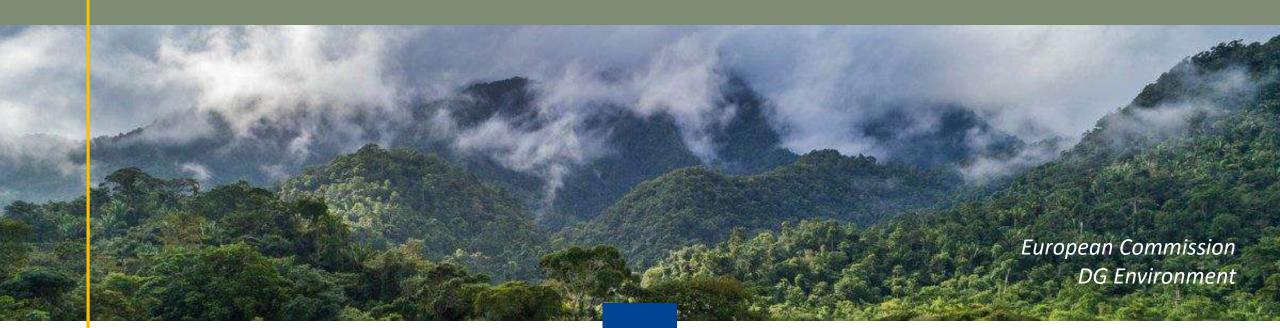


The EU Regulation on deforestation- and forest degradation free supply chains



Context

- 420 million hectares of forest worldwide an area larger than the EU have been lost between 1990 and 2020 (FAO).
- Deforestation and forest degradation are important drivers of **climate change** (IPCC: 11% of GHG emissions) **and biodiversity loss.**
- A significant share of that forest loss is legal (Forest Trends). Need to move beyond legality
- 90% of deforestation is provoked by the **expansion of agricultural land** (FAO), which is linked in particular to a series of commodities.
- The EU is a major consumer of commodities associated with deforestation and forest degradation: Imports of the commodities and products covered EUR 85 billion / year.
- 7 commodities and derived products as per Annex I (Palm oil, Soy, Wood, Cattle, Cocoa, Coffee, Rubber)



Mandatory Due Diligence

Carried out by operators who place the products on the EU market/export from the EU

Only products that are both **deforestation-free and legal** will be allowed on or exported from the EU market

The EU operator need to issue a due diligence statement confirming

- 1. Legality: Products need to be legal according to the laws of country of production, including applicable human and labor rights etc.
- **2. Deforestation-free:** products not produced on land deforested after the cut-off date FAO definitions.
- 3. Strict traceability linking the commodity to the plot of land where it was produced using geolocation coordinates (Mandatory use of polygons above four hectares)
- Information supplied by certification or other third-party verification systems (ISPO, MSPO and others) can support, but not replace, due diligence obligations of operators

Focus on Implementation

Clarifying operational questions via the Frequently asked Questions

Work on Guidance
Documents on
technical legal
matters

Setting up of the IT System

Strengthening support tools to Producer Countries

Other strands:
deforestation
observatory, risk
benchmarking etc.



Frequently Asked Questions

Key aspects of implementation for operators/traders and for competent authorities

- First published in June 2023
- Latest update in Dec 2023
- •Over 80 Q/A

https://green-business.ec.europa.eu/deforestation-regulation-implementation_en#frequently-asked-questions

Guidelines

Guideline documents in the pipeline covering selected thematic areas, such as:

Definition of agricultural use

Due diligence

Certification

Legality



Information System



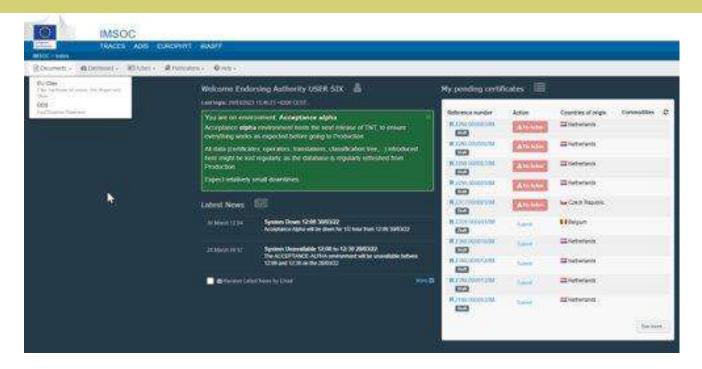
IT development, secondary legislation, up and running by the entry into application



First pilot testing completed end January



Dedicated training environment available later in 2024





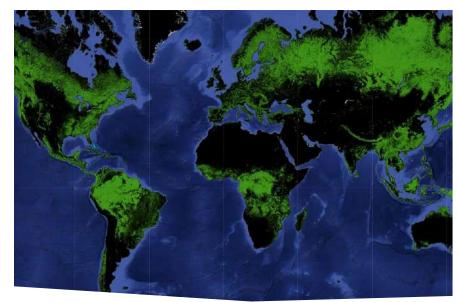
EU Observatory on Deforestation

developed by JRC, to provide a.o. reference maps on global forest cover

presented in Dec 2023, and currently publicly accessible online

Third countries to provide comments and feedback







Cooperation with third countries



Cooperation with both producing and consumer countries

→ Engagement with other major consumer countries such as China and the USA



Political dialogue, public diplomacy and technical assistance

- → Active outreach to stakeholders through Commission, EU Delegations, EU Member States; dedicated outreach project starting to enhance understanding in South East Asia and Latin America of the EU Regulation
- → Enhanced cooperation to address potential challenges in producer countries
- → Regular briefings in multilateral fora (WTO, FAO etc.)



The role of the Deforestation Multi-stakeholders Platform

- → All interested producer and consumer countries invited, all key sectorial associations and civil society organisations represented
- → Work on implementation; specific focus: traceability and smallholders; sharing of best practices, cooperation initiatives

EUDR Joint Task Force with Indonesia and Malaysia

- Ad Hoc Joint Task Force on the EUDR between the Indonesia, Malaysia and the EU was established and kicked off in August
- Aim: to support coordination and promotion of mutual understanding, address concerns raised by Indonesia and Malaysia and identify solutions and best practices for EUDR implementation.
- Agreed workstreams:
 - 1. The inclusion of smallholders in supply chains,
 - 2. Relevant national certification schemes (land legality and deforestation cut-off date),
 - 3. Traceability from producer to end-consumer (through direct and indirect trade),
 - 4. Scientific data on deforestation and forest degradation
 - **5. Protection of privacy** data by the end of 2024, with the possibility to be extended upon agreement

Ongoing programmes











Thank you for listening!

