EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

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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

Regulation (EU) 2025/2650 amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 as regards certain obligations of operators and traders

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/2102 amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 as regards the list of relevant commodities and relevant products

What is changing and why?

The European Union (EU) wants to make sure that its consumption does not contribute to deforestation in the EU or elsewhere. To do this, it has adopted the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) (Regulation 2026/2102), which applies to cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, rubber, soya and wood, as well as derived products such as chocolate, soyabean oil and beef, important causes of deforestation worldwide.

EU companies can only sell these products on the EU market if they are:

- “deforestation-free”: produced on land where there has been no deforestation after 31 December 2020; and
- “legal”: produced following the laws of the country of production, including laws on environmental protection and labour rights.

Non-EU producers and suppliers must provide EU importers with:

- the geolocation of all plots where the commodities were produced; and
- the date or production period.

The EUDR will apply from 30 December 2026 for large EU companies and from 30 June 2027 for micro and small EU companies.

In May 2025, the Commission adopted Regulation 2025/1093, which classifies countries as low-, standard- or high-risk for deforestation. Products can still be imported from any country provided they are deforestation-free and legal. However, imports from standard- and high-risk countries

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must be checked for risks more than imports from low-risk countries. EU Member States will control more those operators sourcing from high-risk countries than those operators sourcing from low-risk countries. Risk classifications will be reviewed regularly.

The Commission will also work with non-EU countries and regions to support the transition to legal, deforestation-free production.

In July 2026, the European Commission updated its Guidance Document, that clarifies key terms and definitions of the Regulation, and in August 2026, its Frequently Asked Questions. The updated Guidance includes an important clarification concerning the requirement that commodities/products must be produced according to the relevant legislation of the country of production. It clarifies that the "relevant legislation" in this case consists only of laws that apply in the area of production and not the entire supply chain.

In September 2026, the EU clarified the scope of products covered by the Regulation (cf. EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR): clarifications of commodities and products).

Actions

So that they can provide the information their EU importers will need, producers and exporters of **beef, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, soya, rubber, and wood** should check whether they already have the geolocation data, and whether they are keeping all the necessary records.

If not, they will need to:

- Check for available systems and technologies for traceability that can show exactly where products were grown.
- Improve their systems for keeping records and tracing their products, so that they can provide detailed information about how and when products were grown, where they come from, and how the land is managed.
- Talk to their national authorities to understand which rules and laws apply to production, including rules about land rights and treating workers fairly.

Competent authorities in exporting countries should:

- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of affected supply chains to the EU.
- Check if there are tools available, such as satellite imaging, that can show how the land was used for agriculture before and after December 2020.
- Communicate with the private sector about which national laws are relevant to the production of these products.
- Support the establishment of traceability systems, and help producers to establish or demonstrate their rights to use the land.

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- Talk to the EU and European businesses to explore ways to work together.

Timeline

From **30 December 2026**, large EU operators must comply with the due diligence obligations.

EU operators that are micro- and small enterprises have longer to prepare, and the due diligence obligations will only apply to them from **30 June 2027**.

For more information see the full record on the AGRINFO website – where you can also view the latest AGRINFO Update newsletters and search the database.

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