EU Deforestation Regulation: Engagement with non-EU countries

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Communication from the Commission on the Strategic Framework for International Cooperation Engagement in the context of Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation [download]

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1093 of 22 May 2025 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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)

What is changing and why?

The European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR, Regulation 2023/1115) covers the following commodities: cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, rubber, soya, and wood. In May 2025 the European Commission adopted a new Regulation that classifies countries according to three levels of deforestation risk (low, standard, and high) in relation to these commodities. The country classification is available in the Annex to the Regulation. None of these risk categories will lead to a ban on products.

This classification determines the extent of the controls that EU Member States must carry out to ensure that affected products placed on the market comply with Art. 16 of the EUDR. Each year, EU national authorities must control a minimum of operators supplying the affected 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 relevant product.

EU operators (buyers) sourcing from low-risk countries also benefit from simplified due diligence requirements. This means that, on request by the EU competent authority, the EU operators only have to provide information demonstrating that there is a negligible deforestation risk linked to the products (Art. 13 of the EUDR). Note, however, that *suppliers from low-risk countries must still provide the same information* (for example concerning traceability, geolocation, legality), so that their EU buyers can demonstrate negligible risk of deforestation.

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Timeline

The Strategic Engagement Framework provides a basis for ongoing cooperation with partners and stakeholders through outreach, dialogue, and dedicated support measures.

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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