

## 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 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

### What is changing and why?

The European Union (EU) wants to make sure that it does not contribute to deforestation, both in the EU and in non-EU countries. It is introducing rules (the EU Deforestation Regulation, EUDR) that will apply to imports of products that are known to be important causes of deforestation worldwide.

The rules apply to cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, rubber, soya, and wood, and to related products such as chocolate, soybean oil, and meat of cattle.

EU companies may only trade and sell these products if they are:

- “deforestation-free”: products must be produced on land where no deforestation has occurred after 31 December 2020, and
- “legal”: products must be produced following the laws of the country they come from, such as laws on environmental protection and labour rights.

Non-EU producers and suppliers will have to provide the following information to their EU importers:

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

In December 2025, EU law makers agreed to simplify certain aspects of the EUDR, and to postpone the application of the Regulation for 12 months. This follows a previous delay agreed at the end of 2024. The EUDR will now apply from **30 December 2026** for large EU companies, and from **30 June 2027** for micro and small EU companies. (See [Review of EU Deforestation](#)

### Regulation: simplification.)

In April 2025, the European Commission updated its [Guidance Document](#) that clarifies key terms and definitions of the Regulation and has its [Frequently Asked Questions Document](#) [download] 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 EU Deforestation Regulation.

In May 2025, the 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. For more details on the listing of countries and the benchmarking process, see [EU Deforestation Regulation: Engagement with non-EU countries](#).

Products can still be imported from any country as long as they are deforestation-free and legal. The first EU companies importing from *standard- or high-risk countries* will have to do a full risk assessment; however, imports from *low-risk countries* will not require a full risk assessment. Operators supplying products from high-risk countries to the EU market will also be more controlled than operators from standard- and low-risk countries. The risk categories will be reviewed regularly.

The European Commission will work with non-EU producing countries and regions to help them transition to producing products that do not cause deforestation and that are legal in the producing country.

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

## Timeline

Large EU operators must comply with the due diligence obligations from **30 December 2026**.

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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