



WELCOME!



European Union Deforestation Regulation

and how Rainforest Alliance can help comply

Today's program

- Welcome and introduction
- EUDR Session 1
- Lunch/Break
- EUDR Session 2
- Closure

How are we going to learn?

- Presentations
- Interactive conversations and activities
- Breaks and energizers
- Lunch
- Final quiz
- Feedback

Practicalities

- Meals and accommodation
- Facilities, safety and rules
- Learning space, posters and seating

What you will learn today



1. What is EUDR, which crops does it apply to, what is the relevance of EUDR for given sectors and why RA is offering an EUDR solution for the certificate holders.

2. What does EUDR mean for certificate holders, what data will be shared by opting in to EUDR and how does the EUDR relate to the Sustainable Agriculture Standard.

3. How to opt-in to EUDR via the Rainforest Alliance Certification Platform (RACP) and provide consent to data sharing.

Today's learning program

- Understanding EUDR
- Role of the Certificate Holder
- The Sustainable Agriculture Standard and EUDR
- New self-selected requirements
- Auditing EUDR
- Data Sharing
- Opting-into EUDR using RACP

Learning Objective 1 - Describe what EUDR stands for

the new law will ensure that a set of **key goods placed on the EU market will no longer contribute to deforestation and forest degradation in the EU and elsewhere in the world**. Since the EU is a major economy and consumer of these commodities, this step will **help stop a significant share of global deforestation and forest degradation**, in turn reducing greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss.

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_7444

European Union Deforestation Regulation

The new rules aim to

- avoid that the listed products Europeans buy, use and consume contribute to deforestation and forest degradation in the EU and globally
- reduce carbon emissions caused by EU consumption and production of the relevant commodities by at least 32 million metric tonnes a year
- address all deforestation driven by agricultural expansion to produce the commodities in the scope of the regulation, as well as forest degradation

Products in scope

7 commodities & products:



Palm oil +
derivatives



Timber
& wood
products



Rubber



Soy



Cocoa



Coffee



Beef &
leather

What is the scope of EUDR?

Scope of the regulation

The regulation requires EU **and** non-EU companies that import and export certain commodities from the EU, to evidence that the products are deforestation free.

In order to be considered deforestation free the product must not be produced on land that was subject to deforestation or forest degradation after 31 December 2020.

Criteria for commodities to access the EU market

1. Meet the **deforestation-free** definition of the regulation;
2. Be **produced in accordance with the relevant legislation** of the country of production;
3. Be covered by a **due diligence statement** (see Annex II for the model statement)

Criterion 1: Deforestation and Forest degradation

- Forests are lands of more than 0.5 hectares, with a tree canopy cover of more than 10 percent, which are not primarily under agricultural or urban land use
- Deforestation is the conversion of forest to another land use or the long-term reduction of tree canopy cover below the 10% threshold.
- Forest degradation is a reduction of the canopy cover or stocking within a forest
- To be considered deforestation free under EUDR, it must be proven that the product has not been produced on land that was subject to deforestation or forest degradation after 31 December 2020.

Criterion 2: Local legislation

- The commodity needs to be produced with strict adherence to the prevailing legislative framework of the country where it is produced.
- This may include (among others):
 - land use rights
 - third parties' rights,
 - environmental protection
 - trade and customs legislation

Criterion 3: Due Diligence and Traceability

Due diligence obligation associated with a **market prohibition** mechanism

- Mandatory due diligence rules for all companies that place certain products on the EU market or export them from the EU
- Only products that are both deforestation-free and legal are allowed to be on, or exported from, the EU market

Strict traceability requirement

- For each shipment, companies need to provide the geographic coordinates of all the plot(s) of land where the products were produced - mandatory polygons for plots above 4 hectares

EUDR & Roles and responsibilities in the supply chain - an example



No legal responsibility under the EUDR



Legal responsibility under the EUDR

Role	Farmer 	Non-EU processor 	Operator 	Trader 
Example	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A farmer of coffee beans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A processor of coffee beans (e.g., a mill) outside of the EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A company trading and transporting coffee • A cocoa importing coffee manufacturer (roaster) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A coffee distributor • A retailer selling coffee
EUDR requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures the compliance of products • Provides the information required by operators and large traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides transparency in the supply chain • Processors are required to keep deforestation-free products segregated from other products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Prohibition to place products on the EU market if conditions not met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Deforestation-free ◦ Produced acc. to legislation within producing country ◦ Covered by a due diligence statement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large traders²⁾ must meet the same obligations of Operators • Other traders (SMEs²⁾) are required to collect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Supplier/buyer info ◦ Reference numbers of the due diligence statements

Role of Farm Certificate Holder: gathering evidence

While producers are not legally obliged to provide evidence to the EU, they can be expected to help companies in gathering evidence:

- Providing coordinates for all farm plots at 6 decimal accuracy
- Polygons for farm plots larger than 4ha
- Evidence of payment of all applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other charges

Role of Farm Certificate Holder: taking measures

In addition to making information available, farm management is expected to implement measures to prevent and address potential cases of corruption (including bribery and extortion), fraud and nepotism by:

- A written public statement that is communicated to group members/workers and supply chain partners
- Training of management and workers/group members to raise awareness of possible forms, at least annually
- Take measures to avoid, and to remediate cases

Role of Farm Certificate Holder: Costs and responsibilities

- In the Rainforest Alliance certification process it is the responsibility of farm Certificate Holders to collect and submit their geodata.
- The Rainforest Alliance **strongly** encourages companies buying from coffee and cocoa certificate holders to support this geodata collection, financially or otherwise

Areas of Alignment

Fortunately, the EUDR is already closely aligned with the approach embedded in our certification program—with some small yet crucial differences.

	EUDR	Rainforest Alliance Certification
Scope	Cattle, wood, palm oil, soy, rubber, cocoa, and coffee (including derived products)	Coffee and cocoa
Definition of forest	FAO definition	FAO definition
Deforestation requirement	Prohibits import/export and sale of products originating from deforested land	Prohibits deforestation on Rainforest Alliance Certified farms
Cut-off date for deforestation	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2014
Legality	Products must be produced in accordance with relevant legislation of the country of production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate Holders must comply with applicable laws within the scope of the Rainforest Alliance 2020 Sustainable Agriculture Standard. • Farmers must have the legal or legitimate right to use the land
Risk assessment	Risk assessment conducted by companies as part of their due diligence obligation	Risk assessments conducted by the Rainforest Alliance on deforestation + encroachment in protected areas

Key Differences

Our expert teams are currently working to address the following differences between the EUDR requirements and those of our certification program.

	EUDR	Rainforest Alliance Certification
Traceability	Product batches must be linked to GPS farm plots where they were produced	Traceability back to farm/farm group is possible (including data on Identify Preserved volumes), but not mandatory
Exemptions	No exemptions	Minor conversion for agricultural use allowed under limited circumstances
Geodata requirements	GPS coordinates for all farm plots	Geodata of at least 1 farm unit per farm , gradually working towards all farm units with certified crops
	Polygons for farm plots > 4ha	Polygons for all farm units , starting gradually with minimum of 10% of farms in a group
	6 decimal digits for farm GPS coordinates	4 decimal digits for farm GPS coordinates

No.	Additional requirement	Group Certification			Individual Cert
		Sml farms	Lrg farms	Group mgt.	S/L
EUDR 1	Polygons are available for all farm units of 4ha and above. Geolocation points are available for all other farm units		✓	✓	✓
EUDR 2	Geolocation data for both points and polygons must have 6 decimals.		✓	✓	✓
EUDR 3	Management implements measures to prevent and address potential cases of corruption (including bribery and extortion), fraud and nepotism by: - A written public statement that is communicated to group members/workers and supply chain partners SA-P-SD-2-V1 4 - Training of management and workers/group members to raise awareness of possible forms, at least annually - Taking measures to avoid, and to remediate cases		✓	✓	✓
			✓	✓	✓
EUDR 4	Management shows evidence of payment of all applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other charges as prescribed by local laws and regulations				



Opting into EUDR on RACP

Starting on **January 15, 2024**, farmers will be able to self-select criteria that align with EUDR requirements on the Alliance Certification Platform (RACP).

1. New self-selected criteria

- Geodata-related (EUDR 1-2)
- Additional requirements related to legality (EUDR 3-4)

2. Land conversion

- Farm Certificate Holders who select EUDR-aligned criteria will no longer be able to make use of our current allowance for “land to agricultural use” (see [Annex Chapter 6: Environmental Requirements](#)) after the January 15, 2024 cut-off date.



Data sharing

By self-selecting the EUDR package, Farm Certificate Holders agree that the Rainforest Alliance is permitted to:

- Check the **quality** of their **geodata** against the requirements of the EUDR self-selected requirements.
- **Share** their **geodata**, **deforestation risk assessment**, and **compliance information** regarding the EUDR self-selected requirements and RA2020 SAS requirements that already align with EUDR,

...with (direct and indirect) buyers in their supply chain according to **transactions** in **MultiTrace**.

How EUDR compliance is audited

Auditing EUDR compliance will focus on the following requirements:

- 1. Scope** (coffee and cocoa)
- 2. Cut-off date for deforestation**
- 3. Legality**
- 4. Deforestation requirement & Risk assessment**
- 5. Traceability**
- 6. Exemptions**
- 7. Geodata requirements**

For companies with cocoa and coffee in their supply chain

From **January 15, 2024**, companies with cocoa and/or coffee in their supply chain will be asked if they want to **receive select data** and **analysis** from the Rainforest Alliance to support their compliance with certain requirements of the EUDR.

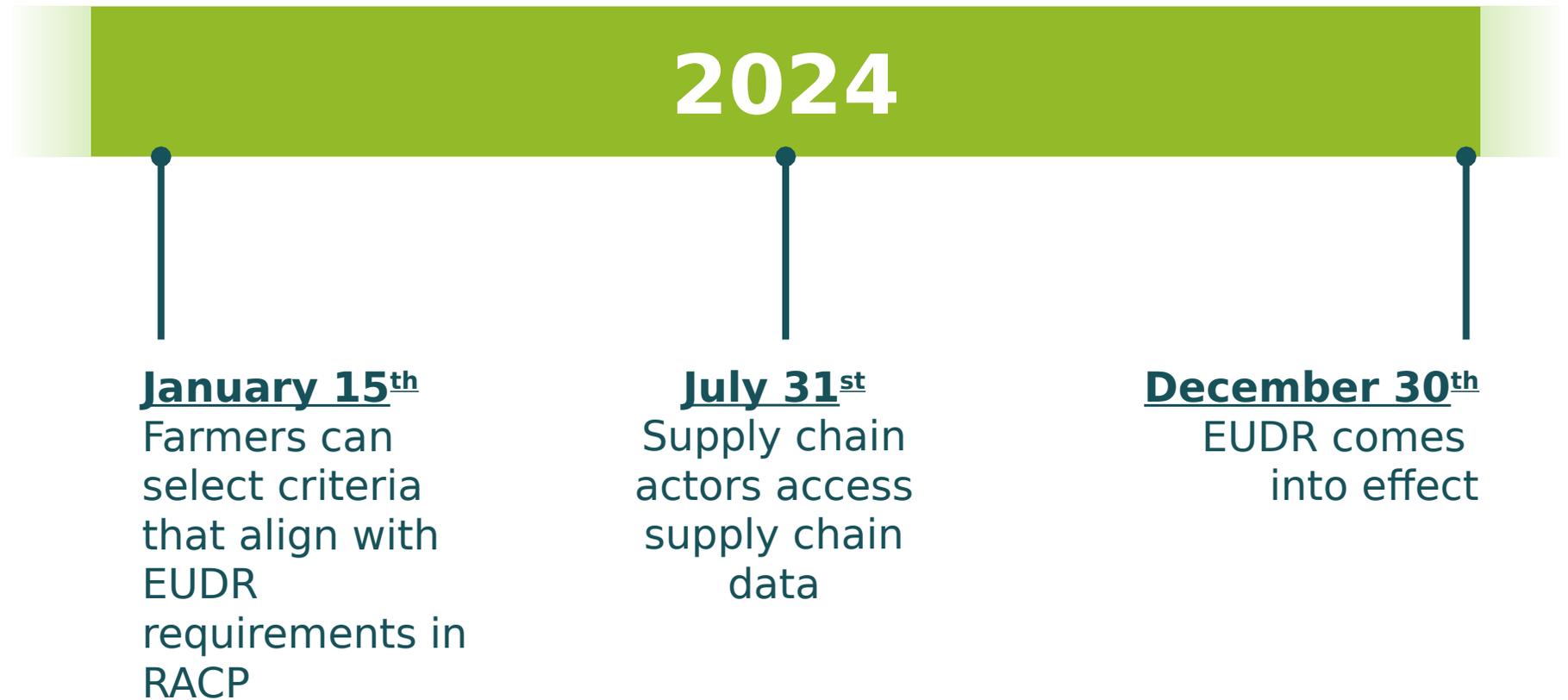
Supply chain actors access data from the Rainforest Alliance to support EUDR compliance. Supply chain actors need to;

- Transact in traceability levels Identity Preserved (IP) or Mixed Identity Preserved in the Rainforest Alliance Traceability system

- To be audited for IP or Mixed IP requirements

- Be able to access data on deforestation risk assessments and geo-location for IP/Mixed IP purchases for farm certificate holders for whom this data is available

Timeline



Final quiz

- To test learning and make sure that key details have been conveyed well
- More a test for RA than for the participants: unlimited attempts on the RALN
- Allows us to improve our trainings
- Linked to a certificate that will be available once the quiz has been passed
- Time limit: 20 min
- Passing grade: 8/10
- Unlimited attempts on the RALN

RACP user manual

[RACP User Manual for Farm Certificate Holders:](https://knowledge.rainforest-alliance.org/docs/racp-user-manual-for-farm-certificate-holders?highlight=racp%20eudr)

<https://knowledge.rainforest-alliance.org/docs/racp-user-manual-for-farm-certificate-holders?highlight=racp%20eudr>

See section 4.7 for EUDR

Recap: Why and how of EUDR

Objective: To fight deforestation and forest degradation by mitigating the impact of EU consumption.

How: Strict requirements for companies that sell cocoa and coffee products to EU markets, or export them from the EU.

Mandatory due diligence

Products must have a negligible risk of deforestation and be produced in accordance with relevant legislation of the country of production.

Strict traceability

Precise GPS coordinates for all farm plots (polygons > 4 ha) where products were produced must be provided for each batch/shipment.

Operationalization via the “due diligence statement” to be uploaded on the EU information system.

Recap: "What EUDR actually means for Farm Certificate Holders"

RA standard is already well aligned with EUDR requirements

- RA is adding four self-selected requirements for the points in our standard that are not yet fully aligned
- Opt-in to the self-selected requirements is fully voluntary
- EUDR offering is fully integrated into RA certification process
- EUDR compliance process follows farms' usual preparation
- There will be a public list on the RA website of certificate holders who are suppliers that have EUDR compliance added their certification
- If a FCH does not meet the EUDR extra requirements, their certification is not at risk if they still meet the other standard requirements
- Rainforest Alliance shares FCH data on the farms behalf with their direct or indirect buyers

Sow the Seeds



Companies are responsible for EUDR compliance, but farmers can also help anticipate the needs of their buyers:

- 1. Open dialogue with customers**
- 2. Begin geodata collection**
- 3. Clarify certification benefits**

Recap: Built-in Benefits of Rainforest Alliance Certification

The Rainforest Alliance Certification Program comes equipped with a range of tools and systems that can provide companies with complementary information needed for EUDR compliance:

- **Deforestation risk assessment** process supported by auditing
- Access to **the Rainforest Alliance's proprietary forest layers** for high-risk countries
- Comprehensive **end-to-end traceability** and third-party **audited chain of custody system** in place
- **For cocoa:** farm requirements in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon are already aligned with **EUDR geodata requirements**

We are pleased to offer these mechanisms at **no extra cost** to our certified supply chain partners.

Questions?

- Check out our full [FAQ](#)
<https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/business/certification/how-the-rainforest-alliance-supports-eudr-compliance-from-farm-to-retailer/>
- Reach out to your Rainforest Alliance account manager—or contact our Customer Success team at customersuccess@ra.org
- Discover our other pathways toward [deforestation-free supply chains](#)
<https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/business/certification/rainforest-alliance-tools-to-promote-deforestation-free-supply-chains/>