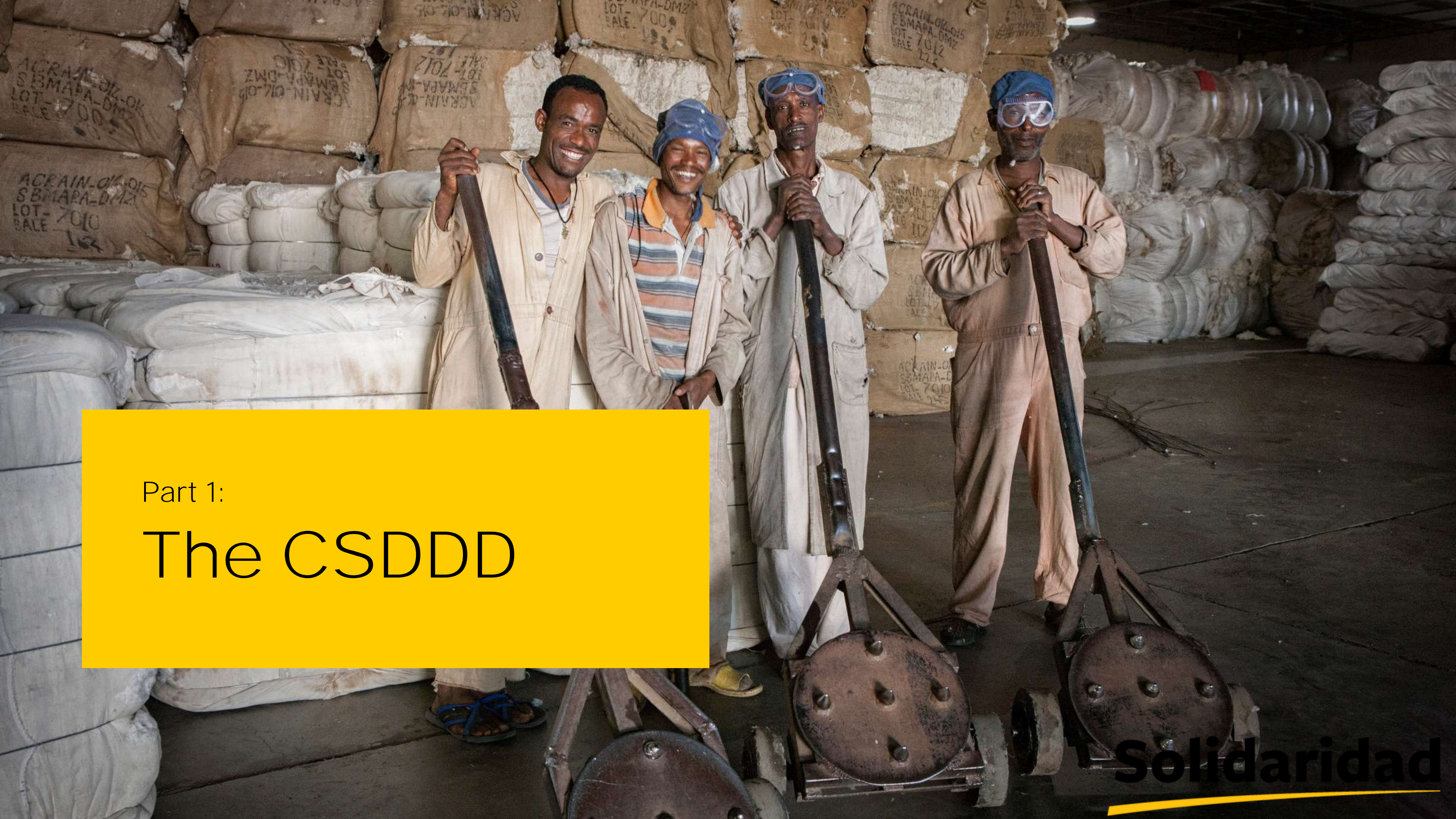
An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. A light-colored, winding road curves through a patchwork of agricultural fields. The fields are in various stages of growth and harvest, showing shades of green, yellow, and brown. Some fields are planted with corn, while others appear to be soybeans or other crops. The terrain is slightly hilly, and the overall scene is a typical representation of a farming community.

From Risk to Resilience
Navigating Global Supply Chain
Compliance with the CSDDD

Solidaridad

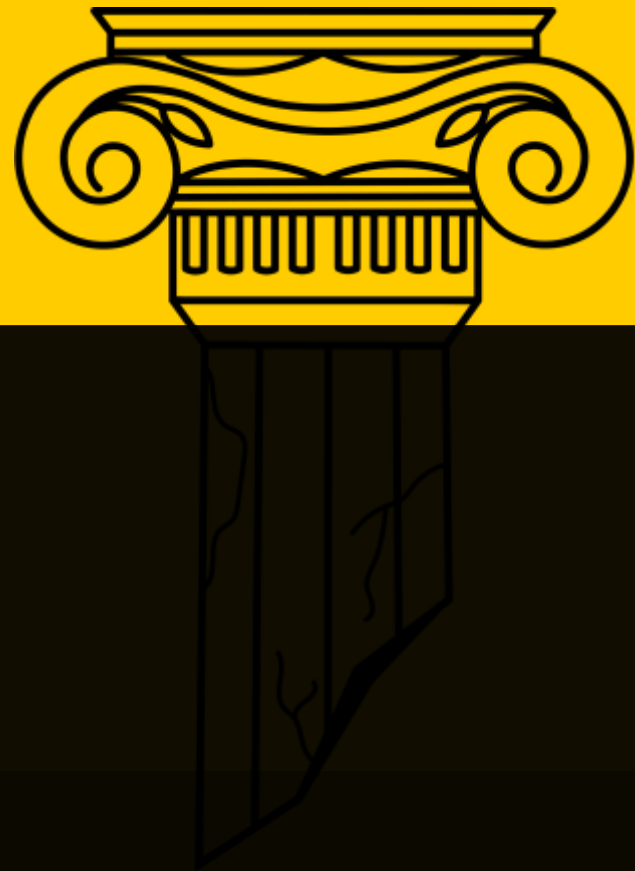


Part 1:

The CSDDDD

Solidaridad

**Embedding
Corporate
Commitments**



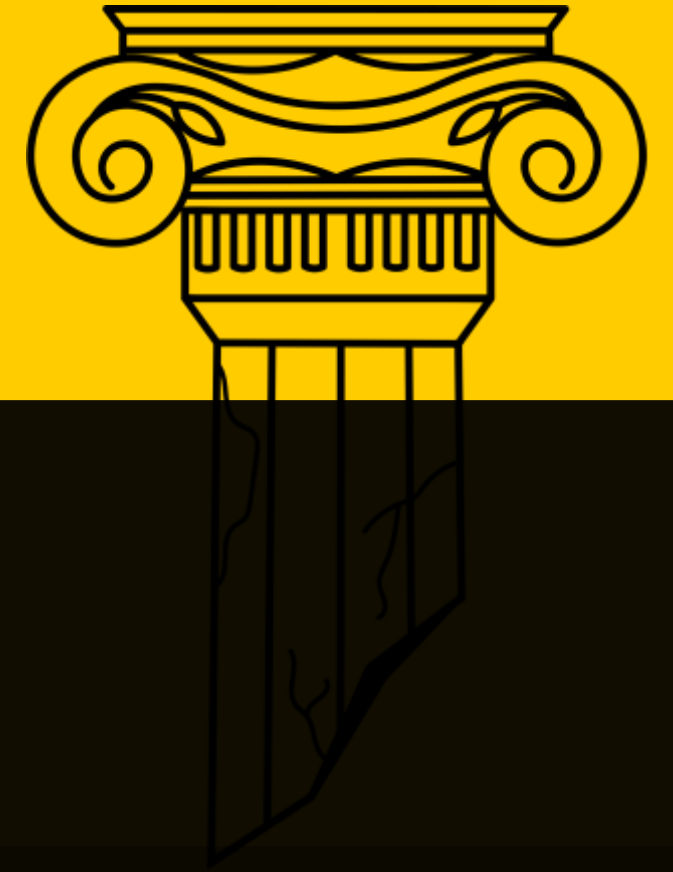
**Risk
Identification**



**Risk
Prevention**



Cease



Pillars of the CSDDD

Remedy



Mitigate



Monitor



Redressal





Human Rights In Each Step of the Supply Chain

- Occupational Health and Safety
- Environmental Degradation
- Production Pressures
- Collective Bargaining
- Forced Labour

Consider a modern supply chain. What are the myriad steps that go into the sourcing, manufacturing, procurement, transport and consumption of a simple commodity?

Each step of the chain presents the possibility of adverse risk. The risk that an improperly managed system could hinder the human rights of an individual.



- Poor rest facilities
- Unfair Treatment of Transport Workers
- Third Party Workers with a lack of social protection

- Unfair Data Collection Procedures
- Unsafe or Misleading Product Claims

Questions Unanswered

Do voluntary initiatives still matter?

Legal mandates raise the floor — but voluntary efforts still guide ambition and innovation?

Who shoulders the burden of compliance?

Are already-stretched Global South suppliers absorbing the cost of audits, disclosures, and certifications?

What does a just transition look like?

Who pays for grievance mechanisms, monitoring systems, and capacity-building — and who is excluded in the process?

How far must due diligence reach?

Does responsibility end at Tier 1 — or must it extend to farms, informal workers, and homeworkers?

How do we incorporate EU Compliance While Retaining Business Competitiveness?

What are cost efficient methods of risk analysis to ensure suppliers and companies comply with the CSDDD while retaining business competitiveness

Will trade follow the path of least resistance?

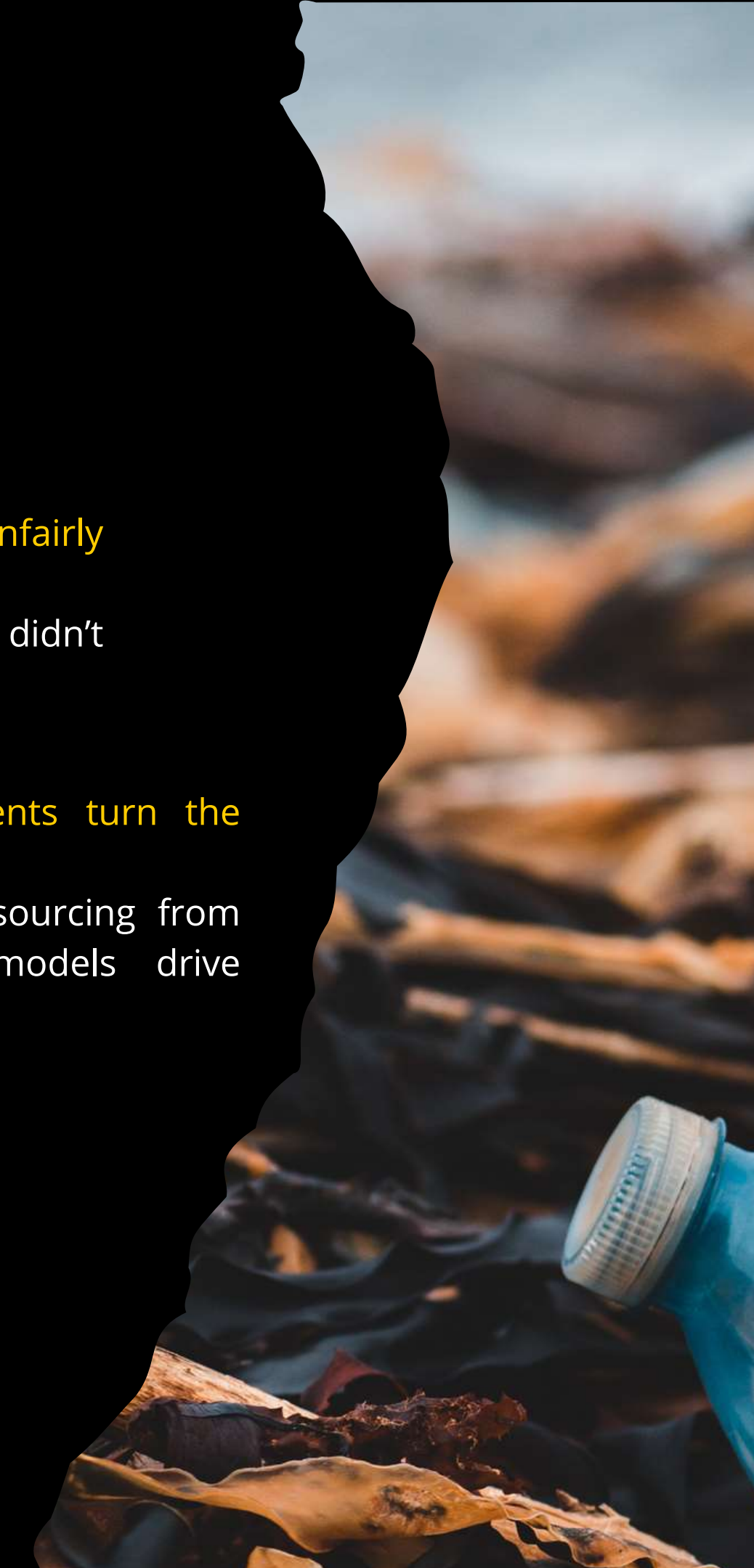
Will buyers shift toward countries with weaker regulations, creating a two-speed system of responsibility?

Are Global South suppliers being unfairly burdened?

Expected to comply with frameworks they didn't create — or risk losing business?

Should Global South governments turn the tables?

Can they demand responsible sourcing from buyers whose procurement models drive unsustainable pressure?





Part 2:

A Solution Oriented Approach

Solidaridad

Mapped Against 6
International Standards of
Human Rights,
Environmental Stewardship
and Multiple Sector
Specific Standards.

Framed on the
8 Pillars of the
CSDDD

Piloted in 3
Countries

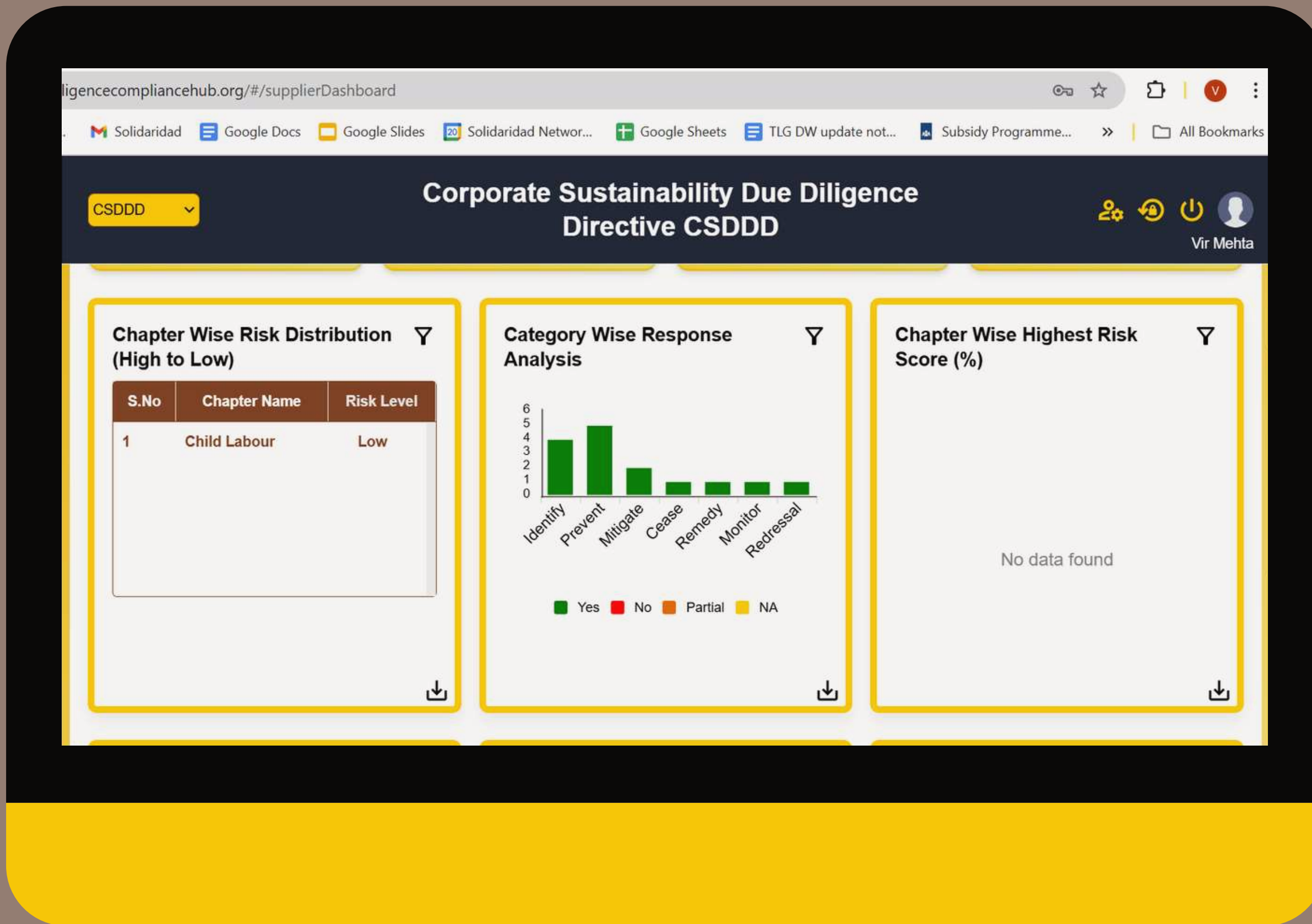
The CSDDD Risk Assessment Toolkit is a Self Assessment Tool based on the:

- UNGP on Business and Human Rights
- Multiple ILO Conventions
- OECD Guidelines For Multinational Enterprises
- OECD Guidance on Responsible Business Conduct
- Agreements Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The Toolkit was Developed Using the Core Pillars of the CSDDD to highlight which areas of risk assessment needed attention

The Toolkit was Piloted in Three Countries: Sri Lanka, Ethiopia and India. The Results of these Pilots Were Used to Fine Tune the Development of the Final Dashboard

Date:
March 20, 2025



- My Project
- Dashboard
 - Data
 - Supplier Dashboard
 - Brand Supplier Hierarchy
 - Link Brand/Supplier
 - Link Request

Pilot Results

Locations: Kanpur, India, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Neboda, Sri Lanka

Sector: Leather and Textiles

Low CSDDD Awareness: Across most pilot locations, baseline knowledge of CSDDD requirements was limited.

Existing Compliance: Many factories held certifications under various sustainability and human rights standards, aligning them with numerous toolkit questions.

Due Diligence Risks vs. Environmental Stewardship: Human rights due diligence emerged as a greater risk area than environmental stewardship.

Top Risk Areas: Child labour, wages, and collective bargaining represented the highest risks across the majority of pilot sites.

Lower Risk Areas: Occupational health and safety, hazardous-chemicals management, and wastewater management were consistently the lowest-risk areas in three pilot locations.

Greatest Gaps in Pillar II (Identification): Most factories lacked formal risk-identification procedures and grievance-redressal mechanisms under CSDDD Pillar II.



NEXT STEPS: LOWERING RISK THROUGH CORRECTIVE ACTION

01

Corrective Action
Reports Shared with
Supplier with Cost
Effective Solutions

02

Corrective Actions
Implemented by supplier.

Automatic Risk Report
Generated by Dashboard

03

Supplier Risk Lowered
on Repeat of Toolkit

Thank You