

International Trade Centre

EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive:

Sustainability, Due Diligence & EU Regulatory Requirements

By: Ms. Petra Walterova & Mr. Joseph Wozniak – ITC

27.11.2025, New Delhi, India

In partnership with:

CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY
www.citiindia.org

Today we will:

14:30 | Programme start: Welcome remarks



15:00 | Perspectives on sustainability and due diligence: introduction, latest trends, legislative proposals, their implications (with emphasis on CS3D) and outlook on their implications for companies

16:00 | Small Business Preparedness for the EU CS3D: **ITC Support in India** (Project introduction)

16:30 | Q&A: Industry interaction

17:00 | Closing remarks



- *Dialogue*
- *Feedback*
- *Generation of companies' interest to participate in the programme*





International Trade Centre

Joint agency of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization.
Established in **1964** in Geneva, Switzerland.

Only international agency fully dedicated to supporting small businesses as they engage in international trade.

Pamela Coke-Hamilton
Executive Director

Our story

We make small businesses stronger

Small businesses are the backbone of the global economy and pillars of their communities. Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development cannot happen without them.

That's why our mission is to support small businesses as they engage in connected, sustainable, and inclusive trade, compete on a global scale and help make the 17 Sustainable Development Goals a reality.



We value partnerships

We believe in **strong partnerships** to reach our goals – be it with the private sector, academia, civil society, governments, or international organizations.



Who do we work with?

ITC promotes trade to create jobs, reduce poverty and support peace, working with:

Small businesses
We help you compete in international value chains and connect to global markets.

Funders
We share a belief that the economic empowerment of sustainable and inclusive small businesses can change the world.

Policymakers
We bring the voice of business into decision-making processes.

Business support organizations
We help you with your performance.

International buyers
We help include small businesses from developing countries in your supply chains.

Professors, researchers & students
We offer evidence-based trade data, along with tools to help you understand international trade better.

- In 2023, ITC delivered **$162.4 million** in technical assistance and was active in **144 countries**.

Who do we work with?







Ice Breaker Questions:

In your experience, how strong is the demand or expectation for sustainability - whether from businesses, consumers, or business partners?

a) Very strong – a clear priority across most stakeholders
b) Moderate – some interest, but not yet a key driver
c) Limited – only a few stakeholders are asking for it
d) Very little or none – sustainability is not yet on the agenda
e) Unsure

Join via:
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Ice Breaker Questions:

How familiar are you with the concept of ‘corporate sustainability due diligence’?

a) Very familiar – actively involved in applying or advising on DD
b) Moderately familiar – understand the main ideas and relevance
c) Aware but not very familiar – have heard about it, but not in detail
d) Not familiar – first time I’m hearing about this concept

Join via:
LINK:
https://app.sli.do/event/cjFoYpzhL8XhfjfMZr1eG5

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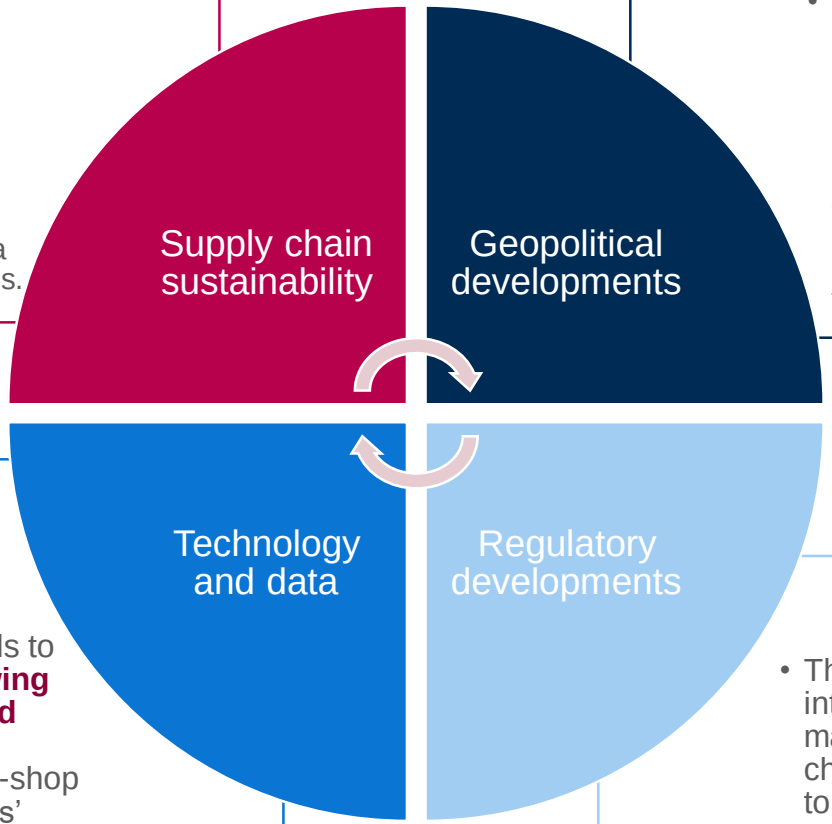
Perspectives on sustainability and due diligence

#TradeMatters

- Introduction
- Sustainability and human rights and environmental due diligence
- Due diligence-related regulatory initiatives, legislative proposals, and their implications on value chains (emphasis on EU CS3D)

Why Sustainability and Due Diligence Matter Today

- International trade **requirements have expanded in recent years with the introduction of sustainable trade regulations**. Companies need to consider new governance and data collection approaches.



- Volatile tariff regimes, expanded export controls, and sanctions put **pressure on the skills, capacity, and available data** for the international trade management function.

- International trade management needs to contend with **growing data demands and technology use**, without a one-stop-shop solution. Authorities' enforcement and reporting demands are also evolving.

- The core of international trade management is also changing. Teams need to **assess capacity and stay up to date**.

--World Economic Forum/PwC, September 2025

https://www.weforum.org/publications/trade-compliance-for-leadership-navigating-a-shifting-global-landscape/

Why Sustainability and Due Diligence Matter Today



Market Access: Compliance with sustainability & due diligence rules is becoming a condition to export to the EU, US, and other major markets.

Buyer Requirements: International brands increasingly demand transparency and responsible practices from suppliers.

But also...



Competitive Advantage: Early movers can win long-term contracts and attract responsible buyers/investors.

Risk Reduction: Proactively addressing labour, environmental, and governance risks prevents disruptions and reputational harm.

Future-Proofing: Local regulations often follow global trends — being prepared now avoids costly adjustments later.

Sustainability & human rights and environmental due diligence

2015-2024: Global multistakeholder approach to sustainability

2015 –	• New corporate sustainability commitments: **alignment of corporate goals** with SDGs & Paris agreement
2016	• Ratification of Paris Agreement (November)
2018	• #FridaysForFuture movement starts (Greta Thunberg) • IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C
2019	• Launch of the **European Green Deal** (December): anticipating a new wave of **mandatory** sustainability-related regulation
2020	• Global pandemic of Covid-19 & agenda 'build forward better'
2021	• COP26 in Glasgow: commitments to phase down coal, cut methane emissions, & Paris Rulebook
2022	• UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15) adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
2024	• Summit of the Future (UN, Sept 2024) • Adoption or development of a multitude of mandatory/legal instruments by countries around the world

In practice: From CSR to Sustainability Initiatives and Business Due Diligence



In practice: From CSR to Sustainability Initiatives and Business Due Diligence

- **Responsibility** of any business operator to avoid having **negative impact** within its workforce, in the supply chain, and in the communities with which it interacts.
- **Positive role** any business operator can play in the community by taking into consideration environmental and social impact in its **business decisions**.
- CSR is **closely linked to sustainable development** because it gives the "mandate" to business operators to become vectors of positive change, creating economic, social, and environmental value.

CSR has evolved **from a philanthropic**, 'nice to have' or PR approach to a more **operational, systematized approach** for business operators.

It serves to:

- guide their mission,
- manage their business relations with both business partners and stakeholders,
- take business decisions in light of the potential harm or benefit they could have on the community.

In practice: From CSR to Sustainability Initiatives and Business Due Diligence

Sustainability Initiatives are defined* as:

- "Programs / systems / organizations designing and / or implementing tools and approaches to advance / promote / enhance sustainability in value chain activities".

- "Any multistakeholder, government-run or industry-led scheme or programme that provides tools, information, guidance, framework, capacity building or otherwise facilitates, sets requirements and/or expectations for, and/or assesses an organization's operations, products, services, suppliers and/or other business relationships in relation to sustainability objectives."



OECD/ITC (2024): Understanding Sustainability Initiatives: A Typology Framework
https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/understanding-sustainability-initiatives_8f8a3d7f-en.html

In practice: From CSR to Sustainability Initiatives and Business Due Diligence

- Due Diligence refers to the **exercise of reasonable care** in the course of doing business or other professional and even personal decisions.
- **In business**, due diligence involves careful investigation of the economic, legal, and financial circumstances, of a business or individual, with whom a company wants to initiate (or continue) a business relationship.
- This type of business due diligence covers aspects such as **sales figures, shareholder structure, and possible links, with forms of economic crime** such as corruption or tax evasion.



Business due diligence involves:

- risk and compliance check
- review or audit to verify facts and information about a particular subject
- an investigation in case of serious concerns or different versions of a relevant situation (e.g. that could compromise the envisaged business relation)

Summary: Evolving Expectations on Corporates (and their Suppliers)

Voluntary initiatives/ company-driven processes are important, but have limitations:

- they are **voluntary**
- they **do not necessarily result in legal certainty for victims** in case of harm
- they are scattered and **lack convergence**
- companies can continue to use the due diligence process with focus on the **materiality of the risks** in terms of their potential or actual involvement in adverse human rights/environmental impacts, **instead of** looking at the issues holistically, in terms of the actual people being negatively affected vis-à-vis their human rights

Response to these limitations came as:

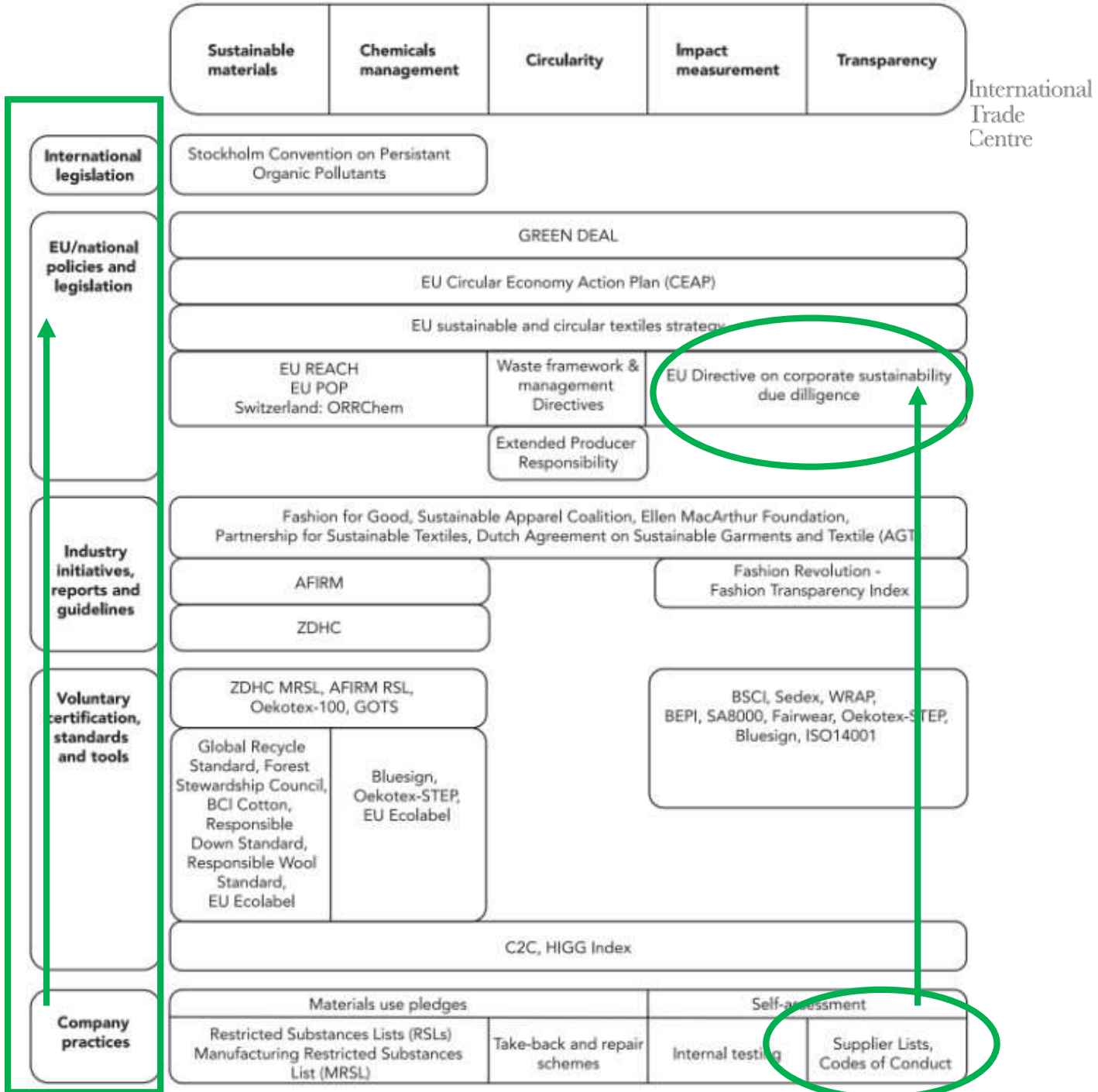
Legal frameworks on corporate due diligence that emerged in multiple countries globally, with some of the most advanced legal instruments in the individual EU countries over the past several years.

The (2024-adopted) **EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence** (CS3D) represents the EU Union Legislation response to **avoid the risk of fragmentation** and **legal asymmetry** between EU States by creating a level playing field for companies in the single EU market.

It **codifies international sustainability due diligence standards** in the EU (and beyond) by requiring large companies to assess and address negative impacts on people and the environment in their value chains.

Summary: Evolving Expectations on Corporates and their Suppliers

Example:
The list of legal and non-legal guidelines for the textile/fashion sector
(EU market)

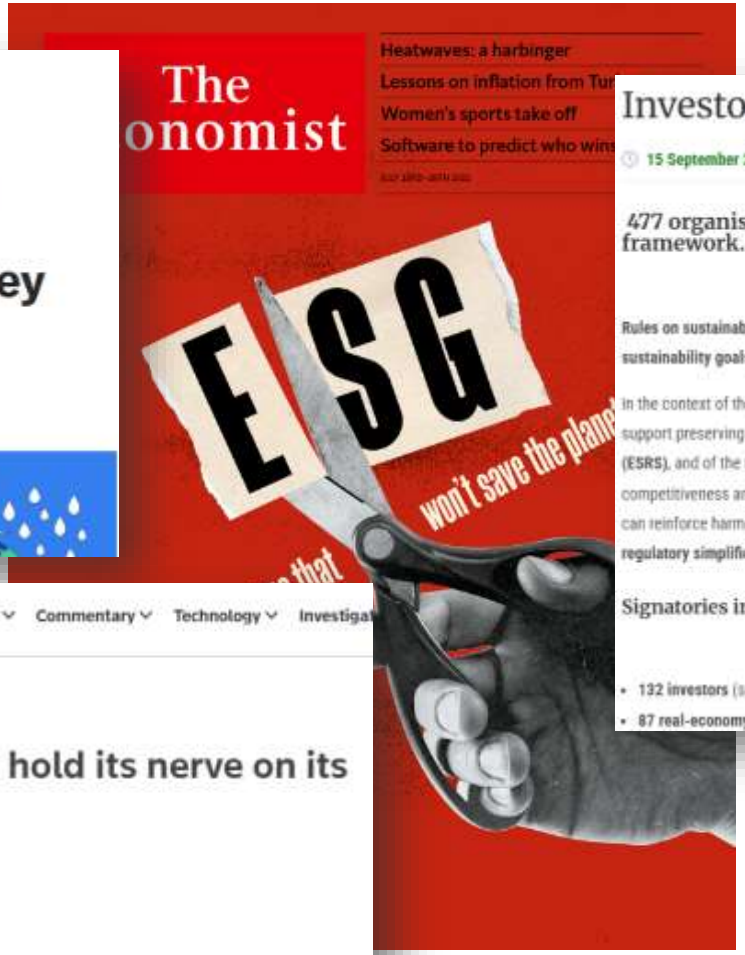


Summary: Evolving Expectations on Corporates (and their Suppliers)

As regulatory frameworks and stakeholder expectations on business and human rights continue to evolve, companies are increasingly expected not only to assess and manage ***their own impacts****, but* ***also to work collaboratively with suppliers to do the same.***

Latest Trends in Corporate Sustainability









2025: Sustainability in Flux -> Where are we now?

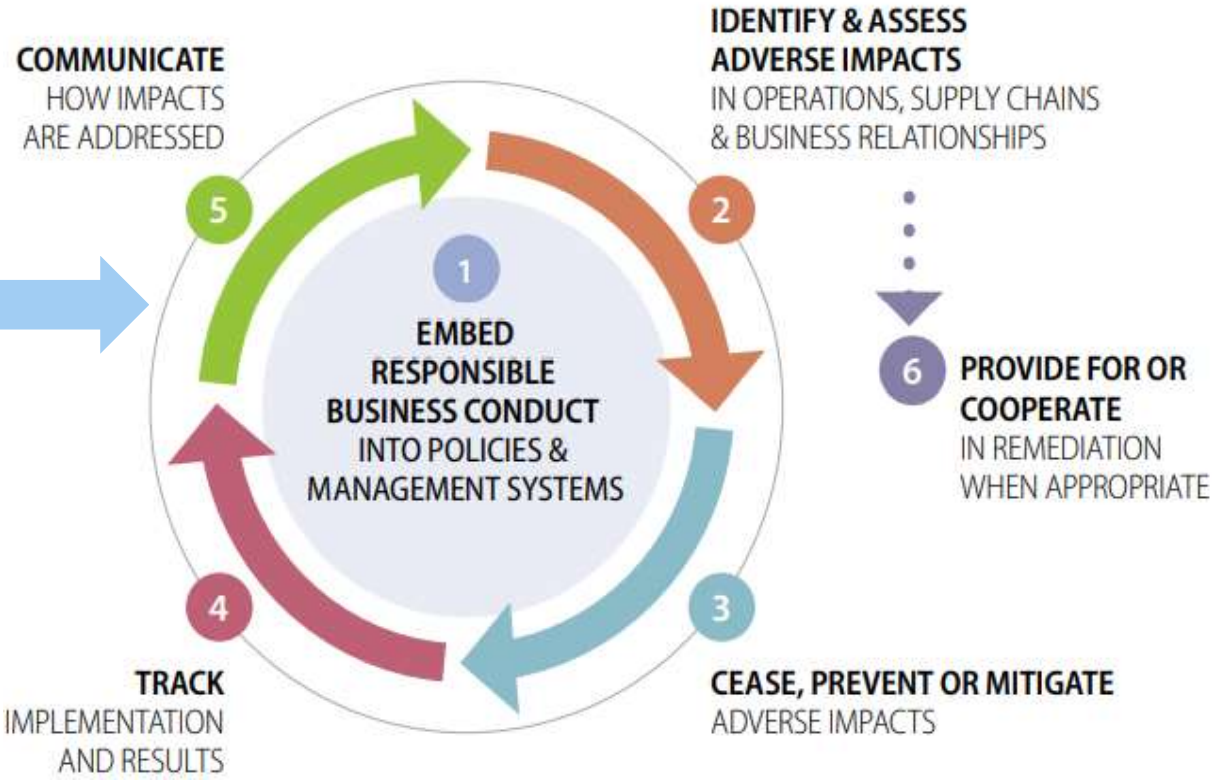
Supply chain/corporate due diligence:
Regulatory initiatives, legislative proposals
Implications on value chains

(EU CS3D)

What is Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence?

The process that enterprises should carry out to **identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for** how they address their **actual and potential adverse impacts** to people, planet, and society associated with an enterprise's **own operations, supply chain, suppliers,** and other business relationships.

HREDD process in line with international RBC due diligence standards:



What is Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence?

Key concepts

HUMAN RIGHTS

Universal rights inherent to all individuals. Inalienable, pre-existing any national or international law.

LABOUR RIGHTS

Can be seen as subset of human rights. Today, international labour *standards* give expression to human rights in the civil and political, as well as in the economic, social, and cultural sphere. (ILO)

Are not pre-existing and inalienable, can be modified.

ADVERSE IMPACT

The “direct or indirect” negative influence or effect that (one or a combination of) decisions, actions, or omissions may have into a person(s).

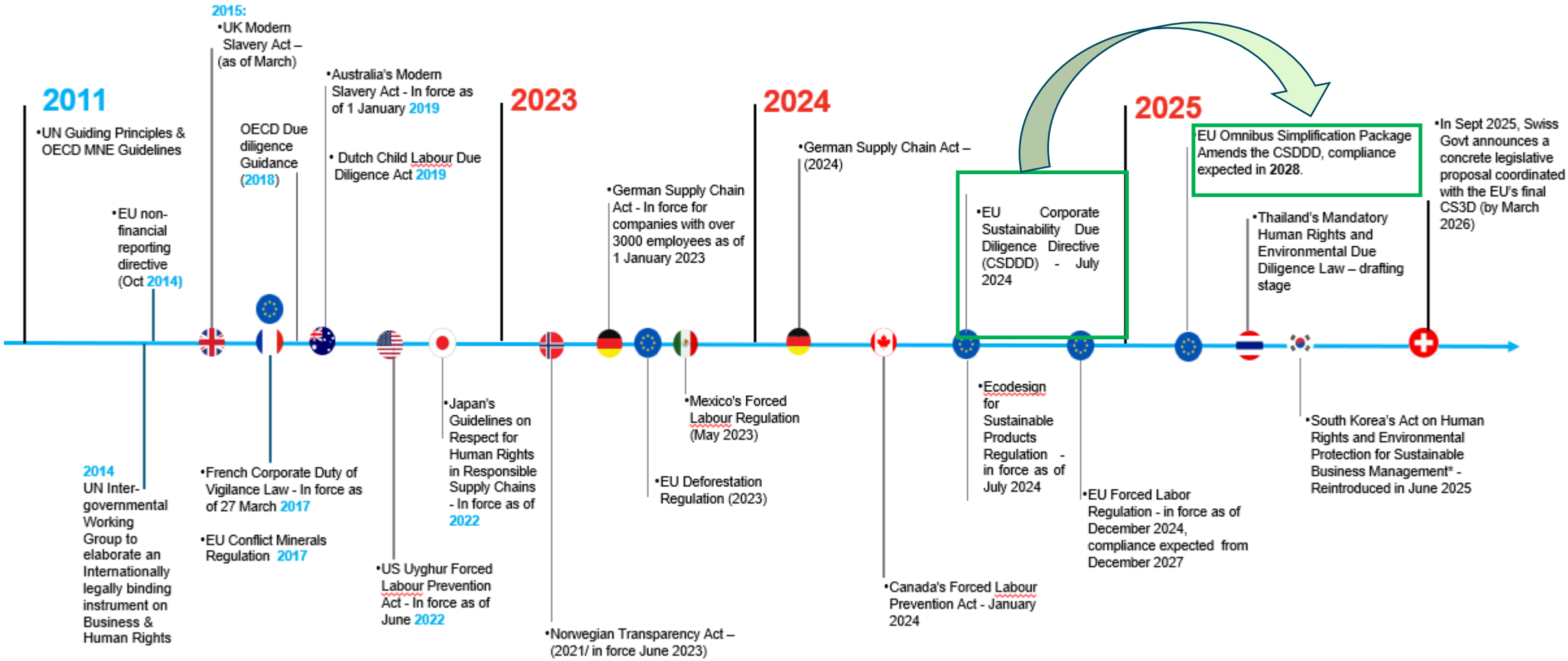
The impact must objectively result in a damage or loss for an affected person(s).

There must be a causal link between the cause and the effect.

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

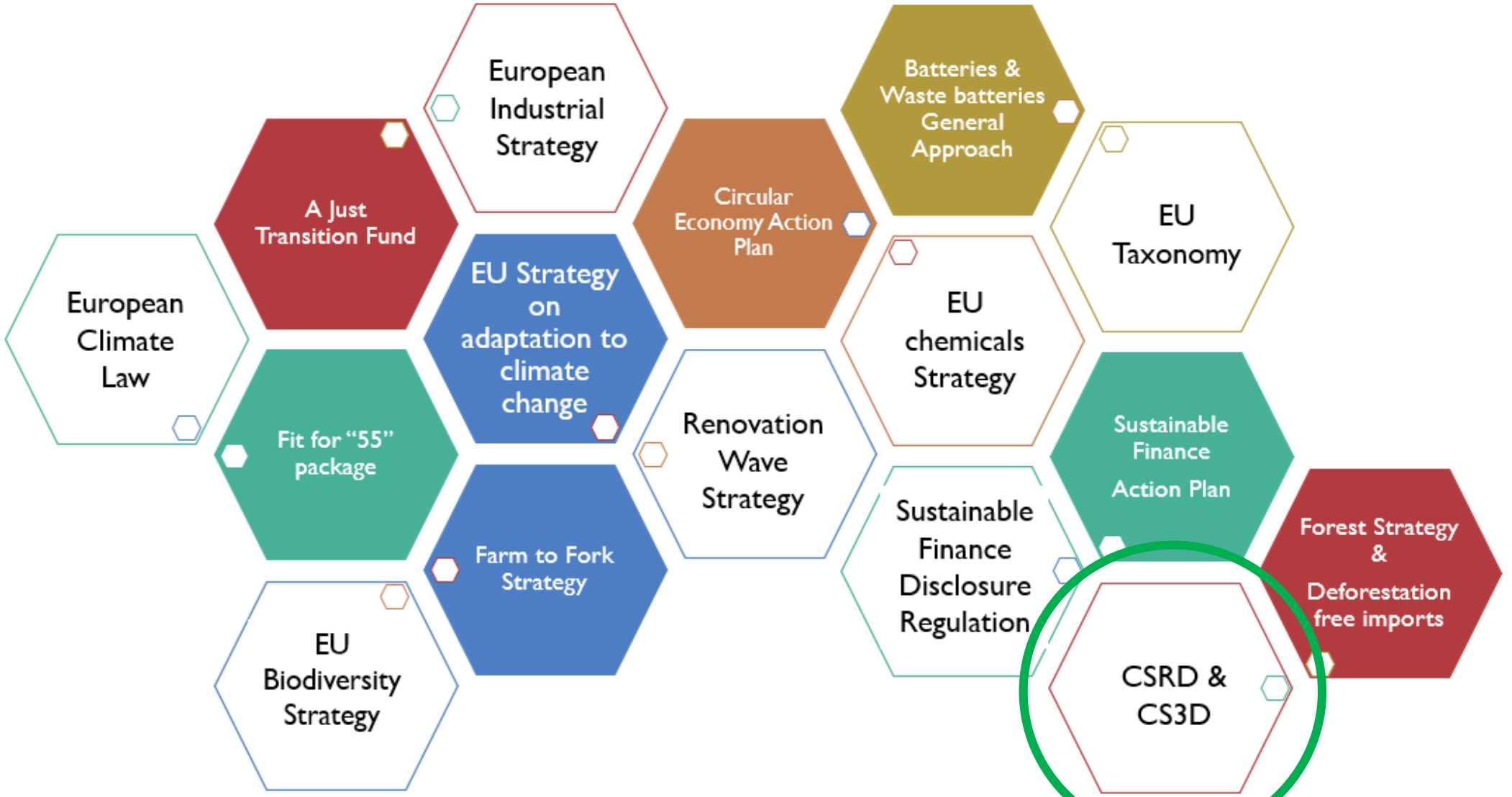
Causing any measurable environmental degradation (soil change, water and air pollution, excessive water consumption)

Global due diligence policy developments



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EU Green Deal at a Glance (2024)



EU Green Deal: market access implications

Various **existing supply chain due diligence schemes** govern the placing of goods on the EU market.

Schemes that are already in force:

- Conflict Minerals Regulation (in force from January 2021)
- Timber Regulation (in force from March 2013)
- Forest Law Enforcement (in force from February 2012), Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Regulation (in force from December 2005)

Schemes that have been recently adopted or have come into effect:

- Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) Regulation
- Deforestation-free Regulation (will replace the Timber Regulation)
- **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)**
- **Batteries Regulation**
- **Forced Labour Regulation**
- **Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive**

In common: require importers and exporters to know how the products they use or place on the EU market are manufactured or grown and be able to present documentary evidence upon request to demonstrate it (DUE DILIGENCE)

EU Green Deal: market access implications

- Evidence to be obtained from suppliers/the suppliers' suppliers (transparency & traceability)
- New legislations being introduced: ever-broadening scope
- Economic operators could search for economies of scale and operational optimization through **meaningfully addressing supply chain due diligence**

Note: effective due diligence is **NOT a market access requirement**
BUT
An opportunity to position the economic operators as trusted partners in value chains

EU Green Deal:
which of the following legislative instruments are relevant for your business(es)?

- Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) Regulation
- Deforestation-free Trade Regulation (EUDR)
- Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)
- Batteries Regulation (EU BR)
- Forced Labour Regulation
- Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D)

SAME POLL:
https://app.sli.do/event/cjFoYpzhL8XhfjfMZr1eG5

Or the **following QR code:**

EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D)



India is one of the largest suppliers of textiles and garments to Europe:

- EU CS3D represents one of the EU instruments to take into account when preparing for export & engaging with EU buyers
- Local manufacturers, including SMEs, will increasingly need to show strong due diligence practices to **position themselves as trusted suppliers in global value chains**

Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D): version of July 2024

1 What is the law?

Translates the international RBC/HREDD standards and guidance into mandatory **obligations for EU companies** and non-EU companies with a certain level of turnover realized in the EU to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for their **human rights** and **environmental adverse impacts**.

2 Why was it created?

- To improve responsible business practices, reduce environmental harm, and improve human rights conditions globally.
- Create a level playing field for companies within the EU
- Avoid fragmentation from EU Members States acting on their own

3 Who must comply with this law?

- Large EU companies (in any sector) over a threshold (number of employees; turnover/sales) to be confirmed.
- Non-EU companies (in any sector) over a threshold to be confirmed.

Supplier SMEs are not directly covered by the EU CS3D - but can be impacted as business partners of EU companies in scope of the Directive.

Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D): version of July 2024

4 Where are companies obliged to carry out due diligence?

Companies need to carry out due diligence in their **own operations**, the operations of their **subsidiaries**, and the operations carried out by **their business partners** throughout their '**chains of activities'.**

5 When do companies have to comply?

The CSDDD entered into force in July 2024, but EU Member States have 2 years to transpose the Directive into their national law. First group of companies will need to comply **starting in 2027** (last group starts in 2029).

6 What is the HRDD approach?

Companies need to follow a 'risk-based' approach, **prioritizing adverse human rights** and environmental risks based on their **severity and likelihood.**

Components of the July 2024 EU CS3D version

Omnibus simplification package (Feb 2025): will likely change some of these, incl. e.g. the risk-based approach through the VCs – into Tier 1 only

Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D)

What is 'business partner' in context of CSDDD?

Direct business partner:

A company with a commercial agreement related to its operations, products, or services, or a company to which it provides services.

Indirect business partner:

A company not directly partnered but involved in business operations related to the company's operations, products, or services.

Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D)

What is ‘chain of activities' in the context of CSDDD?



* **Current CS3D Omnibus simplification package proposal (Commission)** limits the mandatory DD obligations to “direct business partners”, or roughly Tier 1 – depending on circumstances. Companies are only required to conduct a risk assessment and take appropriate steps regarding an indirect business partner (e.g., Tier 2 or 3 supplier) if they have **plausible information** that suggests potential adverse impacts.

Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D): Accompanying measures

EU Commission :

- Single Helpdesk: “one-stop-shop for due diligence offering relevant information and guidance”
  - **“DD Navigator”** – launch 3 December 2025 in Brussels
- Funding of various projects to support implementation

Companies under CSDDD scope can rely (without removing their liability/responsibility) on:

- Industry and multi-stakeholder initiatives; and independent third-party verification

TIMELINES (CS3D OF JULY 2024)



The European Commission will also be issuing several guidelines:

- Due diligence process (by Jan 2026)
- Risk factor assessments, data & digital tools, guidance on model contract clauses, etc. (by Jan 2027)
- Sectoral guidelines (mid-2027)

…and, many these timelines may change depending on the results of the Omnibus negotiations

"OMNIBUS" SIMPLIFICATION PACKAGE UPDATES

The CSDDD entered into force in July 2024, but...

In February 2025, the European Commission presented the first package to simplify reporting obligations with focus on CS3D and CSRD

Decision to address all the timeline amendments through urgent procedure and focus on content amendments later

•**First obligations now apply in 2028**)



- The simplification package/Omnibus 'TRIALOGUE' negotiations to start soon
- Lower & higher level of alignment on the various issues in question:
  - Scope (turnover and employee thresholds) for CSDDD & CSRD
  - (Climate) transition plans
  - Civil liability for in-scope companies
  - How to carry out DD: fully risk-based, or limited to Tier 1 & plausible information
- *EU business relatively united in its stance: in Sept 2025, a total of 477 businesses, including manufacturers, service providers, investors and financial institutions, have issued a letter calling on the EU legislators to sustain key sustainability reporting rules and principles. Signatories include EDF, H&M Group, Decathlon, L'Occitane Group, Ingka Group (Ikea), Nestlé, Nokia, Allianz, Oatly, Signify, Vattenfall, Union Investment, Allianz, Triodos Bank, etc.*

2.

Small Business Preparedness for the EU CS3D expectations

#TradeMatters

- EU CS3D & outlook for companies exporting to the EU
- Online CS3D Supplier Preparedness Diagnostic
- ITC Support in India: workplan

Impact of HREDD/CS3D policy developments

What all the recent DD-related developments mean for exporters to the EU?

Transparency

Critical need for transparency of risks in the supply chain



Accountability

Accountability for those who cause or contribute to adverse human rights impacts (e.g., on workers)



Credible and actionable data

Greater demand for credible and harmonized verified social and labour data to identify, track, & monitor human rights' risks



Legislative knowledge

Greater demand for suppliers who understand and implement new legal expectations



Investments

Greater investments to improve working conditions and robust methods to identify and monitor issues



Opportunities that policies & legislation bring to exporters

The case of CS3D (and other legislations integrating DD)

Leverage **greater buyer interest** and support in good working conditions

Collaborative action within the supply chain, including more longer-term buyer-supplier relationships

Use existing data/create new mechanisms to support regulatory **compliance**

Increased **desirability for facilities** that are demonstrating robust CSR systems

A greater focus on **remediation and improvements** where issues are present

A regulatory push for directly **involving stakeholders**, including workers, in the HRDD process

CS3D possible ripple effects through 'chains of activities'

How may these expectations be reflected in buyer-supplier relationships?

New Contractual Clauses:



- Code of Conduct compliance
- Right to audit and corrective action obligations
- Termination clauses for severe violations

Documentation:



- Policies on human rights, labour rights, environment
- Grievance or complaint mechanism
- Evidence of mitigation and remediation steps

Information and Data Requests:



- Human rights & environmental risk assessments
- Traceability and sourcing data
- Audit reports or self-assessment questionnaires

CS3D possible ripple effects through ‘chains of activities’

Risks of inaction vs. Benefits of preparedness

If well-prepared:

- Build **trust and long-term relationships** with EU buyers
- Gain **market access advantages** in sustainability-driven supply chains
- Enhance **efficiency and risk management** through better internal systems
- Strengthen eligibility for **green or impact finance**
- Position your business as a **responsible and reliable partner**

If not yet prepared:

- May face **increasing buyer information requests** or **compliance questions**
- Possible **delays or administrative burdens** in meeting new requirements
- Could miss out on **partnership or funding opportunities** if sustainability isn’t yet integrated

Turning buyer expectations into business opportunities…

How does ITC support the efforts towards **HREDD/CS3D preparedness of suppliers** to the EU-based companies in scope?

ITC & European Commission

“Global Public Goods (GPGs): Providing trade and market intelligence for informed trade decisions”

Increased awareness of opportunities and challenges faced by small businesses on CS3D expectations

OUTCOME

Value chain actors better support SMEs to understand the role and implications of social and environmental sustainability standards in corporate sustainability due diligence (CSDD) legislation

OUTPUT 1

Enhanced transparency and support for alignment of social and environmental **sustainability standards** to support corporate sustainability due diligence in key sectors



Standards Map database

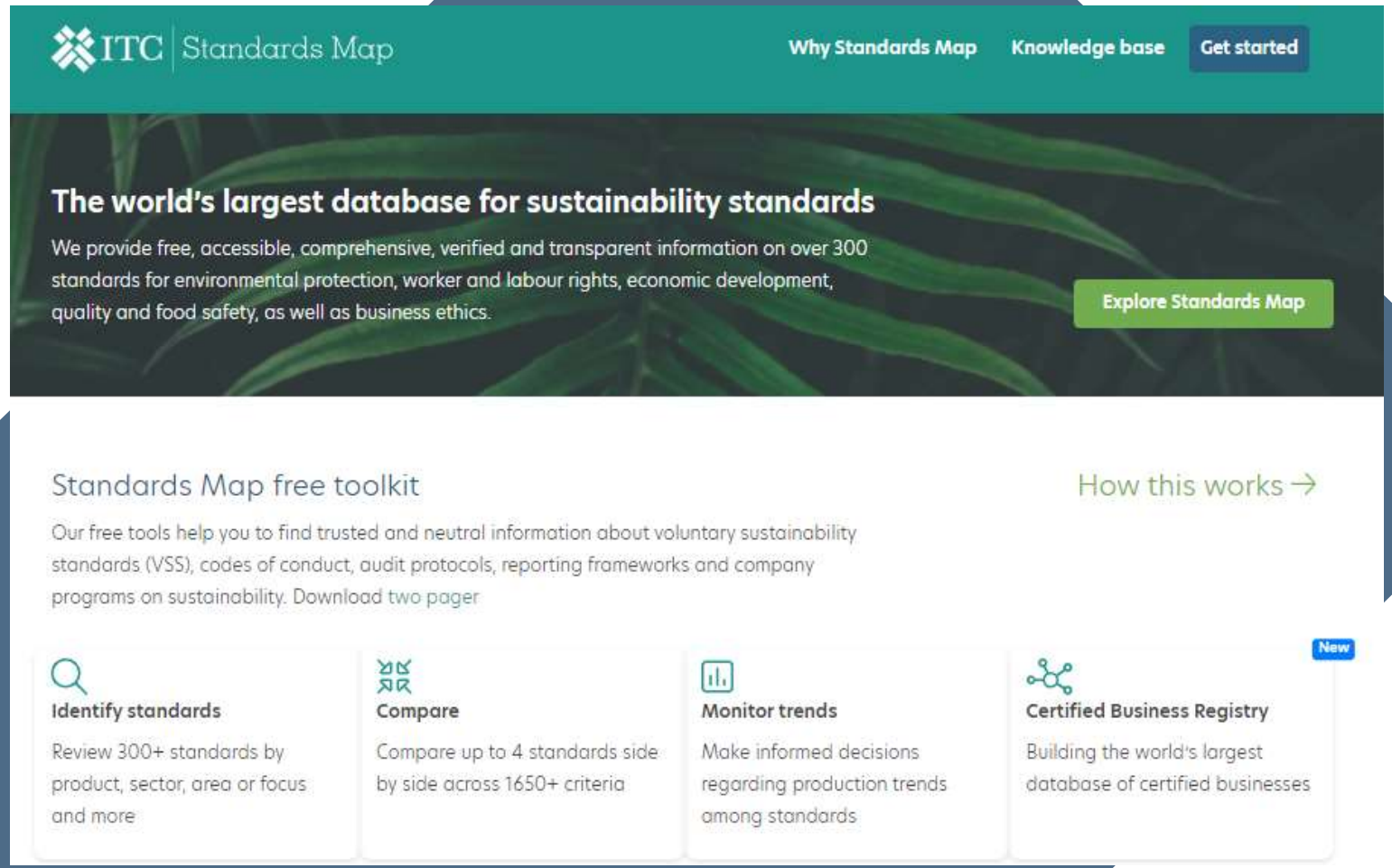
OUTPUT 2

Increased **awareness** of **opportunities & challenges faced by small businesses** to participate in due diligence activities



BSOs & SME oriented tool

ITC Standards Map



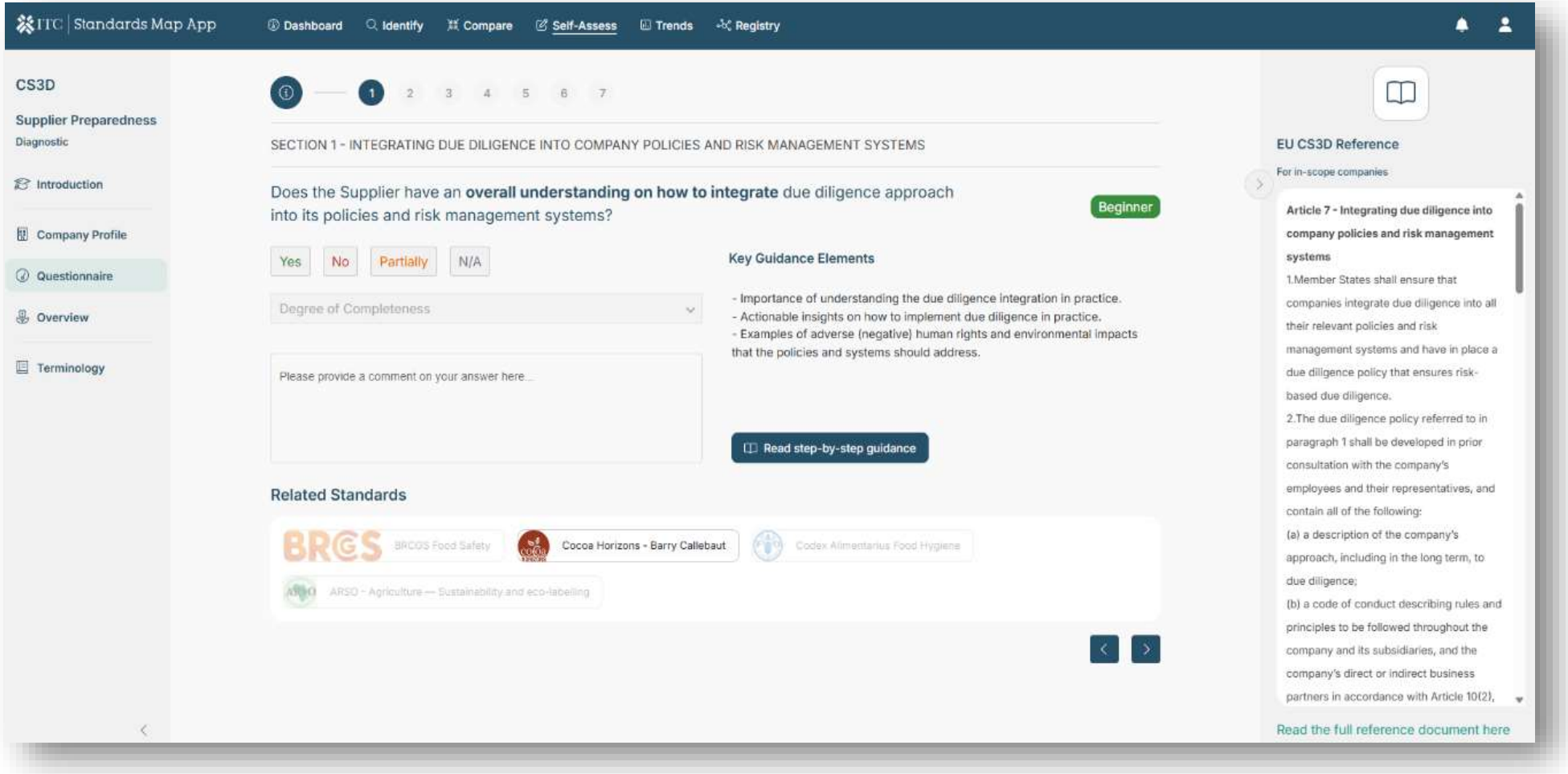
- Global Public Good – online tool
- **Accelerate** the transition to sustainable trade
- Helping **SMEs** overcome the knowledge gap to **add value** to their products and do business with buyers who increasingly require standards

www.standardsmap.org

CS3D Supplier Preparedness Questionnaire: background

2025:

Launch of a customized online tool



CS3D Supplier Preparedness Questionnaire: The business case

The EU CS3D still needs to be transposed into national legislation of the EU Member States and it doesn't apply directly to suppliers in exporting countries (until the thresholds).

What, therefore, is the added value of this exercise at this point?

- ❑ Triggers internal reflection between supplier management and staff to understand more about what HREDD means in practice
- ❑ Partly builds on social and environmental requirements that may have been adopted by some SME suppliers as part of the implementation of voluntary sustainability standards (VSS)
- ❑ A "preparedness check": supplier SMEs can utilize the tool as they need, in relation to their own reality and ambition (consider its plan for improvements/changes within their own timeline)



IMPORTANT – It is expected that companies that begin earlier with understanding and adapting to HREDD will have a competitive advantage when negotiating contracts with companies ultimately in scope of the CS3D (or within their VCs).

CS3D Supplier Preparedness Questionnaire

Objectives

A tool designed to help clarify:

- The **key components** of the CS3D framework (the questionnaire reflects its structure)
- The types of **policies, practices, and measures** that may be generally expected from **business operators under CS3D**
- How these expectations may **directly or indirectly affect** suppliers (business operators) working with EU-based companies (in scope of CS3D)
- **Actions** that business operators (in value chains of the in-scope companies) **can take to align proactively** their own practices and collaborate with their clients to strengthen the environmental and human rights due diligence

CS3D Supplier Preparedness Questionnaire

What it is NOT

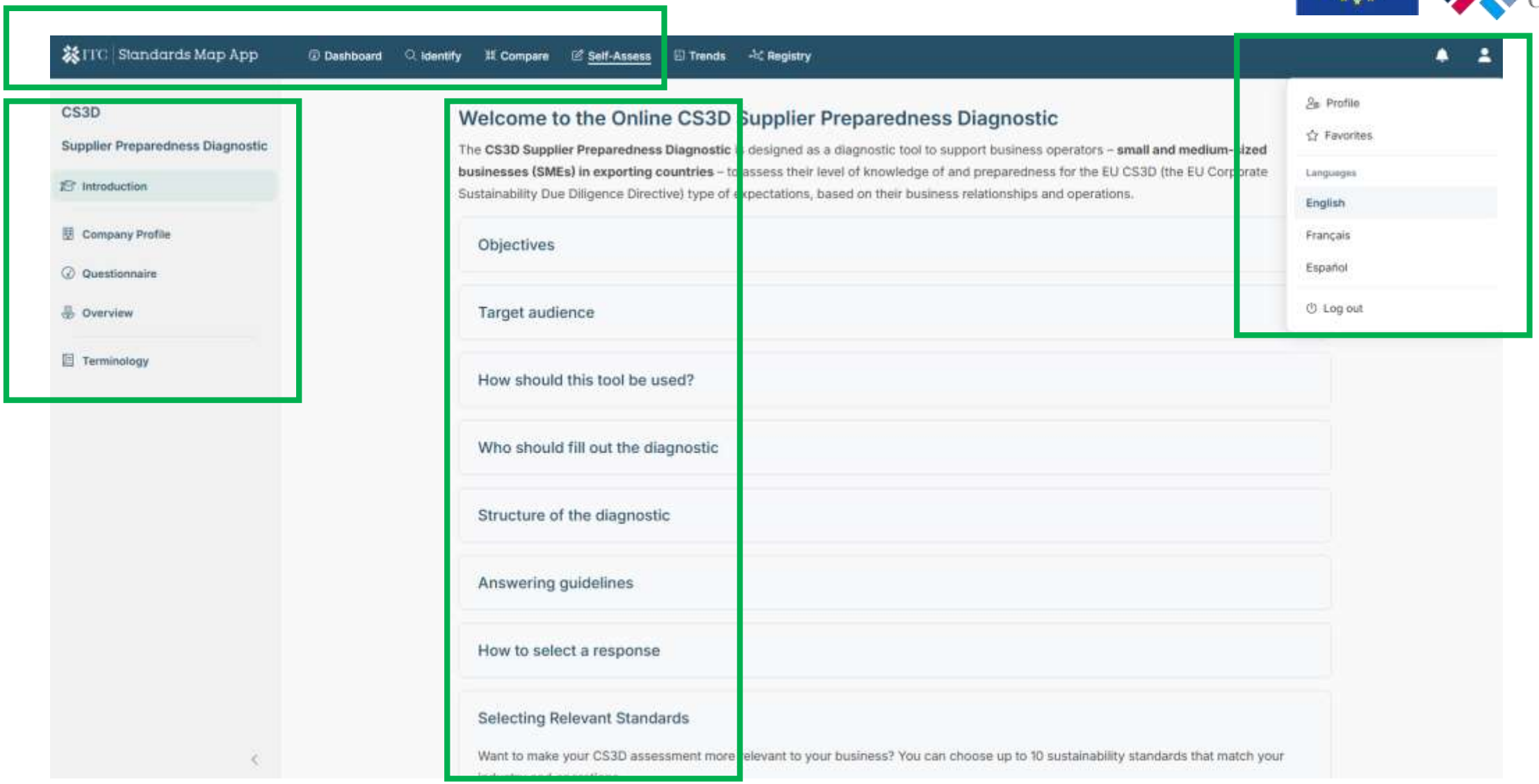
- *A compliance tool*
- *A value chain risk-assessment tool*
- *A way to determine whether a business operator is "compliant with the EU CS3D"*

Using the tool in this way would undermine its purpose and discourage meaningful engagement

What it IS

- *A **resource to help** business operators better understand due diligence principles and identify possible practical steps to strengthen their policies and practices over time*
- *A **learning and reflection** tool*
- *A support for continuous improvement*

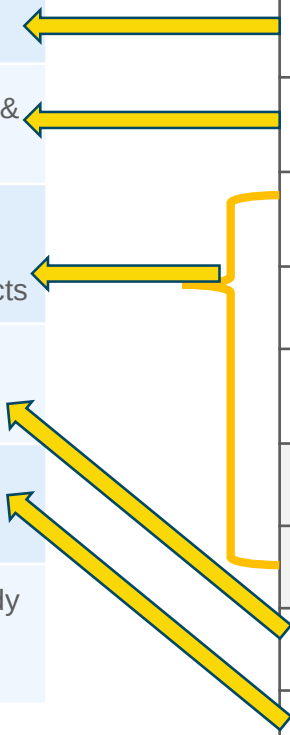
CS3D Supplier Preparedness Questionnaire



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OECD 6-Steps and CS3D Directive (2024)

	OECD Step	Focus
1	**Embed RBC in policies**	Policy commitment, governance integration
2	**Identify & assess adverse impacts**	Risk mapping & prioritization
3	**Cease, prevent, mitigate**	Addressing risks and adverse impacts
4	**Track implementation & results**	Monitor effectiveness
5	**Communicate actions**	Reporting & transparency
6	**Provide for, or Cooperate in Remediation**	Provide remedy & complaints handling



Questionnaire section	CS3D & Questionnaire Sections	CS3D Art.
1	**Integrating due diligence into company policies and risk management systems**	Art. 7
2	**Identifying and assessing actual and potential adverse impacts**	Art. 8
3	**Prioritization of identified actual and potential adverse impacts**	Art. 9
4	**Preventing potential adverse impacts**	Art. 10
5	**Bringing actual adverse impacts to an end & Remediation**	Art. 11 & Art. 12
6	**Meaningful engagement with stakeholders**	Art. 13
7	**Notification mechanism and complaints procedure**	Art. 14
8	**Monitoring**	Art. 15
9	**Communicating**	Art. 16
10	**Combating climate change & environment issues assessment**	Annex II
11	**Concrete human rights assessment**	Annex I

CS3D Supplier Preparedness Questionnaire: PILOTS IN-COUNTRIES

1. Selection of BSOs for the piloting of the SAQ with the small businesses they serve.
2. BSOs capacity building on CS3D: Training-of-Trainers sessions by ITC on CS3D expectations and the use of the SAQ.
3. BSO access to the CS3D SAQ online dashboards for in-depth work with participating small businesses.
4. Data collection by BSOs with the participating small businesses, generation of Gap Analyses, discussion on results (with backstopping by ITC).
5. Aggregation and analysis of sector and country-specific anonymized data to produce technical guidance notes and lessons learned.
6. Organization of roundtables based on results of the data collection and analysis, to share best practices and systematize learnings on support measures needed.

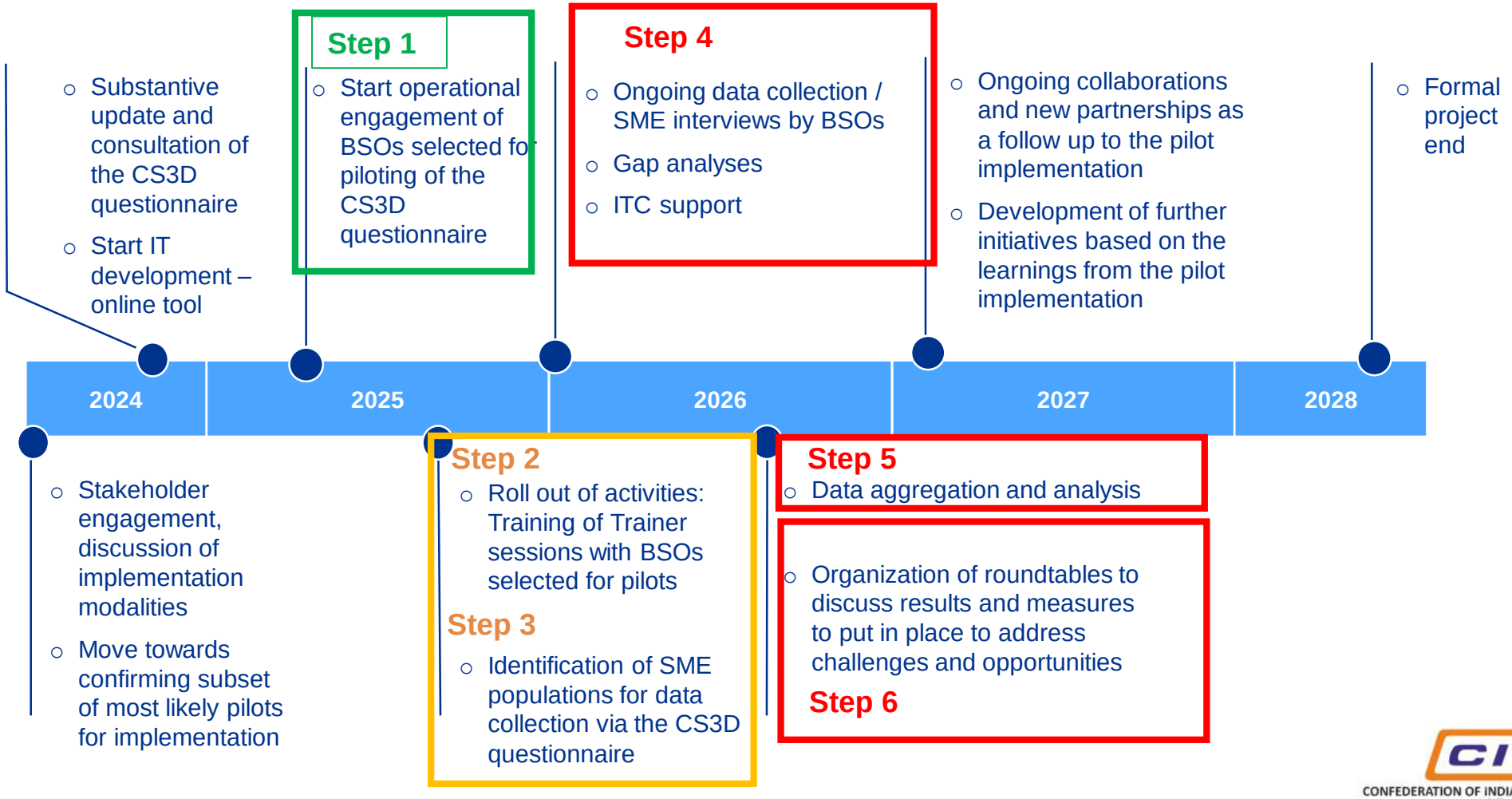
→ **CITI in India**

→ **Done 26-27 Nov 2025**

→ **Expression of interest**

Additional pilot countries: **Morocco, Mauritius, & Colombia**

CS3D Supplier Preparedness Questionnaire: PILOTS IN-COUNTRIES



CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY
www.citiindia.org

Companies targeted for the pilot: PROFILE

Main pre-requisite:

- **Willing to participate in the pilot phase, motivated to learn about HREDD and CS3D**
- **Able and committed to dedicating time to work with the trained staff of CITI (providing guidance)**
- **Willing to have the data used for the aggregated anonymized analyses in 2026-27**

Target sector for the pilot:

- Agribusiness/agro-food
- **Textiles**
- Light manufacturing

Size:

- At least 10 employees (not micro-SMEs)
- **No maximum size, but preferable** to keeping within SMEs (up to 250 employees)

Other specifications:

- Locally owned (not a strict pre-requisite, but preference)
- Exporting or at least export-ready and willing to export (especially to the EU market)
- At least a certain level of representation of:
  - Women-led SMEs (*Women-led business are owned by women in at least 25% or managed and controlled by one or more women.*)
  - Youth-led SMEs (*When the business owner is 34 years old or younger, it is categorized as youth-led business.*)
- No specific criteria on annual sales/turnover figures or location of companies

Please reach out to ITC & CITI

…if you are interested in participating in the programme!

Your Questions

Stay connected!

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