A Quick Guide to

Employment Agreements

Certain clauses in employment agreements often give rise to more debate or controversy compared to others. Swipe to know these contentious clauses, their significance, and aspects of their enforceability and negotiability.

Non-Compete and Non-Solicitation

Importance

Restricts employees from working with competitors or soliciting clients or other employees after leaving the company. This helps employers safeguard their trade secrets and customer relationships.

Enforceability

Non-solicit clauses are generally valid. However non-compete clauses are generally not enforceable post-termination of employment, except in special circumstances with limited scope and duration.

Negotiability

Scope and duration can sometimes be negotiated.

Confidentiality

Importance

Ensures protection of sensitive business information.

Enforceability

Strongly upheld, often extending beyond the employment tenure.

Negotiability

Generally non-negotiable due to its critical nature for safeguarding business interests.



Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

Importance

If done correctly, automatically transfers rights of employee inventions created during employment to the employer.

Enforceability

Widely enforced, especially in roles involving research and development.

Negotiability

Typically not negotiable.



Termination Clauses

Importance

Defines conditions for ending employment, either 'at-will', for cause, or by resignation.

Enforceability

Enforceable when complaint with labor laws (such as the reason for termination).

Negotiability

Limited, as it usually aligns with statutory requirements.



Probationary Period

Importance

Establishes a trial period to evaluate the employee's suitability.

Enforceability

Standard practice, conditions usually enforced as stated.

Negotiability

Duration or terms may be negotiable.



Salary and Compensation

Importance

Details salary, bonuses, and other benefits.

Enforceability

Highly enforceable as per agreed terms.

Negotiability

Often negotiable, dependent on the role and candidate's experience.



Working Hours and Leave

Importance

Specifies expected working hours, workdays, and leave entitlements.

Enforceability

Generally enforceable within labor law guidelines.

Negotiability

Limited, generally adheres to company policy.



Appointment and Position

Importance

Specifies role, designation, and key responsibilities.

Enforceability

Generally binding but subject to changes in organizational structure.

Negotiability

Limited, often aligned with organizational needs.



Dispute Resolution

Importance

Outlines how employment disputes will be resolved.

Enforceability

Generally upheld, often includes arbitration clauses.

Negotiability

May be negotiable but usually follows standard legal practices.



Governing Law and Jurisdiction

Importance

Indicates the legal jurisdiction and laws governing the agreement.

Enforceability

Standard and enforceable.

Negotiability

Typically non-negotiable, aligns with the company's operational jurisdiction.

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Support@treelife.in

😙 +91 99301 56000 | +91 22 6852 5768

www.treelife.in

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