

Understanding legal best practice in business PRESENTER: SINAL GOVENDER, CO-FOUNDER, POP.LAW



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What's law got to do with it?

- The law intersects with life and business everyday.
- Many entrepreneurs are not equipped to run legally sound businesses. Even those who have studied the law have limited exposure to the practical realities of running a business.
- This includes being responsible employers, service providers, users of personal information, and creators of work for others.
- Commercially successful entrepreneurs need to understand how to leverage the law to be able to maximise their output, turnover, and profits in order to build scalable businesses.
- Entrepreneurs need to move away from seeing legal intervention as a fix, or grudge purchase, and towards it being a useful tool to make sound business decisions from the outset.



Module Contents

- 1. How to protect your business
- 2. Understanding IP
- 3. Preparing your own agreements
- 4. Negotiating agreements from others
- 5. Alternative dispute resolution
- 6. Choosing the right legal partner
- 7. Best practice tips



How do you protect your business?

- The best thing you can do for your business is to make sure you own it!
- What is the business?
- PTY / Sole Prop / Joint Venture
- Who owns the IP?
- Independent service provider / employment contracts
- Where is the value?
- Products / Services / Networks / Data



What is your IP?

- Every. single. business has IP.
- Understanding what your rights are can be your greatest asset.
- Registrable rights vs automatic rights
- Copyright
- Trademarks
- Patents
- Designs Ο
- Novelty requirements.
- NDAs / confidentiality agreements



What to include in your own contract?

- Try to shift your focus from a "contract" to what it really is an agreement between people.
- Start with a **conversation** towards a common goal.
- End with everything **in writing** so that everyone buys into the relationship and has a record of what is expected.
- Be clear and unambiguous.
- You don't have to have it all figured out agreements can be adjusted as the relationship changes.



What to include in your own agreement?

Who

• You and the other person (client, service provider, employee)

Why

• What is the purpose of the relationship?

To collaborate, provide a service, deliver goods...

What

• The obligations of each party, deliverables



When

• The timing of delivery/outputs/payments

Where

The territory / exclusivity of the relationship –

local, international?

How

 Dispute resolution, Confidential information, Intellectual property

What to include in your own agreement?

Service Level Agreement

- Overall relationship
- Legal terms
- o Confidential information
- \circ IP
- o Jurisdiction
- \circ Termination
- Once off per client
- Shouldn't change much



Scope of Work

- Particulars of the project
- Practical terms
- o Payment terms
- Delivery/handover
- $\circ~$ Obligations of each party
- Specific to each project
- Dynamic and builds on previous working relationship
- Easy to update and adjust

What to expect from a corporate...

1	PARTIES	
2	INTERPRETATION	
3	INTRODUCTION	
4	APPOINTMENT AND DURATI	
5	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN T	
6	SERVICES	
7	FEES AND PAYMENT TERMS	
8	EXPENSES	
9	SUBCONTRACTING	
10	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.	
11	CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATIO	
12	PROTECTION OF PERSONAL	
13	INDEMNITIES	
14	GENERAL WARRANTIES	
15	FORCE MAJEURE	
16	BREACH	
17	TERMINATION	
18	EFFECT OF TERMINATION	
19	DISPUTE RESOLUTION	
20	NOTICES	
21	SUPPORT	
22	BENEFIT OF THE AGREEME	
23	APPLICABLE LAW AND JUR	
24	INDEPENDENT ADVICE	
25	GENERAL	
26	COSTS	
27	SIGNATURE	
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- It can be very intimidating when you're first presented with a contract to sign.
 Take your time to read through every section.
- Make sure you **understand every word**. If you don't ASK!
- More often than not a single word can trip a business up, often much longer after the contract has been signed.
- The best time to negotiate is **before** a contract is presented to you.
- Don't underestimate your value.
- The experience of signing a contract can be more informative than the contents.
 If you feel rushed, bullied, or confused trust your gut and don't engage. It might be more costly to do the work than it is to walk away from a deal.



Pay special attention to...

- Exclusivity can you do other work for someone else?
- **Obligations** what is expected from both you and the other party?
- **Payment** when and how is payment received?
- **IP ownership** are you licensing your IP or selling it to someone?
- Termination NB when it comes to fixed term agreements.
- **Dispute resolution** it's best to determine what happens when things go wrong while everyone is on good terms at the outset of the relationship.



Exclusivity

The Parties acknowledge and agree that the appointment of the Service Provider is nonexclusive and that the Client reserves the right to procure the Services from a third-party service provider and/or to provision the services itself.

The Service Provider agrees not to, during the Contract Term and for a period of 1 (one) year

thereafter, provide services substantially similar to the Services to a Direct Competitor of the

Client.



Obligations

The Service Provider agrees to comply with the provisions of this Agreement and the Client's policies and procedures as may be provided to the Service Provider from time to time;

The Service Provider shall not be entitled to appoint subcontractors unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Client. In no event shall the Service Provider be relieved of its obligations under the Agreement as a result of such use of the subcontractors.



Payment

All payments to be made by the Client to the Service Provider shall be contingent upon the Service Provider's performance of its obligations hereunder and the due performance of the Services.



IP

All Intellectual Property Rights in and to the Services or Deliverables created or developed by the Service Provider as part of the Services shall vest in the Client ("Created IP"). To the extent that such Intellectual Property Rights do not vest in the Client by operation of law, the Service Provider hereby, free of any consideration whatsoever and unconditionally, cedes, assigns and makes over to the Client the Intellectual Property Rights in and to such Deliverables with effect from the date of its inception, and the Service Provider will procure that any person who assisted in the creation of the Created IP does the same.



Termination

Upon expiry of the Initial Period and at any time during the Contract Term, the Client has the right to terminate this Agreement for convenience and without cause upon 30 (thirty) days' written notice to the Service Provider.



Dispute resolution

In the event of there being any dispute or difference between the Parties arising out of this Agreement, the said dispute or difference shall on written demand by either Party be submitted to arbitration in London in accordance with the rules of the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce ("Rules"). One or more arbitrators shall be appointed in accordance with the Rules.



How to resolve a dispute?

- When it comes to litigation, even if you win you lose
- Consider alternative dispute resolution (mediation / arbitration)
- Build in proactive protection measures (handovers / payment / IP ownership)
- Minimise disputes by having very clear expectations in a written agreement from the beginning
- Consider alternatives litigation platforms (Small Claims Court, CCMA, Consumer Commission, ISP, Social Media)
- Avoid getting to a place where you're trying to unscramble the egg



How and when to level up?

- Not unlike choosing medical assistance self help, pharmacist, GP, specialist.
- Look for a legal advisor who can help you solve problems and maximise your business
- Above all else you must be able to trust this person
- **Understand** payment terms, turnaround times, and processes in place
- Find someone who is **invested in you**, your business and success (outcomes vs billed time)
- Ask lots of questions about them and their experiences



Best practice tips

- Do what you can on your own and get professional advice when necessary e.g. registering a company through the bank vs paying for shareholders agreement
- Consider drafting your own documents (offer of employment, scope of works etc)
- Educate yourself. The Internet is your friend. When in doubt, research!
- Look for **reputable templates** be careful that they are drafted in terms of South African law and suitable for your purpose







