilience to natural and human-generated risks and hazards enhanced in all Antarctic-related activities through risk-conscious planning, and good design.

3.6. *Dialogue and Reconciliation*: With reconciliation actively negotiated between groups experiencing relations of contestation and tension over Antarctic-related activities, including over historical questions of sovereignty and political identity.

3.7. *Ethics and Accountability*: With a strengthening and promotion of ethical standards in relation to all Antarctic-related activities, with the adoption of specific codes of conduct, drawn up in consultation with relevant stakeholders and constituents.

Culture:

4.1. *Identity and Engagement*: With active, publicly enunciated recognition throughout all Antarctic-related projects and practices of the complex layers of community-based identity and difference.

4.2. *Creativity and Recreation*: With the active development of cultural themes in all Antarctic-related activities, emphasizing festivals and public events.

4.3. *Memory and Projection*: With significant public and common spaces dedicated to the cross-cutting cultural histories of Antarctic-related engagement —public spaces which at the same time actively seek to represent visually alternative trajectories from the present into the future.

4.4. *Beliefs and Ideas*: With locally relevant cultural beliefs from across the globe (except those that vilify and degrade) woven into the physical fabric of Antarctic-related activities: symbolically, artistically and practically.

4.5. *Gender and Generations*: With active recognition of different needs across the various divides of gender and age (against a background of prioritizing conditions of gender equality) in all Antarctic-related activities.

4.6. *Enquiry and Learning*: With research, teaching, learning-exchange, and training in relation to all Antarctic-related activities given priority through substantial and targeted social investment.

4.7. *Wellbeing and Health*: With all Antarctic-related activities actively curated to enhance the emotional wellbeing of people, including, where possible, by involving local people in that design and development.

6.2 Business Events Tasmania Annual Funding Submission
File Ref: F20/74981; 17/62

Report of the Senior Advisor Economic Development, Manager
Economic Development Engagement & Strategy and the Director
Community Life of 24 July 2020 and attachments.

Delegation: Council

REPORT TITLE: BUSINESS EVENTS TASMANIA ANNUAL FUNDING SUBMISSION

REPORT PROVIDED BY: Senior Advisor Economic Development
Manager Economic Development Engagement & Strategy
Director Community Life

1. Report Purpose and Community Benefit

1.1. This report has two purposes:

- To present Business Events Tasmania's performance during 2019-20 against priorities set out in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 2017-20 (**Attachment A** to this report).
- To introduce Business Events Tasmania's Funding Submission for the financial year 2020-21 (**Attachment B**), as presented by the CEO Marnie Craig.

1.2. The main goal of Business Events Tasmania (BET) is to attract business events to Tasmania, particularly during the shoulder and off-peak seasons. The community benefits are year round vibrancy in the city and boost to the local economy associated with conference attendees (the highest spending type of visitor).

2. Report Summary

2.1. The City of Hobart has supported BET financially since 2009.

2.2. This support is based on the continued achievements of BET in attracting business events to Hobart.

2.2.1. 2019-20 is no exception with BET exceeding the funding KPI of 74 bid wins, securing 80 bids to 30 June 2020 (noting that from March until June any decisions on future conferences were paused, in line with COVID-19 lock downs).

2.2.2. The 80 bids equating to 16,725 delegates (excluding partners) will create an estimated future economic worth of approximately \$43.4 million.

2.3. BET's activities provide far reaching community benefits:

- Boost to the local economy associated with conference attendees (the highest spending type of visitor).
- Economic activity beyond measurable metrics, underpinning knowledge creation and exchange, and future investment among other impacts.

- Ambassador Program increasing activity within valuable trade sectors, delivering economic benefits beyond visitation dollars.
 - Added population and vibrancy in the city year round.
- 2.4. With the significant impacts of COVID-19 on the business events and tourism market, the work of BET in continuing to promote Hobart as a business events destination will be essential in supporting the City's post COVID-19 recovery.
- 2.5. BET is seeking \$53,728 in support from the City of Hobart for the financial year 2020-21. This is last year's funding figure, plus CPI, reduced by 50 per cent. This is included in the economic development budget for 2020/21.
- 2.6. Whilst the industry largely remains "paused", as a result of COVID-19, the Council's funds will enable Business Events Tasmania to continue their work in promoting Hobart to the business events market, thus contributing to economic recovery. BET is also well positioned to optimise the opportunity to attract intra-state business events that due to border closures are looking for attractive domestic locations to replace overseas options.

3. **Recommendation**

That:

1. ***The Council notes Business Events Tasmania's funding submission for the financial year 2020-21.***
2. ***The Council resolves to provide funding of \$ 53,728 to Business Events Tasmania which has been included in the Economic Development Budget Function of the 2020-21 Annual Plan.***

4. **Background**

- 4.1. Business Events Tasmania (BET) is the peak organisation for the business events sector in Tasmania.
- 4.2. BET's primary role is to market Tasmania's business events credentials nationally and internationally and work with local industry and event planners to bring business events to Tasmania.

- 4.3. The City of Hobart has supported BET for a number of years:

Summary of financial support	
2009-10	\$60,000
2010-11	\$65,000
2011-12	\$80,000
2012-13	\$90,000
2013-14	\$90,000
2014-15	\$92,500
2015-16	\$93,300 plus \$6,700 for feasibility study
2016-17	\$100,000
2017-18	\$102,300
2018-19	\$104,,200
2019-20	\$105,555
2020-21	\$ 53,728 requested

- 4.4. The relationship between BET and the City of Hobart was most recently governed by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 2017-20. This was the third MOU to date and it expired in June 2020.
- 4.5. The MOU acknowledged that business events bring significant revenue to Hobart and Tasmania each year and that Council and BET share common interests and benefits associated with this visitation.
- 4.6. The main performance indicator in the 2017-20 MOU is BET delivering against the bid win targets for Hobart (as in the table below). Note that the 'number of BET wins (target)' refers to the number of bids won in any given financial year, to be delivered in the future. Bid wins and the staging of the conference / event is rarely in the same year.

Financial Year	CoH Funding	Number of BET Bid Wins (target)
2017-18	\$102,300	70
2019-19	\$104,200	72
2019-20	\$105,555	74

As at 30 June 2020, BET secured 80 bids against a target of 74.

- 4.7. The City of Hobart (CoH) and BET worked together to collaborate on MOU priorities in the financial year 2019-20. The following sets out achievements against the priorities.

4.7.1. *Collaboration on bids where appropriate*

BET continues to actively promote the City of Hobart as a conference destination in all activities including bids, site inspections, trade shows and in market activities.

Conversations between BET and CoH staff have been held, to discuss the types of business events that BET should be targeting in line with the CoH's strategic plan, the City's key sectors and International Relations Action Plan.

4.7.2. ***Jointly work to identify targeted business sectors that link to key areas of growth in Hobart and Tasmania***

In the 2019-20 financial year, Hobart hosted 22 business events that link back to key strategic sectors for the City of Hobart, including Education, Science – medical, Science – maritime and Antarctic and Southern Ocean. These events attracted approx. 6,800 delegates and injected approx. \$15.3M into the Tasmanian economy. (**Attachment C** to this report)

4.7.3. ***Building relationships (in addition to collaborative initiatives outlined above) – Elected Members and Council officer attendance at BET presentations, bids, seminars and member functions***

Elected Members and Council officers attended the BET Ambassador annual event hosted by the Premier Will Hodgman and the BET AGM.

BET was represented on the CoH Events (Medium) Grant Assessment Panel.

4.7.4. ***Collaboration on social media opportunities***

During the 2019-20 financial year, BET's Marketing and Communications Manager worked with CoH representatives to source imagery and collateral to form part of a social media campaign to promote the Council's venues through Facebook, LinkedIn and Instagram. This included Town Hall, City Hall, The Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre, Waterside Pavilion and the City's creative spaces. The campaign was initially set to run between 6 April and 20 May 2020 (a key decision-making time for clients in the lead up to end of financial year) but due to COVID-19 will be rescheduled for later in the 2020 calendar year.

Throughout the 2019-20 financial year, BET has included social media posts promoting the City and conferences that align to the City's key areas of growth (**Attachment D** to this report). Across our platforms, BET have posted about Hobart 85 times. This includes promotion of members in the Hobart region as well as posting about specific conference activity in Hobart and southern Tasmania.

4.7.5. ***Digital presence of TTIC and the City venues on the BET website and presence in the Planners Guide***

- 4.7.6. City of Hobart provided content to form part of BET's major piece of promotional collateral; [The BET Planners Guide](#). This featured the City, Town Hall, City Hall, Waterside Pavilion at Mawson Place, Conference Room and the TTIC (**Attachment E** to this report). The publication is promoted through targeted electronic direct mail to BET's database of over 3,500 business event organisers.

[The City](#) (as a destination) as well as Council properties have a presence on the BET website.

4.7.7. ***Ongoing promotion of the Council's meeting venues / facilities through site inspections, familiarisations and bids***

City Hall remains the most in demand of the City of Hobart venues amongst clients. In the 2019-20 financial year, nine clients were taken to City Hall for a site inspection, 12 requests for proposals were sent to City Hall and the venue was recommended, and contact details shared to another 11 clients.

4.7.8. ***A member of the BET team to work with appropriate City of Hobart representative to assist in the creation of appropriate marketing collateral for city owned venues***

BET staff have been working closely with Council officers to ensure the latest imagery and branding is included in BET's new website to be launched mid-July 2020.

Other Achievements

- 4.8. Achievements not explicitly listed in the MOU but noteworthy are:

4.8.1. Strategic Bids

A key strategic imperative in BET's *strategic plan 2019-22* (**Attachment F**) is to position BET for long term sustainable growth through increased awareness of the benefits of the knowledge economy.

The business events sector augments economic activity well beyond measurable metrics, underpinning knowledge creation and exchange, and investment among other impacts. These business events are referred to as the knowledge economy.

The following events have been secured in the knowledge economy:

Event Name	Delegates	Value	Market Segment
2021			
Australian Group on Severe Communication Impairment Conference 2021	300	\$855,600.00	Science
Australian Geography Teachers' Association National Conference 2021	150	\$310,200.00	Education
Australasian Plant Pathology Society Biennial Conference 2021	300	\$855,600.00	Science
Australasian Cytometry Society Conference 2021	150	\$427,800.00	Science
Australian Dairy Conference 2021	450	\$962,550.00	Food and Agribusiness
Australasian Association of Philosophy National Conference 2021	200	\$713,000.00	Education
International Temperate Reefs Symposium 2021	250	\$713,000.00	Science
2023			
International Towing Tank Conference 2023	300	\$1,587,600.00	Science

4.8.2. Tasmanian Ambassador Program:

BET is committed to build on the success of the [Ambassador Program](#). Underpinning the program are 12 influential ambassadors who are leaders in their key industry sectors including the Antarctic and Southern Ocean and communication and technology. The ambassadors assist in promoting Tasmania on an international stage as a top class business event location.

4.8.3. Marketing

In 2019-20 national trade shows continued to provide a platform for BET to showcase Tasmania as a business event destination to key markets. BET attended the following trade shows; Professional Conference Organiser (PCOA), Dreamtime and Asia-Pacific Incentives and Meetings Expo (AIME).

- 4.9. Although the latest MOU expired as of 30 June 2020, given the uncertainty and extent of the significant impacts of COVID-19, particularly on the tourism and events sector, it is felt that this year is not the time to develop a new MOU.

- 4.9.1. Given the successful ten year relationship, officers are confident that MOU coverage is not required for the 2020-21 period. The plan instead is to re-convene in February - March 2021 to develop a three year MOU for 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24.
- 4.9.2. Aims for the 2020-21 year will be based on those of the preceding year and are set out in section 4.18.
- 4.10. It is the intention that by the Council providing ongoing funding, BET will focus on economic recovery and what is needed to support member partners and maximise new business event opportunities for Hobart, now and into the future.
- 4.10.1. BET has seen early signs of recovery with increased requests for new sales proposals in recent weeks (17 bids) for business events taking place in the 2021 and 2022 calendar year. This however would be significantly impacted by further spikes in COVID-19 cases.
- 4.10.2. The table below includes business events that have been directly secured for Hobart by Business Events Tasmania for future financial years. Please note that eight conferences in the 2020-21 table (1,910 delegates) relate to activity still booked for 2020. It would be reasonable to expect that these conferences are likely to cancel, postpone or adopt a hybrid model.

Business Events Secured by BET				
2020-21	Conferences	Delegates	Room Nights	Estimated Economic Impact
Confirmed	25	7,675	23,665	\$ 21,826,885.00
Pending	28	7,882	21,204	\$ 21,619,723.00
Cancelled	11	2,451	13,692	\$ 7,109,376.00
2021-22	Conferences	Delegates	Room Nights	Estimated Economic Impact
Confirmed	40	11,560	33,954	\$ 29,618,090.00
Pending	10	3,800	10,810	\$ 11,125,650.00
2022-23	Conferences	Delegates	Room Nights	Estimated Economic Impact
Confirmed	9	2,450	6,640	\$ 6,701,460.00
Pending	15	6,960	20,550	\$ 18,387,200.00
Cancelled	1	1,000	4,500	\$ 3,670,000.00

- 4.11. In addition to the above, the following sales activities are in progress:
- Leads - 433 - Estimated Economic Impact \$356,662,234
 - Under Development - 263 - Estimated Economic Impact \$209,354,381
 - Pending - 59 - Estimated Economic Impact \$58,487,973

- 4.12. BET is well positioned to pursue new opportunities in the intra-state market, given companies that would usually host business events 'overseas' will be turning their attention to desirable domestic locations.
- 4.13. Research conducted in 2019 for BET by Enterprise Marketing and Research Services (EMRS) found the average daily spend per delegate whilst attending a conference in Tasmania to be \$672. These visitors also stay longer (6.1 nights on average) and 55 per cent of them intend to return to Tasmania for leisure in the next three years.

Impact of COVID19

- 4.14. The figures below break down the number of business events that have postponed or cancelled in Tasmania in 2020 due to COVID-19, as well as the number still scheduled to occur in late 2020.

- 8 (10%) business events are still due to take place in 2020
- 49 (65%) business events have postponed
- 18 (24%) of business events have cancelled

Key factors that will impact a return to 'business as usual' for the business events industry include:

- Domestic and international borders re-opening
- Airlines – what the domestic aviation situation looks like
- Restrictions on group gatherings
- Market confidence

- 4.15. The immediate and unknown future impacts of COVID-19 will undoubtedly affect BET's bid wins during the 2020-21 year, highlighted in section 4.18.

Annual Funding Submission 2020-21

- 4.16. BET has provided its Annual Funding Submission for the 2020-21 financial year (Attachment B). This document outlines BET's:
- Performance to date for the 2019-20 financial year.
 - Strategy and targets for the 2020-21 financial year.
 - Events secured and in the pipeline for 2021 and beyond.
- 4.17. BET is requesting funding for the financial year 2020-21 of \$ 53,728, which is last year's funding + CPI reduced by 50 per cent.

4.18. Given the potential impact on BET's business of factors outside of their control such as restrictions on mass gatherings, border control and market confidence) etc. it is felt reasonable that BET does not set a KPI of bid target wins secured in 2020-21. BET will continue to work with the City of Hobart to deliver against collaboration activities delivered against in 2019-20:

- Collaboration on bids where appropriate.
- Building relationships between BET and CoH officers / elected members.
- Collaboration on social media opportunities.
- Ongoing promotion of the Council's meeting venues.
- Working together to assist in the creation of appropriate marketing collateral for City owned venues.

4.19. Additionally, BET will work to:

- Ensure that the 25 events won for Hobart in 2020/21 remain in Hobart.
- Proactively influence conference organisers to adopt sustainability themes within their Tasmanian conference.
- Collaborate with the City of Hobart to identify and bid on business events that align with areas of key focus in the Economic Development Unit's forward planning i.e. green and renewable economy, health care and social assistance, information and technology and science.

5. Proposal and Implementation

5.1. Should the Council support the recommendations in this report, arrangements will be made to provide the allocated funding for the financial year 2020-21 from the Economic Development Function.

6. Strategic Planning and Policy Considerations

6.1. The Council endorsed 'Community vision for our island capital' sets out what our community want Hobart to be in the future. Continuing support for BET is in line with the following elements of the vision:

2.2.9 *We welcome visitors, and we strike a balance between meeting the needs of tourists and the needs of our communities.*

4.1.1 *We are a city of thriving, diverse sectors that foster a culture of welcome and value unique and transferable skills.*

4.1.2 *We excel in niche industries and expertise and quality work.*

4.4.1 *We enable clever and resourceful people to find each other and collaborate.*

4.3.8 *We promote Hobart as a perfect environment for remote workers, sole traders and niche small business.*

- 6.2. Continued financial support for BET meets a number of Strategic Directions, as outlined in the City of Hobart Capital City Strategic Plan 2019-29.

- 1.1 *Partnerships with Government, the education sector and business create city growth.*
- 1.2 *Strong national and international relationships.*
- 1.3 *An enriched visitor experience.*

7. Financial Implications

- 7.1. Funding Source and Impact on Current Year Operating Result
- 7.1.1. BET is seeking funding of \$ 53,728 for the financial year 2020-21. This has been budgeted for in the 2020/21 economic development budget. This is last year's funding figure, plus CPI reduced by 50 per cent.
- 7.2. Impact on Future Years' Financial Result
- 7.2.1. None
- 7.3. Asset Related Implications
- 7.3.1. None

8. Legal, Risk and Legislative Considerations

- 8.1. The nature of the relationship between the City of Hobart and BET is one of mutual understanding and collaboration based on a successful relationship that has spanned the last decade.
- 8.2. There is a risk that this year the relationship is not governed by an MOU. Although there is no MOU in place, there are a number of agreed areas for collaboration between the City of Hobart and Business Events Tasmania. Given the relationship to date, Council officers are confident that the risk of these collaborative activities not taking place is minimal.

9. Environmental Considerations

- 9.1. BET runs a fully digitalised marketing and PR collateral and activities. This includes a more interactive online version of BET's Planners' Guide.
- 9.2. BET no longer has delegate satchels available for conference organisers and recommend organisers move to more sustainable practices.

- 9.3. Utilising strong lines of communications and relationships with event organisers and accommodation providers, BET actively encourage sustainability practices with marked success, including information provided by staff in the City of Hobart's Parks and City Amenity Unit on practical things that can be done to achieve more sustainable outcomes.

10. Community and Stakeholder Engagement

- 10.1. Marnie Craig, Chief Executive Officer, Business Events Tasmania.

11. Delegation

- 11.1. This matter is delegated to the Council.

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.



Lucy Knott
**SENIOR ADVISOR ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**



Tim Short
DIRECTOR COMMUNITY LIFE



Luke Doyle
**MANAGER ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT ENGAGEMENT &
STRATEGY**

Date: 24 July 2020
File Reference: F20/74981; 17/62

- Attachment A: City of Hobart and Business Events Tasmania MOU 2017-2020
↓ 
- Attachment B: Business Events Tasmania's Funding Submission 2020_2021
↓ 
- Attachment C: Business Events Tasmania - Strategic Conferences held 2019-2020
↓ 
- Attachment D: Business Events Tasmania's Social Media Posts
↓ 
- Attachment E: Business Events Tasmania Planners Guide
↓ 

Attachment F: Business Events Tasmania Strategic Plan - 2019/22 ↓ 

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

BUSINESS EVENTS TASMANIA

AND

THE CITY OF HOBART

August 2017



Introduction

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is between Business Events Tasmania (BET) and Hobart City Council (City of Hobart). It seeks to build upon the relationship formalised by the MOU 2014-17, facilitating the continued collaboration and information sharing in a planned and informed manner for the period 2017-2020.

Purpose

The purpose of this MOU is to provide a framework for collaboration and information sharing that will support and enhance the objectives of both organisations with respect to the development and support of business events within the Hobart municipal area.

BET and the City of Hobart agree to collaborate for the mutual benefit of both organisations and their stakeholders and for the benefit of Hobart and the State of Tasmania.

It is acknowledged that the two organisations share common interests in being responsive to, and advocating the needs and aspirations of their stakeholders in the interests of a vibrant and successful city.

Business Events Tasmania

Business Events Tasmania is an incorporated, not-for-profit, membership based organisation. It's partially funded by the State Government, local governments and the industry.

Its main purpose is to secure business events for the benefit of its members, stakeholders, the Tasmanian tourism industry and the Tasmanian community.

Business Events Tasmania's key objectives are to:

- Strategically market Tasmania as a business events (BE) destination by better understanding its customers, and focussing its efforts on the most profitable customer market segments;
- Disperse the economic and social benefits of business events across the state relative to facility/infrastructure capacity, with particular emphasis on shoulder and winter seasons;
- Attract business events that capitalise on Tasmania's competitive advantages, key industry sectors, research and development strengths;
- Optimise and advocate the value of BE sector and its contribution to the state's visitor economy, on behalf of our industry partners, key stakeholders and the Tasmanian community;
- Manage the organisation efficiently and effectively.

The City of Hobart

The City of Hobart 2025 Strategic Framework identifies the directions needed to continue to improve the quality of life of Tasmania's capital city. The key element of the framework is a long-term vision for the city, developed in consultation with residents, business, interest groups, key city stakeholders, young people and students from across the city. The 20 year vision has been translated into a series of future direction statements that provide the basis for all shorter term plans, the future directions are:

FD1: Offers opportunities for all ages and a city for life

FD2: Is recognised for its natural beauty and quality of environment

FD3: Is well governed at a regional and community level

FD4: Achieves good quality development and urban management

FD5: Is highly accessible through efficient transport systems

FD6: Builds strong and healthy communities through diversity, participation and empathy

FD7: Is dynamic, vibrant and culturally expressive

The City of Hobart 10 year Capital City Strategic Plan takes into account the key themes and outcomes the community identified in the visioning project (above). Five strategic goals were developed which are:

GOAL 1: Economic development, vibrancy and culture

GOAL 2: Urban Management

GOAL 3: Environment and natural resources

GOAL 4: Strong, safe and healthy communities

GOAL 5: Governance

Most relevant to the relationship between the City of Hobart and Business Events Tasmania are the strategic objectives that sit within GOAL 1. These are:

1.1 Partnerships with Government, the education sector and business create city growth.

1.2 Strong national and international relationships

1.3 Vibrant city centre and suburban precincts

1.4 An enriched visitor experience

1.5 Cultural and creative activities build community wellbeing and economic viability

Context

The City of Hobart (City) has for a number of years financially supported BET and its predecessor, the Tasmanian Convention Bureau.

The City of Hobart has contributed this support with the knowledge that conferences and business events attract the highest spending form of visitor (\$573 per day)¹. Beyond tourism benefits, business events create wide benefits such as strengthening business relationships, knowledge transfer, employment and industry development². The City also recognises the potential such events have to showcase Hobart as a desirable tourism destination driving future visitation.

The City of Hobart recognises BET is a not-for-profit organisation, dedicated to providing business events professionals with independent expert advice and support on holding a business event in Tasmania. BET is also a member representative body that relies on the industry as a whole to deliver satisfactory product and services to win bids for the benefit of Hobart.

It is within this context that the City of Hobart seeks to maintain the structure of its working relationship with BET through this MOU (building upon the foundations of the MOU 2014-17).

Council Funding

To date, the Council's funding of BET has been as follows (plus GST):

2009/10	\$60,000
2010/11	\$65,000
2011/12	\$80,000
2012/13	\$90,000
2013/14	\$90,000
2014/15	\$92,500
2015/16	\$93,300*
2016/17	\$100,000

* Additional funding of \$6,700 was contributed to a study considering the feasibility of a convention centre in Hobart. Annual incremental increases in funding will be considered by the Council on an annual basis.

Collaborative Initiatives

BET and the City of Hobart agree to investigate collaborative opportunities to work together across all areas of common strategic interest, including:

- Consideration of opportunities for specific international market targeting such as Asia.
- Collaboration on bid opportunities.
- Hobart represented (in person or by BET) at strategic bids/ conferences.
- Collaboration on agreed PR and media opportunities.

¹ Research conducted by Enterprise Marketing & Research Services for BET (2012)

² www.businesseventscouncil.org.au/files/View_Report.pdf

- Sharing of images and video content of business events for promotional purposes without copyright restrictions or fees payable.
- BET to work with City of Hobart to place business (e.g. off-site dinners, cocktail parties, etc.) in City of Hobart venues (e.g. City Hall, Town Hall and Waterside Pavilion.)
- Consideration of joint marketing activities to promote Hobart as a business events destination.
- Consideration of how the Council's Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre (TTIC) can contribute to incentivising and supporting conference and event bids.
- The promotion of the TTIC to BET clients as a preferred booking agent for pre and post business event touring, accommodation requirements and experiences.
- BET to encourage the TTIC use of the forward calendar to maximise business opportunities arising from confirmed business events being held in Hobart.
- Advancing the development of a dedicated convention centre in the city.
- Explore the cost of street banners to welcome major conferences, including the upgrading of signage on entrance to the city (Tasman Highway adjacent to Engineers Building.)
- BET to provide input relating to industry needs to the City of Hobart in relation to the upgrading of assets including the City Hall.
- Half yearly meetings between the CEO of BET and the General Manager of the Council and appropriate staff from the respective organisations which will include an annual review.

Priorities for Collaboration for year 1 (2017)

Priorities for the coming year will be developed between BET and the City and presented to the Council annually.

BET and the Council have identified the following initiatives as priorities for the first year the new MOU is in place:

1. Collaboration on bids where appropriate.
2. Jointly work to identify targeted business sectors that link to key areas of growth in Hobart and Tasmania e.g. domestic / international education, Antarctic, science and research, arts and culture and food and wine.
3. Building relationships (in addition to the collaborative initiatives outlined above).
 - Aldermanic and Council officer attendance at BET presentations, bids, seminars and member functions.
4. Collaboration on social media opportunities.

5. Digital presence of TTIC and City of Hobart Venues on the BET website and presence in the 'Planners Guide.'
6. Ongoing promotion of the Council's meeting venues/ facilities through site inspections, familiarisations and bids.
7. A member of the BET team to work with the appropriate City of Hobart representative to assist in the creation of appropriate marketing collateral for City owned venues.

Performance Indicators

The performance indicators for this MOU between the Council and BET include:

- Demonstrated delivery of growth (as in table below) in conference and business events to Hobart to be reported to the Council annually.

Financial Year	HCC Funding	Number of BET Bid Wins
2017-18	\$100,000 +CPI	70
2018-19	To be negotiated	72
2019-20	To be negotiated	74

Exchange of Information

BET and the City of Hobart agree to exchange information about planned and proposed initiatives that specifically impact on the other partner.

Communication of sector trends and opportunities as researched by BET and other national bodies.

Mechanism for Collaboration

BET and the City of Hobart will each nominate a senior person to act as the contact / liaison person for the other party. In the first instance, these nominees will be the CEO (Business Events Tasmania) and the General Manager (City of Hobart). Each contact person will endeavour to progress initiatives and overcome barriers to collaborative projects.

Annual Review

A meeting will be held annually between the General Manager (City of Hobart) and the CEO (Business Events Tasmania) to review progress with the MOU and review priorities for collaboration for the following year.

An annual submission and meeting with the City of Hobart will also be held. In recognition of the funding support provided by the City of Hobart, BET will make an annual presentation to the City of Hobart within three months of the end of each financial year.

Duration of MOU

This MOU is valid for the financial years 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20, after which time both parties may agree to renew the MOU.

Legal Standing of Agreement

This MOU is a statement of intent. The parties do not wish to be legally bound by the terms of this MOU.

Signed:

.....
Alderman S. Hickey
Lord Mayor
City of Hobart

.....
Mark Kelleher
Chair Person
Business Events Tasmania

Witnessed:

.....

.....

Date:

Date:

BUSINESS EVENTS TASMANIA

Funding Submission

to

City of Hobart (CoH)

2020-2021 Financial Year



Credit Stu Gibson

Introduction

Business Events Tasmania (BET) is a not for profit member organisation that offers specialist bidding services in order to deliver tangible benefits to the visitor economy, as well as to drive long lasting legacies through the attraction of strategically valuable business events to the state. Conference connections underpin knowledge creation and exchange, attract global talent, encourage trade and investment, nurture collaboration, foster innovation and provide social benefits to a city.

With over 170 members, BET takes a lead role in promoting Hobart, and regional Tasmania as business event destinations to national and international associations, corporate organisations and event planners. Our success is achieved by working collaboratively with members, key stakeholders and local partners to secure successful business events to the state.

As Tasmania's capital city, major gateway into the state and home to Tasmania's key conference and meetings infrastructure, Hobart is the primary beneficiary of all BET sales and marketing activity.

Research conducted by EMRS in 2019 looked into delegate behaviours and experiences whilst here in Tasmania. The research showed that delegates spend \$672 per day, a significant increase from \$573 as shown in similar research conducted in 2012. Delegates are now also staying longer, an average of 6.1 nights per stay and in addition to that, 55% of delegates surveyed intend to return to Tasmania for leisure within the next three years.

BET and CoH's three-year memorandum of understanding (MOU) comes to an end on 30 June 2020 and we look forward to working with CoH on development of a new MOU in the coming months.

BET greatly values the strong working relationship it has with the City and recognises the significant contribution the annual funding provides in supporting BET to drive important economic and social benefits to the City of Hobart.

BET Strategic Imperatives

The Business Events Tasmania's 2019-2022 Strategic Plan is focussed on ensuring that business performance drives the sector in a sustainable manner, delivering results that add value in line with community expectations and business capacity.

Business events, in particular association conferences, drive visitors to Hobart during the shoulder and off-peak tourism seasons. Hobart's accommodation capacities will soon increase substantially with the opening of new hotels, however conferencing space largely remains the same. To align with this increased capacity, Business Events Tasmania will focus on driving an increase in delegate numbers through targeting larger sized conferences (500+ delegates). This will increase delegate numbers in the 'non-busy' tourism times, providing valuable economic benefits to new hotels while still remaining manageable within Hobart's current conferencing facilities.

A key objective of the strategic plan is to develop business opportunities in line with market capacities for 2020 and beyond, including; grow conference delegate numbers through specific targeting by size. We have found that this approach has improved conversion, which in turn has increased member engagement within the region.

As well as delivering the highest yielding visitor to Hobart during off-peak times, the legacies created at a conference are often the most significant, but hard to measure, benefit of business events.

Through the Tasmanian Ambassador Program, BET is able to drive strategically valuable business to Tasmania that promotes trade and investment, knowledge exchange, fosters innovation and provides social benefits to the region. BET's current strategic plan has a primary focus on growing the Ambassador Program to increase activity within valuable trade sectors, delivering economic benefits beyond tourism. Long term legacies are often realised long after the conference has left our shores. We do though have some short-term legacies from past conferences (see Appendix 1).

Hobart Business Event Activity

Bid Wins

A key performance indicator for BET is to win business events to Tasmania.

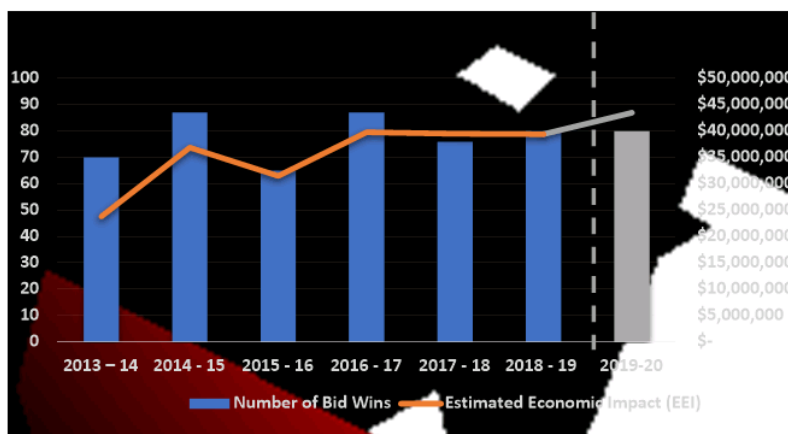
It should be noted that BET bid won data only includes bids directly placed and won by BET. The activities carried out by BET in promoting Hobart as a business event destination also delivers business directly to the venues and the city.

**** It is important to note that these figures are up until March 2020 and therefore represents 9 months. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, decisions on future events were put on hold between March and June 2020.**

Table 1: Hobart – Won Bids July 1, 2013 – 18 March 2020

	2013 – 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16	2016 - 17	2017 - 18	2018 - 19	2019-20
Number of Bid Wins	70	87	65	87	76	80	80
Delegates	14546	19041	16982	20590	18471	16061	16725
Estimated Economic Impact (EEI)	\$ 23,802,429	\$ 36,896,672	\$ 31,503,779	\$ 39,766,562	\$ 39,519,601	\$ 39,422,802	\$ 43,486,010

Graph 1: Number of bid wins and EEI for Hobart July 1, 2013 to 18 March 2020



Business Events Held – Delegate Numbers

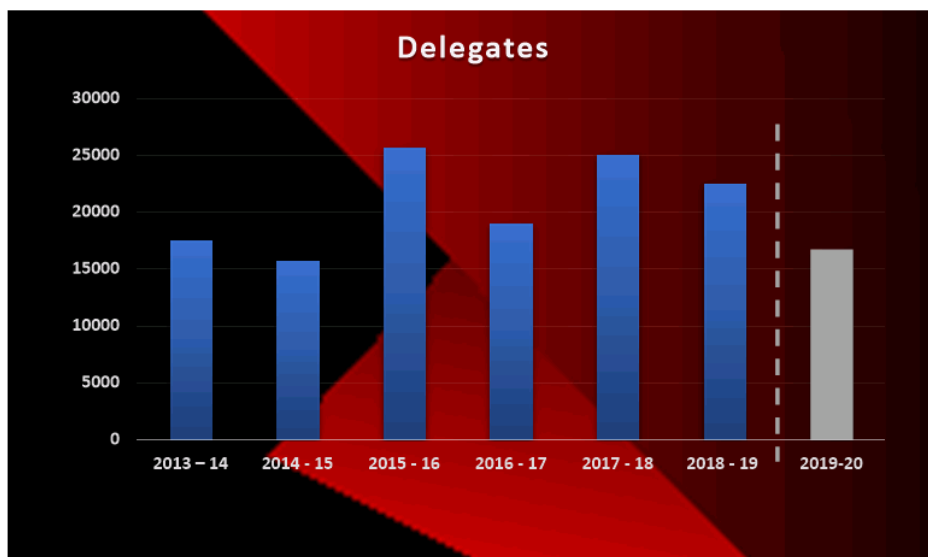
The timing of when a business event is held is influenced by a number of factors including constitutional rotational pattern and market supply. This can create variances in delegate numbers across the years without a strong correlation to bidding activity.

Total delegates for Business Events held in Hobart. **Of note the previous year's represent activity for a full FY, 2019-20 represents conferences held until March (when mass gathering restrictions were introduced in line with COVID-19 response).

Table 2: Hobart – Business Events held July 1, 2013 – 18 March 2020

	2013 – 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16	2016 - 17	2017 - 18	2018 - 19	2019-20
Number of Conferences	100	96	112	87	109	93	69
Delegates	17491	15744	25635	18986	25048	22548	16747

Graph 2: Total delegates for Business Events held in Hobart July 2013 – 18 March 2020



Strategic Bids

The business events sector augments economic activity well beyond measurable metrics, underpinning knowledge creation and exchange, investment among other impacts. These business events are often referred to as the knowledge economy.

A key strategic imperative in BET's strategic plan 2019 -2022, is to position BET for long term sustainable growth through increased awareness of the benefits of the knowledge economy.

In 2019-2020, Tasmanian industry leaders were responsible for securing 8 business events into Hobart. These business events will bring approx. 2100 delegates into the city, injecting around \$6.4M into the state's economy.

Table 2: Strategic Bid Wins for Hobart 2019-2020

Event Name	Delegates	Value	Market Segment
Australian Group on Severe Communication Impairment Conference 2021	300	\$855,600.00	Science
Australian Geography Teachers' Association National Conference 2021	150	\$310,200.00	Education
International Towing Tank Conference 2023	300	\$1,587,600.00	Science
Australasian Plant Pathology Society Biennial Conference 2021	300	\$855,600.00	Science
Australasian Cytometry Society Conference 2021	150	\$427,800.00	Science
Australian Dairy Conference 2021	450	\$962,550.00	Food and Agribusiness
Australasian Association of Philosophy National Conference 2021	200	\$713,000.00	Education
International Temperate Reefs Symposium 2021	250	\$713,000.00	Science

Sales Activities

In-Market

In 2019-2020 national trade shows continued to provide a platform for BET to showcase Tasmania as a business event destination to key markets. BET attended the following trade shows; Professional Conference Organiser (PCOA), Dreamtime and Asia-Pacific Incentives and Meetings Expo (AIME).

Site Inspections

Site inspections connect the client with key operators in discussing the logistics of holding a conference in Tasmania. In total the sales team have hosted 33 site inspections in Hobart in 2019-2020.

2020 Familiarisation

BET worked with QANTAS and local industry to develop a familiarisation (famil) program that was due to take place at the end of March 2020. 39 national conference organisers representing the association and corporate sectors were confirmed to take part in a 3 day showcase of Hobart and surrounding areas. Unfortunately, the famil was postponed just weeks prior, due to COVID-19 and the travel bans that were being implemented at that time.

Marketing and PR

Marketing collateral

BET is committed to sustainable marketing practices with a move to fully digitised marketing and PR collateral and activities. This includes a more interactive online version of [BET's Planners Guide](#) featuring Hobart and South, City of Hobart venues and all BET members within the Hobart region.

Promotion of Hobart is also dominant in [BET's website](#) and within the organisation's social media platforms.

Public relations

BET is currently developing a more comprehensive public relations plan, working with key stakeholders, to better promote Hobart and Tasmania as a business events destination to national and international business events planners. This plan will highlight Hobart's unique selling point and differentiate the city from competing destinations.

The plan also includes promotion of the benefits that conferencing, and business events can bring to a city and to local businesses within a region.

Sustainability

We continue to encourage sustainability practices at business events, including information provided by staff in Council's Parks and City Amenity Unit on practical things that can be done to achieve more sustainable business events. While we are not conference and event organisers, we have strong lines of communication with all major Hobart venues operating within the conferencing industry as well as direct contact with those planning to run a conference in Hobart.

As mentioned above, we are moving to fully digitise marketing and PR collateral. BET no longer has delegate satchels available for conference organisers. And, when working with clients, we strongly discourage the use of printed collateral and delegate satchels, recommending that organisers move to more sustainable practices.

A [case study](#) featuring Hobart's MACq01 Hotel was shared through BET news as well as our social media channels. (Instagram, LinkedIn and Facebook)

More and more venues are adopting sustainability practices. For e.g Marriott is in the process of eliminating single use toiletries/amenities and plastic bottles from their accommodation and meeting rooms and will be reflected at their Hobart property; The Tasman. Hobart's largest conference venue; the Hotel Grand Chancellor Hobart are continually adapting their sustainability practises. These include but are not limited to; removal of single use plastics, fryer oil donated for conversion into biodiesel, recycling stations for delegate and trade exhibitors, all food and beverages served in or on ceramics with metal cutlery (no takeaway cups, wooden cutlery etc) and the venue is replacing existing lighting to low energy LED options.

COVID-19

The economic disruption caused by COVID-19 has been unprecedented. It is still too early to confidently predict how the Tasmanian economy and business event sector will emerge from this pandemic.

The figures below breakdown the number of business events that have postponed or cancelled in Tasmania in 2020 due to COVID-19, as well as the number still scheduled to occur in late 2020.

- 8 (10%) business events are still due to take place in 2020
- 49 (65%) business events have postponed
- 18 (24%) of business events have cancelled

Key factors that will impact a return to 'business as usual' for the business events industry include:

- Domestic and international borders re-opening
- Airlines – what the domestic aviation situation looks like
- Restrictions on group gatherings
- Market confidence

COVID-19 Recovery

While this virus has had a significant impact on our industry, BET are looking toward the recovery phase and what we need to do as an organisation to support our member partners and maximise business opportunities for Tasmania.

The following tables include business events that have been directly secured for Hobart by Business Events Tasmania for future financial years.

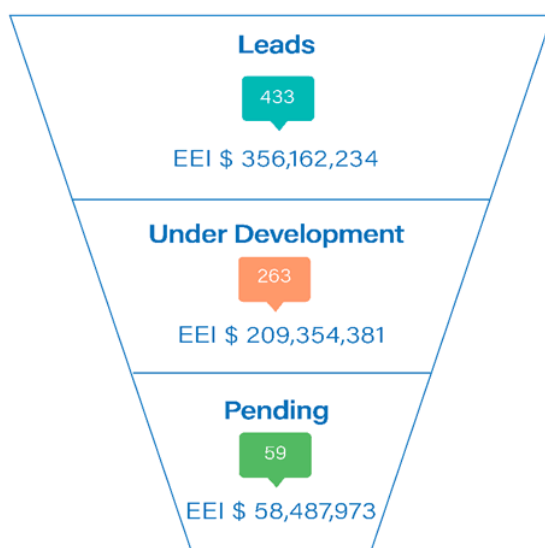
As mentioned above, 8 conferences in the 20/21 table (1,910 delegates) relate to activity still booked for this calendar year. It would be reasonable to expect that these conferences are likely to cancel, postpone or adopt a hybrid model (offering both face to face and virtual sessions).

20/21	Conferences	Delegates	Room Nights	Estimated Economic Impact
Confirmed	25	7,675	23,665	\$ 21,826,885.00
Pending	28	7,882	21,204	\$ 21,619,723.00
Cancelled	11	2,451	13,692	\$ 7,109,376.00

21/22	Conferences	Delegates	Room Nights	Estimated Economic Impact
Confirmed	40	11,560	33,954	\$ 29,618,090.00
Pending	10	3,800	10,810	\$ 11,125,650.00
Cancelled	1	600	2,700	\$ 2,202,000.00

22/23	Conferences	Delegates	Room Nights	Estimated Economic Impact
Confirmed	9	2,450	6,640	\$ 6,701,460.00
Pending	15	6,960	20,550	\$ 18,387,200.00
Cancelled	1	1,000	4,500	\$ 3,670,000.00

Sales Funnel



Whilst the industry largely remains “paused”, we have seen early signs of recovery with increased requests for new sales proposals in recent weeks (17 bids). These bids represent both the corporate meeting and incentive and association markets and are for business events taking place in the 2021 and 2022 calendar year.

Additionally, new opportunities are presenting for the state. Due to the inability of Australian organisations and corporations being able to travel to international destinations, companies that would typically host their annual conferences / incentives in ‘overseas’ destinations will instead be looking at domestic locations. Hobart, particularly with the new ‘high end’ accommodation offerings is a desirable destination for these groups.

Collaboration Activities 2020-2021

Over the next 12 months, BET will continue to actively find and bid on future business, but unfortunately, the level of activity will be determined by things outside of our control (restrictions on mass gatherings, border control, market confidence etc). Our priority will be to ensure that the

business events we have already secured (currently 25 for Hobart) remain in Tasmania, and, support those business events to reach maximum delegate attendance.

Key activities for collaboration between BET and CoH:

- Collaboration on bids where appropriate
- Building relationships between BET and CoH officers / elected members
- Collaboration on social media opportunities
- Digital presence of the City venues on the BET website
- Ongoing promotion of the Council's meeting venues / facilities through site inspections, familiarisations and bids
- Working together to assist in the creation of appropriate marketing collateral for City owned venues.

Additionally, in 2020-2021 BET will work to:

- Proactively influence conference organisers to adopt sustainability themes within their Tasmanian conference.
- Collaborate to identify and bid on business events that align with areas of key focus in the Economic Development Unit's forward planning i.e. green and renewable economy, health care and social assistance, information technology and science.

We will report on these activities in 2021.

Memorandum of Understanding

At the start of the 2017-18 FY the CoH and BET signed a three-year MOU through until 2020.

As part of the funding from the CoH, BET has a KPI of 74 bid wins for the 2019-2020 FY. As at 30 June 2020 BET secured 80 bids. Please note, from approx. 18 March until June decisions on future conferences were paused, in line with COVID-19 lock downs.

CoH and BET have worked together to collaborate on the following priorities;

1. Collaboration on bids where appropriate.

BET continue to actively promote City of Hobart as a conference destination in all activities including bids, site inspections, trade shows and in market activities.

Conversations between BET and CoH staff have been held, to discuss the types of business events that BET should be targeting in line with the CoH's strategic plan, the City's key sectors and international relations.

2. Jointly work to identify targeted business sectors that link to key areas of growth in Hobart and Tasmania e.g. domestic/international education, Antarctic, Science and Southern Ocean, cultural and creative industries, medical research and maritime sector.

In the 2019-2020 financial year, Hobart hosted 22 business events that link back to key areas for the City of Hobart. These events attracted approx. 6800 delegates and injected approx. \$15.3M into the Tasmanian economy. (See Appendix 2)

3. *Building relationships (in addition to collaborative initiatives outlined above) – Aldermanic and Council officer attendance at BET presentations, bids, seminars and member functions.*

Aldermanic and Council Officers attended the BET Ambassador annual event hosted by the Premier Will Hodgman and the BET AGM.
BET was represented on the CoH Events (Medium) Grant Assessment Panel.

4. *Collaboration on social media opportunities.*

During the 2019-2020 financial year, BET's Marketing and Communications Manager worked with CoH representatives to source imagery and collateral to form part of a social media campaign to promote the Council's venues through Facebook, LinkedIn and Instagram. This included Town Hall, City Hall, The Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre, Waterside Pavilion and the City's creative spaces. The campaign was initially set to run between 6 April and 20 May 2020 (a key decision-making time for clients in the lead up to end of financial year) but due to COVID-19 will be rescheduled for later in the 2020 calendar year. Throughout the 2019-20 FY BET have included social media posts promoting the City and conferences that align to the City's key areas of growth. (See Appendix 3). Across our platforms, BET have posted about Hobart 85 times. This includes promotion of members in the Hobart region as well as posting about specific conference activity in Hobart and southern Tasmania.

5. *Digital presence of TTIC and the City venues on the BET website and presence in the Planners Guide.*

City of Hobart provided content to form part of BET's major piece of promotional collateral – The [BET Planners Guide](#). This featured the City, Town Hall, City Hall, Waterside Pavilion at Mawson Place, Conference Room and the TTIC (see Appendix 4). The publication is promoted through targeted electronic direct mail to BET's database of over 3,500 business event organisers. [The City](#) (as a destination) as well as Council properties have a presence on the BET website.

6. *Ongoing promotion of the Councils meeting venues/facilities through site inspections, familiarisations and bids.*

City Hall remains the most in demand of the City of Hobart venues amongst clients. In the 2019-2020 financial year, 9 clients were taken to City Hall for a site inspection, 12 requests for proposals were sent to City Hall and the venue was recommended, and contact details shared to another 11 clients.

7. *A member of the BET team to work with appropriate City of Hobart representative to assist in the creation of appropriate marketing collateral for city owned venues.*

BET staff have been working closely with Council officers to ensure the latest imagery and branding is included in BET's new website to be launched mid-July 2020.

Conclusion

On behalf of the BET Board, members and businesses that benefit from business event delegates coming to the region, BET sincerely thanks the City of Hobart for its ongoing support and now seeks consideration to approve funding for the 2020-2021 financial year.

Ongoing funding is critical for BET to continue its efforts to sell and market Hobart as a business event destination of choice. The success of which will aid in the city's recovery post COVID-19.

BET is therefore seeking funding approval of \$53,728 for the 2020-2021 FY.

I look forward to strengthening BET's relationship with the City of Hobart and to further identify and develop opportunities to work collaboratively in attracting business events to Tasmania's capital.



Marnie Craig

Chief Executive Officer, Business Events Tasmania

**BUSINESS
EVENTS
TASMANIA**

Appendix 2

Strategic Conferences Held 2019-2020

Event Name	Event Start	Delegates	Value	Market Segment
Australian Federation of Modern Language Teachers Associations National Conference 2019	7/07/2019	250	\$274,500.00	Education
Anglican Schools Australia Conference 2019	8/08/2019	250	\$411,750.00	Education
International Public Works Engineering Australasia Conference 2019	25/08/2019	400	\$1,344,000.00	Building and Construction
Australasian Coasts and Ports Conference 2019	10/09/2019	370	\$494,100.00	Science- Maritime
Australian Association of Special Education National Conference 2019	22/09/2019	330	\$543,510.00	Education
Early Childhood Australia National Conference 2019	25/09/2019	1300	\$3,494,400.00	Education
Association of School Business Administrators National Conference 2019	1/10/2019	900	\$2,419,200.00	Education
International Research Ship Operators Annual Conference 2019	7/10/2019	80	\$219,600.00	Antarctic and Southern Ocean
Federation of Ethnic Communities' Councils of Australia Conference 2019	9/10/2019	500	\$823,500.00	Cultural Development
Australian & New Zealand Burn Association Annual Scientific Meeting 2019	14/10/2019	300	\$823,500.00	Science- Medical
General Surgeons Australia Annual Scientific Meeting 2019	23/10/2019	250	\$702,720.00	Science- Medical
RANZCP Faculty of Old Age Psychiatry Conference 2019	7/11/2019	200	\$329,400.00	Science- Medical
Australian & New Zealand Society of Cardiac and Thoracic Surgeons Annual Scientific Meeting 2019	7/11/2019	220	\$591,360.00	Science- Medical
Australasian Association for Institutional Research Forum 2019	11/11/2019	120	\$241,920.00	Education
Isolated Power System Conference 2019	11/11/2019	70	\$235,200.00	Renewable Energy
Association Répertoire International d'Iconographie Musicale Conference 2019	13/11/2019	150	\$302,400.00	Cultural Development
International Urban Design Conference 2019	14/11/2019	250	\$336,000.00	Building and Construction
Australasian College for Emergency Medicine Annual Scientific Meeting 2019	17/11/2019	600	\$1,317,600.00	Science- Medical
Australasian College for Emergency Medicine Research Symposium 2019	21/11/2019	30	\$49,410.00	Science- Medical
Polar Law Symposium 2019	1/12/2019	60	\$131,760.00	Antarctic and Southern Ocean


**BUSINESS
EVENTS
TASMANIA**

Appendix 2

Wild and Comparative Immunology Workshop 2019	5/12/2019	50	\$54,900.00	Science- Medical
Integrated Marine Observing System - Annual Planning Meeting 2020	3/03/2020	120	\$249,120.00	Antarctic and Southern Ocean


Appendix 3

**BUSINESS
EVENTS
TASMANIA**

**Business Events Tasmania**
Published by Elise Devereux [?] · November 8, 2019 · 🌐

Across 4 days in October, the Association of School Business Administrators flocked to experience the ease of conferencing in Tasmania. Over 1,000 delegates, sponsors and a record number of partners were all excited to explore the sights, sounds and tastes of Hobart. Delegates were glowing in their reviews of offsite venues, MACq 02, MONA - Museum of Old and New Art & Princes Wharf 1. With Hobart's city centre just a short walk away from the conference venue, Hotel Grand Chancellor Hobart, delegates we're easily able to slip away and spend some time experiences some of our best attractions.

#betasmania #businessevents #eventsprof #tasmania #1000delegates



235
People Reached

23
Engagements

Boost Post

Like

Comment


Share

Comment as Business Events Tasmania

**Business Events Tasmania**
Published by Shane Alexander [?] · November 18, 2019 · 🌐

Lexie Duncan, Director of Events from Encata Event Management shares why Hobart was one of the easiest destinations to manage 1300 delegates and how they were spoilt for choice with offsite social venues.

#betasmania #businessevents #eventsprof #tasmania



WWW.BETASMANIA.COM.AU
Encata Event Management shares why Hobart was an easy choice
[Learn More](#)

8,531
People Reached

280
Engagements

Boost Again

Boosted on Nov 19, 2019
By Shane Alexander

Completed

People Reached

8.3K

ThruPlays

1.2K

[View Results](#)

11

Like

Comment

Share

Comment as Business Events Tasmania

Appendix 3

**BUSINESS
EVENTS
TASMANIA**



Business Events Tasmania
Published by Shane Alexander [?] · September 17, 2019 ·

We received some great feedback from Lexie Duncan, Director of Events (East Coast) at Encanta Event Management who organised the recent Australasian Coasts and Ports Conference.

“Being a coasts and ports engineering conference, Hobart was an excellent host city to showcase a number of key industry features, with three field trips arranged for delegates – a walking tour of the Hobart Port Waterfront, CSIRO Laboratories and Aurora Australis, a boat trip around the Derwent Estuary and an Estuary and Beaches bus tour.”

#Hobart #betasmania #businessevents #eventprofs #Tasmania



190
People Reached

6
Engagements

Boost Post

2

Like Comment Share



Business Events Tasmania
Published by Shane Alexander [?] · December 11, 2019 ·

Business Events Tasmania Ambassador, Dr Andrew Flies, recently hosted the first ever Wild and Comparative Immunology Workshop in Hobart. The workshop showcased the complementary research and technology areas in the fields of comparative immunology and biology. It was exciting to be able to host the inaugural workshop which will benefit the industry in Tasmania for years to come.

#betasmania #businessevents #eventsprof #tasmania



230
People Reached

14
Engagements

Boost Post

9


Like Comment Share

Business Events Tasmania
Event Planner

Send Message

Appendix 3


**BUSINESS
EVENTS
TASMANIA**



Business Events Tasmania
Published by Elise Devereux [?] · December 2, 2019 ·

The Polar Law Symposium, currently underway in Hobart, presents a great opportunity for Tasmania to gain valuable knowledge in one of our key industries. Today, Tasmania has the highest concentration of Marine and Antarctic scientists in the southern hemisphere. The symposium has facilitated the exchange of valuable knowledge and provided Tasmania with the unique ability to be able to impact important global issues.

#betasmania #businessevents #eventprof #tasmania



12th Polar Law Symposium
1 - 4 December 2019, Hobart TAS
The Fundamental Principles of Polar Law

Business Events Tasmania
Event Planner

Send Message

203
People Reached


7
Engagements

Boost Post

5

Like Comment Share


Comment as Business Events Tasmania



Business Events Tasmania
Published by Shane Alexander [?] · October 2, 2019 ·

Yesterday Hobart welcomed 700 business event delegates and 200 exhibitors from across Australia for the four-day Association of School Business Administrators annual conference. The conference will benefit Tasmania's economy to the tune of \$2.5million. With offsite functions at Mona, Mac2 and Princes Wharf No.1, this is a great example of the benefits of conferencing to our members. It is expected that bars and restaurants throughout Hobart's waterfront will also see an influx of visitors over the conference and the days that follow.

#betasmania #businessevents #eventprofs #tasmania



1,054
People Reached

64
Engagements

Boost Post

12

Like Comment Share

1 Share

Comment as Business Events Tasmania

BUSINESS
EVENTS
TASMANIA

Appendix 4

City of Hobart Excerpt- Business Events Tasmania’s Planners Guide



CITY OF HOBART | Venues

LARGEST CAPACITY ROOM 1,240



CITY OF HOBART

Hobart offers visitors a distinctive blend of historic, contemporary and wilderness experiences on an accessible scale, making Hobart the destination of choice for business events.

Tasmania’s capital is surrounded by breathtaking natural beauty, including kunanyi/Mt Wellington and the River Derwent. The city boasts some of Tasmania’s finest galleries, restaurants and cafes, and is home to Australia’s largest outdoor market, Salamanca Market, held every Saturday. Hobart is also the gateway to the wider region, housing many first class wineries, national parks and the iconic MONA art gallery.

All City of Hobart venues are located within 200m of each other and can be used in a complementary manner for large conventions. All venues include level access, kitchens, heating and toilets, and are a short walk from the inner city, multi-storey car parks, Hobart’s waterfront and accommodation.

TOWN HALL

Steeped in tradition, the grand Town Hall can seat up to 300 people theatre-style and 130 people for a seated dinner.

WATERSIDE PAVILION AT MAWSON PLACE

Located on Hobart’s waterfront, the Waterside Pavilion is a modern building offering views of Constitution Dock. The venue is perfect for cocktail functions for up to 100 people and small exhibitions.

CITY HALL

The floor area of the City Hall is 1,180m² and the hall is ideal for large dinners, exhibitions and concerts. The venue is set over two levels and can accommodate 1,240 people plenary-style and gala-dinners for up to 500 people.

CONFERENCE ROOM

Located in the Town Hall, this space is popular for meetings and small conferences. Accommodating up to 60 people, it can be divided into two smaller rooms and is equipped with conference facilities suitable for training sessions.

TASMANIAN TRAVEL AND INFORMATION CENTRE

The Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre not only offers superior conferencing venues and facilities for your delegates, but also tourism experiences for all interests. Whether your delegates prefer luxury resorts, to get active or enjoy food and wine, Tasmania offers ideal pre and post touring options statewide. The staff at the Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre can answer questions about visiting Tasmania, design bespoke itineraries, and book all accommodation and activities.

www.hobarttravelcentre.com.au

+61 3 6238 4222



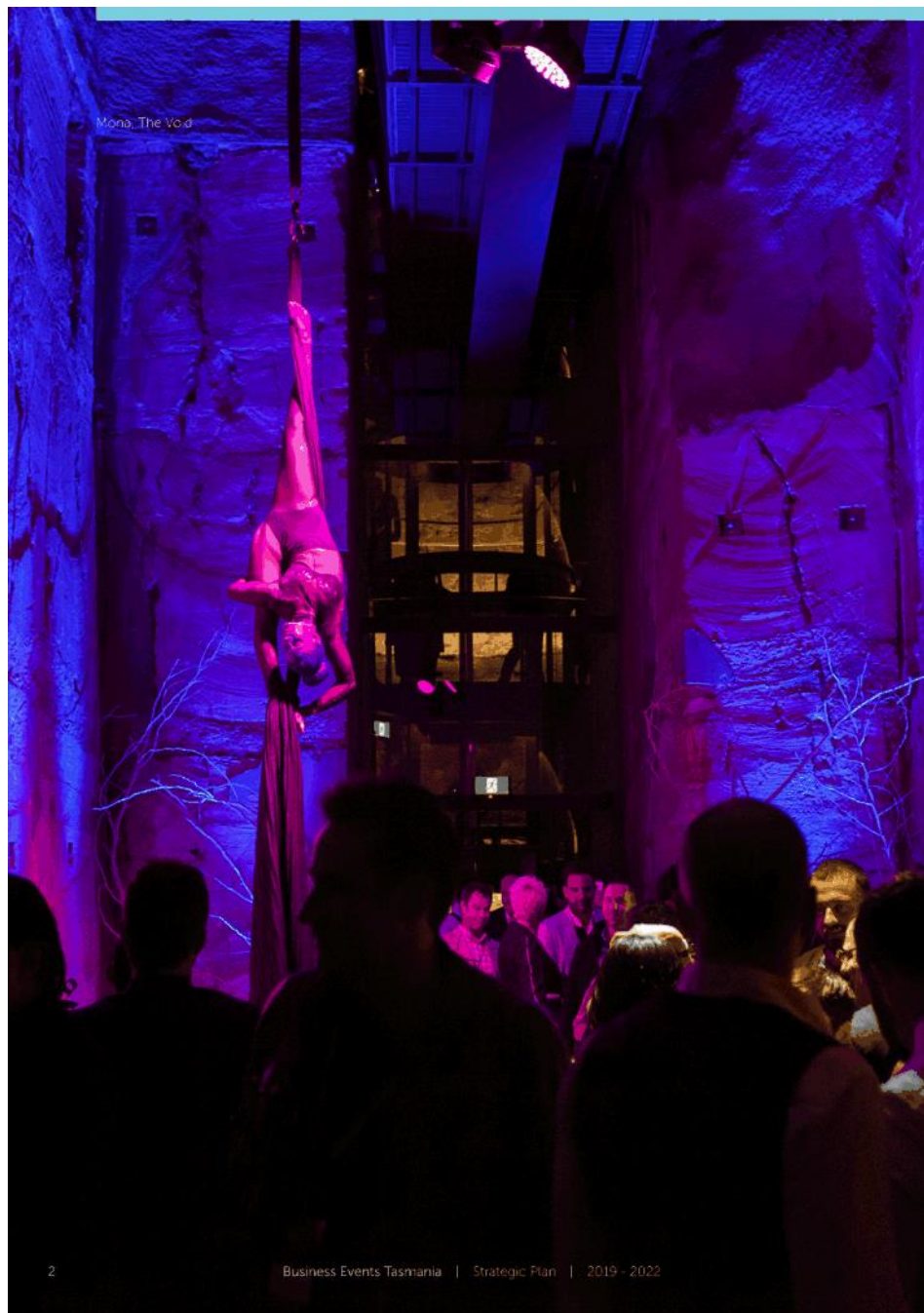
CONVENTION AND FUNCTION AREA	DIMENSIONS [m]	THEATRE STYLE FUNCTION AREA [m²]
Town Hall (Stage)	9.8 x 3.4	-
Town Hall (Main Hall)	19.5 x 11.4	300
Town Hall (Ante Room)	5.9 x 6.4	-
Conference Room	-	60
Waterside Pavilion (Mawson Place)	-	50
City Hall (Main Hall)	40.4 x 29.2	1240
City Hall (Stage)	10.9 x 9.7, 4.5 high	-



STRATEGIC PLAN 2019 - 2022

Restaurant Australia, Mona





A BIT ABOUT US

Business Events Tasmania is a specialist bidding organisation responsible for marketing Tasmania as a business event destination.

With over 150 members, Business Events Tasmania takes a lead role in promoting Tasmania as a business event destination to national and international associations, corporate organisations and event planners. Our success is achieved by working collaboratively with members, key stakeholders and local partners to secure and deliver successful business events.

Business Events Tasmania is a not for profit member organisation that offers specialist bidding services in order to deliver tangible benefits to the visitor economy, as well as driving long lasting legacies through the attraction of strategically valuable business events to the state. Conference connections underpin knowledge creation and exchange, attract global talent, encourage trade and investment, nurture collaboration, foster innovation and provide social benefits.

We are passionate locals, with expert knowledge on hosting business events in Tasmania. Backed by strong local relationships, we work with the Tasmanian State Government to attract and support strategically valuable business to the Tasmanian economy.



OUR VALUES

We are actively **engaged** in the business event industry with clients, members and industry specialists.

We **lead** the industry as experts in business events.

We are a **trusted** source of knowledge.

CORE OBJECTIVE

To be a trusted advisor and source of knowledge within the Tasmanian tourism industry regarding the business events sector, providing guidance on future growth opportunities for the state.

To embed business events as a key driver of the Tasmanian tourism economy, as well as positioning Tasmanian trade and investment opportunities on a national and global scale.



OBJECTIVE ONE

To maximise Tasmania's appeal as a business events destination, resulting in significant economic and social benefits to Tasmania.

STRATEGIES

1. Increase business conversion through improved knowledge of markets and strategic targeting
2. Grow destination appeal through increased sales campaigns, driving key messages specific to market segments
3. Develop a strong brand position for Business Events Tasmania.

MEASUREMENTS

Conduct industry research to better understand the needs of individual markets

Develop digital collateral and social media platforms to showcase Tasmanian experiences and service providers

Increased client engagement with electronic direct mail

Increased PR activity

Implement social media strategy with strong content development plan

Develop a clear brand personality for the organisation with organisation-wide adoption. Refresh marketing collateral to articulate brand position.

OBJECTIVE TWO

To develop business opportunities in line with market capacities for 2020 and beyond, including; Grow corporate and incentive events in line with increased accommodation capacity. Grow conference delegate numbers through specific targeting by size.

STRATEGIES

1. Develop strategically focussed sales processes that value data capture and drive sales analytics
2. Increase organisational knowledge of C&I market through research & relationship development
3. Improve market product offering
4. Maximise association delegate attendance through targeting conference size

MEASUREMENTS

Increase conversion of corporate bids to 25%

Increase association delegate numbers (500PAX in Hobart, 300-500PAX in Launceston)

Engagement of new hotel brands as BET members

Introduce an annual famill program with targeted programs for both association and corporate clients.



OBJECTIVE THREE

To position the sector for long term sustainable growth through increased awareness of the benefits of the knowledge economy.

STRATEGIES

1. Increase BET and TAP profile through increased PR activity and improved alignment with key stakeholders, including Tasmanian State Government trade strategies
2. Develop a strategic partner program for stakeholders and ambassadors.

MEASUREMENTS

Visible presence in both local Tasmanian and national trade media promoting the Ambassador Program

Maximise joint media opportunities with the Premiers office

Introduction of engagement strategy to recruit ambassadors into all key trade sectors in line with state government trade policy

Quantify the value of business events to the Tasmanian economy, more broadly than visitation numbers, and to include benefits of trade and knowledge transfer.

OBJECTIVE FOUR

To increase member satisfaction through improved member engagement model.

STRATEGIES

1. Increase member satisfaction and engagement through improved member model and communications
2. Improved bidding process with line of sight to BET activity.

MEASUREMENTS

Increased retention with 70% of members signed on direct debit payment

Increase member satisfaction from 49% to 75%

Grow total member revenue by 20%.



OBJECTIVE FIVE

To improve organisational processes to increase sales capabilities and market reach.

STRATEGIES

1. Improve organisational staffing structure to diversify roles and align skills with key requirements
2. Increase efficiency through IT and innovation of internal processes
3. Ensure business model is agile to market conditions and informed on future trends.

MEASUREMENTS

Increase staff satisfaction through improved structure and the introduction of an effective staff development program and role purpose

Implementation of software solutions to increase capability and intuitive business activity

Foster a culture that embraces innovation and change.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	MEASUREMENTS
ONE To maximise Tasmania's appeal as a business events destination, resulting in significant economic and social benefits to Tasmania.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase business conversion through improved knowledge of markets and strategic targeting 2. Grow destination appeal through increased sales campaigns, driving key messages specific to market segments 3. Develop a strong brand position for Business Events Tasmania. 	Conduct industry research to better understand the needs of individual markets Develop digital collateral and social media platforms to showcase Tasmanian experiences and service providers Increased client engagement with electronic direct mail Increased PR activity Implement social media strategy with strong content development plan Develop a clear brand personality for the organisation with organisation-wide adoption. Refresh marketing collateral to articulate brand position.
TWO To develop business opportunities in line with market capacities for 2020 and beyond, including: Grow corporate and incentive events in line with increased accommodation capacity. Grow conference delegate numbers through specific targeting by size.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop strategically focussed sales processes that value data capture and drive sales analytics 2. Increase organisational knowledge of C&I market through research & relationship development 3. Improve market product offering 4. Maximise association delegate attendance through targeting conference size 	Increase conversion of corporate bids to 25% Increase association delegate numbers (500PAX in Hobart, 300-500PAX in Launceston) Engagement of new hotel brands as BET members Introduce an annual famli program with targeted programs for both association and corporate clients.
THREE To position the sector for long term sustainable growth through increased awareness of the benefits of the knowledge economy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase BET and TAP profile through increased PR activity and improved alignment with key stakeholders, including Tasmanian State Government trade strategies 2. Develop a strategic partner program for stakeholders and ambassadors. 	Visible presence in both local Tasmanian and national trade media promoting the Ambassador Program Maximise joint media opportunities with the Premiers office Introduction of engagement strategy to recruit ambassadors into all key trade sectors in line with state government trade policy Quantify the value of business events to the Tasmanian economy, more broadly than visitation numbers, and to include benefits of trade and knowledge transfer.
FOUR To increase member satisfaction through improved member engagement model.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase member satisfaction and engagement through improved member model and communications 2. Improved bidding process with line of sight to BET activity. 	Increased retention with 70% of members signed on direct debit payment Increase member satisfaction from 49% to 75% Grow total member revenue by 20%.
FIVE To improve organisational processes to increase sales capabilities and market reach.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve organisational staffing structure to diversify roles and align skills with key requirements 2. Increase efficiency through IT and innovation of internal processes 3. Ensure business model is agile to market conditions and informed on future trends. 	Increase staff satisfaction through improved structure and the introduction of an effective staff development program and role purpose Implementation of software solutions to increase capability and intuitive business activity Foster a culture that embraces innovation and change.



Business Events
Tasmania

Level 5, 39 Murray Street, Hobart TAS 7000
03 6231 1366 • mail@businesseventstasmania.com
businesseventstasmania.com.au

6.3 COVID-19 Economic Response and Recovery
File Ref: F20/69916

Report of the Manager Economic Development Engagement & Strategy
and the Director Community Life of 23 July 2020 and attachments.

Delegation: Council

REPORT TITLE: COVID-19 ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

REPORT PROVIDED BY: Manager Economic Development Engagement & Strategy
Director Community Life

1. Report Purpose and Community Benefit

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to provide elected members with an update on the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Hobart, and the City's economic response initiatives to date.
- 1.2. The report then discusses projections about future economic impacts and opportunities.
- 1.3. Rather than providing a specific recovery plan, which will be the task of a subsequent report, this report intends to introduce a set of guiding principles to enable a focused yet flexible response to recovery as it continues to evolve. A flexible response is crucial for adapting recovery measures to uncertain and quickly-changing circumstances.
- 1.4. The community benefit of this report is that it provides information about how the City is contributing to economic recovery in Hobart, as well as key issues that will affect future recovery activities.

2. Report Summary

- 2.1. Pre-COVID-19, the Hobart economy was displaying steady growth (Hobart's Gross Regional Product was estimated at \$7.722 million in 2019, a rise of 6.4 per cent from the previous year) and 13.8 per cent from 2016, compared to Tasmania's rise in Gross State Product of 8.8 per cent over the same three year period.
- 2.2. The World Health Organisation declared that COVID-19 was a global pandemic on 11 March 2020.
- 2.3. The economic and social effects of this pandemic – throughout the world, and from international to local levels – have been unprecedented.
 - 2.3.1. It is estimated that as a result of the pandemic, 5,149 (8.3 per cent) of jobs in the city have been lost. This figure is 13.9 per cent (8,599 jobs) if those currently protected by JobKeeper are included in estimations. These figures are for June quarter 2020 as compared with the quarter average from the year before.
 - 2.3.2. Decreases in payroll jobs at the national level between the week ending 14 March and the week ending 27 June 2020 were reported to be down 5.7 per cent.

- 2.3.3. Socially, in the City of Hobart local government area (LGA), a survey of 277 residents found 72 per cent of respondents reported an increase in social isolation; 48.5 per cent of respondents were working from home; while 36 per cent of respondents reported impacts on their mental health.
- 2.4. Economic commentators have referred to the 'never normal' being the new normal. The spread and resurgence of COVID-19, let alone the impacts, are practically impossible to predict given this virus has never before been encountered.
- 2.5. This unpredictability makes responding to the impacts of the pandemic challenging for all levels of government.
- 2.5.1. Businesses are obviously facing the same situation and Council officers found, through various means of engagement, that many local businesses were themselves responding rapidly and flexibly to their changing circumstances and continue to do so in order to secure their survival.
- 2.6. The City of Hobart's response to date has been to complement the efforts of businesses and other support agencies. This has meant that business support has needed to be rapid and based on available data.
- 2.6.1. The Council has displayed courage and decisiveness in making swift decisions and supporting quick actions. Within three weeks of the pandemic being declared, the first quick response grant was launched. Many additional forms of assistance followed.
- 2.7. This report introduces a set of guiding principles to enable a focused yet flexible response to business support as the COVID-19 situation continues to evolve. These principles are:
- Economic recovery is focused on need and adding value.
 - Economic recovery supports resilience.
 - Economic recovery builds economic confidence and participation.
 - Economic recovery is evidence-based.
 - Economic recovery is flexible and adaptable.
- 2.8. The guiding principles are expected to inform actions within the following categories, with additional categories to be defined by the results of engagement and research:
- 2.8.1. **Internal engagement:** to ensure a coordinated and efficient economic recovery effort.
- 2.8.2. **Business consultative group:** a group formed by the City to test recovery planning and actions.

- 2.8.3. **Wider business, community and stakeholder engagement:** listening to those affected and those providing assistance about what is needed and lessons learned.
- 2.8.4. **Grants:** providing funding to businesses and/or individuals to help them recover, adapt and flourish.
- 2.8.5. **Marketing:** promoting Hobart businesses and supporting community members to consume locally.

Both the principles and broad areas of activity are intended to feed into the City's Economic Recovery Framework and Action Plan that will be presented to the Council at a future meeting.

3. **Recommendation**

That:

1. ***The Council endorse the following guiding principles for economic recovery which will inform future Council activities in this area:***
 - i) ***Economic recovery is focused on need and adding value.***
 - ii) ***Economic recovery supports resilience.***
 - iii) ***Economic recovery builds economic confidence and participation.***
 - iv) ***Economic recovery is evidence-based.***
 - v) ***Economic recovery is flexible and adaptable.***
2. ***The Council endorse the creation of a flexible COVID-19 economic recovery framework and action plan, including associated community engagement.***
3. ***The Council endorse the creation of a COVID-19 economic recovery business consultative group, as a temporary means of seeking feedback on recovery efforts.***
 - (i) ***The General Manager is delegated responsibility for finalising the group's membership and terms of reference.***
4. ***The Lord Mayor and Chair of the Economic Development and Communications Committee seek to coordinate a meeting with relevant Australian and/or Tasmanian Government representatives to inform economic recovery planning.***

4. Background

4.1. On 23 March 2020, the Council resolved inter alia that:

6. *Council endorse the initiatives outlined in this report to support local businesses and creative industries utilising funding allocated to this year's Dark Mofo event (\$190k in cash assistance).*
11. *The Council agree to the establishment of a City of Hobart Business Continuity and Resilience Committee, at the appropriate time,*
 - a) *The Committee be responsible for the following:*
 - (i) *Serving as the business interface to the Council on all matters relating to the economic survival and resurgence of Hobart businesses, as circumstances permit;*
 - (ii) *To be an early listening post for the needs of business;*
 - (iii) *To be an early sounding board for possible decisions of the Council which will have an impact on business in our municipal area;*
 - (iv) *To provide advice and information on Council activities which may or will impact businesses positively or negatively;*
 - (v) *To provide advice wherever possible and relevant to assist business recovery;*
 - (vi) *Over time, to provide the Council with positive strategies for business resilience, recovery and adaption.*
 - b) *Membership to be determined by the Committee, but to include representatives of all associations representing business in the City.*
 - c) *Arrangements around convening and attendance at meetings be further developed.*

4.2. On 27 April 2020, the Council resolved inter alia that:

4. *The Council note actions taken in response to the Council resolution of 23 March 2020 as outlined in this report and specifically reaffirm its approach to deal with financial hardship in the community in the period through until 30 June 2020, as resolved at that meeting.*
5. *The Council authorise the General Manager to offer a COVID-19 focused community grants program at the appropriate time in the remainder of this financial year utilising a proportion of unallocated February 2020 community grants round funding.*

6. *The allocation for the Council grants program in the 2020/21 Budget Estimates be retained at the same amount as presently in the 2019/20 Budget Estimates, namely \$1.167M, subject to:*
 - (i) *In determining the guidelines for any business and community grants, the General Manager seek advice from an arts advisory group and a business advisory group; and*
 - (ii) *The General Manager undertake a review of the allocation for the Taste of Tasmania and Dark Mofo and report back to the Council in May 2020.*
7. *The General Manager consider streamlining and simplifying the grants system to make it more accessible for applicants.*
9. *The Council approve the City of Hobart Financial Hardship Assistance Policy marked as Attachment F to item 10 of the Open Council agenda of 27 April 2020.*
13. *The Council approve the following elements of a Community Support package to commence on 1 July 2020 to be used by officers as the basis for preparation of the draft estimates:*
 - *A zero per cent increase to the general and service rates excluding fixed service charges including waste management, green waste (including FOGO) and landfill rehabilitation, which will be considered on the basis of service cost.*
 - *A policy of zero per cent increase on other Council fees and charges.*

In light of this policy, given they will be the same as for 2019/20, Council delegate, pursuant to section 22 of the Local Government Act, to the General Manager the authority to set the Council's fees and charges for 2020/21.

- *Rates relief support package including waiving penalties and interest, negotiated payment plans, formal postponements and remissions on application and determined on a case by case basis in accordance with the City's Financial Hardship policy (above).*
- *To this end, the Council delegate, pursuant to section 22 of the Local Government Act, to the General Manager the power to approve rates remissions up to a limit of \$4,000 with remissions above that limit being approved by absolute majority of the Council, noting that all rate remissions are reported six monthly to the Council and are recorded as a grant / benefit in the Council's Annual Report.*

- *Rent relief support package for the City's tenants with payment plans developed on application and in accordance with the principles of the Financial Hardship policy and future commercial tenancy legislation*
- *A one-off COVID-19 creative, community and business grants program utilising the funding that would have ordinarily been made available through the various community grants streams of the City*
- *Development and enactment of long term social and economic recovery plans, including specifically establishment of the business continuity and resilience committee as approved by the Council on 23 March 2020 at the appropriate time.*

14. The Council continue to authorise the General Manager to take all further actions necessary to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

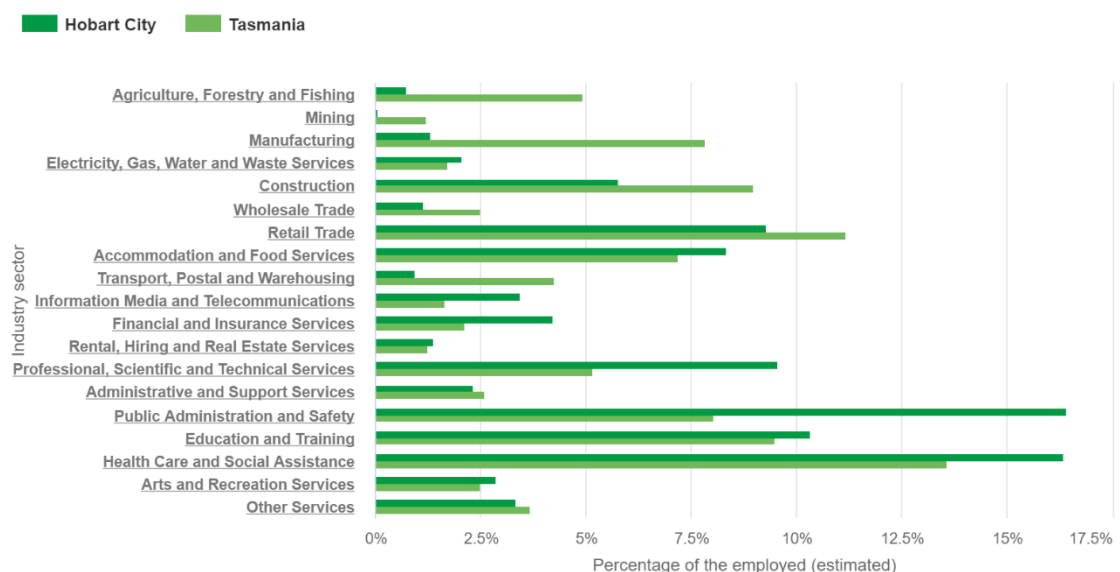
- 4.3. This report is a response to the above resolution and has been summarised in a one-page document at Attachment A.

The Hobart economy pre-COVID-19

- 4.4. An awareness of the Hobart economy pre-COVID-19 helps with understanding the economic impacts of the pandemic.
- 4.4.1. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) census provides the most holistic and comprehensive data about indicators such as employment levels. However, it is only done every five years (most recently in 2016) and does not capture all economic data for Hobart. It is thus helpful to consult other sources to gain a broader and timelier understanding of economic conditions.
 - 4.4.2. The National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) and other agencies use census data to provide estimates outside census years.
 - 4.4.3. ABS business data is derived from the goods and service tax (GST) register held by the Australian Tax Office (ATO) and is for businesses with an Australian Business Number (ABN) that has been used during the previous two financial years.
 - 4.4.4. The City of Hobart at times commissions reports to obtain more location- or topic-specific information. The most recent report for the Greater Hobart region was published in November 2019.
- 4.5. The following data are derived from these sources and pertain to the Hobart LGA unless stated otherwise.

- 4.6. The city's gross regional product (GRP) is the value of the local economy generated by the workers who work here, after taxes and dividends have left the area.
- 4.6.1. For 2019, Hobart's GRP was estimated at \$7.722 million in 2019, a rise of 6.4 per cent from the previous year and 13.8 per cent from 2016 (Tasmania's growth was 8.8 per cent over the same three-year period).
- 4.6.2. In 2019, Hobart generated 46 per cent of the GRP for Southern Tasmania and 24 per cent of the state's GRP.
- 4.7. Public Administration and Safety is the largest employing sector, with an estimated 10,171 full time jobs, or 16.4 per cent, of Hobart jobs (compared to 8.0 per cent of all jobs in Tasmania) as at 2018/19.
- 4.7.1. Health Care and Social Assistance is the next largest employing sector, with 10,132 jobs.
- 4.7.2. All employing sectors can be seen in the following graph:

Employment (total) by industry 2018/19



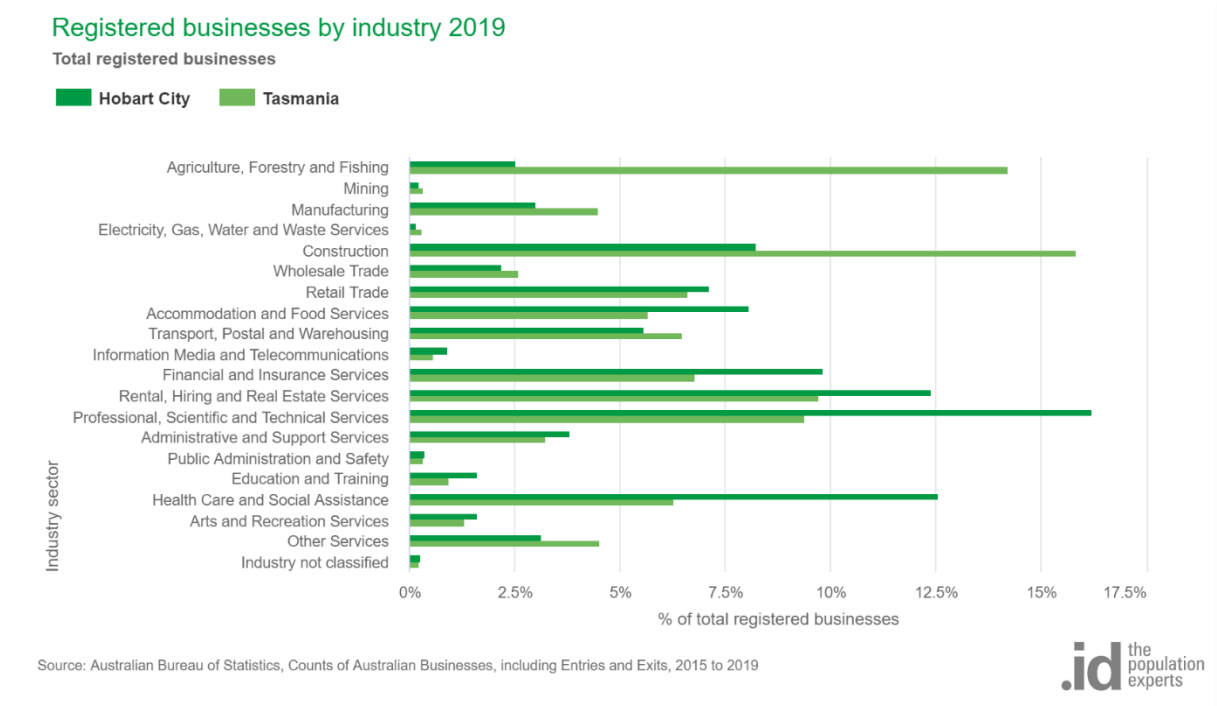
Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2019 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id the population experts.

.id the population experts

- 4.8. In 2019, there were an estimated 6,566 registered businesses in Hobart.
- 4.8.1. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, which includes services ranging from law to computer system design, is the largest sector, with an estimated 1,065 businesses (16.2 per cent of all registered businesses).
- 4.8.2. Health Care and Social Assistance is the next largest and likely to have seen further growth since 2019, due to

Tasmania's ageing population and the current global health crisis.

4.8.3. All employing industries are displayed in the following graph:



4.9. The City of Hobart, Glenorchy City Council, City of Clarence, Kingborough Council and Brighton Council jointly commissioned research examining the potential economic opportunities for each LGA and the region overall.

4.9.1. The reports were released pre-COVID-19 in November 2019 and are available on the [business pages of the City of Hobart website](#).

4.9.2. Sectors of opportunity identified for the Hobart LGA were:

Arts and recreation services	Potential areas of opportunity for arts and recreation include creative industries, artisans and recreation activities.
Education and training	Whilst education provision is not a core function of the City's role, councils can play an advocacy role in ensuring the connection of youths with key education institutions and local businesses. Councils can also, through their usual interactions with local businesses, monitor skills shortages in the region.

Green and Renewable Economy	Opportunities for the green economy could include educating residents to reduce their consumption practices, or attracting businesses operating within the circular economy.
Health care and social assistance	Opportunities for health care and social assistance may include advocacy for increased service provision in terms of aged care or general health care provision. It is essential that provision of services meets the needs of the growing population.
Information technology	There are opportunities for the attraction of small-scale IT businesses to Greater Hobart.
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Finance and Insurance Services	Potential areas of opportunity for professional, scientific and technical services in Hobart include expansion of the finance and insurance sector, as well as increased diversification into professional, scientific and technical services. The attraction of these businesses can be small in scale, and based around population attraction. Councils can also play an advocacy role in skills development for these sectors.
Tourism and accommodation	As a tourism destination in its own right, opportunities for tourism for Greater Hobart are likely to focus on increasing visitor stay, expenditure or dispersal. An increase in tourism would lead to an increase in demand for accommodation services.

- 4.9.3. Some of these industries have been amongst the most severely affected by COVID-19 (e.g. tourism). Others have grown (e.g. health care – refer point 4.12).

The Economic Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Suppression Measures

- 4.10. Data from a range of sources shows that the impact of the pandemic on the Hobart economy has been profound.
- 4.10.1. This report focuses on impact data from profile.id (an online platform that aggregates and models ABS, NIEIR and other data sources) and the ABS. Both have released specific modelled data sets about the effects of COVID-19.
- 4.10.2. The data pertain to the Hobart LGA unless stated otherwise.

- 4.11. The gross regional product for June quarter 2020 (compared to the 2018/19 four-quarter average) is estimated to be down by 11.5 per cent.
- 4.12. Health Care and Social Assistance was the only industry to show a positive change in employment growth and output (defined as the total value of production of goods / services over a time period and measured in dollar value). It is estimated that 600 jobs were created in the city in this sector in the June 2020 quarter compared with the 2018/19 average.
- 4.13. The graphs below show the estimated number of job losses suffered by the most-affected sectors (as at the June 2020 quarter).

4.13.1. Employment levels are measured in terms of:

- a) the number of jobs based in Hobart; and
- b) the number of jobs held by people who live in Hobart.

4.13.2. When reading the graphs, it is important to note that these two metrics overlap, i.e. that a job can be both based in Hobart LGA and held by a resident of Hobart LGA. This overlap means some jobs can be double counted, so it is important to read these numbers separately, as two different ways of considering job losses in Hobart, both of which affect the city's economic health.

4.13.3. The jobs have been split into those that are supported by JobKeeper and those that are not (refer graphs over).

JobKeeper is a temporary subsidy for businesses significantly affected by COVID-19.

Under the initial stage of the scheme, eligible employers, sole traders and other entities can apply to receive \$1500 per eligible employee per fortnight.

From 28 September 2020, the subsidy will be reduced to \$1200 per fortnight for full-time workers and \$750 per fortnight for part-time workers working 20 hours per week or less. These subsidies will be reduced to \$1000 and \$650 respectively from 4 January 2021.

The scheme has been extended until 28 March 2021. Businesses must demonstrate a minimum decline in turnover to maintain eligibility (based on turnover).

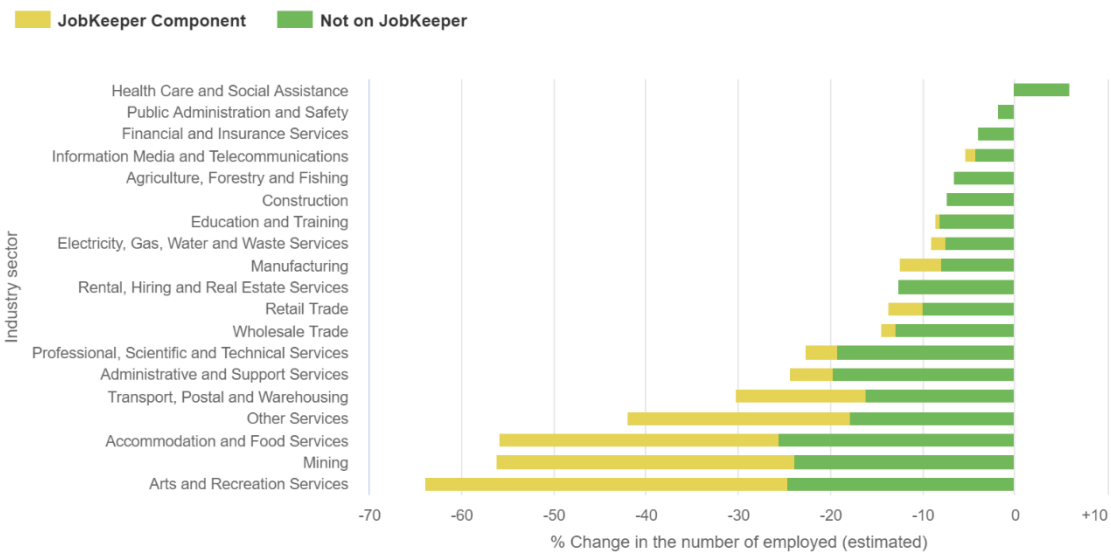
Those jobs supported by JobKeeper are likely to be vulnerable when Federal assistance ends, and the decrease in payment amounts will likewise affect household incomes and thus spending patterns.

4.13.4. JobSeeker, which replaced Newstart, will also see its Coronavirus supplement reduced, from \$550 to \$250 per fortnight, meaning recipients will receive about \$800 per fortnight.

4.13.5. It is anticipated that the City of Hobart's economic recovery actions will primarily focus on jobs based in Hobart, which have the greatest likelihood of benefitting from City interventions.

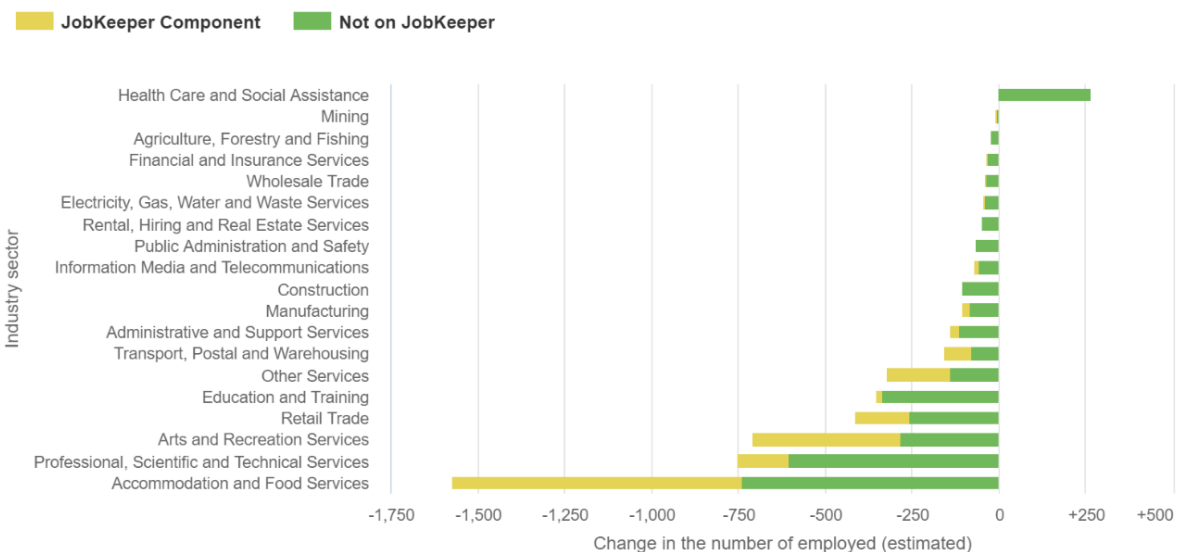
Local Jobs Impact in June Quarter 2020 (compared to 2018/19 quarter average)

Hobart City



Employed Resident Impact in June Quarter 2020 (compared to 2018/19 quarter average)

Hobart City



4.13.6. Overall, an estimated 5149, or 8.3 per cent, of Hobart-based jobs have been lost. An estimated 8,599, or 13.9 per cent, of jobs have been lost if those covered by JobKeeper are taken into account. The number of employed residents is down by 9.7 per cent (16.4 per cent if including JobKeeper recipients), as shown in the table below.

COVID-19 Impacts by Region



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) Version 1.1 (May 2020) ©2020 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id the population experts. Impacts have been split into: (1) not on JobKeeper – unemployed as defined by the ABS; and (2) JobKeeper – performing reduced hours or not working (i.e. 0 hours). Many will not be contributing to economic activity.

4.14. These numbers in some ways reflect broader national job-loss trends, but there are particularly severe impacts for some sectors in Hobart.

4.14.1. profile.id has estimated job losses in Tasmania and Hobart LGA for June 2020 quarter compared to the 2018/19 four-quarter average), based on NIEIR data.

- The table over shows the estimated numbers of jobs lost in the June 2020 quarter compared with the 2018/19 quarter average. These figures include full-time, part-time and casual jobs. It is important to note that a single person can hold more than one job.
- Hobart's share of estimated job losses in these sectors, as a proportion of the total for Tasmania, is around 30 per cent. This is for all sectors but Retail Trade, where the proportion is 20 per cent.
- The table also shows the importance of JobKeeper for supporting a significant number of jobs across most of the hardest-hit sectors.

- Accommodation and Food Services and Arts and Recreation are two sectors that are particularly hard-hit in terms of both percentage change and number of jobs lost.

Sector	Per cent change – jobs supported by JobKeeper	Number change – jobs supported by JobKeeper	Per cent change – jobs not supported by JobKeeper	Number change jobs not supported by JobKeeper	Per cent change – total supported and not supported by JobKeeper	Number change – total supported and not supported by JobKeeper
Accommodation and food services	- 30.28	- 1565	- 25.53	- 1320	- 55.81	- 2885
Arts and recreation services	- 39.15	- 694	- 24.60	- 436	- 63.75	- 1130
Professional, scientific and technical services	- 3.36	- 199	- 19.15	- 1132	- 22.51	- 1331
Other services	- 24.13	- 501	- 17.83	- 370	- 41.96	- 871
Retail trade	- 3.79	- 218	- 9.90	- 569	- 13.69	- 787

4.14.2. The ABS, through its [‘Weekly Payroll and Jobs’](#) data, reports on actual job losses by sector, for each state and territory, and Australia overall.

- This report cites the 15 July 2020 update, reporting on the timeframe of 14 March to 17 June, representing change since the 100th case of COVID-19.
- The hardest-hit sectors for Australia overall, in terms of the percentage change in jobs, are Accommodation and Food Services (-21.2 per cent); Arts and Recreation Services (-18.1 per cent); Rental, Hiring and Leasing Services (-17.7 per cent); Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (-3.9 per cent); and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (-6.0 per cent).

- Tasmanian job losses were on par with Australia's overall, with the exception of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, which is down by 11.6 per cent.

4.14.3. There have been some faint signals of recovery for Tasmania overall, with ABS data showing an increase of 0.6 per cent in payroll jobs between 20 and 27 June 2020 – the only state or territory to show a positive change so far.

4.15. The ABS [Business Impacts of COVID-19 Survey](#) (June 2020) found that 66 per cent of Australian businesses were experiencing decreased revenue compared to the same time last year. The most affected industries (Australia-wide) were as follows, based on the proportion of businesses in that sector reporting a reduction in revenue:

- Education and training (87 per cent);
- Accommodation and food services (84 per cent);
- Information media and telecommunications (80 per cent);
- Arts and recreation services (78 per cent);
- Administrative and support services (78 per cent).

Of these, Accommodation and Food Services (63 per cent), Arts and Recreation Services (60 per cent) and Information Media and Telecommunications (53 per cent) reported that revenue had reduced by 50 per cent or more compared to the same time last year.

Impacts on Tourism

4.16. It is important to note that 'tourism' does not constitute a sector in terms of ABS statistics.

4.16.1. However, we can see from the impacts on other sectors that service the tourism / visitor economy (accommodation and food services, arts and recreation services) that the impacts of travel restrictions have been severe for Tasmania, given its position as a tourist destination, and for Hobart, as a key gateway city.

4.16.2. Much media attention has centred on the statement that Tasmania is losing 51 tourism jobs per day and that the tourism industry is facing daily revenue losses of \$4 million.

4.16.3. These numbers were compiled by Lucid Economics and were cited in an Australian Tourism Industry Council media release. The media release did not provide details of how they were generated, making their reliability difficult to assess.

4.16.4. Regardless, the data show that a large number of tourism-related jobs have been lost or are reliant on

JobKeeper, making them vulnerable when the scheme ends.

- 4.16.5. From a social recovery perspective, it is important to note that many tourism and hospitality-related jobs are held by young people.

Social impacts related to economic activity

- 4.17. The volume and depth of data available on the economic impact of COVID-19 outweighs data on the social impact.

- 4.18. At a national level, the ABS has conducted a [telephone survey](#) of approximately 1,000 households every two weeks since the start of April.

- 4.18.1. The range of survey questions has changed over the weeks as the situation has evolved. Most recently the survey has captured data on personal and household stressors, emotional and mental wellbeing, health service use, moving house, and job status.

- 4.18.2. Relevant findings include:

- 94 per cent expect their households to be able to pay bills received in the next three months;
- 64.2 per cent of respondents had a job in late June compared with 66.2 per cent in early March;
- One in four Australians (25 per cent) felt nervous at least some of the time in June 2020, compared with 35 per cent in April 2020.

- 4.19. Information at the Tasmanian or Hobart LGA level is more limited. The 'Tasmania Project', run by the University of Tasmania's (UTAS) Institute for the Study of Social Change, has been the most comprehensive survey of Tasmanian community experiences during COVID-19.

- 4.19.1. The City's economic and social recovery teams have engaged with the Tasmania Project team to share information about community impacts. The UTAS team has generously shared Hobart LGA-specific data to help inform the City's work.

- 4.19.2. Two general surveys captured personal, social and financial experiences related to the pandemic, as well as perceptions about the future.

- The first general survey had 1140 participants. Of those, 299 participants, or 26.2 per cent, resided in Hobart LGA.

- The second general survey had 1128 participants. Of those, 230 participants, or 18.3 per cent, resided in Hobart LGA.
- 4.19.3. The surveys yielded a range of fascinating results. This report focuses on a sample of those related to household finances and the economy. Results pertain to Hobart LGA unless stated otherwise.
- 4.19.4. A [preliminary report on findings](#) from the first survey was released on 25 May. Insights specific to Hobart LGA include:
- 54.3 per cent felt well-supported by their employer, where 31.5 per cent felt neutral and 14.2 per cent did not feel supported.
 - 82.4 per cent felt concerned or very concerned about Australia and the world going into an economic depression; 71.8 per cent felt concerned or very concerned about how long it would take for things to go back to normal.
 - 45 per cent felt concerned or very concerned about not being productive at work.
 - 53.2 per cent felt meaningful job opportunities were one of the most important things for Tasmania's future.
 - 55.4 per cent were not confident that the Tasmanian economy will fully recover; 20.7 per cent felt that it would.
 - Respondents were split on whether life will be better for most Tasmanians after this, with 23.7 per cent agreeing, 34.2 per cent neutral and 42.1 per cent disagreeing.
 - Of the 59.5 per cent of respondents working from home (solely or in combination with working at work), 19.9 per cent found it easier, 49.3 per cent found it more difficult, and 30.8 per cent about the same.
 - Compared with prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, one in five (20 per cent) employed people in Tasmania have done more paid work. In the Hobart LGA, this is 10 per cent.
 - 13 per cent of Tasmanians reported having to cut spending on essentials (food, electricity) to pay for housing. 10 per cent of respondents in the Hobart LGA reported the same.

4.19.5. A report on findings from the [second survey](#) was released on 22 June. Some questions were repeated across both surveys. Insights specific to Hobart LGA include:

- 40.6 per cent were not confident that the Tasmanian economy will fully recover; 36.7 per cent felt that it would. This was a significant increase from the first survey.
- 74.8 per cent did not think Tasmania's economic future has been unnecessarily damaged.
- For Tasmania's recovery, respondents thought the following sectors should be prioritised: Education and Training (70 per cent), Health Care and Social Assistance (68.4 per cent), Tourism and Hospitality (60.9 per cent), Cultural and Creative Industries (58.3 per cent) and Science Research (42 per cent).
- 67 per cent thought affordable housing should be prioritised to improve life in Tasmania.
- 73.8 per cent said that, despite restrictions easing, they were not going out as much as before.
- 55.8 per cent said they would prefer a combination of working at home and at work in the future.
- 10 respondents had set up a business as a result of COVID-19.
- 4 per cent of Tasmanians had been unable to pay electricity, phone, water and gas bills compared to 7 per cent of Hobartians.
- 7 per cent of Tasmanians made early withdrawals from their superannuation compared with 4 per cent of Hobartians.

4.20. As part of the 'Hobart Together' campaign, the City of Hobart conducted a community survey during April and May 2020 to better understand the needs and issues facing the Hobart community. The survey captured the thoughts of 377 respondents. Insights include:

- 70 per cent of survey respondents were aged 51 years and over.
- 72 per cent of respondents reported an increase in social isolation; 48.5 per cent of respondents were working from home; while 36 per cent of respondents reported impacts on their mental health.
- Many respondents commented that the City of Hobart could support the community by keeping parks and reserves open (or having

access to kunanyi / Mount Wellington). Providing timely information about COVID-19 was also a key theme.

- 4.21. TasCOSS has maintained a [register of COVID-19-related issues](#) raised by the community sector, for example, about support for older and younger people.
- 4.22. The Economic Development, Engagement and Strategy Unit is coordinating with the City's social recovery team to create efficiencies and identify areas of mutual support.

The City of Hobart's Economic Response to the Impacts of COVID-19

- 4.23. The City's response to economic hardship in the community has been based on responding to the data cited in this report and to national and global understandings of best practice.
- 4.24. This section focuses on work undertaken through the Economic Development, Engagement and Strategy Unit, with acknowledgement of the large amount of work undertaken across the City of Hobart.
- 4.25. **COVID-19 Business Grants**

- 4.25.1. The **eCommerce Support Grant** was created within three weeks of the World Health Organisation declaring a pandemic.

The grant helped businesses cover fees associated with selling goods online (eCommerce). In particular, it provided a cash contribution for approximately six months of fees for an eCommerce site (for example, Shopify).

It was designed to:

- help retailers who did not have an online presence transition to eCommerce;
- provide financial relief for those that already had eCommerce.

The total funding pool was \$30,000, with 100 grants available at a value of \$300 (excluding GST) per business.

Officers encouraged all applicants to seek assistance from the State Government through [Business Tasmania](#) and [Digital Ready](#) programs.

In total, 152 applications were received.

Recipients are required to complete acquittals within six months.

- 4.25.2. The **Professional Assistance Grant** was created five weeks after the eCommerce Support Grant.

It provided businesses with up to \$700 (excluding GST) to help them pay for professional services they needed to respond to the COVID-19 context, for example, accounting, marketing, IT or legal advice.

The Department of State Growth (Tasmanian Government) was contacted about their 'Business Continuity Grant' which offered funding for business of up to \$750 for similar purposes. This assistance was instrumental in developing the City of Hobart grants program, as State Growth provided valuable advice based on program learnings.

In total, the program funded 133 businesses to the value of \$88,357.06. The total value of the projects awarded were \$142,926.90, meaning that every dollar invested created a return of \$1.62 to the economy.

A total of 172 applications were received, with a mixture of retail, hospitality and service businesses receiving support. Most of the applications were for funding to use local consultants, which was highly encouraged.

Recipients are required to provide acquittals within three months.

- 4.25.3. From the acquittals returned to date for both grant streams, recipients have stated that without the funding provided by the City of Hobart, they would have had to cancel their project, put it on hold or deliver a smaller project as a result.

For example:

"No doubt the council is going through financial hardship and have experienced a huge downturn in income. To then offer grants to businesses in various positions of financial hardship is an amazing gesture of good will".

- 4.25.4. More information about grant impacts will be provided to Elected Members once acquittals have been received and analysed.
- 4.25.5. A Business Grant Advisory Panel has been drawn from the business community and other institutions such as UTAS. This panel has provided preliminary feedback to the City on initial grant ideas for the 2020/21 financial year. This panel will continue to be used in an advisory capacity as the COVID-19 situation evolves.

4.26. COVID-19 Business Survey

- 4.26.1. The Economic Development, Engagement and Strategy Unit implemented a local business support initiative where Council officers contacted Hobart businesses at the peak of the pandemic to see how they were faring.
- 4.26.2. Contact was made via phone so that businesses could receive one-on-one, empathetic support.
- 4.26.3. Via data from the Australian Business Register, the unit identified a pool of 656 Hobart businesses belonging to the most-affected industries. Between 27 April and 19 June 2020, the team was able to complete surveys with 200 of those businesses.
- 4.26.4. The survey covered a range of sectors, with a focus on those most affected by the pandemic, including Accommodation and Food Services, Professional Scientific and Technical Services and Arts and Recreation Services.
- 4.26.5. In depth conversations with businesses yielded insights into their immediate business needs and the pressures they faced. The conversations provided an outlet for business owners to voice their concerns during a stressful time.
- 4.26.6. What became quickly apparent was that many local businesses were themselves responding rapidly and flexibly to changing circumstances and continue to do so in order to secure their survival.
- 4.26.7. The initiative showed that sustained, open dialogue with local businesses is important for informing the City's work in providing support and information for businesses. This data helped the City understand the immediate support needs of local businesses.
- 4.26.8. Key results from the survey are outlined below. Further information is provided at Attachment B (Business Support Survey Engagement Summary Report).
 - Nearly one in three businesses were temporarily unable to operate at the time calls were made.
 - 40 per cent of businesses estimated their turnover was reduced by 75 to 100 per cent at the time we spoke to them.
 - 67 per cent of businesses reported that they had accessed government assistance including grants, loans and JobKeeper since the start of the pandemic.

- A range of business grants ideas were proposed to businesses, with the most popular grant stream being 'business adaptation'. This was described as funding to help with changing business model or direction in light of COVID-19 and/or assist with changes such as new equipment, marketing, packaging or deliveries. Of those surveyed, 46 per cent of businesses were interested in this initiative.
- 106 businesses from all sectors provided their email address for ongoing communication from the City of Hobart.
- 40 per cent of business owners surveyed were interested in a webinar for local businesses, 20 per cent were unsure and 40 per cent were not interested.
- 49 per cent of businesses surveyed thought a group to represent small and large businesses would be beneficial; 31 per cent did not support the idea and 20 per cent were unsure.

4.27. Hello Hobart

- 4.27.1. Hello Hobart is a marketing campaign for the Hobart city centre that has been operating since late 2016. The campaign was launched in response to the Icon Complex flooding, as a means for the City of Hobart to communicate that the CBD was still open for business.
- 4.27.2. Since then, Hello Hobart has developed into an ongoing campaign for promoting city centre businesses and connecting those businesses with consumers.
- 4.27.3. Hello Hobart continues to establish and maintain relationships with businesses, providing free promotional support.
- 4.27.4. Hello Hobart has its own website (upgraded in 2019) and a social media presence on Facebook and Instagram (@hellohobarttasmania).
 - Managed daily, Hello Hobart's social media accounts have a combined audience of 13,670, as at 13 July 2020.
- 4.27.5. Hello Hobart has two main components:
 - *Public-facing, customer focus:* Editorial-style web and social media posts showcase Hobart as a diverse and interesting destination. Focusing on its food and beverage, and service and retail offerings, the posts

serve as a reliable source of information and recommendations about new offerings and old favourites.

- *Business support:* Among other initiatives, a monthly email is distributed to over 600 retailers, with an average open rate of 44 per cent. According to software company Campaign Monitor, the benchmark open rate is 17.92 per cent, so we can infer that the emails are valuable to retailers.

4.27.6. The editorial-style interviews that inform web and social media posts about individual businesses are key to Hello Hobart's success. Reactions to promotional social media posts are generally positive, with followers tagging friends and making comments such as 'next lunch spot' and 'can't wait to try this'. The interviews help Hello Hobart build one-on-one rapport with the business on the City's behalf.

4.27.7. Hello Hobart's reputation as a trusted source of recommendations and marketing support has meant businesses often make contact seeking promotion.

4.27.8. Beers and Ideas, a retailer networking event, ran quarterly in 2019. The location for the event alternated to promote a different business each time. The events had mixed success in 2019, and new formats are being considered.

Hello Hobart COVID-19 Response: Online directories and promotions

4.27.9. Hello Hobart was one of the unit's most nimble support tools, able to respond immediately when the pandemic first began affecting businesses.

4.27.10. In March 2020, when brick-and-mortar stores began to close, businesses suddenly became wholly reliant on their online stores.

- The Hello Hobart team, through their contacts, were aware that many businesses were limited in resources to promote their online offerings.
- The team responded immediately by editing the Hello Hobart web page and adapting the social media strategy to support businesses with this need.

4.27.11. An online directory was created as soon as brick-and-mortar stores began to close in March, promoting 59 local stores offering online shopping (refer Attachment C).

- Hello Hobart created an additional online directory of open restaurants and cafes offering a low-contact service, such as delivery and take-away, promoting 80 businesses.
- 4.27.12. Social media channels were refocused to promote the new online directories with great success. The example provided at Attachment D reached 22,200 people and received 1,132 reactions (loves, likes).
- Between February and March, traffic to the Hello Hobart website increased by 142 per cent.
- 4.27.13. Early feedback from businesses shows increased sales from the promotions.
- 4.27.14. To help more Hobart businesses respond to the pandemic context, Hello Hobart's boundaries expanded to include the entire LGA. (Previously, it focused only on the city centre as per the Department of State Growth's definition of 'Hobart'.)
- The intention is to maintain this new boundary into the post-COVID-19 recovery stage, as all businesses will continue to be impacted by the pandemic and suppression measures.
- 4.27.15. Hello Hobart also established the 'Support Local' campaign.
- The goal of the campaign was to foster a sense of collective responsibility within the community, that everyone has a role in supporting each other through this tough time. It used graphic elements to convey this message.
 - The intention is to continue using these elements for future campaigns, including utilising other Council tools such as civic banners.

4.28. Salamanca Market COVID-19 Response

- 4.28.1. Salamanca Market is the most visited tourist attraction in Tasmania, with interstate and overseas visitor numbers of between 908,000 and 985,000 annually.
- 4.28.2. SGS Economics and Planning calculated the market's economic contribution to be between \$64 and \$69 million in 2015; \$38 to \$41 million spent within Salamanca Market and \$26 to \$28 million spent in neighbouring businesses, such as cafes, restaurants and local retail.

- 4.28.3. The decision to close the market was announced on 18 March 2020, with the last weekly market held on 14 March 2020. 383 stallholders were financially impacted and without a regular weekly income.
- 4.28.4. A stallholder survey to assess the impact of COVID-19 was completed on 20 May 2020, with 227 responses (74 per cent of licensed stallholders and 67 per cent of casual stallholders).
- Nearly half had effectively placed their business into hibernation.
 - 89 per cent had their income negatively affected, with 69 per cent reporting significant impacts.
 - 49 per cent were successful in applying for either JobSeeker or JobKeeper support, and 63 per cent had been successful in applying for the State Government \$2,000 Small Business Emergency Grant.
- 4.28.5. To help stallholders during this difficult time, the Salamanca Market transitioned to online sales. The new site [‘Salamanca Market Store’](#) was launched on 26 March 2020. The site allows customers to browse over 400 Salamanca Market products and purchase directly from the stallholder. The store is a free service to stallholders, and the City of Hobart does not take commission from any sales.
- Since commencement of the online store, the site has had 16,330 unique users and over 147,993 unique page views. Visits to the store are being tracked weekly through Google Analytics.
- 4.28.6. A series of online competitions have been run on the Salamanca Market Facebook page to encourage visitors to the online store.
- A Mother’s Day competition was run on 28 April 2020, encouraging people to explore the new online store by solving clues and locating bunches of flowers hidden on product pages.
 - The competition resulted in a spike in visitation, with over 1,100 new visitors to the site and nearly 15,000 page visits.
- 4.28.7. 20 per cent of respondents from the May survey indicated that online visitation to their own business website or email enquiries had increased due to the Salamanca Market online store.

- Although this number is lower than was anticipated, many stallholders have commented on the initiative and thanked the Salamanca Market team for their support during the crisis.

4.28.8. As of writing, a smaller, interim market is planned to commence from 8 August 2020.

4.29. Responses from other divisions at the City of Hobart

4.29.1. Teams across the City of Hobart have worked to provide economic support to Hobart communities and businesses. The following provides a selection of five key initiatives.

4.29.2. Rates assistance

As per Council's [Financial Hardship Assistance Policy](#) 70 rates remission requests have been approved (as of 8 July 2020). 47 are from commercial properties, 22 from residential properties (10 of which are used for commercial accommodation) and 1 from an industrial property. \$87,998.50 of rates remissions have been granted in total for the first instalment of 2020/21. 3 applications for remissions are in excess of \$4,000 and are therefore subject to Council approval.

4.29.3. Rent relief

As per Council's resolution on April 27 (cited on page 5 of this report) rent relief has been granted to 19 tenants of the City of Hobart. The total sum of this relief was \$128,698.

4.29.4. Parking

Free parking in the Argyle Street carpark was provided to members of COVID response teams (as identified by the State Government) for over two months.

Reduced rate parking in the Argyle Street carpark was offered to nursing staff for over two months.

Payment for one hour of on-street parking enabled patrons to park for two hours. Payment for two hours enabled parking for four hours. This was also for a period in excess of two months.

4.29.5. Extension of outdoor dining

The Council supported businesses in their compliance with physical distancing requirements by waiving permit fees associated with extended their outdoor dining areas until 30 June.

4.29.6. Grants applications

The City Amenity Division has applied for in excess of \$76 million in Federal COVID-19 economic stimulus infrastructure grants and are awaiting feedback.

Local Government Economic Responses to COVID-19

4.30. The initiatives in the preceding sections demonstrate the City's immediate response to the economic impacts of the pandemic. They were designed to help businesses during the initial 'survival' phase.

4.31. Now that some time has passed and many restrictions have lifted in Tasmania, attention has turned to recovery, albeit with caution.

4.31.1. Much uncertainty remains about the longer-term economic impacts of suppression measures, possibilities of subsequent waves (as currently seen in Victoria and New South Wales), and inconsistencies in global experiences of and responses to the pandemic.

4.32. To guide the City's recovery response in light of this uncertainty, research was undertaken into how other cities around the world are responding.

4.32.1. The aims were to get a sense of emerging best practice, identify particularly innovative actions and benchmark City of Hobart activities.

4.32.2. With the pandemic still developing, all levels of government in countries around the world are in early stages of recovery. Some, for example, in the United States and Brazil, are facing increasing case numbers and are still in survival mode.

4.32.3. Despite recent developments in Victoria and New South Wales, Australia remains 'ahead of the game' in its pandemic response, and Tasmania more so. This status means global best practice has yet to emerge and there are limited longer-term recovery initiatives to look to for guidance and inspiration.

4.32.4. Even so, there is much that can be learned, as discussed through the remainder of this section and in Attachment E.

4.33. Research into **local government responses** identified a range of particularly active councils in Australia.

4.33.1. 18 of these cities are profiled in Attachment E.

- New South Wales: City of Sydney, City of Newcastle, Central Coast Council, City of Wagga Wagga

- Queensland: Noosa Council
 - South Australia: City of Adelaide, City of Charles Sturt
 - Tasmania: City of Launceston, Devonport City Council, Meander Valley Council
 - Victoria: City of Melbourne, City of Darebin, City of Yarra, Wyndham City, City of Ballarat
 - Western Australia: City of Perth, Town of Victoria Park, City of Vincent
- 4.33.2. Research into additional examples, such as the ACT Government (Canberra), City of Brisbane and Warrnambool City Council, has likewise informed this report.
- 4.33.3. A weekly Zoom meeting was also held with Economic Development Units at Clarence, Kingborough, Glenorchy and Brighton Councils. Through this forum, officers were able to share:
- Insights from the business community;
 - Useful data sources;
 - Details and lessons learned from early interventions.
- 4.33.4. Common response and recovery initiatives from Councils around Australia included:
- Flexible parking and approach to infringements;
 - Mentoring and advisory support;
 - Grants programs;
 - Rates, rental and fees relief;
 - Marketing campaigns to encourage local shopping.
- 4.33.5. Findings made it apparent that Hobart was performing well in terms of its COVID-19 response in comparison to other councils with a similar rate base and budget. The City's immediate recovery initiatives are in line with what is being done elsewhere in Australia.
- 4.34. Research yielded a large number of **peak body and private sector recommendations**.
- 4.34.1. Given the early stage of recovery, tried and tested examples are still developing. However, many organisations have issued recommendations to help guide local governments in responding.

4.34.2. Recommendations have been published, among others, by:

- KPMG;
- McKinsey and Company;
- World Economic Forum;
- World Bank;
- SGS Economics (often via the Local Government Information Unit);
- Harvard Business Review;
- Australian Local Government Association;
- Regional Development Tasmania.

4.34.3. Organisations like the International Monetary Fund, Oxford University, and C40 Cities have published policy trackers and analyses that outline how countries and cities around the world are responding to the public health and economic crises they face.

4.34.4. Individual experts, such as Saul Eslake, have also published analyses and recommendations.

4.34.5. There are strong recommendation themes running across these sources, including:

- Link recovery planning to existing long-term visions and strategies;
- Analyse local economic impacts and create a local definition of the 'new normal';
- Review organisational priorities and re-design approaches and resource allocations to reflect the new context;
- Undertake organisation-wide risk assessments to ascertain potential impacts of pandemic-related scenarios, such as subsequent waves of infections and recurring waves of suppression measures;
- Clearly identify essential services;
- Consider and reprioritise longer term technology requirements, including planning for ongoing digital customer services and potential accelerated digital transformation. Use technology to augment people;
- Model how relief packages can be funded in the long-term;

- Adjust regulations to help businesses reopen and grow in the context of physical distancing and travel restrictions;
- Use the crisis as an opportunity to target stimulus toward tackling other 21st century opportunities and challenges;
- Prepare for changes to the rating system to recoup some of the recent outlay and rebalance the books in the medium-term;
- Dedicate executive time to exploring how to meet the long-term vision and how the organisation can meet new and evolving community demands;
- Line up strategic projects for when funding opportunities arise;
- Support local suppliers and focus on the local consumption economy.

4.34.6. These examples are just a few of many recommendations. The Economic Development, Engagement and Strategy teams will continue to monitor trends and recommendations for application to recovery planning as it develops.

4.35. This report also considers the Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council's (PESRAC) first round of recommendations, published in their 20 July 2020 [interim report](#).

4.35.1. The interim report provides a comprehensive overview of the impacts of the pandemic and suppression measures to date, with a strong focus on current and potential social impacts, which stem from economic impacts.

4.35.2. The report states, 'We see wellbeing for Tasmanians as a key measure of our recovery. A wellbeing focus balances the importance of the things that make a good life in Tasmania'.

4.35.3. Two strategic priorities guide their recommendations:

- *Rebuilding local demand*: building confidence and capacity, increasing local demand and keeping the pipeline flowing, supporting enterprise recovery.
- *Addressing structural issues*: tackling immediate structural impacts, addressing social issues, encouraging government to delivery differently.

- 4.35.4. PESRAC's recommendations provide a significant number and range of opportunities for the City's recovery planning to support State Government recovery work.
- 4.35.5. Several recommendations, in particular regarding statutory planning and regional collaboration, directly involve local government.
- 4.35.6. The Economic Development, Engagement and Strategy teams will consider PESRAC's recommendations in forming the City's initial recovery plan, with a view to monitoring how the State Government chooses to apply them and identifying opportunities for the City to contribute.

Projected Economic Impacts of the Ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic

4.36. In order to guide future decision-making, research was undertaken seeking economic commentators' projections about the future.

4.36.1. Upon reading and listening to this commentary, it became clear the extraordinary situation has led to diverse predictions, something reinforced by leading global consultancy Accenture.

4.36.2. Accenture describes the current economic climate that businesses are facing as 'overwhelming, [with] competing challenges and uncharted waters'. Businesses are prioritising the 'now' but as they start to look to the 'next' it is becoming apparent that the 'never normal' could become the new world, characterised by 'unpredictable and possibly muted economic recovery with new competitive threats and opportunities.....a new era defined by fast changing shifts in cultural norms, societal values and behaviours...'

4.36.3. Given the wide variety of economic recovery predictions and models – including, to name but a few, w-shaped, u-shaped, v-shaped, l-shaped and swoosh-shaped recoveries – it seems the only certainty is uncertainty.

4.36.4. Underpinning this uncertainty are the limitations of modelling the spread of COVID-19.

- Lester Caudill, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Richmond (USA) discusses these limitations in an [article](#) for 'The Conversation'. He describes how the more trustworthy infectious disease models are based on the way prior outbreaks of the same infection have been transmitted.
- The current limitation is that, as SARS-CoV-2 is a novel Coronavirus there is no historic data.

4.36.5. The Conversation [polled 22 leading economists from 16 universities across Australia](#), including Tasmania's Saul Eslake, who provided their four-year predictions on a range of national economic indicators, including economic growth, unemployment, spending, share prices, house prices, business investment and government finances. Some of the highlights are as follows. These highlights also demonstrate the large variation in predictions:

- The panel of experts predict Australian economic growth for 2020 to be -4.6 per cent. This is the average figure from the panel with the range of prediction being -8 per cent to +0.5 per cent.

- The average prediction of unemployment is 8.8 per cent for 2020 with the range being 6.8 per cent to 11 per cent.
 - Household spending is predicted to drop by an average of 4.3 per cent in 2020 with the most optimistic panel member predicting a 1 per cent increase and the most pessimistic a 20 per cent drop.
- 4.37. Given the range of predictions on the impacts of COVID-19 in Australia and globally, committing to a prescriptive plan for the next phase of the pandemic would be unwise.
- 4.38. The [Bank of America Merrill Lynch](#) observes that 'Historic crises like wars, revolutions, pandemic etc. often feel like they put history on fast-forward. Processes that normally take decades or longer to play out unfold in a couple of weeks.'
- 4.39. As advocated by [McKinsey](#) consultancy, the Economic Development, Engagement and Strategy teams, with the support of elected members, are seeking to speed up decision making as took place in the early stages of the pandemic. Taking a more 'agile' approach will allow the City be more responsive to the business community and emerging best practice.
- 4.39.1. Being more nimble does not remove the need for planning but more flexibility within a broader framework is advocated.

Next steps for City of Hobart Economic Recovery Work

- 4.40. In order to allow for flexibility, the Economic Development, Engagement and Strategy teams advocate the use of:
- a) a framework, oriented around guiding principles, to structure future decision making; and
 - b) a more flexible action plan, to adjust real-world projects to the rapidly changing context.
- 4.40.1. The use of a framework with guiding principles will allow flexibility as the impacts of COVID-19 and the responses of other agencies become more apparent. The guiding principles will also ensure that the City of Hobart's response remains aligned with the approach advocated by Elected Members.
- 4.40.2. This report and the earlier workshop on the City's response to the economic impact of COVID-19 seek endorsement for a set of guiding principles. The inspiration for the draft principles below have been taken from the City's overarching guiding document, *Hobart: A community vision for our island capital*, the [Economic Development Guiding Principles](#) endorsed by the Council on 21 June 2018, and

research findings about COVID-19 economic recovery priorities.

Draft Economic Recovery Guiding Principles

- **Economic recovery is focused on need and adding value.** Recognising the limited resources of the City and other partners providing assistance to Tasmanian businesses, recovery activity will be directed to those with most need. These businesses may be the worst-affected or those overlooked by the assistance efforts of others. The City will focus its efforts where it has a clear role and can add value, without duplicating the work of others.
 - **Economic recovery supports resilience.** The City will work with government, businesses and the community on capacity-building activities that enable Hobart to better respond to future shocks, which may overlap with recovery efforts as time goes on.
 - **Economic recovery builds economic confidence and participation.** The City will support local businesses using its purchasing power, its marketing and networking capabilities and in its role as events facilitator and curator of the city. The City will contribute to creating an environment where people can spend, invest and participate with confidence.
 - **Economic recovery is evidence-based.** The City will draw on the wide range of qualitative and quantitative data sources available to guide and inform recovery efforts.
 - **Economic recovery is flexible and adaptable.** The City will structure recovery planning and implementation so it can respond to a situation changing quickly and frequently, to make sure limited resources can be applied where they can have the greatest impact.
- 4.41. Should the guiding principles of economic recovery be adopted, they will also form the basis of the City's COVID-19 Economic Recovery Framework and Action Plan, which is in development.
- 4.42. The guiding principles will inform actions that are expected to fall within the following categories, with additional categories to be defined by the results of engagement and research:
- 4.42.1. **Internal engagement:** working with Elected Members and units across the City of Hobart to ensure a coordinated and efficient economic recovery effort.
 - 4.42.2. **Business consultative group:** forming a group of business and economic leaders to test recovery planning

and actions, in consideration of the previously cited Council resolution.

4.42.3. **Wider business, community and stakeholder engagement:** Listening to those affected and those providing assistance about what is needed and lessons learned.

4.42.4. **Grants:** providing funding to businesses and/or individuals to help them recover, adapt and flourish.

4.42.5. **Marketing:** promoting Hobart businesses and supporting community members to consume locally.

4.43. Future work would involve monitoring the timing and nature of Australian and Tasmanian Government initiatives to ensure the City's actions complement them. See, for example, 4.35.6, about monitoring the State Government response to the PESRAC interim report.

5. Proposal and Implementation

5.1. The Council receives and notes the update.

5.2. The Council endorses the following guiding principles for economic recovery which will inform future Council activities in this area:

- Economic recovery is focused on need and adding value.
- Economic recovery supports resilience.
- Economic recovery builds economic confidence and participation.
- Economic recovery is evidence-based.
- Economic recovery is flexible and adaptable.

5.3. The Council endorse the creation of a flexible COVID-19 economic recovery framework and action plan, including associated community engagement.

5.4. The Council endorse the creation of a COVID-19 economic recovery business consultative group, as a temporary means of seeking feedback on recovery efforts.

(i) The General Manager is delegated responsibility for finalising the membership and terms of the group.

5.5. The Lord Mayor and Chair of the Economic Development and Communications Committee seek to coordinate a meeting with relevant Australian and/or Tasmanian Government representatives to inform economic recovery planning.

6. Strategic Planning and Policy Considerations

6.1. The proposal strongly aligns with the City's current strategic direction as set out in [Hobart: A community vision for our island capital](#) and the [City of Hobart Strategic Plan 2019-2029](#).

- 6.1.1. Both documents discuss the importance of Hobart's closely connected communities and inventive spirit to the local economy.
- 6.1.2. The processes to create the vision and strategic plan highlighted that community members (including businesses) and the City (including Elected Members and employees) anticipated the need to be resilient to fluctuations in economic conditions.
- 6.1.3. This broad community understanding of economic cycles, memories of past downturns and long-standing values about resilience make Hobart well-placed to deal with the potential economic crisis brought about by COVID-19 and suppression measures.

6.2. The following references provide examples of the most prominent ways that adopting the proposal will reinforce the vision and strategic plan:

6.3. Hobart: A community vision for our island capital

6.3.1. *Pillar 2.6: We keep our city safe, help each other and flourish in adversity*

- *2.6.1: Hobart's isolation and scale have required resilience. We know that future challenges will require us to work hard and work together. But we are our best selves in times of adversity and vulnerability. We are caring, helpful and supportive of people at all times but especially when things get tough.*
- *2.6.2: We are confident and capable when dealing with natural and human-caused threats and emergencies.*

6.3.2. *Pillar 4.4: We build on our connections*

- *4.4.1 Our connections are one of our biggest assets, and we encourage each other to build strong networks between people, businesses, education and government. We connect industry sectors with job-seekers. We enable clever and resourceful people to find each other and collaborate.*

6.3.3. *Pillar 4.6: Our economies are diversified*

- *4.6.1 We learn from our history of relying on single institutions and industries. While we celebrate our successes, we also grow from our failures. Diversity in our industries supports resilience in our economy overall.*

6.4. Capital City Strategic Plan 2019-29

6.4.1. *Outcome 4.1: Hobart's economy reflects its unique environment, culture and identity.*

- *Strategy 4.1.6: Support businesses and enterprises working to find innovative solutions to significant challenges.*

6.4.2. *Outcome 4.3: Diverse connections help Hobart's economy, businesses and workers thrive.*

- *Strategy 4.3.2: Actively support and engage with local area businesses, business groups and other business networks.*
- *Strategy 4.3.3: Support local businesses and retailers through the promotion of retail and other services in the city centre and retail precincts.*

6.4.3. *Outcome 4.5: Hobart's economy is strong, diverse and resilient.*

- *Strategy 4.5.1: Respond to the strategic context of the Hobart economy at regional, state, national and international levels.*
- *Strategy 4.5.5: Prepare for the impacts of long-term trends, such as climate change, transport modes, and tourism and housing demand cycles, on the Hobart economy.*

6.5. In addition, external sources (for example, the Harvard Business Review and SGS Economics) have highlighted the importance of using already-established visions and strategies to guide recovery work.

6.6. Economic recovery planning will be a major policy initiative for the City. It is a chance to help communities recover from this once-in-a-century event in a way that makes Hobart better than it was before – and closer to the vision set out by the community.

6.7. The draft guiding principles proposed in this report were framed to reinforce the strategic guidance already established in the vision and strategic plan.

7. Financial Implications

7.1. Funding Source and Impact on Current Year Operating Result

- 7.1.1. Initiatives for stimulating recovery will initially come from the 2020-21 budget.
- 7.1.2. \$200,000 has been allocated from the Economic Development Budget Function 2020-21 for grants to assist local businesses.
- 7.1.3. The focus will be on where the City can add value: targeted initiatives that fill gaps and meet critical community and business needs.
- 7.1.4. Additional focus will be on identifying low-cost initiatives, including those that draw on existing City assets and knowledge / expertise.

7.2. Impact on Future Years' Financial Result

- 7.2.1. It is projected that the economic impacts of COVID-19 and associated suppression measures will last for years.
- 7.2.2. Impacts of recovery planning on future years' financial results will be determined as the framework and action plan develop.

7.3. Asset Related Implications

- 7.3.1. None arise from this report.

8. Legal, Risk and Legislative Considerations

8.1. This report presents an opportunity to mitigate risk, in particular reputational and financial.

- 8.1.1. Helping Council communicate about its response so far so people can understand what we've done.
- 8.1.2. Helping to build a more diversified and resilient economy post-pandemic, which aligns with the vision/strategic plan
- 8.1.3. We are so far in a good position – comparable to others in Australia in terms of the maturity of our recovery program but we'll need to stay on top of monitoring the situation.

9. Environmental Considerations

9.1. There is an opportunity to structure some elements of the recovery program to have a net-positive impact on the environment.

- 9.1.1. A wide range of sources, including reporting in Forbes and The Economist, cite the importance of ensuring recovery initiatives support improved environmental performance.
- 9.1.2. The framework and action plan will seek win-wins for the Hobart economy and the environment. Not embracing low-emission recovery opportunities could mean an increase in environmental impacts.

10. Social and Customer Considerations

- 10.1. This report has detailed community involvement in response and recovery efforts to date, and it advocates the future inclusion of the community during the many stages of the Council's approach to economic recovery.
 - 10.1.1. In addition to the wider community, it will be important to include the following subsets of the community in the process of economic recovery planning. Engagement with them has and will ensure that they are given the opportunity to help shape the City's thinking about recovery:
 - Business community via phone surveys;
 - Business Consultative Group;
 - Business Grants Advisory Panel;
 - City of Hobart employees.
- 10.2. The Economic Development, Engagement and Strategy Unit continues to work with the Council's social recovery team to ensure that an awareness is maintained of those in need of assistance to re-engage in economic participation.

11. Marketing and Media

- 11.1. The recent survey conducted with 200 business owners in the community was a positive marketing exercise for the Council. The vast majority of calls were well received and many businesses expressed their gratitude for being contacted at that time.
- 11.2. There will be opportunities for marketing of the recovery planning process as a means of encouraging community participation. This may be through the Council's [Resilient Hobart \(business\)](#) webpages, Council's Facebook page or through more traditional media such as The Mercury newspaper.
- 11.3. Good news stories particularly around grant dispersal and testimonials will provide the Council with an opportunity to create positive brand impact.

12. Community and Stakeholder Engagement

12.1. Internal

- 12.1.1. Elected Member workshop;
- 12.1.2. Coordination with Council's social recovery team;
- 12.1.3. Plans for engagement across the Council during the recovery planning process.

12.2. External

- 12.2.1. As discussed in Sections 4 and 10, engagement has already taken place through:
 - Business engagement survey;
 - The Business Grants Advisory Panel;
 - The Tasmania Project;
 - Business Tasmania;
 - Economic Development Officers in Southern Tasmania;
 - Economic Development Officers in Tasmania as supported by Regional Development Australia (Tasmania).
- 12.2.2. Ongoing engagement is planned with those above, as well as the Council coordinated Business Consultative Group.
- 12.2.3. Additionally, business engagement is being considered more broadly within the Economic Development and Strategy team, whether through Hello Hobart or other means.
- 12.2.4. The Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council also provides an opportunity for engagement with a group of industry leaders who have been tasked with providing advice to the Tasmanian Government on strategies and initiatives to support the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

13. Delegation

13.1. This matter is one for the Council.

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.








Luke Doyle
**MANAGER ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT ENGAGEMENT &
STRATEGY**



Tim Short
DIRECTOR COMMUNITY LIFE

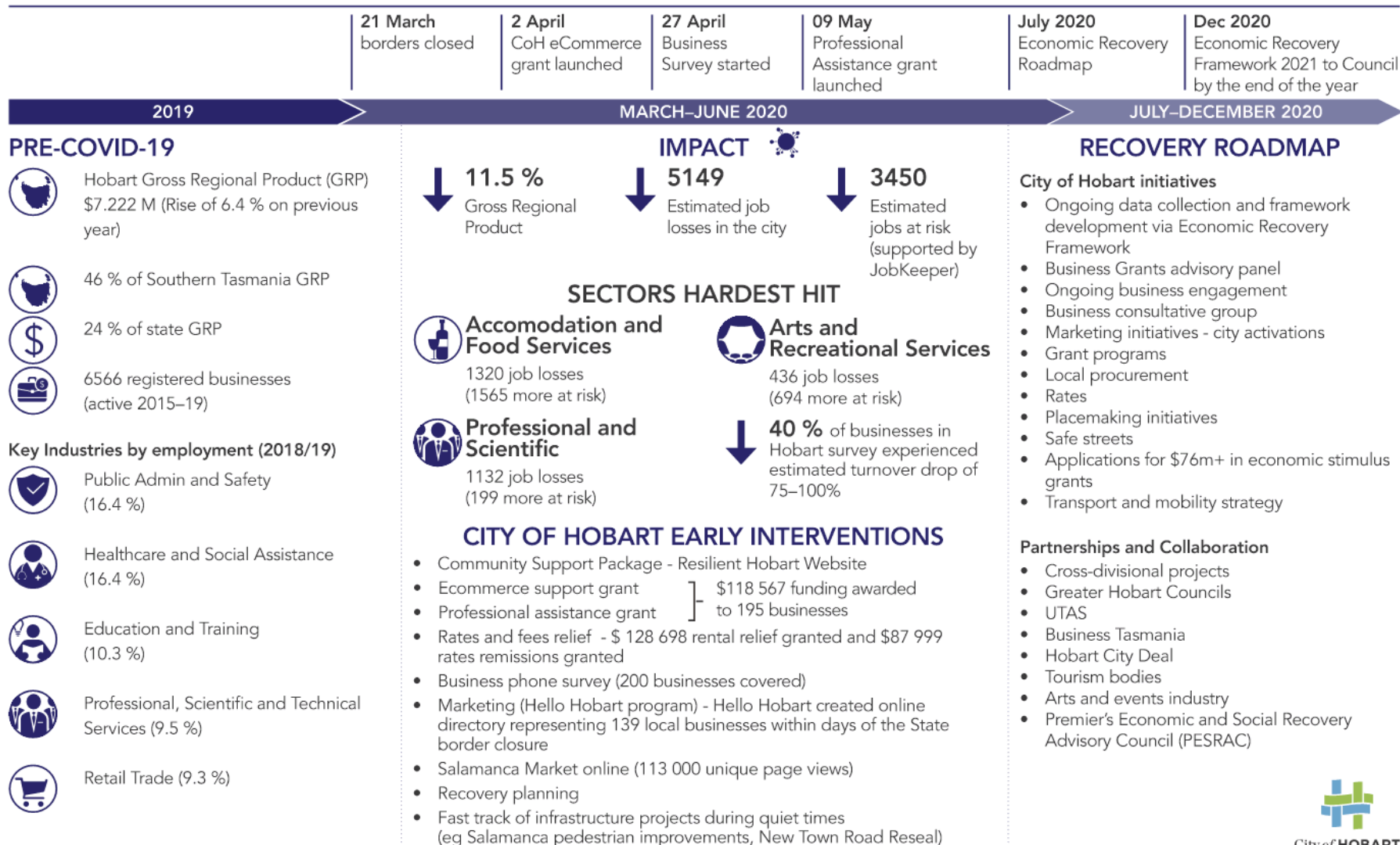
Date: 23 July 2020
File Reference: F20/69916

Attachment A: COVID-19 Economic Recovery Roadmap ↓ 
Attachment B: Business Support Survey Engagement Summary Report ↓ 
Attachment C: Hello Hobart's Online Directory ↓ 
Attachment D: Hello Hobart's Social Media ↓ 
Attachment E: Local Government Responses to COVID-19 ↓ 

07/2020

**Coronavirus
(COVID-19)**

HOBART'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY ROADMAP



RESILIENT COVID-19 HOBART

Businesses



Business Support Survey Engagement Summary Report

23 June 2020

Business Support Survey



Project Overview

Between April and June 2020, during an 'unprecedented' time in the midst of the COVID19 crisis, the City of Hobart's Economic Development team implemented a local business support initiative. This involved making personal contact by phone to over 200 local businesses.

Council officers had lengthy conversations with business owners (ranging from 20min to 90min in length). Businesses we could not get through to, were sent an online survey to complete.

Many of the business owners told us they were struggling with a significant drop in trade, stress from the uncertainty that the health crisis and subsequent government restrictions had placed on their business, and emotional toll of having to lay off staff, and in some cases close down.

Objectives

The initiative had three main objectives.

1. Reach out and provide a friendly supportive voice for business owners.

The emphasis was on listening to what they had to say and where appropriate, providing them with information on government support available and further resources that would help them get through the coming months.

2. Gain insight into the impact the pandemic has had on the business and their connection to local communities.

From the national media we knew many businesses were struggling but we had limited insight into what was happening at a very localised level.

3. Understand the immediate support needs for local businesses, and what they were needing to aid in recovery over the coming months.

We asked them about a range of proposed grants, information sharing, and networking opportunities.

Main take-outs

- Business owners are extraordinarily resilient. Many were adapting their business models, using the crisis as an opportunity to reset and connect with their customers on a new level.
- Local business had been hit hard, with nearly one in three businesses temporarily unable to operate at the time we called. A similar number had let go of casual staff, and many were reliant on government support such as JobKeeper to continue to operate.
- The initiative reinforced the role that the City of Hobart has in providing support and information for businesses. The need for transparency and ongoing open dialogue with all local businesses is beneficial.

'Unprecedented Times'



Contacting businesses in the midst of a pandemic

Calls to businesses were made between 27 April and 19 June. During this time, what was considered 'normal' had shifted dramatically. The weeks prior to contacting businesses were 'unprecedented' in terms of changes to the normal functioning of society.

At the time we started calls:

- Total COVID19 cases in Tasmania had reached 208 with 11 deaths
- Schools were starting term two with students learning from home.
- Tasmania had been declared in a state of emergency for over a month.
- From 25 March hotels motels and hostels were not permitted to operate
- Cafes and restaurants were limited to takeaway only
- Gyms, theatres, places of worship, beauty therapists, community centres, and playgrounds were all under mandatory closure.
- Arts events including the Hobart Spiegeltent and Dark MOFO had been cancelled.
- Non essential travellers arriving in Tasmaina were required to quarantine for 14 days
- Salamanca Market had been closed for the previous six weeks and Anzac Day services had been cancelled.



- Non essential public gatherings were restricted to two people
- People were requested to stay at home unless they were shopping for essentials, for medical care, for exercise , or for work.

It was a time of confusion for businesses; many of whom were struggling to adapt to a drop in trade, the latest rules and restrictions around social distancing, and staying across the latest information about government assistance.

Enrolments for JobKeeper payments started on 20 April and business owners were trying to understand how this program worked, which staff were eligible, and which staff they would have to let go.

Many businesses we attempted to contact were not answering their phone. The assumption is that many had closed due to government health restrictions.

Who we engaged



Who was targeted and why

- Business data was sourced from the Australian Business Register. Businesses were identified by their geographic location and then selected for calls based on industries known to be most affected by the pandemic in the immediate term including retail, hospitality, and tourism related businesses.
- The call list was refined on a weekly basis, based on successfully completed calls, response rates from different industries, and also additional data released from mid-May by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- The number of businesses targeted from each industry was representative of the size of each industry within the Hobart Local Government Area.
- Business owners that we spoke with were also asked if they knew of other business owners within their professional networks who were experiencing difficulty. CoH officers were then able to follow-up with these referral businesses to offer support and assistance.

These factors demonstrate that the data collected is a snapshot of a moment of time, and not statistically representative of all businesses across Hobart.

Attempts were made to contact
655 
businesses

Calls were made between
27 April
- 19 June

 **200** **In-depth**
conversations
with business owners

"It's just lovely to think that council is trying. It's kind of a big shift I think from realising that it's not always where dollars are coming from but quite literally people and organisations such as yourself reminding us to keep thinking and adapting"

"Thank you to Council for reaching out."

"Everything happened so quickly at the beginning and we all felt that we fell into a huge hole. It would be nice to acknowledge the stress on employers and employees through something like the project done to recognise the floods"

What businesses told us

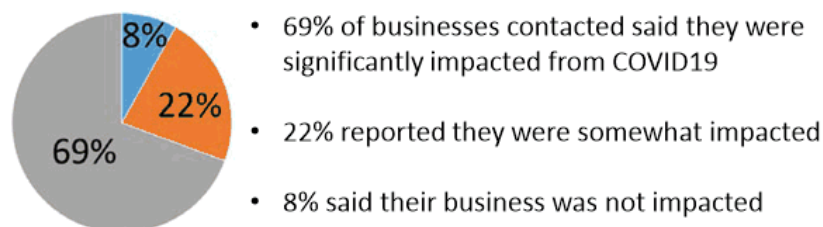


Current Trading Status

- 59% of businesses contacted were still trading
- 27% of businesses were unable to operate at the time we spoke with them
- 14% had switched to online or had to modify their trading patterns such as offering appointment only services.

Of those unable to operate, 63% were confident they would reopen once restrictions were lifted. 10% were not confident they would be able to reopen. 27% were unsure.

To what level has your business been impacted?

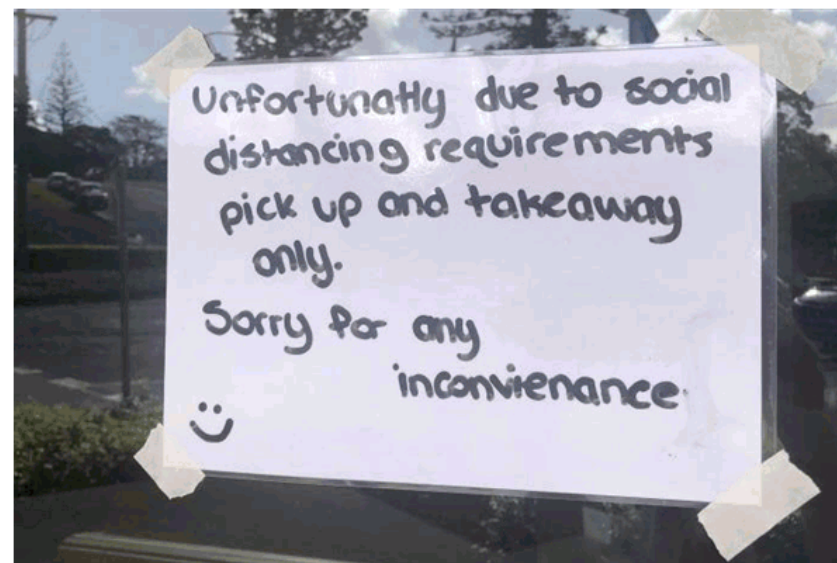


Staffing Levels

- 54% of businesses reported having to reduce staff hours
- 39% were operating with reduced staff numbers, and 31% of businesses had to stand down their casual staff
- 24% of business were operating with staff working from home.

Operational changes made

- 49% had reduced operating hours
- 31% had stock level/supply issues
- 52% had made operational changes
- 59% were implementing health and safety changes
- 45% said they had to temporarily close down at some point since the start of the pandemic

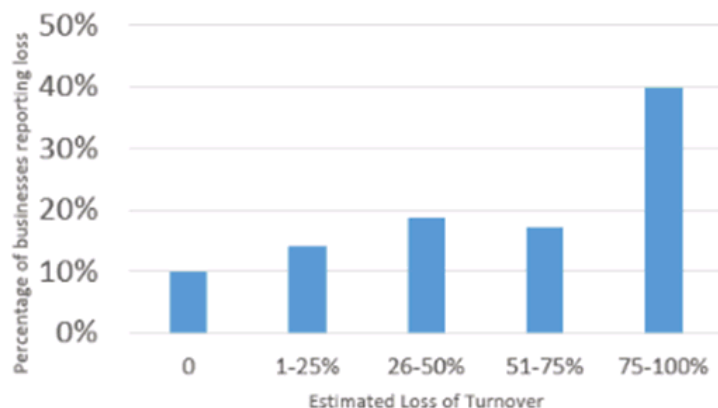


What businesses told us

RESILIENT
COVID-19 **HOBART**
Businesses

Loss of turnover

- 40% of businesses we spoke with estimated their turnover was reduced by 75-100% at the time we spoke to them.
- Only 10% of business contacted reported no loss of turnover.



Adapting and surviving

- 67% of businesses contacted had accessed government assistance including grants, loans, and JobKeeper.
- 40% had changed their operating model such as switching to take-aways or offering new services.
- 28% had implemented special promotions to attract customers during the pandemic.



"Even though I was pretty much reliant on about 80% revenue from tourist customers - Hobart has really rallied around small businesses & now even locals who have walked past for years are trying to make the odd purchase."

Assistance for businesses



Business Tasmania support

- One third of businesses had registered their impact with Business Tasmania.
- Council officers referred businesses not registered were referred to the resources and support information available on the Business Tasmania website

- Most business owners were interested in other financial support that was available. We were able to direct them to appropriate resources online through Business Tasmania and the City of Hobart website for more information.
- Feedback we received about Tasmanian Government grants will be shared with Business Tasmania

Financial Assistance and Grants

- 67% of business reported that they had applied for financial assistance or grant funding since the start of the pandemic.
 - 54% had applied for JobKeeper
 - 43% applied for the \$2,500 Small business emergency Support Grant offered by Business Tasmania
 - 24% applied for the \$15,000 Small Business Hardship Grant - (Business Tasmania)
 - 19% applied for the \$750 Business Continuity Grant (Business Tasmania)
 - 19% were seeking assistance from their bank or financial institution
 - 16% were negotiating with their landlord about commercial rent assistance
 - 3% of businesses contacted had applied for the City of Hobart ecommerce support grant
- 95% of businesses we spoke with that had applied for some form of financial assistance were successful in at least some of their applications.



"Please pass on thanks to Business Tasmania. I got \$15k grant for both businesses. This allowed me to pay wages to my staff. The issue with Job Keeper is that you have a month to wait between paying out wages and getting money back. With lower turnover, paying wages has been hard."

City of Hobart business grants



Interest in proposed grants

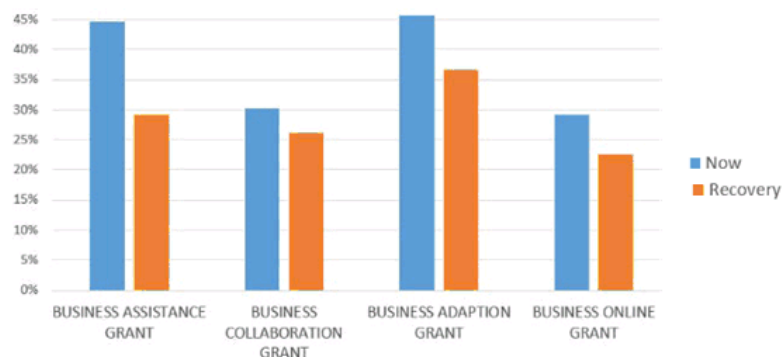
We spoke with business owners about a range of grants being considered for offer to small businesses by the City of Hobart.

The Business Adaptation Grant was of most interest, with 46% of business owners telling us it would be relevant to them now, and also during recovery.

This grant was described as 'funding to help businesses change their business model or direction, and assist with things such as new equipment, marketing packaging or deliveries'.

The Professional Assistance Grant was also of significant interest with 45% of businesses saying it was relevant to them now, and 29% saying it would be of interest during recovery.

This grant was described as 'funding for specific professional assistance for you're your business such as accounting advice'.



Proposed grants for business collaboration and online training and upskilling were of interest to around 30% of business owners we spoke with.



One in five businesses said they were not interested in grant funding offered by City of Hobart. We were told that for some sectors, small grants were not relevant. Many of those not interested preferred that funding be channelled into reducing their overheads e.g. rate remissions.

"For large construction companies, the best thing Council can do is continue to tender opportunities. The trickle down through the economy of a large infrastructure project such as DKHAC would be more beneficial than small grants."

Information sharing and networking



Webinars

We asked business owners if they would be interested in the City of Hobart hosting a webinar for local businesses with expert speakers covering a range of topics such as business impact, recovery and support.

Reactions to this suggestion were evenly split, with around 40% of business owners interested in a webinar, 40% not interested in a webinar and around 20% were unsure.

When asked why this was not of interest, business owners cited lack of time, and relevance to them. Some specific comments included:

"I'm feeling overwhelmed. There is already an enormous amount of information already available online"

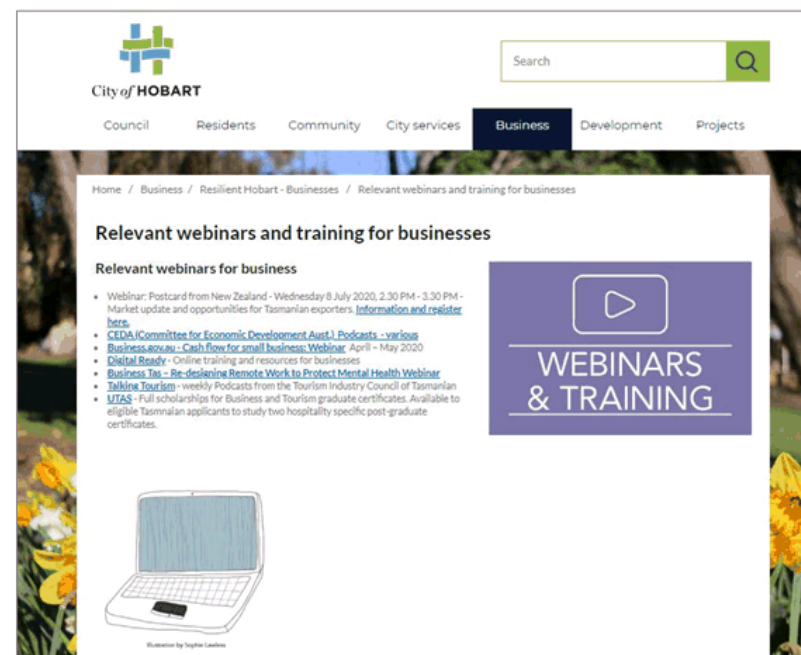
"This would only be relevant if it provided a very localised Hobart-centric perspective"

"I'm incredibly busy so this would have to be really relevant and impactful to spark my interest"

"I have no time for webinars. I go and seek the information I need"

"We are just focusing on returning to operations at the moment"

"Other people are doing this already"



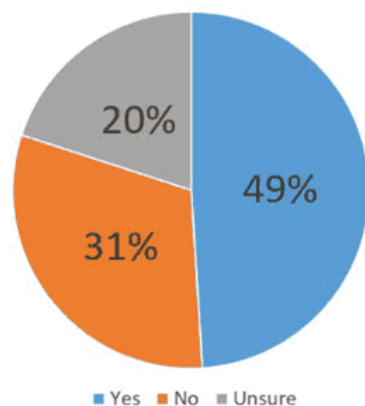
The City's current approach is to promote webinars provided by others that may be relevant to local businesses.

Information sharing and networking

RESILIENT
COVID-19
HOBART
Businesses

Business Representation Group

Businesses were asked if they felt it would be beneficial for the City of Hobart to establish a group or organisation that can represent both small and large businesses in the absence of a Chamber of Commerce in the City.



- 49% of business owners surveyed thought this was a good idea.
- 31% disagreed and 20% were unsure about this proposal

Comments from business owners supportive included:

"Council has been very quiet. This would be a good thing for CoH to lead on. You need a variety of voices"

"Small business owners are often left out of conversations. But we have taken a hit harder than larger businesses and we need to be part of the solution"

"No more than now has it been apparent how much we need each other and how together we can solve problems, innovate and support each other. The more businesses that can connect, support, share and collaborate on a grass roots level the better"

"It needs to be just a reference group otherwise it gets political, and egos get involved, prominent people have agendas and use power. It needs to have no status, or power associated with it."

"As a small business owner I think it would be good to have that extra support big business often get. We currently don't have a group or body to help in that"



Hello Hobart



Hello Hobart

We asked business owners if they would be interested in receiving further information about business grants, and further support through our Hello Hobart program.

- 106 businesses (over 50%) provided their email address for ongoing communication from the City of Hobart. This included businesses from all sectors.
- This demonstrated a willingness to be kept informed. The Economic Development Team is currently considering the best way to communicate with this new mix of businesses





Survey Questions



Business Support Your Say Hobart

Your Say Hobart

Hobart Local Business COVID-19 Survey

Business details

Please enter the name of your business

(Required)

What is the street address for your business?

(Required)

Please select your business category from the list below

(Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Accommodation
- ☐ Admin and support services
- ☐ Arts & Recreation Services
- ☐ Cafe-restaurant
- ☐ Car retailing
- ☐ Chiropractic and Osteopath
- ☐ Clothing retailing
- ☐ Clubs (hospitality)
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Creative artists, musicians, writers and performers
- ☐ Diet and weight reduction
- ☐ Electrical retailing
- ☐ Employment placement and recruitment
- ☐ Fresh meat / fish / poultry retailing
- ☐ Furniture retailing
- ☐ Garden supplies retailing
- ☐ Hairdressing
- ☐ Healthcare and social assistance
- ☐ Health and fitness centres and gym operations
- ☐ Manchester retailing
- ☐ Mining
- ☐ Nursery production (outdoors)
- ☐ Houseware retailing
- ☐ Other personal accessory retailing

Business Support

Your Say Hobart

- ☐ Other specialised food retailing
- ☐ Other store based retailing
- ☐ Parking services
- ☐ Passenger car rental hiring
- ☐ Performing arts operation
- ☐ Performing arts venue operation
- ☐ Physiotherapy
- ☐ Printing
- ☐ Professional Photo services
- ☐ Pubs taverns and bars
- ☐ Retail trade
- ☐ Sport and camping equipment retailing
- ☐ Stationery retailing
- ☐ Toy / game retailing
- ☐ Travel agency
- ☐ Veg growing outdoors
- ☐ Veg growing undercover
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Name of business owner

(Required)

What does your business do?

(Please provide a brief summary of your services offered)

(Required)

How long has your business been operating for?

(Choose any one option)

- ☐ Less than 1 year
- ☐ 1 to 5 years
- ☐ 6 to 10 years
- ☐ Over 10 years

Impacts of COVID-19 on your business

In this next few questions I just want to understand what some of the impacts have been on your business because of the COVID19 pandemic.

Survey Questions



Business Support

Your Say Hobart

What's the current status of your business?

- ☐ Open - still trading
☐ Closed - can't trade right now
☐ Online only trading
☐ Other (please specify)

Answer this question only if you have not chosen Open - still trading for What's the current status of your business?

If closed, how likely or confident are you to open again when things return to normal?

- ☐ Not confident
☐ Unsure at this stage
☐ Yes we will open again

To what level has your business been impacted by COVID-19?

(Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Not impacted
☐ Somewhat impacted
☐ Significantly impacted
☐ Impacted positively

What have been the impacts on staff and staff numbers?

(Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Reduced hours
☐ Reduced staff levels
☐ Casual staff stood down
☐ Reduced pay
☐ Staff having to work from home
☐ No impact
☐ Other (please specify)

Over the past few weeks has your business had to...

(Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Change or reduce operating hours
☐ Deal with Stock level / supply issues
☐ Make 'Operational' changes
☐ Implement 'Health and safety' changes
☐ Temporarily close down
☐ Are there any other impacts your business has experienced because of COVID19?

Are there any steps you've taken to reduce the impact on your business, such as...

(Choose all that apply)

- ☐ Accessed government assistance (grants/loans/jobkeeper)
☐ Changed operating model (e.g. now doing takeaway)
☐ Implemented promotions and initiatives to attract customers

Business Support

Your Say Hobart

☐ Other (please specify)

What do you estimate is your percentage loss of turnover?

(Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ 0
☐ 1-25%
☐ 26-50%
☐ 51-75%
☐ 75-100%
☐ don't know

Assistance for businesses

Have you registered with Business Tasmania?

Business Tasmania is part of the Dept of State Growth.

They are asking business to register their impact that COVID-19 is having on their business. Their toll free number 1800 440 026 or visit their website business.tas.gov.au

(Choose any one option)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Have you applied for any grants or financial assistance?

(further information about available grants and financial assistance is available at www.hobartcity.com.au/Business/Resilient-Hobart-Businesses)

(Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Answer this question only if you have chosen Yes for Have you applied for any grants or financial assistance? (further information about available grants and financial assistance is available at www.hobartcity.com.au/Business/Resilient-Hobart-Businesses)

Please select assistance type you have applied for

(Choose all that apply) (Required)

- ☐ JobKeeper payment (Australian Tax Office)
☐ \$750 Business Continuity Grant (Business Tasmania)
☐ \$1.5M Culture and Creative Industries Stimulus Package (Business Tasmania)
☐ \$2,500 - Small Business Emergency Support Grant (Business Tasmania)
☐ \$20,000 - \$250,000 Business Loan Support Scheme (Business Tasmania)
☐ \$15,000 - Small Business Hardship Grant (Business Tasmania)
☐ City of Hobart eCommerce Support Grant (up to \$300)
☐ Bank assistance
☐ Commercial rent assistance
☐ Other (please specify)

Survey Questions



Business Support

Your Say Hobart

Answer this question only if you have chosen JobKeeper payment (Australian Tax Office) for Please select assistance type you have applied for

Were you successful in getting the JobKeeper?

(Choose any one option)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Unsure

Answer this question only if you have chosen \$750 Business Continuity Grant (Business Tasmania) for Please select assistance type you have applied for

Were you successful in getting \$750 Biz Continuity Grant?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Unsure

Answer this question only if you have chosen \$2,500 - Small Business Emergency Support Grant (Business Tasmania) for Please select assistance type you have applied for

Were you successful in getting the \$2,500 Small Biz Emergency Support Grant?

(Choose any one option)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Unsure

Answer this question only if you have chosen \$15,000 - Small Business Hardship Grant (Business Tasmania) for Please select assistance type you have applied for

Were you successful for the \$15,000 Small Biz Hardship grant?

(Choose any one option)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Unsure

Answer this question only if you have chosen \$20,000 - \$250,000 Business Loan Support Scheme (Business Tasmania) for Please select assistance type you have applied for

Business Support

Your Say Hobart

Were you successful for the \$20-250k Business loan support scheme

(Choose any one option)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Unsure

Answer this question only if you have chosen \$1.5M Culture and Creative Industries Stimulus Package (Business Tasmania) for Please select assistance type you have applied for

Were you successful for the \$1.5m Culture and Creative industry stimulus (Business Tasmania)

(Choose any one option)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Unsure

Answer this question only if you have chosen City of Hobart eCommerce Support Grant (up to \$300) for Please select assistance type you have applied for

Where you successful in getting the City of Hobart eCommerce grant?

(Choose any one option)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Unsure

Answer this question only if you have chosen Bank assistance for Please select assistance type you have applied for

Were you successful in getting assistance from your bank?

(Choose any one option)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Unsure

Answer this question only if you have chosen Commercial rent assistance for Please select assistance type you have applied for

Were you successful in getting commercial rent assistance that you applied for?

(Choose any one option)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Unsure

Do you have any feedback on the process for applying for these grants?

Survey Questions



Business Support

Your Say Hobart

If the City of Hobart was to develop a range of business grants, which of these would help you the most now?

(Choose all that apply) (Required)

- ☐ BUSINESS ASSISTANCE GRANT - Funding for specific professional assistance for your businesses
- ☐ BUSINESS COLLABORATION GRANT - Funding to help businesses work together to find innovative solutions
- ☐ BUSINESS ADAPTION GRANT- Funding to help businesses change their business model or direction, and assist with things such as new equipment, marketing, packaging, deliveries
- ☐ BUSINESS ONLINE GRANT - Funding for online training or development, to help businesses and staff do online training and upskilling
- ☐ I'm not interested in a grant from Council
- ☐ Other - are there any other ideas you have where grant funding would help?

Thinking ahead (as restrictions continue to be eased) which of the same grant ideas would continue to be helpful?

(Choose all that apply) (Required)

- ☐ BUSINESS ASSISTANCE GRANT - Funding for specific professional assistance for your business
- ☐ BUSINESS COLLABORATION GRANT - Funding to help businesses work together to find innovative solutions
- ☐ BUSINESS ADAPTION GRANT- Funding to help businesses change their business model or direction, and assist with things such as new equipment, marketing, packaging, deliveries
- ☐ BUSINESS ONLINE GRANT - Funding for online training or development, to help businesses and staff do online training and upskilling
- ☐ I'm not interested in a grant from Council
- ☐ Other (tell us what sort of grant may help your business in recovery)

Business Support

Your Say Hobart

Information sharing and networking

Would you be interested if the City of Hobart were to host a 'webinar' for local businesses that had some expert speakers covering a range of relevant topics such as business impact, recovery and support?

(Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

Answer this question only if you have not chosen Yes for Would you be interested if the City of Hobart were to host a 'webinar' for local businesses that had some expert speakers covering a range of relevant topics such as business impact, recovery and support?

If no, why not?

Answer this question only if you have chosen Yes for Would you be interested if the City of Hobart were to host a 'webinar' for local businesses that had some expert speakers covering a range of relevant topics such as business impact, recovery and support?

Are there any suggested topics / speakers you'd like to hear?

Do you think that it would be beneficial for City of Hobart to establish a group or organisation that can represent both small and large business in Hobart?

(Choose any one option) (Required)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unsure

Answer this question only if you have chosen Yes for Do you think that it would be beneficial for City of Hobart to establish a group or organisation that can represent both small and large business in Hobart?

If yes, why?

Survey Questions



Business Support

Your Say Hobart

Answer this question only if you have chosen No for Do you think that it would be beneficial for City of Hobart to establish a group or organisation that can represent both small and large business in Hobart?

If no, why not?

Do you know of any *other businesses* (from your networks and contacts) that are *needing assistance* right now?

If so, put in their details below (business name / contact) and our economic development team endeavor to reach out and see if we can be of assistance.

Note: What's the business name? Do you have a contact you can provide?

The City of Hobart can promote retail and food and beverage and lifestyle businesses that are open or trading online through its [Hello Hobart](#) marketing campaign.

If you would like you be added to the [Hello Hobart website](#) (it's free!) enter your email address and phone number below and someone from the Hello Hobart team will get in touch.

Alternatively you can email hello@hellohobart.com.au

Email and/or phone for 'Hello Hobart' to get in touch with you:

Hello Hobart also have a business e-newsletter that we send out which will keep you informed on grants and other opportunities when they become available.

Enter your email address below if you would like to receive the Hello Hobart e-newsletter.

Do you have any further comments you would like to share with us about how your business is being affected by the COVID19 situation? If so, note these below.



Online directory

When Netflix gets boring, pull out your devices and get shopping! Heaps of retailers have jumped online so you can still purchase from them without leaving home. Many are even offering special deals!

Here we have collated a list of Hobart businesses that are offering their wares online. This list is updated regularly, so we try our best to ensure it is the most up-to-date (holler at us if you think someone is missing from the list at hello@hellohobart.com.au).



*Click on the store name to head to each retailers website | Enjoy ❤️
Hello Hobart team*

A

A Stitch in Time

For all your needlework supplies including embroidery and cross stitch, threads, fabric, patterns and more to inspire creativity and encourage relaxation.

Ally & Me

Women's clothing, accessories, jewellery and homewares. Including our own label Beech Cashmere. We believe in products that are natural fibres, ethically made and are part of the slow fashion movement.

Antiques to Retro

Selling quality and quirky furniture, collectables, vintage clothing, books and art.

Area 52

Comics, games, books, merchandise, manga and pop culture!

Artery

Art supplies, books and other forms of creativity.

B

Beautiful Stories

Stockists of exclusive International and Australian labels including Joseph Ribkoff, Kathleen Berney, Nikel and Sole. Free delivery!

Beauty and the Bees

All Natural Handmade Hair Care, Skin Care & Beard Care Products

Blackhearts & Sparrows

North Hobart wine store stocking some of the most fabulous wine, beer and spirits.

Social media channels



COVID-19 local government support for businesses in the response stage.

Council	Initiatives and cost	Actions	Links
City of Newcastle, NSW	<p>Community and Economic Resilience Package.</p> <p>Phase one - \$5.5 million total for Social and Economic For Economic actions approx. cost is approx. \$2.3M (part of this is lost revenue)</p> <p>Phase two – budget under development</p>	<p>A two-phase community and economic resilience package which aligns to and supplements packages announced by the State and Federal Governments.</p> <p>Phase 1 <i>Local Responses</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial hardship support - relief being given by LG in general – eg fees, charges, rates, rent relief for council tenants etc. Expanded training program for small business owners and their staff. City Taskforce and Industry Response to provide innovative and targeted support to heavily impacted local industries. Lean-In Newy - social action and economic incentive App which enables community-led social actions to be guided and harnessed with economic incentives built in that are translated to expenditure in the local business community. <p>Phase 2 <i>The Road to Recovery</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased investment in infrastructure projects. Advocacy. Sustainability Programs. Events. Community Grants Program. Vision - Destination Management Plan and Economic Development Strategy. <p>Other initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible delivery times and truck movements at supermarkets. Support for doctors' surgeries to stay open longer. Restrictions on use of footpaths to be eased for food premises to assist with social distancing (no longer relevant but could be used as during recovery to add vibrancy to retail precincts. Commitment to hold metered one hourly parking rate for 12 months. <p>Staff resourcing associated with the Community and Economic Response Package will be met from existing operational budgets as staff defer non-essential business-as-usual activities to focus on the economic and social wellbeing of the community.</p>	<p>https://www.newcastle.nsw.gov.au/getattachment/32893707-0da6-4bf3-a0c6-7b7396b8a65a/REPORT-BY-CHIEF-EXECUTIVE-OFFICER-IN-RESPONSE-TO-L.aspx</p> <p>Media release 25 March</p>

Council	Initiatives and cost	Actions	Links
City of Sydney, NSW	<p>Support for business, cultural and creative industries and community - \$25M</p> <p>Small Business Grants - \$2M</p> <p>A small business, creative and community concierge service.</p>	<p>This initial support package included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fee and permit waivers, rent reviews. • Flexible approach to parking and infringements. • Expand outdoor dining areas and increase or introduce take away food options to allow for social distancing. • Enforcement action only taken for matters that present an imminent public, environmental, health or safety risk. • Allow supermarkets and other stores to operate their loading docks 24 hours a day to deliver essential goods. <p>This \$2 million grant program will allow business to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify their operating model to produce income and supply products. • Develop online and e-commerce capabilities. • Training and professional development to better prepare for return to business activities. • Invest in capital works to help the business benefit from the economic recovery. <p>A concierge service for small businesses, not-for profit organisations, charities and sole traders.</p> <p>This service will advise on the City of Sydney support available and direct them to appropriate state and federal support packages.</p>	
City of Melbourne, Vic	<p>Local economic support for businesses</p> <p>\$5M for business grants</p>	<p>A range of support for businesses has been developed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick response grants to develop online and e-services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Up to \$5000 for investing in online and e-commerce activities. – Up to \$2000 for training and professional development. – Up to \$10,000 for capital works projects (matching dollar-for-dollar) to adapt to changing conditions. • One-on-one advice and support through an expanded COVID-19 Business Concierge Hotline (7.30am to 6pm Monday to Friday and 10am to 4pm on weekends). • Halving rent for eligible tenants in Council-owned buildings for three months. 	https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/business/Pages/economic-support-businesses-covid19.aspx

Council	Initiatives and cost	Actions	Links
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suspending fees for Food Act registrations and street trading permits for three months New Rates Financial Hardship Policy Virtual Business Support Summit in partnership with the Victorian Government, Department of Health and Human Services, relevant Federal Government representatives, Victoria's Chief Health officer and Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. <p>Other initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail marketing and events stimulus proposal to be prepared for a future committee meeting. Requests the Board of the Queen Victoria Market PTY LTD to consider rent relief for affected tenants and stall-holders. Staff not required offered alternative opportunities, through Spotless, to deliver services to improve city cleaning, presentation and amenity. 	
Central Coast Council, NSW	<p>Community and Business Support Package</p> <p>COVID-19 Economic Task Force</p>	<p>Phase 1 Package includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fee and permit waivers. Flexible approach to parking for collection of take away and using services. <p>Phase 2 to be announced.</p> <p>Taskforce: Collaboration of Business NSW, Central Coast Industry Connect, Central Coast Food Alliance and Regional Development Australia (Central Coast) have joined forces with the Central Coast Council to assess the impact of COVID-19 and respond with initiatives aimed at stimulating investment, keeping jobs and helping businesses become resilient.</p> <p>Information Portal established to help Central Coast business prepare for COVID-19 recovery on collaboration with the above agencies.</p> <p>The three main objectives of the task force are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce any red tape to fast-track new projects. Identify shovel-ready projects where funding can be accelerated and provide targeted local assistance. 	<p>https://centralcoasteconomy.com.au/</p> <p>Government News newsletter</p>

Council	Initiatives and cost	Actions	Links
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the industry sectors that will suffer the most and will find recovery the most difficult and what can be done to rejuvenate them. 	
Town of Victoria Park, WA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Support ideas hub. #StillOpenforbusiness campaign – business directory with links. Business Continuity Advisory Service - partnered with Business Foundations to deliver free one to one advisory services to assist businesses. 	https://www.victoriapark.wa.gov.au/Business/Business-support-during-COVID-19
City of Vincent, WA	Relief and Recovery Strategy and Implementation Plan	<p>The strategy and plan has community and business in the same category and actions are limited however the introduction, purpose and phases of recovery may be relevant to our economic recovery plan.</p> <p>Current business initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with businesses and community groups impacted by COVID-19 to ascertain needs and hardship being experienced. Buy local campaign to support small businesses – Open for business in Vincent plus social media support. Changes to car parking to support take away and home delivery services. <p>Also formed a Special Committee on COVID-19 Relief & Recovery to ensure agile and highly responsive decision making. Has three members who are Councillors and meets weekly.</p>	https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/Profiles/vincent/Assets/ClientData/0641 - Relief and recovery strategy_v3.pdf
City of Darebin, Vic	<p>COVID-19 Community and Local Business Resilience and Recovery Package</p> <p>\$650K package for 2019-20 and \$600K for 2020-21</p>	<p>The package is in 3 phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 – an immediate targeted response and support to those who need it. Phase 2 – strengthening communities and businesses to build recovery and stabilise. Phase 3 - actions to create long term sustainable change for the benefit of community wellbeing and resilience. <p>Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-on-one support - support line and access to information and counselling. 	file:///C:/Users/gudgeonp/Downloads/Agenda-SpecialCouncilMeeting-27March2020-AppendicesIncluded-WEB%20(1).pdf

Council	Initiatives and cost	Actions	Links
	[Estimated budget for Local Business Taskforce \$500K for 2019-20 and \$500K for 2020-21]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business strengthening measures - including mentoring, grants and webinar. • Waiving a range of fees and charges. • Advocacy on behalf of businesses to State and Federal Government and also landlords to reduce rents etc. • Financial hardship policy. • Grants (\$110K). • Local Business Taskforce. <p>Local Business Taskforce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed to strengthen business and will include a Taskforce made up of local business leaders to define and lead the delivery of business support programs, with dedicated resources to make this happen. • A series of free webinars for Darebin businesses featuring business experts to support businesses in reviewing business models, managing remote workforces and strengthening their online and/or delivery offer. • A program of easy-to-access grants to enable businesses to make fast changes such as purchasing new IT equipment, training or legal advice, and to support creative industries and social enterprise. <p>Focus areas for businesses are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Darebin registered businesses. • Micro, small and medium sized businesses. • Social enterprises. • Activities that enable businesses to keep trading, and to hold onto staff. • Activity centres. <p>Other initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 'We Love Our Mainstreets' program of targeted interventions to support local centres to spring back to life. • Expanding reach of EAP counselling to SME's 	
City of Perth, WA	Relief and Rebound Plan \$18M	A 12 month package designed to provide immediate support to City of Perth businesses.	https://www.perth.wa.gov.au/live-and-

Council	Initiatives and cost	Actions	Links
		Also currently working on a long-term stimulation package to assist the CBD in recovering from this crisis.	work/community-services-and-facilities/relief-and-rebound-plan
City of Yarra, Vic	Community and Economic Support Package \$7.46M (community and business)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refund six months of certain business permits and licence fees. • A recovery fund to help support most effected retail precincts. (no details yet on website) • An online directory promoting those businesses that are still open, or that have a new online offering. • Alpaca app map showing businesses still open. 	https://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/news/2020/04/05/yarra-city-council-funds-support-package-for-local-businesses-and-community
City of Wagga Wagga, NSW	Business support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed a business and industry leadership group which includes the Mayor and Local State Member. • A new website containing resources for local businesses called <i>Live Local. Be Local.</i> (there are 5 partners involved in this website). • Facebook group for local and regional business owners. This is where information, updates and communications are posted. It's also a forum for businesses for local businesses to share ideas, tips and tricks for coping. The council has also established a support network to monitor and assist with the forum. • Business survey undertaken to understand what support businesses need and also to use for advocacy with state and fed government. 	Live Local. Be Local
Noosa Council, Qld	Business advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidised business advice with a panel of advisors eg 50% off the fee which is paid by council. 	https://www.noosa.qld.gov.au/business-continuity-planning
City of Charles Sturt, SA	Business Hub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shop local page/campaign. • The Western Adelaide Alliances of Councils, including the Cities of Port Adelaide Enfield, Charles Sturt, West Torrens and Holdfast Bay in conjunction with the Adelaide Business Hub have developed a Business Support Helpline for Small businesses to access. The Helpline has been developed as a first response support service for businesses and has two dedicated qualified advisors. 	https://www.charlessturt.sa.gov.au/services/health-services/public-health-and-safety/covid-19/local-business
City of Adelaide, SA	City support package \$4M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small business taskforce, established in conjunction with Business SA, to provide updated information and advice to businesses. • 100% rent free for Adelaide Central Market tenants. • Capped rate parking in the city (\$8). 	

Council	Initiatives and cost	Actions	Links
City of Launceston, TAS	Community Care and Recovery Package	<p>Business grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1 grants: businesses to access professional advice and assistance from a panel of Business Online/E-services/marketing advisers up to \$1000 • Level 2 grants: community care and recovery grant – up to \$7000 with business co-contributing 20%. Covers business and organisations, focus is to encourage and support creativity, innovation and local talent. • Circular economy – have a social focus – eg reuse of materials from construction industry, partnership with City Mission to develop repair cafes. • Community grants refocused to support local businesses and not-for profit recovery or conversion to digital environment or circular economy until June 30, 2021 <p>Also has an EOI advertised for SME Digital Business Platform Advice to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice on a broad range of current and effective E-Commerce digital solutions to suit a variety of different SME within the Launceston Municipality. • Provide online marketing mentoring, including the ability to provide local businesses with the professional advice to transition to effective digital solutions to assist with promotion, advertising and broadcasting services. • The ability to provide local businesses with recommendations for a platform to assist with accounting, employee management, stock control and financial control functions. • Introduce innovation, expertise and operational recommendations to assist the long term viability and continuity of SME's. • Provide assistance to complement the "Digital Ready" program as offered by the State Government. 	
Devonport City Council, TAS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A COVID-19 Response Committee has been formed which consists of three Councillors and relevant senior staff to develop and implement strategies to provide assistance, support and relief for the hardship in the community during the crisis. The Committee has already announced the suspension of all parking fees in its car parks and street meters until further notice. • Listings for retailer and food and beverage businesses. 	

Council	Initiatives and cost	Actions	Links
Meander Valley Council, TAS	Small business grants – additional round for 2020-21 \$100K	Report to Council on 7 April which recommends an additional Small Business community grant round to assist small business owners who have incurred losses to recommence operations after being closed due to emergency orders. The cost of the competitive grant program is estimated to be \$100,000. Meander Council supported the production of a range of business support stickers to assist local businesses to advertise changes to their operations during COVID-19. Stickers are designed to be used in shopfronts and each sticker is 330mm x 330mm in size. There are three bright pink stickers to choose from and variations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are open! • We are open for takeaways! • Shop with us online! 	
Wyndham City, Vic	WynLocal Economic Support package \$5M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small business grant program \$1.5M. • Business and Investment website that focuses on the specific needs of Wyndham enterprises and promoting Wyndham as a preferred destination for high employment, commercial and industrial investment. • Redirection of funding from programs that may be best described as “discretionary” within the context of the emerging COVID19 crisis. 	
City of Ballarat, Vic	Response and Recover Pandemic 2020 Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Bounce back better” • Be Kind Ballarat campaign - encouraging residents to show one another kindness, to support local business and to be kind to ourselves. • Established an Economic Response Package which includes an Economic Response contact centre (the package has the usual fee, rate waivers etc). 	

6.4 COVID-19 Business Grants Summary
File Ref: F20/71918; 19/95

Report of the Community Activation and Grants Coordinator, Manager
Activation Programs and Tourism and the Director Community Life of 22
July 2020 and attachments.

Delegation: Council

REPORT TITLE: COVID-19 BUSINESS GRANTS SUMMARY

REPORT PROVIDED BY: Community Activation and Grants Coordinator
Manager Activation Programs and Tourism
Director Community Life

1. Report Purpose and Community Benefit

- 1.1. The report provides information on two business focussed grants, the eCommerce Support Grant and the Professional Assistance Grant, which were developed and delivered by the City specifically in response to the impacts of COVID-19 on the local business sector.

2. Report Summary

- 2.1. The City developed the eCommerce Support and Professional Assistance Grants to support small-to-medium businesses operating in Hobart to respond to and recover from the impacts of COVID-19.
- 2.2. The overall value of the grants referred to in this report is \$150,000, with \$30,000 allocated to the eCommerce Support Grant and \$120,000 allocated to the Professional Assistance Grant.
- 2.3. A total of 324 applications were received for both grants with 234 applications eligible for funding.
- 2.4. The successful grant applications from this round are detailed in **Attachments A and B** to this report.

3. Recommendation

That:

1. ***The successful grant applications from the eCommerce Grant and the Professional Assistance Grant as detailed in Attachments A and B to this report, be noted.***
2. ***All awarded grants be recorded in the 'Grants, Assistance and Benefits Provided' section of the City of Hobart Annual Report.***

4. Background

- 4.1. On 23 March 2020, the Council resolved *inter alia* that:
6. *Council endorse the initiatives outlined in this report to support local businesses and creative industries utilising funding allocated to this year's Dark Mofo event (\$190k in cash assistance).*
- 4.2. On 27 April 2020, the Council resolved *inter alia* that:
5. *The Council authorise the General Manager to offer a COVID-19 focused community grants program at the appropriate time in the remainder of this financial year utilising a proportion of unallocated February 2020 community grants round funding.*
 6. *The allocation for the Council grants program in the 2020-21 Budget Estimates be retained at the same amount as presently in the 2019-20 Budget Estimates, namely \$1.167M, subject to:*
 - (i) *In determining the guidelines for any business and community grants, the General Manager seek advice from an arts advisory group and a business advisory group; and*
 - (ii) *The General Manager undertake a review of the allocation for the Taste of Tasmania and Dark Mofo and report back to the Council in May 2020.*
 7. *The General Manager consider streamlining and simplifying the grants system to make it more accessible for applicants.*
- 4.3. To assist the business sector to respond to and recover from the impacts of COVID-19 the City developed the eCommerce Support Grant and the Professional Assistance Grant.
- 4.3.1. The City also developed two Resilient Hobart grants which are the subject of a report to the Community, Culture and Events Committee.
- 4.4. The eCommerce Support and Professional Assistance Grants were quick response grants that utilised \$150,000 that had been previously allocated to sponsorship of Dark Mofo 2020.
- 4.5. Grant information was made available on the City of Hobart website, which provided online access to the application form, guidelines and links to relevant City of Hobart strategies.
- 4.6. Applications were assessed by Council officers according to the guidelines for each grant, with the average time for assessment being seven days for Professional Assistance Grants and five days for eCommerce Support Grants.
- 4.7. The total budget value for the 133 projects supported through the Professional Assistance Grant is \$142,076.90. This equates to a benefit of \$1.62 generated for every dollar contributed by the City.

- 4.8. In total, 195 unique businesses received support through these grants with only two of these businesses having previously received a grant from the City of Hobart. Thirty-nine businesses received both grants.

eCommerce Support Grant

- 4.9. This grant was oversubscribed with 152 applications represented a request of \$45,600.
- 4.10. The eCommerce Support Grant was able to support 101 applicants at \$300 each to cover the equivalent of approximately six months of fees for an ecommerce platform.
- 4.11. The grant was closed on 10 June 2020 as the budget was deemed to be fully allocated.
- 4.11.1. Two successful applicants decided not to proceed with their plans to create online platforms and returned their funds after the round had closed.

Professional Assistance Grant

- 4.12. Up to \$700 was available for applications through the Professional Assistance Grant for funding to assist business with the cost of engaging professional services required as a result of COVID-19.
- 4.13. The total amount requested by applicants through the Professional Assistance Grant was \$117,271, with full or partial funding recommended to a total value of \$88,357.06.
- 4.14. The grant application period was extended until midnight Friday 19 June 2020 as sufficient funding and adequate time was available to process applications.
- 4.15. One hundred and seventy-two applications were submitted within this round, with 17 per cent of applications received during the extension period.
- 4.16. One hundred and thirty-three applications were recommended for full or partial funding, totalling \$88,357.06.
- 4.17. The recommended Professional Assistance Grants engaged 110 local professionals that provided financial, IT, legal and marketing expertise to small businesses within the local government area.
- 4.18. All applications were acknowledged upon receipt, all applicants were advised of the City's decision and invited to contact staff for feedback on their applications if they wished.
- 4.19. All applicants recommended for partial funding were contacted by the Community Development Officer – Grants with confirmation of acceptance of part-funding received from all applicants.

4.20. Each successful applicant was required to formally accept the City of Hobart assistance by signing a Letter of Offer, which requires them to:

- agree to the conditions of the assistance;
- provide any documentation necessary for compliance under the Goods and Services Tax (GST), and
- provide an acquittal after the completion of their project by the deadline stipulated in the grant guidelines and letter of offer.

5. Proposal and Implementation

- 5.1. The successful grant applications from this round are detailed in Attachments A and B to this report.
- 5.2. All awarded grants will be noted in the City of Hobart Annual Report in accordance with the City of Hobart policy in respect to grants and benefits disclosure.
- 5.3. This is the first time a Quick Response Grant has been offered to businesses and was well received.
- 5.4. Officers focused on providing a simple and fast grant, while ensuring equity and fairness. Feedback from applicants has been positive, with many expressing gratitude for the timeliness of the support provided by the City.
- 5.5. The learnings from these grants have been included in the discussion with the Business Advisory Panel to assist the development of future business grants.
- 5.6. A more detailed analysis of these grants are provided in the report, COVID-19 Economic Response and Recovery.

6. Strategic Planning and Policy Considerations

- 6.1. Funding applications within the City of Hobart Grants Program are assessed in reference to the strategy relevant to each stream. In this way the grant program ensures that the community projects being supported by the City help to deliver the Community Vision and relevant strategies.

- 6.2. The applications within this round respond to Pillar 4 of the Capital City Strategic Plan 2019-29, specifically:

4.1 Hobart's economy reflects its unique environment, culture and identity.

- 4.2 *People have a range of opportunities to participate in the economic life of the City of Hobart.*
- 4.3 *Diverse connections help Hobart's economy, businesses and workers thrive.*
- 4.4 *Hobart is a place where entrepreneurs and businesses can grow and flourish.*
- 4.5 *Hobart's economy is strong, diverse and resilient.*

7. Financial Implications

7.1. Funding Source and Impact on Current Year Operating Result

- 7.1.1. The funds for the eCommerce Support and Professional Assistance Grants have been allocated from the Economic Development (14470) function:

Dark Mofo Sponsorship	\$150,000
-----------------------	-----------

- 7.1.2. The unallocated funds from these grants will be classified as underspend for the program.

eCommerce Support Grant	\$600.00
(Two projects not progressed, grant funds returned.)	
Professional Assistance Grant	\$31,642.94

Total unspent funds	\$32,242.94
---------------------	-------------

7.2. Impact on Future Years' Financial Result

- 7.2.1. There are no impacts on future year's results, as all grant funds were distributed prior to the end of 2019-20 financial year.

7.3. Asset Related Implications

- 7.3.1. There are no Asset Related Implications stemming from this report.

8. Legal, Risk and Legislative Considerations

- 8.1. There are no legal, risk or legislative considerations as part of this report.
- 8.2. All applications were administered under the Applications for Grants - City of Hobart Grants Program Policy.

9. Environmental Considerations

- 9.1. The projects recommended through the City of Hobart Grants Program are required to, wherever possible, support the objectives of the City of Hobart Waste Management Strategy 2015-30. In particular, applicants

must outline their commitment to sustainable events, certified compostable food packaging and reducing waste to landfill.

10. Social and Customer Considerations

- 10.1. The projects recommended through the City of Hobart Grants Program should not be exclusive to a particular segment, but have broad appeal and can be attended by the general public. If the event is ticketed, tickets must be available to purchase by the general public.
- 10.2. The projects recommended through the City of Hobart Grants Program must not discriminate by way of race, religion, gender or sexual orientation in employment, marketing, advertising practices or within the event itself.
- 10.3. This specific round also required the consideration of social distancing and safe work practices in response to COVID-19.

11. Marketing and Media

- 11.1. The projects recommended have been selected taking into account the widest community benefit through a range of groups. The Communications team will work with officers and the grant recipients to maximise promotion of the projects, and ensure community recognition of the City's involvement.

12. Community and Stakeholder Engagement

- 12.1. Community Development Officer - Grants, Marketing and Business Engagement Officer and Manager Economic Development Engagement and Strategy have been consulted in the preparation of this report.

13. Delegation

- 13.1. This matter is delegated to the Committee.

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.



Mark Joseph
**COMMUNITY ACTIVATION AND
GRANTS COORDINATOR**



Tim Short
DIRECTOR COMMUNITY LIFE

Date: 22 July 2020
File Reference: F20/71918; 19/95

Attachment A: eCommerce Support Grant ↴ 

Attachment B: Professional Assistance Grant ↴ 



Iris Goetzki
**MANAGER ACTIVATION PROGRAMS
AND TOURISM**

eCommerce Support Grant

Summary of applications

Number of submitted applications	152
No. of applications approved	101
No. of applications returned funds	3
Budget allocation	\$30,000
Total recommended	\$30,300
Total returned	\$600

Successful Applicants

- Ancient Tea
- Archaica Schola
- Area52
- Asian Town (CBD)
- Augustus
- Australian Laser Charge Tas
- Bar Wa Pty Ltd
- Beautiful Stories
- bellamac
- Bloom Aesthetics By Lana Wilson
- Boutique Brows
- Capri Body Fashions
- Catherine Beatrice Lowry
- City Organics
- Coal River Farm
- Coco Shoes
- Collide Wholefoods
- Craft Island
- Dick and Dora
- Domaine Simha Pty Ltd trading as Institut Polaire
- Doyle Sailmakers Tasmania
- DPG Investments Pty Ltd Trading As What's New Hobart
- Earthfire Opals
- Emily Eliza Arlotte
- Escape Skin and Body
- Federation Chocolate
- Fellini Alta Moda
- Find Your Feet Australia
- Fragments
- Frangipani Fabrics
- Fullers Bookshop
- Fusion Hairdressing
- Gay Flowers
- Go Dive Hobart
- Gore Street Medical
- Healthy Training Pty Ltd
- Hobart Bead Co
- Hobart Bookshop
- Hobart Town Tea Rooms
- Homeroom Design
- Jimmys skate & Street
- Kookaburra Antiques, Collectables and Australiana
- Lash and brow social
- LCA Hobart CBD
- Lelaya thai massage
- Lily & Dot
- Little Flower Van
- LL Business Trust
- Loui & Ko

- LUC homewares and design
- Lyrebird Steiner Inspired Products
- Magnolia Flowers
- McHenry Distillery
- Medhurst Kitchen Equipment Pty Ltd
- Merchant
- Modern Musician
- Morton's Soccer School, The Kit Room
- Not Just Bras Pty Ltd
- Oceanides
- On Hampden Creative
- Plato's. Wonder. Create. Discover
- Popcorn Street
- Quarter Inch
- Renata
- Resource Work Cooperative
- Restored Pianos Pty Ltd
- Routleys Pty Ltd
- Salamanca Wool Shop
- Salon Red
- Savoy Day Spa
- shalldesign
- Signarama Hobart
- Skindulgence.com.au
- Society Salamanca
- Some Hallucination Hair
- Spacebar Gallery
- Storrs Formal Hire and Bridal Boutique
- Strive Food
- Tanja von Behrens
- Tasmania Map Centre
- Teros Australia Pty Ltd
- The Aesthetic Laser Centre
- The Earring Shop
- The Quilt & Pillow Factory
- The Sanctuary at Alceme
- The Sewing Room
- The Spotted Quoll Studio
- THE STAGG
- The Teddy Bear Shop
- The Vitamin Shop
- Top Drawer
- Toys to Enjoy
- Unified Australia Pty Ltd T/A Little Armoire
- Verde & Karen Wagner Garden Design
- Villino Coffee
- Wanderlust Trading co
- Ware Bros Cutlery - The Knife Shop
- Waverley Mills Retail Pty Ltd
- Wild Island Tasmania
- Wishing Well
- Your Hobart Chemist Pty Ltd

Professional Assistance Grant

Summary of applications

Number of submitted applications	172
No. of applications approved	133
No. of applications returned funds	1
Budget allocation	\$120,000
Total recommended	\$88,357.06
Total unspent	\$32,342.94

Successful Applicants

App ID	Business	Professional Service Provider	Grant value
BPA001	Imaginocean Pty Ltd T/A Peter Johnston Ship Chandlers	Multiply X Studios	700
BPA002	Bar Wa Pty Ltd	Nebula Financial	700
BPA003	Go Dive Hobart	PKF Accounting	700
BPA004	Society Salamanca	Mr Tim Askey	700
BPA006	Paesano Pizza and Pasta	Mr Richard Easterbrook	700
BPA008	DPG Investments Pty Ltd Trading As What's New Hobart	Forward Slash Solutions (Sole Trader)	700
BPA009	Tas Sports Physio	Nebula Financial	700
BPA011	Escape Skin and Body	World Wide salon Marketing	700
BPA012	Gloo Advertising	Collins SBA	700
BPA017	Vanidols South Hobart	Mr Donald Ramritu	700
BPA020	Lelaya Thai Massage	Mr Leo Febey	280
BPA022	Hejo's Restaurant	Collins SBA	700
BPA023	Acai Beauty Space	Mr Jamie Boys	700
BPA026	LUC homewares and design	Mrs Vanessa Jarvis	300
BPA028	Lavada Cosmetic Clinic	The website clinic	700
BPA033	Doyle Sailmakers Tasmania	Macquarie Accounting	340
BPA035	House of Dance	Mr Rod Marsland	700
BPA036	Tony Kuen Ching Tai	Macquarie Accounting	400
BPA037	Savoy Day Spa	Moroney Wray and Jackson Accountants	700
BPA038	Barry Cooper Auto Repairs	Nebula Financial	700

App ID	Business	Professional Service Provider	Grant value
BPA040	The Aesthetic Laser Centre	Mr Keyong Yu	700
BPA041	LCA Hobart CBD	Dawson & Liernert Accountants	700
BPA043	Pigeon Hole Cafe	Zenith Business Services Pty Ltd T/As McIntosh Accounting.	700
BPA044	AssistU care Services Pty Ltd	Scanlon Richardson Accounting	700
BPA045	Collide Wholefoods	Mr Kim Maisch	700
BPA047	Federation Artisan Chocolate	Scanlon Richardson	636
BPA048	Metal Urges Fine Jewellery Pty Ltd	Bentleys Hobart	700
BPA049	Routleys Pty Ltd	Vanessa Vanderburgh	700
BPA053	The Watch Repair Shop	Smartax	700
BPA055	Triennium Mobius Bar	Les Jackson Accounting and Financial Planner	700
BPA056	Island Dental Pty Ltd	Gloo Advertising	700
BPA057	N&J Schulz Pty Ltd	Nebula Financial	700
BPA060	Teros Australia Pty Ltd	Jessica James Creative	675
BPA062	Skindulgence.com.au	HR Services and Management Pty Ltd	700
BPA063	Storrs Formal Hire and Bridal Boutique	Nebula Financial	700
BPA066	MCA Architects Pty Ltd	Nebula Financial	700
BPA069	Augustus	Macquarie Accounting	700
BPA071	Luxe	Squawk Digital	700
BPA072	Criterion Street Cafe	Scanlan Richardson Financial Group	700
BPA073	Domaine Simha Pty Ltd trading as Institut Polaire	Accru Hobart Accounting	700
BPA074	Sabre Catering	Mr Kim Maisch	700
BPA075	Lily & Dot	Creative Accounting	700
BPA078	Call The Doctor	Mr Micheal Siciliano	700
BPA079	Matrix Management Group Pty Ltd	Nebula Financial	700
BPA082	Fragments	Snap Website Centre	700
BPA088	Your Hobart Chemist Pty Ltd	William Buck	700
BPA089	Ball & Chain Grill	Typeface	695
BPA092	D Williams Builders Pty Ltd	Ms Jessica James	675
BPA093	Mawson Sheepskin and Opals	Bentleys Tasmania Pty Ltd	700
BPA098	Artizan Specialty Coffee	Zenith Business Services	700
BPA100	Popcorn Street	Move Ahead Media	700
BPA102	Artgym	Peachie Clean	250

App ID	Business	Professional Service Provider	Grant value
BPA108	International Academy of Music Hobart	Kylie Eastley Arts Consultancy	636.36
BPA109	Whisk & Co	RJ Newton & Associates	700
BPA114	Helloworld Travel Hobart	RJ Newton & Associates	700
BPA115	Raincheck North Hobart Pty Ltd	Dobson Mitchell Allport	700
BPA118	The Studio Headquarters Pty Ltd	Mr Rakhal Ebeli	700
BPA119	Leishman Associates	Macquarie Accounting	700
BPA121	Little India	New Edge Bookkeeping and Account Service	500
BPA123	Gotcha House	Macquarie Accounting	700
BPA124	Dental Pod	Bentleys	650
BPA126	The Whaler	Mr Les D Jackson	700
BPA127	RI Advice Hobart	Douggies Office Equipment Warehouse	379
BPA128	KLK Legal	Office Equipment Warehouse	379
BPA130	Scala Institute	Collins SBA	700
BPA132	Jacobs Family Law	Douggies Office Equipment Warehouse	379
BPA134	Straight Up Roasters	Complementary Words	700
BPA138	Personal Best Fitness	Futago	700
BPA140	Amici Restaurant	Gloo Advertising	700
BPA142	Hayes Flooring	Mrs Jacinta Simeoni	700
BPA143	Slick Promotions Pty Ltd	BDO	700
BPA144	Billy's Burgers and Bar	Julia Dineen Design	700
BPA146	Flash Gordon Catering & Events	Bloomfield and associates	700
BPA148	Bit Tas Holdings Pty Ltd	Dobson Mitchell Allport	700
BPA149	Modern Musician	Sarox Digital Solutions	700
BPA152	Australian Laser Charge Tas	David Dennis Advertising	700
BPA154	LL Business Trust	Purpose Digital	700
BPA155	Coal River Farm	Nebula Financial	636
BPA156	BJ & DC Aussie Investment Pty Ltd	Assured Accounting Solutions Pty Ltd	700
BPA158	Hobart Town Tea Rooms	Lorkin Delpero Harris Pty Ltd	700
BPA160	Verde & Karen Wagner Garden Design	Mr Richard Zawadzki	700
BPA162	The Sewing Room	Breakaway Creative	700
BPA164	Travel with a Cause	Dorfield Associates Pty Ltd	700

App ID	Business	Professional Service Provider	Grant value
BPA165	Ichimei	Smart accounting group	660
BPA166	Oyster and Pearl	Inkpot Studios	650
BPA167	Craft Island	Murdoch Clarke Lawyers	600
BPA168	Mr Burger Tasmania	Scanlan Richardson Financial Group	700
BPA170	Fellini Alta Moda	Squwak Digital	700
BPA171	Medhurst Kitchen Equipment Pty Ltd	Premium Business Group	700
BPA172	City Organics	Moroney Wray Jackson Pty Ltd	700
BPA173	Boutique Brows	Mr Michael Muller Michael Muller Chartered Accountant	671.82
BPA174	Magnolia Flowers	Backyards by Barry	700
BPA179	Tasmanian Legends Travel Pty Ltd	Tasmanian Legends Travel Pty Ltd	700
BPA183	Kirin Restaurant	Suns Accounting & Migration Services	700
BPA185	Fefco Pty Ltd	Suns Accounting and Migration Services	700
BPA189	Hobart Functional Training Pty Ltd	Findex Pty Ltd	700
BPA192	Harissa Hobart	Salt	660
BPA193	Jakadjari Hair Australia	XCV Advisory	700
BPA194	Confac Electrical Services Pty Ltd	Scanlan Richardson Financial Group	700
BPA195	Hannah's Collective T/A BurnTheory	Sarah Thompson - Communications and Marketing	700
BPA196	Feelgood Female Fitness	Peachie Clean Pty Ltd	250
BPA197	Sustainable Environmental Assessment & Management	Solutions to Business	700
BPA199	Restored Pianos Pty Ltd	Mr Karem Waechter	700
BPA201	The Quilt & Pillow Factory	Solstice Digital	634.8
BPA204	Master Chef	Suns Accounting and Migration Services	700
BPA206	Offsider Software Unit Trust trading as Weekends	Elevate Wealth Solutions	700
BPA207	Your Hobart Doctor	William Buck	700
BPA215	Coffee Plus	Mr Michael Muller Michael Muller Chartered Accountant	550
BPA216	T-Bone Brewing Co.	Bentleys Tasmania	700
BPA220	The Automotive Workshop	Mr Denis Laing	636.36
BPA221	Blossom & Breeze Pty Ltd	Miss Qian Huo New Edge Bookkeeping and Account Service	536

App ID	Business	Professional Service Provider	Grant value
BPA222	JP Cosmetics Pty Ltd	Miss Qian Huo New Edge Bookkeeping and Account Service	700
BPA225	Cyclo Vietnamese Street Food	Suns Accounting & Migration Services	700
BPA226	Owen Fielding	Mr Bernie Griffiths	650
BPA228	Ja & Jon banh mi	R & B Image Pty Ltd	700
BPA230	Qian Zhang	Parallel Wealth	700
BPA231	Hartshorn Distillery/Grandvewe Cheeses	Mr Nate Gracie	700
BPA233	Connections Health	Smartax	700
BPA238	Venus Confectionary	Gemma Goode Kingthing Marketing	675
BPA240	Orenda Float Spa	Mr Md Imadul Islam Rahat Golden Frameworks	700
BPA245	Tecnomics (SETT Investments P/L)	Sensis	700
BPA248	Keshet Design	Total Accounting and Taxation Specialists	636.36
BPA254	Asian Town (CBD)	Suns Accounting & Migration Services	700
BPA257	Liminal Architecture, Liminal Spaces, Liminal Objects	Ms Magdalena Lane	700
BPA260	Tassie Hd Holidays Pty Ltd	JYJ & Associate	700
BPA262	Bodysystem	KPMG	700
BPA263	Wishing Well	Studio 44 Web Design	636.36
BPA264	The Grand Poobah	Mr Michael Winiarski Total Accounting and Taxation Specialists	700
BPA269	Assemblage Boutique Art Bed & Breakfast	Miss Ariana Oliveira	700
BPA270	Con Chuon Chuon Holdings Trading as Jun Lin Sun	Golden Frameworks	700
BPA271	Hobart Removalists	Mr Md Imadul Islam Rahat Golden Frameworks	700
BPA273	Kings Healthcare Pty Ltd	Mr Md Imadul Islam Rahat Golden Frameworks	700
BPA274	True Colour Nails	Mr Md Imadul Islam Rahat Golden Frameworks	700

7. COMMITTEE ACTION STATUS REPORT

7.1 Committee Actions - Status Report

A report indicating the status of current decisions is attached for the information of Elected Members.

RECOMMENDATION

That the information be received and noted.

Delegation: Committee

Attachment A: Status report for the month of July

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE – STATUS REPORT
OPEN PORTION OF THE MEETING
July 2020

Ref	Meeting	Report / Action	Action Officer	Comments
1	TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE OF SALAMANCA SQUARE, MATHERS PLACE, COLLINS COURT, WELLINGTON COURT AND ELIZABETH MALL Council, 9/5/2016, Item 15	That terms and conditions of use be created for Mathers Place, Collins Court, Wellington Court and Salamanca Square in the context of the review of the Highways By-Law and the development of a city activation framework, and that the terms and conditions of use for Elizabeth Mall be also reviewed, for presentation to the Council for endorsement.	Director Community Life	<p>The terms and conditions for the identified spaces have been amended based on the updated Public Spaces By-Law.</p> <p>A report on this matter is listed on the agenda.</p>
2	TIMOR-LESTE RELATIONSHIP UPDATE Council, 02/12/2019, Item 19 Council, 03/06/2019, Item 14 Council, 23/4/2018, Item 18 Council, 4/12/2017, Item 18 Council, 7/8/2017, Item 15	That the matter be deferred for further consideration by the Committee.	Director Community Life	<p>In light of Covid-19 and the Council's budgetary restraints, it is proposed that sister city activities will be deferred until 2021-22.</p> <p>A report on this matter will be presented to the August meeting.</p>

Ref	Meeting	Report / Action	Action Officer	Comments
3	MARKETING GRANTS Council 4/6/2018 Item 13	That officers further investigate the application of the Shopfront Improvement Grant Program on a precinct basis with a further report to be provided as soon as practicable.	Director Community Life	Close In light of Covid-19 and the Council's decisions concerning business grants this item will not be progressed as a stand-alone matter, rather a more general approach to business assistance will be considered.
4	MEASUREMENT SYSTEM, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS Council, 7/10/2019, Item 15 Council, 9/09/2019, Item 20 Committee, 21/02/2019, Item 6.1 Council, 4/6/2018, Item 15	That: 1. The Council notes that RMIT and ACELG (now ALGA) are not contributing academic work to analyse the qualitative and quantitative value of Australian local government international city to city relationships. 2. The Council authorises the engagement of Professor Peter Frappell to develop a robust system to measure the value of the City's current and future international relationships. 3. The cost of the measurement system be no more than \$21,000 excluding GST, to be attributed to the Economic Development Budget Function in the 2019–20 Annual Plan.	Director Community Life	Dr Peter Frappell, designer of the measurement system, will attend the August meeting to demonstrate its functions.
5	CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS 2018 Council, 4/6/2018, Item 14	Officers to investigate and provide a report on how the City's Christmas Decoration Program can align with the City's Zero Waste to Landfill Strategy, including utilising the Art from Trash and other relevant programs when disposing of decorations.	Director Community Life	Close With the amalgamation of all Christmas programs within the Activation Programs and Tourism Unit (Christmas Pageant, Decorations, Community Christmas Carols and Quick Response Grants as well as the "Lighting of the tree") the Zero Waste to Landfill Strategy becomes a guiding document for all future decorations and activities.

Ref	Meeting	Report / Action	Action Officer	Comments
6	<p>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – POTENTIAL NEW RELATIONSHIPS</p> <p>Council, 02/12/2019, Item 16</p> <p>EXPLORATION OF NEW INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS</p> <p>Council, 01/04/2019, Item 12</p>	<p>That:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Council endorse the shortlisted cities of Incheon (South Korea), Kochi (India) and Jiri (Nepal) to be explored further for formal relationships. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A further report to be provided to the Council on the findings. 	Director Community Life	<p>In light of Covid-19 and the Council's budgetary restraints, it is proposed that sister city activities will be deferred until 2021-22.</p> <p>A report on this matter will be presented to the August meeting.</p>
7	<p>PROJECTED POPULATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH MODEL</p> <p>Council, 01/04/2019, Item 11</p>	<p>That a report be prepared into the development of a usable model of projected population and economic growth of the Greater Hobart region.</p> <p>This modelling tool is to be integrated into Hobart City Council planning, infrastructure, strategy development and decision-making.</p>	Director Community Life	<p>Close</p> <p>The Council at its meeting held 23 March 2020 resolved to continue to commission specialist external economic data, modelling and analysis as specific situations arise and further noted that the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals are being considered in the development of the City's strategic measurement framework.</p>

8. QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

Section 29 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*.
File Ref: 13-1-10

An Elected Member may ask a question without notice of the Chairman, another Elected Member, the General Manager or the General Manager's representative, in line with the following procedures:

1. The Chairman will refuse to accept a question without notice if it does not relate to the Terms of Reference of the Council committee at which it is asked.
2. In putting a question without notice, an Elected Member must not:
 - (i) offer an argument or opinion; or
 - (ii) draw any inferences or make any imputations – except so far as may be necessary to explain the question.
3. The Chairman must not permit any debate of a question without notice or its answer.
4. The Chairman, Elected Members, General Manager or General Manager's representative who is asked a question may decline to answer the question, if in the opinion of the respondent it is considered inappropriate due to its being unclear, insulting or improper.
5. The Chairman may require a question to be put in writing.
6. Where a question without notice is asked and answered at a meeting, both the question and the response will be recorded in the minutes of that meeting.
7. Where a response is not able to be provided at the meeting, the question will be taken on notice and
 - (i) the minutes of the meeting at which the question is asked will record the question and the fact that it has been taken on notice.
 - (ii) a written response will be provided to all Elected Members, at the appropriate time.
 - (iii) upon the answer to the question being circulated to Elected Members, both the question and the answer will be listed on the agenda for the next available ordinary meeting of the committee at which it was asked, where it will be listed for noting purposes only.

9. CLOSED PORTION OF THE MEETING

RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee resolve by majority that the meeting be closed to the public pursuant to regulation 15(1) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015* because the items included on the closed agenda contain the following matters:

- Confirm the minutes of the Closed portion of the meeting
- Questions without notice in the Closed portion

The following items are listed for discussion:-

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Item No. 1 | Minutes of the last meeting of the Closed Portion of the Council Meeting |
| Item No. 2 | Consideration of supplementary items to the agenda |
| Item No. 3 | Indications of pecuniary and conflicts of interest |
| Item No. 4 | Questions Without Notice |