

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000586/26
to the Commission
Asger Christensen (Renew)
(11 February 2026)**

Subject: Concerns about the EUDR in relation to a number of supply chains, particularly as regards soy and other protein raw materials

The implementation of the European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) is continuing to raise serious concerns in several supply chains, in particular as regards soy and other protein raw materials, where the current requirements entail significant complexity, extensive documentation requirements and increased costs.

1. How does the Commission assess the risk that the EUDR in its current form could weaken the EU's security of supply, including limiting the availability of key commodities such as soy owing to regulatory complexity and uncertainty about the requirements in place?
2. Will the Commission consider simplifying the implementation of the EUDR by giving greater recognition to and allowing the use of existing certification schemes and supply systems, including mass balance systems, where these can ensure traceability and deforestation-free sourcing in a cost-effective manner?

Submitted: 11.2.2026

**Answer given by Ms Roswall on behalf of the European Commission
(1 June 2026)**

The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) ⁽¹⁾ presents an opportunity to enhance trade in deforestation-free products and boost opportunities for sustainable producers worldwide.

The EUDR fosters engagement with operators and producing countries to support compliance and minimise adverse trade impacts. This dialogue occurs regularly, enabling the Commission to address stakeholder concerns and provide clarifications as needed.

Following the revision of the EUDR ⁽²⁾, companies now have an additional year to prepare for its entry into application, alongside streamlined requirements. The updated text, together with the recently published guidance documents ⁽³⁾, ensures greater predictability and legal certainty.

The Commission will monitor trade patterns of relevant commodities and products, maintaining ongoing engagement with stakeholders. Regarding certification schemes, efforts to strengthen traceability and sustainability are encouraged. The more robust and EUDR-aligned these systems become, the easier compliance will be for operators.

The EUDR clarifies that public and private certification systems may serve as risk mitigation tools, provided they supply the required information under the EUDR. However, companies remain responsible for conducting due diligence and will be held accountable for any potential breaches of EUDR.

The Commission stands ready to support the development of public traceability systems — both existing and new — to raise standards and ensure effective implementation and monitoring.

The Commission will continue close collaboration with all stakeholders, including the soy sector, to facilitate a smooth transition when the EUDR takes effect at the end of 2026 and to support its implementation.

⁽¹⁾ 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.

⁽²⁾ Adopted on 19 December 2025, 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.

⁽³⁾ https://green-forum.ec.europa.eu/publications/guidance-document-regulation-eu-20231115-deforestation-free-products_en.