

What Career Paths Can a Hospitality Qualification Open Up for You? - Complete Hospitality Training

Canonical: <https://cht.edu.au/news/what-career-paths-can-a-hospitality-qualification-open-up-for-you/>

Details:

Wider than the website suggests. We market roughly ten courses, almost all hospitality. Our registered scope carries 17 current qualifications, 81 current skill sets and 579 current units, every component at extent "Deliver and assess" — and the parts nobody advertises are where the less obvious career paths sit.

Choose a path by the work, not only the title

The original career-path article encourages readers to compare roles before choosing a course. Look at the daily duties, likely roster, required experience and training, and the employer type: a restaurant, hotel, event business and care setting use hospitality skills differently. Talk with someone doing the work or seek supervised practical experience. A qualification can support an application, but it does not automatically place its holder in management or make every related occupation available.

The paths below show how our registered scope connects to different sectors. Use them to shortlist a role, then verify that the current course, location and entry requirements fit it.

What is actually on scope

Package	Sector	Current qualifications
SIT	Tourism, Travel and Hospitality	9
BSB	Business Services	4
CHC	Community Services	3
SIR	Retail	1 — but see the warning below
	Total	17

One of those 17 is not usable. SIR30216 Certificate III in Retail carries an end date of 28 June 2024, already past, so it should not be treated as available. The other 16 run to 30 June 2032 — a date that is both their qualification end date and, separately, the end of our current registration period, which ASQA has set at 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2032.

The 81 skill sets spread wider than the qualifications do, across seven training packages: hospitality (SITSS), business and cyber (BSBSS), community services (CHCSS), health and infection control (HLTSS), retail (SIRSS), creative arts (CUASS) and horticulture (AHCSS). There are no HLT qualifications on scope, but there are HLT skill sets.

The CHC row is the one worth pausing on. CHC33021 Certificate III in Individual Support, CHC43015 Certificate IV in Ageing Support and CHC43415 Certificate IV in Leisure and Health are all on our scope at deliver-and-assess. They open onto aged care, disability support and leisure-and-health roles — an entirely different career from hospitality, available from the same provider, and effectively invisible

on the website.

Path 1 — Up through hospitality operations

The conventional route, and the one the marketing describes.

Food and beverage service — SIT20322 Certificate II in Hospitality or SIT30622 into waiting, bar and cafe work, then SIT30722 for restaurant front of house, then SIT40422 Certificate IV for supervision, then SIT50422 Diploma for management.

Kitchen — SIT20421 Certificate II in Cookery, then SIT30821 Certificate III in Commercial Cookery , then SIT40521 Certificate IV in Kitchen Management at 33 units.

Events — SIT50322 Diploma of Event Management .

Note that SIT20322 and SIT20421 are two different qualifications , not two names for the same thing — Certificate II in Hospitality and Certificate II in Cookery respectively. Both are current.

What the unit counts tell you about each step

Qualification size is a better guide to the shape of a job than any course description.

Code	Units	Core	What the core-to-elective ratio says
BSB40520 Cert IV Leadership and Management	12	5	The smallest. Broad, portable, largely elective-driven.
BSB30120 Cert III in Business	13	6	Four specialisations available — customer engagement, business administration, medical administration, records and information management.
SIT30622 Cert III in Hospitality	15	6	Wide elective freedom. Shape it to the venue.
SIT30722 Cert III Hospitality (Restaurant Front of House)	20	9	Five units larger than SIT30622 , and RSA and cash handling are mandatory, not elective .
SIT50322 Diploma of Event Management	20	13	Heavily core. Events management is a defined discipline.
SIT40422 Cert IV in Hospitality	21	9	Three of the nine core units are HR units. This is the supervision qualification.
SIT30821 Cert III Commercial Cookery	25	20	Very low elective freedom — a cook has to be able to do all of it.

SIT50422 Diploma of Hospitality Management	28	11	Only 11 core of 28, so the elective choice genuinely shapes the outcome.
SIT40521 Cert IV Kitchen Management	33	27	The largest we deliver and the least flexible of all.

Electives are not free choice, incidentally. Under the packaging rules they must be guided by the job outcome sought, local industry requirements and the complexity of skills appropriate to the AQF level, and all of them must contribute to a valid, industry-supported vocational outcome. Some units carry prerequisites — SITHCCC026 Package prepared foodstuffs , for example, requires SITXFSA005 first.

Path 2 — Sideways into business

Four BSB qualifications sit on scope: BSB30120 Certificate III in Business , BSB40120 Certificate IV in Business, BSB40520 Certificate IV in Leadership and Management , and BSB50120 Diploma of Business. All four are current, and all four are described as nationally available — though see the note on delivery states further down, because that is not something the scope register can confirm.

This is the portability path. BSB40520 is 12 units against SIT40422 's 21, carries no licensing requirement, and its leadership skills transfer to any sector. Its five core units are demonstrating leadership in the workplace, leading effective workplace relationships, coordinating business operational plans, applying communication strategies and leading and facilitating a team. Someone who has managed a venue and wants out of hospitality hours has a credential that travels.

Two equivalence facts worth carrying, because they decide whether an older certificate still counts: BSB40520 is EQUIVALENT to BSB42015 , which was superseded on 18 October 2020. A completed BSB42015 is not devalued.

BSB30120 is NOT equivalent to BSB30115 , BSB30215 , BSB30415 , BSB30815 or BSB30915 , all superseded on the same date. Transition and teach-out obligations apply, and gap assessment is needed. This is the difference between a credit transfer and a course.

Path 3 — Across into care

The CHC qualifications lead to support worker, aged care and leisure-and-health roles. Hospitality experience is genuinely relevant here — food service in aged care is a category one food business under Standard 3.2.2A, meaning it processes unpackaged potentially hazardous food into food that is both potentially hazardous and ready to eat, and the customer-facing skills transfer directly. The HLTSS skill sets on scope, covering health and infection control, sit alongside these.

Two things to check before planning:

In New South Wales and Queensland , food service in health and community settings requires the HLTFS001 , HLTFS005 and HLTFS007 units for the supervisor role, not the hospitality food safety units. Victoria does not impose this. See what food safety certificate do I need .

In Victoria, a Class 1 premises under the Food Act 1984 — hospitals, day procedure centres, residential aged care, children's services, Meals-on-Wheels-type delivery — requires a Food Safety Supervisor , on a certificate issued within the preceding five years. Victoria uniquely permits RPL for that five-yearly refresh; Queensland explicitly excludes it.

One award point specific to this path: MA000009 clause 4.4(d) excludes hospitals and aged care catering from the hospitality award, except where catering is provided for or within an aged care facility

by an employer otherwise covered by that award. So the industrial instrument covering care work is generally not a hospitality award at all — which also means the Level 4 floor described below does not travel with you into a care role. Check the instrument that covers the employer.

Worth knowing too that we held a trading name, Complete Healthcare Training , from 24 October 2023 to 19 April 2025. It has ended, but a certificate issued under it is still an RTO 3722 credential.

Path 4 — Coffee, bar and specialist skills

Barista, bartending and beverage work has its own progression, and the licensing-linked skill sets on scope support it: SITSS00080 Espresso Machine Operation, SITSS00094 Sommelier, SITSS00075 Beverage Advice, SITSS00071 Responsible service of alcohol and SITSS00070 Hospitality Compliance. All five are confirmed current on scope. So are SITSS00066 Kitchen Management, SITSS00068 Food Handling, SITSS00069 Food Safety Supervision, SITSS00083 Food Advice, SITSS00087 Mentoring and Supervision and SITSS00092 Event Coordination, among others.

These are more demanding than they sound, because the underlying units are assessed by repetition in real service. SITHFAB025 espresso coffee requires ten specified beverages on three occasions each . SITHFAB030 cocktails requires three service periods and two cocktails by each of six methods — twelve preparations minimum. SITHFAB027 serve food and beverage requires five service periods including one peak . See barista coffee course and bartending course .

Most of the 81 skill sets on scope are unadvertised. They produce a Statement of Attainment, which never expires and attaches to your USI for life — and which, under clause 2 of MA000009 , can contribute to that award's "appropriate level of training" test, because the clause is satisfied by one or more appropriate units of competency , not only a whole qualification. That makes a skill set the lower-commitment way to test a direction.

Be careful with one word, though. A skill set does not automatically "credit transfer" into a qualification — credit transfer under Standard 1.7 recognises prior completion of an equivalent training product , evidenced by AQF certification documentation or an authenticated VET transcript. Where the same unit code appears in the larger qualification, that can support credit transfer. Where it does not, you are looking at RPL or at study. We first verify the evidence and equivalence, check that the units fit your training product, and check for licensing or regulatory restrictions before granting credit. See ASQA's credit-transfer guidance .

Path 5 — Gaming, where a licence gates the career

This is a genuine path out of bar work and one of the few where the qualification is the smaller half of the requirement. Gaming has a regulatory gate that no training product removes .

Every gaming supervisor and gaming worker must complete SITHGAM022 Provide responsible gambling services as a prerequisite requirement before working in gaming roles. It is an entry condition, not later professional development.

A gaming supervisor must hold an individual or occupational gaming licence. The material names pit boss and pit manager as the supervisory titles: they supervise the operation of table games and work with dealers. The licence is a regulator's decision, made about the person, and a certificate does not produce it.

Competence is game-specific. A gaming supervisor must achieve competence in the units covering the particular table games they supervise . A general hospitality supervision qualification does not cover the games themselves.

We hold SITHGAM022 , SITHGAM023 Attend gaming machines and SITHGAM024 Operate a TAB outlet current on scope. Those three sit in the Gaming elective group of SIT30622 Certificate III in Hospitality , which is where the path starts rather than at Diploma level. And gaming supervisor or team

leader is one of the named job titles in the SIT40422 Certificate IV in Hospitality descriptor , alongside bar supervisor, concierge, duty manager, food and beverage supervisor, front office supervisor, housekeeping supervisor and shift manager — so the supervision qualification recognises the role even though it does not deliver the game-specific competence or the licence.

One industrial feature makes this path different from the others on this page. MA000009 carries a separate casino gaming stream with its own rate table; MA000119 has none. A casino is an MA000009 premises so the stream is there to be used, but a restaurant or night club running gaming machines is an MA000119 premises with no casino gaming classifications at all, and staff have to be classified inside that award's three streams instead. So this is one path where the premises type changes the classification structure available to you, not merely the clause numbering. See how do I get my bar or gaming licence .

Path 6 — Overseas, via skills assessment

Qualifications do not migrate by themselves; skills assessment is the mechanism. We operate a skills assessment service, limited to Chef (351311) and Cook (351411) . Trades Recognition Australia assesses tradespersons and technicians only — management occupations are assessed by other authorities, so a Diploma of Hospitality Management graduate is outside this pathway.

TRA accepts SIT30821 Certificate III in Commercial Cookery for Cook, and SIT40521 Certificate IV in Kitchen Management for Chef and Cook. SIT20421 Certificate II in Cookery is not accepted for any occupation. The eligibility bar is 12 months full-time paid employment in the nominated occupation within the past 3 years, plus original and verifiable documentary evidence for all education, training and employment, plus 3 years total relevant experience with formal culinary training or 5 years without.

Both occupations are on the Core Skills Occupation List. Cafe or Restaurant Manager (141111) is not — verified against the list itself. Hotel or Motel Manager (141311) and Licensed Club Manager (141411) are. Note also that although the ABS superseded ANZSCO with OSCA in 2024, migration programs still run on ANZSCO codes. So the cookery path carries migration weight that the front-of-house management path does not under that occupation code.

One limitation on that, and it matters before you plan around it. Home Affairs applies caveats to Chef and Cook in certain circumstances — fast food outlets, limited-service restaurants and business size are the named examples — and those caveats were not retrieved for this page and could materially narrow the practical migration pathway . Presence on the Core Skills Occupation List is list status, not a clear pathway. Verify the current caveats with the Department of Home Affairs, and take advice from a registered migration agent rather than a training provider. See skills assessment and what hospitality jobs are in demand in Australia .

What every path has in common: a classification, not a job title

Whichever direction you take, your pay comes from a classification inside a modern award — and the premises decides which award, not the job title . This matters more on a page about career paths than anywhere else, because a path that crosses from a pub to a club to a cafe crosses three different awards.

Where you work	Award
Hotels, pubs, taverns, motels, resorts, casinos, caterers, accommodation	MA000009 Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2020
Not-for-profit registered clubs — RSL, bowls, golf, surf, sporting, community	MA000058 Registered and Licensed Clubs Award 2020

Standalone restaurants, cafes, night clubs , reception centres, roadhouses	MA000119 Restaurant Industry Award 2020
Takeaway, food courts, food sold mainly to be eaten away from the counter	MA000003 Fast Food Industry Award 2010

Each covers its industry to the exclusion of any other modern award, so exactly one applies to a given employer. Three boundaries that catch people:

Clubs are not covered by MA000009. Clause 4.4(d)(i) expressly excludes "clubs registered or recognised under State or Territory legislation". Registered clubs sit under MA000058 , and only where the club is both registered under a liquor, gaming, associations or corporations statute and established and operating not-for-profit for the benefit of members and the community (clause 4.3). A commercially owned venue with "club" in its name is not a club for award purposes.

Night clubs are not clubs. A night club is commercial, so it falls under MA000119 .

The fast food boundary is sit-down service, not the menu. A food-court outlet or takeaway counter is MA000003 ; a cafe with tables is MA000119 .

The good news for anyone changing lanes: the Level 4 floor travels

A relevant AQF Certificate III or higher, used at work , sets a minimum classification of Level 4 in three of those four awards :

Award	Floor	Rate clause
MA000009 Hospitality Industry (General)	Level 4	clause 18.1
MA000119 Restaurant Industry	Level 4	clause 18.1
MA000058 Registered and Licensed Clubs	Level 4	clause 18.3
MA000003 Fast Food	no equivalent provision	—

So moving from a pub to a registered club to a cafe does not cost you the benefit of the qualification — the floor exists in all three. And under MA000119 it is a named trade grade: Schedule A defines Level 4 as "Food and beverage attendant grade 4 (tradesperson)" and "Cook grade 3 (tradesperson)" , and the Level 4 rate is that award's standard rate . A relevant Certificate III used at work is therefore a route to a tradesperson grade without serving an apprenticeship . Only the fast food award has no equivalent provision, which is worth knowing before taking a food-court role as a stepping stone.

Three differences to respect, because this is a pay entitlement:

MA000009 and MA000119 require you to make use of the skills and knowledge derived from the Certificate III competencies. It is not automatic on completion.

MA000058 states the floor for "AQF Certificate III qualifications" without the words "or higher", and adds that the Fair Work Commission may require the employee to demonstrate that they utilise the relevant skills.

Dispute routes differ : clause 40 under MA000009, clause 34 under MA000119, and referral to the Fair Work Commission under MA000058.

What does not travel is the level numbering above and below the floor. Each award has its own Schedule A, with its own classification names and grades, so when a path moves you between premises types, read the new award rather than assuming your old level number maps across.

Under MA000009 the classification structure is an Introductory level plus Levels 1 to 6 across five streams — food and beverage, kitchen, guest services, clerical and casino gaming — and clause 14

obliges the employer to classify every employee under Schedule A.

And the sideways paths have their own legal anchors. Both work health and safety Acts require employers to give information, instruction, training and supervision sufficient for safe work; in New South Wales a work experience student is expressly defined as a worker, and section 46 obliges every duty holder for the same matter to consult, cooperate and coordinate with the others. That is why a work placement is documented by obligation, and why it produces the best evidence you will ever have for an RPL application.

No rates are printed here. Award rates re-set every 1 July, so use the Fair Work Ombudsman's Pay and Conditions Tool against the award code that covers the employer.

Where the paths are actually available

Two separate questions get conflated here, so keep them apart.

What is on scope is answered by the training.gov.au scope register: 17 qualifications, 81 skill sets, 579 units, all at extent "Deliver and assess", with SIR30216 expired.

Where each one is delivered is not in that register. The scope data records no jurisdiction against any component. The limits used across this site — both Diplomas Victoria only, commercial cookery in South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, kitchen management in Victoria and Western Australia — come from our own delivery information, and should be confirmed with us directly rather than read off the national register.

The ceiling

Our highest qualification is AQF level 5, a Diploma. There is no Advanced Diploma or degree on scope. A Diploma is a common basis for credit into a degree, but how much advanced standing you receive is the university's decision, not the RTO's — ask them before you enrol.

Whichever path you are weighing, raise it at the pre-training review before enrolling. That review exists to check you are in the most suitable qualification, to understand your current competencies, to identify RPL (Standard 1.6) and credit transfer (Standard 1.7) opportunities, to shape the learning and assessment strategy, and to identify the support you need. It is also the point at which licensing or occupational licence requirements attaching to your intended path have to be disclosed to you — which is exactly where the gaming licence question above belongs. See how to build a career in hospitality.

About us

We are Complete Hospitality Training — legal name Complete Hospitality Training (Vic) Pty Ltd, RTO 3722, CRICOS 04242E, ABN 27 006 947 262, ACN 006 947 262. Registered as RTO 3722 since 1 June 1994. Regulated nationally by ASQA since 8 September 2017, when registration transferred from the Victorian regulator (VRQA). The current registration period runs 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2032, exercised by ASQA under the National Vocational Education and Training Regulator Act 2011.

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Trading names on the RTO 3722 record. Five are current — Victorian Bar School (from 1 June 1994, the original), Complete Hospitality Training (2011), Ready Serve Achieve Melbourne (2018), Coffee School by CHT (2021) and Alchemy Institute of Australia (2024). A sixth, Complete Healthcare Training, ran from 24 October 2023 to 19 April 2025 and has ended. A certificate issued under any of those names is an RTO 3722 credential.

We link to the relevant course and regulatory sources in this guide. Check those sources for current requirements, and confirm course availability, delivery, fees and entry requirements with us before enrolling.

Source records and further guidance

We link the unit records and regulator guidance relevant to this page below. Check the current source before making an enrolment, licensing or employment decision.

SIT30622 Certificate III in Hospitality

BSB40520 Certificate IV in Leadership and Management

SITHGAM022 Provide responsible gambling services

SIT20421 Certificate II in Cookery

SIT40422 Certificate IV in Hospitality

Responsible Service of Alcohol training requirements (Queensland)

Responsible Service of Alcohol training requirements (Western Australia)

Responsible Service of Alcohol training requirements (South Australia)

Responsible Service of Alcohol training requirements (Tasmania)

Food Standards Code — Standards 3.2.2 and 3.2.2A (food safety practices and food safety management tools)

Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2020 (MA000009)

Restaurant Industry Award 2020 (MA000119)

Unique Student Identifier (USI) requirements for RTOs

How many qualifications and skill sets do you hold on scope?

17 current qualifications, 81 current skill sets and 579 current units, every component at extent "Deliver and assess". One of the 17, SIR30216 Certificate III in Retail, ended on 28 June 2024 and is not available.

How long have you been registered, and until when?

Since 1 June 1994 under RTO code 3722. It moved from the Victorian regulator (VRQA) to the national regulator (ASQA) on 8 September 2017, and its current registration period runs 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2032.

Can I really move from hospitality into aged care with the same provider?

The three CHC qualifications are on our scope at deliver-and-assess. They are not marketed; ask.

Which path is most portable?

The BSB qualifications — no licensing attached and transferable outside hospitality. BSB40520 is the shortest at 12 units.

Do I need a licence to work in gaming?

Yes, for the supervisory roles: a gaming supervisor must hold an individual or occupational gaming licence, and must be competent in the units for the particular table games they supervise. Separately, every gaming supervisor and gaming worker must complete SITHGAM022 Provide responsible gambling services before working in a gaming role. That is a prerequisite for the whole sector, not just for supervisors.

Which gaming units are on your scope?

SITHGAM022 Provide responsible gambling services, SITHGAM023 Attend gaming machines and SITHGAM024 Operate a TAB outlet, all current. They sit in the Gaming elective group of SIT30622 Certificate III in Hospitality, so the path starts at operational level.

Does the gaming path have its own pay structure?

Under MA000009 yes — it carries a separate casino gaming stream with its own rate table, one of that award's five streams. MA000119 has none, so a restaurant or night club with gaming machines classifies staff inside that award's three streams instead. Check which award covers the premises before assuming a gaming classification exists.

If I change the type of venue I work in, do I lose the benefit of my Certificate III?

Not in three of the four awards. The Level 4 minimum for a relevant Certificate III used at work exists under MA000009 (clause 18.1), MA000119 (clause 18.1) and MA000058 (clause 18.3). Only the fast food award, MA000003, has no equivalent provision. What does not carry across is the level numbering above and below that floor — each award has its own Schedule A.

What does Level 4 mean in a restaurant?

Under MA000119, Schedule A defines Level 4 as "Food and beverage attendant grade 4 (tradesperson)" and "Cook grade 3 (tradesperson)", and the Level 4 rate is that award's standard rate. A relevant Certificate III used at work is a route to a tradesperson grade without an apprenticeship.

Is the Level 4 floor automatic once I finish?

No. MA000009 and MA000119 require you to make use of the skills derived from the Certificate III competencies. MA000058 omits "or higher" and adds that the Fair Work Commission may require you to demonstrate that you utilise the relevant skills.

I moved from a hotel bar to an RSL club. Same award?

No. MA000009 clause 4.4(d)(i) excludes clubs registered or recognised under State or Territory legislation by name. A registered not-for-profit club is covered by MA000058 — which does carry its own Level 4 floor at clause 18.3.

Is a night club covered by the clubs award?

No — MA000119, because a night club is a commercial venue rather than a not-for-profit registered club.

Does the Level 4 floor follow me into a care role?

No. MA000009 clause 4.4(d) excludes hospitals and most aged care catering from the hospitality award, so care work is generally covered by a different instrument entirely. Check the one covering that employer.

Is a skill set worth doing?

Yes. It produces a Statement of Attainment that does not expire, attaches to your USI for life, and can contribute to the MA000009 "appropriate level of training" test because units of competency count under clause 2. There are 81 to choose from and most are unadvertised.

Does a skill set automatically count towards a full qualification?

Only where the same unit code appears in that qualification, in which case it is a straightforward credit transfer under Standard 1.7. Otherwise it is an RPL question.

What is the difference between RPL and credit transfer?

RPL (Standard 1.6) assesses evidence of prior skills, learning and experience against the unit requirements. Credit transfer (Standard 1.7) recognises prior completion of an equivalent training product, evidenced by AQF certification documentation or an authenticated VET transcript.

Is SIT20322 the same as SIT20421?

No. SIT20322 is Certificate II in Hospitality; SIT20421 is Certificate II in Cookery. Both are current and on scope, and neither is a correction of the other.

My certificate says Complete Healthcare Training. Is that CHT?

Yes. It was a registered trading name on the RTO 3722 record from 24 October 2023 to 19 April 2025. The name has ended, but the credential is an RTO 3722 credential.

I hold an old BSB42015. Do I have to do it again?

No. BSB40520 is equivalent to BSB42015.

I hold an old BSB30115. Does that carry across?

Not as an equivalence. BSB30120 is not equivalent to the superseded 2015-era Certificate III in Business codes, so gap assessment is needed.

Which paths are restricted by state, and where do I confirm that?

Both Diplomas in the SIT package are Victoria only, commercial cookery is limited to SA, TAS, VIC and WA, and kitchen management to VIC and WA. Confirm with us — the training.gov.au scope register carries no jurisdiction field, so it cannot answer the question.

Which is the biggest commitment?

SIT40521 Certificate IV in Kitchen Management — 33 units, 27 of them core.

Which qualification makes RSA mandatory?

SIT30722 Certificate III in Hospitality (Restaurant Front of House). SITHFAB021 RSA and SITXFIN007 cash handling are both core there, and elective in SIT30622.

Can I choose any electives I like?

No. Electives must be guided by the job outcome sought, local industry requirements and the complexity of skills appropriate to the AQF level, and must contribute to a valid vocational outcome. Some units also carry prerequisites.

Does the care path have different food safety rules?

In New South Wales and Queensland, yes — HLTFS001, HLTFS005 and HLTFS007 for the supervisor role in health and community settings. Victoria does not impose that.

Are there conditions attached to the Chef and Cook occupations?

Yes, and they are not reproduced here. Home Affairs applies caveats to Chef and Cook in certain circumstances — fast food outlets, limited-service restaurants and business size are the named examples — and those caveats were not retrieved for this page. They could materially narrow the practical pathway, so confirm the current position with the Department of Home Affairs rather than relying on Core Skills Occupation List status alone.

Can I use a management qualification for skilled migration?

Not as Cafe or Restaurant Manager — 141111 is absent from the Core Skills Occupation List — and not through TRA, which assesses trades rather than management.

Where do I start if I am undecided?

Compare the course list (</courses/>), send a course enquiry (</contact/>) describing the role you want, or lodge an expression of interest (</eoi/>).