



## **CFMEU SUBMISSION TO SENATE INQUIRY INTO THE WELFARE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS**

REFERENCES SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND WORKPLACE RELATIONS

August 2009

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## REFERENCES SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND WORKPLACE RELATIONS

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# 1. Introduction

The Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union of Australia, (CFMEU) welcomes the opportunity to make a submission to this Inquiry. The CFMEU consists of three Divisions namely the Mining and Energy Division, Forestry and Furnishing Products Division and the Construction and General Division. We are the major union in these industries and represent approximately 110,000 members.

The CFMEU supports a strong and sustainable international education industry in Australia that treats international students with respect and dignity, protects the rights and interests of Australian residents (citizens and permanent residents) and provides real benefits to Australia.

Our concern in this submission is with the policy on employment rights of international students, protections from exploitation, and appropriate pathways to permanent residence (PR). These areas are explicitly covered by (a) in the inquiry's terms of reference dealing with information and advice while (c) invites comment on "any other related matters", which includes policy on these issues.

In May 2009, the CFMEU and three other unions with a combined membership of around 525,000 Australians, called for the following (both include international students and graduates):

- Strengthened regulation of the large number of people in Australia on temporary visas with work rights.
- A review of the work rights associated with all temporary visas, to ensure they are appropriate to the recession job market.<sup>1</sup>

The other unions involved were the Australian Manufacturing Workers Union (AMWU), the Australian Education Union (AEU) and the Liquor, Hospitality and Miscellaneous Workers Union (LHMU).

Many international students work in areas covered by our unions. This includes those working simply to support their study in Australia and those seeking work required to qualify for PR visas.

# 2. Background to our concerns

Our unions strongly support permanent migration, which has been a great success story for our nation and played a central role in establishing modern Australia.

But temporary migration, which expanded greatly under the Howard administration, is another story. The use of temporary visas with work rights to provide cheap, exploited labour grew under the Howard government, especially in the 457 visa program. As documented in the 2008 Deegan

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<sup>1</sup> CFMEU/AMWU/AEU/LHMU, *A Union Response to the GFC – Building Job Security & Social Justice*, June 2009, p6.

Integrity review of the 457 visa,<sup>2</sup> exploitation is a major risk where work on a temporary visa is a pathway to a PR visa. As the Deegan report found, many “will accept substandard wages and conditions” where PR is the main prize.

This is a major issue in parts of the international education sector, for students and graduates.

The Graduate Skills (subclass 485) temporary visa introduced in September 2007 gives overseas student graduates unrestricted work rights in Australia for 18 months, with the promise of permanent residence if they build up 12 months “skilled work experience” in their nominated occupation or “a closely related occupation”.

Even with low unemployment in Australia, regulation of these visas including student visas was a serious concern. The CFMEU is aware of credible reports of workplace exploitation of student visa-holders, and ex-students on 485 visas.

This includes non-payment and underpayment of wages, some reportedly paid \$4 an hour; and some overseas students and graduates even paying employers to hire them, so they could build up the “work experience” needed to obtain a permanent visa.<sup>3</sup> These concerns were brought to public and government attention as far back as March 2007. This is major and growing issue in some trades where overseas students seeking skilled PR visas are flocking to do onshore “trade” courses at mainly private training colleges.

The work rights attached to these visas were always questionable and are no longer appropriate. The best that can be said is that they were developed for times of skills shortages in some occupations before the GFC struck in September 2008. But they were developed with little or no regard for their effect on job opportunities and wages for young Australians competing in same job market.

### **3. Employment rights of overseas students and graduates**

The following sets out our understanding of current policy.

- International students (on overseas student visas) are allowed to work 20 hours per week during term (while course is running) but have unrestricted work rights in vacation times, i.e. they can lawfully work any number of hours per week outside of the term.
- For students doing so-called “trade-level” VET courses and wanting skilled PR visas, 900 hours of “work experience” is compulsory and must be acquired *after* they have first completed their Certificate III course, which usually lasts 12 months. This requirement is set by the federal

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<sup>2</sup> Commissioner Barbara Deegan, *Visa subclass 457 integrity review*, October 2008.

<sup>3</sup> See B. Birrell, E. Healy and B. Kinnaid, ‘Cooks galore and hairdressers aplenty’, *People and Place*, Vol 15, no 1, 2007; pp30-44; and ‘The cooking-immigration nexus’, *People and Place*, Vol 17, no 1, 2009; pp63-75.

agency TRA or Trades Recognition Australia within the Commonwealth Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR).

- After completing their courses (involving at least 2 years “study” in Australia), international student graduates can apply directly for a skilled PR visa (if they already met all visa criteria); or for a temporary work visa designed as a pathway to PR purely for overseas students known as the 485 visa or Graduate Skills visa, introduced in September 2007.
  - The 485 visa is available to all graduates whose skills and qualifications meet the Australian standards for a 50- or 60-point skilled occupation on the Skilled Occupation List (SOL), of which there are hundreds. Attachment 1 lists the 142 trade occupations that are 485-eligible.
- The 485 visa gives the overseas student graduate unrestricted work rights in Australia for up to 18 months. There is no requirement for Labour Market Testing (i.e., employers are not obliged to demonstrate that they were unable to find Australian workers for the position, before hiring the 485 visa-holder); and no requirement to pay 485 visa-holders market rates, as will be required in the 457 visa program from September 2009.
- Bridging visas: Overseas student graduates who apply for skilled PR visas or 485 visas are granted “Bridging visas” while waiting for their PR or 485 visa applications to be processed by DIAC. “Bridging visas” provide unrestricted work rights in Australia while the graduates are in the visa processing queue.

The government introduced changes to its visa “processing priorities” from 1 January 2009, which affect overseas student graduates seeking PR visas. Unless their occupation is on the Critical Skills List (and most VET-related occupations are not), the main way open for them to get PR is via an employer-sponsored visa (like Employer Nomination Scheme or ENS), or a State sponsored visa.

This means that some overseas student graduates wanting PR are probably going to look for an employer to sponsor them for a 457 visa. This is because they need to build up 2 years employment in Australia (including 12 months with their sponsoring employer) to qualify for the employer-sponsored PR visa (the ENS visa).

Some overseas student graduates might be able to build up the 2 years Australian work history without having to go on a 457 visa. That will happen if DIAC counts towards their “2 years” the 900 hours work experience already completed (DIAC already counts this as ‘one year’), plus the 18 months on the 485 visa and/or time working on the Bridging visa.

## **4. International student and graduate numbers**

Between 2006 and 2008, the total number of international students in Australian institutions increased by a massive 37% or over 116,000, to 435,300. Two-thirds of that growth was in the VET sector (76,710 students) where the number of overseas students doubled in just two years, to over

151,000.<sup>4</sup> Most of that VET growth has been PR visa-driven, in cooking and other “trade” courses linked to so-called “MODL occupations”, on the DIAC Migration Occupations in Demand List.

There has been a similar expansion in the numbers of overseas student *graduates* competing in the Australian job market on various temporary visas with work rights, generally unrestricted. At mid-2009, there were around 45,000 such graduates with work rights in Australia comprising:

- 9,300 graduates granted 485 visas in 2008-09 (to 30 April 2009), in all occupations including the trades (unpublished DIAC data, June 2009) – see below.
- A further 20,730 granted bridging visas (with full work rights) while they wait for their applications for 485 temporary work visas to be considered by DIAC, as at 30 April 2009.
- Around 15,400 granted bridging visas (with full work rights) while they wait for their applications for skilled PR visas to be considered by DIAC, as at 31 May 2009.<sup>5</sup>

The numbers are almost certainly growing by the month as more 485 visas are granted and more applications are lodged.

This growth in the number of overseas students and graduates in Australia with work rights has taken place at precisely the time that the job market for young people in Australia has collapsed following the GFC.

As table 1 shows, young people have borne the brunt of the job market downturn since the GFC struck. Between June 2008 and June 2009, the number of young people aged 15-24 employed in Australia fell by a massive 101,000 persons (original data). The unemployment rate in this age group has increased sharply, from 8.6% to 11.6% in the period covered (data not shown).

In other words, while the Australian job market for new entrants has contracted by over 100,000 in the past year, the Australian government has granted more than 45,000 visas with full work rights to overseas student graduates. But that is not all, because many graduates are desperate to find work since that is their pathway to PR visas under current government policy, the ultimate goal of study in Australia for many.

That means not only more competition for a shrinking number of jobs, but increased risk of undercutting of Australian wages and conditions by international students and graduates desperate for the employment needed for PR. This disastrous situation is entirely the creation of government policy failures, in international education and immigration policy.

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<sup>4</sup> Access Economics, *The Australian education sector and the economic contribution of international students*, Report for the Australian Council for Private Education and Training, April 2009, Table 6-7, p24.

<sup>5</sup> B.Birrell and B.Perry, ‘Immigration policy change and the international student industry’, *People and Place*, Vol 17,no.2, June 2009, pp64-80. The figure may include a small number already granted PR visas.

**Table 1 Employed persons by age, Australia, June 2008 vs June 2009**

Age	June 2008	June 2009	Change	
	000	000	000	%
15-19	741.8	685.6	-56.2	-7.6
20-24	1,158.4	1,113.5	-44.9	-3.9
15-24	1,900.2	1,799.1	-101.1	-5.3
25-54	7,235.5	7,208.8	-26.7	-0.4
55 plus	1,655.9	1,761.1	105.2	6.4
Total	10,791.6	10,769.0	-22.6	-0.2

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey.

This situation calls for a major rethink of work rights for overseas students and visas for graduates seeking PR or temporary work visas (485 visas and bridging visas). This is underlined by:

- The government's view that the employment growth will be negative or negligible for several years, and that jobs recovery will be slow when it does come.
- The fact that the output of overseas student graduates from VET trade courses for cooks, and the numbers granted skilled PR visas, are now larger than the number of Australian apprenticeship completions in cooking. Onshore PR visas as cooks in 2007-08, totalled 3,251, 40% more than the total number of Australian apprentice completions in cooking (2,305 in 2007). The number of international students in VET cookery courses in the pipeline is even larger.
- The government's Productivity Places training program is training many people in exactly the same VET fields that large numbers of overseas students are preparing for.

#### **485 visas**

Table 2 shows the trades occupations in which 485 visas were granted in 2008-09 (to 30 April 2009). Around 14% of all 485 visa grants were in the trades (1,281 out of 9,300 total). While grants for cooks dominated, 485 visas were also granted for hairdressers, cabinet makers, graphic pre-press tradespersons, motor mechanics and nurserypersons.

The occupational composition of the 20,730 applications in the 485 visa processing queue is not known. If only 14% of this group were also in trade occupations, that would mean a further 2,900 persons granted 485 visas in the trades. But it is likely that the trades will be a much higher proportion of this group, due to the very large numbers in the VET pipeline doing PR-related courses, especially cooking.

**Table 2 485 primary visa grants in trades occupations, 2008-09 (a)**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>ASCO</b>			
Trade			
4513-11	Cook	835	8.9
4512-13	Pastry cook	121	1.3
4931-11	Hairdresser	129	1.4
4211-11	Motor mechanic	65	0.7
Other trades (b)		131	1.4
<i>Total trades</i>		<i>1,281</i>	<i>13.7</i>
All other occupations		8,059	86.3
Grand total		9,340	100.0

Source: DIAC unpublished data, June 2009.

(a) To 30 April 2009.

(b) Includes hairdressers, graphic pre-press tradespersons, cabinet makers, nurserypersons, among others.

## **5. Conclusions and recommendations**

The current situation regarding work rights for overseas students and graduates is a serious public policy failure that should have been attended to years ago. It should certainly have been reviewed as part of the Australian government's response to the GFC in September 2008. We submit that the following actions are needed.

1. The regulation of existing work rights for overseas student and graduate visas should be greatly strengthened.
2. The work rights attached to student visas should not be increased from their current levels. There should be an independent and transparent review of these work rights, to determine whether they are appropriate to the recession job market; the extent to which they disadvantage Australian residents especially young people, in terms of job opportunities, wages and training opportunities; and whether these work rights should be reduced for a period or permanently.
3. The government must break the nexus between onshore training courses and PR visas; and review whether VET "trade-level" courses involving workplace-based training are even appropriate for overseas students. The current TRA requirement that graduates from Certificate III "trade" courses must acquire 900 hours of "skilled work experience" in the Australian labour market is supportable on training grounds, if properly regulated. But requiring employment-based experience for overseas students and graduates is completely inappropriate in times when job and training opportunities for Australians are contracting, as in the current Australian labour market.



## **Pathways to permanent residency**

### **4. In relation to 485 visas (the Graduate Skills visa):**

- All trade occupations (ie ASCO 4) should be removed immediately from the list of occupations eligible for 485 visas.
- Bridging visas would therefore not be available to overseas student graduates from trade courses previously applying for 485 visas.
- For all other (non-trade) occupations, the Commonwealth should remove the unrestricted work rights in Australia for 18 months associated with this visa, at least for the duration of the recession. 485 visa holders could still remain in Australia but only to undertake further full-time study, with the same work rights as their original student visa.
- There should be a complete and independent review of the 485 visa concept. No occupation should be eligible for a 485 visa without clear and publicly-available evidence demonstrating that there will be no adverse labour market impacts for Australian workers, in terms of jobs, wages and training opportunities.

### **5. In relation to skilled PR visas in the General Skilled Migration (GSM) program:**

- All trade occupations (ie ASCO 4) should be removed immediately from the list of occupations eligible for onshore GSM visas, after completing an Australian-based VET “trade” course.
- Bridging visas would therefore not be available to overseas student graduates from trade courses previously applying for skilled PR visas in the GSM.

### **6. In relation to employer-sponsored PR visas and employer-sponsored temporary (457) visas.**

- Overseas student graduates who have completed an Australian-based VET “trade” course should not be eligible for any onshore employer-sponsored visa, permanent or temporary, in any ASCO 4 trade occupation. This includes the Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS) and the Regional Skilled Migration Scheme (RSMS); and the 457 visa.

## **Attachment 1 – Trades occupations eligible for 485 visas, August 2009**

The following is an extract from DIAC's Form 1121i, "Skilled Occupation List (SOL) and Employer Nomination Scheme Occupation List (ENSOL)".

485 visas are available for any 50 or 60-point occupation on the SOL. All the following 142 trades on the SOL are 60-point occupations and therefore are 485-eligible.

## 4. Tradespersons and related workers

### Important information

If you are intending to apply for a General Skilled Migration visa and want to nominate an occupation that has TRA and VETASSESS both listed as the assessing authority, please read the information on pages 23–24 of this form. Special arrangements are in place for assessing the skills of residents of India, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Occupation (General Skilled Migration and Employer Nomination Scheme)	ASCO Code	SOL	Points for Skill	Assessing Authority	ENSOL
Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (Avionics)	4114-15	Y	60	TRA	Y
Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (Mechanical)	4114-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (Structures)	4114-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers – Supervisor	4114-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Apparel Cutter	4941-17	Y	60	TRA	Y
Automotive Electrician	4212-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Automotive Electricians – Supervisor	4212-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Baker	4512-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Bakers and Pastry cooks – Supervisor	4512-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Binder and Finisher	4913-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Blacksmith	4123-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Boat Builder and Repairer	4981-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Bricklayer	4414-11	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Bricklayers – Supervisor	4414-01	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Broadcast Transmitter Operator	4992-17	Y	60	TRA	Y
Business Machine Mechanic	4315-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Butcher	4511-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Buttermaker or Cheesemaker	4519-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Cabinetmaker	4922-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Cabinetmakers – Supervisor	4922-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Cable Joiner	4313-13	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Canvas Goods Maker	4944-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Carpenter	4411-13	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Carpenter and Joiner	4411-11	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Carpentry and Joinery Tradespersons – Supervisor	4411-01	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Communications Linesperson	4316-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Communications Tradespersons – Supervisor	4316-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Confectioner	4519-15	Y	60	TRA	Y
Cook	4513-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Drainer	4431-15	Y	60	TRA	Y
Dressmaker	4941-15	Y	60	TRA	Y
Electrical Powerline Tradesperson	4313-11	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Electrician (Special Class)	4311-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Electricians – Supervisor	4311-01	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Electrical Distribution Tradespersons – Supervisor	4313-01	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Electronic and Office Equipment Tradespersons – Supervisor	4315-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Electronic Equipment Tradesperson	4315-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Electronic Instrument Tradesperson (Special Class)	4314-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Electronic Instrument Tradespersons – Supervisor	4314-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Electroplater	4126-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Engraver	4115-21	Y	60	TRA	Y
Farrier	4123-13	Y	60	TRA	Y

#### 4. Tradespersons and related workers (continued)

Occupation (General Skilled Migration and Employer Nomination Scheme)	ASCO Code	SOL	Points for Skill	Assessing Authority	ENSOL
Fibrous Plasterer	4412-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Fibrous Plasterers – Supervisor	4412-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Fitter	4112-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Flat Glass Tradesperson	4982-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Floor Finisher	4423-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Floor Finishers – Supervisor	4423-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Forging Tradespersons – Supervisor	4123-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Furniture Finisher	4929-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Furniture Upholsterer	4942-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Gasfitter	4431-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Gem Cutter and Polisher	4983-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
General Clothing Tradesperson	4941-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
General Communications Tradesperson	4316-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
General Electrician	4311-11	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
General Electronic Instrument Tradesperson	4314-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
General Fabrication Engineering Tradesperson	4121-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
General Fabrication Engineering Tradespersons – Supervisor	4121-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
General Gardener	4623-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
General Mechanical Engineering Tradesperson	4111-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
General Mechanical Engineering Tradespersons – Supervisor	4111-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
General Plumber	4431-11	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Glass Blower	4982-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Graphic Pre-Press Tradesperson	4911-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Greenkeeper	4622-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Gunsmith	4115-19	Y	60	TRA	Y
Hairdresser	4931-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Hairdressers – Supervisor	4931-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Head Gardener	4623-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Jeweller	4983-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Joiner	4411-15	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Landscape Gardener	4623-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Leather Goods Maker	4944-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Lift Mechanic	4311-15	Y	60	TRA	Y
Locksmith	4115-15	Y	60	TRA	Y
Meat Tradespersons – Supervisor	4511-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Mechanical Services and Air-conditioning Plumber	4431-19	Y	60	TRA	Y
Medical Grade Shoemaker	4943-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Metal Casting Tradesperson	4125-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Metal Casting Tradespersons – Supervisor	4125-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Metal Fabricator (Boilermaker)	4122-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Metal Finishing Tradespersons – Supervisor	4126-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Metal Fitters and Machinists – Supervisor	4112-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Metal Machinist (First Class)	4112-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Metal Polisher	4126-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Motor Mechanic	4211-11	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Motor Mechanics – Supervisor	4211-01	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y

#### 4. Tradespersons and related workers (continued)

Occupation (General Skilled Migration and Employer Nomination Scheme)	ASCO Code	SOL	Points for Skill	Assessing Authority	ENSOL
Nursery person	4621-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Optical Mechanic	4999-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Painter and Decorator	4421-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Painters and Decorators – Supervisor	4421-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Panel Beater	4213-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Panel Beaters – Supervisor	4213-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Pastry cook	4512-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Pattern maker-Grader (Clothing)	4941-19	Y	60	TRA	Y
Piano Tuner	4999-17	Y	60	TRA	Y
Picture Framer	4929-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Plumbers – Supervisor	4431-01	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Precision Instrument Maker and Repairer	4115-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Precision Metal Tradespersons – Supervisor	4115-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Pressure Welder	4122-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Printing Machinist	4912-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Mechanic	4312-11	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Mechanics – Supervisor	4312-01	Y	60	TRA/VETASSESS	Y
Roof Plumber	4431-17	Y	60	TRA	Y
Roof Slater and Tiler	4413-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Roof Slaters and Tilers – Supervisor	4413-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Sail Maker	4944-15	Y	60	TRA	Y
Saw Maker and Repairer	4115-17	Y	60	TRA	Y
Screen Printer	4914-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Sheetmetal Worker (First Class)	4124-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Sheetmetal Tradespersons – Supervisor	4124-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Shipwright	4981-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Shoemaker	4943-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Signwriter	4422-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Signwriters – Supervisor	4422-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Small Offset Printer	4912-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Smallgoods Maker	4511-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Solid Plasterer	4415-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Solid Plasterers – Supervisor	4415-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Stonemason	4416-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Structural Steel and Welding Tradespersons – Supervisor	4122-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Tailor	4941-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Textile, Clothing or Footwear Mechanic	4112-15	Y	60	TRA	Y
Toolmaker	4113-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Toolmakers – Supervisor	4113-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Tradesperson and Related Workers (nec)	4999-79	Y	60	TRA	Y
Tree Surgeon	4623-15	Y	60	TRA	Y
Upholsterers and Bedding Tradespersons (nec)	4942-79	Y	60	TRA	Y
Vehicle Body Maker	4215-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Vehicle Body Makers – Supervisor	4215-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Vehicle Painter	4214-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Vehicle Painters – Supervisor	4214-01	Y	60	TRA	Y

#### 4. Tradespersons and related workers (continued)

Occupation (General Skilled Migration and Employer Nomination Scheme)	ASCO Code	SOL	Points for Skill	Assessing Authority	ENSOL
Vehicle Trimmer	4216-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Vehicle Trimmers – Supervisor	4216-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Wall and Floor Tiler	4416-11	Y	60	TRA	Y
Wall and Floor Tilers and Stonemasons – Supervisor	4416-01	Y	60	TRA	Y
Watch and Clock Maker and Repairer	4115-13	Y	60	TRA	Y
Welder (First Class)	4122-15	Y	60	TRA	Y
Wood Tradespersons (nec)	4929-79	Y	60	TRA	Y
Wood Turner	4921-13	Y	60	TRA	Y