



# HR Record Retention Requirements – The Netherlands

## Legal Framework

### Legislative Framework for Record Retention Requirements

As most HR professionals know, document retention for employee-related records—such as personnel files, payroll information, benefits records, and background checks—is a particularly complicated process, required by law, with variations from country to country. Complicating the process further, each document in each country has its own individual retention requirements, and the financial penalties for noncompliance can be significant. A carefully designed and implemented HR record retention policy is a necessary step to support an employer's robust compliance program.



While disposing of too many records can increase a company's legal exposure, disposing of too few records may also increase legal exposure as well as the cost of storage. Employers must identify which records should be retained, how long records should be retained and the different formats in which records may be stored. Employers must also determine how to ensure internal HR record

retention policies comply with all applicable regulations and local laws.

### General Recordkeeping Requirements

Keeping HR records through a robust document retention policy may be useful to employers for various reasons, including (a) maintaining the corporate memory of the company; (b) satisfying legal or regulatory requirements; (c) preserving documents with an enduring business value to the company; and (d) protecting the company against the risks of litigation and the need to preserve evidence and comply with disclosure obligations as necessary.

However, a balance must often be struck between keeping documents for a sufficiently long period of time, so as to meet an employer's legitimate business objectives, and not keeping those documents unnecessarily, which could give rise to a breach of data protection laws or otherwise create unnecessary risk.

### Retention Periods

Most countries have minimum and maximum retention periods for certain HR records. Even if there is no statutory minimum retention period for a certain category of records in a particular country, it is often recommended to retain records until the expiration of the relevant time limits for bringing legal actions or regulatory investigations (statutes of limitations).

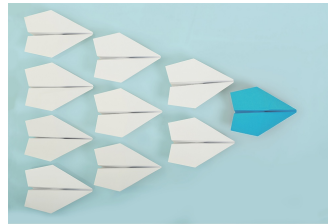
In addition to maintaining minimum retention periods, some countries also have maximum retention periods. A record's survival must often be

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limited so as to safeguard the privacy of persons whose personal data is contained in that record. In particular, records must be kept for no longer than is necessary for achieving the purposes for which the records were collected or subsequently used. After the maximum retention periods have expired, the documents should be either permanently deleted or anonymized (i.e., all references to data subjects should be redacted so that it is no longer possible to identify those persons).

The European General Data Protection Regulation does not have specific retention period requirements. Instead, Human Resources departments have an obligation to limit storing personal employee and applicant data. Personal data should not be kept longer than necessary for achieving the purposes the data was collected and/or processed (Article 5(1)). One way to demonstrate this is by having a clear and well documented retention policy that limits retention periods to what is legally or contractually required.

Retention periods of HR related documents are included in different Dutch Legislation. The 'Vrijstellingsbesluit Wbp' (Exemption Decree) included several retention periods. However, when the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) went into effect on May 25, 2018, the decree was withdrawn. That said, the retention periods listed in



the Exemption Decree are still being used as a reference for the GDPR.

The Dutch Data Protection Authority website notes that

while data in the employee personnel file is generally subject to a two-year retention period after termination, there are no statutory retention periods for some data held in the personnel file.<sup>1</sup>

## Format of Records

Multiple laws, decisions, and even everyday life practices apply when assessing the retention period of a document. It is generally permissible to retain electronic copies of records in the Netherlands. Note that in the event a record is questioned, the burden would be on the employer (as the provider of the document) to verify the validity of the record.

If you maintain paper payroll records for Netherlands-based employees, note that these must generally be kept in the Netherlands, unless the employer receives special approval for an exception from the tax authority. Payroll records can generally be stored online as long as the Tax and Customs Administration can still access and review payroll records from the Netherlands.

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