



educucli

global education network

STUDY ABROAD GUIDE





WELCOME TO EDUCLI

**Welcome to the world of
international education!**

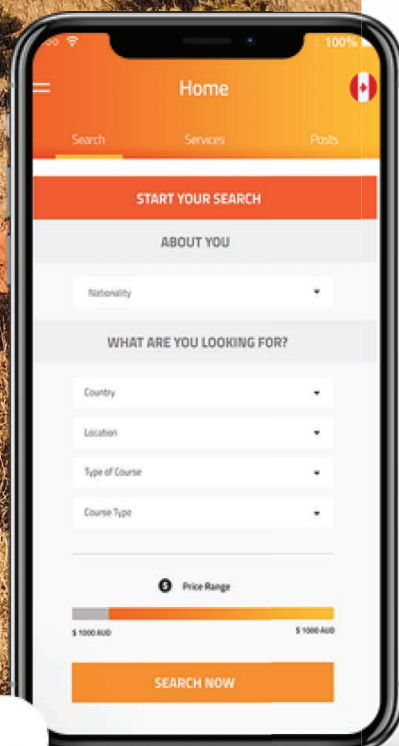
Education is the key to success, and this brochure is an opportunity for you to explore Australian education and gain invaluable experience.

By studying abroad, students can gain new perspectives, build global networks, and develop an appreciation for cultural diversity.

This brochure will provide you with an overview of the different opportunities available to students who are interested in international education in Australia.

We'll talk about the different kinds of schooling available in Australia, as well as the local culture and background info you'll need to get through your studies.

Please use this guide as a starting point for researching international study opportunities.



www.educli.com



AUSTRALIA HAS A REPUTATION FOR PRODUCING GRADUATES WITH STRONG CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS AND AN INDEPENDENT FRAME OF MIND.

Australia is one of the most popular destinations for international students, with over 500,000 international students from over 200 countries studying in Australia.

This is due in part to the country's welcoming attitude towards international students, as well as its excellent educational opportunities. One of the key factors that attracts students to Australia is the quality of its institutions. The country has some of the world's top universities, including the University of Melbourne, the University of Sydney, and the Australian National University. Courses and degrees to international students are ranging from certificate and diploma courses, to bachelor's and master's degrees, and even doctoral programs.

Additionally, many providers in Australia offer English language courses and support services to ensure international students have the opportunity to develop the language and study skills they need to succeed in their studies. Also, many Australian universities have collaborations with top international research institutions, adding to the country's reputation for prioritizing scientific inquiry. This gives students the chance to participate in cutting-edge research and development and contribute to projects that could have a global impact.

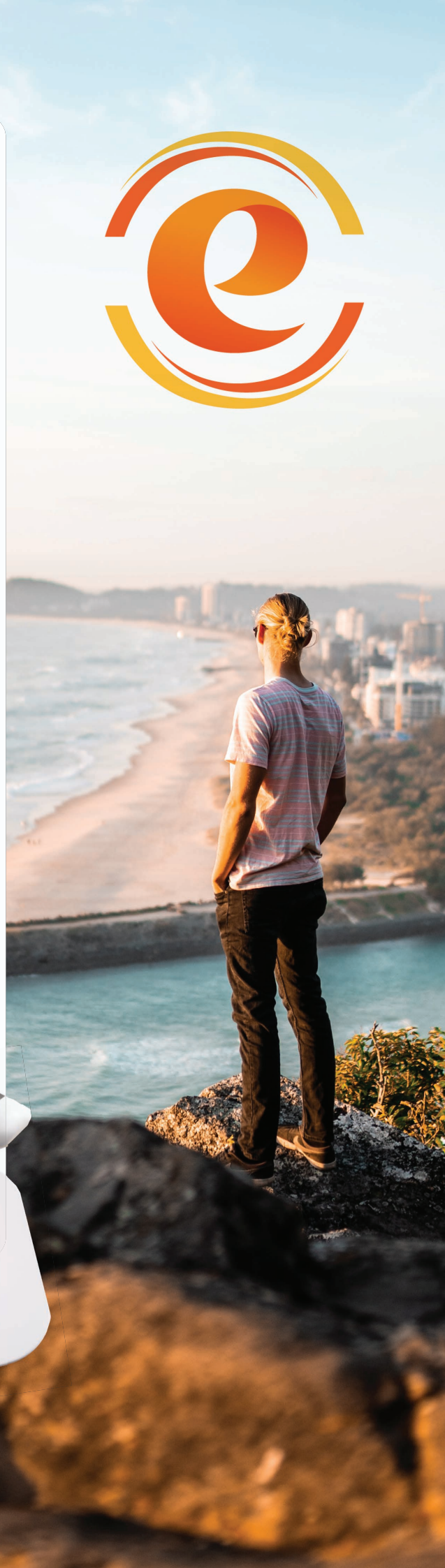
Studying in Australia offers international students exposure to a wide range of cultures. Australians have a reputation for being tolerant and accepting of those from all walks of life, so international students can rest assured that they will quickly feel at home in their new country. In summary, the international education sector in Australia is a thriving and dynamic industry that provides students with a world-class education, chances to gain practical experience, and a diverse and inclusive environment. Australia is a fantastic choice for students looking to further their education and develop their careers due to its strong reputation, excellent institutions, and government support.





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ABOUT AUSTRALIA



FAST FACTS

Population over 25.5 million.

Before outlining the opportunities that await you in Australia, a quick geography lesson will help you understand the layout of this diverse and beautiful country. It will also help you to find the right place for your stay, as well as other areas that you may wish to visit during your time in the 'land down under'.

Australia is located in the south-west Pacific Ocean, in the Southern Hemisphere. The closest northern neighbors are Papua New Guinea and Indonesia, which are both about a 6-hour flight from Sydney. A flight to New Zealand in the east takes about three hours.

Australia has six states and two territories, each with its own distinctive history, personality and attractions.

The six states are New South Wales (NSW), Victoria (Vic), South Australia (SA), Queensland (Qld), Western Australia (WA), and Tasmania (Tas). The two territories – the Northern Territory (NT) and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) – are partly self-governing, and partly controlled by the Federal Government.

One in four Aussies can trace their ancestry back to a country other than Australia.

Inventions such as the black box flight recorder, the heart pacemaker, ultrasound, the influenza vaccine, the bionic ear, wireless internet, Google Maps, and spray-on skin for burn victims have made Australia a global leader in many fields.

STUDYING IN AUSTRALIA

2.1 ACADEMIC YEAR, QUALIFICATIONS AND DURATION OF STUDY

2.2 ORIENTATION

2.3 CLASSES

2.4 ASSESSMENT

2.5 PLAGIARISM

2.6 COURSE INFORMATION

2.7 STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

2.8 QUALITY EDUCATION ASSURANCE

2.1 ACADEMIC YEAR, QUALIFICATIONS AND DURATION OF STUDY

Universities

The start of the academic year for Australian universities is in late February or early March. New student orientation typically happens in the middle to end of February. The second semester typically begins in late July.

Exams are held in June for the first semester of most universities' two-semester systems, and in November for the second. There is a 4-6 week break in between semesters, with the lengthy summer break taking place from December to February.

The majority of programs have two intakes each year. Exceptions may be highly specialised or sought after courses, such as medicine. The start dates for Australian universities can be found by visiting www.educli.com/en/student-index

A Bachelor's Degree, which takes three to four years of full-time study, is the most popular qualification offered in Australia.

An Honours Degree requires an additional year of study and is offered by some schools.

Master's and Doctoral programs provide advanced education at the postgraduate level, with opportunities for research and career advancement.

Earning a Master's degree typically takes 1-2 years, while a Doctorate requires at least 3 years of full-time study.





Vocational Education and Training colleges

The academic year for most Vocational and Education Training (VET) colleges is based on two semesters. The first usually commences in February and ends in June, while the second runs from July to November with entry for most courses in both semesters.

VET colleges specialise in courses that provide students with specific industry skills or a trade. VET course can be also a stepping stone to higher education.

VET courses range from low level Certificates up to Advanced courses. The courses and their length depends on a course, industry and outcome.

Certificate I, II, III and IV that take from 6 months to one year, Diploma courses are from one to two years and Advanced Diploma courses are two to three years long.

ELICOS schools

ELICOS, or English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students, are provided by a wide variety of public and private organizations. In order to help international students who come to Australia improve their English language skills and lay the groundwork for further education,

ELICOS was created.

Depending on the program, ELICOS courses can last anywhere from four to forty-eight weeks of full-time study. Course enrollment opens up frequently (typically every five weeks), though this schedule varies by institution.

Primary and secondary schools

To guarantee a uniformly high standard of education across all levels, primary and secondary schools in Australia must adhere to a national curriculum framework. Commonly, students enter kindergarten at age 5 and continue their formal education through high school graduation.

The academic year begins in late January/early February and ends in late December, divided into four terms. There is a brief break between semesters, and the entire months of December and January are summer vacation.

All children aged 6 and up are required to enroll in, and complete, a formal education through the ninth grade. If you are an international student with young children, you will need to enroll them in a school as part of the requirements for obtaining or extending your visa.

2.2 ORIENTATION

Orientation plays an important role in helping you quickly become familiar with your institution and its teaching style. Many international students find the Australian way of teaching to be quite different from what they are used to.

In Australia, the emphasis is on practical learning that promotes independent, creative thought and discussion. Instead of just teaching the correct words, phrases, or formulas to remember for exams, teachers try to give students a thorough understanding of a subject.

You will receive pre-departure, arrival, and/or orientation manuals to help you get ready for your studies and life in Australia once your application has been accepted.

Most Australian universities and colleges require all international students to attend an intensive orientation program. Student Support Officers (SSOs) are available at many institutions to assist international students in navigating the Australian education and training system.

If you are unfamiliar with the institutional structure and governance, the campus layout, the available support services, or the various student associations and clubs, attending an orientation session is a great place to start.

2.3 CLASSES

Universities

There is a combination of lecture and tutorial time at Australian universities. A lecture could have as many as 200 students in attendance, all from different classes within the same discipline, while a tutorial might have as few as 30. Tutorials are small group meetings between students and teachers to talk about concepts covered in class lectures.

It is crucial that you attend all of your lectures so that you can fully participate in tutorial discussions.

In most cases, tutorial preparation counts toward a student's final course grade at a university. Participation in tutorials is mandatory, as professors and senior instructors view them as a means for students to gain confidence in discussing the topics at the heart of their courses.

Although there are variations from course to course and university to university, the Australian education system establishes minimum standards of learning that are expected to be achieved by the end of a semester, and the student may pursue this learning in a variety of ways.



The idea is that everyone has their own best approach to learning.

Colleges

Typically, college courses do not distinguish between lecture halls and individual tutoring sessions. In other words, both the presentation and the subsequent discussion of the material take place simultaneously.

Some subjects have tutorial support because it is understood that some students will benefit from extra direction or more in-depth instruction on certain topics. Attendance at such tutorials is often voluntary because of their primarily remedial nature.

Since the goal of higher education is to improve students' employability, many programs incorporate experiential learning opportunities into their curricula. Class sizes are generally smaller of some 25 - 30 students per class.

ELICOS schools

Classes for learning English take place primarily in a classroom setting, with some time set aside for unsupervised independent study.

Students in elementary and secondary education in Australia spend their weekdays in the classroom.

The typical school day lasts from 9:00 am to 3:30 pm, though this varies slightly from state to state. On average, there are 15 students per classroom.

2.4 ASSESSMENT

Universities

At Australian universities the final grade for a unit is based on your performance in assignments (written or practical, depending on the course), exams, class participation (that is, how much you speak up and contribute to discussions in classes), attendance and group exercises.

Rather than being graded solely at the end of the semester or on a single exam, your progress may





be monitored and evaluated on a more regular basis. The benefit of this approach is that it does not place excessive weight on any one test or assignment.

Even if you do poorly on one exam, you may be able to improve your overall grade by doing well on another.

Assessment methods differ, but typically involve the following:

High Distinction: 100 to 80 per cent

Distinction: 79 to 70 per cent

Credit: 69 to 60 per cent

Pass: 59 to 50 per cent

Fail: Below 50 per cent

Colleges

Information on how your chosen course will be evaluated will be made available to you by the college.

Assignments and practical assessments, in which you demonstrate your ability to perform tasks to a specified standard, and oral or written tests, in which your knowledge and understanding of the learning area are evaluated, may be part of the assessment process.

Most colleges use the following grading system:

competent with distinction;

competent with credit;

competent; or,

not yet competent.

ELICOS schools

You will be required to take a placement test before beginning ELICOS classes to determine your current English proficiency level. Based on your score, we can tell you which course level is best for you.

In addition to a final exam at the end of each roughly 10-week study period, your final grade will also reflect how well you do on ongoing assessment tasks, which may involve both in-class and outside-of-class activities.



A certificate detailing your last course, its duration, your grade, and your attendance rate should be given to you upon completion.

Primary and secondary schools

Students' academic progress in Australian schools is evaluated continuously through their participation in class, completion of assigned tasks, and test and exam scores.

While each state and territory is ultimately responsible for education, all schools use the same national reporting and assessment system.

A (Excellent): 85 and above

B (Good): 70 to 84

C (Average): 50 to 69

D (Fail): 25 to 49

E (Failure): 0 to 24

2.5 PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is the submission of another person's work (including that of published authors) without proper citation for evaluation.

Plagiarism is regarded very seriously in the Australian education system.

The consequences for plagiarism are severe,

and can range from an automatic failing grade to the cancellation of a student's visa.

All students should have a firm grasp on what constitutes plagiarism (including proper referencing practices).

Australian universities are being extremely cautious in their efforts to detect plagiarism in light of the proliferation of artificial intelligence (AI) platforms and other services offering "work" for a fee.

2.6 COURSE INFORMATION

Australian law mandates that any school catering to international students must provide prospective students with accurate information about studying in Australia.

All printed materials, such as brochures and instruction manuals, must accurately represent the subject matter. Before accepting application is accepted, ensure that you agree to the following:

- The course content and duration.
- The qualification it leads to.
- English language requirements.
- Previous work experience or educational qualifications required for admittance.
- Requirements for course completion.
- Course-related fees.
- The facilities and learning resources related to the delivery of the course.

- Student support services available.

2.7 STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

Institutions have a responsibility to assist international students in meeting their learning objectives and achieving the course outcomes, as well as adjusting to study and life in Australia.

In addition to offering continuous access to dedicated international student support staff, your institution should provide you with a minimum information on:

- Orientation.**
- Academic progress.**
- Further study.**
- Accommodation.**

When you have questions about your course, enrollment, or personal issues, they can direct you to the appropriate academic or administrative staff member.

2.8 QUALITY EDUCATION ASSURANCE

Australia is dedicated to providing international students with access to high-quality education and training. As a result, the government of Australia has passed a number of laws meant to safeguard students.

The Education Services for Overseas Students Act of 2000 encompasses these various pieces

of legislation. All Australian institutions that grant international students a student visa are required by law to offer high-quality education and to adhere to minimum requirements for student services and physical plant.

For instance, if a school fails to deliver a course in which a student with a student visa is enrolled, that student would be protected under the ESOS law.

A Tuition Assurance Scheme will either reimburse the student for their course fees or, if that's not possible, help them enroll in a similar program elsewhere.

Visit www.aei.gov.au, and navigate to the "ESOS framework" link for more information on the safeguards and guarantees afforded by ESOS law.



PREPARING FOR YOUR JOURNEY

3.1 CHECKLIST OF THINGS TO DO BEFORE LEAVING HOME

3.2 IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

3.3 INSURANCE

3.4 HOW MUCH MONEY DO YOU NEED?

3.5 ACCOMMODATION UPON ARRIVAL

3.6 BAGGAGE ALLOWANCES

3.7 CLOTHING AND SEASONAL CONSIDERATIONS

3.8 PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS

3.9 ADAPTORS AND CONVERTERS

3.10 BRINGING YOUR COMPUTER



3.1 CHECKLIST OF THINGS TO DO BEFORE LEAVING HOME



- Make sure your passport is valid for the duration of your trip abroad.



- Contact the Australian school you want to attend to verify enrollment and start date, and find out if they provide a meet-and-greet service at the airport.



- Prepare a student visa application.

- See a doctor and arrange for any tests, immunizations, or treatment that may be required.



- Get a credit card and/or cash to cover your expenses, and make sure you have enough on hand to spend while in Australia.



- Verify with your financial institution that you will be able to use your funds overseas.



- Get your bags packed and your travel insurance in order.

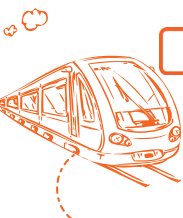


- Notify your school of your upcoming travel plans.

- Make sure you have a place to stay for at least your first week in Australia.



- Plan for your arrival and departure transfers, and make sure you have enough Australian dollars in cash to pay for a taxi or to make a phone call if you need to.



- Make sure you have the name and number of your institution's international representative on hand when you travel abroad.





3.2 IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Prepare a folder of official documents to bring with you to Australia, including:

- Valid passport.
- Print out your student visa confirmation letter.
- Your institution's offer of a place/admission letter.
- Electronic Confirmation of Enrolment (eCoE).
- Insurance (Overseas Student Health Cover (OSHC)) letter
- Insurance policies.
- Driver's licence or International Driver's licence
- Credit/debit card(s).
- Vaccination certificate

Before you leave, make copies of all your documents and leave them with someone at home who can send them on to you if the originals get lost. When flying, keep all your documents in your carry-on luggage.

3.3 INSURANCE

Overseas Student Health Cover (OSHC) is mandatory for all student visa holders entering Australia. In the event that you need medical attention while in

Australia, OSHC can help you pay for it. Please verify your insurance coverage, as it varies by company, and you may be responsible for out-of-pocket costs in addition to what is covered. Visit our website www.educli.com to check out insurance options.

However, extra travel insurance to protect against trip cancellation, lost luggage, and other emergencies is strongly suggested.

Additional coverage can be purchased once you arrive in Australia. Please contact us for more information.

3.4 HOW MUCH MONEY DO YOU NEED?

Bring enough Australian currency in cash for your first few days in Australia, however do not carry large amounts of cash on you. Instead, make sure you have about A\$1,500–\$3,000 on a credit card and up to \$1,000 in cash so you can start establishing yourself and setting up your new home quickly.

Please note if you are carrying more than A\$10,000, or equivalent currency, you must declare this to Customs officials when you enter Australia.

3.5 ACCOMMODATION UPON ARRIVAL

If you are a student of school age, you should make arrangements for a homestay, boarding school, or other suitable lodging before you travel.

If you are a student at a university, a college, or ELICOS school in Australia, you will need to make arrangements for short-term housing for your first few days in the country.

Your educational institution might be able to help you, or you can look up options and book online. There are a number of internet booking services for last-minute bookings at hotels and short-stay apartments.

These include www.booking.com, www.getaroom.com.au and www.wotif.com, however, hotels can be expensive and in major cities commence upwards of A\$150 per night.

3.6 BAGGAGE

If you already have a booking, you can see your ticketed allowance at your carrier's page. If you're about to make a booking your ticketed baggage allowance will be confirmed on the review page before payment.

Different baggage allowances may apply each time you check-in baggage. If you check-in baggage for a multiple sector journey, usually the baggage allowance of the most significant carrier in your itinerary will apply.

In 2023, the general allowance is only for a single (1) item of checked baggage of 32kg (70lb) and a single (1) cabin or carry-on baggage, which must fit under the seat in front of you or in an overhead locker.

3.7 CLOTHING AND SEASONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Australian students dress casually.

Most students at universities and colleges dress casually, with jeans and t-shirts or jumpers being the most common attire.

School students wear uniforms.

The months of December and February are summer, while the months of March and May are autumn, June and August are winter, and September and November are spring. The hottest months across the country are typically January to March.

If you plan on visiting Australia between May and August, which are the coldest months of the year, you may want to pack accordingly. Also depends on the location where you travel as south of Australia is much colder than the north part.

3.8 PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS

If you plan to bring prescription drugs into Australia, it is essential you refer to the Therapeutics Goods Administration (TGA) website for full information about what is allowed.

For more information visit www.tga.gov.au and select "For travellers & visitors" from the "Consumers" menu.

Australia has a wide selection of medications, but you'll need a prescription from a licensed Australian doctor to buy them, which may be additional expenses out of your pocket.





3.9 ADAPTORS AND CONVERTERS

Australia uses 240 volts as its standard voltage for electrical appliances. Most electronic devices, such as laptops and chargers for cell phones, MP3 players, and digital cameras, can automatically adjust to 110 or 240 volts; however, some may require a transformer in addition to a converter. Australia uses three flat pins in their electrical plugs, one of which is an earth pin. When visiting Australia, you might want to bring along an adaptor or get your plugs switched.

3.10 BRINGING YOUR COMPUTER

Most of us can't function without our computers these days. Bringing a computer to Australia is generally permitted without restriction. However, you may be required to pay additional import charges in exceptional cases (for example, if you are bringing a high-value, brand-new computer).

Visit www.customs.gov.au and navigate to the "Travellers" section for a complete list of permitted and prohibited items for entry into Australia.






ENTRY INTO AUSTRALIA

4.1 AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION

4.2 CLEARING CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALIA

4.3 STUDENT VISA CONDITIONS

4.4 CHANGING OR EXTENDING A STUDENT VISA



4.1 AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION

You've finally made it to Australia and you're itching to get outside and start the next phase of your journey. However, you must go through Australia's immigration procedures upon your initial arrival. Passports and completed incoming passenger cards (given to you on the plane) will be requested by immigration officials.

The Australian immigration officer will review your paperwork and might ask you some questions about your trip. It's possible that you'll need to produce your enrollment verification as well.

4.2 CLEARING CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALIA

After passing through immigration, you'll be able to retrieve your bags and head to Customs and Baggage Examination.

The green lane is for those with "nothing to declare," while the red lane is for those who do have something to declare upon entering Australia. You must declare any food, plant materials and animal products.

Visit www.daff.gov.au/aqis to find out what you can and cannot bring into Australia.



If you do not have anything to declare, follow the green channel



If you do have something to declare, follow the red channel

Your bags, including the ones in your carry-on compartment, may be subject to x-ray inspection, manual inspection, or inspection by a detector dog team at any point in the screening process.

When passing through Customs' red line, you'll be asked to open your bags for inspection. If a Customs officer determines that a product you are trying to bring into the country is not subject to quarantine, you will be able to take it with you. If the item is quarantined, it will be destroyed or taken away for cleaning and returned to you at a later time.

Even if you're going through the green lane, there's still a chance a Customs officer will stop you and ask to look through your bags. Australia has strict quarantine laws so it is important to declare all the items you are carrying on the incoming passenger card.

Anyone who makes a false declaration could face criminal charges and fines.

4.3 STUDENT VISA CONDITIONS

Everything pertaining to student visas in Australia is handled by the Department of Immigration. Please read your visa's terms and conditions carefully and ensure you can comply with them.

The terms of a visa are detailed in the accompanying approval letter or printed on the visa label. If you are receiving a scholarship, read the fine print carefully because there may be specific requirements for scholarship recipients.



Visit www.immi.gov.au/students/visa-conditions.htm for a comprehensive rundown of both required and recommended stipulations for obtaining a student visa in Australia.

Sadly, each year some students break the law. They may, for instance, work beyond the hours allowed by their visa or remain in the country beyond the allotted time.

If a student's visa is cancelled for violating these terms, they may be forced to leave Australia and may not be able to return for three years.

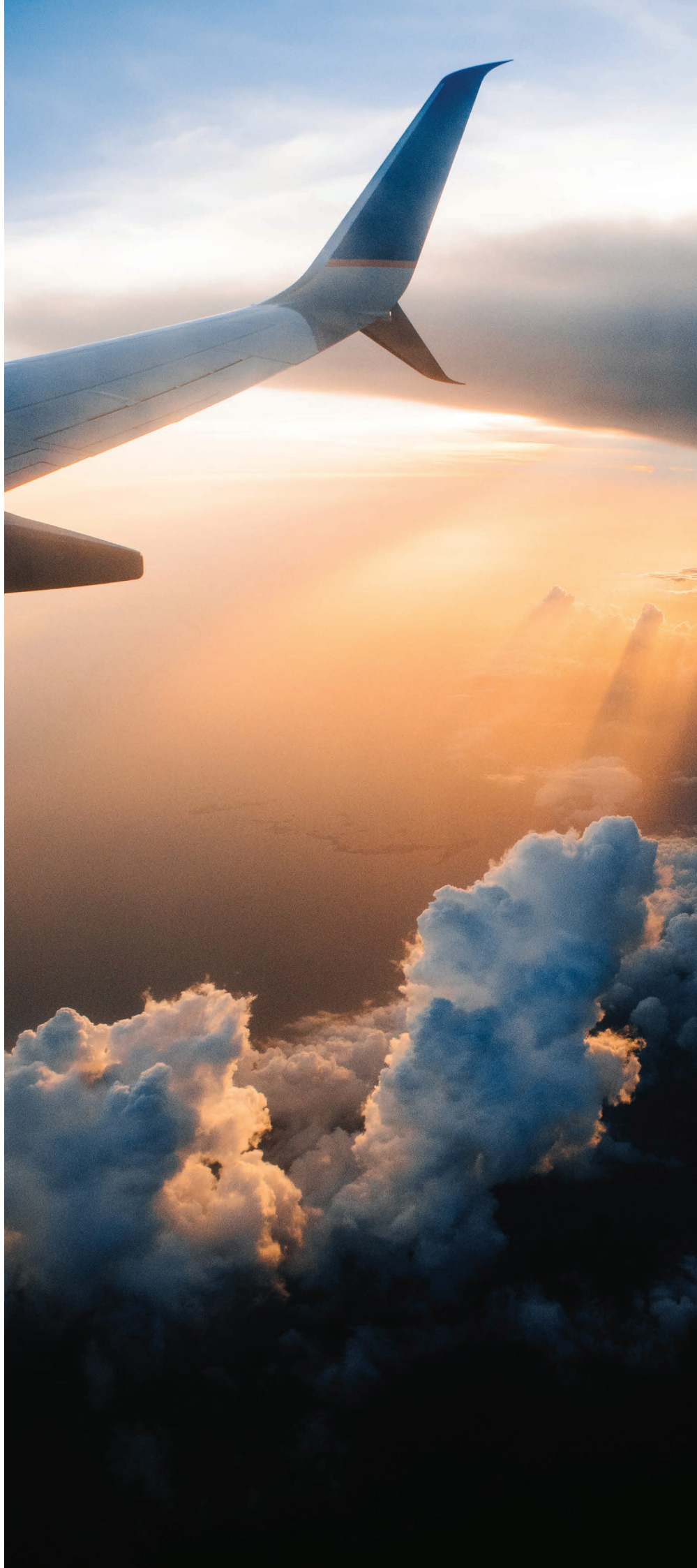
4.4 CHANGING OR EXTENDING A STUDENT VISA

If your plans change and you need to switch courses or providers, or if you just want to extend your stay in Australia, you can get information and assistance from the Department of Immigration office in your area.

It is also important to ensure your visa does not expire while you are in Australia. If you remain in Australia for more than 28 days after your student visa expires without obtaining a new one, you may not be allowed to return for three years.

If you have completed your course of study or plan to continue your education, you will need to apply for a student visa extension. If your current student visa have a "No Further Stay" condition, you cannot extend your stay in Australia.

If you need help in understanding any of these conditions go to www.immi.gov.au





FINANCIAL MATTERS

5.1 AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY

5.2 SETTING UP A BANK ACCOUNT

5.3 CREDIT CARDS



5.1 AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY

Australian currency is denominated as:

Notes: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 Coins: 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, \$1, \$2

There are no 1c or 2c coins. Items in Australia are priced down to single cents (for example \$2.99) but when you pay, the total will be rounded up or down to the nearest five cents. Thus \$2.99 becomes \$3.00, and \$12.42 becomes \$12.40.

As with all currencies, the Australian dollar exchange rate can vary over short periods of time. You can find the current exchange rate at www.xe.com

5.2 SETTING UP BANK ACCOUNT

You can open your bank account from overseas. However you will not be able to use it until you actually arrive in Australia. Upon your arrival, make your way to a local branch of the bank that you chose. You will need to bring with you the following documents:

- **Original of passport**
- **Copy of your visa grant letter**
- **Insurance letter**
- **A credit card with your name**
- **Drivers license or any other form of ID**
- **A minimum of AUD\$10 in cash for initial deposit**

After establishing a bank account in Australia, you can use contactless mobile payment methods like NFC pay or a digital wallet. A physical debit card will be sent to you as well.

5.3 CREDIT CARDS

Both MasterCard and Visa are widely accepted throughout Australia. Many stores will charge you more when you use a certain credit card, especially if it's an American Express.

Credit cards are accepted by most businesses, though some have minimum purchase requirements, usually around A\$10 or \$15.

You should find out from your credit card company if they have any fees associated with overseas purchases.





SETTLING INTO LIFE IN AUSTRALIA

6.1 ACCOMMODATION

6.2 TYPES OF ACCOMMODATION

6.3 RENTAL ACCOMMODATION AND TENANCY AGREEMENTS

6.4 BUYING FOOD AND SUPPLIES

6.5 MAKING FRIENDS

6.1 ACCOMMODATION

Any incoming international student will tell you that finding affordable housing is one of the most difficult challenges they will face.

Before moving to Australia, it's crucial that you set aside enough money to cover the high cost of housing and any potential rent increases. Get in touch with other international students through groups or www.eduspace.com.au or to find out about on- and off-campus housing options.

There is a chance they will be able to point you in the direction of online or local bulletin boards where you can post requests for housing. In addition, frequently check websites such as www.domain.com.au, www.realestate.com.au or www.gumtree.com.au, that list rental accommodation as well as shared accommodation. Notice boards at your school or college may also be a good place to find accommodation.

Get references from your previous landlord(s) if you've ever rented a place in your home country. You can demonstrate to a real estate agent in Australia that you have a history of being a responsible tenant by providing copies of these documents with your rental application.

You should also be ready to show the real estate agent a bank statement verifying that you have the funds necessary to cover the cost of the rental.

6.2 TYPES OF ACCOMMODATION

There is a wide variety of lodging options in Australia, so you should be able to find a place to stay that suits your requirements. Unless specifically stated, guests should not expect to find appliances, furniture, bedding, or cooking utensils in their lodging.

You can find gently used furniture, appliances, and household goods at thrift stores, consignment shops, and charity and opportunity shops, as well as online classified ads and campus bulletin boards.

Below is an overview of types of accommodation and general charges for a week of stay:

Homestay (about A\$180 to \$290 a week)

The term "homestay" refers to the practice of staying with an Australian family. It is popular with younger students and for those studying short-term English courses. There is a range of prices for both private and shared rooms. While most homestays include meals in the rent, some also allow guests to cook for themselves.

In most cases, you will be expected to pay the first month's rent and a security deposit equal to four weeks' rent upon arrival in Australia. Make sure you get a receipt each time you pay the rent.

Hostels, backpackers and guest houses (about A\$90 to \$160 a week)

Hostels are usually run by organisations such as Youth Hostels Australia and the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), although they may also be operated by private or commercial organisations. Students share kitchen and bathroom facilities. This type of accommodation is usually a short stay option.

Boarding schools (about A\$10,000 to \$15,000 a year)

International students can find boarding, meals, and even laundry services at many private secondary schools. The cost of tuition is in addition to the cost of room and board. You will live in a dormitory with other students and be supervised by adults.

Campus accommodation (about A\$150 to \$280 a week)

Apartments, residential colleges, and halls of residence are just some of the options available on or near campus at the majority of universities and at some colleges and English language schools. The price ranges from low to high depending on amenities and centrality. The cost of attending a university that offers room and board is slightly higher for those who choose to live on campus.

It's possible that they also offer recreational and social amenities like tutoring, libraries, and computers. Residence halls are a more affordable alternative to residential colleges and are typically

found on or near university campuses. Typically, schools will provide students with at least some meals and cleaning services.

Get in touch with your school early if you want to apply for this kind of accommodation. Due to high demand, being accepted to a university in Australia does not guarantee you a place to live while you are there.

Shared accommodation (about A\$100 to \$250 a week) and rental accommodation (about A\$250 to \$500 a week)

A common option for international students is to share a rental house or apartment with other students. However, a shortage of available properties across Australia means that the cost of accommodation is rising, and competition for places is high.

6.3 RENTAL ACCOMMODATION AND TENANCY AGREEMENTS

Both tenants and landlords have their rights guaranteed by the Residential Tenancy Act in each state, and any disputes between them are settled by a Tribunal. Make sure you know your rights as a tenant by contacting the Residential Tenancy Tribunal in your state (contact information is provided below).

Find out what's out there, how much it'll cost, and where you want to live before you start looking for a rental. Check with the school's administration, other students, and real estate agents, as well as postings in student and local newspapers and online resources like those listed in 6.1. above.

Inspecting a property

Once you see a property advertised as available for rent, check with the real estate agent when it will be open for inspection. Generally, you will not be permitted to rent a property that you have not inspected.

If you're interested in renting a property, you'll need to submit an application to the landlord or property manager. Be sure to attach copies of any landlord references you may have (both international and local). This will show the property manager that you are serious about

being a good tenant. Take into consideration that until your application is approved, you will have to pay a refundable holding deposit and possibly prove that you can afford the rent before you can move in. It is essential to verify the property's current state during the inspection.



Tenancy Agreements

You will be required to sign a Tenancy Agreement if you are approved to rent a property. Rent and a security deposit are typically covered, as are provisions for repairs and upkeep, as well as provisions for inspections, price increases or decreases, and the termination of the tenancy. Tenants and landlords alike are afforded strong protections under Australia's tenancy laws.

Rental bond: The security deposit you pay is known as the "rental bond" or "bond." The deposit is equal to four to six weeks' rent and must be paid in cleared funds (not a credit card or a check) to the real estate agent at the time the Tenancy Agreement is signed. If the premises are returned in the same condition as when you moved in (normal wear and tear excepted), you should receive this deposit back at the end of your lease.

Rent: Rent is typically quoted on a weekly basis, but is actually due every two weeks or every month in advance, depending on the terms of your Tenancy Agreement. (In some cases of roommate living, you may only be required to make weekly rent payments.) If you are late on rent or other payments, the property owner may foreclose on you and take your bond as payment.

Period of tenancy and rent increases:

Leases can be signed for a set amount of time or on an ongoing basis. A fixed-term lease is a lease

agreement for a set period of time, typically six or twelve months. During this time period, your monthly rent will not go up. A periodic tenancy is one in which the lease term does not have a set end date and in which rent increases are possible on a month-to-month basis.

The landlord or property manager may give you advance notice of a rent increase. If you have a problem, you should get in touch with the Residential Tenancy Tribunal in your state (details on the following page).

Condition Report: Along with the keys and a copy of the Tenancy Agreement, your real estate agent should also give you a Condition Report. All of the property's lights, heaters, appliances, and fixtures, as well as any noticeable cracks or stains in the carpet, should be documented.

You should not underestimate the significance of the Condition Report to your tenancy. The report should be updated with any new information that comes to light about the property. For instance, if you move out and find a scratch on the floor that isn't listed in the Condition Report, but you don't add it to the report yourself, you might be responsible for fixing the scratch because you have no proof that you weren't responsible for it.

Because there is no way to prove that you were not responsible for a scratch on the floorboards that is not listed in the Condition Report, you may be held responsible for fixing the scratch when you move out.

Inspections: Your real estate agent is entitled to inspect the property at any time during your tenancy upon reasonable advance notice to ensure it is being maintained in satisfactory condition.

Maintenance: Homeowners have a legal responsibility to keep their properties safe and habitable at all times. This includes mending broken appliances and services, such as water pipes, roofs, and electricity.

Your Tenancy Agreement will detail the landlord's responsibilities and the process for making repairs.

Utilities: Typically, renters are expected to pay for utilities such as gas, water, electricity, and

telephone service. These costs, with the exception of water, are typically paid directly to the applicable utility rather than the property owner.

End of tenancy: The lease can be terminated by either you or the landlord. Tenants on a fixed-term lease are free to vacate the premises without incurring any fees by giving the landlord 30 days' written notice prior to the end of the lease term.

The notice period required at the end of your lease will be outlined in your lease agreement. Owners are obligated to provide you with reasonable notice if they choose not to renew a fixed-term tenancy or terminate a periodic tenancy.

Check your lease or apartment's policies to see how much notice is required in your jurisdiction.

Disputes: You can reach out to the Residential Tenancy Tribunal in your state (see next page) if you are having trouble getting a problem resolved with your landlord or real estate agent.





RESIDENTIAL TENANCY ASSISTANCE LIST STATE BY STATE

New South Wales

www.fairtrading.nsw.gov.au
Office of Fair Trading 13 32 20

Victoria

www.consumer.vic.gov.au
Consumer Affairs 1300 558 181

Queensland

www.rta.qld.gov.au
Residential Tenancy Authority
1300 366 311

Western Australia

www.docep.wa.gov.au
Department of Commerce
1300 304 054

South Australia

www.ocba.sa.gov.au
Consumer and Business Services
131 882 or 08 8204 9570

Tasmania

www.consumer.tas.gov.au
Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading
1300 65 44 99

ACT

www.ors.act.gov.au
Office of Regulatory Service
(02) 6207 3000

Northern Territory

www.consumeraffairs.nt.gov.au
Consumer Affairs
1800 019 319



6.4 BUYING FOOD AND SUPPLIES

Large department stores like Myer and David Jones, as well as discount retailers like Kmart and Target, can be found in the malls of most Australian cities and towns. Malls and strip shopping centers, as well as locations of major supermarket chains like Coles, Woolworths, IGA, and Aldi, can be found in the suburbs of major cities. It's also possible to get a "taste of home" almost no matter where you call "home" thanks to the abundance of take-out food outlets and restaurants that cater to specific nationalities and ethnicities.

In Australia, state and territory governments determine when stores can open for business. Stores in Australia are typically open from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, with some stores remaining open later on Thursdays and Fridays, until 9:00 p.m. Weekend store hours tend to be between 10:00 am and 4:00 pm, but this can vary. Larger shopping precincts stay open later.

6.5 MAKING FRIENDS

Your time spent studying in Australia will be much more enjoyable if you have friends with whom you can share the experience. Finding people with shared passions is easiest at university. Many different types of clubs and societies exist within student unions and associations, from those devoted to sports like cricket and hockey to those devoted to the arts, literature, and the English language. Additionally, most faculties have their own association or society, which provide a great opportunity for social interaction.

Sporting clubs are very common in Australia, so you're likely to find at least a few in your neighborhood or on your college campus. There are many opportunities to connect with people who share your interests and learn more about Australian culture through community groups and volunteer organizations. Participating in religious activities at a local church, mosque, temple, or other house of worship can also make you feel more at home in Australia.

If you're looking for community in Australia, joining groups with ties to your native culture can be helpful. You might also find it to be a

good way of introducing your new friends to your culture and heritage. Here are some handy website links to find groups in your area:

Join a variety of groups in Australia by visiting www.educli.com/eduspace.





STAYING IN CONTACT

7.1 TELEPHONE

7.2 MAKING CALLS

7.3 TIME ZONES IN AUSTRALIA

7.4 COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS

7.5 POSTAL SERVICES

7.1 TELEPHONE

The communication infrastructure in Australia is cutting edge. There are many different mobile phone service providers to choose from. Both pre-paid and post-paid mobile phone plans are available for purchase.

For students on a tight budget, a pre-paid phone may be the best option. You buy the phone outright (a cheap one can be had for less than A\$100) and top it up with credit to use over the course of several months.

While the handset itself may be free with a postpaid plan, you may be required to sign a contract with your mobile service provider lasting anywhere from one to two years. Some of Australia's most popular phone companies are:

- **Optus:** www.optus.com.au
- **Telstra:** www.telstra.com.au
- **Virgin Mobile:** www.virginmobile.com.au
- **Vodafone:** www.vodafone.com.au

7.2 MAKING CALLS

To make an international call:

From Australia dial the international access code (0011) + the country code + the area code (if required) + the phone number.

To make a domestic call:

For domestic telephone calls (within Australia), dial the area code (if you are calling a different area, such as a different state) + the phone number. The area codes for the States are as follows:

- (02)** New South Wales
Australian Capital Territory
- (03)** Tasmania Victoria
- (07)** Queensland
- (08)** South Australia
Western Australia
Northern Territory

For directories of residential, commercial and government phone numbers in Australia and for a list of country codes and area codes for international calls, visit www.whitepages.com.au and www.yellowpages.com.au

7.3 TIMEZONES IN AUSTRALIA

Western Standard Time

GMT+8 hours

- Western Australia

Central Standard Time

GMT+9:30 hours

*GMT+10:30 hours

(daylight saving time)

Northern Territory + South Australia*

Eastern Standard Time

GMT+10 hours

*GMT+11:00 hours

(daylight saving time)

Australia Capital Territory*

New South Wales*

Queensland

Tasmania*

Victoria*

DAY SAVE TIME



NO DAY SAVE TIME





7.4 COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS

There are a wide variety of ISPs offering services in Australia, each with their own price and data cap structures. Compare different options to find a good plan for you.

Check out www.broadbandguide.com for a variety of service providers and pricing options.

Depending on where you are in Australia, you can get online via a variety of different methods, including a standard analog subscriber line (ADSL) connection, satellite broadband, or 5G mobile broadband.

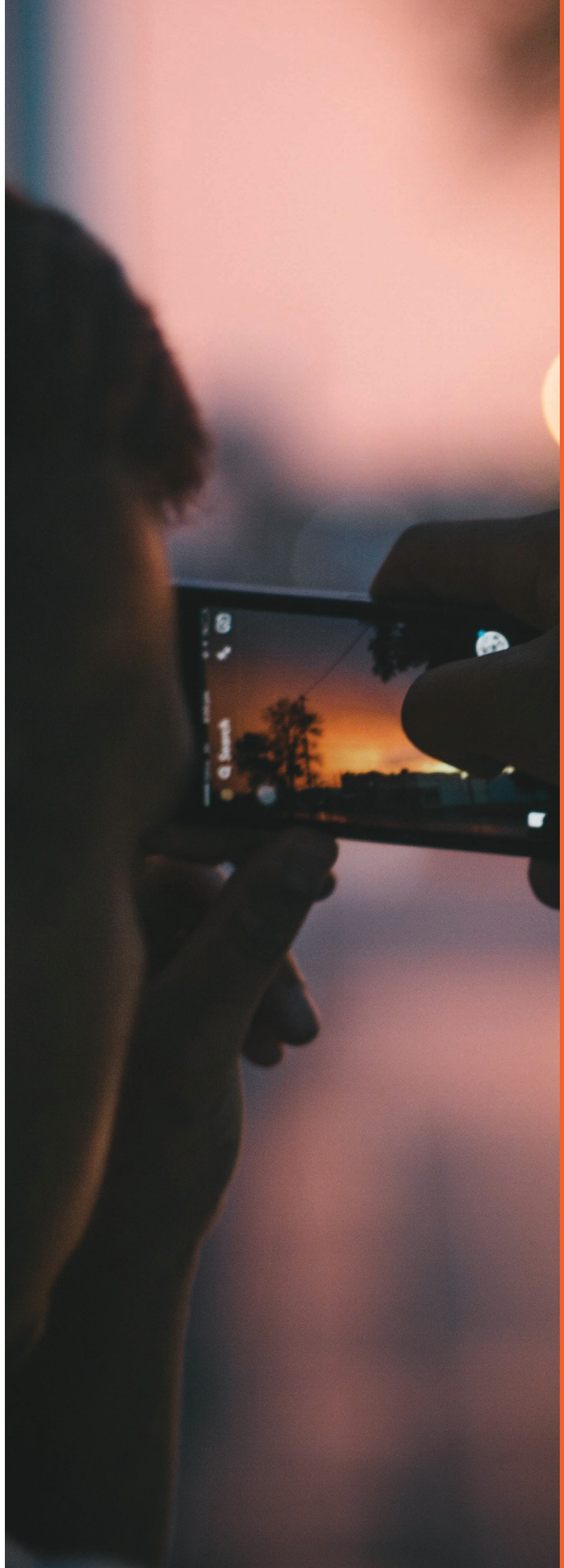
For more information, contact your Internet service provider.

There are lots of Internet cafes spread throughout the major cities where you can log on and use messaging apps like Skype, Whatsapp, or Facebook to stay in touch with family and friends back home.

Many cafes and casual dining establishments offer free WiFi that you can use on your laptop to get online. Also, most public libraries have public computers or a wireless network that you can use to connect your own Internet-enabled device.

7.5 POSTAL SERVICES

Australia Post is reliable and efficient with next-day delivery within the same city. Australia Post delivers mail once a day from Monday through Friday. For more information, visit www.austpost.com.au





ACCESS TO THE MEDIA, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

8.1 TELEVISION

8.2 LIBRARIES

8.3 CULTURE AND SOCIETY

8.1 TELEVISION

Australia has five free-to-air analogue channels, more than 15 free-to-air digital channels and dozens of pay TV channels. For more information about television in Australia, visit the Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy website.

8.2 LIBRARIES

Aside from your educational institution's libraries, you will also find public libraries in each city and town.

Most libraries are open six or seven days a week. They stock books, CDs, DVDs, newspapers, magazines, journals and e-books, and in many cases, provide free internet services. If your library does not have what you are looking for, you can usually ask them to order it for you from another library.

There is no charge for borrowing items, but you will need to join the library and obtain a membership card. Late return of items will usually incur a small fee.

8.3 CULTURE AND SOCIETY

It's possible that you'll encounter cultural differences when traveling to Australia from your home country. The casual nature of Australians may take some getting used to if you come from a more ritualistic culture where social hierarchies are strictly observed and respected.

You will be expected to be able to accept a wide range of people on an equal basis in informal settings, despite the fact that these are not obvious characteristics of Australian culture.

Adapting to a new environment and way of life requires time. Give yourself some time to observe the people around you and their habits of communication, both verbal and nonverbal.

Don't be afraid to ask questions if there are things you don't understand. This will reduce the chance of confusion or misunderstandings.

- **Addressing people** – When addressing someone in Australia, you'll likely use both their given name and their surname. First names are the norm when addressing people of the same age or younger. Call anyone





older than you by their title and last name until you are very familiar with them or they ask you to call them by their first name.

- **Greetings** – “good morning”, “good afternoon” and “good evening” are formal greetings. Informal greetings are “hello” or “hi”
- **Please and thank you** – say “please” when requesting something and “thank you” when anything is provided to you.
- **Personal space** – Australia is a big country with a small population, so everyone is used to having plenty of personal space. It’s unusual to be in a situation where you must stand shoulder-to-shoulder with others. Try to leave at least an arm’s length of space between you and another person.
- **Dress** – Australians tend to dress casually. If more formal dress is required, you will usually be told. You should feel free to dress in the way you feel is culturally appropriate for you.
- **Queuing** – people queue when they are waiting in turn for something (such as a taxi, bus, at a ticket counter, or for a cashier). Never push ahead of others or ‘jump the queue’ – it won’t be tolerated.
- **Punctuality** – if you can’t keep an appointment or invitation, or are running late, always call to explain before the event.
- **Smoking** – smoking is not allowed in government buildings, on public transport (including domestic and many international flights), theatres, shopping centres and many indoor and even outdoor public meeting places and restaurants. Always ask for permission to smoke or look for a designated area for smoking.
- **Equality** – all individuals have equal social, legal and political rights in Australia and should be treated equally.
- **Spitting** – spitting in public is illegal and can cause offense.
- **Littering** – Australia is environmentally conscious and littering is illegal. If you litter, you may be fined.

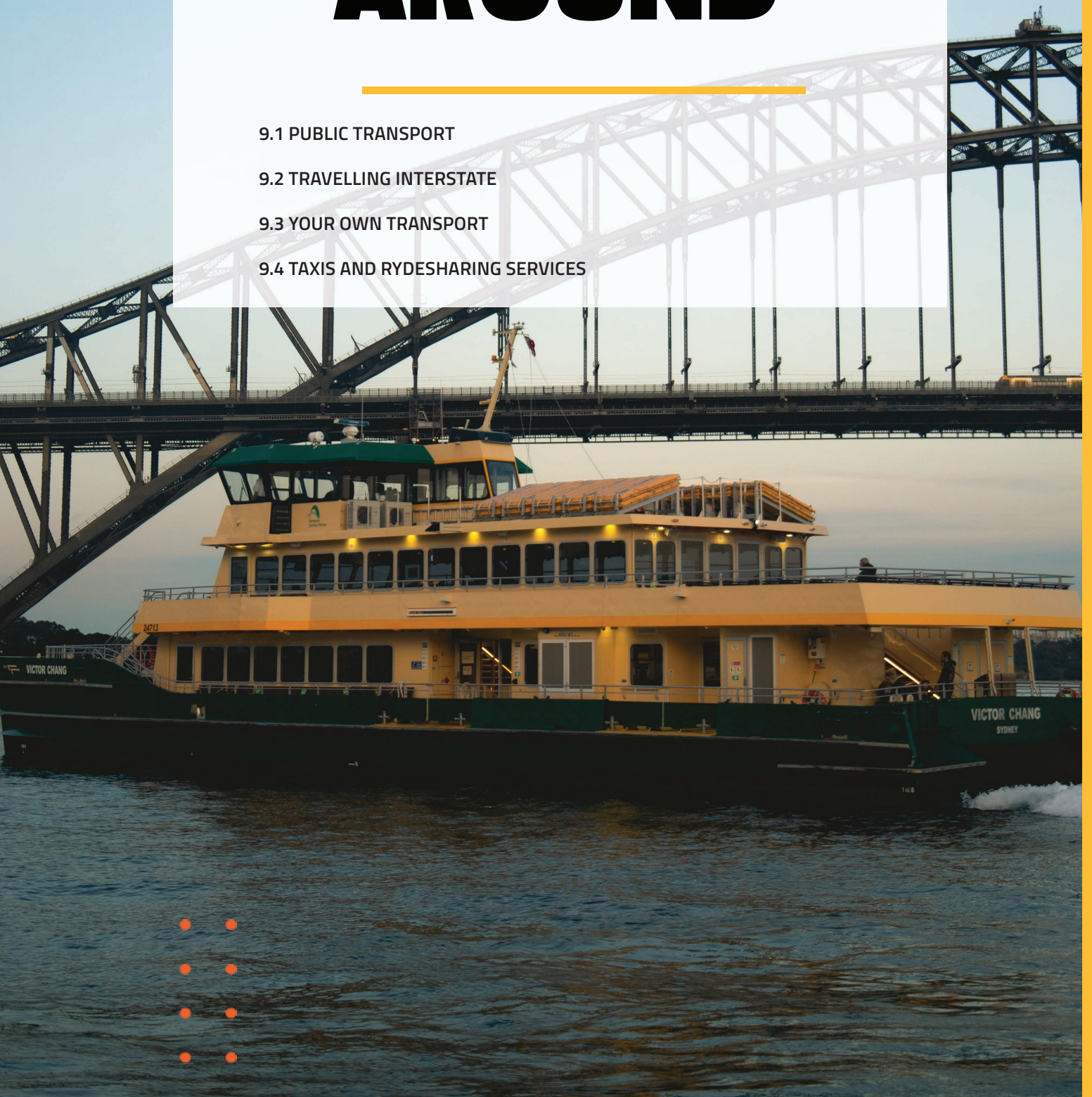
GETTING AROUND

9.1 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

9.2 TRAVELLING INTERSTATE

9.3 YOUR OWN TRANSPORT

9.4 TAXIS AND RYDESHARING SERVICES



9.1 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Australia's extensive public transportation network makes getting around the country or within a city a breeze. The public transportation system in Australia is on par with the United States' in terms of security and cost, and in some cases is even free. Transportation options range from trains and buses to trams and ferries, depending on where you live.

Sydney: For transport information including trip planning on buses, ferries and trains, visit www.131500.com.au

Melbourne: For bus, train and tram timetables, maps and fares, visit www.metlinkmelbourne.com.au

Brisbane: For information on Brisbane's bus, train and ferry routes and connections, visit www.translink.com.au

Perth: Transperth operates the city's public buses, trains and ferries. For information visit www.transperth.wa.gov.au

Adelaide: The Adelaide Metro Information Centre has timetables and sells tickets for the integrated metropolitan buses, trains and the Glenelg tram. www.adelaidemetro.com.au

Hobart: For transport information, visit www.metrotas.com.au

Canberra: For transport information, visit www.action.act.gov.au

Darwin: For transport information, visit www.transport.nt.gov.au/public

Many modes of public transportation in Australia require riders to purchase tickets in advance, known as "pre-paid," before boarding a bus, train, tram, or ferry. Tickets are sold at various locations including train and ferry terminals, travel agencies, and many convenience stores.

9.2 TRAVELLING INTERSTATE

Australia is a large continent. Many out-of-country guests believe that taking a bus between Sydney and Melbourne is an option.

That being said, you should plan on spending about 13 hours on the road. The vast majority of people would rather take a plane. Australia has two major airlines and a plethora of low-cost and regional options for domestic travel.

The two major airlines, Qantas – www.qantas.com.au – and Virgin Australia – www.virginaustralia.com – link all the capital cities and many regional centers.

Jetstar – www.jetstar.com.au – is the low-cost airline affiliated with Qantas. Another low-cost airline REX www.rex.com.au – carries passengers mostly to regional areas in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

When traveling between cities or between regions, trains and buses are reliable options. Visit www.railaustralia.com.au for information on train services, fares, and schedules.

9.3 YOUR OWN TRANSPORT

Depending on the length of your stay in Australia, you may find it necessary to arrange for your own mode of transportation. A good used bicycle can



be purchased for around A\$200, and a used car can be purchased for under A\$10,000.

If you buy a car, you'll have to pay for things like licensing, insurance, gas, and maintenance. Before being allowed on the road, all automobiles must be properly registered. When registering a vehicle in Australia, you must do so under your own name and give the relevant authorities information about your driver's license and Australian address.

You can drive in Australia with an international driver's license or a valid overseas driver's license if your stay will be less than three months. If the original document is not in English, you will need to bring along a translation.

If you intend to remain in Australia for more than three months, you must take a test on Australian traffic laws and regulations in order to obtain a driver's license. For more details on obtaining a driver's license and driving legally in Australia, you should get in touch with the relevant roads and traffic authority in your state or territory.

Important things to keep in mind while driving:

Australians drive on the left side of the road.

Wearing a seat belt is mandatory in Australia. This applies to the back seat too. If a seat belt is fitted, you must wear it.

The driving age in Australia is 18, though in some states you can drive unaccompanied at 17. Check with the roads and traffic authority in your state to learn more.

The legal limit for blood alcohol content in all states is 0.05%, and violators face severe penalties, including imprisonment. **If you drink, don't drive!**

The maximum speed limit in residential areas is 50 km per hour and 110 km per hour on highways, unless signs indicate otherwise. Police use radar speed cameras, and fines are steep.

Motorcycle riders must be at least 18 years old and have a valid license. Helmets are mandatory.

It is illegal in Australia to talk on a cell phone while driving unless you are using hands-free equipment. Fines are costly.

9.4 TAXIS AND RYDESHARING SERVICES

In most metropolitan areas, taxis use meters. Taxis can be called and reservations made over the phone, online, or at designated taxi stands found in airports, train stations, major hotels, and shopping malls.

Taxis are commonly available for hailing on the street. If the taxi's roof sign is illuminated, it is available. There is an initial rental fee plus additional costs per kilometer driven.

In Australia, many people use ridesharing apps like Uber and Lyft. Riders can request a ride through the company's app, and drivers can set their own rates and collect their earnings in exchange.





HEALTH MATTERS

10.1 OVERSEAS STUDENT HEALTH COVER

10.2 GOING TO THE DOCTOR

10.3 GOING TO THE DENTIST

10.4 FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS

10.1 OVERSEAS STUDENT HEALTH COVER

Overseas Student Health Cover (OSHC) is a specialized health insurance program in Australia for international students. You'll need to get overseas medical coverage (OSHC) before you leave for Australia, and it needs to start on the day you land. It's a requirement of your visa to keep your OSHC for the duration of your time on a student visa in Australia.

You might find that your institution has an agreement with a specific OSHC provider. You can choose to take out OSHC with this provider, or with the Australian OSHC provider of your choice. The websites listed below provide detailed information on what they cover:

Australian Health Management

www.ahm.com.au

BUPA Australia

www.overseasstudenthealth.com

Medibank Private

www.medibank.com.au

OSHC Worldcare

www.oshcworldcare.com.au

Allianz OSHC

<https://www.allianzcare.com.au/en/student-visa-oshc.html>

Your OSHC will help you pay for any medical or hospital care you may need while you're studying in Australia, and it will contribute towards the cost of most prescription medicines, and an ambulance in an emergency.

OSHC does not cover dental, optical or physiotherapy. If you want to be covered for these treatments you will need to buy additional private health insurance, such as:

- Extra OSHC provided by some OSHC providers
- International travel insurance.
- General treatment cover with any Australian private health insurer
- You can find a list of these providers and search for the one that suits you best at www.educli.com/oshc

10.2 GOING TO THE DOCTOR

Medical professionals in Australia are among the best in the world, and the facilities where they treat patients are spotless. It's best to see a doctor at a clinic or private practice before doing anything else, unless it's an emergency. A hospital's emergency room should only be used in a true emergency.

Private general practitioners (GPs) typically require appointments, whereas hospital emergency rooms accept walk-ins. Typically, a patient can expect to have some of their medical costs covered by OSHC. However, you may have to pay for the visit out of pocket and then submit a claim to your OSHC company for reimbursement.

Details about any medical checkup in general:

- Appointments are sometimes necessary to see a doctor.
- At some medical centers you can walk in



without an appointment.

- A referral from your primary care physician may be required for a visit to a specialist, so plan ahead. Appointments with specialists often require patients to wait, sometimes for weeks.
- Doctor's office visits cost money. Inquire about the cost of your consultation in advance.
- It is recommended to call ahead to verify the clinic's hours of operation, but in general, medical facilities are open seven days a week, often with extended opening hours.

10.3 GOING TO THE DENTIST

Part of the cost of dental care may be covered by OSHC. You should familiarize yourself with the OSHC policy and the dental procedures it covers. The cost of dental care in Australia should be taken into consideration.

10.4 FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS

The Australian government has implemented stringent regulations regarding medical care in an effort to safeguard citizens' health and reduce the likelihood of prescription drug abuse.



A barista with a beard and a black cap is focused on pouring milk into a white coffee cup. He is wearing a white t-shirt and a tan apron. The background is a blurred coffee shop setting. In the top left corner, there are several orange dots of varying sizes. A white rectangular box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing the title and a list of topics.

WORKING IN AUSTRALIA

11.1 PERMISSION TO WORK

11.2 TYPES OF WORK

11.3 FINDING WORK

11.4 TAXES

11.5 TAXATION RETURNS

11.6 SUPERANNUATION

11.7 YOUR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE WORKPLACE

11.8 PAY

11.1 PERMISSION TO WORK

A student visa allows you to study and work in Australia. Keep in mind that the ability to work is contingent upon meeting certain requirements. Some examples of this are:

- Not starting to work until you have commenced your course of study.
- Working a maximum allowed hours when your course is in session.

For a full list of mandatory and discretionary student visa conditions, visit www.immi.gov.au/students

11.2 TYPES OF WORK

Retail, hospitality, and office work are common entry points for international students.

The salary you receive will be established by the work you perform and your experience.

You may be paid more for working on Sundays or public holidays. Students can earn about between AUD\$20 - AUD\$40 per hour.

11.3 FINDING WORK

There are many different ways to find a job in Australia:

Online:

The majority of jobs vacant in Australia are advertised online. Visit:

www.seek.com.au

www.mycareer.com.au

www.careerone.com.au

www.studyandwork.com.au

www.educli.com/en/eduspace-jobboard

The Australian Government also has a listing of job boards in Australia at www.jobsearch.gov.au/findajob

11.4 TAXES

The amount of tax you pay is a percentage of your taxable income in Australia. The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is responsible for overseeing the country's tax system. You are required to obtain a Tax File Number (TFN) to be able to work in Australia. When filing taxes in Australia, you'll need a Tax File Number (TFN) as your identifier.

Your new employer will have you fill out a TFN declaration form when you start working for them. Your weekly take-home pay will be reduced by the amount of tax withheld from your salary at the highest personal income tax rate if you do not provide a TFN.

For more information, go to www.ato.gov.au

11.5 TAX RETURNS

When you file your tax return, you can request a partial refund of any taxes you already paid. You can use e-tax, which is free, to file your taxes online; you can mail in a paper tax return; or you can hire a registered tax agent to file your taxes for you. If you file electronically, you should receive your refund in about two weeks.

The Australian tax year runs from 1 July to 30 June, and returns are due at the end of the period. Visit ATO website www.ato.gov.au for more information.

11.6 SUPERANNUATION

Superannuation is the Australian equivalent of a pension or retirement fund. In Australia, if your monthly salary is more than A\$450, your employer is required by law to place an additional 9% of your salary into a superannuation account. You will need to provide the details of your superannuation fund to your employer or they will select one for you.

You can withdraw your contributions once you turn 65 or leave Australia permanently, but in either case, you'll pay about 35% in taxes. To check your eligibility to claim superannuation, and to apply for your payment, visit www.ato.gov.au



11.7 YOUR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE WORKPLACE

Understand your rights and responsibilities as an employee under the law before starting a new job. You should not assume that you have no rights simply because you are an international student. You can find more information from the Fair Work Ombudsman at www.fairwork.gov.au or on the telephone information line **13 13 94**.

11.8 PAY

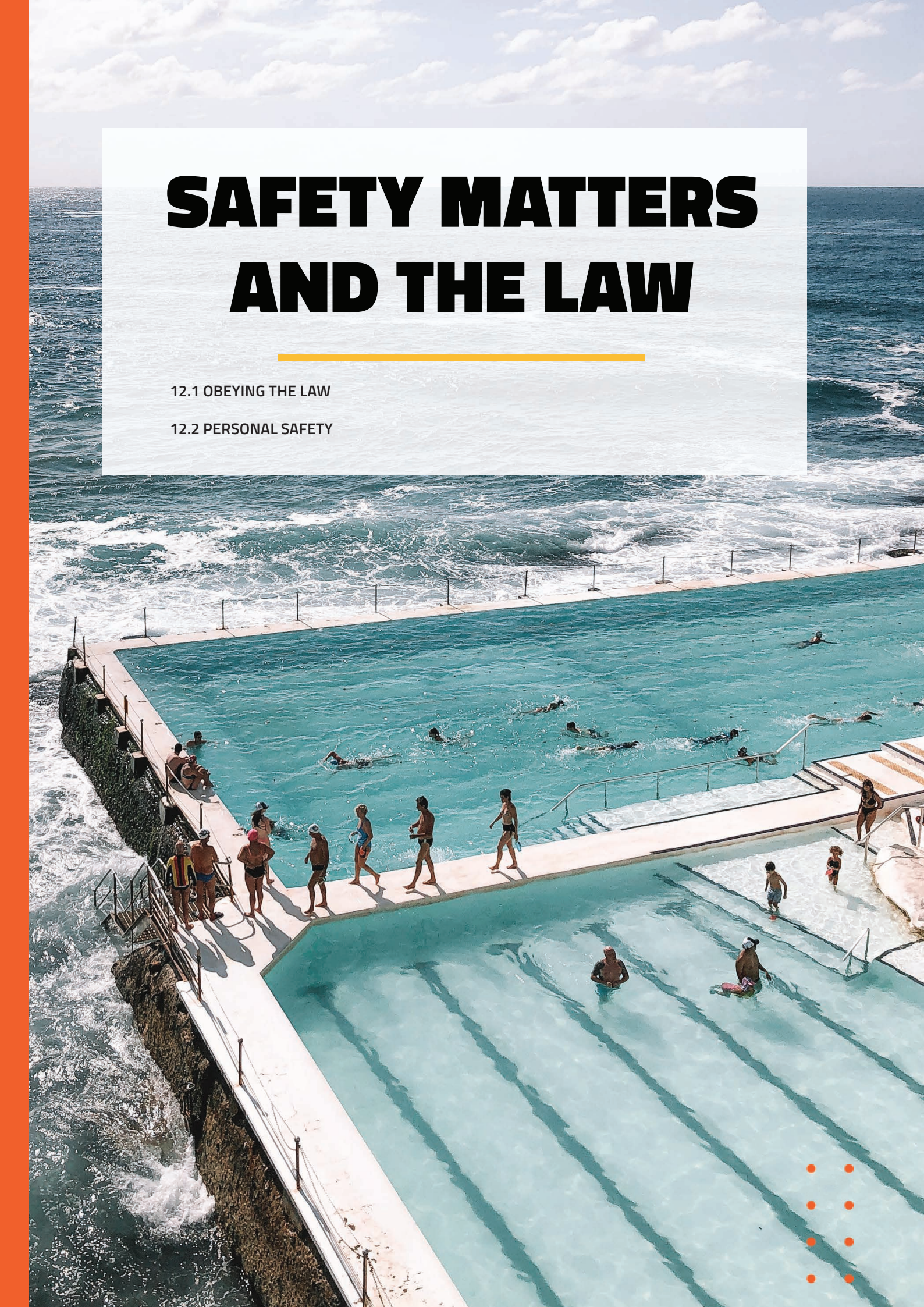
You should be paid no less than the minimum wage required by law for your age and job title. The majority of companies will pay you more than the minimum wage. Keep in mind the following as well:

- Unless otherwise agreed upon or specified, your employer is obligated to pay you the agreed-upon rate of pay for all hours in which you actually work.
- They have an obligation to compensate you on a regular basis, typically once every week or every two weeks for work completed. That is, you are paid in arrears, not in advance.
- Employer details such as their ABN, your hours worked, the amount of income tax withheld, the amount of superannuation contributed, and your actual pay must all appear on your payslip.
- There should be no deductions from your paycheck for customers who don't pay.
- You should be paid for 'trial work'.
- If you work on a public holiday, you may be entitled to be paid more for that day. You might also get a higher rate of pay if you work on the weekends.
- If you need help with an employment query or dispute, you can contact the Fair Work Ombudsman at www.fairwork.gov.au or on 13 13 94.
- If you need help with an employment query or dispute, you can contact the Fair Work Ombudsman at www.fairwork.gov.au or on **13 13 94**.

SAFETY MATTERS AND THE LAW

12.1 OBEYING THE LAW

12.2 PERSONAL SAFETY



12.1 OBEYING THE LAW

Living in Australia requires you to be familiar with, and abide by, its laws and regulations. In order to obtain a student visa, applicants must sign the Australian Values Statement, which states that they will abide by Australian law and will respect Australian values while they are in the country.

If you break any federal, state, or local laws while in Australia, you could face fines, the revocation of your visa, and even deportation.

12.2 PERSONAL SAFETY

Australia has a remarkably low crime rate, making it an ideal location for students. However, as is the case everywhere else, one should exercise caution and vigilance at all times, and particularly so when traveling alone or at night.

The activities surrounding a public place can vary throughout the day. It may be busy at certain times and isolated at others. It may be different during the day than it is at night. These differences can have an impact on the way you feel when you are in them.

Being in a place when it is busy is very different from when the place is isolated. There is often no reason to be afraid, but be alert, be aware and be careful. Public transport in Australia is comparatively safe. However, you should still exercise the same caution as you would at home.

- Keep your belongings close to you and know where they are at all times.
- Keep valuables, like your wallet, in a safe place.
- If you're travelling at night, travel with friends if possible and sit close to the driver.
- Where possible, stay in well-lit, busy areas when walking between train or bus stations and your home.
- Always be aware of your surroundings, including where your fellow passengers are sitting.
- If someone is making you uncomfortable or goes so far as to threaten you, tell the driver, use the emergency button or lever to stop the vehicle or call for help.





- Always be alert at train stations, tram and bus stops.
- Never hang around train stations or bus stations at night. If you must use public transport at night, check the timetable and try to arrive right before the train or bus to minimise the amount of time you spend waiting.
- Train carriages nearest the drivers are left open and lit.

In most cases, taxis are a safe way of getting home at night. However, as with all forms of public transport, passengers need to be alert.

Australia's emergency phone number is 000 (zero zero zero), which is a free call from every phone in Australia including mobile phones. Please note many newer digital phones require the user to dial 112, the international standard emergency number. Consult your mobile phone carrier if you are not sure how to access the 000 emergency phone number.

You should call 000 if you are in a life threatening situation and need the help of the police, fire brigade or ambulance service. This includes if you are witnessing a crime in progress. However, do not call 000 if it is not an emergency, for example if you have a cold and need to see a doctor, if you are lost and need directions, or if you are locked out of your house.

When you call 000, if you cannot speak English well, you must first tell the operator what kind of help you need (police, fire or ambulance) and then say your language. You will be connected to the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) directly, so do not hang up. The TIS National interpreter will then help the police, fire or ambulance service to obtain your address and other details.

While you are waiting for help to arrive, try to stay calm and don't do anything that will put yourself or others in danger. Generally, help will arrive very quickly and it is best to leave these situations to the people who are trained to deal with them.

RETURNING HOME

13.1 CAREER PLANNING



The time you spend studying in Australia will change you, and you should expect that your friends and family will have changed in your absence as well.

Many Australian education institutions run “Returning Home” seminars that cover topics such as resettling, how to get your exam results, making travel arrangements, preparing for your future career and joining alumni associations.

Whether you return home, remain in Australia or take up an opportunity in a third country, you have the chance to apply the skills, knowledge and experience you have gained while studying in Australia to the next chapter in your life.

13.1 CAREER PLANNING

Your Australian qualifications will have you prepared for wherever life takes you – and whatever challenges it brings with it. As your studies draw to a close, you will want to start preparing yourself for the transition to work by researching the job market in your home country, or looking at the opportunities that your new qualifications could lead to in other countries.

If you are studying at an Australian university, the International Office will be able to provide you referrals and assistance with career planning, both here in Australia and overseas. Most International Offices organise presentations by the Department of Immigration, where you can find out information about immigration, permanent residency and Australian citizenship.

New post-study work visa arrangements are in place for certain graduates of Australian courses. More information can be found at www.immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/visas/getting-a-visa/visa-listing/temporary-graduate-485

Many universities host “employer fairs” specifically for international students, where companies from Australia and around the world can showcase their interest in hiring study abroad students. You can gain valuable insight into the various career paths open to you, as well as practical information about things like visa requirements, at these events.

Your school’s Career and Employment Services should have materials to help you hone your

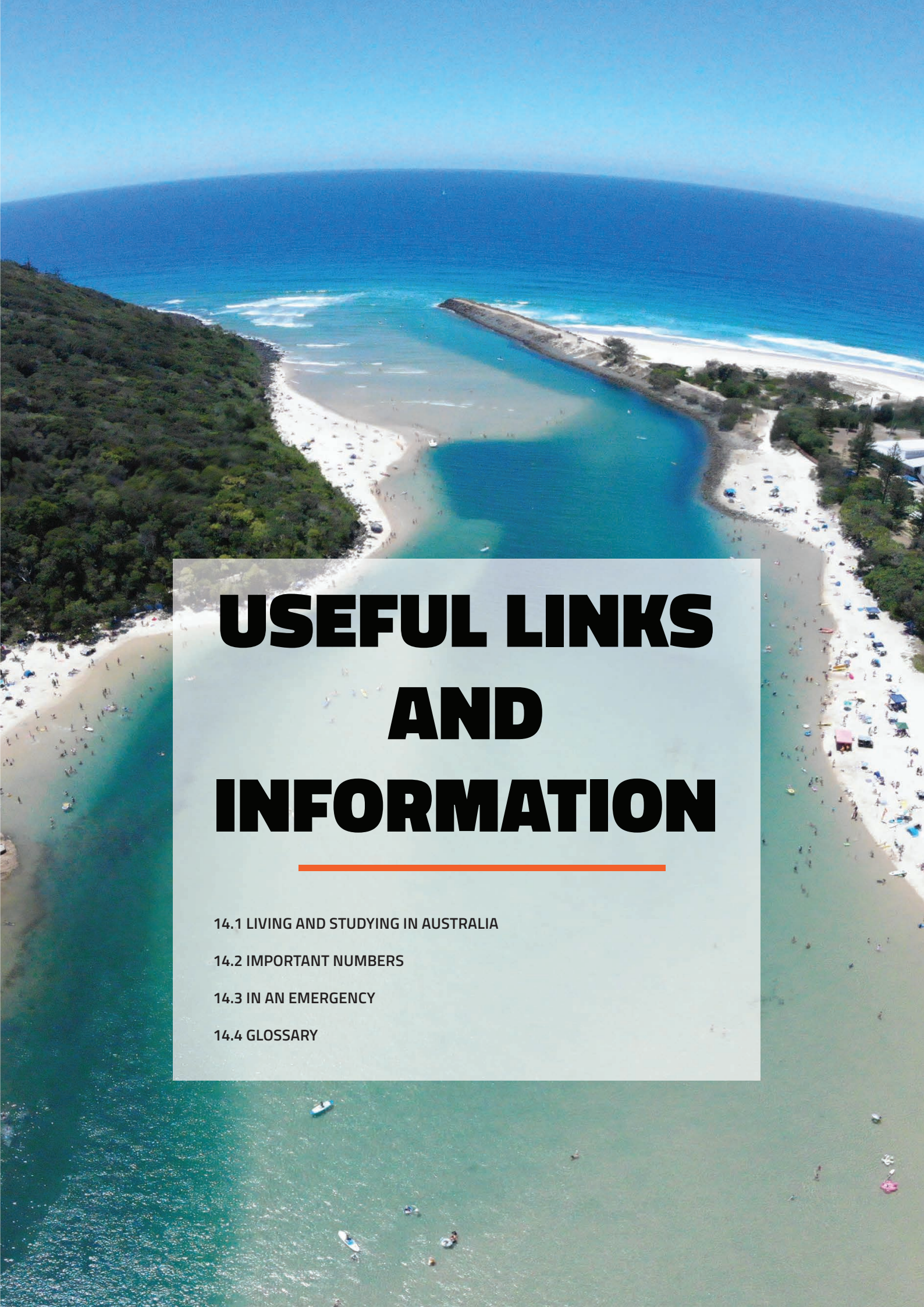
resume and practice your interview techniques. Volunteer and internship opportunities may also arise during your course of study, and your advisor will be able to point you in the right direction. .

Extracurricular activities, such as community and volunteer work or participation in team sports, are often highly regarded by Australian employers, so keep that in mind if you’re thinking about working in Australia after graduation. Good examples of teamwork, initiative, and leadership can be seen in these endeavors.

In addition to academic recommendations, be sure to collect written recommendations from any work you’ve done while pursuing your education.

Further information about career planning can be found by following the International Student Resources link at www.graduatecareers.com.au or at alumni associations at: www.studyinaustralia.gov.au



An aerial photograph of a tropical beach. The water is a vibrant turquoise color, transitioning to a deeper blue further out. A long, narrow breakwater extends from the shore into the water. The beach is white and sandy, with many people and umbrellas scattered across it. The surrounding area is lush with green vegetation. The sky is a clear, bright blue.

USEFUL LINKS AND INFORMATION

14.1 LIVING AND STUDYING IN AUSTRALIA

14.2 IMPORTANT NUMBERS

14.3 IN AN EMERGENCY

14.4 GLOSSARY

14.1 LIVING AND STUDYING IN AUSTRALIA

The Australian Government
www.australia.gov.au

Study in Australia
www.studyinaustralia.gov.au

Education in Australia
www.education.gov.au

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (for contact details of your country's embassy)
www.dfat.gov.au

The Department of Immigration and Citizenship (for immigration and visa information)
www.immi.gov.au

The Australian Customs Service (for information about what you can bring into Australia)
www.customs.gov.au

Education in Australia
www.education.gov.au

The Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
www.aqis.gov.au

The Australian Taxation Office
www.ato.gov.au

Tourism Australia
www.australia.com

Wages and working conditions
www.fairwork.gov.au

14.2 IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Emergency services: **000 OR 112** from new digital phones (police, fire, ambulance)

Visa issues: **131 881**

Dialling out of Australia: **0011 (country code) + (city/region code) + (phone number)**
Australia's country code: 61

14.3 IN AN EMERGENCY

Australia's emergency phone number is 000. This is a free call from every phone in Australia,

including mobile phones. Please note many newer digital phones require the user to dial 112, the international standard emergency number.

- Consult your mobile phone carrier if you are not sure how to access the 000 emergency phone number.
- Call 000 if you are in a life-threatening situation and need the help of the police, fire brigade or ambulance service. This includes if you are witnessing a crime in progress.
- If you are deaf or have a speech or hearing impairment, you can call 106 using a textphone (TTY) or a computer with modem access, to request police, fire or ambulance assistance.
- Do not use these numbers if it is not an emergency.

14.4 GLOSSARY

AQIS - Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service

ATO - Australian Taxation Office

DEEWR - Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

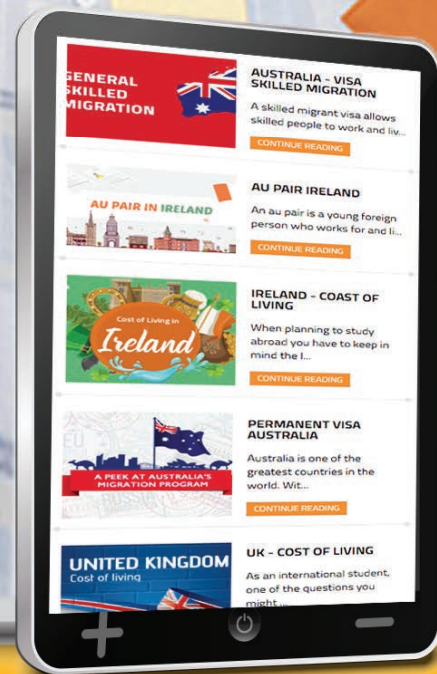
DIAC - Department of Immigration and Citizenship

ELICOS - English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students

ISA - International Student Adviser

OSHC - Overseas Student Health Cover





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