



Overview

- What is an Ombudsman?
- Overview of Overseas Students Ombudsman's role
- Internal complaints and appeals
- Common complaints to OSO
- What do we do with complaints?
- What we look for
- Possible outcomes
- Avoiding problems



What is an Ombudsman?

- An Ombudsman investigates complaints about businesses or government agencies
 - Free, impartial, independent
- Different Ombudsmen deal with different governments and industry sectors
 - Eg Commonwealth Ombudsman Australian Government agencies such as DIBP
 - Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman telephone and internet companies
 - Fair Work Ombudsman employment issues



- The OSO investigates complaints from overseas students about <u>private</u> education and training providers
 - State Ombudsmen investigate complaints about public providers eg Universities
- We work with providers to help them improve their internal complaints and appeals processes
- We report to government on trends and systemic issues that we see from the complaints we investigate



- Australia has a strong consumer protection framework for overseas students
 - Overseas Students Ombudsman
 - Tuition Protection Service
 - Industry regulators
 - General consumer law principles
- We mostly focus on the consumer protection principles in the Education Services for Overseas Student Act and the National Code
- We also apply general Consumer Law principles



- We receive most complaints directly from students
 - Can be a former or intending student, as well as a current student
- Students can nominate someone else to complain on their behalf (in writing)
- Complaints can be made through our online complaint form, by phone or post
- We have received more than 3,000 complaints since we began operating in April 2011



- You should try first to resolve the complaint directly with the provider
- You can complain to OSO if:
 - The provider refuses to deal with the complaint
 - The provider doesn't finalise the complaint in a reasonable time
 - You are unhappy with the outcome



Internal complaints and appeals

- Providers must have a documented complaints and appeals process and must:
 - Ensure their complaints and appeals policy is easily accessible
 - Keep written records of complaints
 - Acknowledge promptly, and keep students advised of progress
 - Allow students to have a support person or representative



Tips for complaining

- Read the provider's complaints and appeals policy
- Complain in writing
- Clearly identify what the complaint is about
- Clearly identify the outcome you want
- Be calm and polite
- Keep records copies of emails, letters etc
- Persist contact the provider if they do not contact you
- Make sure you get a written outcome



Common Complaints to OSO

- Transfer between registered providers
- Refunds and fee disputes (written agreements)
- Monitoring course progress
- Monitoring attendance



When you complain to OSO

- We consider whether we <u>can</u> investigate your complaint
 - Is it in our jurisdiction?
 - Action taken by a private provider (not South Australia)
 - In connection with an overseas student
 - For example we can't investigate:
 - Complaints against landlords about a student's accommodation
 - Complaints against employers about wages and conditions
 - Complaints about public providers
 - If we can't investigate, is there someone else who can?
 - Fair Work Ombudsman
 - State Ombudsmen for public providers



When you complain to OSO

- We also consider whether we <u>should</u> investigate your complaint:
 - Is there a genuine problem?
 - Have you tried using the provider's internal complaints process?
 - Is there a possible remedy?
 - Is there a better avenue?

Refunds:

- Provider defaults and visa refusals refer immediately to TPS
- We are likely investigate cases where the provider and the student disagree about entitlement to or amount of refund



- We are independent and impartial
- We investigate in private
- We ask the provider to explain what they did and why they did it
- We give the provider an early opportunity to resolve any problems
- We try to get all relevant documents from both parties



- In refund cases, we particularly look at:
 - Was the written agreement signed before course money was paid?
 - Is the written agreement compliant



- In transfer cases, we particularly look at whether the provider:
 - Has implemented and properly applied a student transfer policy
 - Considered whether the transfer would be detrimental to the student
- In inadequate course attendance and progress cases, we particularly look at:
 - has the provider implemented and properly applied course progress and attendance policies
 - sent appropriate warnings



- In almost every case, we look at whether the provider has a fair and accessible complaints and appeals policy, and has applied it properly policy in the particular case
- We also look for signs that other students may have been affected by the same or similar problems
 - is there a systemic issue?



- When we receive all the information we need, we decide:
 - Did the provider follow the legal rules?
 - Are the provider's policies and procedures fair and reasonable?
 - Did the provider follow their own policies and procedures?
 - Did the provider act fairly and reasonably in this case?
- We give both sides an opportunity to comment before we finalise our investigation
- Where we find problems, we try to make clear and helpful recommendations to the provider



Possible outcomes

- If the provider made a mistake or acted unfairly, we can ask them to:
 - Apologise
 - Change or reconsider a decision
 - Change their policies or procedures
 - Refund part or all of your fees
 - Not report you to DIBP for non-compliance with visa conditions
- If we find that the provider acted correctly, we explain why



Possible outcomes

- If we think there is a wider systemic issue, we may publish a public report
- If we consider that the provider may have breached the ESOS Act or National Code, we may notify a Regulator



Avoiding Problems

Before you enrol:

- Read the written agreement carefully before you sign it
- Read the provider's refund policy carefully as well, before signing the agreement
- Know your student visa conditions
- Read the provider's attendance and course progress monitoring policies – some are stricter than others



Avoiding Problems

- When you have enrolled:
 - Get a copy of written agreement
 - Read your provider's policies and procedures
 - Tell your provider if you change address so that you receive any written warnings or important information
 - Get your Overseas Student Health Cover (OHSC) card right away when you arrive
 - Talk to your provider as problems arise (don't let things drift)



http://www.ombudsman.gov.au/

