06	**Legislative amendments**
06_02.	**Legislative AM documents for consideration in plenary sitting**
06_02.02.	**Plenary amendments for urgent debate**

3.10.2024 2024/0249(COD)

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 as regards provisions relating to the date of application

Amendment 1

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group**)**

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 30

[*Text proposed by the Commission*]	*Amendment*
30) Operators ***and traders*** should be bound by the obligations under this Regulation regardless of whether the making available on the market takes place through traditional or online means. This Regulation should therefore ensure that in every supply chain there is an operator within the meaning of this Regulation who is established in the Union and can be held accountable in the event of non-fulfilment of the obligations under this Regulation. The Commission and the Member States should monitor the implementation of this Regulation and identify whether digital and technological developments require further specifications or initiatives, as appropriate, in the future.	30) Operators should be bound by the obligations under this Regulation regardless of whether the making available on the market takes place through traditional or online means. This Regulation should therefore ensure that in every supply chain there is an operator within the meaning of this Regulation who is established in the Union and can be held accountable in the event of non-fulfilment of the obligations under this Regulation. The Commission and the Member States should monitor the implementation of this Regulation and identify whether digital and technological developments require further specifications or initiatives, as appropriate, in the future.

Justification

Traders along the value chain should be excluded from the requirements of EUDR, as the initial operator has already provided the required documentation. This will avoid

unnecessary administrative burden and the additional costs implied which may have a negative impact on prices and the availability of products covered in the scope of this regulation.

Amendment 2

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

[*Text proposed by the Commission*]	*Amendment*
53) Traders should be responsible for collecting and keeping information to ensure the transparency of the supply chain of relevant products which they make available on the market. Non-SME traders have a significant influence on supply chains and play an important role in ensuring that supply chains are deforestation-free. ***They should therefore have the same obligations as operators, take responsibility for the compliance of the relevant products with this Regulation and ensure, prior to making the relevant products available on the market, that they have exercised due diligence in accordance with this Regulation and have concluded that there is no or only a negligible risk that the relevant products do not comply with this Regulation.***	(53) Traders should be responsible for collecting and keeping information to ensure the transparency of the supply chain of relevant products which they make available on the market. Non-SME traders have a significant influence on supply chains and play an important role in ensuring that supply chains are deforestation-free.

Justification

Same as above, the traders should be excluded from the requirements of EUDR., to avoid unnecessary administrative burden and the additional costs implied which have a negative impact on prices and the availability of products covered in the scope of this regulation

Amendment 3

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 68

[*Text proposed by the Commission*]	*Amendment*
68) Furthermore, the Commission should assess the deforestation and forest degradation risk at the level of a country or parts thereof based on a range of criteria that reflect quantitative, objective and internationally recognised data, and indications that the countries are actively engaged in fighting deforestation and forest degradation. Such benchmarking information should make it easier for operators in the Union to exercise due diligence and for competent authorities to monitor and enforce compliance, while also providing an incentive for producer countries to increase the sustainability of their agricultural production systems and reduce their deforestation impact. This should help to make supply chains more transparent and sustainable. The benchmarking system should be based on a ***three***-tier system for classification of countries as low, standard or high risk. In order to ensure appropriate transparency and clarity, the Commission should in particular make publicly available the data being used for benchmarking, the reasons for the proposed change of classification and the reply of the country concerned. For relevant products from low-risk countries or parts thereof operators should be allowed to exercise simplified due diligence. For relevant products from high-risk countries or parts thereof competent authorities should be required to apply enhanced scrutiny. The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts to establish the list of countries or parts thereof that present a low or high risk.	68) Furthermore, the Commission should assess the deforestation and forest degradation risk at the level of a country or parts thereof based on a range of criteria that reflect quantitative, objective and internationally recognised data, and indications that the countries are actively engaged in fighting deforestation and forest degradation. Such benchmarking information should make it easier for operators in the Union to exercise due diligence and for competent authorities to monitor and enforce compliance, while also providing an incentive for producer countries to increase the sustainability of their agricultural production systems and reduce their deforestation impact. This should help to make supply chains more transparent and sustainable. The benchmarking system should be based on a ***four***-tier system for classificatio*n of countries as low, standard,* high ***or no*** risk. In order to ensure appropriate transparency and clarity, the Commission should in particular make publicly available the data being used for benchmarking, the reasons for the proposed change of classification and the reply of the country concerned. For relevant products from low-risk countries or parts thereof operators should be allowed to exercise simplified due diligence. For relevant products from high-risk countries or parts thereof competent authorities should be required to apply enhanced scrutiny. ***For relevant products from no risk countries and parts thereof included in insignificant category should not be the subject of these conditions.*** The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts to establish the list of countries or parts thereof that present a low or high risk.

Justification

In countries with stable or increasing forest area development, the risk of deforestation under the regulation is negligible or non-existent. The targeting and proportionality of the regulation are therefore in serious doubt. Therefore, the reporting obligations in these countries can be simplified. The four-tier classification system will offer an opportunity for countries to enforce stronger national deforestation laws and commit to cooperate with international climate and human rights conventions,

Amendment 4

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group**)**

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 86

[*Text proposed by the Commission*]	*Amendment*
(86) Operators, traders and competent authorities should be given a reasonable period in order to prepare themselves to meet the requirements of this Regulation	(86) Operators, traders and competent authorities should be given a reasonable period in order to prepare themselves to meet the requirements of this Regulation; ***In the period before the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission should prioritize the optimization of the platform for the exchange of information between the relevant stakeholders and the competent authorities, in order to avoid any delays. It also undertakes to publish the risk classification so that the relevant stakeholders can prepare for the defined mandatory scope. Both should be available and fully functioning at least six months before the regulation enters into force. If delays are still registered, the entry into force should be postponed accordingly***

Justification

The relevant stakeholders should be allowed enough time to prepare and align with the requirements of EUDR, avoiding any disruptions in the supply chain. The relevant stakeholders complained that for the time being the data platform is not operational, which brings uncertainties and may create disruptions in the supply chains. Equally important, the Commission shall complete the risk classification countries in the timely manner to create the certainty for the implementation of EUDR

Amendment 5

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3

[*Text proposed by the Commission*]	*Amendment*
(1) Relevant commodities and relevant products shall not be placed or made available on the market or exported, unless all the following conditions are fulfilled:	**((1)** Relevant commodities and relevant products ***from countries or parts thereof, that present a low, standard or high risk in accordance with Article 29*** shall not be placed or made available on the market or exported, unless all the following conditions are fulfilled:
(a) they are deforestation-free;	(a) they are deforestation-free;
(b) they have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production; and	(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	(c) they are covered by a due diligence statement

Justification

The scope of the regulation still applies to all countries in the categories high, standard, or low risk to stop deforestation where it occurs, as for the countries in 'no risk' category, the simplified set of requirements shall apply to encourage sustainable practices and reward responsible sourcing

Amendment 6

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 paragraph 1a (new)

[*Text proposed by the Commission*]	*Amendment*
(	***1a) Relevant commodities and relevant products from countries or parts thereof, that present an insignificant risk in accordance with Article 29 shall not be placed or made available on the market or***

exported, unless all the following conditions are fulfilled:

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

(b) documentation requirement in accordance with Article 9 paragraph 2a.

Justification

The operators in the no risk category shall align to the provisions on the national legislations and provide only relevant documentation for the products under the scope of EUDR. They should benefit from simplified procedures to encourage sustainable practices and reward responsible sourcing.

Amendment 7

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 10a (new)

[*Text proposed by the Commission*]	*Amendment*
(	***(10a) By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 to 10 of this Article, operators that place or make available on the market or export relevant commodities and relevant products produced in countries or parts thereof, that present an insignificant risk in accordance with Article 29 shall solely be required to fulfil documentation requirement in accordance with Article 9 paragraph 2a. For relevant products and parts of relevant products that have been produced in countries or parts thereof, that present no insignificant risk in accordance with Article 29, operators shall exercise due diligence in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article***

Justification

The operators in the no risk category shall align to the provisions on the national legislations and provide only relevant documentation for the products under the scope of EUDR. They should benefit from simplified procedures to encourage sustainable practices and reward responsible sourcing.

Amendment 8

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5– paragraph 1

[*Text proposed by the Commission*]	*Amendment*
1. Traders ***that are not SMEs ('non-SME traders') shall be considered as non-SME operators and*** shall be subject to obligations and provisions in Articles 3, 4 and 6, Articles 8 to 13, Article 16(8) to (11) and Article 18 with regard to the relevant commodities and relevant products that they make available on the market.	1. Traders shall ***not*** be subject to obligations and provisions in Articles 3, 4 and 6, Articles 8 to 13, Article 16(8) to (11) and Article 18 with regard to the relevant commodities and relevant products that they make available on the market.

Justification

As the above, the traders should be excluded from the requirements of EUDR, to avoid unnecessary administrative burden and the additional costs implied which may have a negative impact on prices and the availability of products covered in the scope of this regulation.

Amendment 9

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5– paragraph 1

[*Text proposed by the Commission*]	*Amendment*
	2a) Operators that place or make available on the market or export relevant commodities and relevant products produced in countries or parts thereof, that present no or an insignificant risk in accordance with Article 29, have to fulfil documentation requirement and shall make the following documents available to the competent authorities upon request:

(a) trade name and type of the relevant products;

(b) the quantity of the relevant products;

(c) the country of production and, where relevant, parts thereof;

(d) the name, postal address and email address of any business or person from whom they have been supplied with the relevant products;

(e) the name, postal address and email address of any business, operator or trader to whom the relevant products have been supplied;

(f) adequately conclusive and verifiable information that the relevant products are free of forest degradation;

(g) adequately conclusive and verifiable information that the relevant commodities have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production.

Justification

The operators in the 'no risk' category shall align to the provisions on the national legislation and provide only relevant documentation for the products under the scope of EUDR.

Amendment 10

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation
Article 16 – paragraph 10.a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(10a) Each Member State shall ensure that the annual checks carried out by its competent authorities pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article cover at least 0,1 % of the operators placing or making available on the market or exporting relevant products that contain or have been made using relevant commodities

produced in a country or parts thereof classified as insignificant risk in accordance with Article 29

Justification

The checks on operators from 'no risk' category counties shall be reduced accordingly. Reduced checks for 'no risk' categories under the EUDR would allow resources and attention to be focused on regions with higher deforestation risks, maximizing the regulation's impact.

Amendment 11

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation
Article 29– paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	Amendment
1. This Regulation establishes a ***three***-tier system for the assessment of countries or parts thereof. For that purpose, Member States and third countries, or parts thereof, shall be classified into one of the following risk categories:	1. This Regulation establishes a ***four***-tier system for the assessment of countries or parts thereof. For that purpose, Member States and third countries, or parts thereof, shall be classified into one of the following risk categories
(a) 'high risk' refers to countries or parts thereof, for which the assessment referred to in paragraph 3 results in the identification of a high risk of producing in such countries or in parts thereof, relevant commodities for which the relevant products do not comply with Article 3, point (a);	(a) 'high risk' refers to countries or parts thereof, for which the assessment referred to in paragraph 3 results in the identification of a high risk of producing in such countries or in parts thereof, relevant commodities for which the relevant products do not comply with Article 3, point (a);
(b) 'low risk' refers to countries or parts thereof, for which the assessment referred to in paragraph 3 concludes that there is sufficient assurance that instances of producing in such countries or in parts thereof, relevant commodities for which the relevant products do not comply with Article 3, point (a), are exceptional;	(b) 'low risk' refers to countries or parts thereof, for which the assessment referred to in paragraph 3 concludes that there is sufficient assurance that instances of producing in such countries or in parts thereof, relevant commodities for which the relevant products do not comply with Article 3, point (a), are exceptional:

(c) 'standard risk' refers to countries or parts thereof which do not fall in either the category 'high risk' or the category 'low risk.	(c) 'standard risk' refers to countries or parts thereof which do not fall in either the category 'high risk', ***'low risk*** or the category ***'no risk'***.
	d) 'no risk' refers to countries or parts thereof that meet the following assessment criteria:
	• ***Forest area development remained stable or increased compared to 1990;***
	• ***Paris Climate Agreement and international conventions on human rights and preventing deforestation are signed by countries and parts there of;***
	• ***enforced regulations on preventing deforestation and forest conservation at national level are strictly implemented in full transparency and monitored***

Justification

In countries with stable or increasing forest area development, the risk of deforestation under the regulation is negligible or non-existent. The targeting and proportionality of the regulation are therefore in serious doubt. Therefore, it will be essential to introduce 'no risk category so that reporting obligations in these countries are simplified Introducing a "no risk" category in the EUDR benchmarking system could streamline compliance for regions with strong, verified anti-deforestation measures, reducing administrative burdens for both regulators and businesses. This approach would reward countries actively protecting their forests, encourage other regions to improve their practices, and allow the EU to allocate resources more effectively toward higher-risk areas. The new category will offer an opportunity for countries to enforce stronger national deforestation laws and commit to cooperate with international climate and human rights conventions.

Amendment 12

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation

Article 30 parsagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	Amendment
4. Within their respective spheres of competence, the Commission, on behalf of the Union, or Member States, or both, shall engage in international bilateral and multilateral discussion on policies and actions to halt deforestation and forest degradation, including in multilateral fora such as CBD, FAO, UN Convention to Combat Desertification, UN Environment Assembly, UN Forum on Forests, UNFCCC, WTO, G7 and G20. Such engagement shall include the promotion of the transition to sustainable agricultural production and sustainable forest management as well as the development of transparent and sustainable supply chains as well as continued efforts towards identifying and agreeing robust standards and definitions that ensure a high level of protection of forests and other natural ecosystems and related human rights.	4. Within their respective spheres of competence, the Commission, on behalf of the Union, or Member States, or both, shall engage in international bilateral and multilateral discussion on policies and actions to halt deforestation and forest degradation, including in multilateral fora such as CBD, FAO, UN Convention to Combat Desertification, UN Environment Assembly, UN Forum on Forests, UNFCCC, WTO, G7 and G20. ***Such engagement shall include regular dialogue with WTO members to facilitate implementation and enforcement of this regulation, in a manner that is compliant with the rules-based international multilateral trading system in order to avoid retaliation and trade tensions***. Such engagement shall include the promotion of the transition to sustainable agricultural production and sustainable forest management as well as the development of transparent and sustainable supply chains as well as continued efforts towards identifying and agreeing robust standards and definitions that ensure a high level of protection of forests and other natural ecosystems and related human rights.

Justification

The cooperation at the WTO level is essential for the implementation of EUDR and for the aligning to the international trade system and avoiding the disruptions in the supply chains.

Amendment 13

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation
Article 37 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	Amendment
2. However, Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 shall continue to apply until 31 December 2027 to timber and timber products as defined in Article 2, point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 that were produced	2. However, Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 shall continue to apply until 31 December 2027 to timber and timber products as defined in Article 2, point (a), of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 that were produced

before 29 June 2023 and placed on the market from 30 December ***2024***.	before 29 June 2023 and placed on the market from 30 December ***2026***.

Amendment 14

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation
Article 38 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	Amendment
2. Subject to paragraph 3 of this Article, Articles 3 to 13, Articles 16 to 24 and Articles 26, 31 and 32 shall apply from 30 December ***2024***	32. Subject to paragraph 3 of this Article, Articles 3 to 13, Articles 16 to 24 and Articles 26, 31 and 32 shall apply from 30 December ***2026.***

Justification

Two years postponement of the entry into force of the EUDR would allow enough preparedness time for global supply chains, particularly in developing countries, to adapt to the regulation's requirements. It would help companies implement necessary tracking systems and allow the EU to build adequate enforcement infrastructure. The delay would also reduce risks of unintended consequences, such as market exclusion or shifting deforestation pressures to less regulated regions, and ensure smoother, more equitable compliance across all stakeholders.

Amendment 15

Christine Schneider

(on behalf of the EPP Group)

Proposal for a regulation
Article 38 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	Amendment
3. Except as regards the products covered in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 995/2010, for operators that by 31 December 2020 were established as micro-undertakings or small undertakings pursuant to Article 3(1) or (2) of Directive 2013/34/EU, respectively, the Articles referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall apply from 30 June ***2025.***	3. Except as regards the products covered in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 995/2010, for operators that by 31 December 2020 were established as micro-undertakings or small undertakings pursuant to Article 3(1) or (2) of Directive 2013/34/EU, respectively, the Articles referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall apply from 30 June ***2027.***

(1) Under Rule 170, an urgent procedure may be held without a report or on the basis of an oral report by the committee responsible. Amendments may be tabled for plenary. Those are saved under the C10 reference number.
(2) Use a **bold en dash** (Ctrl and – on the number pad).
(3) Variable, depending on DG. See *00_02. Rules on footers in Parliament's documents*.