



Employment Rights Act 1996

1996 CHAPTER 18

PART XI

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS ETC.

CHAPTER II

RIGHT ON DISMISSAL BY REASON OF REDUNDANCY

Dismissal by reason of redundancy

136 Circumstances in which an employee is dismissed.

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and sections 137 and 138, for the purposes of this Part an employee is dismissed by his employer if (and only if)—
 - (a) the contract under which he is employed by the employer is terminated by the employer (whether with or without notice),
 - (b) he is employed under a contract for a fixed term and that term expires without being renewed under the same contract, or
 - (c) the employee terminates the contract under which he is employed (with or without notice) in circumstances in which he is entitled to terminate it without notice by reason of the employer's conduct.
- (2) Subsection (1)(c) does not apply if the employee terminates the contract without notice in circumstances in which he is entitled to do so by reason of a lock-out by the employer.
- (3) An employee shall be taken to be dismissed by his employer for the purposes of this Part if—
 - (a) the employer gives notice to the employee to terminate his contract of employment, and

Status: Point in time view as at 01/09/1999. This version of this provision has been superseded.

Changes to legislation: Employment Rights Act 1996, Section 136 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 June 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) at a time within the obligatory period of notice the employee gives notice in writing to the employer to terminate the contract of employment on a date earlier than the date on which the employer's notice is due to expire.
- (4) In this Part the “obligatory period of notice”, in relation to notice given by an employer to terminate an employee's contract of employment, means—
- (a) the actual period of the notice in a case where the period beginning at the time when the notice is given and ending at the time when it expires is equal to the minimum period which (by virtue of any enactment or otherwise) is required to be given by the employer to terminate the contract of employment, and
 - (b) the period which—
 - (i) is equal to the minimum period referred to in paragraph (a), and
 - (ii) ends at the time when the notice expires,in any other case.
- (5) Where in accordance with any enactment or rule of law—
- (a) an act on the part of an employer, or
 - (b) an event affecting an employer (including, in the case of an individual, his death),
- operates to terminate a contract under which an employee is employed by him, the act or event shall be taken for the purposes of this Part to be a termination of the contract by the employer.

Status:

Point in time view as at 01/09/1999. This version of this provision has been superseded.

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