the **SUNDAY TIMES** PLOYMENITIM

OPPORTUNITIES KNOCK

The Importance of outplacement services

Trimming a workforce is difficult. Both managers ant to do all the work; and employees are bound to experience emotional tur- it's up to them to find bulence as they prepare to go their separate ways. To the right job. make this painful process easier, your company may want to look into hiring an outplacement service. Providing this thoughtful benefit to terminated employees can help them transition into the next phase of their

What should you look for?

A good outplacement service will visit your company and provide on-site workshops and individual consultations. It should also provide specific functions to participants for an extended length of time, to include:

Customized assessments Job search planning

Professional help with resumes and cover letters

Coaching on particular professional topics of interest Administrative support

Help with research materials

Financial consulting

Entrepreneurial consulting Videotaping and mock interviews

Information on online services, recruiting firms, and

Helping terminated employees get the most from out-

The outplacement process does not produce automatic results. Employees will get out of it what they put into it. For some workers, outplacement is a futile exercise that only prolongs their transition from one employer to another. However, many individuals benefit from outplacement as a means to redefine career goals and find other employment.

Encouraging a positive relationship between employees and the outplacement service

Advise employees to trust the process. Outplacement might be a completely new experience for them and it can help them find the work they really want.

Encourage them to participate in the process. Employees shouldn't expect an outplacement consult-

Help them articulate their thoughts, feelings, and ideas to their outplacement counselor. Employees need to be assertive so the counselor will understand how best to help them.

Ask them to network with other employees using the outplacement service. Encourage them to form a community.

Remind them to make and keep appointments with

their counselor and any job contacts that they find. Suggest that they map out what they want to accomplish with their counselor, and bring a list of specific questions to each meeting.

Recommend that they set a rigorous schedule for themselves and follow it. It's important for job seekers to keep a full calendar.

Most importantly, remind them to take action. They shouldn't wait for others to take the first step.

Companies can assist the process by working in tandem with the outplacement service. Install a company bulletin board with advertisements for job openings at other companies. Designate some office space for terminated employees, giving them free use of personal computers, Internet connections, telephones, fax machines, and photocopiers. A bit of goodwill can go a long way as employees look for new opportunities at other places of employment.

As you can tell, a lot of planning is required before a parting of the ways can be done correctly. An outplacement service can be an important part of the process.

The Culture Audit: Building the Successful Company Culture

A company's culture can help ensure the success of its business objectives. However, company culture is about more than having free Coca Cola in the fridge and allowing employees to take their dogs to the office. Culture is Does the company value your how employees describe where they work, understand the business, and see themselves as part of the organization. Building a strong company culture will not itself guarantee business success, but culture is a key determinant in attracting talent--and it is that talent that carry a company forward.

A "culture audit" can help assess the culture that currently exists in a company. It also offers insights into the means to important strengthen it. This process is after the company has more commonly referred to as an already lost its invest-"employee survey," - it helps com- ment in an employee. panies learn what raison d'être Audits uncover potential keeps employees at the company.

An effective corporate culture sources of synergy, and audit describes the overall working environment, identifies the unwritten "norms" and rules governing employee interactions organization. By uncovand workplace practices, deter- ering trouble spots in mines possible barriers to effec- advance, the audit tive work practices and commu- encourages fun and crenication, and makes recommendations for addressing identified the already-existing culproblems. Not only will it help ture. retain top performers, it provides a blueprint of what attributes to look for in applicants.

Sample questions might be:

- Are you being compensated
- Are your benefits comparable to those of the company's competitors?
- work?
- Are you getting the training you need?
- Does open communication exist in the company?

■ Do you feel challenged? ■ Do your values match those of the company?

You might notice that a culture audit asks questions typically asked during an exit interview! Why wait to ask these questions friction points as well as generate possibilities for internal improvements within the ative ways for improving

Such creativity can be as boundless. Growth oriented companies are notorious for coming up with notably unusual

ways to improve the work environment-off-site impromptu recognition programs, and the creative use of office space are all examples of how companies implement creative ideas to build their culture. These are just a few of the ideas often generated from the insights gleaned in a culture audit.

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Confidentiality and your employees

petitor, potentially creating negative client situations and compromising future growth. The vigilant protection of company information is an issue that needs to be discussed with employees during their employment and, more especially, as they are leaving your employ. What practical and legal steps can you take to guard your company's secrets?

Start at the beginning

The best time to have an employee agree to confidentiality obligations is right at the time of hire. Managers (or HR professionals) should have employees sign a confidentiality agreement unless they have already signed a document with confidentiality provisions during the interview

At times, it may also be desirable for a company to require stronger postemployment restrictions, such as noncompete obligations, on a key hire. In

most states, non-compete agreements are fairly rou-dentiality obligations. If the customer list contains spetine. For example, in California, the conventional wisdom is that enforceability is limited-which is generally true. There is, however, some belief for enforcing agreements that do not actually prevent that restricted employee from earning a living within his or her field.

What are trade secrets, really?

The core of confidentiality obligations is the protection of trade secrets. While many states have statutes to help protect trade secrets, specific confidentiality provisions in the terms and conditions of employment reenforce those protections, calls them to the employee's attention, and binds the employee to them using the

A trade secret may consist of any formula, pattern, device, or compilation of information which is used in one's business and which gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over its competition. Generally, a trade secret is a process, device, or information intended for continuous use in the operations of the business.

Trade secrets can include customer lists, pricing structures, business strategy, marketing plans, financial information, product development strategy, intellectual property, current and anticipated research and development, and inventions. Following are some questions that should clarify if you're not sure if some information, a device, or a formula constitutes a trade

- Is the information known outside of the employer's
- Is the information known by employees and others involved in the business?



- secrecy of the information?
- What is the value of the information to the employer and to the competitors?
- What is the amount of effort or money expended by the company in developing the informa-
- How easily or readily could the information be obtained by a competitor through an independent source?

Note that trade secrets need not be technical in their nature. Market-related information and documents may be deemed to be trade secrets, and thus confidential.

Is a customer list a trade

Though very important to every company, customer lists may or may not be considered a trade secret protected by confi-

cific customer information such as the key contact person, particular needs or requirements, or other information about customers that would be advantageous in the business but not publicly available, then such lists should be considered a trade secret and receive protection accordingly.

Some practical ways to protect corporate assets

Employers should disseminate to their employees a written trade secret policy that specifically identifies customer information, anticipated R&D projects, pricing, and other similar items as trade secrets. Most trade secrets are documented in some fashion, whether in paper files or computer disks. Here are some suggestions for keeping trade secrets:

- If it's a trade secret, label it! Mark confidential documents with the words CONFIDENTIAL or TRADE SECRET. But be selective. If all documents or files are labeled secret, even those that are not, the label may lose its effectiveness.
- Do not distribute confidential documents beyond the pool of people who need to see them.
- Securely store your documents and protect them
- from inappropriate access and disasters such as fire. Back up your computer information, and keep the
- duplicate files secure. Shred documents before discarding them.
- Erase boards and destroy flip charts after meetings.
- Collect all excess documentation after meetings.

With the increasing use of e-mail, intranets, and portals, companies also need to set up appropriate policies for technology security, including hardware, software,

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