LABOUR CODES

NEW CENTRAL LABOUR LAWS RELATING TO COMPENSATION, SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH & SAFETY AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

DECEMBER 2025



JOURNEY SO FAR



JOURNEY SO FAR



▶ 2015-2019: Government initiates labour law rationalisation.

 Draft Codes released, merging 29 laws into four Codes



▶ 2019-2020: President's assent granted.

PRE-REFORM LANDSCAPE

CONSOLIDATION BEGINS

EXTENSIVE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

CODES PASSED BY PARLIAMENT

STATES DRAFT RULES (2020-2024)

- ▶ Indian labour laws built around 29 Central Acts dating back to 1930s-1970s.
- ▶ Inconsistent definitions and overlapping compliance requirements.
- ► High compliance cost and limited socialsecurity penetration.

- Multiple rounds of consultations with: industry bodies, MSMEs, trade unions, State Governments.
- ► Revisions made to ensure balance between formalisation, flexibility and worker protection.

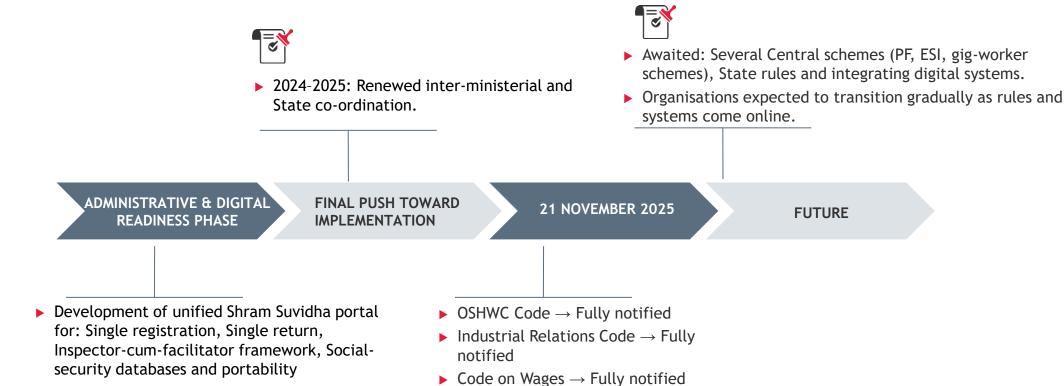


- States begin framing rules but progress uneven.
- COVID-19 period leads to delays in consultation and operational readiness.





JOURNEY SO FAR



Notified

► Code on Social Security → Fully



OVERVIEW



OVERVIEW OF LABOUR CODES

The Government has consolidated 29 labour laws into four comprehensive Labour Codes. Simplification Social Security Protection of rights of the Effective Objective of existing law working-class individuals Enforcement for all Social security for all, Wages, bonus, recoveries, settlement, gratuity for fixed ON WAGES records and payroll terms employees, ESI processing coverage, stringent penalties and prosecution procedures Single registration, obligation of principal employer, health check-up, Standing orders, inter-state migrant regulation for trade workers, maternity union, grievance benefits, safety committee, retrenchment committee

procedure

All 4 labour codes are notified in the official gazette. Date of entry into force notified as 21 November 2025. All Codes Notified All 4 central rules and multiple states rules are issued for public comments. Some states have also issued final rules.

OVERVIEW OF LABOUR CODES

Simplification, Consolidation and protection of employees' rights

Definition of 'employee' vs. 'worker'

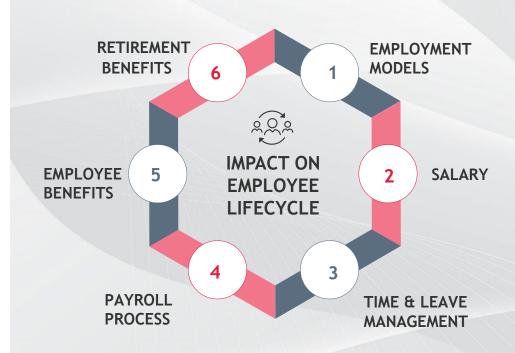
Increased accountability for Contract Workers

Greater enforcement - Prosecution proceedings for second noncompliance New definition of 'wages' and impact on employee's compensation and benefits

New workforce models recognised (platform / gig workers)

National floor wages as minimum wage standard to be maintained by States

Empowering women in workforce. Introduction of non discriminatory provisions



Issues to be addressed

Employee Cost

Hit on P&L Risk of noncompliance Employee Communication



DEFINITION OF WAGES

COVERED

Covers all salary components expressed in terms of money or capable of being so expressed and includes:

- Basic pay
- Dearness allowance
- Retaining allowance

EXCLUDED

- Bonus payable under any law
- Conveyance allowance
- House rent allowance
- Overtime allowance
- Commission

- House-accommodation
- Light, water, medical attendance
- Value of travel concession
- Amenity / service excluded by general or special order of Appropriate Government
- Sum paid to defray special expenses

- Provident fund / pension contribution
- Remuneration payable under any award or settlement
- Gratuity
- Retrenchment compensation

Limit on exclusions: 50% of total remuneration (except gratuity and retrenchment compensation)

Remuneration in kind to the extent it does not exceed 15% of total wages shall be included in wages



EMPLOYEE VS WORKER

EMPLOYEE

Covers all irrespective of role/level/nature of duties/salary

WORKER

Excludes a person with:

- Managerial or administrative capacity
- Supervisory capacity with wages exceeding prescribed ceiling

- Labour codes are applicable to all employers and all employees
- Exceptions following provisions are applicable only to workers:
 - Overtime and leave encashment under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020
 - The Industrial Relations Code, 2020
- No clarity in the labour codes / draft rules on the following terms used in the definition of 'worker':
 - Skilled* / technical work
 - Managerial capacity
 - Administrative capacity
 - Supervisory capacity



^{*} Definition of skilled occupation provided under the draft central rules issued under the Code on Wages, 2019

CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACT LABOUR

CONTRACTOR

- Definition of contractor under the labour codes means a person who:
 - undertakes to produce a given result for the establishment, other than a mere supply of goods or articles of manufacture to such establishment, through contract labour; or
 - supplies contract labour for any work of the establishment as mere human resource and includes a sub-contractor

CONTRACT LABOUR

- Definition of contract labour under the labour codes means a 'worker' who shall be deemed to be employed in or in connection with the work of an establishment when he is hired in or in connection with such work by or through a contractor, with or without the knowledge of the principal employer and includes inter-State migrant worker but does not include a worker (other than part-time employee) who:
 - is regularly employed by the contractor for any activity of his establishment and his employment is governed by mutually accepted standards of the conditions of employment (including engagement on permanent basis), and
 - gets periodical increment in the pay, social security coverage and other welfare benefits in accordance with the law for the time being in force in such employment.

<u>Prohibition on hiring Contract Labour:</u> Under the OSHWC Code, 2020, employment of contract labour is prohibited in 'core activities' of the establishment. Exception provided in the following situations:

- normal functioning is ordinarily done through contractor
- activities do not require full time workers for the major portion of the working hours in a day
- sudden increase in volume of work which is time bound



KEY CHANGES



KEY CHANGES - THE CODE OF WAGES, 2019

The Code aims to strengthen workers' rights while promoting simplicity and uniformity in wage-related compliance for employers.

	Major Highlights
Applicability	 Applicable to all employees irrespective of salary level or sector / industry of employment.
Universal Minimum wages	 Statutory right to minimum wages for all employees across both organized and unorganized sectors.
Introduction of floor wage	 A statutory floor wage shall be set by the Government based on minimum living standards, with scope for regional variation. No state can fix minimum wages below this level, ensuring uniformity and adequacy nationwide.
Gender Equality in Employment	 Employers shall not discriminate on the basis of gender, including transgender identity, in recruitment, wages, and employment conditions for similar work
Salary disbursement protocols	 Provisions ensuring timely payment and preventing un-authorized deductions will apply to all employees. Authorised deductions should not exceed 50% of employee wage
Statutory Bonus	 Payable to the employees whose 'Wages' do not exceed the limit prescribed by the state Government.
Overtime Compensation	 Employers must pay all employees overtime wages at least twice the normal rate for any work done beyond the regular working hours.
Records, registers and returns	 Prescribed format of employee records, salary slip and registers to be maintained by employer
Compounding of Offences	 First-time, non-imprisonable offences can be compounded by paying a penalty. Repeat offences within five years, however, cannot be compounded
Decriminalization of Offences	 The Code replaces imprisonment for certain first-time offences with monetary fines (up to 50% of the maximum fine), making the framework less punitive and more compliance-oriented.



KEY CHANGES - THE CODE ON SOCIAL SECURITY, 2020

The Code extends social security to all workers- including unorganized, gig, and platform workers covering life, health, maternity, and provident fund benefits, while introducing digital systems and facilitator-based compliance for greater efficiency.

7	Major Highlights
Uniform Definition of Wages:	• "Wages" now include basic pay, dearness allowance, and retaining allowance; 50% of the total remuneration (or such percentage as may be notified) shall be added back to compute wages, ensuring consistency in calculating gratuity, pension, and social security benefits.
Expanded ESIC (Employees' State Insurance) Coverage:	ESIC now applies pan-India, eliminating "notified areas."
	 Establishments with fewer than 10 employees may voluntarily opt in with mutual consent of employers and employees.
	 Coverage would be mandated for hazardous occupation and extended to plantation workers.
Time-bound EPF (Employees' Provident Fund) Inquiries:	 A five-year limit for initiating EPF inquiries and recovery proceedings to be completed within two years (extendable by one). Suo-moto reopening of cases has been abolished, ensuring timely resolution.
Inclusion of Gig and Platform	New definitions are included- "aggregator," "gig worker," and "platform worker" to enable social security coverage.
Workers:	 Aggregators to contribute 1- 2% of annual turnover (capped at 5% of payments to such workers).
Social Security Fund:	 A dedicated fund to finance schemes for unorganised, gig, and platform workers, covering life, disability, health, and old-age benefits has been proposed. The amount collected through the compounding of offences will be credited to this Fund and used by the Government
Expanded Definition of Dependents	 Coverage extended to maternal grandparents and in case of female employees it also includes dependent parents-in-law, broadening family benefit access.
Gratuity for Fixed- Term Employees:	• Fixed-term employees become eligible for gratuity after one year of continuous service (earlier five years).
Compounding of Offences:	• First-time offences punishable with fines are compoundable- for fine-only: 50% of maximum fine and for fine/imprisonment cases: 75% of maximum fine- reducing litigation and improving ease of doing business
Digitization of Compliance	 Mandates electronic maintenance of records, registers, and returns, cutting costs and improving efficiency.



KEY CHANGES - THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WORKING CONDITIONS CODE 2020 (1/2)

The Code balances the twin objectives of safeguarding worker rights and safe working conditions, and creating a business-friendly regulatory environment. This will spur economic growth and employment thereby, making India's labour market more efficient, fair, and future ready.

	Major Highlights
Unified Registration:	• A uniform threshold of 10 employees is set for electronic registration. One registration for an establishment has been envisaged in place of 6 registrations in the Acts. This will create a centralised database and promote ease of doing business.
Extension to Hazardous Work:	 The Government can extend the Code's provisions to any establishment, even with one employee, engaged in hazardous or life- threatening occupations.
Wider Definition of Migrant Workers:	The definition of inter-state migrant workers (ISMW) now covers workers employed directly, through contractors, or migrate on their own. Plan is to also have a National Database of migrant workers.
Health and Formalization:	Free annual health check-ups for employees
Contract Labour Reform:	 Provisions applicability threshold has been raised from 20 to 50 contract workers. All India license valid for 5 years against work-order based license to be provided to the contractor. Principal employers to provide welfare facilities like health and safety measures to contract workers. If the contractor fails to pay wages, the principal employer has to pay unpaid wages to the contract labour.
Revised Factory Thresholds:	 Applicability increased from 10 to 20 workers (with power) and 20 to 40 workers (without power), reducing compliance burden for small units.





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Major Highlights		
Women's Employment:	 Women can work in all types of establishments and during night hours (before 6AM, beyond 7PM) with consent and safety measures, fostering equality and inclusion. 	
Safety Committees:	 Establishments with 500 or more workers will form safety committees with employer-worker representation, enhancing workplace safety and shared accountability. 	
National Occupational Safety & Health Advisory Board:	 A single tripartite advisory board replaces six earlier boards to set national safety and health standards across sectors, ensuring uniformity and quality. 	
Decriminalisation & Compounding of Offences:	 Criminal penalties (imprisonment) replaced by civil penalties like monetary fines, promoting compliance over punishment. Offences punishable by fine only to be compounded by paying 50% of the maximum fine; those involving imprisonment or fine or both by 75%. 	
Working Hours & Overtime:	Normal working hours capped at 8 hours/day and 48 hours/week. Overtime allowed only with worker consent and paid at twice the regular rate.	
Inspector-cum-Facilitator System:	• Inspectors will now act as facilitators with an objective to help employers comply with law, rules and regulations rather than merely policing them.	



KEY CHANGES - THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CODE, 2020

The Code acknowledges the fact that survival of worker depends upon survival of industry. In this backdrop, it simplifies laws related to trade unions, conditions of employment in industrial establishment or undertaking, investigation and settlement of industrial disputes

	Major Highlights
Expanded Worker Definition:	 Covers sales promotion staff, journalists, and supervisory employees earning up to ₹18,000/month.
Higher Threshold for Lay- off/Retrenchment/Closure:	 Approval limit raised from 100 to 300 workers; States may enhance the limit further. The provision will simplify compliance and contribute to formalization.
Women's Representation	 Ensures proportional representation of women in grievance committees for gender-sensitive redressal.
Standing Orders Threshold	 Raised from 100 to 300 employees, easing compliance and enabling flexible workforce management
Work-from-Home provision:	 Permitted in service sectors by mutual consent, improving flexibility
Notice for Strikes / Lockouts:	 Mandatory 14-day notice for all establishments to promote dialogue and minimise disruptions
Expanded definition of strike:	 Includes "mass casual leave also within its ambit" to prevent flash strikes and ensure lawful action



WAY FORWARD FOR ORGANISATIONS



CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES

- Identify the employees who may be considered as 'workers' and understand the additional compliance requirements
- Relook at hiring models (FTE/Consultants / Gig workers)



EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION STRUCTURE

- Requirement to calculate benefits such as minimum wages, gratuity, leave encashment, ESI on 'wages'
- Align comp structure with new definition of 'wages' and tax regulations



FINANCIAL IMPACT ON EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Analyze the prospective and retrospective financial impact of changes on employee cost and books of accounts.



CONTRACTED / THIRD PARTY EMPLOYEES

- Understand Impact of contractor related compliances and obligations of principal employer
- Evaluate vendor contracts and compliance status to understand the obligation towards contracted workers
- Evaluate restriction on hiring third party employees for Core Activities



HR & PAYROLL POLICIES & PROCESSES

- ▶ Understand impact on various HR and Payroll policies and processes relating to working hours, leave, OT, payment timelines, permissible deductions, F&F settlement, etc.
- Revamping of impacted policies and processs



COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

- Updating internal procedures, processes and systems leading to timely and effective compliances.
- Management of Ongoing compliances

Functions Impacted

Human Resource

Payroll

Finance

Legal & Compliance



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