



Home Office

Workers and Temporary Workers: guidance for sponsors

Appendix D: record-keeping duties

Version 08/26

This version of the guidance is valid from 03 August 2026.

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Version number and publication

Below is information on the version number of this guidance and when it was published:

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You can view [previous versions of this guidance](#) on the National Archives website.

Changes to this guidance

This version replaces version 05/26 (published on 20 May 2026). The following changes have been made:

- section 1.2: updated to reflect that we stopped issuing vignettes to all applicants granted entry clearance from 1 July 2026, and that the ‘form for affixing a visa’ issued to applicants without a Home Office accepted passport or identity document has been replaced by the ‘form for accompanying an eVisa’; other minor clarifications in this section
- section 5, paragraph (a): minor clarification to reflect that biometric residence permits are no longer issued or valid
- other minor housekeeping changes

Introduction

This Appendix forms part of the collection '[Workers and Temporary Workers: guidance for sponsors](#)'. It tells you the documents you must keep to meet your sponsorship record-keeping duties as a sponsor licence holder.

Glossary

There is a [separate glossary of terms](#) used throughout the sponsor guidance.

In this Appendix, unless otherwise stated, references to 'worker' or 'sponsored worker' include people sponsored on:

- the Worker routes (Skilled Worker, Global Business Mobility – Senior or Specialist Worker, T2 Minister of Religion, International Sports person)
- the Temporary Worker routes (Charity Worker, Creative Worker, the Global Business Mobility routes (other than Senior or Specialist Worker), Government Authorised Exchange, International Agreement, Religious Worker, Scale-up or Seasonal Worker)
- the predecessor routes of the above, including the Intra-Company routes in place before 11 April 2022, and the Tier 2 and Tier 5 (Temporary Worker) routes in place before 1 December 2020

For further information on these routes, including the names of their predecessor routes and transitional arrangements, see the relevant [route-specific guidance](#).

Format of documents

Documents can be kept either as paper copies or in an electronic format. There is no prescribed method for storing the documents but you must be able to make them available to us on request.

How long you must retain documents

Unless otherwise stated in this guidance, all documents relating to a worker you sponsor must be kept throughout the period that you sponsor them and until whichever is the earlier of either:

- one year after the date on which your sponsorship of the worker ended
- the date on which a compliance officer has examined and approved them, if this is less than one year after your sponsorship of the worker ended

In addition to the documents set out in this Appendix, you must also keep the documents you provided as part of your application to become a licensed sponsor. You must keep this information for as long as you hold a sponsor licence.

You may need to retain some documents specified in this Appendix for other purposes (for example, to comply with legislation on [preventing illegal working](#)) and for longer periods of time. You must ensure that you meet any other legal requirements for record keeping, such as ones set either by us or another government department.

Data protection

You must be aware of your responsibilities under the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The Information Commissioner's Office publishes [detailed guidance on the GDPR](#).

1. Evidence of right to work for employees and sponsored workers

1.1. Right to work checks

You must retain evidence you have carried out right to work checks on:

- any worker you employ, whether or not you are sponsoring them
- any worker you sponsor, whether or not you are their employer

These checks must show that any worker you are employing or sponsoring has the legal right to work in the UK and to do the work in question.

If you are the worker's employer, you must carry out these checks both to comply with your sponsor duties and to establish a 'statutory excuse' against liability for a civil penalty under illegal working legislation. In other cases, although you are not required to establish a statutory excuse, you must carry out these checks to comply with your sponsor duties.

These checks must be carried out before the worker starts working for you and as prescribed in the publication '[Right to work checks: an employer's guide](#)' on GOV.UK.

In most cases, you must carry out an online right to work check by using the online service entitled '[Check a job applicant's right to work: use their share code](#)' on GOV.UK. Make sure you use this service and not the 'Check someone's immigration status' or 'Check a tenant's right to rent' service.

Where it is not possible to carry out an online right to work check, you must normally carry out a manual right to work check. See the 'Right to work checks' guidance for full details.

If you are sponsoring a worker who is not your direct employee but is employed by a related organisation (where the sponsor guidance permits this), that organisation is responsible for carrying out right to work checks to establish a statutory excuse. To comply with your sponsor duties, you must either obtain (and retain) a copy of the right to work check undertaken by the employing organisation, or carry out your own check.

Self-employed workers

If you are sponsoring a worker who is engaged by you in a self-employed capacity, you are not required to establish a statutory excuse under illegal working legislation but you must still carry out a right to work check (and retain evidence you have done so) to ensure that the worker has the legal right to work in the UK and is allowed to do the work they're being sponsored for. You should follow the guidelines in the 'Right to work checks' guidance to carry out the check.

If you are sponsoring a self-employed worker who is engaged by another organisation (where the sponsor guidance permits this), you can either do the check yourself or ask that organisation to carry it out and obtain (and retain) the relevant evidence from that organisation.

Refer to the [employment status guidance on GOV.UK](#) if you're unsure of the worker's status.

Workers aged under 16

Workers aged under 16 are not subject to statutory right to work checks and the online right to work check service is not available for these workers. However, as a licensed sponsor, you are still required to check whether any workers you are sponsoring or employing who are aged under 16 (where this is permitted) have the legal right to work in the UK and do the work in question. To do this, you should ask the worker (or their parent or legal guardian if appropriate) to show you the worker's live eVisa and retain a screenshot for your records.

1.2. Date of entry checks

Where relevant, you must retain evidence of a sponsored worker's date of entry to the UK. You need to make this check if both of the following apply:

- the worker's current permission (or claimed permission) is as a result of a grant of entry clearance (a visa to enter the UK)
- you sponsored that application for entry clearance

You must check the worker entered the UK during the validity period of their visa. If they entered before the 'valid from' date on their visa, they will not have permission to work for you. If this happens, you should advise the worker to leave the Common Travel Area (UK, Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Man and Ireland) and re-enter the UK once their visa becomes valid.

You do not have to carry out this check if the worker has been granted, or is applying for, permission to stay (leave to remain) in the UK. This includes where the worker is applying for an extension of their Worker or Temporary Worker permission or is 'switching' (changing immigration route) to a Worker or Temporary Worker route while they are in the UK. You must, however, carry out the right to work checks as outlined in section 1.1 above.

How to check a worker's date of entry

You must first establish the date the worker's visa is valid from. Make a note of this when you carry out a right to work check as required under section 1.1 above. Alternatively, ask to see the worker's live eVisa or their visa vignette (if they have one).

Note: when you carry out an online right to work check, the date the worker is stated to have the right to work from is also the date the worker's visa is valid from.

You must then establish the date the worker entered the UK. You can normally do this by looking for an entry stamp (in the form of a 'wet ink' stamp from an immigration officer) in the worker's passport or travel document. The stamp will be dated.

If the worker was issued with an eVisa only, the entry stamp will normally be on a blank page of their passport or travel document. You must make and retain a copy of the page containing the stamp.

If the worker was granted entry clearance before 20 May 2026, they may have a vignette sticker in their passport or travel document in addition to (or, in limited cases, instead of) an eVisa. If this is the case, the entry stamp will normally be endorsed on the vignette. You must make and retain a copy of the page containing the vignette and entry stamp.

If the worker did not have a Home Office accepted passport or travel document when they applied for entry clearance, they will have received either:

- a 'form for affixing a visa' containing a vignette if their application was granted before 1 July 2026
- a '[form for accompanying an eVisa](#)' (without a vignette) if their application was granted on or after 1 July 2026

In either case, the entry stamp will normally be on the appropriate form. You must make and retain a copy of the part of the form containing the entry stamp (and, if they have a form for affixing a visa, their vignette).

See 'If the application is granted' in section S7 of [Part 2: Sponsor a worker](#) for further information on what evidence a sponsored worker will receive of their immigration permission.

If the worker does not have an entry stamp

Not all workers will have an entry stamp in their passport (or other document mentioned above), including where the worker:

- holds a valid visa and entered the UK from another part of the Common Travel Area – as they are unlikely to have encountered an immigration officer on arrival, their passport or other document will not be stamped

- is an [EU, EEA](#) or a Swiss national with a biometric passport issued by one of those countries, and who applied for entry clearance before 15 July 2025 using the 'UK immigration: ID check' app – their passport will not normally have been stamped
- entered the UK using [automated e-Passport gates](#) ('eGates') – this service is available to travellers who have a valid biometric passport issued by Australia, Canada, any EU or EEA country, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Switzerland or the United States of America, and hold a valid visa or permission to stay
- is an offshore worker who arrived in UK waters without first entering the UK landmass

Where the worker is an offshore worker, you must report the date they arrived in UK waters to comply with your obligations under the [Immigration \(Offshore Worker Notification and Exemption from Control \(Amendment\)\) Regulations 2023](#). For further information, see the [Offshore workers guidance](#) on GOV.UK.

In all other cases, if the worker does not have an entry stamp in their passport or other document, you must ask to see evidence of the worker's travel to the UK, such as travel tickets or a boarding pass. This can be in either paper or electronic form. You must then make a record of the date that the worker entered the UK but do not have to retain evidence of the date.

Worker entered under the Creative Worker visa concession

If the worker is eligible to enter the UK without a visa under the [Creative Worker visa concession](#), they must have a 'leave to enter' stamp from an immigration officer in their passport or travel document clearly showing that they have permission to work for you and do the work in question.

You must make and retain a copy of the page containing the entry stamp and the biadata (personal details) page of the passport or travel document. See 'Conducting a manual document-based right to work check' in [Right to work checks: an employer's guide](#) for detailed guidance on how to do this.

If the worker used eGates to enter the UK, they will not have permission to work and must therefore leave the Common Travel Area and seek re-entry to the UK, making sure that they see an immigration officer and obtain a leave to enter stamp when they return.

If the worker will be entering the UK under the concession from another part of the Common Travel Area, they must apply for, and have been granted, leave to enter before they arrive in the UK by using the 'remote clearance process' described in section CRW6 of [Sponsor a Creative Worker](#). You must make and retain a copy of the worker's remote clearance, and a copy of the biadata page of the worker's passport or travel document.

Provided you have carried out these checks, you do not need to undertake a separate date of entry check for workers entering under this concession.

2. Evidence of recruitment for sponsored workers

You must be able to show how you have recruited your sponsored workers. For some routes, you must have carried out a formal resident labour market test before employing a migrant worker, or taken other steps to ensure you are not displacing a suitable settled worker. For other routes, there is no formal resident labour market test but you must still be able to explain (and, where appropriate, provide evidence of) how you recruited the worker – this is to help us assess whether the role meets the definition of ‘eligible role’ [in the glossary](#).

- Section 2.1 below tells you the evidence you must keep if you were required to carry out a resident labour market test, or take other steps to protect the settled workforce
- [Section 2.2](#) below tells you the evidence you must keep, or information you must provide, where there was no formal resident labour market test requirement, or where the Skilled Worker ‘care worker recruitment requirement’ previously applied

2.1. Formal resident labour market test (or similar) required

If you were required to carry out a formal resident labour market test, or otherwise take steps to protect the settled workforce, before employing a migrant worker, you must keep evidence that you have done so. The evidence you need to keep depends on the route in which you are, or were, sponsoring the worker. If the route is not listed in the table below, or the specific role was exempt from the test, go to [section 2.2](#).

	Route	Evidence required
1.	• The Tier 2 (General) route in place before 1 December 2020	See paragraphs (a) to (i) below
2.	• The Religious Worker route currently in place • The T5 (Temporary Worker) Religious Worker route in place between 1 December 2020 and 10 October 2021 (inclusive) • The Tier 5 (Temporary Worker) Religious Workers route in place before 1 December 2020 • The Tier 2 (Minister of Religion) route in place before 1 December 2020	See paragraphs (a) to (f) and (j) below
3.	• The Creative Worker route currently in place • The creative provisions of the T5 Creative or Sporting Worker route in place between 1 December 2020 and 10 October 2021 inclusive • The creative provisions of the Tier 5 (Temporary Worker) Creative and Sporting route in place before 1 December 2020	See paragraphs (a) to (f) and (k) below
4.	• The International Sportsperson route currently in place • The T2 Sportsperson route and the sporting provisions of the T5 Creative or Sporting	See paragraph (l) below only.

	Route	Evidence required
	Worker route in place between 1 December 2020 and 10 October 2021 inclusive The Tier 2 (Sportsperson) route and the sporting provisions of the Tier 5 (Temporary Worker) Creative and Sporting route in place before 1 December 2020	

For guidance on the resident labour market test requirements before 1 December 2020, see the archived 'Tier 2 and 5: sponsor guidance' on the [National Archives website](#).

Evidence for all routes listed under 1 to 3 above

- a. A copy of each job advertisement you placed (where this is, or was, a requirement), which must include **all** of the following:
 - the job title
 - the location of the job
 - the main duties and responsibilities of the job
 - the skills, qualifications and experience needed for the job
 - an indication of the salary package or salary range
 - the closing date for applications
- b. Where the vacancy was advertised on the internet (including on your own website, where this is permitted by the sponsor guidance), you must keep a screenshot from the website hosting the advertisement, on the day the vacancy is first advertised, which clearly shows **all** of the following:
 - name of the website
 - contents of the advert
 - the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) (website address)
 - date the vacancy was first advertised (if stated)
 - closing date for applications

If the website clearly shows the date the vacancy was first advertised, the screen shot can be taken at any point during the period the vacancy is advertised.

- c. Where you were required to advertise through a relevant online government job-search service (see Note 1 below), or otherwise chose to advertise through this medium, you must keep a screen shot from the relevant government website on the day the vacancy is first advertised (see Note 2 below), which must clearly show **all** of the following:
 - the logo of the relevant government website hosting the job advertisement
 - the URL (website address)
 - contents of the advert
 - date the vacancy was first advertised (if stated)

- closing date for applications
- any job reference number (if stated)

Note 1: ‘relevant online government job-search service’ means: [Jobcentre Plus ‘Find a Job’](#) (or its predecessor, Universal Jobmatch); [JobCentre Online](#) (for jobs in Northern Ireland); or [GOV.UK ‘Teaching Vacancies’](#) (for teaching jobs in England).

Note 2: if the website clearly shows the date the vacancy was first advertised, the screen shot can be taken at any point during the period the vacancy is advertised.

- d. For any online advertisement that is not on your own website and does not show your organisation’s name, you must provide a copy of a letter or invoice from the website to prove that an advertisement was placed.
- e. If the vacancy was advertised in a national newspaper or relevant professional journal, you must keep a copy of the job advertisement as it appeared in the given medium. The copy must clearly show the title and date of the publication and the closing date for applications. If the advertisement does not show your organisation’s name, you must provide a copy of a letter or invoice from the newspaper and/or journal to prove you placed an advertisement.
- f. You must retain the following documents from any recruitment process where a formal resident labour market test was required:
 - all applications shortlisted for final interview, in the medium they were received, for example: emails, CVs, application forms – this should include the applicant’s details, such as name, address, and date of birth
 - the names and total number of applicants shortlisted for final interview
 - for each settled worker who was rejected or did not take up the offer of employment, interview notes or other documentation which show the reasons why they have not been employed

For a definition of ‘settled worker’, see section S1 of [Part 2: Sponsor a worker](#).

Additional evidence for Tier 2 (General)

- g. Where you used a rolling recruitment programme, any evidence under paragraphs (a) to (e) above must clearly show that it is a rolling programme and must indicate the period of the recruitment exercise.
- h. If you used a milk round (where permitted by the sponsor guidance), you must keep a letter from each university, on their headed paper, confirming the milk round, the dates it was conducted, and the method used – for example, presentation and/or interview method.

- i. If you recruited a sponsored researcher, you must keep evidence of the competitive process that took place. This could be an advertisement for the grant, a programme for the selection process, the judging criteria, or any other relevant evidence.

Additional evidence for the religious work routes listed under 2 above

- j. If you satisfied the resident labour market test (now known as the 'resident labour consideration') by undertaking a search of national records you hold, as well as, or instead of, advertising the post, you must be able to provide a copy of those records. For further information, see [Sponsor a Minister of Religion or Religious Worker](#).

Additional evidence for Creative Workers listed under 3 above

- k. You must retain evidence that you have complied with the relevant code of practice in [Appendix Creative Worker Codes of Practice](#) or, where no code exists for the role, evidence the role is otherwise eligible to be sponsored on the Creative Worker route. 'Otherwise eligible to be sponsored' means:
 - where the worker applied for entry clearance or permission on or after 16 May 2024, the role is in the creative industries and the worker will be making a unique contribution to creative life in the UK
 - where the worker applied for entry clearance or permission before 16 May 2024, the role was listed in [Appendix Immigration Salary List](#) (or its predecessor, [Appendix Shortage Occupation List](#)) on the date the Certificate of Sponsorship was assigned, or the worker will not otherwise be displacing a suitable settled worker

For further information, see [Sponsor a Creative Worker](#).

Evidence for sportspersons and sporting workers listed under 4 above

- l. For each worker sponsored on these routes, you must keep:
 - a copy of the endorsement letter for the worker issued by the relevant sports governing body; and
 - all documents and information submitted as part of your application to obtain that endorsement

You must retain this information for **2 years** after the endorsement expires.

For further information on the sports governing body requirement, and your record-keeping duties as a sporting sponsor, see [Sponsor an International Sportsperson](#) and the [sporting code of practice](#).

2.2. Formal resident labour market test not required

If you are sponsoring a worker on a route that does not require a formal resident labour market test, or the role was otherwise exempt from the test, you must still retain evidence of any recruitment activity you have undertaken. If you did not advertise the role, you must be able to explain how you recruited the worker. This information will help us establish, where necessary, that the role meets the definition of 'eligible role' [in the glossary](#).

This requirement applies to all Worker and Temporary Worker routes (and their predecessor routes) where there is, or was, no formal resident labour market test requirement, or where the specific role is, or was, exempt from that requirement. It also applies if you are a Skilled Worker sponsor and the role was subject to the 'care worker recruitment requirement' described in section SK4 of Sponsor a Skilled Worker in force for Certificates of Sponsorship assigned between 9 April 2025 and 21 July 2025.

- a. If you advertised the role, you must retain all of the following:
 - i. Details of any advertisements you placed, including:
 - a screenshot, printout or photocopy of the advert, or a record of the text of the advert; and
 - information about where the job was advertised (for example, website address), and for how long

There is no specified minimum number of adverts you must place, or prescribed method of advertising. Where you have placed more than one advert, we recommend you retain evidence of all adverts placed.

- ii. A record of the number of people who applied for the job, and the number of people shortlisted for interview or for other stages of the recruitment process.
 - iii. At least one other item of evidence or information which shows the process you used to identify the most suitable candidate – examples include but are not limited to:
 - a copy or summary of the interview notes for the successful candidate
 - a list of common interview questions used for all candidates as part of your selection process
 - brief notes on why the successful candidate was selected and why other candidates were rejected
 - information about any scoring or grading process you used to identify the successful candidate
 - any other relevant information or evidence

You do not have to retain application forms, CVs, interview notes or any other personal data relating to unsuccessful candidates.

- b. If you did not advertise the role, you must, if asked, be able to explain (and, where practicable, provide evidence of) how you identified the worker was suitable—examples include, but are not limited to, the following:
- you identified the worker through a university milk round – you should retain evidence of the milk round as described in [section 2.1](#), paragraph (h), above
 - the worker was already legally working for you on another immigration route and you established they were suitable for the role through their previous performance
 - the worker applied to you outside of a formal advertising campaign (made a ‘speculative’ application) and you were satisfied (for example, by interviewing them and/or checking references or qualifications) they had the necessary skills and experience to do the job
- c. If you are a Skilled Worker sponsor, and the role was subject to the ‘care worker recruitment requirement’ described in [section SK4 of Sponsor a Skilled Worker in force between 9 April 2025 and 21 July 2025](#) (inclusive), we must be satisfied you attempted to recruit the worker from the ‘displaced worker pool’. If you were unable to identify a suitable worker from that pool, you must be able to explain (and, where possible, provide evidence of) what steps you took to identify the successful candidate. This could include (but is not limited to) any of the evidence listed in (a) or (b) above.
- d. If you are a Skilled Worker sponsor, and you are sponsoring a care worker or senior care worker on the basis that they were previously legally working for you for 3 months before you assigned them a Certificate of Sponsorship, you must retain evidence they were working for you for the relevant period, such as pay slips or a contract of employment or engagement.

3. Evidence of salary for sponsored workers

- a. Copies of the worker’s payslips, clearly showing the name, NI number, tax code, any allowances paid, and deductions made. For limited liability partnership (LLP) members, you must keep copies of the worker’s evidence of drawings and profit share.
- b. Evidence of the amount and frequency of all salary payments made to each worker, showing the transfer of each payment into the named worker’s bank account or onto their pre-paid card, for example, a FOREX card.

Where you wish to rely on other account records, we must be able to clearly identify the specific worker’s wage to assess whether the worker is being paid in line with what you originally stated on their Certificate of Sponsorship and with the rules set out in the relevant part of the sponsor guidance. We will not accept accounts that show only ‘wages for personnel’ but do not identify the specific sponsored worker by name or other unique identifier.

This evidence is not required for workers sponsored on the Global Business Mobility – Service Supplier route, under the provisions for contractual service suppliers or independent professionals on the International Agreement route in place before 11 April 2022, or on the Global Business Mobility – Secondment Worker route.

- c. A copy of any contract of employment or for services, or a written statement of employment particulars, between the sponsor and the worker, which clearly shows all the following:
- the names and signatures of all parties involved – normally, this will only be you and the worker
 - the start and end dates of the contract
 - details of the job, or piece of work that the worker has been contracted to do
 - the hours the worker will work
 - an indication of how much the worker will be paid

If you are sponsoring a worker on the Global Business Mobility – Service Supplier route, under the provisions for contractual service suppliers or independent professionals on the International Agreement route in place before 11 April 2022, or on the Global Business Mobility – Secondment Worker route, the contract between you and the linked overseas business does not have to specify how much an individual worker will be paid.

- d. Where the worker receives any allowances as part of their salary package (where permitted on the route on which the worker is being sponsored – see Note 2 below), evidence of the value of those allowances must be kept, unless they are clearly shown in a contract of employment or contract for services, or on the worker's payslips.

Below are 2 examples:

Example 1

If the worker receives help with accommodation by way of housing being provided, you must have evidence from the owner or letting agent for the property concerned which clearly states the value of the rent payable by you on the property.

Example 2

If the property is owned by you, there must be an independent assessment of the monthly rent achievable from the property concerned.

This is not an exhaustive list and you must be able to accurately document the value of any allowances you pay in cash or by way of goods and/or services so that we can be satisfied that they are being paid in accordance with the Immigration Rules and sponsor guidance.

Note 1: this is not required for workers sponsored on the Global Business Mobility – Service Supplier route, under the provisions for contractual service suppliers or independent professionals on the International Agreement route in place before 11 April 2022, or on the Global Business Mobility – Secondment Worker route.

Note 2: allowances do not count towards the salary threshold or going rate for workers sponsored on the Skilled Worker route, unless an exception applies. See [Sponsor a Skilled Worker](#) for further information.

- e. If relevant, any additional documentation that was specified in either the Immigration Rules or in a separate code of practice at the time the worker was assigned a Certificate of Sponsorship.

4. Evidence of skill level for sponsored workers

- a. A detailed and specific job description outlining the duties and responsibilities of the post which must include the skills, qualifications and experience required for the post, if not already provided under [section 2](#) above.
- b. Copies of any relevant qualifications the worker holds to confirm skill level, such as degree certificate and/or documents that show the worker had the skills and experience to do the job. This could be references from a previous employer or other evidence of experience.

If you stated in your job advertisement that a certain qualification is mandatory for the job, you must retain evidence that the worker you are sponsoring for the role has that qualification. If you sponsored a worker without that qualification, you must retain detailed reasons as to why you waived the requirement to hold that qualification for that particular worker.

- c. Copies of any registration and/or professional accreditation documents and/or any confirmation letter the worker is required to have to do their job – for example, where the worker is a doctor, proof of registration with the General Medical Council.
- d. For those coming to the UK under the entourage provisions of the Creative Worker route, you must retain details of the worker's technical or specialist skills.

5. Additional evidence for sponsored workers

You must retain a copy of all of the following, to the extent they are relevant:

- a. A copy of the worker's National Insurance (NI) number, unless the worker is exempt from requiring one. This could be a copy of one of the following:
 - the worker's NI card or NI number notification letter from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) or the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

- the worker's eVisa or Home Office decision letter, if this shows their NI number
- the worker's biometric residence permit if this was valid at the time you took a copy of it and it shows their NI number
- the worker's wage slip
- the worker's P45
- Real Time Information (RTI) starter checklist – formerly P46
- P60
- P11 free of tax pay (FOT): employer's declaration sent to HMRC
- RTI Employment Payment Summary (EPS) sent online to HMRC - formerly P14: employers annual return sent to HMRC manually
- RTI Full Payment Submission (FPS) sent online to HMRC - formerly P35: employer's annual return to HMRC

If the worker does not have a NI number, and they are not exempt from requiring one, you should encourage them [to apply for one](#) as soon as possible.

- A history of the worker's contact details, including their UK residential address, personal email address, and telephone number (mobile and/or landline). This must always be kept up to date.
- In the case of the employment of a child aged under 18, you must make a copy of a letter from the child's parents or legal guardians, or just one parent if that parent has sole legal responsibility for the child, consenting to the arrangements that have been made with regard to the child's application, travel, reception and care arrangements in the UK.
- A copy of the worker's Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check where required for the role undertaken by the sponsored worker.
- A record of the worker's absences, which may be kept electronically or manually.
- Any other document set out in the [relevant route-specific sponsor guidance](#) or, where relevant, [Appendix Creative Worker Codes of Practice](#) or the [Sporting code of practice](#).
- If you are licensed on the Global Business Mobility – Service Supplier route, you must keep a copy of any contract you have awarded for the supply of service to you and either of the following:
 - the tender document for that contract
 - evidence of how the contract was awarded if it was not formally tendered
- If you are licensed on the Global Business Mobility – Secondment Worker route, you must keep a copy of any relevant agreement or contract for goods or

investment to which both you and the overseas business are parties. For each such agreement or contract, you must also keep one of the following:

- evidence of how you were awarded the contract or investment, such as a tender application or investment application
 - a tender document for a contract for goods
 - evidence of how the contract for goods was awarded if it was not formally tendered
- i. If any worker you are sponsoring requires an Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) certificate for the role they are undertaking, you must keep a copy of their ATAS certificate or of the electronic approval notice received from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office. For further information on this requirement, see:
- ‘ATAS requirement’ in section S7 of [Part 2: Sponsor a worker](#)
 - ‘Complying with our immigration laws’ in section C1 of [Part 3: Sponsor duties and compliance](#)
- j. If you are sponsoring a child below school-leaving age on the Creative Worker route to take part in films, plays, concerts or other public performances that an audience pays to see, or that take place on licensed premises, or modelling assignments where the child is paid, you must provide evidence that you (or the person or organisation responsible for the event or production) obtained a child performance licence from the local authority. See section CRW2 of [Sponsor a Creative Worker](#) for further details.
- k. If you are a Government Authorised Exchange sponsor and you sponsored the worker using the trial ‘Sponsor UK’ service, a record of the information you gave to the worker about their sponsored role to enable them to complete their visa application form.
- l. Evidence you give your sponsored workers information about their employment rights in the UK (as set out in section L2 of [Part 1: Apply for a licence](#)) – for example, copies of any written information you have provided to your workers (this could be in their contract of employment) or training or awareness courses you have provided to your workers.