| Data Type | Business Retention Period | Justification | Guidance | Expiry Action |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Accounts payable | | | | |
| Invoices and vouchers | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year. Section 886 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate. Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate. | , | secure deletion of electronic |
| Tax records (includes VAT records and tax clearance certificates) | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year. Section 886 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate. Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years | designated office holder, with | secure deletion of electronic |

| Data Type | Business Retention Period | Justification | Guidance | Expiry Action |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate. | | |
| Accounts receivable | | | | |
| Debtors ledger | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | designated office holder, with | secure deletion of electronic |
| Income listings | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | designated office holder, with | secure deletion of electronic |
| Income control accounts | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | designated office holder, with | secure deletion of electronic |
| Receipts reconciliation | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year Section 886 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate | designated office holder, with | secure deletion of electronic |

| Data Type | Business Retention Period | Justification | Guidance | Expiry Action |
|---------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate | | |
| SEPA Mandate | Hold for the lifetime of agreement and a minimum of 13 months after the mandate has expired or is cancelled | Article 71 of the Payment Services Directive allows claims to be made within 13 months of a debit date Section 95 of the European Union (Payment Services) Regulation 2018 allows a payment service user to rectify unauthorised or erroneous executed payment transactions no later than 13 months after the direct debit date | | |
| Bank Records | | | | |
| Bank reconciliation | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | | secure deletion of electronic |
| Bank statements | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year. Section 886 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the | designated office holder, with | secure deletion of electronic |

| Data Type | Business Retention Period | Justification | Guidance | Expiry Action |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate. Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate. | | |
| Receipt books | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year. Section 886 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate. Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate. | designated office holder, with | Confidential shredding and/or secure deletion of electronic records. |
| Lodgement books | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | _ | secure deletion of electronic |
| College purchase and credit card records | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records | Single official record to be held by designated office holder, with access available to all authorised | secure deletion of electronic |

| Data Type | Business Retention Period | Justification | Guidance | Expiry Action |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year Section 886 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate. Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate. | officers. Duplicates to be destroyed/deleted as soon as feasible. | |
| Personal payment card details of service users | Hold for 13 months after the last payment | The DPC advises that personal data obtained from a card should only be retained for 13 months to allow for copy voucher requests in cases where the individual has had to sign a receipt for their transaction to be processed. This data should be retained only for previous payment queries. | designated office holder, with access available to all authorised officers. Duplicates to be destroyed/deleted as soon as | secure deletion of electronic |
| Bank correspondence | 7 years | Correspondence with no informational or evidential value is no longer required | designated office holder, with | Confidential shredding and/or secure deletion of electronic records. |
| Financial statements and reports | | | | |

| Data Type | Business Retention Period | Justification | Guidance | Expiry Action |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Annual financial statements | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | designated office holder, with | |
| Final budgetary reports and records | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | | secure deletion of electronic |
| Registers and records maintained by the Finance Department under statute. This includes e.g. registers of insurance, mortgage assets etc. | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | designated office holder, with | secure deletion of electronic |
| Audit files and reports | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | | secure deletion of electronic |
| Monthly income and expenditure reports | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year. The Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the | designated office holder, with | secure deletion of electronic |

| Data Type | Business Retention Period | Justification | Guidance | Expiry Action |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate. | | |
| Fixed assets | | | | |
| Records of College property sales | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | designated office holder, with | secure deletion of electronic |
| Records of College property purchases | Permanent | Part of the College record | Single official record to be held by designated office holder, with access available to all authorised officers. Duplicates to be destroyed/deleted as soon as feasible. | Archive |
| Asset register | Supersede on annual review | | Single official record to be held by designated office holder, with access available to all authorised officers. Duplicates to be destroyed/deleted as soon as feasible. | Redundant data is to be securely |
| Depreciation schedules | Supersede on annual review | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | | Reviewed and updated annually. Redundant data is to be securely disposed of. |

| Data Type | Business Retention Period | Justification | Guidance | Expiry Action |
|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | destroyed/deleted as soon as feasible. | |
| Fees and Grants | | | | |
| Financial documents concerning fees, grants, financial aid, waives of fees, etc. | 7 years or per granting body requirements | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year. The Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate. Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate. Records held beyond the 7 year period are to comply with funding body requirements and other legislation (Irish and EU). | _ | secure deletion of electronic |
| Register of those in receipt of sports scholarships | Permanent | Part of the College record | Single official record to be held by designated office holder, with access available to all authorised officers. Duplicates to be destroyed/deleted as soon as feasible. | Archive |

| Data Type | Business Retention Period | Justification | Guidance | Expiry Action |
|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Documentation related to sports scholarships | Duration of the scholarship plus 12 months | No longer required | Single official record to be held by designated office holder, with access available to all authorised officers. Duplicates to be destroyed/deleted as soon as feasible. | |
| Correspondence and forms from the Department of Higher Education (and/or successor Departments) concerning budgets and finances | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year and section 886 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate | designated office holder, with access available to all authorised officers. Duplicates to be destroyed/deleted as soon as | secure deletion of electronic |
| Monthly cash flows submitted to the of Higher Education (and/or successor Departments) | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year. The Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate. | designated office holder, with access available to all authorised officers. Duplicates to be destroyed/deleted as soon as feasible. | secure deletion of electronic |

| Data Type | Business Retention Period | Justification | Guidance | Expiry Action |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Other records | | | | |
| Internal financial policies, procedures, and standards etc. | Reviewed and updated on periodic basis | | Retain for auditing | Confidential shredding and/or secure deletion of electronic records. |
| Purchase orders | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year. The Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate. Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate. | designated office holder, with access available to all authorised officers. Duplicates to be destroyed/deleted as soon as feasible. | secure deletion of electronic records. |
| Purchase requisition | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year. The Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate. Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years. | designated office holder, with access available to all authorised officers. Duplicates to be destroyed/deleted as soon as feasible. | secure deletion of electronic records. |

| Data Type | Business Retention Period | Justification | Guidance | Expiry Action |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| | | after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate. | | |
| Delivery dockets | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year | designated office holder, with | secure deletion of electronic |
| Creditor statements and records | 7 years | Section 285 of the Companies Act 2014 states that accounting records are to be kept for at least 6 years after the end of the financial year. The Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 states records are to be kept for a minimum of 6 years after the completion of the transactions, acts, or operations to which they relate Revenue Operational Manual Part 38.03.17 outlines records related to tax are to be retained for 6 years after the date of the transaction, act or operation to which they relate. | designated office holder, with access available to all authorised officers. Duplicates to be destroyed/deleted as soon as feasible. | secure deletion of electronic |