**Advice for finding a host researcher in Australia and what to discuss once you have found your host**

Step 1: Identifying a host supervisor

Talk to your research advisors or colleagues in your home institutions, who are active in the research areas of your interests. Many of them have contacts in Australia. You may also check recent journal papers or conference proceeding papers in the areas of your interests. You can identify Australian institutions and researchers from published papers. At the back of this document you will find a list of eligible research organisations (EROs). You could contact these organisations directly to identify potential host researchers.

Note: the list of EROs is comprehensive but not exhaustive. If you discover an organisation that is not on the list, please contact international\_admin@science.org.au to verify the organisation’s eligibility.

Step 2: Confirming your host supervisor

Once you have identified your host researcher you will need to contact them to confirm they are willing and able to host you. As part of the application process, your host is required to provide a brief summary of your proposed research project, why you are suitable for the internship, and the potential for future collaboration at an institutional level after the internship is completed. Remember that host researchers and their institutions are not paid to host you. Therefore your technical contributions to your host’s program will be greatly appreciated.

**It is common in Australia for academics to take an extended break from Christmas until late-January so you should ensure you have identified your host and asked him/her to provide the necessary information for your application prior to Christmas.**

With your host researcher's agreement you may choose to continue your ongoing research work or you may choose to work on their ongoing or new research project. If you choose to work on a new research topic you may not be able to have tangible results at the end of the ten-week period. The following is a few suggestions intended to make your visit to Australia as productive as possible:

* Join one of the on-going projects in your host researcher's laboratory.
* Team up with one of the graduate students in their research group.
* Read their publications and understand their methods and approaches.
* Decide on the scope and weekly schedule of your work, consulting with your host researcher before you arrive in Australia.

Step 3: Plan your time prior to arrival

Once your application has been assessed and if it is deemed to be successful, your host will be contacted to confirm their ability to host you. Once this has been confirmed, you will be issued with a letter of offer.

Things to discuss with you host once you have received your letter of offer:

Your eight-week internship will pass by very quickly. Feedback received from past participants often indicates they wish had another week or two to finish their research projects. They expressed that they "wasted" the first part of their stay discussing potential projects and not working on the actual project itself. Therefore you are encouraged to make an effort both to create a research plan and to discuss its viability with your host scientist before you depart to Australia. It is well worth the time and effort.

*Administrative processes to enable your research*

You should also discuss with your host, before your arrival in Australia, if there are any administrative requirements that you can complete from the US (for example, police checks or commencing ethics committee approvals). The more you can do prior to arriving in Australia, the more time you will have in Australia to complete your research project.

*Access to what you need*

After your research plan is made, you should check with the host researcher to confirm that equipment, facilities, data or materials required for your research will be available to you during your visit.

*Accommodation*

Your host is the best person, in the first instance, to talk to about accommodation whilst in Australia. Accommodation can be scarce and costs can vary so the earlier you can secure this, the better. All Australian universities can assist with finding suitable short-term accommodation. Short-term accommodation websites, such as Airbnb, can be useful too.

*Life at your host institution*

You may get the most useful information about life in your host institution from other US students, research staff, or visiting faculty who are currently there or have been there in the past. You may ask your host researcher to send you contact information about current or previous US researchers in the host institution, if any. You may also ask for information about possible professional visits during your stay.

How to set up other professional visits:

Internship participants are encouraged to visit laboratories or institutions outside of their host laboratory both to gain a broader understanding of the Australian scientific community in their fields and to create contacts for future research collaboration. Main resources for developing contacts in Australia are your advisor, professors and colleagues in the US.

Make sure you consult with your US advisor and other appropriate individuals before you leave for Australia and develop a list of researchers you would like to meet while in Australia. Letters of introduction provided by primary advisors to the Australian researchers are extremely useful in setting up research visits as this further solidifies potential research relationships.

Prior to your arrival in Australia you should inform your host that you are interested in visiting other laboratories in Australia and ask them if they have suggestions as to which researchers would be beneficial for you to meet. Your Australian host may be able to make the necessary introductions for you.

**Eligible research organisations (EROs)**

Please note that this list may not contain information on all Australian research organisations. If you become aware of an organisation that is not listed, please contact international\_admin@science.org.au. Additional institutions may be considered on a case-by-case basis

**Australia’s universities**

* Australian Catholic University (ACU): <http://www.acu.edu.au/>
* Australian National University (ANU): <http://www.anu.edu.au/>
* Bond University (Bond): <https://bond.edu.au/>
* Central Queensland University (CQU): <https://www.cqu.edu.au/>
* Charles Darwin University (CDU): <http://www.cdu.edu.au/>
* Charles Sturt University (CSU): <http://www.csu.edu.au/>
* Curtin University of Technology (Curtin): <http://www.curtin.edu.au/>
* Deakin University (Deakin): <http://www.deakin.edu.au/>
* Edith Cowan University (ECU): <http://www.ecu.edu.au/>
* Federation University (FedUni): <http://federation.edu.au/>
* Flinders University (Flinders): <https://www.flinders.edu.au>
* Griffith University (Griffith): <https://www.griffith.edu.au>
* James Cook University (JCU): <https://www.jcu.edu.au>
* La Trobe University (Latrobe): <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/>
* Macquarie University (Macquarie): <https://www.mq.edu.au>
* Monash University (Monash): <https://www.monash.edu>
* Murdoch University (Murdoch): <http://www.murdoch.edu.au/>
* Queensland University of Technology (QUT): <https://www.qut.edu.au/>
* RMIT University (RMIT): <https://www.rmit.edu.au>
* Southern Cross University (SCU): <http://scu.edu.au>
* Swinburne University of Technology (Swinburne): <http://www.swinburne.edu.au>
* University of Adelaide (Adelaide): <https://www.adelaide.edu.au>
* University of Canberra (UC): <http://www.canberra.edu.au>
* University of Melbourne (UniMelb): <http://www.unimelb.edu.au/>
* University of New England (UNE): <https://www.une.edu.au>
* University of New South Wales (UNSW): <https://www.unsw.edu.au>
* University of Newcastle (Newcastle): <https://www.newcastle.edu.au>
* University of Notre Dame: <http://www.nd.edu.au>
* University of Queensland (UQ): <https://www.uq.edu.au/>
* University of South Australia (UniSA): <https://www.unisa.edu.au>
* University of Southern Queensland (USQ): <https://www.usq.edu.au/>
* University of Sydney (USyd): <https://sydney.edu.au>
* University of Tasmania (UTas): <http://www.utas.edu.au>
* University of Technology Sydney (UTS): <https://www.uts.edu.au>
* University of the Sunshine Coast (USC): <https://www.usc.edu.au/>
* University of Western Australia (UWA): <https://www.uwa.edu.au>
* University of Wollongong (UoW): <http://www.uow.edu.au/index.html>
* Victoria University (VU): <https://www.vu.edu.au>
* Western Sydney University (WSU): <https://www.westernsydney.edu.au>

**Cooperative Research Centres (CRCs)**

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

* CRC for High Integrity Australian Pork: <http://porkcrc.com.au/>
* CRC for Sheep Industry Innovation: <http://sheepcrc.org.au>
* Invasive Animals CRC: <http://invasiveanimals.com>; <http://pestsmart.org.au>
* Plant Biosecurity CRC: <http://pbcrc.com.au>
* Poultry CRC: <http://poultrycrc.com.au>; and <http://poultryhub.org>

Mining

* CRC for Optimising Resource Extraction: <http://crcore.org.au>
* Deep Exploration Technologies CRC: <http://detcrc.com.au>

Manufacturing

* Automotive Australia 2020 CRC: <http://excellerateaustralia.com>
* CRC for Cell Therapy Manufacturing: <http://ctmcrc.com>
* CRC for Polymers: <http://crcp.com.au>
* Rail Manufacturing CRC: <http://rmcrc.com.au>
* Defence Materials Technology Centre: <http://dmtc.com.au>
* Innovative Manufacturing CRC: <http://imcrc.org>

Services

* Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems CRC: <http://acecrc.org.au>
* Bushfire and Natural Hazards CRC: <http://bnhcrc.com.au>
* Capital Markets CRC: <http://cmcrc.com>
* CRC for Alertness, Safety and Productivity: <http://alertnesscrc.com>
* Cancer Therapeutics CRC: <http://cancercrc.com>
* CRC for Contamination Assessment and Remediation of the Environment: <http://crccare.com>
* CRC for Living with Autism: <http://autismcrc.com.au>
* CRC for Low Carbon Living: <http://lowcarbonlivingcrc.com.au>
* CRC for Mental Health: <http://mentalhealthcrc.com>
* CRC for Remote Economic Participation: <http://crc-rep.com.au>
* CRC for Spatial Information: <http://crcsi.com.au>
* CRC for Water Sensitive Cities: <http://watersensitivecities.org.au>
* Data to Decisions CRC: <http://d2dcrc.com.au>
* Energy Pipelines CRC: <http://epcrc.com.au>
* Oral Health CRC: <http://oralhealthcrc.org.au>
* Space Environment Management CRC: <http://serc.org.au>
* The HEARing CRC: <http://hearingcrc.org>
* The Lowitja Institute Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health CRC: <http://lowitja.org.au>
* Wound Management Innovation CRC: <http://woundcrc.com>

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO): <https://www.csiro.au/en/Research>

CSIRO is Australia's national science organisation and one of the largest and most diverse scientific research organisations in the world. CSIRO’s research focuses on the biggest challenges facing the nation. CSIRO also manages national research infrastructure and collections.

**Australian museums**

* Australian Museum: https://australianmuseum.net.au/
* Museums Victoria: <https://museumsvictoria.com.au/>
* Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory: <http://www.magnt.net.au/>
* National Museum of Australia: <http://www.nma.gov.au/>
* Queensland Museum: <http://www.qm.qld.gov.au/>
* South Australian Museum: <http://www.samuseum.sa.gov.au/>
* Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery: <http://www.tmag.tas.gov.au/>
* Western Australia Museum: <http://museum.wa.gov.au/>

**Australian Medical Research Institutes**

For a full list of Australian Medical Research Institutes, visit the website of the [Association of Australian Medical Research Institutes (AAMRI)](http://aamri.org.au/category/members/our-members/?modeview=list).

**Australian State Herbaria**

* Australian National Herbarium: <https://www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/herbarium/>
* Australian Tropical Herbarium: <https://www.ath.org.au/>
* National Herbarium of Victoria: <https://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/science/herbarium-and-resources/national-herbarium-of-victoria>
* National Herbarium of New South Wales: <https://www.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/science-conservation/herbarium>
* Northern Territory Herbarium: <https://nt.gov.au/environment/native-plants/native-plants-and-nt-herbarium>
* Queensland Herbarium: <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/herbarium>
* State Herbarium of South Australia: <https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/Science/Science_research/State_Herbarium>
* Tasmanian Herbarium (part of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery): <http://www.tmag.tas.gov.au/collections_and_research/tasmanian_herbarium>
* Western Australian Herbarium: <https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/wa-herbarium>

**Other**

* Australian Antarctic Division: <http://www.antarctica.gov.au/>
* Australian Astronomical Observatory: <https://www.aao.gov.au/>
* Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS): <http://www.aims.gov.au/>
* Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO): <http://www.ansto.gov.au/>
* Bionics Institute: <http://www.bionicsinstitute.org/Pages/default.aspx>
* Geological Survey of New South Wales: <https://www.resourcesandenergy.nsw.gov.au/miners-and-explorers/geoscience-information/about/geological-survey-of-nsw>
* Data61: <http://www.data61.csiro.au/>