



CITY OF HOBART

Intergovernmental Relations & Advocacy Framework 2023 – 2027

2023 – 24 Edition



City of **HOBART**



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Executive Summary

The City of Hobart Intergovernmental Relations Framework 2023-2027 refreshes the Intergovernmental Relations and Advocacy Strategic Framework 2021-2024, agreed by Council in 2020.

The refreshed Framework and Strategy aims to draw on the strengths, successes, and lessons from the original Framework, while also ensuring that the City's approach to intergovernmental relations and advocacy remains current.

The Framework is designed to enhance the City's ongoing relationships with other levels of government, and to improve the City's capacity to advocate for decisions and resources that meet the needs of the Hobart community.

Establishing and maintaining good working relationships with other levels of government is a critical piece of City business. As the only level of government not recognized in the Australian Constitution, we rely on state and federal governments to enable our operational effectiveness and long-term sustainability. A key objective of the Framework and Strategy is to diversify the Council's financial revenue by advocating for and securing additional grants, funding and resources to help achieve the City's strategic objectives.

The scope and strategic objectives of the Framework and Strategy are also in line with the core responsibilities for local government as set out in the *Local Government Act 1993* (Tas); in particular, subsections 20(1) and 20(3).

We know that it is essential to align the City's advocacy asks with the strategic objectives

and priorities of other levels of government. Finding the nexus between our own priorities and those of state and federal governments is the core business of intergovernmental relations, particularly in Hobart's role as a capital city.

Strong intergovernmental relations, deployed in service of our strategic objectives and goals, can act as a multiplier on our efforts to serve the community of Hobart.

The proposed 2023-24 advocacy priorities outlined have been identified due to their alignment with the priority needs of the Hobart community, together with specific factors that make them better placed to potentially receive support from the Commonwealth and Tasmanian Governments.

The proposed priorities have also been developed to support the delivery of the outcomes and strategies in the City of Hobart Capital City Strategic Plan; particularly where these require collaboration with or action from other levels of government. Through this Framework, the City will continue to work well together with other governments to deliver positive outcomes for the Hobart community. It provides clarity to other governments about how Council will work with them, and transparency to the community about how Council will work with other governments to advocate for their needs.

State of the City Snapshot

Hobart has undergone substantial change in the past 10 years. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced a rapid shift to almost all elements of life. The next decades are set to transform every aspect of our city even further. Following a downturn in job vacancies during the pandemic with the reduction of economic activity, there has since been a surge in job vacancy rates, as Tasmania experiences an economic rebound.

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the future of work, which will ultimately affect how our city looks and operates. More people are working from home than any other time in history. This trend will have impacts for city planning in the future and contribute to transforming our economy.

Rising costs of living are having an impact on our communities. Household income grew \$407 per week in 2021 to \$1,842 – higher than the Australian average. Tasmania saw the strongest annual wage growth nationally, at 2.8 per cent. Despite these strong figures, the prices paid for goods and services in 2022 has outpaced income and wage growth, with an

annual CPI in Hobart of 6.51 per cent. This also has flow-on effects for housing availability and affordability.

People

Hobart City is home to 56,084 residents (2022), with a median age of 37 years (compared to 42 years state-wide) while 1.6% of the population identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

The City has seen an increase of 2974 young people (25-34) living in the LGA between 2016 – 2021, the largest of any category. Parents and homebuilders (35-49) also rose over the same time period increasing by 663, while the number of Seniors (70-84) also rose by 1287. Conversely Tertiary education and young independence (18-24) decreased by 551.

Comparative to the rest of Australia, Hobart has a higher proportion of younger people in the workforce (19.5% compared to 14.3%) but a smaller percentage of Primary schoolers; babies, pre-schoolers and parents and homebuilders than the national average.

Who we are	Hobart LGA	Tasmania
Population	56,0431	571,540
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples	870 (1.6%)	30,192 (5.4%)
People born overseas	28.6%	15.4%
Median Age	37 years	42 years
People needing daily assistance due to a disability	4.6%	6.8%

Liveability/health and wellbeing

The City of Hobart offers a quality and pace of life that is different to other Australian capital cities. Accommodating future population growth in Greater Hobart will require additional investment in services for people and infrastructure.

While the City of Hobart scores quite high on the SGS Economics Wellbeing Index, the rest of Tasmania score higher than Greater Hobart in the area of housing. This was mirrored in the results of the City of Hobart's 2021 annual community satisfaction survey which rated housing that meets the needs of the community and the affordability of housing as 'extremely poor'.

Changing the housing paradigm towards in-fill development will provide for greater housing choice and improve affordability across Hobart in the long term. Affordable living considers the overall cost to live in a particular location such as the cost of housing, the cost to access

services and infrastructure and employment opportunities and transport options.

It is critical that we address the growing issues associated with housing and the provision of support to young people in our community as it is vital to ensure community safety, health and wellbeing and to create meaningful pathways in to training and employment for our young people.

Workforce

There are more Professionals in Hobart City than any other occupation (36.7% compared to 24% nationally); but less trades and technicians (8.8% compared to 12.9% nationally), while Community and Service workers make up around 12.8% of the workforce, compared to 11.5% nationally, while generating around 21% or \$1.59B of economic value to the local city economy, therefore demonstrating strong output for moderate employment input.

How we live	Hobart LGA	Tasmania
Average household size	2.3 people	2.34 people
Households with a mortgage	25.8%	31.6%
Households renting	30.6%	20.4%
Median weekly mortgage repayment	\$415	\$302
Median weekly rental payment	\$390	\$290

Continued growth in high value, knowledge economy jobs is critical for Hobart's future prosperity. A key opportunity for Hobart is to attract and retain a working demographic by leveraging the post COVID-19 macro trend of remote working. Remote working can provide Hobart residents with greater options to choose where they live based on liveability rather than access to employment.

In addition to the trend towards remote work, Hobart has a significant competitive advantage as one of five global Antarctic gateway cities. Our long history of providing logistical and technical support to enable exploration of Antarctica and our leadership in governance, science, and research on the ice and in the Southern Ocean is our city's most unique, and highly regarded strength.

The sector currently supports 950 jobs and adds around \$160 million in value to the local economy and is underpinned by our port infrastructure – home to the state-of-the-art icebreaker RSV Nuyina, as well as our specialist and world-leading research Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS).

Hobart has the lowest level of recognised relative Socio-economic disadvantage in Tasmania at 1043 out of a possible 1043 (source: ABS SEIFA) and also boasts a strong level of tertiary education capability in its workforce, with 49.1% of the workforce holding a Bachelor or higher degree compared to 29.3% in the rest of Tasmania and 35.4% nationally. This is offset by a relatively low level of trade capability with certificate III and IV qualifications sitting at 14.2% compared to 19.5% nationally and 24% across Tasmania. The Framework and Strategy will replace the

How we grow the local economy	Hobart LGA	Tasmania
Bachelor or higher qualification	49%	21.9%
Local registered businesses	6,747	42,433
Unemployment rate (August 2022)	2.8%	4.0%
Gross Regional Product (June 2022)	\$8.3 billion (3.3% increase)	\$36.9 billion (4.9% increase)

Intergovernmental relations and advocacy recent achievements

Intergovernmental Relations and Advocacy Strategic Framework 2021-2024. The primary focus of the original Framework was to help Council to identify advocacy priorities in response to the impacts of COVID-19.

With a new Council term and changes to the political landscape, a review and refresh of the City's approach to intergovernmental relations and advocacy priorities is timely.

Through the previous Framework, the City was able to effectively work with the State and Commonwealth governments during and after the pandemic, and to successfully weather its impacts.

Working with partners, the City achieved several key successes, including:

- securing \$20 million in investment from the Commonwealth to expand the River Derwent ferry network
- ensuring ongoing action and investment from the State government on key infrastructure and urban renewal projects, particularly the activation of the Northern Suburbs Transit Corridor
- consolidating the City's status as a critical delivery partner



Advocacy through partnership and collaboration

The Framework and Strategy emphasise the critical importance of collaboration to the success of the City's approach to advocacy. This includes collaboration between governments on shared objectives and

successful policy and funding outcomes, as well as with key partner organisations on shared advocacy priorities. The City's key partnerships are outlined below.

Greater Hobart Strategic Partnership

The Greater Hobart Strategic Partnership is a collaboration between the Clarence, Glenorchy, Hobart and Kingborough councils to implement the *Greater Hobart Act 2019* Work Plan and to deliver the Hobart City Deal projects.

The Mayors and General Managers of the Greater Hobart Councils are the steering committee for this partnership and provide high-level strategic oversight.

Greater Hobart is already home to around 199,000 people and is expected to reach

227,000 residents by 2040. Integrated planning and development is vital to guide development and planning across Greater Hobart for the next 30 years and will ensure it grows to be a thriving and inspiring place to live.

The Greater Hobart Strategic Partnership also collaborates to strategically advocate for the residents of Greater Hobart as it changes and grows.



Council of Capital City Lord Mayors (CCCLM)

The Council of Capital City Lord Mayors (CCCLM) provides national leadership and a strong voice to advance the value that our cities contribute to the nation. Comprising the Lord Mayors of each of Australia's capital cities, CCCLM is one of the premier advocacy association for cities in the nation.

Strong city economies are crucial to a strong national economy. Our cities are where many of Australia's future jobs are being created and investments are being made. Jobs in health, education, advanced manufacturing and professional service sectors are growing in our cities.

However, cities are not solely places of office accommodation, but a conglomeration of residential, office accommodation, centres of commerce that support tourism, retail, arts and culture, health and education and generate a complexity of economic and social life.

By supporting capital city projects and funding infrastructure, city climate adaptation activity, social and affordable housing and providing

programs that support the culture and the arts sector, cities can realise significant social and economic benefits.

During the last decade capital cities grew by 2.9 million people –representing 77% of Australia's total population growth. This is expected to grow to 14 million people by 2066.

Beyond their role as key concentrations of employment and economic activity, CBDs play critical roles in our tourism, education and entertainment sectors.

Capital city councils are ready to work with federal and state governments to enable the sustainable economic growth of cities through investment in jobs, infrastructure, housing and resources.

Through membership of the CCCLM, Hobart is able to benefit from the advocacy and leadership this group plays in helping to influence policy on issues affecting capital cities.



Hobart City Deal

The Hobart City Deal is a shared 10 year vision between the Australian and Tasmanian Governments and the Clarence, Glenorchy, Hobart and Kingborough councils.

The City Deal provides the framework to guide and encourage further investment in the city by embracing opportunities for growth and addressing key strategic and infrastructure challenges.

It also supports a structure for improved planning, collaboration and coordination between the three levels of government.

Key focus areas include:

- Supporting the development of a direct international gateway at the Hobart Airport
- Solidifying Hobart's standing as a gateway to the Antarctic and Southern Ocean
- Implementing the Greater Hobart Transport Vision
- Driving urban renewal and delivering affordable housing
- Activating the Northern Suburbs Transit Corridor
- Being a smart, liveable and investment ready City
- Collaborating and providing strategic governance by establishing and implementing a Greater Hobart Act



Greater Hobart Committee (Greater Hobart Act 2019)

The *Greater Hobart Act 2019* provides a legislated framework and governance structure to assist the Greater Hobart councils and Tasmanian Government to collaborate and better coordinate infrastructure and strategic planning.

The Act is governed by two groups that work together to deliver relevant initiatives and programs: the Greater Hobart Committee

comprising of Elected Members and the Greater Hobart Advisory Group comprising of senior officials within the State Government and Greater Hobart Councils.

The Greater Hobart Committee recently endorsed the 30-Year Greater Hobart Plan to support strategic land use planning for metropolitan Hobart.

Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority (STCA)

The STCA is committed to being a strong voice for all southern Tasmanian councils, ensuring open, regular communications to communities, partners and stakeholders; and to enable good decision making to represent southern Tasmania.

The authority is made up of representatives from the City of Hobart, Huon Valley, Southern Midlands, Tasman, Derwent Valley, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Sorell, Central Highlands and Brighton councils.

The STCA recently reconfirmed its strategic priorities for 2023-2026, to focus on

governance, social and economic wellbeing, climate action and resilience, and planning – all key issues for the City of Hobart.

Between 2023-2026, the STCA will also continue to enable genuine collaboration between southern councils on evidence-based climate action and will deliver the review of the Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy, to integrate planning for housing, transport, infrastructure and services; and to drive regional and economic development.

Federal and State Government Priorities

The 2023-24 Federal Budget outlined funding initiatives across housing, healthcare and renewable energy. Housing support measures announced in the budget include immediate rental assistance, wider eligibility criteria for First Home Buyer Guarantee places and build-to-rent project tax incentives. The Federal government has also introduced legislation for the \$10 billion Housing Australia Future Fund.

Clean energy investment is also a key focus of the Albanese government with funding allocated for expanding the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme to existing homes and the announcement of a \$1.3 billion Household Energy Upgrades Fund to provide subsidised loans for energy efficiency upgrades to social housing.

Additionally the Federal government have committed \$100 million towards local government energy upgrades for community facilities.

The Federal Government acknowledged the impacts of persistent inflation on households via a cost-of-living relief package which included increases to income support payments, further medicine subsidies and energy bill relief.

The Albanese Government has also earmarked a new approach to urban infrastructure investment, establishing two new funding programs that will be applicable to the City of Hobart – the \$200m Thriving Suburbs Program and the \$150m Urban Precincts and Partnerships Program. This new approach to urban infrastructure will be informed by a new National Urban Policy that will develop

a shared vision to addressing the challenges facing Australian cities.

Importantly, the 2023-24 Federal Budget included significant funding to support development at Macquarie Point, including the construction of a new multi-purpose arts, entertainment and sporting precinct.

The Tasmanian Government has mirrored the Federal Budget by announcing significant funding in health, housing and infrastructure projects in addition to cost of living relief initiatives in the 2023-24 Tasmanian Budget.

Regional economic development is a key focus for Tasmania with both governments allocating funding in 2023-24 Budgets and forward estimates for urban renewal and a new multi-purpose arts, entertainment and sporting precinct at Macquarie Point. The government has also allocated \$10 million to upgrade community sport and recreation infrastructure across the state.

The Northern Suburbs Transit Corridor remains a key priority for the Tasmanian Government with \$13.5 million in new funding allocated in the 2023-24 State Budget, which will include important planning and design work relevant to the City of Hobart.

Careful spending within the economy is a concern for all levels of government. Limited economic growth is expected in Australia over the next two years due to pressure from high inflation and high interest rates. However, the strong labour market is expected to soften any negative impacts of the current global economic turbulence.

A Strategic Approach to Advocacy

It is critical that the City adopts a considered and strategic approach to selecting and prosecuting the case for advocacy priorities that will have the most significant positive impacts for Hobart, its future and community. Crucially, to maximize chance of success the City must adopt realistic advocacy

positions that align with the political and strategic objectives of the State and Federal government.

Informed by government focused intelligence gathering the following strategic approach is proposed:

Align to best practice advocacy principals

The City's strategic approach should be grounded in best practice advocacy.

City of Hobart's key principles for advocacy should be:

We are a Capital City: Positioning Hobart as the State's 'economic engine', together with Australia's capital cities to ensure effective leverage from our larger counterparts.

Transparency: We're open and transparent about our strategic priorities and how we pursue them.

Evidence-based: We conduct and source comprehensive and evidence based research to inform our understanding of issues affecting our community.

Solutions-focused: Effective advocacy is not simply about community problems. We focus on bringing solutions to politicians and other key decision-makers.

Equity of access: We believe all citizens should have equal access to high-quality community services and infrastructure and we will call out if Hobart residents are missing out.

Partnerships and collaboration: We seek common ground and foster relationships that are built on trust, open communication and mutual respect, that will deliver positive change for the community we represent. Messaging should centre on opportunities for further collaboration and future improvements.

It is recommended that the City align advocacy priorities to the outlined priorities of the Federal and State Governments. By embracing alignment, the City will be able to position itself as a critical delivery partner of other levels of government and is more likely to attract investment and deliver practical outcomes.

Finally, the City should reward government investment in Hobart by welcoming relevant announcements. Governments are more likely to collaborate and make further investments if the value of prior announcements are appropriately recognised. Ultimately, government funding and policy decisions are competitive and credit should be awarded for decisions that benefit the City's constituency.

Prioritise projects with long term strategic regional benefits

Projects which have whole-of-region benefits, beyond any one municipal area, will be highly valued by government. It is therefore a sensible approach to prioritise asks which may be centered on Hobart, but deliver benefits beyond the City's boundaries and the State given our capital city status. The City's recent work in partnering with the Greater Hobart Councils on the City Deal is useful in this context.

Similarly, ensuring alignment between Hobart and strategic partners who represent wider geographical areas, such as the southern councils, will be useful in demonstrating the capacity of Hobart's advocacy asks to advantage the state more broadly. By emphasising the potential regional benefits of projects, Hobart will be able to expand upon return on investment metrics for government, which will strengthen the case for the City's chosen projects.

Form partnerships and seek support from stakeholder groups

Proposing advocacy asks which are backed by multiple stakeholder groups is almost always more compelling to government decision makers. This approach demonstrates a broader base of support and further emphasises the impact an announcement may have, or how positively it may be received, if it is committed to.

Projects which are able to establish multiple beneficiaries are more likely to be supported. These beneficiaries may be represented by a range of organisations, from local advocacy groups, to transport user groups to large business.

Influencing policy through thought leadership

The City has an opportunity to be recognised as an authority whose expertise is widely sought, recognised as the 'go-to' organisation on a range of matters and to influence others on the issues that are important to us.

Key aspects of a thought leader include having expertise in a particular niche, a clearly identified point of view and credibility – we should be inspiring people/future generations and turning ideas into reality.

A key objective of the Framework and Strategy is also to reduce the risk of the Council failing to achieve its strategic priorities or having insufficient resources to undertake projects in line with these priorities.

By supporting and facilitating good working relationships between the City and other levels of government, the Framework will also enable the City to anticipate and influence legislative or policy changes or reform that may impact on the City's strategic objectives.

Limit the number of asks

Within the current environment, the City's capacity to generate interest in projects, which may be funded by governments, is being competitively challenged like never before. It is therefore a sensible approach to narrow the number of asks to a realistic figure which is compelling, sustainable and offers the maximum benefit in terms of positive economic outcomes. A better approach strategically to focus on a lower number of high value priorities or projects which will gain greater cut through, rather than a larger number of lower value projects. These may be passed over or left to other levels of government to prioritise. Advocacy efforts would be diluted by putting forward a greater number of projects.

Adopt a unified approach

The City's approach to advocacy needs to improve and professionalize over time, from one which is reactive ("responding to the news of the day") to one which is proactive ("setting the agenda").

Engagement with government should be centralised and strategically coordinated with the organisation. This will enable Elected Members, CEO and Executive Leaders and Council Officers to be aligned around the strategic approach and priorities determined through this process.

The City's Intergovernmental Relations function is a 'one point of contact' centralising a working arrangement with the Lord Mayor's

Office and CEO's office, for government relations planning and coordination. This satisfies the need for a "single source of truth" for the City's advocacy efforts and is critical to ensure resources and communication are fully aligned.

Mapping of key government and parliamentary decision makers against who owns, and importantly who is best placed to lead these relationships from Hobart's perspective is also fundamental. The City should put forward the most appropriate representatives, ideally with existing relationships, to advocate for its chosen priority projects with government.



City of Hobart Advocacy Priorities 2023-24

In 2023-24, the City of Hobart will be actively seeking to work with the Commonwealth and Tasmanian Governments, as well as with other key partners, on the following six priorities:

1. Addressing housing access and affordability in Hobart through practical partnerships that help realise the goals of state and national housing policies at a local level, with a focus on increasing the supply of appropriate housing within the City.
2. Boosting Hobart's Antarctic and Science sectors, and the City's status as the premier gateway to Antarctica and the Southern Ocean, including through investment in new Antarctic and science infrastructure.
3. Seeking an urgent acceleration of climate action and investment at a state and national level, to fund innovative, local programs to help the City undertake climate change mitigation and increase the City's resilience to a changing climate.
4. Investing in community-based sports facilities in the City that maximise the value of the proposed government investments in new sports infrastructure
5. Unlocking the full potential of Hobart as a visitor destination and gateway, including through investment in key sites and partnering with the City and local industry to develop a City-to-State Visitor Gateway Strategy.
6. Diversifying transport options through investment in transport infrastructure.

In line with the principles outlined in the Advocacy Strategy, the proposed 2023-24 primary advocacy priorities have been identified as:

- Responding to a priority need of the City, with demonstrable evidence of the scale and/ or urgency of this need;
- Offering the potentially significant economic and/or social value for the City, and/or the greater region;
 - Being a project or policy that the City and its partners are well-prepared to assist in delivering; and
 - Aligning with the priorities of the State and/or Commonwealth governments, and therefore having a high potential of being supported within the current, budgetary, policy, and election cycles.



Developing Government Relations Resilience

The City will undertake targeted engagement and communications with key decision-makers in the State and Commonwealth governments on the specific details of its 2023-24 advocacy priorities.

The Hobart-specific advocacy priorities will be pursued alongside and in coordination with advocacy priorities agreed to by the City through our collaborative partnerships, including leveraging engagement opportunities through the Greater Hobart

Strategic Partnership and the Council of Capital City Lord Mayors (CCCLM).

Through effective, trusted and mutually demanding relationships with key Stakeholders, both internal and external, Government Ministers, Ministerial representatives, and Agencies, the City's Intergovernmental Relations function will facilitate values-based partnerships that will help to shape and support the city, and leverage joint funding.

Considerations of current Government and Political Relationships

The Intergovernmental Relations and Partnerships function of the City considers the following questions when determining how to maximise engagement with government over the long- term:

With Members of Parliament in Hobart as well as neighbouring electorates.

- What are the areas of collaboration and disagreement?
- Areas of policy they are responsible for or have a strong viewpoint on?
- Knowledge of political influence with key decision-makers?
- Engagement and relationship with office staff/ is there anyone who can champion our priorities?
- A mid to long-term consideration – many current Ministers started their political career working in the electorate offices of their local Member of Parliament. Some electorate officers and ministerial staff aspire to stand for election and are considered by the party as a future potential candidate.

Investing in these relationships can be important for Council's future advocacy activities. Even if an individual does not pursue a political career, many often stay connected to the party in another capacity.

With the opposition, shadow ministers, minor parties and independents

- Status of Council's relationship with minor parties and independents?
- What do we know about their policy positions?
- Do their priority areas have any relevance to Council's?
- What is their influence with government members/ Ministers?

With individual public servants, relevant government departments and agencies

The public service withstands any election cycle or change of government, and therefore must be a critical consideration across any government relations advocacy strategy.

- What Departments/ areas of the public service does Council get most value from?
- Where are the gaps?
- Who holds these relationships?
- Are there any historic issues that are blocking the progression of current priorities?
- Is our engagement with the public service contributing to our long-term government relations resilience?

City of Hobart Intergovernmental Engagement Plan

The City will undertake targeted communications and engagement with key decision-makers in the State and Commonwealth governments on the specific details of its 2023-24 advocacy priorities.

Biannual City of Hobart: Capital City meetings

A schedule of meetings hosted by the Lord Mayor and CEO will be held every six months to discuss the City's advocacy priorities and issues of importance to the City. The schedule will be dependent on Parliamentary sitting calendars.

Biannual City of Hobart: Capital City meetings
<p>Commonwealth Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member for Clark • Southern-based Senators
<p>Tasmanian Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premier
<p>Ministry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister for Local Government • Any other Shadow Ministers with advocacy priorities in their portfolios
<p>Shadow Ministry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader of the Opposition • Shadow Minister for Local Government • Any other Shadow Ministers with advocacy priorities in their portfolios
<p>Local MPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clark MPs • Leg Co MPs
<p>Issue-specific meetings will also be held with Ministers, Shadow Ministers, political advisers, or senior public servants.</p>

Greater Hobart Strategic Partnership meetings

The Hobart-specific advocacy priorities will be pursued alongside and in coordination with advocacy priorities agreed to by the City through our collaborative partnerships, including the Greater Hobart Strategic Partnership, comprising the Mayors and General Managers/ CEOs of Clarence, Glenorchy, Kingborough and Hobart City Councils.

Greater Hobart Strategic Partnership meetings with Ministers, Shadow Ministers, political advisers, and senior public servants will be conducted through multiple avenues, including:

- in line with annual pre-Budget submission processes (typically end-November – Tasmanian Government and mid-December – Australian Government);
- as part of state and federal election campaign cycles; and
- through regular engagement and governance forums

Greater Hobart Strategic Partnership – key engagements	
<p>Commonwealth Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister • Ministry • Treasurer • Finance • Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government • Regional Development, Local Government, and Territories • Science and Industry • Environment • Housing and Homelessness 	<p>Tasmanian Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premier • Ministry <p>The Greater Hobart Strategic Partnership meets with these Ministers as part of the Greater Hobart Committee on a bi-annual basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treasurer; Infrastructure and Transport; Planning • State Development, Construction and Housing • Sport; Local Government
<p>Shadow Ministry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader of the Opposition • Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development • Regional Development, Local Government and Territories 	<p>Shadow Ministry – propose to meet as a group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader of the Opposition; Infrastructure • Transport; Sport • Housing • Local Government
<p>Local MPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member for Clark • Member for Franklin • Southern-based Senators 	<p>Local MPs (Clark, Franklin, and Leg Co.) Propose to meet as party groups, where possible.</p>

Council of Capital City Lord Mayors (CCCLM)

The Lord Mayor through CCCLM meets with Commonwealth Ministers, Shadow Ministers, political advisers, and senior public servants on a regular basis to pursue joint capital city priorities.

Local political landscape

TASMANIAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY – CITY OF HOBART

Name and roles	Party	Interests
Elise Archer Member for Clark Attorney-General Minister for Justice; Corrections and Rehabilitation; Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs; and the Arts	Liberal	Arts; education; business; science; sport and recreation; economics; short stay accommodation
Madeleine Ogilvie Member for Clark Minister for Advanced Manufacturing and Defence Industries; Science and Technology; Small Business; Heritage, and Minister for Women	Liberal	DKHAC; social impact of gambling; healthcare; housing affordability; jobs and the economy; Minister for Women and the Prevention of Family Violence
Ella Haddad Member for Clark Shadow Attorney-General Shadow Minister for Justice; Corrections; Housing; Equality; and Multicultural Affairs	Labor	Kunanyi/Mt Wellington; DKHAC; infrastructure including Transit Centre; health and community services; housing affordability; secure and reliable jobs
Vica Bayley Member for Clark TBC Shadow Portfolio responsibilities	Greens	Environmental and the Wilderness; Community services; Forestry; Aboriginal affairs; Energy
Kristie Johnston	Independent	Transport & light rail; social impact of gambling; honesty & transparency in government; health and aged care; housing; environment; education

TASMANIAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY – GREATER HOBART

Name and roles	Party	Interests
David O’Byrne Member for Franklin	Labor	Sport and recreation; community; sporting clubs; infrastructure; public transport; secure jobs; justice; fairness; equity; health; young people
Nic Street Member for Franklin Minister for Local Government and leader of the House, Minister for Housing and Construction, Minister for Stadia and Events. Minister for Sport and Recreation	Liberal	Local Government; small business; sport and recreation; job creation; community services
Dean Winter Member for Franklin Shadow Minister for Energy & Emissions Reduction, Shadow Minister for Finance, Shadow Minister for Economic Development, Shadow Minister for Racing	Labor	Local Government; energy; economy; jobs; ICT
Rosalie Woodruff Member for Franklin Tasmanian Greens Leader TBC Shadow Portfolio responsibilities	Greens	Health; climate change; environment; women; LGBTQ+ community; local government
Dean Young Member for Franklin	Liberal	Sport and recreation; small business; hospitality; education; improving opportunities for young Tasmanians
Rob Valentine Member for Hobart	Independent	Macquarie Point vision; climate change; recycling/waste; local government; health; primary industries; good governance
Meg Webb Member for Nelson	Independent	Affordable housing; social impacts of gambling; privacy laws; honest and transparent government; gender equality; TasWater; family violence; youth unemployment

TASMANIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL – GREATER HOBART

Name and roles	Party	Interests
Craig Farrell Member for Derwent	Labor	Infrastructure; light rail; local government; regional tourism; small business
Jane Howlett Member for Pembroke	Liberal	Small business; affordable housing; health; education; employment opportunities
Sarah Lovell Member for Rumney	Labor	Health; education, secure employment, social justice; women

TASMANIAN CABINET

Name	Party	Portfolios
Jeremy Rockliff MP Braddon	Liberal	Premier Minister for State Development, Trade and the Antarctic Minister for Tourism and Hospitality Minister for Mental Health and Wellbeing
Michael Ferguson MP Bass	Liberal	Deputy Premier Treasurer Minister for Infrastructure and Transport Minister for Planning
Elise Archer MP Clark	Liberal	Attorney-General Minister for Justice Minister for Corrections and Rehabilitation Minister for Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs Minister for the Arts
Guy Barnett MP Lyons	Liberal	Minister for Energy and Renewables Minister for Health Minister for Veterans' Affairs
Felix Ellis MP Braddon	Liberal	Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management Minister for Resources Minister for Skills, Training and Workforce Growth Minister for Racing
Roger Jaensch MP Braddon	Liberal	Minister for Education, Children and Youth Minister for Environment and Climate Change Minister for Aboriginal Affairs Minister for Parks
Madeleine Ogilvie MP Clark	Liberal	Minister for Advanced Manufacturing and Defence Industries Minister for Science and Technology Minister for Small Business Minister for Women and the prevention of family violence Minister for Heritage
Jo Palmer MLC Rosevears	Liberal	Minister for Primary Industries and Water Minister for Disability Services Minister for Community Service and Development Deputy leader for the Government in the Legislative Council
Nic Street MP Franklin	Liberal	Minister for Housing and Construction Minister for Stadia and Events Minister for Sport and Recreation Minister for Local Government Leader of the House

TASMANIAN SHADOW CABINET

Name	Portfolios
Rebecca White MP Lyons	Leader of the Opposition Shadow Minister for Climate Change Shadow Minister for Tourism, Hospitality & Events Shadow Minister for Infrastructure
Anita Dow MP Braddon	Deputy Leader of the Opposition Shadow Minister for Health Shadow Minister for Mental Health & Wellbeing Shadow Minister for Advanced Manufacturing & Defence Industries Shadow Minister for Ageing
Shane Broad MP Braddon	Shadow Treasurer Shadow Minister for Resources Shadow Minister for Trade
Jen Butler MP Lyons	Shadow Minister for ICT, Science & Technology Shadow Minister for Building & Construction Shadow Minister for Consumer Affairs Shadow Minister for Veterans Affairs
Luke Edmunds MLC Pembroke	Shadow Minister for Disability Shadow Minister for Local Government Shadow Minister for Planning
Janie Finlay MP Bass	Shadow Minister for Primary Industries & Water Shadow Minister for Small Business Shadow Minister for Start Ups
Ella Haddad MP Clark	Shadow Attorney-General Shadow Minister for Justice Shadow Minister for Corrections Shadow Minister for Housing Shadow Minister for Equality Shadow Minister for Multicultural Affairs
Sarah Lovell MLC Rumney	Shadow Minister for Child Safety Shadow Minister for Workplace Relations Shadow Minister for Parks & Environment Shadow Minister for Youth Shadow Minister for Community Services and Development
Michelle O'Byrne MP Bass	Shadow Minister for Police, Fire & Emergency Management Shadow Minister for Women Shadow Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence Shadow Minister for Aboriginal Affairs Shadow Minister for Heritage, the Arts & Creative Industries
Josh Willie MLC Elwick	Shadow Minister for Education & Early Years Shadow Minister for TAFE, University & Skills & Training Shadow Minister for Transport Shadow Minister for Sport
Dean Winter MP Franklin	Shadow Minister for Energy & Emissions Reduction Shadow Minister for Finance Shadow Minister for Economic Development Shadow Minister for Racing

AUSTRALIAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES – CITY OF HOBART / GREATER HOBART

Name and roles	Party	Interests
Andrew Wilkie Member for Clark	Independent	Social impact of gambling; housing; aged care; transport; environment; health; education; energy; arts
Julie Collins Member for Franklin Minister for Housing Minister for Homelessness Minister for Small Business	Labor	Housing and homelessness; education, health; small business

AUSTRALIAN SENATE – TASMANIA

Name	Positions
Wendy Askew (LP)	Chief Opposition Whip in the Senate Deputy Chair of Standing Committee in Publications Patron Senator for Bass
Catryna Bilyk (ALP)	Chair of Joint Standing Committee on Implementation of the National Redress Scheme
Carol Brown (ALP)	Assistant Minister for Infrastructure & Transport
Claire Chandler (LP)	Chair of Foreign Affairs, Defence & Trade Reference Committee Deputy Chair of Foreign Affairs, Defence & Trade Legislation Patron Senator for Franklin
Richard Colbeck (LP)	Chair of Finance & Public Administration References Committee Deputy Chair of Finance & Public Administration Legislation Committee Patron Senator for Braddon
Jonathon Duniam (LP)	Shadow Minister for Environment, Fisheries & Forestry Deputy Manager of Opposition Business
Jacqui Lambie (JLN)	Chair on Select Committee on Australia's Disaster Resilience
Nick McKim (GRN)	Greens Whip in the Senate
Helen Polley (ALP)	Chair of Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement
Tammy Tyrrell (JLN)	Lambie Whip in the Senate
Anne Urquhart (ALP)	Government Whip in the Senator Chair of Selection of Bills Committee
Peter Whish-Wilson (GRN)	

AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY (CABINET)

https://www.aph.gov.au/about_parliament/parliamentary_departments/parliamentary_library/parliamentary_handbook/current_ministry_list

AUSTRALIAN OUTER MINISTRY

https://www.aph.gov.au/about_parliament/parliamentary_departments/parliamentary_library/parliamentary_handbook/current_ministry_list

AUSTRALIAN ASSISTANT MINISTRY

https://www.aph.gov.au/about_parliament/parliamentary_departments/parliamentary_library/parliamentary_handbook/current_ministry_list

AUSTRALIAN SHADOW MINISTRY (CABINET)

https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_departments/Parliamentary_Library/Parliamentary_Handbook/Shadow

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