



 COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TEXTS

ESRS S1

OWN WORKFORCE

 DECEMBER 2025

 EFRAG

Comparative Table: ESRS as enacted in 2023, Exposure Draft ESRS, and Draft Amended ESRS – ESRS S1 *Own Workforce*

Disclaimer: The ‘Comparative Table: ESRS as enacted in 2023, Exposure Draft ESRS, and Draft Amended ESRS’ accompanies but is not part of the draft amended ESRS issued by EFRAG on 3 December 2025. It is a non-binding document which complements and should be read in conjunction with the Basis for Conclusions and Log of Amendments, where descriptions and illustrations of the main changes to the Standards can be found. This document does not reflect the position of the European Union or the European Commission DG Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (DG FISMA).

Introduction

1. This document illustrates the text of each of the following three versions of ESRS S1: ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023 (Column 1), Exposure Draft ESRS S1 (Column 2) and Draft Amended ESRS S1 (Column 3).
2. This document is purely illustrative and does not offer explanations for changes to ESRS S1. The Basis for Conclusions and the relevant Log of Amendments should be consulted for an explanation of draft amended ESRS S1.
3. By reading each row, the reader can understand how each paragraph of ESRS S1 has changed across the three versions of ESRS listed above. The starting point is Column 1, the text of the ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023.

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
Objective		
	1. When reporting in accordance with the ESRS, the sustainability statement shall cover information in relation to [Draft] Amended ESRS S1 <i>Own workforce</i> when this topic relates to material impacts, risks and opportunities . The disclosure on the material impacts, risks and opportunities is expected to cover policies, actions and targets (if in place), dependencies when relevant, metrics and financial effects .	1. The sustainability statement shall include information in relation to ESRS S1 <i>Own Workforce</i> if this topic relates to material impacts, risks and opportunities to cover all the reporting areas listed in paragraph 5 of ESRS 1 <i>General Requirements</i> . If not all the sub-topics prescribed by this Standard are to be reported following the materiality assessment, paragraph 30 of ESRS 1 <i>General Requirements</i> applies, except for:
	3. When only one of the sub-topics covered by this Standard is material, the undertaking shall report only on that sub-topic. This does not apply to DRs S1-5 and S1-16, which shall be applied whenever an undertaking concludes that own workforce is a material topic and DR S1-6 when non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce are assessed as material.	(a) Disclosure Requirement ('DR') ESRS S1-5, which the undertaking shall apply if it concludes that its own workforce is to be reported following the materiality assessment material; and (b) ESRS S1-6, which the undertaking shall apply if it concludes that non-employees in its own workforce are connected to material impacts, risks or opportunities . The filter of materiality of information defined in ESRS 1 <i>General Requirements</i> , paragraph 23, remains applicable also to these two DRs.
1. The objective of this Standard is to specify disclosure requirements which will enable users of the sustainability statement to understand the undertaking's material impacts on its own workforce , as well as related material risks and opportunities , including:	2. [FIRST PART] The objective of this Standard is to specify Disclosure Requirements ('DRs') in relation to the items of information mentioned in paragraph 1 that are not covered in [Draft] Amended ESRS 2. It is also to enable users an understanding of the extent to which the undertaking aligns or complies with international and European human rights instruments and conventions, including the International Bill of Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and ILO fundamental conventions, the UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities, the European Convention of Human Rights, the revised	2. The objective of this Standard is to set out DRs providing information in relation to the reporting areas referred above that implement and complement the cross-cutting provisions of ESRS 1 <i>General Requirements</i> and ESRS 2 <i>General Disclosures</i> .

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
	European Social Charter, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('EU'), the EU policy priorities as set out by the European Pillar of Social Rights, and EU legislation, including the EU labour law acquis.	
(a) how the undertaking affects its own workforce , in terms of material positive and negative actual or potential impacts;		
(b) any actions taken, and the result of such actions, to prevent, mitigate or remediate actual or potential negative impacts, and to address risks and opportunities;		
(c) the nature, type and extent of the undertaking's material risks and opportunities related to its impacts and dependencies on its own workforce, and how the undertaking manages them; and		
(d) the financial effects on the undertaking over the short-, medium- and long-term of material risks and opportunities arising from the undertaking's impacts and dependencies on its own workforce.		
2. In order to meet the objective, this Standard also requires an explanation of the general approach the undertaking takes to identify and manage any material actual and potential impacts on its own workforce in relation to the following social, including human rights, factors or matters:	4. This Standard sets out DRs related to own workforce and, in particular, with respect to the following sub-topics :	5. This Standard sets out DRs related to the undertaking's own workforce , in particular with respect to the following sub-topics:
(a) working conditions, including: i. secure employment; ii. working time; iii. adequate wages ; iv. social dialogue ; v. freedom of association, the existence of works councils and the information, consultation and participation rights of workers;	(a) working conditions (adequate wages , work-life balance , working time, secure employment, social protection);	(a) working conditions (including adequate wages , work-life balance , working time, secure employment, social protection);

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
vi. collective bargaining , including the rate of the undertaking's workforce covered by collective agreements; vii. work-life balance; and viii. health and safety.		
	(b) social dialogue, freedom of association, works councils, participation rights of workers and collective bargaining;	(b) social dialogue , freedom of association, works councils, participation rights of workers and collective bargaining ;
	(c) health and safety;	(c) health and safety;
	(d) training and skills development;	(d) training and skills development;
(b) equal treatment and opportunities for all, including: i. gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value; ii. training and skills development ; iii. employment and inclusion of persons with disabilities ; iv. measures against violence and harassment in the workplace; and v. diversity.	(e) diversity and equal treatment (gender equality, equal pay for equal work, employment and inclusion of people with disabilities, non-discrimination, anti-harassment); and	(e) diversity and equal treatment (including gender equality, equal pay for work of equal value, employment and inclusion of people with disabilities , non-discrimination, anti-harassment); and
(c) other work-related rights, including those that relate to: i. child labour; ii. forced labour ; iii. adequate housing; and iv. privacy.	(f) other labour-related human rights (child labour, forced labour, privacy and adequate housing).	(f) other labour-related human rights (including child labour, forced labour , privacy and adequate housing).
	5. The undertaking shall apply the provisions of [Draft] Amended ESRS 2, paragraphs 29 to 32, and GDR-P, GDR-A, GDR-T and GDR-M. In particular:	
	(a) if the undertaking has not adopted policies, actions or targets with regard to a topic related to material impacts, risks and opportunities , it shall disclose this fact; and	

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
	(b) the undertaking may present the description of its material impacts, risks and opportunities , in accordance with [Draft] Amended ESRS 2 IRO 2, alongside information about the policies, actions, targets and metrics through which it addresses them, to avoid duplication and support a coherent narrative.	
	6. In this Standard, each DR is introduced by a disclosure objective, with the exception of policies, actions and targets , for which the provisions in [Draft] Amended ESRS 2 GDR-P, GDR-A and GDR-T provide the necessary framing for the relevant disclosures.	3. In this Standard, each DR is introduced by a disclosure objective except for policies, actions and targets , for which the provisions in ESRS 2 GDR-P, GDR-A and GDR-T provide the necessary framing for the relevant DRs.
3. This Standard also requires an explanation of how such impacts , as well as the undertaking's dependencies on its own workforce , can create material risks or opportunities for the undertaking. For example, on the matter of equal opportunities, discrimination in hiring and promotion against women can reduce the undertaking's access to qualified labour and harm its reputation. Conversely, policies to increase the representation of women in the workforce and in upper levels of management can have positive effects, such as increasing the pool of qualified labour and improving the undertaking's reputation.		
4. This Standard covers an undertaking's own workforce , which is understood to include both people who are in an employment relationship with the undertaking (" employees ") and non-employees who are either people with contracts with the undertaking to supply labour ("self employed people") or people provided by undertakings primarily engaged in "employment activities" (NACE Code N78). See Application Requirement 3 for examples of who falls under own workforce. The information required to be disclosed with regard to non-employees shall not affect their status pursuant to applicable labour law.	7. An undertaking's own workforce includes (i) people who are in an employment relationship with the undertaking (' employees ') and (ii) people who, for the purposes of ESRS reporting, are called non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce. The latter comprise people with contracts with the undertaking to supply labour ('self-employed people') or people provided by undertakings primarily engaged in 'employment activities' (NACE Code N78). Information about the persons referred to as non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce in accordance with this Standard shall not affect their status under applicable labour law. This Standard does not cover workers in the undertaking's upstream or downstream value chain . These workers are covered in [Draft] Amended ESRS S2 <i>Workers in the value chain</i> .	6. The undertaking's own workforce includes (i) people who are in an employment relationship with the undertaking (' employees ') and (ii) people who, for the purposes of reporting under ESRS, are called ' non-employees ' in the undertaking's own workforce. The latter comprise people with contracts with the reporting undertaking to supply labour ('self-employed people') or people provided by undertakings primarily engaged in 'employment activities' (NACE Code N78). Information about the persons referred to as 'non-employees' in the undertaking's own workforce in accordance with this Standard shall not affect their status under applicable labour law. This Standard does not cover workers in the undertaking's upstream or downstream value

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
		chain. These workers are covered in ESRS S2 <i>Workers in the Value Chain</i> .
	8. The definitions of self-employed or people provided by undertaking primarily engaged in ‘employment activities’ are based on national legislation. Examples of non-employees in the undertaking’s own workforce that could fall within the scope of own workforce have been included below.	7. The definitions of self-employed people and of people provided by undertakings primarily engaged in ‘employment activities’ are based on national legislation. Examples of non-employees in the undertaking’s own workforce that could fall within the scope of own workforce are:
	<p>(a) Self-employed persons (also referred to as contractors) in the undertaking’s own workforce, which could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. self-employed persons hired by the undertaking to perform work that would otherwise be carried out by an employee or in a public area (e.g. on the street); and ii. self-employed persons hired by the undertaking to deliver the work/service directly at the workplace of a client of the undertaking. 	<p>(a) self-employed persons in the undertaking’s own workforce, which could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. self-employed persons hired by the undertaking to perform work that would otherwise be carried out by an employee or in a public area (e.g. on the street); ii. self-employed persons hired by the undertaking to deliver work or a service directly at the workplace of a client of the undertaking; and
	(b) People employed by a third party engaged in ‘employment activities’, which could include people who perform the same work that employees carry out, such as those who fill in for employees who are temporarily absent or who may be dispatched temporarily from another EU Member State (‘MS’) to work for the undertaking (‘posted workers’).	(b) people employed by a third party engaged in ‘employment activities’, which could include people who perform the same work that employees carry out, such as those who fill in for employees who are temporarily absent or who may be dispatched temporarily from another EU Member State to work for the undertaking (‘posted workers’).
5. This Standard does not cover workers in the undertaking’s upstream or downstream value chain ; these categories of workers are covered in ESRS S2 <i>Workers in the value chain</i> .	9. Value chain workers (i.e. workers that are not part of the undertaking’s own workforce) who could fall under the scope of [Draft] Amended ESRS S2 could include:	

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
	(a) workers for a supplier contracted by the reporting undertaking who work on the supplier's premises using the supplier's work methods or workers for a 'downstream' entity which purchases goods or services from the undertaking; and	
	(b) workers of an equipment supplier to the reporting undertaking who, at one or more of the undertaking's workplaces, perform regular maintenance on the supplier's equipment (for example, photocopiers) as stipulated in the contract between the equipment supplier and the undertaking.	
6. The Standard requires undertakings to describe their own workforce , including key characteristics of the employees and non-employees that are part of it. This description provides users with an understanding of the structure of the undertaking's own workforce and helps to contextualise information provided through other disclosures.		
7. The objective of the Standard is also to enable users to understand the extent to which the undertaking aligns or complies with international and European human rights instruments and conventions, including the International Bill of Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and ILO fundamental conventions, the UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities, the European Convention of Human Rights, the revised European Social Charter, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the EU policy priorities as set out by the European Pillar of Social Rights, and Union legislation, including the EU labour law acquis.	2 [SECOND PART] The objective of the Standard is also to enable users an understanding of the extent to which the undertaking aligns or complies with international and European human rights instruments and conventions, including the International Bill of Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and ILO fundamental conventions, the UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities, the European Convention of Human Rights, the revised European Social Charter, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('EU'), the EU policy priorities as set out by the European Pillar of Social Rights, and EU legislation, including the EU labour law acquis.	4. The objective of this Standard is also to enable an understanding of the extent to which the undertaking aligns or complies with the international and European human rights instruments and conventions, including the International Bill of Human Rights; the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and ILO fundamental conventions; the UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities; the European Convention of Human Rights; the revised European Social Charter; the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (EU); the EU policy priorities as set out by the European Pillar of Social Rights; and EU legislation, including the EU labour law acquis.

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
Interaction with other ESRS	Interaction with other topical ESRS	Interaction with other topical ESRS
8. This Standard shall be read in conjunction with <i>ESRS 1 General principles</i> and <i>ESRS 2 General requirements</i> .		
9. This Standard shall be read in conjunction with ESRS S2 Workers in the value chain, ESRS S3 Affected communities and ESRS S4 Consumers and end-users.		8. Social and environmental topics interact with each other. The points of interaction between ESRS S1 Own Workforce and the other topical standards are the following:
		(a) all the social standards, i.e. ESRS S1 <i>Own Workforce</i> , ESRS S2 <i>Workers in the Value Chain</i> , ESRS S3 <i>Affected Communities</i> and ESRS S4 <i>Consumers and End-users</i> , are aligned in terms of content and structure and are related to each other. ESRS S2 <i>Workers in the Value Chain</i> covers the same sub-topics as ESRS S1 <i>Own Workforce</i> for those workers in the upstream and downstream value chain who are not in the undertaking's own workforce . The disclosures in the social standards address material information needed for reporting on impacts on people, risks and opportunities related to each stakeholder group, including in relation to sustainability due diligence;
		(b) this Standard interacts with ESRS E1 <i>Climate Change</i> to the extent that the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy is a source of impacts , risks and opportunities for ESRS S1 <i>Own Workforce</i> ; and
		(c) this Standard interacts with ESRS 2 <i>Pollution</i> to the extent that pollution can cause material negative impacts with regard to health and safety in the workplace.
10. The reporting under this Standard shall be consistent, coherent and where relevant clearly linked with reporting on the undertaking's own workforce under ESRS S2, in order to ensure effective reporting.	10. The reporting under this Standard shall be consistent, coherent and, where relevant, clearly linked with reporting on the undertaking's value chain workers under [Draft] Amended ESRS S2 <i>Workers in the value chain</i> .	
Disclosure Requirements – ESRS 2 General Disclosures		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
11. The requirements of this section should be read in conjunction with the disclosures required by ESRS 2 on Strategy (SBM). The resulting disclosures shall be presented alongside the disclosures required by ESRS 2, except for ESRS 2 SBM-3, for which the undertaking has an option to present the disclosures alongside the topical disclosure.		
Strategy		
Disclosure Requirement related to ESRS 2 SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholders		
12. When responding to ESRS 2 SBM-2, the undertaking shall disclose how the interests, views, and rights of people in its own workforce, including respect for their human rights, inform its strategy and business model . The undertaking's own workforce is a key group of affected stakeholders .		
Disclosure Requirement related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model		
13. When responding to ESRS 2 SBM-3 paragraph 48, the undertaking shall disclose:		
(a) whether and how actual and potential impacts on its own workforce as identified in ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities: (i) originate from or are connected to the undertaking's strategy and business models , and (ii) inform and contribute to adapting the undertaking's strategy and business model; and		
(b) the relationship between its material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on own workforce and its strategy and business model.		
14. When fulfilling the requirements of paragraph 48, the undertaking shall disclose whether all people in its own		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
workforce who could be materially impacted by the undertaking are included in the scope of its disclosure under ESRS 2. These material impacts shall include impacts that are connected with the undertaking's own operations and its value chain , including through its products or services, as well as through its business relationships. In addition, the undertaking shall provide the following information:		
(a) a brief description of the types of employees and non-employees in its own workforce subject to material impacts by its operations, and specify whether they are employees , self-employed people, or people provided by third party undertakings primarily engaged in employment activities;		
(b) in the case of material negative impacts, whether they are either (i) widespread or systemic in contexts where the undertaking operates (for example, child labour or forced labour or compulsory labour in specific countries or regions outside the EU), or (ii) related to individual incidents (for example, an industrial accident or an oil spill);		
(c) in the case of material positive impacts, a brief description of the activities that result in the positive impacts, the types of employees and non-employees in its own workforce that are positively affected or could be positively affected; the undertaking may also disclose whether the positive impacts occur in specific countries or regions;		
(d) any material risks and opportunities for the undertaking arising from impacts and dependencies on its own workforce;		
(e) any material impacts on its own workforce that may arise from transition plans for reducing negative impacts on the environment and achieving greener and climate- neutral operations, including information on the impacts on own		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
workforce caused by the undertaking's plans and actions to reduce carbon emissions in line with international agreements. Impacts, risks and opportunities include restructuring and employment loss as well as opportunities arising from job creation and reskilling or upskilling;		
(f) operations at significant risk of incidents of forced labour or compulsory labour ¹ either in terms of: i. type of operation (such as manufacturing plant); or ii. countries or geographic areas with operations considered at risk;		
(g) operations at significant risk of incidents of child labour ² either in terms of: i. type of operation (such as manufacturing plant); or ii. countries or geographic areas with operations considered at risk.		
15. In describing the main types of people in its own workforce who are or could be negatively affected, based on the materiality assessment set out in ESRS 2 IRO 1, the undertaking shall disclose whether and how it has developed an understanding of how people with particular characteristics, those working in particular contexts, or those undertaking particular activities may be at greater risk of harm.		
16. The undertaking shall disclose which, if any, of its material risks and opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on people in its own workforce relate to specific groups of people (for example, particular age groups, or people working in a particular factory or country) rather than to all of its own workforce (for example, a general pay cut, or training offered to all people in its own workforce).		
Impacts, risks and opportunities management		
Disclosure Requirement S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
17. The undertaking shall describe its policies adopted to manage its material impacts on its own workforce, as well as associated material risks and opportunities.		
18. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to enable an understanding of the extent to which the undertaking has policies that address the identification, assessment, management and/or remediation of material impacts on the undertaking's own workforce specifically, as well as policies that cover material impacts, risks and opportunities related to its own workforce.		
19. The disclosure required by paragraph 17 shall contain the information on the undertaking's policies to manage its material impacts, risks and opportunities related to its own workforce in accordance with ESRS 2 MDR-P Policies adopted to manage material sustainability matters. In addition, the undertaking shall specify if such policies cover specific groups within its own workforce or all of its own workforce.	11. (19 amended) The undertaking shall describe its policies for managing the material impacts, risks and opportunities related to its own workforce in accordance with [Draft] Amended ESRS 2 GDR-P. It shall state whether these policies cover specific groups within its own workforce (for example, employees working in a particular factory or geography or self-employed) or all of its own workforce.	9. (19 amended) The undertaking shall describe its policies for managing material impacts, risks and opportunities related to its own workforce in accordance with ESRS 2 GDR-P. It shall state whether these policies cover specific groups within its own workforce (for example, employees working in a particular factory or geography or self-employed people) or all of its own workforce.
20. The undertaking shall describe its human rights policy commitments ³ that are relevant to its own workforce , including those processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises ⁴ . In its disclosure it shall focus on those matters that are material in relation to, as well as its general approach to:		
(a) respect for the human rights, including labour rights, of people in its own workforce;		
(b) engagement with people in its own workforce ; and		
(c) measures to provide and/or enable remedy for human rights impacts.		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
21. The undertaking shall disclose whether and how its policies with regard to its own workforce are aligned with relevant internationally recognised instruments, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ⁵ .		
22. The undertaking shall state whether its policies in relation to its own workforce explicitly address trafficking in human beings ⁹⁹ , forced labour or compulsory labour and child labour .	12. (22 amended) The undertaking shall state whether its policies in relation to its own workforce explicitly address trafficking in human beings ¹ , forced labour or compulsory labour and child labour .	10. (22 amended) The undertaking shall state whether its policies in relation to its own workforce address trafficking in human beings ¹ , forced labour or compulsory labour, and child labour .
23. The undertaking shall state whether it has a workplace accident prevention policy or management system ⁶ .	13. (23 amended) The undertaking shall state whether it has a policy or management system for safeguarding the health and safety of its own workforce at work and preventing occupational risks. ²	
24. The undertaking shall disclose:		
(a) whether it has specific policies aimed at the elimination of discrimination , including harassment , promoting equal opportunities and other ways to advance diversity and inclusion;		
(b) whether the following grounds for discrimination are specifically covered in the policy : racial and ethnic origin, colour, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, age, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, or other forms of discrimination covered by Union regulation and national law;		
(c) whether the undertaking has specific policy commitments related to inclusion or positive action for people from groups at particular risk of vulnerability in its own workforce and, if so, what these commitments are; and		
(d) whether and how these policies are implemented through specific procedures to ensure discrimination is prevented, mitigated and acted upon once detected, as well as to advance diversity and inclusion in general.		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
<i>Disclosure Requirement S1-2 – Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts</i>	<i>Disclosure Requirement S1-2 – Engagement with own workforce and workers' representatives, existence of channels for own workforce to raise concerns or needs and approaches to remedy</i>	<i>Disclosure Requirement S1-2 – Engagement with own workforce and workers' representatives, existence of channels for own workforce to raise concerns or needs and approaches to remedy</i>
25. The undertaking shall disclose its general processes for engaging with people in its own workforce and workers' representatives about actual and potential impacts on its own workforce.		
26. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to enable an understanding of how the undertaking engages, as part of its ongoing due diligence process, with people in its <i>own workforce</i> and <i>workers' representatives</i> about material, actual and potential, positive and/or negative <i>impacts</i> that do or are likely to affect them, and whether and how perspectives of its own workforces are taken into account in the decision-making processes of the undertaking.	14. (26 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of the undertaking's general approach to engagement with its <i>own workforce</i> , the availability of channels, including <i>grievance mechanisms</i> , and <i>remedy</i> .	11. (26 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of the undertaking's general approach to engagement with its <i>own workforce</i> , including the availability of <i>channels to raise concerns or needs</i> such as <i>grievance mechanisms</i> , and its approach to <i>remedy</i> .
27. The undertaking shall disclose whether and how the perspectives of its <i>own workforce</i> inform its decisions or activities aimed at managing the actual and potential <i>impacts</i> on its own workforce. This shall include, where relevant, an explanation of:	15. (27 amended) The undertaking shall disclose how it engages directly with its <i>own workforce</i> or <i>workers' representatives</i> and how the perspectives of its own workforce inform its decisions or activities aimed at managing the <i>actual</i> and <i>potential impacts</i> on its own workforce during the reporting year. This shall include, where relevant:	12. (27 amended) The undertaking shall disclose how it engages directly with its <i>own workforce</i> or <i>workers' representatives</i> and how the perspectives of its own workforce inform its decisions or activities aimed at managing the <i>actual</i> and <i>potential impacts</i> on its own workforce during the reporting year. This shall include:
(a) whether engagement occurs directly with the undertaking's own workforce or workers' representatives;		
(b) the stage(s) at which engagement occurs, the type of engagement and frequency of the engagement;		
(c) the function and the most senior role within the undertaking that has operational responsibility for ensuring that this engagement happens and that the results inform the undertaking's approach;		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
(d) where applicable, a Global Framework Agreement or other agreements that the undertaking has with workers' representatives related to the respect of human rights of its own workforce , including an explanation of how the agreement enables the undertaking to gain insight into the perspectives of its own workforce; and	(b) the Global Framework Agreements ('GFA') or other outcomes that the undertaking has reached with workers' representatives related to the respect of human rights of its own workforce.	(b) (27(d) amended) the Global Framework Agreements ('GFA') or other outcomes that the undertaking has reached with workers' representatives related to the respect of human rights of its own workforce if there are any such agreements or outcomes.
(e) where applicable, how the undertaking assesses the effectiveness of its engagement with its own workforce, including, where relevant, any agreements or outcomes that result.		
28. Where applicable, the undertaking shall disclose the steps it takes to gain insight into the perspectives of people in its own workforce who may be particularly vulnerable to impacts and/or marginalised (for example, women, migrants, people with disabilities).	(a) (28 amended) how it gains insight into the perspectives of people in its own workforce who may be particularly vulnerable to impacts and/or are marginalised (for example, women, migrants, persons with disabilities); and	(a) (28 amended) how the undertaking gains insight into the perspectives of people in its own workforce who may be particularly vulnerable to impacts and/or who are marginalised (for example, women, migrants, persons with disabilities) if the undertaking takes action to understand those perspectives; and
29. If the undertaking cannot disclose the above required information because it has not adopted a general process to engage with its own workforce , it shall disclose this to be the case. It may disclose a timeframe in which it aims to have such a process in place.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns		
30. The undertaking shall describe the processes it has in place to provide for or cooperate in the remediation of negative impacts on people in its own workforce that the undertaking is connected with, as well as channels available to its own workforce to raise concerns and have them addressed.		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
31. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to enable an understanding of the formal means by which the undertaking's own workforce can make their concerns and needs known directly to the undertaking and/or through which the undertaking supports the availability of such channels (for example, <i>grievance mechanisms</i>) in the workplace, and how follow up is carried out with the people concerned regarding the issues raised and the effectiveness of these channels.		
32. The undertaking shall describe the processes in place to cover the matters defined within paragraph 2 of the Objective section by disclosing the following information:		
(a) its general approach to and processes for providing or contributing to remedy where it has caused or contributed to a material negative impact on people in its own workforce , including whether and how the undertaking assesses that the remedy provided is effective;	17. (32a amended) The undertaking shall describe its general approach to and processes for providing or contributing to remedy where it has caused or contributed to a material negative impact on people in its own workforce .	14. (32(a) amended) The undertaking shall describe its general approach to and processes to provide or cooperate in remediation where it has caused or contributed to a material negative impact on people in its own workforce .
(b) any specific channels it has in place for its own workforce to raise their concerns or needs directly with the undertaking and have them addressed, including whether these are established by the undertaking itself and/or through participation in third-party mechanisms;	16. (32 amended) The undertaking shall describe the channels available to its own workforce to bring their concerns or needs directly to their attention and have them addressed. In particular, it shall state whether it has a <i>grievance mechanism</i> . ³ It shall also explain how it assesses the effectiveness of these channels.	13. (32(b)(c)(e) amended) The undertaking shall describe the channels available to its own workforce to bring their concerns or needs directly to its attention and have them addressed. In particular, it shall state whether it has a <i>grievance mechanism</i> in place. ² It shall also explain how it assesses the effectiveness of these channels.
(c) whether or not the undertaking has a <i>grievance</i> /complaints handling <i>mechanism</i> related to employee matters ⁷ ; and		
(d) the processes through which the undertaking supports the availability of such channels in the workplace of its own workforce; and		
(e) how it tracks and monitors issues raised and addressed, and, how it ensures the effectiveness of the channels, including		

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through the involvement of stakeholders who are intended users .		
33. The undertaking shall disclose whether and how it assesses that people in its own workforce are aware of, and trust, these structures or processes as a way to raise their concerns or needs and have them addressed. In addition, the undertaking shall disclose whether it has policies in place regarding the protection of individuals that use them, including workers' representatives, against retaliation. If such information has been disclosed in accordance with ESRS G1-1, the undertaking may refer to that information.	AR 4. [SECOND PART] (33 amended) If the undertaking has policies for protecting individuals that use these channels against retaliation, including workers' representatives , and they are disclosed in [Draft] Amended ESRS G1-1, the undertaking may refer to that disclosure.	AR 3. [SECOND PART] (33 amended) If the undertaking has policies for protecting individuals that use these channels against retaliation, including workers' representatives , and they are disclosed under ESRS G1-1, the undertaking may refer to that disclosure.
34. If the undertaking cannot disclose the above required information because it has not adopted a channel for raising concerns and/or does not support the availability of such a channel in the workplace for its own workforce, it shall disclose this to be the case. It may disclose a timeframe in which it aims to have such a channel in place.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-4 – Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	Disclosure Requirement S1-3 – Actions and resources related to own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-3 – Actions and resources related to own workforce
35. The undertaking shall disclose how it takes action to address material negative and positive impacts, and to manage material risks and pursue material opportunities related to its own workforce, and the effectiveness of those actions.		
36. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is twofold. Firstly, it is to enable an understanding of any actions and initiatives through which the undertaking seeks to:		
(a) to prevent, mitigate and remediate negative material impacts on its own workforce ; and/or		

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(b) to achieve positive material impacts for its own workforce.		
Secondly, it is to enable an understanding of the ways in which the undertaking is addressing the material risks and pursuing the material opportunities related to its own workforce.		
37. The undertaking shall provide a summarised description of the action plans and resources to manage its material impacts , risks , and opportunities related to its own workforce in accordance with ESRS 2 MDR-A Actions and resources in relation to material sustainability matters.	18. (37 amended) The undertaking shall describe the key actions and resources used to manage its material impacts , risks and opportunities related to its own workforce in accordance with [Draft] Amended ESRS 2 GDR-A.	15. (37 amended) The undertaking shall describe the key actions and resources used to manage its material positive and negative impacts , risks and opportunities related to its own workforce in accordance with ESRS 2 GDR-A.
38. In relation to the material impacts related to its own workforce , the undertaking shall describe:	19. (38 amended) In relation to material impacts related to its own workforce , the undertaking shall describe:	16. (38(a)(b)(d) amended) In relation to material negative impacts on its own workforce , the undertaking shall describe:
(a) actions taken, planned or underway to prevent or mitigate material negative impacts on its own workforce;	(a) [FIRST PART] key actions taken, planned or underway to prevent, mitigate and remediate material negative impacts on its own workforce , including its approach in situations	(a) [FIRST PART] its key actions taken, planned or underway to prevent, mitigate and remediate material negative impacts on its own workforce, including its approach in situations
(b) whether and how it has taken action to provide or enable remedy in relation to an actual material impact;		
(c) any additional actions or initiatives it has in place with the primary purpose of delivering positive impacts for its own workforce; and		
(d) how it tracks and assesses the effectiveness of these actions and initiatives in delivering outcomes for its own workforce.	(b) how it tracks and assesses the effectiveness of these actions and initiatives in delivering outcomes for its own workforce . This disclosure can be omitted if the undertaking discloses how it tracks the effectiveness of its actions in accordance with [Draft] Amended ESRS 2 GDR-T or GDR-M. In that case, a reference to that disclosure is sufficient.	(b) how it tracks and assesses the effectiveness of these actions in delivering outcomes for its own workforce. This disclosure can be omitted if the undertaking discloses how it tracks the effectiveness of its actions in accordance with ESRS 2 GDR-T or GDR-M. In that case, a reference to that disclosure is sufficient.

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39. In relation to paragraph 36, the undertaking shall describe the processes through which it identifies what action is needed and appropriate in response to a particular actual or potential negative impact on its own workforce .		
40. In relation to material risks and opportunities , the undertaking shall describe:		
(a) what action is planned or underway to mitigate material risks for the undertaking arising from its impacts and dependencies on its own workforce and how it tracks effectiveness in practice; and		
(b) what action is planned or underway to pursue material opportunities for the undertaking in relation to its own workforce.		
41. The undertaking shall disclose whether and how it ensures that its own practices do not cause or contribute to material negative impacts on own workforce , including, where relevant, its practices in relation to procurement, sales and data use. This may include disclosing what approach is taken when tensions arise between the prevention or mitigation of material negative impacts and other business pressures.	19. (a) [SECOND PART] where tensions arise between such actions and other business pressures; and	16. (a) [SECOND PART] where tensions arise between such actions and other business pressures; and
42. When disclosing the information required under paragraph 40, the undertaking shall consider ESRS 2 MDR-T Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets if it evaluates the effectiveness of an action by setting a target.		
43. The undertaking shall disclose what resources are allocated to the management of its material impacts, with information that allows users to gain an understanding of how the material impacts are managed.		
Metrics and Targets		

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Disclosure Requirement S1-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	Disclosure Requirement S1-4 – Targets related to own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-4 – Targets related to own workforce
44. The undertaking shall disclose the time-bound and outcome-oriented targets it may have set related to:		
(a) reducing negative impacts on its own workforce; and/or		
(b) advancing positive impacts on its own workforce; and/or		
(c) managing material risks and opportunities related to its own workforce.		
45. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to enable an understanding of the extent to which the undertaking is using outcome-oriented targets to drive and measure its progress in addressing its material negative impacts and/or advancing positive impacts on its own workforce , and/or in managing material risks and opportunities related to its own workforce.		
46. The summarised description of the targets set to manage its material impacts , risks and opportunities related to the undertaking's own workforce shall contain the information requirements defined in ESRS 2 MDR-T.	20. (46 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the qualitative and/or quantitative targets related to its own workforce in accordance with [Draft] Amended ESRS 2 GDR-T.	17. (46 amended) The undertaking shall disclose qualitative and/or quantitative targets related to its own workforce in accordance with ESRS 2 GDR-T.
47. The undertaking shall disclose the process for setting the targets , including whether and how the undertaking engaged directly with its own workforce or workers' representatives in:	21. (47 amended) When disclosing in accordance with [Draft] Amended ESRS 2 GDR-T, the undertaking shall disclose whether and how it has engaged directly with its own workforce or workers' representatives for the purpose of target -setting and/or tracking performance against those targets.	AR 6. [FIRST PART] (47(b)(c) amended) Engagement with the undertaking's own workforce or workers' representatives can inform the undertaking's tracking and assessment of the effectiveness of its actions disclosed under paragraph 16(b), including the development of metrics , target-setting and/or tracking of performance against those metrics and targets .
(a) setting any such targets;		
(b) tracking the undertaking's performance against them; and	AR 8. (AR 52 amended) In the context of tracking the undertaking's performance against targets , engagement with the own workforce or workers' representatives can inform the undertaking's understanding of the effectiveness of its management of material	AR 6. [SECOND PART] (47(b)(c) amended) In particular, in relation to the tracking of performance, such engagement can inform the understanding of the effectiveness of the undertaking's management of material negative impacts and the identification of lessons learnt or improvements.
(c) identifying any lessons or improvements as a result of the undertaking's performance		

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	negative impacts and the identification of lessons learnt or improvements.	
Disclosure Requirement S1-6 – Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	Disclosure Requirement S1-5 – Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	Disclosure Requirement S1-5 – Characteristics of the undertaking's employees
48. The undertaking shall describe key characteristics of employees in its own workforce.		
49. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to provide insight into the undertaking's approach to employment, including the scope and nature of impacts arising from its employment practices, to provide contextual information that aids an understanding of the information reported in other disclosures, and to serve as the basis for calculation for quantitative metrics to be disclosed under other disclosure requirements in this Standard.	22. (49 amended) The objective of this DR is to provide insight into the undertaking's approach to employment practices, including security of employment for its own workforce . It also serves as the basis for calculating certain quantitative metrics required by other DRs in this Standard and provides contextual information for those.	18. (49 amended) The objective of this DR is to provide insight into the undertaking's approach to employment practices, including security of employment for its own workforce . It also serves as the basis for calculating certain quantitative metrics required by other DRs in this Standard and provides contextual information for those metrics.
50. In addition to the information required by paragraph 40(a)iii of ESRS 2 General Disclosures, the undertaking shall disclose:	23. (50 amended) The undertaking shall disclose:	19. (50 amended) The undertaking shall disclose:
a) the total number of employees by head count, and breakdowns by gender and by country for countries in which the undertaking has 50 or more employees representing at least 10% of its total number of employees;	(a) the total number of employees by head count and breakdowns by gender and by country for the countries in which the undertaking has 50 or more employees and that are the ten largest countries in terms of employee numbers;	(a) the total number of employees by headcount and breakdowns by gender and by country for the countries in which it has 50 or more employees and that are the ten largest countries in terms of employee numbers;
(b) the total number by head count or full time equivalent (FTE) of: i. permanent employees, and breakdown by gender; ii. temporary employees, and breakdown by gender; and iii. non-guaranteed hours employees, and breakdown by gender.	(b) the total number by head count or full time equivalent (FTE) of: i. permanent employees and breakdown by gender; ii. temporary employees and breakdown by gender; and iii. non-guaranteed hours employees;	(b) the total number by headcount or full time equivalent (FTE) of: i. permanent employees with a breakdown by gender; ii. Temporary employees with a breakdown by gender; iii. non-guaranteed hours employees ;

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(c) the total number of employees who have left the undertaking during the reporting period and the rate of employee turnover in the reporting period.	(c) the rate of employee turnover in the reporting period; and	(c) the rate of employee turnover in the reporting period; and
d) a description of the methodologies and assumptions used to compile the data, including whether the numbers are reported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in head count or full-time equivalent (FTE) (including an explanation of how FTE is defined); and ii. at the end of the reporting period, as an average across the reporting period, or using another methodology. 		AR 8. (New) In accordance with ESRS 2 GDR-M, the undertaking shall disclose the method used to calculate and compile employee data (for example, at the end of the reporting year or as an average) and provide contextual information.
e) where applicable, a provision of contextual information necessary to understand the data (for example, to understand fluctuations in number of employees during the reporting period); and		
f) a cross-reference of the information reported under (a) above to the most representative number in the financial statements.	(d) a qualitative explanation in case of inconsistency between information reported under point (a) above and the most representative number in the financial statements.	(d) a qualitative explanation in case there is an inconsistency between information reported under point (a) above and the most representative number reported in the financial statements.
51. For the information specified in point (b) of paragraph 50, the undertaking may in addition disclose the breakdown by region.		
52. The undertaking may disclose by head count or full time equivalent (FTE) the following information:		
(a) full-time employees , and breakdowns by gender and by region; and		
(b) part-time employees, and breakdowns by gender and by region.		

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Disclosure Requirement S1-7 – Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-6 – Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-6 – Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce
53. The undertaking shall describe key characteristics of non-employees in its own workforce.		
54. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to provide insight into the undertaking's approach to employment, including the scope and nature of impacts arising from its employment practices, to provide contextual information that aids the understanding of the information reported in other disclosures, and to serve as the basis for calculation for quantitative metrics to be disclosed under other disclosure requirements in this Standard. It also allows an understanding of how much the undertaking relies on non-employees as part of its workforce.	24. (54 amended) The objective of this DR is to provide an understanding of how much the undertaking relies on non-employees as part of its own workforce .	20. (54 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of how much the undertaking relies on non-employees as part of its own workforce .
55. The disclosure required by paragraph 53 shall include:		
(a) a disclosure of the total number of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce , i.e., either people with contracts with the undertaking to supply labour ("self-employed people") or people provided by undertakings primarily engaged in "employment activities" (NACE Code N78).	25. (55 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the total number of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce .	21. (55(a) amended) The undertaking shall disclose the total number of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce .
(b) an explanation of the methodologies and assumptions used to compile the data, including whether the number of non-employees is reported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. in headcount or full-time equivalent (FTE) (including a definition of how FTE is defined); and ii. at the end of the reporting period, as an average across the reporting period, or using another methodology. 		AR 13. [FIRST PART] (55(b) amended) The total number of non-employees shall be calculated either in terms of headcount or full-time equivalents (FTE), and it shall be reported either as of the end of the reporting period or as an average over the entire reporting period. Explaining which of these options the undertaking has chosen may constitute material contextual information.

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c) where applicable, a provision of contextual information necessary to understand the data (for example, significant fluctuations in the number of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce during the reporting period and between the current and the previous reporting period).		
56. For the information specified in point (a) of paragraph 55, the undertaking may disclose the most common types of non-employees (for example, self-employed people, people provided by undertakings primarily engaged in employment activities, and other types relevant to the undertaking), their relationship with the undertaking, and the type of work that they perform.		
57. Where data is not available, the undertaking shall estimate the number and state that it has done so. When the undertaking performs estimates, it shall describe the basis of preparation of this estimation.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-8 – Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	Disclosure Requirement S1-7 – Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	Disclosure Requirement S1-7 – Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue
58. The undertaking shall disclose information on the extent to which the working conditions and terms of employment of its employees are determined or influenced by collective bargaining agreements and on the extent to which its employees are represented in social dialogue in the European Economic Area (EEA) at the establishment and European level.		
59. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to enable an understanding of the coverage of collective bargaining agreements and social dialogue for the undertaking's own employees .	26. (59 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of the coverage of collective bargaining agreements and social dialogue for the undertaking's employees .	22. (59 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of the coverage of collective bargaining agreements and social dialogue for the undertaking's employees .

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60. The undertaking shall disclose:	27. (60 amended) The undertaking shall disclose:	23. (60 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the following information in relation to collective bargaining :
(a) the percentage of its total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements;	(a) the percentage of its total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements;	(a) the percentage of its total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements;
(b) in the EEA, whether it has one or more collective bargaining agreements and, if so, the overall percentage of its employees covered by such agreement(s) for each country in which it has significant employment, defined as at least 50 employees by head count representing at least 10% of its total number of employees; and	(b) in the European Economic Area ('EEA'), whether it has one or more collective bargaining agreements and, if so, the overall percentage of its employees covered by such agreement(s) for each country in which it has significant employment, defined as at 50 or more employees by head count and that are the 10 largest countries in terms of employee numbers for the undertaking, as calculated in paragraph 23(a) above; and	(b) in the European Economic Area (EEA), whether it has one or more collective bargaining agreements and, if so, the overall percentage of its employees covered by such agreement(s) for each country in which it has significant employment, which are the EEA countries disclosed in paragraph 19(a) above; and
c) outside the EEA, the percentage of its own employees covered by collective bargaining agreements by region.	(c) outside the EEA, the percentage of its employees covered by collective bargaining agreements by region.	(c) outside the EEA, the percentage of its employees covered by collective bargaining agreements by region.
61. For employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements, the undertaking may disclose whether it determines their working conditions and terms of employment based on collective bargaining agreements that cover its other employees or based on collective bargaining agreements from other undertakings.		
62. The undertaking may disclose the extent to which the working conditions and terms of employment of non-employees in its own workforce are determined or influenced by collective bargaining agreements, including an estimate of the coverage rate		
63. The undertaking shall disclose the following information in relation to social dialogue :	28. (63 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the following information in relation to social dialogue for EEA countries:	24. (63 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the following information in relation to social dialogue for EEA countries:

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a) the global percentage of employees covered by workers' representatives, reported at the country level for each EEA country in which the undertaking has significant employment; and	(a) the percentage of employees covered by workers' representatives , reported at the country level for each EEA country in which the undertaking has significant employment as calculated in accordance with paragraph 27(b) above; and	(a) the percentage of employees covered by workers' representatives , reported at the country level for each EEA country in which the undertaking has significant employment, as calculated in accordance with paragraph 23(b) above; and
b) the existence of any agreement with its employees for representation by a European Works Council (EWC), a Societas Europaea (SE) Works Council, or a Societas Cooperativa Europaea (SCE) Works Council.	(b) where applicable, the existence of any agreement with its employees for representation by a European Works Council ('EWC'), a Societas Europaea ('SE') Works Council, or a Societas Cooperativa Europaea ('SCE') Works Council.	(b) the existence of any agreements with its employees for representation by a European Works Council (EWC), a Societas Europaea (SE) Works Council or a Societas Cooperativa Europaea (SCE) Works Council.
Disclosure Requirement S1-9 – Diversity metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-8 – Diversity metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-8 – Diversity metrics
64. The undertaking shall disclose the gender distribution at top management and the age distribution amongst its employees.		
65. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to enable an understanding of gender diversity at top management level and the age distribution of its employees .	29. (65 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of gender diversity at top management level.	25. (65 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of gender diversity at top management level.
66. The undertaking shall disclose:		
(a) the gender distribution in number and percentage at top management level; and	30. (66(a) amended) The undertaking shall disclose the gender distribution in number (head count) and percentage at top management level.	26.(66(a) amended) The undertaking shall disclose the gender distribution in number (headcount) and percentage at top management level.
(b) the distribution of employees by age group: under 30 years old; 30-50 years old; over 50 years old.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-10 – Adequate wages	Disclosure Requirement S1-9 – Adequate wages	Disclosure Requirement S1-9 – Adequate wages
67. The undertaking shall disclose whether or not its employees are paid an adequate wage, and if they are not all		

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paid an adequate wage, the countries and percentage of employees concerned.		
68. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to enable an understanding of whether or not all the undertaking's employees are paid an adequate wage , in line with applicable benchmarks.	31. (68 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of whether or not the undertaking's employees are paid an adequate wage .	27. (68 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of whether or not the undertaking's employees are paid an adequate wage and the benchmark the undertaking uses for its assessment.
69. The undertaking shall disclose whether all its employees are paid an adequate wage , in line with applicable benchmarks. If so, stating this will be sufficient to fulfil this disclosure requirement and no further information is needed.	32. (69 amended) The undertaking shall disclose whether or not its employees are paid an adequate wage . If employees are not paid an adequate wage, it shall disclose the countries and the percentage of employees concerned. AR 20. (69 amended) If all employees are paid an adequate wage , stating this is sufficient to fulfil this requirement, and no further information is needed.	28. (69 and 70 amended) The undertaking shall disclose whether or not its employees are paid an adequate wage and the benchmarks it uses to determine adequate wages with country-level context. If employees are not paid an adequate wage, the undertaking shall disclose the countries and the percentage of employees concerned. AR 18. (69 amended) If all employees are paid an adequate wage , stating this and the benchmarks used for its assessment is sufficient to fulfil this requirement.
70. If not all its employees are paid an adequate wage in line with applicable benchmarks, the undertaking shall disclose the countries where employees earn below the applicable adequate wage benchmark and the percentage of employees that earn below the applicable adequate wage benchmark for each of these countries.		
71. The undertaking may also disclose the information specified in this disclosure requirement with regard to non-employees in its workforce.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-11 – Social protection	Disclosure Requirement S1-10 – Social protection	Disclosure Requirement S1-10 – Social protection
72. The undertaking shall disclose whether its employees are covered by social protection against loss of income due to		

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major life events, and, if not, the countries where this is not the case.		
73. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to enable an understanding of whether the undertaking's employees are covered by social protection against loss of income due to major life events, and, if not, the countries where this is not the case.	33. (73 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of whether the undertaking's employees are covered by social protection against loss of income due to major life events and, if not, the countries where this is not the case.	29. (73 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of whether the undertaking's employees are covered by social protection against loss of income due to major life events and, if not, the countries where this is not the case.
74. The undertaking shall disclose whether all its employees are covered by social protection , through public programs or through benefits offered by the undertaking, against loss of income due to any of the following major life events:	34. (74 amended) In situations where an undertaking's employees lack social protection , through public programs or through benefits offered by the undertaking, and with regard to one or more of the four major life events listed below, the undertaking shall disclose the countries where employees lack those protections for the following major life events:	30. (74 amended) If the undertaking's employees lack social protection through public programmes or through benefits offered by the undertaking itself, it shall disclose the countries of operation where the following major life events are not covered by existing social protection programmes:
(a) sickness;	(a) sickness;	(a) sickness;
(b) unemployment starting from when the own worker is working for the undertaking;	(b) unemployment starting from when the own worker is working for the undertaking;	(b) unemployment starting from when the employee is working for the undertaking;
(c) employment injury and acquired disability;	(c) employment injury and acquired disability; and	(c) employment injury and acquired disability; and
(d) parental leave; and	(d) maternity leave.	(d) maternity leave.
(e) retirement.		
If so, stating this is sufficient to fulfil this disclosure requirement and no further information is needed.		
75. If not all of its employees are covered by social protection in accordance with paragraph 72, the undertaking shall in addition disclose the countries where employees do not have social protection with regard to one or more of the types of events listed in paragraph 72 and for each of those countries the types		

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of employees who do not have social protection with regard to each applicable major life event.		
76. The undertaking may also disclose the information specified in this disclosure requirement with regard to non-employees in its workforce.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-12– Persons with disabilities	Disclosure Requirement S1-11 – Persons with disabilities	Disclosure Requirement S1-11 – Persons with disabilities
77. The undertaking shall disclose the percentage of its own employees with disabilities.		
78. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to enable an understanding of the extent to which persons with disabilities are included among the undertaking's employees .	35. (78 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of the extent to which persons with disabilities are included among the undertaking's employees .	31. (78 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of the extent to which persons with disabilities are included among the undertaking's employees .
79. The undertaking shall disclose the percentage of persons with disabilities amongst its employees subject to legal restrictions on the collection of data.	36. (79 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the percentage of persons with disabilities amongst its employees , subject to legal restrictions on the collection of data.	32. (79 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the percentage of persons with disabilities amongst its employees , subject to legal restrictions on the collection of data.
80. The undertaking may disclose the percentage of employees with disabilities with a breakdown by gender		
Disclosure Requirement S1-13 – Training and skills development metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-12 – Training and skills development metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-12 – Training and skills development metrics
81. The undertaking shall disclose the extent to which training and skills development is provided to its employees.		
82. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to enable an understanding of the training and skills development -related activities that have been offered to employees , within the context of continuous professional growth, to upgrade employees' skills and facilitate continued employability.	37. (82 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of the training and skills development-related activities that have been offered to employees within the context of continuous professional growth to upgrade employees' skills and facilitate continued employability.	33. (82 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of the training and skills development-related activities that have been offered to employees

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		within the context of continuous professional growth to upgrade their skills and facilitate continued employability.
83. The disclosure required by paragraph 81 shall include:	38. (83 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the following information for the reporting period:	34. (83 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the following information for the reporting period:
(a) the percentage of employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews; such information shall be broken down by gender;	(a) the percentage of employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews;	(a) the percentage of employees that participated in formalised performance and career development reviews; and
(b) the average number of training hours per employee and by gender.	(b) the average number of training hours per employee .	(b) the average number of training hours per employee.
84. The undertaking may disclose breakdowns by employee category for the percentage of employees that participated in regular performance and career development and for the average number of training hours per employee.		
85. The undertaking may also disclose the information specified in this disclosure requirement with regard to non-employees in its workforce.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-14 – Health and safety metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-13 – Health and Safety metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-13 – Health and safety metrics
86. The undertaking shall disclose information on the extent to which its own workforce is covered by its health and safety management system and the number of incidents associated with work-related injuries, ill health and fatalities of its own workforce. In addition, it shall disclose the number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health of other workers working on the undertaking's sites.		
87. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to allow an understanding of the coverage, quality and performance of the	39. (87 amended) The objective of this DR is to allow an understanding of the coverage, quality and performance of the	35. (87 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of the coverage, quality and

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health and safety management system established to prevent work-related injuries .	health and safety management system established to prevent work-related accidents , ill-health and fatalities.	performance of the occupational safety and health management system established to prevent work-related accidents, ill-health and fatalities.
88. The disclosure required by paragraph 86 shall include the following information, where applicable broken down between employees and non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce :	40. (88 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the following information for the reporting period and, where applicable, broken down between employees and non-employees for the undertaking's own workforce :	36. [FIRST PART] (88 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the following information for the reporting period:
(a) the percentage of people in its own workforce who are covered by the undertaking's health and safety management system based on legal requirements and/or recognised standards or guidelines;	(a) the percentage of people in its own workforce who are covered by the undertaking's health and safety management system based on legal requirements and/or recognised standards or guidelines;	(a) the percentage of people in its own workforce who are covered by the undertaking's occupational safety and health management system based on legal requirements and/or on recognised standards or guidelines ⁴ ;
b) the number of fatalities ⁸ as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health ;	(b) the sum of: i. the number of fatalities from work-related injuries among everybody in the undertaking's own workforce as well as other workers that work on its sites ; and ii. the number of fatalities from work-related ill health among its employees;	(b) subject to legal restrictions, the sum of: i. the number of fatalities from recordable work-related accidents among all people in the undertaking's own workforce as well as workers who work on the undertaking's sites , but are not part of its own workforce; and ii. the number of fatalities from recordable work-related ill health among its employees;
(c) the number and rate of recordable work-related accidents;	(c) the number and rate of recordable work-related accidents ; ⁵	(c) the number and rate of recordable work-related accidents ; ⁵
(d) with regard to the undertaking's employees, the number of cases of recordable work-related ill health , subject to legal restrictions on the collection of data; and	(d) with regard to the undertaking's employees, the number of cases of recordable work-related ill health, subject to legal restrictions on the collection of data; and	(d) with regard to the undertaking's employees, the number of cases of recordable work-related ill health , subject to legal restrictions on the collection of data; and

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e) with regard to the undertaking's employees, the number of days lost to work-related injuries and fatalities from work-related accidents, work-related ill health and fatalities from ill health ¹⁰³ .	(e) with regard to the undertaking's employees, the number of days lost to work-related injuries, recordable work-related accidents and work-related ill health. ⁶	(e) with regard to the undertaking's employees, the number of days lost to recordable work-related accidents and recordable work-related ill health. ⁶
The information for (b) shall also be reported for other workers working on the undertaking's sites , such as value chain workers if they are working on the undertaking's sites.		
89. The undertaking may also disclose the information specified in points (d) and (e) of paragraph 88 with regard to non-employees .		36. [SECOND PART] If the undertaking assesses ESRS S1-6 to be material, it shall include in the information under point (b)(i) and (c) also the cases among the non-employees in its own workforce. Where applicable, it shall break this information down between employees and non-employees.
90. In addition, the undertaking may include the following additional information on the health and safety coverage: the percentage of its own workers covered by a health and safety management system which is based on legal requirements and/or recognised standards or guidelines and which has been internally audited and/or audited or certified by an external party.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-15 – Work-life balance metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-14 – Work-life balance metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-14 – Work-life balance metrics
91. The undertaking shall disclose the extent to which employees are entitled to and make use of family-related leave.		
92. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to provide an understanding of the entitlement and actual practices amongst the employees to take family-related leave in a gender equitable manner, as it is one of the dimensions of work-life balance .	41. (92 amended) The objective of this DR is to provide an understanding of the entitlement of the undertaking's employees to take family-related leave .	37. (92 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of the entitlement of the undertaking's employees to take family-related leave , which includes maternity leave, paternity leave, parental leave and carers' leave.

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93. The disclosure required by paragraph 91 shall include:		
(a) the percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave; and	42. (93 amended) The undertaking shall disclose the percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave during the period.	38.(93(a) amended) The undertaking shall disclose the percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave during the reporting period.
(b) the percentage of entitled employees that took family-related leave, and a breakdown by gender.		
94. If all of the undertaking's employees are entitled to family-related leave through social policy and/or collective bargaining agreements, it is sufficient to disclose this in order to meet the requirement of paragraph 93a.	AR 31. (94) If all of the undertaking's employees are entitled to family-related leave through social policy and/or collective bargaining agreements, it is sufficient to disclose this to comply with paragraph 42.	AR 29. (94 amended) If all of the undertaking's employees are entitled to all four types of family-related leave through social policy and/or collective bargaining agreements, it is sufficient to disclose the overall percentage to comply with paragraph 38. Contextual information, as per ESRS 2 GDR-M, may address the types of family-related leave entitlements, for example, in case the undertaking's employees are only entitled to two of the four types.
Disclosure Requirement S1-16 – Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	Disclosure Requirement S1-15 – Remuneration metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-15 – Remuneration metrics
95. The undertaking shall disclose the percentage gap in pay between its female and male employees and the ratio between the remuneration of its highest paid individual and the median remuneration for its employees.		
96. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is twofold: to allow an understanding of the extent of any gap in the pay between women and men amongst the undertaking's employees ; and to provide insight into the level of remuneration inequality inside the undertaking and whether wide pay disparities exist.	43. (96 amended) The objective of this DR is to allow an understanding of the global gap in the pay between women and men amongst the undertaking's employees and the level of remuneration inequality within the undertaking to enable an understanding of whether pay disparities exist.	39. (96 amended) The objective of this DR is to enable an understanding of the gap in pay between women and men amongst the undertaking's employees and of the level of remuneration inequality within the undertaking.
97. The disclosure required by paragraph 95 shall include:	44. (97 amended) The undertaking shall disclose:	40. (97(a)(b) amended) The undertaking shall disclose:

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(a) the gender pay gap, defined as the difference of average pay levels between female and male employees, expressed as percentage of the average pay level of male employees ⁹ ;	(a) the gender pay gap, defined as the difference of average pay levels between female and male employees , expressed as a percentage of the average pay level of male employees; ⁷ and	(a) the gender pay gap defined as the difference in average pay levels between female and male employees , expressed as a percentage of the average pay level of male employees; ⁷ and
(b) the annual total remuneration ratio of the highest paid individual to the median annual total remuneration for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual) ¹⁰ ; and	(b) the annual total remuneration ratio of the highest paid individual to the median annual total remuneration for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual). ⁸	(b) the annual total remuneration ratio of the highest-paid individual to the median annual total remuneration for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual). ⁸
c) where applicable, any contextual information necessary to understand the data and how the data has been compiled and other changes to the underlying data that are to be considered.		
98. The undertaking may disclose a breakdown of the gender pay gap as defined in paragraph 97(a) by employee category and/or by country/segment. The undertaking may also disclose the gender pay gap between employees by categories of employees broken down by ordinary basic salary and complementary or variable components.		
99. In relation to paragraph 97 (b), the undertaking may report this figure adjusted for purchasing power differences between countries, in which case it shall report the methodology used for the calculation.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-17 – Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	Disclosure Requirement S1-16 – Incidents of discrimination and other human rights incidents	Disclosure Requirement S1-16 – Incidents of discrimination and other human rights incidents
100. The undertaking shall disclose the number of work-related incidents and/or complaints and severe human rights impacts within its own workforce, and any related material fines, sanctions or compensation for the reporting period.		
101. The objective of this Disclosure Requirement is to allow an understanding of the extent to which work-related incidents	45. (101 amended) The objective of this DR is to allow an understanding of the extent to which incidents of discrimination and	41. (101 amended) The objective of this DR is to allow an understanding of the extent to which incidents of

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and severe cases of human rights impacts are affecting its own workforce .	other human rights incidents affect the undertaking's own workforce .	discrimination and other human rights incidents affect the undertaking's own workforce .
102. The disclosure required by paragraph 100 shall include, subject to the relevant privacy regulations, work-related incidents of discrimination on the grounds of gender, racial or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, or other relevant forms of discrimination involving internal and/or external stakeholders across operations in the reporting period. This includes incidents of harassment as a specific form of discrimination.		
103. The undertaking shall disclose:	46. (103 amended) The undertaking shall disclose:	42. (103(a)(c) and 104(a)(b) amended) The undertaking shall disclose:
(a) the total number of incidents of discrimination , including harassment , reported in the reporting period ¹¹ ;	(a) subject to the relevant privacy regulations, the number of incidents of discrimination at work on the grounds of gender, racial or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, or other relevant forms of discrimination , including harassment , reported in the reporting period; ⁹	(a) subject to relevant privacy regulations, the number of incidents of discrimination at work on the grounds of gender, racial or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, or other relevant forms of discrimination , including harassment , identified in the reporting period; ⁹
b) the number of complaints filed through channels for people in the undertaking's own workforce to raise concerns (including grievance mechanisms) and, where applicable, to the National Contact Points for OECD Multinational Enterprises related to the matters defined in paragraph 2 of this Standard, excluding those already reported in (a) above;		
c) the total amount of fines, penalties, and compensation for damages as a result of the incidents and complaints disclosed above, and a reconciliation of such monetary amounts disclosed	(c) the total amount of fines, penalties and compensation for damages for the incidents disclosed under paragraph 46(a)(b) recognised during the reporting period in the financial statements.	(c) the total amount of fines, penalties and compensation for damages recognised during the reporting period in the

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with the most relevant amount presented in the financial statements; and		financial statements for incidents of discrimination and other human rights incidents. The incidents from the sub-paragraph above relate to sub-topics to be reported following the materiality assessment.
d) where applicable, contextual information necessary to understand the data and how such data has been compiled.		
104. The undertaking shall disclose the following information regarding identified cases of severe human rights incidents (e.g., forced labour , human trafficking or child labour):		
(a) the number of severe human rights incidents connected to the undertaking's workforce in the reporting period, including an indication of how many of these are cases of non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. If no such incidents have occurred, the undertaking shall state this ¹² ; and	(b) subject to the relevant privacy regulations, the number of human rights incidents connected to its own workforce that it has identified in the reporting period, but excluding those that relate to discrimination which are reported according to paragraph 46(a); ¹⁰ and	(b) subject to relevant privacy regulations, the number of human rights incidents connected to its own workforce identified in the reporting period, excluding those that relate to discrimination, which are reported according to paragraph 42(a); ¹⁰ and
(b) the total amount of fines, penalties and compensation for damages for the incidents described in (a) above, and a reconciliation of the monetary amounts disclosed in the most relevant amount in the financial statements.		
Appendix A		
Application Requirements		
Objective		
AR 1. In addition to the issues listed in paragraph 2, the undertaking may also consider disclosing information about other issues relevant to a material impact for a shorter period of time, for instance initiatives regarding the health and safety of its own workforce during a pandemic.		

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AR 2. The overview of social matters provided in paragraph 2 is not meant to imply that all of these issues should be reported on in each Disclosure Requirement in this Standard. Rather, they provide a list of matters derived from the sustainability reporting requirements set out in Directive 2013/34/EU that the undertaking shall consider for the ESRS 2 materiality assessment related to its own workforce and, as appropriate, report as material impacts, risks and opportunities within the scope of this Standard.		
AR 3. Examples of people that fall within the scope of “Own workforce” are:		
<p>(a) Examples of contractors (self-employed persons) in the undertaking’s own workforce include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Contractors hired by the undertaking to perform work that would otherwise be carried out by an employee ii. Contractors hired by the undertaking to perform work in a public area (e.g., on a road, on the street). iii. Contractors hired by the undertaking to deliver the work/service directly at the workplace of a client of the undertaking. 		
<p>(b) Examples of people employed by a third party engaged in ‘employment activities’ include people who perform the same work that employees carry out, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. people who fill in for employees who are temporarily absent (due to illness, holiday, parental leave, etc.); ii. people performing work additional to regular employees; 		

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lii. people who are dispatched temporarily from another EU member state to work for the undertaking ('posted workers').		
ESRS 2 General Disclosures		
Strategy		
Disclosure Requirement related to ESRS 2 SBM-2 – Interests and views of stakeholders		
AR 4. ESRS 2 SBM-2 requires the undertaking to provide an understanding of whether and how it considers the role that its strategy and business model may play in creating, exacerbating or mitigating significant material impacts on its own workforce , and whether and how the business model and strategy are adapted to address such material impacts.		
AR 5. While the undertaking's own workforce may not be engaging with the undertaking at the level of its strategy or business model , their views can inform the undertaking's assessment of its strategy and business model. The undertaking shall consider the views of workers' representatives when applicable to fulfil this disclosure.		
Disclosure Requirement related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model		
AR 6. Impacts on the undertaking's own workforce can originate in its strategy or business model in a number of different ways. For example, impacts may relate to the undertaking's value proposition (such as providing lowest cost products or services, or high-speed delivery, in ways that put pressure on labour rights in its own operations), or its cost structure and the revenue model (such as shifting inventory risk to suppliers , with knock-on effects on the labour rights of people who work for them).		

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<p>AR 7. Impacts on the undertaking's own workforce that originate in the strategy or business model can also bring material risks to the undertaking. For example, risks arise if some people in the workforce are at risk of forced labour, and the undertaking is importing products into countries where the law allows for the confiscation of imported goods that are suspected of being made with forced labour. An example of opportunities for the undertaking may result from providing opportunities for the workforce such as job creation and upskilling in the context of a "just transition". Another example, in the context of a pandemic or other severe health crisis, relates to the undertaking potentially relying on contingent labour with little to no access to sick care and health benefits that may face severe operational and business continuity risks as workers have no choice but to keep working while sick, further exacerbating the spread of the disease and causing major supply chain breakdowns. Reputational and business opportunity risks linked to the exploitation of low-skilled, low-paid workers in sourcing geographies with minimal protections for them are also increasing with media backlash and consumer preferences moving to more ethically sourced or sustainable goods.</p>		
<p>AR 8. Examples of particular characteristics of people in the undertaking's own workforce that may be considered by the undertaking when responding to paragraph 15 relate to young people that may be more susceptible to impacts on their physical and mental development, or women in a context where women are routinely discriminated against in the terms and conditions of work, or migrants in a context where the market for the supply of labour is poorly regulated and workers are routinely charged recruitment fees. For some people in the workforce, the inherent nature of the activity that they are required to undertake may put them at risk (for example, people</p>		

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required to handle chemicals or operate certain equipment or low paid employees who are on “zero hours” contracts).		
AR 9. With regard to paragraph 16, material risks could also arise because of the undertaking’s dependency on its own workforce where low-likelihood but high-impact events may trigger financial effects ; for example, where a global pandemic leads to severe health impacts on the undertaking’s workforce resulting in major disruptions to production and distribution. Other examples of risk related to the undertaking’s dependency on its workforce include a shortage in skilled workers or political decisions or legislation affecting its own operations and own workforce.		
Impacts, risks and opportunities management		
Disclosure Requirement S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce
AR 10. The undertaking shall consider whether explanations of significant changes to the policies adopted during the reporting year (for example, new expectations for foreign subsidiaries, new or additional approaches to due diligence and remedy) provide contextual information for users and may disclose such explanations. This includes policies and commitments of the undertaking to prevent or mitigate the risks and negative impacts on people in its own workforce of reducing carbon emissions and transitioning to greener and climate-neutral operations as well as to provide opportunities for the workforce such as job creation and upskilling, including explicit commitments to a ‘just transition’.		
AR 11. The policy may take the form of a stand-alone policy regarding the undertaking’s own workforce or be included in a broader document such as a code of ethics or a general sustainability policy that has already been disclosed by the undertaking as part of another ESRS. In those cases, the		

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undertaking shall provide an accurate cross-reference to identify the aspects of the policy that satisfy the requirements of this Disclosure Requirement.		
AR 12. When disclosing the alignment of its policies with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the undertaking shall consider that the Guiding Principles refer to the International Bill of Human Rights, which consist of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two Covenants that implement it, as well as the International Labour Organisation's Declaration on Fundamental Rights and Principles at Work and the core conventions that underpin it, and may report on alignment with these instruments.		
AR 13. When explaining how external-facing policies are embedded, the undertaking may, for example, consider internal policies of responsible sourcing, and alignment with other policies relevant to own workers, for example, regarding forced labour. With regard to supplier codes of conduct that the undertaking may have, it shall indicate whether they include provisions addressing the safety of workers, precarious work (i.e., use of workers on short-term or limited hours contracts, workers employed via third parties, sub-contracting to third parties or use of informal workers), human trafficking, the use of forced labour or child labour, and whether such provisions are fully in line with applicable ILO standards.		
AR 14. The undertaking may provide an illustration of the types of communication of its policies to those individuals, group of individuals or entities for whom they are relevant, either because they are expected to implement them (for example, the undertaking's employees , contractors and suppliers), or because they have a direct interest in their implementation (for example, people in its own workforce , investors). It may disclose communication tools and channels (for example, flyers, newsletters, dedicated websites, social media, face to face	AR 1. (AR 14 amended) The channels the undertaking uses to communicate its policies to the individuals, groups of individuals or entities for whom they are relevant, either because they are expected to implement them (for example, the undertaking's employees , contractors and suppliers) or because they have a direct interest in their implementation (for example, people in its own workforce , investors), are examples of policy aspects to disclose.	AR 1. (AR 14 amended) Examples of policy aspects to disclose are the means of communication the undertaking uses to communicate its policies to the individuals, groups of individuals or entities for whom they are relevant, either because they are expected to implement them (for example, the undertaking's employees , contractors and suppliers) or because they have a direct interest in their implementation (for example, people in its own workforce , investors).

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interactions, workers' representatives), aimed at ensuring that the policy is accessible and that different audiences understand its implications. The undertaking may also explain how it identifies and removes potential barriers for dissemination, such as through translation into relevant languages or the use of graphic depictions.		
AR 15. Discrimination in employment and occupation occurs when someone is treated differently or less favorably because of characteristics that are not related to merit or the inherent requirements of the job. These characteristics are commonly defined in national laws. Besides the grounds mentioned in the Disclosure Requirement, the undertaking shall consider other grounds for discrimination prohibited under national legislation.		
AR 16. Discrimination can arise in a variety of work-related activities. These include access to employment, particular occupations, training and vocational guidance and social security. Moreover, it can occur with respect to the terms and conditions of employment, such as: recruitment, remuneration, hours of work and rest, paid holidays, maternity protection, security of tenure, job assignments, performance assessment and advancement, training opportunities, promotion prospects, occupational safety and health, termination of employment. The undertaking may address these areas specifically when disclosing its policies and underlying procedures to fulfil the disclosure requirement.		
AR 17. The undertaking may disclose whether it:		
(a) has policies and procedures which make qualifications, skills and experience the basis for the recruitment, placement, training and advancement at all levels, while accounting for the fact that some individuals may have more difficulty than others to acquire such qualifications, skills and experience;		

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(b) assigns responsibility at top management level for equal treatment and opportunities in employment, issue clear company-wide policies and procedures to guide equal employment practices, and link advancement to desired performance in this area;		
(c) provides staff training on non- discrimination policies and practices, with a particular focus on middle and upper management to raise awareness and address resolution strategies for preventing and addressing systemic and incidental discrimination;		
(d) makes adjustments to the physical environment to ensure health and safety for workers, customers and other visitors with disabilities;		
(e) evaluates whether job requirements have been defined in a way that could systematically disadvantage certain groups;		
(f) keeps up-to-date records on recruitment, training and promotion that provide a transparent view of opportunities for employees and their progression within the undertaking;		
(g) puts in place grievance procedures to address complaints, handle appeals and provide recourse for employees (especially in the context of negotiations and collective agreements) when discrimination is identified, and is alert to formal structures and informal cultural issues that can prevent employees from raising concerns and grievances; and		
(h) has programs to promote access to skills development .		
Disclosure Requirement S1-2 – Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts	Disclosure Requirement S1-2 - Engagement with own workforce and workers' representatives, existence of channels for own workers to raise concerns or needs and approaches to remedy	Disclosure Requirement S1-2 - Engagement with own workforce and workers' representatives, existence of channels for own workers to raise concerns or needs and approaches to remedy

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AR 18. When describing what function or role has operational responsibility for such engagement and/or ultimate accountability, the undertaking may disclose whether this is a dedicated role or function or part of a broader role or function, and whether any capacity building activities have been offered to support the staff to undertake engagement. If it cannot identify such a position or function, it may state that this is the case. This disclosure could also be fulfilled by making reference to information disclosed according to ESRS 2 GOV-1 The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies.		
AR 19. When preparing the disclosures described in paragraph 27 b) and c), the following illustrations may be considered:		
(a) examples of stages at which engagement occurs are i) determining the approach to mitigation and ii) evaluating the effectiveness of mitigation;		
(b) for type of engagement, these could be participation, consultation and/or information;	AR 2. (AR 19 amended) The engagement with the own workforce can take different forms, such as information, consultation or participation, and occur at different frequencies.	AR 2. (AR 19 amended) Engagement with the undertaking's own workforce can take different forms, such as information sessions, consultation or participation, and take place at different intervals.
(c) for the frequency of the engagement, information may be provided on whether engagement occurs on a regular basis, at certain points in a project or business process, (for example, when a new harvest season begins or a new production line is opened), as well as whether it occurs in response to legal requirements and/or in response to stakeholder requests and whether the result of the engagement is being integrated into the undertaking's decision-making processes; and		
(d) for the role with operational responsibility, whether the undertaking requires relevant staff to have certain skills, or		

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whether it provides training or capacity building to relevant staff to undertake engagement.		
AR 20. Global Framework Agreements (GFA) serve to establish an ongoing relationship between a multinational enterprise and a Global Union Federation to ensure that the undertaking adheres to the same standards in every country in which it operates.		
AR 21. To illustrate how the perspectives of its own workforce have informed specific decisions or activities, the undertaking may provide examples from the current reporting period.		
AR 22. Where the undertaking has agreements with national, European or international trade unions or works councils related to the rights of people its own workforce, this can be disclosed to illustrate how the agreement enables the undertaking to gain insight into the perspectives of such people.		
AR 23. Where possible, the undertaking may disclose examples from the reporting period to illustrate how the perspectives of its own workforce and workers' representatives have informed specific decisions or activities of the undertaking.		
AR 24. The undertaking shall consider the following aspects when fulfilling this Disclosure Requirement:		
(a) The type of engagement (for example, information, consultation or participation) and its frequency (for example, ongoing, quarterly, annually);		
(b) how feedback is recorded and integrated into decision-making, and how people in the workforce are informed about the way in which their feedback has influenced decisions;		

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(c) whether engagement activities take place at the organisational level or at a lower level, such as at the site or project level, and in the latter case, how information from engagement activities is centralised;		
(d) the resources (for example, financial or human resources) allocated to engagement; and		
(e) how it engages with people in its workforce and workers' representatives on the impacts on its own workforce that may arise from reducing carbon emissions and transitioning to greener and climate-neutral operations, in particular restructuring, employment loss or creation, training and up/reskilling, gender and social equity, and health and safety.		
AR 25. The undertaking may also disclose the following information in relation to paragraph 24 on diversity:		
(a) how it engages with at-risk or persons in vulnerable situations (for example whether it takes specific approaches and gives special attention to potential barriers);		
(b) how it takes into account potential barriers to engagement with people in its workforce (for example, language and cultural differences, gender and power imbalances, divisions within a community or group);		
(c) how it provides people in its workforce with information that is understandable and accessible through appropriate communication channels;		
(d) any conflicting interests that have arisen among its workforce and how the undertaking has resolved these conflicting interests; and		

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(e) how it seeks to respect the human rights of all stakeholders engaged, for example, their rights to privacy, freedom of expression, and peaceful assembly and protest.		
AR 26. The undertaking may also report information about the effectiveness of processes for engaging with its own workforce from previous reporting periods. This applies in cases where the undertaking has assessed the effectiveness of these processes or derived lessons during the current reporting period. Processes used to track effectiveness can include internal or external auditing or verification, impact assessments, measurement systems, stakeholder feedback, grievance mechanisms , external performance ratings, and benchmarking.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for its own workforce to raise concerns		
AR 27. In fulfilling the requirements set out by the disclosure criteria of Disclosure Requirement ESRS S1-3, the undertaking may be guided by the content of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct focused on remediation and grievance mechanisms .		
AR 28. Channels for raising concerns or needs include grievance mechanisms , hotlines, trade unions (where people in the workforce are unionised), works councils, dialogue processes or other means through which the undertaking's own workforce or workers' representatives can raise concerns about impacts or explain needs that they would like the undertaking to address. This could include both channels provided by the undertaking directly and channels provided by the entities where their own workforce is working, in addition to any other mechanisms an undertaking may use to gain insight into the management of	AR 3. (AR 28 amended) Channels for raising concerns or needs are formal structures by the undertaking or a third party (for example, governments, NGOs or industry associations), including business relationships, with dedicated processes through which the undertaking's own workforce can raise their concerns or needs. They include grievance mechanisms , hotlines, trade union or staff representatives at workplace level, works councils, dialogue processes, as well as, under certain circumstances, whistleblowing mechanisms.	

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impacts on its own workforce, such as compliance audits. Where the undertaking is relying solely on information about the existence of such channels provided by its business relationships to answer this requirement, it may state that.	AR 5. (AR 28 amended) 'Processes' for providing or contributing to remedy may also be used to respond to harms identified. Such processes typically include formalised steps or criteria that are followed to ensure that concerns, complaints or needs are adequately addressed, including, where relevant, by providing or contributing to remedy for actual impacts . This can include channels to raise concerns or needs as reported under paragraph 16 if they are used for providing or contributing to remedy.	
AR 29. Third party mechanisms could include those operated by the government, NGOs, industry associations and other collaborative initiatives. The undertaking may disclose whether these are accessible to all of its own workforce (or workers' representatives or, in their absence, individuals or organisations acting on their behalf or who are otherwise in a position to be aware of negative impacts).		
AR 30. The undertaking shall consider whether and how people in its own workforce that may be affected and their workers' representatives are able to access channels at the level of the undertaking they are employed by, or contracted to work for, in relation to each material impact. Relevant channels may include hotlines, trade unions (where people in the workforce are unionised) or works councils, or other grievance mechanisms operated by the relevant undertaking or by a third party.		
AR 31. In explaining whether and how the undertaking knows that people in its own workforce are aware of and trust any of these channels, the undertaking may provide relevant and reliable data about the effectiveness of these channels from the perspective of the people concerned. Examples of sources of information are surveys of people in the undertaking's workforce that have used such channels and their levels of satisfaction with the process and outcomes.		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
AR 32. In describing the effectiveness of channels for its own workforce and workers' representatives to raise concerns, the undertaking may be guided by the following questions, based on the “effectiveness criteria for non-judicial <i>grievance mechanisms</i> ”, as laid out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in particular principle 31. The considerations below may be applied to individual channels or to a collective system of channels:	AR 4. [FIRST PART] (AR 32 amended) The ‘effectiveness criteria for non-judicial <i>grievance mechanisms</i> ’, as laid out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in particular principle 31, can be used for assessing the effectiveness of the channels.	AR 3. [FIRST PART] (AR 32 amended) The ‘effectiveness criteria for non-judicial <i>grievance mechanisms</i> ’, as laid out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in particular Principle 31, can be used for assessing the effectiveness of the channels.
(a) do the channels have legitimacy by providing appropriate accountability for their fair conduct and building stakeholder trust?		
(b) are the channels known and accessible to <i>stakeholders</i> ?		
(c) do the channels have clear and known procedures, with indicative timeframes?		
(d) do the channels ensure reasonable access for <i>stakeholders</i> to sources of information, advice and expertise?		
(e) do the channels offer transparency by providing sufficient information both to complainants and, where applicable, to meet any public interest?		
(f) do outcomes achieved through the channels accord with internationally recognised human rights?		
(g) does the undertaking identify insights from the channels that support continuous learning in both improving the channels and preventing future impacts?		
(h) does the undertaking focus on dialogue with complainants as the means to reach agreed solutions, rather than seeking to unilaterally determine the outcome?		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
Disclosure Requirement S1-4 – Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	Disclosure Requirement S1-3 – Actions and resources related to own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-3 – Actions and resources related to own workforce
AR 33. It may take time to understand negative impacts and how the undertaking may be involved with them through its own workforce , as well as to identify appropriate responses and put them into practice). Therefore, the undertaking may disclose:		
(a) its general and specific approaches to addressing material negative impacts;		
(b) its initiatives aimed at contributing to additional material positive impacts;		
(c) how far it has progressed in its efforts during the reporting period; and		
(d) its aims for continued improvement.		
AR 34. Appropriate action can vary according to whether the undertaking causes or contributes to a material impact , or whether it is involved because the impact is directly linked to its operations, products or services by a business relationship.	AR 6. [FIRST PART] (AR 35 amended) The actions taken by the undertaking differ depending on its connection to the impact (causation, contribution, direct linkage) and how it has identified the actions as appropriate for addressing material impacts.	AR 4. [FIRST PART] (AR 34 and AR 35 amended) The actions taken by the undertaking differ depending on its connection to the impact (causation, contribution, direct linkage) and how it has identified the actions as appropriate for addressing material impacts.
AR 35. Given that material negative impacts affecting its own workforce that have occurred during the reporting period may also be connected with other entities or operations outside its direct control, the undertaking may disclose whether and how it seeks to use its leverage in its business relationships to manage those impacts. This may include using commercial leverage (for example, enforcing contractual requirements with business	AR 6. [SECOND PART] (AR 35 amended) This also applies to key actions to provide for, contribute to, or enable remedy in cases of actual negative impacts. Key actions to prevent, mitigate or remediate impacts encompass the use of leverage and/or collective actions taken through multi-stakeholder and/or industry initiatives.	AR 4. [SECOND PART] (AR 34 and AR 35 amended) This disclosure requirement also applies to key actions to provide, cooperate in, or enable remediation in cases of actual negative impacts. Key actions to prevent, mitigate or remediate impacts include the use of different types of leverage and/or collective actions taken through multi-stakeholder and/or industry initiatives.

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
relationships or implementing incentives), other forms of leverage within the relationship (such as providing training or capacity-building on workers' rights to entities with which the undertaking has a business relationship) or collaborative leverage with peers or other actors (such as initiatives aimed at responsible recruitment or ensuring workers receive an adequate wage).		
AR 36. When the undertaking discloses its participation in an industry or multi-stakeholder initiative as part of its actions to address material negative impacts, the undertaking may disclose how the initiative, and its own involvement, is aiming to address the material impact concerned. It may report under ESRS S1-5 the relevant targets set by the initiative and progress towards them.		
AR 37. When disclosing whether and how the undertaking considers actual and potential impacts on its own workforce in decisions to terminate business relationships and whether and how it seeks to address any negative impacts that may result from termination, the undertaking may include examples.		
AR 38. Processes used to track the effectiveness of actions can include internal or external auditing or verification, court proceedings and/or related court decisions, impact assessments, measurement systems, stakeholder feedback, grievance mechanisms , external performance ratings, and benchmarking.		
AR 39. Reporting on effectiveness is aimed at enabling the understanding of the links between actions taken by an undertaking and the effective management of impacts. Additional information that the undertaking may provide includes data showing a decrease in the number of incidents identified.		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
AR 40. With regard to initiatives or processes whose primary aim is to deliver positive impacts for people in the undertaking's own workforce that are based on their needs, and with regard to progress in the implementation of such initiatives or processes, the undertaking may disclose:		
(a) information about whether and how people in its own workforce and workers' representatives play a role in decisions regarding the design and implementation of these programmes or processes; and		
(b) information about the intended or achieved positive outcomes for the undertaking's own workforce of these programmes or processes.		
AR 41. The undertaking may explain whether any such initiatives are designed also to support the achievement of one or more Sustainable Development Goals. For example, an undertaking committing to SDG 8 to "promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all" may be actively working towards eliminating forced labour or compulsory labour or supporting higher levels of productivity on activities in developing countries through technological upgrades and training of local labour, which can benefit both the specific people in its own workforce targeted by the actions , and also their local communities.		
AR 42. When disclosing the intended or achieved positive outcomes of its actions for the undertaking's own workforce , a distinction is to be made between evidence of certain activities having occurred (for example, that x number of people have received financial literacy training) from evidence of actual outcomes for the people concerned (for example, that x people report that they are able to better manage their pay and their household budgets).		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
AR 43. If the undertaking has taken measures to mitigate negative impacts on its own workforce that arise from the transition to a greener, climate-neutral economy, such as training and reskilling, employment guarantees, and in the case of downscaling or mass dismissal, measures such as job counselling, coaching, intra-company placements and early retirement plans, the undertaking shall disclose those measures. This includes measures to comply with prevailing regulation. The undertaking may highlight present and/or expected external developments that influence whether dependencies turn into risks . This includes consideration of impacts that may arise from the transition to greener and climate-neutral operations.	AR 7. (AR 43 amended) The undertaking shall present its actions in a way that allows an understanding of the connections that exist between the interaction of different topics , in accordance with Chapters 3.2 and 9.1 of [Draft] Amended ESRS 1. This applies to measures taken to mitigate negative impacts on its own workforce that arise from the transition to a greener, climate-neutral economy. In cases where downscaling or mass dismissal occur, this could lead to measures like intra-company placements or early retirement plans. In addition, current and/or expected external developments that influence whether dependencies turn into risks for a just transition is another aspect that could lead to actions.	AR 5. (AR 43 amended) The undertaking shall present its actions in a way that enables users to understand the connections that exist between different topics in accordance with Chapters 3.3 and 9.1 of ESRS 1 <i>General Requirements</i> . This applies to measures taken to mitigate negative impacts on its own workforce that arise from the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. For example, downscaling or mass dismissal may occur when a factory is closed, and this could lead to measures such as intra-company placements or early retirement plans with an impact on the employees . Other examples include current and/or expected external developments that influence dependencies that are sources of just transition risks.
AR 44. When disclosing the material risks and opportunities related to its impacts or dependencies on its own workforce , the undertaking may consider the following:		
(a) risks related to the undertaking's impacts on its own workforce may include the reputational or legal exposure where people in the undertaking's workforce are found to be subject to forced labour or child labour ;		
(b) risks related to the undertaking's dependencies on its own workforce may include disruption of business operations where significant employee turnover or lack of skills/ training development threaten the undertaking's business; and		
(c) opportunities related to the undertaking's impacts on its own workforce may include market differentiation and greater customer appeal from guaranteeing decent pay and conditions for non-employees.		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
AR 45. When explaining whether dependencies turn into risks , the undertaking shall consider external developments.		
AR 46. When disclosing policies, actions and resources and targets related to the management of material risks and opportunities , in cases where risks and opportunities arise from a material impact , the undertaking may cross-reference its disclosures on policies, actions and resources and targets in relation to that impact.		
AR 47. The undertaking shall consider whether and how its process(es) to manage material risks related to own workforce are integrated into its existing risk management process(es).		
AR 48. When disclosing the resources allocated to the management of material impacts, the undertaking may explain which internal functions are involved in managing the impacts and what types of action they take to address negative and advance positive impacts.		
Metrics and Targets		
Disclosure Requirement S1-5 – Targets related to managing material impacts, advancing positive impacts, as well as to risks and opportunities	Disclosure Requirement S1-4 – Targets related to own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-4 – Targets related to own workforce
AR 49. When disclosing information about targets in accordance with paragraph 46, the undertaking may disclose:		
(a) the intended outcomes to be achieved in the lives of a certain number of people in its own workforce ;		
(b) the stability of the targets over time in terms of definitions and methodologies to enable comparability over time; and/or		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
(c) the standards or commitments which the targets are based on (for instance codes of conduct, sourcing policies, global frameworks, or industry codes).		
AR 50. Targets related to risks and opportunities may be the same as or distinct from targets related to impacts . For example, a target to reach adequate wages for non-employees could both reduce impacts on those people and reduce associated risks in terms of the quality and reliability of their output.		
AR 51. The undertaking may also distinguish between short-, medium- and long-term targets covering the same policy commitment. For example, the undertaking may have a long-term target to achieve an 80% reduction in health and safety incidents affecting its delivery drivers by 2030 and a near-term target to reduce the overtime hours of delivery drivers by x% while maintaining their income by 2024.		
AR 52. When modifying or replacing a target in the reporting period, the undertaking may explain the change by cross-referencing it to significant changes in the business model or to broader changes in the accepted standard or legislation from which the target is derived to provide contextual information as per ESRS 2 BP-2 Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-6 – Characteristics of the Undertaking’s Employees	Disclosure Requirement S1-5 – Characteristics of the undertaking’s employees	Disclosure Requirement S1-5 – Characteristics of the undertaking’s employees
AR 53. This Disclosure Requirement covers all employees who perform work for any of the undertaking’s entities included in its sustainability reporting.		
AR 54. Providing a breakdown of employees by country gives insight into the distribution of activity across countries. The number of employees in each country is also a key trigger for many information, consultation and participation rights for		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
<p>workers and workers' representatives, both in the Union labour law acquis (for example, Directive 2009/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³ “European Works Councils Directive” and Directive 2002/14/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁴ “Information and Consultation Directive”) and in national law (for example, rights to establish a works council or to have board level employee representation). Providing a breakdown of employees by gender and type of employment relationship gives insight into gender representation across the undertaking. Additionally, providing a breakdown of employees by region gives insight into regional variations. A region can refer to a country or other geographic locations, such as a region within a country or a world region.</p>		

AR 55. The undertaking shall disclose the requested disclosures in the following tabular formats:

Table 1: Template for presenting information on employee head count by gender

Gender	Number of employees (head count)
Male	
Female	
Other	
Not reported	
Total Employees	

In some Member States it is possible for persons to legally register themselves as having a third, often neutral, gender, which is categorised as “other” in the table above. However, if the undertaking is disclosing data about **employees** where this is not possible, it may explain this and indicate that the “other” category is not applicable.

Table 2: Template for presenting employee head count in countries where the undertaking has at least 50 employees representing at least 10% of its total number of employees.

Country	Number of employees (head count)
Country A	
Country B	
Country C	
Country D	

Table 3: Template for presenting information on employees by contract type, broken down by gender (head count or FTE) (reporting on full-time and part-time employees is voluntary)

[Reporting period]

AR 11. (AR 55 amended) The undertaking shall present the requested disclosures either in a narrative format or in the following tabular formats:

Table 1: Template for presenting information on **employee** head count by gender.

Gender	Number of employees (head count)
Male	
Female	
Other	
Not reported	
Total Employees	

In some MS, it is possible for persons to legally register themselves as having a third gender option, which is categorised as ‘other’ in the table above. However, if the undertaking is disclosing data about employees where this is not possible, it may explain this and indicate that the ‘other’ category is not applicable.

Table 2: Template for presenting employee head count in the ten largest countries in terms of number of employees, where the undertaking has at least 50 employees

Country	Number of employees (head count)
Country A	
Country B	
Country C	
Country D	

AR 9. (AR 55 amended) The undertaking shall present the requested disclosures either in a narrative format or in the following tabular formats.

Table 1: Template for presenting information on employee headcount by gender

Gender	Number of employees (headcount) – current reporting period	Number of employees (headcount) – previous reporting period
Male		
Female		
Other		
Not reported		
Total employees		

In some Member States, it is possible for persons to legally register themselves as having a third gender, which is categorised as ‘other’ in the table above. However, if the third gender is not permitted by law, the undertaking may explain this and indicate that the ‘other’ category is not applicable.

Table 2: Template for presenting employee headcount in the ten largest countries in terms of number of employees, where the undertaking has at least 50 employees

Country	Number of employees (headcount) – current reporting period	Number of employees (headcount) – previous reporting period
Country A		

FEMALE	MALE	OTHER*	NOT DISCLOSED	TOTAL
Number of employees (head count / FTE)				
Number of permanent employees (head count / FTE)				
Number of temporary employees (head count / FTE)				
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (head count / FTE)				
Number of full-time employees (head count / FTE)				
Number of part-time employees (head count / FTE)				
* Gender as specified by the employees themselves				
Table 4: Template for presenting information on employees by contract type, broken down by region (head count or FTE) (reporting on full-time and part-time employees is voluntary)				
[Reporting period]				
REGION A		REGION B		TOTAL
Number of employees (head count / FTE)				
Number of permanent employees (head count / FTE)				
Number of temporary employees (head count / FTE)				
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (head count / FTE)				

Country B		
Country C		
Country D		

Number of full-time employees (head count / FTE) <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> Number of part-time employees (head count / FTE) <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>							<p>AR 12. (AR 55 amended) The undertaking shall present the information either as narrative text or using the following table.</p> <p><i>Table 3: Template for presenting information on employees by contract type, broken down by gender (head count or FTE)</i></p> <p>[Reporting period]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>FEMALE</th> <th>MALE</th> <th>OTHER*</th> <th>NOT DISCLOSED</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of employees (head count / FTE)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of permanent employees (head count / FTE)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of temporary employees (head count / FTE)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (head count / FTE)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>n/a</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>n/a</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>* Gender as specified by the employees themselves</p> <p>In some countries, non-guaranteed hours contracts may be considered permanent or temporary contracts, according to national legislation.</p>	FEMALE	MALE	OTHER*	NOT DISCLOSED	TOTAL																					n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		<p>AR 10. (AR 55 amended) The undertaking shall present the information either as narrative text or using the following table.</p> <p><i>Table 3: Template for presenting information on employees by contract type, broken down by gender (headcount or FTE)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>FEMALE</th> <th>MALE</th> <th>OTHER*</th> <th>NOT REPORTED</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of permanent employees (headcount / FTE) – Current reporting period</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of permanent employees (headcount / FTE) – Previous reporting period</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of temporary employees (headcount / FTE) – Current reporting period</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of temporary employees (headcount / FTE) – Previous reporting period</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (headcount / FTE)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>n/a</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>n/a</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>*In some Member States, it is possible for persons to legally register as having a third gender, which is categorised as ‘other’ in the table above. However, if the third gender is not permitted by law, the undertaking, may explain this and indicate that the ‘other’ category is not applicable.</p> <p>In some countries, non-guaranteed hours contracts may be considered permanent or temporary contracts in accordance with national legislation.</p>	FEMALE	MALE	OTHER*	NOT REPORTED	TOTAL																										n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
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ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
<p>AR 56. The definitions of permanent, temporary, non-guaranteed hours, full-time, and part-time employees differ between countries. If the undertaking has employees in more than one country, it shall use the definitions as per the national laws of the countries where the employees are based to calculate country-level data. The country-level data shall then be added up to calculate total numbers, disregarding differences in national legal definitions. Non-guaranteed hours employees are employed by the undertaking without a guarantee of a minimum or fixed number of working hours. The employee may need to make themselves available for work as required, but the undertaking is not contractually obliged to offer the employee a minimum or fixed number of working hours per day, week, or month. Casual employees, employees with zero-hour contracts, and on-call employees are examples that fall under this category.</p>	<p>AR 9. (AR 56 amended) The definitions of permanent, temporary, non-guaranteed hours (employees differ among countries. If the undertaking has employees in more than one country, it shall use the definitions as per the national laws of the countries where the employees are based to calculate country-level data. Country-level data shall then be added up to calculate the total numbers, disregarding differences in national legal definitions.</p>	<p>AR 7. (AR 56 amended) The definitions of permanent, temporary and non-guaranteed hours employees differ among countries. If the undertaking has employees in more than one country, it shall use the definitions as per the national laws of the countries where the employees are based to calculate country-level data. Country-level data shall then be added up to calculate the total numbers.</p>
<p>AR 57. Disclosing the number of employees at the end of the reporting period provides information for that point in time, without capturing fluctuations during the reporting period. Disclosing these numbers in averages across the reporting period takes into account fluctuations during the reporting period.</p>		
<p>AR 58. Quantitative data, such as the number of temporary or part-time employees, is unlikely to be sufficient on its own. For example, a high proportion of temporary or part-time employees could indicate a lack of employment security for employees, but it could equally signal workplace flexibility when offered as a voluntary choice. For this reason, the undertaking is required to disclose contextual information to help information users interpret the data. The undertaking can explain the reasons for temporary employment. An example of such a reason is the recruitment of employees to undertake work on a temporary or seasonal project or event. Another example is the</p>	<p>AR 10. The undertaking's method for compiling employee data (for example, at the end of the reporting year or average) may provide contextual information.</p>	

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
standard practice of offering a temporary contract (for example, six months) to new employees before an offer of permanent employment is made. The undertaking may also explain the reasons for nonguaranteed hours employment.		
AR 59. For the own employee turnover calculation, the undertaking shall calculate the aggregate of the number of employees who leave voluntarily or due to dismissal, retirement, or death in service. The undertaking shall use this number for the numerator of the employee turnover rate and may determine the denominator used to calculate this rate and describe its methodology.	AR 13. (AR 59 amended) For the employee turnover calculation, the undertaking shall divide the number of employees who leave voluntarily or due to dismissal, retirement or death in service by average employee head count.	AR 11. (AR 59 amended) For the employee turnover calculation, the undertaking shall divide the number of employees who leave voluntarily or due to dismissal, retirement or death in service by the average employee headcount.
AR 60. Where data is not available for detailed information, the undertaking shall use an estimation of the employee number or ratios, in accordance with ESRS 1, and clearly identify where the use of estimates has taken place.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-7 – Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking’s own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-6 - Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking’s own workforce	Disclosure Requirement S1-6 Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking’s own workforce
	AR 14. This DR is applicable when non-employees within the undertaking’s own workforce are a significant driver of impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce . This situation arises when non-employees are a key part of the undertaking’s business model , for example when they are used to provide flexible labour or when they are used in key processes. Dependencies on non-employees due to the business model can be a risk for the undertaking, particularly when the reliance on non-employees is increasing, for example due to changes in labour market regulations. The use of non-employees can also be a significant driver of negative impacts when non-employees make up a substantial proportion of own workforce or where potential or actual negative impacts are material in relation to non-employees.	AR 12. (NEW) This DR is applicable if non-employees within the undertaking’s own workforce are connected to material impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce. This situation arises if non-employees are critical to undertaking’s business model , for example if they are used to provide flexible labour or if they are used in core processes. Dependencies on non-employees due to the business model can be a risk for the undertaking, particularly if the reliance on non-employees is increasing, for example due to changes in labour market regulations. The use of non-employees can also be connected to material negative impacts if non-employees make up a substantial proportion of the own workforce or if potential or actual negative impacts are material in relation to non-employees.

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
<p>AR 61. This Disclosure Requirement provides insight into the undertaking's approach to employment, as well as the scope and nature of impacts arising from its employment practices. It also provides contextual information that aids an understanding of the information reported in other disclosures. This disclosure covers both individual contractors supplying labour to the undertaking ("self-employed people") and workers provided by undertakings primarily engaged in "employment activities" (NACE Code N78). If all the people performing work for the undertaking are employees and the undertaking does not have any people in its workforce who are not employees, this Disclosure Requirement is not material for the undertaking; notwithstanding, the undertaking may state this fact when disclosing the information required by Disclosure Requirement S1-6 as contextual information as this information can be relevant for the users of the Sustainability Statement.</p>		
<p>AR 62. Examples of contractors (self-employed people) in the undertaking's own workforce include: contractors hired by the undertaking to perform work that would otherwise be carried out by an employee; contractors hired by the undertaking to perform work in a public area (for example, on a road, on the street); and contractors hired by the undertaking to deliver the work/service directly at the workplace of a client of the organization. Examples of people employed by a third party engaged in 'employment activities' whose work is under the direction of the undertaking include: people who perform the same work that employees carry out, such as people who fill in for employees who are temporarily absent (due to illness, holiday, parental leave, etc.); people performing regular work at the same site as employees; and workers who are dispatched temporarily from another EU member state to work for the undertaking ('posted workers'). Examples of value chain workers (and thus of workers not in the undertaking's own workforce and reported under the scope of ESRS S2) include:</p>		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
workers for a supplier contracted by the undertaking who work on the supplier's premises using the supplier's work methods; workers for a 'downstream' entity which purchases goods or services from the undertaking; and workers of an equipment supplier to the undertaking who, at one or more of the undertaking's workplaces, perform regular maintenance on the supplier's equipment (for example, photocopier) as stipulated in the contract between the equipment supplier and the undertaking.		
AR 63. If the undertaking cannot report exact figures, it shall use estimates according to the provisions in ESRS 1 to disclose the number of people in its own workforce who are not employees to the nearest ten or, where the number of people in its own workforce who are not employees is greater than 1,000, to the nearest 100, and explain this. In addition, it shall clearly identify the information that derives from actual data and estimates.	AR 15. (AR 63 amended) If the undertaking cannot report exact figures, it shall apply the [Draft] Amended ESRS 1 provisions regarding estimates.	AR 13. [SECOND PART] (AR 63 amended) If the undertaking cannot report exact figures, it shall apply the provisions in ESRS 1 <i>General Requirements</i> regarding estimates.
AR 64. Disclosing the number of people in the undertaking's own workforce who are not employees at the end of the reporting period provides information for that point in time without capturing fluctuations during the reporting period. Disclosing this number as an average across the reporting period considers fluctuations during the reporting period and can provide more insightful and relevant information for users .		
AR 65. The information disclosed by the undertaking allows users to understand how the number of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce varies during the reporting period or compared to the previous reporting period (i.e., whether the numbers have increased or decreased). The undertaking may also disclose the reasons for the fluctuations. For example, an increase in the number of non-employees during the reporting period could be due to a seasonal event. Conversely, a decrease in the number of non-employees compared to the previous		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
reporting period could be due to the completion of a temporary project. If the undertaking discloses fluctuations, it shall also explain the criteria used to determine which fluctuations it discloses. If there are no significant fluctuations in the number of non-employees during the reporting period or between the current and previous reporting period, the undertaking may disclose this information.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-8 – Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	Disclosure Requirement S1-7 – Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	Disclosure Requirement S1-7 – Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue
<p>AR 66. The percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements is calculated using the following formula:</p> $\frac{\text{Number of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements}}{\text{Number of employees}} \times 100$	<p>AR 16. [FIRST PART] (AR 66 amended) The percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements shall be calculated using the following formula.</p> $\frac{\text{Number of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements}}{\text{Number of employees}} \times 100$	<p>AR 14. [FIRST PART] (AR 66 amended) The percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements shall be calculated using the following formula, based on employee headcount:</p> $\frac{\text{Number of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements}}{\text{Number of employees}} \times 100$
<p>AR 67. The employees in the undertaking's own workforce covered by collective bargaining agreements are those individuals to whom the undertaking is obliged to apply the agreement. This means that if none of the employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement, the percentage reported is zero. An employee in the undertaking's own workforce covered by more than one collective bargaining agreement only needs to be counted once.</p>	<p>AR 16. [SECOND PART] (AR 67 amended) The employees in the undertaking's own workforce covered by collective bargaining agreements are those individuals to whom the undertaking is obliged to apply the agreement. This means that if none of the employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement, the percentage reported is zero. An employee in the undertaking's own workforce covered by more than one collective bargaining agreement only needs to be counted once.</p>	<p>AR 14. [SECOND PART] (AR 67 amended) Employees in the undertaking's own workforce covered by collective bargaining agreements are those individuals to whom the undertaking is obliged to apply the agreement. This means that if none of the employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement, the percentage reported is zero. Any employee in the undertaking's own workforce covered by more than one collective bargaining agreement shall only be counted once.</p>
<p>AR 68. This requirement is not aimed at obtaining the percentage of employees represented by a works council or belonging to trade unions, which can be different. The percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining</p>		

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<p>agreements can be higher than the percentage of unionised employees when the collective bargaining agreements apply to both union and non-union members. Alternatively, the percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements can be lower than the percentage of unionised employees. This may be the case when there are no collective bargaining agreements available or when the collective bargaining agreements do not cover all unionised employees.</p>		
<p>AR 69. For calculating the information required by paragraph 63(a), the undertaking shall identify in which European Economic Area (EEA) countries it has significant employment (i.e., at least 50 employees representing at least 10% of its total employees). For these countries it shall report the percentage of employees in that country which are employed in establishments in which employees are represented by workers' representatives. Establishment is defined as any place of operations where the undertaking carries out a non-transitory economic activity with human means and goods. Examples include: a factory, a branch of a retail chain, or an undertaking's headquarters. For countries in which there is only one establishment the percentage reported shall be either 100% or 0%.</p> <p><i>Number of employees working in establishments with workers' representatives</i></p> $\frac{\text{Number of employees working in establishments with workers' representatives}}{\text{Number of employees}} \times 100$	<p>AR 18. (AR 69 amended) For calculating the information required by paragraph 28(a), the undertaking shall identify in which EEA countries it has significant employment. For these countries it shall report the percentage of employees in that country which are employed in establishments in which employees are represented by workers' representatives.</p> <p>Establishment is defined as any place of operations where the undertaking carries out a non-transitory economic activity with human means and goods. Examples include a factory, a branch of a retail chain or an undertaking's headquarters. For countries in which there is only one establishment, the percentage reported shall be either 100 or 0.</p> <p><i>Number of employees working in establishments with workers' representatives</i></p> $\frac{\text{Number of employees working in establishments with workers' representatives}}{\text{Number of employees}} \times 100$	<p>AR 16. (AR 69 amended) For calculating the information required by paragraph 24(a), the undertaking shall identify in which EEA countries it has significant employment. For each of these countries, it shall report the percentage of employees which are employed in establishments in which employees are represented by workers' representatives.</p> <p>'Establishment' is defined as any place of operations where the undertaking carries out a non-transitory economic activity with human means and goods. Examples include a factory, a branch of a retail chain or an undertaking's headquarters. For countries in which there is only one establishment, the percentage reported shall be either 100 or 0.</p> <p><i>Number of employees working in establishments with workers' representatives</i></p> $\frac{\text{Number of employees working in establishments with workers' representatives}}{\text{Number of employees}} \times 100$
<p>AR 70. The information required by this Disclosure Requirement shall be reported as follows</p>	<p>AR 17. (AR 70 amended) The undertaking shall present the information in a narrative format or following the table below.</p>	<p>AR 15. (AR 70 amended) The undertaking shall present the information in a narrative format or using the table below.</p>

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023				Exposure Draft ESRS S1				Draft Amended ESRS S1						
Table 1: Reporting template for collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue								Table 1. Reporting template for collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue						
	Collective Bargaining Coverage		Social dialogue		Collective Bargaining Coverage		Social dialogue		Collective Bargaining Coverage		Social dialogue			
Coverage Rate	Employees – EEA (for countries with >50 empl. representing >10% total empl.)	Employees – Non-EEA (estimate for regions with >50 empl. representing >10% total empl.)	Workplace representation (EEA only) (for countries with >50 empl. representing >10% total empl.)	Coverage Rate	Employees – EEA (for countries with >50 employees for the ten largest countries)	Employees – Non-EEA	Workplace representation (EEA only) (for the EEA countries included in the ten largest countries)	Coverage Rate	Employees – EEA (for countries with > 50 employees included in the ten largest countries)		Employees – non-EEA		Workplace representation (EEA only) (for the EEA countries with > 50 employees included in the ten largest countries)	
0-19%		Region A		0-19%		Region A		0-19%			Region A			
20-39%	Country A	Region B		20-39%	Country A	Region B		20-39%	Country A		Region B			
40-59%	Country B		Country A	40-59%	Country B		Country A	40-59%	Country B			Country A		
60-79%			Country B	60-79%			Country B	60-79%				Country B		
80-100%				80-100%				80-100%						
Disclosure Requirement S1-9 – Diversity metrics				Disclosure Requirement S1-8 - Diversity metrics				Disclosure Requirement S1-8 Diversity metrics						

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
AR 71. In preparing the disclosure on gender at top management, the undertaking shall use the definition of top management as one and two levels below the administrative and supervisory bodies unless this concept has already been defined with the undertaking's operations and differs from the previous description. If this is the case, the undertaking can use its own definition for top management and disclose that fact and its own definition.	AR 19. (AR 71 amended) For the purposes of calculating the gender distribution at top management level, 'top management' is defined as the two levels below the administrative and supervisory bodies. However, the undertaking can use its own definition of 'top management'. In this case it shall disclose that fact.	AR 17. (AR 71 amended) For the purposes of calculating the gender distribution at top management level, 'top management' is defined as the two levels below the administrative and supervisory bodies. Alternatively, the undertaking may use its own definition of 'top management', in which case it shall disclose the definition it has used.
Disclosure Requirement S1-10 – Adequate Wages	Disclosure Requirement S1-9 – Adequate wages	Disclosure Requirement S1-9 – Adequate wages
AR 72. The lowest wage shall be calculated for the lowest pay category, excluding interns and apprentices. This is to be based on the basic wage plus any fixed additional payments that are guaranteed to all employees . The lowest wage shall be considered separately for each country in which the undertaking has operations, except outside the EEA when the relevant adequate or minimum wage is defined at a sub national level.	AR 21. (AR 72 amended) The basis of this calculation is the lowest wage among the undertaking's employees , excluding interns and apprentices. This means basic wage plus any fixed additional payments that are guaranteed to all employees. The lowest wage shall be considered separately for each country in which the undertaking has operations, except outside the EU when the relevant adequate or minimum wage is defined at sub-national level.	AR 19. (AR 72 amended) The basis of this calculation is the lowest wage among the undertaking's employees , excluding interns and apprentices. This means basic wage plus any fixed additional payments that are guaranteed to all employees. The lowest wage shall be considered separately for each country in which the undertaking has operations, except if the relevant adequate minimum wage is defined at sub-national level.
AR 73. The adequate wage benchmark used for comparison with the lowest wage shall not be lower than:	AR 22. The adequate wage benchmark used for comparison with the lowest wage shall not be lower than:	AR 20. (AR 73 amended) The adequate wage benchmark used for comparison with the lowest wage shall not be lower than:
(a) in the EEA: the minimum wage set in accordance with Directive (EU) 2022/2041 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹⁵ on adequate minimum wages in the European Union. In the period until Directive (EU) 2022/2041 enters into application, where there is no applicable minimum wage determined by legislation or collective bargaining in an EEA country, the undertaking shall use an adequate wage benchmark that is either not lower than the minimum wage in a neighboring country with a similar socio-economic status or not lower than a commonly-referenced international norm such as 60% of the country's median wage and 50% of the gross average wage.	(a) in the EU: the wage level established through collective bargaining or the statutory minimum wage set in accordance with Directive (EU) 2022/2041 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴ on adequate minimum wages in the EU;	(a) in the EU: the wage level established through collective bargaining or the statutory minimum wage set in accordance with Directive (EU) 2022/2041 of the European Parliament and of the Council ³ on adequate minimum wages in the EU;

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<p>(b) outside of the EEA:</p> <p>i. the wage level established in any existing international, national or sub-national legislation, official norms or collective agreements, based on an assessment of a wage level needed for a decent standard of living;</p> <p>ii. if none of the instruments identified in (i) exist, any national or sub-national minimum wage established by legislation or collective bargaining; or</p> <p>iii. if none of the instruments identified in (i) or (ii) exist, any benchmark that meets the criteria set out by the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) ('Roadmap on Living Wages - A Platform to Secure Living Wages in Supply Chains'), including applicable benchmarks aligned with the Anker methodology, or provided by the Wage Indicator Foundation or Fair Wage Network, provided the primacy of collective bargaining for the establishment of terms and conditions of employment is ensured.</p>	<p>(b) outside of the EU:</p> <p>i. the wage level established through collective bargaining or the statutory minimum wage established by legislation or collective bargaining agreement, which is periodically reviewed/adjusted every two years and takes into account the ILO wage setting principles;</p> <p>ii. if an adequate minimum wage does not exist, any living wage estimate produced by an institution mandated by the public authorities of the country where the workers are based and which takes into account the ILO principles on estimating a living wage;</p> <p>iii. if none of the instruments identified in (i) or (ii) exist, any existing living wage estimate, which takes into account the ILO principles on estimating a living wage.</p> <p>(AR 73 amended) The adequate wage benchmark used under points (i), (ii) or (iii) should take into account both needs of workers and their families, as well as economic factors, as stated in the ILO Minimum Wage Fixing Convention No.131.</p>	<p>(b) outside of the EU:</p> <p>i. the adequate minimum wage established by legislation or collective bargaining which provides a decent standard of living as confirmed by a calculation in line with the ILO principles on estimating a living wage; or</p> <p>ii. any living wage estimate, including estimates produced by an institution mandated by the public authorities of the country where the workers are based, which takes into account the ILO principles on estimating a living wage.</p>
AR 74. Directive (EU) 2022/2041 on adequate minimum wages in the European Union references both indicative reference values commonly used at international level such as 60 % of the gross median wage and 50 % of the gross average wage, and/or indicative reference values used at national level. Data for the indicative values of 60% of the national median gross wage or 50% of the national average gross wage can be obtained from the European Labour Force Survey.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-11 – Social protection	Disclosure Requirement S1-10 – Social protection	Disclosure Requirement S1-10 – Social protection
AR 75. Social protection refers to all the measures that provide access to health care and income support in cases of challenging		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
life events such as the loss of a job, being sick and in need of medical care, giving birth and raising a child, or retiring and in need of a pension.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-12 – Persons with disabilities	Disclosure Requirement S1-11 – Persons with disabilities	Disclosure Requirement S1-11 – Persons with disabilities
	AR 23. [FIRST PART] The DR about <i>persons with disabilities</i> requires the undertaking to only report data that can be lawfully collected. Disability status depends on national legal definitions, but the undertaking may use the same definition across the various countries where it operates or uses applicable national definitions.	AR 21. [FIRST PART] (New) The DR about <i>persons with disabilities</i> only requires the undertaking to report data that can be lawfully collected. Disability status depends on national legal definitions, but the undertaking may use the same definition across the various countries where it operates or may use applicable national definitions.
AR 76. When disclosing the information required in paragraph 77 regarding <i>persons with disabilities</i> , the undertaking shall provide any contextual information necessary to understand the data and how the data has been compiled (methodology). For example, information about the impact of different legal definitions of persons with disabilities in the different countries in which the undertaking has operations.	AR 23. [SECOND PART] (AR 76 amended) In accordance with GDR-T paragraph 41(a), the undertaking shall disclose the calculation methodology, data types and sources used as input, for example this may consist of data about persons with a disability, collected voluntary employee surveys or the information from mandatory disability quotas reported by the undertaking.	AR 21. [SECOND PART] (AR 76 amended) In accordance with ESRS 2 GDR-M, the undertaking shall disclose the calculation methodology, data types and sources used as input. This may consist, for example, of voluntary employee surveys or information from mandatory disability quotas reported by the undertaking.
Disclosure Requirement S1-13 – Training and Skills Development metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-12 – Training and skills development metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-12 – Training and skills development metrics
AR 77. A regular performance review is defined as a review based on criteria known to the employee and his or her superior undertaken with the knowledge of the employee at least once per year. The review can include an evaluation by the worker's direct superior, peers, or a wider range of employees . The review can also involve the human resources department. In order to disclose the information required by paragraph 83 (a), the undertaking shall use the employee headcount figures provided in Disclosure Requirement ESRS S1-6 in the denominator to calculate the: (a) number/proportion of performance reviews per employee; and (b) number of reviews in proportion to the agreed number of reviews by the management.	AR 24. (AR 77 amended) A regular performance review is defined as a review based on criteria known to the employee and his or her superior undertaken with the knowledge of the employee at least once per year. The review can include an evaluation by the employee's direct superior, peers, or a wider range of employees. The review can also involve the human resources department. In order to disclose the information required by paragraph 38(a), the undertaking shall use the employee headcount figures from DR ESRS S1-5 in the denominator as follows: <u><i>(# employees who participated in regular performance review / # employees according to S1 – 5) * 100.</i></u>	AR 22. (AR 77 amended) A formalised performance and career development review is defined as a review based on criteria known to the employee and his or her superior(s), undertaken with the knowledge of the employee, at least once per year. The review can include an evaluation by the employee's direct superior, peers or a wider range of employees. The review can also involve the human resources department. In order to disclose the information required by paragraph 34(a), the undertaking shall use the employee headcount figures from ESRS S1-5 in the denominator as follows: <u><i>(# employees who participated in formalised performance and career development review /</i></u>

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
		<u># employees according to S1-5) * 100.</u>
AR 78. To disclose the average required per paragraph 83 (b), the undertaking shall perform the following calculation: total number of training hours offered to and completed by employees per gender category divided by the total number of employees per gender category. For the total training average and the average by gender, the head count figures for total employment and employment by gender reported in Disclosure Requirement ESRS S1-6 shall be used.	AR 25. (AR 78 amended) The average number of training hours required by paragraph 38(b) shall be calculated as follows: total number of training hours offered to and completed by employees divided by total number of employees . For the calculation of the total average training hours, the head count figures for total employment reported in DR ESRS S1-5 shall be used.	AR 23. (AR 78 amended) The average number of training hours required by paragraph 34(b) shall be calculated as follows: total number of training hours offered to and completed by employees divided by total number of employees. For the calculation of the total average training hours, the headcount figures for total employment reported in ESRS S1-5 shall be used.
AR 79. Employee categories are a breakdown of employees by level (such as senior management, middle management) or function (such as technical, administrative, production). This information is derived from the undertaking's own human resources system. In categorising the workforce, the undertaking shall define reasonable and meaningful employee categories which enable users of the information to understand different performance measures between the categories. The undertaking may present a category for executive and non-executive employees.		
Disclosure Requirement S1-14 – Health and safety metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-13 – Health and safety metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-13 – Health and safety metrics
AR 80. In relation to paragraph 88 (a), the percentage of its own workforce who are covered by the undertaking's health and safety management system shall be disclosed on a head count basis rather than a full-time equivalent basis.	AR 26. (AR 80 amended) The percentage of the undertaking's own workforce who are covered by its health and safety management system shall be disclosed on a head count rather than a full-time equivalent basis.	AR 24. (AR 80 amended) The percentage of the undertaking's own workforce that is covered by its occupational safety and health management system shall be disclosed on a headcount basis rather than a full-time equivalent basis.
AR 81. With regard to paragraph 90, when the undertaking's health and safety management system, or certain parts thereof, has been subject to an internal audit or external certification, the undertaking may state this fact, or absence thereof, and the underlying standards for such audits/certifications, as applicable.		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
AR 82. Fatalities may be reported separately for those resulting from work-related injuries and those resulting from work-related ill health .		
AR 83. Work-related injuries and work-related ill health arise from exposure to hazards at work. Notwithstanding, other types of incidents can occur that are not connected with the work itself. For example, the following incidents are generally not considered to be work-related, unless otherwise specified in applicable national legislation:		
(a) a person in the workforce suffers a heart attack while at work that it is not connected with work;		
(b) a person in the workforce driving to or from work is injured in a car accident (when driving is not part of the work and where the transport has not been organised by the undertaking); and		
(c) a person in the workforce with epilepsy has a seizure at work that is not connected with work.		
AR 84. With regard to travelling for work purposes, injuries and ill health that occur while a person is travelling are work-related if, at the time of the injury or ill health, the person was engaged in work activities “in the interest of the employer”. Examples of such activities include travelling to and from customer contacts; conducting job tasks; and entertaining or being entertained to transact, discuss, or promote business (at the direction of the employer). If the undertaking is responsible for the transport commuting, incidents occurred while commuting are considered to be work-related. Nonetheless, incidents which arise during travel, outside of the undertaking’s responsibility (i.e., regular commuting to and from work), may be reported separately provided that the undertaking has such data available across the undertaking.		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
AR 85. With regard to working from home, injuries and ill health that occur when working from home are work-related, if the injury or ill health occurs while the person is performing work from home; and the injury or ill health is directly related to the performance of work rather than the general home environment or setting.		
AR 86. With regard to mental illness, it is considered to be work-related, if it has been notified voluntarily by the person concerned and it is supported by an opinion from a licensed healthcare professional with appropriate training and experience; and if such opinion states that the illness is work-related.		
AR 87. Health issues resulting, for example, from smoking, drug and alcohol abuse, physical inactivity, unhealthy diets, and psychosocial factors unrelated to work are not considered work-related.		
AR 88. Occupational diseases are not considered work-related injuries but are covered under work-related ill health .		
AR 89. In computing the rate of work-related injuries, the undertaking shall divide the respective number of cases by the number of total hours worked by people in its own workforce and multiplied by 1,000,000. Thereby, these rates represent the number of respective cases per one million hours worked. A rate based on 1,000,000 hours worked indicates the number of work-related injuries per 500 full time people in the workforce over a 1-year timeframe. For comparability purposes a rate based on 1,000,000 hours worked shall be used also for undertakings with less than 500 people in the workforce.	<p>AR 27. [FIRST PART] (AR 89 amended) For work-related accidents, the undertaking shall use the definitions as per the national laws of the countries where the employees are based.</p> <p>When computing the rate of work-related accidents, the undertaking shall divide the number of cases by the number of total hours worked by people in its own workforce and multiplied by 1 000 000. This represents the number of cases per one million hours worked and roughly corresponds to the total hours worked by 500 full-time workers in one year.</p>	<p>AR 25. [FIRST PART] (AR 89 amended) When computing the rate of recordable work-related accidents, the undertaking shall divide the number of cases by the number of total hours worked by people in its own workforce, multiplied by 1 000 000. This represents the number of cases per one million hours worked and roughly corresponds to the total hours worked by 500 full-time workers in one year.</p> <p>If national law in the countries where the undertaking's employees work defines 'work-related accidents' in a different way than the ESRS Glossary definition of 'recordable work-related accident', the undertaking may use</p>

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
		the national definition. In that case, it shall disclose this fact in accordance with ESRS 2 GDR-M.
AR 90. If the undertaking cannot directly calculate the number of hours worked, it may estimate this on the basis of normal or standard hours of work, taking into account entitlements to periods of paid leave of absence from work (for example, paid vacations, paid sick leave, public holidays) and explain this in its disclosures.	AR 27. [SECOND PART] (AR 90 amended) If the undertaking uses estimates, it shall use normal or standard hours of work, taking into account entitlements to periods of paid leave of absence from work (for example, paid vacations, paid sick leave, public holidays) and explain this in its disclosures.	AR 25. [SECOND PART] (AR 90 amended) If the undertaking uses estimates, it shall use normal or standard hours of work, taking into account entitlements to periods of paid leave of absence from work (for example, paid vacations, paid sick leave, public holidays) and explain this in its disclosures.
AR 91. An undertaking shall include fatalities as a result of work-related injury in the calculation of the number and rate of recordable work-related injuries.	AR 28. (AR 91 amended) The undertaking shall include fatalities that result from work-related injury in the number and rate of recordable work-related accidents .	AR 26. (AR 91 amended) Fatalities that result from recordable work-related accidents are included in this figure.
AR 92. Work-related ill health can include acute, recurring, and chronic health problems caused or aggravated by work conditions or practices. These include musculoskeletal disorders, skin and respiratory diseases, malignant cancers, diseases caused by physical agents (for example, noise-induced hearing loss, vibration-caused diseases), and mental illnesses (for example, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder). For the purpose of the required disclosures, the undertaking shall, at a minimum, include in its disclosure those cases outlined in the ILO List of Occupational Diseases.		
AR 93. In the context of this Standard, work-related musculoskeletal disorders are covered under work-related ill health (and not injuries).	AR 29. [SECOND PART] (AR 93 amended) In this context, work-related musculoskeletal disorders are covered under work-related ill health (and not injuries).	AR 27. [SECOND PART] (AR 93 and AR 94 amended) In this context, work-related musculoskeletal disorders are covered under work-related ill health (and not under work-related injuries).
AR 94. The cases to be disclosed in paragraph 88(d) relate to cases of work-related ill health notified to the undertaking or identified by the undertaking through medical surveillance, during the reporting period. The undertaking might be notified	AR 29. [FIRST PART] (AR 93 amended) ‘Cases of work-related ill health’ in paragraph 40(d) refers to cases of work-related ill-health the undertaking has been informed by affected people, compensation agencies or healthcare professionals or to cases that	AR 27. [FIRST PART] (AR 93 and 94 amended) ‘Cases of recordable work-related ill health’ in paragraph 36(d) refers to cases of work-related ill-health about which the undertaking has been informed by the affected people,

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of cases of work-related ill health through reports by affected people, compensation agencies, or healthcare professionals. The disclosure may include cases of work-related ill health that were detected during the reporting period among people who were formerly in the undertaking's workforce.	it has identified through medical surveillance during the reporting period.	compensation agencies or healthcare professionals or to cases that it has identified through medical surveillance during the reporting period.
AR 95. The undertaking shall count the number of days lost such that the first full day and last day of absence shall be included. Calendar days should be considered for the calculation, thus days on which the affected individual is not scheduled for work (for example, weekends, public holidays) will count as lost days.	AR 30. (AR 95 amended) The number of days lost shall include the first full day and the last day of absence. Calendar days shall be used for the count. Days on which the affected individual is not scheduled for work (for example weekends, public holidays) will therefore count as lost days.	AR 28. (AR 95 amended) The number of days lost shall include the first full day and the last day of absence. Calendar days shall be used for the count. Days on which the affected individual is not scheduled for work (for example weekends, public holidays) will therefore count as days lost.
Disclosure Requirement S1-15 – Work-life balance	Disclosure Requirement S1-14 – Work-life balance metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-14 – Work-life balance metrics
AR 96. Family-related leave include maternity leave, paternity leave, parental leave, and carers' leave that is available under national law or collective agreements. For the purpose of this Standard, these concepts are defined as:		
(a) maternity leave (also called pregnancy leave): employment-protected leave of absence for employed women directly around the time of childbirth (or, in some countries, adoption);		
(b) paternity leave: leave from work for fathers or, where and in so far as recognised by national law, for equivalent second parents, on the occasion of the birth or adoption of a child for the purposes of providing care;		
(c) parental leave: leave from work for parents on the grounds of the birth or adoption of a child to take care of that child, as defined by each Member State;		
(d) carers' leave from work: leave for workers to provide personal care or support to a relative, or a person who lives in the same household, in need of significant care or support for a serious medical reason, as defined by each Member State.		

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AR 97. With regard to paragraph 93 (a), employees entitled to family-related leave are those who are covered by regulations, organisational policies, agreements, contracts or collective bargaining agreements that contain family-related leave entitlements and have reported their entitlement to the undertaking or the undertaking is aware of the entitlement.	AR 32. (AR 97 amended) For the purposes of paragraph 42, employees entitled to family-related leave are those who are covered by regulations, organisational policies , agreements, contracts or collective bargaining agreements that contain family-related leave entitlements.	AR 30. (AR 97 amended) For the purposes of paragraph 38, employees entitled to family-related leave are those who are covered by regulations, organisational policies , agreements, contracts or collective bargaining agreements that contain family-related leave entitlements.
Disclosure Requirement S1-16 – Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	Disclosure Requirement S1-15 – Remuneration metrics	Disclosure Requirement S1-15 – Remuneration metrics
AR 98. When compiling the information required under paragraph 97 (a) for the gap in pay between its female and male employees (also known as the “gender pay gap”) the undertaking shall use the following methodology:	AR 33. (AR 98 amended) The gender pay gap disclosure in accordance with paragraph 44(a) shall include all male and female employees’ gross hourly pay level and be calculated as follows: <i>(Average gross hourly pay level of male employees – average gross hourly pay level of female employees)</i> <div style="text-align: right;">_____ x 100</div> <i>Average gross hourly pay level of male</i>	AR 31. (AR 98 amended) The gender pay gap disclosure in accordance with paragraph 40(a) shall include all male and female employees’ gross hourly pay level and be calculated as follows: <i>(Average gross hourly pay level of male employees – average gross hourly pay level of female employee)</i> <div style="text-align: right;">_____ x 100</div> <i>Average gross hourly pay level of male employees</i>
(a) include all employees’ gross hourly pay level; and		
(b) apply the following formula to calculate the gender pay gap: <i>(Average gross hourly pay level of male employees – average gross hourly pay level of female employees)</i> <div style="text-align: right;">_____ x 100</div> <i>Average gross hourly pay level of male employees</i>		AR 33. (New) Paragraph 40(a) requires a disclosure of the unadjusted gender pay gap, which measures the overall difference in average pay between male and female employees but does not account for specific factors that can further explain these differences in pay. The adjusted gender pay gap by employee category and/or broken down by country may provide additional contextual information that complements the unadjusted gender pay gap.
AR 99. When disclosing the information required under paragraph 97 (a), the undertaking shall provide any contextual information necessary to understand the data and how the data has been compiled (methodology). Information regarding how	AR 34. (AR 99 amended) In accordance with GDR-M paragraph 41(a), the undertaking shall disclose the methodology and/or how the data has been compiled.	AR 34. (AR 99 amended) In accordance with ESRS 2 GDR-M, the undertaking shall disclose the methodology it used for compiling the data and/or how the data has been compiled.

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objective factors such as type of work and country of employment influence the gender pay gap may be reported.		
AR 100.The measure of the undertaking's gender pay gap shall be reported for the current reporting period and, if reported in previous sustainability reports, for the previous two reporting periods.	AR 35. (AR 100 amended) The measure of the undertaking's gender pay gap shall be reported for the current reporting period and, if reported in previous sustainability reports, for the previous two reporting periods	
AR 101.When compiling the information required by paragraph 97 (b), the undertaking shall:	AR 36. (AR 101 amended) When compiling the information required by paragraph 44 (b), the undertaking shall:	AR 35. (AR 101 amended) When compiling the information required by paragraph 40(b), the undertaking shall:
(a) include all employees ;	(a) include all employees ;	(a) include all employees ;
(b) consider, depending on the undertaking's remuneration policies, all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. base salary, which is the sum of guaranteed, short-term, and non-variable cash compensation; ii. benefits in cash, which is the sum of the base salary and cash allowances, bonuses, commissions, cash profit-sharing, and other forms of variable cash payments; iii. benefits in kind, such as cars, private health insurance, life insurance, wellness programs; and iv. direct remuneration, which is the sum of benefits in cash, benefits in kind and total fair value of all annual long-term incentives (for example, stock option awards, restricted stock shares or units, performance stock shares or units, phantom stock shares, stock appreciation rights, and long-term cash awards). 	(b) consider, depending on the undertaking's remuneration policies , all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. base salary, which is the sum of guaranteed, short-term, and non-variable cash compensation; ii. benefits in cash, such as cash allowances, bonuses, commissions, cash profitsharing, and other forms of variable cash payments; iii. benefits in kind, such as cars, private health insurance, life insurance, wellness programs; and iv. total fair value of all annual long-term incentives (for example, stock option awards, restricted stock shares or units, performance stock shares or units, phantom stock shares, stock appreciation rights, and long-term cash awards). 	(b) include base salary, which is the sum of guaranteed, short-term and non-variable cash compensation; (c) include, depending on the undertaking's remuneration policies , all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. benefits in cash, such as cash allowances, bonuses, commissions, cash profit-sharing and other forms of variable cash payments; ii. benefits in-kind, such as cars, private health insurance, life insurance and wellness programs; and iii. total fair value of all annual long-term incentives (for example, stock option awards, restricted stock shares or units, performance stock shares or units, phantom stock shares, stock appreciation rights and long-term cash awards);
(c) apply the following formula for the annual total remuneration ratio:	(c) apply the following formula for the annual total remuneration ratio:	(d) apply the following formula for the annual total remuneration ratio:

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
<i>Annual total remuneration for the undertaking's highest paid individual</i> <hr/> <i>Median employee annual total remuneration (excluding the highest – paid individual)</i>	<i>Annual total remuneration for the undertaking's highest paid individual</i> <hr/> <i>Median employee annual total remuneration (excluding the highest – paid individual)</i>	<i>Annual total remuneration for the undertaking's highest paid individual</i> <hr/> <i>Median employee annual total remuneration (excluding the highest – paid individual)</i>
AR 102. To illustrate the contextual information, the undertaking may provide an explanation to understand the data and how the data has been compiled (methodology). Quantitative data, such as the annual total remuneration ratio, may not be sufficient on its own to understand pay disparity and its drivers. For example, pay ratios can be influenced by the size of the undertaking (for example, revenue, number of employees), its sector, its employment strategy (for example, reliance on outsourced workers or part-time employees, a high degree of automation), or currency volatility.		
		AR 32. (New) When compiling the information required by paragraph 40(a), the undertaking shall:
		(a) include all male and female employees ;
		(b) include the ordinary basic salary; and
		(c) include any other remuneration made available to all employees, whether in cash or in-kind, which the employee receives directly or indirectly (complementary or variable components) in respect of his/her employment from his/her employer.
Disclosure Requirement S1-17 –Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	Disclosure Requirement S1-16 –Incidents of discrimination and other human rights incidents	Disclosure Requirement S1-16 –Incidents of discrimination and other human rights incidents
AR 103. In addition to the information required by paragraphs 103 and 104, the undertaking may disclose the status of		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
incidents and/or complaints and actions taken with reference to the following:		
(a) incidents reviewed by the undertaking;		
(b) remediation plans being implemented;		
(c) remediation plans that have been implemented, with results reviewed through routine internal management review processes; and		
(d) incidents no longer subject to action.		
AR 104. If the undertaking compiles the information described in AR 105, it shall consider the following:		<p>AR 37. (New) The incidents of discrimination in scope for this disclosure are those that relate to discrimination. These incidents are understood as the number of substantiated instances of:</p> <p>(a) judicial and non-judicial proceedings that have been initiated (such as cases before domestic courts and tribunals, mediation and complaints filed with the National Contact Points for OECD Multinational Enterprises); and/or</p> <p>(b) incidents registered by the undertaking, including those it identified through its internal processes.</p>
(a) an incident is no longer subject to action if it is resolved, the case is completed, or no further action is required by the undertaking. For example, an incident for which no further action is required can include cases that are withdrawn or where the underlying circumstances that led to the incident no longer exist;		
(b) remedial action is directed toward the alleged harasser and the alleged victim. Remedial action toward the victim may include offering to pay his/her expenses for counselling sessions, offering the victim some paid time off, offering to reinstate sick/vacation days if the victim has incurred any expenses due to the harassment (such as having used sick or vacation days); and		
(c) remedial action toward the harasser may include giving the harasser a verbal and/or written warning, mandating anti-harassment counselling or sending the harasser to an appropriate seminar, harassment awareness and prevention training . A suspension without pay may also be an option. If the		

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
harasser has been disciplined earlier but his/her harassment does not cease, then more serious discipline may be required.		
	AR 37. The human rights incidents in scope for this disclosure are those that relate to not respecting internationally recognised human rights as defined in [Draft] Amended ESRS 2 AR 30 and CSRD Art. 29b (2) (b) (iii).	AR 36. (New) The human rights incidents in scope for this disclosure are those that relate to not respecting internationally recognised human rights as defined in CSRD Article 29b(2)(b)(iii). These incidents are understood as the number of substantiated instances of:
AR 105. Severe human rights incidents include instances of lawsuits, formal complaints through the undertaking or third-party complaint mechanisms, serious allegations in public reports or the media, where these are connected to the undertaking's own workforce , and the fact of the incidents is not disputed by the undertaking, as well as any other severe impacts of which the undertaking is aware.	AR 38. Incidents referred to in paragraph 46(a)(b) include the number of substantiated instances of: (a) judicial and non-judicial proceedings that have been initiated (such as cases before domestic courts, mediation, complaints filed with the National Contact Points for OECD Multinational Enterprises); and/or (b) incidents registered by the undertaking, including those it identified through its internal processes.	(a) judicial and non-judicial proceedings that have been initiated (such as cases before domestic courts and tribunals, mediation and complaints filed with the National Contact Points for OECD Multinational Enterprises); and/or (b) incidents registered by the undertaking, including those it identified through its internal processes.
AR 106. In addition to the information required by paragraph 104 above, the undertaking may disclose the number of severe human rights incidents where the undertaking played a role securing remedy for those affected during the reporting period.		
		AR 38. (New) When applying the filter of information materiality (paragraph 23 of ESRS 1 <i>General Requirements</i>) to the information about incidents referred to under paragraph 42(a)(b), the undertaking's assessment is primarily based on the severity of the impacts on its own workforce .
	AR 39. In accordance with GDR-M paragraph 41(d), to allow a proper understanding of the significant changes in performance, the undertaking shall consider whether an increase in incidents being reported by or to the undertaking may reflect improvements in the effectiveness, including availability, of channels to raise concerns,	AR 39. (New) If the undertaking considers that changes in human rights incidents and incidents of discrimination are relevant for understanding the effectiveness and availability of channels to raise concerns or needs , including grievance

ESRS S1 as enacted in 2023	Exposure Draft ESRS S1	Draft Amended ESRS S1
	including <i>grievance mechanisms</i> . In addition, it shall disclose the methodology it has used to compile the data on the incidents referred to in paragraph 46(a)(b).	<i>mechanisms</i> , it may cross-reference paragraph 42 (b) and paragraph 13. In accordance with ESRS 2 GDR-M, the undertaking shall disclose the methodology it used to compile the data on the incidents referred to in paragraph 42(a)(b).
	AR 40. The way the undertaking has addressed or is addressing <i>incidents</i> referred to in paragraph 46(a)(b) may be cross-referenced to DR ESRS S1-3.	AR 40. (New) The way the undertaking has addressed or is addressing incidents referred to in paragraph 42(a)(b) may be cross-referenced to information disclosed in accordance with ESRS S1-3.
	AR 41. This figure derives from the monetary amount recognised in the financial statements, but no formal reconciliation or cross-referencing with the financial statements is required in the <i>sustainability statement</i> . 'Fines, penalties and compensation' refer to those imposed on the undertaking through administrative or judicial proceedings.	AR 41. (New) This figure derives from the monetary amount recognised in the financial statements and it shall be disclosed in accordance with ESRS 1 paragraph 115 and 116. 'Fines, penalties and compensation' refers to those imposed on the undertaking through judicial and non-judicial proceedings.



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