

Understanding Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs)

Protecting Confidential Information in Business & Legal Contexts



What is a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA)?

Definition:

 A legally enforceable contract that restricts the disclosure of confidential information.

Purpose:

- To protect trade secrets and intellectual property.
- To build trust between parties in a business relationship.

Legality:

• Enforceable in court if properly drafted.





When Are NDAs Used?

Common Scenarios

- Startup seeking investors or partners
- Employee onboarding (handling confidential data)
- Vendor/supplier negotiations
- Licensing or technology sharing
- Mergers and Acquisitions







Disclosing Party

Provides the confidential information.

Receiving Party

Receives and agrees to protect the information.

Third-Party (sometimes)

May also be bound under multilateral NDAs.







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Confidential Information

- Detailed description of what is covered.
- May include: business plans, code, designs, financials, etc.

Example:

"Confidential Information includes but is not limited to client lists, business strategies, software code..."





Obligations of the Receiving Party

- Keep information secure and confidential.
- Use it only for the intended purpose.
- Prevent unauthorized access.

Example:

"Recipient shall not disclose any Confidential Information to third parties..."







Exclusions from Confidentiality

- Info already known before NDA
- Publicly available data
- Info disclosed by third parties legally

Example:

"Confidential Information shall not include information that is or becomes public through no fault of the Receiving Party..."







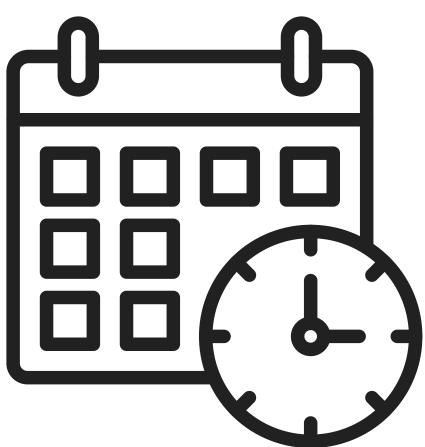


Duration of Obligation

- NDA may be effective for a set period (e.g., 2 years).
- Obligation to maintain confidentiality may extend beyond termination.

Example:

"This Agreement shall remain in effect for 24 months from the date of disclosure."







Permitted Disclosures

- To employees, advisors, or contractors on a "need to know" basis.
- Often requires sub-NDA or same level of protection.

Example:

"Recipient may disclose to its employees who are under a similar duty of confidentiality."





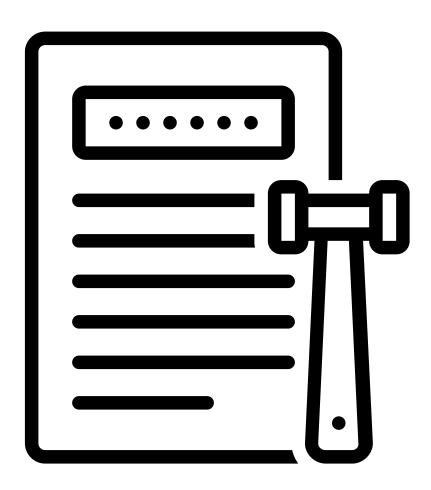


Return or Destruction Clause

Ensures data is returned or destroyed after end of relationship.

Example:

"Upon request, Recipient shall return or destroy all copies of Confidential Information."





Governing Law & Jurisdiction

- Specifies which laws govern the agreement.
- Helps in resolving disputes.

Example:

"This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the India





Key Elements of an NDA

Miscellaneous Provisions

- Entire Agreement Clause
- Severability
- Amendment only in writing
- Assignment prohibition

Signatures

• Signature, name, title, company, date







Types of NDAs with Examples

Туре	Description	Example Use
Unilateral NDA	One party shares, other keeps secret	Employer → employee
Mutual NDA	Both parties share and protect info	Two firms in JV talks
Multilateral NDA	3+ parties involved	Tech firms working on a consortium project





Confidentiality Agreement

"The Receiving Party agrees to keep the Confidential Information strictly confidential and shall not disclose it to any third party without prior written consent."

Common Mistakes to Avoid

- Not defining what is "Confidential"
- No clear time limit or expiration
- Not specifying jurisdiction
- Using templates without customization
- Not having both parties sign





Summary

Summary of Non Disclosure Agreement Clause

- NDAs protect sensitive information and are crucial in modern business.
- Key elements: scope, obligations, duration, exclusions, remedies.
- Customize to suit your purpose—don't rely solely on templates.
- A well-drafted NDA builds trust and mitigates legal risk.

