

Compliance

CEMEX Information Retention Policy Last updated: December 2009

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1. CEMEX Information Retention Policy

Proper handling of information is essential to CEMEX. On the one hand, certain documents and information must be retained for specified periods under applicable laws. On the other hand, outdated, unnecessary and irrelevant documents and information must be periodically discarded, since retaining them indefinitely is costly, burdensome, reduces productivity and efficiency, and increases legal and operational risks.

This Policy is designed to specify the retention periods for several types of information, while ensuring that non-essential information is periodically discarded.

Information can be divided into four broad categories:

- (1) Information legally required to be retained for prescribed periods of time, as shown on Exhibit A.
- (2) Information required for business operations and projects.
- (3) Incidental or other information generated in the course of business.
- (4) Personal or non-business related information.

1.1 Scope

This Policy is applicable to all CEMEX regions, countries, and affiliated companies and all their employees.

This policy does not apply to personal or non-business related documents or personal information. Personal or non-business related documents or information may not be stored in media specifically designated for institutional retention and storage.

1.2 Objective

Establish guidelines to retain and discard documents and information in an effective and consistent manner.

1.3 Roles and Responsibilities

1.3.1 Policy Administrators

This Policy shall be administered by one representative from the Central Information Security Department and one representative from the Central Legal Department. The Policy Administrators shall be responsible for:

- Updating this Policy when and as required.
- Communicating changes, exceptions, and other matters affecting this Policy.

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- Coordinating global awareness and training campaigns.
- Channeling questions and comments to the appropriate parties.
- Coordinating audits and other efforts to verify compliance and evaluate policy effectiveness.
- Reporting of statistics and other relevant information to the company's senior management.

1.3.2 Business Unit Leader - Country President / Director

The head of each business unit (including country presidents or directors) shall be responsible for informing the corresponding Executive Vice-President or Regional President about the level of compliance of this policy in his/her business unit.

1.3.3 Business Unit Delegate for Retention Compliance

The head of each business unit (including country presidents or directors) shall appoint and support a single individual (the "BU Delegate") to implement and oversee local compliance with this Policy, no later than 30 days after this Policy becomes effective or a vacancy occurs. In the case of the company's corporate headquarters, the Policy Administrators shall jointly act as BU Delegates. In the case of Neoris, its General Counsel shall act as BU Delegate.

The BU Delegate shall have implementation and oversight responsibility for this Policy. The BU Delegate shall also be responsible for (a) educating management about this Policy; (b) answering questions regarding Policy compliance (c) coordinating with the local legal department on questions of information retention; (d) promoting and monitoring compliance, and (e) informing the corresponding Country Director/President or business unit leader about compliance with this Policy.

1.3.4 Local Counsel

Local counsel must continuously review any local law that could affect Exhibit A, and inform regional counsel and the Policy Administrators in order to update this Policy. Local counsel must support BU Delegates on the education and training of employees in connection with this policy.

1.3.5 Regional Counsel

Regional counsel are responsible for supporting local counsel and notifying the Policy Administrators of any required update to Exhibit A or any other part of this Policy.



1.3.6 Employees

All employees must comply with this Policy. All questions regarding compliance with this policy should be addressed directly to the corresponding BU Delegate or submitted through ETHOS Line.

1.3.7 Third Parties, Service Providers, Consultants and other Non-Employees

Third parties, service providers, consultants and any other persons with access to CEMEX's computers, networks, information technology systems or components are subject to this Policy, whether or not they are directly employed by CEMEX. Adherence to this Policy is a condition of access and use. BU Delegates shall ensure that the contents of this policy are made known to any such persons.

2. Compliance

2.1 Mandatory

Compliance with this Policy is mandatory. Each person affiliated with CEMEX shall understand his/her role and responsibilities regarding this policy.

2.2 Non-Compliance

Failure to comply with this Policy may result in disciplinary action and/or prosecution, depending on the nature and severity of the violation or noncompliance.

Any violation of this Policy must be reported immediately to the corresponding BU Delegate. A report may also be submitted through ETHOS Line.

BU Delegates must immediately evaluate any reported violation and, if required, report it through ETHOS Line and/or local or regional counsel

2.3 Exceptions

If CEMEX receives notice of an actual or potential lawsuit or other official proceeding or investigation, or receives a subpoena for documents or information, regional or central legal departments will identify documents and information to be retained, as well as the persons affected by the exception. The regional or central legal department will communicate the exception to this policy to the affected persons. Any exception pursuant to this section 2.3 shall remain in place until expressly revoked by the corresponding legal department. An official proceeding includes, among others, any proceeding before a judge, a court or a government agency. THIS EXCEPTION OVERRIDES ALL OTHER PROVISIONS OF THIS POLICY.



3. Timely retention

3.1 Information legally required to be retained for a certain period of time

- **3.1.1** Documents and information shall be retained according to applicable country legal requirements. Exhibit A contains guidelines reviewed by local counsel, and is intended to show the most common type of documents that must be retained for prescribed periods under local laws.
- **3.1.2** Documents and information retained pursuant to local law must be discarded after the applicable retention periods.
- **3.1.3** Under no circumstances may retention periods be shorter than the applicable periods set forth in Exhibit A.

3.2 Information required for business operation and projects

- **3.2.1** Documents and information shall be retained according to business operation and project requirements. Information and documents retained under this section must be strictly necessary to complete a project or carry out business operations, such as relevant drafts during negotiations, key reference materials, and statistical information. For example, this type of information may be produced in the context of an internally generated initiative that does not involve any third-party participation, with specific objectives, capital expenditure requirements, and a specific time frame for implementation. BU Delegates, in consultation with the Information Security Committee, may issue additional guidelines from time to time in connection with information and documents under this section 3.2.
- **3.2.2** Business operation and project requirements have a defined retention period, authorized by the corresponding BU Delegate. Retention periods may not be longer than five years, unless otherwise required by the terms of the document or authorized in writing by the corresponding BU Delegate.
- **3.2.3** Business operation and project information must be reviewed every twelve months, to identify information that is no longer subject to retention and must be discarded.

3.3 Incidental or other information generated in the course of business

All information generated in the course of the company's business activities that is not required to be retained in accordance with sections 3.1 and 3.2 of this Policy must be safely destroyed or discarded as soon as practicable, but in any event within 30 days.



3.4 E-Mail

- **3.4.1** Users may not retain e-mails for more than 30 days, with the exception of e-mails required to be retained in accordance with sections 3.1.and 3.2 of this Policy. Prior to performing any long term storage or back-up, users must purge all non-compliant e-mail records.
- **3.4.2** Institutional e-mail storage hardware and procedures may not retain e-mails for longer than 60 days, unless required to be retained in accordance with sections 2.3, 3.1, or 3.2 of this Policy.

3.5. Drafts

Drafts and preliminary versions of documents and electronic information, superseded work papers, and other transitory information, shall be retained or discarded in the same manner as all other documents and information under this Policy. Local and regional legal departments may establish additional requirements or guidelines for the treatment of these types of documents and information.

4. Appropriate storage of retained information

4.1 Documents

Each business unit is responsible for adopting appropriate procedures for handling retained documents to ensure that they are properly safeguarded.

4.2 Electronic Information

- **4.2.1** Electronic information may exist in a number of different locations such as computers, external disks, file servers, and e-mail servers. CEMEX's Information Security Committee may issue guidelines and requirements on acceptable media for storage and retention of electronic information.
- **4.2.2** Data Center owners are responsible for adopting appropriate procedures for handling retained electronic documents, including e-mails, to ensure that they are properly safeguarded.
- **4.2.3** Data Center is the unique entity in CEMEX authorized to store electronic information outside CEMEX facilities for disaster recovery purposes.
- **4.2.4** Unless otherwise required under local law or company policy, users are responsible for adopting appropriate procedures for handling retained electronic documents, including e-mails, to ensure that they are properly safeguarded.



- **4.2.5** Any media storing retained documents must be kept inside CEMEX facilities and protected using reasonable safeguards. Employees may not keep additional back-ups or retain any company documents or information outside CEMEX facilities.
- **4.2.6** Prior to performing any long term storage or back-up, users must purge all non-compliant electronic information, including e-mails.

5. Appropriate Destruction after Retention Periods

5.1 Physical Documents

Each business unit is responsible for adopting appropriate procedures for handling wastepaper, to ensure that it is securely handled after it leaves company premises, and that confidential papers are shredded or otherwise safely and completely destroyed.

5.2 Electronic Information

Electronic information, including e-mails that are not longer required to be retained, must be purged using appropriate techniques to guarantee that the data cannot be reconstructed from the storage media on which it resided.



EXHIBIT A

The information below is intended as a guide and summarizes the most common required retention periods.

Categories of information and retention periods vary by country.

If a document or electronic information is required to be retained under any local law but is not included in Exhibit A, it must nevertheless be retained in compliance with local law.

RECORD RETENTION SCHEDULE

PART ONE: Documents to be routinely and promptly destroyed

The following documents should be routinely and promptly destroyed by all persons who possess them:

• Drafts of Board Minutes, proposed agendas and resolutions after they are incorporated into approved minutes

PART TWO: Documents to be retained and then destroyed

Please refer to attached document "Documents to be retained and then destroyed"



INFORMATION RETENTION SCHEDULE PART TWO

DOCUMENTS TO BE RETAINED AND THEN DESTROYED

General Note for Germany: Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, all documents that qualify as commercial or business correspondence or are otherwise relevant for taxation shall be retained for ten years.

TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD	
COMMUNICATIONS		
Advertising Material (media schedules, production materials, tear sheets, etc.)	Five (5) years Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Spain – Six (6) years	
Annual Reports	3. Croatia – three (3) to five (5) years Permanent 1. Croatia- ten (10) years 2. Latvia – [4]	
Mailing Lists	Indefinite (review and update annually)	
News Releases	Permanent	
Product Literature and Surveys	Five (5) years from when no longer current Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Spain – Six (6) years 3. Holland – Seven (7) years 4. Croatia- two (2) to five (5) years 5. France – Life of product	
Promotional Material	Five (5) years from when no longer current Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Spain – Six (6) years 3. Holland – Seven (7) years 4. France – Seventy (70) years if copyrighted material	
CONTRACTS		
Agreements	Ten (10) years after expiration	
Memoranda of Understanding, Letters of	Ten (10) years after expiration	



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
Intent	Exceptions: 1. Puerto Rico – Fifteen (15) years after expiration 2. Spain - Fifteen (15) years after expiration 3. Egypt - Fifteen (15) years after expiration 4. France – Thirty (30) years if real estate assigment only
Disputes arising out of contracts	5. Latvia – [3] Ten (10) years after final payment of contract unless specified in contract; or ten (10) years after settlement of the dispute, unless specified in the settlement agreement Exceptions: 1. Puerto Rico – Fifteen (15) years after final payment of contract 2. Croatia – in civil procedure five (5) years - in criminal proceeding permanent 3. France – Thirty (30) years if real estate assignment only 4. Latvia – [3]
ENGINE	ERING
Drawing originals or computer aided design source media	Life of product or life of patent, whichever is longer 1. Croatia - permanent
Engineering and Technical Documentation (including design notes, research notes, other records showing development history of product)	Life of product or life of patent, whichever is longer Croatia – permanent
External (third party) test data and reports	Life of product or life of patent, whichever is longer
Internal test data	Three (3) years after final payment of contract Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Spain – Six (6) years 3. Holland – Seven (7) years



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
	4. France – Ten (10) years after release of
	product
	5. Poland – Ten (10) years
	6. Ireland - Thirteen (13) years after final
Charifications	payment of contract
Specifications	Five (5) years after final payment of contract
	Exceptions:
	1. Spain – Six (6) years
	2. Holland – Seven (7) years
	3. France – Ten (10) years
	4. Germany – Ten (10 years)
	5. Ireland - Thirteen (13) years after final
	payment of contract
Technical Proposals Accepted by	Three (3) years after final payment of
Customer	contract
	Exceptions:
	1. Spain – Six (6) years
	2. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	3. France – Ten (10) years
	4. Germany – Six (6) years
	5. Poland – Ten (10) years
	6. Ireland - Thirteen (13) years after final
Tankaisal Danasala Nat Assanta day	payment of contract.
Technical Proposals Not Accepted by Customer	Three (3) years after submittal
Customer	Exceptions: 1. Panama – Ten (10) years
	2. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	3. Spain – Six (6) years
	4. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	5. France – Ten (10) years
	6. Germany – Six (6) years
	7. Poland – Ten (10) years
Customer approval/acceptance files	Three (3) years after final payment of
	contract Exceptions:
	Puerto Rico-Fifteen (15) years after
	final payment of contract
	2. Panama-Ten (10) years after final
	payment of contract
	3. Colombia-Ten (10) years after final
	payment contract
	4. Spain-Six (6) years
	5. Swiss-Ten (10) years
	6. France – Ten (10) years
	7. Germany – Six (6) years
	8. Poland – Ten (10) years



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
THE OF REGORD	RETENTION ENIOD
	9. Ireland- Thirteen (13) years after final
FACI	payment of contract _ITIES
1 Acii	-11123
Acquisition data – real property	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years)
	1. Croatia – permanent 2. Latvia – Ten (10) years. [3]
	2. Latvia – Terr (To) years. [6]
Acquisition data – equipment	Indefinite (review every three (3) years)
	Exceptions:
	1. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	2. Croatia – five (5) years 3. Germany – Ten (10) years
	4. Latvia – Ten (10) years. [3]
	. Latitus i on (10) yourst [o]
Leases – real property	Permanent
	1. Croatia – one (1) year after expiration of
	lease
	2. Latvia – [3]
Lease supporting documentation	Four (4) years after expiration
	Exceptions
	1. Venezuela – Ten (10) years after
	expiration 2. Puerto Rico – Fifteen (15) years after
	expiration
	3. Colombia – Ten (10) years after
	expiration
	4. Spain – Six (6) years 5. Holland – Seven (7) years
	6. Swiss – Twenty (20)
	7. France – Ten (10) years
	8. Germany – Ten (10) years after
	expiration
	9. Israel – Seven (7) years
	10. Poland – Ten (10) years 11. UK - Six (6) years
	12. Ireland - Six (6) years after expiration
	13. Latvia – Five (5) years
	14. Sweden – Five (5) years
Sales – real property	Permanent
Calagoraphia	1. Latvia – [3]
Sales – equipment	Four (4) years [1] Exceptions:
	1. Venezuela – Ten (10) years
	2. Puerto Rico – Fifteen (15) years
	2. Fuello Rico – Filleen (15) years



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
FINANCE AND	3. Colombia – Ten (10) years 4. Spain – Fifteen (15) years 5. Holland – Seven (7) years 6. Swiss – Ten (10) 7. Croatia –five (5) years 10. France – Ten (10) years 11. Germany – Ten (10) years 12. Israel – Seven (7) years 13. Poland – Ten (10) years 14. UK - Six (6) years 15. Ireland – Six (6) years 16. Latvia – Ten (10) years. [3] 17. Sweden – Five (5) years
Business plans Strategic plans	Five (5) years after end of program/project Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Spain – Six (6) years 3. Holland – Seven (7) years 4. Swiss – Ten (10) years 5. Croatia – permanent 6. France – Ten (10) years after year-end closing of accounts 7. Germany – Ten (10) years 8. Sweden – Ten (10) years Permanent (only CFO, CEO and Controller should retain copies. All others
	should be destroyed upon issuance of new
	plans)
Auditors reports Budgets	Permanent Two (2) years Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Swiss – Ten (10) years 3. Croatia – permanent 4. France – Ten (10) years after year-end closing of accounts 5. Germany – Six (6) years 6. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Annual Financial Statements	Permanent
Quarterly/Monthly Financial Statements	1. Latvia – [4] Three (3) years Exceptions: 1. Taiwan – Ten (10) years 2. Japan – Ten (10) years



TVDF OF DECODD	DETENTION DEDICE
TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
	3. Colombia – Ten (10) years 4. Spain – Six (6) years 5. Egypt – Five (5) years 6. Holland – Seven (7) years 7. Swiss – Ten (10) years 8. Croatia – five (5) years 9. France – Ten (10) years after year-end closing of accounts 10. Germany – Ten (10) years 11. Israel – Seven (7) years 12. Latvia – Ten (10) years 13. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Tax returns, canceled checks	Permanent 1. Croatia – five (5) to ten (10) years 2. Latvia – [3
Insurance policies	Six (6) years from dates of expiration Exceptions: 1. Puerto Rico – Fifteen (15) years from dates of expiration 2. Colombia – Ten (10) years 3. Holland – Seven (7) years 4. Swiss – Ten (10) years 5. Croatia- five (5) years 6. Ireland - Six (6) years from dates of Expiration. Forty (40) years for Employer's Liability Certificates of Insurance. 7. Israel – Seven (7) years 8. Poland – Ten (10) years 9. UK: – Forty (40) years for Employer's Liability Certificates of Insurance – Indefinite for liability policies (review every ten (10) years)
Insurance claims, appraisals, reports	Three (3) years Exceptions: 1. Venezuela – Five (5) years 2. Puerto Rico – Fifteen (15) years 3. Colombia – Ten (10) years 4. Spain – Six (6) years 5. Holland – Seven (7) years 6. Swiss – Ten (10) years 7. Germany – Six (6) years 8. Israel – Seven (7) years 9. Poland – Ten (10) years



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
	10. UK – Six (6) years
	11. Ireland - Seven (7) years
	12. Latvia – Five (5) years
Accounts revealed (ladger and composition	13. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Accounts payable (ledger and supporting documents)	Five (5) years after final payment of contract [1]
	Exceptions:
	1. Japan – Ten (10) years
	2. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	3. Dominican Republic - Ten (10) years
	4. Puerto Rico – Fifteen (15) years
	5. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	6. Spain – Six (6) years
	7. Holland – Seven (7) years
	8. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	9. Croatia - five (5) to ten (10) years
	10. France – Ten (10) years after year-end closing of accounts
	11. Germany – Ten (10) years
	12. Israel – Seven (7) years
	13. Poland – Ten (10) years
	14. UK – Six (6) years
	15. Ireland - Six (6) years after final
	payment
	of contract
	16. Latvia – Ten (10) years. [4]
Accounts receivable (ledger and supporting	17. Sweden – Ten (10) years Five (5) years after final payment
documents)	Exceptions:
	1. Japan – Ten (10) years
	2. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	3. Dominican Republic - Ten (10) years
	4. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	5. Spain – Six (6) years
	6. Holland – Seven (7) years
	7. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	8. Croatia – ten (10) years 9. Germany – Ten (10) years
	10. Israel – Seven (7) years
	11. Poland –Seven (7) years
	12. UK – Six (6) years
	13. Ireland - Six (6) years after final
	payment
	14. Latvia – Ten (10) years. [4]
	15. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Charged Off/Uncollectible Accounts	Ten (10) years [1]



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
	Exceptions:
	1. Taiwan – Permanent
	2. Spain – Six (6) years
	3. Holland – Seven (7) years
	4. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	5. Croatia – five (5) years
Dank dan sait alina hank statemants	6. Latvia – [3]
Bank deposit slips, bank statements,	Five (5) years
canceled checks, including canceled	Exceptions:
payroll checks	1. Japan – Ten (10) years
	2. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	3. Dominican Republic - Ten (10) years
	4. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	5. Spain – Six (6) years
	6. Holland – Seven (7) years 7. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	8. Croatia – ten (10) years
	9. France – Ten (10) years after year-end
	closing of accounts
	10. Germany – Ten (10) years
	11. Israel – Seven (7) years
	12. Poland – Ten (10) years
	13. Ireland - Six (6) years
	14. Latvia – Ten (10) years. [3]
	15. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Cash receipts/disbursements journals	Permanent
,	1. Croatia – five (5) years
	2. Latvia – [3]
Credit memos, sales invoices	Five (5) years
	Exceptions:
	1. Japan – Ten (10) years
	2. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	3. Dominican Republic - Ten (10) years
	4. Venezuela – Ten (10) years
	5. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	6. Spain – Six (6) years
	7. Holland – Seven (7) years
	8. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	9. France – Ten (10) years after year-end
	closing of accounts
	10. Germany – Ten (10) years
	11. Israel – Seven (7) years
	12. Poland – Seven (7) years
	13. UK – Six (6) years
	14. Ireland - Six (6) years
	15. Sweden – Ten (10) years



TYPE OF RECORD	DETENTION DEDICE
TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
Vendor invoices, employee expense reports	Five (5) years Exceptions: 1. Japan – Ten (10) years 2. Singapore – Seven (7) years 3. Dominican Republic - Ten (10) years 4. Venezuela – Ten (10) years 5. Spain – Six (6) years 6. Holland – Seven (7) years 7. Swiss – Ten (10) years 8. Croatia – five (5) years 9. France – Ten (10) years after year-end closing of accounts 10. Germany – Ten (10) years 11. Israel – Seven (7) years 12. Poland – Seven (7) years 13. UK – Six (6) years 14. Ireland - Six (6) years
	15. Latvia – employee expense reports – seventy-five (75) years. [4] 16. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Depreciation, asset retirement records	Five (5) years Exceptions: 1. Japan – Ten (10) years 2. Singapore – Seven (7) years 3. Dominican Republic - Ten (10) years 4. Venezuela – Ten (10) years 5. Colombia – Ten (10) years 6. Spain – Six (6) years 7. Holland – Seven (7) years 8. Swiss – Ten (10) years 9. Croatia – one (1) year 10. France – Ten (10) years after year-end closing of accounts 11. Germany – Ten (10) years 12. Israel – Seven (7) years 13. Poland – Seven (7) years 14. Ireland - Six (6) years 15. Latvia – Ten (10) years 16. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Inventory details	Five (5) years Exceptions: 1. Japan – Ten (10) years 2. Singapore – Seven (7) years 3. Dominican Republic - Ten (10) years 4. Venezuela – Ten (10) years 5. Colombia – Ten (10) years



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
	6. Spain – Six (6) years
	7. Holland – Seven (7) years
	8. Swiss – Ten (10) years 9. Croatia – five (5) years
	10. France – Ten (10) years after year-end
	closing of accounts
	11. Germany – Ten (10) years
	12. Israel – Seven (7) years
	13. Poland – Seven (7) years
	14. Latvia – Ten (10) years. [3] 15. Sweden – Ten (10) years
General ledger, journal entries	Permanent
Contra loagor, journal orialos	1. Latvia – [4]
Purchases journal	Permanent
AP, AR Inventory Subledgers	Six (6) years
	Exceptions:
	1. Japan – Ten (10) years
	2. Singapore – Seven (7) years3. Dominican Republic – Ten (10) years
	4. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	5. Holland – Seven (7) years
	6. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	7. France – Ten (10) years after year-end
	closing of accounts
	8. Germany – Ten (10) years
	9. Israel – Seven (7) years 10. Poland – Seven (7) years
	11. Latvia – Ten (10) years. [3]
	12. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Petty cash data	Five (5) years
	Exceptions:
	1. Japan – Ten (10) years
	2. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	3. Dominican Republic – Ten (10) years 4. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	5. Spain – Six (6) years
	6. Holland – Seven (7) years
	7. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	8. Croatia – 5 years
	9. France – Ten (10) years after year-end
	closing of accounts
	10. Germany – Ten (10) years 11. Israel – Seven (7) years
	12. Poland – Seven (7) years
	13. Ireland - Six (6) years
	14. Latvia – Ten (10) years. [3]



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
5. 11_5.11	
	15. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Cost accounting data	Five (5) years after final payment of
	contract
	Exceptions:
	1. Japan – Ten (10) years
	2. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	3. Dominican Republic - Ten (10) years
	4. Venezuela – Ten (10) years
	5. Puerto Rico – Fifteen (15) years
	6. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	7. Spain – Six (6) years
	8. Holland – Seven (7) years
	9. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	10. Croatia – five (5) years
	11. France – Ten (10) years after year-end
	closing of accounts
	12. Germany – Ten (10) years
	13. Israel – Seven (7) years
	14. Poland – Seven (7) years
	15. Latvia – Ten (10) years
T. II. I	16. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Trial balance sheets	Permanent
Work in process trial holonos	1. Latvia – [3]
Work-in-process trial balance Work papers	Permanent Corresponds to the retention period of the
Work papers	document generated
	Exceptions:
	1. Croatia – 5 years
	2. Germany – Six (6) years
Audit reports (external) and work papers	Retain the most recently completed full
real reports (external) and work papers	audit until superseded by a full audit
	Exceptions:
	1. Spain – Permanent
	2. Holland – Seven (7) years
	3. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	4. France – Ten (10) years after year-end
	closing of accounts
	5. Germany – Six (6) years
	6. Israel – Seven (7) years
	7. Ireland – Permanent
	8. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Documents evidencing application of	Two (2) years
internal controls, as required to comply with	
internal and external audits.	



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
P	AYROLL
	ATROLL
Timesheets	Three (3) years Exceptions: 1. Venezuela – Ten (10) years 2. Puerto Rico – Five (5) years 3. Panama – Fifteen (15) years 4. Colombia – Ten (10) years 5. Spain – Six (6) years 6. Holland – Seven (7) years 7. Swiss – Ten (10) years 8. Croatia – three (3) years 9. France – Ten (10) years 10. Germany – Six (6) years 11. Israel – Seven (7) years 12. Poland - Fifty (50) years 13. UK - Ten (10) years 14. Ireland - Six (6) years 15. Latvia - Seventy five (75) years. [4]
Payroll tax returns	Five (5) years Exceptions: 1. Singapore – Seven (7) years 2. Dominican Republic - Ten (10) years 3. Venezuela – Ten (10) years 4. Panama – Fifteen (15) years 5. Colombia – Ten (10) years 6. Spain – Six (6) years 7. Holland – Seven (7) years 8. Swiss – Ten (10) years 9. Croatia – three (3) years 10. France – Ten (10) years 11. Germany – Ten (10) years 12. Israel – Seven (7) years 13. Poland – Seven (7) years 14. UK - Ten (10) years 15. Ireland - Six (6) years 17. Latvia - Seventy five (75) years. [4] 16. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Payroll journals	Five (5) years Exceptions: 1. Singapore – Seven (7) years 2. Venezuela – Ten (10) years 3. Panama – Fifteen (15) years 4. Colombia – Ten (10) years 5. Spain – Six (6) years



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TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
	6. Holland – Seven (7) years
	7. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	8. Croatia – three (3) years
	9. France – Ten (10) years
	10. Germany – Ten (10) years
	11. Israel – Seven (7) years
	12. Poland Fifty (50) years
	13. UK - Ten (10) years
	14. Ireland - Six (6) years
	15. Latvia - Seventy five (75) years. [4] 16. Sweden – Ten (10) years
W-2, W-4 records	Four (4) years
	Exceptions:
	1. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	2. Venezuela – Ten (10) years
	3. Puerto Rico – Five (5) years
	4. Panama – Fifteen (15) years
	5. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	6. Croatia – permanent
	7. Israel – Seven (7) years
	8. Ireland - Six (6) years
	9. Latvia - Ten (10) years. [3] 10. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Internal summaries of accrued payroll	Six (6) years
internal summanes of accraca payron	Exceptions:
	1. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	2. Venezuela – Ten (10) years
	3. Panama – Fifteen (15) years
	4. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	5. Holland – Seven (7) years
	6. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	7. Croatia – three (3) years
	8. France – Ten (10) years
	9. Germany – Ten (10) years
	10. Israel – Seven (7) years
	11. UK - Ten (10) years
	12. Latvia - Seventy five (75) years. [4]
	13. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Payroll deduction authorizations, including	Five (5) years after termination
Voluntary and assignments, attachments,	Exceptions:
etc.	1. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	2. Dominican Republic - Ten (10) years for payroll deductions only
	3. Panama – Fifteen (15) years
	4. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	5. Spain – Six (6) years
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TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
	6 Holland Coven (7) years
	6. Holland – Seven (7) years 7. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	8. Croatia – five (5) years
	9. France – Ten (10) years
	10. Germany – Ten (10) years
	11. Israel – Seven (7) years
	12. Poland Fifty (50) years
	13. UK - Ten (10) years
	14. Ireland - Six (6) years
	18. Latvia - Ten (10) years. [3]
	15. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Payroll earnings register	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years)
	Croatia – permanent
	2. Latvia - Seventy five (75) years. [4]
Payroll journal entries	Five (5) years
	Exceptions:
	1. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	2. Venezuela – Ten (10) years
	3. Panama – Fifteen (15) years
	4. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	5. Spain – Six (6) years
	6. Holland – Seven (7) years
	7. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	8. Croatia – permanent 9. France – Ten (10) years
	10. Germany – Ten (10) years
	11. Israel – Seven (7) years
	12. Poland Fifty (50) years
	13. UK - Ten (10) years
	14. Ireland - Six (6) years
	15. Latvia - Seventy five (75) years. [4]
	16. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Payroll reports to federal, state and local	Five (5) years [1]
agencies	Exceptions:
	1. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	2. Venezuela – Ten (10) years
	3. Panama – Fifteen (15) years
	4. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	5. Spain – Six (6) years
	6. Holland – Seven (7) years
	7. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	8. Croatia – five (5) years
	9. France – Ten (10) years
	10. Germany – Ten (10) years
	11. Israel – Seven (7) years
	12. Poland Ten (10) years



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD	
	13. UK - Ten (10) years 14. Ireland - Six (6) years 15. Latvia - Seventy five (75) years. [4] 16. Sweden – Ten (10) years	
INVESTMENT	OPERATIONS	
Accounting reports	Permanent 1. Latvia – [3]	
Billings, including correspondence and performance data	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years)	
Investment publications (stock guides, Moody's Handbook, etc.)	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years)	
Research material from brokerage firms Retirement and SSIP Trusts (quarterly	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years) Indefinite (review every ten (10) years)	
reports including backup) Transaction reports	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years)	
Trust Agreements	Permanent Latvia - [3]	
Trustee Billings and Correspondence	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years) 1. Latvia – Three (3) years	
CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS F		
Letters which constitute all or part of a contract or which clarify certain points in a contract.	Corresponds to retention period of the principal record/document	
Letters pertaining to patents, copyrights, licensing agreements, regulatory approvals, bills of sale, etc.	Corresponds to retention period of the principal record/document	
Letters denying or affirming liability of the Company	Corresponds to retention period of the principal record/document	
CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS FOR SHORT-TERM RETENTION		
Letters of general inquiry and responses which complete a cycle of correspondence and have no value beyond possible reference from the correspondent within a reasonable period of time.	Two (2) years Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Germany – Six (6) years	
Letters requesting specific action such as name/address change, or complaints which have no further value after changes are made or action is taken	Two (2) years Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Croatia – three (3) to five (5) years 3. Germany – Six (6) years	



TVDE OF BECORD	DETENTION PEDIOD
TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
Similar letters which might be referred to	Two (2) years
shortly after they are received or written,	Exceptions:
but which cease to have value unless	1. Colombia – Ten (10) years
further immediate correspondence ensues.	2. Germany – Six (6) years
NON-ESSENTIAL CORRESPO	ONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS
Letters and notes which require no	Ninety (90) days
acknowledgment or follow-up, such as	
notes of appreciation and plans for	
meetings	
Form letters which require no follow up	Ninety (90) days
Other letters and documents of non-	Ninety (90) days
essential subject matter or which require no	Croatia – two (2) years
further action or reference; for example:	
notices on charity drives, requests for	
information requiring no administrative	
action, memos to change mailing lists, etc.	
GENERAL SUPPO	ORT MATERIALS
Calendars, diaries, notepads, telephone	Four (4) years (but check with legal before
answer pads/books, chronological files,	destroying records of dates, such as
personal files, misc. similar materials	inventions, trademark use, etc.)
	Exceptions:
	1. Ireland - Five (5) years (but check
	with legal before destroying records
	of dates, such as inventions, trademark
	use, etc.)
	2. Latvia – if personal file includes
	agreements, instructions, orders or any
	other information regarding employee –
	seventy-five years (75). [4]
HUMAN RESOUR	CES – BENEFITS
Disability and Sick Benefits files	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years)
	1. Croatia - three (3) to five (5) years
	2. Latvia – Seventy five (75) years. [4]
Employee group insurance cost data	Six (6) years
, , 5 ,	Exceptions:
	1. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	2. Venezuela – Ten (10) years
	3. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	4. Holland – Seven (7) years
	5. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	6. Croatia – five (5) years
	7. Germany – Ten (10) years
	8. Israel – Seven (7) years



TVDE OF DECORD	DETENTION DEDICE	
TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD	
	9. UK - Ten (10) years 10. Latvia – Seventy five (75) years. [4] 11. Sweden – Ten (10) years	
Governmental filings	Seven (7) years Exceptions: 1. Venezuela – Ten (10) years 2. Colombia – Ten (10) years 3. Swiss – Ten (10) years 4. Germany – Ten (10) years 5. Poland – Ten (10) years 6. UK - Ten (10) years 7. Latvia – Seventy five (75) years. [4] 8. Sweden – Ten (10) years	
Group life and hospital claims	Six (6) years Exceptions: 1. Venezuela – Ten (10) years 2. Puerto Rico – Fifteen (15) years 3. Colombia – Ten (10) years 4. Holland – Seven (7) years 5. Swiss – Ten (10) years 6. Croatia – permanent 7. Germany – Ten (10) years 8. Israel – Seven (7) years 9. UK – permanent 10. Latvia – Seventy five (75) years. [4] 11. Sweden – Ten (10) years	
Pension plan application and claims	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years) 1. Croatia – permanent 2. Latvia – Seventy five (75) years. [4]	
Individual retirement files	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years) 1. Croatia – permanent 2. Latvia – Seventy five (75) years. [4]	
ESPP applications	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years) 1. Croatia – permanent 2. Latvia – Seventy five (75) years. [4]	
HUMAN RESOURCES - EMPLOYEE RELATIONS		
Applications and resumes for employment – unsuccessful candidates	One (1) year (or until resolution if a claim is made) Exceptions: 1. Croatia – five (5) years	
Applications and resumes for employment – successful candidates	Three (3) years after termination of employment Exceptions:	



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
	1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Croatia – five (5) years 3. Poland – Fifty (50) years 4. Latvia – Seventy-five (75) years. [4]
Employee agreements or contracts	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years) [1] [2] 1. Croatia – permanent 2. Latvia – Seventy-five (75) years [4]
Domestic consultant agreements	Three (3) years after expiration or termination [1] [2] Exceptions: 1. Puerto Rico – Fifteen (15) years 2. Colombia – Ten (10) years 3. Holland – Seven (7) years 4. Swiss – Ten (10) years 5. France – Ten (10) years 6. Germany – Ten (10) years 7. UK - Six (6) years 8. Ireland – Six (6) years 9. Latvia – five (5) years 10. Sweden – Five (5) years
Incentive Compensation Plan	Permanent 1. Latvia – [3]
Personnel evaluations	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years) 1. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4]
Position description	Three (3) years after position is eliminated 1. Croatia – permanent 2. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4]
Training and development	Three (3) years 1. Croatia – permanent 2. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4]
Unemployment compensation claims	Two (2) years Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Spain – Six (6) years 3. Holland – Seven (7) years 4. Swiss – Ten (10) years 5. France – Thirty (30) years 6. Germany – Ten (10) years 7. Israel – Seven (7) years 8. UK – Indefinite 9. Ireland – Six (6) years 10. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4]



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
Out-placement data	Three (3) years Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Spain – Six (6) years 3. Swiss – Ten (10) years 4. Croatia – permanent 5. France – Ten (10) years 6. Germany – Ten (10) years 7. UK – Indefinite
Authorizations for employment, changes in wage and salary rates, leaves of absence, terminations, etc.	8. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4] Six (6) years after termination Exceptions: 1. Venezuela – Ten (10) years 2. Colombia – Ten (10) years 3. Holland – Seven (7) years 4. Swiss – Ten (10) years 5. Croatia – permanent 6. France – Corresponding to retention period of employee agreements or contracts 7. Germany – Ten (10) years 8. Israel – Seven (7) years 9. UK – Indefinite 10. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4]
Safety and Health procedures	11. Sweden – Ten (10) years Indefinite (review every two (2) years) 1. Croatia – permanent 2. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4]
Government safety and health records and filings	Five (5) years [2] Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years 2. Spain – Six (6) years 3. Swiss – Ten (10) years 4. Croatia – permanent 5. France – Thirty (30) years 6. Germany – Ten (10) years 7. Israel – Seven (7) years 8. Poland – Fifty (50) years 9. UK – Indefinite 10. Ireland – Indefinite 11. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4]
Employee address	Three (3) years from termination Exceptions: 1. Croatia – permanent
IMMIGR	2. Ireland – Six (6) years after termination



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
THE OF REGOND	NETERTION FERROS
Form I-9, Employment Eligibility	Three (3) years after date of employee
Verification, with	termination
supporting copies of documents inspected	Exceptions:
	1. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	2. Croatia – permanent
	3. UK – Indefinite
	4. Ireland - Six (6) years after date of
	employee termination
F. FTA 0005 I. I. O. IV	5. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4]
Form ETA-9035, Labor Condition	One (1) year after date of employee
Attestation, with supporting copies of (1)	termination
SESA prevailing wage determination and	Exceptions:
(2) internal posting	1. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	2. Croatia – permanent
	3. UK – Indefinite
	4. Ireland - Six (6) years after date of
	employee termination
Payroll records of all employees who do	5. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4] Six (6) years after date of employee
not have	termination
permanent work authorization	Exceptions:
permanent work authorization	1. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	2. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	3. Holland – Seven (7) years
	4. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	5. Croatia – permanent
	6. Germany – Ten (10) years
	7. Israel – Seven (7) years
	8. Poland – Fifty (50) years
	9. UK - Ten (10) years
	10. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4]
	11. Sweden – Ten (10) years
All other immigration records relating to	Six (6) years after date of employee
employees	termination
	Exceptions:
	1. Singapore – Seven (7) years
	2. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	3. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	4. Croatia – permanent
	5. Germany – Ten (10) years
	6. Israel – Seven (7) years
	7. UK – Indefinite
IA IMPORT	8. Latvia - Seventy-five (75) years. [4]
INTERNATIONAL	



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
TIPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
Corporate international business plan	Seven (7) years
·	Exceptions:
	1. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	2. Croatia – permanent
	3. France – Ten (10) years
	4. Germany – Ten (10) years
	5. Latvia – Ten (10) years
Foreign bank account files	Seven (7) years
	Exceptions:
	1. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	2. France – Ten (10) years
	3. Germany – Ten (10) years
	4. Latvia – Ten (10) years. [3]
	5. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Foreign Office lease files	Seven (7) years
	Exceptions:
	1. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	2. Spain – Permanent
	3. Swiss – ten (10) years
	4. Croatia - one (1) year after expiration of
	lease
	5. France – Ten (10) years
International agreement files	6. Germany – Ten (10) years
International consultant files	Ten (10) years after expiration
	Exceptions:
	1. Spain – Fifteen (15) years
	2. Croatia – permanent
Salas agent files	3. Latvia – [3]
Sales agent files	Ten (10) years after expiration
	1. Spain – Fifteen (15) years 2. Latvia – [3]
COPPORAT	E RECORDS
CORI ORA	TE RECORDS
Articles, Bylaws, Minutes of Board	Permanent
Meetings	Latvia – [3]
Minutes of meetings of committees of	Permanent
Board of	Latvia – [3]
Directors	
Notices of shareholder and director	Permanent
meetings	Latvia – [3]
Proxy statements and related	Permanent
correspondence	Latvia – [3]
LEGAL	
Due diligence files	Permanent
Due diligence nies	Latvia – [3]
	Latvia – [J]



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
Filings with regulatory hadias	Indefinite (review every ten (10) veers)
Filings with regulatory bodies	Indefinite (review every ten (10) years)
	1. Croatia – permanent
Litigation files	2. Latvia – [4] Seven (7) years after settlement
Litigation files	Exceptions:
	1. Puerto Rico – Fifteen (15) years after
	settlement
	2. Colombia – Ten (10) years after
	settlement
	3. Croatia – five (5) years after settlement
	4. France – Ten (10) years
	5. Germany – Ten (10) years
	6. Poland – Ten (10) years after
	settlement
	7. Latvia – [4]
	8. Sweden – Ten (10) years
Copyright and Trademark registrations	Permanent
	Latvia – [4]
Patents, patent licenses and related files	Ten (10) years after the patent expires
	1. Croatia – permanent
Customer claims	2. Latvia – [4] Six (6) years after settlement
Customer ciaims	Exceptions:
	1. Colombia – Ten (10) years after
	settlement
	2. Croatia – five (5) years after settlement
	3. France – Ten (10) years
	4. Germany – Ten (10) years after
	settlement
	5. Israel – Seven (7) years
	6. Poland – Ten (10) years after
	settlement
SHAREHOLD	ER SERVICES
Canceled stock certificates	Twenty-five (25) years
	Exceptions:
	1. Philippines – Permanent
	2. France – Thirty (30) years after
	dissolution of company
	3. Ireland – Permanent
	4. Latvia – [3]
Closed shareholder accounts	Permanent
	Latvia – [3]
Daily stock transfer sheets	Permanent
Decretabulation -	Latvia – [3]
Proxy tabulations	Three (3) years



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
	Francisco
	Exceptions:
	1. Philippines – Permanent
	2. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	3. Spain – Six (6) years
	4. Holland – Seven (7) years
	5. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	6. France – Thirty (30) years after
	dissolution of company
	7. Germany – Ten (10) years
Sharahaldar raguasta far addraga ahanga	8. Israel – Seven (7) years
Shareholder requests for address change	Three (3) years
	Exceptions: 1. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	2. Spain – Six (6) years 3. Holland – Seven (7) years
	4. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	5. Croatia – permanent
	6. France – Thirty (30) years after
	dissolution of company
	dissolution of company
Shareholder lists for annual or special	Three (3) years
meetings	Exceptions:
	1. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	2. Spain – Six (6) years
	3. Holland – Seven (7) years
	4. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	5. Croatia – permanent
	6. France – Thirty (30) years after
	dissolution of company
	7. Germany – Ten (10) years
Shareholder ledger	Permanent
	Latvia – [3]
Transfer journals	Permanent
	Latvia – [3]
Voted proxies	Three (3) years
	Exceptions:
	1. Philippines – Permanent
	2. Colombia – Ten (10) years
	3. Spain – Six (6) years
	4. Holland – Seven (7) years 5. Swiss – Ten (10) years
	6. Croatia – permanent
	7. France – Thirty (30) years after
	dissolution of company
	8. Germany – Ten (10) years
FNI/IPON	
ENVIRONMENTAL	



TYPE OF RECORD	RETENTION PERIOD
Environmental logs, assessments, reports, transfer notes, plans	Five (5) years
Exemptions, Licences, Waste Carrier	Life of Licence
Certificates and Permits	Latvia – [4]
Occupational Health Records	40 years Latvia – [4]
Health surveillance and medical records plus air monitoring and/or biological monitoring	Indefinite (review every 5 years)

- [1] Consult with accounting for tax requirements before destroying.
- [2] Consult with legal before destroying.
- [3] Consult with the State Archive before destroying.
- [4] Document has to be submitted to the State Archive.