



Compliance & Risks

Anti-Greenwashing Compliance: Navigating Environmental Claims and Legal Liabilities Globally

Author:

Emilia Assenza , Senior Regulatory Compliance Specialist & Team Leader

Anna Shipunova , Regulatory Compliance Specialist

17th November, 2025

Further regulatory developments may have occurred after publication. To keep up-to-date with the latest compliance news, [sign up to our newsletter](#).

→ | complianceandrisk.com

Table of Contents

Anti-Greenwashing Compliance: Navigating Environmental Claims and Legal Liabilities Globally

- 01.** Introduction
- 02.** What is Greenwashing & Its Core Practices?
- 03.** Types of Environmental Claims and When They Become Greenwashing
- 04.** Key Global Statistics, Trends, and Affected Sectors
- 05.** Regulatory Frameworks: The European Union and the UK
- 06.** Developments in the United States and Canada
- 07.** Anti-Greenwashing Initiatives in the Asia-Pacific Region
- 08.** Six Steps To Greenwashing Risk Management
- 09.** Webinar Q&A
- 10.** Conclusion

01. About The Authors



Emilia Assenza, Senior Regulatory Compliance Specialist & Team Leader, Compliance & Risks

Emilia is a Senior Regulatory Compliance Specialist with over 7 years of experience in the legal compliance sector.

She joined Compliance & Risks in 2017 and is now a Senior Team Leader. As a senior regulatory compliance specialist, she is keen to keep clients up to date on global regulatory developments, with a particular focus on her areas of expertise which include consumer protection, textiles as well as data protection.

Emilia graduated cum laude with a Master's Degree in Law at the University of Catania, Italy, and holds a Postgraduate Diploma in Legal Professions. She has worked for several legal offices in Italy where she has gained extensive experience in private practice.

01. About The Authors



Anna Shipunova, Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Compliance & Risks

Anna is a Senior Regulatory Compliance Specialist at Compliance & Risks based in Milan.

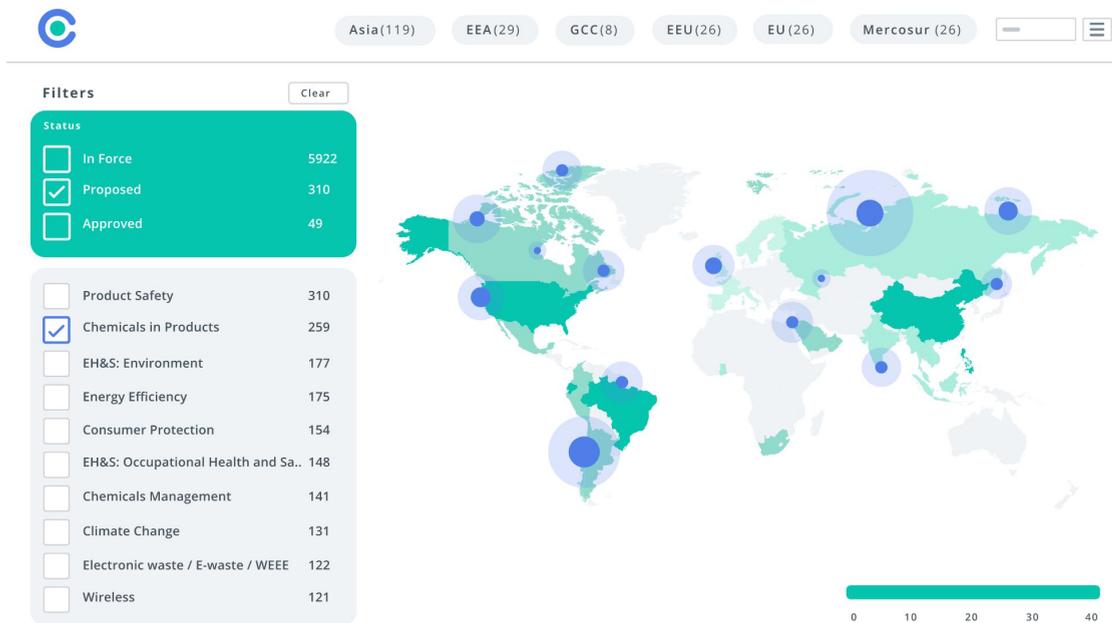
Anna joined the Global Regulatory Compliance team in November 2021. She is responsible for monitoring regulatory developments in CIS countries and helps clients with questions in relation to these countries.

Anna is Associate Subject Matter Expert for Textile, Illegal Logging, ESG – Supply Chain Due Diligence topics and also SME for Labeling of Textiles & Sporting Goods project.

Prior to joining Compliance and Risks, Anna worked for 5 years as part of the escalation team in two of the biggest social media companies in the world.

Unlocking Market Access

Compliance & Risks empowers global enterprises to unlock market access and confidently navigate regulatory complexity. With a 20-year legacy in regulatory intelligence, we help beloved global brands manage product and corporate sustainability obligations, transforming compliance into a force multiplier for enterprise growth.



Our solution includes:

- **C2P:** The most advanced product compliance and corporate sustainability software on the market, helping you streamline your compliance process and unlock market access around the world.
- **Regulatory Content:** We provide the broadest and most comprehensive product compliance regulatory content on the market, monitoring 195+ countries, 20 industry sectors, 45 topics and 100,000+ regulatory sources.
- **Ask our Experts:** Direct access to our team of experts for support
- **C&R Sustainability:** Our new platform doesn't just track regulatory change; it generates intelligence next steps, tailored to your business. It's not just a dashboard. It's your ESG compliance brain: AI-native, human-verified, globally aware and ready with answers. Try a free trial [here](#).

Why choose C2P?

- ✓ **Stay ahead** of regulatory changes with the world's most comprehensive regulatory database
- ✓ **Avoid delays** with alerts of changes to regulations & requirements in real time
- ✓ **Improve efficiency with powerful collaboration and workflow tools** to keep compliance evidence up-to-date & live linked back to Regulations, Standards & Requirements

[Contact us](#) to speak to one of our team today to learn how you can simplify your regulatory compliance process.

Important Notice: All information provided by Compliance & Risks Limited and its contributing researchers in this report is provided for strategic and informational purposes only and should not be construed as company-specific legal compliance advice or counsel. Compliance & Risks Limited makes no representation whatsoever about the suitability of the information and services contained herein for resolving any question of law. Compliance & Risks Limited does not provide any legal services.

© 2025 Compliance & Risks Limited. All rights reserved



01. Introduction

This guide provides a comprehensive analysis of the growing legal and regulatory landscape designed to combat greenwashing.

Greenwashing is defined as the misleading practice of giving a false impression of a company's environmental impact or benefit associated with its product, service, or operation.

Navigating this complex area is crucial for global companies seeking to build safe and sustainable products while managing mounting legal risks. Greenwashing is no longer just a reputational risk; it has become a serious legal liability.

This guide, based on insights from our popular webinar, [Environmental Claims and Legal Liabilities: A Deep Dive into Anti-Greenwashing Regulations](#) begins with a clear definition of what constitutes a green claim and detailing the various misleading tactics, or types of greenwashing, currently under intense scrutiny.

We examine key statistics and market trends that underscore the severity of the issue, highlighting the sectors most affected by disputes and the escalating risk of high-stakes litigation.

The core of this guide provides a deep dive into the regulatory developments across major global economies. You will find a thorough review of the EU's landmark legislative efforts, including the Greenwashing Directive and the draft Green Claims Directive, and their profound implications for business-to-consumer practices.

This is followed by a regional focus on the stringent enforcement actions and specific national laws in France, Italy, and the UK, which often leverage existing consumer protection laws and new guidance to combat deceptive claims.

Furthermore, the guide explores the frameworks in North America, detailing the non-binding yet influential Green Guides in the US and the recent stringent legislative changes in Canada, including their potential to cause "greenhushing". Finally, we offer a critical overview of the burgeoning regulatory environments and enforcement mechanisms across key Asian nations, including South Korea, Japan, India, China, and Singapore. This resource concludes with practical, actionable steps for Greenwashing Risk Management to help companies ensure transparency, uphold consumer trust, and mitigate legal exposure in this dynamic regulatory environment

This guide was originally published on the 17th November 2025. Further regulatory developments may have occurred after publication.

To keep up-to-date with the latest compliance news, [sign up to our newsletter](#).

02. What Is Greenwashing & Its Core Practices?

The term "greenwashing" does not have an internationally recognized definition.

However, it can be defined as the misleading practice used to give a false impression of the environmental impact or benefit of a company's product, service, or operation.

This misleading practice encompasses any information, statement, or communication regarding the environmental responsibility of the company or the environmental impact of a product.

These tactics can mislead stakeholders, consumers, and investors and are increasingly under scrutiny by regulators, enforcement authorities, civil society, consumer protection associations, and NGOs.

During our webinar, our experts identified and described several common types of greenwashing tactics being used:

Green Labeling:

This is the practice of presenting misleading information about a product's sustainability characteristics, often by using unsupported "eco-friendly" language.

Green Lighting:

This occurs when a business highlights a certain positive feature of a product to purposely distract attention from other negative aspects.

Green Crowding:

This tactic involves hiding behind a group or alliance with green objectives to avoid accountability, especially when the single company is doing very little to meet those objectives.

Green Rinsing:

This involves frequently changing sustainability or ESG targets before they are achieved, such as changing the deadline for achieving carbon neutrality without achieving the original target.

Green Shifting:

This is the practice of deliberately shifting responsibility for environmental impact onto other stakeholders, such as consumers, for example by encouraging them to recycle products while the company fails to act on its own impact.

03. Types of Environmental Claims and When They Become Greenwashing

Based on their focus, several distinct types of environmental claims exist in the marketplace.

Product Attributes Claims:

These claims directly concern the environmental performance, sustainability, or environmental characteristics of a specific product.

Corporate Environmental Performance Claims:

These claims focus specifically on a company's commitments, objectives, and goals at the corporate level concerning environmental performance.

Future Claims:

These claims focus on a company's long-term environmental goals, typically involving climate goals or net zero targets.

For a business, it is crucial to understand the critical points when a legitimate green claim risks turning into illegal greenwashing:

When the Claim is Generic or Vague:

A claim becomes problematic when it is too generic or vague, leading to uncertainty about whether the claim is actually true or if the statement can be reliably verified.

When the Claim is Misleading:

This typically involves overstating progress on sustainability or the actual environmental impact of a product.

When the Claim is Inaccurate or Incomparable:

A claim is inaccurate if it lacks data to back it up or if the data matrices used make the claim incomparable to industry standards. A misleading situation occurs when there is no possibility to know what the statement is based on.

When Information is Omitted:

This occurs when a claim highlights only certain positive environmental effects while deliberately ignoring or omitting the harmful ones, resulting in a misleading communication.

04. Key Global Statistics, Trends, and Affected Sectors

Data from an EU Commission survey in support of the Green Claims Directive proposal has shown the widespread nature of greenwashing.

This data showed a widespread practice of misleading consumers*:

- 53% of green claims examined were found to be vague, misleading, or unfounded.
- 40% of claims examined had no evidence to back them up.
- The issue is compounded by the existence of over 200 sustainability labels in the EU, where half of the green labels offer very weak or non-existent verification.

Increased attention and regulatory activity are driven by several factors:

Consumer Behavior:

Several studies have shown that consumers have shifted their purchasing behaviors toward sustainable products and are increasingly willing to pay more for them.

Corporate Strategy:

Companies are reacting by setting bolder climate commitments as part of their business strategies and trying to make products more attractive from an environmental point of view.

Stakeholder Attraction:

Investors and employees are attracted by companies with strong sustainability claims and credentials

Consequently, addressing greenwashing is crucial to ensure consumer trust and protect investors. The most affected sectors under scrutiny include:

- **Automotive:** Green credentials, especially regarding emissions of vehicles.
- **Fashion:** Supply chain claims, recycled content, and green materials used.
- **Energy Sector:** Cases involving misleading claims about renewable energy use versus continued fossil fuel consumption.
- **Finance & Investment:** Cases involve misleading marketing of funds as sustainable.
- **Consumer Goods:** This sector is facing growing scrutiny due to increased consumer awareness.

Regarding litigation, greenwashing disputes saw a continuous rising trend until 2023.

While 2024 saw a decline in the overall number of disputes, high-risk cases surged by 30%.*

In 2025, there has been an increased number of cases in the US and UK, suggesting that EU companies may be more prepared due to early regulations, leaving the US and UK behind in this path.

*https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/circular-economy-topics/green-claims_en

*RepRisk greenwashing report 2024

05. Regulatory Frameworks: The European Union and the UK

Countries are combating greenwashing using different levels of protection, but the EU is definitely at the forefront compared to other countries.

The EU is guided by key goals established since the Green Deal in 2019, including climate neutrality by 2050.

The European Union (EU)

The EU has put in place two sister directives to target greenwashing:

1. **Greenwashing Directive 2024/825:**
This Directive aims to ensure that consumers have reliable information about a product's environmental impact.
 - a. **Scope:**
It applies to all companies operating in the EU market and any business-to-consumer commercial practices, including advertising and marketing.
 - b. **Definitions:**
It introduced a broad definition of "environmental claim" (any text, pictorial, or symbolic representation implying a positive, zero, or less damaging environmental impact) and "sustainability label" (any voluntary mark promoting a product based on environmental or social characteristics).
 - c. **Prohibitions:**
The Directive prohibits generic environmental claims (e.g., 'Green,' 'Eco-friendly') without demonstrating excellent environmental performance. It also bans the display of sustainability labels that are not based on a certification scheme or established by public authorities. Other prohibitions include presenting legal requirements as distinctive features and claiming a positive impact based solely on GHG emissions offsetting.
 - d. **Implementation:**
The transposition deadline for Member States is March 27, 2026, with the application date set for September 27, 2026.
2. **Green Claims Directive (Draft):**
This Directive aims to mandate the verification of claims.
 - a. **Status:**
The legislative process has been ongoing since March 2023. Trilogue negotiations started in January 2025 but paused in June 2025 due to potential withdrawal, though the proposal is officially pending as per the EU Commission Work Programme 2026.
 - b. **Requirements:**
Claims must be substantiated with widely recognized scientific evidence. They must also be verified ex-ante (in advance) by accredited third-party conformity assessment bodies.
 - c. **Points of Discussion:**
Key points under discussion include introducing a simplified verification procedure for simple claims, exemptions for micro-enterprises, maximum verification time, and penalties. Penalties up to a 4% monetary fine of annual turnover were deleted in the Council's draft whereas they were included in the texts of the EU Commission and Parliament.



EU Member State Spotlight

France:

France's AGEC Law bans the use of generic terms like "environmental friendly". The Climate and Resilience Law specifically targets carbon neutrality claims, banning the term without a greenhouse gas emission balance sheet covering the entire product life cycle. Penalties include imprisonment up to two years and fines ranging up to 10% of the average annual turnover. In July 2025, a fast-fashion company was hit with a €40 million fine for deceptive practices and unsubstantiated environmental claims.

Italy:

There are no specific greenwashing rules, but enforcement relies on the Consumer Code, treating greenwashing as an unfair business practice. Monetary penalties can range from €5,000 to €10,000,000. In August 2025, a fast-fashion company received a €1 million fine, and another company removed misleading "zero CO2 impact" claims from mineral water bottles.

The United Kingdom (UK)

The UK lacks a standalone anti-greenwashing law. Enforcement is backed by the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act, which strengthens the enforcement power of the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA).

Enforcement:

The CMA can investigate directly without court involvement and issue fines up to 10% of annual group turnover.

Guidance:

The Green Claims Code is used by the CMA to identify breaches.

Disputes:

April 2025 saw several rulings against oil and gas companies by the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) for low carbon investment ads, stating that any environmental benefit claim from a significant polluter is misleading if it does not include balancing information about the company's ongoing contribution to environmental harm.

06. Developments in the United States and Canada

The United States (US)

The US has no specific anti-greenwashing binding rules at the federal level.

Federal Oversight:

Enforcement is primarily managed by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) under Section 5 of the FTC Act, which prohibits deceptive claims. The non-binding Green Guides are a key tool used by the FTC to determine if a claim is deceptive.

Litigation:

Consumers and NGOs are sensitive to the issue, leading to rising class actions on claims like net zero and product recyclability. Investors are also filing securities claims, alleging that misleading ESG disclosures affected their investments. In May 2022, a \$5.5 million penalty was issued against big retailers for deceptive environmental claims on eco-friendly textiles.

State Level:

State laws are progressing faster. California's Senate Bill 343 (Truth in Recyclability Act) imposes stringent criteria on recyclability claims and the use of the chasing arrow symbol. After October 4, 2026, the symbols can only be displayed if the material is collected by recycling programs covering at least 60% of the Californian population and accepted by recycling facilities serving at least 60% of state programs.

Canada

Canada's regulatory framework consists of binding rules and supporting guidelines.

Competition Act Amendment (Bill C-59):

Effective June 2024, this law requires environmental benefit claims to be substantiated with adequate and proper testing and conform to an internationally recognized methodology.

Penalties:

Fines can reach \$10 million (or \$15 million for subsequent orders), or 3% of annual revenues.

Trends:

In August 2025, investors and stakeholders called for changes due to the risk of greenwashing - the practice of choosing not to disclose environmental achievements due to fear of non-compliance - which could lead to decreased consumer trust and lack of transparency.



07. Initiatives in the Asia-Pacific Region

The Asia-Pacific region is actively developing mandatory HRDD and stricter anti-greenwashing controls:

South Korea:

Became a regional pioneer in 2023. The Environmental Labeling and Advertising Review Guidelines focus on preventing false or exaggerated claims. A draft amendment proposes sanctions up to 3 million won (approx. \$2,270 USD).

South Korea recorded nearly 5,000 greenwashing cases between 2020 and 2022.

Japan:

Enforcement relies on the Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representations (AUPMR).

The October 2024 amendments strengthened controls, introducing a surcharge penalty up to 3% of sales for misleading claims and criminal fines up to ¥1 million for malicious violations.

India:

Enforcement uses a dual track system: the Guidelines for Advertisements (marketing focus) and Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Greenwashing (consumer protection enforcement).

Penalties for subsequent violations can be up to 50 lakh (approx. \$60,000 USD) and include advertisement bans.



China:

China has no specific anti-greenwashing legislation but uses the Advertising Law and the Anti-Unfair Competition Law.

The Guidance on Self-Regulatory Supervision requires listed companies to issue ESG reports that are objective and true.

In 2024, a company was sanctioned for the claim "first choice for environmentalists" without supporting data.

Singapore:

Takes a proactive enforcement approach using the Consumer Protection Fair Trading Act (CPFTA).

The country released a new Guide on Quality-related Claims in October 2025, which provides five key principles for businesses, including that claims must be true, accurate, and supportable by evidence.

Penalties for obstruction or false information include fines up to S\$10,000 and/or imprisonment up to one year.



08. Six Steps to Greenwashing Risk Management

To avoid these escalating risks, we recommend these Six Steps to Greenwashing Risk Management:

1. **Mandatory Training and Upskilling:** Build a culture of compliance and transparency by upskilling all relevant teams (including board members and agency partners) on core ESG criteria and brand-specific greenwashing risks.
2. **Continuous Regulatory Monitoring:** Continuously monitor the evolving regulatory landscape to identify emerging changes and adjust practices proactively.
3. **Mapping All 'Green' Claims:** Identify every instance where your business makes a sustainability claim, including marketing, product information, and ESG reports.
4. **Screening and Risk Management:** Conduct a screening to identify potential sources of greenwashing risk, review claims against verification requirements, and perform a gap analysis of current processes and policies.
5. **Adopt a Proactive Compliance Strategy:** Update governance processes and policies to incorporate formal risk management procedures, adjusting processes for the creation, approval, and verification of all claims.
6. **Be Prepared for Litigation:** Acknowledge the rising number of lawsuits and proactively manage risk by ensuring accuracy and defensibility in all public statements.

09. Webinar Q&A

During the live webinar, numerous questions were sent in by our live audience. Our webinar presenters, [Emilia Assenza](#) & [Anna Shipunova](#) provided expert answers to the most popular queries below.

Q1. Does this mean that in the future only sustainable and rich producers will have the possibility to introduce sustainability labels? It's very costly currently. Or are there EU plans to make some cost reduction or funding?

The EU aims to harmonise the use of sustainability labels to prevent the proliferation of numerous uncertified labels that lack proper verification or certification.

In fact, the Empowering Consumers for the Green Transition Directive governs the use of sustainability labels, addressing the confusion caused by their unregulated spread and the lack of comparative data. More specifically, this means that it will be prohibited to display a sustainability label that is not based on a certification scheme or established by public authorities.

Certification scheme is defined as a third-party verification scheme that certifies that a product, process or business complies with certain requirements, that allows for the use of a corresponding sustainability label, and the terms of which, including its requirements, are publicly available and meet the following criteria:

- the scheme is open under transparent, fair, and non-discriminatory terms to all traders willing and able to comply with the scheme's requirements;
- the scheme's requirements are developed by the scheme owner in consultation with relevant experts and stakeholders;

- the scheme sets out procedures for dealing with non-compliance with the scheme's requirements and provides for the withdrawal or suspension of the use of the sustainability label by the trader in case of non-compliance with the scheme's requirements; and
- the monitoring of a trader's compliance with the scheme's requirements is subject to an objective procedure and is carried out by a third party whose competence and independence from both the scheme owner and the trader are based on international, Union or national standards and procedures.

There is no doubt that these measures will result in higher costs for businesses willing to introduce/display sustainability labels.

However, the EU clearly intends to support sustainability - see for example [here](#) in terms of tax incentives - but ultimately it is up to each Member State to implement such measures.

Q2. Is there a list of legit/recognized sustainability labels (with 3rd party verification) that can be used and there is no risk that it will be banned in the near future by other regulations like eu green claims directive?

There is no official list of recognized sustainability labels. The Empowering Consumers for the Green Transition Directive only requires that sustainability label must be based on a certification scheme or established by public authorities, but does not provide a list.

According to the Directive, it is the trader's responsibility to ensure that, according to the publicly available terms of the certification scheme, it meets minimum conditions of transparency and credibility, including the existence of objective monitoring of compliance with the requirements of the scheme.

Such monitoring should be carried out by a third party whose competence and independence from both the scheme owner and the trader are ensured based on international, Union or national standards and procedures, for example by demonstrating compliance with relevant international standards, such as ISO 17065 or through the mechanisms provided for in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

Q3. How can a company that uses the same packaging for products sold in both the EU and the US, include EU environmental symbols without engaging in greenwashing on US?

The company should add geographic qualifiers to EU environmental symbols and the explanatory text near EU symbols like "This symbol applies to European markets only" to prevent US consumers from misinterpreting them as recycling claims.

Alternatively you should make sure that the placement of the symbols in the packaging design does not create misleading associations.

This transparent disclosure approach aligns with FTC requirements while allowing you to maintain unified packaging for both markets.

Q4. Are there any specific greenwashing regulations for the food and drink sector in the UK? if not will the EU green claims directive be the driving regulation in this sector when it comes into play?

The UK has no sector-specific greenwashing laws for food and drink. However, the sector is a stated CMA enforcement priority under general consumer protection regulations.

To UK food & drink companies actually apply:

- CMA's Green Claims Code
- Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024
- ASA advertising standards

Post-Brexit, UK businesses operating only in the UK are NOT subject to the EU Green Claims Directive.

The UK has developed its own parallel regulatory approach through the CMA's Green Claims Code and the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024.

UK businesses selling into the EU must comply with EU rules for those markets, but this doesn't drive domestic UK regulation.

Q5. Is the Greenwashing directive 2024/825 focused solely on B2C, or applicable also B2B?

Directive(EU) 2024/825 mainly applies to business-to-consumer commercial practices. However, some Member States may decide to extend its application to B2B relations as well.

It is also important to note that this Directive may be relevant to B2B customers whose products are ultimately re-sold to consumers, in order to ascertain their responsibility.

For example, distributors/retailers may rely on the environmental claims of the original seller.

Q6. Regarding upcoming NHS, what products are in scope? Does the requirement include a phased approach to begin with PCF (cradle to gate) only and then full LCA requirements?

All products in scope including medical devices, which represent 10% of NHS carbon footprint.

YES, NHS has a phased approach:

- Now (2024): Organizational carbon reduction plans required for all NHS procurement contracts
- 2027: Expanded to global operations and full Scope 3
- 2028: Product-level carbon footprinting for individual products supplied to NHS (methodology being developed with suppliers/regulators)
- 2030: Progress demonstration required for contract qualification.

PCF vs. LCA: Current phase focuses on organizational footprinting. The 2028 product-level requirement is expected to require cradle-to-grave LCA (full lifecycle including manufacturing, use, disposal), not just cradle-to-gate PCF, though final methodology pending NHS consultation.

Q7. Do you have examples of social claims, such as responsible or ethical production? Is there a way to document this, e.g. through ISO and HIGG scores / certifications and being specific on what is meant by 'responsible' or 'ethical'?

Examples:

Publish specific Fair Trade Certified factory lists with worker premium dollar amounts disclosed; Reference certifications by name and certificate number.

The standard is: name the certification body, provide certificate numbers or verification dates, state supply chain coverage percentage, link to evidence, and define claims in measurable terms.

Replace "ethically made" with "produced in SA8000-certified facilities (cert #12345, valid 2026), 98% achieved living wage in 2024 audits, supplier list at [URL]."

Q8. A Canadian online furniture retailer that ships to California. Regarding BPC §§17580/17580.5 and SB 343, do these environmental claim and recyclability requirements apply to us even though we are not registered or physically located in California? Is compliance triggered simply by selling into the state?

Yes, this Bill applies to products sold in California, regardless of whether your company is located in California or not.

The bill, in fact, prohibits a person from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing into the state any product or packaging for which a deceptive or misleading claim about the recyclability of the product or packaging is made.



10. Conclusion

Greenwashing is no longer just a reputational risk. It has transformed into a serious legal liability.

The regulatory landscape is evolving very rapidly, making continuous monitoring crucial for companies worldwide.

This guide has demonstrated that anti-greenwashing efforts are escalating globally, moving beyond vague consumer protection laws to introduce specific conduct obligations, as seen with the EU's two sister directives and high-penalty enforcement actions in the UK, France, and Italy.

The core challenge remains knowing the precise boundaries and limits of environmental claims and understanding the required criteria for substantiation based on the type of claim and the specific jurisdiction.

Companies must recognize that greenwashing exposes them to three primary, escalating risks:

Damage to Corporate Reputation (Reputational Harm):

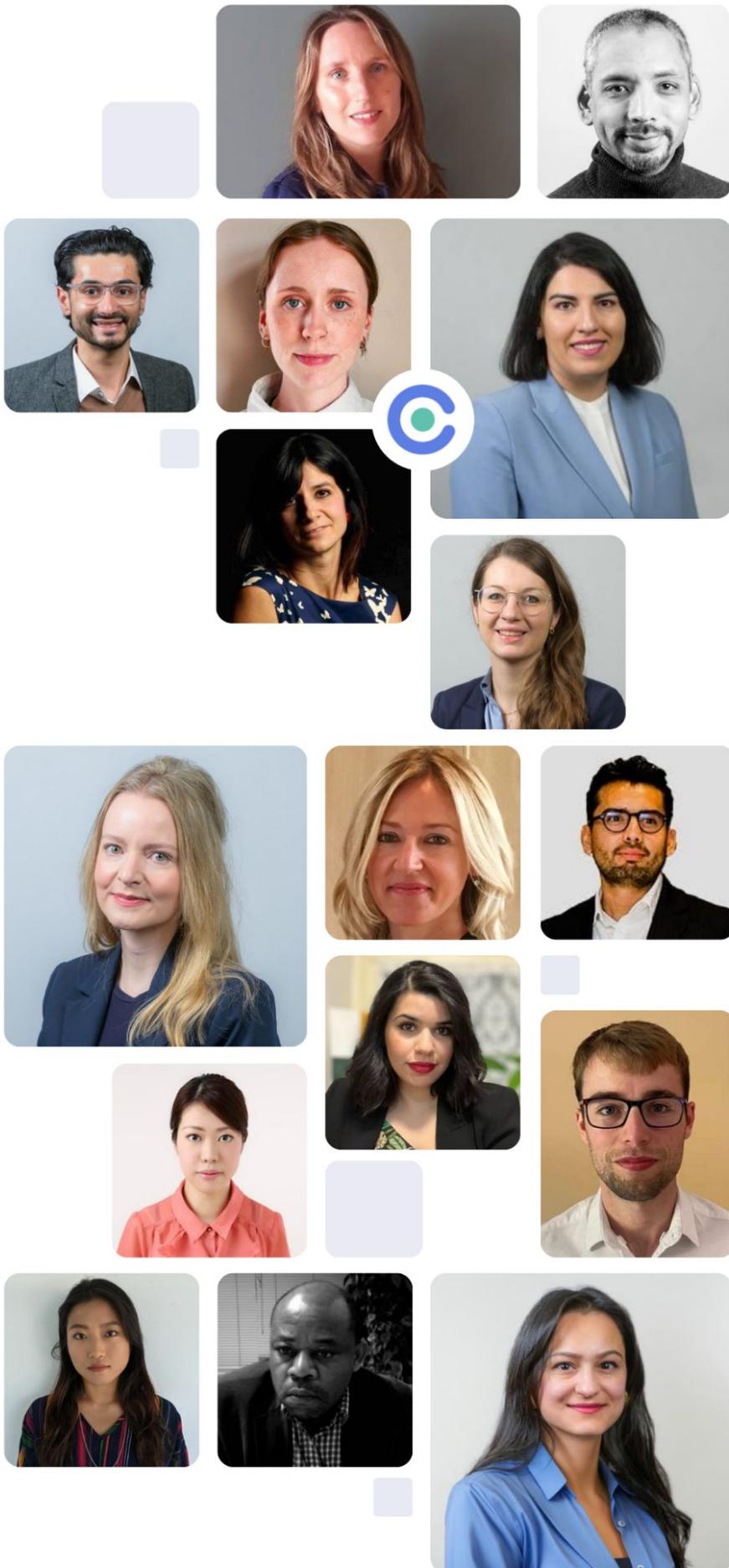
Companies face increasing scrutiny from consumers, employees, investors, and suppliers. Providing transparency and information when asked is vital, not only to reduce risk but also to create business value through consumer trust, investor confidence, and procurement benefits.

Legal and Regulatory Risks (Regulatory Non-Compliance):

This includes the legal risk of non-compliance, resulting in investigations, administrative enforcement actions, and significant financial penalties. Penalties now involve fines linked to global turnover, such as the proposed 4% fine in the Green Claims Directive and the 10% annual group turnover fine in the UK.

Potential Lawsuits Risk:

Companies risk litigation from customers, competitors, activists, and regulators globally. This pressure is seen in the rise of consumer class actions and securities claims in the U.S.



Add 80+ Experts to Your Team

Stop Drowning in Regulatory Updates and Get Back to Business.

Feeling overwhelmed by the ever-changing world of global regulations? You're not alone. Keeping up with complex legislation like ESPR, RoHS, and China RoHS can feel like a full-time job, draining valuable resources from your core business.

What if you could add **80+ compliance experts** to your team?

With our Ask the Experts service, you can. Our global team of **50+ subject matter experts** and 30+ knowledge partners provides unparalleled expertise across a diverse range of products, geographies, and policy areas. We monitor regulatory changes daily and provide clear, concise answers to your most pressing compliance questions.

Gain instant access to:

- **In-depth knowledge:** Our experts possess deep understanding of complex regulations, including ESPR, RoHS, and China RoHS.
- **Rapid response:** Get quick answers to your questions, often within 30 minutes, freeing up your team to focus on other priorities.
- **Confidence and clarity:** Navigate regulatory complexities with assurance, knowing you have a team of experts backing you up.

Boost your compliance capabilities without expanding your headcount.

Empower your business today - begin your journey and **speak to a regulatory expert.**

OUR NUMBERS

300+

CUSTOMERS WORLDWIDE

195

COUNTRIES COVERED

100,000+

REGULATIONS