

Research Briefing

26 June 2023

By CJ McKinney,
Sarah Coe,
Iona Stewart

Seasonal Worker visas and UK agriculture



Summary

- 1 The UK's agricultural workforce
- 2 History of agricultural worker visa schemes
- 3 The Seasonal Worker visa scheme today
- 4 Working conditions and exploitation
- 5 Does the Seasonal Worker scheme meet farmers' needs?

Image Credits

Chris via Flickr

Disclaimer

The Commons Library does not intend the information in our research publications and briefings to address the specific circumstances of any particular individual. We have published it to support the work of MPs. You should not rely upon it as legal or professional advice, or as a substitute for it. We do not accept any liability whatsoever for any errors, omissions or misstatements contained herein. You should consult a suitably qualified professional if you require specific advice or information. Read our briefing [‘Legal help: where to go and how to pay’](#) for further information about sources of legal advice and help. This information is provided subject to the conditions of the Open Parliament Licence.

Sources and subscriptions for MPs and staff

We try to use sources in our research that everyone can access, but sometimes only information that exists behind a paywall or via a subscription is available. We provide access to many online subscriptions to MPs and parliamentary staff, please contact hoclibraryonline@parliament.uk or visit commonslibrary.parliament.uk/resources for more information.

Feedback

Every effort is made to ensure that the information contained in these publicly available briefings is correct at the time of publication. Readers should be aware however that briefings are not necessarily updated to reflect subsequent changes.

If you have any comments on our briefings please email papers@parliament.uk. Please note that authors are not always able to engage in discussions with members of the public who express opinions about the content of our research, although we will carefully consider and correct any factual errors.

You can read our feedback and complaints policy and our editorial policy at commonslibrary.parliament.uk. If you have general questions about the work of the House of Commons email hcenquiries@parliament.uk.

Contents

Summary	4
1 The UK's agricultural workforce	7
1.1 Total workforce	7
1.2 Reliance on seasonal workers	10
1.3 Foreign seasonal workers	11
2 History of agricultural worker visa schemes	13
2.1 The Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme, 1945-2014	13
2.2 No seasonal worker scheme, 2014-2019	16
2.3 Return of seasonal visas, 2019-present	18
3 The Seasonal Worker visa scheme today	22
3.1 Who qualifies for a visa?	22
3.2 What work is allowed?	23
3.3 Who can sponsor people for visas?	24
3.4 Where are workers recruited from?	26
3.5 What is the future of the scheme?	28
4 Working conditions and exploitation	31
4.1 Concerns about exploitation	31
4.2 Prevention of exploitation	34
5 Does the Seasonal Worker scheme meet farmers' needs?	37
5.1 Industry views	37
5.2 Alternatives to migrant workers	38
5.3 Independent review of labour shortages	40

Summary

There are [471,000 people in the UK's agricultural workforce](#). A significant proportion of this – at least 58,000 – is seasonal or casual labour. Farmers rely on workers coming from abroad to fill these seasonal roles.

UK farmers have relied on European migrant workers for decades

A visa scheme for migrant farm workers was in place in some form between 1945 and 2014. Participants were typically students from European countries.

The most recent incarnation, the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme, was restricted to Romanian and Bulgarian citizens from 2008. It was then scrapped altogether in 2014. The government considered that demand could be met by EU workers allowed to come to the UK without visas, particularly from Eastern European countries.

Following reports of labour shortages and concerns about the effect of ending EU free movement, [a new Seasonal Worker Pilot scheme was announced in 2018](#). The Migration Advisory Committee said “if there is no such scheme it is likely that there would be a [contraction and even closure of many businesses](#)” in the horticultural sector.

The current Seasonal Worker visa scheme has a quota of 45,000-55,000 a year

The new Seasonal Worker scheme launched in March 2019 initially had a quota of 2,500 places per year. Free movement of EU workers has since ended. In 2023 and 2024, there are [at least 45,000 places per year](#) (plus another 2,000 for poultry workers). This can be increased by another 10,000 a year if the government considers it necessary to meet demand.

When the pilot began, workers mostly came from Ukraine and Russia. Today a much wider range of nationalities is represented, including from Central Asian countries such as Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. They are allowed to do certain types of work (such as crop harvesting) in edible and ornamental horticulture for up to six months in any year.

The Johnson Government said that [the Seasonal Worker scheme would be in place at least until the end of 2024](#), but that the quota would be gradually reduced. By contrast, the Sunak Government increased the quota for 2023 and 2024.

The visas are temporary, with limited rights and extra safeguards

Seasonal Worker visas are issued by the Home Office. [The criteria are set out in the Immigration Rules](#). Visa holders are not allowed to remain in the UK long-term, claim benefits or bring their families.

The government has authorised a small number of recruitment companies, known as ‘scheme operators’, to arrange Seasonal Worker visas. Farmers must hire their overseas workers through those companies and must demonstrate that they are actively trying to recruit UK-based workers as well. They cannot sponsor Seasonal Worker visas directly.

As part of the visa sponsorship arrangements, scheme operators have explicit duties to look after workers’ welfare and make sure they are paid properly.

In 2022, [one of the seven scheme operators was stripped of its licence](#) and a second suspended.

There are increasing concerns about exploitation of migrant workers

The government recognises that Seasonal Worker visa holders “may be more vulnerable and open to exploitation than other workers”. As the numbers have increased, so have instances and allegations of exploitation or poor working conditions. These include examples of [workers paying overseas recruiters to secure work in the UK](#); the need to pay off the resulting debt makes them more dependent on their UK employer.

Scheme operators must have a licence from the [Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority](#) and can have it revoked if they failed to abide by certain standards. But the regulator [does not routinely carry out inspections on farm premises](#) and says it is not the “lead agency” on the rights of seasonal workers. The Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration has reported a [“lack of clarity about who is holding farmers and scheme operators accountable”](#).

The [Migration Advisory Committee](#) and House of Lords [Horticulture Sector Committee](#) are both holding inquiries into the Seasonal Worker scheme, including the treatment of workers.

Government policy is to reduce reliance on overseas workers

The government wants farmers to gradually replace overseas workers with domestic labour and machines. A review of automation in horticulture has [recommended that the Seasonal Worker scheme continue to play a major role](#) until technology such as robot crop pickers becomes widely available.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has commissioned an [Independent Review into Labour Shortages in the Food Supply Chain](#). Its findings, which are overdue, will inform decisions on the future of the Seasonal Worker scheme beyond 2024.

The National Farmers' Union says reliance on overseas labour "[will continue to increase](#)" for the foreseeable future. Farming industry representatives, including the NFU, want the Seasonal Worker scheme to be guaranteed five years ahead and for visas to last nine months instead of six.

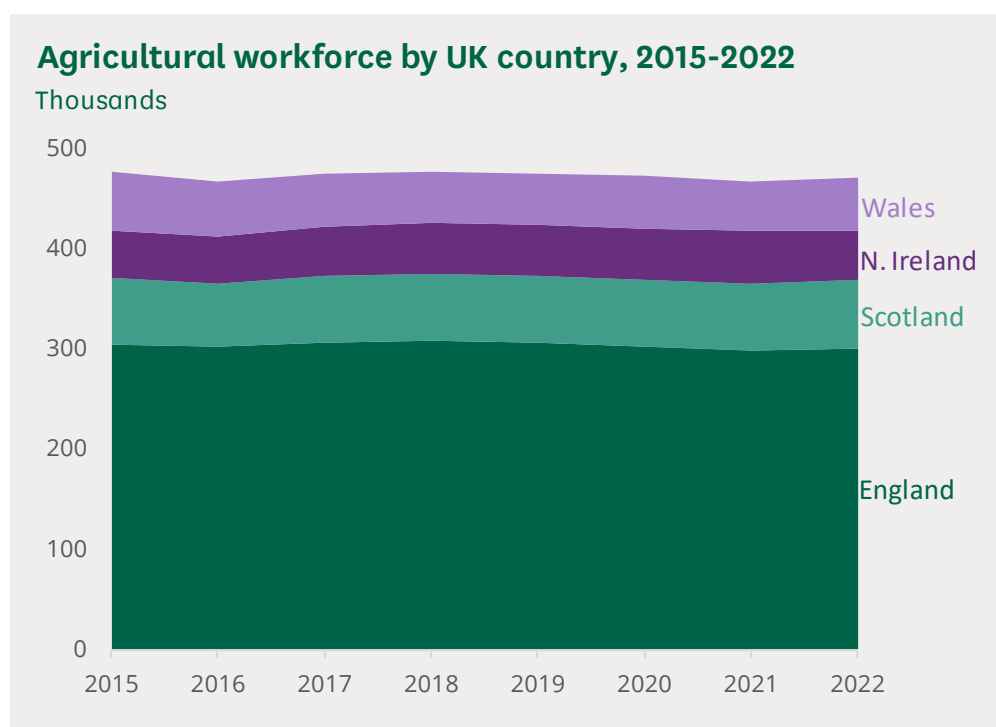
1 The UK's agricultural workforce

1.1 Total workforce

In 2022, the United Kingdom's agricultural workforce was **471,000**. This had increased by 1% from **467,000** in 2021.¹

The majority (**64%**) of this workforce was in England with **301,000**, followed by Scotland with **67,000 (14%)**, Wales with **52,000 (11%)** and Northern Ireland with **50,000 (11%)**.

The total agricultural workforce across all four parts of the UK has remained fairly stable from 2015 to 2022.



Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, [Agricultural Workforce in the United Kingdom at 1 June](#)

¹ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra), [Agricultural Workforce in the United Kingdom at 1 June](#). All figures are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Age of holders

Agriculture typically has an aging workforce. In the UK, around a third of all holders (38%) were over the typical retirement age of 65, while the proportion of young people aged under 35 was around 3%. The holder is defined as the person in whose name the holding is operated.

In 2016, the average age for holders in the UK was **59 years old**. This is the median average: the middle value when all holders' ages are ranking in order.

Proportion of holders in each age group, 2016

	Number of holders	Percentage of holders
Under 35 years	5,362	3%
35-44 years	14,130	8%
45-54 years	39,806	22%
55-64 years	50,797	28%
65 years and over	68,555	38%
All	178,649	100%

Notes:

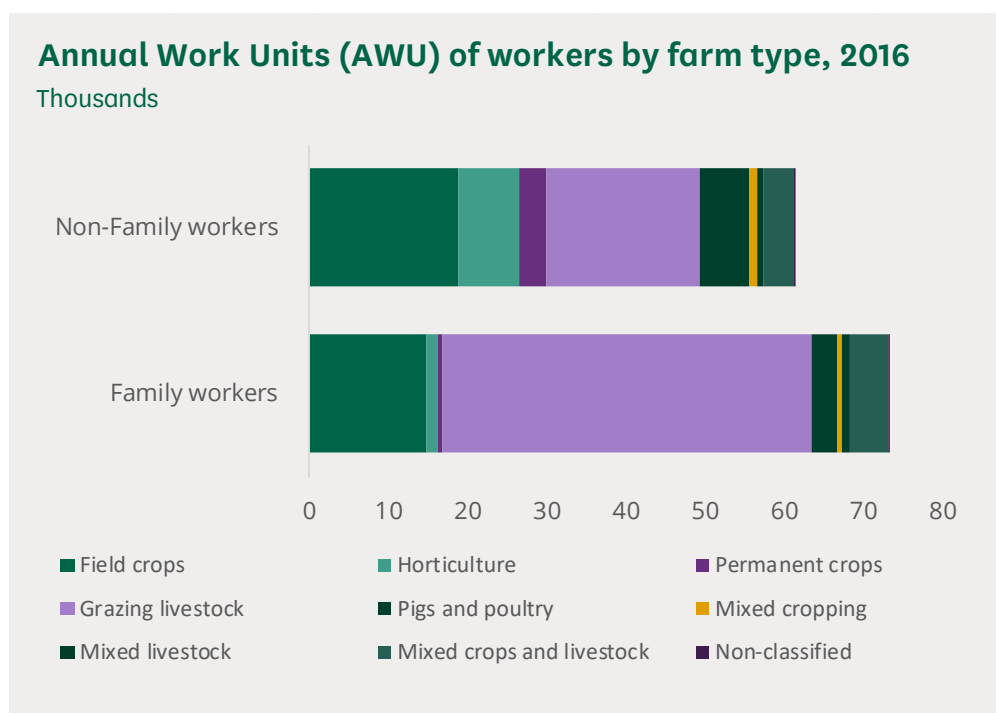
- a) The data in this table relate to all holders whether or not the holder is also the manager of the holding.
- b) Holdings run by an organisation (such as limited companies or institutions) do not have a holder and are therefore excluded from these figures.
- c) Figures relate to commercial holdings only.

Source: Defra, [Farm Structure Survey 2016](#), Agricultural labour in England and the UK

Workers by farm type

Each holding is classified to a farm type depending on the main economic activities of the holding. The [Farm Structure Survey](#) collects farm type data on workers who are family (holder and member of the holder's family), non-family (regular and non-regular) and contractual (workers not directly employed by the holding).

There is a considerable degree of part-time working in agriculture. The working time of each person who works on the farm is therefore measured in Annual Work Units (AWU). One AWU corresponds to the work performed by a person engaged in full-time agricultural work. The annual working time of such a worker is 1,800 hours (225 working days of eight hours per day).



Source: Defra, [Farm Structure Survey 2016](#), Agricultural labour in England and the UK

According to AWUs in 2016, the largest proportion of workers were on grazing livestock farms, followed by field crop farms. For family workers, **64%** worked on grazing livestock farms, **20%** on field crop farms and **4%** on pigs and poultry. Non-family workers had greater variety: **32%** worked on grazing livestock farms, **31%** on field crop farms and **13%** on horticulture farms.

Annual Work Units (AWU) of workers by farm type

Thousands (1000s)

	Family workers		Non-Family workers	
	AWU	Percentage	AWU	Percentage
Field crops	14,744	20%	18,766	31%
Horticulture	1,344	2%	7,749	13%
Permanent crops	705	1%	3,344	5%
Grazing livestock	46,723	64%	19,371	32%
Pigs and poultry	3,188	4%	6,315	10%
Mixed cropping	459	1%	1,012	2%
Mixed livestock	1,130	2%	752	1%
Mixed crops and livestock	4,863	7%	3,978	6%
Non-classified	66	0%	152	0%
All	73,221	100%	61,438	100%

Source: Defra, [Farm Structure Survey 2016](#), Agricultural labour in England and the UK

1.2

Reliance on seasonal workers

A significant proportion of the agricultural workforce is defined as seasonal, casual or gang labour. As shown in the chart below, there were around **58,000** such workers in 2022, making up 15% of the total in Northern Ireland, 14% in England and 12% in Scotland. Data is not available for Wales.

In 2022, **64%** of the UK agricultural labour force (**470,000**) comprised of farmers, business partners, directors and spouses (**302,000**) and **36%** comprised of regular employees, salaried managers and casual workers (**169,000**).

Northern Ireland and Wales had the highest proportion of the workforce comprising of farmers, business partners, directors and spouses (**77%**), followed by Scotland (**64%**) and England (**60%**).

Composition of agricultural workforce by UK country, 2022					
Thousands (1000s)					
	England	Scotland	Wales	N. Ireland	UK
Total labour force (incl. farmers and spouses)	301.1	67.4	49.9	52.2	470.6
Farmers, business partners, directors and spouses	179.8	43.3	38.4	40.4	301.8
Full time	94.1	15.2	18.2	20.3	147.9
Part time	85.7	28.0	20.2	20.1	154.0
Regular employees, salaried managers and casual workers	121.4	24.1	11.5	11.8	168.8
Regular employees	79.6	16.1	n/c	3.8	..
Full time	52.6	9.9	n/c	2.2	..
Part time	27.0	6.3	n/c	1.6	..
Seasonal, casual or gang labour	41.7	8.0	n/c	8.0	..

Notes:

a) Part time is defined as less than 39 hours per week in England and Wales, less than 38 hours per week in Scotland and less than 30 hours per week in Northern Ireland.

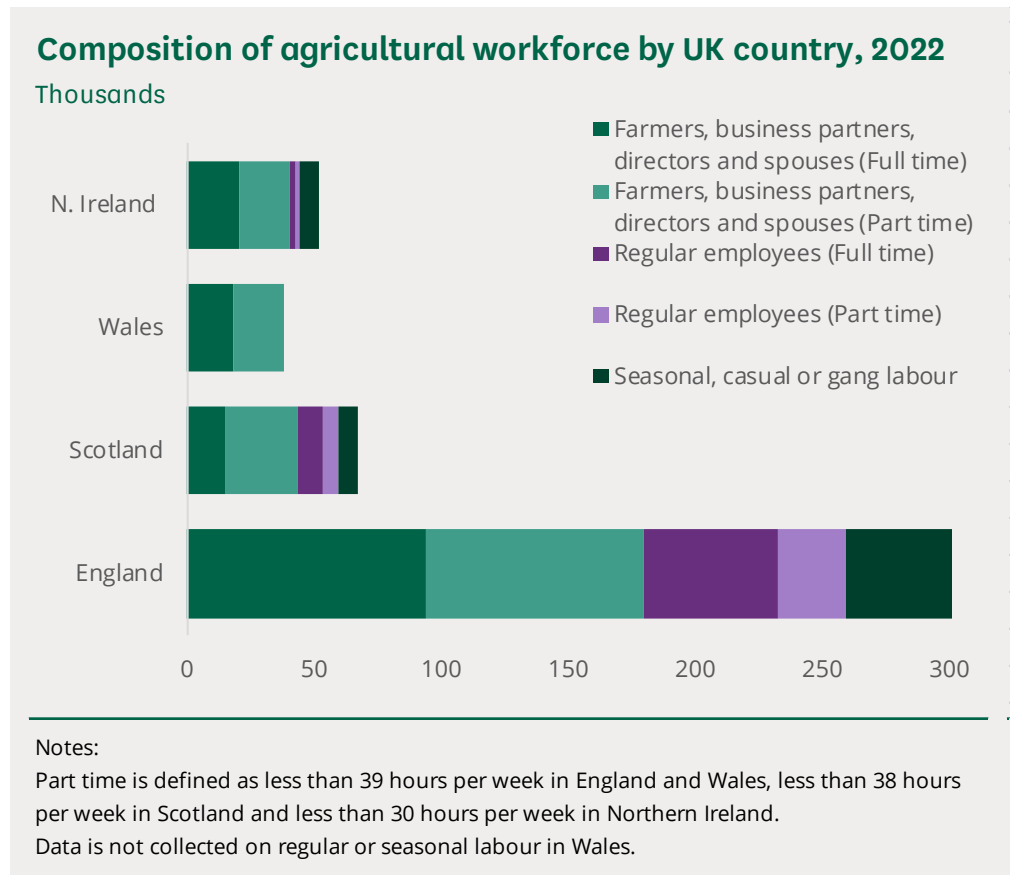
b) n/c signifies that data has not been collected

Source: Defra, [June Survey of Agriculture](#), Annual time series

Out of the farmers, business partners, directors and spouses in the UK, approximately half worked full time and half worked part time. Scotland was the exception, with **35%** working full time and **65%** working part time.

Out of the regular employees, approximately **60%** worked full time and **40%** worked part time in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The data for Wales was not collected.

There were **42,000** people working as seasonal, casual or gang labour in England, and **8,000** in both Scotland and Northern Ireland.



Source: Defra, [June Survey of Agriculture](#), Annual time series

The government estimates that between 50,000 and 60,000 seasonal workers are needed annually to bring in the harvest across the UK.²

1.3 Foreign seasonal workers

It is difficult to estimate what proportion of the seasonal workforce is from overseas. While visa data provides figures for those coming from abroad (see section 3.4), there is no official data collected on domestic recruitment.

The EFRA Committee has said:

It is a matter of concern that there continues to be no single, agreed figure for the aggregate number and the breakdown by nationality of seasonal agricultural workers, given the importance of this data for the formulation of policy.³

² PQ HL946 [on [Horticulture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 14 June 2022

³ Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, [The UK's new immigration policy and the food supply chain](#), HC 231 2019-21, 22 December 2020, p33

NFU

The National Farmers' Union (NFU) Supply of Seasonal Labour data is the only data source that identifies the nationality of all seasonal agricultural workers. It does this by asking recruiters where their seasonal workers are recruited from.

According to the NFU's 2022 mid-season survey, the proportion of seasonal workers that were domestic was 3.3%. It was between 1-7% at the end of 2021 and between 6-9% at the end of 2020.⁴

This is an increase on pre-pandemic levels. The NFU estimated that 99% of horticultural seasonal labour was provided by EU workers in 2017. Its survey for that year found that over two-thirds (67%) of the seasonal labour force were EU2 nationals (Romanians and Bulgarians) and nearly one-third (32%) were EU8 nationals (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia).⁵

UK citizens accounted for less than 1% of the horticultural seasonal workforce when employed through an agency or labour provider in 2017. However, it is likely that the true proportion recruited from the UK is slightly underestimated by the NFU survey as labour providers predominantly recruit from Europe.

Defra

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), in its Food Security Report 2021, agreed that almost all seasonal workers come from outside the UK.⁶

⁴ Economic Affairs Committee, [UK labour supply, Ev 24](#)

⁵ ONS, [Labour in the agriculture industry, UK: February 2018](#), 6 February 2018

⁶ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [UK Food Security Report 2021](#), 16 December 2021

2 History of agricultural worker visa schemes

2.1 The Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme, 1945-2014

1945-2008: European students

The UK has a long history of reliance on foreign agricultural workers. The first Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme (SAWS) was introduced in 1945 in response to labour shortages after World War 2.

The Migration Advisory Committee, or MAC, [gave a brief history in a 2013 report](#). It noted that participants historically tended to be students from European countries providing short-term labour during harvest time:

The scheme originated after the Second World War and was designed to facilitate the movement of young people from across Europe to work in agriculture, primarily as an additional source of labour in peak season. It was originally set up as an opportunity for cultural exchange for young people but has developed and changed with trends in demand and supply of labour as well as the policy environment.

[...]

While there have been changes in the eligibility rules, quota size and operation of the scheme, the scheme has remained essentially the same [up to 2013], enabling workers (usually students) to come to the UK for short periods, specifically to live and work on farms during peak seasons. A number of labour providers became operators for the scheme and came to have an increasingly important role by recruiting participants, allocating them to employers and monitoring pay and conditions.⁷

In 1949, for example, Minister of Labour George Isaacs told the House that 20,000 foreign agricultural workers had been recruited under “official schemes” the previous year (not counting German former prisoners of war).⁸

Comprehensive historical statistics are not available, but the MAC obtained and published some comparatively recent data for its 2013 report. They show that the annual quota rose from 5,000 in the mid-1990s, to 10,000 in the late

⁷ Migration Advisory Committee, [Migrant seasonal workers](#), 1 May 2013, paras 3.6-3.8

⁸ [HC Deb 24 March 1949 c586](#)

1990s, and then rapidly to a peak of 25,000 in 2004. The quota figures do not necessarily represent the actual uptake, though.

Detailed figures are available from 2004. That year, the main nationalities taking up SAWS visas were Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Russian, Belarussian, Polish and Romanian.⁹

Also in 2004, Poland joined the European Union along with seven other Central and Eastern European countries (the so-called 'A8'). Citizens of those countries, who accounted for one third of SAWS take-up, could now work in the UK visa-free. In response, the government reduced the SAWS quota by a similar proportion, from 25,000 to 16,250.¹⁰

More broadly, the government decided to phase out the SAWS and similar quota-based schemes, as the need for lower-skilled workers could be met by migration from the expanding EU.¹¹ Bulgaria and Romania joined in 2007, although the Labour Government opted to apply transitional restrictions to Bulgarian and Romanian workers' free movement rights. It also limited SAWS eligibility to citizens of those two countries from the beginning of 2008. As the immigration minister, Phil Woolas, told the House of Commons:

from 1 January 2008, the SAWS was restricted to nationals of Romania and Bulgaria. In addition, the requirement to be in full-time education was lifted, to open up the pool of available labour. That was of course a break with a tradition going back to the 1940s.¹²

Successful applicants received a work card permitting them to work in the UK, for a specific employer, for a maximum of six months.

2008-2014: Bulgarians and Romanians only

In response to reports of labour shortages, the MAC recommended that the quota increase to 21,250, which was implemented in 2009. Over the next few years, roughly 20,000 Romanian and Bulgarian workers came to the UK each year (a take-up rate of well over 90% of the quota). They were particularly concentrated in Kent, Herefordshire, parts of the East of England and the east coast of Scotland.¹³

Under EU law, transitional restrictions on Romanian and Bulgarian workers could only be kept in place until 1 January 2014.¹⁴ After that, they could move to the UK visa-free. The Coalition Government then had to decide whether to

⁹ Migration Advisory Committee, [Migrant seasonal workers](#), 1 May 2013, figure 3.2

¹⁰ As above, para 3.10

¹¹ Home Office, [Controlling our borders: Making migration work for Britain](#), Cm 6472, 7 February 2005, p16

¹² [HC Deb 5 November 2008 c103WH](#)

¹³ Migration Advisory Committee, [Migrant seasonal workers](#), 1 May 2013, para 13

¹⁴ See Commons Library briefing SN/HA/06606, [Ending of transitional restrictions for Bulgarian and Romanian workers](#)

rely entirely on EU workers to fill the relevant jobs, or to open the SAWS back up to some non-EU citizens.

The MAC was asked to look at the impact of allowing the scheme to expire. In its 2013 report, the committee concluded that closing the scheme was unlikely to cause problems in the short term but that farms could face recruitment problems over time:

We found little evidence that, following the closure of the current scheme at the end of 2013, the current supply of seasonal workers from Bulgaria and Romania and the A8 countries will decline in the short term. However, in the medium term, farmers are likely to experience increasing difficulties sourcing the required level of seasonal labour from the EU (including the UK) labour market. A new source of seasonal labour is likely to be required, or the horticulture sector will need to consider alternatives if increased labour costs cannot be absorbed without impacting on its size [...] to secure long-term investments in horticulture, it would be helpful for farmers to know what the Government will do post-2013 as soon as is practicable.¹⁵

In September 2013, immigration minister Mark Harper announced that the Coalition Government did not intend to open a new SAWS for non-EU workers after lifting restrictions on Bulgarians and Romanians. The government's view was that there should be sufficient workers from within the UK and EU labour markets to meet the needs of the horticultural industry. The minister promised to keep the situation under review:

The government recognises that the SAWS has for many years provided an efficient supply of labour for the horticultural sector. The Department for Work and Pensions has been working with JobCentre Plus, LANTRA (the sector skills council), the National Farmers' Union and others, including growers and horticultural recruitment firms, to help unemployed UK residents into horticultural work through training and guaranteed interviews. A pilot scheme to encourage unemployed UK residents to apply for, train and secure jobs on arable farms has shown encouraging results with a high proportion of participants going on to secure employment in the sector. We want to build on this and other innovative approaches. The government... looks forward to working with the sector to monitor and address the issues, and will keep the situation under review.¹⁶

The SAWS duly closed from the start of 2014. The government also ended a similar scheme for the food processing sector, which had been in place since 2003 and was later restricted to Bulgarians and Romanians only.¹⁷ Defra set up a working group to monitor the supply of seasonal labour.¹⁸

¹⁵ Migration Advisory Committee, [Migrant seasonal workers](#), 1 May 2013, para 24

¹⁶ [HC Deb 12 September 2013 c60WS](#)

¹⁷ Migration Advisory Committee, [Migrant seasonal workers](#), 1 May 2013, chapter 2

¹⁸ PQ 129968 [on [Seasonal Agricultural Workers' Scheme](#)], 27 February 2018

2.2

No seasonal worker scheme, 2014-2019

Between 2014 and early 2019, there was no seasonal worker visa. EU free movement was possible throughout this period. It would not ultimately end until 31 December 2020.¹⁹

Calls for a SAWS replacement

Nevertheless, there was debate during this period about the desirability of re-establishing a seasonal work scheme for non-EU nationals. In March 2016 the National Farmers' Union called on the government to allow agricultural students from all over the world to undertake seasonal harvest work in the UK. The request followed an NFU survey showing growers struggled to source an adequate supply of seasonal workers to meet their needs.²⁰

These discussions took on a renewed urgency following the Brexit referendum vote in June 2016 and possible end of free movement as a result.

In response to a parliamentary question in November 2016, Defra said:

With regard to seasonal labour, until we leave the EU, there are no changes to labour movements. Defra is very aware that migrant workers from other EU countries will be one of the complex issues that will have to be resolved as part of our exit negotiation and future relationship with the EU.²¹

The NFU renewed its call for a “global, seasonal agricultural workers scheme” in December 2016. Describing the labour shortages as a “red alert”, NFU deputy president Minette Batters warned that fruit and vegetable crops would be “rotting in the fields” without action.²²

In a 2017 BBC survey, some fruit and salad growers said they might not have enough migrant workers to harvest their crops. 78% of respondents said recruitment had been more difficult than last year, with 20% saying it had been the hardest for years.²³

Migration Watch, a think tank campaigning for lower immigration, argued that a new seasonal agricultural workers' scheme should be a “last resort” following Brexit.

Importing seasonal labour perpetuates low productivity in the agricultural sector and denies opportunities to British workers who are unemployed or are seeking part time work. If it were to be considered in the context of the Brexit negotiations any scheme should be transitional and tapered.²⁴

¹⁹ [Immigration and Social Security Co-ordination \(EU Withdrawal\) Act 2020, s1](#)

²⁰ National Farmers' Union, [NFU End of Season Labour Survey 2015 \(PDF\)](#), 29 March 2016

²¹ PQ HL3098 [on [Agriculture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 8 November 2016

²² [“NFU issues warning on potential labour shortage”](#), Farmers Weekly [online], 2 December 2016

²³ [“Fruit and veg farmers facing migrant labour shortages”](#), BBC News [online], 22 June 2017

²⁴ Migration Watch UK, [MW 393: The Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme](#), 18 October 2016

Ministers initially declined to revive SAWS in the immediate post-referendum period. A [July 2017 Library briefing](#) reported “the Government has been consistent in saying that there ought to be no new Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme whilst the UK remains part of the EU”.

The Labour Party, however, called for “another SAWS”. Defra minister George Eustice replied that the department had kept labour shortages “under review” since SAWS closed and that the post-SAWS working group had recently discussed “anecdotal reports that things are getting harder”. He added “the Home Office intends to commission the Migration Advisory Committee to do a major piece of work in this area”.²⁵

At the end of July 2017, the Home Secretary commissioned the MAC to report on immigration from the EU and on “the role of migration in the wider economy and society”.²⁶ The commissioning letter explicitly mentioned seasonal work. The MAC worked on the commission for a year.

In the meantime, ministers began to signal that a scheme for non-EU seasonal workers might be possible even while EU free movement continued. In February 2018, the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Michael Gove, told the NFU conference that the argument for a new scheme was “compelling”.²⁷

Resolution of the House of Commons, 1 March 2018

“That this House recognises that seasonal migrant workers make a substantial and positive impact on the UK economy; believes that easy access to seasonal migrant workers is vital for economic prosperity; and calls on the Government to bring forward proposals to allow businesses to continue to access seasonal migrant workers from EU and non-EU countries.”²⁸

Pilot scheme announced

The Home and Defra Secretaries announced a pilot seasonal worker scheme on 6 September 2018, shortly before the MAC published its report. The scheme would have a quota of 2,500 places and run from early 2019 to the end of 2020.²⁹ Workers would be able to stay for up to six months. The ministers emphasised that “farmers must also look at ways that technology can reduce demands for labour”.

²⁵ [HC Deb 6 July 2017 cc211WH-216WH](#)

²⁶ Home Office, [Commissioning letter to the Migration Advisory Committee](#), 27 July 2017

²⁷ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [A Brighter Future for Farming](#), 20 February 2018

²⁸ [HC Deb 1 March 2018 c1044](#)

²⁹ Home Office, Defra and Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland press release, [UK farmers given support for seasonal labour with new pilot scheme](#), 6 September 2018

The MAC published its [report on post-Brexit immigration policy](#) on 18 September 2018. It did not recommend for or against a seasonal worker scheme, but noted the pros and cons:

The labour market for seasonal agricultural labour is completely separate from the market for resident workers in a way that is unlike any other labour market. According to the ONS, 99 per cent of seasonal agricultural workers are from EU countries and it is difficult to imagine a scenario in which this workforce can come from the resident labour market...

If there is no such scheme it is likely that there would be a contraction and even closure of many businesses in the parts of agriculture in the short-run, as they are currently very dependent on this labour...

If there is a scheme for seasonal agricultural workers one has to be very clear that it would give privileged access to migrant labour for one sector which is generally low-wage and low-productivity. It is important that this scheme is restricted to genuine seasonal agricultural workers and does not become used by others.

There is also the risk that the sector would use a SAWS scheme to avoid the need for higher productivity...

We think that the sector should pay something in return for this privileged access to labour. We propose that employers are required to pay a higher minimum wage in order to encourage increases in productivity...³⁰

The pilot opened for applications on 6 March 2019.³¹

2.3 Return of seasonal visas, 2019-present

Since its revival in 2019, the seasonal worker visa scheme has steadily expanded.

The scheme began as the Seasonal Workers Pilot with **2,500 places for 2019**. Defra said “the Pilot did not aim to meet all labour shortages in the sector, but to test an immigration route subcategory for seasonal workers”. Almost all the places were taken up (2,481).³²

A review of the 2019 pilot concluded, among other things, that it had shown itself able to contribute towards supporting growers during peak production periods. Satisfaction rates amongst workers was relatively high and the majority were paid on time and in full. But it also highlighted some welfare issues and potential abuses (see section 4 below).

³⁰ Migration Advisory Committee, [EEA migration in the UK: final report](#), 18 September 2018, paras 7.56-7.62

³¹ Home Office and Defra press release, [Seasonal workers pilot opens](#), 6 March 2019

³² Home Office and Defra, [Seasonal workers pilot review 2019](#), 24 December 2021

The scheme was expanded to **10,000 places for 2020**. Defra said “the expansion will support these farmers over this year’s busy summer harvest, while allowing government to test the pilot further”. It emphasised that the higher quota was still “not designed to meet the full labour needs of the horticultural sector”, noting that EU citizens could still travel for seasonal work under free movement laws.³³

At the end of 2020, the pilot was extended for another year, and the quota further expanded to **30,000 places for 2021**. The announcement mentioned the particular needs of Scottish farmers; the need to encourage UK-based workers to take on seasonal jobs; and a forthcoming Defra review of labour-saving automation in horticulture.³⁴ EU free movement ended on 31 December 2020.

Non-agricultural seasonal visas

In late 2021, amid reports of labour shortages elsewhere in the food supply chain, the government temporarily adjusted the Seasonal Worker scheme to cover certain jobs outside horticulture: poultry workers, pork butchers and heavy goods vehicle drivers. Applications were only possible for a short time, and the visas lasted between six weeks and six months.³⁵

The number of applications in each sector was considerably below quota. Many industry stakeholders felt that the visa provision was “too little, too late”.³⁶ The government says it “does not plan to re-introduce similar temporary visa schemes in the future”.³⁷

However, the British Poultry Council described the poultry worker visa scheme (which attracted over 1,800 applicants) as a “success”. The government decided to expand the Seasonal Worker scheme to cater for poultry workers, with 2,000 visas a year available in the run-up to Christmas (when demand for turkey and other poultry increases).³⁸

This is reminiscent of the previous Sectors Based Scheme, which provided temporary visas for non-EU food processing workers between 2003 and 2013.³⁹

³³ Home Office and Defra press release, [10,000 workers to boost British farming sector](#), 19 February 2020

³⁴ Home Office, Defra and Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland press release, [Up to 30,000 workers to help reap 2021 harvest](#), 22 December 2020

³⁵ Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, [Labour shortages in the food and farming sector](#), 6 April 2022, HC 713 2021-22, table 1.

³⁶ As above, para 28

³⁷ Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, [Labour shortages in the food and farming sector: Government Response to the Committee Fourth Report of Session 2021-22](#), HC 412 2022-23, 23 June 2022, p3

³⁸ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Seasonal worker visa route RFI notice](#), 27 June 2022

³⁹ Madeleine Sumption and Mariña Fernández-Reino, [Exploiting the Opportunity? Low-Skilled Work Migration After Brexit](#), Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford, 30 August 2018, section 6

In December 2021, Defra and the Home Office announced that the scheme would last until the end of 2024. The ‘pilot’ terminology was dropped, with the scheme now referred to as the ‘Seasonal Worker visa route’. The **quota for 2022 was at least 30,000 places**, with the possibility of another 10,000. The scheme was also opened to ornamental, as well as edible, horticulture (ie growing flowers and trees, not just food).

But the announcement also warned that the number of visas “will begin to taper down from 2023”. It added “more must be done to attract UK workers through offering training, career options, wage increases and to invest in increased automation technology”.⁴⁰

Abortive plan for quota reduction after 2022

The Johnson Government had committed to gradually reducing the Seasonal Worker visa quota after 2022. The then immigration minister, Kevin Foster, told the EFRA Committee in December 2021: “there will be 30,000, 30,000 and 28,000 over the next three years”.⁴¹ Defra envisaged that “growers will increasingly recruit domestically”.⁴²

Instead, quotas have increased. First, the option to raise the 2022 quota by 10,000 places (to 40,000 in total) was triggered.⁴³ Of those, 2,000 were for the poultry sector, making the revised horticultural worker quota **38,000 places for 2022**.

Boris Johnson announced his resignation on 7 July 2022.⁴⁴ During her successful campaign to replace him, Liz Truss supported an increase in the quota.⁴⁵ On 28 September 2022, Defra said that a “similar number” to the 38,000 visas for 2022 would be “rolled forward for 2023... having regard to the Prime Minister’s stated support for a short-term expansion of the visa route”.⁴⁶

Liz Truss announced her resignation as Prime Minister on 20 October 2022. The Times initially reported that the new Sunak Government was “not expected” to increase the quota from the 2022 base level of 30,000.⁴⁷

In the event, Defra announced that there would be **at least 45,000 places for 2023, and potentially 10,000 more** “if necessary”. Farming minister Mark Spencer said “while it is right that we offer long term support to increase the

⁴⁰ Home Office and Defra press release, [Industry given certainty around seasonal workers but told to focus on domestic workforce](#), 24 December 2021

⁴¹ Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, [Oral evidence: Labour shortages in the food and farming sector, HC 713](#), 14 December 2021, Q356

⁴² PQ HL946 [on [Horticulture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 14 June 2022

⁴³ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Government food strategy](#), 13 June 2022

⁴⁴ Prime Minister’s Office, [Prime Minister Boris Johnson’s statement in Downing Street](#), 7 July 2022

⁴⁵ [“I’ll let more migrants in to pick fruit on farms, says Liz Truss”](#), The Telegraph [online], 31 July 2022

⁴⁶ PQ 51839 [on [Horticulture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 20 September 2022

⁴⁷ [“Rishi Sunak heads for migration clash with Suella Braverman”](#), The Times [online], 27 October 2022

use of domestic labour, we also need to support businesses on the back of what has been a challenging year for food producers”.⁴⁸

Traditionally, the quota for each calendar year was confirmed the preceding December. But in May 2023, the government confirmed that there would again be **45,000-55,000 places for 2024**.⁴⁹ This was to give “further certainty” to the sector, “enabling them to plan ahead for the picking season”.⁵⁰

As discussed in section 3.5 below, the future of the scheme beyond 2024 has not been confirmed at time of writing.

The table below shows the evolution of the Seasonal Worker scheme since 2019. It includes the temporary provision for HGV drivers, pork butchers and poultry workers in late 2021, and the provision for poultry workers from 2022.

Seasonal Worker visas				
	2019	2020	2021 ^a	2022 ^b
Quota	2,500	10,000	30,000	38,000
Scheme operators	2	2	4	4-5
Visas issued	2,493	7,211	29,587	26,575
Top nationalities	Ukraine (91%) Moldova (7%) Russia (2%)	Ukraine (87%) Moldova (4%) Belarus (3%)	Ukraine (67%) Russia (8%) Bulgaria (4%)	Ukraine (21%) Kyrgyzstan (13%) Uzbekistan (12%)
Notes:				
(a) 2021 includes 2,015 visas issued to poultry workers, pork butchers and HGV food drivers. These additional visas are not divided by nationality, therefore have been included in the 2021 figures.				
(b) 2022 includes up to 2,000 poultry workers.				

Source: Library analysis of Defra announcements, Immigration Rules and Home Office immigration statistics quarterly.

⁴⁸ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs press release, [Government provides boost to horticulture industry with certainty over seasonal workers](#), 16 December 2022

⁴⁹ Prime Minister’s Office and Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [An update following the UK Farm to Fork summit held at 10 Downing Street on 16 May 2023](#), 16 May 2023

⁵⁰ Prime Minister’s Office and Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs press release, [Government backs British farmers with new package of support](#), 15 May 2023

3 The Seasonal Worker visa scheme today

Seasonal Worker visas are issued by the Home Office. The criteria are [set out in the Immigration Rules](#). They include some features not present in other work visa categories, such as explicit duties on visa sponsors to look after workers' welfare and make sure they are paid properly.

In 2023 and 2024, the Seasonal Worker quota for horticulture is 45,000 visas a year. This can be increased by another 10,000 a year if the government deems it necessary.⁵¹ Kent is by far the most common area of the country for people to work in, followed by Herefordshire.⁵²

This chapter describes the rules for horticultural workers. The rules for poultry workers are covered briefly at the end.

3.1 Who qualifies for a visa?

From the applicant's perspective, there are few formal requirements involved in getting a Seasonal Worker visa. The main stipulation is to have a job offer from a company licensed to provide seasonal workers, known as a 'scheme operator' (see below). No English language ability is required.

The scheme operator offering the job will issue the worker with a 'certificate of sponsorship'. This needs to confirm, among other information, that the person will be paid at least £10.42 per hour (the [National Living Wage](#)) and guaranteed at least 32 hours' work per week. The person can then use the certificate of sponsorship to apply for their visa.

The resulting visa lasts no more than six months in any 12-month period and cannot be extended.⁵³ Workers cannot bring their families or claim benefits.⁵⁴

⁵¹ PQ 905133 [on [Food: Supply Chains](#)], 18 May 2023. A further 2,000 visas are available for the poultry sector.

⁵² Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration, [An inspection of the immigration system as it relates to the agricultural sector May to August 2022](#), 19 December 2022, Annex B

⁵³ Home Office, [Immigration Rules Appendix Seasonal Worker](#), para SAW 7.1

⁵⁴ As above, para SAW 7.2

3.2 What work is allowed?

There are restrictions on what kind of work is permitted for Seasonal Worker visa holders.

First, Defra stipulates that seasonal workers must not be employed for work that requires labour all year round, or that is done in an office.⁵⁵

Second, the workers must only be doing certain tasks:

- Crop maintenance
- Crop harvesting
- Tunnel construction and dismantling
- Irrigation installation and maintaining
- Crop husbandry
- Packing and processing of crops on employer's premises
- Preparing and dismantling growing areas and media
- General primary production work in edible and ornamental horticulture
- Activities relating to supervising teams of horticultural workers⁵⁶

Third, the job must be in the “horticulture sector”. This is defined as those growing:

- Vegetables in greenhouses
- Vegetables outdoors, including herbs, leafy salads and potatoes
- Soft fruit, in greenhouses or outdoors
- Fruit in orchards, including apples, plums, cherries and apricots
- Vine and bines, including hops and grapes
- Mushrooms
- Bulbs and cut flowers, indoors or outdoors, including daffodils
- Pot plants, including pansies, violas, geraniums and poinsettias

⁵⁵ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Seasonal worker visa route RFI notice](#), 27 June 2022. These restrictions are not in the Immigration Rules.

⁵⁶ As above

- “Hardy ornamental nursery stock”, including Christmas trees, shrubs, roses, ornamental trees and perennials
- Tree and forest nurseries⁵⁷

The Skilled Worker alternative

If farms wish to hire overseas workers for other roles, they may need to sponsor them for a [Skilled Worker visa](#) instead. Roles eligible for Skilled Worker sponsorship include veterinarians, farmers, gardeners and various agricultural and horticultural trades (such as market gardener, beekeeper and tree surgeon).

Many relevant occupations are explicitly **not** eligible for Skilled Worker sponsorship. These include tractor drivers, farm labourers, shepherds, mushroom pickers and nursery workers.⁵⁸

This route is unlikely to be suitable for casual labour in any event. Sponsors must have a Home Office licence to issue visa endorsements. Applicants must have intermediate English language skills and satisfy minimum salary requirements, normally £26,200. Jobs on the shortage occupation list can be paid at a lower rate (but not less than £20,960). According to a May 2022 survey, 5% of food growers and manufacturers had recruited using the Skilled Worker route.⁵⁹

3.3

Who can sponsor people for visas?

Employers cannot sponsor people for Seasonal Worker visas directly. Instead, a small number of ‘scheme operators’ are responsible for recruiting, sponsoring and safeguarding the welfare of workers. Farms must source their workers from the scheme operators.

A company applying to become a scheme operator must:

- Be licenced by the [Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority](#)⁶⁰
- Be capable of providing workers to businesses across the UK
- Have adequate systems, processes and policies in place to ensure immigration compliance and prevent workers being exploited⁶¹

⁵⁷ Home Office, [Immigration Rules Appendix Seasonal Worker](#), para SAW 4.1(f)

⁵⁸ Home Office, [Immigration Rules Appendix Skilled Occupations](#), table 5

⁵⁹ Association of Labour Providers, [Food Supply Chain Labour Survey Results](#) (PDF), May 2022, p19

⁶⁰ UK Visas and Immigration, [Workers and Temporary Workers: guidance for sponsors – sponsor a seasonal worker](#), version 04/2023, 12 April 2023, para SE 2.5

⁶¹ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [How to submit a response for the request for information \(RFI\)](#), 27 June 2022

At time of writing there are six scheme operators for horticulture:

- [AGRI-HR](#)
- [Concordia](#)
- [ethero \(trading as TELPASC\)](#)
- [Fruitful Jobs](#)
- [HOPS Labour Solutions](#)
- [Pro-Force](#)

There had been a seventh, AG Recruitment, but the Home Office revoked its licence in early 2023 for “failing to meet the sponsor duties”.⁶² Fruitful Jobs also had its licence suspended and, reportedly, downgraded.⁶³

There are also two scheme operators for the 2,000 visas available for poultry workers ([Pro-Force](#) and [RE Recruitment](#)).

Responsibilities of scheme operators

Scheme operators are subject to the [normal compliance duties](#) that apply to all companies licenced to sponsor migrant workers. But they also have additional responsibilities, some of which reflect the concern that seasonal workers are particularly susceptible to exploitation. These additional duties include:

- Monitoring workers’ welfare under 16 separate headings, such as workplace safety, proper breaks and standard of accommodation;
- Allowing workers to request a change of employer;
- Not charging migrants for the offer of work.⁶⁴

Operators will lose their licence if they fail to meet immigration compliance targets. In any 12-month period:

- 95% of workers sponsored by the scheme operator must be granted their visas;
- 97% of workers granted visas must turn up at their place of employment;

⁶² PQ 171512 [on [Visas: Seasonal Workers](#)], 22 March 2023. The Home Office [refused to disclose the nature of the breaches](#) but the Guardian’s Emily Dugan reported that [Indonesian workers overstaying their visas](#) after running up debts to brokers was the “primary reason”.

⁶³ PQ 171513 [on [Visas: Seasonal Workers](#)], 22 March 2023; [“Fruitful Jobs seasonal worker licence is reinstated”](#), The Grocer [online], 11 May 2023

⁶⁴ UK Visas and Immigration, [Workers and Temporary Workers: guidance for sponsors – sponsor a seasonal worker](#), version 04/2023, 12 April 2023, paras SE 3.4, 3.7-3.9

- 97% of workers granted visas must leave the UK on time.⁶⁵

Other requirements reflect underlying policy goals. Scheme operators “must only place workers with growers who have demonstrated to you that they are actively engaging with Jobcentre Plus to recruit UK based workers”.⁶⁶

3.4 Where are workers recruited from?

Several factors have impacted the profile of migrant seasonal workers coming to the UK. This includes the end of EU free movement from 1 January 2021, the impact of Covid-19 and the recent reduction in the number of Ukrainian men coming to the UK on this visa since Russia’s full-scale invasion.

The table below shows the number of Seasonal Worker visas granted to each nationality from 2019 onwards. Both the number of visas and the proportion of visas granted to different nationalities has increased over time.

Seasonal Worker visas				
	2019	2020	2021 ^a	2022 ^b
Ukraine	2,261	6,297	19,894	7,318
Kyrgyzstan	0	1	304	4,341
Uzbekistan	0	2	556	4,233
Tajikistan	0	2	980	3,894
Nepal	0	0	518	2,747
Kazakhstan	4	11	391	2,672
Moldova	180	285	865	2,230
Indonesia	0	0	0	1,454
Romania	0	0	660	1,137
Bulgaria	0	0	1,110	1,029
Macedonia	0	0	123	666
Russia	47	195	2,276	534
Other	1	418	1,910	2,277
Total	2,493	7,211	29,587	34,532

Notes:

(a) 2021 includes 2,015 visas issued to poultry workers, pork butchers and HGV food drivers. These additional visas are not divided by nationality, therefore have been included in the 2021 figures.

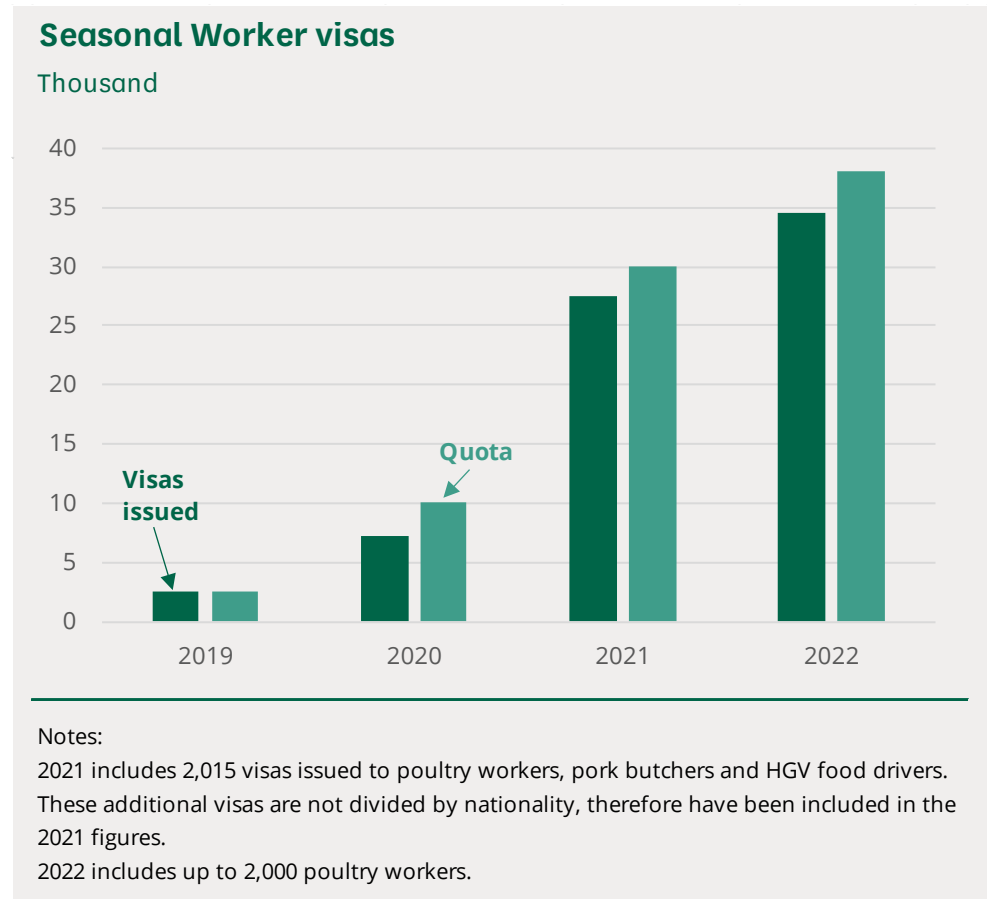
(b) 2022 includes up to 2,000 poultry workers.

Source: Home Office, [Entry clearance visas detailed datasets](#), Vis_D02

⁶⁵ UK Visas and Immigration, [Workers and Temporary Workers: guidance for sponsors – sponsor a seasonal worker](#), version 04/2023, 12 April 2023, para SE 3.16

⁶⁶ As above, para SE 3.12

The growth in seasonal worker visas reflects the quota increases from 2,500 visas in 2019 to 40,000 in 2022, including 2,000 visas for temporary migrants to work in the UK poultry sector.⁶⁷ The quota for 2023 is 47,000 visas, of which 45,000 are for the horticultural sector and 2,000 for the poultry production sector.⁶⁸



Source: Home Office, [Entry clearance visas detailed datasets](#), Vis_D02

Since the Seasonal Worker scheme restarted in 2019, the most important country of recruitment has been Ukraine. The proportion has declined significantly since the escalation of the Russian invasion, but Ukrainians have received more visas than any other nationality in each year of the scheme, with 91% of visas (2,300) in 2019, 87% (6,300) in 2020, 67% (20,000) in 2021 and 21% (7,300) in 2022.

In 2021, 8% of Seasonal Workers (2,300) came from Russia, making it the second-biggest source of Seasonal Worker visa holders after Ukraine. Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, visa applications from Russian citizens have been subject to “additional and robust checks”.⁶⁹ The

⁶⁷ Home Office, [Why do people come to the UK? To work](#), 23 February 2023

⁶⁸ UK Visas and Immigration, [Workers and Temporary Workers: guidance for sponsors: sponsor a seasonal worker](#), 12 April 2023

⁶⁹ PQ 51765 [on [Visas: Russia](#)], 20 September 2022

Home Office also refused 45% of Seasonal Worker visa applications from Russians decided in 2022 (up from 1% refused in 2021).⁷⁰

Many workers now come from central Asia. In 2022, the proportion of Seasonal Worker visa holders from Kyrgyzstan was 13% (4,300), Uzbekistan was 12% (4,200) and Tajikistan was 11% (3,900).

8% of all UK work visas issued in 2022 were in the Seasonal Worker category. If dependants are excluded, Seasonal Worker visas accounted for 13%.⁷¹

Help for Ukrainian citizens

In the aftermath of Russia's full-scale military invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the Home Office announced that Ukrainian Seasonal Worker visa holders [would have their visas extended](#) to 31 December 2022.⁷²

Separately, the [Ukraine Extension Scheme](#) is open to Ukrainian citizens with current or recently expired visas. It is free to apply and gives up to three years' permission to live, work, study and access public funds.

A Seasonal Worker visa holder could apply to switch to the Ukraine Extension Scheme. Successful applicants would no longer be restricted to doing seasonal agricultural work and would be able to sponsor family members to join them under the Homes for Ukraine scheme. The deadline for applications is 23 November 2023.⁷³

3.5

What is the future of the scheme?

Will the Seasonal Worker scheme continue past 2024?

Ministers have referred to “the Seasonal Worker visa route 2022-24”.⁷⁴ The government has not yet made an announcement on the long-term future of the scheme, beyond 2024.

In April 2022, the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee called on the government to “make the scheme permanent; and commit to announcing visa numbers in future on a rolling five-year basis”.⁷⁵

⁷⁰ Home Office, [immigration statistics, year ending March 2023](#), entry clearance visas detailed datasets, table Vis_D02

⁷¹ As above

⁷² Home Office, [Ukrainian nationals in the UK: visa support](#), 15 September 2022

⁷³ Home Office, [Statement of changes to the immigration rules](#), HC719, 18 October 2022

⁷⁴ PQ 11700 [on [Agriculture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 1 June 2022

⁷⁵ Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, [Labour shortages in the food and farming sector](#), 6 April 2022, HC 713 2021-22, p3

Defra said in response: “an evidence-based decision on the future of the visa route will be made in 2024”.⁷⁶

An [Independent Review into Labour Shortages in the Food Supply Chain](#) is underway and was due to report in spring 2023. The review’s chair, John Shropshire, said in late March that the report “will be issued in a couple of months”.⁷⁷ Defra has said the outcome of the review “will inform our thinking on the Seasonal Workers scheme” beyond 2024.⁷⁸

What if there were no Seasonal Worker visas?

In its 2019 report on post-Brexit immigration policy, the Migration Advisory Committee said “if there is no such scheme it is likely that there would be a contraction and even closure of many businesses”. But it added that this outcome was manageable in the overall context:

while the failure to have some type of SAWS would be bad for the sector it is a small, low-wage, low-productivity sector in the wider UK context so this should not be seen as catastrophic for the economy as a whole. It may lead to modestly higher prices for consumers for certain horticultural products.⁷⁹

Academics from the Universities of Oxford and Leeds add “relying on food imports would not be a major change, as the UK already imports a substantial share of its food and Britain has a globalised diet that reaches well beyond the limited fruit and vegetables that can be produced on home soil”. But they also say “one lesson learned from the Covid-19 pandemic is that domestic food production is an essential component of the nation’s food security”.⁸⁰

Government policy, as expressed in the [June 2022 food strategy](#), is to “broadly maintain the current level of food we produce domestically”. The strategy also committed to “boosting production in sectors where there are growth opportunities”, including horticulture, with cucumbers and tomatoes mentioned specifically.⁸¹

⁷⁶ Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, [Labour shortages in the food and farming sector: Government Response to the Committee Fourth Report of Session 2021-22](#), HC 412 2022-23, 23 June 2023, p8

⁷⁷ House of Lords Horticulture Sector Committee, [Corrected oral evidence: The horticultural sector](#), 23 March 2023, Q43

⁷⁸ PQ 60195 [on [Horticulture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 10 October 2022

⁷⁹ Migration Advisory Committee, [EEA migration in the UK: final report](#), 18 September 2018, para 65

⁸⁰ Roxana Barbulescu, Carlos Vargas-Silva and Bethany Robertson, [Without freedom of movement who will pick the fruit?](#), UK in a Changing Europe, 14 April 2021

⁸¹ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [Government food strategy](#), CP 698, 13 June 2022, para 1.3.1

What about poultry workers?

On 18 October 2022, the [Seasonal Worker rules](#) were amended to cater for poultry as well as horticultural workers.⁸² There is an annual quota of 2,000 poultry visas, guaranteed until the end of 2024.⁸³

Some of the rules are different for poultry workers. The visas last a matter of weeks, not months, from 2 October to 31 December each year.

The Immigration Rules define what counts as poultry work. The person must be doing one of the following jobs:

- Butcher
- Bird/game dresser
- Killer and plucker
- Plucker
- Poulterer
- Poultry processor
- Poultry sticker
- Trusser
- Food operative
- Poultry catcher/handler
- Poultry vaccinator
- Poultry meat packer

For most of the occupations listed above (butchers to food operatives), the person must be paid the pro rata equivalent of £26,200 a year. The rest (food operatives to poultry meat packers) can be paid £10.42 an hour, as with horticultural workers.

⁸² Home Office, [Statement of changes to the immigration rules](#), HC719, 18 October 2022, pp43-45. Poultry workers were also allowed to apply in late 2021, but this was envisaged as a one-off measure.

⁸³ National Farmers' Union, [Poultry seasonal worker visa labour providers confirmed](#), 14 September 2022

4 Working conditions and exploitation

4.1 Concerns about exploitation

Seasonal agricultural workers around the world are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and ill-treatment, some experts say.⁸⁴

Focus on Labour Exploitation (FLEX), a charity, notes that temporary migration schemes are “associated with increased risks of labour abuse and exploitation”. It identifies various factors that contribute to the risks, some of which are reflected in the terms of the Seasonal Worker visa:

- Debt bondage from illegal recruitment fees
- Barriers to changing job or sector
- Temporariness and lack of pathways to permanent residence
- No recourse to public funds
- Multiple dependencies on employer or third party
- Lack of guaranteed working hours⁸⁵

The Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration has highlighted the “risk of exploitation running through the agricultural sector” in the UK.⁸⁶ Similarly, the Migration Advisory Committee has pointed to “specific difficulties” with the Seasonal Worker scheme, including

fees being charged by recruitment agencies in migrant source countries; how isolated the locations can be; and the large migrant workforce due to the reliance on migrants to fill these roles.⁸⁷

The Director of Labour Market Enforcement rates the threat of seasonal agricultural workers being exploited as “severe”.⁸⁸

⁸⁴ For example, University of Nottingham Rights Lab, [Modern Slavery Act Reporting in the Agricultural Sector \(PDF\)](#), October 2019

⁸⁵ Focus on Labour Exploitation, [New report highlights risks of human trafficking on UK Seasonal Workers Pilot](#), 15 March 2021

⁸⁶ Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration, [An inspection of the immigration system as it relates to the agricultural sector May to August 2022](#), 19 December 2022, para 1.18

⁸⁷ Migration Advisory Committee, [MAC Annual Report](#), 13 December 2022, p16

⁸⁸ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, [United Kingdom Labour Market Enforcement: annual report 2019 to 2020](#), 9 June 2022, table 3

A [review of the scheme](#) as it operated in 2019, published in December 2021, identified no instances of modern slavery. But it did identify potential welfare issues and allegations, including lack of health and safety equipment and workers not given an employment contract in their native language.⁸⁹

Responding to the findings of the review, the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner noted that “while no cases of modern slavery were identified... there were strong indicators of labour exploitation, and these have continued in recent seasons”. She suggested that these issues may be more widespread than reported, in part because of low survey response rates.⁹⁰

FLEX’s response to the review criticised the conclusion that pay rates and satisfaction were generally high amongst workers. It included findings from FLEX research about problems with the scheme, including the risk that workers were not free to transfer employers.⁹¹

The Work Rights Centre, a charity supporting migrant workers, has also highlighted barriers to reporting labour exploitation.⁹² A subsequent briefing noted the increased risk of illegal recruitment fees as scheme operators expand recruitment into new countries (see section 3.4 above).⁹³

Recent issues

As seasonal worker numbers have increased, so have instances and allegations of exploitation or poor working conditions. These include:

- A series of articles by the Bureau of Investigative Journalism and VICE World News reported “[widespread mistreatment of migrants working at more than 20 UK farms, nurseries and packhouses in 2022](#)”. These included examples of [unlawful wage deductions](#) and [low-quality accommodation](#).⁹⁴
- A [report by the immigration inspectorate](#) covering May to August 2022 noted that eight out of 19 Home Office reports following compliance visits to farms identified “significant [welfare] issues”. This included a man forced to pull his own tooth for lack of dental treatment. Officials

⁸⁹ Home Office and Defra, [Seasonal workers pilot review 2019](#), 24 December 2021. The government has not published a review of the scheme in subsequent years but told the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration that it would [carry one out by April 2023](#).

⁹⁰ Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner, [IASC raises concerns over labour exploitation risk for migrant agricultural workers](#), 25 January 2022

⁹¹ Focus on Labour Exploitation, [FLEX’s response to the Government’s review of the first year of the Seasonal Workers Pilot](#), 13 January 2022

⁹² Work Rights Centre, [Weed out exploitation](#), 2 March 2022

⁹³ Work Rights Centre, [Seasonal Work after the War in Ukraine](#), 18 June 2022

⁹⁴ The Bureau of Investigative Journalism, “[‘They treat you like an animal’: How British farms run on exploitation](#)”, 27 March 2023; “[Migrant workers are being ripped off by employers on farms](#)”, 5 April 2023; “[‘It’s almost the same as living on the streets: this is how people picking your vegetables have to live’](#)”, 13 April 2023

“did not act promptly or seriously” on such concerns and there was “no effective process in place for follow-up action”.⁹⁵

- In August 2022, the Guardian covered allegations that [Indonesian citizens were charged up to £5,000 by local “brokers” to secure employment](#).⁹⁶ The scheme operator in question has since lost its sponsor licence.⁹⁷ The remaining scheme operators have stopped recruiting Indonesian seasonal workers.⁹⁸
- In March 2023, [a Nepali recruitment company lost its licence to supply labour to the UK](#) after charging people £12,000-£13,000 per head.⁹⁹ The scheme operators have stopped recruiting Nepalese seasonal workers.¹⁰⁰
- Former seasonal workers [giving evidence to the House of Lords Horticulture Sector Committee in June 2023](#) highlighted personal experience of working 18-hour days and sleeping in poorly heated caravans. Some employers reportedly threatened to have people sent home if they complained.¹⁰¹

The Horticulture Committee had previously heard evidence that the main common areas of exploitation were incorrect pay, illegal recruitment fees, accommodation standards, inability to transfer employer and discrimination based on nationality.¹⁰² Experts also highlighted that some migrants who had run up debt to come to the UK did not end up getting enough work to pay it off.¹⁰³ The committee’s report is due by the end of November 2023.

A Migration Advisory Committee inquiry into the Seasonal Worker scheme, announced in March 2023, will also cover “the potential for exploitation and poor labour market practice”.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁵ Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration, [An inspection of the immigration system as it relates to the agricultural sector May to August 2022](#), 19 December 2022

⁹⁶ [“Revealed: Indonesian workers on UK farm ‘at risk of debt bondage’”](#), The Guardian [online], 5 April 2022. See also [“Migrant fruit pickers charged thousands in illegal fees to work on UK farms”](#), The Bureau of Investigate Journalism [online], 27 May 2022

⁹⁷ PQ 171512 [on [Visas: Seasonal Workers](#)], 22 March 2023

⁹⁸ Home Office, [Immigration statistics, year ending March 2023](#), entry clearance visas detailed datasets, table Vis_D02 (showing that no Seasonal Worker visas were issued to Indonesian citizens in Q4 2022 or Q1 2023).

⁹⁹ Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority, [Nepalese recruitment agency loses GLAA licence](#), 13 March 2023

¹⁰⁰ [“UK farmers stop recruiting Nepalese workers after exploitation warning”](#), Financial Times [online], 27 January 2023. No Seasonal Worker visas were issued to Nepalese citizens in Q1 2023.

¹⁰¹ Horticulture Sector Committee, [Oral evidence, 22 June 2023](#) (transcript not available at time of writing)

¹⁰² Horticulture Sector Committee, [Corrected oral evidence: The horticulture sector](#), 11 May 2023, Q107

¹⁰³ As above, Q102, Q105

¹⁰⁴ Migration Advisory Committee, [Letter to Immigration Minister on Seasonal Worker visa inquiry](#), 24 March 2023

4.2

Prevention of exploitation

The Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford says preventing exploitation is a complex problem. Policy options, aside from robust policing of the low-wage labour market in general, include:

- Providing workers' rights information in multiple languages;
- Monitoring of migrant workers' pay and conditions after arrival;
- Proactive inspections;
- Allowing visa holders to switch employers;
- Regulation and supervision of recruitment agencies, including cooperation with the authorities in countries of origin.¹⁰⁵

The government recognises that Seasonal Worker visa holders “may be more vulnerable and open to exploitation than other workers” and says it takes the issue of migrant welfare “very seriously”.¹⁰⁶

Responding to a parliamentary question in May 2023, farming minister Mark Spencer [emphasised the responsibilities of scheme operators](#):

The Home Office sponsor licence regime places a broad range of responsibilities on the operators of the Seasonal Workers visa route to safeguard migrant workers under the scheme, including protecting their rights and ensuring effective enforcement of UK employment laws.

The Government keeps these protections under close and ongoing review. A new team within the Home Office compliance network focuses on ensuring sponsors are abiding by workers' rights by improving training and processes for compliance inspectors and creating clear policies and guidance for robust action for scheme operators where workers are at risk of exploitation. Should any of the selected operators fall short in these duties action will be taken, up to and including the revocation of their sponsor licence.¹⁰⁷

One of the seven scheme operators had their licence revoked in 2023, while a second operator was suspended.¹⁰⁸

In addition to the Home Office sponsor licence, scheme operators must have a licence from the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA).¹⁰⁹ Gangmasters are people who provide workers for farms and certain other

¹⁰⁵ Madeleine Sumption and Mariña Fernández-Reino, [Exploiting the Opportunity? Low-Skilled Work Migration After Brexit](#), Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford, 30 August 2018, section 7.2

¹⁰⁶ PQ 11700 [on [Agriculture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 1 June 2022

¹⁰⁷ PQ 183940 [on [Agriculture: Migrant Workers](#)], 5 May 2023

¹⁰⁸ PQ 171513 [on [Visas: Seasonal Workers](#)], 22 March 2023

¹⁰⁹ Home Office, [Immigration Rules Appendix Seasonal Worker](#), para SAW 4.2(c)

food industries.¹¹⁰ It is a criminal offence to operate as, or hire, a gangmaster without a GLAA licence.¹¹¹

The requirements for getting and keeping a GLAA licence cover:

- Acting in a “fit and proper manner” at all times;
- Paying workers properly and registering with HMRC;
- Forced labour and mistreatment of workers;
- Quality of accommodation (if provided) for workers;
- Working conditions, such as breaks and trade union membership;
- Health and safety on the farm or other place of work;
- Recruitment and contractual arrangements, including a ban on charging fees to workers;
- No subcontracting except to a fellow GLAA licence holder.¹¹²

There are almost 1,100 licenced gangmasters.¹¹³ The GLAA carried out 94 compliance inspections in 2019-20, 83 in 2020-21 and 61 in 2021-22.¹¹⁴ Its business plan calls for an increase.¹¹⁵

Home Office funding for the GLAA in 2022-23 was £6.6 million.¹¹⁶ This covers both its work in the agricultural sector as well as prevention of labour abuse across the wider economy (for example car washes and the garment industry). Critics say this is less than the Home Office stationary budget.¹¹⁷ The GLAA says financial constraints are a “significant challenge on our ability to deliver against our strategic plan”.¹¹⁸

The GLAA regulates overseas businesses that recruit on behalf of scheme operators. Its guidance states that “a GLAA licence holder, whether based in the UK, or overseas, must not use the services of an unlicensed person or business anywhere, whether they are based in the UK or overseas”.¹¹⁹ In May

¹¹⁰ [Gangmasters \(Licensing\) Act 2004](#), ss3-4

¹¹¹ As above, ss6, 12, 13

¹¹² Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority, [Licensing Standards \(PDF\)](#), January 2020

¹¹³ Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority, [Annual Report and Accounts 2021-22](#), 12 December 2022, p9

¹¹⁴ As above, p18; [Annual Report and Accounts 2020-21](#), p39

¹¹⁵ Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority, [Business Plan 2022/23 \(PDF\)](#), undated, p19

¹¹⁶ PQ 11838 [on [Seasonal Workers: Visas](#)], 1 June 2022

¹¹⁷ [“Watchdog disputes Braverman’s claim modern slavery laws being ‘gamed’”](#), The Guardian [online], 9 October 2022

¹¹⁸ Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority, [Business Plan 2022/23 \(PDF\)](#), undated, p13

¹¹⁹ Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority, [GLAA Brief 79 - How licensing applies to businesses outside of the UK](#), July 2022

2023, it signed an agreement with the governments of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan to increase oversight of firms recruiting seasonal workers there.¹²⁰

But the GLAA says it is not the “lead agency” on the rights of seasonal workers.¹²¹ Nor does it routinely inspect farms employing people on Seasonal Worker visas.¹²² It regulates labour providers, not employers.¹²³

The Home Office does carry out on-the-ground inspections. There were 25 such compliance visits between June 2021 and February 2022, interviewing 900 workers.¹²⁴ It aims to cover 5% of the workforce.¹²⁵

With effect from 12 April 2023, the department introduced a new requirement that seasonal workers be guaranteed at least 32 hours’ paid employment per week.¹²⁶

The Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration found a “lack of clarity about who is holding farmers and scheme operators accountable”.¹²⁷ It recommended that the Home Office publish a reference document showing “who is responsible for what” between central government, devolved executives and local authorities, underpinned by a memorandum of understanding.¹²⁸ The Home Office agreed to put together a document showing who does what within the department, and to share that with other organisations, but not necessarily to publish anything.¹²⁹

Various non-governmental projects and initiatives aim to safeguard the welfare of seasonal workers in the UK. These include an information app launched in June 2022.¹³⁰ Supermarkets are reportedly funding “audits” involving surveys of seasonal workers on farms as part of an industry “task force”.¹³¹

¹²⁰ Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority press release, [GLAA signs landmark agreements with Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan](#), 30 May 2023. The Bureau of Investigative Journalism says that the GLAA has [refused to publish the text of the agreement](#).

¹²¹ [“Revealed: Indonesian workers on UK farm ‘at risk of debt bondage’”](#), The Guardian [online], 14 August 2022

¹²² PQ 51713 [on [Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority: Inspections](#)], 20 September 2022

¹²³ PQ 59819 [on [Gangmasters: Licensing](#)], 10 October 2022

¹²⁴ Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration, [An inspection of the immigration system as it relates to the agricultural sector May to August 2022](#), 19 December 2022, para 8.10

¹²⁵ As above, para 8.31

¹²⁶ Home Office, [Statement of changes to the Immigration Rules](#), HC 1160, 9 March 2023, para APP SAW2; PQ 174225 [on [Agriculture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 27 March 2023

¹²⁷ Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration, [An inspection of the immigration system as it relates to the agricultural sector May to August 2022](#), 19 December 2022, para 9.10

¹²⁸ As above, p8

¹²⁹ Home Office, [A response to an inspection of the immigration system as it relates to the agricultural sector](#), 19 December 2022

¹³⁰ Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority, [Sector-wide collaboration to improve workers’ experience on Seasonal Workers’ Scheme](#), 7 June 2022. [Other apps are available](#).

¹³¹ [“UK supermarkets to fund audits on farms to prevent worker exploitation”](#), Financial Times [online], 10 March 2023; [“New taskforce to protect seasonal worker welfare”](#), Fresh Produce Journal [online], 17 March 2023

5 Does the Seasonal Worker scheme meet farmers' needs?

5.1 Industry views

Over the last few years, farming organisations have reported labour shortages and requested that more Seasonal Worker visas be made available to fill them. Reliance on the visa scheme “will continue to increase” for the foreseeable future, according to the NFU’s horticulture growth strategy.¹³²

The Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee published a report on [Labour shortages in the food and farming sector](#) in April 2022. It reported accounts of horticultural labour shortages in 2021:

The National Farmers’ Union (NFU) reported that 24% of the UK daffodil crop was left unpicked at the start of 2021 “due to a staggering 33% shortage in seasonal workers”, while Lea Valley Growers’ Association noted that “10% of cucumber growing members didn’t plant a third crop” in July 2021 due to a lack of workers. Riviera Produce Ltd reported that it “left over £500,000 of produce to rot in the fields” due to a lack of staff, and Boxford Suffolk Farms Ltd said it “had to waste approximately 44 tonnes of fruit this year” due to labour shortages.¹³³

An Association of Labour Providers survey, carried out in April/May 2022, found that “the food industry continues to suffer chronic labour shortages”. Of the 92 labour supply companies that responded to the survey, 89% were unable to supply enough workers to meet demand from clients. Of the 87 food growers and manufacturers that responded, 77% had experienced shortages of lower-skilled workers.¹³⁴

The NFU says the quota increase to 45,000-55,000 for 2023 and 2024 represents a “significant stride forward” and “provides a certain level of relief”.¹³⁵ But it stopped short of endorsing the rise as sufficient to meet demand and has previously estimated that the sector needs 70,000 seasonal workers a year.¹³⁶

¹³² National Farmers’ Union, [UK horticulture growth strategy \(PDF\)](#), March 2023, p3

¹³³ Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, [Labour shortages in the food and farming sector](#), 6 April 2022, HC 713 2021-22, para 5

¹³⁴ Association of Labour Providers, [Food Supply Chain Labour Survey Results \(PDF\)](#), May 2022, pp3-4

¹³⁵ National Farmers’ Union, [45,000 visas in 2023 goes some way to addressing labour shortages](#), 16 December 2022; [UK horticulture growth strategy \(PDF\)](#), March 2023, p3

¹³⁶ National Farmers’ Union, [Millions of pounds of fruit and veg wasted due to workforce shortages](#), 15 August 2022

Industry groups, including the NFU, have called for the Seasonal Worker scheme to be guaranteed five years ahead and for visas to last nine months.¹³⁷ NFU Scotland agrees, and also wants the UK Government to consider the [Scottish Government’s proposal for a Rural Visa Pilot Programme](#).¹³⁸

5.2

Alternatives to migrant workers

Crop harvesting and processing could be made less labour intensive, helping to reduce the need for migrant labour. Hiring more domestic workers is also frequently canvassed as an alternative to foreign workers.

Government policy is to reduce the horticultural sector’s reliance on overseas labour.¹³⁹ The EFRA Committee said in its April 2022 report “in the longer term, we agree with the Government that the sector needs to shift its focus away from immigration and toward domestic workers and technological innovation and development”.¹⁴⁰

Automation

The government has consistently said that farmers should use technology to reduce the demand for labour.¹⁴¹ The Home Secretary, Suella Braverman, said in October 2022, “if we’re going to help them with migration we have to make it incumbent on farming to innovate, industrialise and use technology to reduce their reliance on cheap foreign workers”.¹⁴²

In July 2022, Defra published the report of a [Review of Automation in Horticulture](#). It noted that promising technology is being developed. This includes “autonomous selective harvesting” (robots that can pick crops) which offer high labour savings. But they are not commercially available yet, and the technology currently available “will not have a significant impact on the labour needs of the sector in the short term, or even the medium term”.

As a result, the review noted “the need for a secure source of labour in the period before mass-adoption of automation technology is feasible”. It recommended that the Seasonal Worker scheme be kept in place beyond 2024 to bridge the gap.

¹³⁷ House of Lords Horticulture Sector Committee, [British Berry Growers – written evidence \(HS10054\)](#), 8 April 2023, para 16; National Farmers’ Union, [UK horticulture growth strategy \(PDF\)](#), March 2023, p3

¹³⁸ Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, [Written evidence submitted by NFU Scotland \(FSQ050\)](#), September 2022

¹³⁹ PQ 60195 [on [Horticulture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 10 October 2022

¹⁴⁰ Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, [Labour shortages in the food and farming sector](#), 6 April 2022, HC 713 2021-22, para 75

¹⁴¹ For example, PQ 25878 [on [Agriculture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 27 June 2022

¹⁴² The Telegraph / YouTube, [In full: Chopper’s Politics with Suella Braverman | Conservative Party conference](#), 4 October 2022 (31 minutes 18 seconds)

Excerpt from the Review of Automation in Horticulture

“Recommendation 1: Defra should consider pursuing a long-term Seasonal Workers Scheme for edible and ornamental horticulture starting in 2022

A long-term Seasonal Workers Scheme would help to stabilise workforce pressures in the sector, helping growers to better evaluate their labour needs over time and incentivising long-term capital investments in automation technology.

While a new Seasonal Workers Visa Route has been announced for 2022 to 2024, the length of any future schemes should ideally match the period preceding the feasible mass-adoption of automation technology.”

Domestic workers

The government has also said consistently that the industry should hire more people who already live in the UK.¹⁴³ Home Secretary Suella Braverman said in October 2022, “I don't buy this line that... British people don't want to work [o]n farms. I'm not persuaded by that”.¹⁴⁴

Migration Watch argues the suggestion that British citizens will not do seasonal agricultural work is “offensive and inaccurate”. It has recommended “changes to the welfare system to both make it more flexible for those going into temporary roles and to increase the incentives to work for those able-bodied people currently on government assistance”.¹⁴⁵

Industry groups say the reality is that such jobs are unattractive to domestic workers. For example, the British Growers Association says the government is “fundamentally wrong” if it thinks British workers can make up for labour shortages. Its chief executive, Jack Ward, told Farmers Weekly:

Private businesses take these people on and spend a disproportionate amount of money managing them and listening to their excuses – why they couldn't get out of bed, or why they were late for work.¹⁴⁶

In 2020, the government and industry bodies ran a [“Pick for Britain” campaign](#) aimed at encouraging domestic workers into seasonal jobs. The website was a platform for companies which were recruiting and did not sign

¹⁴³ Home Office and Defra press release, [Industry given certainty around seasonal workers but told to focus on domestic workforce](#), 24 December 2021

¹⁴⁴ The Telegraph / YouTube, [In full: Chopper's Politics with Suella Braverman | Conservative Party conference](#), 4 October 2022 (31 minutes 46 seconds). See also [“Train fruit pickers and lorry drivers to cut migration, says Suella Braverman”](#), BBC News [online], 15 May 2023

¹⁴⁵ Migration Watch, [Is it true that Britons will not do seasonal agricultural work?](#), 9 April 2020

¹⁴⁶ [“UK horticulture careers towards seasonal labour crisis”](#), Farmers Weekly [online], 3 October 2022

workers up directly. As a result, Defra was unable to provide data on the number of domestic workers recruited through Pick for Britain.¹⁴⁷

Evidence presented to the EFRA Committee suggests that the number of domestic workers did increase in the first half of 2020. Defra Minister Victoria Prentis told the committee in November 2020 that “we think we have gone from about 1% to about 11% native Brit”. An NFU survey showed that the proportion of British nationals recruited into seasonal jobs each month went from 0.6% in March 2020 to 3% in April to 15% in May.¹⁴⁸

But this was not sustained. The NFU survey showed the share of British workers falling to 1% of the total in June, July and August 2020. British Berry Growers reported “UK residents made up about 8% of the workforce during the first Covid lockdown, but this promptly fell to about 0.5% as soon as all the other sectors reopened”, according to Farmers Weekly.¹⁴⁹

The EFRA Committee concluded: “while we commend Defra for standing up the Pick for Britain scheme so quickly and for promoting it successfully, this cannot hide the fact that it did not achieve what it hoped to do: attract a significant number of British works to pick crops”.¹⁵⁰

5.3 Independent review of labour shortages

In August 2022, Defra announced an [Independent Review into Labour Shortages in the Food Supply Chain](#) to “consider the challenges facing food and farming businesses to recruit and retain the labour they require”.

The review will examine the issues touched upon in this section: migrant workers, domestic workers and automation. As the name suggests, its scope is not limited to horticulture but other aspects of farming, as well as fishing, primary food processing and food/non-alcoholic drink manufacturing.¹⁵¹

Defra has appointed John Shropshire OBE to chair the review, supported by a six-person expert panel. It was originally due to report in spring 2023.¹⁵² The government has said that its response to the review will set out longer-term policies for access to migrant labour, alongside action to reduce the sector’s reliance on it.¹⁵³

¹⁴⁷ PQ 439 [on [Agriculture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 11 May 2021

¹⁴⁸ Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, [The UK’s new immigration policy and the food supply chain](#), HC 231 2019-21, 22 December 2020, para 57

¹⁴⁹ “[UK horticulture careers towards seasonal labour crisis](#)”, Farmers Weekly [online], 3 October 2022

¹⁵⁰ Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee, [The UK’s new immigration policy and the food supply chain](#), HC 231 2019-21, 22 December 2020, para 61

¹⁵¹ Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs press release, [Defra updates on Independent Review into Labour Shortages in the Food Supply Chain](#), 3 August 2022

¹⁵² PQ 60195 [on [Horticulture: Seasonal Workers](#)], 10 October 2022

¹⁵³ Prime Minister’s Office and Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, [An update following the UK Farm to Fork summit held at 10 Downing Street on 16 May 2023](#), 16 May 2023

The House of Commons Library is a research and information service based in the UK Parliament. Our impartial analysis, statistical research and resources help MPs and their staff scrutinise legislation, develop policy, and support constituents.

Our published material is available to everyone on commonslibrary.parliament.uk.

Get our latest research delivered straight to your inbox. Subscribe at commonslibrary.parliament.uk/subscribe or scan the code below:



 commonslibrary.parliament.uk

 [@commonslibrary](https://twitter.com/commonslibrary)