



***INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS
FROM IRAN STUDYING IN
AUSTRALIA***

***REPORT OF FINDINGS FROM CISA
FOLLOW-UP SURVEY INTO FINANCIAL
DIFFICULTIES***

1st APRIL 2012

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REPORT ON CISA SURVEY OF STUDENTS FROM IRAN

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Abstract

The Council of International Students Australia (CISA) designed a survey aimed at Iranian International Students studying in Australia to ascertain the effect the financial sanctions and embargoes were having on them. The survey was made live on 26th February 2012, and results from this survey sent to the Australian Government and the higher education sector in March 2012. That survey raised awareness amongst those groups that there was a problem.

On 28th March 2012, CISA designed and made live a second survey aimed at Iranian International Students studying in Australia. The purposes of this survey were to ascertain the levels of support offered to students and institutional understanding of the situation facing them, and give Iranian students an opportunity to rate a selection of proposed solutions.

Results in this report were taken on 1st April 2012. On that date, the survey had attracted 221 responses, of which 186 were complete. This report is based on the complete responses. Predominantly, students not in receipt of a scholarship have completed the survey (83%). The respondents in receipt of a scholarship are predominantly postgraduate research students (87%) and most scholarships are from institutions (61%).

Of respondents not in receipt of a scholarship, a majority (52%) indicated that they have had contact with their institution. Of these, the highest contact rates of contact are with postgraduate research students (70%), with TAFE and ELICOS students having the lowest rates of contact (42.9%) and (0%) respectively. Contact between respondents not in receipt of a scholarship and their institution has been predominantly initiated by students (82%).

The respondents not in receipt of a scholarship rated the support offered by their institutions to be at best average (37.5%) followed by very poor (30%). Very poor was defined as, "I think they do not really care about me." These respondents rated the understanding of the institutions to be at best average (30%) followed by poor (27%). In addition, over a fifth of respondents (21.0%), gave a rating of very poor to the institution. This option of very poor was defined to mean, "Very Poor: they did not know there was a problem and did not know they had students from Iran."

In terms of solutions, those not in receipt of a scholarship favoured the option that instead of being charged the full international fee, they be charged the domestic student cost (29.5%). Institutions helping students seek employment (21%) is the next most chosen option followed by students being allowed to become part-time with the 40hour fortnightly work restriction removed from their visas (15.5%).

For students in receipt of a scholarship, the preferred solution (25%) is for institutions to help students seek employment, flowed jointly (15.9%) by allowing Iranian banks to transfer directly to Australia and instead of being charged the full international fee, reducing it to the domestic course cost.

Of all respondents, almost half (44%) use a money exchange company. This increases to (65%) for students not in receipt of a scholarship. Of those using money exchange companies, most use Sarafi.com.au (67%).

The bank most used by respondents is Bank Melli (30%), followed by Parsian Bank (20%) and Saman Bank (17%). It is our understanding that Bank Melli is under sanctions and that Saman Bank used SWIFT for international transactions, and can no longer transfer funds.

As a result, CISA recommends and requests the following:

- We request that the Australian Government continue to take the lead in coordinating a whole-of-sector response to address the difficulties faced by the Iranian students and provide assurances to alleviate their anxiety.
- That the Minister consider suspending the clause in student visas, subclass 570-576, allowing students to work full-time in order to support themselves.
- Consultation with the State and Territory Governments to ensure that students enrolled in the TAFE sector are given assistance as well as those in Universities.
- The Australian Government provide information fact sheets for institutions across the sector and encourages them to contact their Iranian student cohorts.
- The Australian Government considers informing institutions to allow affected students to drop to a part-time loading.
- That the Australian Government considers informing institutions to allow affected students to defer for a year whilst they work in Australia.
- That institutes, with the community, seek employment opportunities for Iranian students.
- The Australian Government follows a transparent process and monitors the responses of institutions and updates the sector accordingly.
- The Australian Government agrees to establish a contingency plan to address future problems facing cohorts of international students as a result of national disasters, financial crises and political instability in their home nations.

Introduction

The Council of International Students Australia (CISA) is the peak representative body of international students studying in Australia. CISA has been concerned that students from Iran are under great pressure and anxiety as the result of world events, in particular financial sanctions and embargoes.

CISA has reported that students from Iran have indicated that they are struggling to transfer money from Iran to Australia as a result of the many sanctions on Iranian banks. CISA issued a report on this matter in March 2012, *International Students from Iran Studying in Australia: Report of findings from CISA survey into financial difficulties*. This report highlighted the depreciation in value of the Iranian rial against the Australian dollar and the large increase in exchange rates offered by money exchange companies, through which students typically transfer funds.

This survey and report look at the response from institutions to the problem, and Iranian student responses to a set of proposed solutions. It also seeks for more information about banks used of the students in Iran and the money exchange companies most frequently used. This information has been collected as a result of a roundtable held on Thursday 22nd March and attended by Government officials, CISA representatives and sector representatives.

Results

The results are presented here according to whether the respondent indicated they are in receipt of a scholarship. The results have been separated because a sponsorship implies financial support, and as such the two groups may face different issues and different solutions may be appropriate to them.

Results for those not in receipt of a scholarship are dealt with first, followed by those in receipt of a scholarship. Finally, some results for all respondents combined are given to give information about banks in Iran which respondents are using and suggested other solutions.

Results of those indicating that they are not in receipt of any type of scholarship

There are 155 respondents in total that indicated that they are not in receipt of a scholarship and that completed sufficient survey questions to allow for analysis.

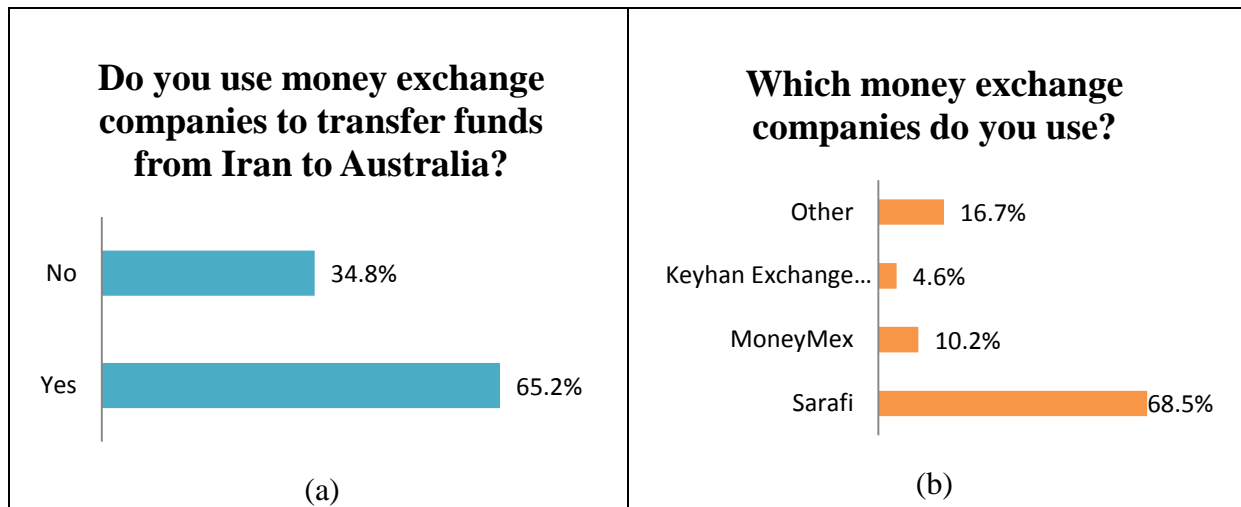


Figure 1: Responses to the questions (a), “Do you use money exchange companies to transfer funds from Iran to Australia?” and (b), “Which money exchange companies do you use?”

As figure 1 (a) shows, the majority of respondents (65.2%) use money exchange companies to transfer funds from Iran to Australia. The company, Sarafi.com.au, is used by the majority of respondents (68.5%). No other single company is cited many times in the responses given under, “Other”. The responses given under the option, “Other” are given in table 4 in Appendix A.

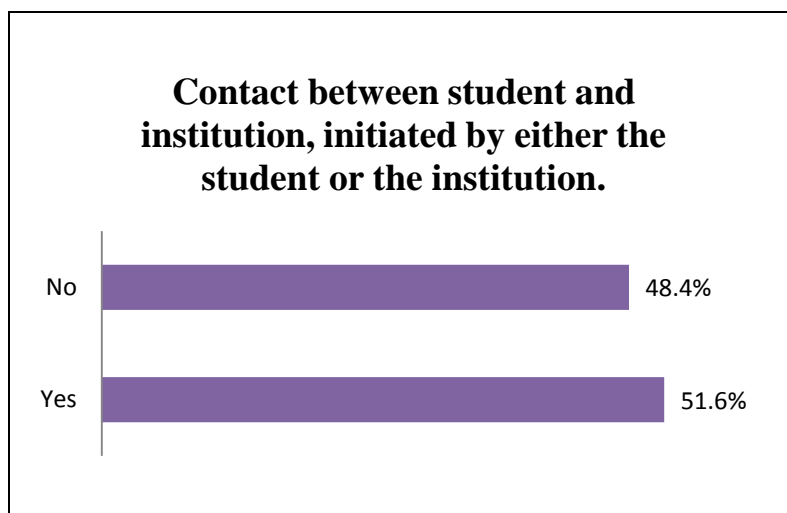


Figure 2: Percentages of respondents who have had contact with their institution, initiated by either the student or institution.

Figure 2 shows that a majority of responses (51.6%) have had contact with their institution regarding their situation. This is a very small majority, indicating that many students (48.4%) are not receiving any assistance from their institution.

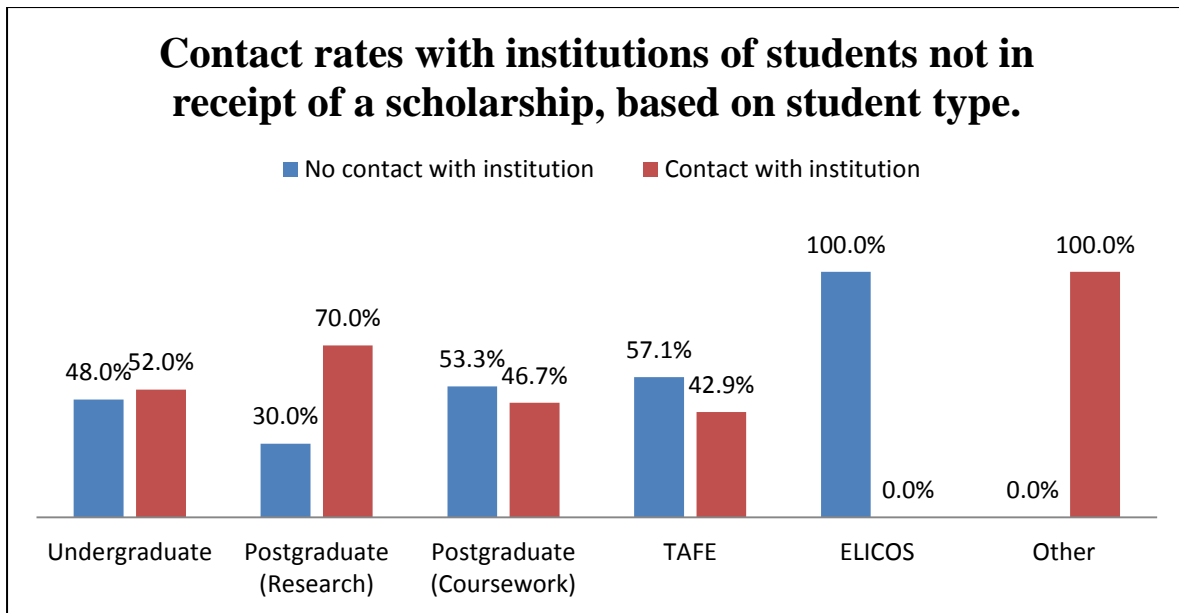


Figure 3: Contact rates for students, not in receipt of a scholarship, with their institutions based on student type.

As can be seen from figure 3, there are students across the sector that have not had contact with their institution about the situation facing them. Undergraduate students and postgraduate coursework students have had contact, and not had contact, with their institutions in almost equal measures [(48%, 52%) and (53%, 47%) respectively]. ELICOS students and TAFE students have had comparatively less contact with their institutions whilst postgraduate research students have had the most contact with their institutions (70%).

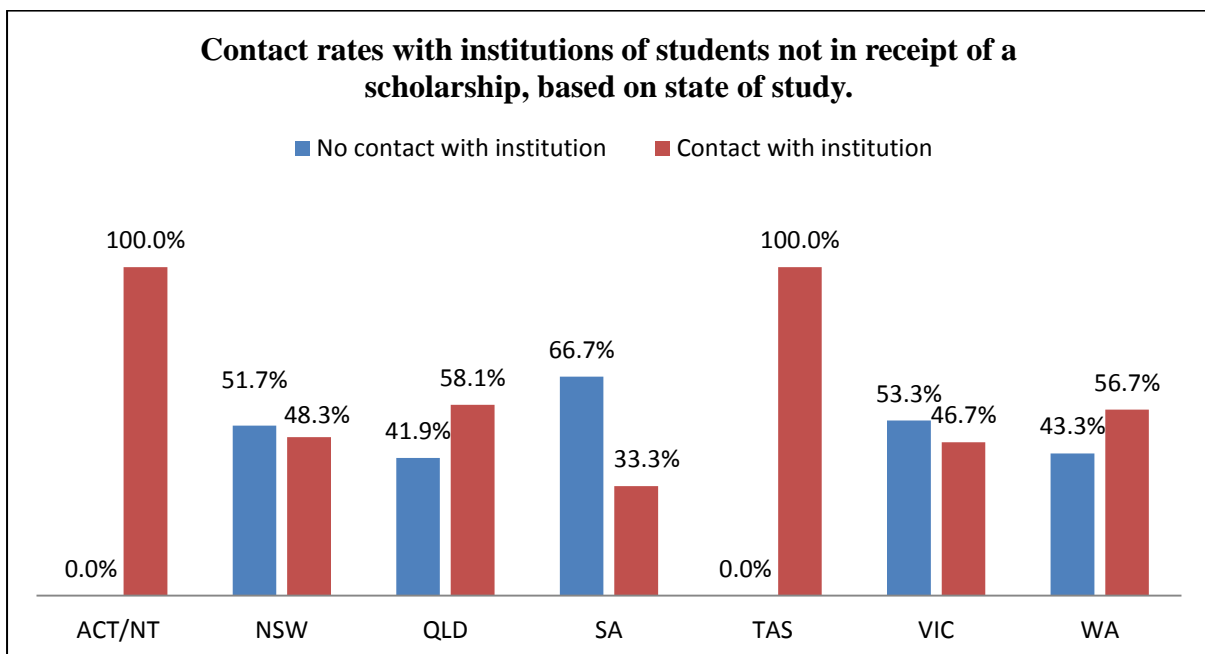


Figure 4: Contact rates for students, not in receipt of a scholarship, with their institutions based on state of study.

Figure 4 shows that ACT/NT and Tasmania have the highest rates of contact between students and institutions. South Australia stands out in terms of a low rate of contact between institutions and students (66.7%), whilst only Queensland and Western Australia have more

students in contact with their institutions, than not. In NSW and Victoria, only (48.3%) and (46.7%) respectively of respondents indicated that there has been contact between themselves and their institution.

Figure 5, below, shows that the most chosen proposed solution (29.5%) to the financial difficulties facing the Iranian students, is that student fees are charged at the domestic student rate. The second most chosen proposed solution (20.7%), is for institutions to help students find employment. The third most chosen proposed solution (15.5%), is for students to be allowed to take a part-time load, with the 40 hour fortnightly work visa restrictions removed.

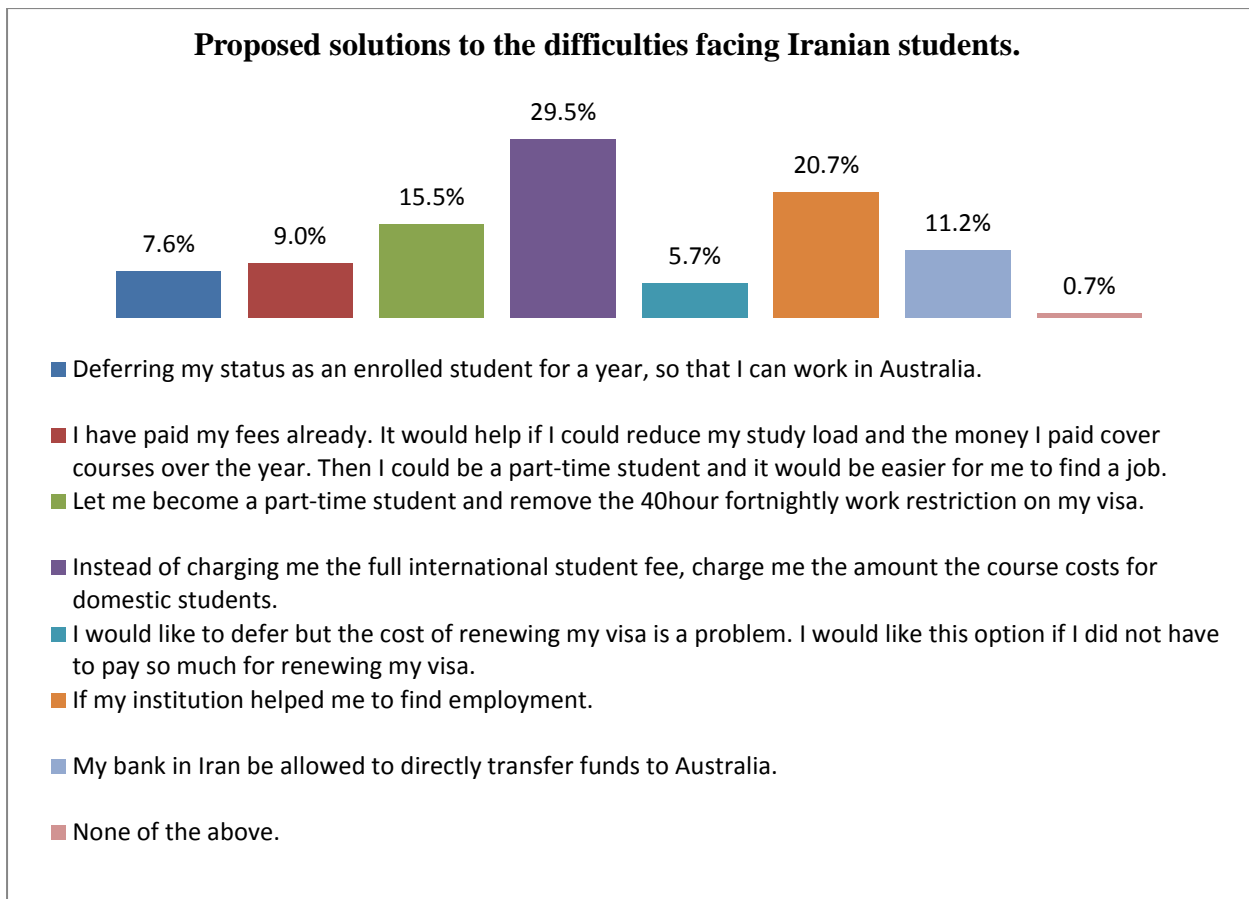


Figure 5: Responses to proposed solutions to the difficulties facing Iranian students.

Results of students not in receipt of a scholarship and who have had contact with their institution

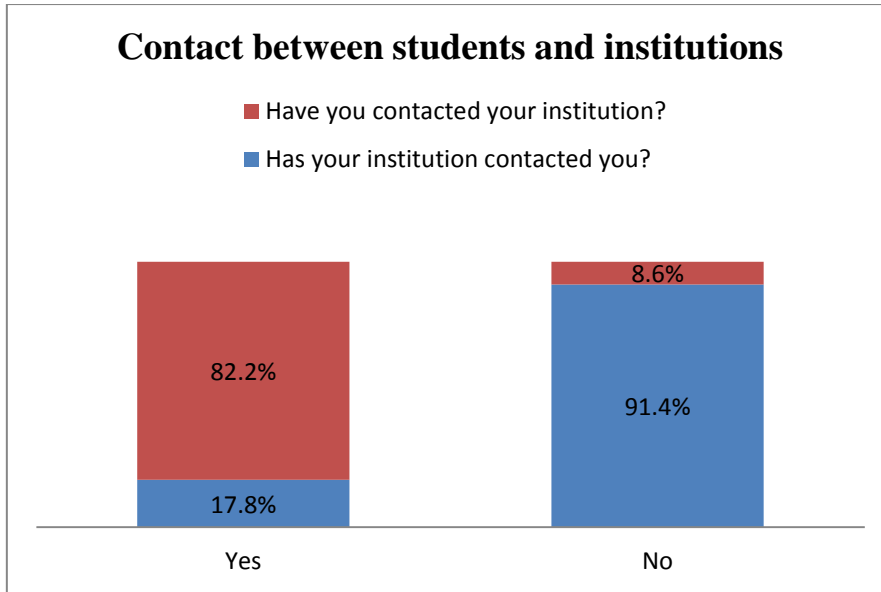


Figure 6: Initiation of contact between students and institution.

Figure 6 shows that contact between students and institutions has been predominantly student initiated. The respondents indicated that for the majority of them (91.4%), the institution had not contacted the student.

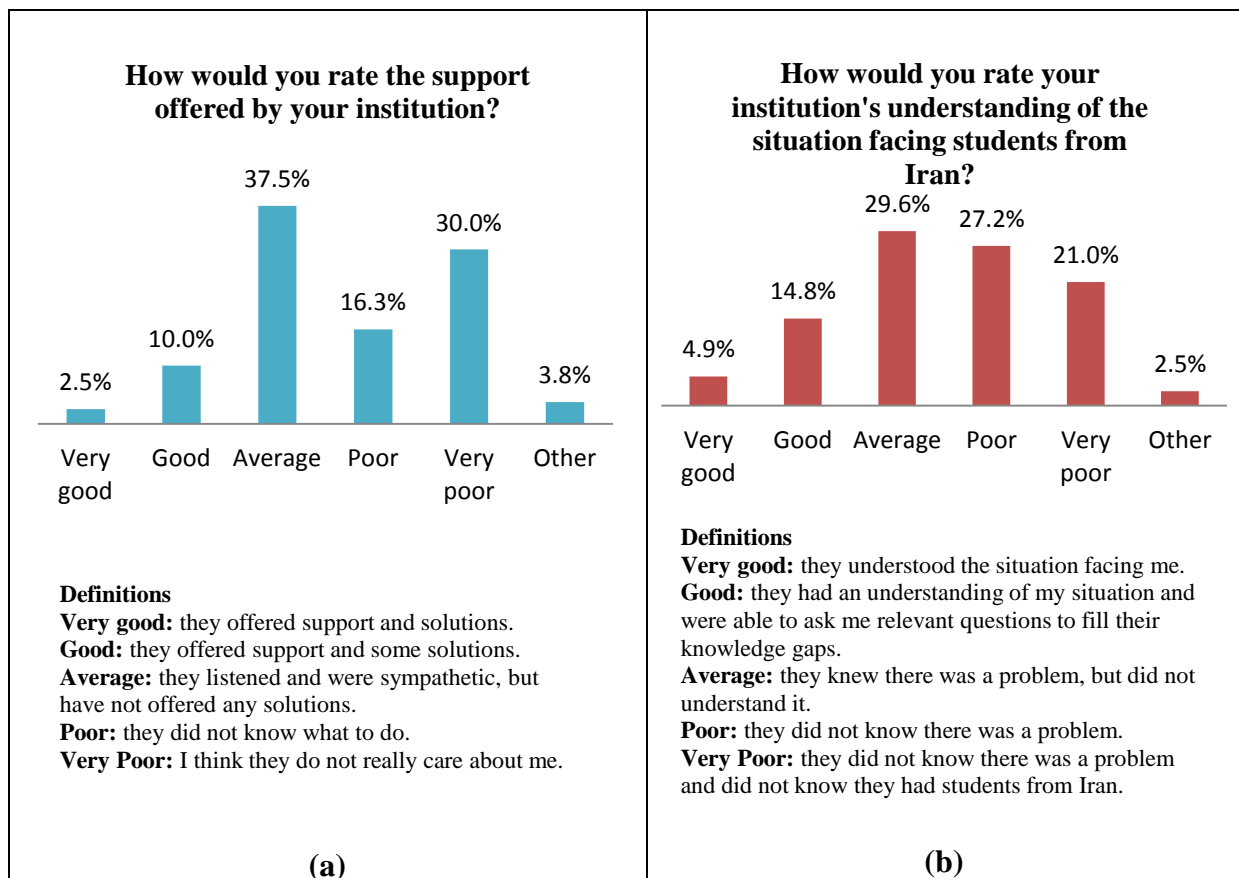


Figure 7: Respondents ratings of (a) support offered by institution and (b) institution's understanding of the situation.

Figure 7(a) shows that respondents that had contact with their institution gave the institution predominantly a rating of average (37.5%) or very poor (30%) for the support offered by them to students. Figure 7(b) shows that respondents that had contact with their institutions gave their institutions predominantly ratings of average (29.6%), poor (27.2%) and very poor (21.0%) for the institution's understanding of the situation facing them.

Results of respondents indicating they are in receipt of a scholarship

A total of 31 respondents indicated that they are in receipt of a scholarship.

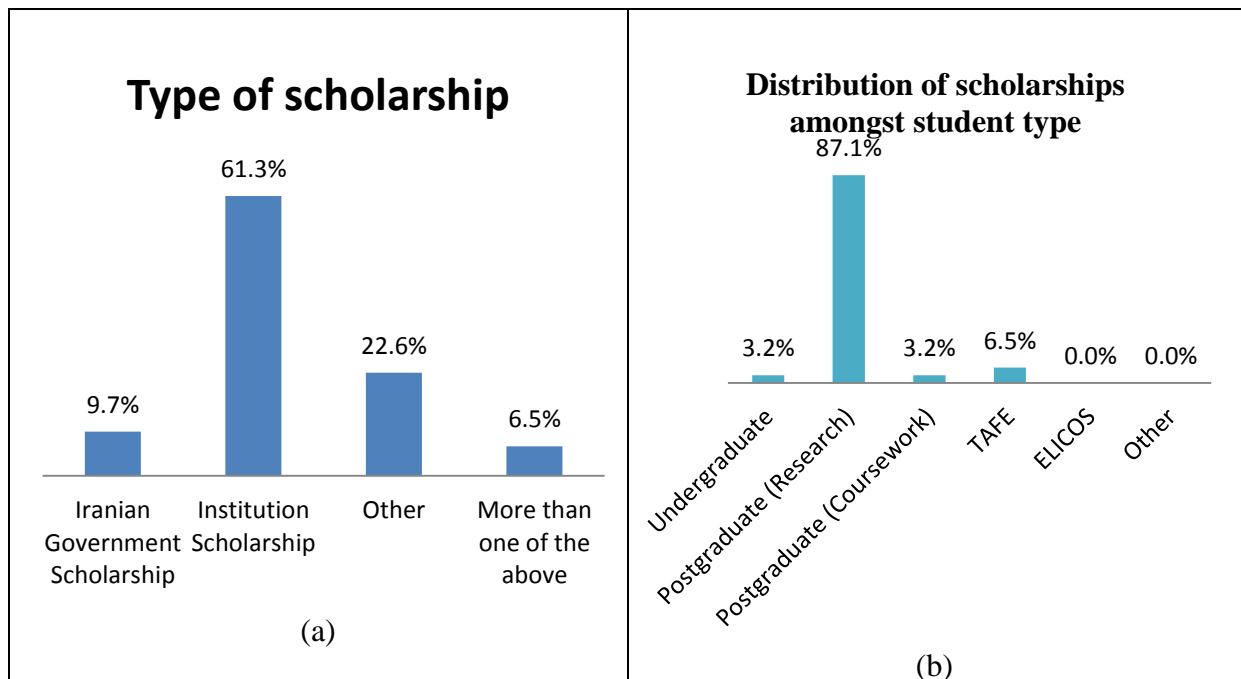


Figure 8: Types of scholarship (a) and types of study attracting scholarships (b).

Figure 8(a) shows that respondents in receipt of a scholarship were predominantly in receipt of one from their institution (61.3%). Figure 8(b) shows that respondents in receipt of a scholarship were predominantly postgraduate research students (87.1%). ELICOS respondents did not receive any scholarships.

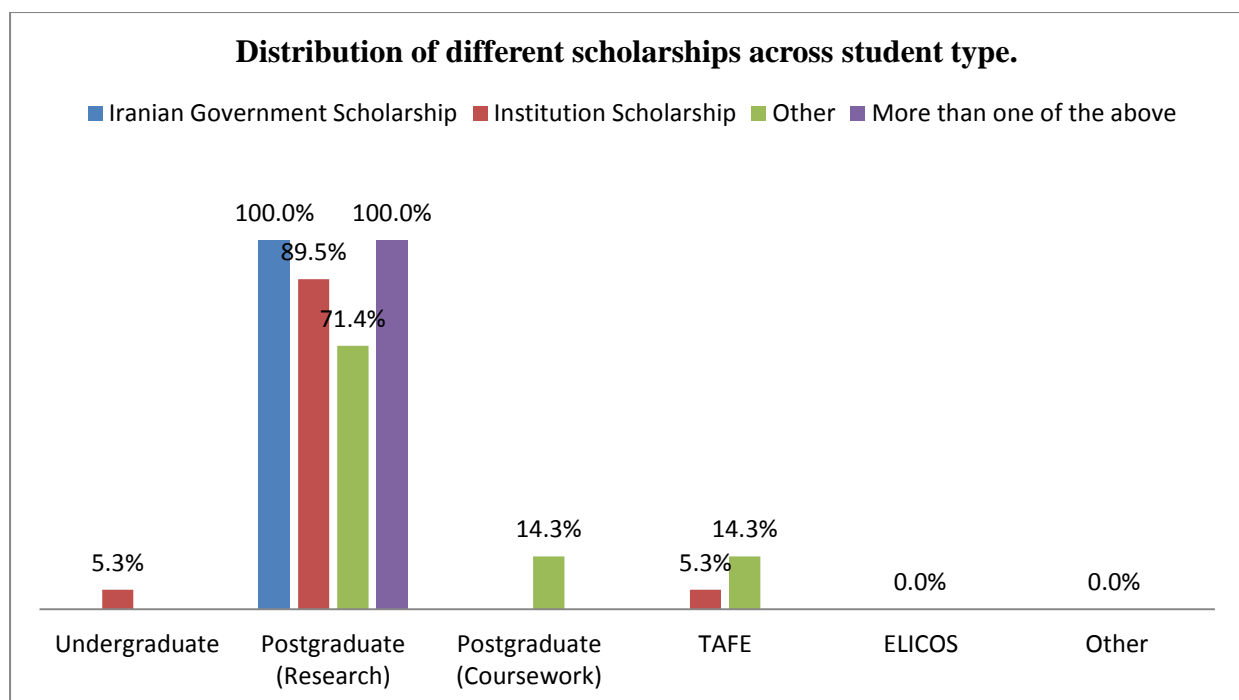


Figure 9: Distribution of different scholarships across the student types.

As can be seen from figure 9, the respondents indicated that postgraduate research students receive the greatest proportion of all scholarships, and receive all the Iranian Government scholarships. Undergraduate and TAFE students also receive institutional scholarships (5.3% each), whilst postgraduate coursework students have received scholarships only from other sources (14.3%).

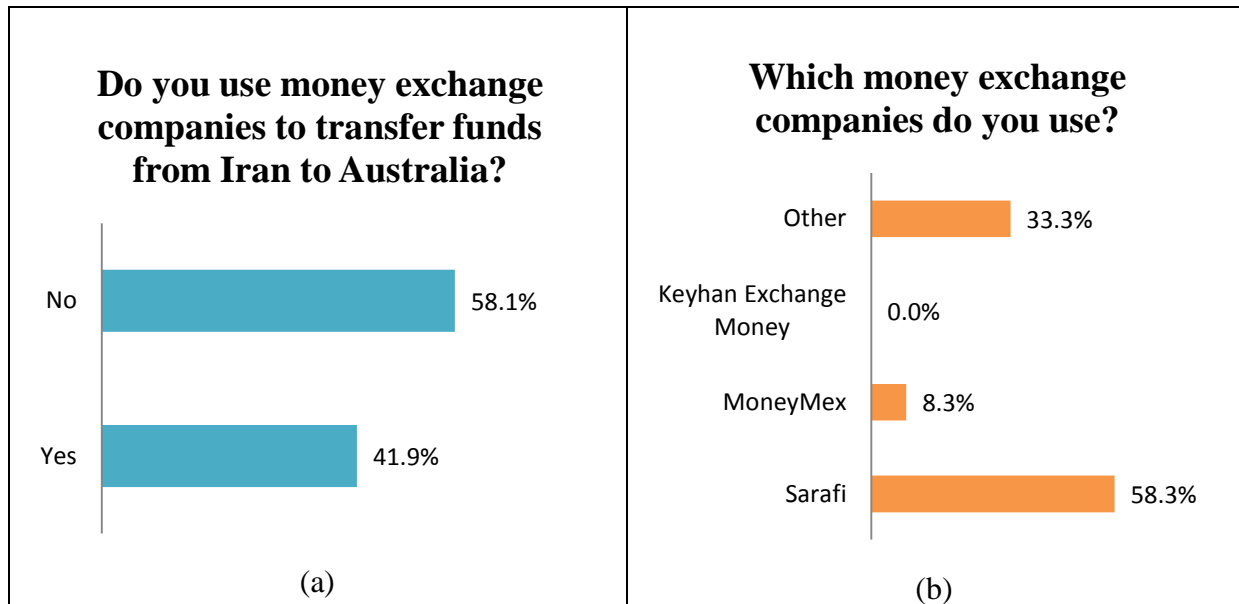


Figure 10: Responses to the questions (a), "Do you use money exchange companies to transfer funds from Iran to Australia?" and (b), "Which money exchange companies do you use?"

Figure 10(a) shows that most respondents in receipt of a scholarship do not use money exchange companies to transfer funds from Iran to Australia (58.1%). Of those that do use money exchange companies (41.9%), most use Sarafi.com.au (58.3%), as shown in figure 10(b).

Figure 11, below, shows that the most chosen option as a solution to the problems facing respondents is for institutions to assist them in finding employment (24.6%). The second most chosen options for solutions are for the respondent's bank in Iran to be allowed to transfer funds directly to Australia (15.9%) and for student fees to be reduced to be inline with domestic student course costs (15.9%).

Similar to the responses for those not in receipt of a scholarship, respondents have indicated that solutions which allow them to work are the most chosen.

Proposed solutions to the difficulties facing Iranian students.

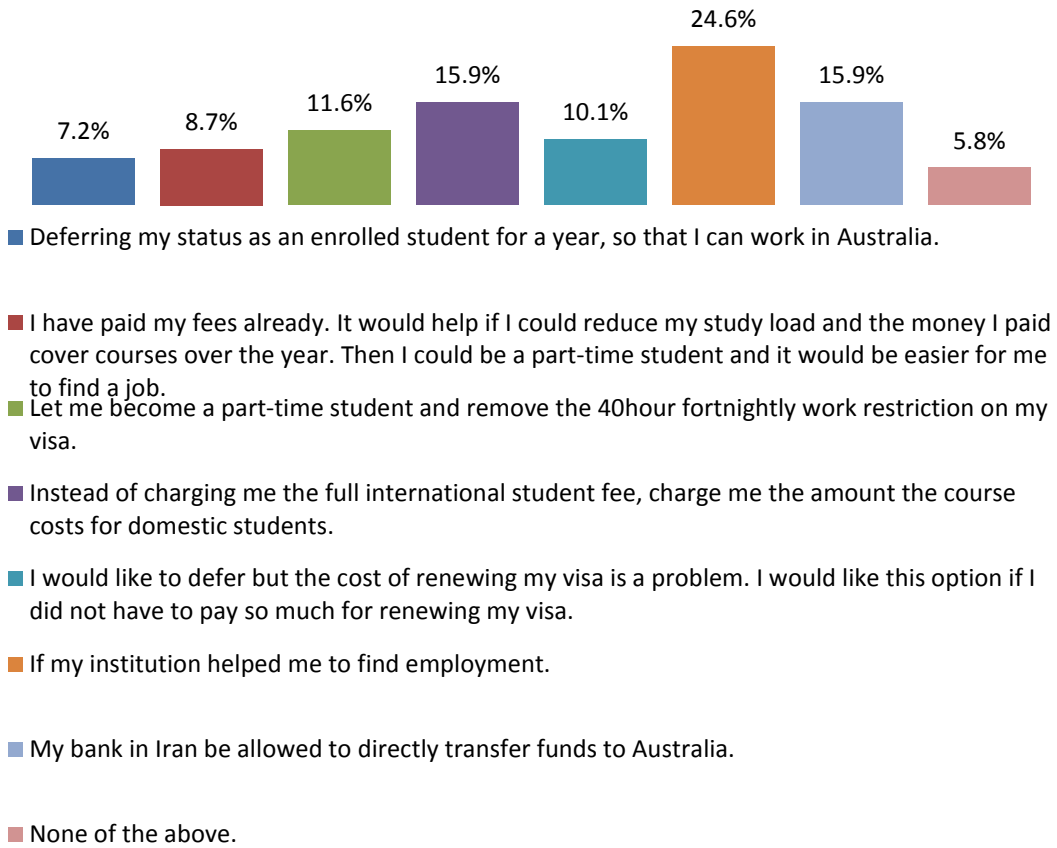


Figure 11: Responses to proposed solutions to the difficulties facing Iranian students.

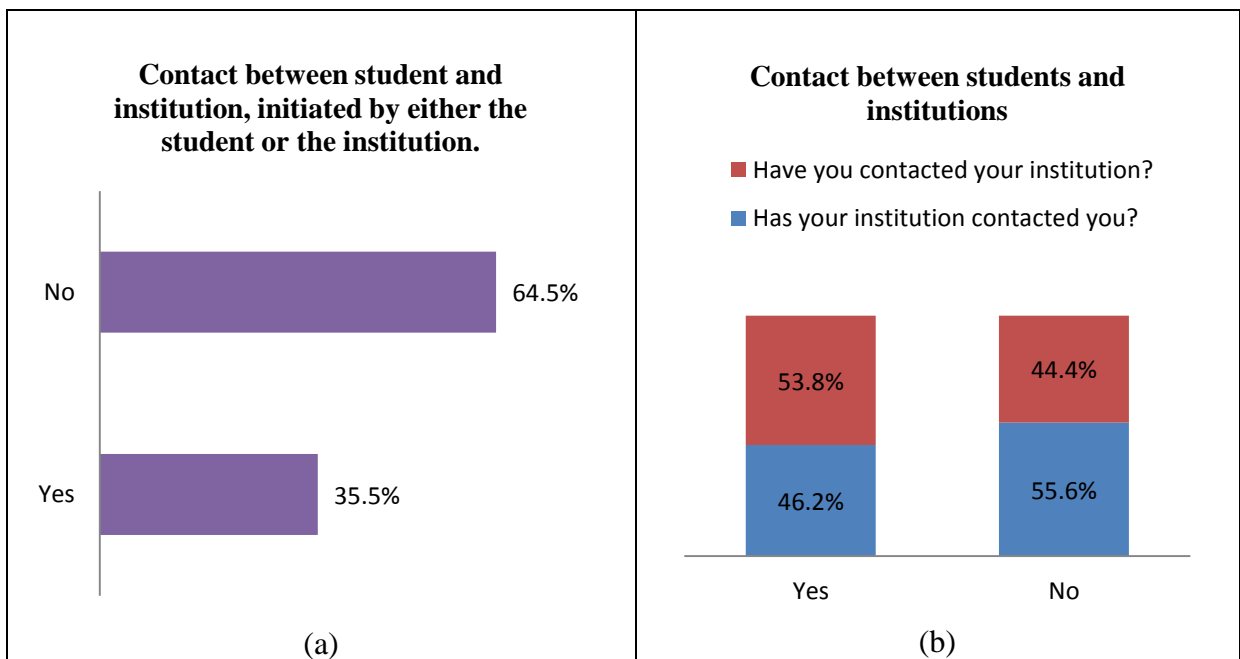


Figure 12: (a) Percentages of respondents who have had contact with their institution, initiated by either the student or institution. (b) Initiation of contact between students and institution.

Figure 12(a) shows that most respondents have not had contact with their institution (64.5%). Of those that have had contact with their institution, a majority have been through student initiation (53.8%).

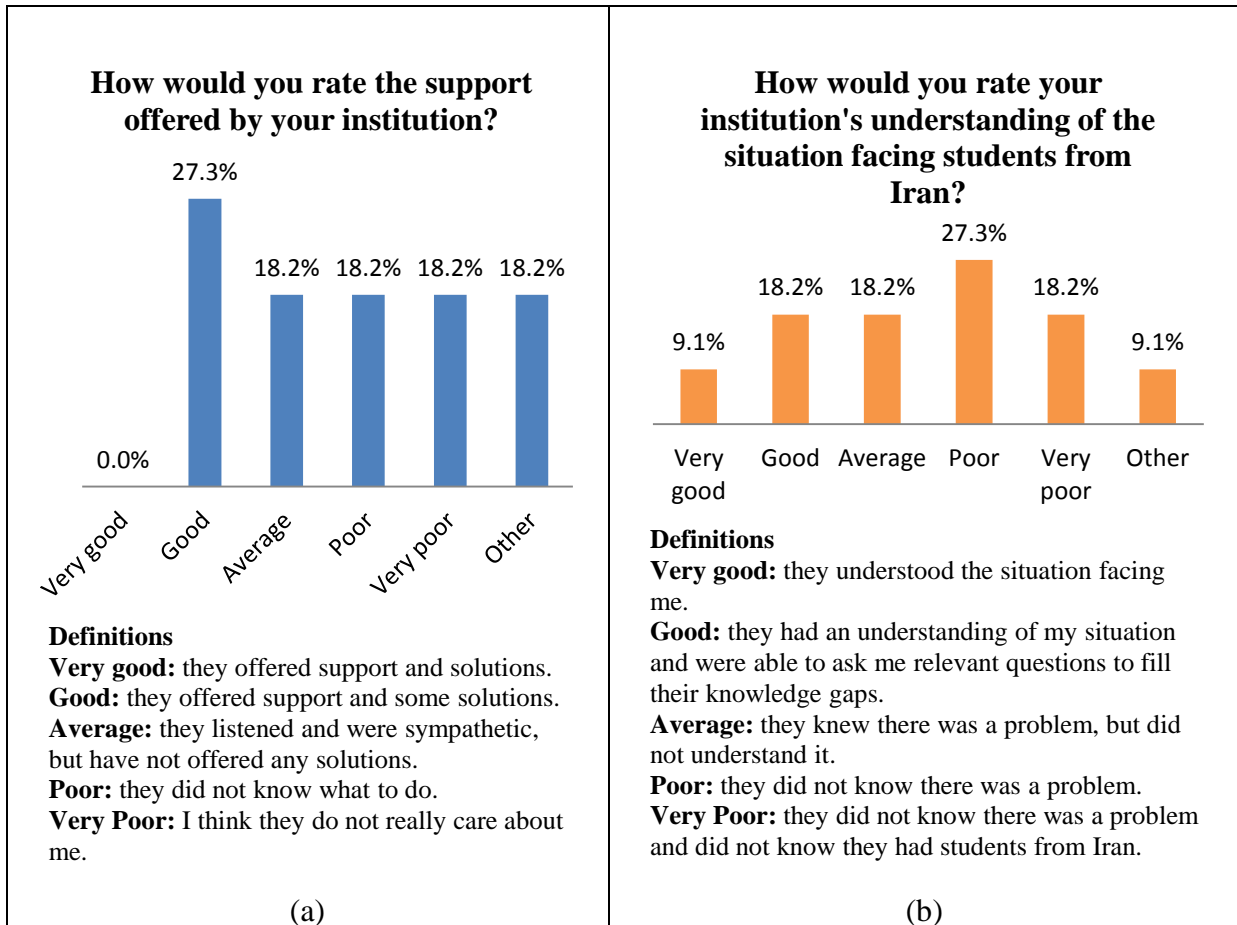


Figure 12: (a) Respondents ratings of (a) support offered by institution and (b) institution's understanding of the situation.

Figure 12(a) shows that predominantly students in receipt of a scholarship rate the support offered by their institution as being good (27.3%). This is followed by equal ratings (18.2%) for average, poor, very poor and other. Figure 12 (b) shows that predominantly students in receipt of a scholarship rate the understanding of their institution as poor (27.3%). This is followed by equal ratings for good, average and very poor (18.2%).

Results : General

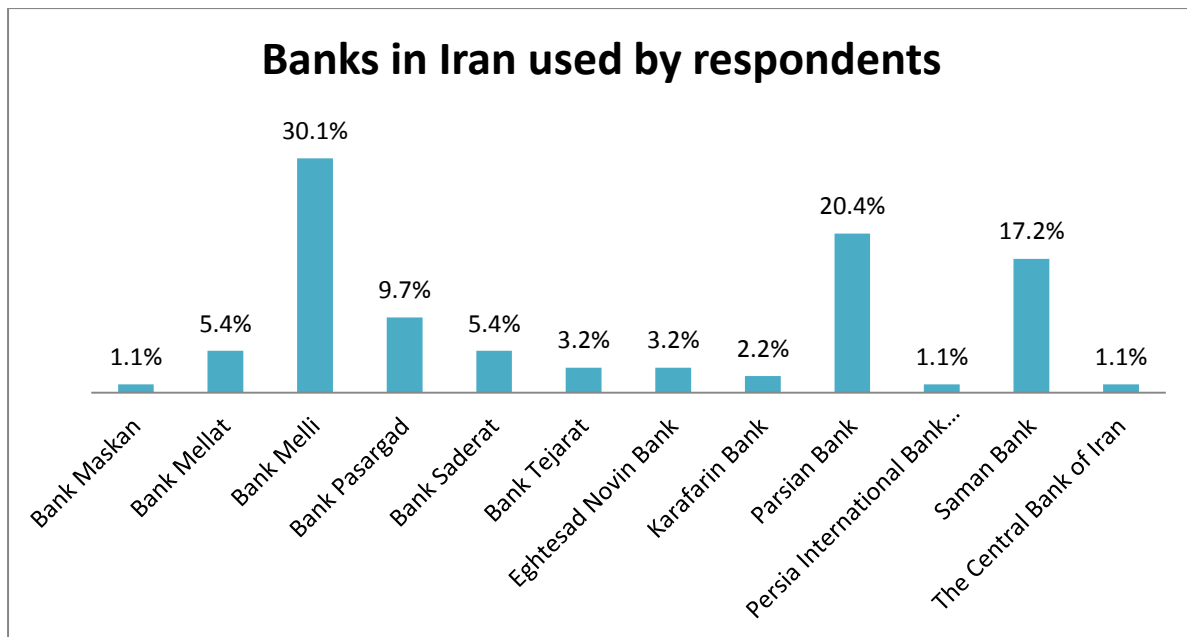


Figure 13: Banks in Iran used by respondents.

Figure 13 shows the banks in Iran used by respondents. The banks used most are Bank Melli (30.1%), Parsian Bank (20.4%) and Saman Bank (17.2%). Of these three banks, it is understood that Bank Melli is under financial sanctions. It is understood that Bank Mellat, Bank Saderat, Bank Tejarat, Persia International Bank and The Central Bank of Iran are also under sanctions.

In the comments, provided by respondents, it is stated that it used to be possible to transfer funds with Saman Bank, but this used SWIFT and due to the SWIFT sanctions, is no longer possible.

In the comments from respondents about other possible solutions, those given most frequently concerned the extension of scholarships to postgraduate coursework students and assistance to gain employment in Australia after graduating with the intention of repaying the tuition fees then. Finally, they suggest an emergency loan from either the institution or the Australian Government.

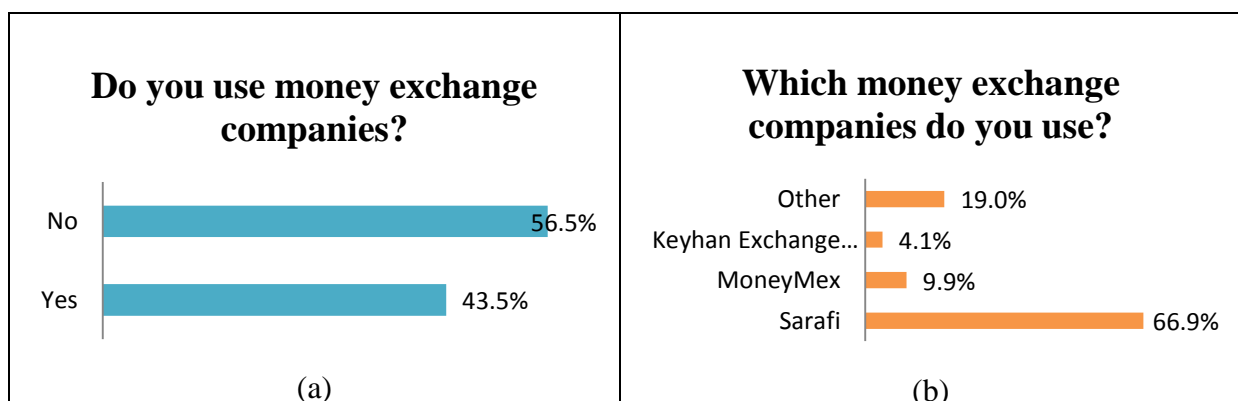


Figure 14: (a) Percentages of those using money exchange companies and (b) the money exchange companies in use.

Figure 14 (a) shows that most respondents do not use money exchange companies (56.5%) whilst figure 14(b) shows that Sarafi is the most used exchange company for respondents that do use them (66.9%).

Discussion and Conclusion

The results show that the solutions most preferred differ according to whether the respondents are in receipt of a scholarship. Presumably, this is because those in receipt of a scholarship might not have to pay fees, but must consider living costs.

The preferred solutions for those not in receipt of a scholarship include: firstly (29.5%) that student fees are charged at the domestic student rate; secondly, (20.7%), that institutions help students find employment; and thirdly (15.5%), that students be allowed to take a part-time load, with the 40 hour fortnightly work visa restrictions removed.

Meanwhile, for those in receipt of a scholarship, the preferred solutions include: firstly (24.6%), that institutions to assist them in finding employment (24.6%); secondly (15.9%), that respondent's banks in Iran to be allowed to transfer funds directly to Australia; and equally (15.9%), that student fees to be reduced to be in line with domestic student course costs.

Those in receipt of a scholarship also tend to use the money exchange companies less than those not receiving a scholarship.

Almost half of students not in receipt of a scholarship have had contact with their institution. It is concerning, that not more students have had contact, particularly in light of the fact that Census Date for Universities was the 30th March. CISA's previous survey clearly indicated that whilst students could pay their fees now, they were concerned that they would struggle.

It is also concerning that 51.7%, 53.3% and 41.9% of students not in receipt of a scholarship from NSW, Victoria and Queensland respectively have not had contact with their institutions. These are the states which had the most responses from students overall, (18.3% for NSW, 39.8% for Victoria and 19.9% for Queensland).

Of those that have had contact with their institutions, the ratings given by those not in receipt of a scholarship for the institutions support and understanding of the situation are not good. The ratings give at best a result of average which quickly descends to poor or very poor. Concerning understanding of the situation facing Iranian students, over a fifth (21.0%), gave a rating of very poor to the institution. This option of very poor was defined to mean, "Very Poor: they did not know there was a problem and did not know they had students from Iran." There should not be institutions that are unaware that they have Iranian students. In addition, 30% of respondents not in receipt of a scholarship indicated that the support they received was very poor, which was defined as, "I think they do not really care about me."

The Iranian bank used most by respondents is Bank Melli, with a 30.1% share of the market. This is a sanctioned bank, and there are concerns that a number of the other banks used are sanctioned too. Many students use Saman Bank (17.2%), and it has been indicated that bank transfers through them to Australia were possible before the SWIFT sanctions.

As a result, CISA recommends and requests the following:

- We request that the Australian Government continue to take the lead in coordinating a whole-of-sector response to address the difficulties faced by the Iranian students and provide assurances to alleviate their anxiety.
- That the Minister consider suspending the clause in student visas, subclass 570-576, allowing students to work full-time in order to support themselves.
- Consultation with the State and Territory Governments to ensure that students enrolled in the TAFE sector are given assistance as well as those in Universities.
- The Australian Government provide information fact sheets for institutions across the sector and encourages them to contact their Iranian student cohorts.
- The Australian Government considers informing institutions to allow affected students to drop to a part-time loading.
- That the Australian Government considers informing institutions to allow affected students to defer for a year whilst they work in Australia.
- That institutes, with the community, seek employment opportunities for Iranian students.
- The Australian Government follows a transparent process and monitors the responses of institutions and updates the sector accordingly.
- The Australian Government agrees to establish a contingency plan to address future problems facing cohorts of international students as a result of national disasters, financial crises and political instability in their home nations.

Appendix A –Raw Data: Comments

Table1: Please detail any other solutions which could help you, that were not mentioned in the previous options list.

It would help if could get a working visa after one year of postgraduate studies in australia
The government give us a Full time working visa after one year of postgraduate studies.
I have been in Australia since i was 16 years old, did my high school here as well, it would be great if i could get my citizenship in Australia and stay and work in Australia after my degree then pay my uni course out of my wages or tax that i pay when i work in Australia
To be honest, On 25th of March which was the census day and last day for dropping and adding course I forced to drop one of my course to could afford to live and pay for my costs of living, and I already sent request for tuition refund. I don't know what should I do, I have got a 5 years work experience as an engineer in Iran and tried a lot to find a job , but as long as I don't have a PR(permanent resident) , so I cant get a job. NOTE: I have got a problem with my university, I have done Industrial engineering as my bachelor degree, I have some courses and tried to transfer credit of them, the courses that I have done are pretty relevant and same as my current courses but university denied my request because: 1. I had to bring the outline of courses from Iran, there werent an English version of them ,so I had to translate them from Farsi to English,so, I have picked some of them and translate them and send them to Griffith University. Unfortunately, they denied it because: 1. I didnt send all of outline because it could cost me a lot. 2. I have been in classless about 5 weeks and I can see that two of these current course are mostly as same as I have done. 3. I have spent 80 hours for each course and they were pretty high qualified. After, Griffith Business School denied my request I started to contact them and try to explain them what was the process but unfortunately non of them reply my email and are not agree to meet me. If you could help me to transfer the credit of these two courses would help me a lot, because I can save money and time, I m pretty confident that those courses are equivalent but no body wants to help me. I dont know what should I do??? I think, this is the best way now you can help me. Please at least, help me to solve this issue. I can bring the long term of outline from Iran,but it takes a time and costs. Thank you very much.
After graduation, we have to apply for a PR visa, which takes at least 18 months to be granted. During this time companies do not hire us with a temporary visa. Therefore, we have to do casual jobs at Woolies or IGA. This makes us unattractive to the industry after 18 months, when our visa arrives. Please reduce the processing time of visa.
The full international fee is the major problem as it should be paid in big amounts and it is around 16,000 each semester. (which is at the moment equal to 30,000 each semester, isn't it unfair??)
1-Research supervisors may have other projects with funding in hand. These projects can be considered as a part time job for students and each project can be done by a team of students. Tutoring can be considered as well here. 3- Since the institutions have connections with industry, they can help student to find part time jobs. Most of the companies don't hire students specially PhD students. Institutions can act as mediators in this regards.
The university, offer some part time jobs to us, so we can pay our fees.
Scholarships offered by university. Currently I cannot use any scholarships even though my total average is 92.66 to date. That is because my course is by coursework and also, there are not any government supported scholarships for Iranian students (I guess there are for students from some other countries).
I think the best solution is that give the all current student one year time to work without study and then they can restart their course in next year.So they can save some money or our political

problems might solve until next year.
I'm very HAPPY and Content with all. None of the above are a concern. Any student who comes here from IRAN knows that they need proper financial backing, they all know it. It's probably best they study in IRAN if it's such a hassle in Australia. I find the issues Mr Beiki is raising are based on false grounds and he's mainly looking for media attention and popularity within the Iranian students in Australia. He's one person I'd never trust!!!!
The victoria state does not give any concession to international student.if they give concession to us it would be help to our life cost.Also if the institution give scholarship or Australian government give us a loan and let us pay it monthly that can help us very much.
the Government could let us to pay the fees after graduation by paying tax if it is possible.
offer jobs to Iranian students and reduce university fees.
Since I 'm doing Master by research, and have a proper research resume, any tuition fee waiver or discount would be applicable..
Anyway, I think I spent more that 30000 AUD to Newcastle University when we have not encountered these problems, but these days we need Australian Governemnt and Universities to Help Us.
I am a post-graduate student studying PHD. It is more likely to give a PHD student a scholarship for the rest of teh study (I am in half way now) rather than letting to work more than 20hrs per week since I need to focus on my studies to finish by the end of the year, or at least reducing the fees. Even if I have permission to work more than 20 hrs per week, I won't have enough time to study. I'd rather finish in one year from now when my visa expires.
please consider the Ielts scores which is unfairly high
i'm under so much pressure because of the recent happenings in my country and this also has affected my studies, it would be good if Australian government support students like me
Thanks for the options. Just couple of more options here: - Did you know that the government of Australia "allows" banks of Australia to close the official and registered iranian money exchanges in Australia? Keyhan and Money Mex Exchanges have told me that their bank accounts in Westpac and Commonwealth have been closed during last 3 months. I've heard a similar issue from Express Money Exchange as well. Did you know that by closing these registered money exchanges, iranian students will loose the only legal money exchanges for transferring money to australia? So please mention this issue to the government that banks shouldnt close the bank accounts of official money exchanges in Australia. - I've also heard that the government of Australia has put a limit of \$20,000 transfer for iranians in Australia. My question is how you put a \$25,000 tution fee for University + a \$15,000 life cost then you dont allow iranian students to bring more than \$20,000?
when I lodged my application to study in Australia, every AUD was 8000 Rials and I calculated my fees and cost of living on that basis. Now it is nearly three times as much, 22000. If the university could charge us according to the previous balance, it would be really good. Or alternatively the university can help us find a job to cover some of the expenses.
I would like to have a concession for public transport fare ,I think it's absolutely unacceptable for me as a international student,without job,to pay about 7.00 dollar per day for public transport!!!!
More scholarship places or more instalment otherwise.
1- Help us to get our permanent residency and citizenship. 2- Cencus date to drop the course without any financial penalties is 31th of March in RMIT policies. Then we can find a full time job and save some money. please give us some time extension for that.
As I'm a research phd student and work fulk-time in the lab, bud I don't get any money and I should pay for my tuition fee as well, I would like to receive scholarship or living cost at least.
Scholarship or give me loan

Giving discount for Iranian students and paying emergency loan that enable students to pay back after graduation and getting job
Get an emergency loan from the government or university to be paid back at the end of my education period
Loan without interest
the cost of studying in AUS is really high for international students come from iran based on the value of iran currency to other currencies, so if universities give us proper relevant job or give us some discount it would reduce the peresure of life on us

Table 2: How would you rate the support offered by your institution? [Other]

well they only offer Payment plan option which is not useful but they told me that they are trying to figure out a way
not aware of
first time they just send me the survay form, and the second time just ask me some questions about my current situation
They are looking for solutions but nothing has been done yet.
they were supposed to let me know if I can apply for any sorts of installment but i'm still waiting and its been almost 26 days,and I have not paid my tuition fee

Table 3: Please describe (briefly) the support options offered to you.

they didn't really give us any solution they just told us to fill the survey it might help in future
there has been absolutely no supporting options provided by my university
nothing
nothing
Payment plan which would not be helpful
They listened to us but couldn't really give us a good solution. They just said you can pay in three installment rather than in once and at he begging of each term.
Send a letter to the head office
NONE. I was actually very surprised and disappointed that university took the effort to set up a meeting to tell Iranian students that there is no way to help us! To me, the session was more like a formal meeting to just have the chance to say we have done something.
I have to pay \$300 a week
Nothing, I asked for discount or loan, they refused.
There is no support for higher education level like CA Or CPA program.
nothing I just can pay by instalment which still a lot every semester 3 to 4 thousand \$
They offered me to do installment or to apply for extension of payment but no discount or financial support even though I am a student with high distinction
Nothing Offered! They only gave me one month to pay the fees but this is not a solution!
I was offered to pay the university fee by the end of this semester.
nothing more than they have for all students
Uni just offered in an installment payment method which lasts just one semester!! It doesn't work since the period is too short!
They pay for the University fee and some for living costs
Unfortunately, they did not help me to give me discount about my tuition fee or even instalment of that.

Pay in instalments.
Western Union, which is not readily available in my home country.
I have not got any support yet. They said that they are going to help me and they didn't forget me, but they are looking for a solution. But weeks after weeks passed and I am still waiting for their answer for more than a month now.
simply put; no option
University of Queensland does not care about the situation...they only care about the money. I have not asked Queensland university of technology about my financial problem.
Financially nothing. Just received an email about reducing the study load. Thats it. So no scholarship facility, no installment facility..
the only support is the extension of the fees for 2 more months which does not yet solve the problem.
nothing is actually offered .It is really unfair that they cancel our enrolment because of just 1 cent
to go on a payment plan which does not work for me. as there is no guarantee that my parents will be able to transfer money while there is a sanction against Iranian bank and of course it is very expensive.
They help me to pay my tuition fee as a installment
They can offer me sponsership or give me loan, as I can't support my tution fees and costs of living.
I wanted an emergency loan from university for paying my tuition fee. I taked to many departments of unversity, but none of them heped me at all.
student loan
paying the tuition fees by using academic payment plan, to pay the fees in 3 payment. But this is not helpfull at all, cause I don't have that much money to pay the installment and I can't save that much money untill the end of semester.
Nothing at all!
The Extension of Payment
They arranged with the compliance department to let us reduce our study load even if we are studying in our first semester so that we can work more in the black market and afford life.
University just gave me the proof of money which I have to pay to University to receive dollar in govermental price. University also wanted to fine me because of latancy of payment. No instalment or any other choises!!!
UniMelb held a meeting to inform us they literally can't help us unless we take a leave from our study No extra installment,no discount,no loan except \$4000 in special cases with a lot of required documents showing we can pay back soon overall UniMelb is not help and support iranians in this bad situation
They let me to reduce my subjects and 2 weeks ago they had offered me to work as a dishwasher at the Uni but I am still waiting to start my work. They have not called me to start yet.
there is not any support option offered yet.
They did not offer any supports.
They gave me top-up scholarship by which they gives me \$333 per month
They offered me some supports from food bank and things like that but the issue is a bit bigger than that.
the suggested me to wait for one more year to get my citizenship,then I would be eligible for HECS or other sorts of Fee help support. As a result I forced to take a semester off and it might be last to the second semester as well.
They offered me part payments.

They offered that I could make an instalment for my payments
extension only or if they approve maybe installment ,I even almost applied for student exchange inter campus so that I can go to malaysia because of the lower life expenses there but they told me that I have to pay the same amount for the tuition fee in AUD in australia so I canceled the process
just change in load of subjects
Fees deadline extention
As a research student about to start my thesis I did not receive any sort support from university.

Table 4: Which money exchange companies do you use? [Other]

sarafi pasdaran
with passengers entering Australia
Passangers
Private ones
Other
a person not a company
safir
Neighbouring countries
not sure
asatid
Different companies
private
Parsi
Jam exchange
saman
saman bank
GSM
ADIB money exchange
Jam e Jam
Just random ones in Iran
There is a man who done that .
Milan
Different
different companies

Table 5: Respondent Institutions (NSW)

Institution	
CPA Australia	1
Kotara Highschool	1
Macquaire	1
Queensland conservatoruim , Griffith university	1
QUT	2
University of Western Sydney	1
UNSW	6

Table 6: Respondent Institutions (QLD)

Institutions	
QUT	19
Griffith University	9
Central Queensland	1
Indooroopilly state high school	1
UQ	6
TAFE	1

UoN	8
UoW	7
Usyd	1
UTS	3
Westmead Millennium Institute	1

Table 7: Respondent Institutions (ACT/NT)

Institutions	
ANU	1

Table 8: Respondent Institutions (VIC)

Institutions	
University of Melbourne	13
VU	8
Deakin	7
Swinburne	19
La Trobe	3
RMIT	13
Monash	7
Box Hill Institute	1
Holmesglen	1

Table 9: Respondent Institutions (SA)

Institutions	
Central Queensland	1
Uni SA	2

Table 10: Respondent Institutions (TAS)

Institutions	
UWA	1

Table 11: Respondent Institutions (WA)

Institutions	
Curtin University	20
ECU	7
UWA	5
Cyril Jackson Senior Campus	1
TAFE	1
West Coast TAFE	1
polytechic west	1