



HIGH-LEVEL REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE EU DEFORESTATION REGULATION (EUDR)

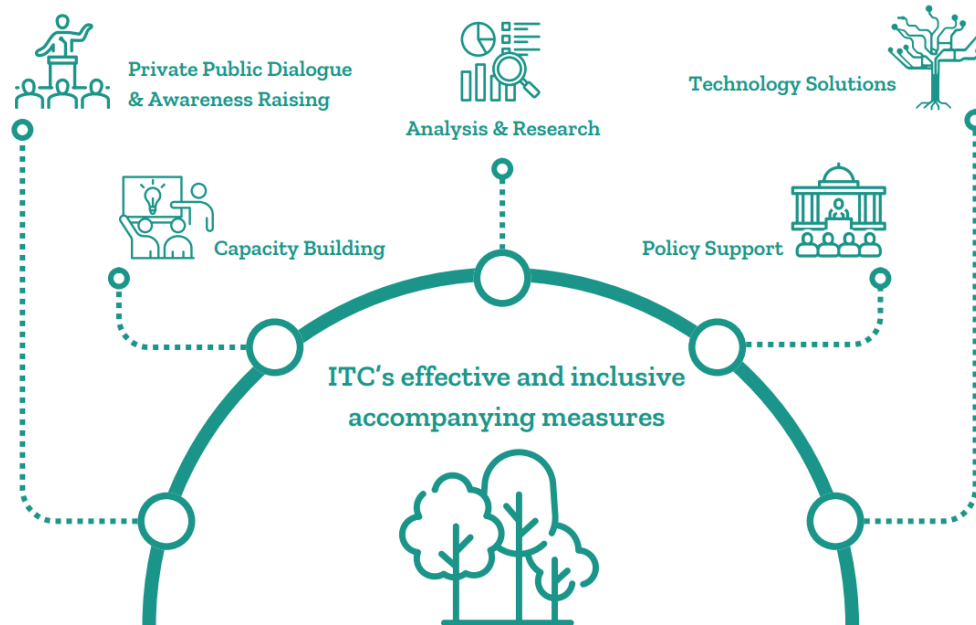
Tuesday 31 March 2026

ITC's mandate in the context of deforestation-free value chains

- ❖ **Support MSMEs** in producing countries to adopt sustainable production practices, including deforestation-free measures;
- ❖ Share information on **actions and lessons learned** in developing countries across global value chains;
- ❖ Promote integration of smallholders and MSMEs in global value chains by convening **multistakeholder networks** for producers, intermediaries, exporters and importers;
- ❖ Offer **technical assistance and tools** to support sustainable production strategies, market intelligence and market access;
- ❖ Provide training to policymakers promote **sustainable production and trade** practices through policy development, technical assistance, and awareness-raising.



ITC's mandate in the context of deforestation-free value chains



<https://www.intracen.org/our-work/topics/sustainability/deforestation>



Global Gateway

Funded by the European Union

International Trade Centre

MARKUP II
EU-EAC Market Access Upgrade Programme Phase II

Home About Us Partner States Newsroom Get Involved Resources MARKUP I

Markup II SME support for EUDR compliance

Overview of the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

The European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) entered into force on 30 June 2023 as part of the EU Green Deal. It aims at eliminating deforestation from global supply chains and requires companies importing

<https://www.eacmarkup.org/resource/eudr-readiness>

A vibrant photograph of a tropical forest. The scene is filled with various types of green foliage, including large, broad leaves in the foreground and palm fronds in the background. A semi-transparent blue diagonal overlay covers the lower-left portion of the image, creating a modern, graphic look. The text 'Latest updates of EUDR' is centered within this blue area in a white, sans-serif font.

Latest updates of EUDR

EUDR simplification package: agreement reached in December 2025

- The **EU Council and the European Parliament** agreed to delay the implementation of the EUDR by one year.
- Due-diligence obligations for cocoa, coffee, soy, palm oil, rubber, cattle, and timber will now **apply from the end of 2026**.
- **Small companies and micro-enterprises** have a further six months, so will need to comply from **30 June 2027**.
- The deal introduces a review clause, requiring a new **impact assessment by the end of April 2026** focused on administrative simplification.
- This new impact assessment could **open the door to revising or reopening the legislation in 2026**. The European Commission has signalled that it does not want to reopen the EUDR, but it may come under political pressure to do so.
- This marks the **second delay to EUDR implementation** following last year's accelerated negotiation process, which led to the first one-year delay.

EUDR amendments agreed in 2025

No change to core supplier obligations

- Zero-deforestation and legality requirements, traceability to plot, and due diligence remain fully intact
- Amendments do not alter the requirements for exporters to the EU

Streamlined downstream requirements

- Removal of the obligation for non-SME downstream operators and traders to submit due diligence statements
- Now only need to collect due diligence statement reference numbers from operators and keep for five years
- Also to inform authorities and other companies in supply chain if detect possible non-compliance

Introduction of “micro and small primary operators”

- New category: micro- or small-sized enterprises established in low-risk country and which products directly on the EU market themselves – i.e. probably only small EU farmers and foresters
- One-time simplified declaration instead of filing due diligence statements
- Possibility to replace precise GPS coordinates with postal address of plots

Product scope change

- Printed materials (e.g., books, newspapers) removed from Annex I



EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

Background to understand the EUDR: The Paris Agreement, a global framework for climate action



Background to understand the EUDR: The EU Green Deal

The Green Deal, first presented as a framework in 2019, now comprises over 50 policies, initiatives, and legislative proposals in support of this vision

These policies are spread across multiple sectors, including energy, transport, agriculture, industry, biodiversity, and finance

The European Climate Law (June 2021) translates the vision into legally binding targets, i.e. the EU target of climate-neutrality by 2050

It also established an interim target to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 55 % by 2030 compared with 1990 levels

The EU submitted this 55 % target for 2030 as its updated international commitment to the Paris Agreement





The EU Green Deal



EU Green Deal: a new set of environmental and social regulations

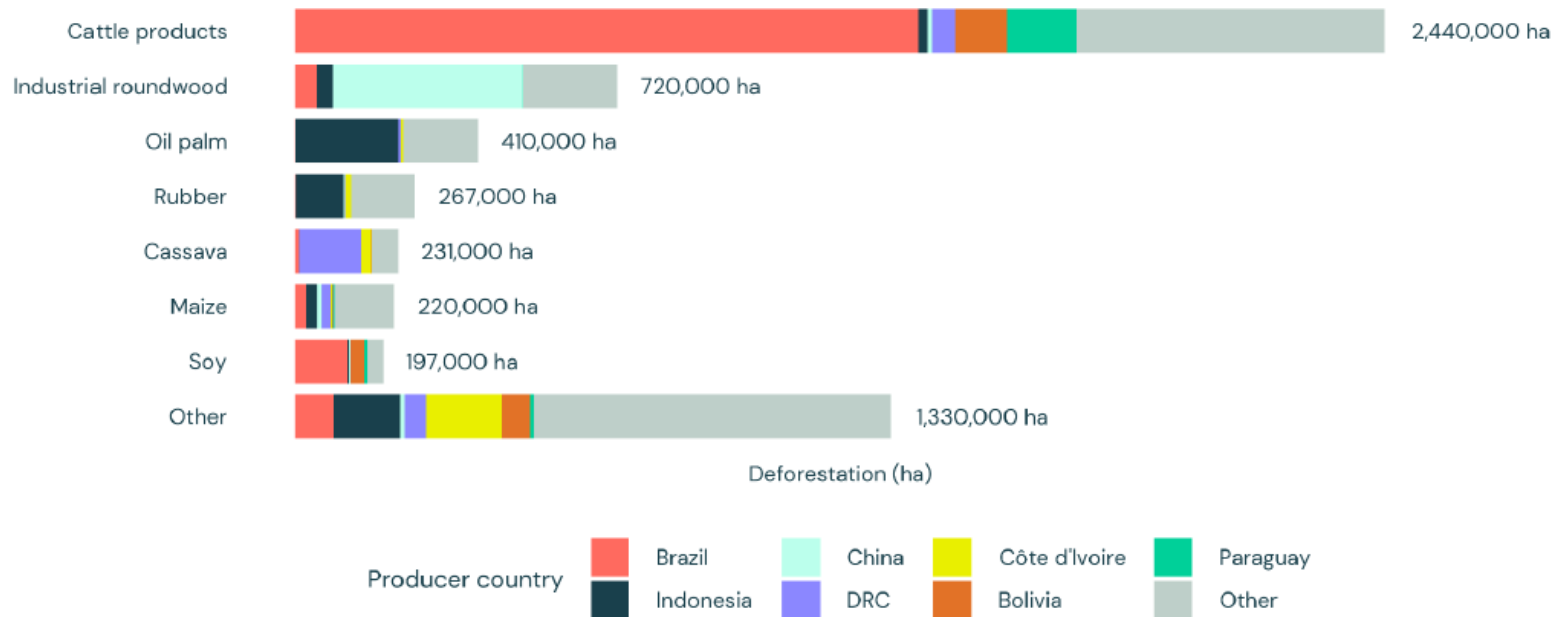
- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>EU Deforestation Regulation (coming into application 30th December 2026)</p> | <p>Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (1st January 2024 with staggered implementation)</p> | <p>Green Taxonomy Regulation (entered into force 2020)</p> | <p>Decarbonization of agri-food supply chains (currently under discussion)</p> |
| <p>Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (application as of July 2027 with staggered implementation)</p> | <p>Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms (application of the definite regime as of 1st January 2026)</p> | <p>GSP+ conditionality towards sustainability (New scheme effective as of 2027)</p> | <p>Forced labour regulation (coming into force as of 2027)</p> |

Origins of the EU Deforestation Regulation

- ❖ EU member states are major consumers and importers of commodities frequently associated with deforestation
- ❖ EU consumption is therefore driving agricultural expansion, increasing risks of deforestation globally
- ❖ Climate neutrality by 2050 as key ambition of the EU, policy package: EU Green Deal

Global deforestation & agricultural commodities

- ❖ **International trade and consumption** of agricultural commodities are estimated to be responsible for around **one-quarter of forest loss in tropical regions** and between **29% and 39% of tropical deforestation-related carbon emissions**.
- ❖ Therefore, **international trade markets are crucial** for leveraging support and addressing the issue of global deforestation.



Source: TRASE (2024)

The deforestation (ha) attributed to the production of agricultural commodities globally. Values are an annual average for the period **2019–2021**. The **top seven producer countries** are shown in different colors, displayed left-to-right in decreasing order of importance globally, followed by other countries grouped together.



Scope and requirements of EUDR

Scope of the EUDR

- ❖ Current scope: seven commodities, representing largest share of EU-driven deforestation: **palm oil, soy, wood, cocoa, coffee, cattle and rubber**
- ❖ Includes many derived products (e.g. leather, chocolate, furniture etc.)
- ❖ Foreseen: Inclusion of additional products after reviews, particular consideration of **maize and biodiesel**, others may be added
- ❖ **EUDR applicable to both imports to and exports from EU, and EU production**



EUDR commodities & product scope

Full list of commodities and relevant products (HS codes) can be found in ANNEX 1 of the regulation.



ANNEX I

Relevant commodities and relevant products as referred to in Article 1

The following table lists goods as classified in the Combined Nomenclature set out in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 that are referred to in Article 1 of this Regulation.

Except for by-products of a manufacturing process, where that process involved material that was not waste as defined in Article 3, point (1), of Directive 2008/98/EC, this Regulation does not apply to goods if they are produced entirely from material that has completed its lifecycle and would otherwise have been discarded as waste as defined in Article 3, point (1), of that Directive.

Relevant commodity	Relevant products
Cattle	0102 21, 0102 29 Live cattle ex 0201 Meat of cattle, fresh or chilled ex 0202 Meat of cattle, frozen ex 0206 10 Edible offal of cattle, fresh or chilled ex 0206 22 Edible cattle livers, frozen ex 0206 29 Edible cattle offal (excluding tongues and livers), frozen ex 1602 50 Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal, blood, of cattle

Trade Vulnerability to EUDR

EUDR Trade Vulnerability >



Spotlight on the EUDR, showcasing trade vulnerability across countries and commodities.

We define Trade Vulnerability as:

- the Exposure Rate (the share of the country's product exports going to the EU) multiplied with Product Importance (share of the product in the country's total exports).
- Our data source is ITC Trade Map, from which we take a weighted average, per country, by EUDR relevant exports to the EU27 at country - product level, from direct and mirror data, averaging across 2019-2023.



EUDR key components and requirements

- ❖ A prohibition on first placing or making available listed commodities and products on the EU market or exporting them from the EU unless they are ‘deforestation-free’ and have been also produced in accordance with relevant legislation of the country of production
- ❖ The operator, i.e. the company placing these products on the EU market or exporting from it, is legally obliged to self-certify that the goods are not linked to deforestation and were produced in compliance with the national regulations in the production country (i.e. the products are deforestation-free and legal).
 - ❖ To support their statement, operators need to provide the exact geolocation of the production site to EU authorities.
 - ❖ An obligation for operators to exercise ‘due diligence’ to ensure compliance with these criteria
- ❖ A ‘benchmarking’ three-tier system for the assessment of countries (or parts thereof) related level of risk (high; standard; low) for deforestation or forest degradation.

EUDR main requirements:

1. Products must be deforestation-free

- ❖ Produced on land that has not been subject to deforestation after 31 December 2020
 - ‘Deforestation’ = ‘the conversion of forest to agricultural use, whether human-induced or not’
- ❖ And, for wood products, harvested from the forest without inducing forest degradation after 31 December 2020
- ❖ ‘Forest’ as defined by FAO - i.e. ‘land of 0.5 ha or more with trees higher than 5 meters, canopy cover of more than 10%’
- ❖ Possible extension to ‘other wooded land’ (less tree cover than forest) and other ecosystems (to be considered in future revision of scope).

What is a FOREST?
According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

1

MINIMUM AREA

0.5 ha

(hectares)

50m × 100m
= 5,000 m²

About the size of
1 soccer field

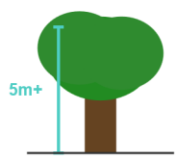
The land must be at least
this size to qualify
as a forest

2

TREE HEIGHT

> 5 m

(meters tall)



5m+


Trees must have the
potential to grow taller
than 5 meters at maturity

3

CANOPY COVER

> 10%

(tree crown coverage)



Tree Canopies
must cover >10%
of ground area

The tree canopies must
shade more than 10% of
the total land area

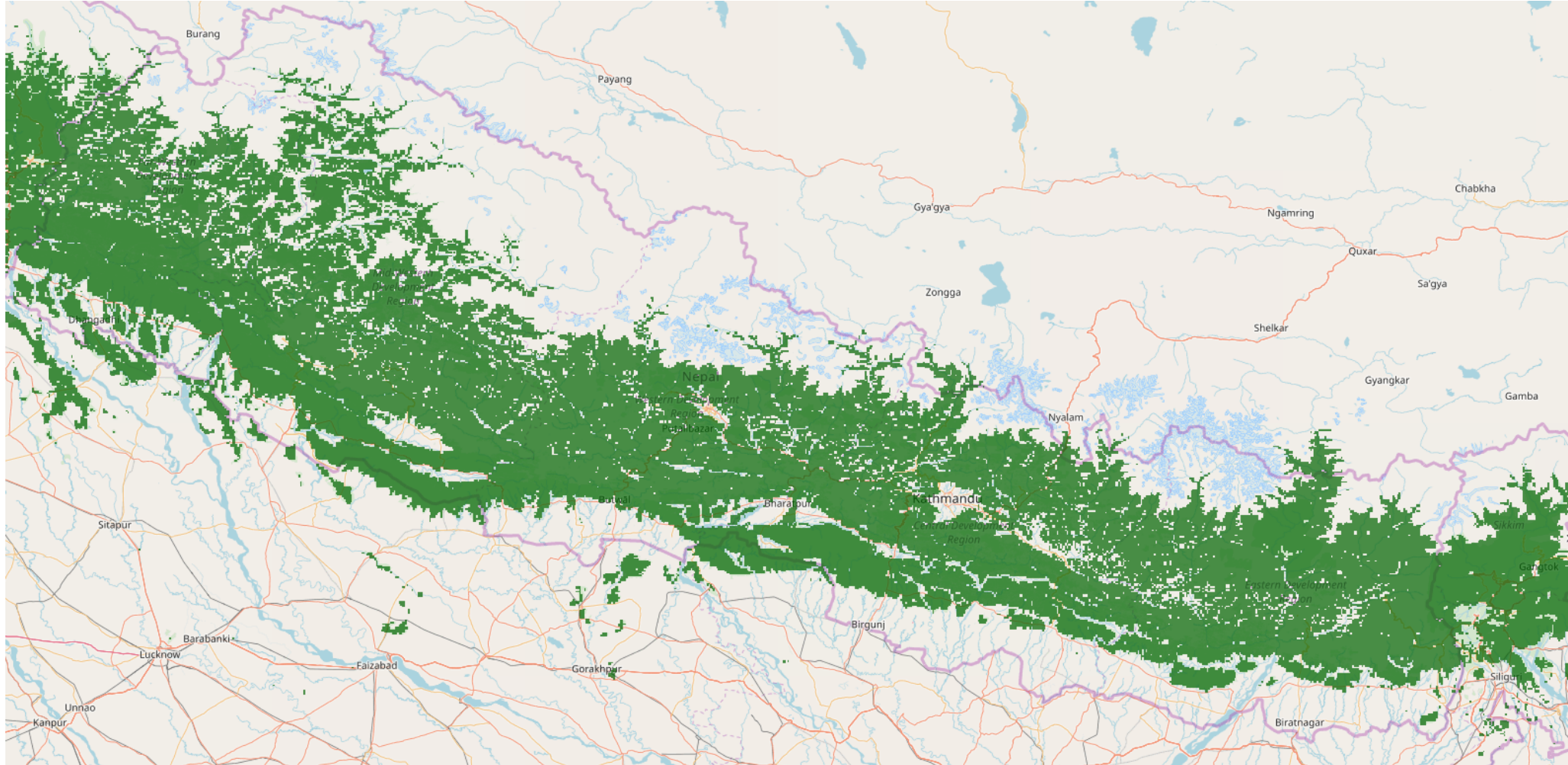
✓ ALL THREE CRITERIA MUST BE MET

If any criterion is not satisfied, the land is NOT classified as forest under FAO definition

Clarification on "Agroforestry"

- ❖ In line with FAO definitions, agroforestry systems, including where crops are grown under tree cover, as well as agrisilvicultural, silvopastoral and agrosilvopastoral systems, **should not be considered forests**, but as constituting agricultural use.
- ❖ Many agroforestry systems would meet the land cover criteria of EUDR's forest definition (canopy cover above 10% with trees above 5m) **but not the land use criteria** (coffee/agriculture being the predominant use).
- ❖ **Recognizes established coffee agroforestry systems (2020 or before)**
- ❖ **Excludes post-2020 conversion of forest to agroforests**

Forest Maps: EU Forest Observatory



Source: EU Forest Observatory, <https://forest-observatory.ec.europa.eu/forest/rmap>

EUDR main requirements:

2. Products must be produced in accordance with national legislation related to:

- ❖ land use rights;
 - ❖ environmental protection;
 - ❖ forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation (for wood harvesting);
 - ❖ third parties' rights;
 - ❖ labour rights;
 - ❖ human rights protected under international law;
 - ❖ the principle of free, prior and informed consent;
 - ❖ tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
- ... where these laws specifically impact or influence the legal status of the area in which the products were produced

! Note no cut-off date for legality criterion



Clarification: Information collection on legality

- ❖ Collection of adequately conclusive and verifiable information that relevant commodities are produced in line with **relevant legislation of the country of production = national legal framework**
- ❖ Operators need to keep this information for 5 years (for verification) and assess the risks of non-compliance
- ❖ Absence of documentary evidence does not automatically mean illegality or non-compliance.

Is certification evidence for legality?

- Information supplied by certification or other third-party verified schemes could provide complementary information
- Certification does not replace the operator's due diligence responsibility and is not a free pass to the EU market.

Clarification: Information collection on legality

Land-use Rights	Labour Laws	Third parties' rights, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (CLIP)	Environmental Protection	Human Rights	Tax, anti-corruption, relevant trade and customs regulations
Land tenure, land grabbing, illegal land conversions and land boundary conflicts	Wages, hours, discrimination and harassment, health and safety, union rights	Right to information and consultation of local populations	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity, waste, water and soil management, Pesticides and fertilisers, Environmental impact assessment	Child labour, gender equality, forced labour, discrimination, right to a healthy environment	

EUDR timelines

Implementation timelines

- **29 June 2023:** EUDR entered into force (*beginning of transition period*)
- **30 December 2026:** full implementation starts for most companies, and 29 June 2027 full implementation starts for operators that are small companies and micro-enterprises (apart from those in the timber sector).

Understanding EUDR obligations

It is a necessary step for all companies to understand their role and potential obligations under EUDR and therefore understanding what needs to be done to be “ready” and start their work to comply with EUDR.

Key questions:

- Is your company involved in a sector falling under the scope of EUDR?
- If yes, in which category does your company fall: Operator, Downstream Operator, Trader or Supplier?

EUDR applicability to companies (1)

‘Operators’: companies which first place listed products on the EU market

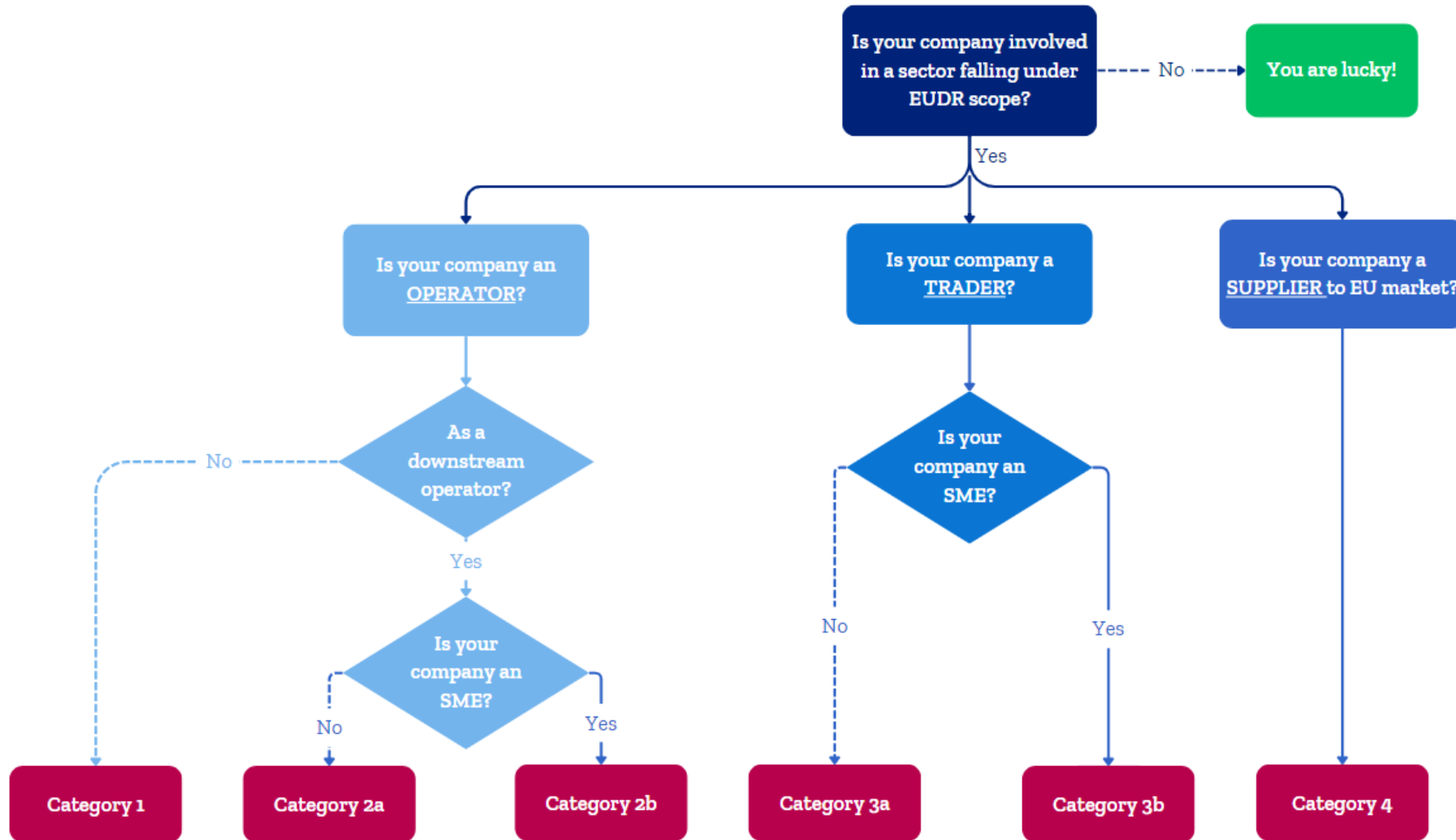
- ❖ *Who is the operator for imports?* The company which placed products under the customs procedure ‘release for free circulation’ in the EU. Where this company is *outside* the EU, the first company *inside* the EU to make the products available on the market is *also* an operator
- ❖ Subject to all obligations, i.e. information collection, risk assessment, risk mitigation
- ❖ ‘Micro and small primary operators’ (MSPOs) – new category introduced through 2025 amendments
- ❖ These are micro- or small-sized enterprises established in low-risk country and which products directly on the EU market themselves – i.e. probably only small EU farmers and foresters
- ❖ One-time simplified declaration instead of filing due diligence statements, and can use postal address of plots instead of GPS data
- ❖ **In most cases, these are players within the EU market.** This is determined by the contractual arrangements between sellers and buyers and when the **transfer of ownership** of the goods takes place

EUDR applicability to companies (1)

‘Downstream operators’ and ‘Traders’: companies further down the supply chain

- ❖ Companies which transform listed products (e.g. cocoa) into different listed products (e.g. chocolate) are defined as ‘downstream operators’
 - ❖ Companies which buy and sell listed products without transforming them are defined as ‘traders’
 - ❖ These companies only need to keep records of who they buy the products from and who they sell them to, and details of their accompanying due diligence statements
- **In all cases, these are players within the EU market**

Understanding EUDR obligations



Understanding EUDR obligations

- 1
- Your obligation
- 2
- EUDR requirements
- 3
- Data collection
- 4
- Risk assessment
- 5
- Risk mitigation
- 6
- Due diligence statement
- 7
- Monitor & maintain

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Operator							
Downstream Operator (non-SME)							
Downstream operator (SME)							
Trader (non-SME)							
Trader (SME)							
Supplier to EU Market							

Proactive action needed

Due diligence obligation

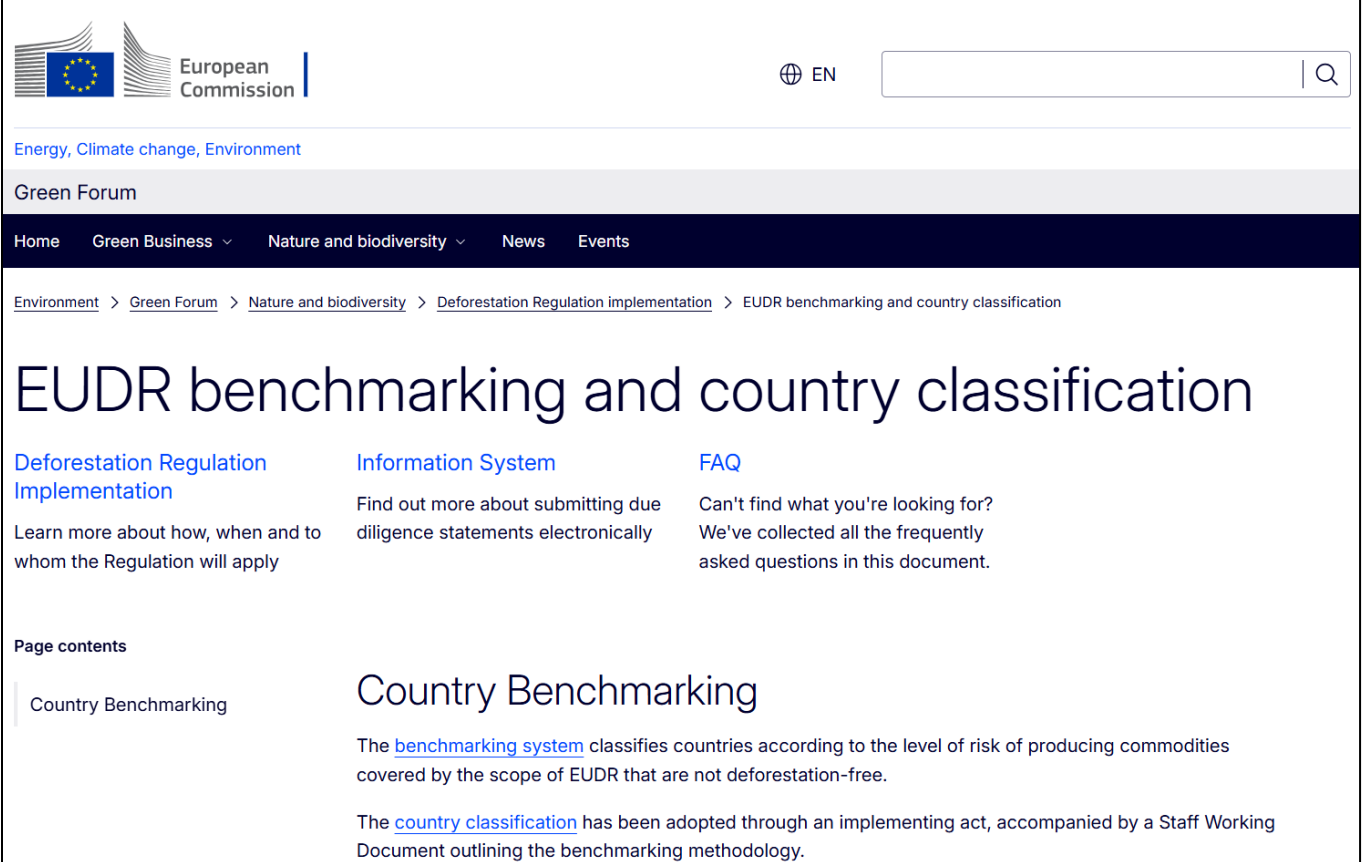
Record-keeping obligation

No action needed

Country Benchmarking

EUDR benchmarking & country classification

- ❖ The country benchmarking under the EUDR is a risk assessment system developed by the European Commission. It identifies the compliance risk associated with sourcing from respective countries.
- ❖ **All countries are classified into three risk levels:** low, standard, and high risk.
- ❖ Process was completed in May 2025; **a first review is scheduled for 2026**, as updated FAO FRA data was published in October 2025.
- ❖ The latest available data from the Global Forest Resources Assessment dataset by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO FRA) is the basis for this assessment.



The screenshot shows the European Commission website page for "EUDR benchmarking and country classification". The page header includes the European Commission logo, the text "European Commission", a language selector set to "EN", and a search bar. Below the header, there is a breadcrumb trail: "Environment > Green Forum > Nature and biodiversity > Deforestation Regulation implementation > EUDR benchmarking and country classification". The main heading is "EUDR benchmarking and country classification". There are three columns of links: "Deforestation Regulation Implementation" (with a sub-link "Learn more about how, when and to whom the Regulation will apply"), "Information System" (with a sub-link "Find out more about submitting due diligence statements electronically"), and "FAQ" (with a sub-link "Can't find what you're looking for? We've collected all the frequently asked questions in this document."). Below this, there is a "Page contents" section with a link to "Country Benchmarking". The main content area for "Country Benchmarking" contains two paragraphs: "The [benchmarking system](#) classifies countries according to the level of risk of producing commodities covered by the scope of EUDR that are not deforestation-free." and "The [country classification](#) has been adopted through an implementing act, accompanied by a Staff Working Document outlining the benchmarking methodology."

https://green-forum.ec.europa.eu/nature-and-biodiversity/deforestation-regulation-implementation/eudr-cooperation-and-partnerships_en

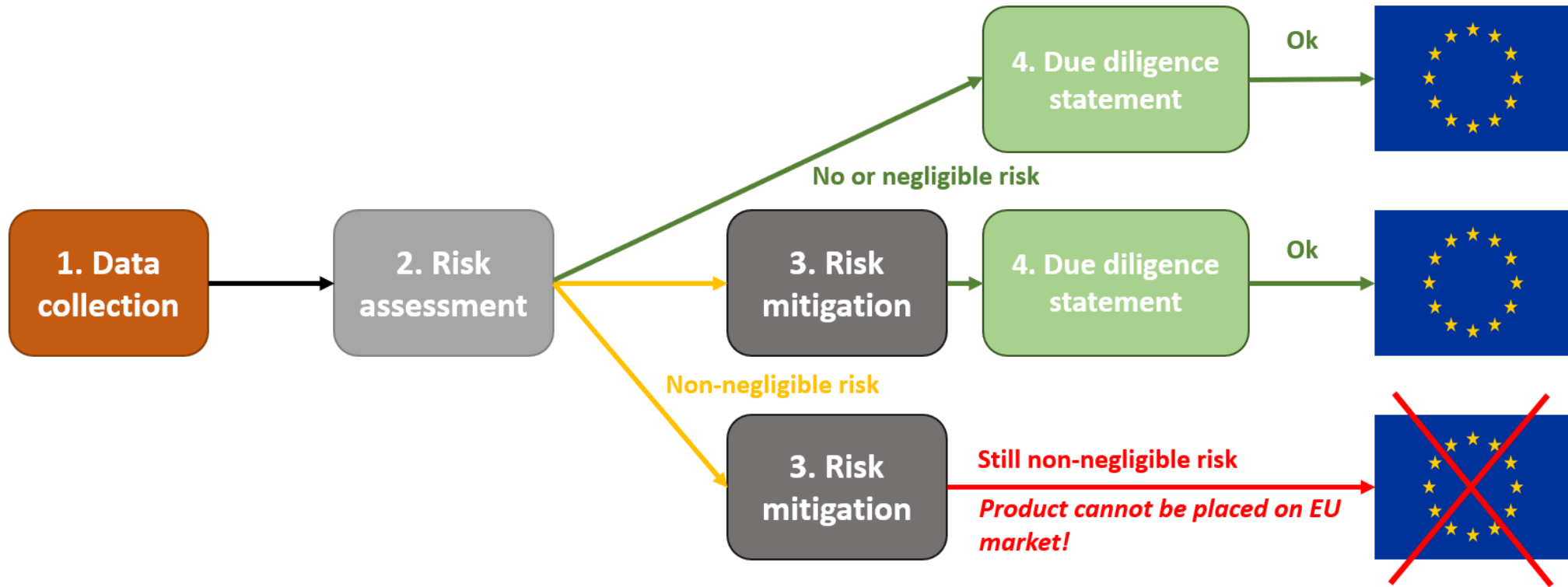
Benchmarking implications

- ❖ Benchmarking facilitates operators' due diligence processes and competent authorities' enforcement:
- ❖ **For operators**, the benchmarking defines the level of due diligence obligations:
 - ❖ Sourcing from low-risk countries simplifies the due diligence obligations. This means they need to collect information for due diligence purposes but not assess and mitigate risks.
 - ❖ Risk assessment and mitigation is foreseen for those sourcing from 'standard' and 'high risk' countries.
 - ❖ This includes products originating in high-risk countries but transported through other countries before reaching the EU (all high-risk countries are under UN or EU sanctions, so there should be no direct sourcing)
- ❖ **For EU Member States Competent Authorities**, the classification defines the extent of compliance checks:
 - ❖ 1% of operators sourcing from 'low risk' countries, 3% for 'standard risk' and 9% for 'high risk' countries.
 - ❖ For 'high risk' countries, in addition to 9% of operators, 9% of the quantity of each relevant product must be checked annually.



Obligations of the Operators

EUDR Due Diligence obligations for operators



EUDR Due Diligence obligations

1. Information collection: Operators must collect information on products...

1. Description, quantity, origin (including geolocation data – latitude and longitude of all plots of land where the relevant commodities and products were produced (polygon data for plots > 4ha) details of suppliers;
2. Evidence that the products are deforestation-free and have been produced legally.

Operators must submit a due diligence statement to the EU register containing the information in (1), and date of production, and confirming that due diligence was carried out and that no (or only negligible) risk of non-compliance was found. Exception: MSPOs (lighter obligations)



EUDR Due Diligence obligations for operators

2. Risk assessment: Operators must analyse risk of non-compliance associated with products, including...

- ❖ Risk level of country and levels of deforestation
- ❖ Presence of indigenous peoples, levels of consultation with them, and any land use or ownership claims
- ❖ Reliability of information collected in the first stage
- ❖ Any concerns about the country (e.g. corruption, lack of law enforcement, violations of human rights)
- ❖ Complexity of supply chains and any record of non-compliance
- ❖ Risk of mixing with products of unknown origin; risk of circumvention
- ❖ Any information supplied by certification or other third-party-verified schemes.

! Risk assessments to be reviewed at least every year

EUDR Due Diligence obligations for operators

3. Risk mitigation: where risk is non-negligible, operators must act to reduce risk...

- ❖ This could include requiring additional information, data or documents, or undertaking independent surveys or audits or other measures, and providing support with compliance to the company's suppliers

4. Submit due diligence statement and place product on EU market

- ❖ Only in case of no or negligible risk, the Operator will submit a due diligence statement and be able to place product on EU market.
- ❖ In case of non-negligible risk despite risk mitigation efforts, the Operator cannot submit the due diligence statement and cannot place the product on EU market

Electronic interface for the transmission of Due Diligence Statements (DDS)



[Log in - TRACES NT](#) (online since 6th November 2024, submission of due diligence statements enabled)



Training videos & training sessions: [The Deforestation Due Diligence Registry - European Commission](#)

Interface for Submission of DDS

1 44 WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL
4419 Tableware and kitchenware, of wood. Remove

Commodity(ies) or Product(s) Description * Net Mass (Kg) * Volume (m3) Supplementary Units Total Area (ha)

Wooden Spoons 20 124.50

Scientific Name Common Name +
1 Picea abies Spruce -

+ Add Production Place Import Export

1 Producer Name Producer Country * Total Area (ha)

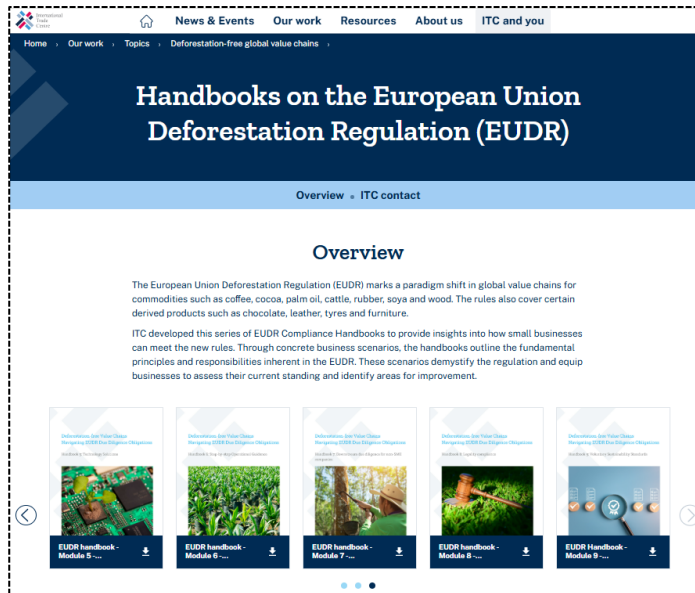
Supplier 1 Canada (CA) 124.50

#	Production Place Description	Area (ha) *	Type *	Actions
1	Farm A	30.1	Polygon	x + [eye icon]
2	Farm B	47.27	Polygon	x + [eye icon]
3	Farm C	45.13	Polygon	x + [eye icon]
4	Farm D	4	Point	x + [eye icon]

ITC's latest updates

EUDR handbooks (new!)

Practical step-by-step company-level guidance on EUDR with concrete examples of business scenarios and factsheets (including two detailed modules on legality compliance and on voluntary sustainability standards).

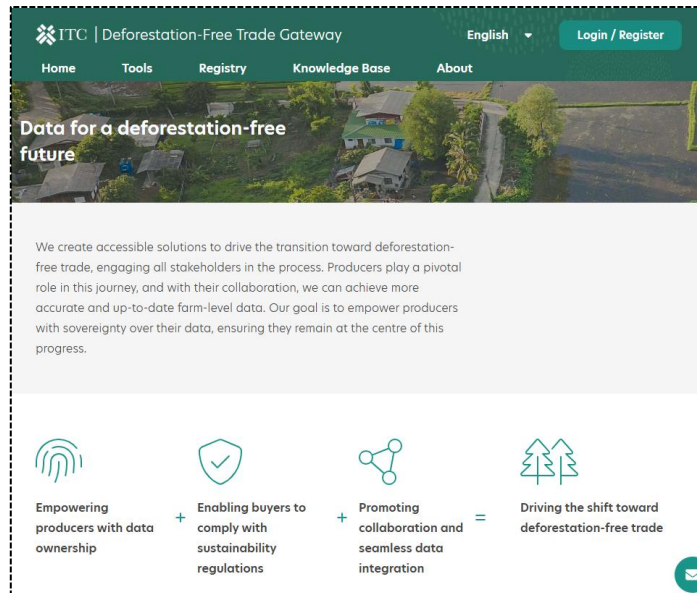


<https://rb.gy/65zqlm>



DFTG – Deforestation-free Trade Gateway

Free public good funded by SIDA and Spain and flagship programme under TEI: interoperable platform connecting traceability systems & public databases; facilitating geolocation mapping, automated deforestation-risk screening, and secure data sharing.



<https://dftg.intracen.org/>



Capacity building and e-learning (ongoing)

Training SMEs, cooperatives and business-support organizations on EUDR requirements, data collection, data management & sharing, deforestation-free risk analysis & legality documentation.

E-learning course free-of-charge:
<https://rb.gy/v3c5jd>



Scope of MARKUP interventions on EUDR

Coffee

In Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania, MARKUP supports coffee producers and exporters in understanding and applying EUDR requirements. Activities include tailored training on traceability, data collection to ensure sustainable practices that are recognized by European market importers.

Cocoa

MARKUP's cocoa sector support in Uganda focuses on building capacity for producers to comply with EUDR requirements. Interventions include guidance on environmental responsibility and the development of systems that trace cocoa beans from farm to export, assuring buyers of sustainable sourcing.

Leather

In Kenya, MARKUP raises awareness on EUDR and implications on leather production as well as best practices enhancing traceability systems and equipping businesses with the tools needed for EUDR compliance.



ITC's EUDR handbooks: next update May 2026

Downloadable Partner State Handbooks



Manuel de renforcement des capacités des acteurs du secteur café au Burundi

Visit Burundi

Customized Training Handbook for Kenya Coffee Sector

Visit Kenya

Customized Training Handbook for Rwanda Coffee Sector

Visit Rwanda

Customized Training Handbook for Tanzania Coffee Sector

Visit Tanzania

Customized Training Handbook for Uganda Coffee Sector

Visit Uganda

<https://www.eacmarkup.org/resource/eudr-readiness>

Complying with the EU Regulation on Deforestation-free Products

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

This course introduces the new EU regulation on deforestation-free products (EUDR) which entered into force in June 2023. The regulation requires EU companies to ensure they do not source products associated with deforestation.

The course begins by explaining the key concepts and terms of the regulation. It then presents a variety of scenarios featuring companies directly or indirectly affected by the EUDR, outlining the responsibilities of businesses in different regions and parts of the supply chain.

Participants will also learn about the minimum criteria for technological solutions to facilitate compliance with the EUDR, and will receive step-by-step guidance tailored to various types of companies to meet the EUDR requirements.



[LOGIN TO SIGN UP](#)

Course Language _____

🌐 English (en)

Next start date _____

📅 1, June 2026

Time required _____

🕒 6 hours over 3 weeks

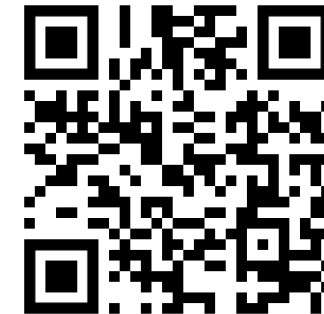
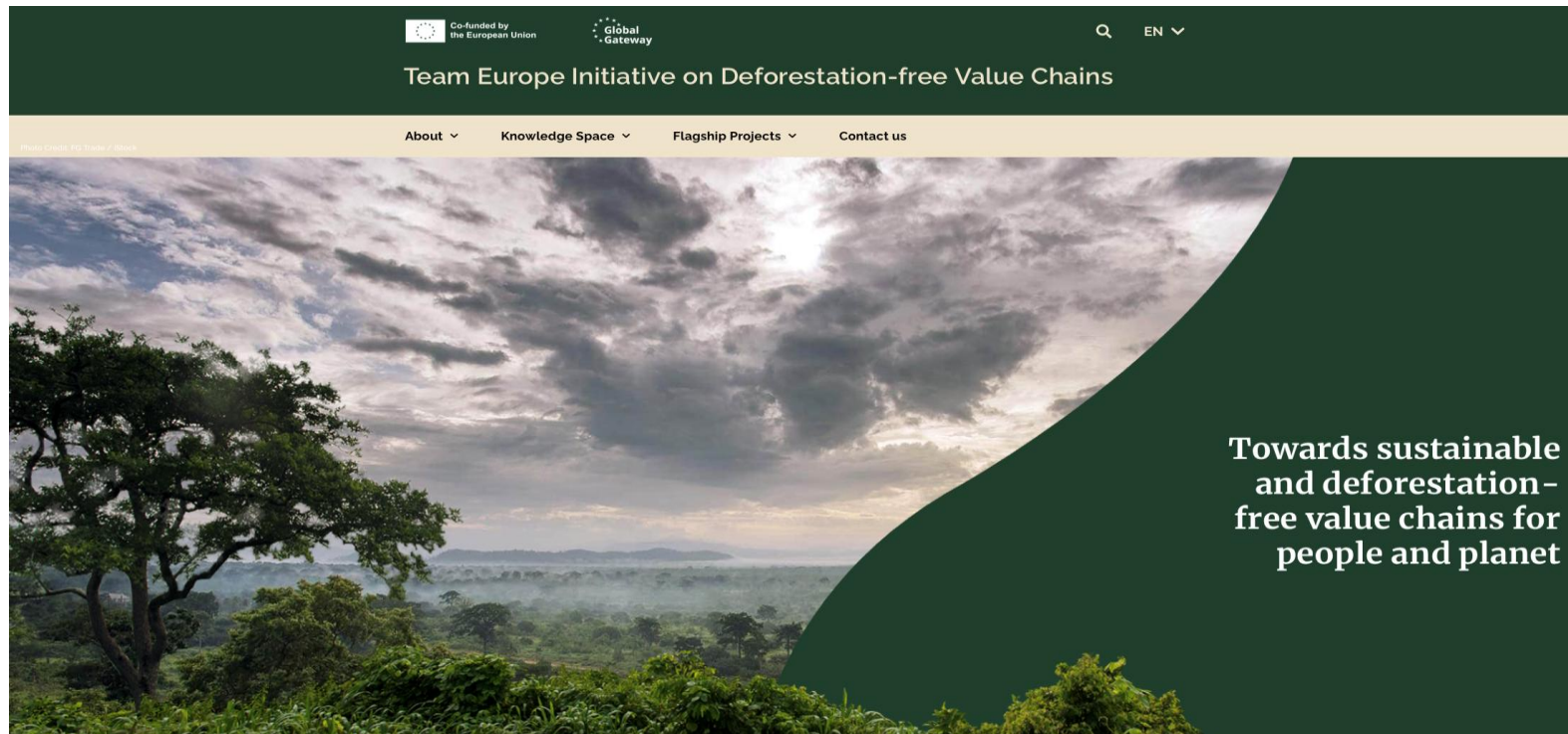
Course fee _____

💎 Free of charge

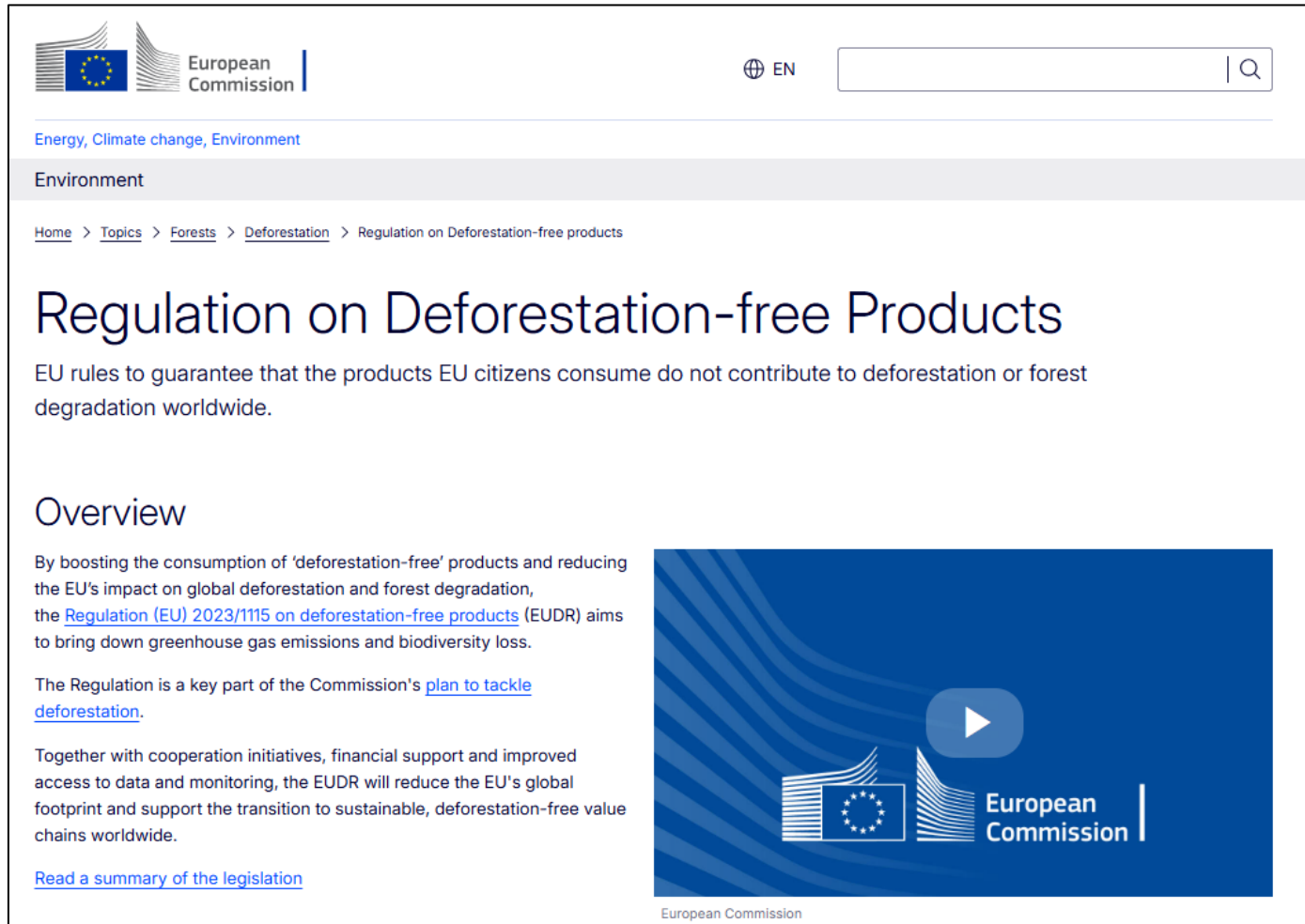
Source: <https://learning.intracen.org/course/info.php?id=2781>

Support for producer countries

- ❖ Team Europe Initiative – European Commission plus member states
- ❖ <https://zerodeforestationhub.eu>



EUDR Online Resources



The screenshot shows the European Commission website page for 'Regulation on Deforestation-free Products'. At the top left is the European Commission logo. To its right is a language selector showing 'EN' and a search bar. Below the header, the page is categorized under 'Environment'. A breadcrumb trail reads: 'Home > Topics > Forests > Deforestation > Regulation on Deforestation-free products'. The main heading is 'Regulation on Deforestation-free Products'. Below the heading is a short introductory paragraph: 'EU rules to guarantee that the products EU citizens consume do not contribute to deforestation or forest degradation worldwide.' Under the heading 'Overview', there are three paragraphs of text. The first paragraph states that by boosting the consumption of 'deforestation-free' products and reducing the EU's impact on global deforestation and forest degradation, the Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 on deforestation-free products (EUDR) aims to bring down greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss. The second paragraph notes that the Regulation is a key part of the Commission's plan to tackle deforestation. The third paragraph mentions that together with cooperation initiatives, financial support and improved access to data and monitoring, the EUDR will reduce the EU's global footprint and support the transition to sustainable, deforestation-free value chains worldwide. A link 'Read a summary of the legislation' is provided. On the right side of the overview section is a video player with a play button and the European Commission logo. The video player has a blue background with white text and a play button icon.

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/forests/deforestation/regulation-deforestation-free-products_en#publications

Thanks!

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