



**Entwaldungsfreie
Soja-Lieferketten**

ARBEITSGRUPPE

On the Finish Line Towards EUDR: Challenges & Opportunities for Effective Implementation

Networking event in the context of the FONEI working group
on deforestation- and conversion-free soy supply chains

Wednesday, 15 October 2025 | 09:00-17:30 CET
Impact Hub | Rollbergstraße 28A | 12053 Berlin

On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



Implemented by
giz
Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit



**Forum Nachhaltigere
Eiweißfuttermittel**



Entwaldungsfreie
Soja-Lieferketten

ARBEITSGRUPPE

AGENDA

09:00 REGISTRATION & SNACKS

09:30 Welcome & Introduction

Dr. Annette Cerulli-Harms | *ConPolicy*; Lisa Kirfel-Rühle | *BMZ*

09:50 EUDR: Current Developments and Outlook

Dr. Felix von Glisczynski | *BMLEH*

10:15 Perspectives of the Competent Authority in Germany

Sophie Mende-Sauer | *BLE*

10:50 BREAK

11:15 WWF/Nextra Interview Study - Overview of the Results:
Implementing the EUDR in Brazilian-German Supply Chains.

Janika Ofterdinger | *Nextra Consulting*

Legality in the context of the EUDR:

11:25 Brazilian Legislation relevant for EUDR and Implications for Due
Diligence Systems. Dr. Luciano Furtado Loubet | *Abrampa*

11:45 The importance of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities
in strengthening socio-biodiversity through their ways of life.

Dr. Jaime Siqueira | *Cerrado Network*; Ricardo Terena | *APIB*

12:25 LUNCH BUFFET

13:35

Data Management in Practice - Lightning Talks & Discussion:

Standardization within the EUDR Context

Peter Uhlig | *GS1*

Practices and Tools within the Brazilian Context

André Freitas | *WWF Brazil*

Insights from Practice: EUDR Implementation in Soy Trading

Fernanda Teixeira Saturni | *Louis Dreyfus Company*

14:35 COFFEE BREAK

15:00 Panel Discussion: Unlocking Positive Impact in Practical
Implementation - Challenges and Approaches

Dr. Daniel E Silva | *WWF Brazil*; Dr. Jaime Siqueira | *Cerrado Network*;

Dr. Luciano Furtado Loubet | *Abrampa*;

Wei Peng | *Louis Dreyfus Company*

Supporting EUDR Implementation:

16:00

Update of the Soy Certification Benchmark: Overview of the Results

Pavel Boev | *Profundo*

16:20

EUDR and Beyond: Insights from the Helpdesk's Consulting Practice

Dr. Katrin Merhof | *Helpdesk on Business and Human Rights*

16:30

Summary and Key Takeaways

Ulrike Hardner | *WWF Germany*; Janika Ofterdinger | *Nextra Consulting*

16:40

Closing Remarks

Dr. Annette Cerulli-Harms | *ConPolicy*

16:45 NETWORKING

End of Event: 17:30

Welcome & Introduction

Dr. Annette Cerulli-Harms | *ConPolicy*

Lisa Kirfel-Rühle | *BMZ*



EUDR: Current Developments and Outlook (with Q&A)

Dr. Felix von Gliszynski | *BMLEH*



Perspectives of the Competent Authority in Germany: Preparations and Learnings (with Q&A)

Sophie Mende-Sauer | *BLE*





Bundesanstalt für
Landwirtschaft und Ernährung

Perspectives of the Competent Authority in Germany: Preparations and Learnings of the BLE

WWF - On the finish line towards EUDR: Challenges and opportunities for effective implementation –
15.10.2025

Sophie Mende-Sauer
Unit 411

Agenda

- A. Recent developments at EU and national level
- B. Contents of the EU Regulation on deforestation-free products (EUDR) – focus on existing simplifications
- C. Digital control process – focus on the service portal to perform checks
- D. Current dry runs in third countries – a mutual learning process
- E. Legality Requirements: The role of third party certifications and proof of legality
- F. Contact for further information

A. Recent developments at EU and national level

Letter of the EU Commissioner for the Environment to the Chair of the Environment Committee in the European Parliament (23 September 2025)

- ***„IT-system is very likely to slow down to unacceptable levels or even to repeated and long-lasting disruptions, which would negatively impact companies and their possibilities to comply with the EUDR, i.e. to be unable to register as EO, introduce DDS***
- ***Despite efforts to address the issue in time for the entry of application of the EUDR, it is not possible to have sufficient guarantees that the IT system will be able to sustain the level of the expected load***
- ***In the view of this, the Commission is considering a postponement of the entry into application of EUDR (..) for one year, in order to avoid uncertainty for authorities and operational difficulties for stakeholders in the EU and third countries, and to allow time to remedy the identified risks.“***
Consequence: Approval by Parliament and Council required, TRILOG only if no agreement can be reached.



Press release from Germany's Federal Minister for Food, Agriculture and Regional Identity

- Federal Minister Alois Rainer advocates the introduction of a 'zero-risk option' in the EUDR in accordance with the coalition agreement.
- This should enable simplified information requirements for products from countries with negligible deforestation risk, as well as simplifications for agriculture, forestry and the value chain within the EU.
- The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Regional Identity (BMLEH) has already developed a proposal for the specific design of such an option, which is currently being coordinated with the other Federal Ministries involved.
- Involved are BMUKN (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate and Nuclear Safety), BMZ (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development), BMWF (Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy) and the Federal Chancellery.

Bundesministerium für Landwirtschaft, Ernährung und Heimat

Pressestelle

Pressemitteilung

HAUSANSCHRIFT Wilhelmsstraße 54, 10117 Berlin
TELEFON +49 30 18 529-1170
E-MAIL pressestelle@bmlerh.de
INTERNET www.bmlerh.de

Nummer 89 vom 23. September 2025
Seite 1 von 1

Rainer: Verschiebung der EUDR ist richtig
Einsatz von Bundesminister Alois Rainer zählt sich aus

Die EU-Kommission hat heute vorgeschlagen, die EU-Verordnung für entwaldungsfreie Produkte (EUDR) erneut zu verschieben. Dazu können Sie den **Bundesminister für Landwirtschaft, Ernährung und Heimat, Alois Rainer**, wie folgt zitieren:

„Der Vorschlag der EU-Kommission ist absolut richtig. Ich unterstütze die Ziele der EUDR – den globalen Waldschutz – uneingeschränkt. Aber die EUDR ist für Länder wie Deutschland mit unnötiger Bürokratie verbunden. Bei uns gibt es keine Entwaldung, trotzdem wird unsere Wirtschaft durch die EUDR massiv belastet. Ich habe mich wiederholt bei der EU-Kommission für die Einführung einer Null-Risiko-Variante in der EUDR eingesetzt. Die Kommission hat lange geögert, jetzt wurde die Zeit zu knapp. Das lieü sich nur noch mit der Verschiebung helfen. Darauf habe ich frühzeitig hingewiesen. Die gewonnene Zeit müssen wir jetzt nutzen, um die Null-Risiko-Variante sauber in die Verordnung einzubauen – damit der Wald weltweit weiter geschützt wird, aber unsere Wirtschaft von übermäßigen Auflagen verschont bleibt. Dafür werde ich mich in Brüssel weiter mit aller Kraft einsetzen.“

Hintergrund:
Bundesminister Alois Rainer setzt sich gemäß Koalitionsvertrag für die Einführung einer „Null-Risiko-Variante“ in der EUDR ein. Auch Bundeskanzler Friedrich Merz hat in einem Schreiben an die Kommissionspräsidentin von der Leyen auf eine solche Variante gedrungen. Diese soll vereinfachte Informationsanforderungen für Produkte aus Ländern mit vernachlässigbarem Entwaldungsrisiko sowie Erleichterungen für die Land- und Forstwirtschaft sowie die Wertschöpfungskette innerhalb der EU ermöglichen. Das **Bundesministerium für Landwirtschaft, Ernährung und Heimat (BMLEH)** hat bereits einen Vorschlag für die konkrete Ausgestaltung einer solchen Variante entwickelt, welcher derzeit mit den anderen beteiligten Ressorts abgestimmt wird. Der Vorschlag soll die EU-Kommission bei der Umsetzung einer solchen Variante unterstützen.

B. Contents of the EU Regulation on deforestation-free products (EUDR) – focus on existing simplifications

Focus on already existing simplifications along the supply chain (see also FAQ 3.4. version 1.4.)

- According to recitals 51 and 53, the submission of DDS in the information system serves to ensure that all operators and traders take responsibility and keep track of their supply chain.
- The disclosure of information, including reference numbers, is a prerequisite for operators and traders to be able to fulfil this responsibility. There are exceptions to this principle in certain cases:
- SME traders and downstream SME operators are not required to collect information related to the fulfilment of due diligence obligations or to pass this information on to their customers.
- Downstream non-SME operators and non-SME traders who only need to verify that due diligence has been fulfilled upstream are not required to collect the information required under Article 9 of the EUDR.
- The EUDR only requires that all reference numbers that may be contained in a product must be listed. This means that mixing with other EUDR-compliant goods is permitted.

C. Digital control process – focus on the service portal to perform checks



Bundesanstalt für
Landwirtschaft und Ernährung

Planned procedure for IT-supported EUDR checks (EUDR IT system of the BLE)



1. Companies register in the EU information system and specify their due diligence policy/submit DDS. They receive a reference number.



2. The BLE retrieves data from the EU information system and makes it available internally in the BLE's EUDR IT system for processing.



3. Analysis and evaluation of data, including for the purpose of deriving an annual control plan. Selection of the company to be checked.



4. An examination order with login data for the service portal will be sent to the selected company, based on the selected sample/DDS.



5. Selected companies register in the service portal and enter company-specific information, answer questions on DD and selected sample(s) and submit them.



8. The EUDR IT system receives notification that the check has been completed. The company is informed of the result by letters from authorities/administrative act.



7. The BLE decides on the initiation of further measures (e.g. corrective measures, notification letter, sanctions) and concludes the investigation.



6. The BLE receives the answers to the questionnaire digitally and evaluates them; if necessary, in-depth on-site inspections (and, if necessary, i.e. an analysis of material samples) are carried out.

EUDR digital control process – *focus on particular steps*

Carrying out of checks (increasing the degree of automation in stages)

Service portal – Screens > (= “Questionary” to submit the relevant information on demand)

Examination order including login data:

Bundesanstalt für
Landwirtschaft und Ernährung

Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung, 53168 Bonn

Chocolate Factory
Musterstr. 7
53111 Bonn

Deichmanns Aue 29
53179 Bonn

Postanschrift:
53168 Bonn

USt-ID-Nr.: DE 114 110 249

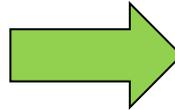
funktionsmail@ble.de
www.ble.de/entwaldungsfrei

Kontrolle gemäß der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2023/1115 (EUDR) in Verbindung mit dem Nationalen Gesetz ()

hier: Prüfung durch die Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BLE)
Vorgangsnummer: 202501637

Der BLE obliegt gemäß § Nationales Gesetz die Durchführung der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 2023/1115 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 31. Mai 2023 über die Bereitstellung bestimmter Rohstoffe und Erzeugnisse, die mit Entwaldung und Waldschädigung in Verbindung stehen, auf dem Unionsmarkt und ihre Ausfuhr aus der Union sowie zur Aufhebung der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 995/2010 (im Folgenden: EUDR). Dementsprechend ist die BLE für die Durchführung der Kontrollen nach Art. 16 EUDR zuständig.

Nach den von Ihnen übermittelten Sorgfaltserklärungen über das EU-Informationssystem agieren Sie als Marktteilnehmer und/oder Händler im Sinne der EUDR.



Submitting information about operator/trader and DDS

Angemeldet als: U1862871

Bundesanstalt für
Landwirtschaft und Ernährung

Serviceportal EUDR Kontrolle

Fragenkatalog B Prüfungsanordnung

Fragenkatalog
Chocolate Factory
Frist: 01.07.2025

A.10 Vorgangsnummer: 202500358
A.30 Kontrollgrund: risikobasiert

A.40 Betrachtungszeitraum: 01.08.2024 - 31.09.2024
A.50 Anzahl der gezogenen Stichproben: 5

Bereich B1

Sorgfaltspflichtregelungen

B1.10 Laden Sie hier Ihre Sorgfaltspflichtregelungen hoch. *
 Keine Dateien ausgewählt.

B1.20 Wann wurden die Sorgfaltspflichtregelungen in Ihrem Unternehmen erstmalig eingeführt? *

Berichterstattung

EUDR digital control process – *focus on particular steps*

Carrying out of checks (increasing the degree of automation in stages)

Service portal – Screens

Information about selected sample by the control plan

Fragenkatalog C Prüfungsanordnung - Allgemeine Angaben

Fragenkatalog
Chocolate Factory
Frist: 01.07.2025

A.10 Vorgangsnummer: 202501637
A.30 Kontrollgrund: risikobasiert

A.40 Betrachtungszeitraum: 01.08.2024 - 31.09.2024
A.50 Anzahl der gezogenen Stichproben: 5

Bereich C

— Allgemeine Daten

C.90 Haben Sie das Produkt tatsächlich in Verkehr gebracht, bereitgestellt oder ausgeführt?*

In Verkehr gebracht bereitgestellt ausgeführt nein

C.90.6 Sind Sie aktuell noch Eigentümer des Produkts?*

ja Nein

C.90.7 Wurde die Sorgfaltserklärung von einem Bevollmächtigten übermittelt?*

ja Nein

C.90.7.1.2 Anrede*

Frau Herr Divers Keine Angabe

C.90.9 Laden Sie hier die entsprechende Vollmacht hoch.*

Keine Dateien ausgewählt. 

C.97.1 Nehmen Sie für diese Stichprobe gemäß Artikel 4 Absätze 8 oder 9 EUDR Bezug auf eine bestehende Sorgfaltserklärung?*

> Submission to BLE

Prüfvorgang abschließen 

Sind sie sicher, dass Sie sich den Prüfvorgang abschließen und versenden möchten?

Geolocation checks within the EUDR digital control process

From the start of EUDR-controlling:

- Creation of the annual control plan: **Geolocation based risk rules**
 - Risk criteria (EUDR Art. 16) e.g. „distance to forest edge“, „distance to indigenous area“
- Digital control process: Analysis of Traces Polygons of DDS

Research project for future controlling of geo data (timeframe: August 2024 until July 2027):

- "Risk-Based Monitoring Service (RiMoDi)" in collaboration with the Thünen-Institute
- *Objective:* Development of a risk-based Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis tool. Based on satellite data, spatial information on land cover and land use, as well as their temporal changes (e.g., detection of deforestation or forest degradation), is calculated. In the BLE review process, the results are evaluated using a GIS analysis tool, along with the geolocation information of the companies.

Technical Framework for Analysis at BLE:



D. Current dry runs in third countries – a mutual learning process

Preliminary results of EUDR dry runs run by the BLE (I)

- So far, two test runs have been completed in the areas of soy and wood (pulp); test runs for coffee, palm oil and beef are still being evaluated – results are expected within a few weeks.
- In some cases, certificates were used without contextualizing what the certificate was used for and how it was integrated into the due diligence-system; this also applies to the risk mitigation measures taken (sole and blanket reference to certificates).
- In other cases, the connection between the proof to be provided and the certificate used for this purpose was completely missing or at least could not be established.
- Complete traceability of the products was not always possible; additional documentation, such as delivery receipts, would have been required.
- Some of the geodata submitted were incomplete or inconsistent with the delivery documents also submitted.
- The plausibility check of the area yields revealed in one case that the yield per area was unrealistically high.

Preliminary results of EUDR dry runs run by the BLE (II)

- The consideration of individual risk assessment criteria in the overall picture appeared to have been either not taken into account or not taken into account sufficiently.
- In some cases, missing sources meant that the reliability of a statement or evidence could not be verified.
- Risk assessment to access mixing risks was often inadequate.
- Nevertheless, many companies go to great lengths to comply with EUDR; the BLE provides general guidance and suggestions for improvement.

E. Legality Requirements: The role of third party certifications and proof of legality

Legality Requirements

Third party certification and proof of legality (land use & tenure rights)

Potentials and limitations of certifications

- **Certifications** can help operators to fulfil their risk assessments
 - However: Operators are still required to exercise due diligence and are liable if they fail to meet EUDR due diligence requirements → Certifications and third-party verified schemes are no “green lane”!
- More detailed informations in EU-COM FAQ / guidance document from April 2025
- Several certification systems are currently being further improved

Proof of legality

Examples of proof of legality can be found in the EU Commission's guidelines on the EUTR:

To verify the **land use** and **tenure rights** of third parties (affected by logging):

- Environmental impact assessments
- Environmental management plans
- Eco-audit reports
- Corporate social responsibility agreements
- Special reports on claims and conflicts related to tenure and rights

Legality Requirements

Proof of legality (trade & customs regulations, other documentation)

Trade and customs regulations

- To demonstrate compliance with **trade** and **customs regulations**, generally available documents in paper or electronic form can be used, e.g.:
 - Contracts
 - Import licenses, export licenses
 - Certificates of export quota allocation
 - Bank statements
 - Official receipts for export duties
 - Trade certificates
 - Export prohibition lists

Further legal documentation

- Due to the BLE's experiences with controls under *EUTR*, the following documents can be seen as legit sources of proof:
 - Purchase contracts, supply contracts, invoices
 - Lease agreements
 - Cooperation agreements
 - Processing permits
 - Phytosanitary certificates (= plant health certificate or similar certificates, if applicable)
 - Business certificates (business license, trade permit, commercial or trade register extract)
 - Transport documents
 - Tax assessments
 - Customs certificates (import, export)

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 - Transport documents
 - Tax assessments
 - Customs certificates (import, export)

F. Contact for further information

Where can you find further information?

The BLE and the corresponding Federal Information Centre Agriculture (BZL) provide information on the implementation of the EUDR

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Website: www.ble.de/entwaldungsfrei</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who has to take action? • Overview of EUDR requirements for operators and traders: Visual aids for implementation • Information on the EU Information System: With links to newly published videos by the EU Commission, German-language video to be published at a later date |
| <p>2. EUDR-newsletter</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content: News from the EU Commission and the BMLEH, information to improve comprehension of the Regulation, notification of new content on the BLE website • Frequency: irregular, first issue at the beginning of October 2024, a total of 8 issues in 2024 / between 2 and 3 editions per month • Subscription at www.ble.de/entwaldungsfrei-newsletter |
| <p>3. EUDR webinars 2025</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Series of web seminars on EUDR with different thematic focuses (e.g. SMEs, customs issues, etc.) • 8 dates planned, started in February - registration at www.ble.de/entwaldungsfrei-web-seminare |
| <p>4. Information for German primary production (soy, timber, cattle)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New article for domestic producers preparing for the EUDR: www.praxis-agrar.de/eudr (a website offered by the BZL) |
| <p>5. BLE-Helpdesk</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The helpdesk answers questions about the EUDR at anfragen@entwaldungsfreie-produkte.de |

Thank you for your attention!

Further information: www.ble.de/entwaldungsfrei

Contact

Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung/Federal Office for Agriculture and Food
Deichmanns Aue 29
53179 Bonn

Group 41 – Deforestation-free products

Entwaldungsfreie-produkte@ble.de

Website: www.ble.de/entwaldungsfrei

Helpdesk: anfragen@entwaldungsfreie-produkte.de

The information given in this presentation reflects the current (technical) state of affairs and does not justify any legal claims in individual cases, particularly in the context of performed audits in the future.



Do you have any questions or comments?



Updates on the EUDR from a Legal Perspective (with Q&A)

Max Jürgens | *Cattwyk*



Updates on the EUDR from a Legal Perspective

Networking event in the context of the FONEI working group on deforestation-
and conversion-free supply chains

Max Jürgens | 15 October 2025 | Impact Hub Berlin

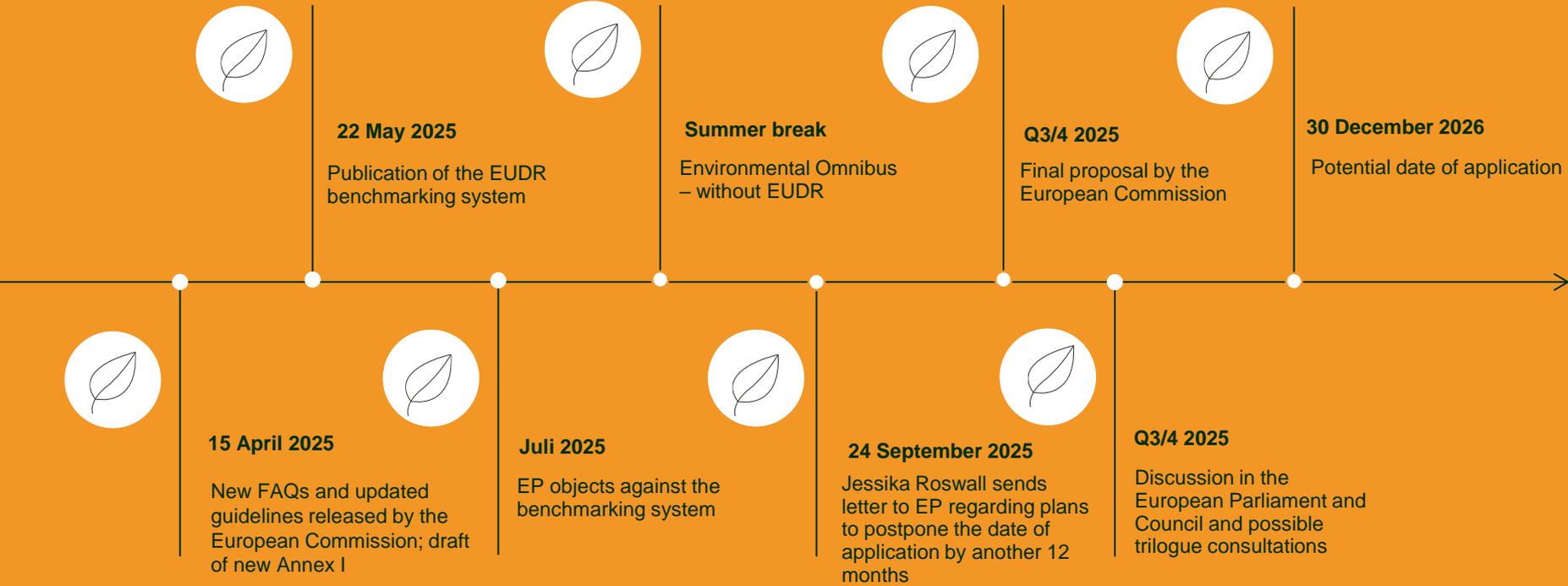
Disclaimer

- Please note that the European Commission has formally published proposals to amend the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) on 21. October 2025.
 - The following slides were drafted on 13 October 2025 and may therefore no longer be up to date.

Latest updates from Brussels

Postponement, „no-risk“ classification, revised Annex I

Possible postponement of the EUDR



“No-risk“ classification

“No-risk” classification under the benchmarking-system

- Proposal mainly driven by Germany
- Content: a “no-risk” benchmarking classification with de facto no due diligence obligations
- Scope: All or most EU Member States?

Legal Analysis

- Unjustified violation of the Most-Favoured-Nation principle under WTO law
- Would not significantly simplify compliance, as it would mainly benefit domestic timber producers
- Requires substantial coordination between Parliament, Council, and the European Commission.



New Draft - Annex I

The Commission has proposed a delegated regulation to update Annex I with new exemptions:

- General exemption for all samples, but only
 - if they are of negligible value and quantity
 - if they can only be consumed or used to solicit orders for goods of their type
 - if the type of presentation and quantity preclude consumption or use for any purpose other than soliciting orders

ANNEX

Annex I is amended as follow:

- (1) In the column, 'Relevant products', table note (1) is added after the entry 'Relevant Product':

'This Regulation does not apply to: a) Samples of products, which are of negligible value and quantity and can be consumed or used only to solicit orders for goods of the type they represent under the condition that the manner of presentation and quantity, for products of the same type or quality, rule out its consumption or use for any purpose other than that of seeking orders; b) Products which are to undergo examination, analysis or tests to determine their composition, quality or other technical characteristics for purposes of information or industrial or commercial research under the condition that the products to be analysed, examined or tested are completely used up or destroyed in the course of the examination, analysis or testing.'

Ongoing Legal Uncertainty

Scope of legality, value of certification, audit process

Legal challenges in practice

- **Contractual obligations passed down the supply chain**



- Downstream (non-SME) trader/operator will require SME operator to only provide EUDR compliant products.
- How can SME operator guarantee EUDR compliance? (no due diligence obligations for SME operator/trader, if not importer)
 - Trickle-down effect of contractual clauses
 - High liability risks!
 - Or: Decline responsibility for EUDR compliant products

Legal challenges in practice

- **Mixing EUDR products**

- **Szenario:** SME operator buys cocoa from multiple suppliers inside the EU. All shipments have a DDS. Within the factory of the SME operator, all shipments are mixed and then used for the production of chocolate.
- Non-SME customer will require all relevante reference numbers.
- SME operator must make sure to track DDS reference numbers for the cocoa when producing chocolate.
- SME operator will then provide relevant DDS reference numbers to non-SME customer, so that the customer can submit ist own DDS based on all the DDS received from the SME operator.



BLE: New EUDR Audit IT System

-  1 Submit DDS via EU TRACES
-  2 BLE pulls data from TRACES
-  3 BLE analyzes data under audit plan and selects companies for audits
-  4 BLE sends audit order via post with log-in details
-  5 Company logs in and submits audit questionnaire
-  6 BLE reviews, conducts additional checks or sample analysis
-  7 BLE decides on follow-up measures (corrective action, offense case, etc.) and/or closes the audit
-  8 System records completion, company receives results

Content and Limits of DDS

→ Annex II of EUDR

- The DDS is submitted to the authority
- Necessary for the submission: prior fulfilment of the due diligence obligations!
- Current status: Consolidation possible (in terms of time and different products)
- Technical Limits:
 - 25 mb per DDS (more than 1 Million plots of land; see FAQ No 7.16)
 - 2000 DDS as possible points of reference

Legal Framework:

- DDS must not be older than 12 months
- Product must have been produced (reference point: commodity harvest)
- Consolidation of DDS if appropriate documentation is available

European Commission, FAQ, version 1.4 as of April 2025, No 5.19

Contact



Max Jürgens

Rechtsanwalt

Co-Head

m.juergens@cattwyk.com

Cattwyk Rechtsanwalts-gesellschaft mbH & Co. KG

Hohe Bleichen 8, D-20354 Hamburg

Rue d'Arlon 25, B-1050 Brüssel

Interview Study by WWF and Nextra

Overview of the Results:

Implementing the EUDR in Brazilian-German Supply Chains

Janika Offerdinger | *Nextra Consulting*





NEXTRA 
CONSULTING



**Entwaldungsfreie
Soja-Lieferketten**

From Regulation to Reality: Implementing the EUDR in Brazilian-German Soy Supply Chains

Overview of Research project
by WWF Germany

15.10.2025

Interview Study

Research Question

What are the key **challenges and practicable approaches** for the successful implementation of the **EUDR** for actors along **different stages** of the **Brazilian-German soy supply chain**?

- Challenges & Needs of Different Actors
- Expectations and Needs Between Stakeholders Along the Supply Chain
- Practicable Approaches & Solutions

Methodology:

- The study builds on current findings of central research projects and dry runs.
- Multi-stakeholder analysis using interviews, questionnaires, and site visits.

RESEARCH PROJECT

From Regulation to Reality:
Implementing the EUDR in
Brazilian-German Soy Supply Chains

Recap: Workshops at FONEI in April

The participatory approach of the study conceptualization enabled a practice-oriented focus of the study.



Legality condition of the EUDR
(Which laws are relevant and evidence sufficient?) ...

Certifications
(Which concrete criteria can certification cover/support with due diligence process?)

Impact
(How can be ensured that the EUDR is serving to have a positive impact in Brazil instead of just “cleaning” EU supply chains?) ...

Segregation
(How much segregation is needed to ensure DCF- and EUDR-compliant soy?)

...

Level Playing Field EU
(How is ensured that all competent authorities across the EU have the same criteria and quality in controls?)

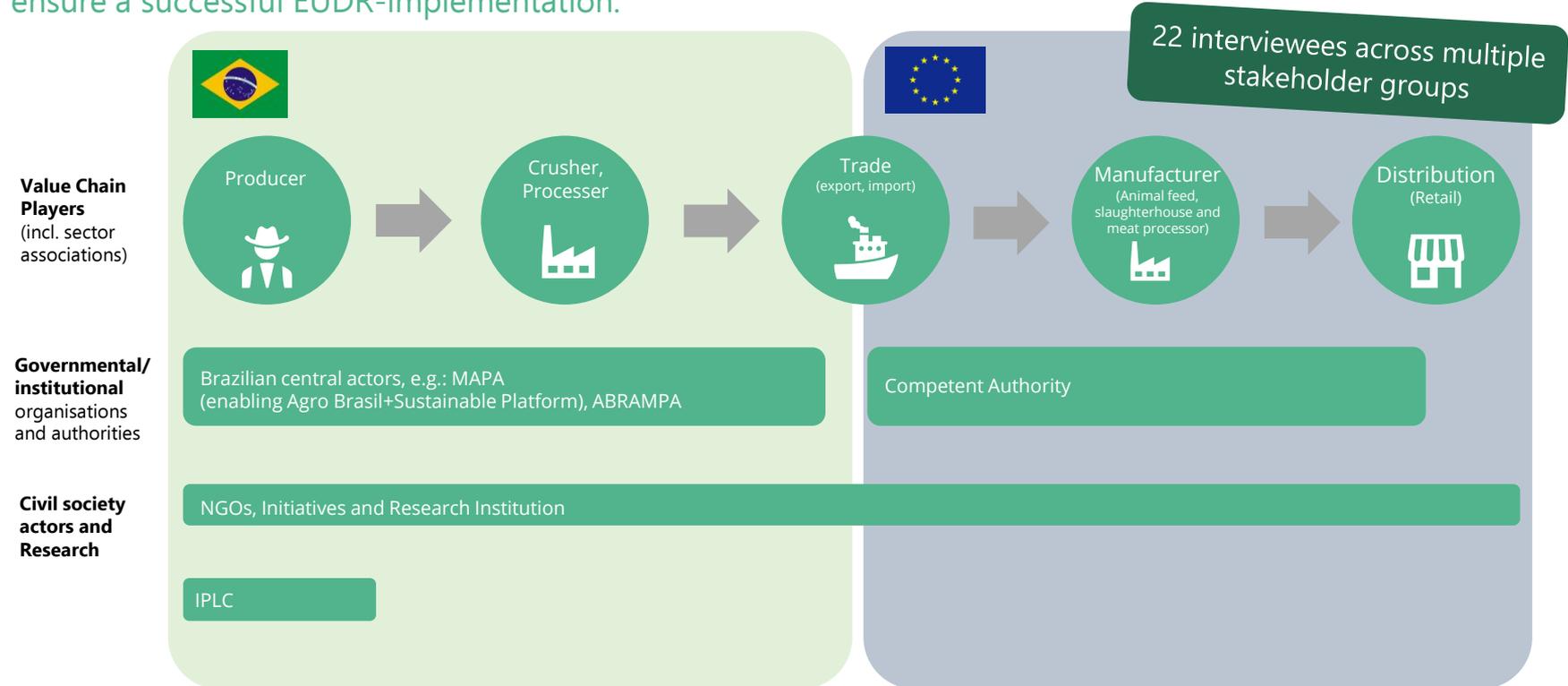
Acceptance in Producing Countries
(How can acceptance of the EUDR in producing countries be strengthened?)

Downstream actors and “ascertain”-responsibility
(What role do downstream actors play to ensure DCF-soy supply chains?)

Identifying Deforestation
(What is the right methodology to ensure there was no deforestation?)

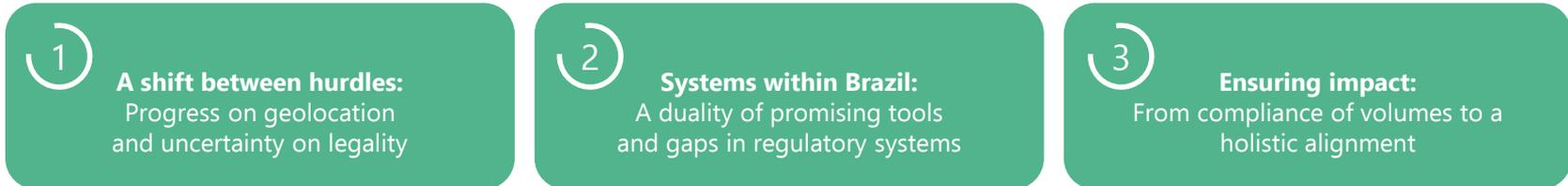
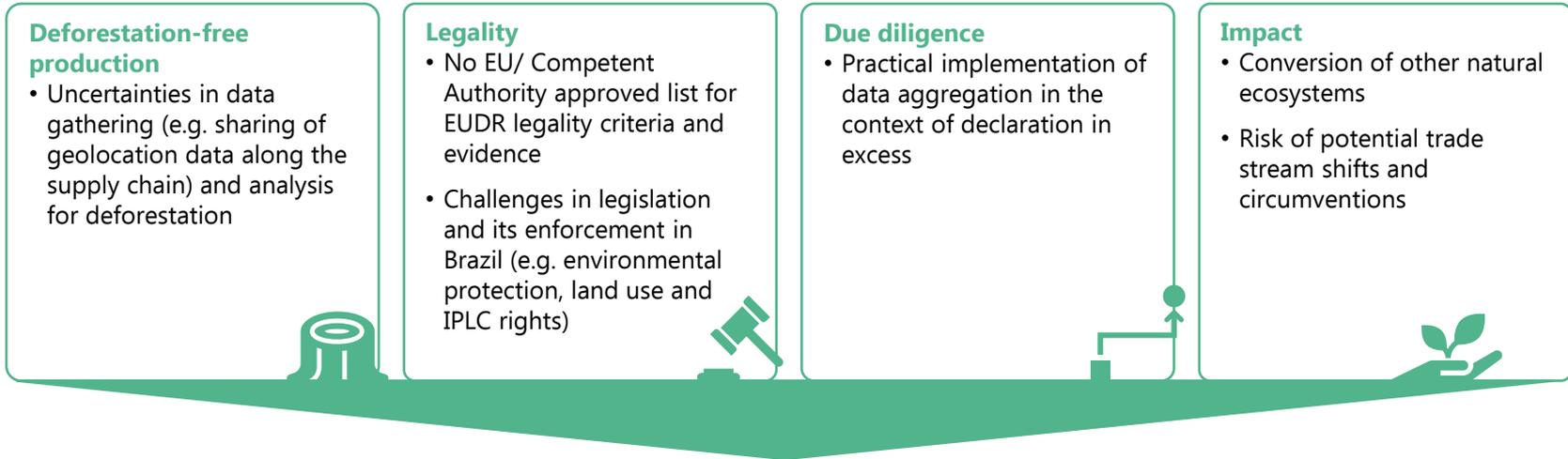
Interviewees to identify Hurdles and Solution Approaches

The study included perspectives of central actors from value chain and organisations that are relevant to ensure a successful EUDR-implementation.



Overview of Structure and Key Outcomes

The study identified key hurdles and gathered solution approaches and good practices for identified issues.



Overview of Key Outcomes



A shift between hurdles: Progress on geolocation and uncertainty on legality

▪ **Industry acknowledges impulse of the EUDR to manage geolocation data:**

- Significant progress has been made to clarify aspects around collection and management of geolocation data for soy production.
- Remaining hurdles that companies are currently engaging within their supply chains concern indirect soy suppliers of traders and downstream actors' access to geolocation data.

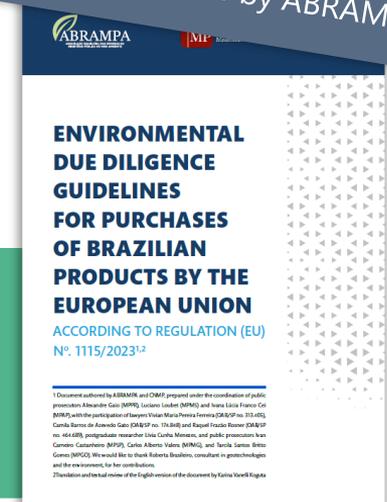
▪ **The interpretation of the EUDR's legality requirements has now emerged as the foremost concern:**

- Scope of Legislation: Which Brazilian laws to consider for EUDR-compliance?
- Proof of Compliance: What evidence will be accepted as sufficient for EUDR?

EU guidance on legality criteria should be developed in collaboration with independent stakeholders from producing countries to ensure impactful approaches.

Clear **mapping of legal system in Brazil and guidance for due diligence systems** on legality aspects in the context of EUDR was **developed by ABRAMPA.**

TODAY: Overview by ABRAMPA



1 Document authored by ABRAMPA and CNMP prepared under the coordination of public prosecution researchers Cida JIMES, Luciana Lourenço JIMES and Vera Lucia Franco de ABRAMPA, with the participation of lawyers Vivian Maria Mendes Ferreira SOARES (13.04.02), Camilla Barros de Almeida Gato SOARES (13.04.02) and Raquel Fracalossi Rovere (13.04.02) for ABRAMPA, jurists/prosecutors Lúcia Carolina Monteiro, and public prosecutors Ivan Gomes Casarim JIMES, Carlos Alberto Valera JIMES, and Narcia Lacerda Brito Gomes JIMES. We would like to thank Roberto Brastros, consultant in geotechnology and the researchers for their contributions.
2 Translation and textual review of the English version of the document by Katrin Vorell Kögler.

Overview of Key Outcomes



Systems within Brazil: A duality of promising tools and gaps in regulatory systems

▪ **Brazil offers promising systems:**

- Brazil has existing and promising systems and is making progress in supply chain traceability and transparency for commodities
- Monitoring & traceability related systems, e.g.: PRODES, AgroBrasil+ Sustentável, SIFMA Selo Verde, ...

▪ **Persistent gaps in Brazil's regulatory framework and enforcement:**

- EUDR's condition for legal production shines important spotlight on remaining weaknesses of Brazil's regulatory framework and law enforcement, e.g. implementation and validation of the Rural Environmental Registry (Cadastro Ambiental Rural, CAR)
- Weak recognition of IPLC territories and lacking protection of IPLC rights

TODAY:
WWF Brazil

TODAY:
Cerrado Network
& APIB

EUDR's legality condition exposes weaknesses in regulatory systems and enforcement, highlighting the need for **context-specific information and evidence, clear advocacy and multi-actor collaboration.**

To ensure best impact of EUDR, systems integrating land, social, environmental, fiscal, and production data should be **developed and supported in Brazil.**

Overview of Key Outcomes



Ensuring impact: From compliance of volumes to a holistic alignment

Strategic imperatives:

- EUDR has to be treated as **part of a wider DCF (Deforestation- and Conversion-Free)** strategy in the private industry, while making use of improved measures that are set up to achieve compliance
- To ensure impactful transformation, efforts by all actors must **extend beyond EU trade volumes**, both at the company level (e.g. transitioning all operations and entire suppliers instead of specific volumes) and through international collaboration of governmental actors (involving producing countries and major consumer markets such as China)
- Combine **corporate action, national systems**, and **landscape-level and multi-stakeholder initiatives** to ensure system-wide transformation

TODAY:
Panel Discussion

The EUDR is widely acknowledged by stakeholders as an **important impetus for developing tools, traceability mechanisms, and measures that extend beyond** compliance and address long-standing traceability gaps in soy supply chains.

Implementing **DCF-commitments and -strategies beyond compliance** is more important than ever to leverage positive impact.



**NEXTRA
CONSULTING**



**Entwaldungsfreie
Soja-Lieferketten**

Thank you!

Any questions, please contact:

WWF:

Entwaldungsfreie-Lieferketten@wwf.de

Nextra Consulting, Janika Offerdinger

Janika.Offerdinger@nextra-consulting.com

Legality in the context of the EUDR:

Brazilian Legislation relevant for the EUDR and Implications for Due Diligence Systems (with Q&A)

Dr. Luciano Furtado Loubet | *Abrampa*

The importance of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities in strengthening socio-biodiversity through their ways of life

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Dr. Jaime Siqueira | *Cerrado Network*





Introduction of ABRAMPA



The Brazilian Prosecutor's office differential:

Autonomy: Independence from the three powers (legislative, executive and judiciary);

Criminal liability (as usual) and **civil liability** (the difference)

ABRAMPA:

Largest thematic association of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Brazil

27 years of existence

brings together **30 public prosecutor's offices** (federal, state, audit/budget, and labor)

Trains members of the public prosecutor's office and public agents from environmental agencies

Acts based on projects, especially in **combating crime and illegal deforestation** in the biomes: Amazon; Cerrado; Atlantic Forest; and Caatinga;

Guidelines for EUDR



EUDR-GUIDELINES

Article 3

Prohibition

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

(a) they are deforestation-free;

(b) they have been produced in accordance with the **relevant** legislation of the country of production; and

(c) they are covered by a due diligence statement.

+ Legality vegetation suppression



EUDR-Summary

OBJECTIVE: To indicate – in ABRAMPA's view – compliance with environmental law in Brazil (focus on illegal deforestation);

Strategy: To identify high, medium and low risk situations (to be assessed in due diligence by the financier)



Overview: Risk of Illegality

- **Low risk of illegality:** Cases in which existing legal and institutional mechanisms tend to be sufficient to prevent illegalities, requiring only the adoption of the simplest standardized practices;
- **Medium risk of illegality:** Cases in which illegalities may occur, requiring caution and the adoption of additional due diligence measures;
- **High risk of illegality:** Cases in which the occurrence of illegality is practically certain, necessitating confirmation of whether the environmental irregularity persists or has already been remedied;
- **Very high risk of illegality (insurmountable or “non-negligible” risk, under Regulation (EU) No. 2023/1115):** Cases in which there is non-compliance with basic requirements of Brazilian legislation, rendering the purchase of products under Regulation (EU) No. 2023/1115 impossible.



Summary of Main Points

1.2. Legal instruments for prior control of deforestation and guarantee of environmental regularity of properties and productive activities in Brazil:

- **Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)**
- **Environmental licensing and authorizations for vegetation removal** (compliance of rural properties).



Summary of Main Points

1.4. Legal instruments for traceability of Brazilian production chains:

- Mechanisms for tracking the origin of agricultural and forestry products - demonstrating that they do not come from **illegally deforested areas**;
- Explains how the Sustainable Forest Management Plan (PMFS), the DOF/SINAFLOR System and the native wood traceability code work.
- It deals with traceability through the Animal Transit Guide (GTA), SISBOV and initiatives such as the MPF's Legal Meat Program.

Challenges: **Due to the fragmentation of the chain and the lack of mandatory individual traceability.**

- **Electronic Invoice (→ SISREV);**

Example Recycling: Process of Verification





Summary of Main Points

1.5. Administrative and judicial responses to environmental crimes:

- Analyzes sanctioning mechanisms (**infringement notices, embargoes, legal actions**) as essential sources for assessing the environmental regularity of properties and activities.

2. Challenges to the effectiveness of legal controls on environmental compliance and traceability of production chains

- Weaknesses in existing systems:
 - such as the lack of CAR validation;
 - the slowness of licensing and authorization processes and the absence of integrated systems.



Contributions

(iii) Due diligence recommendations:

- **Checking the status of the CAR:** Assess not only the existence of the registry, but also its analysis by the environmental agency, in addition to cross-referencing it with data on overlapping protected areas.
- **Consulting licenses and authorizations:** Confirm the existence of valid environmental licensing and authorization for vegetation removal. Require complete documentation.



Contributions

(iii) Due diligence recommendations:

- **Using remote sensing data:** Tools such as PRODES, DETER, MapBiomas, SAD Imazon and others are recommended to check whether there was deforestation after 12/31/2020.
- **Searching for embargoes, infraction notices and lawsuits:** Consult IBAMA databases, state and federal courts to identify possible irregularities or ongoing lawsuits.



Contributions

(iii) Due diligence recommendations:

Document analysis in production chains:

Georeferenced tracking: Require geolocation of production areas, as provided for in the European Regulation.

Incentive for land and environmental regularization: Support public policies that promote the formalization and legality of rural properties.

In the timber sector: Verification of PMFS, DOF and tracking code.

In the livestock sector: Verification of GTAs, cross-referencing with CAR and platforms such as the “Green Seal” and the MPF Protocol (Legal Meat).



Risk Degrees of different Hyptheses

| HYPOTHESES | RISK DEGREE |
|---|------------------------------|
| Property registration and CAR with discrepant geolocation data | Very high risk of illegality |
| CAR, environmental licenses and authorizations, DOF, and GTA with discrepant geolocation data | Very high risk of illegality |
| Notice of violation, embargo or legal action relating to the property(ies) indicated as the origin of the product | High risk of illegality |
| Notice of violation, embargo or legal action relating to other property(ies) in the name of the owner/possessor of the property(ies) indicated as the origin of the product | Medium risk of illegality |
| Property(ies) indicated as the origin of the product with analyzed and active CAR | Low risk of illegality |
| Property(ies) indicated as origin of product with pending, suspended or canceled CAR(s) | Very high risk of illegality |
| Property(ies) indicated as origin of the product with unanalyzed and active CAR | Medium risk of illegality |
| Property(ies) indicated as the origin of the product with CAR not analyzed, active and overlapping Conservation Units | High risk of illegality |



Strategies for the Future

Expansion to the entire Cerrado biome
(very important: **Forest concept x Savana - illegality**);

Strengthening dialogue with production chains
(now – projeto cerrado);

Strengthening Public Prosecutor's Offices to combat
deforestation;

Positive instruments (Payment for Environmental
Services – PES, carbon credits, biodiversity credits, self-
reporting, among others).



Opportunities

Contact with the European Union;

Apply Know-how from the Amazon to the Cerrado
(Brazilian Savana Forest);

COP 30 – Belém;

Regulation of the Carbon Market – Brazil;

Contact with the European Network of Environmental
Public Prosecutors and the Latin American Network.





Agro-Environmental Legal Project

Sustainability in the Agribusiness
Production Chain



giz





AGRO AMBIENTAL LEGAL

SUSTENTABILIDADE NA CADEIRA PRODUTIVA

Transparency

Responsability

MP DESMATE ZERO



Responsibility in the production chain





Project Area of Interest

- Region MATOPIBA = Maranhão + Tocantins + Piauí + Bahia
- Only in the Cerrado biome
- Municipalities : 325
 - MA = 128
 - TO = 126
 - PI = 46
 - BA = 25

Alerts in the Project Area

- 52,588 alerts from Mapbiomas (2019–2024), with 4,823 occurring in 2024.
- 42,562 (80,93%) are overlapping with a registered property in SICAR.

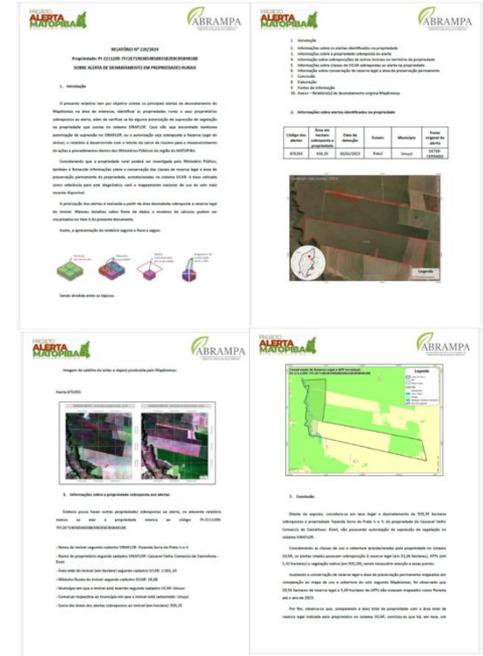




Deforestation Reports produced by the Project

Production of over 300 reports by the project;

Guidelines and Training;



Creation of the “MP Desmate Zero” Platform (UFMG)

Plataforma MP Desmate Zero
Verifique os imóveis rurais emitiados em ações ou procedimentos dos Ministérios Públicos Estaduais

Plataforma MP Desmate Zero

A plataforma MP Desmate Zero tem como objetivo disponibilizar, de forma pública e transparente, informações sobre imóveis rurais emitiados em ações ou procedimentos promovidos pelos Ministérios Públicos.

Esta é uma iniciativa do projeto Agroambiental Legal Sustentabilidade do Cadeia Produtivo, criado para apoiar e mobilizar a atuação dos Ministérios Públicos dos Estados da região do MATOPIBA (Mato Grosso do Sul, Tocantins, Piauí e Bahia) e do Mato Grosso do Sul no combate ao desmatamento ilegal em imóveis rurais. Por meio da plataforma, é possível verificar a ocorrência de desmatamentos sup legalidade está sendo apurado em Inquérito Civil Público (ICP) e Ação Civil Pública (ACP), em imóveis rurais identificadas pelo CAR - Cadastro Ambiental Rural. Além disso, a plataforma permite acompanhar estratégias para obter práticas que comprometem a sustentabilidade socioambiental, facilitando a responsabilização dos envolvidos. A plataforma tem caráter informativo e educativo, com dados disponibilizados e geridos pelos Ministérios Públicos estaduais.

Escolha o estado de interesse no mapa abaixo para acessar informações sobre imóveis rurais com ações ou procedimentos

Algumas estatísticas do projeto MATOPIBA

Nº de imóveis rurais inscritos no CAR vinculados a processos
570

Nº de Tipos de Procedimentos

| Procedimento | Nº de Tipos de Procedimentos |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Inquérito Civil | ~200 |
| Outros | ~100 |
| ICP | ~100 |
| Procedimento Preparatório | ~100 |

459.925,93 ha
Área desmatada indicada

423
Ações e procedimentos instituídos

Nº de Processos e **Área Desmatada** (ha) (legislação nº 141)

| Ano | Nº de Processos | Área Desmatada (ha) |
|------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 2020 | ~10 | ~100,000 |
| 2021 | ~100 | ~150,000 |
| 2022 | ~150 | ~200,000 |
| 2023 | ~180 | ~250,000 |
| 2024 | ~100 | ~150,000 |

Platform Results

Standardization, Mobilization, Training of Prosecutors;

423 actions and procedures with spatial information of the investigated area;

113 (26.71%) were directly generated by the reports produced by the project;

In Piauí, the ABRAMPA reports represent 95.69% of the actions and procedures with spatial information;

In Maranhão, 100% of the actions and procedures with spatial information were generated by the project.



THANK YOU



**AGRO
AMBIENTAL
LEGAL**

SUSTENTABILIDADE
NA CADEIRA PRODUTIVA



ABRAMPA

ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DOS MEMBROS DO
MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO DE MEIO AMBIENTE

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Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB)

APIB

Strengthening the unity of indigenous peoples and defending ancestral rights throughout Brazilian territory.



Who We Are

APIB was created by the indigenous movement during the 2005 Free Land Camp. Held annually since 2004, the ATL highlights the status of indigenous rights and demands that the Brazilian government address their demands.

We are a national reference body created from the bottom up, bringing together seven regional organizations. Our purpose: to strengthen the unity of peoples and mobilize against threats to Indigenous rights.



Legal Department



Institutionalization

Created in 2020 to strengthen organic Indigenous advocacy, aligning judicial action with the movement's decisions.



Presence in Brasilia

Since 2023, we have been working permanently in the capital to influence the judicial, executive, legislative, and international spheres.



Constitutional Jurisdiction

Highlighting his work at the Supreme Federal Court (STF), expanding access for indigenous peoples and structuring indigenous policy through strategic litigation.



Areas of Activity

How we organize to defend our rights

1

Litigation

Representation of APIB, leaders and communities in the Supreme Federal Court (STF) in paradigmatic actions to establish jurisprudence favorable to indigenous peoples.

2

Legislative and Advocacy

Monitoring of proposals in the National Congress and Ministries, dialogue with parliamentarians, technical notes and public hearings.

3

International, Human Resources and Companies

Work in international bodies (Inter-American System, UN, ICC) and strengthening the Human Rights and Business agenda.

The Importance of EUDR



Cocoa



Coffee



Soy



Palm Oil



Wood



Beef



Rubber

Exportações da Agropecuária em Setembro/2025 - US\$ Milhões

[Baixar tabela](#)

| | 2025 | | 2024 | | Var.% | Part.(%) - Total Brasil | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Valor | MD | Valor | MD | | 2025 | 2024 |
| A - Agropecuária | 6.719,21 | 305,41 | 5.693,22 | 271,10 | 18,02 | 22,00 | 19,99 |
| Soja | 3.107,03 | 141,22 | 2.585,55 | 123,12 | 20,16 | 10,17 | 9,08 |
| Milho não moído, exceto milho doce | 1.530,71 | 69,57 | 1.249,65 | 59,50 | 22,49 | 5,01 | 4,38 |
| Café não torrado | 1.188,99 | 54,04 | 1.071,12 | 51,00 | 11,00 | 3,89 | 3,76 |
| Algodão em bruto | 290,58 | 13,20 | 304,21 | 14,48 | -4,47 | 0,95 | 1,06 |
| Animais vivos, não incluído pescados ou crustáceos | 163,99 | 7,45 | 111,69 | 5,31 | 46,82 | 0,53 | 0,39 |
| Demais produtos não listados | 437,88 | 19,90 | 370,97 | 17,66 | 18,03 | 1,43 | 1,30 |

Exportações da Indústria Extrativa em Setembro/2025 - US\$ Milhões

Cases of Violations: Soy and Indigenous Territories

Munduruku of Planalto

Santareno

People: Munduruku

State: Pará (Santarém)

Biome: Amazônia

Problem: Deforestation and territory surrounded by soybeans

Guyraroká

People: Guarani-Kaiowá

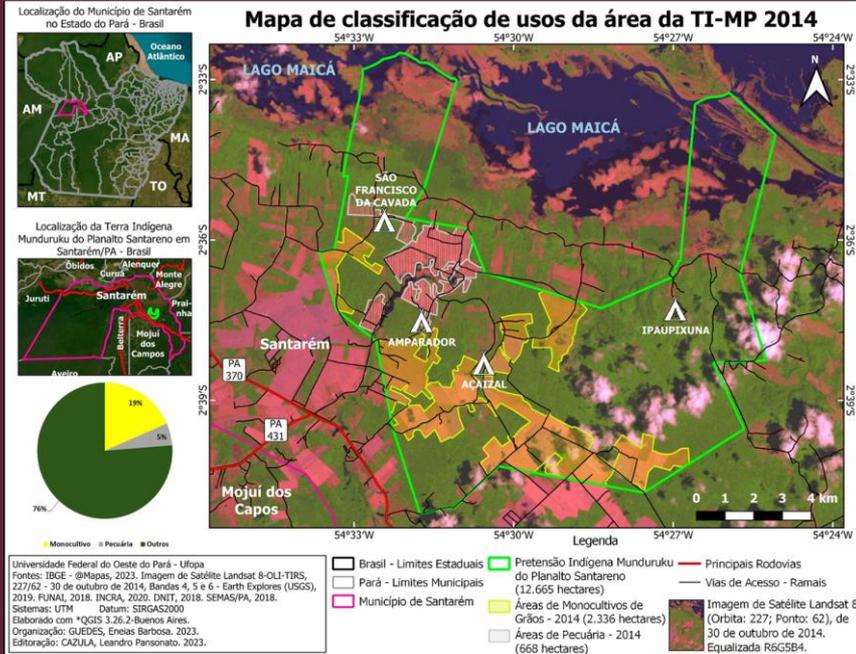
Local: Mato Grosso do Sul
(Dourados)

Biome: Cerrado

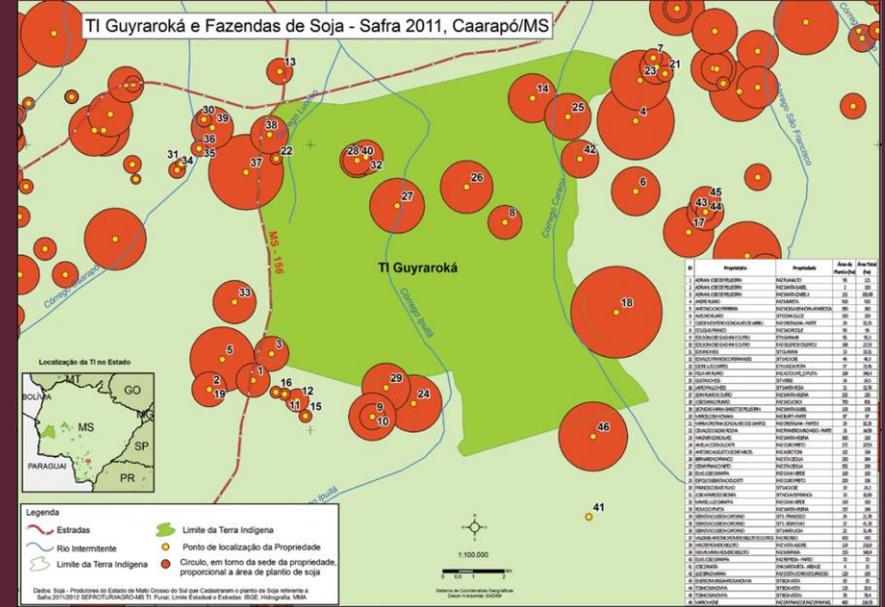
Problem: Invasion and pressure from agribusiness

Territories Under Pressure

TI Munduruku do Planalto Santareno



TI Guyaroká



Cerrado in Mato Grosso do Sul under pressure from the advance of monoculture.

Territory completely surrounded by soybean plantations in the Amazon region of Pará. The defense of indigenous territories is the defense of Brazilian biodiversity and fundamental human rights.

Thanks!

Unity and Resistance for a Sustainable Future

We appreciate your time and attention to our cause. The fight for indigenous rights is a fight for all of us, for biodiversity and social justice in Brazil.

Contact

For more information or to support our initiatives:

Email: juridico@apiboficial.org

Tel: +55 (14) 98160-9767

Website: <https://apiboficial.org/>

Redes Sociais: @APIBoficial / @terenaricardo





Cerrado: connection of biomes,
peoples and cultures



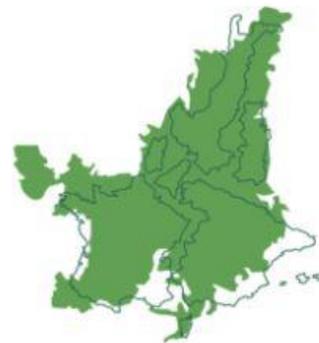
Biodiversity



The Cerrado is one of the oldest and richest biomes on the planet in terms of life forms



- Portugal
- Espanha
- França
- Itália



- Cerrado
- Portugal, Espanha, França e Itália

A Amazônia capta água do mar



As profundas raízes da vegetação

do Cerrado, levam água a

3 grandes aquíferos





Sociodiversity



Indigenous peoples of the Cerrado

179 indigenous lands
62 indigenous peoples
219.000 people
20 million hectares











Traditional peoples and communities

28 different segments PCTs
Quilombolas – 8.441
communities in Brazil
495 recognized in Brazil
63 recognized in the Cerrado









Cerrado, priceless and threatened wealth



Foto: Acervo ISPN/Peter Caton



Foto: Acervo ISPN/Bento Viana



Foto: Acervo ISPN/Bento Viana



Foto: Acervo ISPN/Peter Caton



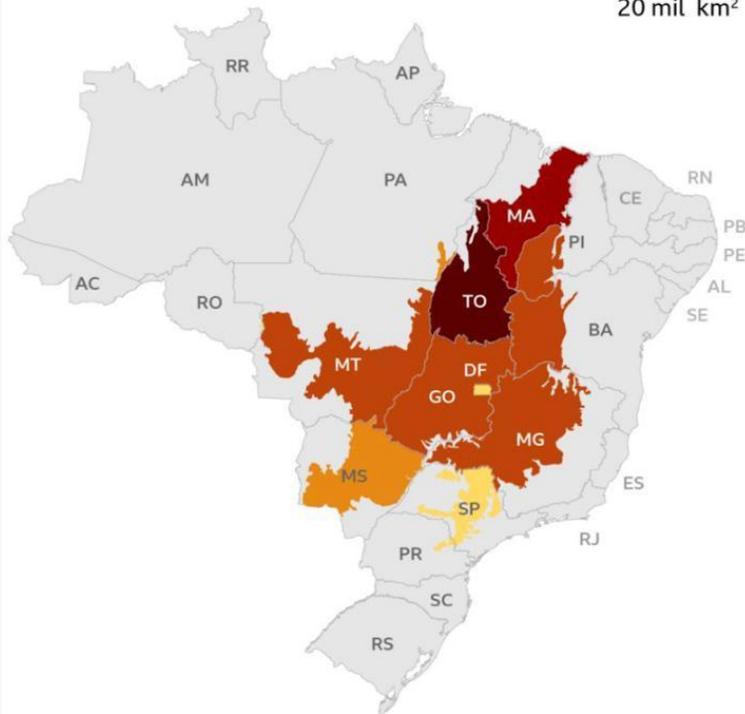
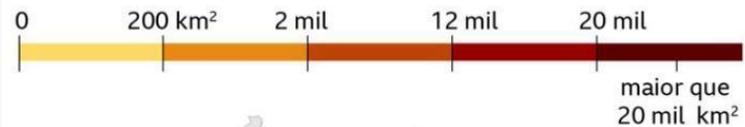
Foto: Acervo ISPN/Peter Caton



Foto: Acervo ISPN/Bento Viana

Tocantins e Maranhão são campeões de desmatamento do Cerrado

Aumento de desmatamento no Cerrado por estado, de 2012 a 2022



Nos últimos 6 anos, o território da
AMAZÔNIA LEGAL
perdeu 6.647.146 ha de vegetação nativa.

Em 2024, foram 700.063 ha,
uma redução de

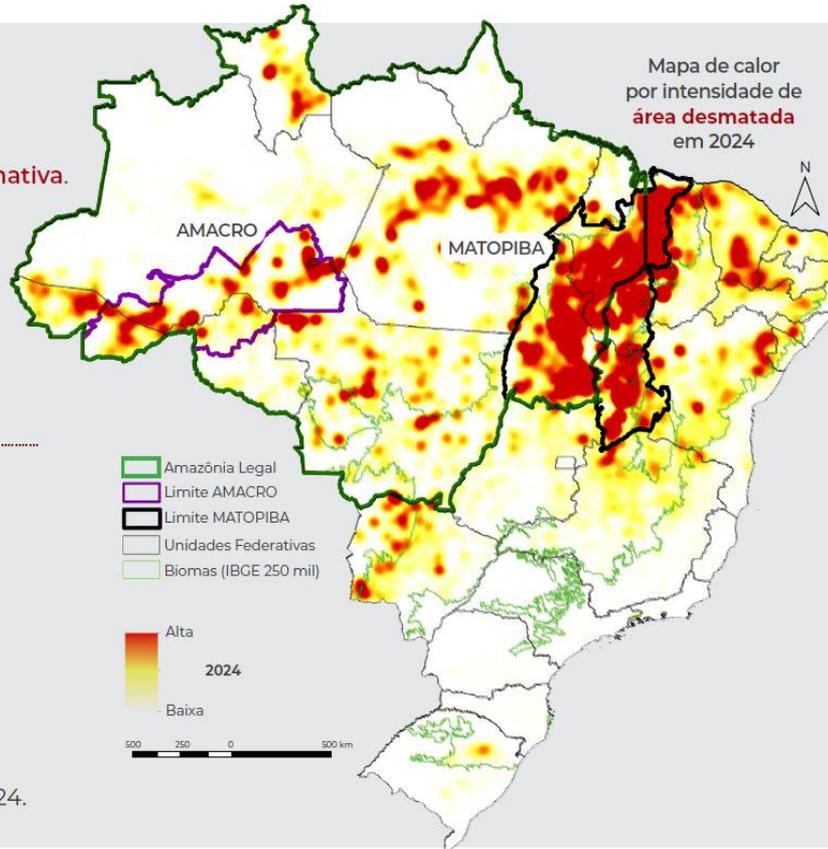


em relação a 2023.

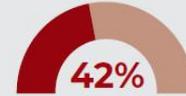
Pelo segundo ano consecutivo a
AMACRO
registrou queda. Em 2024 houve
uma redução de



no desmatamento, quando
comparado a 2023. Foram **5.753**
alertas totalizando 89.826 ha em 2024.



EM 2024



de toda a perda de
vegetação nativa no
país ocorreu na região
do **MATOPIBA**,
totalizando 516.529 ha.

Isso representa uma
queda de



em relação ao ano
de 2023.

75% do desmatamento
do Cerrado está localizado
dentro dos limites do
MATOPIBA.







JERIVÁ SOCIOAMBIENTAL
19.03.2022 14:37
5°42'28,06"S 44°58'9,77"O (±7m)
Altitude: 244m





Licensing of vegetation removal on and around
indigenous lands by IBAMA
Demarcation of indigenous and quilombola lands
Inclusion of the Cerrado in the EUDR



Thanks !!!

contato@redecerrado.org.br

Instagram: [@rede.cerrado](https://www.instagram.com/rede.cerrado)

www.redecerrado.org.br



Data Management in Practice – Lightening Talks & Discussion:

Standardization within the EUDR Context

Peter Uhlig | *GS1*

Practices and Tools within the Brazilian Context

André Freitas | *WWF Brazil*

Insights from Practice: EUDR Implementation in Soy Trading

Fernanda Teixeira Saturni | *Louis Dreyfus Company*



Data Management in Practice: Standardization within the EUDR Context

In collaboration with 40+ companies, including



Peter Uhlig, GS1 Germany
15 October 2025

2 Over **Millions** Companies use GS1 standards.



More than



1 Billion

products worldwide are labeled with barcodes.



Over **10** Billion Barcodes are scanned worldwide every day.

Over **97.000** Customers

use the Services of GS1 Germany



100% **GS1 Germany:**

We inspire startups **butterfly&elephant**
The Accelerator by GS1 Germany

Every year, about



500

Category Manager are certified by us.



GS1 is active in over

20



Industries



We believe in the power of standards to transform the way we work and live.

Around **250** Employees at GS1 Germany speak over **25** languages



24 Standards for identification, recording and Exchange are in the GS1 portfolio.



Identification standards



Data carrier standards



Communication standards



Process standards

For more than **50** Years is GS1 for Enterprise active worldwide.



The supermarket as a place of learning:

Shopper Experience on **257** sqm



Around **115** GS1 organizations form the global GS1 network.



Every year, GS1 records around

15.000 Visitors to the

GS1 Germany Knowledge Center.

Innovation Center

150 sqm

Inspiring surface: a unique combination of creative spaces and innovative Working methods.



Standardization as an opportunity

The key to efficiency and effectiveness lies in the use of interoperable standards

USB-C instead of tangled cables

USB-C connectors have been standard for technical devices since the end of 2024

- ✓ Financial relief
- ✓ Simplification in everyday life for consumers
- ✓ Less electronic waste



GS1 Program Data For Sustainability

Data for Sustainability Program: How GS1 Germany supports the implementation

Joint development with 40+ companies from industry, retail and solution providers

Standardised data models for sustainability information enable comparable, interoperable and automatable data collection and sharing.

Semantic description of data points

Relevant information (e.g. origin, growing region, certifications) is clearly defined to create a common understanding – especially for the FMCG industry.

Contribution to the implementation of the EUDR

- GS1 EUDR Implementation Guideline
- GS1 EUDR Questionnaire Model

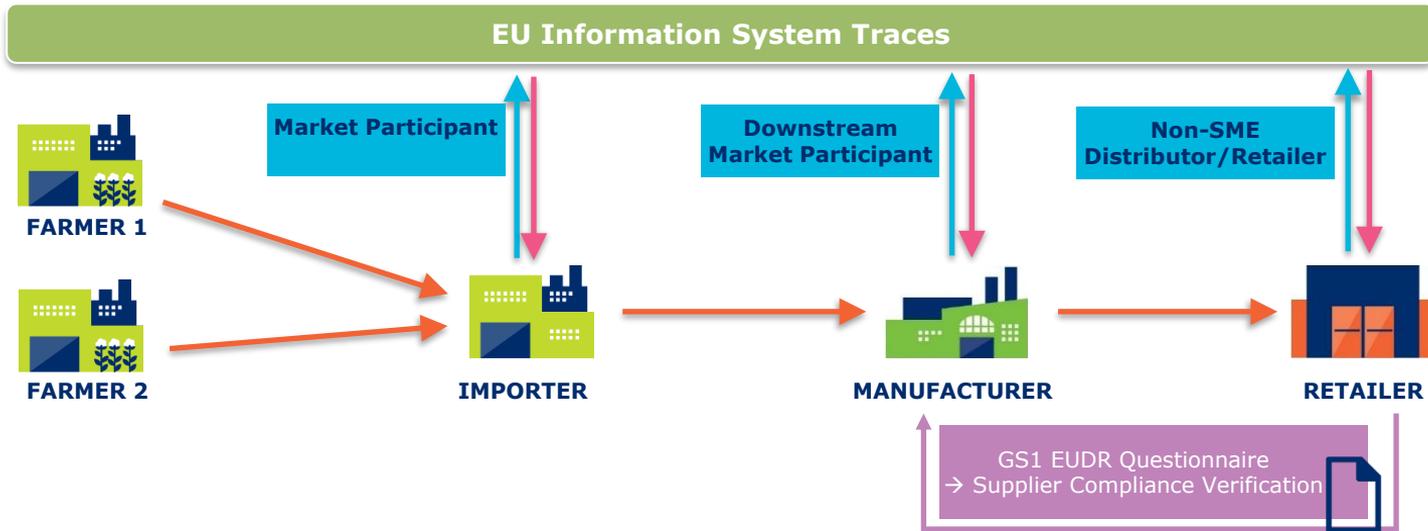


www.gs1.de/eudr

The Implementation Guideline and questionnaire model enable efficient implementation of EUDR requirements

GS1 Germany program Data for Sustainability

- One common approach as part of the **Data for Sustainability Program** with participation of over > 40 companies
- **Output:** EUDR Best Practice: Implementation Guideline + EUDR questionnaire



EUDR Implementation Guideline

The EUDR Implementation Guideline explains the data exchange between companies based on GS1 standards



The Global Language of Business

GS1 Standards

EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

Guidance on how GS1 Standards support the implementation of the EUDR in supply chains



→ Discussed with the BLE

→ Refers to Questionnaire Model

Purpose: Guidance on the implementation of the EUDR with GS1 standards using simple but representative scenarios



Contents

- Data attributes along the supply chain
- Process choreography using GS1 standards (e.g. EPCIS, GLN, GTIN)
- Upstream supplier verification (Questionnaire Model)

Benefit

- Clear orientation for companies
- Harmonization of communication



EDEKA expresses its support for GS1's efforts to establish legally compliant and efficient standards to reduce bureaucratic burdens.

Kai Barz
Head of Data Services
EDEKA



EUDR Questionnaire Model

EUDR E-learning



Fit for the EUDR with the GS1 Questionnaire Model

More clarity, less effort – Consistent. Understandable. Effective.

This e-learning course demonstrates how the [GS1 Questionnaire Model](#) supports compliance with regulatory requirements. With practical and clear explanations, participants learn what's important when using the questionnaire.

Bookable at www.gs1-campus.de



Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions!



Sabine Kläser

Senior Manager Identification + Data Carrier



Peter Uhlig

Manager Sustainability

T +49 221 94714 237

M +49 163 6878492

E sabine.klaeser@gs1.de

T +49 221 94714 519

M +49 175 5873674

E peter.uhlig@gs1.de

Data Management in Practice – Lightening Talks & Discussion:

Standardization within the EUDR Context

Peter Uhlig | *GS1*

Practices and Tools within the Brazilian Context

André Freitas | *WWF Brazil*

Insights from Practice: EUDR Implementation in Soy Trading

Fernanda Teixeira Saturni | *Louis Dreyfus Company*





Practices and Tools within the Brazilian Context:

Technologies and
Stakeholder Engagement

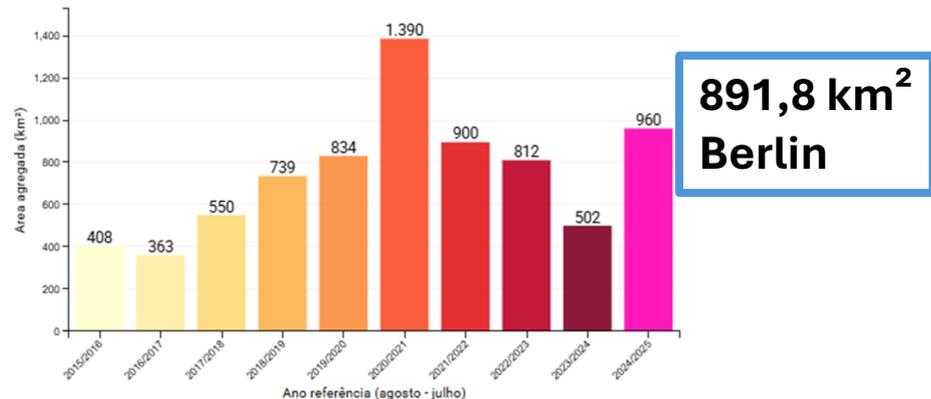


MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK
Danida

Context updates - Brazil

AMAZÔNIA

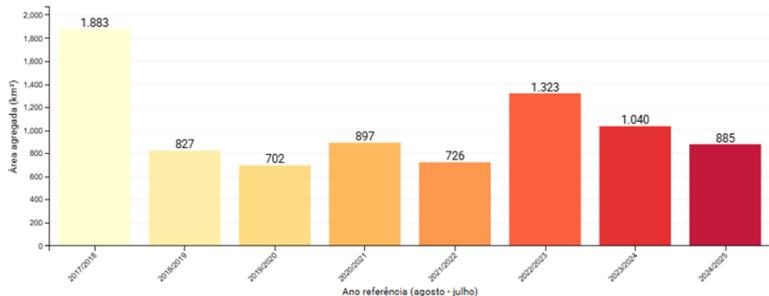
Áreas por anos



891,8 km²
Berlin

CERRADO

Área por anos



Deforestation alerts

| CERRADO | AMAZÔNIA |
|---------|----------|
| ↓ 15% | ↑ 91% |

DETER System (INPE): The area under deforestation alerts in the Amazon rose by 91% in May 2025.

76% of deforestation ALERTS in CERRADO occurred in MATOPIBA

MARANHÃO 28,79%

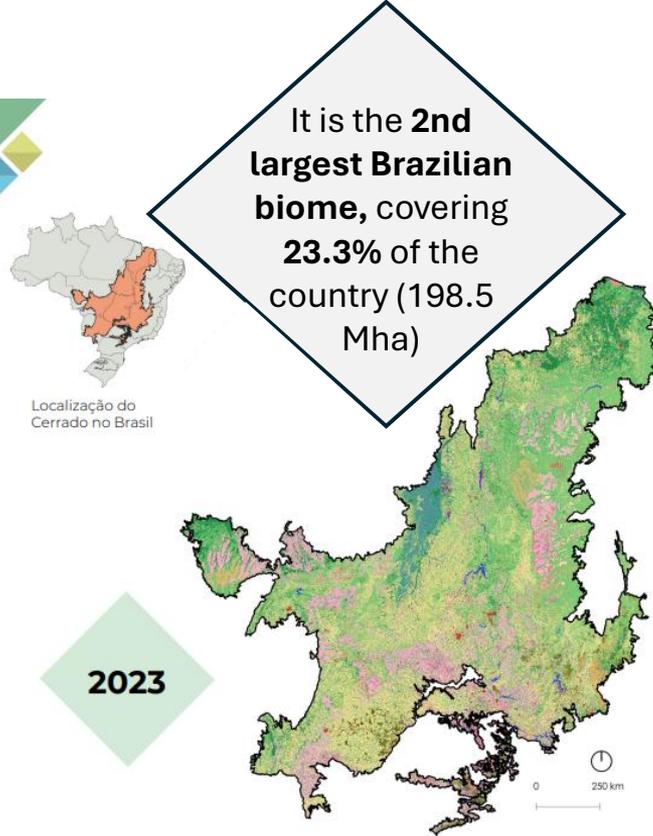
TOCANTINS 28,29%

BAHIA 25,43%

PIAUI 17,47%

DETER System (INPE): The area under deforestation alerts in the Cerrado (Jan – May 2025).

Cerrado: Land cover and land use in 2023



50,9%

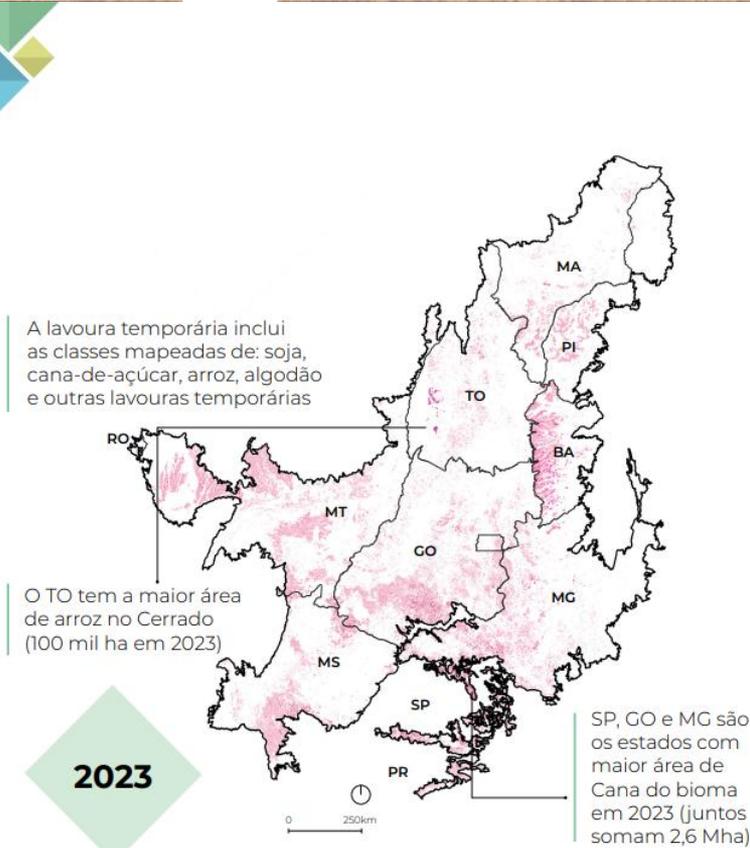
Of the Cerrado is cover by Native Vegetation

48,3%

Of the biome is occupied by antropic use

*Inclui as classes: Mangue, Apicum, Afloramento Rochoso, Praia, Duna e Areal, Silvicultura, Área Urbanizada, Mineração, Outras áreas não Vegetadas e Aquicultura

Temporary Farming in the Cerrado



97% of the agricultural area in the Cerrado is temporary farming

Soybean area in the Cerrado has increased **16x** since 1985

48% of Brazil's soybean planted area is in the Cerrado (2023)

Native Vegetation by Land Category* (1985-2023)



Conservation Units, Indigenous Lands and Quilombolas have more than **93%** of native vegetation.

14.7% (15 Mha) are in protected and public areas for collective use.

29.9% (30 Mha) on public lands or without georeferenced land registration, and

55.4% (56 Mha) in private areas with georeferenced land registration.

TRANSPARENCY AND TRACEABILITY AS PART OF THE SOLUTION



It proves good practices, encourages most producers and responsible companies, points out where the socio-environmental and legality problems are.



**Source Control
robust**

**best tool to avoid
deforestation in
chains on a global
scale**



**Costs of lost
productivity, food
insecurity and
reputation
greater than the cost
of origin control**

PRIVATE MONITORING SYSTEMS



- They are based on information provided by companies and producers and may contain inaccuracies.
- They have limited access to important public data, such as the environmental regularity and legality of the conversion of native vegetation.

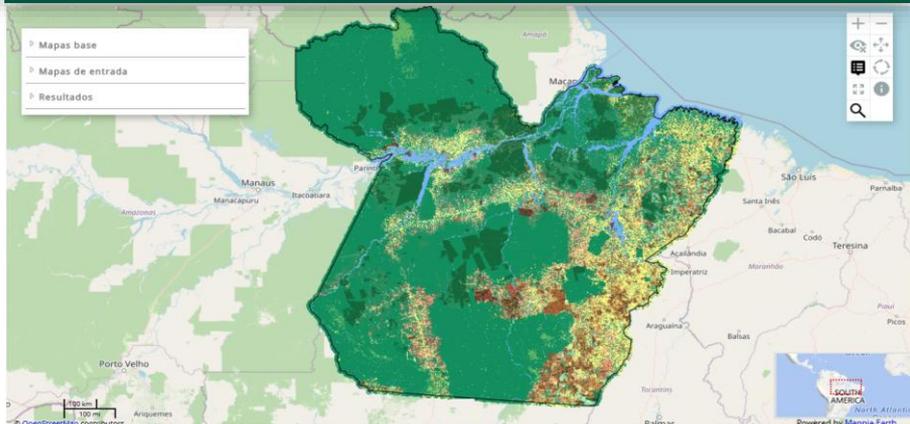
The existence of public systems of traceability and transparency is fundamental



Selo Verde PA

Ciência e tecnologia em apoio à sustentabilidade ambiental da agropecuária

CONSULTAR CAR



Selo Verde 1.0 – Pará, 2021

PUBLIC INITIATIVES



AgroBrasil+Sustentável – 2024

SELO VERDE IN ACTIVITY



Selo Verde PA

- Imóveis: ~ **360 mil**
- Atualização: **diária**
- Rastreabilidade:
 - **Soja**
 - **Bovinos**



Selo Verde MA

SIFMA

- Imóveis: ~ **380 mil**
- Atualização: **sob demanda**
- Rastreabilidade:
 - **Soja**



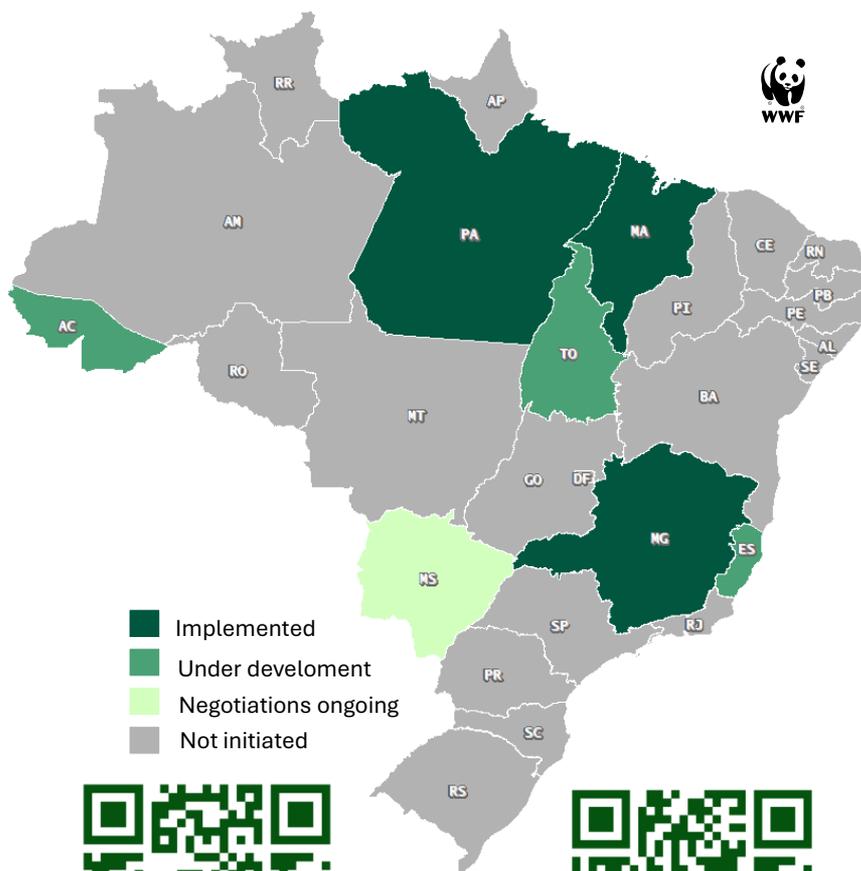
Selo Verde MG

- Imóveis: ~ **1 milhão**
- Atualização: **trimestral**
- Rastreabilidade:
 - **Soja**
 - **Café**
 - **Cana**
 - **Floresta Plantada**
 - **Bovinos**



Selo Verde ES

- Imóveis: ~ **121 mil**
- Atualização: **sob demanda**
- Rastreabilidade:
 - **Café**
 - **Floresta plantada**
 - **Cacau**



MG



PA

More than 75% of Maranhão's soybeans are exported to China

Port of Itaqui



Itaqui - Shanghai:
Panama x Strait of
Magellan : -10 days

Itaqui - Shanghai:
Panama x Cabo B.
Expectation: -3 days



SIFMA - Sistema de Fiscalização e Monitoramento do Agronegócio e da Vegetação Nativa

Conformidade Ambiental e Rastreabilidade da Soja

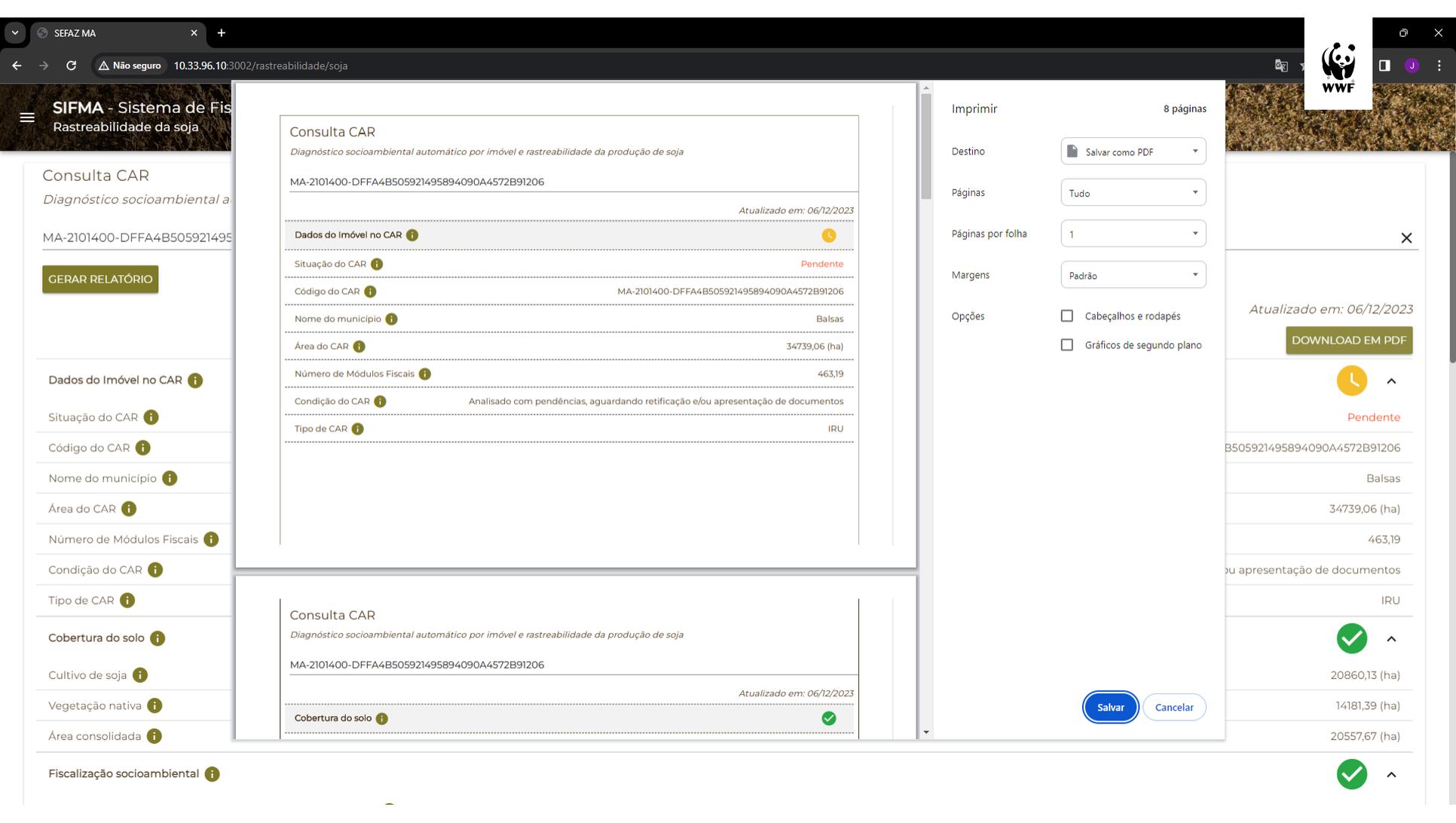
Consulta CAR

Diagnóstico socioambiental automático por imóvel e rastreabilidade da produção de soja

MA-2100055-AD4E640F39F0447285F5B349EF34D863



GERAR RELATÓRIO



SIFMA - Sistema de Fiscalização e Rastreabilidade da soja

Consulta CAR

Diagnóstico socioambiental a

MA-2101400-DFFA4B505921495894090A4572B91206

GERAR RELATÓRIO

Dados do Imóvel no CAR

Situação do CAR

Código do CAR

Nome do município

Área do CAR

Número de Módulos Fiscais

Condição do CAR

Tipo de CAR

Cobertura do solo

Cultivo de soja

Vegetação nativa

Área consolidada

Fiscalização socioambiental

Consulta CAR

Diagnóstico socioambiental automático por imóvel e rastreabilidade da produção de soja

MA-2101400-DFFA4B505921495894090A4572B91206

Atualizado em: 06/12/2023

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Dados do Imóvel no CAR | |
| Situação do CAR | Pendente |
| Código do CAR | MA-2101400-DFFA4B505921495894090A4572B91206 |
| Nome do município | Balsas |
| Área do CAR | 34739,06 (ha) |
| Número de Módulos Fiscais | 463,19 |
| Condição do CAR | Analisado com pendências, aguardando retificação e/ou apresentação de documentos |
| Tipo de CAR | IRU |

Consulta CAR

Diagnóstico socioambiental automático por imóvel e rastreabilidade da produção de soja

MA-2101400-DFFA4B505921495894090A4572B91206

Atualizado em: 06/12/2023

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Cobertura do solo | ✓ |
|-------------------|---|

Imprimir

8 páginas

Destino

Salvar como PDF

Páginas

Tudo

Páginas por folha

1

Margens

Padrão

Opções

Cabeçalhos e rodapés

Gráficos de segundo plano

Salvar

Cancelar

Atualizado em: 06/12/2023

DOWNLOAD EM PDF



Pendente

B505921495894090A4572B91206

Balsas

34739,06 (ha)

463,19

ou apresentação de documentos

IRU



20860,13 (ha)

14181,39 (ha)

20557,67 (ha)



SIFMA + Selo Verde - Soy Traceability

□ Integration of different departments of the state of Maranhão;

Free public science-based system

Official traceability information

Separates legal from illegal deforestation

Demonstrate compliance with national and international standards



Provides an environmental compliance diagnosis

Integrates government data

Diagnosis for access to payments for environmental services and benefits from the Safra Plan

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES



Ensure territorial rights.



Transform traceability into a positive agenda for attracting investments and business opportunities.



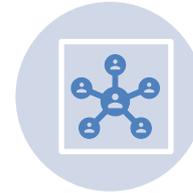
Integration between private and public traceability systems, in a complementary way.



A platform with public, universal and transparent data can be a Global reference for traceability and transparency.



Test the use of the system for the different protocols (EU, UK legislation; private commitments).



Any solution has to be collaborative.

Conclusion – towards full EUDR compliance



Reference mappings



Ready and evolving



Robust territorial coverage



Audit tools ready



Multi-stakeholder governance



THANKS!

André Freitas
andrefreitas@wwf.org.br

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On the Finish Line Towards EUDR: Challenges & Opportunities for Effective Implementation

Berlin, Oct 15th, 2025



Who We Are

For over 170 years, we have sourced agricultural products where they are grown, and transported, transformed and distributed them for customers and consumers around the world, working with a wide range of trusted partners – from smallholder farmers to global organizations.

Today, as a global agricultural merchant and processor, we provide sustenance for a growing population, helping to supply more than 500 million people each year with high-quality food, feed, fibers and ingredients.

Vision



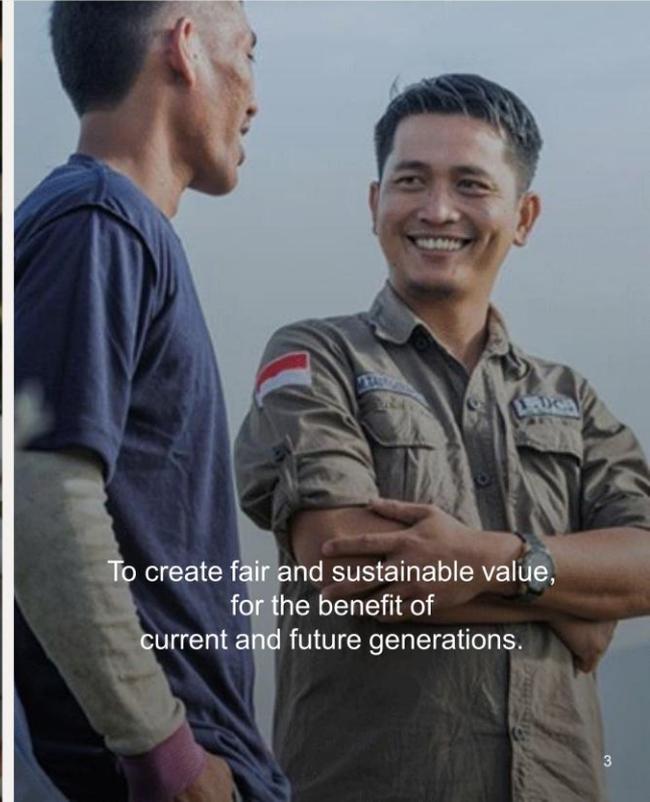
To work toward a safe and sustainable future, contributing to the global effort of providing sustenance for a growing population.

Mission



To use our know-how and global reach to bring the right product to the right location, at the right time.

Purpose



To create fair and sustainable value, for the benefit of current and future generations.

Established in
1851

10
platforms

≈18,000
employees

LDC.
Louis Dreyfus Company

Originating, processing
and transporting
≈80 million

tons of commodities annually
on average

Capital Expenditure of
US\$636 million*

US\$1,013 million*

Net Income, Group Share

US\$50.6 billion*

Net Sales

Active in
+100
countries

6
geographic regions

Our Platforms

Carbon Solutions

Driving LDC's decarbonization efforts toward more sustainable global operations and value chains.

Coffee

Major Arabica and Robusta green coffee and soluble coffee.

Cotton

Upland raw ginned cotton, pima and extra-long staple, sourced from all major producers.

Food & Feed Solutions

Lecithin, glycerin, edible oil and specialty feed proteins.

Freight

Global ocean transportation solutions to support LDC's global activities, as well as for third parties, thanks to an extensive network and involvement in major trade flows.

Global Markets

Foreign exchange interest rate risk management for LDC's activities worldwide.

Grains & Oilseeds

Soybeans, camelina, canola, rapeseed, cottonseed, sunflower seeds, peanut, palm meals and oils (crude & refined, bulk & bottled), lecithin, glycerin (crude & refined), biodiesel, wheat, white & yellow corn, dried distillers' grains, sorghum, barley, rye, oats, chickpeas, ethanol, fertilizers, inputs and seeds.

Juice

Orange, lime, lemon and apple juices, natural citrus flavor and fragrance ingredients, dry peel (for pectin extraction), and citrus pulp pellets (for animal feed).

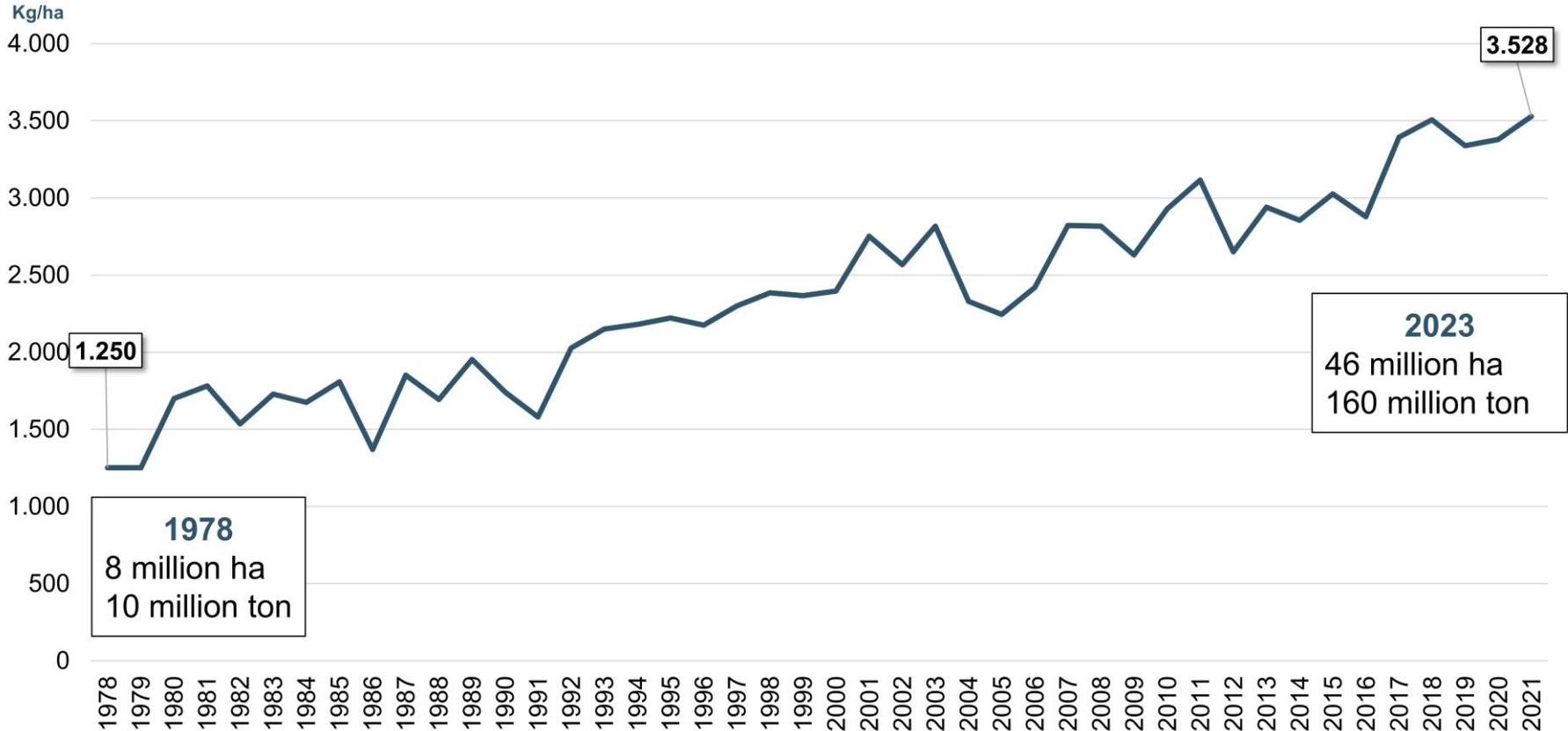
Rice

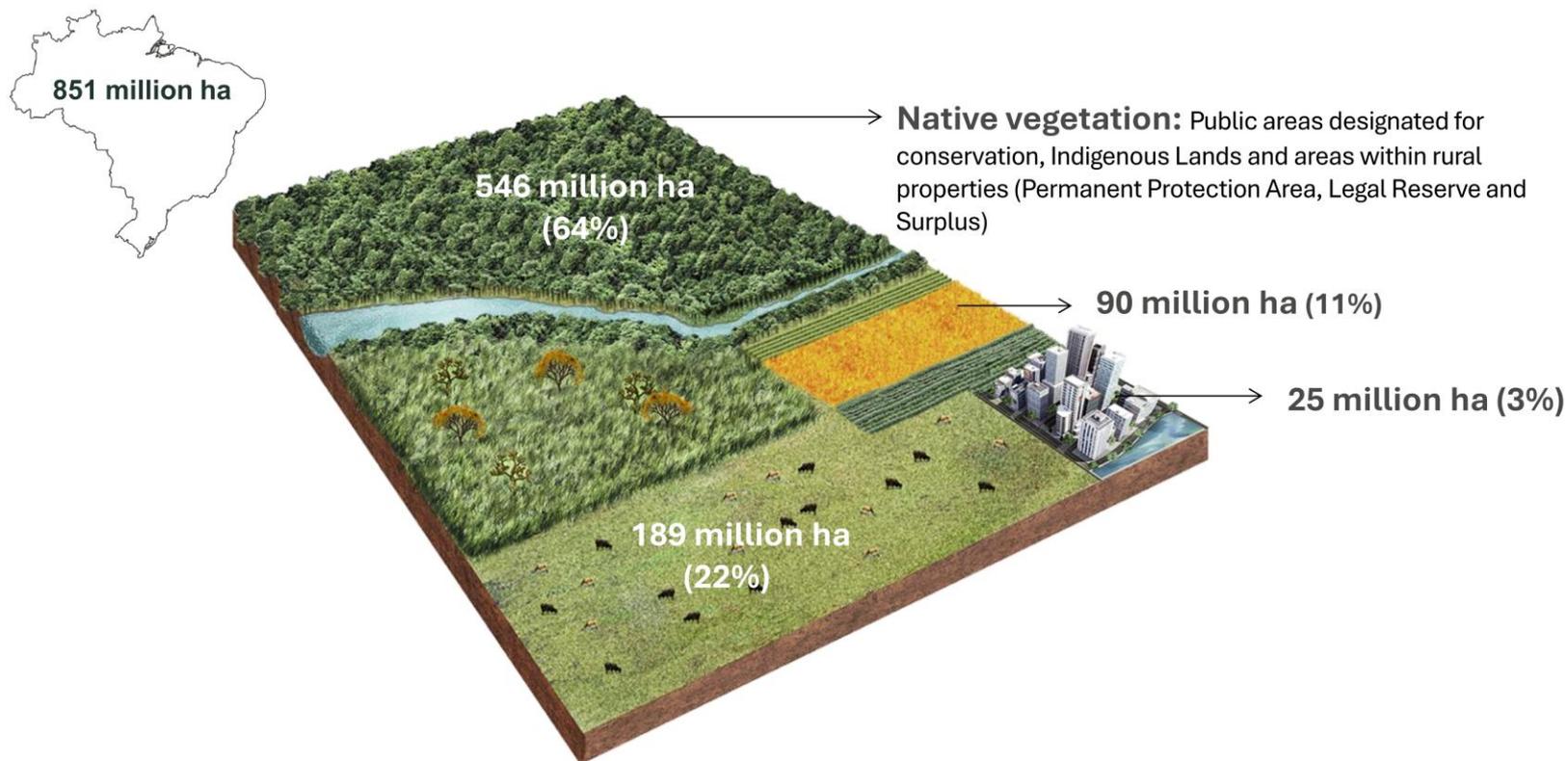
Paddy, brown, milled and parboiled and premium rice (bulk and packaged).

Sugar

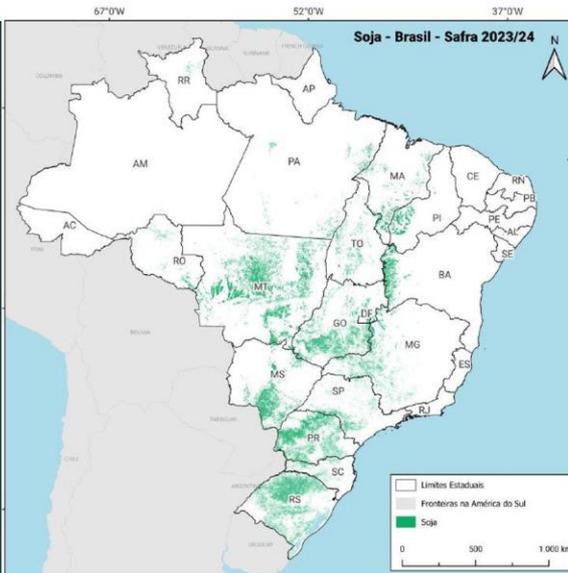
Beet sugar, cane raw sugar, crystal sugar, refined sugar and ethanol.

Soybean: Yield, Planted Area and Production





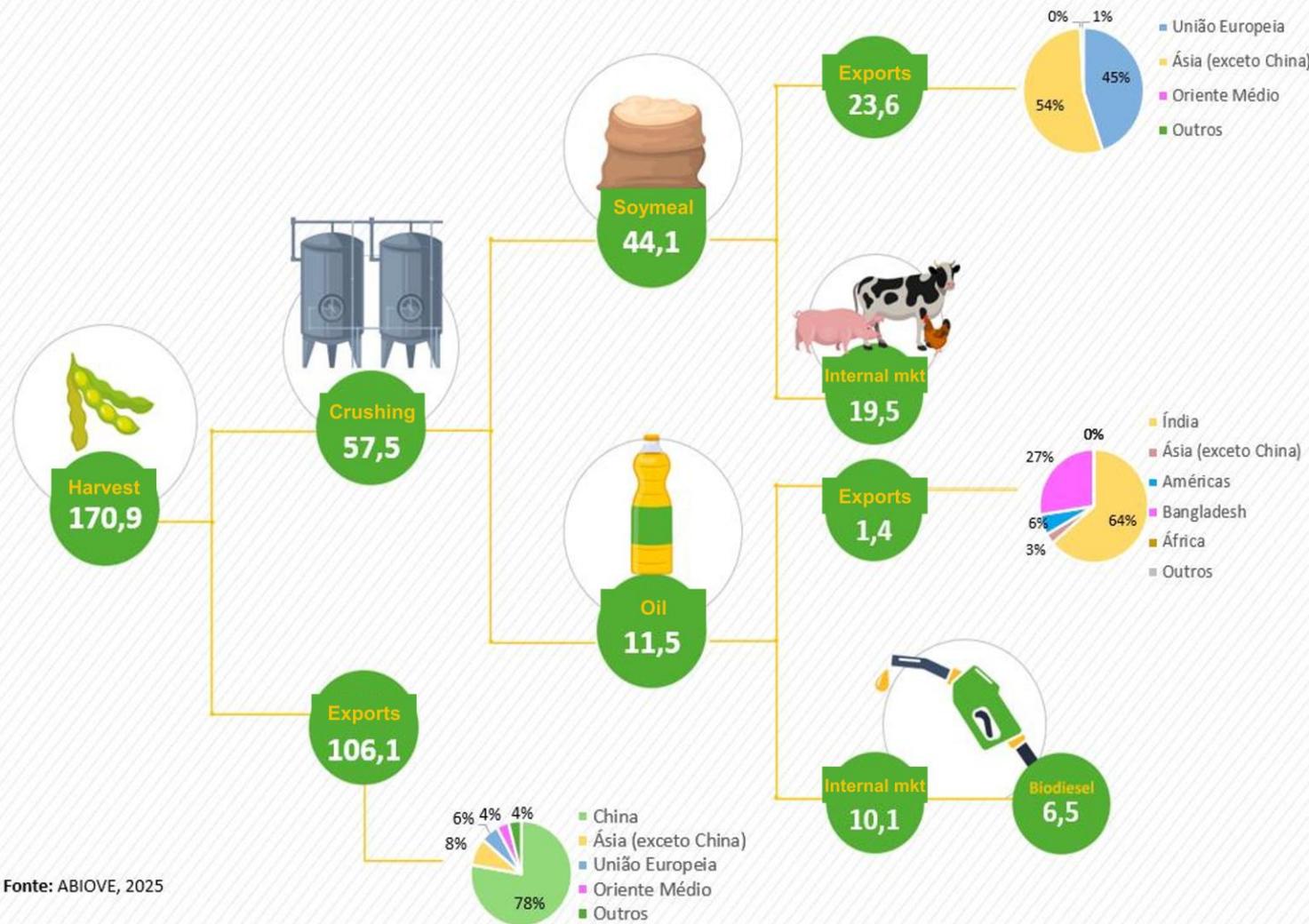
Soybean regions and Area comparison



| Biomas (IBGE, 2019) | Biome Area And Native vegetation cover (M ha and %) | Soybean Area (M ha 2023/24 harvest) |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Amazônia | 421 (83%) | 8 |
| Cerrado | 201 (53%) | 24 |
| Mata Atlântica | 110 (27%) | 11 |
| Caatinga | 85 (63%) | 19 |
| Pampa | 19 (45%) | 5 |
| Pantanal | 15 (81%) | 2 |
| Total | 851 (64%) | 48 |

Soybean production chain

Offer and demand in 2025
(million ton)



Fonte: ABIOVE, 2025

Brazil's ports exporting grains





LDC Insights from Practice

Our Sustainability Framework



Our Sustainability Priorities



Stewarding the Land

Eliminate the **deforestation** and **conversion** of native vegetation

Scale the adoption of **Regenerative Agriculture** practices



Empowering People

Foster a **safe** and **inclusive** workplace

Advance Human Rights across our supply chains



Protecting the Climate

Reduce **Scope 1 & 2** emissions by 33% by 2030

Reduce the intensity of **Scope 3 emissions** by 20% / 30% (LUC) by 2030

Eliminate Deforestation & Native Vegetation Conversion from global supply chains by End 2025

- Covers both deforestation and conversion; covers all supply chains, beyond the so-called high-risk ones (soy, palm, coffee)
- Industry-leading deforestation/conversion cut-off dates: November 30, 2016 for palm; December 31, 2020 for soy and other commodities.
- DCF due diligence methodology developed with the support of Proforest and The Nature Conservancy
- Requires crop traceability at national, subnational or eventually farm levels, based on deforestation and conversion risk levels associated with each crop production.
- Published our DCF Methodology and regular progress reporting per commodity/origination region*.



* Methodology and DCF reporting at: <https://www.ldc.com/sustainability/land-management/land-use-change/>

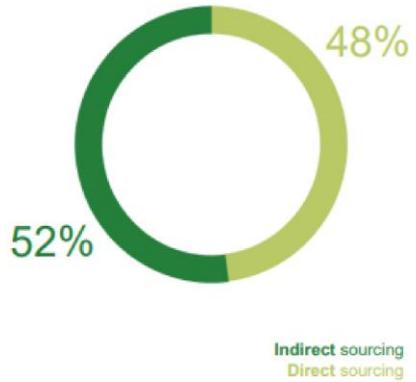
Deforestation-and Conversion-Free (DCF)
Progress Dashboard H1 2025



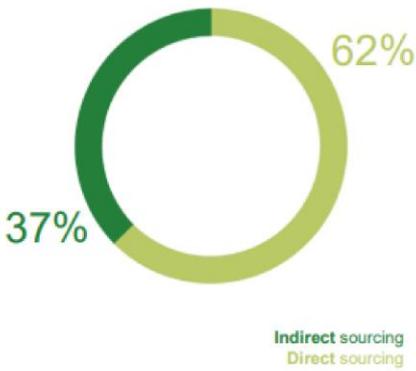
Soy

• Brazil

LDC sourcing profile
Brazil

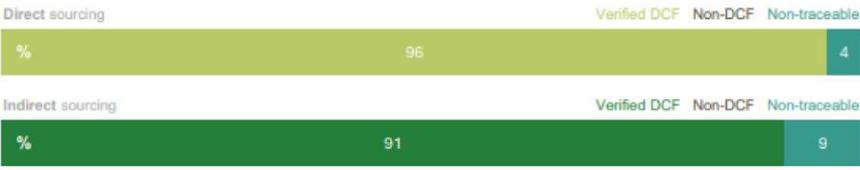


LDC sourcing profile
Cerrado, Brazil



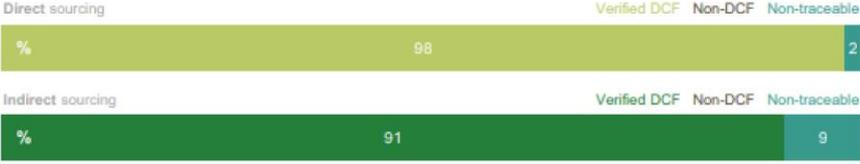
DCF Volumes

Proportion of traceable and DCF volumes of soy sourced from Brazil



DCF Volumes

Proportion of traceable and DCF volumes of soy sourced from Cerrado, Brazil



93%

of LDC origination volumes are verified DCF soy in Brazil



LDC volumes Sourced from Cerrado, Brazil

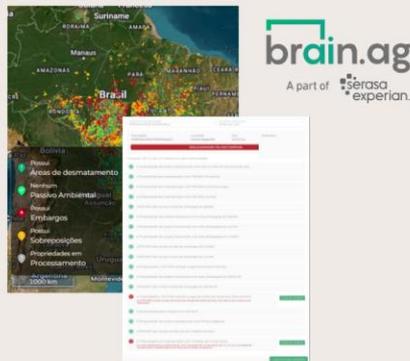
37%



How are we delivering?

Direct suppliers

- ▶ **Traceability system** that guarantee direct suppliers traceability to Brazil origination.
- ▶ Responsible sourcing process to check socioenvironmental criteria **compliance**.



Indirect suppliers

- ▶ **Traceability system** that extend the traceability to farm level, with data confidentiality possibility.
- ▶ Responsible sourcing process to check socioenvironmental criteria **compliance**.



Certifications

- ▶ Sustainable certifications and proprietary sustainable products with external verification
- ▶ Deforestation Free, Biofuel, Sustainable Agriculture and Human Rights schemes.
- ▶ Mass Balance, national Mass Balance and Credits options.



Regenerative Agriculture

- ▶ Project launched in Goiás in 2025
- ▶ Already enrolled 10,000 ha
- ▶ Includes financial support for the adoption of regenerative agriculture practices, measurement of environmental impacts in the field, and technical assistance to farmers.



EUDR Soymeal Pilot

Due Diligence and Segregation



Origination & Storage

- Mato Grosso and Goiás States
- 9 warehouses



Crushing

- 2 crushing plants
- April and May/2025



Port Terminal & Vessel

- 2 Port terminal
- 2 Vessels
- Polony and Dinarmarc final destination

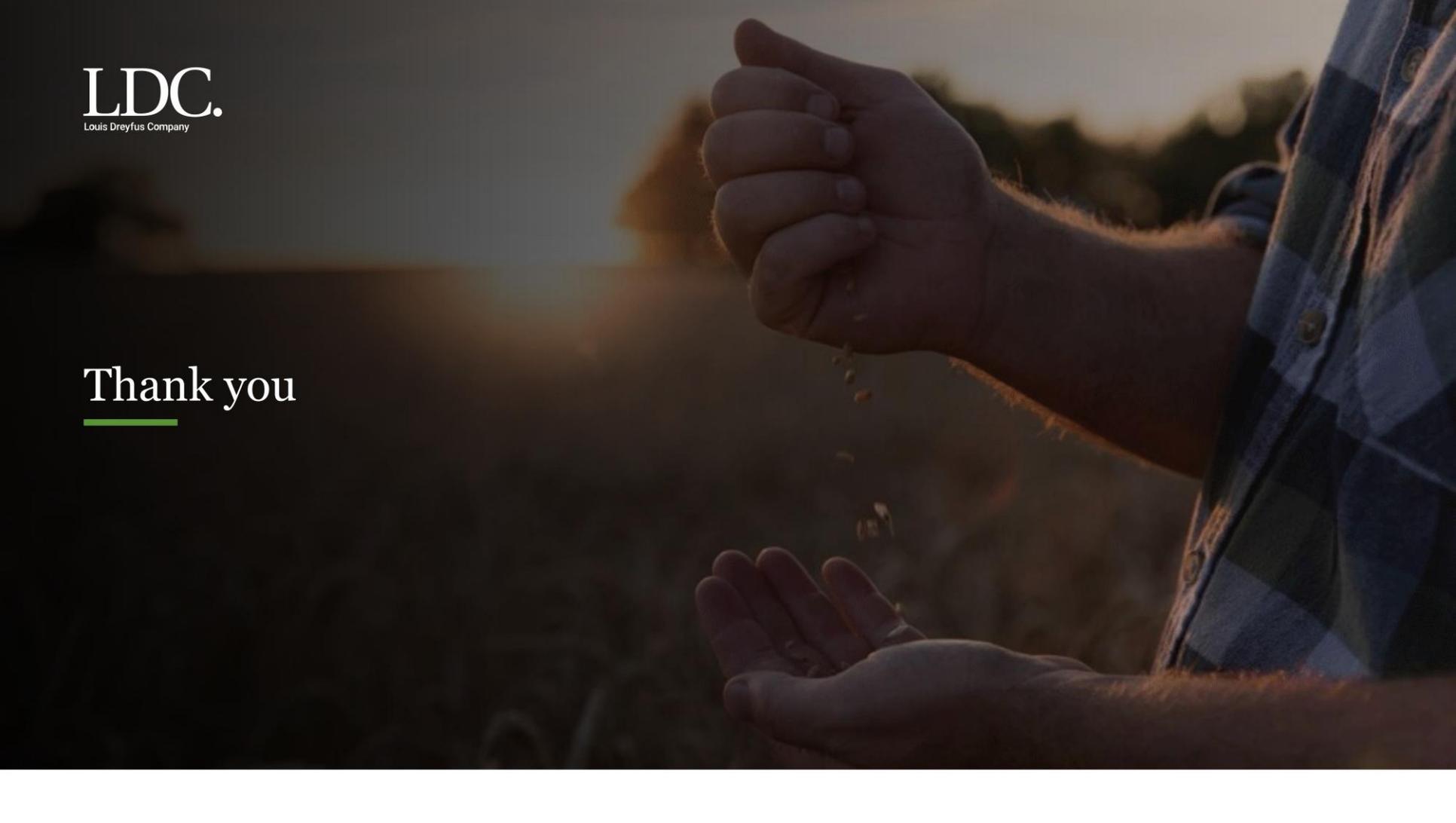


Main Challenges

- Proof of legality
- Segregation
- Data management

LDC.
Louis Dreyfus Company

Thank you

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a small amount of seeds. The person is wearing a blue and white plaid shirt. The background is a soft, out-of-focus sunset over a field, with the sun low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow. The person's hands are positioned as if they are about to drop the seeds, and a few seeds are captured in mid-air, falling from the upper hand towards the lower hand.

Q&A

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Fernanda Teixeira Saturni | *Louis Dreyfus Company*



Coffee Break

until 14:55



Panel-Discussion | 15:00

Unlocking Positive Impact in Practical Implementation – Challenges and Approaches

Moderation

Dr. Annette Cerulli-Harms
ConPolicy

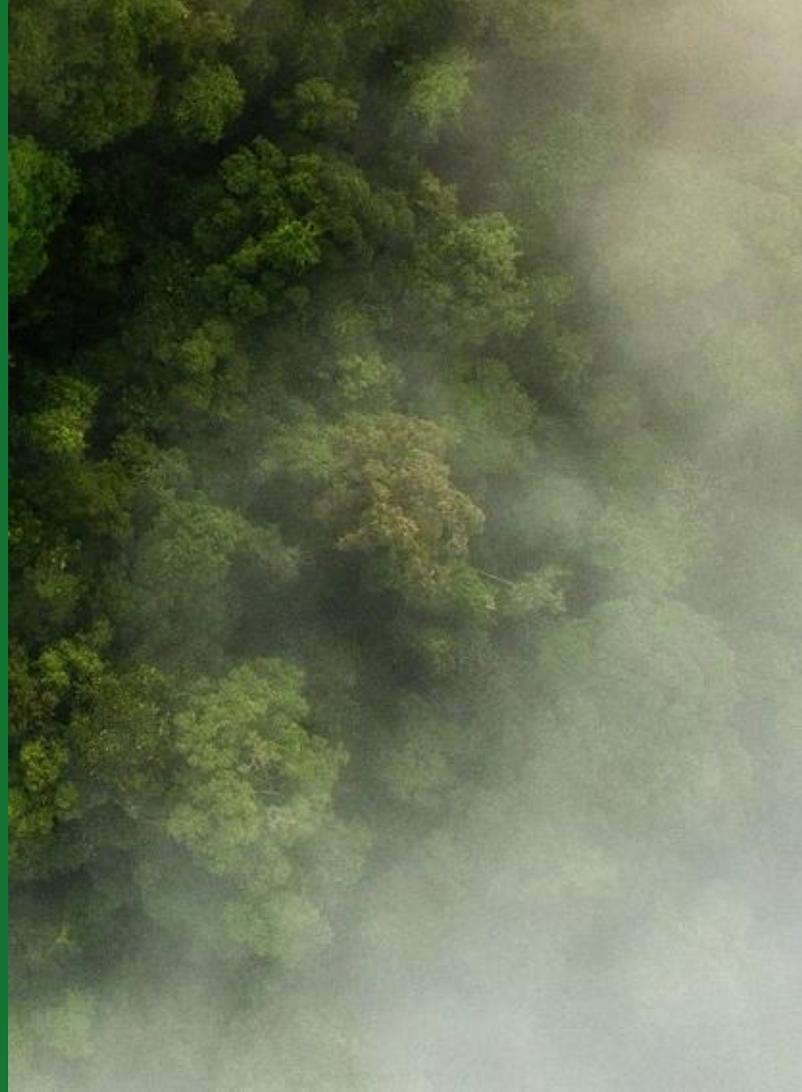
Guests

Daniel E Silva
Conservation & Traceability Specialist,
WWF Brazil

Jaime Siqueira
Coordinator of *Cerrado Network*

Luciano Furtado Loubet
President of *ABRAMPA*

Wei Peng
Global Head of Sustainability,
Louis Dreyfus Company



Supporting EUDR Implementation:

Update of the Soy Certification Benchmark: Overview of the Results

Pavel Boev | *Profundo*

Heleen van den Hombergh | *IUCN NL*

EUDR and Beyond: Insights from the Helpdesk's Consulting Practice

Dr. Katrin Merhof | *Helpdesk on Business and Human Rights*



Soy VSS Benchmark 2025

EUDR readiness update and broader DCF assessment

24 October 2025

Introduction, EUDR and the role of VSS/ certification standards

- EUDR guidance mentions the **value of third-party verification**, but in practice, it has also distracted attention from voluntary tools already available.
- VSS **cannot replace traders/operators' due diligence responsibility**, but robust ones are useful tools to support EUDR risk assessment, mitigation, and verification - often with **extra benefits on top of EUDR**.
- Which VSS have shown interest and efforts to offer that service? Are they all ready to go, or are there still some details - or even very basic topics to improve if they were used?
- EUDR alignment has meant **adaptations** of some requirements. Not only CoC options to do full traceability to plot, do checks on no deforestation after 2020, and do checks on legality but also details such as checks according to the EUDR definition of forest or data storage for 5 years.
- This benchmark study gives detailed insight on **EUDR readiness (to date)** of standards for those who aim to make use of them. For 100 % certified supply chains (our focus and preference), for partly certified but still robustly verified supply chains, or to support responsible production on top of otherwise EUDR-controlled supply chains.

Scope and methodology 1/3

- The benchmark covered 15 standards benchmarked against FEAC SSG as of March 2025, and 5 standards in the SSG benchmarking process. 2 VSS that were covered by Profundo's 2023 report but did not apply to the FEAC SSG process were not included (**PROFARM Standard** and **Aapresid's ASC**). 2 new standards that did not undergo the SSG process in 2023 but have been benchmarked since then have been included (**COFCO** and **Caramuru Sustentar**).
- The 2023 benchmark relied on the VSS self-assessments; the 2025 update instead drew from the **latest public standard** documents **assessed by the research team**, while the VSS were then invited to review and comment.
- **Draft assessments were shared with the VSS** to be checked for completeness/objectivity; when evidence was unclear or scores disputed, VSS had to cite and reference exact passages from their standards.
- The feedback was then **checked by Profundo against standard documents** and either confirmed or corrected if the proof was considered insufficient.
- **When VSS did not respond**, did not provide information, or could not be reached, **Profundo fully relied on the publicly available standard documents to produce the assessment**. In such cases, the latest published version of a standard was used.
- Based on the resulting complete evaluations, **conclusions were drawn on the performance of the VSS against the selected criteria**.



Research methodology 2/3

Composition and weights of the criteria across topics

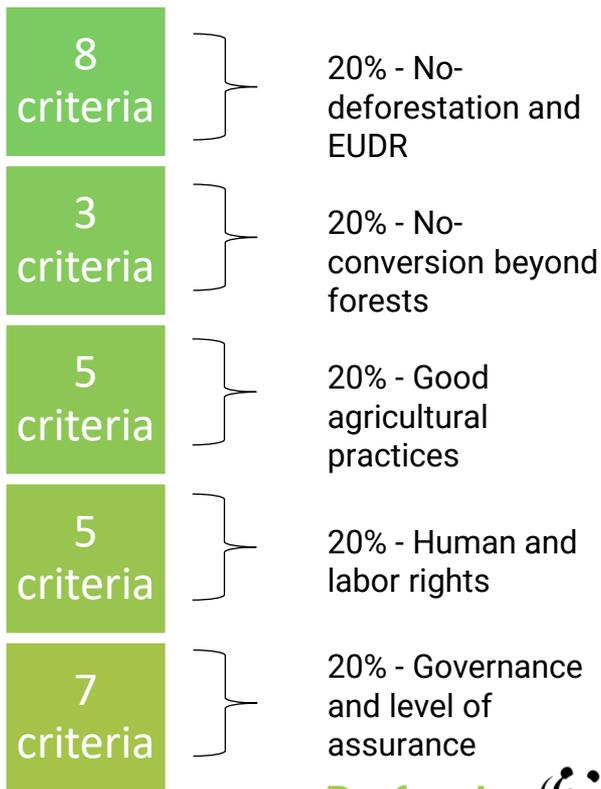
EU
Deforestation
Regulation
(EUDR)

WWF & IUCN
social and
conservation
agenda



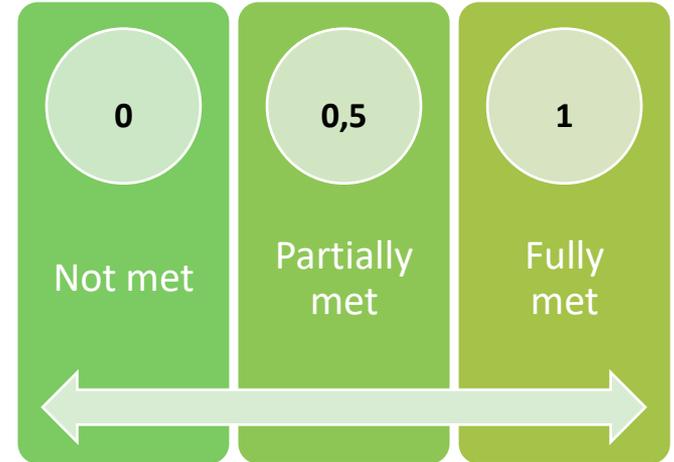
Corporate
Sustainability
Due Diligence
Directive
(CSDDD)

Accountability
Framework
Initiative (AFi)



Research methodology 3/3

Each VSS could score a **maximum of one point** for each criterion that it met. If a criterion was deemed **partially met**, a **0,5 score** was awarded. This was particularly relevant for some of the more complex criteria, which cover two or more aspects. **Zero points** were given whenever a particular **criterion was not (yet*) met**.



*Yet = at the time when the benchmark was carried out. As standards evolve and adapt to new regulatory and business environment, it may be expected that certain criteria will become covered in the course of 2025-2026.

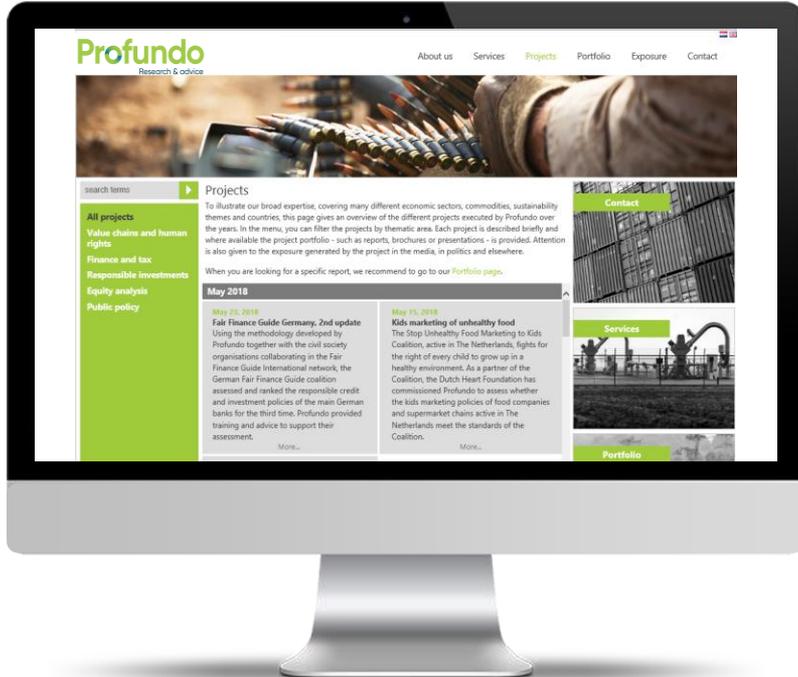
Full report to be published soon

Key take-aways

- Though **they cannot replace due diligence, robust VSS are useful tools to support EUDR risk mitigation and verification**. EUDR-aligned compliance requires at least a segregated chain of custody. Mass balance/book-and-claim alone are insufficient under EUDR, robustly controlled mixed models are possible (100 % EUDR verified, partly certified) and some standards offer such services.
- **VSS are adapting to EUDR requirements**, and many are keen to support the relevant geolocation, legality, and no-deforestation requirements. Many standards always went and still go beyond EUDR in their no-conversion, social, and Good Agricultural Practices requirements.
- Independent, **multi-stakeholder** standards consistently **outperform** corporate schemes on governance, transparency, and third-party assurance; true robustness still hinges on credible verification and field-level controls.
- Since 2023, standards have **tightened rules on deforestation/conversion, legality, traceability, and human rights**—often via EUDR-oriented add-ons—but terminology and definitions remain inconsistent.
- Traceability is uneven: batch-level tracking, **geolocation linked to plots/dates/quantities**, and comprehensive multi-year data retention are **not yet universal**, limiting EUDR readiness of some standards.
- Agronomic & social safeguards are mixed: **GAP/IPM are widespread**, but **biodiversity** protection, **living-wage** commitments, & **anonymous grievance** mechanisms **show notable gaps**.

Thank you!

Check our website www.profundo.nl to see more projects and reports:



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Heleen van den Hombergh | *IUCN NL*

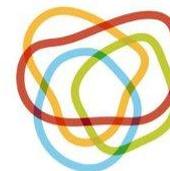
EUDR and Beyond: Insights from the Helpdesk's Consulting Practice

Dr. Katrin Merhof | *Helpdesk on Business and Human Rights*





Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung



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Transformation**
Helpdesk Wirtschaft
und Menschenrechte

15 November 2025 / FONEI On the Finish Line Towards EUDR

EUDR and Beyond: Insights from the Helpdesk's Consulting Practice

Durchgeführt von:

KFW DEG Impulse

Unterstützt von:

giz Die lokale Gesellschaft
für internat. Dialog
Zusammen mit dem (E)IZ der UN

Introduction

The Helpdesk on Business and Human Rights



A support service offered by the Federal German Government

Funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



Confidential counselling



Customised training courses



Events & Webinars



Online Tools

The background features abstract geometric shapes in shades of red and yellow. A large red shape occupies the left and bottom portions, while a yellow shape is at the top left. The right side of the image is white.

EUDR and Beyond: Insights from the EUDR's Consulting Practice

Direct Dialogue is Crucial



Regulatory Requirements Boost Digitalization (but Guidance is Needed)



Planning Security is Non-Negotiable [should not be negotiable]



Specific Support is Required for SMEs



**Regulatory Requirements Must Be
Considered Holistically**



EUDR

CSDDD

Thank you for your attention



Further information:

Dr. Katrin Merhof
Advisor / Senior Manager
Katrin.Merhof@helpdeskwimr.de

kontakt@helpdeskwimr.de
www.helpdeskwimr.de



[Helpdesk Wirtschaft und Menschenrechte](#)



Summary and Key Takeaways

Ulrike Hardner | *WWF Germany*
Janika Ofterdinger | *Nextra Consulting*



Recommendations and Asks

Governments

EU and Germany:

- Ensure timely start of application of the EUDR
- Expand scope of the EUDR to conversion of all natural ecosystems
- Provide concrete guidance on legality criteria, including independent stakeholders from producing countries
- Strengthen incentives for DCF production
- Strengthen competent authorities and their alignment
- Share learnings of competent authorities

Brazil:

- Strengthen the Brazilian regulatory framework and law enforcement (CAR, IPLC, ...)
- Develop and improve public and national scale solutions
- Implement incentives for DCF production and ecosystem protection
- Implement and strengthen monitoring and traceability systems
- Support local and regional initiatives

Collaboration between countries:

Intensify dialogue between EU and Brazil, multi-stakeholder platform, strengthen and align ambitious sustainability requirements with key consumer markets, implement incentives for DCF production and ecosystem protection

Recommendations and Asks

Private Industry

Political Engagement:

- **Advocate for strong Brazilian regulatory framework and law enforcement** (central aspects, as: effective implementation and validation of CAR system; strengthen legislation and justice for IPLC).
- **Advocate for a strong regulatory framework on the EU side** (Position for a timely, reliable and impactful regulatory framework and implementation of the EUDR, as well as expansion of scope to include all natural ecosystems)
- **Advocate to strengthen and align the environmental agenda** with other consumer markets as China

Advocate to make deforestation- and conversion-free, legal supply chains a standard.

Strong governmental systems and law enforcement are opportunities to reduce both compliance efforts and the risk of non-compliance.

Recommendations and Asks

Private Industry

- **Due Diligence systems**
 - Implement DCF strategies beyond EUDR-compliant volumes
 - Use context-specific information and evidence for Brazilian supply chains
 - Use robust guidance and criteria to assess legality in the Brazilian context (e.g. using ABRAMPA guidance)
 - Use EUDR-aligned certification schemes as supportive measure
- **Collaboration, capacity building and incentives:**
 - Engage with and support value chain partners within and beyond EUDR scope
 - Develop and implement incentives
 - Engage to develop and improve (cross-)sectoral and technical solutions
 - Engage in local and landscape initiatives
 - Share learnings and good practices

Closing Remarks

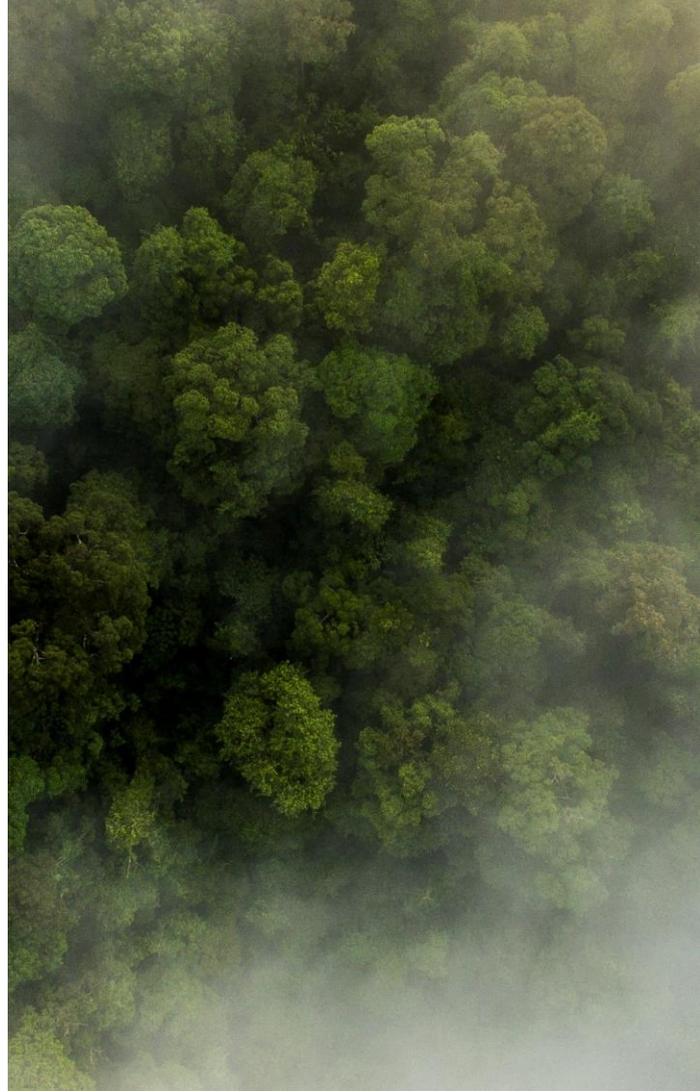
Dr. Annette Cerulli-Harms | *ConPolicy*



Your Feedback



<https://www.menti.com/al18xs8otfdj>



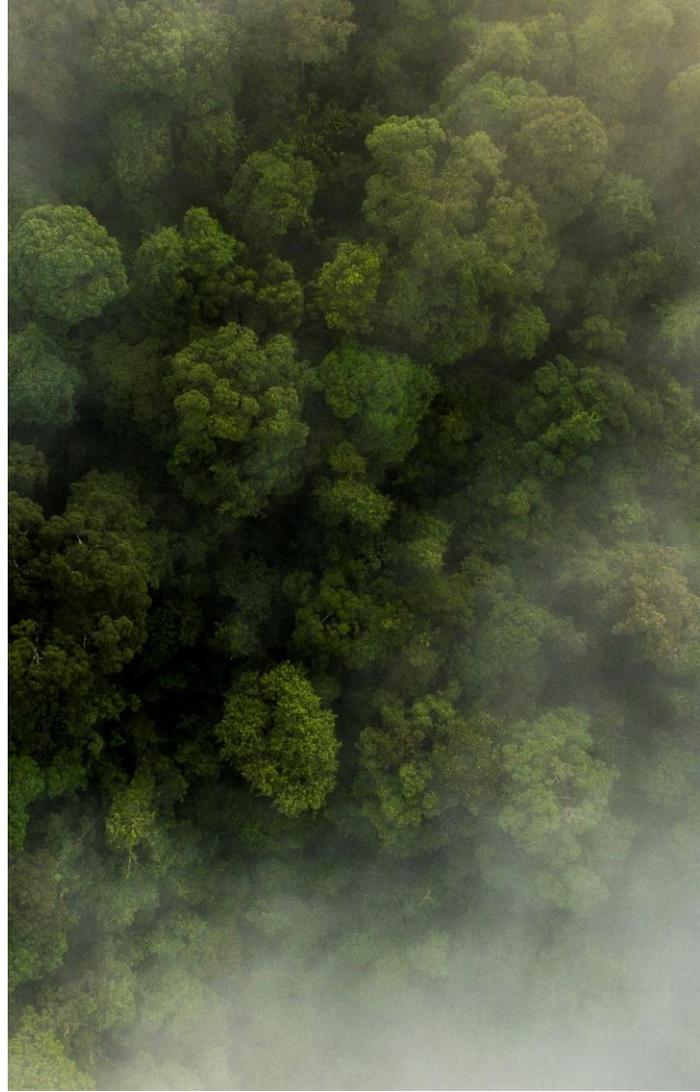
Documents presented during the Event

- Slides of all inputs will be shared with participants

Links to central documents presented during the event:

- ABRAMPA: [Environmental Due Diligence Guidelines for Purchases of Brazilian Products by the EU according to EUDR](#)
- GS1: [EUDR Implementation Guideline and Questionnaire](#)
- Helpdesk on Business and Human Rights: [Services](#)

Please reach out to share any additional documents discussed during the event or other central materials that should be included here.



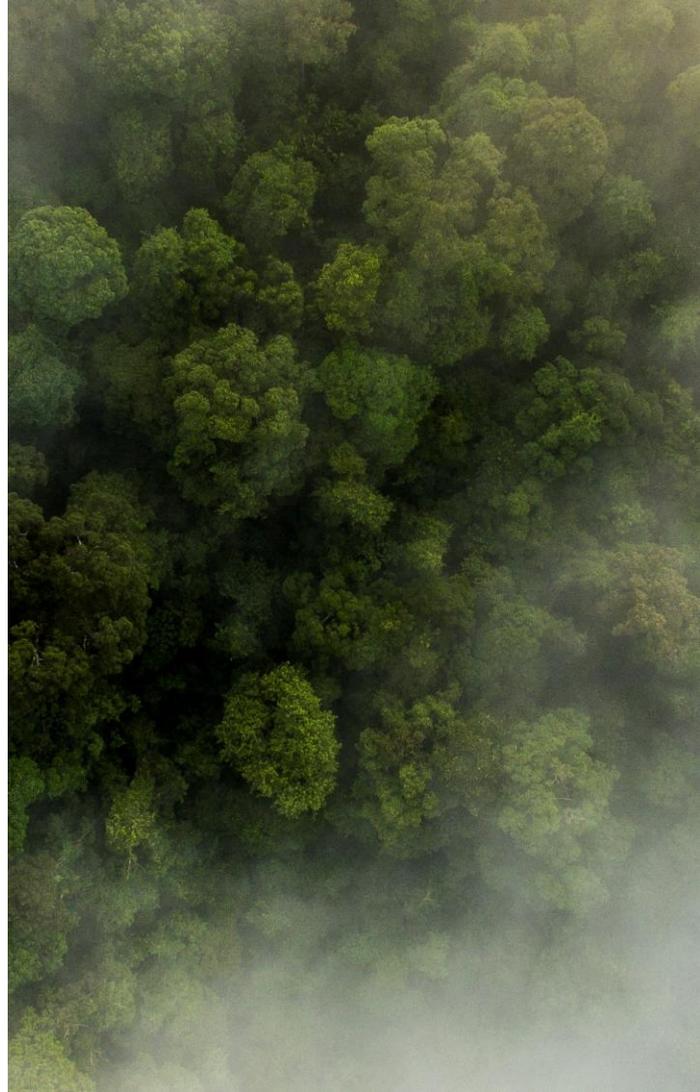
Outlook of Project-Related Activities

Studies awaiting publication in the next weeks:

- Interview study of WWF Germany and Nextra Consulting "From Regulation to Reality: Implementing the EUDR in Brazilian-German Soy Supply Chains"
- Soy Certification Benchmark by Profundo

Master class series by Collaborative Soy Initiative:
Soy sustainability in EU and global trade context

- **On October 30: 15:00-16:00 CET** last session
Updates, Recap and Q&A





Entwaldungsfreie
Soja-Lieferketten

ARBEITSGRUPPE

Stay to network!

End of the Event at 17:30 CET

Thank you for your participation.

We look forward to your questions and suggestions:
entwaldungsfreie-lieferketten@wwf.de

Durchgeführt von:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Im Auftrag des



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung



 **Forum Nachhaltigere
Eiweißfuttermittel**