

Employment in Financial Services

Contributing Editor

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02. Are there particular pre-screening measures that need to be taken when engaging a financial services employee? Does this vary depending on seniority or type of role? In particular, is there any form of regulator-specified reference that has to be provided by previous employers in the financial services industry?



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The law does not require specific procedures or measures before hiring. However, depending on the activities the employee performs, specific certification may be necessary.

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Germany

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Different notification procedures exist before employees may take up their roles.

Investment firms may only entrust employees to provide investment advice if they are knowledgeable and have demonstrated the required reliability – as evidenced, inter alia, by not having a relevant and unspent prior criminal record. Furthermore, such employees' identities must be disclosed to BaFin before they commence their activities. The active registration of employees is intended to impart upon employers the significance of employee selection and responsibility for their decisions.

Representatives of regulated entities of the financial services sector (typically, members of management) must be approved by BaFin before they can take up their role (colloquially known as BaFin's "driver's licence"). To obtain approval, a request must be filed with BaFin, showing the experience and suitability of

the candidate for the role. Depending on the financial services delivered by the company, information that must be filed include the following:

- a CV (including information on professional training, career, and references);
- information on reliability (a form or summary to be completed by the manager, including, for example, mandatory declarations on prior criminal or administrative offences);
- a "certificate of good conduct for submission to an authority", a "European certificate of good conduct for submission to an authority", or "corresponding documents" from abroad (depending on the countries of residence in the last 10 years);
- an extract from the central commercial register;
- an overview of other mandates as a managing director or in administrative and supervisory bodies; and
- information about the manager's ability to dedicate sufficient time to the role.

Non-management employees responsible for specific key functions at an insurance provider are subject to a similar notification process. Further, financial services employers must perform a risk analysis under the Anti-Money Laundering Act and take internal security measures, which also includes assessing the reliability of employees.

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There is a general obligation on employers in the Isle of Man to undertake legal working checks to ensure that the prospective employee has the right to work lawfully in the Isle of Man.

In addition, financial institutions must take reasonable steps to ensure that individuals who perform any regulated activity in the course of their employment, or under any contract with the financial institution, are fit and proper for the tasks they perform, by providing adequate training and supervision and (where necessary) undertaking additional checks. Where the financial institution wishes to employ an individual in a Controlled Function, the financial institution must carry out sufficient due diligence to satisfy itself that the candidate is fit and proper to perform the proposed functions.

There are two types of Controlled Functions, those that require notification to, and acceptance by, the IoM FSA and those that require notification only. In either case, the financial institution is required to notify the IoM FSA of the appointment or intended appointment of certain key roles at least 20 business days before the appointment takes effect. Where the Controlled Function also requires acceptance, the financial institution will require the IoM FSA's consent to the appointment of a prospective candidate to a particular role. It is recommended that job offers in such circumstances are made subject to the written acceptance of the IoM FSA.

While the IoM FSA does not specify any particular pre-screening measures, it provides guidance on the nature of the expected due diligence that it would expect a financial institution to carry out, particularly where the individual will be undertaking a key role. Such due diligence includes carrying out a professional body check (ie, any memberships held and if disciplinary action has been taken), capacity check^[1], criminal record check, credit check and website checks. The financial institution should also consider the individual's qualifications, training and competency.

The IoM FSA may ask for evidence of the due diligence carried out by the financial institution at any time, either remotely or during a supervisory visit.

The IoM FSA recommends financial institutions request a reference from the prospective candidate's current employer and previous employers covering, as a minimum, the past ten years of employment.

[1] For instance, does the individual have enough time to devote to the role when considering other roles held with the regulated entity and other roles held elsewhere?

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03. What documents should be put in place when engaging employees within the financial services industry? Are any particular contractual documents required?



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There is no legal requirement for specific documents, and the CLT does not require a contract. However, contracts are a customary business practice in several sectors, including financial services.

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German law does not treat financial services employees differently from employees of other industries, in that an employment agreement does not necessarily have to be in writing to come into existence. It is, however, common (best) practice and highly recommended for risk mitigation and transparency reasons that parties enter into a written employment agreement. For some provisions to be valid, such as a post-contractual non-compete or a fixed-term agreement, a qualified electronic or wet-ink signature is mandatory.

Further, employers must also provide employees with a wet-ink signed certification document summarising the essential conditions of employment under the German Evidence Act. Failure to provide such a document does not render the employment contract invalid, but a breach of the documentation requirement constitutes an administrative offence that may trigger fines. The German government has proposed an Act to modify the wet-ink signature requirement and also allow for electronic signatures, but has not provided a clear timeline for it coming into force yet.

Remuneration is typically governed under the employment contract and references a firm's remuneration policy, which must be put in place for regular staff as well as identified risk-takers, with a dedicated set of rules varying per industry sub-sector.

Finally, depending on the case, certain documentation may need to be filed with BaFin before an employee can take up their tasks (see question 2).

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As a matter of general Isle of Man employment law, employers must give employees written particulars of their terms and conditions of employment within four weeks of them starting work, pursuant to section 8 of the Employment Act 2006. This mandatory information includes (but is not limited to) the names of the employer and employee; the date of commencement of employment and the date when continuous service began for statutory employment rights purposes; scale or rate of remuneration; hours of work; and holiday entitlement. Typically, a written employment contract will contain the relevant information and satisfy these requirements.

Financial institutions should also ensure that contracts of employment reinforce the requirements of meeting and maintaining the employee's "fit and proper" status.

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04. Do any categories of employee need to have special certification in order to undertake duties for financial services employers? If so, what are the requirements that apply?

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Yes, special certification is required for financial services employers to undertake their duties.

The CPA-10 (ANBIMA Series 10 Professional Certification) is designed for professionals who distribute investment products for retail in bank branches or service platforms.

The CPA-20 (ANBIMA Series 20 Professional Certification) is for professionals who distribute investment products to clients in the high-income retail, private, corporate, and institutional investor segments in bank branches or on service platforms.

The CEA (ANBIMA Certification of Investment Specialists) is a certification that qualifies financial market professionals to act as investment specialists. These specialists can recommend investment products to clients in different segments and advise account managers.

The CFG (ANBIMA Certification of Fundamentals in Management) is for certified professionals who know the sector's technical basis, which is an advantage for occupying various positions in asset-management companies.

The CGA (ANBIMA Manager Certification) qualifies professionals to work with the management of third-party resources in fixed-income investment funds, shares, foreign exchange, multimarket, managed portfolios, and index funds.

The CGE (ANBIMA Manager Certification for Structured Funds) qualifies professionals to work with third-party resource management in the structured products industry.

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Taking on certain tasks requires prior proof of competence, which varies depending on the financial services sector and the role. As an example, investment services must notify BaFin of investment advisors, sales representatives, and compliance officers, who in each case must be knowledgeable and reliable, and whose expertise must be reviewed at least annually (section 87, WpHG and the corresponding Employee Notification Ordinance). Institutions must deliver proof of professional suitability (ie, sufficient theoretical and practical knowledge of the relevant business and management experience) and reliability for certain key employees, managing directors, and members of the supervisory or administrative board (sections 25c paragraph 1 and 25d paragraph 1 KWG, sections 20 and 21 WpIG).

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Yes, please see question 2.

Any individual performing a prescribed key role must be pre-approved by the IoM FSA and be certified as “fit and proper”. The IoM FSA has issued detailed guidance for financial institutions that set out the criteria that they normally apply in considering the fitness and propriety of individuals who wish to undertake Controlled Functions. Appendix 2 of the guidance contains a table setting out which Controlled Functions require consent and which functions are notification only.

Guidance can be found here:

<https://www.iomfsa.im/media/2464/regulatoryguidancefitnessandpropriety.pdf>

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05. Do any categories of employee have enhanced responsibilities under the applicable regulatory regime?

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Responsibility differs based on the complexity and responsibility of the tasks assigned to the employee and defined by the employer. However, all companies in the sector must comply with financial market institutions, which may imply that employees have a responsibility towards different entities. We summarise the institutions of the Brazilian financial market as follows:

The Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM)

This was created to monitor, regulate, discipline, and develop the Brazilian securities market. It is

responsible for creating rules for the market and supervising its functioning. The CVM is part of the government and is linked to the Treasury Department, but it has administrative independence.

The Brazilian National Central Bank

This is a federal agency linked to the Treasury Department but with administrative independence, which aims to guarantee the stability of the currency's purchasing power and maintain a solid and efficient financial system. It controls monetary, exchange rate, credit, and financial relations policies abroad, in addition to regulating the National Financial System. The national central bank also supervises financial market institutions.

B3 (Stock Exchange)

This was created in 2017 from the merger of BM&FBOVESPA and Cetip, two crucial financial market players. The new company began accumulating services that serve the market and its investors for fixed and variable income transactions, among other duties.

The Credit Guarantee Fund

This is a non-profit civil association that aims to provide credit guarantees to customers of institutions participating in the fund.

The Private Insurance Superintendence

This controls and supervises the insurance, open private pension, capitalisation, and reinsurance markets.

The Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Market Entities (ANBIMA)

This has represented the market for over four decades and is responsible for more than 300 institutions. The entity's activities are organised around four commitments: represent, self-regulate, inform and educate. Its main objective is to strengthen the sector's representation and support the evolution of a capital market capable of financing local economic and social development and influencing the global market.

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Employees who qualify as risk-takers have enhanced responsibilities due to their influence on an institution's risk profile, including documentation requirements. Investment brokers advising private clients are also subject to strict rules and extensive documentation requirements, inter alia, on the investment advice provided and how the investment was tailored to the preferences, investment objectives, and other characteristics of the investor.

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Employees who carry out a Controlled Function will have a duty of responsibility to ensure compliance with the financial institution's ongoing regulatory requirements.

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06. Is there a register of financial services employees that individuals will need to be listed on to undertake particular business activities? If so, what are the steps required for registration?



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There are no specific financial agencies that require registration from employees. For activities that require certification, an assessment controlled by ANBIMA needs to be submitted. The Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Market Entities (ANBIMA) has represented the market for over four decades. It is responsible for more than 300 institutions, whose objective is to strengthen the sector's representation and support the evolution of a capital market capable of financing local economic and social development.

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Yes. Investment firms must disclose the identities of employees providing investment advice, as well as sales representatives and compliance officers, to BaFin, which maintains a non-public database of registered employees (section 87 WpHG).

As a first step of the registration process, companies need to register on the MVP notification and publication platform. After successful registration, they can apply for admission to the employee and complaints register. Different notification procedures are available, depending on whether employees are notified for the first time or amendments are being made.

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The IoM FSA maintains a public register of entities that are regulated by them. The register lists the classes of regulated activity that the licence holder is authorised to carry out. However, there is no prescribed list or public register for financial services employees that individuals need to be included in to undertake regulated activities.

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07. Are there any specific rules relating to

compensation payable to financial services employees in your jurisdiction, including, for example, limits on variable compensation, or provisions for deferral, malus and/or clawback of monies paid to employees?



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The Collective Labour Agreement establishes several rules for employees in the sector.

There is a determination, through collective negotiation, of:

- percentage of salary increase;
- minimum wage for employees who begin their activities in the sector;
- minimum wage for employees after 90 days' tenure;
- additional pay for length of service;
- additional overtime;
- night additional pay;
- additional pay for unhealthy or dangerous work;
- function bonus;
- cash bonus;
- gratuity for check clearing;
- meal assistance;
- food assistance;
- daycare and nanny assistance;
- funeral assistance;
- transportation vouchers; and
- assistance with night-time travel.

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Yes, there are specific sets of rules on remuneration in the financial services sector, varying in detail per sub-sector. Rules are particularly strict for material risk-takers of significant institutions in light of the increased risk profile of their activities for the entire organisation.

Variable and fixed remuneration must have an appropriate ratio to each other. For financial institutions, the ratio is appropriate if the variable remuneration both complies with an upper limit of 100% of the fixed remuneration (up to 200% maximum based on a shareholders' resolution) and provides an effective behavioural incentive. Further, variable remuneration may need to be spread over deferral periods. Depending on the sector, remuneration may have to be made subject to malus, holdback or clawback provisions in case specific risks materialise or the employee is found guilty of misconduct. Further, certain remuneration elements must be granted in instruments instead of cash payments, with restrictions around this element again varying by sub-sector.

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There are no prescribed rules relating to compensation payable to financial services employees and any remuneration, bonuses or clawback will be a matter of contract between the financial services employee and the financial institution. Inevitably, this will reflect what is typical in the market for experienced, qualified, financial services personnel performing the role for which they are applying or are currently carrying out.

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08. Are there particular training requirements for employees in the financial services sector?

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No uniform training is required by law, except for activities that require certification.

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Qualification requirements exist for specific roles (eg, traders), and employers must ensure they comply with them by only contracting employees with the required skills, certifications and experience. The expertise of employees providing investment advice, sales representation, and compliance advice must also be continuously maintained and regularly updated.

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The IoM FSA's "Training and Competence Framework" sets the minimum standards that must be achieved by individuals working in the financial services industry. The framework sets out the IoM FSA's expectations regarding competency, not only for employees who carry out a Controlled Function (and who are subject to fitness and propriety criteria) but for all staff.

The framework is split into two segments: general training and competence requirements for all staff; and

training and competence expectations for Controlled Functions and Other Functions – essentially additional expectations for individuals undertaking or aspiring to undertake certain Controlled Functions or other designated functions.

The IoM FSA also sets requirements concerning continuing professional development (CPD) for different types of regulated entities and staff at different levels. For example, Rule 8.5 of the Rule Book specifies that directors and key persons within a licence holder must undertake a minimum of 25 hours of relevant CPD per year or meet the level prescribed by their professional body (where higher). There are further CPD requirements on individuals who provide investment advice to retail investors.

Even absent a prescribed minimum level of CPD, the IoM FSA believes that ongoing training and CPD for all financial services staff and officers is good practice. Such training and CPD should be relevant to the role of the individual and take account of new developments (ie, changes to tax legislation, new regulatory requirements and new products).

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09. Is there a particular code of conduct and/or are there other regulations regarding standards of behaviour that financial services employees are expected to adhere to?



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There is no general code defined by law or regulation.

Each company can adopt its standard of behaviour as a rule.

Certain activities require specific protocols for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism:

- the capture, intermediation, and investment of financial resources from third parties in national or foreign currency;
- the purchase and sale of foreign currency or gold as a financial asset or exchange instrument; and
- the custody, issuance, distribution, settlement, negotiation, intermediation, or securities administration.

Within the scope of the Brazilian System for Preventing and Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, it is up to institutions and their employees to adequately comply with Central Bank regulations. Also, institutions must promote the effectiveness of the apparatus to combat and prevent money laundering, carry out risk management with the implementation of effective policies, procedures, and controls, and help the Brazilian state locate suspicious financial operations so that they can be investigated.

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Employees must conduct themselves in line with their respective roles and responsibilities, which in client-facing roles indirectly leads to them being subject to specific behavioural obligations (such as having to adhere to certain procedures and documentation obligations before selling a service or product to a client). In addition, company policies required by the regulator (eg, on sustainability or equal treatment) often include behavioural standards.

In addition, there are voluntary standards adopted by various professional associations, such as the Code of Conduct of the Federal Association of Financial Services, which apply to their respective members.

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Yes, financial institutions are required to comply with the rules and standards of conduct as set out in the Rule Book (as a minimum).

Financial institutions must notify the IoM FSA of any departure or intended departure of an employee who undertakes a Controlled Function within ten business days. Furthermore, where a financial institution discovers an event which may lead to a final warning being given to, or other serious disciplinary action being taken against, any of its employees, the financial institution must inform the IoM FSA within ten business days. The notice must specify the event, and the name of the employee where the employee holds a Controlled Function or is a “key person”. Where the employee is not a “key person” and does not hold a Controlled Function role, the financial institution is not required to inform the IoM FSA of the name of the employee unless – following an investigation – the employee is given a final warning or other serious disciplinary action is taken (in which case, the financial institution will have to inform the IoM FSA of the employee’s name at that point).

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10. Are there any circumstances in which notifications relating to the employee or their conduct will need to be made to local or international regulators?



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From a labour perspective, there are no circumstances in which notifications relating to the employee or their conduct must be made to local or international regulators.

Considering that the National Financial System is extremely regulated, there may be cases in which a mistake by an employee results in a duty to report to the authorities (information security breach, prevention of money laundering, and prevention of terrorist financing, among others, which could not be

exhaustively included in this questionnaire).

There is no general code defined by law or regulation.

Each company can adopt its standard of behaviour, as a rule.

Some activities require specific protocols for the prevention of money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism:

- the capture, intermediation, and investment of financial resources from third parties in national or foreign currency;
- the purchase and sale of foreign currency or gold as a financial asset or exchange instrument; and
- the custody, issuance, distribution, settlement, negotiation, intermediation, or securities administration.

Within the scope of the system for preventing and combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, it is up to institutions and their employees to adequately comply with Central Bank regulations; promote the effectiveness of the apparatus to combat and prevent money laundering; carry out risk management with the implementation of effective policies, procedures, and controls; and help the Brazilian state to locate which financial operations are suspicious so that they can be investigated.

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Yes. Under section 87 WpHG, investment firms must notify BaFin of any changes regarding employees providing investment advice, sales representation, and compliance advice. This includes, for example, personal data or a change of the responsible sales representative, but also the termination of the activity. Changes must be communicated to BaFin within one month.

Further, investment firms must notify BaFin as soon as a substantial customer complaint is made against one or more employees based on his or her activities in connection with investment advice. This applies, for example, to allegations of incorrect investment advice. The notification to BaFin must be submitted within six weeks of receipt of the complaint. Details on the content of the notification are governed by section 8 paragraph 4 of the Securities Trading Act Employee Notification Ordinance.

There are further notification obligations if there are doubts about an employee's reliability under the relevant statutory rules. For example, in their initial declaration of reliability under section 24 paragraph 1 No. 1 KWG and section 5b Ordinance on Notifications and Submission of Documents under the KWG, future managing directors and persons acting as sole representatives of credit institutions and financial services institutions must immediately report to BaFin in writing any subsequent changes that may be relevant to their reliability. This applies to all facts that were also relevant for the initial reliability assessment (eg, because an employee was convicted of certain financial crimes). In addition, BaFin must also receive notifications of preliminary proceedings, indictments and convictions of certain financial sector employees according to the Order on Notifications in Criminal Matters.

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Yes, please see question 9.

Financial institutions in the Isle of Man are required to comply with various statutory requirements. Breaches of those statutory requirements impose an obligation on the relevant entity to self-report to the IoM FSA. While ordinarily, businesses will endeavour not to supply information about individuals within the business to the regulator as part of this reporting, from time to time this may be necessary to comply with their regulatory obligations. Where this is the case, usually the regulator will be asked to use their powers of compulsion to seek the information rather than such information being given voluntarily. This is particularly the case where the regulator may have formed concerns about an individual's fitness and propriety and wishes to investigate this further.

Regulators from other jurisdictions may use certain reciprocal agreements and reciprocal enforcement legislation to seek information from the IoM FSA or more directly from a financial services business. Where such requests are made, this may include information about individual employees (ordinarily those exercising Controlled Functions). However, any mechanism for reciprocal enforcement or exchange of information is subject to scrutiny and such information would normally only be offered by an employer under compulsion.

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11. Are there any particular requirements that employers should implement with respect to the prevention of wrongdoing, for example, related to whistleblowing or the prevention of harassment?



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No specific law determines what employers should implement to prevent wrongdoing. However, implementing reporting channels and policies to prevent and combat harassment is based on general corporate governance rules.

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Employers are generally required under German law, regardless of their industry, to exercise a duty of protection regarding their employees. If they become aware of allegations of employee harassment, the employer must investigate and take appropriate steps to either dispel the suspicion (and protect the employee incorrectly accused of harassment) or sanction the perpetrator. As such, many employers have a process or policy in place governing this.

From July 2023, employers must observe the mandatory regulations of the Whistleblower Protection Act, implementing the EU Whistleblower Directive. This regulation applies automatically to many institutions in the financial sector, and beyond that to others based on their number of employees (starting with a headcount of over 50) or by virtue of belonging to the public sector. In corporate groups, multiple employers can set up a joint office to receive reports and conduct further investigations. Public sector

employers must, in principle, establish an internal reporting office regardless of the number of employees. In addition, employees will also have the option to report breaches externally. The purpose of the new legislation is to strengthen the protection of whistleblowers and ensure that they do not face any disadvantages within the framework of the legal requirements – including, inter alia, where the whistleblowing concerns matters such as breaches of European law concerning financial services, financial products and financial markets, as well as the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

An office at the Federal Ministry of Justice will be established as the governing body for the new law. In addition, the Federal Antitrust Office and BaFin will be responsible for sanctioning certain breaches under their respective remit (antitrust and financial services, respectively).

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Yes, from 1 January 2017 financial institutions must have an internal whistleblowing policy in place. Financial services employees are encouraged to first raise issues with their employer. However, employees may also raise serious concerns with the IoM FSA if they remain unsatisfied at the end of the employer's process.

Under employment legislation, if an employee is dismissed because they have made a "protected disclosure" (ie, blown the whistle), that dismissal is automatically unfair. Compensatory damages for whistleblowing are uncapped in the Isle of Man Employment and Equality Tribunal.

While there is no sector-specific guidance on harassment in the workplace, all employers have a legal duty to ensure that employees are not harassed at work (this would extend to bullying and being subjected to discrimination). Failure to have and enforce appropriate policies on bullying and harassment is likely to impair any defence that the employer may raise to a legal claim because it will not be able to show that it took "all reasonable steps" to prevent such acts.

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12. Are there any particular rules or protocols that apply when terminating the employment of an employee in the financial services sector, including where a settlement agreement is entered into?



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As a legal requirement, it is necessary to issue the term of termination of the employment contract. This document specifies the amounts paid at that time (there is a difference between terminations for just cause and without cause).

For workers in the sector, general rules apply, as no specific rules are created by law or a collective instrument.

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Employment relationships with risk-takers of significant institutions whose annual fixed remuneration exceeds three times the contribution assessment ceiling for general pension insurance can be terminated more easily, in return for a severance payment, even if a unilateral dismissal is not socially justified. For this purpose, the institution needs to file a motion to the labour court to terminate the employment relationship during an ongoing dismissal protection dispute. The court will then terminate the employment relationship and award a severance payment of up to 12 months' salary.

Where employers wish to amicably terminate an employment relationship, they will usually offer a termination agreement that provides for a severance payment as consideration for the job loss. Severance payments offered by institutions under the German Banking Act are, in principle, treated as variable remuneration from a regulatory perspective. Unless certain exceptions and privileges apply, this means that severance payments are subject to the regulatory remuneration rules that apply to variable remuneration, meaning that, for example, the bonus cap and ex-post risk adjustment mechanisms of IVV apply (section 5 paragraph 6 sentence 1 IVV). Exceptions are permissible, inter alia, if severance payments are granted in line with the company's general policy on severance payments, payments to which there is a legal entitlement, and severance payments to be made based on a final judgment or court settlement.

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Terminating an employee's employment must occur in accordance with the terms of their contract, otherwise the employer risks a claim for wrongful dismissal.

Additionally, financial institutions have certain notification obligations to the IoM FSA as outlined in question 10. Where a settlement agreement is entered into in respect of the exit of an employee and a factor in their departure is a disciplinary issue, the IoM FSA will usually wish to know the terms of, and circumstances leading to, the settlement agreement. In particular, the IoM FSA will want to understand whether the reason for the termination was a systemic failure on the part of the financial institution or an issue with the individual and their capability or conduct. The settlement agreement cannot prevent an employee from making a protected disclosure and must not require the employee to warrant that they have not made a protected disclosure.

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13. Are there any particular rules that apply in relation to the use of post-termination restrictive covenants for employees in the financial services sector?

Brazil

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Yes, restrictive covenants are possible for financial service employees. However, restrictions on work in other companies in the sector (non-competition) must be paid for less than 24 months. These criteria are not provided for by law, but were constructed by Brazilian courts when adjudicating on this issue.

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Post-contractual non-compete obligations will typically only be binding when a severance payment is agreed upon that amounts to at least 50% of the pro-rated annual remuneration that the employee received before the obligation comes into force). It is advisable to regularly review for which roles such arrangements are agreed upon as they can be costly, and a unilateral waiver does not automatically eliminate the obligation to pay compensation, only if sufficient advance notice is given.

In the financial services sector, the severance payment for non-competition covenants is considered variable remuneration and subject to the same regulatory compensation rules (for example, section 5 paragraph 6 sentence 1 IVV, section 6 paragraph 4 No. 2 Investment Firm Remuneration Ordinance). However, severance payments do not have to be factored into the ratio of variable to fixed remuneration according to section 25a paragraph 5 sentences 2 to 5 KWG if, subject to section 74 paragraph 2 of the German Commercial Code, the payments do not exceed the total fixed remuneration originally owed.

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Isle of Man

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The IoM FSA does not regulate the use of post-termination restrictive covenants for employees in the financial services sector. Post-termination restrictive covenants will be a matter of contract and will typically include non-compete, non-solicitation and non-dealing restrictions. These are subject to the same common law rules on interpretation and enforceability as in any other sector. Restraint of trade provisions are, in principle, contrary to public policy as a result of which it is for the employer to justify the length and scope of the restrictive covenant and show that it goes no further than necessary to protect its legitimate business interests. If a restraint is considered to be excessive, the courts will not generally rewrite or modify it to make it enforceable and, therefore, the whole of a defective covenant could fall away or be of no effect.

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