

EU Regulation on deforestation- and forest degradation free supply chains



Objectives of the Regulation

GENERAL

Minimise the EU's contribution to deforestation and forest degradation worldwide

(thus reducing global deforestation and forest degradation as well as greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss)

SPECIFIC

Minimise risk from products/supply chains associated with deforestation / forest degradation are placed on the EU market or exported from it

Increase EU demand for and trade in legal and 'deforestation free' commodities and products



Timeline

OCTOBEL ZUZU. September- December Launch of 2020: **July 2019**: 17 November 2021: the Multi-stakeholder EU Communication on Open Public Adoption of the proposal Platform on stepping up EU action Consultation: 2nd most Deforestation: by the European to protect and restore popular in EU history Workshops and the world's forests with 1.2 million feedback collected respondents d taken into account 30 December 2024: November 2021 -

December 2022: Negotiation of the Proposal with the European Parliament and Council

June 2023: Entry into force of the regulation

Entry into application of obligations for operators (June 2025 for small and micro enterprises) and for **EU Member States**

Competent Authorities



Commission

Functioning of the Regulation

- Mandatory Due Diligence for all operators that place the relevant products on the EU market or export them from the EU
 - Only products that are both **deforestation-free and legal** would be allowed on or exported from the EU market need to be covered by **a due diligence statement**
 - Based on internationally-backed definitions (FAO)
 - Main obligations applicable to operators and non-SME traders
 - **Strict traceability** linking the commodity to the plot of land where it was produced. Using **geolocation** coordinates is the simplest and most cost-effective way of obtaining the necessary geographic information.

Main elements



Commodities selected: Palm oil, soy, wood, cattle, cocoa, coffee, rubber and some derived products (e.g. chocolate, furniture, tyres, printed products), selected objectively, based on best available scientific data, and the biggest EU impact



Non-discrimination: The Regulation applies both to domestically produced and imported commodities and derived products



Progressive scope: Initially covering selected commodities and derived products; to be updated regularly



'Cut-off date' of 31 December 2020: Aligned with UNSDG 15.2, aims to minimise disruption for smallholders and facilitate satellite monitoring



Next 6 Months – Focus on Implementation

Clarifying operational questions via the Frequently Asked Questions

Working on Guidance
Documents on
technical legal
matters

Setting up 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
- New version with approx. 40 new FAQs
 -> in the next weeks, and then continue regular updates

Guidance Documents

- In the pipeline: aiming to publish in the next months.
- Selected thematic areas, such as:

Definition of agricultural use

Legality

Composite products

Certification

Due diligence

Information System (Article 33)



IT development, secondary legislation



Pilot testing, over 100 companies participated (December 2023 –January 2024)



Dedicated trainings available later in 2024



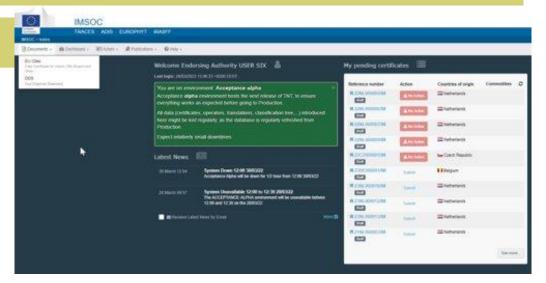
November 2024: Opening user registration for the system



2 December 2024: Opening system for submitting Due Diligence Statements



Interconnection with other systems via API

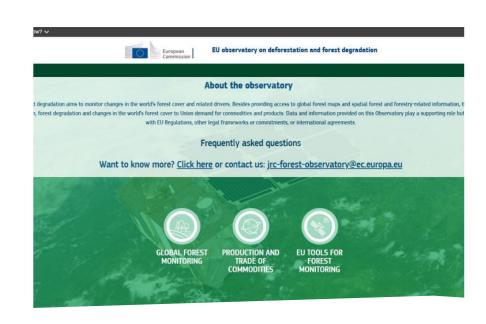


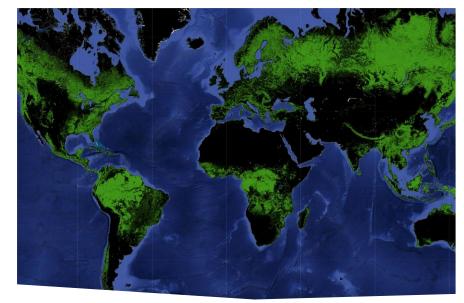
EU Observatory on Deforestation

developed by JRC and Published online in Dec 2023

Deforestation:
revised versions of
the global forest
cover map for year
2020, available in Q4

Degradation: work to start in Q2, preliminary global forest type map available in Q4







Benchmarking (Article 29)



Objective: benchmarking is a tool to help competent authorities in the EU Member States to focus scarce enforcement resources



Development of the methodology of the benchmarking is ongoing. It is essential that the methodology is solid and based on objectives factors



Transparent process foreseen

Cooperation with third countries



Cooperation with both producing and consumer countries

- ☐ Engagement with other major consumer countries such as China and the USA
- ☐ Technical mission to Brazil and Paraguay held in March 2024
- •□ Commissioner mission to Paraguay, Bolivia and Ecuador in March 2024 and to Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire and Uganda in April 2024



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 Southeast Asia and Latin America
- ☐ Enhanced cooperation to address potential challenges in producer countries
- ☐ Regular briefings in multilateral fora (WTO, FAO etc.)

Deforestation Multi-stakeholders Platform



Cooperation with third countries (selected initiatives)

- Global Team Europe Initiative for Deforestation-free Value Chains (80+ M€)
 - □ Sustainable Agriculture for Forest Ecosystems (SAFE) programme: ongoing in BRA, IND,
 ZAM, ECU, VIE, DRC + 2-3 further countries upcoming (ca. 60-70 M€)
 - □ Technical Facility on deforestation-free value chains (7-13 M€)
 - □ TEI Hub (ca. 3-5 M€)
- Broader project measures: Sustainable cocoa initiative (since 2020, 3 countries, 25M€); AL Invest Verde (LAM, 33 M€); Mark Up II, regional programme on coffee sector in East Africa (40M€), etc.

Thank you for your attention!

Q&A

