

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003810/25**  
**to the Commission**  
**Sebastian Kruis (P/E)**  
(1 October 2025)

*Subject:* The EU should withdraw the Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) and pursue alternative approaches

The Deforestation Regulation <sup>(1)</sup> was designed to reduce global deforestation by ensuring that products placed on the EU market are deforestation-free. In practice, however, the regulation is generating a parallel industry in South America that caters exclusively to the EU, raising consumer prices, and creating an excessive bureaucratic burden for companies in Europe as well as in exporting countries. At the same time, deforestation is not being stopped, since products from newly deforested areas are simply redirected to other markets, particularly China. Instead of merely postponing the application of the regulation, the European Union should recognise that the EUDR is unworkable and withdraw it entirely.

In this context:

1. Is the Commission aware of the emergence of such a parallel export industry in South America, and if so, how does it assess the impact on European consumers and businesses?
2. How does it justify the excessive and impractical bureaucratic and reporting requirements that burden both EU companies and producers in exporting countries?
3. Will the Commission acknowledge that withdrawal of the regulation is the only realistic option and focus its energy on concrete alternative strategies to help producer countries tackle deforestation in a cooperative and effective manner, rather than through counterproductive trade restrictions?

Submitted: 1.10.2025

**Answer given by Ms Roswall on behalf of the European Commission**  
(26 January 2026)

The Commission is committed to implementing the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) <sup>(1)</sup> in a spirit of close partnership, transparency, and open dialogue.

By means of the EUDR, the EU takes its responsibility as one of the main consumer markets of commodities linked to deforestation and forest degradation.

Even before its entry into application, the EUDR triggered a number of positive changes, new initiatives and efforts in Member States and partner countries. Withdrawing its application would send a wrong message and further encourage deforestation.

A number of Latin American countries are developing national traceability systems which can apply to all their exports of relevant commodities, not just those exported to the EU. For instance, Brazil and China are cooperating to develop full traceability of Brazil's beef supply chains.

Moreover, once the traceability systems are established, they can provide valuable information that is also useful for other uses such as demonstrating compliance with responsible business conduct or low carbon agriculture.

The Commission presented a proposal to amend the EUDR in order to reduce the load on the EUDR Information System and ease the administrative burden for economic operators, while maintaining the regulation's environmental integrity. On 4 December 2025, the co-legislators agreed on the revised EUDR <sup>(2)</sup>.

The new date of entry into application will be 30 December 2026 for all companies except for most micro- or small operators, for which it will be 30 June 2027.

For micro- or small operators already covered by the EU Timber Regulation <sup>(3)</sup>, the entry into application will be 30 December 2026.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 150, 9.6.2023, p. 206, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1115/oj> (<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1115/oj>).

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010, OJ L 150, 9.6.2023, p. 206-247.

<sup>(2)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2025/2650 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2025 amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 as regards certain obligations of operators and traders, OJ L, 2025/2650, 23.12.2025.

<sup>(3)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market, OJ L 295, 12.11.2010, pp. 23-34.

The amendments to the EUDR also limit the obligation to submit due diligence statements to the first operator placing the relevant products on the market.

Downstream operators, such as retreading industry or craft businesses, will no longer need to submit due diligence statements, nor to pass on the reference numbers further in the supply chain.

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