

Professional Certificate in Regulatory Compliance in Asia-Pacific

Social

Anti-Social Risk Assessment – A systematic process for identifying, evaluating, and prioritising social risks that could affect regulatory compliance in the Asia-Pacific region. Related terms: Risk matrix, stakeholder mapping. Example: A mining company assesses potential community unrest before expanding operations. Practical application: Integrates social risk scores into project approval workflows. Challenge: Limited data on informal community networks can lead to under-estimation of risk.

Anti-Social Media Monitoring – Continuous surveillance of online platforms to detect misinformation, hate speech, or coordinated campaigns that may influence regulatory outcomes. Related terms: Digital surveillance, sentiment analysis. Example: A telecom regulator tracks false rumors about new tariffs on Twitter. Practical application: Triggers rapid response protocols to correct misinformation. Challenge: Balancing privacy concerns with the need for timely intelligence.

Anti-Social Procurement Policy – Guidelines that prohibit the purchase of goods or services from entities engaged in socially harmful activities, such as child labour or forced displacement. Related terms: Ethical sourcing, supplier due diligence. Example: A government agency excludes suppliers linked to deforestation in Indonesia. Practical application: Requires vendors to certify compliance with social standards. Challenge: Verifying compliance across complex supply chains.

Anti-Social Standards – Norms that define unacceptable social behaviours or practices, often embedded in industry codes of conduct. Related terms: Compliance benchmarks, best-practice guidelines. Example: The International Labour Organization's standards on forced labour. Practical application: Serves as a reference for audit checklists. Challenge: Adapting global standards to diverse local cultural contexts.

Community Anti-Social Impact – The negative effects of a project on local social structures, such as loss of cultural heritage or increased crime. Related terms: Social impact assessment, cultural preservation. Example: Construction of a highway disrupts traditional fishing villages. Practical application: Informs mitigation strategies like community compensation schemes. Challenge: Quantifying intangible losses like cultural identity.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) – A company's voluntary commitment to operate in an economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable manner. Related terms: ESG, sustainability reporting. Example: A multinational bank funds micro-enterprise programs in rural Vietnam. Practical application: Aligns CSR initiatives with regulatory expectations to obtain a social licence. Challenge: Avoiding "green-washing" and ensuring genuine stakeholder benefit.

Digital Social Footprint – The aggregate of an organisation's online interactions, data sharing practices, and public perception across digital channels. Related terms: Digital reputation, data ethics. Example: A fintech firm's customer service chats reveal patterns of bias. Practical application: Integrates footprint analysis into compliance risk dashboards. Challenge: Managing data volume while protecting personal privacy.

Economic-Social Dual Impact – The intertwined effects of economic activities on social outcomes, such as job creation versus income inequality. Related terms: Inclusive growth, social equity. Example: A foreign direct investment in a textile factory creates jobs but raises concerns over wage fairness. Practical application: Requires balanced KPI setting in project proposals. Challenge: Aligning profit motives with equitable social outcomes.

Environmental-Social Governance (ESG) – A framework that incorporates environmental, social, and governance criteria into investment and regulatory decisions. Related terms: Sustainable finance, impact investing. Example: An asset manager screens Asian equities for labour rights compliance. Practical application: ESG scores become part of licensing criteria for financial institutions. Challenge: Inconsistent ESG data standards across jurisdictions.

Ethical Social Auditing – An independent verification process that assesses an organisation’s adherence to social standards, often using checklists, interviews, and site visits. Related terms: Third-party verification, compliance audit. Example: A clothing brand undergoes a social audit to confirm no child labour in its supply chain. Practical application: Audit findings inform corrective action plans. Challenge: Auditor independence can be compromised by commercial pressures.

External Social Stakeholder – Any individual, group, or organisation outside the company that is affected by or can affect its operations, such as NGOs, local communities, or media. Related terms: Stakeholder analysis, public interest groups. Example: An environmental NGO campaigns against a proposed palm-oil plantation. Practical application: Stakeholder mapping informs engagement strategies. Challenge: Divergent interests may create conflicting compliance priorities.

Grassroots Social Mobilisation – Bottom-up collective actions by local communities to influence policy, often through protests, petitions, or community meetings. Related terms: Civil society activism, community advocacy. Example: Fishermen organise a blockade to protest offshore drilling permits. Practical application: Regulators monitor mobilisation to anticipate compliance breaches. Challenge: Rapid escalation can outpace official response mechanisms.

Human Rights Due Diligence – A process for identifying, preventing, and mitigating adverse human rights impacts linked to business activities. Related terms: UN Guiding Principles, impact assessment. Example: A logistics company evaluates the risk of forced labour in its warehousing operations. Practical application: Integrates findings into contractual clauses with suppliers. Challenge: Limited access to reliable data on human-rights violations in remote regions.

Impact-Based Social Regulation – Regulatory approaches that focus on the actual social outcomes of activities rather than prescriptive rules alone. Related terms: Outcome-oriented compliance, performance standards. Example: A health authority sets infection-rate targets for hospitals instead of prescribing specific procedures. Practical application: Encourages innovative solutions to meet social goals. Challenge: Measuring impact accurately can be resource-intensive.

Inclusive Social Dialogue – Structured communication channels that bring together government, industry, labour, and civil society to discuss regulatory issues. Related terms: Tripartite consultation, stakeholder forum. Example: A national mining council holds quarterly meetings with indigenous representatives.

Practical application: Produces consensus-based guidelines that are easier to enforce. Challenge: Power imbalances may marginalise weaker voices.

Industrial Social Conflict – Disputes arising from workplace conditions, wage negotiations, or safety concerns that can affect regulatory compliance. Related terms: Labour unrest, collective bargaining. Example: A strike at a semiconductor plant disrupts supply chains and triggers inspection delays. Practical application: Early warning systems flag potential compliance interruptions. Challenge: Resolving conflicts quickly while respecting workers' rights.

International Social Standards – Globally recognised benchmarks for social performance, such as the ILO conventions or OECD Guidelines. Related terms: Global compliance, cross-border regulation. Example: A multinational must comply with ILO Convention 182 on hazardous work. Practical application: Serves as a baseline for domestic regulatory frameworks. Challenge: Translating international standards into enforceable national laws.

Local Social Governance – The mechanisms by which local authorities, community groups, and businesses manage social issues at the municipal or district level. Related terms: Decentralised governance, community councils. Example: A city council establishes a neighbourhood watch program to address crime linked to a new industrial park. Practical application: Integrates local feedback into regional compliance monitoring. Challenge: Limited capacity of local bodies to enforce standards.

Micro-Social Risk – Small-scale social vulnerabilities that can aggregate into larger compliance problems, such as informal labor arrangements or unregistered community groups. Related terms: Hidden workforce, informal sector. Example: Contractors hire undocumented workers for short-term projects, creating liability gaps. Practical application: Risk registers include micro-risk indicators. Challenge: Detecting informal arrangements requires field intelligence.

Multinational Social Benchmarking – Comparative analysis of social performance across subsidiaries or peer companies operating in different Asian markets. Related terms: Performance metrics, peer review. Example: A consumer goods firm compares its labour standards in Thailand with those in the Philippines. Practical application: Identifies best practices and gaps for targeted improvement. Challenge: Data comparability issues due to differing reporting formats.

National Social Compliance Framework – The set of statutes, regulations, and enforcement mechanisms that govern social standards within a country. Related terms: Legal architecture, compliance regime. Example: Australia's Fair Work Act outlines minimum wage and workplace safety requirements. Practical application: Companies map their policies to national provisions to ensure alignment. Challenge: Frequent legislative amendments require continuous monitoring.

Non-Governmental Social Oversight – Monitoring activities performed by NGOs, watchdog groups, or community organisations that supplement official regulatory enforcement. Related terms: Civil oversight, third-party monitoring. Example: An environmental NGO publishes annual reports on mining-related displacement. Practical application: Regulators use NGO findings to prioritise inspections. Challenge: Ensuring NGO reports are unbiased and methodologically sound.

Occupational Social Health – The aspect of workplace health that addresses psychosocial factors such as stress, harassment, and work-life balance. Related terms: Mental health, workplace wellbeing. Example: A call centre implements a stress-reduction program to meet local occupational health regulations. Practical application: Integrates psychosocial risk assessments into safety audits. Challenge: Cultural stigma may prevent employees from reporting issues.

Participatory Social Impact Assessment (PSIA) – An approach that actively involves affected communities in identifying, analysing, and mitigating social impacts of projects. Related terms: Stakeholder engagement, co-creation. Example: A renewable-energy developer conducts village workshops to gauge land-use concerns. Practical application: PSIA findings become binding conditions in project licences. Challenge: Ensuring genuine participation rather than token consultation.

Power-Dynamics Mapping – Visual or analytical representation of the influence and relationships among social actors in a regulatory context. Related terms: Influence matrix, stakeholder power analysis. Example: A regulator charts the relative power of trade unions, industry lobbyists, and media in a sector. Practical application: Informs strategic communication and risk mitigation. Challenge: Power can shift rapidly during political cycles.

Regulatory Social Metrics – Quantitative indicators used by authorities to track social outcomes, such as employment rates, gender parity, or community satisfaction. Related terms: KPI, performance dashboard. Example: A financial regulator publishes a gender-diversity index for listed companies. Practical application: Firms set targets aligned with regulatory benchmarks. Challenge: Data collection may be hindered by inconsistent reporting standards.

Resilience-Based Social Planning – Designing policies and projects that enhance the capacity of communities to withstand and recover from social shocks, like pandemics or natural disasters. Related terms: Disaster risk reduction, adaptive capacity. Example: A coastal city incorporates flood-resilient housing to protect low-income residents. Practical application: Resilience criteria become part of licensing conditions. Challenge: Balancing short-term costs with long-term benefits.

Risk-Adjusted Social Compliance – Adjusting compliance priorities based on the probability and severity of social risks. Related terms: Risk weighting, compliance scoring. Example: A regulator assigns higher inspection frequency to facilities with past labour violations. Practical application: Resources are allocated efficiently to high-risk areas. Challenge: Risk models may be biased if historical data is incomplete.

Social Accountability Framework – A set of mechanisms that ensure organisations are answerable to stakeholders for social performance, often including reporting, grievance mechanisms, and audits. Related terms: Transparency, stakeholder reporting. Example: A mining company publishes an annual community impact report and establishes a grievance hotline. Practical application: Compliance officers track accountability metrics. Challenge: Maintaining credibility when grievances are unresolved.

Social Audit Trail – Documentation that records the sequence of actions, decisions, and communications related to social compliance activities. Related terms: Audit log, traceability. Example: A compliance portal logs every community meeting minutes and follow-up actions. Practical application: Provides evidence during regulator inspections. Challenge: Ensuring completeness without overburdening staff.

Social Benchmarking Index – A composite score that ranks organisations or sectors based on their social performance relative to peers. Related terms: Ranking, comparative analysis. Example: The Asia-Pacific Social Responsibility Index ranks firms on labour standards, community investment, and diversity. Practical application: Investors use the index to inform ESG allocations. Challenge: Index methodology must be transparent to avoid disputes.

Social Capital Assessment – Evaluation of the networks, trust, and norms that facilitate collective action within a community. Related terms: Community cohesion, network analysis. Example: A developer measures social capital before initiating a housing project to predict community acceptance. Practical application: High social capital reduces the likelihood of protests. Challenge: Quantifying intangible assets like trust.

Social Conflict Early Warning System (SCEWS) – Technological platforms that use data analytics, satellite imagery, and crowd-sourced reports to detect emerging social tensions. Related terms: Predictive analytics, conflict monitoring. Example: An oil regulator receives alerts when social media mentions of land disputes spike near a new well site. Practical application: Triggers pre-emptive engagement strategies. Challenge: False positives may divert resources unnecessarily.

Social Compliance Certification – Formal recognition that an entity meets defined social standards, often issued by an accredited body. Related terms: Certification scheme, seal of approval. Example: A garment factory obtains SA8000 certification for its labour practices. Practical application: Certification becomes a prerequisite for government contracts. Challenge: Maintaining certification requires continuous monitoring and renewal.

Social Cost-Benefit Analysis (SCBA) – Economic evaluation that incorporates both monetary and non-monetary social impacts to determine the net value of a project. Related terms: Cost-effectiveness, impact valuation. Example: A highway project's SCBA includes reduced travel time and increased community displacement costs. Practical application: Informs go-no-go decisions in regulatory reviews. Challenge: Assigning monetary values to cultural loss is inherently subjective.

Social Data Governance – Policies and procedures that manage the collection, storage, use, and sharing of social data to ensure ethical and legal compliance. Related terms: Data stewardship, privacy management. Example: A regulator mandates that community survey data be anonymised before publication. Practical application: Data governance frameworks become part of compliance manuals. Challenge: Reconciling open-data initiatives with confidentiality obligations.

Social Due Diligence – The investigative process that examines an organisation's social practices, supply-chain relationships, and community impacts before a transaction. Related terms: Pre-acquisition review, risk assessment. Example: A private-equity firm conducts social due diligence before acquiring a mining company. Practical application: Findings dictate deal terms and post-acquisition remediation plans. Challenge: Time constraints may limit depth of investigation.

Social Equity Impact – The effect of policies or projects on the fair distribution of benefits and burdens across different social groups. Related terms: Distributive justice, fairness analysis. Example: A government subsidy for renewable energy disproportionately benefits urban households over rural ones. Practical application: Equity impact assessments are integrated into policy drafting. Challenge: Data on marginalized

groups may be scarce.

Social Engagement Strategy – A structured plan for interacting with stakeholders to build trust, gather feedback, and address concerns throughout a regulatory process. Related terms: Outreach plan, communication roadmap. Example: A regulator publishes a stakeholder engagement calendar for a new emissions standard. Practical application: Defines frequency, channels, and responsible teams. Challenge: Ensuring consistent messaging across multiple agencies.

Social Enterprise Regulation – Legal frameworks that govern businesses whose primary purpose is to achieve social objectives, such as micro-finance or health services. Related terms: Not-for-profit law, impact measurement. Example: Singapore’s Social Enterprise Act provides tax incentives for companies that reinvest profits into community programmes. Practical application: Compliance officers verify that profit distribution aligns with statutory requirements. Challenge: Distinguishing genuine social enterprises from profit-driven entities.

Social Ethics Committee – An internal body that reviews organisational practices for alignment with ethical standards, often advising on compliance matters. Related terms: Ethics board, advisory council. Example: A multinational’s ethics committee evaluates the social implications of a new AI-driven recruitment tool. Practical application: Issues recommendations that become part of corporate policy. Challenge: Maintaining independence from senior management influence.

Social Externalities – Unintended social side-effects of economic activities, such as increased traffic congestion or heightened community anxiety. Related terms: Spillover effects, third-party impacts. Example: A logistics hub creates noise pollution affecting nearby schools. Practical application: Externalities are quantified and mitigated through mitigation plans. Challenge: Attributing causality can be complex.

Social Governance Risk Indicator (SGRI) – A metric that quantifies governance-related social risks, often used by regulators to prioritise oversight. Related terms: Risk indicator, governance score. Example: A financial regulator assigns higher SGRI scores to banks with weak whistle-blower protections. Practical application: SGRI guides supervisory focus areas. Challenge: Developing a universally accepted scoring methodology.

Social License to Operate (SLO) – The informal approval granted by local communities and broader society that allows a project to proceed without significant opposition. Related terms: Stakeholder consent, community acceptance. Example: An offshore wind farm secures SLO through extensive community workshops and benefit-sharing agreements. Practical application: Regulators consider SLO as a de-facto requirement for project licensing. Challenge: SLO can be withdrawn rapidly if expectations are unmet.

Social Media Compliance Monitoring – The systematic review of an organisation’s official and employee-generated social media content to ensure adherence to regulatory standards. Related terms: Content audit, policy enforcement. Example: A bank monitors its Twitter account for disclosures that must meet financial advertising rules. Practical application: Automated tools flag non-compliant posts for remediation. Challenge: Distinguishing personal expression from official communication.

Social Monitoring Framework – A structured approach that defines indicators, data sources, frequency, and

responsibilities for tracking social performance over time. Related terms: Monitoring plan, performance tracking. Example: A mining regulator requires quarterly reports on community employment levels. Practical application: Dashboards visualise trend data for senior management. Challenge: Maintaining data quality across multiple sites.

Social Narrative Analysis – Qualitative technique that examines the stories, language, and framing used by stakeholders to understand underlying values and concerns. Related terms: Discourse analysis, sentiment mapping. Example: Analysts study local newspaper articles to gauge public sentiment toward a new industrial park. Practical application: Informs communication strategies to address misconceptions. Challenge: Interpretation can be subjective and requires cultural expertise.

Social Performance Dashboard – An interactive visual tool that displays key social metrics, alerts, and trends for rapid decision-making. Related terms: KPI dashboard, data visualisation. Example: A regulator's dashboard shows real-time incident reports from factories across the region. Practical application: Enables compliance officers to spot emerging issues. Challenge: Integrating disparate data sources while preserving data security.

Social Policy Alignment – The process of ensuring that organisational policies are consistent with national and international social regulations. Related terms: Policy harmonisation, regulatory mapping. Example: A corporation aligns its internal diversity policy with the Australian Workplace Gender Equality Act. Practical application: Policy gaps are identified and remedied through a compliance checklist. Challenge: Frequent legislative updates require continuous revision.

Social Risk Appetite – The level of social risk an organisation is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives, often defined by senior leadership. Related terms: Risk tolerance, risk appetite statement. Example: A telecom operator sets a low risk appetite for community displacement. Practical application: Risk appetite guides investment decisions and mitigation budgets. Challenge: Translating abstract appetite into concrete operational limits.

Social Risk Register – A living document that lists identified social risks, their likelihood, impact, mitigation measures, and ownership. Related terms: Risk log, mitigation plan. Example: A construction firm's register includes risks of labour disputes, cultural heritage damage, and community health impacts. Practical application: The register is reviewed in quarterly compliance meetings. Challenge: Ensuring the register remains up-to-date as projects evolve.

Social Sensitivity Mapping – Geographic or demographic analysis that identifies areas or groups with heightened sensitivity to specific social issues. Related terms: Hot-spot analysis, demographic profiling. Example: A regulator maps regions with high indigenous population density to focus outreach for mining licences. Practical application: Resources are allocated to the most sensitive zones. Challenge: Data privacy concerns may limit granularity.

Social Stakeholder Registry – A database that records the identities, interests, and contact information of all stakeholders relevant to a regulatory matter. Related terms: Stakeholder database, contact list. Example: An environmental agency maintains a registry of NGOs, local councils, and trade groups for each project area. Practical application: Ensures systematic communication and record-keeping. Challenge: Keeping the

registry current amid stakeholder turnover.

Social Sustainability Index – A composite measure that assesses how well a project or policy contributes to long-term social well-being, often incorporating health, education, and equity indicators. Related terms: Sustainability metrics, triple bottom line. Example: A government publishes a Social Sustainability Index for urban development projects. Practical application: Projects must achieve a minimum score to receive approval. Challenge: Selecting universally relevant indicators across diverse cultures.

Social Transparency Initiative – Programs that promote openness about social practices, such as publishing supply-chain labour data or community impact reports. Related terms: Open data, reporting standards. Example: A retailer joins a regional transparency platform to disclose factory audit results. Practical application: Enhances stakeholder trust and can reduce regulatory scrutiny. Challenge: Balancing transparency with competitive confidentiality.

Social Trade-Off Analysis – Evaluation of competing social objectives to identify optimal compromises, often using multi-criteria decision analysis. Related terms: Cost-benefit trade-off, decision matrix. Example: A regulator weighs the benefit of increased employment against the risk of environmental degradation in a new industrial zone. Practical application: Informs policy adjustments that balance divergent outcomes. Challenge: Stakeholder disagreement over weighting of criteria.

Social Valuation Methodology – Techniques for assigning monetary or non-monetary value to social outcomes, such as willingness-to-pay, contingent valuation, or benefit transfer. Related terms: Valuation techniques, economic appraisal. Example: An impact assessment uses contingent valuation to estimate community willingness to pay for reduced noise levels. Practical application: Supports justification of mitigation costs. Challenge: Methodological rigor is required to avoid bias.

Stakeholder Engagement Framework – A structured approach that outlines the processes, tools, and timelines for interacting with stakeholders throughout a regulatory lifecycle. Related terms: Engagement plan, communication protocol. Example: A regulator adopts a four-stage framework: Inform, consult, involve, and collaborate. Practical application: Ensures consistent stakeholder participation across projects. Challenge: Adapting the framework to diverse cultural expectations.

Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism – Formal channels through which individuals or groups can raise concerns, complaints, or suggestions related to a project or policy. Related terms: Complaint handling, redress system. Example: A mining company establishes a grievance hotline for nearby villages. Practical application: Grievances are logged, investigated, and resolved within defined timeframes. Challenge: Ensuring accessibility for marginalized populations.

Stakeholder Mapping Matrix – A tool that plots stakeholders based on their influence and interest, helping organisations prioritise engagement efforts. Related terms: Power-interest grid, influence matrix. Example: A regulator maps NGOs as high-influence, high-interest actors, requiring proactive dialogue. Practical application: Guides resource allocation for outreach activities. Challenge: Stakeholder positions may shift during project lifecycles.

Strategic Social Alignment – The process of integrating social objectives into an organisation's long-term

strategy to achieve regulatory compliance and competitive advantage. Related terms: Strategic planning, ESG integration. Example: A financial institution incorporates inclusive financing goals into its five-year plan. Practical application: Aligns product development with social policy targets. Challenge: Measuring progress against strategic social KPIs.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Mapping – Aligning organisational activities with the United Nations SDGs to demonstrate contribution to global social objectives. Related terms: SDG alignment, impact mapping. Example: A construction firm maps its safe-work practices to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Practical application: SDG mapping becomes part of regulatory reporting templates. Challenge: Ensuring that mapping is not merely symbolic.

Supply-Chain Social Traceability – The ability to track social performance attributes (e.G., Labour standards) throughout the supply chain from raw material to finished product. Related terms: Chain-of-custody, traceability system. Example: A electronics company uses blockchain to verify that conflict-free minerals are sourced. Practical application: Traceability data is submitted to customs authorities for compliance checks. Challenge: Data integrity can be compromised by inaccurate self-reporting.

Technology-Enabled Social Monitoring – Use of digital tools such as mobile apps, drones, or AI-driven analytics to collect and analyse social data in real time. Related terms: Digital monitoring, remote sensing. Example: A regulator deploys a mobile survey app to capture community sentiment during a public hearing. Practical application: Real-time dashboards display emerging concerns. Challenge: Digital divide may exclude certain demographic groups.

Third-Party Social Assurance – Independent verification performed by an external organisation to confirm that a company meets specified social standards. Related terms: External audit, certification body. Example: An auditor certifies a garment factory's compliance with the Ethical Trading Initiative Base Code. Practical application: Assurance reports are submitted to regulators as part of licensing dossiers. Challenge: Assurance scope may be limited by contractual constraints.

Transparent Social Reporting – The practice of openly publishing detailed information about an organisation's social impacts, policies, and performance metrics. Related terms: Sustainability reporting, disclosure. Example: A corporation releases an annual social impact report following the GRI Standards. Practical application: Reports are used by regulators to assess compliance with disclosure obligations. Challenge: Ensuring data accuracy and preventing selective reporting.

Tri-Party Social Agreement – A formal contract among three parties—typically a regulator, an industry operator, and a community representative—outlining mutual responsibilities for social outcomes. Related terms: Tripartite agreement, stakeholder pact. Example: A mining company, the state mining authority, and an indigenous council sign a tri-party agreement on employment quotas. Practical application: Agreement terms become enforceable conditions in the operating licence. Challenge: Coordinating compliance monitoring across three distinct entities.

Urban Social Impact Assessment – Evaluation of how urban development projects affect social dynamics such as housing affordability, public services, and community cohesion. Related terms: City planning, social zoning. Example: A new subway line is assessed for its potential to displace low-income residents. Practical

application: Results inform inclusionary zoning policies. Challenge: Capturing long-term displacement effects that may manifest years after project completion.

Vulnerability-Based Social Prioritisation – An approach that allocates compliance resources toward communities or groups identified as most socially vulnerable. Related terms: Risk prioritisation, equity focus. Example: A regulator directs additional inspections to factories employing migrant workers with limited legal protection. Practical application: Prioritisation criteria are embedded in inspection scheduling software. Challenge: Defining vulnerability metrics without stigmatising groups.

Workforce Social Inclusion Index – A metric that tracks the representation and participation of diverse social groups within an organisation’s workforce. Related terms: Diversity index, inclusion score. Example: A bank monitors its index for gender parity, indigenous employment, and persons with disabilities. Practical application: Index results influence recruitment targets and incentive structures. Challenge: Data collection may be hindered by privacy regulations.