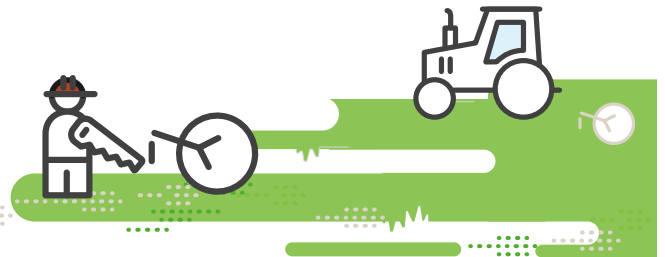
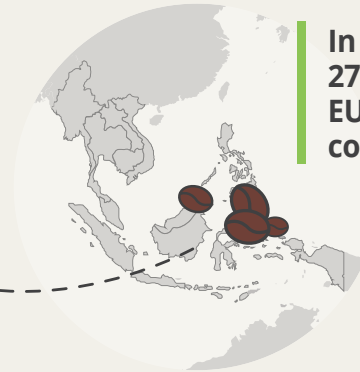
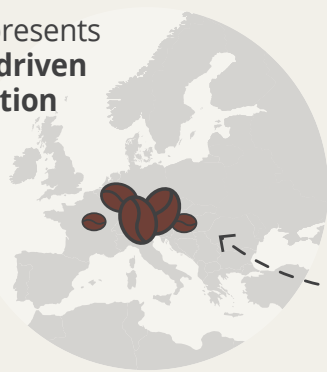


# Unpacking the EU Deforestation Regulation for the coffee sector in the ASEAN region

**90%** of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development



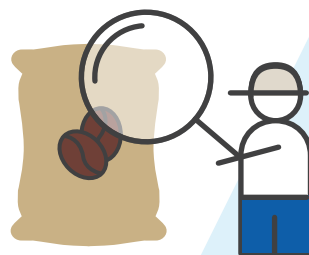
Coffee represents 6% of EU-driven deforestation



In 2022, ASEAN countries supplied 27% of the coffee consumed in the EU, representing 43% of the total coffee produced in the ASEAN region

Most of the ASEAN coffee exported to the EU came from **Vietnam** (85%), **Indonesia** (13%), and **Laos** (1%)

The EU is taking action to **minimise the risk that products associated with deforestation enter the EU market** and to increase the demand for deforestation-free products



The **EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)** requires companies to ensure that the products they place on the EU market or export from it are **legal and not associated with deforestation**



Green coffee  
Decaffeinated  
Roasted



Coffee substitutes  
Butter, fat, oil  
Shells

**The EUDR does not create a country or product ban**

The EUDR is not discriminatory and will apply to selected products produced in, imported into and exported from the EU

BEEF

COFFEE

TIMBER

PALM OIL

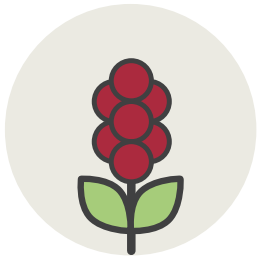
RUBBER

SOY

COCOA

Derived products

**Operators** will have to **comply** with the **EUDR** from **30 December 2025** (mid-2026 for micro and small enterprises)



The EUDR can accelerate progress towards **coffee traceability and sustainability**

To enter the EU, coffee must be

  
**TRACEABLE**

Companies placing relevant products on the EU market must collect information showing:

The coffee's origin (plot geolocation\*), suppliers and buyers

\*GPS point of the plot < 4 ha, or polygons for plots > 4 ha

To be submitted in a due diligence statement

  
**DEFORESTATION FREE**

That coffee does not come from land deforested after **31 December 2020**

**Deforestation** = conversion of forests into agricultural land, including coffee-agroforestry systems

**What's a forest?**  
The regulation is based on the FAO's definition of forest :  
Cover rate ≥10%  
Height ≥ 5 meters  
Area ≥ 0,5 hectares

  
**LEGAL**

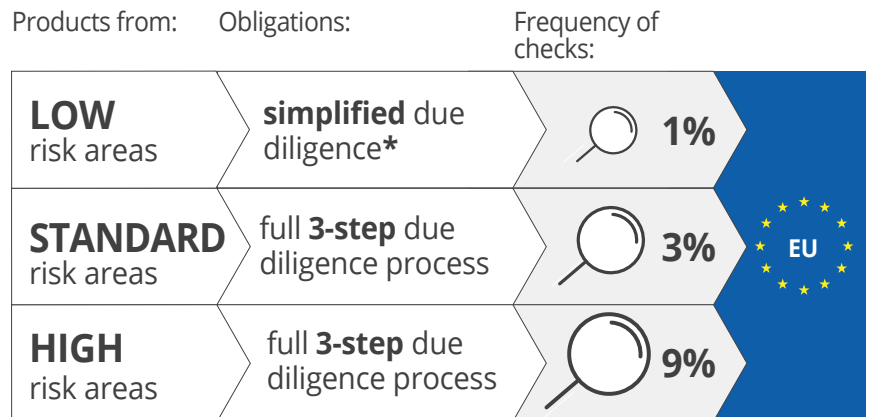
Compliance with the relevant legislation of the country of production, including – when applicable – on land, environment, human rights, third parties' rights, the principle of free, prior and informed consent, labour, trade and customs

**Due diligence** for companies consists of **3 steps** :

<b>1</b>	Collect evidence that the product is traceable, deforestation-free and legal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>2</b>	Assess risks of non-compliance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>3</b>	If risks have been identified, take action to mitigate them	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**!** \*If companies buy coffee from a **low-risk country**, they only need to carry out the **first step** (except if there are doubts – then all 3 steps need to be undertaken)

A **benchmarking system** will categorise countries or regions according to **deforestation risk**. The frequency of EU Member States' **checks will vary consequently** :



**Deforestation-free coffee value chain**



Geolocation data must be transferred and preserved throughout every stage of the value chain, as European operators, who bear legal responsibility for EUDR compliance, are required to include this data in their due diligence statements

**Disclaimer.** This factsheet has been produced by the European Forest Institute with the financial assistance of the European Union. The contents of this factsheet are the sole responsibility of the author and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union. The information presented in this factsheet comes from the EUDR published in the EU Official Journal on 9 June 2023.



Funded by the European Union