While this FAQ provides some guidance, all questions about the application process for a labour agreement should be directed in the first instance to the department of Home Affairs via email at: labour.agreement.section@homeaffairs.gov.au

About the labour agreement

1 What is the template labour agreement?
The dairy industry has negotiated a standard template labour agreement which can be accessed by all dairy farmers.

A labour agreement is between the individual farmer and the Immigration Department.

A labour agreement allows employers to recruit overseas workers on TSS Subclass 482 visas (482 visas were previously called subclass 457 visas) who would otherwise not be recognised as skilled and therefore be ineligible.

Having a template agreement means individual employers don’t have to negotiate an agreement from scratch, including defining the type of worker sought.

The dairy industry template recognises senior farmhands as skilled and now eligible for TSS visas.

2 How do I get a labour agreement?
You prepare an application to the department, making the business case for requiring this type of employee.

See the Tips for completing the Request for a labour agreement for guidance on what information should be included in your application: thepeopleindairy.org.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=151368

3 How much does a labour agreement cost?
No fees are charged to apply for the labour agreement itself.

However, there are fees at other stages of the process such as nomination.

4 How long does a labour agreement last?
Five years, during which time you can hire workers on visas lasting up to four years.

5 How long does the worker’s visa last?
Up to four years, with possibility of extension.

6 Can labour agreement workers apply for permanent residency down the track?
On 1 April 2019, the Dairy Industry Template labour agreement (DILA) was amended to provide a pathway to permanent residency for overseas workers who are engaged under a labour agreement for a period of at least 3 years. Effective immediately, existing labour agreement holders need to seek a variation to their agreements to sponsor current Subclass 457 or TSS visa holders for an ENS (subclass 186) visa.

Those that wish to vary their existing DILAs will need to complete a Deed of Variation request and return it to the Department of Home Affairs at: labour.agreement.section@homeaffairs.gov.au

Dairy Australia understands that labour market testing undertaken for 457/482 visa will suffice for a labour agreement stream 186 visa application. Dairy Australia understands that there is no requirement for further labour market testing for the application of the 186 visa. Note however that the IELTS score for the 186 visa is a 6.
Submitting an application

7 Can I apply for a Dairy Industry labour agreement now?
Yes

8 Do I need to use a migration agent?
Not necessarily – it depends how confident you feel filling out the paperwork yourself.

9 Is there a pro forma application form?
Yes.
See the Request for a labour agreement on The People in Dairy website at thepeopleindairy.org.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?id=147549 or you can request a copy from the department at: labour.agreement.section@homeaffairs.gov.au
See also the Tips for completing the labour agreement Application form at thepeopleindairy.org.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?id=151368 for guidance as to what needs to be included in your application.

10 Can I apply online?
No. The department prefers to receive applications by email at: labour.agreement.section@homeaffairs.gov.au

11 What if my server can’t send such a large file?
You can post the paperwork to:
Director
labour agreement Section
Department of Immigration and Border Protection
6 Chan Street
BELCONNEN ACT 2616

12 Do I need to apply separately to become an approved sponsor?
No. You are automatically an approved sponsor once the agreement is granted.

13 How do I describe the worker when applying?
Senior Farmhand is defined in the template as a ‘Senior Dairy Cattle Farm Worker’.

14 What is the right ANZSCO code?
There is no ANZSCO code for a ‘Senior Dairy Cattle Farm Worker’.
Instead, use the code 070499 when nominating this position in your labour agreement application.

About the employee

15 What are the duties for this worker?
The template labour agreement includes a Duty Statement describing the expected tasks for this worker. They do not have to undertake all tasks in the list, but a majority of the tasks (80/20 rule).

16 What are the qualifications/experience required for this worker?
The worker must have at least:
a An AQF Cert III (or equivalent), and at least 3 years recent and relevant experience; or,
b Five years recent and relevant experience
‘Recent’ means within the last few years.
Working casually on a farm 10 years ago as a teenager for pocket money may not be regarded as ‘recent’ by the department.
‘Relevant’ means working on a dairy farm, or similar. Experience working in horticulture or grains, for example, would not be considered ‘relevant’ by the department.

17 What should I pay this worker?
They must be paid the Temporary Skilled Migration Income Threshold (TSMIT) ($53,900 pa) or the going market rate, whichever is the greater.
The worker can work 38 hours a week plus guaranteed overtime for the TSMIT.
They must be paid appropriate overtime and penalty rates consistent with the Pastoral Award 2010.

Rule of thumb: overseas workers hired as senior farmhands under a labour agreement must be employed on the same pay, terms and conditions as an Australian working in the same job in your area.
Read about the Pastoral Award 2010 at thepeopleindairy.org.au/engagement-reward/pastoral-award.htm

18 Do they need to speak English?
Yes. The worker must have studied for at least five years in a school and/or university where courses are in English. Alternately, they need to have sat an approved test. For more information, see: homeaffairs.gov.au/about/corporate/information/faqs/how-can-i-prove-i-have-functional-english
19 Are overseas workers subject to Australia’s Fair Work Act?

Yes. Overseas workers have equal rights with Australian workers under Australia workplace laws. The same applies for Workplace Health and Safety. See the Department of Home Affairs information regarding overseas workers’ rights at homeaffairs.gov.au/trav/work/work/workplace-rights

Are there standards for workers’ accommodation?

There are no prescribed standards for housing workers. But use your common sense – if you would not live in it yourself, then don’t expect your Australian or overseas workers to live in it. Substandard housing carries a substantial risk to the health and wellbeing of your workers, and also to your and the industry’s reputation if the worker complains and/or media or union attention is attracted.

Some accommodation tips:
- Weatherproof
- Clean – no vermin, no interesting petri dish
  Experiments in dank corners
- Suitable heating
- Hot and cold running water
- A decent bathroom
- A properly equipped kitchen
- If shared, then one person per bedroom unless you have a couple working for you.

Tip: An old caravan parked in a shed is unlikely to be considered suitable accommodation for workers.

20 Will the Immigration Department check up on me and my overseas worker?

The department can audit you at any time, to check your overseas worker is doing the job they were hired to do, consistent with the Duty Statement in the labour agreement.

The department will also check, among other things, whether you are paying your overseas worker appropriately for the hours that they are working.

As of December 2017, the department commenced collection of tax file numbers to enable data matching with the ATO to ensure that overseas workers are receiving the nominated salary.

Tip: By law, you must keep proper payroll records and timesheets – read more at thepeopleindairy.com.au/eski/payroll.htm

Collecting evidence

21 Do I need to have tried to hire Australians first to fill the vacancy?

Yes. Hiring Australian must always be your first priority. The department will require proof that you have tried to fill the vacancy from the Australian labour pool over the previous 4 months. At least two advertisements must have been published on a prominent website with national reach and run for at least 4 weeks. A copy of the advertisement must be provided. This is called labour market testing.

Evidence includes print, online advertising (i.e. Seek, Gumtree), social media (i.e. your farm Facebook page), labour hire firms.

You will also need to explain what happened, i.e., no one applied; or, the reasons the people who did apply were not suitable or didn’t work out when hired. The department of Home Affairs will provide you with a template to complete. For more information on labour market testing go to thepeopleindairy.org.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=151368

For more information visit thepeopleindairy.org.au/eski/employing_someone.htm#advertising

Do I need to show a commitment to training benchmarks?

The training requirements changed as of 12 August 2018. From that date employers nominating a worker with a TSS visa will be required to pay a contribution to a ‘Skilling Australians Fund’ (SAF). The amount is $1,200 per year for small businesses with a turnover of less than $10 million and $1,800 for other businesses payable in full when the worker is nominated and for each year of the visa.

If the sponsored employee leaves the employment within the first 12 months of employment where the visa period was for more than 12 months the sponsoring employer will be eligible for a refund of the SAF levy for the unused full years.

The new sponsoring employer will be required to pay the levy for the intended period of the employment of the overseas worker at the time of lodging the nomination. If the sponsored worker leaves after the first 12 months of employment, the employer may be eligible for a refund depending on the circumstances.

More information on hiring people from overseas the and documents listed in this FAQ can be found at The People in Dairy website at: thepeopleindairy.org.au/visa
22 Do I need to consult stakeholders, as in Table 8 in the Request for a labour agreement?

The department typically requires applicants to consult with stakeholders such as the industry body (in this case, DA), the relevant union (in this case, the Australian Workers Union, or AWU), local government and your State farmer representative body (ie, UDV, SADA, NSWFA, QDO, WAFF, TFGA).

You should not need to ‘consult’ with DA as the industry body, as we have sent the department a cover letter of support for labour agreements on behalf of all 6000 dairy farmers.

The department has also agreed that DA will consult with the AWU on behalf of all dairy farmers every six months, so you do not have to contact the union individually when preparing your application.

Check with department if you need to consult other parties, email: labour.agreement.section@homeaffairs.gov.au.

If yes, the department will give you a template letter to use - you can download a copy at thepeopleindairy.org.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=163208

23 Do I need to show labour market need, as in Table 6 of the Request for A Labour Agreement?

DA has already demonstrated the generalised industry labour need. Check with department if you need to do it: email labour.agreement.section@homeaffairs.gov.au.

Call DA if the department says yes.

Next steps

24 Once I have the labour agreement, what next?

You can begin seeking suitable workers overseas.

25 What do I do when I find a worker I want to hire?

Lodge a nomination online. The worker will lodge a visa application separately online. Fees apply.

26 How do I certify my nominated worker has required qualifications/experience?

Skills recognition is available through accredited training providers offering Agriculture qualifications.

This process, called skills recognition, offers individuals the opportunity to have the skills and knowledge they have attained through work recognised and credited into a full or partial qualification. Download the skills assessment factsheet at: thepeopleindairy.org.au/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=151627

To find registered training providers - visit myskills.gov.au/registeredtrainers/search for more information.

Fees apply: variable.

27 Can I transfer an existing overseas worker to a TSS visa under my labour agreement?

Yes. Workers can be nominated once a labour agreement application is lodged. You will receive a PRID number which will enable you to apply for a Bridging visa. Contact the department for more information – email labour.agreement.section@homeaffairs.gov.au

28 Can my overseas farmand hand resign and go to work for another dairy farmer?

Yes – provided the other farmer is an approved sponsor for workers on TSS visas, and the department is notified of the change in employer.

General information

29 A farmer gets a labour agreement for the senior dairy cattle farm worker. They decide they also want to recruit a farm manager, or mechanic on a standard TSS visa. Do they have to apply separately to become an approved sponsor for this second worker?

Yes – separate standard business sponsorship is required for workers in the standard TSS stream.

30 A farmer is already an approved sponsor with a standard 482 visa worker on the farm. Now they want a senior farmhand – do they need to apply for a labour agreement?

Yes – the standard business sponsorship only relates to the standard 482 stream.

31 How many overseas workers can a farmer hire?

The department does not have a set percentage in a given workplace. While a percentage may work in larger workplaces, it is problematic in small companies such as dairy farms with small workforces.

The department instead considers factors, such as the total number of Australian workers; the number in the position when the labour agreement is requested; the number of overseas workers requested in each year of the agreement; whether a reduced reliance on overseas workers is demonstrated, and so forth.

The department will advise employers if it is concerned about the number of workers requested.

Tip: While the department does not have a set percentage, overseas workers should account for no more than 30 per cent of your workforce in the absence of exceptional circumstances.

32 Are employers obliged to pay compulsory superannuation for overseas workers?

Yes. You are required to meet all workplace laws, including any requirements to pay superannuation.

More information on hiring people from overseas the and documents listed in this FAQ can be found at The People in Dairy website at: thepeopleindairy.org.au/visa
33 Is superannuation included in the TSMIT, or paid in addition to the TSMIT?
Superannuation is not included in the salary for the purpose of calculating TSMIT.

34 Can workers on TSS visas bring their spouse and/or children with them?

35 Do children include adult children?
Adult children may only be included where they are assessed as dependants – refer to the above link.

36 Can the spouse and/or adult children also work, or do they need to apply separately for their own visas?
Yes, they will be granted work rights.