



Home Office

Code of practice on preventing illegal working

Civil penalty scheme for employers

May 2014

Table of Contents

1: Introduction	3
For whom is this Code of practice relevant?	4
How should this Code of practice be used?	4
Who should use this Code of practice?	4
References in this Code	5
2: An overview of how the civil penalty will be administered	6
Liability for a civil penalty	6
Fast payment option	6
Payment by instalments	7
Enforcement and other consequences of a civil penalty	7
3: Determining liability and calculating the penalty amount	8
Do you have a statutory excuse?	10
Have you been found to be employing an illegal worker before?	10
Multiple premises	11
Transfer of undertakings	11
Do you have mitigating evidence?	11
(1) Have you reported suspected illegal workers to us?	11
(2) Have you actively co-operated with us?	11
(3) Do you have effective document checking practices in place?	12
4: How to conduct a right to work check	13
Lists of acceptable documents for right to work checks	14
Follow-up right to work checks	15
Group 1 documents:	16
Group 2 documents:	16

1: Introduction

Illegal working often results in abusive and exploitative behaviour, the mistreatment of illegal migrant workers, tax evasion and illegal housing conditions. It can also undercut legitimate businesses and have an adverse impact on the employment of people who are lawfully in the UK.

As an employer, you have a responsibility to prevent illegal working in the UK by ensuring that your employees have the right to work here. The illegal working provisions of the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 ('the Act') came into force on 29 February 2008. Section 15 of the Act allows the Secretary of State to serve an employer with a notice requiring the payment of a penalty of a specified amount where they employ a person aged 16 or over who is subject to immigration control unless:

- that person has been given valid and subsisting leave to be in the UK by the government, and that leave does not restrict them from taking the job in question; or
- the person is in a category for which employment is also allowed.

This Code of practice has been issued under section 19 of the Act to specify the factors to be considered by the Home Office in determining the amount of the civil penalty for employing an illegal worker. Separate guidance for employers sets out how to conduct right to work checks and how the Home Office administers the civil penalty scheme to prevent illegal working.

This Code updates the one issued in February 2008. It includes detail on the following changes to the illegal working scheme:

- In respect of employees with temporary permission to be in the UK and do the work in question, employers are not automatically required to conduct checks every 12 months following the initial right to work check to retain their statutory excuse. A follow-up check will instead be required as specified in this Code. Generally, this will be when the employee's permission to be in the United Kingdom and do the work in question expires, as evidenced by the document, or combination of documents, produced for the right to work check;
- Reduce the range of documents that are acceptable for checking the right to work;
- In respect of students who have a restricted right to work, employers will be required to obtain and retain a copy of evidence from a student's education sponsor, setting out their term and vacation times covering the duration of their period of study in the UK for which they will be employed;
- An extension of the grace period to 60 days for conducting right to work checks for employees acquired as a result of the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations;
- A revised method for calculating civil penalty levels;
- Inclusion of the payment by instalment option; and
- The reduction of the civil penalty amount for early payment (fast payment option).

For whom is this Code of practice relevant?

This Code applies:

- (i) when calculating the penalty amount; in respect of any employment which commenced on or after 29 February 2008 where the breach of section 15 of the Act occurred on or after 16 May 2014; or
- (ii) when determining liability; where an initial check on a potential employee, or a repeat check on an existing employee, is required on or after 16 May 2014 in order to establish or retain a statutory excuse.

Where the employment commenced on or after 29 February 2008 and the breach occurred before 16 May 2014, the Code published in February 2008 applies.

This Code applies to employers who employ staff under a contract of employment, service or apprenticeship, whether expressed or implied and whether oral or in writing. It does not apply to those who undertake work for you with a genuine self employed status.

Separate restrictions on Croatian nationals' access to the labour market are set out in the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013. Please refer to the 'Code of practice for employer civil penalties: illegal employment of a Croatian national'.

How should this Code of practice be used?

This Code has been issued under section 19 of the Act. It sets out the factors to be considered by the Home Office in determining the amount of the civil penalty.

This Code has been issued alongside guidance for employers setting out how to conduct right to work checks and how the Home Office administers the scheme, and a 'Code of practice on avoiding unlawful discrimination while preventing illegal working'. Please refer to this Code alongside these documents. They can be found at:
<http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/employers-illegal-working-penalties>.

Who should use this Code of practice?

This is a statutory Code. This means that it has been approved by the Secretary of State and laid before Parliament. The Code does not impose any legal duties on employers, nor is it an authoritative statement of the law; only the Courts and Employment Tribunals can provide that. However, the Code may be used as evidence in legal proceedings and Courts and Employment Tribunals must take account of any part of the Code which may be relevant. Home Office officials will also have regard to this Code when administering illegal working civil penalties under the Act.

References in this Code

'We' or us' in this Code mean the Home Office. References to 'you' and 'your' mean the employer.

'Days' means calendar days, i.e. including Saturdays, Sundays and bank holidays.

'Employee' means someone who is employed under a contract of employment, service or apprenticeship.

'Breach' or 'breaches' mean that section 15 of the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 has been contravened by employing someone who is:

- subject to immigration control; and
- aged over 16; and
- not allowed to carry out the work in question because either they have not been granted leave to enter or remain in the UK or because their leave to enter or remain in the UK:
 - (i) is invalid;
 - (ii) has ceased to have effect (meaning it no longer applies) whether by reason of curtailment, revocation, cancellation, passage of time or otherwise; or
 - (iii) is subject to a condition preventing them from accepting the employment.

A breach also refers to the contravention of the Accession of Croatia (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2013.

'A current document' means a document that has not expired.

'A civil penalty notice' means a notice given under section 15(2) of the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 that requires an employer to pay a penalty of a specified amount.

'Employment of illegal workers within the previous three years' means you have been issued with a civil penalty or warning notice in respect of a breach of the Act or the Accession of Croatia Regulations 2013 for one or more workers which occurred within three years of the current breach, or you have committed an offence under section 21 of the Act during the same period.

2: An overview of how the civil penalty will be administered

The civil penalty scheme is designed to encourage you to comply with your duty as an employer to prevent illegal working by carrying out document checks. It also means that you will not face a criminal sanction if you have failed to act with due care and diligence in doing so. The civil penalties we impose are intended to be proportionate to the level of non-compliant behaviour and are therefore calculated on a sliding scale.

Liability for a civil penalty

If you are found employing an illegal worker we may issue you with a notice informing you that the details of your case are being referred to officials with responsibility for administering the civil penalty scheme, to consider your liability for a civil penalty for breaching section 15 of the Act.

This referral notice will inform you how your case will be considered and the possible decision outcomes. It will also specify the date on which the breach occurred. If you receive this referral notice, you are advised to consult the separate guidance issued by the Home Office which sets out in more detail how the civil penalty scheme will be administered, including the various documents that you may receive and the deadlines that are relevant to each stage of the process.

The separate guidance will also set out how and when you may exercise your right to object to the Home Office and appeal to a court against a civil penalty. You may object and appeal on the following grounds:

- you are not liable to pay the penalty (for example, this could be because you are not the employer of the illegal worker(s) identified);
- you have a statutory excuse (this means you undertook the prescribed document checks); or
- the level of penalty is too high (this means we have miscalculated the amount of your penalty by reference to the wrong scale or you have evidence that you have met specified mitigating criteria which we have not taken into account).

In the event that we visit your business premises and you are able to demonstrate to officials at this time that you have a statutory excuse in respect of the identified illegal workers, you will not be served with a referral notice in respect of these workers. Instead, you will be served with a notice indicating that no action will be taken in your case and it will be closed. It will not be taken into account in the event that you breach the Act in future.

Fast payment option

We have a fast payment option which reduces the amount of your civil penalty by **30 per cent** if we receive payment **in full within 21 days** of the civil penalty notice. The reduced penalty amount and the final date by which you must pay it will be clearly shown on your civil penalty notice.

If you object to your penalty before the deadline specified in your civil penalty notice, you will continue to be eligible for the fast payment option. If you are still required to pay a penalty following your objection, you will be given a fresh notice which specifies a new date by which you may pay your penalty at the lower amount.

If you have been found to be employing illegal workers within the previous three years, you are not eligible for this reduced payment after the first penalty notice or offence.

Payment by instalments

We will consider the impact of the penalty on you insofar as you are unable to pay it in one lump sum. We may agree that you are able to pay your penalty by instalments over an agreed period of time, usually up to 24 months, and exceptionally up to 36 months. We will not reduce the penalty amount.

You must provide details of your ability to pay over the instalment plan period and why you cannot pay the penalty in full. This information should be supplied within 28 days of the civil penalty notice in order for your application to be considered. When we inform you of our decision, we will stipulate when the payment or payments are due. Your request to pay by instalments does not affect the time limits within which an objection or an appeal against the civil penalty must be brought.

In the event that you do not pay an instalment on the due date, debt recovery enforcement action will be taken.

A fast payment option may not be paid by instalments.

Enforcement and other consequences of a civil penalty

If you do not pay your penalty in full or by instalments, or object or appeal, by the specified due dates, we will commence enforcement action against you. This includes action in the civil court to recover the unpaid penalty. This action may have an adverse impact on your ability to obtain future credit and act in the capacity of a director in a company.

In the event that we seek to enforce the civil penalty in the courts, the outcome of the court's determination will automatically enter the County Court Register of Judgments. Banks and other financial institutions may check this Register when deciding whether to offer credit or other services.

If you are an employer who is subject to immigration control, you should also be aware that if you are liable for a civil penalty, this will be recorded on Home Office systems and may be taken into account when considering any future immigration application that you make.

If you are liable for a civil penalty, it could also affect your ability to sponsor migrants who come to the UK in the future, including those you wish to work for you under Tier 2 of the Points Based System, or to hold a Gangmaster licence.

The Act also provides a criminal sanction for use against employers who knowingly employ illegal workers. This Code does not cover this criminal offence of knowingly employing an illegal worker under section 21 of the Act.

3: Determining liability and calculating the penalty amount

When we consider your liability for a civil penalty, we will assess your case against published criteria contained in this Code. These are set out in the **Consideration Framework** below. It comprises three stages of consideration and explains how the level of breach is to be calculated.

Table1: Consideration Framework

Stage 1: Determining liability		
Liability:	Do you have a statutory excuse?	Yes: Issue a no action notice . Case is closed. No: Proceed to Stage 2
Stage 2: Determining the level of breach		
Breach:	Have you been found to be employing illegal workers within the previous three years?	Yes: Proceed to Stage 3 . Apply the Level 2 Civil Penalty Calculator No: Proceed to Stage 3 . Apply the Level 1 Civil Penalty Calculator
Stage 3: Determining the penalty amount		
Mitigating factor 1:	Have you already reported the suspected illegal worker to the Home Office and received a unique reference number?	Refer to the Civil Penalty Calculator (Table 2)
Mitigating factor 2:	Have you actively co-operated with the Home Office?	
Mitigating factor 3: (This factor may be applied only where factors 1 and 2 have been met in relation to Level 1 penalties)	Do you have effective document checking practices in place and generally comply with your employer duties to prevent illegal working?	

At **stage 3**, we need to determine the penalty amount. We do this by using the **Civil Penalty Calculator** (Table 2 below). This calculator sets out a sliding scale of penalty amounts **for each illegal worker**.

The actual penalty amount will depend on your history of compliance with right to work checks as an employer. It will be determined according to whether you qualify for reductions in the penalty amount by providing evidence that you have met the mitigating factors. Each case of illegal working is considered by officials on the basis of the information available, the Consideration Framework and the Civil Penalty Calculator.

Table 2: Civil Penalty Calculator

The Civil Penalty Calculator comprises two levels:

- The **Level 1** table should be used where you have **not** been found to be employing illegal workers within the previous three years. The starting point for the calculation of the civil penalty is £15,000 before reductions are applied.
- The **Level 2** table should be used where you have been found to be employing illegal workers within the previous three years. The starting point for the calculation of the civil penalty is £20,000 before reductions are applied.

Where a civil penalty notice has been cancelled following an objection or appeal and has not been replaced by a warning notice, it shall not be taken into account when calculating any subsequent penalty.

Level 1

Level 1: First breach							
Starting maximum penalty amount £15,000	Mitigating factor 1: Evidence of reporting suspected illegal workers?		Mitigating factor 2: Evidence of active co-operation?		Ending minimum penalty amount £5,000*		
	Mitigating factor 3: Evidence of effective document checking practices together with mitigation for factors 1 and 2						
	If Yes →	Penalty decreased by £5,000	If Yes →	Penalty decreased by £5,000		If Yes →	Action: Issue a warning notice
	If No →	No penalty decrease (£0)	If No →	No penalty decrease (£0)		If No →	Action: Issue a civil penalty notice for the total value calculated in each case

* The ending minimum penalty amount may be reduced by 30% to £3,500 per illegal worker under our fast payment option.

Level 2

Level 2: Second or subsequent breach						
Starting maximum penalty amount £20,000	Mitigating factor 1: Evidence of reporting suspected illegal workers?		Mitigating factor 2: Evidence of active co-operation?		Ending minimum penalty amount £10,000	
	Action					
	If Yes →	Penalty decreased by £5,000	If Yes →	Penalty decreased by £5,000		Issue a civil penalty notice for the total value calculated in each case
	If No →	No penalty decrease (£0)	If No →	No penalty decrease (£0)		

The fast payment option is not available where you have been found to be employing illegal workers within the previous three years.

Do you have a statutory excuse?

In **stage 1** of our consideration we will determine if you have a statutory excuse against liability for a civil penalty. You will have a statutory excuse if you have correctly carried out the prescribed right to work checks using **acceptable documents** before employment commences. Where an employee has a time-limited right to work, and you have therefore established a **time-limited statutory excuse**, you are required to conduct repeat document checks to retain the excuse. Generally, this will be when the employee's permission to be in the UK and undertake the work in question expires, as evidenced by the document, or combination of documents, produced for the right to work check.

It is your responsibility to demonstrate that you have complied with the requirements to establish and, where necessary, retain your statutory excuse.

You will **not** have a statutory excuse if:

- you cannot provide evidence of having conducted the prescribed document checks before the employment commenced;
- you have accepted a document which clearly does not belong to the holder (it is reasonably apparent that the person presenting the document is an imposter);
- you have conducted a check and it is reasonably apparent that the document is false (the falsity would be considered to be 'reasonably apparent' if an individual who is untrained in the identification of false documents, examining it carefully, but briefly and without the use of technological aids, could reasonably be expected to realise that the document in question is not genuine);
- you have accepted a document which clearly shows that the person does not have permission to work in the UK and/or to carry out the type of work you are offering (you have employed a person with either no right to work or a person in breach of their work restrictions);
- the endorsement demonstrating your employee's work entitlement or Biometric Residence Permit has expired;
- you know you are employing a person who is not allowed to undertake the work regardless of whether you have carried out any document checks; or
- your statutory excuse has expired.

If we are satisfied that you **have a statutory excuse** for an illegal worker, you will not be liable for a civil penalty.

But if we consider that you **have not established a statutory excuse** for an illegal worker we will consider the level of your civil penalty. Please see **stage 2** in the Consideration Framework.

Have you been found to be employing an illegal worker before?

During **stage 2** of our consideration process we will look at whether you have been found to be employing illegal workers within the previous three years. We will do this to determine the level of your breach, as this will be taken into account and a higher starting level of penalty will apply. We will then use **Level 2** of our **Civil Penalty Calculator** to determine the amount of your civil penalty.

If you **have not** received a civil penalty or warning notice or committed an offence under section 21 within this time period, we will use **Level 1** of our **Civil Penalty Calculator** to determine the amount of your penalty.

Multiple premises

A business with more than one premises which has been found to be employing illegal workers within the previous three years and where recruitment is devolved to each site, will not be subject to a penalty calculation using **Level 2** of the Civil Penalty Calculator if illegal workers are encountered at different sites, unless this can be attributed to a general failure in the business's centrally set recruitment practices.

Transfer of undertakings

Employers who acquire staff as a result of a Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) (TUPE) transfer are provided with a grace period of 60 days from the date of the transfer of the business to correctly carry out their first statutory document checks in respect of these new employees. There is no such grace period for the follow-up checks to retain the excuse.

Do you have mitigating evidence?

In **stage 3** of our consideration we will assess whether any of the published mitigating factors apply in your case when determining the amount of your penalty. Depending on the level of your breach, there are up to three mitigating factors which may be taken into account:

(1) Have you reported suspected illegal workers to us?

If you demonstrate that you have reported to us your suspicion about the right to work of one or more illegal workers who have been identified and received an acknowledgement in the form of a unique Home Office reference number, your penalty amount for each of these workers will be reduced by £5,000. To qualify for this reduction you must have reported your suspicion about them to our Sponsorship and Employers' Helpline on 0300 123 4699 **before** we visit you. This mitigating factor is taken into account for both **Level 1** and **Level 2** breaches.

(2) Have you actively co-operated with us?

If you demonstrate that you have actively co-operated with us when we investigate your compliance with the law, your penalty amount for each illegal worker will also be reduced by £5,000.

Active co-operation means:

- providing Home Office officials with access to your premises, recruitment and employment records and document checking systems when requested;
- responding promptly, honestly and accurately to our questions and information requests;
- making yourself available to our officials during the course of our investigations if required; and
- fully and promptly disclosing any evidence you have which may assist us in our investigations.

This mitigating factor is taken into account for both **Level 1** and **Level 2** breaches.

(3) Do you have effective document checking practices in place?

If you demonstrate that you have effective recruitment practices in place **together with** evidence that you have reported your suspicion about the illegal worker(s) in question **and** actively co-operated with us, your penalty will be reduced to the minimum level of a **warning notice**. This will only apply if you have not been found to be employing illegal workers within the previous three years. A warning notice will be taken into account in determining the level of your penalty if you commit a subsequent breach of the Act within the following three years.

We will consider that you have effective recruitment practices in place if you provide evidence of your general compliance with your responsibility to prevent illegal working. This includes:

- having robust document checking systems in place;
- thorough and consistent document checking processes;
- records of document checks for your staff; and
- a history of compliance with the requirements.

4: How to conduct a right to work check

There are 3 basic steps to conducting a right to work check:

1. Obtain original versions of one or more of the acceptable documents;
2. Check the documents in the presence of the holder of the documents;¹ and
3. Make copies of the documents, retain the copies and a record of the date on which the check is made.

Table 3: 3-Step Check

Step 1: Obtain →	Step 2: Check →	Step 3: Copy
You must obtain original acceptable documents.	You must check that they are genuine, that the person presenting them is the prospective employee or employee, the rightful holder and allowed to do the type of work you are offering.	You must make a clear copy of each document in a format which cannot later be altered, and retain the copy securely: electronically or in hardcopy. You must retain a record of the date on which you made the check.
How: You must ask for and be given original documents from either List A or List B of acceptable documents.	How: You must check: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) photographs and dates of birth are consistent across documents and with the person’s appearance in order to detect impersonation; 2) expiry dates for leave have not passed; 3) any work restrictions to determine if they are allowed to do the type of work on offer (for students who have limited permission to work during term-times, you must also obtain, copy and retain details of their academic term and vacation times covering the duration of their period of study in the UK for which they will be employed); 4) the documents are genuine, have not been tampered with and belong to the holder; and 5) the reasons for any different names across documents (e.g. marriage certificate, divorce decree, deed poll). Supporting documents should also be photocopied and the copy retained. 	How: You must copy and retain: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Passports: any page with the document expiry date, nationality, date of birth, signature, leave expiry date, biometric details and photograph, and any page containing information indicating the holder has an entitlement to enter or remain in the UK and undertake the work in question. 2) All other documents: the document in full, including both sides of a Biometric Residence Permit.

All copies of documents taken should be kept securely for the duration of the worker’s employment and for two years afterwards.

¹ The person must be present in person or via a live video link.

Lists of acceptable documents for right to work checks

The documents that are considered acceptable for demonstrating right to work in the UK are set out in two lists – **List A and List B**. These are shown in Tables 4 and 5 below.

List A contains the range of documents which may be accepted for checking purposes for a person who has a permanent right to work in the UK. If you follow the prescribed right to work checks you will establish a **continuous statutory excuse** for the duration of that person's employment with you.

List B contains the range of documents which may be accepted for checking purposes for a person who has a temporary right to work in the UK. If you follow the prescribed right to work checks, you will establish a **time-limited statutory excuse**. You will be required to carry out a follow-up check as set out below.

Table 4: List A – Acceptable documents to establish a continuous statutory excuse

List A	
1.	A passport showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a British citizen or a citizen of the UK and Colonies having the right of abode in the UK.
2.	A passport or national identity card showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
3.	A Registration Certificate or Document Certifying Permanent Residence issued by the Home Office to a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
4.	A Permanent Residence Card issued by the Home Office to the family member of a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
5.	A current Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder indicating that the person named is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
6.	A current passport endorsed to show that the holder is exempt from immigration control, is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, has the right of abode in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
7.	A current Immigration Status Document issued by the Home Office to the holder with an endorsement indicating that the named person is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK, together with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
8.	A full birth or adoption certificate issued in the UK which includes the name(s) of at least one of the holder's parents or adoptive parents, together with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
9.	A birth or adoption certificate issued in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or Ireland, together with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
10.	A certificate of registration or naturalisation as a British citizen, together with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.

Table 5: List B – Acceptable documents to establish a statutory excuse for a limited period of time

List B	
Group 1 – Documents where a time-limited statutory excuse lasts until the expiry date of leave	
1.	A current passport endorsed to show that the holder is allowed to stay in the UK and is currently allowed to do the type of work in question.
2.	A current Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder which indicates that the named person can currently stay in the UK and is allowed to do the work in question.
3.	A current Residence Card (including an Accession Residence Card or a Derivative Residence Card) issued by the Home Office to a non-European Economic Area national who is a family member of a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland or who has a derivative right of residence.
4.	A current Immigration Status Document containing a photograph issued by the Home Office to the holder with a valid endorsement indicating that the named person may stay in the UK, and is allowed to do the type of work in question, together with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
Group 2 – Documents where a time-limited statutory excuse lasts for 6 months	
1.	A Certificate of Application issued by the Home Office under regulation 17(3) or 18A(2) of the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 to a family member of a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland stating that the holder is permitted to take employment which is less than 6 months old together with a Positive Verification Notice² from the Home Office Employer Checking Service.
2.	An Application Registration Card issued by the Home Office stating that the holder is permitted to take the employment in question, together with a Positive Verification Notice from the Home Office Employer Checking Service.
3.	A Positive Verification Notice issued by the Home Office Employer Checking Service to the employer or prospective employer which indicates that the named person may stay in the UK and is permitted to do the work in question.

Follow-up right to work checks

If you conduct the prescribed right to work checks, you will establish a statutory excuse as follows:

In List A: your statutory excuse will be for the whole duration of your employee's employment with you because there are no restrictions on their permission to be in the UK. You do not have to repeat the right to work check.

In List B: your statutory excuse will be limited because your employee has restrictions on their permission to be in the UK and to do the work in question. In order to retain your excuse, you must undertake follow-up right to work checks as follows:

² A 'Positive Verification Notice' is official correspondence from the Home Office Employer Checking Service which confirms that a named person has permission to undertake the work in question.

Group 1 documents:

- If your employee is able to produce a current document in this list, you should make a follow-up check using this document. Your time-limited statutory excuse will continue for as long as your employee has permission to be in the UK and do the work in question, as evidenced by the document, or combination of documents, your employee produced for the right to work check.
- If however, at the point that permission expires, you are reasonably satisfied that your employee has an outstanding application or appeal to vary or extend their leave in the UK, your time-limited statutory excuse will continue from the expiry date of your employee's permission for a further period of up to 28 days. This is to enable you to verify whether the employee has permission to continue working for you.
- During this 28 day period you must contact the Employer Checking Service and receive a Positive Verification Notice confirming the employee continues to have the right to undertake the work in question.
- In the event that you receive a Positive Verification Notice your statutory excuse will last for a further six months from the date specified in your Notice. You will then need to make a further check upon its expiry.
- In the event that you receive a Negative Verification Notice, your statutory excuse will be terminated.

An application or appeal must be made on or before a person's permission to be in the UK and do the work in question expires in order to be deemed 'in-time' and valid. In the event that you receive a Negative Verification Notice³ from the Employer Checking Service stating that the employee does not have permission to undertake the work in question, you will not have a statutory excuse and you should no longer employ that person.

Group 2 documents:

- If your prospective employee or employee holds one of the documents in Group 2, or is unable to present an acceptable document because they have an outstanding application with the Home Office or an appeal in respect of their leave, you must contact the Employer Checking Service and receive a Positive Verification Notice. Your time-limited statutory excuse will last for six months from the date specified in the Positive Verification Notice. You will then need to make a further check upon its expiry.

³ A 'Negative Verification Notice' is official correspondence from the Home Office Employer Checking Service which confirms that a named person does not have permission to undertake the work in question.

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