



EU Deforestation Regulation: Exploring the latest interpretations and updates

30 January 2025





Agenda

- 1 Welcome note 5 mins
- 2 Reminder of EUDR obligations and update on new timelines 10 mins
- 3 Unpacking some interpretations, according to the latest FAQ and Guidance 20 mins
- 4 How organisations can prepare 20 mins
- 5 Q&A session 20 mins

Housekeeping



Presentations
will be shared



Recordings will
be shared
(excluding Q&A
session)



**Ask your
questions**
within the Q&A
function of
Teams



Any issues,
contact
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Coffee Commodity
Lead

Mission and vision



Mission

To support better land management and business practices that benefit people, nature and the climate



Vision

A world where human choices ensure a sustainable future

About us



What we do



Certification Services



Sustainability Advisory Services



Capacity Building



Mission-Driven Projects



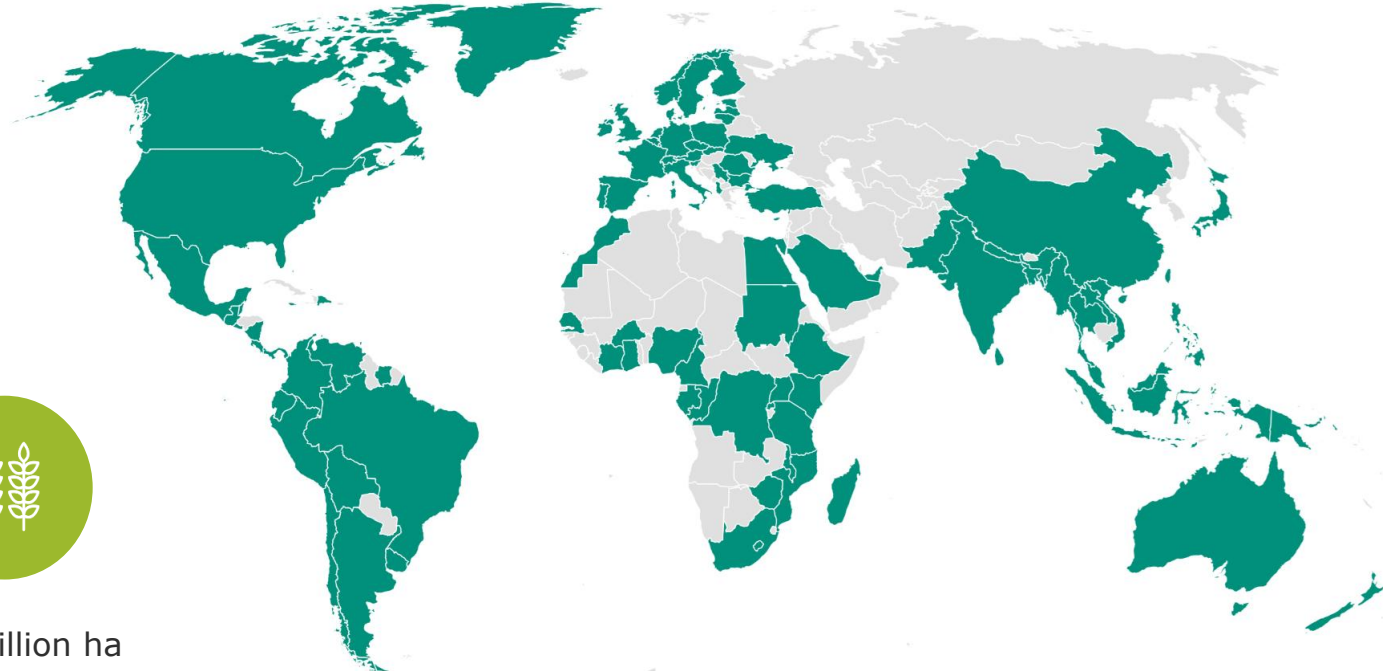
We work in more than **100+** countries



30 years of experience



Nearly **400** full-time staff



2+ million ha of certified farms



30+ million ha of certified forest land



800 000+ certified farmers and foresters

Our experience in EUDR



EU objectives fully in line with Preferred by Nature's mission and vision

10+ years of experience with the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR)



Nearly 30 years working on responsible supply chains

Due Diligence toolkit developed



100+ countries we work in

25+ seminars/webinars on the EUDR worldwide



Official EUTR Monitoring Organisation

We supported more than 200+ organisations in their EUDR journey





Reminder of EUDR obligations

Objectives of the EUDR

Aims to:

- minimise consumption of products coming from supply chains associated with deforestation or forest degradation
- + increase EU demand for and trade in legal and 'deforestation free' commodities and products





What is 'deforestation-free'?



'Deforestation-free' means that the relevant products contain, have been fed with or have been made using commodities:

- a** That were produced on land that has not been subject to **deforestation** after **December 31, 2020**

and

- b** For wood-products, that forest has been harvested without inducing **forest degradation** after **December 31, 2020**

What are the legality requirements?

Legality is defined as compliance with “relevant legislation” in the country of production, in terms of:



land use rights



environmental protection



forest-related regulations



labour rights



human rights protected under international law



third parties' rights



principle of FPIC, including as per UNDRIP



tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

Timeline for implementation



9 June 2023

Regulation published in EU Official Journal



29 June 2023

Regulation enters into force



Dates when businesses will have to comply with all requirements of the Regulation

30 December 2025

30 June 2026



30 December 2024

~~DELATED~~

30 June 2025

~~DELATED~~

18 (+12) months

24 (+12) months: Operators that are small or microenterprises enterprises established before 30/12/2020 – except wood products included in the EUTR

EU Deforestation Regulation commodity scope

Wood



Coffee



Cocoa



Oil palm



Soy



Rubber



Cattle



Exceptions:

- Material made from waste/residue
- Packaging (solid wood – paper/cardboard) used to support, protect or carry another product placed on the market

Products are within scope if listed in **Annex I** of the Regulation AND are made from **at least one** of the included commodities.

Detailed scope based on the EU “Combined Nomenclature” (customs codes) in [Annex to the Regulation](#)

Defining Operator and Trader

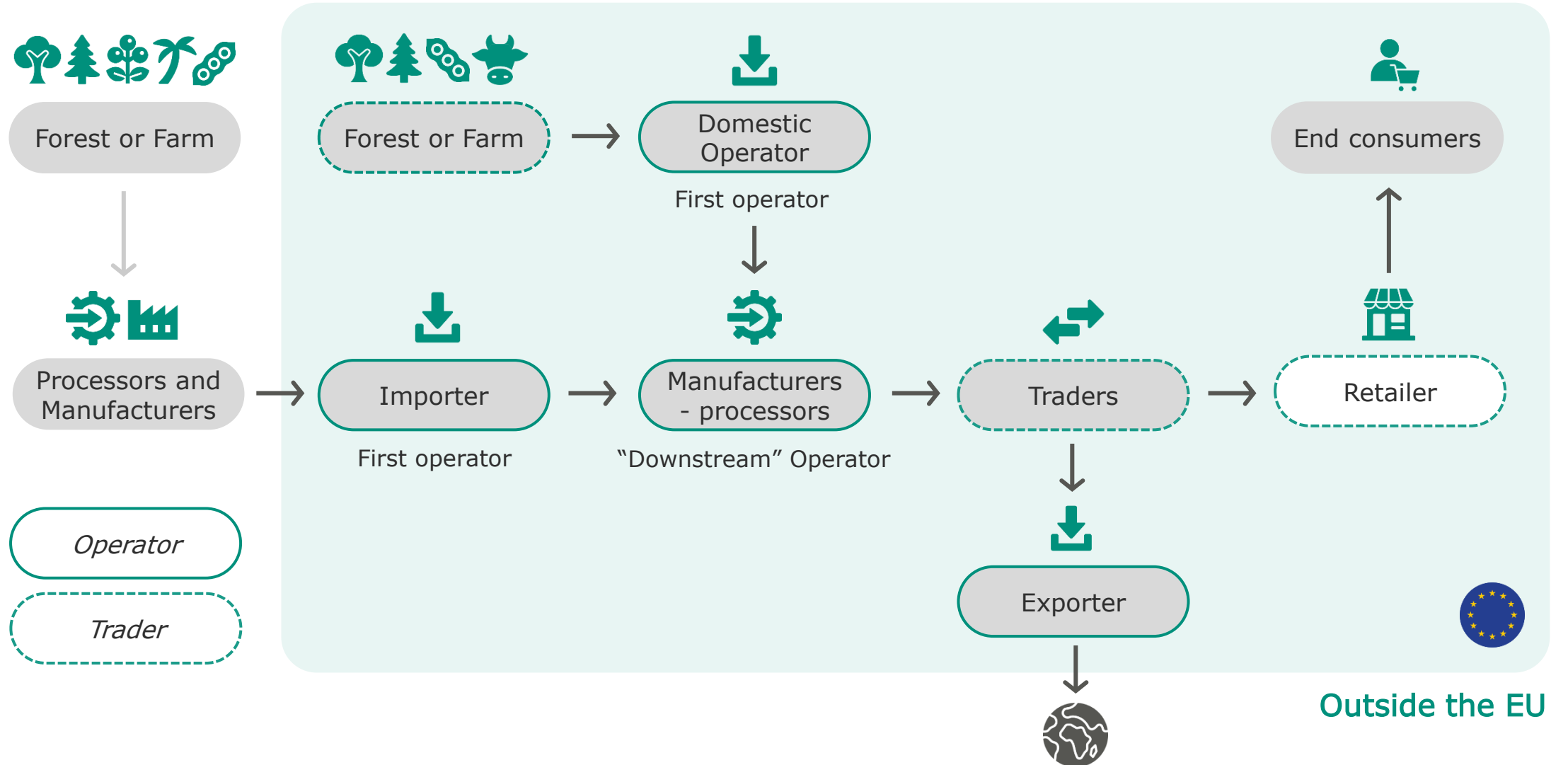
Operator

Any entity which, in the course of a commercial activity, **places** relevant commodities and products on the EU market
OR **exports** them from the EU market

Trader

Any natural or legal person in the supply chain other than the Operator who, in the course of a commercial activity, **makes available** on the European Union market relevant commodities and products

Operators and Traders



Obligations: First Operators

SMEs and non-SMEs



Exercise **due diligence**

Submit a **due diligence statement**

Due diligence:

- ▲ Collect and store information (5 years)
- ▲ Assess risks
- ▲ Mitigate risks

Implement a **due diligence system**

Other obligations:

- ▲ Share information with Competent Authorities
- ▲ Annual reporting (only non-SMEs)

Obligations: Downstream Operators

Article 4

Downstream SME-operators

1

Not required to conduct due diligence if:

- due diligence was already conducted
- a due diligence statement was already submitted

.....

2

Collect and maintain due diligence statement reference numbers

- make them available on demand

Downstream non-SME Operators (including exporters)

1

May reduce their due diligence obligations.

They can reference previous due diligence statements:

- only after having ascertained that due diligence was exercised properly

.....

2

All other obligations the same as the first operators

Obligations: Traders

Article 5

SME Traders

- 1** Must collect and maintain:
 - Information on buyers and suppliers
 - Reference numbers of the Due Diligence Statements associated with products
- 2** Keep information for at least 5 years
- 3** Provide information to competent authorities

Non-SME Traders

Must meet the obligations
of Non-SME Downstream
Operators

'SMEs' means micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as defined in [Directive 2013/34/EU](#)

Information requirements

DDS



Description of product
(trade name/scientific
name)



Quantity



Country
of production



Geolocation of all plots of land
where the relevant commodities
were produced, as well as **date**
or **time range of production**



Supplier
name



Buyer
name



Verifiable evidence
that product is
“deforestation free”



Verifiable evidence that
product is produced in
compliance with relevant
legislation



Unpacking some interpretations, according to the latest FAQ and Guidance

Introduction to the EUDR Guidance document

Commission Notice C/2024/6789



Official Journal of the European Union EN C series
C/2024/6789 13.11.2024

COMMISSION NOTICE
GUIDANCE DOCUMENT (*)
for Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 on deforestation-free products (*)
(C/2024/6789)

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- Draft first published: 02Oct24
- Approved as a Commission Notice: 13Nov24.
- Guidance available in all EU languages

Guidance is:



not legally binding



Its sole purpose is to provide information on certain aspects of the EUDR



It does not replace, add to or amend the provisions of the EUDR.



not to be considered in isolation

Introduction to the EUDR FAQ

Working document by European Commission



Frequently Asked Questions

Implementation of the EU Deforestation Regulation

Version 3 – October 2024

- Version 3 of the FAQ published: 02Oct24
- Translations now available in French & German

Total of 129 questions in version 3

- 44 new responses
- 56 responses with some changes from version 2 (22Dec23)
- 29 responses stayed the same

Document states it only reflects the views of the Commission services and is not legally binding.

1. Clarifications on Operators in the EU

Understanding the term 'supply'

FAQ 2.10

Relevant product **imported** via the customs procedure “**release for free circulation**”

Entity is an operator **irrespective** of whether this is for the purpose of:

- processing or own consumption.
- supply or distribution to commercial or non-commercial customers

Placing on the EU market a product **manufactured or produced in the EU**

Entity is an operator **only when this involves supply** to other commercial or non-commercial customers

Supply = an **agreement** (written or verbal) between **two or more legal or natural persons** for the **transfer of ownership** or any other property right concerning the product in question.

1. Clarifications on Operators in the EU

Understanding the term 'supply'

Supply chain
outside the EU



Importer

Entity is an **Operator** regardless of whether for the purpose of processing, own consumption, or supply or distribution to others.



Forest or Farm

Manufacturer



commercial
or non-
commercial
customers

Forest/Farm is an **Operator** if producing and **supplying relevant products** to others.

Manufacturer is a downstream **Operator** if **supplying NEW relevant products** to others



Forest or Farm

Manufacturer

Forest/Farm is **not subject to the EUDR** if producing relevant **products** for own use only (no supply)

Manufacturer is **not subject to the EUDR** if making **new relevant products** but for own use or consumption (no supply)





2. Operators outside the EU

Entities in third countries placing products on the EU market

Obligations for non-EU actors if they are customs clearing from outside the EU and placing products on the EU market.



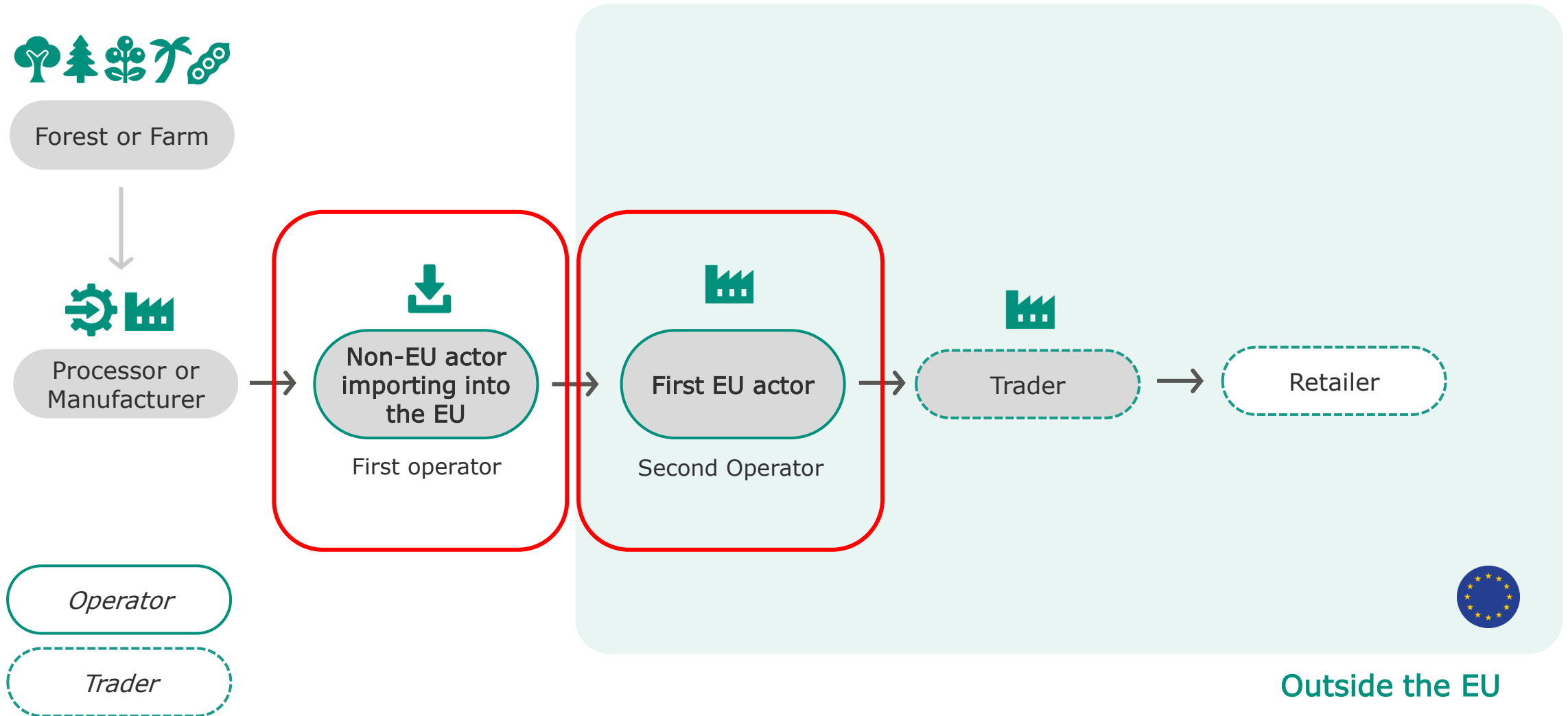
If a company outside of the EU is placing on the EU market, they must have an EORI number and must exercise due diligence and submit a DDS.



First natural or legal person established in the Union who makes such relevant products available on the market is **ALSO** deemed to be an operator (Art.7 of regulation)

2. Operators outside the EU

Entities in third countries placing products on the EU market



Outside the EU

3. Entity size class thresholds

Size category thresholds are changing

FAQ: 3.10

The EUDR cites **Directive 2013/34/EU** for setting the thresholds for entity sizes.

However, Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2023/2775 of 17 October 2023 **changes various thresholds.**



Directive 2013/34/EU

Relevant to the 6-month extension

EUDR provides an extension for Operators that were established as micro-undertakings or small undertakings, **as of 31 December 2020** - before the Amended size classes were adopted.



Amendment to Directive 2013/34/EU

Relevant to your obligations under the EUDR

EUDR provisions of Articles 4, 5 and elsewhere are determined according to **how you are currently established** according to Article 3 of Directive 2013/34/EU.

3. Entity size class thresholds

SME	Directive 2013/34/EU	Amendments to Directive 2013/34/EU
Micro	Balance sheet: 350.000€ Net turnover: 700.000€ Avg. employees: 10	Balance sheet: 450.000€ Net turnover: 900.000€ Avg. employees: 10
Small	Balance sheet: 4.000.000 – 6.000.000€ Net turnover: 8.000.000 – 12.000.000€ Avg. employees: 50	Balance sheet: 5.000.000 – 7.500.000€ Net turnover: 10.000.000 – 15.000.000€ Avg. employees: 50
Medium	Balance sheet: 20.000.000€ Net turnover: 40.000.000€ Avg. employees: 250	Balance sheet: 25.000.000€ Net turnover: 50.000.000€ Avg. employees: 250

Must not exceed the limits of at least two of the above criteria

Non-SME

Large	Balance sheet: 20.000.000€ Net turnover: 40.000.000€ Avg. employees: 250	Balance sheet: 25.000.000€ Net turnover: 50.000.000€ Avg. employees: 250
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Must exceed the limits of at least two of the above criteria

4. Products outside the scope of the EUDR

Non wood products / Product scope

FAQ: 2.12
Guidance:
Chapter 7

Products outside the scope of the EUDR, because they are made from non-relevant commodities



Babassu oil (*Attalea speciosa*)



Balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums produced with species other than natural rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*)



Synthetic rubber



Rattan products



Bamboo



5. Composite Products with multiple commodities

Guidance and FAQ differ on where due diligence is required

EUDR, Articles 3 and 2.13

All relevant commodities in relation to a relevant product need to have the status of being deforestation free.

EUDR Article 3 requires '**relevant products**' listed in Annex I to be **deforestation free**.

Article 2(13): "deforestation-free" refers to "**relevant products**" containing, having been fed with or having been made using "**relevant commodities**" that were produced on land that has not been subject to deforestation after 31/12/20.

Guidance (Chapter 9, Composite Products)

Due diligence required on all relevant products which a relevant product contains or is made from.

Guidance (Chapter 9, Composite Products) states that for relevant products, if these "**contain or are made from other relevant products**" (as listed in Annex I of the EUDR) that had not been subject to due diligence before, **then the operator must conduct due diligence on those parts of the relevant product**".

FAQ: 1.3

Due diligence required only on the main relevant commodity which the relevant product contains or is made from.

FAQ 1.3 states that due diligence needs to be applied 'only' on the main commodity and (derived) products deemed relevant under the EUDR.

In other words, for "relevant products listed in the right column of Annex I", **only the main 'relevant commodity which the chocolate bar contains or has been made using', in the left column of Annex I, are subject to due diligence.**

5. Composite Products with multiple commodities

Chocolate spread example (CN Code 1806)

	EUDR, Articles 3 and 2 (13)	Guidance (Chapter 9, Composite Products)	FAQ: 1.3
	<p>Cocoa powder ✓</p> <p>Cocoa butter ✓</p>	<p>Cocoa powder ✓</p> <p>Cocoa butter ✓</p>	<p>Cocoa powder ✓</p> <p>Cocoa butter ✓</p>
	<p>Palm Oil ✓</p>	<p>Palm Oil ✓</p>	<p>Palm Oil ✗</p>
	<p>Soy Lecithin ✓</p>	<p>Soy Lecithin ✗</p>	<p>Soy Lecithin ✗</p>

5. Composite Products with multiple commodities

Preferred by Nature's viewpoint

While the Guidance/FAQ provide reasonable interpretations, they do not appear to align with each other, or with the text of the regulation.

Guidance and FAQ cannot legally “*replace, add to or amend the provisions of the EUDR, which establishes the legal obligations.*”



Our position:

- Organisations with EUDR obligations will need to make their own analysis, justifying whichever approach they chose.
- While one approach may be taken to comply with the EUDR, consider that other laws may require due diligence for all commodities (e.g. CSDDD)



6. Relevant legislation

Guidance provides clarifications and some new questions

General guidance on relevant legislation, clarifies that the relevance of laws, under each category:



is determined by those laws which specifically impact or influence the legal status of the area in which the commodities were produced.



can also be read in the light of the objectives of the EUDR, including halting deforestation and forest degradation, reducing the EU's contribution to climate change and biodiversity loss.



Read our article on
this topic:



6. Relevant legislation

Labour rights



No examples of laws specifically relating to Labour Rights are provided.



However, guidance *appears to suggest* that laws relating to Labour Rights should also align with the regulation's environmental goals.



Unclear how do rules governing labour rights relate to deforestation, climate change or biodiversity loss

6. Relevant legislation

Preferred by Nature's viewpoint

Language of the Guidance **should not alter, nor generate ambiguities**, in relation to how Labour Rights are defined.

Guidance itself states that it **cannot “replace, add to or amend the provisions of” the EUDR.**



Our position:

- Organisations with obligations under the EUDR will need to consider which laws relate to Labour Rights.
- We would caution against reducing the scope of this category of law at this stage.
- We have sought clarification and hope the EC will address this issue in the future.

Preferred by Nature considers that Labour Rights should include laws relevant to:

- child labour & employment of young workers
- forced labour & modern slavery
- freedom of association, rights to organise & collective bargaining
- working hours, overtime, rest time and time off.
- recruitment & employment of workers
- discrimination
- workers' wages & other payments, such as social insurance
- workplace health & safety
- employer-provided worker accommodation
- gender equality in the workplace
- maternity & paternity leave

7. Tax, anti-corruption, trade & customs

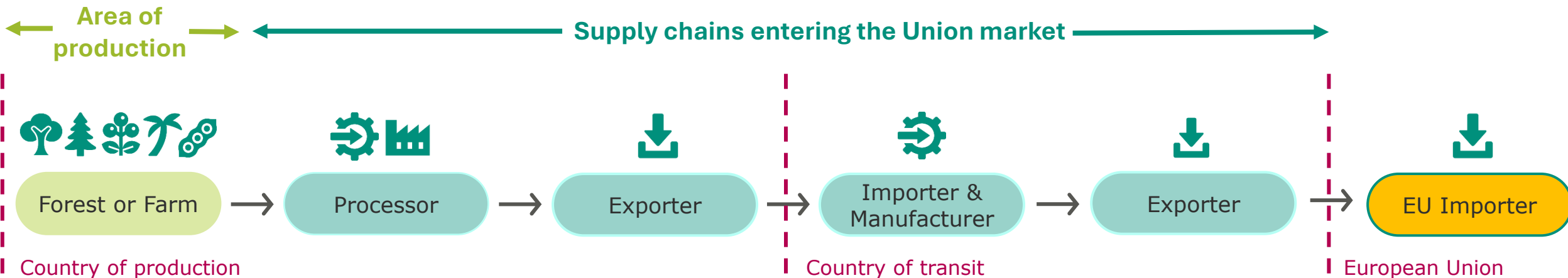
Area of production or entire supply-chain?

Guidance:
Chapter 6

Guidance appears to extend Operator's risks assessments beyond the area of production and along the supply chains:

"Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations.

— Applicable laws concerning the relevant supply chains entering the Union market, or leaving it, if they have a specific link to the objectives of the Regulation...."





Read our article on this topic:



7. Tax, anti-corruption, trade & customs



Preferred by Nature's viewpoint

EUDR text and FAQ 3.3 confine applicable legislation to the areas of production and the entities responsible for these.

Guidance language expands this category to the supply chain, contrary to the language in the regulation itself.



Our position:

- Critical to have clarity on the EUDR's expectations. Organisations with obligations under the EUDR will need to make their own analysis.
- Independently of the EUDR, we would encourage organisations to consider risks of legal non-compliance along supply chains.

8. Clarifying the meaning of Ascertain

Downstream non-SME operator/traders' verification of EU suppliers' due diligence

Not every upstream due diligence statement needs to be checked.

A more **systems-level approach** may be applied, checking that the upstream operator:

- has in place an **operational and up-to-date due diligence system**
- has **developed adequate and proportionate policies, controls, and procedures** to mitigate and manage effectively risks of non-compliance
- is **properly and regularly exercising the due diligence system.**

Approach could include the verification of a **sample of DDS, geolocations, or applying a risk-based approach** to check specific (higher risk) products or suppliers.



2025 calendar

What's coming up in 2025

Early 2025

Implementing Act concerning standard datasets and notifications for use by the Electronic Interface (Article 28), which will transmit data and notifications between national customs systems and the Information System

First half of 2025 (deadline 30 June 2025)

Implementing Act for the Country Benchmarks presented to the EUDR Committee.

Q3/Q4 2025

JRC (Joint Research Centre) to:

- Release a third version of GFC2020
- Consolidated global forest types map

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4

Q1-Q4 2025

JRC (Joint Research Centre) to:

- publish reports on data accuracy and an update on map methodology,
- further engage with countries for feedback

Next meeting March 2025

Multi-Stakeholder Platform meetings

Dates TBC:

- Updated FAQs
- Updated Guidance
- Publication of reviews of the EUDR (Article 34) to consider:
 - Other Wooded Land
 - Other natural landscape beyond forests

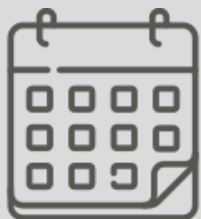
A close-up photograph of several tree trunks in a forest. The trunks are covered in moss and lichen, and some have white markings or scars. The background is blurred, showing more trees and foliage. A teal text box is overlaid on the left side of the image.

How organisations can
prepare

What do you need to do for the next 12 month?



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec



Preferred by Nature's tools & solutions to support organisations meeting EUDR

1

EUDR Scoping Tool to determine your role & obligations under EUDR

2

EUDR Training Courses as capacity building solution

3

Preferred by Nature Due Diligence Toolkit for setting up your Due Diligence system

4

Tailored Advisory Services to support your journey in being EUDR compliant

5

Sourcing Hub as a risk management tool

6

Third party Certification as risk management & risk mitigation tool

7

Preferred by Nature Certification used as gap analysis, benchmarking or verification tool

8

Market Access programme for smallholders



*Open
Source
Policy*



EUDR Scoping tool

1

Preferred by Nature EUDR Scoping Tool

Self-assessment tool to determine your **role** and **obligations** under EUDR*.

SCAN THE QR CODE



or access through
[preferredbynature.org/
EUDR](https://preferredbynature.org/EUDR)

What to expect:

- 1 Immediate results
- 2 Discover your role and obligations
- 3 Clear next steps
- 4 Access for free
- 5 Results for companies inside and outside of the EU

*Available in English, French, German and Spanish!





EUDR Training Course

2

Preferred by Nature Training Hub

Thousands of delegates from over **60** countries have joined our **training events**

Available in **5** languages in more than **20** locations





Training courses on EUDR & due diligence



1 day course

Launch: Feb-March 2025

- EUDR Due Diligence system setting
- Traceability
- Supply chain identification & management
- Supply chain risk assessment

- Deforestation-free requirements
- Deforestation risk mitigation
- Reporting
- Case studies



Preferred by Nature Due Diligence Toolkit

3

What is the Preferred by Nature Due Diligence Toolkit?

It's a set of tools to...



Help organisations implement due diligence systems...



...for forestry and agricultural commodities, both within and outside the EU...



...align with the PBN Certification & due diligence mandates of the EUDR.



Accessing the toolkit



Visit the our webpage



Enter personal information

(name, email, organisation, country)



Download Zip File of latest versions of all tools

AND access to Individual Tools



Sign up to receive:

- Updates on the Toolkit
- Promotion of related activities (webinars, services)
- Future **survey opportunity** for needs & improvements

SCAN ME



Using the Due Diligence Toolkit

The Toolkit is published under the
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and/or distribute copies of the
document

However, please note



Please credit Preferred by Nature and
include a visible link to our website
www.preferredbynature.org



We are always interested to learn how
our tools are being used. We would
appreciate receiving a copy of any
modified version





Tailored advisory services

4

Which puzzle pieces do you need?



1
Public policy
commitment



2
Due Diligence
procedures



3
A qualified
team in place



4
Map your
supply chain



5
Traceable
supply chain



6
Sufficient
information for
risk assessment



7
Assess risks on
illegality &
deforestation



8
Set risk
mitigation
measures



9
Performance
evaluation



10
Report on your
Due Diligence
System



The Sourcing Hub: A risk management tool

5

What is the Sourcing Hub?

The Sourcing Hub

A global resource for understanding sustainability risks in agricultural & forestry supply chains

To support decision-making from production, through to processing, transport and trade



Sustainability risks assessment data



Risk mitigation options



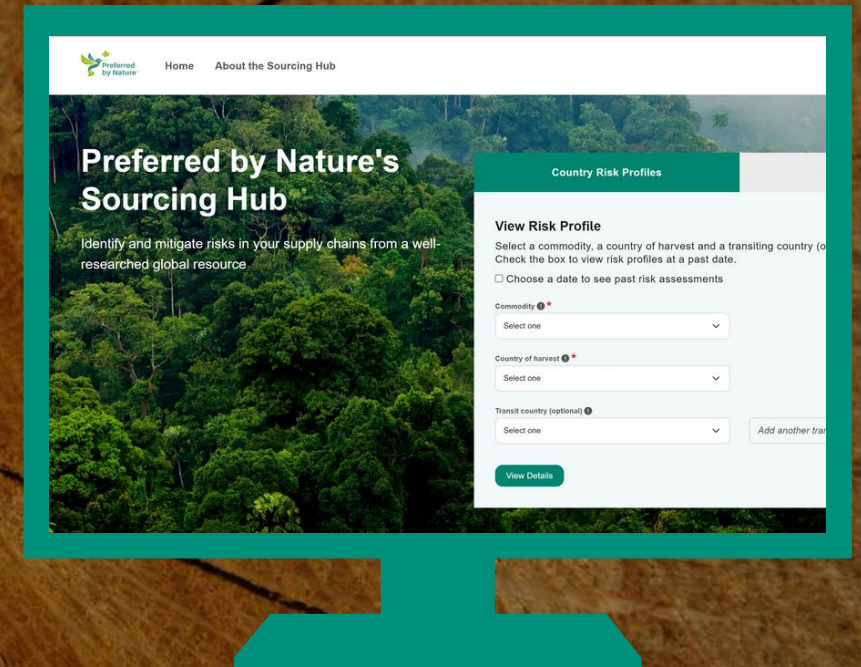
Background country information



Key legislation



Sustainability tools & Resources



Founding member of the Risk Information Alliance



Global sustainability organisations form alliance to share risk information



A group of organisations, including the **Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)**, **Preferred by Nature**, the **Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB)**, and the **Sustainable Biomass Program (SBP)**, are joining forces as the Risk Information Alliance (RIA).

Increasing regulatory requirements such as the EU Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR) and market pressure for responsibly produced products are posing a serious challenge to businesses, certification schemes and producers in agricultural and forest-based sectors. The RIA will develop and maintain credible risk assessments with a range of partners and across commodities offering value beyond the EUDR. Through an innovative and collaborative approach, the Alliance will encourage risk data sharing in a pre-competitive sphere and cut through the complex and costly landscape facing companies and sustainability systems.



Alliance of organisations that wants to expand the development of credible risk assessments to meet the needs of stakeholders

Supported by the ISEAL Innovations Fund, which is funded by:



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Economic Affairs,
Education and Research EAER
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO



Third-party certification 6



Certified material

- Certified material remains an important tool for operators to meet due diligence requirements, compared to non-certified material
- Certified material could be a strong risk mitigation measure
- Risks will still have to be assessed on certified material (no green lane)



RA, FSC, PEFC EUDR add on



FSC - Regulatory Module

A **voluntary add-on** for FSC Chain of Custody or Forest Management certified clients to assist in aligning practices with the EUDR

Enables certified companies to make **regulatory claims**



PEFC - EUDR Due Diligence System

A **voluntary modular standard** for PEFC Chain of Custody certified organisations



Rainforest Alliance - Deforestation Risk Assessment Tool

EUDR self-selected criteria for **cocoa and coffee** certificate holders



They support compliance with EUDR **by implementing due diligence, risk assessment & mitigation, and providing information collection tools.**



Preferred by Nature, one of the few CBs who is **accredited** to deliver the Regulatory module



Preferred by Nature Certification

7






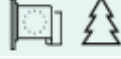


EUDR-aligned standard

46

indicators to check compliance with the EUDR



Criterion 1.2 Management planning and operations are conducted responsibly.

Management planning and operations are in accordance with legal requirements.

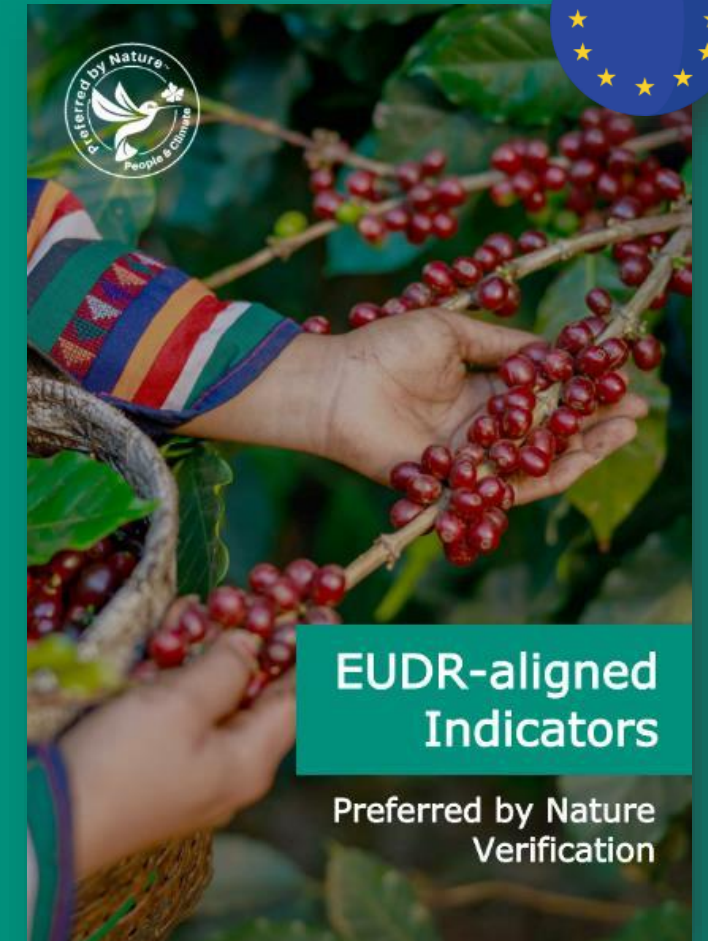
1.2.1 Legal requirements for land use and management planning are complied with.		
1.2.2 Legal requirements for management and operational activities are complied with.		
1.2.3 Legal harvesting or production requirements are complied with.		
1.2.4 Legal requirements related to the disclosure of information are complied with.		

Criterion 1.3 Taxes and fees are paid.

Applicable taxes and fees have been paid in a timely manner and according to legal requirements.

1.3.1 Legal requirements for payment of royalties, land/area taxes and fees are complied with.		
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Preferred by Nature Certification is aligned with the EU Deforestation Regulation – the Standard covers clear links to relevant **legality** and **sustainability** requirements



Preferred by Nature Certification and EUDR

Sustainability Framework

Includes 46 indicators aligned with the EUDR



System Requirements

Includes quality management aspects to align with the EUDR



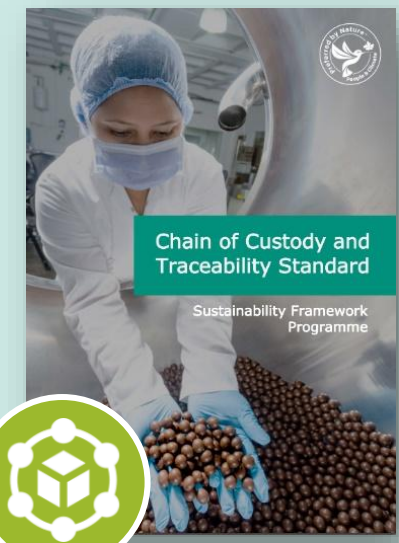
Due Diligence Requirements

Includes due diligence system & supply-chain management to align with the EUDR



Chain of Custody and Traceability

Includes traceability requirements aligned with EUDR



Preferred by Nature Certification and EUDR

Upstream



Land Managers, Producers,
Factories, Mills, Processors



Downstream

Traders, Manufacturers,
Brands, Retailers



Facilitate **decision-making** for operators
& all actors in the supply chain



Can be used at all levels of the supply chain,
in the field and/or for **due diligence**



Applied to **any country/region**



Comes with a **verification report**



Adapted to EUDR **commodities**



Linked with additional tools such as Sourcing
Hub, Due Diligence toolkit



Adapted to **any scale of operations**

Different uses of the Preferred by Nature Certification



Benchmarking standards



Gap analysis or internal monitoring



Third party Verification



PEFC/01-44-49



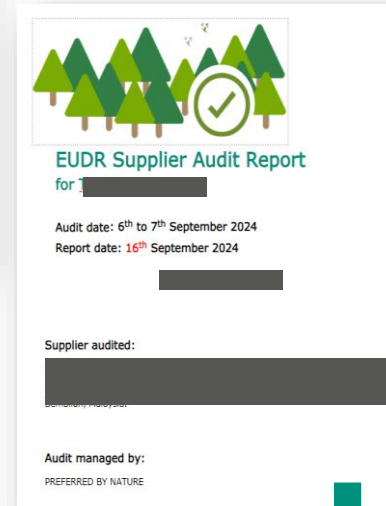
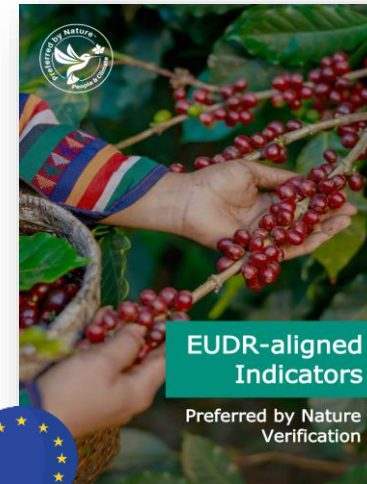
UEBT CERTIFIED SOURCING WITH RESPECT



ASI-ACC-066

1.3.3	Legal requirements for payment of corporate taxes are complied with, including profit taxes.	
1.3.4	Legal requirements for payment of trade and/or export taxes and fees are complied with.	
Criterion 1.4 Corruption, fraud and conflict of interest are avoided.		
Corruption, fraud and conflict of interests are avoided, while business integrity is ensured according to best practices.		
1.4.1	Legal requirements relating to corruption - including bribery, fraud and conflict of interest are complied with.	
1.4.4	Data and document falsification do not occur.	
Criterion 1.5 Trade and procurement are responsible.		
Trade and transport of materials, products and animals are conducted according to legal requirements and respecting principles of fairness and transparency in contractual obligations.		
1.5.1	Legal requirements relating to trade and transport of products are complied with.	
1.5.2	Legal requirements related to applicable trade restrictions and sanctions are complied with.	
1.5.3	Legal requirements relating to the classification of products are complied with.	
1.5.4	Legal requirements relating to export and/or import are complied with.	
1.5.5	Legal requirements relating to offshore trading and transfer pricing are complied with.	
1.5.6	Legal requirements relating to due diligence or due care are complied with.	

EUDR-aligned requirements





Market access
programme for smallholders

8



Market access programme for smallholders



Collaboration with first-mile actors

Partner with funders, traders, mills and other first-mile actors to establish robust due diligence systems

Verification and training

Implement a verification system and develop a comprehensive training programme to comply with EUDR requirements

Outcome-focused requirements

Prioritise actual environmental and social impacts over bureaucratic processes

Risk identification and mitigation

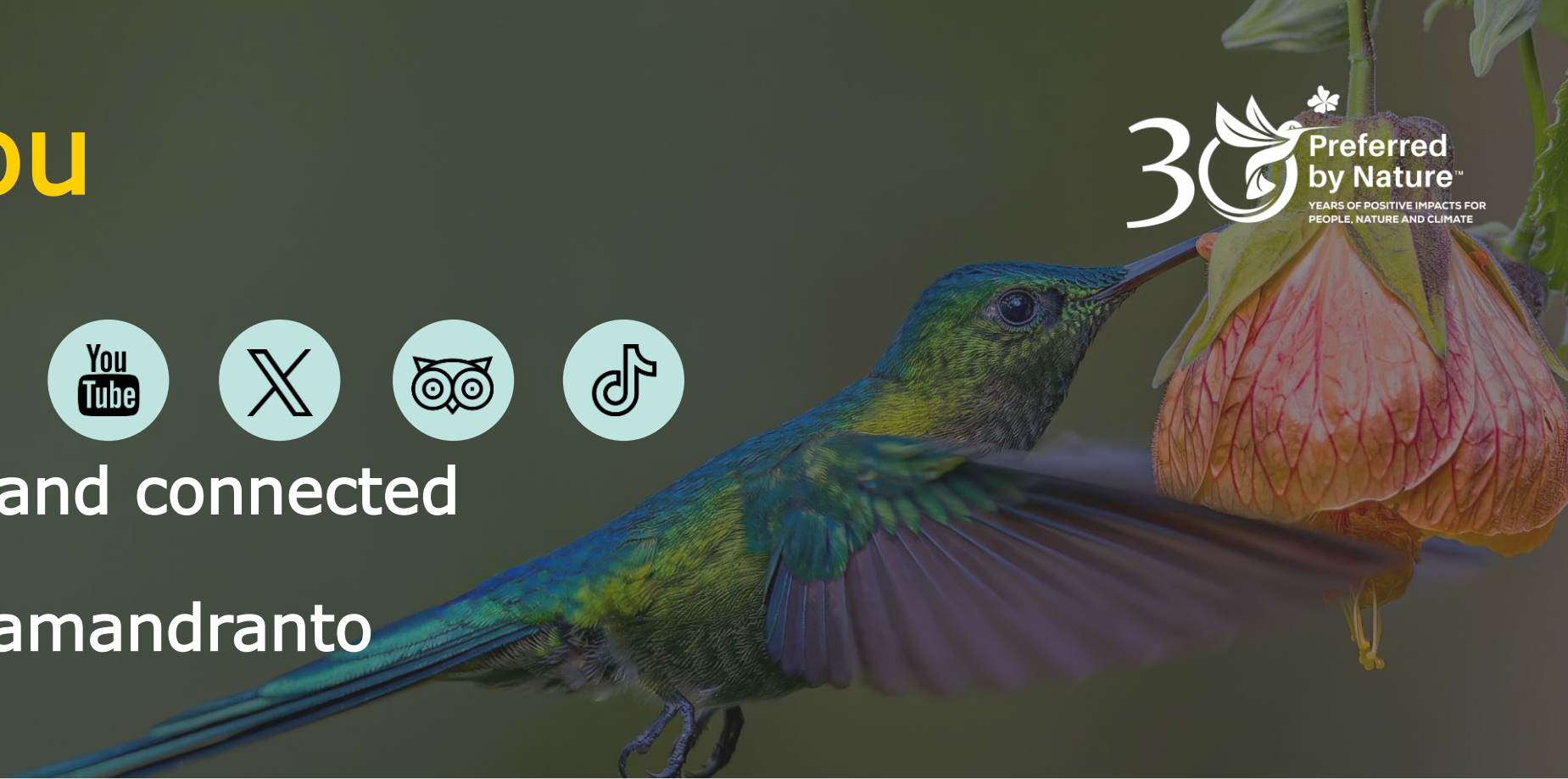
Conduct farm and forest-level risk assessments, recommending tailored mitigation actions

Thank you



Stay updated and connected

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Learn
more

Preferred by
Nature
Certification



EUDR

