

# Non-disclosure agreements (NDAs) in workplace harassment and discrimination situations

Confidentiality clauses, or NDAs, have become a topic of significant interest because of how they can be used to prevent employees from reporting allegations of sexual harassment or other similar misconduct.

There are already several legal requirements for NDAs, and restraints on their use. In addition to the current legal requirements, the Equality and Human Rights Commission has published best practice [guidance](#).

The Government announced the planned introduction of new legal restrictions in its July 2019 [response to a consultation](#), but these future requirements are not yet in force.

In designing the future requirements, the Government took account of various calls for reform, especially from the Women & Equalities Select Committee, which has been advocating for specific reforms in this area for some time. The Government plans to take forward some of the Select Committee's recommendations, but has ruled out others, for reasons explained in its [Select Committee response](#). Some of the rejected proposals, however, have found their way into the EHRC's best practice guidance.

Solicitors have additional regulatory requirements to consider. In November 2019, the Solicitors Regulatory Authority updated its [Warning Notice](#) to solicitors on the use of NDAs. This applies to all practitioners, including in-house counsel.

Finally, in February 2020, [ACAS published its own guidance on the use of NDAs](#). Whereas much of ACAS's guidance repeats that from other sources, and it has some useful practical advice for employers, in some cases it goes further than the other guidance. It remains to be seen whether employers will adopt some of its more far-reaching recommendations.

Our table brings together the various sources of law and guidance to identify the current legal and regulatory requirements and distinguish them from best practice and future proposals. We start by looking at the position for settlement agreements and then consider the position for employment contracts. We have not included ACAS guidance if it repeats that from other sources, but we do include a short table at the end which sets out any ACAS recommendations which are not dealt with elsewhere.

Current legal and regulatory requirements are highlighted in red.

NDAs in settlement agreements	Current or future requirement or best practice?	Source
Employers to consider on a case-by-case basis whether an NDA is actually needed – not to be included in templates as standard	Best practice	Page 19 EHRC guidance
Employers to weigh up reason for NDA, benefit to employer, impact on worker, impact on organisational culture of organisation and benefit of not using NDA – in every case	Best practice	Page 19 EHRC guidance
Employers not to delegate all responsibility for drafting & negotiating NDAs to lawyers	Best practice	Page 23 EHRC guidance
NDA to be limited to what is necessary and appropriate in the case (e.g. settlement sum only)	Best practice	Page 20 EHRC guidance

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NDA to be signed off by director or senior manager, and not someone involved in the discrimination or hearing grievance	Best practice	Page 25 EHRC guidance
Employer to tell individual why it has the view an NDA should be used	Best practice	Page 21 EHRC guidance
Police disclosures – NDA not to stop individual discussing criminal activity with police	Current Requirement – NDAs can't currently stop individuals from reporting offences or co-operating in criminal investigations. Solicitors are under a regulatory requirement not to use an NDA which makes an individual feel unable to go to the police.	Sections 4 and 5 Criminal Law Act 1967  SRA warning notice
Police disclosures – wording of NDA to make clear that individual can disclose to police	Considered best practice by EHRC and SRA, and the government proposes new legislation to make this a legal requirement	Page 21 EHRC guidance, SRA warning notice, Government consultation response
Protected disclosures – NDA not to stop individual from making a protected disclosure (including reporting to any relevant regulator)	Current requirement – An NDA is currently void to the extent that it prevents a protected disclosure.  Solicitors must not use an NDA which makes an individual feel unable to make reports to regulators or protected disclosures. Employers regulated by FCA/PRA must include a term making it clear that any NDA does not prevent a protected disclosure.	Section 43(j) Employment Right Act 1996  SRA Warning notice  FCA handbook SYSC 18.5.1
Protected disclosures – wording of NDA to make clear that individual can make a protected disclosure (including reporting to any relevant regulator)	Considered best practice by EHRC and SRA, and the government proposes new legislation to make this a legal requirement	Page 21 EHRC guidance, SRA warning notice, Government consultation response
NDA not to stop individuals disclosing information reasonably required by HMRC (e.g. settlement sum)	Current requirement	Finance Act 2008 (para 1, schedule 36)
Wording of the NDA to also allow the individual to have discussions with: • tax advisers (who are bound by obligation of confidentiality) • spouse, partner, or other immediate family members (provided they are also asked to keep the matter confidential) • the individual's trade union • a potential employer where and to the extent necessary to discuss the circumstances in which their previous employment ended	Best practice (However, note that the government explicitly rejected calls to legislate to allow disclosures to family, friends and new employers, saying that allowing disclosure to family & friends could undermine the purpose of the NDA)	Page 21 EHRC guidance
NDAs to not normally impose obligations on individuals that are not mutual (e.g. if an NDA stops the individual discussing a certain issue, the employer should require its other workers not to discuss the same issue)	Best practice	Page 21 EHRC guidance

NDA to "clearly set out their limitations" (guidance to be provided on what this involves – employers may have to explain the concept of a protected disclosure)	Future requirement (proposed new legislation)	Government consultation response, page 10
NDA not to include unenforceable penalty clauses or other unenforceable clauses	Best practice & SRA requirement. Note also that solicitors are under a regulatory requirement not to use improper threats of litigation (including unsustainable threats of defamation proceedings)	Page 34 EHRC guidance, SRA warning notice
Individual to have independent legal advice on terms and effect of any settlement agreement	Current requirement – agreement not binding otherwise	S147 Equality Act 2010 (and equivalent in other legislation)
Independent legal advice on settlement agreement to extend to the nature and limitations of any NDA	Future requirement (proposed new legislation)	Government consultation response page 13
Employer to make sure individual has adviser, TU rep or colleague during the negotiation phase – not just when they go for advice on terms	Best practice	Page 22 EHRC guidance
Employer to pay individual's reasonable legal costs (even if they don't sign the agreement)	Best practice, however, note that the government explicitly rejected a call to legislate for this	Page 22 EHRC guidance Response to Select Committee, page 17
Individual to have reasonable time to seek advice and to consider terms (normally at least 10 days)	Best practice	Page 23 EHRC guidance
Employer to always provide basic factual reference confirming dates of employment	Possible future requirement Government has said it will consult on a new statutory obligation to provide a basic reference	Response to Select Committee page 5
Individual to get copy of signed NDA	Best practice and SRA requirement (although wording of EHRC guidance suggests it's a legal requirement)	Page 15 EHRC guidance, SRA warning notice
NDA to be void in its entirety if does not meet legislative requirements	Future requirement (proposed new legislation)	Press release to Government Consultation response 21 July 2019
Employers to monitor their usage of NDAs. Large employers, those who use a significant number of NDAs and those operating across multiple sites should keep a central record in order to track potential systematic discrimination	Best practice, but note the Government has rejected calls to require employers to publish reports on NDA usage	Page 24 EHRC guidance Response to Select Committee page 21

NDA in employment contracts	Current or future requirement or best practice?	Source
Cannot be used to stop individuals complaining about discrimination/harassment which has not yet taken place	Current requirement	S144 Equality Act 2010
Individuals not to be put under 'duress' to sign up	Current requirement – but note that duress has a high threshold (common law definition requires illegitimate physical or economic threats)	Page 14 ERHC guidance – derives from common law of duress
Confidentiality clause must not stop individual from making a protected disclosure	Current requirement – a confidentiality clause is currently void to the extent that it prevents a protected disclosure	Section 43(j) Employment Right Act 1996
Confidentiality clause must not stop or restrict individual from asking or answering questions in attempt to identify discriminatory pay practices	Current requirement – a term attempting to restrict a "relevant pay disclosure" is void	Section 77 Equality Act 2010
Confidentiality clauses to "clearly set out their limitations" (guidance to be provided on what this involves – employers may have to explain the concept of a protected disclosure)	Future requirement (proposed new legislation)	Government Consultation response
Confidentiality clauses to be clear that they do not stop the individual from speaking about discrimination	Best practice	Page 15 EHRC guidance

ACAS recommendations		Source
Employers should draw confidentiality clauses in employment contracts to workers' attention, who may wish to seek legal or TU advice	Best practice	Page 7 ACAS guidance
Confidentiality clauses should not be used to cover up inappropriate behaviour. Disputes are usually best addressed directly & transparently. It is better for workplace relations to follow existing procedures in a fair, consistent and transparent way	Best practice	Page 8, 10 & 11 ACAS guidance
Confidentiality clauses should not be used before alternative options explored. Avoid using confidentiality clauses unless a strong case to include one exists	Best practice	Pages 8, 9 & 12 ACAS guidance
Confidentiality clauses should take into account that employers and workers may want to share details of the agreement with supervisors, managers, relevant colleagues, HR, finance or senior management	Best practice	Page 8 ACAS guidance
Clauses should not try to prevent derogatory comments if there's nothing to suggest that either side would actually make derogatory comments about one another	Best practice	Page 9 ACAS guidance
Managers should be trained in the acceptable use of NDAs	Best practice	Page 17 ACAS guidance
Where a TU is recognised, employers should work with it to review, identify, analyse & challenge the use of NDAs	Best practice	Page 18 ACAS guidance
If a confidentiality clause is proposed, allow a worker to be accompanied by a colleague or TU representative in any discussion	Best practice	Page 19 ACAS guidance
NDAs should be written in plain English, without jargon, with their meaning, effect and limits explained clearly	Best practice	Page 19 ACAS guidance

## For more information



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