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Answer given by Ms Roswall
on behalf of the European Commission
(25.8.2026)

The Commission continues to attach great importance to ensuring a smooth implementation of the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)¹. In order to ensure this, the Commission has carried out a comprehensive technical review of the IT system which is an independent module of the TRACES² platform, established by Regulation (EU) 2017/625³, and its architecture. On that basis the Commission introduced targeted improvements to enhance the processing capacity, data handling, operational resilience, and user friendliness of the system⁴.

Regarding contingency arrangements, Article 33(3)(b) mandates the Commission to establish rules for the functioning of the IT system, including contingency arrangements in the event of the unavailability of its functionalities. The Implementing Act laying down these provisions was adopted on 13 July 2026⁵.

Regarding administrative burden and risks of disruptions, the simplifications agreed by co-legislators in December 2025⁶ aim to concentrate on the submissions at the first placing on the market, with the introduction of a simplified one-off declaration for micro and small primary operators and removing the obligation of submission for downstream actors. These measures will significantly reduce the data load on the IT System. Moreover, the Commission published on 4 May 2026 the Simplification Review of EUDR⁷ – a package of measures designed to make implementation more practical, efficient and inclusive, including an overview Report and updated Guidance and Frequently Asked Questions. A Delegated Act updating the product scope of EUDR was also adopted on 13 July 2026. The measures taken since 2023 reduce expected compliance costs by about 75% compared to the original EUDR requirements.

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.

² https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/traces_en.

³ Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation), OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, pp. 1–142.

⁴ These improvements take into account the feedback received from stakeholders on system performance, as well as internal assessments of projected transaction volumes and stress testing.

⁵ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1565 of 13 July 2026 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3084 as regards the submission of due diligence statements, simplified declarations for micro or small primary operators, contingency arrangements and other measures simplifying the use of the information system.

⁶ 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.

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/api/files/document/print/en/ip_26_941/IP_26_941_EN.pdf.