



Education and Employment Legislation Committee  
Education Services for Overseas Students Amendment (Quality and Integrity) Bill 2024  
Questions on Notice

Senator Sarah Henderson

Format	Question	Answer
Spoken (Proof Hansard pg 48)	1. Can you each provide the committee with a breakdown of your revenues? You receive substantial taxpayer support, but there's often not a lot of detail in your annual reports. We would really appreciate it if we could understand the source of your income, perhaps by 100,000 increments, so that we could have a closer deep dive into how your universities are being funded, including in relation to research grants.	<p>The University's income sources are outlined in detail in its Annual Reports.</p> <p>The Income Statement on page 123 of the 2023 Annual Report outlines the following sources of revenue for the year ended 31 December 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Australian Government Financial Assistance<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Australian Government grants - \$636,202m</li><li>○ HELP – Australian Government grants - \$98,853m</li></ul></li><li>• HECS-HELP student payments - \$12,042m</li><li>• Territory Government Financial Assistance - \$5,740m</li><li>• Fees and charges - \$329,550m</li><li>• Net investment income - \$167,014m</li><li>• Consultancy and contract fees - \$162,365m</li><li>• Other revenue – \$211,303m</li></ul> <p>Further detail for each of these categories of income is provided in the Financial Performance section, “1.1 - Income”, commencing on page 131 of the 2023 Annual Report. This includes income from Commonwealth-funded research grants.</p>



Australian  
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Education and Employment Legislation Committee  
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Senator Matt O'Sullivan

Format	Question	Answer
Spoken (Proof Hansard pg 54)	1. Can you come back to us on the revenue attached to your international enrolments for this year but also for the last five years.	<p>The University reports its revenue from international student course fees in its Annual Report each year. For the past five years this revenue was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2023: \$282,022,000 (page 133 of the 2023 Annual Report)</li><li>• 2022: \$241,731,000 (page 133 of the 2022 Annual Report)</li><li>• 2021: \$225,447,000 (page 115 of the 2021 Annual Report)</li><li>• 2020: \$243,975,000 (page 108 of the 2020 Annual Report)</li><li>• 2019: \$325,489,000 (page 109 of the 2019 Annual Report)</li></ul> <p>We are unable to provide data on 2024 revenue at this time as the enrolment period has not concluded. This information will be included in the 2024 Annual Report.</p>



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**Senator Matt O'Sullivan**

**Format:** Spoken (Proof Hansard pg 54)

**Question:** 2. We heard some evidence earlier today about the emphasis on enrolments versus the actual number of commencements, and how that could be tricky, given that people will apply for multiple courses, apply for their visa and then maybe take only one or not take any at all – as we heard, I think, in relation to the opportunities that people are seeking internationally, not just in Australia. Can you come back to us with your views on that particular point as well.

**Answer**

The latest available data on international education market share comes from the IDP Australia IQ Connect system in August 2024 and shows:

- Students applying to study at ANU are likely to also apply to study at other universities, both in Australia and in other countries.
- The more applications a student has made across the world, the harder it is to predict where that student will ultimately choose to study. This lack of certainty around conversion would present challenges for allocating places within a capped environment.
- Around 30% of students applying to study at ANU are also applying for another Australian Group of Eight University. A 2024 ANU survey found that up to 50% of students who ultimately did not join ANU had also applied to other universities in the Group of Eight.

Like most Australian universities, ANU has two international student intakes per year with the second semester intake generally larger, to account for the mid-year academic completion cycle in the northern hemisphere. This means many international students start and finish their studies in the middle of our calendar year.

A system in which students issued with a Confirmation of Enrolment (CoE) do not receive a Visa in time to take their place and are forced to withdraw or defer their studies may see the university lose that place under the proposed model. This could undermine efforts to diversify the international student cohort by encouraging prioritisation of students from countries considered to be lower risk.