2027

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

JANUARY

Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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(3) 8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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29	30	31				

APRIL

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MAY

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31						

JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

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(2) 9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(3) 16	17	18	19	20	21	22
(4) 23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(5) 30	31					

SEPTEMBER

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(7) 13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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OCTOBER

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(10) 11	12	13	14	15	16	17
(11) 18	19	20	21	22	23	24
(12) 25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER

Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
(13) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30					

DECEMBER

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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	20	31		

Cultural events

***Orthodox Christmas**
7 January

***Chūn Jié (Chinese New Year)**
6 February

***Tét (Vietnamese New Year)**
6 February

***Tsagaan Sar (Mongolian New Year)**
6–9 February

***Seollal (Korean New Year)**
7 February

***Losar (Tibetan New Year)**
7 February

***Ramadan**
8 February–8 March

Ash Wednesday –Lent begins
10 February

***Eid al-Fitr**
10–11 March

Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras
12 February–7 March

***Nowruz (Norooz)**
20 March

International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
21 March

Palm Sunday
21 March

Holi
22 March

Maundy Thursday (Holy Thursday)
25 March

***Good Friday**
26 March (Western)
30 April (Eastern)

***Holy Saturday**
27 March (Western)
1 May (Eastern)

***Easter Sunday**
28 March (Western)
2 May (Eastern)

***Easter Monday**
29 March (Western)
3 May (Eastern)

***Songkran (Thai New Year)**
13–15 April

***Pi Mai (Lao New Year)**
13–15 April

***Thingyan (Burmese New Year)**
13–17 April

***Navavarsha (Nepalese New Year)**
14 April

***Aluth Avurudda (Sinhalese New Year)**
14 April

***Puthandu (Tamil New Year)**
14 April

***Vaisakhi (Baisakhi)**
14 April

***Choul Chnam Thmey (Cambodian/Khmer New Year)**
14–16 April

***Pohela Boishakh (Bengali New Year)**
15 April

***Passover (Pesach)**
22–30 April

Cinco de Mayo
5 May

***Pentecost**
16 May (Western)
20 June (Eastern)

Vesak
20 May

***Shavuot**
11–13 June

***Eid al-Adha**
16–17 May

National Reconciliation Week
27 May–3 June

***Al Hijri (Islamic New Year)**
6 June

National Aboriginal and Islander Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) Week
4–11 July

International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples
9 August

Krishna Janmashtami
25 August

Chuseok (Korean Thanksgiving Festival)
14–16 September

Zhong Qiu Jie (Mid-Autumn/Mooncake Festival)
15 September

***Rosh Hashanah**
2–4 October

Vijayadashami
9 October

***Yom Kippur**
11–12 October

***Sukkot (Tabernacles)**
16–23 October

***Shmini Atzeret**
23–24 October

***Simchat Torah**
24–25 October

***Diwali (Deepavali)**
29 October

Dia de los Muertos (Day of the Dead)
31 October–2 November

Remembrance Day
11 November

***Hanukkah**
24 December 2027–1 January 2028

***Christmas Day**
25 December

***Kwanzaa**
26 December 2027–1 January 2028

***Dates when observant students and staff are most likely to take leave.** See reverse for full description of cultural events. NB: All Jewish and Islamic holidays begin the evening prior to the date shown.

Dates are subject to change. For up-to-date information, please visit sydney.edu.au/students/key-dates.html

Calendar key

- **Welcome Program**
  8–19 February
  19 July–3 August
- **Semester 1**
  22 February–19 June
- **Semester 2**
  2 August–27 November
- (1) **Teaching weeks**
  22 February–30 May
  2 August–7 November
- **Last day to enrol**
  19 February
  30 July
- **Semester census dates**
  31 March
  31 August
- **Mid-semester break**
  29 March–4 April
  27 September–4 October
- **Study vacation (STUVAC)**
  31 May–6 June
  8–14 November
- **Examinations**
  7–19 June
  15–27 November
- **Public holiday**

NSW school term dates

Term 1
28 January–9 April

Term 2
27 April–2 July

Term 3
19 July–24 September

Term 4
11 October–20 December

Public holidays

New Year's Day
1 January

Australia Day
26 January

Good Friday
26 March

Easter Saturday
27 March

Easter Sunday
28 March

Easter Monday
29 March

Anzac Day
25 April

Anzac Day (Additional Day)
26 April

King's Birthday
14 June

Labour Day
4 October

Christmas Day
25 December

Boxing Day
26 December

Christmas Day (Additional Day)
27 December

Boxing Day (Additional Day)
28 December

This calendar aims to raise awareness of key cultural and religious events observed by members of the University community. It also highlights some national and international days of significance that relate to cultural diversity, First Peoples and the LGBTQIA+ community.

While it is not exhaustive, the calendar is intended to support staff to be inclusive when planning and scheduling key events and meetings. In particular, it highlights dates relating to the most commonly practiced religions in Australia (Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism, Judaism), which may have work restrictions for those who observe them.

Please note that some dates may be subject to change. There may also be regional and/or denominational differences in when the event is observed.

Cultural event descriptions

7 January
Orthodox Christmas
Many Orthodox Christians celebrate Christmas Day by the Julian calendar. It is a time to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ.

6 February
Chūn Jié (Chinese New Year)
Chūn Jié, the Chinese Lunar New Year, also known as the Spring Festival, marks the beginning of the lunar calendar year. This festival is a time of renewal, reflection, and fostering relationships, embodying hopes for health, happiness, and success in the coming year.

Tết (Vietnamese New Year)
Tết, the Vietnamese Lunar New Year, marks the arrival of spring and is a time for family reunions, honouring ancestors, and welcoming the new year with hopes for prosperity and good fortune.

6–9 February
Tsagaan Sar (Mongolian New Year)
Tsagaan Sar, the Mongolian Lunar New Year, celebrates renewal and unity. Families gather for traditional feasts and offer blessings for health, prosperity, and peace. This festival honours ancestral spirits and is marked by sharing special foods, customs, and respect for elders.

7 February
Seollal (Korean New Year)
Seollal, the Korean Lunar New Year, marks the first day of the Korean lunar calendar and is a time for family reunions, ancestral rites, and various cultural activities.

Losar (Tibetan New Year)
Losar, the Tibetan New Year, marks the start of the lunisolar Tibetan calendar. It is a time for spiritual renewal, family gatherings, and celebration of Tibetan heritage.

8 February–8 March
Ramadan
The holy month of Ramadan begins with the first light of dawn commemorating the revelation of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad. During Ramadan Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset.

10 February
Ash Wednesday – Lent Begins
Lent is the period of 40 days which comes before Easter in the Christian calendar, traditionally a time of fasting and reflection. It begins with Ash Wednesday.

10–11 March
Eid al-Fitr
An important religious holiday that celebrates the end of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month of fasting. Also known as the Festival of the Breaking of the Fast.

12 February–7 March
Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras
Taking place annually since 1978, the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras is a month-long festival celebrating the vitality of the LGBTQIA+ community with cultural events held at historically significant sites across Eora Country.

20 March
Nowruz (Norooz)
Nowruz means "new day" in Farsi and is a traditional festival of spring that has been celebrated for more than 3,000 years. Nowruz is shared by many people from Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq and others in the Black Sea basin, the Balkans, the Caucasus and Western, Central and Southern Asia.

21 March
International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." The day is an opportunity to reflect on our collective responsibility for promoting and protecting this ideal.

Palm Sunday
Palm Sunday marks the beginning of the Christian Holy Week and commemorates the story of Jesus' arrival in Jerusalem before his crucifixion.

22 March
Holi
A joyous spring Hindu festival that is dedicated to Krishna or Kama. People throw coloured water or coloured powder in celebration.

25 March
Maundy Thursday (Holy Thursday)
Maundy Thursday commemorates the washing of the feet (Maundy) and the Last Supper of Jesus Christ with the Apostles, as described in the Christian New Testament.

26 March (Western)
Good Friday
Good Friday is a solemn Christian remembrance of the suffering and crucifixion of Jesus Christ. Many countries observe Good Friday as a national holiday on the Friday before Easter.

27 March (Western)
Holy Saturday
Holy Saturday is a Christian commemoration of the final day of Christ's death. It is associated with traditions regarding Christ's triumphant descent into hell and a 40-hour-long vigil that followers of Jesus Christ held after his burial on Good Friday.

28 March (Western)
Easter Sunday
Easter Sunday is regarded by Christians as the day of the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

29 March (Western)
Easter Monday
Easter Monday is the day after Easter Sunday in Eastern or Western Christian traditions. The day marks the resurrection of Jesus Christ three days after his crucifixion.

13–15 April
Songkran (Thai New Year)
Songkran marks the Thai New Year and is known as the Water Festival. Traditionally, people pour water on each other as a way to wash away bad luck and usher in a fresh start, celebrating with joy, family gatherings and spiritual activities.

Pi Mai (Lao New Year)
Boun Pi Mai, the Lao New Year, celebrates renewal and purification. Observed with water-splashing, processions and temple visits, the festival brings families together and marks a new beginning with traditional music, dance and blessings.

13–17 April
Thingyan (Burmese New Year)
Thingyan, Burmese New Year, is based on the lunisolar calendar and is a joyous, social and culturally symbolic time. The highlight of the celebration is the symbolic throwing of water, which represents the washing away of sins and bad luck from the previous year.

14 April
Navavarsha (Nepalese New Year)
Navavarsha, the Nepalese New Year, is a joyful time where Nepal comes to life with colourful celebrations. People typically get together with family and friends for parties and picnics, and in the morning will typically make their way to a temple to perform puja, a ritual offering presented to their gods.

Aluth Avurudda (Sinhalese New Year)
Celebrated in Sri Lanka, Aluth Avurudda marks the beginning of the solar New Year.

Puthandu (Tamil New Year)
Celebrated by Tamils, Puthandu, also known as Puthu-varusham, is the beginning of the solar New Year.

Vaisakhi (Baisakhi)
Celebrated by the Sikh community, Vaisakhi, also known as Baisakhi, is an ancient harvest festival that marks the beginning of a new solar year and harvest season.

Choul Chnam Thmey (Cambodian/Khmer New Year)
Choul Chnam Thmey marks the end of the harvesting season when farmers enjoy the fruits of their labour before the rainy season begins. The New Year coincides with the traditional solar New Year in several parts of India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Laos and Thailand.

15 April
Pohela Boishakh (Bengali New Year)
Pohela Boishakh is the first day of the Bangla Calendar. Bengali people clean and decorate their homes, visit temples and pray for good fortune and prosperity in the coming year.

22–30 April
Passover (Pesach)
Celebrates the redemption of the Jewish people from slavery in Egypt. Many Jews refrain from work during the whole festival, or at least for the first two days.

30 April (Eastern)
Good Friday
Good Friday is a solemn Christian remembrance of the suffering and crucifixion of Jesus Christ. Many countries observe Good Friday as a national holiday on the Friday before Easter.

1 May (Eastern)
Holy Saturday
Holy Saturday is a Christian commemoration of the final day of Christ's death. It is associated with traditions regarding Christ's triumphant descent into hell and a 40-hour-long vigil that followers of Jesus Christ held after his burial on Good Friday.

2 May (Eastern)
Easter Sunday
Easter Sunday is regarded by Christians as the day of the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

3 May (Eastern)
Easter Monday
Easter Monday is the day after Easter Sunday in Eastern or Western Christian traditions. The day marks the resurrection of Jesus Christ three days after his crucifixion.

5 May
Cinco de Mayo
Cinco de Mayo marks the anniversary of the 1862 victory over invading French forces by Mexican troops at the Battle of Puebla and is an important day of celebration of Mexican culture.

16 May (Western)
Pentecost
Pentecost is a festival where Christians celebrate the gift of the Holy Spirit and is celebrated on the Sunday 50 days after Easter.

16–20 May
Eid al-Adha
The celebration concluding the Hajj. The Feast of Sacrifice commemorates the ordeal of Ibrahim (Abraham), who was asked to sacrifice his only son to prove his faith.

20 May
Vesak
Vesak, also known as Buddha Jayanti, Buddha Purnima and Buddha Day, commemorates the birth, enlightenment and death of Gautama Buddha in Theravada, Tibetan Buddhism and Navayana.

27 May–3 June
National Reconciliation Week
National Reconciliation Week celebrates and builds on the respectful relationships shared by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other Australians.

6 June
Al Hijri (Islamic New Year)
Al Hijri is the Islamic New Year observed on the first day of Muharram.

11–13 June
Shavuot
Shavuot is a Jewish celebration of Moses' descent from Mount Sinai with the Ten Commandments. It is the second of the Jewish pilgrim festivals.

20 June (Eastern)
Pentecost
Pentecost is a festival where Christians celebrate the gift of the Holy Spirit and is celebrated on the Sunday 50 days after Easter.

4–11 July
National Aboriginal and Islander Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) Week
NAIDOC Week is a time to celebrate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander history, culture and achievements and is an opportunity to recognise the contributions that Indigenous Australians make to our country and our society.

9 August
International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples
The United Nations' annual International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples encourages people to spread the UN's message on the protection and promotion of the rights of Indigenous peoples.

25 August
Krishna Janmashtami
Krishna Janmashtami celebrates the birthday of Lord Krishna, believed to be the eighth reincarnation of Lord Vishnu, who gave the vital message of the Bhagavad Gita, the guiding principles for every Hindu.

2–4 October
Rosh Hashanah
Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year festival and commemorates the creation of the world. Customs include the blowing of the shofar, a ram's horn trumpet, and the dipping of apples in honey as a symbol of the sweet New Year ahead. Work is not permitted on this day.

9 October
Vijayadashami
Vijayadashami, also known as Dussehra or Dashain, is a major Hindu festival celebrated at the end of Navaratri every year.

11–12 October
Yom Kippur
This holiest day of the Jewish year is observed with fasting and intensive prayer. Many Jews will refrain from work and attend synagogue services.

16–23 October
Sukkot (Tabernacles)
Sukkot, also known as the Feast of Tabernacles, is a Jewish holiday celebrated for seven days, beginning on the 15th day of the month of Tishrei. It is one of the Three Pilgrimage Festivals.

23–24 October
Shemini Atzeret
Shemini Atzeret is a Jewish holiday celebrated on the 22nd day of Tishrei. It is a holy day devoted to the spiritual aspects of the festival of Sukkot.

24–25 October
Simchat Torah
Simchat Torah is a Jewish holiday that celebrates the conclusion of the annual cycle of the public Torah readings and the beginning of a new cycle.

29 October
Diwali (Deepavali)
This festival celebrates the victory of good over evil, light over darkness and knowledge over ignorance.

31 October–2 November
Dia de los Muertos (Day of the Dead)
Dia de los Muertos combines the ancient Aztec custom of celebrating ancestors with All Souls' Day. This holiday was brought to Mexico by Spanish settlers in the early 1500s and continues as a vibrant celebration of remembrance and family.

11 November
Remembrance Day
Remembrance Day is known in some countries as Armistice Day or Veterans Day. This date marks the end of fighting in the First World War and is generally marked as a day to remember all those who died or suffered in wars and armed conflicts.

24 December 2027–1 January 2028
Hanukkah
The Jewish Festival of Rededication is observed for eight nights and days, starting on the 25th day of Kislev according to the Hebrew calendar.

25 December
Christmas Day
Christmas is the Christian celebration of the birth of Jesus. Many in Australia celebrate Christmas, regardless of their religious affiliation. Christmas lights and trees are displayed, carols are sung, and individuals come together to exchange gifts and spend time with family and friends.

26 December 2027–1 January 2028
Kwanzaa
This week-long celebration honours African and African-American cultures. It culminates in a feast and gift-giving and was first celebrated in 1966.

NB: All Jewish holidays begin the evening prior to the date shown.

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