



Compliance & Risks

# *From Disclosure To Enforcement: Navigating The World's Emerging Human Rights Due Diligence Regulations*

**Author:**

**Joanne O'Donnell**, Head of Global Regulatory Compliance Team, Compliance & Risks

**Cristian Barroso**, Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Compliance & Risks

**Hannah Janknecht**, Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Compliance & Risks

4th 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](#).

→ | [complianceandrisks.com](https://complianceandrisks.com)

# Table of Contents

From Disclosure To Enforcement: Navigating The World's Emerging Human Rights Due Diligence Regulations

- 01.** Introduction
- 02.** The Evolution of Mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD)
- 03.** Foundational Principles and Categories of HRDD Law
- 04.** The Dynamic European Union Regulatory Landscape
- 05.** Developments in the United States and Canada
- 06.** HRDD Across the Asia-Pacific Region
- 07.** Emerging Frameworks in South America and the United Nations
- 08.** Webinar Q&A
- 09.** Conclusion

# 01. About The Authors



**Joanne O'Donnell, Head of Global Regulatory Compliance Team, Compliance & Risks**

Joanne heads up a team of over 40 international product regulatory specialists at Compliance & Risks. She qualified as a lawyer in Ireland in 2003 and has extensive legal experience spanning private practice, in-house, and industry at both national and international level. Joanne has worked with Compliance and Risks for over 14 years and has a particular interest and focus on Sustainability, Human Rights, and ESG.

Joanne has a Bachelor of Law from the National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland. She also has a Masters in Public International law from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland and a Masters in French from the University of Limerick, Ireland. She is also a former alumni of the Business and Human Rights Masters Course at the University of Bergen, Norway.

# 01. About The Authors



## **Cristian Barroso**, Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Compliance & Risks

Regulatory Compliance Specialist with over nine years of experience in environmental compliance and human rights, having a keen interest in ESG Human Rights, Supply Chain, WEEE, Circular Economy, Ecodesign, Energy Efficiency, and Sustainable Resource Use.

Cristian is a qualified Mexican lawyer who joined Compliance and Risks in 2024, following a career that included working in law firms, human rights and environmental agencies, as well as a recent role within an EPR Scheme.

He holds a law degree from the National Autonomous University of Mexico and two LLM master's degrees: one in Human Rights from the University of Alcalá in Spain and another in Environmental and Natural Resources Law from the University College Cork in Ireland.

# 01. About The Authors



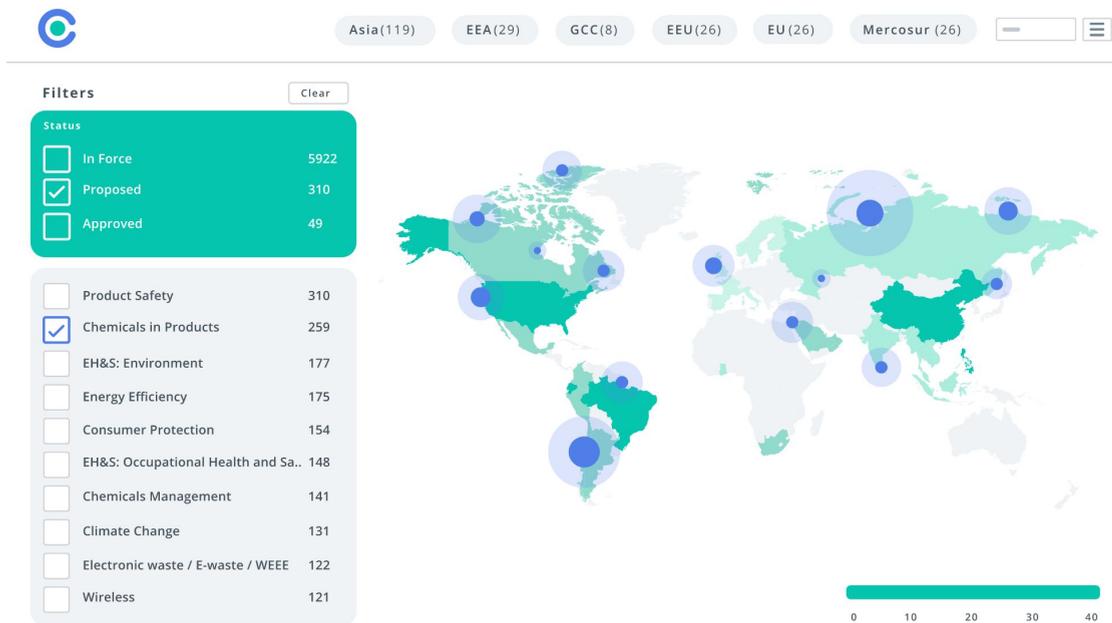
**Hannah Janknecht, Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Compliance & Risks**

Hannah joined the Global Regulatory Compliance team in Compliance and Risks in September 2022. She is responsible for the monitoring of regulatory developments in German-speaking countries and is an SME in several areas including: ESG reporting, Climate Change, Climate Disclosures, Supply Chain Due Diligence and Circular Economy. Prior to joining Compliance and Risks, she worked for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture in Germany in the area of the Common Agricultural Policy.

Hannah studied law in Germany (University of Bonn) and holds an LL.M. in Environmental and Natural Resources Law from University College Cork. She speaks German, English and French.

# 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 offers a comprehensive overview of the rapidly evolving regulatory landscape for Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) across the globe.

What was once seen as a voluntary, "nice to have" corporate practice has quickly become a mandatory, multifaceted legal, commercial, and reputational imperative.

This guide, based on insights from our popular webinar, [Emerging Human Rights Due Diligence Regulations Across the Globe](#) summarizes the key themes and regulatory developments across major regions, including Europe, the US, Canada, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and South America, as well as developments at the UN level.

This shift, largely galvanized by the 2013 Rana Plaza tragedy, marks a major turning point in corporate accountability, compelling companies to focus on human rights abuses not only in their direct operations but throughout their entire value chains.

This expert guide is designed to help organizations anticipate changes, understand compliance obligations, and build dynamic programs to ensure sustained adherence to these crucial global standards.

The ultimate takeaway is that HRDD is no longer a 'nice to have,' but a legal, commercial, and reputational imperative.

This guide was originally published on the 4th of 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. The Evolution of Mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD)

The journey of human rights obligations has moved from being largely voluntary to an enforced, mandatory framework.

For many years, these obligations were largely contained within international treaties and national laws, and were viewed as only applicable to sovereign countries.

The push toward corporate accountability began a major shift in 2005, when the former UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, appointed John Ruggie as the UN special representative. His mandate was to develop a framework for corporate human rights duties that would surpass the voluntary measures in place at the time.

This monumental work culminated in 2011 with the adoption of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

These UNGPs represented the pivotal starting point for mandatory HRDD worldwide, and they remain a foundational and critical part of many modern regulations.

The true catalyst that accelerated the adoption of mandatory HRDD regulation was the Rana Plaza tragedy in 2013.

This catastrophic factory collapse in Bangladesh resulted in the deaths of over 1,100 garment workers and brutally exposed the severe consequences of unchecked supply chains. The disaster demonstrated to regulators and the world that the existing voluntary measures had failed to prevent systemic human rights abuses.

Following this tragedy, civil society, trade unions, policymakers, and regulators insisted that companies must focus on human rights abuses not just in their direct operations, but throughout their entire supply chain, specifically including suppliers and subcontractors.

This public and political pressure directly led the EU to prioritize transparency of non-financial information, including information in supply chains, resulting in the adoption of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) in 2014.

The NFRD was the precursor to the now well-known Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and demonstrated a clear evolution on the timeline from the 2011 voluntary principles to mandatory obligations with serious non-compliance consequences.

This sequence of events initiated a global wave of mandatory human rights due diligence obligations.

# 03. Foundational Principles and Categories of HRDD Law

To fully understand the modern regulatory landscape, one must grasp the core definition and principles of Human Rights Due Diligence.

HRDD is a process that assists companies in identifying, preventing, mitigating, and accounting for the negative human rights impacts resulting from their own activities and those connected to their business relationships.

The core framework for many mandatory HRDD regulations worldwide is derived from the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and the OECD Guidelines for Responsible Business Misconduct.

The UNGPs establish three main pillars:

- the state's duty to protect against corporate human rights abuses through effective policies and regulations
- the corporate responsibility to respect human rights and conduct HRDD
- the requirement for access to effective remedies (both judicial and non-judicial) for those whose rights have been violated.

Corporate HRDD is considered the operational principle to implement this responsibility.

Mandatory HRDD regulations across the globe can be broadly grouped into three distinct categories:

**Corporate Disclosures** This is the most common type of law. These laws require companies to publish information or report on their existing HRDD processes and outcomes, but they do not mandate the actual implementation of these processes. Examples include the UK and Australian Modern Slavery Acts.

**Due Diligence Conduct Obligations:** These laws impose a concrete, active obligation to perform human rights and, in some cases, environmental due diligence (HREDD). The key examples here include the EU's Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), the French vigilance law, and the German Due Diligence in Supply Chains Act.

**Border Controls (Trade-Based Laws):** A newer, trade-based regulatory model that imposes a complete prohibition on the import, export, or placing on the market of products linked to specific risks like forced or child labor. While not requiring an overt HRDD process, a robust due diligence system is essential for a company to comply with these prohibitions and successfully rebut any presumption of forced labor. Key examples are the EU Forced Labour Regulation (EUFLR) and the US Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA).

# 04. The Dynamic European Union Regulatory Landscape

The European Union (EU) is a primary driver of comprehensive mandatory Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence (HREDD) laws

The cornerstone of the EU's regulatory due diligence framework is the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), which came into force in July 2024.

EU Member States have until July 2027 to implement the Directive into national law, and obligations for companies will be phased in between July 2028 and July 2029.

The CSDDD applies to large EU and non-EU companies operating in the EU and requires them to integrate due diligence into their policies and systems to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for adverse human rights and environmental impacts in their own operations, subsidiaries, and value chains.

Non-compliance carries the risk of severe fines, with the maximum financial penalties set by Member States not being less than 5% of their net worldwide turnover.

Despite its adoption, the CSDDD is undergoing significant revisions through the Omnibus simplification package proposed in February 2025.

The "Stop the Clock" amendment, already in force since April 2025, pushed the transposition deadline to July 2027 and granted the largest companies an additional year for compliance.

The "content" proposals for the CSDDD includes:

**Scope Reduction:** Both the Council and Parliament proposed limiting the scope to the very largest companies with over 5,000 employees and €1.5 billion turnover, potentially cutting the current scope by up to 70%.

**Due Diligence Focus:** The Commission and Council proposed limiting due diligence to the first tier of the supply chain (direct suppliers). Assessments of further tiers would only be required if plausible information suggests human rights or environmental violations are taking place further down the supply chain. Conversely, the EP JURI Committee proposed a fully risk-based approach not limited to Tier 1 but limited by a value chain cap.

**Climate Plans & Liability:** All three institutions advocated for abandoning harmonized EU-wide liability, resulting in up to 27 different national liability regimes. They also proposed removing the legal requirement for companies to ensure the implementation of their adopted climate transition plans.



Beyond the CSDDD, the EU has adopted several horizontal and sector-specific laws with HRDD components:

**Sector-Specific Laws:** The Conflict Minerals Regulation (EiF in 2021) requires importers of tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold (3TG) from high-risk regions to set up HRDD. The EU Batteries Regulation (2023) imposes HREDD obligations related to the sourcing of raw materials like cobalt, lithium, and nickel. The due diligence obligations were postponed from 2025 to August 2027. The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) requires companies placing seven forest commodities (e.g., timber, cattle, soy) and derived products on the EU market to prove they are deforestation-free, requiring supply chain mapping down to the geo-coordinates of the plot of land. The EU Commission has proposed targeted changes to the EUDR applicability and enforcement timeline in October 2025.

**Sector-Agnostic Ban:** The EU Forced Labour Regulation (EUFLR) entered into force in December 2024 and becomes applicable in December 2027. It imposes a ban on the sale or export of ALL products made using forced or child labor from/to the EU, regardless of origin, product type, or company size. While no direct DD is mandated, robust practices are strongly advised for companies to prevent an investigation and subsequent ban.

At the national level, France and Germany were early European adaptors. France's vigilance law (2017) requires large companies to implement a vigilance plan covering both human rights and environmental risks across their supply chain. Germany's Due Diligence and Supply Chains Law (2023) mandates HRDD implementation for German-based companies with over 1,000 employees.

However, the German government announced its intention to repeal the national law and replace it with the national implementation of the CSDDD. September 2025, a draft law was proposed to eliminate the reporting obligations and reduce penalties to a minimum.

Norway's Transparency Act (2022) requires large Norwegian and foreign companies active in Norway to conduct HRDD and report annually, a law that a government report found has led to concrete improvements.

Switzerland is working on a broader due diligence law based on EU and international standards, with a draft expected in March 2026.

# 05. Developments in the United States and Canada

The HRDD landscape in the United States is fragmented between the federal and state levels, without a mandatory federal HRDD law for all goods.

Federal efforts are currently focused on reducing reliance on Chinese supply chains and mitigating forced labor risks through **trade and customs measures**.

The most notable US regulation is the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA), effective since June 2022. The UFLPA establishes a **rebuttable presumption** that all goods produced wholly or in part in the Xinjiang region of China, or by entities on the Entity List, are made using forced labor and are thus prohibited from import.

The burden of proof lies with the importing companies, who must conduct **rigorous HRDD** to prove their supply chains are free from forced labor if their goods are seized. UFLPA statistics show that the Automotive and Aerospace, Electronics, and Apparel, Footwear, and Textiles sectors are most at risk of having goods denied entry.

Interestingly, the majority of detained shipments do not originate directly from China, but from countries like Malaysia and Vietnam, indicating a focus on indirect links to the Xinjiang region.

Furthermore, there are two important bills pending in Congress targeting Chinese supply chains: the Cobalt Supply Chain Act (March 2025), which would create a similar rebuttable presumption for cobalt refined in China, and the Transaction & Sourcing Knowledge (TASK) Bill (April 2025), which requires publicly traded companies to disclose information on imports linked to the Xinjiang region.

At the state level, developments on mandatory HRDD are overall quite slow. Laws like the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act (2010) only require companies to disclose efforts to eradicate slavery and human trafficking from the supply chain, without mandating due diligence implementation.

Canada enacted the Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act in 2023. This act requires companies above certain thresholds to report annually on steps taken to prevent and reduce the risk of forced or child labor in their supply chains.

The law focuses only on labor rights and, similar to the UK and Australia, is a disclosure law, not mandating HRDD itself.

The governments of the UK, Australia, and Canada published a joint reporting template in July 2025 to ease the reporting burden on companies operating in multiple jurisdictions. Canada also has an import ban on goods produced by forced labor, implemented in July 2020, but it has been criticized for poor enforcement.

In response, the government announced its intention to propose a new **mandatory supply chain DD law** but a draft has not yet been published as of October 2025.



## 06. HRDD Across the Asia-Pacific Region

In the Asia-Pacific region, there is a clear trend toward stricter HRDD frameworks.

Many countries are transitioning from voluntary measures, often established within **National Action Plans (NAPs) on Business and Human Rights**, toward mandatory regulations.

- **South Korea** is on track to be the **first Asian country to mandate HRDD** with its **Corporate Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence Bill**. The bill, reintroduced in July 2025, would apply to large Korean and foreign companies with a business presence and would mandate the implementation of an HREDD system. Non-compliance could result in civil liability, corrective orders, and criminal penalties of up to five years in prison.
- **Thailand** is also working on a draft law for **Mandatory Responsible Business Conduct**. This law would apply to Thai and non-Thai large enterprises above certain revenue thresholds and require them to conduct HREDD across their entire value chain, publish an HREDD policy, monitor effectiveness, report annually, and establish grievance mechanisms.
- **Japan** maintains a "soft law" approach, characterized by government guidelines and a strong commitment to the UNGPs. The 2020 **National Action Plan** and the 2022 **METI Guidelines** encourage companies to implement HR policies and due diligence processes. A public consultation launched in October 2025 aims to revise the NAP, with a focus on promoting HRDD in supply chains, AI/technology, and environmental concerns. Notably, over two-thirds of Japanese companies have voluntarily implemented a human rights policy.



- **Taiwan** also follows a soft-law approach with its 2020 **National Action Plan** and “**Guidelines for Enterprises to Respect Human Rights in the Supply Chain**” (currently being updated) that encourage companies to embed human rights due diligence procedures.
- **Indonesia’s** 2023 **National Strategy on Business and Human Rights** provides guidance for all business actors in the country (excluding foreign companies) on identifying, preventing, and mitigating human rights risks. The Government is also drafting new regulations to establish mandatory human rights due diligence and sanctions for non-compliance by 2028.
- **China** operates on a non-binding regulatory approach, relying on a complex set of government guidelines and trade association recommendations, without legally binding HRDD regulations. The 2021-2025 **Human Rights Action Plan** encourages businesses to adhere to the UNGPs and conduct HRDD. The second edition of the **Due Diligence Guidelines for Mineral Supply Chains** (2022) incorporates a 6-step DD framework in line with the UNGPs and OECD guidelines, applying to Chinese companies involved in the mineral supply chain.
- **Australia’s Modern Slavery Act 2018** is a transparency law similar to the UK’s, requiring large entities to report on actions taken to address modern slavery risks. It is limited to modern slavery and includes no mandatory DD obligation or penalties for non-compliance with the reporting requirements. A public consultation launched in July 2025 to review the Act focuses on reporting requirements, compliance, and enforcement. The government also plans to conduct targeted consultations with specialists at a later stage to address the implementation of a due diligence system.
- **New Zealand** government plans for new modern slavery legislation were paused in September 2024, despite two private members’ bills being introduced in 2025, that appeared to reignite the effort.

# 07. Emerging Frameworks in South America and the United Nations

Latin America is seeing significant proposals for mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence (HREDD).

**Brazil** has proposed a **National Framework for Business & Human Rights (Bill PL 572/2022)**, which is notably broad, applying to **all companies** registered or economically active in Brazil, regardless of size or sector. The obligation extends to their entire value chain (subsidiaries, branches, and subcontractors).

Companies would be directly liable for human rights violations and required to implement DD mechanisms and submit annual reports.

**Chile** introduced a **Proposed Due Diligence Law for Human Rights, Environment & Climate Change** in April 2025. It would apply to large companies (over 200 employees) and mandate annual reporting on actual and potential harm to human rights and the environment caused directly or indirectly across the value chain.

This includes developing protocols to prevent discrimination, forced labor, and child labor, and to adopt a climate transition plan.

**Colombia** introduced a draft **Human Rights Framework for Companies** in July 2025. This law targets **all companies** economically active in the country, including foreign companies, obliging them to prevent human rights violations, disclose information (including on AI systems), and protect human rights defenders and affected communities.

Non-compliance would result in civil and administrative liability.

At the international level, the **United Nations** is working on a **Draft Treaty Regulating the Activities of Transnational Corporations**.

The latest draft (December 2024) encourages state parties (SPs) to adopt legislative measures for legal liability for human rights violations and require corporations to adopt robust due diligence processes.

Specific DD requirements include the regular publication of human rights assessments, the incorporation of gender and age perspectives in the process, and undertaking "meaningful" consultations with potentially affected groups.

The 11th session of the UN Working Group took place in October 2025.

## 08. Webinar Q&A

During the live webinar, numerous questions were sent in by our live audience. Our webinar presenters, [Joanne O'Donnell](#), [Cristian Barroso](#), and [Hannah Janknecht](#) provided expert answers to the most popular queries below.

### **Q1. Any idea when South Korea and Thai legislation will pass? What are the next procedural steps?**

Unfortunately, there is no estimated date on when and if the legislation will be enacted.

Regarding South Korea, the bill remains in the Planning and Finance Committee, but there is no tentative timeline on when it is going to be discussed. If approved within the Committee, the draft will be discussed into the Plenary Session for deliberation and approval, and after that sent for presidential approval and promulgation.

In relation to the Thai draft, the authorities have not been very transparent. We contacted them for further information, but unfortunately, they have not provided any details.

### **Q2. As we approach 2026, how do you foresee Human Rights Due Diligence evolving globally - particularly in light of increasing regulatory divergence across jurisdictions? What practical strategies would you recommend for multinational companies to navigate conflicting or overlapping requirements**

2026 is likely to bring more clarity at the EU level as soon as the Omnibus trilogue negotiations will conclude. While human rights due diligence will remain firmly in place, it is likely to focus more on the largest companies.

A key point to watch will be the development of a value chain cap during the trilogue negotiations, as this will determine the extent of the CSDDD's impact on smaller companies.

Globally, momentum continues to build, with several jurisdictions, including Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Switzerland, the UK, and South Korea likely moving toward more formal human rights due diligence regimes in the coming years.

For multinational companies, staying ahead will depend on proactive strategies, including effective horizon scanning to anticipate rather than react to new rules, and using structured tools to break down regulations into actionable checklists. Comparing requirements across jurisdictions to spot overlaps and gaps early can make compliance both more efficient and more strategic.

In addition, most of the human rights due diligence frameworks build on the steps outlined in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and/or OECD Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct, and they require 3 main steps: i) develop and embed a human rights policy, ii) implement a risk-based approach human rights due diligence and iii) put in place remediation processes.

Notwithstanding the size of the business and its value chain, its business model, the nature and sector of its business activities and the regions in which the company is active, it is therefore recommended to implement a wide risk-based approach in its due diligence adhering to the following steps:

- Identify and assess risks and impacts.
- Integrate the findings into risks and impact assessments.
- Monitor the implemented measures, and
- Communicate/ ensure transparency about implemented measures.

**Q3. Do the CSDDD thresholds need to be calculated on a consolidated basis?**

The CSDDD thresholds and their calculation are defined in Article 2 of the CSDDD.

To determine if your company is in scope of the CSDDD, you will first have to look at the company individually, including the employees and turnover of the company branches that are legally dependant on the company (Art. 2 (1) a).

If the individual company does not meet the thresholds, you would then move onto the group level and check if the group meets the thresholds (Art. 2 (1) b).

If the group meets the thresholds, then the parent company is subject to the CSDDD and not the individual subsidiaries. The parent company will however likely approach its subsidiaries for information and assistance in this case.



## 09. Conclusion

Human Rights Due Diligence is irrevocably shifting from a "nice to have" compliance topic to a "must have" **legal, commercial, and reputational imperative**.

The direction of global travel is clear: HRDD regulations and their enforcement are increasing. Penalties for non-compliance are escalating, frequently linked to global turnover, and some countries are introducing **criminal sanctions**.

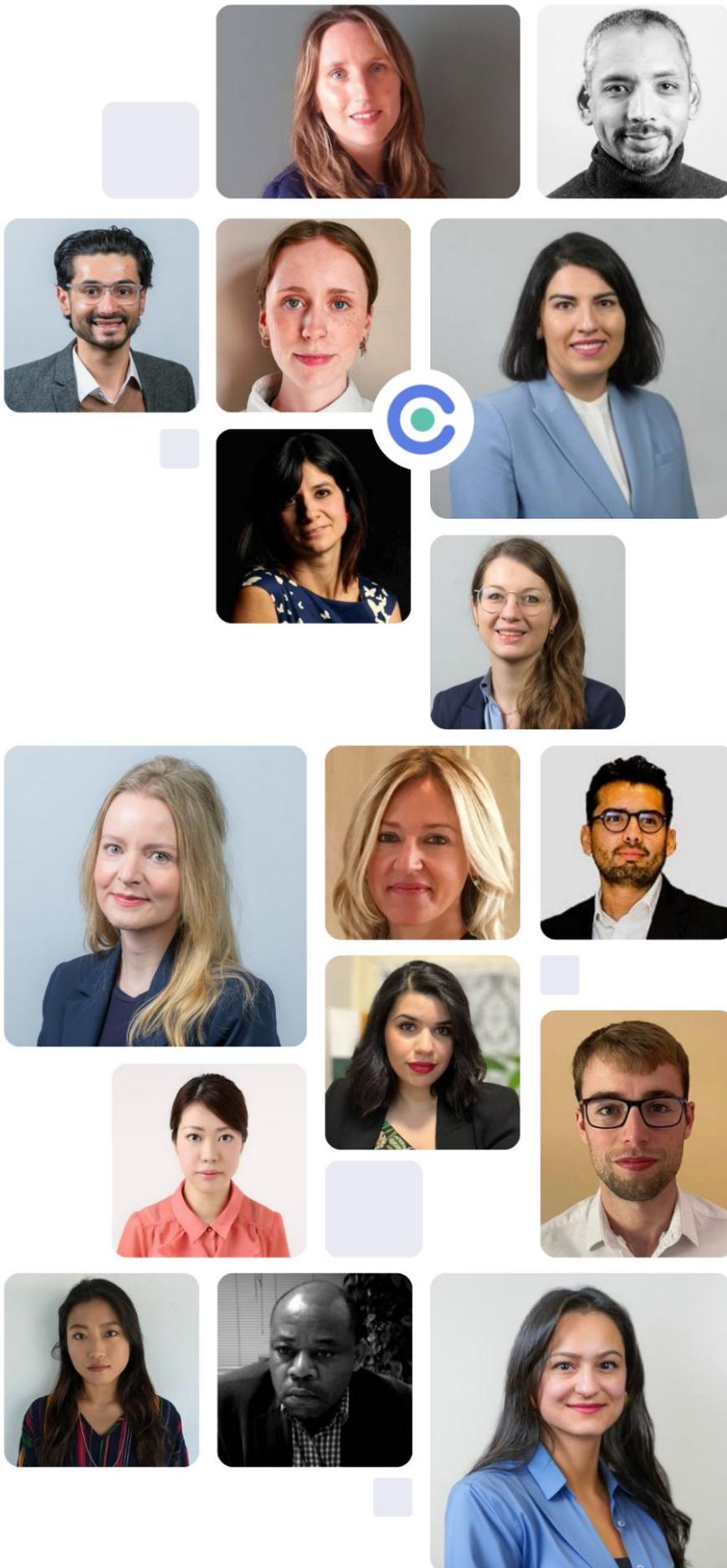
A common thread across nearly all emerging regulations is the demand for **supply chain transparency**. This, in turn, is driving the need for **data-driven due diligence**.

To effectively demonstrate compliance, organizations must implement and maintain **robust data and documentation mechanisms** capable of navigating the differing national and regional requirements. HRDD should not be seen as a "tick box exercise".

A dynamic, data-driven approach allows a company to track the efficacy of its due diligence measures and communicate them transparently to stakeholders, which builds both accountability and trust. Finally, HRDD must be viewed as a **cross-functional responsibility**.

The most successful organizations ensure HRDD sits at the intersection of compliance, legal, procurement, ethics, HR, and sustainability, embedding it across contracts, procurement policies, and supplier onboarding processes.

Success ultimately depends on proactively tracking regulations and **anticipating changes**, building dynamic compliance programs powered by horizon scanning and regulatory mapping tools.



# 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