EUDR Playbook: transitioning to deforestation-free supply chains

Updated Version

After EP Voting

- New timeline frame
- Remote sensing integration
- EUDR compliance checklist

O finboot



What is the EU
Deforestation Regulation
(EUDR)

Pg 04

04

Leveraging Technology for Compliance

Pg 18

02

Objectives and Goals

Pg 06

05

Conclusion

Pg 23

03

5 Steps to Comply with the EUDR

Pg 11

Forests are rapidly disappearing due to deforestation and degradation, with 10% lost in the past 30 years. Despite global efforts, 2023 data shows that the equivalent of 10 football fields of tropical primary forest are lost every minute. This has severe impacts on climate change and biodiversity.

The EU, a major consumer of deforestation-linked products, has a significant role in addressing this issue. The new EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) aims to ensure deforestation-free supply chains for commodities like cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soy and wood.

The playbook explains the EUDR, its business impact, and steps for compliance, including technology adoption like Finboot's MARCO Track & Trace. It serves as a valuable resource for businesses aiming for sustainability.

EUDR DELAY CONFIRMED: 2025

The European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) has been in force since June 29, 2023. Originally scheduled to take effect on December 30, 2024 (June 30, 2025, for small businesses), the European Parliament has voted on November 14, 2024, to delay the EU Deforestation Regulation by 12 months and introduce significant amendments. The adopted amendments will now head back to the "trilogues'—negotiations between the European Parliament, Commission, and Council.

The possible outcomes of this trialogue process can be:

- Acceptance of Amendments: The Council accepts the EP's amendments, leading to a one-year delay and inclusion of 'no risk' countries.
- Compromise Reached: A middle ground is found, likely resulting in a one-year delay with some unknown compromises.
- Trialogue Fails: The EUDR could come into force at the end of the year, though this is considered unlikely.

This extended timeline aims to provide stakeholders with additional time to prepare for compliance with the EUDR's requirements, acknowledging the complexities involved in implementing such a comprehensive regulation. The new deadline is pending due to ongoing Trilogue negotiations, however, the most likely implementation timeline is as follows:

- 1. Large operators and traders will be bound by the EUDR's obligations starting **December 30, 2025**.
- 2. Small businesses can expect the regulation to apply to them from **June 30, 2026**.







What is the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)





The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

is a significant legislative measure aimed at curbing the European Union's impact on deforestation global and forest degradation. The regulation was introduced promote deforestation-free supply chains, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect biodiversity, human rights, and the rights of indigenous people. The new regulation supersedes the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) that came into force back in 2013, whose focus was to ensure the legal harvest of timber products on the EU market, to other products like palm oil, soy, cocoa, coffee, cattle and rubber, and require deforestation-freeness additional to legality.

Relevant commodities and relevant products shall not be placed or made available on the market or exported, unless all the 3 following conditions are fulfilled:

1

They are deforestation-free:

- (a) That the relevant products contain, have been fed with or have been made using, relevant commodities that were produced on land that has not been subject to deforestation after 31 December, 2020; and
- (b) in the case of relevant products that contain or have been made using wood, that the wood has been harvested from the forest without inducing forest degradation after 31 December, 2020

2

They have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production in terms of:

land use rights; environmental protection; forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting; third parties' rights; labour rights; human rights protected under international law; the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; tax, anticorruption, trade and customs regulations.

3

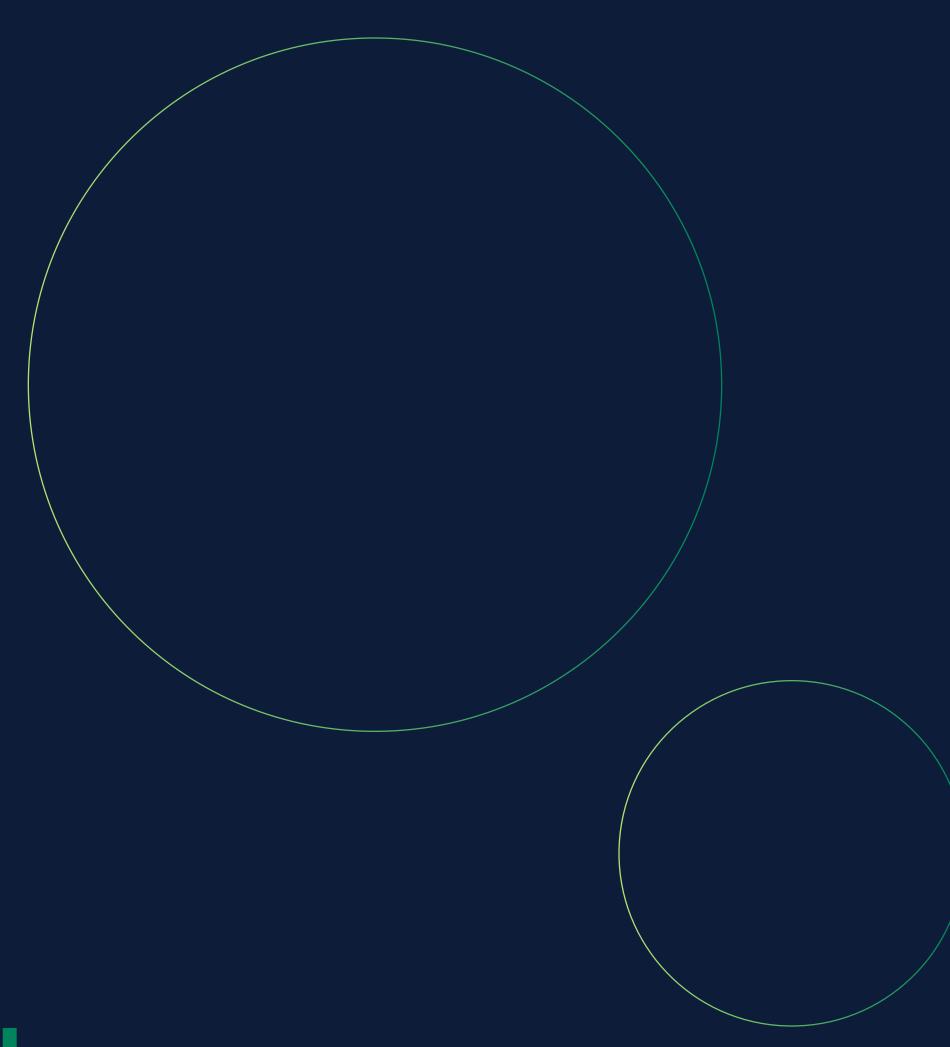
They are covered by a due diligence statement (DDS) linked to a traceability system with evidence of chain-of-custody from the source of origin demonstrating that the product is deforestation-free and produced in accordance with relevant legislations.

The due diligence shall include:

- the collection of information, data and documents needed to fulfil the requirements set out in Article 9;
- 2. (b) risk assessment measures as referred to in Article 10;
- 3. (c) risk mitigation measures as referred to in Article 11.

For more detailed information, please refer to the official European Commission's resources on the EUDR.





Objectives and Goals

The EUDR aims to significantly reduce the EU's contribution to global deforestation, forest degradation, and associated greenhouse gas emissions. Over time, the regulation is expected to help cut greenhouse gas emissions and limit biodiversity loss. The Commission may extend regulatory protections to include other threatened ecosystems in the future.

The new rules aim to:



Avoid that the listed products bought, used, and consumed by Europeans contribute to deforestation and forest degradation in the EU and globally.



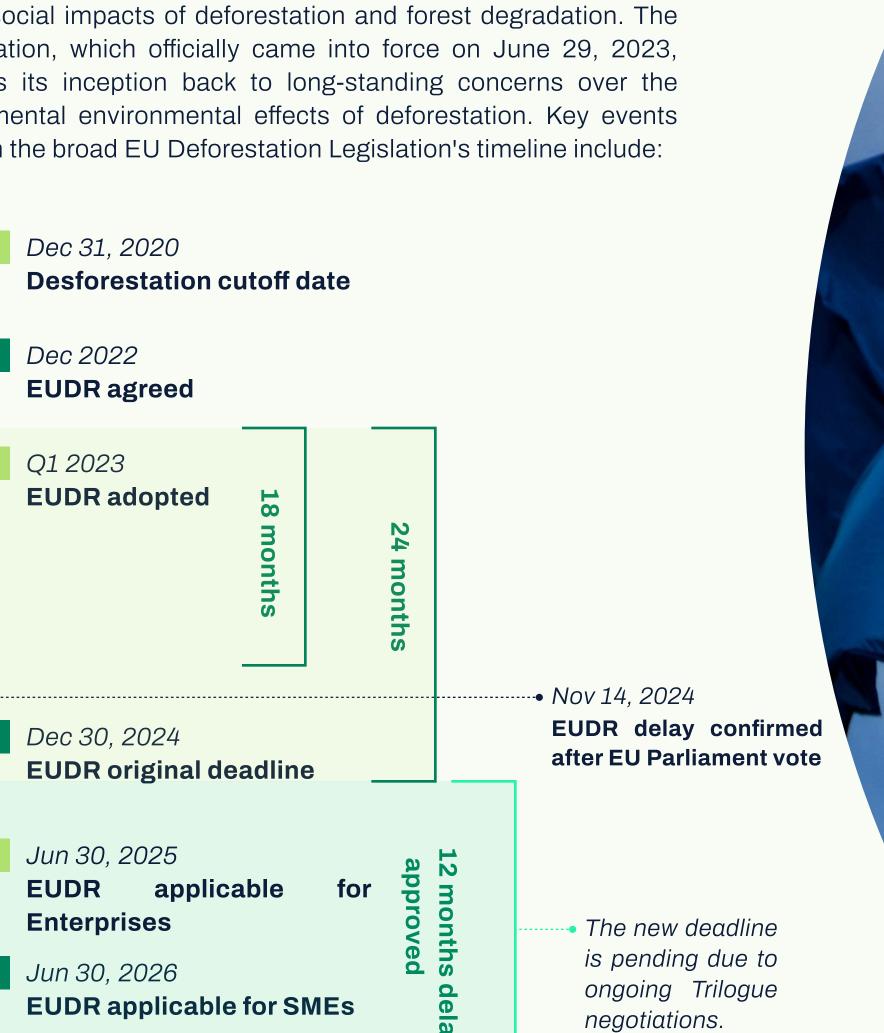
Reduce carbon emissions caused by EU consumption and production of the relevant commodities by at least 32 million metric tonnes a year.



Address all deforestation driven by agricultural expansion to produce the commodities in the scope of the regulation, as well as forest degradation.

KEY DATES AND MILESTONES

The European Union's Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) represents a significant stride in addressing the environmental and social impacts of deforestation and forest degradation. The regulation, which officially came into force on June 29, 2023, traces its inception back to long-standing concerns over the detrimental environmental effects of deforestation. Key events within the broad EU Deforestation Legislation's timeline include:



DUE DILIGENCE STATEMENTS REGISTRY INFORMATION SYSTEM

The European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) requires that statements of due diligence are submitted electronically to a deforestation registry created by the European Commission. These statements will be checked in the registry by both the European Commission and the authorities of the Member States.

The <u>information system</u> is an online tool designed to assist in creating due diligence statements for supply chains. Its purpose is to simplify the process of submitting and processing these statements for relevant operators, traders, competent authorities and customs. The goal is to ensure a smooth transition when the rules of the EUDR become effective at the end of 2025.

However, it's important to note that this system is currently in the pilot testing phase. In the summer of 2025, the European Commission, in coordination with member states authorities, will provide a training environment and sessions to train interested companies. This will allow stakeholders to become familiar with the system before the Regulation becomes effective. Additionally, the Commission will provide user manuals and other self-learning materials, such as video tutorials.

WHO IS AFFECTED BY THE EUDR?



Commodities

The EUDR applies to seven key commodities and their derived products. However, the regulation does not apply to goods made entirely of material that has completed its life cycle and would otherwise have been disposed of as waste.

These commodities include a wide range of products such as meat, leather, chocolate, coffee, palm oil derivatives, natural rubber products, soybeans, wood products, pulp and paper (some of the products that cause <u>90%</u> of the world's deforestation).

Companies need to refer to the products listed in <u>Annex 1</u> of the regulation in order to comply with the EUDR. These products are identified by their HS code or customs code.

IN SCOPE According to Annex I		NOT IN SCOPE According to Annex I		
	HR CODES 0102, 21, 0102 29	LIVE CATTLE	OEL ATIN	
CATTLE	0201, 0202, 0206 10, 0206, 22, 0206 299, 1602, 50	FRESH OR CHILLED BEEF	GELATIN	
	4101, 4104, 4107	COW LEATHER	LEATHER BAG	

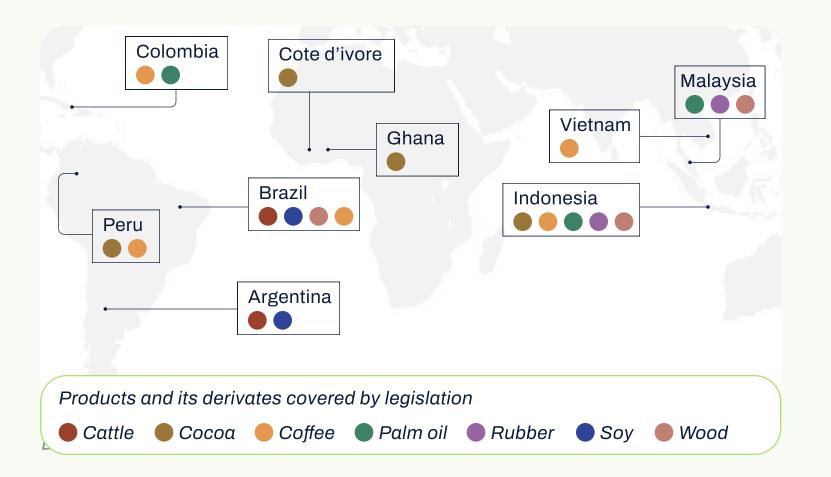


Industries

In the context of the EUDR, operators are the key players with the most responsibilities. They include importers, exporters, and companies that transform products and place them on the EU market for the first time. Operators must collect detailed, farmlevel information about their products and create a Due Diligence Statement, which is uploaded to a system run by the European Commission. This ensures the products are deforestation-free and comply with relevant legislation. Even companies that transform already-checked products into something new are considered operators. For example, if Company A imports cocoa butter and Company B uses it to make chocolate and sells it, both are operators. However, if Company C uses the cocoa butter to make biscuits, it is not considered an operator. On the other hand, traders are those who buy products from operators and resell or distribute them without further processing, such as retailers. Large traders must perform due diligence checks, often relying on the due diligence statements provided by operators, and communicate necessary compliance information along the supply chain.

The EUDR is likely to reconfigure trade and supply chains across deforestation-linked commodities over the next decade. Its impact will likely be felt across major palm oil-producing countries in Asia such as Indonesia and Malaysia, in the agribusiness industries of countries such as Brazil and Argentina, and across EU-bound cocoa exports from countries such as Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

Selected countries impacted by EU anti-deforestation regulation



The Regulation affects both large companies and SMEs, although obligations for the latter are simplified and delayed until June 30, 2026.

Large companies would have 18 months to comply with the EUDR requirements, and small and medium-sized enterprises would have up to 24 months, plus an additional 12 months of extension period due the EP voting, setting the dates as Dec. 30, 2025, and June 30, 2026, respectively

What are the obligations?

		Information gathering (Art.9)	Risk assessment (Art. 10)	Due dilligence statement (Art.12)	Risk mitigation (Art.11)
ATOR	NON-SME				
OPERATOR	SME				
TRADER	NON-SME				
TRA	SME	Two-sided information collection obligation	×	Receive previous and keep record	8

Given its scope, the EUDR affects numerous industries, particularly those involved in the processing or export of rubber, wood, and oil palm. These impacts will include: (i) higher costs for both manufacturers and exporters connected to reporting and supply chain checking and verification; (ii) the possible loss of competitiveness for smaller players if these cannot meet the EUDR requirements; and (iii) the gradual exclusion of players from manufacturing supply chains and the diversion of global investment flows away from the country classified as high risk by the EU.







Food and Beverage Industry

- Meat Products: Including beef and other cattlederived products.
- Dairy Products: Associated with cattle farming.
- Confectionery: Chocolate and other cocoa-based products.
- Coffee: Coffee beans and related beverages.
- Edible Oils: Palm oil and its derivatives.
- Soy Products: Soybeans, tofu, soy milk, and other soy-based foods.



Textile and Leather Industry

- Leather Goods: Including shoes, bags, and other leather accessories.
- Rubber Products: Natural rubber used in footwear, clothing, and accessories.



Automotive Industry

 Rubber: Used in tires and various automotive components.



Furniture and Wood Products Industry

- Wood and Timber: Furniture, flooring, and other wood-based products.
- Pulp and Paper: Paper products, packaging materials, and other pulp-derived goods.



Chemical industry

• Palm Oil Derivatives: Used in a wide range of beauty, cosmetics and personal care products.



Pharmaceutical Industry

• Natural Rubber: Used in various medical supplies and equipment.



Energy Industry

• Biofuels: Derived from soy and palm oil.

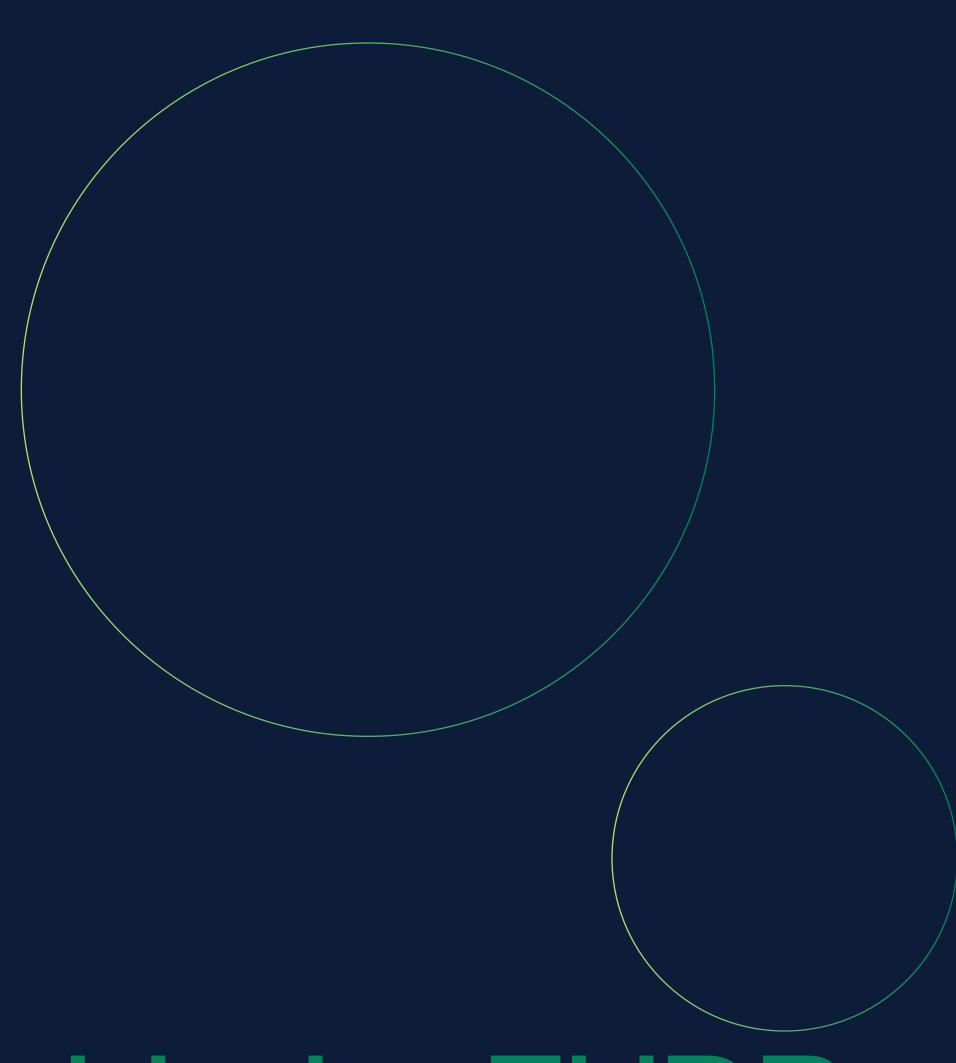


Construction Industry

• Biofuels: Derived from soy and palm oil.





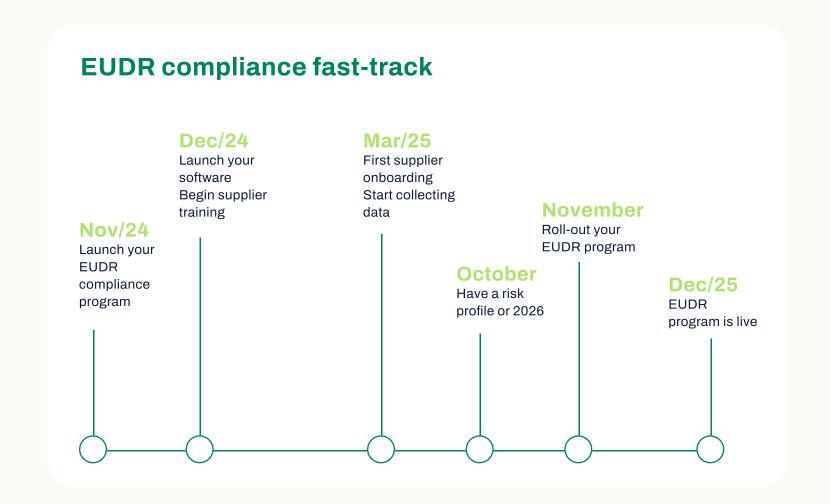


5 Steps to Comply with the EUDR

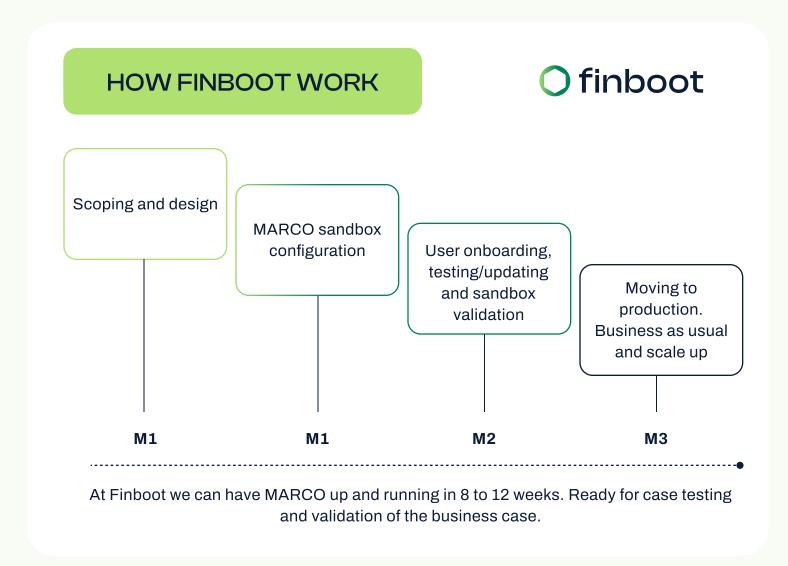
Operators and traders must ensure that, from December 30, 2024, these commodities and their derivatives, whether produced within the EU or imported, do not contribute to deforestation or forest degradation after - December 31, 2020. This requirement is crucial for businesses aiming to access the EU market, making it essential to carefully check the product's tariff classification under the Combined Nomenclature to verify its coverage under the EUDR.

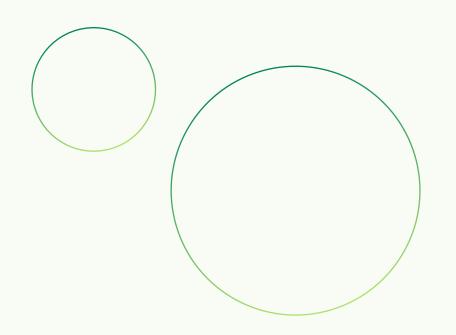
By following these steps and our recommendations, your company will ensure all required documentation is in place, and effectively prepare your supply chain for the upcoming implementation of the EUDR, thereby minimizing risks and enhancing their sustainability practices.

Planning your EUDR compliance program:



Implementation with us:









PREPARE YOUR SUPPLY CHAIN FOR THE EUDR

When creating your EUDR compliance program, it's crucial to assess how the EUDR affects your business. These are important questions to consider when launching your EUDR program:

- What materials, supplies, or parts must be tracked?
- Do you have an internal compliance solution, or will an external solution be necessary?
- What additional tools does your business require for compliance success? Ej. Like ours, MARCO Track & Trace.
- How will you onboard suppliers into your compliance program?

Here are our recommendations:

- Pegistration to use the Due Diligence System will be begin in November 2024, and the system will be opened to all users in December 2024. More information about the implementation of the regulation and the next steps regarding the Information System will be provided in the second quarter of 2025. It is recommended to stay updated on these developments.
- ✔ Prepare the risk assessment Plan ahead to set up your EUDR risk assessment, as this process may be complex and lengthy.

- ✓ Leverage existing data Create effective data flows from your existing systems to your EUDR program (especially for your risk assessments and due diligence statements).
- Get a head start on training Train the internal teams involved with the EUDR, such as buyers and procurement teams. The Commission will provide a training environment for the The Deforestation Due Diligence Registry System and "train-the-trainers" sessions to all interested companies in the summer of 2025, in coordination with member states authorities.
- Set clear expectations with suppliers Educate suppliers on upcoming regulations, allowing them to prepare and begin to gather their data.
- ✓ Keep scalability in mind Consider how to scale your program as your business grows or expands to other commodities.

Tactical and strategic sourcing considerations

- A Prepare your suppliers
- Source from within the EU if possible
- Work with larger suppliers
- EUDR supplier onboarding process
- Contractual assurances on information requirements
- Distribute spare parts through third parties
- G Shift sourcing to low-risk countries
- Build up inventory in affected parts





To prepare your supply chain for compliance with the European Union's Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), it is crucial to first identify which commodities and products fall under the scope of the regulation. The EUDR applies to seven key commodities: cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soy, and wood, as well as a wide array of products derived from these commodities, such as meat, leather, chocolate, glycerol, pneumatic tires, soybean oil, wood furniture, newspapers, and books.

Once the relevant commodities and products have been identified, the next step involves gathering the necessary documentation to comply with the EUDR's due diligence requirements. Operators and traders are required to compile comprehensive documentation that proves the deforestation-free status of the commodities and their adherence to the relevant legislation of the country of production. This includes a due diligence statement, which must be filed prior to placing or making the products available on the EU market or exporting them from the EU.

The documentation process involves several key actions:

Information Collection: Operators must collect detailed information and documents demonstrating that the products comply with the EUDR. This includes:

- The type of products and that they are 1) deforestation free and 2) have been produced in accordance with the laws in the production country. This information must be kept for at least five years.
- Details such as the trade name, the quantity in kg, as well as the country of production and contact information of the products' supplier and recipient.
- If the product is or contains wood, the common name of the species as well as the full scientific name.
- The geolocation of all plots of land where the product or parts of it have been produced or held in the case of cattle.

Through this process, it's important to consider certain questions:

- How should suppliers be reminded to submit the data (and how often)?
- How are you going to handle non-responsive suppliers?
- When collecting data, who will perform face-value checks?
- Will the person performing these checks be efficiently trained to recognize quality responses from poor responses?

Here are our recommendations:

- Start collecting data early Aid your process by collecting data early to handle any obstacles that may arise. Shipments will require due diligence statements immediately after the EUDR deadline.
- ✔ Collect risk-based data Certain regions, such as Brazil and Indonesia, pose a higher sourcing risk than others. Suppliers must provide additional information to prove legal and deforestation-free production in these areas
- ✓ Reduce supplier fatigue Find a way to collect data all at once to reduce the need for multiple interactions with suppliers. Give clear explanations of why you are requesting specific information.



03 RISK ASSESSMENT

A risk assessment must be conducted for each product to ascertain the risk of non-compliance with the EUDR. This assessment considers various factors, including the risk category of the country of production, which could be classified as 'high risk', 'standard risk', or 'low risk' by the European Commission:



Here are our recommendations:

- Automate the process Improve consistency and speed by reducing the need for manual effort with automation.
- Start as early as possible Plan ahead for high-risk shipments to ease the stress of the approaching EUDR deadlines.
- Leverage certifications Leverage certifications and utilize sustainability initiatives already in place.
- ✓ Make smart use of satellite monitoring Assess the presence of deforestation at a given plot.



RISK MITIGATION & DUE DILIGENCE STATEMENT

Depending on the assessed risk, adequate procedures and measures must be implemented to mitigate and manage non-compliance risks. This may involve independent surveys or audits, additional documentation or engagement with suppliers to ensure compliance.

Here are our recommendations:

- ✓ Use a third party Add an extra level of assurance by confirming your EUDR processes with a third party.
- Collaborate with suppliers Work closely with suppliers to foster healthy relationships. This practice improves outcome clarity for suppliers, which simplifies the data collection process.
- Prepare for instances where you cannot prove negligible risk. You may need to encourage suppliers to improve their sourcing or find an alternative source.
- Include spot checks of the low-risk supply chain Ensure your system correctly classifies certain supply chains as lowrisk by performing spot checks.
- ✔ Automate where possible Accelerate and scale your efforts with automation and software support to benefit from added efficiency, speed, certainty and consistency.

Risks of Non-Compliance with the EUDR: Penalties

Non-compliance with the EUDR not only undermines environmental protection efforts but also exposes companies to significant risks and penalties. Here's an overview of the primary risks and penalties associated with non-compliance:



Financial Losses

Penalties for non-compliance with the EUDR may include fines up to 4% of company turnover within the European Union (EU), temporary exclusion from public procurement and access to public funding, and confiscation of goods.



Operational restriction

Authorities may impose import bans, prohibiting certain goods from entering the EU market, and suspend business operations temporarily linked to non-compliant activities.



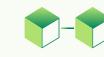
Reputational damage

Being publicly identified as non-compliant can negatively impact a company's brand image and customer trust, leading to a loss of consumer trust and negative media coverage.



Legal consequences

Non-compliance can result in litigation from stakeholders, including environmental groups and competitors, and in severe cases, criminal charges for individuals responsible for non-compliance, possibly leading to imprisonment.



Supply chain disruptions

Non-compliance can lead to supplier termination to avoid association with non-compliant companies and increased scrutiny from regulatory bodies, causing delays and increased operational costs.

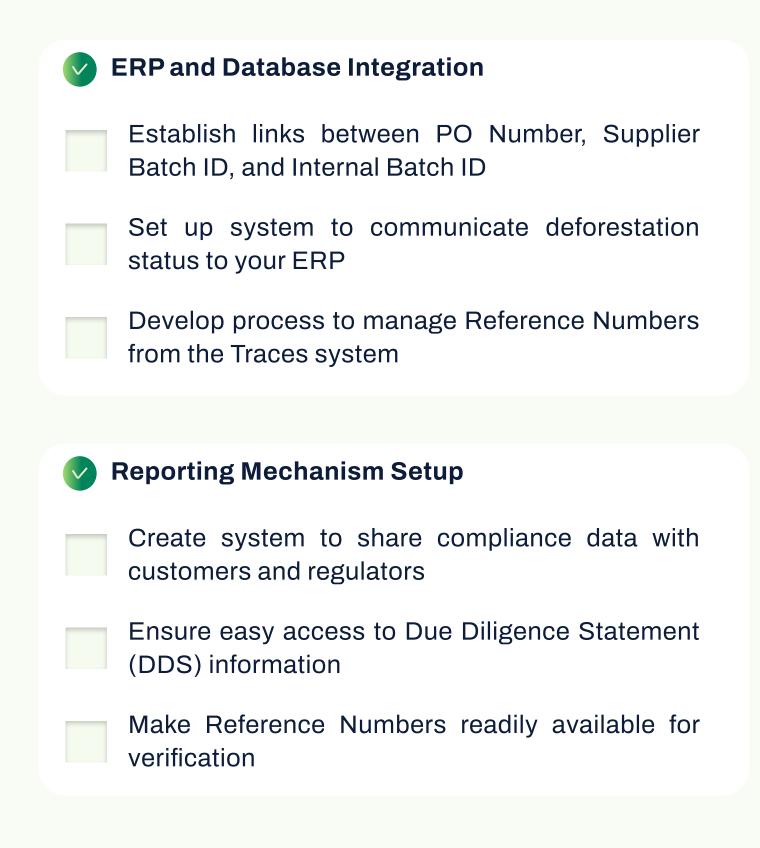


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FINBOOT'S EUDR COMPLIANCE PREPARATION CHECKLIST

Based on our experience with EUDR compliance projects, we have compiled this essential **checklist** to help companies prepare for the European Union Deforestation Regulation. While creating your compliance plan, ensure you've addressed these key areas:

Purchase Order (PO) Identification
Review HS codes for all products
Analyze raw materials used in each product
Flag POs containing EUDR-relevant items
Supplier Compliance Communication
Tag EUDR-relevant POs in your system
Tag EUDR-relevant POs in your system Inform suppliers about required documentation
Inform suppliers about required documentation
Inform suppliers about required documentation Collect geolocation data (GeoJSON format)



EXTRA RESOURCE

GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN INSIGHTS

EPISODE #4 - EUDR

By Juan Miguel, CEO and Co-Founder of Finboot.



WATCH

READY TO ENSURE YOUR EUDR

COMPLIANCE? CONTACT FINBOOT TODAY FOR EXPERT GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT.





Leveraging Technology for Compliance

GEOLOCATION AND SATELLITE IMAGERY

In the context of the European Union's Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), the adoption of geolocation and satellite imagery technologies plays a pivotal role. These technologies enable companies to achieve compliance by providing accurate and verifiable data on the origins of commodities. By integrating satellite monitoring, businesses can access precise geolocation data on where crops are cultivated, which is crucial for verifying that the sourcing practices are sustainable and deforestation-free.



LEVERAGING BLOCKCHAIN FOR COMPLIANCE

In response to the increasing global push for sustainability compliance, Finboot and OpenAtlas have announced a groundbreaking partnership to launch an innovative solution for European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) compliance, aimed at addressing both compliance and sustainability challenges.

This partnership leverages Finboot's blockchain-powered MARCO Track & Trace system and OpenAtlas's VANTAGE-X remote sensing technology (geolocalization), providing a powerful tool for companies needing to comply with the regulation.

Key Features and Benefits:



Verification of Certification Status: MARCO Track & Trace allows companies to verify the certification status of suppliers at the point of transaction, ensuring they source from EUDR-compliant sources.



Generation of Verified and Traceable Claims: The platform generates verified and traceable claims regarding products traded between companies and their trading partners.



Data Transmission: It facilitates the passing of relevant data about raw materials, including geolocation of origin, time of harvest, species, product groups, and other essential data points.



LEVERAGING REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY FOR EUDR COMPLIANCE

To comply with EUDR, businesses must verify that their commodities are sourced from land that has not undergone deforestation after the cut-off date of December 31, 2020. This compliance requires accurate, verifiable data on land use, geolocation, and the deforestation status of plots involved in commodity production.

Remote sensing technology, particularly when integrated with advanced AI models, has emerged as a vital tool for meeting these stringent requirements. Through high revisit-rate, high-resolution satellite imagery and deep-learning models for land-use change detection, companies can reliably track and verify the deforestation status of their supply chains in-scope of the EUDR. OpenAtlas' VANTAGE-X tool is at the forefront of this technological shift, enabling businesses to seamlessly assess deforestation risk and ensure compliance with the EUDR.

LEVERAGING REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY FOR EUDR COMPLIANCE

OpenAtlas' VANTAGE-X tool leverages the Copernicus Sentinel-2 satellite constellation, offering businesses a robust platform for monitoring deforestation risks. Sentinel-2 provides high-resolution, multispectral images every 2-5 days, allowing for precise monitoring of land surfaces across the globe. This data is essential for verifying whether land used for commodity production remains compliant with the EUDR

The Vantage tool integrates two core methodologies to determine compliance:

- **1. Land Use Detection:** VANTAGE-X assesses whether substantial forest cover existed on a plot as of December 31, 2020. Using Sentinel-2 data, the tool identifies and verifies land use, providing businesses with an accurate record of baseline conditions for each plot.
- 2. Land Use Change Monitoring: VANTAGE-X then detects changes in land use between the baseline and the current state of the land. Substantial tree-cover loss and track conversion into agricultural use is flagged by the service critical for commodities such as palm oil, soy, and cocoa.

HOW OPENATLAS SUPPORTS EUDR RISK ASSESSMENTS

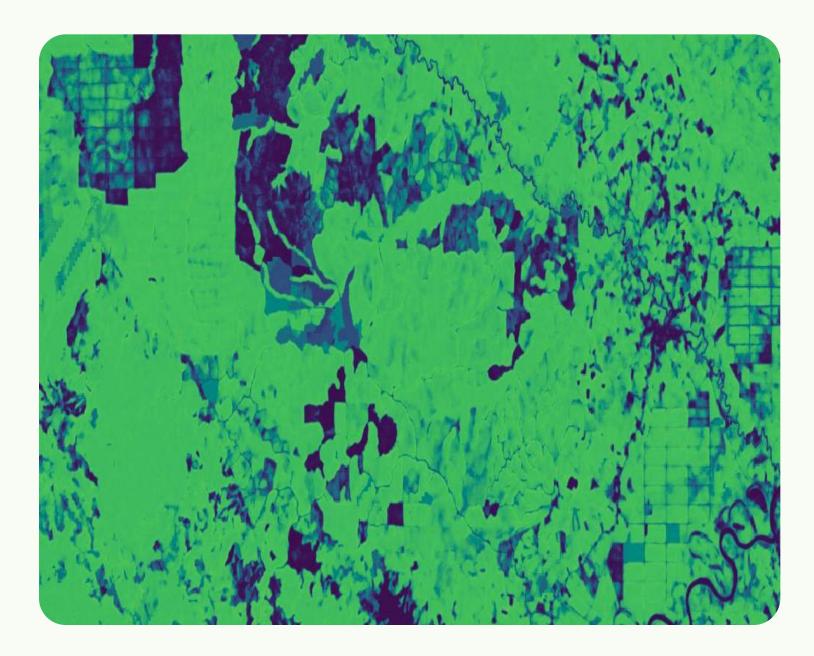
OpenAtlas provides a Low/Medium/High risk rating for deforestation compliance, which simplifies the risk assessment process. Each plot analysed by Vantage undergoes a detailed review based on a variety of open source and proprietary datasets.

These datasets, combined with OpenAtlas's proprietary Al algorithms, provide businesses with a comprehensive view of the deforestation risk for each plot in their supply chain. The result is a robust, auditable trail of compliance that is essential for meeting the EUDR's regulatory requirements.



GOING BEYOND DEFORESTATION: LEGALITY AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

While deforestation monitoring is a core component of EUDR compliance, VANTAGE-X extends its functionality beyond this, enabling businesses to monitor their legality obligations as outlined in the regulation. The tool provides critical insights into whether commodity sourcing is not only environmentally compliant but also adheres to broader legal and ethical requirements.





World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA): OpenAtlas' tool integrates WDPA data, a globally recognized resource detailing protected areas across the world. This enables businesses to assess whether their commodity sourcing overlaps with legally protected lands, such as national parks or conservation areas. Operations on protected lands can often violate local and international regulations, so Vantage helps companies avoid illegal sourcing by flagging such overlaps.



LandMark Indigenous and Community Land Boundaries: Another key layer of OpenAtlas' analysis is its integration with the LandMark Global Platform, which provides detailed maps of Indigenous and community land boundaries. These lands are not only critical for biodiversity but are often governed by traditional land management practices and legal protections that businesses must respect. By incorporating these overlays into its risk assessments, OpenAtlas ensures that sourcing does not infringe upon indigenous or community rights, helping operators comply with both environmental and human rights regulations.

By combining environmental, legal, and social data, OpenAtlas's VANTAGE-X tool goes beyond the immediate deforestation risks to include an evaluation of whether sourcing practices meet legal obligations concerning protected areas and respect for indigenous rights. In this way, OpenAtlas' analysis provides businesses with the capabilities to effectively comply with both Article 10 (Risk Assessment) and Article 11 (Risk Mitigation) of the EUDR.



ENHANCING SUPPLY CHAIN INTEGRITY

MARCO Track & Trace facilitates the tracking of both primary data from the source and secondary data from partners or aggregators. This dual tracking is essential for verifying claims and maintaining data integrity throughout the supply chain. For example, MARCO Track & Trace's ability to handle complex data sets and provide real-time tracking ensures that companies can continuously monitor their supply chain's deforestation status and quickly adapt to any changes required for compliance.

Key MARCO Track & Trace features that can support you in complying with the EUDR:



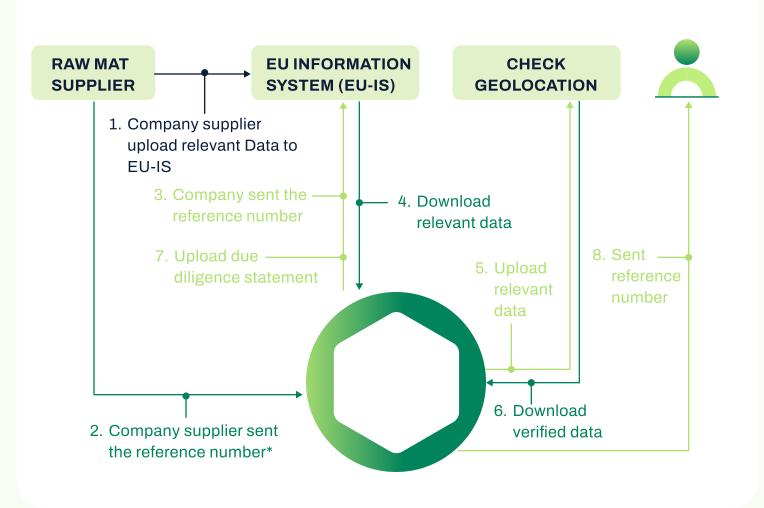
How MARCO T&T will work: EUDR Regulation

MARCO interacting with external system:

- EU-Information System (3.4.7)
- GeLocation Data Bases (5.6)
- Customers (8.)
- Suppliers (2.)

MARCO interacting with internal company's ERP system aggregating and interrogating the data:

- SAP
- Other legacy systems



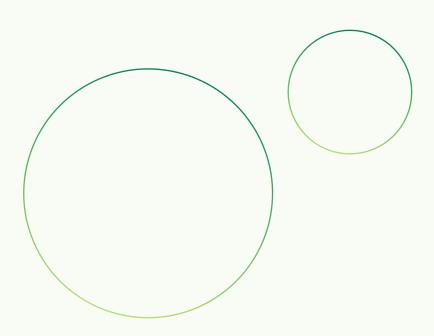
To know more about how MARCO Track & Trace supports EUDR compliance, check out this blog.



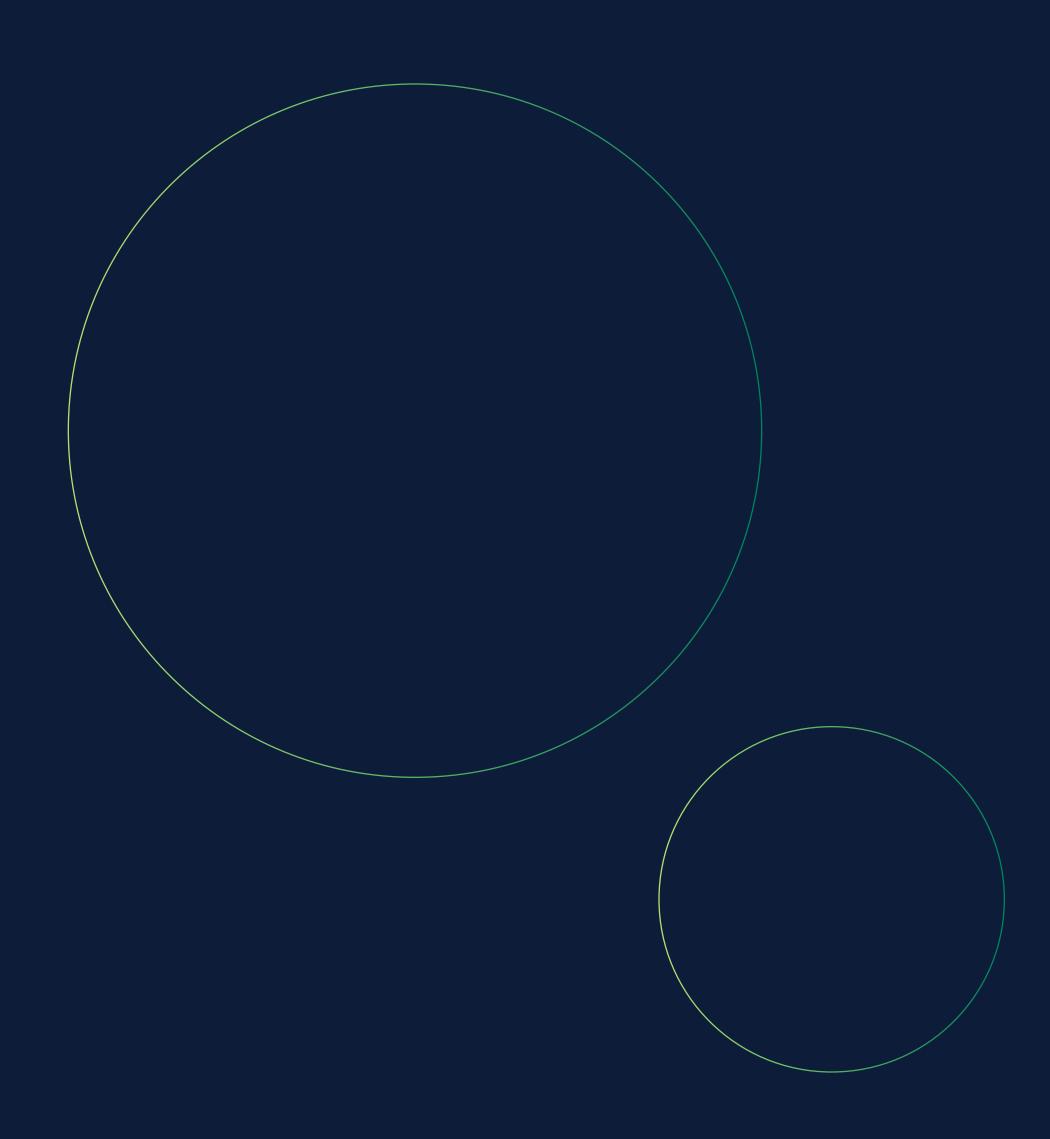
Strategic Investment in Sustainability:

These technological advancements are not merely about compliance but also represent a strategic investment in sustainability. By adopting tools such as geolocation services and blockchain-based traceability platforms, companies not only align with regulatory requirements but also enhance their operational efficiency and contribute to global environmental conservation efforts.

By leveraging blockchain technology, companies can ensure robust traceability and transparency, thereby meeting EUDR compliance and fostering sustainable business practices.







Conclusion

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- Remote sensing integration
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