

Overseas Travel

Risk Assessment: Student Mobility_Australia

The purpose of this Risk Assessment is to ensure that members of the University community are unlikely to be exposed to unacceptable risks which could affect their health, safety or security when travelling abroad on behalf of the University.

This form should be completed by the individual wishing to travel prior to making any firm arrangements to travel, and must be completed in discussion with the relevant line manager or supervisor, allowing sufficient time in advance of travelling for any issues to be addressed.

Before completing this form you should ensure that you (and your manager/supervisor) are familiar with the contents of the Health and Safety and Insurance webpages on travelling abroad.

When completed and approved this risk assessment and its associated itinerary should be carried by the traveller(s) and a copy retained by the Department. Queries on the completion of this assessment should be directed to HealthSafetyHelpdesk@warwick.ac.uk.

Please consider when completing this form how the country you intend to visit is managing the Covid-19 outbreak. In particular, it may be helpful to consider access to local medical facilities, how local transport is being managed and any local guidelines and social behaviours you may need to adopt

Department:	Student Mobility, Student Opportunity
Location(s) to be visited:	AUSTRALIA
Purpose of journey:	Student Mobility
Name and role of traveller(s):	List held with Student Mobility, and on SITS
Name of line manager or supervisor:	Maria Fox (Head of Student Mobility)
Dates of proposed travel:	Academic Year 2026 – 2027
Information taken from:	https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/
Living In Country Guidance	https://www.gov.uk/guidance/living-in-australia

[Sign-up for FCDO travel advice email alerts](#) and follow FCDO travel advice on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#)

<i>Hints and Tips from previous Student Mobility participants</i>	
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Hazard/Consideration	Risk (High / Medium / Low)	Mitigating Actions (please add to or amend as appropriate)	Comments / Actions
Coronavirus			
Money			The currency in AUSTRALIA is the Australian Dollar (AUD) Check that ATMs are widely available in major cities and tourist areas. Research and make yourself fully aware of the cost of living for AUSTRALIA. Some countries have a significantly higher cost of living than the UK, and this can seriously impact your placement. We have received feedback from previous students that being aware of this and having fully prepared for the increased cost is essential.
Visa Applications		•	You must ensure you have the correct visa. If you are studying, you will be provided with details directly from our partner university. If you intend to work, you must have the correct visa to enable you to work in the country otherwise you may be denied entry to the country. It is your responsibility to arrange the correct visa. All travellers To enter Australia, your passport must be valid for the length of your planned stay. If you're travelling through or transiting another country on your way to or from Australia, check the entry requirements for that country. Many countries require at least 6 months validity remaining on your passport, even if you're just in transit and do not pass through immigration. Check your passport and travel documents before you travel

Visas

Information on all other types of visa is available from [the Department of Home Affairs](#), or from the [Australian High Commission](#) in London.

Passport validity

For entry into Australia, your passport should be valid for the proposed duration of your stay. No additional period of validity beyond this is needed.

If you're transiting another country on your way to or from Australia, make sure you check the entry requirements for that country. Many countries will only permit entry if you have at least 6 months validity remaining on your passport.

Vaccine requirements

To enter Australia, you must have a certificate to prove you've had a yellow fever vaccination if you're coming from a [country listed as a transmission risk](#). See the Australian Department of Health's [information on yellow fever for travellers](#).

For full details about medical entry requirements and recommended vaccinations, see [TravelHealthPro's Australia guide](#).

Working holidays

If you're in Australia on a working holiday visa, the [Fair Work Ombudsman](#) website has information about:

- your rights as an employee in Australia
- how to report any concerns about unfair or unlawful treatment online – you can also call 131 394

Different tax rules and rates apply to residents and non-residents. Working holidaymakers are usually regarded as non-resident for tax purposes. This means they do not qualify for any tax-free personal allowance on earnings. Get guidance from the [Australian Taxation Office](#).

See [information for people working in Australia](#).

Local knowledge, understanding of customs and conditions		• Experience of travel to, or working in, the region before • Obtain guidance and information from the host organisation • Research via relevant web-sites • Consider dress, behaviours and sensitivities • Local laws, fees or levies.	Terrorists are likely to try to carry out attacks in Australia. Australia's current national terrorism threat level is 'probable' (see the Australian national terrorism threat advisory system). Attacks could be indiscriminate, including in places visited by foreigners. You should be vigilant and take sensible precautions. See Terrorism It is more important than ever to get travel insurance and check it provides appropriate cover. See the FCDO's guidance on foreign travel insurance. Australia is a vast country. You should plan journeys carefully, particularly if you're travelling to remote areas, bushwalking or going swimming. See Local travel. If you're bush walking or exploring national parks it can take hours to get help in the event of an emergency. The terrain and intense heat can have a severe impact on your capabilities. Take plenty of water and a means of rigging up shelter from the sun. Further advice on bush safety for each State or Territory can be found on the New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia, Northern Territory, South Australia, Tasmania government websites. Australia is home to a number of dangerous animal species. Crocodiles, jellyfish and sharks, venomous insects, spiders and snakes are found in many parts of the country. See the Wet Tropics Management Authority website. The Tourism Australia website has extensive information on travelling around the continent. Australia is prone to seasonal natural disasters including tropical cyclones, flash flooding, dust storms and bushfires (forest fires). Tropical cyclones occur mainly in Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia between November and April. You should monitor the progress of approaching storms and follow the advice of local authorities, including the state emergency services and the Bureau of Meteorology. See Natural disasters If you're abroad and you need emergency help from the UK government, contact the nearest British embassy, consulate or high commission.
Equality and Diversity LGBTQ information		• Unless provided here there is no statement given by the FCDO on Equality and Diversity and LGBTQ information, issues or concerns	Please see the link below which you may find useful: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/lesbian-gay-bisexual-and-transgender-foreign-travel-advice

Cultural differences		- Awareness of attitudes towards protected characteristics, e.g. disability, sexual orientation, gender reassignment etc. - Dress in accordance with local laws/customs - Avoid behaviour that may fall foul of local customs/laws/cultures. - Report and support at Warwick: https://warwick.ac.uk/students/welcome/spring/livingatuniversity/reportand-support	The Australian authorities will take action against anyone who imports or is found to be trafficking illegal drugs. Prosecution can lead to a lengthy jail sentence and deportation. The legality of using e-cigarettes in Australia differs between States. Liquid nicotine is classed as a poison and banned from sale nationwide, however some States allow importation for personal use and the use of e-cigarettes without nicotine. You should seek local advice on what restrictions are in place at your destination. Australian federal law changed on 7 December 2017 to recognise same-sex marriages. Australia has an established tradition of tolerance towards homosexuality, but there are still isolated incidents of homophobic crimes. Take care when visiting rural communities. The Visit Gay Australia website is a useful travel planning resource and you can find more detail on LGBT issues on the Australian Human Rights Commission website. See our information and advice page for the LGBT community before you travel.
Social/Political Unrest or Terrorism:		- Check the FCO website for up-to-date advice. - If the FCO advises against travel to destination(s) on safety/security grounds then seek approval from HoD/Line Manager - Consider not just the country in question but also any territories as identified in FCO pages - Reschedule visit or modify itinerary if at all feasible.	Terrorists are likely to try to carry out attacks in Australia. Attacks could be indiscriminate including in places visited by foreigners. You should be vigilant, keep up to date with local media reports and follow the advice of local authorities. There is a high threat of terrorist attack globally affecting UK interests and British nationals, including from groups and individuals who view the UK and British nationals as targets. You should remain vigilant at all times. UK Counter Terrorism Policing has information and advice on staying safe abroad and what to do in the event of a terrorist attack. Find out how to reduce your risk from terrorism while abroad. On 26 November 2015, the Australian government changed its national terrorism threat advisory system. Australia's current national terrorism threat level is 'probable'. There have been a number of attacks and disruptions linked to Daesh (formerly referred to as ISIL)-inspired terrorism.
Personal attack / kidnap: Dangers associated with travelling alone; arriving at night, etc.:		- Precautionary measures should be taken to protect personal safety. - Inform hosts of itinerary. - Be aware of specific local risks. - Travel during daylight hours if possible.	Other institutions will host Warwick students under the work placements scheme. Emergency services in Australia Telephone: 000 (ambulance, fire, police) Contact your travel provider and insurer Contact your travel provider and your insurer if you are involved in a serious incident or emergency abroad. They will tell you if they can help and what you need to do. Warwick Business Travel Insurance Details: 24 hour Emergency Medical Assistance Helpline +44 (0)1243 621066

			Quote the latest reference number from https://warwick.ac.uk/services/legalandcomplianceservices/insurance/keypolicies/traveloverseas Please note that there is no emergency medical cover if you are a national in the country you need medical attention. Security Assistance If there is a risk to your personal safety please call: 24 hour Security Helpline +44 (0)2077412074 Report and Support: https://reportandsupport.warwick.ac.uk/ Wellbeing Services: https://warwick.ac.uk/services/wss/
Crime:		• Awareness of risk of theft or pickpockets • Awareness of local scams or hotspots • Cash and card security/awareness	The level of crime is no higher than in the UK. Be careful with personal possessions and travel documents in cities and popular tourist destinations. Avoid carrying everything in one bag. Do not leave bags unattended in vehicles, internet cafes, pubs or clubs. Theft from safety deposit boxes is common in the cheaper hotels and hostels. Be particularly vigilant at night in the busy tourist areas of Sydney like Kings Cross, downtown George Street, Hyde Park and Centennial Park. If you're travelling in more remote areas, ask your hotel or hostel for advice on local safety information. There have been some serious sexual assaults against British nationals in Australia. Drinks served in bars overseas are often stronger than those in the UK. Alcohol and drugs can lead to you being less alert, less in control and less aware of your environment. If you are going to drink, know your limit. Beware of online lettings scams in which prospective tenants are asked to transfer a deposit to an overseas bank account in return for keys to a rental property in Australia. British travellers have fallen victim to these scams. You can reduce the risk of losing your passport by getting a proof of age card. This is an accepted form of ID for many services like opening bank accounts or entering licensed

			premises. By getting a card soon after you arrive you will limit the need to carry your passport with you.
Theft or loss of ID documents and other belongings: passport, driving license, bank cards, travel tickets, laptop		• Keep items secure. • Record details of numbers, issue dates, etc. and store separately both with you and at home. • Have emergency contact numbers • Report to police if theft suspected • Minimise amount of cash carried	Keep your passport secure at all times. Unless you are required to carry the original document, keep your passport in a safe location. If your passport is lost, stolen or damaged while you are on a trip overseas, you will need to apply for an emergency travel document so you can get back home. Make sure you have access to enough funds to cover emergencies. Check expiry dates on your credit or debit card(s). Inform your bank of your travel plans. Use a money belt or secure inside pocket. Do not openly display your cash. Do not carry all your cards with you – leave one in a secure location. If your passport or valuables are stolen abroad, report it at once to the local police and get a statement, as you will need one to claim against your insurance. You will need to cancel any bank cards, so take relevant phone numbers. If you need emergency medical assistance during your trip, dial 000 and ask for an ambulance. You should contact your insurance/medical assistance company promptly if you're referred to a medical facility for treatment. For more information, visit the Medicare website. If you visit one of their offices while in Australia, take your passport and your NHS card (if you have it). Only emergency medical treatment is covered under the University of Warwick Business and Travel Insurance policy. In the event of an emergency please call: 24 hour Emergency Medical Assistance Helpline +44 (0)1243 621066 Warwick Business Travel Insurance Details: 24 hour Emergency Medical Assistance Helpline +44 (0)1243 621066 Quote reference NUBT 0105 and policy number 100782764GPA Please note that there is no emergency medical cover if you are a national in the country you need medical attention. Security Assistance If there is a risk to your personal safety please call: 24 hour Security Helpline +44 (0)2077412074 Quote reference NUBT 0105 and policy number 100735754GPA

Travel Preparation		Valid vehicle insurance (you cannot use the Business Travel Insurance policy).	At least 8 weeks before your trip, check the latest country-specific health advice from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC) on the TravelHealthPro website. Each country-specific page has information on vaccine recommendations, any current health risks or outbreaks, and factsheets with information on staying healthy abroad. Guidance is also available from NHS (Scotland) on the FitForTravel website. General information on travel vaccinations and a travel health checklist is available on the NHS website. You may then wish to contact your health adviser or pharmacy for advice on other preventive measures and managing any pre-existing medical conditions while you're abroad. The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or purchased in the UK can be different in other countries. If you're travelling with prescription or over-the-counter medicine, read this guidance from NaTHNaC on best practice when travelling with medicines. For further information on the legal status of a specific medicine, you'll need to contact the embassy, high commission or consulate of the country or territory you're travelling to. While travel can be enjoyable, it can sometimes be challenging. There are clear links between mental and physical health, so looking after yourself during travel and when abroad is important. Information on travelling with mental health conditions is available in our guidance page. Further information is also available from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC).
Exposure to infection: Known endemic illnesses in destination(s)		- Take medical advice and arrange vaccination/inoculation/prophylaxis as appropriate - Consider the following conditions in particular: Cholera, Diphtheria, Hepatitis B, Japanese Encephalitis, Malaria, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus, Tick-borne Encephalitis, Tuberculosis, Typhoid and Yellow Fever.	FOR INFORMATION AND FAQs SEE WARWICK WEBSITE @ https://warwick.ac.uk/coronavirus During the COVID-19 pandemic, it is more important than ever to get travel insurance and check it provides sufficient cover. See the FCO's guidance on foreign travel insurance. Note that if quarantine regulations are instated there could be substantial costs to cover return to the UK or to enter AUSTRALIA.
Pre-existing medical conditions		- Take medical advice. - Carry written details of medical condition, adequate supplies of prescribed medication, details of blood group, etc. - Consider translation of information into local language. - Share with colleagues where appropriate	If you're on prescription medication, make sure you bring enough with you or have access to a supply in AUSTRALIA. Certain medicines may not be available and you <u>may be prohibited</u> from bringing others into the country. For more information and advice, check with your GP and the Embassy of AUSTRALIA before travelling. Medical treatment As stated above, make sure you have adequate travel health insurance and accessible funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment abroad and repatriation. The cost of medical treatment in AUSTRALIA can be high.

			If you have a medical emergency contact the University Insurance company immediately: https://warwick.ac.uk/services/finance/insurance/keypolicies/traveloverseas/ 24 hour Emergency Medical Assistance Helpline +44 (0)1243 621066 Quote the latest Insurance reference number from https://warwick.ac.uk/services/legalandcomplianceservices/insurance/keypolicies/traveloverseas Note: The University Business Travel Insurance is not private health cover. The insurance is for emergency health treatment only. You may also wish to take out private health insurance for the duration of your stay. If you need emergency medical assistance during your trip, dial 000 and ask for an ambulance. You should contact your insurance/medical assistance company promptly if you need treatment.
Health and Local medical facilities		• Hospital proximity and standards. • Access to doctors/dentists. • Payment methods for medical treatment.	If you have a health condition, or you are pregnant, you may need specialist healthcare abroad. Check whether your destination country can provide the healthcare you may need and ensure you have appropriate travel insurance for unexpected medical evacuation or local treatment. At least 8 weeks before your trip, check the latest country-specific health advice from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC) on the TravelHealthPro website. Each country-specific page has information on vaccine recommendations, any current health risks or outbreaks, and factsheets with information on staying healthy abroad. Guidance is also available from NHS (Scotland) on the FitForTravel website. General information on travel vaccinations and a travel health checklist is available on the NHS website. You may then wish to contact your health adviser or pharmacy for advice on other preventive measures and managing any pre-existing medical conditions while you're abroad. The legal status and regulation of some medicines prescribed or bought in the UK can be different in other countries. If you're travelling with prescription or over-the-counter medicine, read this guidance from NaTHNaC on best practice when travelling with medicines. For further information on the legal status of a specific medicine, you'll need to contact the embassy, high commission or consulate of the country or territory you're travelling to. While travel can be enjoyable, it can sometimes be challenging. There are clear links between mental and physical health, so looking after yourself during travel and when abroad is important. Information on travelling with mental health conditions is available in

		our guidance page. Further information is also available from the National Travel Health Network and Centre (NaTHNaC). Make sure you arrange comprehensive medical insurance before you travel to Australia. If you're not covered under the reciprocal healthcare arrangements which exist between Australia and the UK, costs of treatment can be high. Healthcare The standard of healthcare in Australia is very good. Under the reciprocal healthcare arrangements, UK residents are entitled to limited subsidised health services from Medicare for medically necessary treatment while visiting Australia. These provisions do not apply to non-visitors, for example those who are studying in Australia. Other exclusions under the reciprocal agreement include pharmaceuticals when not a hospital in-patient, use of ambulance services and medical evacuations, which are very expensive. If you need emergency medical assistance during your trip, dial 000 and ask for an ambulance. You should contact your insurance/medical assistance company promptly if you're referred to a medical facility for treatment. For more information, visit the Medicare website. If you visit one of their offices while in Australia, take your passport and your NHS card (if you have it). Warwick Business Travel Insurance Details: 24 hour Emergency Medical Assistance Helpline +44 (0)1243 621066 Quote reference NUBT 0105 and policy number 100782764GPA Please note that there is no emergency medical cover if you are a national in the country you need medical attention. Security Assistance If there is a risk to your personal safety please call: 24 hour Security Helpline +44 (0)2077412074 Quote reference NUBT 0105 and policy number 100735754GPA
Accommodation	• Pre-book accommodation • Stay in recognised accommodation	Student mobility students hosted at a partner University will be supported with finding accommodation by the partner.

		• Familiarise yourself with emergency exits • Security staff and arrangements • Secure storage/safes	Work placements students are required to find their own accommodation with local support. Suitable accommodation can be difficult to identify and secure, it is recommended that you don't leave it too late to find this. We have had students whose placements have been impacted by being unable to secure suitable accommodation.
Transport		• Use only registered taxis • Arrange airport collection where possible • Check safety and road worthiness of any hire vehicle • Avoid driving at night • If possible, share long distance driving • Ensure all internal transfers are booked in advance of travel (where possible).	Road travel You can drive in Australia using your UK driving licence as long as you remain a temporary overseas visitor; your UK licence is valid; you haven't been disqualified from driving anywhere; and your licence is not suspended or cancelled, or your visiting driving privileges withdrawn. If you intend to stay in Australia and you hold a permanent visa, you can drive using your UK licence for a maximum of 3 months. To continue driving, you must get a local licence within this 3 month period. You must carry your driving licence and passport when driving. Make sure you have sufficient insurance, including if you borrow a car from a friend or relative. Hire car insurance often doesn't cover driving on unsealed roads. Check your policy before you set off. In 2020 there were 1,093 road deaths in Australia (source: Department for Transport). This equates to 4.3 road deaths per 100,000 of population and compares to the UK average of 2.3 road deaths per 100,000 of population in 2020. Driving laws and regulations differ in each state/territory. Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is illegal. The penalties can be severe. You must wear a seat belt at all times. If you're hiring a car immediately on arrival be extra careful - you may be jet lagged and tired from your flight. Take regular rest breaks when driving long distances; there are many rest stops provided. Prepare thoroughly if driving in remote outback areas, which can present unexpected hazards. Ensure you have a roadworthy vehicle fitted with GPS and two spare tyres. Take good maps and extra food, water and fuel. Plan your route carefully and seek local advice before you set out. Leave your route details and expected time of return with the local

			tourist authorities, police, your hotel/hostel, or friends and relatives and let them know when you've arrived safely. Check road conditions before beginning your journey; stay with your vehicle if it breaks down; and avoid travelling in extreme heat conditions. Sudden storms and strong winds can make driving difficult. Take particular care when driving on unsealed roads, 4WD tracks and desert/beach roads. Northern Territory Police have in the past warned tourists to stay off unsealed tracks in remote areas of Central Australia following reports of stranded motorists. Following a number of serious accidents, all vehicles on K'gari (Fraser Island) must observe a maximum speed of 80km/h on beaches and 30km/h in towns. 4WD vehicles must carry no more than 8 occupants (including the driver) and all luggage must be carried inside the vehicle. Avoid driving at night and be aware of beach hazards like ditches created by the surf. K'gari (Fraser Island) is unique but remote, and emergency services can take many hours to reach an accident. Carry a well-stocked first-aid kit and personal medication as there is no pharmacy on the island.
Communications		- Consider access to landlines or alternative handsets if mobile phone is lost or stolen. - Back-up chargers or batteries for phones or electronic devices - Access to network or wi-fi	Loss of mobile phones or laptops are not covered on the University Insurance policy
Utilities/Cyber Issues		- Compatibility of equipment - Voltages and safety equipment - Power cuts or interruptions	Plug adapters will be required
Insect and animal bites		- Consider likely insect/animal issues in particular area - Avoid by prevention – repellents, clothing, etc. - Consider use of nets in accommodation - Carry appropriate treatment	
Contaminated water/food		- Avoid food or water which could be contaminated. - Carry water sterilising tablets.	Bottled water is recommended
Minor injuries and ailments		Carry basic First Aid kit.	

Sunburn		• Avoid by prevention – hat, sunglasses, and sunblock. • Carry appropriate treatment.	
Leisure activities		• Ensure you are adequately insured (the University insurance does <u>not</u> provide cover for non-business related activity) • Skiing, white water, bungee jumping, diving. Etc.	Outdoor activities and adventure tourism Swimming safety Rip currents are the main surf hazard for all beach users. They can occur at any beach, and can sweep even the strongest swimmer out to sea. Take the following simple precautions: • F - Find the red and yellow flags and swim between them • L - Look out for any safety signs. • A - Ask a lifesaver or lifeguard for advice before entering the water. • G - Get a friend to swim with you. • S - Stick your hand up, try to stay calm, and call for help if you get into trouble. Further guidance on beach safety is available on the SLS website. Rivers and pools can be subject to sudden flash flooding as a result of heavy rain elsewhere in the area. There have been cases of British nationals being injured by diving into water which was too shallow. Make sure that there is sufficient depth of water before diving, and always follow warning signs if present. Diving safety There have been several snorkelling accidents involving British nationals and other foreign tourists, some of them fatal. You need by law to complete a medical declaration for resort diving or snorkelling – these, and more detailed advice, can be found on the Workplace Health & Safety Queensland website. For your own health and safety, you must be truthful about any medical conditions you have. The Warwick Business Travel Insurance will not provide cover for non-business (study) related activity.

			https://warwick.ac.uk/services/legalandcomplianceservices/insurance/keypolicies/traveloverseas Ensure you take out personal insurance.
Natural disasters		Assessment of the risk of typhoons, earthquake, tsunami, avalanche, etc	Bushfires Be aware of the risk of bushfires, especially at the height of the Australian summer (November to February). Bushfires can start and change direction with little or no notice. If you're travelling in a high risk bushfire area, follow local authorities' advice. Australia regularly battles devastating bushfires across a number of regions during the summer season. The 2019-2020 summer fires resulted in the loss of lives and property with many residents advised to evacuate their homes. If you're in or near an affected area, stay safe and follow the advice of local authorities: Australian Capital Territory Fire and Rescue New South Wales Rural Fire Service and 'Fires Near Me' app Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service Queensland Fire & Emergency Services South Australian Country Fire Service Tasmania Fire Service Victorian Country Fire Authority Western Australia Department of Fire and Emergency Services In the event of emergency, always dial Triple Zero (000). A Fire Danger Rating system operates across Australia indicating the possible consequences of a fire, if one were to start. The highest rating of 'Catastrophic' has been issued in several locations. Smoke generated by bush fires can result in poor air quality, which could provoke respiratory conditions. Smoke can often accumulate many kilometres from the fire, including in urban areas and major cities. Most State and Territory governments provide detailed information on the monitoring of air quality and useful advice if you're unable to avoid being in a smoke affected area: Australian Capital Territory

- [New South Wales](#)
- [Northern Territory](#)
- [Queensland](#)
- [South Australia](#)
- [Tasmania](#)
- [Victoria](#)
- [Western Australia](#)

Flooding

Heavy rain and tropical cyclones can cause flooding, including flash floods in some areas. The Bureau of Meteorology issues weather warnings including [Flood Warning Services](#).

Follow [local media](#) and in an emergency dial triple zero (000).

Significant weather events can happen suddenly and with little warning. Spillways, flood plains and drains can become quickly submerged.

In some cases, stay at home or leave now orders may be issued by local authorities. You should always follow the advice of local authorities.

More information can be found on the relevant state and territory websites:

- [Australian Capital Territory](#)
- [New South Wales](#)
- [Northern Territory](#)
- [Queensland](#)
- [South Australia](#)
- [Tasmania](#)
- [Victoria](#)
- [Western Australia](#)

Tropical cyclones

Tropical cyclones occur in some parts of Australia, mainly Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia. The Cyclone season normally runs from November to April.

			Monitor local and international weather updates from the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the Australian Bureau of Meteorology website for updates. See our Tropical cyclones page for advice about what to do if you're caught up in a storm. Dust storms Dust storms occur regularly in Australia, usually only in outback areas. Earthquakes Whilst a rare occurrence in Australia, earthquakes can happen. Follow the advice of the local authorities and emergency services in the event of a natural disaster.
Research or work activities		• Awareness of safe systems of work • Awareness of local safety measures • Remoteness of work sites	Will be covered by the Host Institution
Completed by Department:			Student Mobility, STUDENT OPPORTUNITY
Completed by Study Abroad:			Friday, 06 February 2026
			Frequently Asked Questions (warwick.ac.uk)

