

EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

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EU rules to reduce deforestation related to production and import into the EU of cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, and soya

Regulation (EU) [2023/1115](#) on certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2025/1093](#) laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 as regards a list of countries that present a low or high risk of producing relevant commodities for which the relevant products do not comply with Article 3, point (a)

Regulation (EU) [2025/2650](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2025 amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 as regards certain obligations of operators and traders

Update

In December 2025, European Union law makers agreed on simplifying certain aspects of the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), and postponing for a second time the application of the Regulation for 12 months (Regulation [2025/2650](#)). For more information [see Review of EU Deforestation Regulation: simplification](#). The EUDR will now apply from **30 December 2026** for large EU companies, and from **30 June 2027** for micro and small EU companies.

In May 2025, the European Commission adopted Regulation [2025/1093](#), which classifies countries according to three levels of deforestation risk (low, standard, and high) in relation to commodities covered by the EUDR (Regulation [2023/1115](#)): cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, rubber, soya, and wood. For more details on the listing of countries and the benchmarking process, see [EU Deforestation Regulation: Engagement with non-EU countries](#).

In April 2025, the Commission updated its [Guidance Document](#) that clarifies key terms and definitions of the Regulation and has its [Frequently Asked Questions Document](#) to address questions raised by stakeholders. Further resources can be found at [Implementation of the EU Deforestation Regulation](#) including an [EUDR Myth Buster](#) that addresses some misconceptions about the EUDR.

In June 2023, the Commission published a Regulation of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation. The new rules respond to the alarming rate of deforestation resulting from the expansion of agricultural land to produce certain commodities.

As European consumption of these commodities and related products indirectly contributes to deforestation, the EU aims to curb this practice and reduce the associated greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss. The new rules will have significant implications for operators in the cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, and soya value chains in low- and middle-income countries.

Impacted products

cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, soya

What is changing?

The EUDR (main Regulation [2023/1115](#) and subsequent regulations, e.g. Regulation (EU) [2025/2650](#)) establishes conditions for placing certain commodities/ products on the EU market associated with deforestation. It creates the need for comprehensive traceability of information, documents, and geolocation data that demonstrate that the relevant commodities and products are "deforestation-free" and "legal".

Targeted commodities/products

The EU has identified risks of deforestation in relation to the following agri-food commodities:

- cattle
- cocoa
- coffee
- palm oil
- rubber
- soya
- wood

as well as products made from them (e.g. chocolate, soybean oil, meat of cattle). The full list of products (and relevant customs codes) is contained in [Annex I](#) of the proposed Regulation.

Obligations across supply chains

EU operators may only trade and sell these commodities/ products on the EU market if they are "deforestation-free" and "legal". The EUDR therefore obliges EU operators to exercise due diligence before placing relevant commodities and products on the EU market. This means that the *first* EU company to place the relevant products on the EU market is required to collect and analyse information from their suppliers that demonstrates that the produce is deforestation-free and legal. Further "downstream operators" that subsequently process and/or sell those products will not have to submit due diligence statements to the EUDR Information System.

What is "deforestation-free"?

For agri-food products, "deforestation-free" means that the relevant commodities/ products were produced on land on which no deforestation has taken place after 31 December 2020. In the case of meat, operators should ensure that the feed used for livestock is deforestation-free. However, no geolocation information is required for the feed itself (see European Commission [Frequently Asked Questions Document](#) [download] point 1.26.1).

What is "legal"?

"Legal" means that relevant commodities/ products have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production. This relevant legislation could include land-use rights; environmental protection; forest-related regulations; third parties' rights; labour rights; human rights; the principle of free, prior, and informed consent, including as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; tax, anti-corruption, trade, and customs regulations. Further explanation and examples of what is meant by relevant legislation are provided in the Commission [Guidance Document](#) (Chapter 6).

What do non-EU producers and suppliers need to do to meet the new rules?

Non-EU country producers and suppliers will have to make the following information available to the EU businesses that sell the commodities/ products on the EU market (Art. 9):

- geolocation of all plots of land where the commodities were produced
- date or time range of production.

Where products contain commodities produced in different plots of land, details of all these plots must be provided. For cattle meat, geolocation refers to the establishments where the cattle were kept.

Small operators from low-risk countries that put their own products directly on the EU market will only need to upload a simplified declaration of EUDR conformity (not a full due diligence statement). These small operators have greater flexibility in how they demonstrate the geographic location of their production (geolocation data or the postal address of the plots of land or establishment where the products are produced).

Definitions

- "Plots of land" means land within a single property that is sufficiently homogenous to be able to assess deforestation and forest degradation (Art. 2(19)).
- "Geolocation" means latitude and longitude coordinates of a plot of land using at least six decimal digits. For plots of land larger than 4 hectares, polygons (latitude and longitude points describing the perimeter of each plot) should be used (Art. 2(29)).

If production areas within a single property are sufficiently similar in terms of assessing deforestation and forest degradation, the combined area can be considered a plot of land. If this combined area is smaller than 4 hectares, latitude and longitude coordinates of the plot of land should be provided using at least six decimal digits. For plots of land larger than 4 hectares, polygons (latitude and longitude points describing the perimeter of each plot) should be used. If the production areas are dissimilar in terms of deforestation assessment, each should be considered as an individual plot of land.

Role of existing third-party certification, national traceability, and certification systems

Third-party certification schemes addressing sustainability are already well established in most of the value chains affected (e.g. [Rainforest Alliance](#); Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil ([RSPO](#)) Certified Sustainable Palm Oil). The more robust these systems become, and the more aligned with the requirements of the Regulation, the easier it will be for operators in the EU to use certification as evidence that imported commodities are compliant. The Regulation clarifies that these systems could be used by operators in the EU to fulfil their due diligence obligations. All efforts to strengthen the traceability and sustainability of commodity production, private or public, will help operators to comply with the Regulation. Further information on the role to be played by certification schemes is provided in the Commission [Guidance Document](#) (Chapter 10).

What do EU companies do with this information?

An EU company that is the *first* to place one of the listed commodities/ products on the EU market must issue a due diligence statement that includes the country or countries of production, and geolocation of all plots of land (EUDR, Art. 4(2), Annex II). This statement also confirms that the EU company has undertaken due diligence, meaning that it has collected the relevant information and completed a risk assessment of the commodities/ products. The EU company can only put commodities/ products on the market where the risk assessment concludes there is no or negligible risk (i.e. “no cause for concern”) that the commodities were produced in a deforested area, or in a way that does not comply with relevant legislation in the producing country. The company’s specific due diligence obligations will depend on the risk status of the exporting country (see next subsection). Further downstream operators will not have to undertake due diligence or submit due diligence statements.

Benchmarking the producing countries

In May 2025, the European Commission adopted Regulation [2025/1093](#), which classifies countries according to three levels of deforestation risk (low, standard, and high). The country classification is available in the Annex to the Regulation. Countries not classified as low or high risk fall into the standard risk category.

This classification determines the extent of the controls that EU Member States must carry out to ensure products placed on the market comply with the EUDR (Art. 16 of the EUDR). Each year,

EU national authorities must control a minimum of operators supplying the concerned products to the EU market:

- low-risk countries, 1% of operators
- standard-risk countries, 3% of operators
- high-risk countries, 9% of operators plus 9% of the quantity of each of relevant product.

Operators sourcing from low-risk countries also benefit from simplified due diligence requirements. This means that, on request by the competent authority, operators only have to provide information demonstrating that there is a negligible deforestation risk linked to the products (Art. 13 of the EUDR).

The methodology used for this classification is outlined in a Staff Working Document ([European Commission 2025c](#)). Countries subject to sanctions by the United Nations Security Council or the Council of the EU on imports or exports of the relevant commodities/ products are automatically classified as high risk, as it is impossible to conduct due diligence along the value chains in these countries.

Further guidance for non-EU countries

The European Commission has developed the following resources to facilitate compliance with the EUDR available at [Implementation of the EU Deforestation Regulation](#). This includes:

- a Guidance Document and a downloadable Frequently Asked Questions Document document to support operators and traders, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with the requirements of this new Regulation
- EUDR Compliance: Understanding your company position in beef, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, rubber, soy, and wood supply chains: An overview of how the obligations apply, depending on the company type (operator/trader), size (non-SME/SME), and position in the supply chain (first placing/downstream), illustrated through 11 supply chain scenarios
- EUDR Myth Buster: Debunking myths around the EU Deforestation Regulation.

EU support for non-EU countries

The European Commission committed to engage with producing countries and regions to support an inclusive transition to deforestation-free and legal supply chains to the EU.

In December 2023, the EU and Member States launched a [Team Europe Initiative on Deforestation-free Value Chains](#) to support non-EU countries the implementation of the regulation.

This includes the Sustainable Agriculture for Forest Ecosystems (SAFE) and a new Technical Assistance Facility.

- SAFE is co-financed by the European Commission and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The project aims to support smallholders in the transition to sustainable and deforestation-free value chains, and is currently operational in Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Zambia. SAFE also supports a Hub for Deforestation-free Value Chains that provides information to stakeholders to support coordination of action in this domain.
- Technical Facility on Deforestation-free Value Chains: Managed by the European Forest Institute (EFI), the Facility collaborates with commodity-producing countries to assist in transitioning to legal and deforestation-free value chains, in line with the EUDR market requirements.

Why?

The expansion of agricultural land to produce certain commodities is one of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, which is occurring at an alarming rate, threatening biodiversity, and aggravating climate change. The EU seeks to prevent deforestation that may occur as a result of consumption of these commodities within the Union.

Timeline

For large EU operators, the due diligence obligations will apply from **30 December 2026**. For EU operators that are micro and small enterprises, the due diligence obligations will apply from **30 June 2027**.

What are the major implications for exporting countries?

Opportunities

The Regulation:

- presents an opportunity to enhance trade in deforestation-free products and boost opportunities for sustainable actors, including opportunities for social and economic empowerment of producers in sustainable supply chains and food systems
- will potentially create a fairer and more transparent market for suppliers who have invested in sustainable, forest-friendly strategies, which can contribute to improving companies' competitiveness in global markets (outside the EU) with growing consumer demand for green products

- can incentivise new business models (e.g. in the digital field) and boost opportunities for all actors in deforestation-free supply chains
- will reinforce existing initiatives to reduce deforestation in non-EU countries.

Challenges

- Smallholders, especially those in least-developed countries (LDCs), may face initial technical and financial difficulties in providing geolocation data at the point of production.
- Meeting new information and traceability requirements may be difficult, particularly for weaker economic players and complex LDC supply chains.
- Ensuring that smallholders and complex supply chains (particularly in LDCs) maintain their place in deforestation-free value chains supplying the EU market will be important, and may require support.

Recommended Actions

Producers and exporters

Producers and exporters of beef, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, and soya are advised to:

- review the availability of existing and appropriate technology to enable geolocation of all plots of land where the commodities are produced
- review existing capacity of exporters to collect, track, store, and transmit information on the deforestation-free and legal status of commodities/ products along the supply chain
- adapt traceability and record-keeping systems for producers, especially small-scale producers, to facilitate the provision of detailed information on location, production, land management, and date or time range of production
- engage with competent authorities to clarify the national legislation that is relevant to the production of commodities/ products, including land and labour rights.

Competent authorities

Competent authorities are encouraged to:

- map out existing supply chains to the EU to identify:
 - strengths and weaknesses of specific sectors
 - existing access to relevant geolocation technology
 - existing best practices for traceability
- review the availability of tools (e.g. satellite images) that identify agricultural use before and after December 2020

- clarify (and communicate with the private sector) what national legislation is relevant for production of the commodities concerned (e.g. land-use rights, environmental protection, third parties' rights, forest-related regulations, labour rights, human rights, rights to consultation (with indigenous peoples), tax, anticorruption, trade and customs regulations)
- develop an enabling environment to support traceability and the establishment of land rights, and demonstrate the implementation of relevant national legislation
- develop dialogue with the EU and European private sectors to explore opportunities for relevant partnerships that can support the transition towards deforestation-free and legal supply chains to the EU.

Resources

Council of the European Union (2022) Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the making available on the Union market as well as export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 – [Letter to the Chair of the European Parliament Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety \(ENVI\)](#).

European Commission (2019) [Communication: Stepping up EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forests](#).

European Commission (2020) [Commission launches global cooperation platform to fight deforestation](#).

European Commission (2021a) [Biodiversity: deforestation-free products on the EU market](#).

European Commission (2021b) [Impact assessment report minimising the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the EU market](#).

European Commission (2022a) [EU, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and the cocoa sector endorse an Alliance on Sustainable Cocoa](#).

European Commission (2022b) [Questions and Answers on new rules for deforestation-free products](#).

European Commission (2023) [Regulation on deforestation- and forest degradation free supply chains](#). [presentation]

European Commission (2025a) [Guidance Document for Regulation \(EU\) 2023/1115 on Deforestation-Free Products](#).

European Commission (2025b) [FAQ-Deforestation Regulation \(4th edition\)](#). [download]

European Commission (2025c) [Commission Staff Working Document](#): On the methodology used for the benchmarking system accompanying the document [...] laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 as regards a list of countries that present a low or high risk of producing relevant commodities for which the relevant products do not comply with Article 3, point (a). [download]

Sources

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