

# EUDR CoP

Initial Stakeholder Survey

Summary of results

April 2026

# Introduction

This survey was developed in particular to support the **EUDR Community of Practice (CoP) co-facilitators** in identifying and prioritising the key topics to be addressed by the Community Core Group during its sessions.

The survey questions build on:

- Challenges encountered and lessons learned during the EUDR dry runs, and
- Anticipated implementation challenges, drawing on the practical experience of the CoP co-facilitators across commodities and actor types.

The sessions of the CoP core group are conceived as a public–private dialogue platform, aiming to:

- Explore priority implementation challenges in a structured and solution-oriented manner;
- Facilitate mutual learning across actors and commodities; and
- Support effective implementation of the EUDR through the participation of competent authorities and representatives of the European Commission.

# Methodology

The data and recommendations presented here originate from an Mentimeter survey to gauge EUDR stakeholder readiness and identify priority work areas for the newly established Community of Practice on the topic facilitated by the European Forest Institute.

The survey was carried out during the launch of the EUDR Community of Practice webinar on 11 March 2026. It was based on a questionnaire of 15 partly closed and partly open questions, and generated 145 substantive responses.

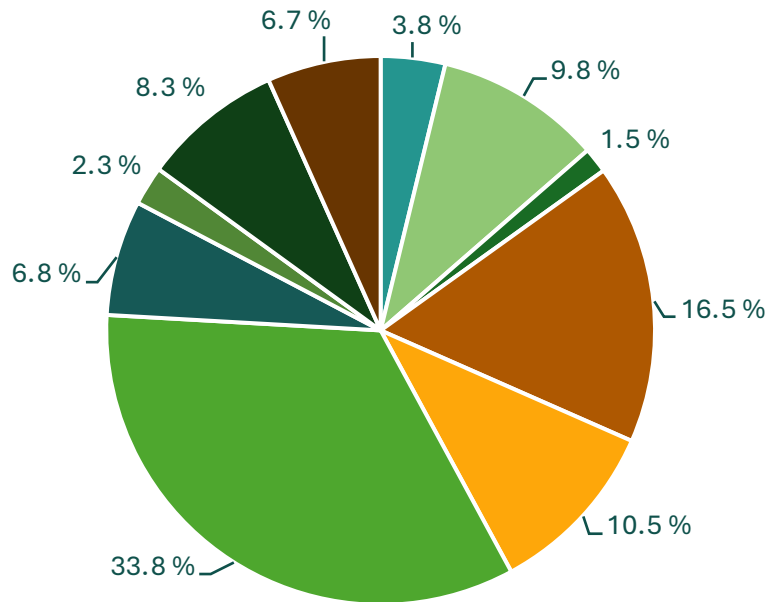
*The sample is not representative and no claims to statistical significance can be made (hence only co-occurrence observations are made, and not correlations suggested).*

# From data to meaning: caveats, explanations and limitations

- Only responses that included substantive information for at least one of the topic related questions were included in the analysis. However, **not all respondents answered all of the questions**.
- Responses to the open-ended questions were reviewed and assigned summarising concepts for to allow semantic clustering according to researchers' expertise and judgement of respondents' intended meaning. It is acknowledged that the character limit on the open-ended questions led to a certain **amount of ambiguity** regarding the latter that could not be fully overcome.
- Overall EUDR readiness of respondents was assessed on **the basis of self-ratings**, which are always subjective. However, by formulating the answer options as statement or estimation of readiness according to a timeline, ambiguity of meaning (that would have occurred if a numerical scale had been used) could be avoided.
- Answers provided via sliders on a 1-10 scale regarding EUDR preparedness in various activity areas are **based on intuitive subjective decisions** by the respondents.
- Some answers allowed selection of up to two answers, regardless of the number of answer options. This means that the **weight of the selected answers** vis-à-vis the options was uneven. In addition, not all respondents selected two options. This is why the results are presented as counts of mentions rather than in a proportional format.
- The **overall sample of the survey is relatively small**, and any sub-samples according to actor type or commodity sector are even smaller.

# Respondent demographics: organisation types

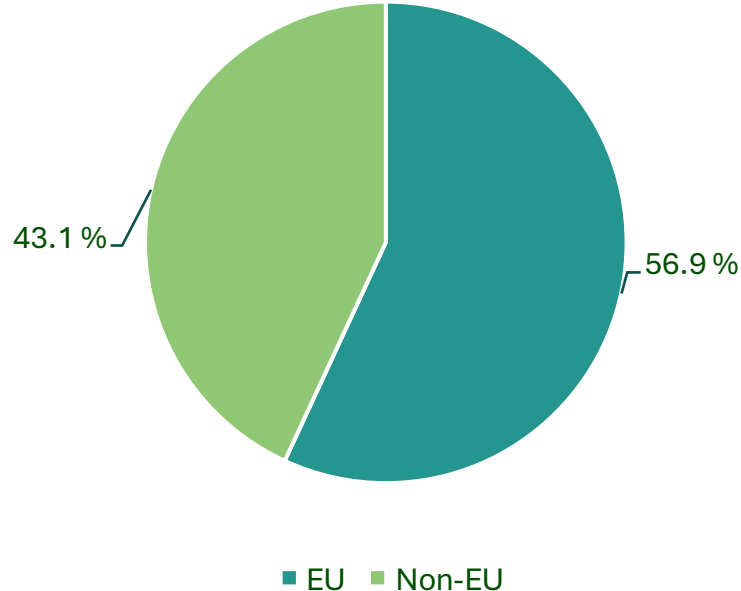
Coverage of organisation types among respondents



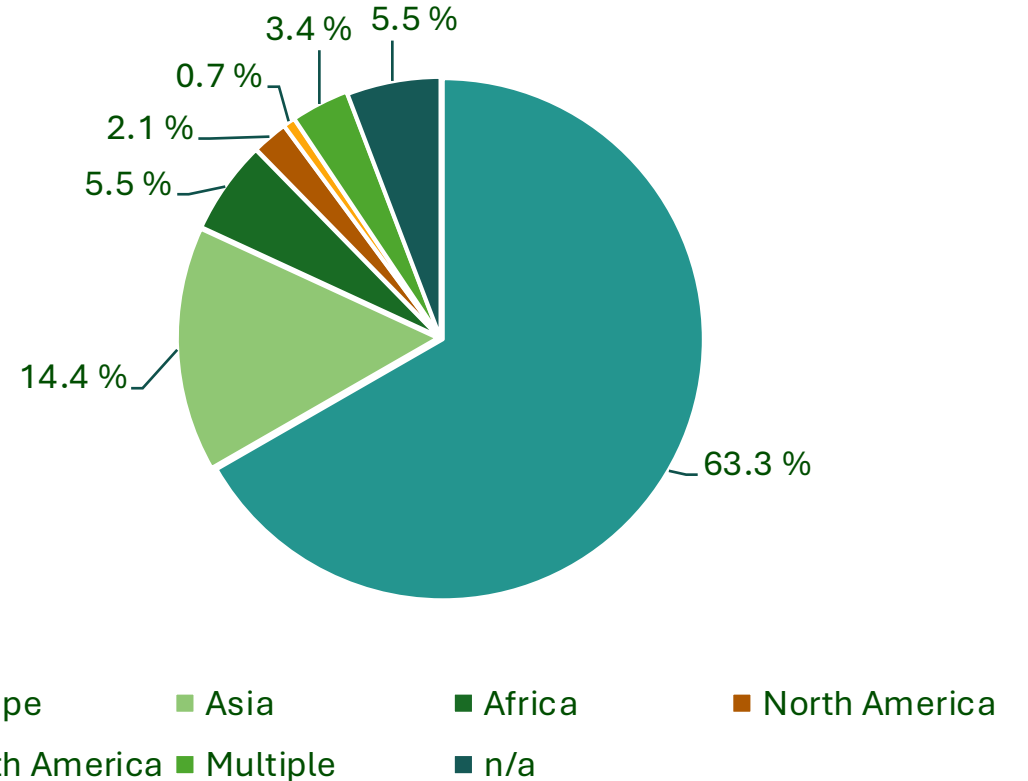
- The largest constituency among the respondents were multinational companies (**33,8%**). Together with smaller organisations from the private sector they made up over **40%** of respondents.
- At **16,5%**, the next biggest constituency were NGOs and Civil Society organisations.
- Government representatives (**EU: 9,8%. Non-EU:1,5%**) also made up over **10%** of the respondents.

# Respondent demographics: geographical spread

Geographical spread of survey respondents  
(EU vs. Non-EU)



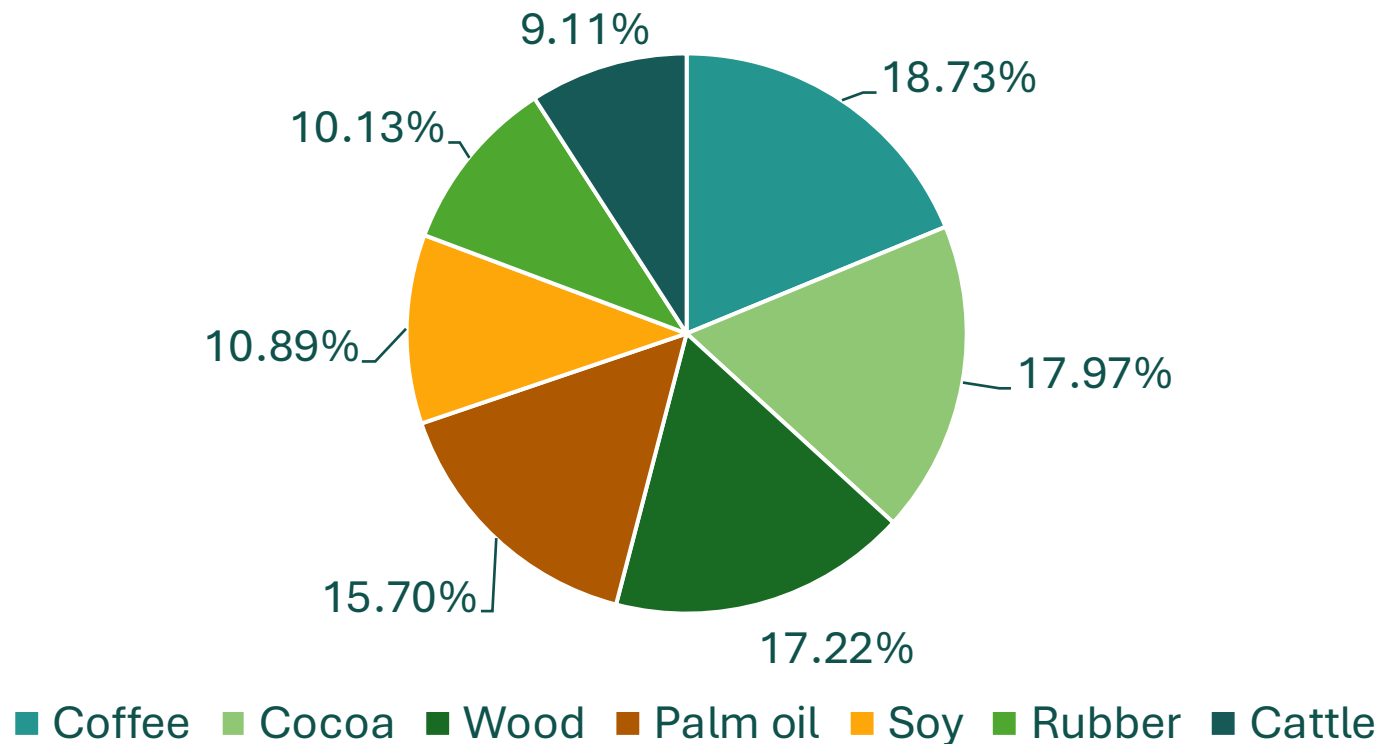
Geographical spread of survey respondents  
(geo regions)



- The majority of respondents were from the **EU and wider Europe**.
- Some **Asian** and, to a lesser extent, **African** countries were also represented. Representatives from the **Americas** were few.

# Respondent demographics: commodities represented

Coverage of commodities among survey respondents



- Respondents represented a **good spread** of all commodities.
- Yet, the highest represented commodity was indicated more than twice as many times as the lowest.

# EUDR preparedness: average ratings (total and by commodity)

	Geolocation information preparedness	Legality verification preparedness	Deforestation risk assessment preparedness	Supply chain traceability preparedness	Data management systems preparedness
<b>Total average</b>	8,1	6,9	7,8	7,5	7,0
<b>Cattle</b>	8,2	6,5	6,7	7,2	7,2
<b>Coffee</b>	8,2	6,4	8,2	7,7	7,7
<b>Cocoa</b>	8,3	7,2	8,0	7,9	7,9
<b>Palm Oil</b>	8,1	6,9	7,9	7,9	7,9
<b>Rubber</b>	7,0	7,0	7,8	7,8	7,8
<b>Soy</b>	7,9	6,6	8,0	8,0	8,0
<b>Wood</b>	7,2	7,2	6,9	7,4	7,4

- Average preparedness across activity types is reported in the upper half of the scale
- There are differences observable between **activity type** and **commodity type**.
- **Legality verification** poses a consistent challenge.

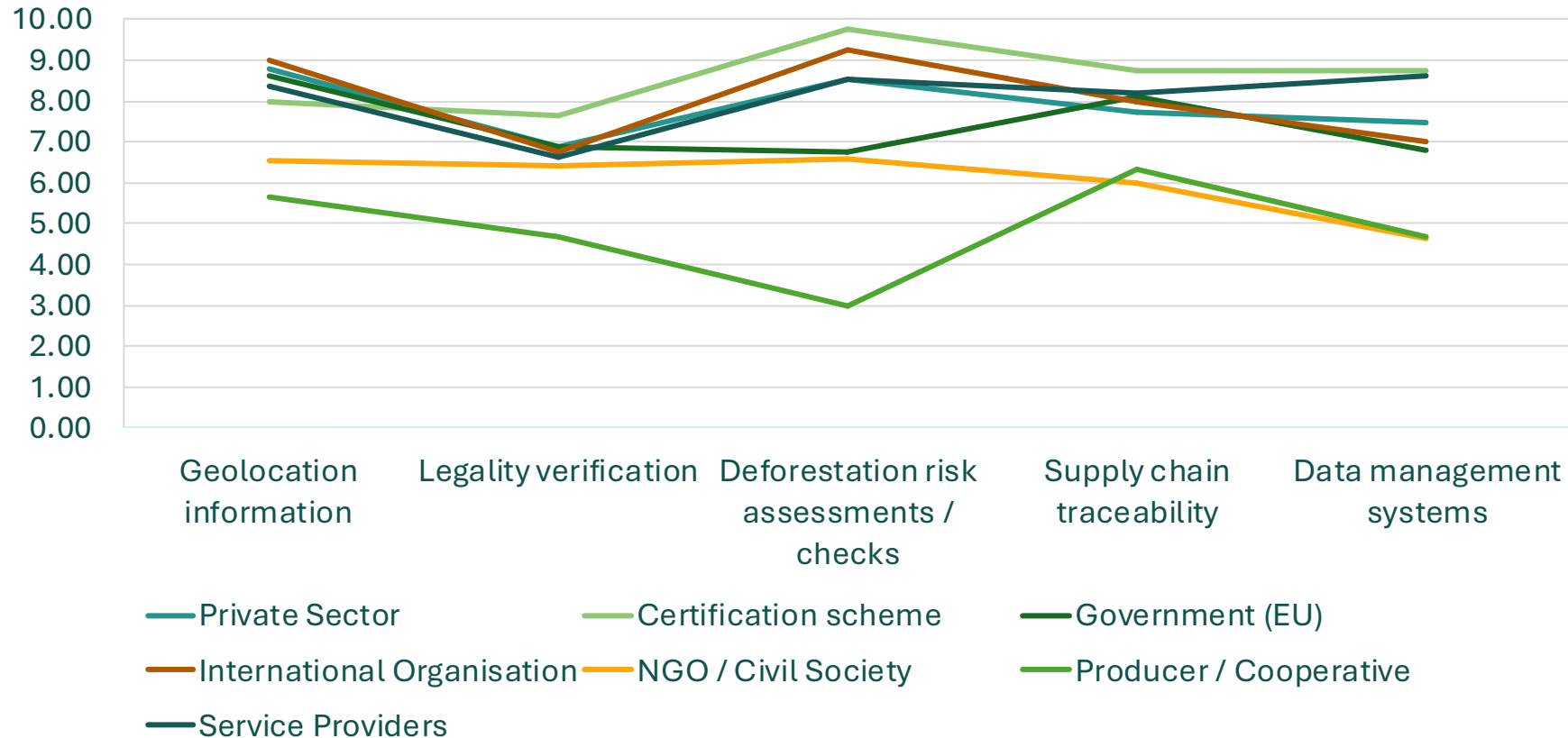
# EUDR preparedness: average ratings (total and by actor type)

	Geolocation information preparedness	Legality verification preparedness	Deforestation risk assessment preparedness	Supply chain traceability preparedness	Data management systems preparedness	Nb of answers
Total average	7,69	6,64	7,39	7,49	6,80	
Private Sector	8,77	6,89	8,53	7,74	7,46	52
Certification scheme	8	7,67	9,75	8,75	8,75	4
Government (EU)	8,63	6,89	6,75	8,11	6,8	9
International Organisation	9	6,75	9,25	8	7	4
NGO / Civil Society	6,56	6,41	6,59	6,00	4,63	16
Producer / Cooperative	5,67	4,67	3,00	6,33	4,67	3
Service Providers	8,36	6,64	8,55	8,18	8,64	6
Other	6,5	7,2	6,73	6,8	6,5	10

- Lowest readiness is in **legality verification preparedness**.
- Service providers, certification schemes, and international organisations show the highest averages, but with **very few responses**, limiting reliability.
- The **private sector** (most responses) is:
  - Strongest in geolocation
  - Good in deforestation risk assessment
  - Weaker in traceability and data management
  - Weakest in legality verification

# EUDR preparedness: average ratings (total and by actor type)

How prepared is your organisation in the following areas for EUDR implementation? (1 to 10)



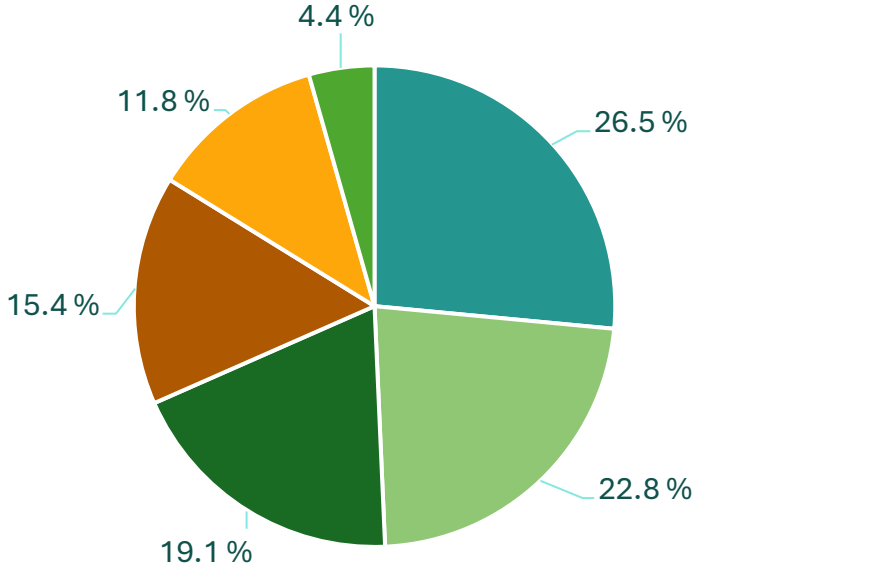
- **Legality verification** shows the lowest preparedness.
- **Deforestation risk assessment** displays the most uneven readiness

# Highlights of EUDR readiness survey answers

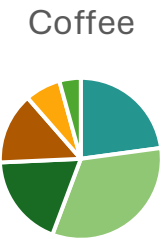
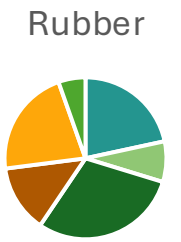
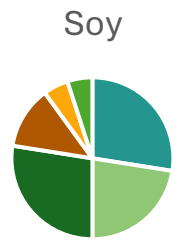
- **Commodity averages** are higher and more homogeneous because readiness is driven by a few high-capacity actors active across all commodities (e.g. private sector, service providers).
- **Actor averages** are more dispersed as they reflect structural capacity gaps (notably producers and NGOs), which cut across all commodities.
- **Commodity-level readiness** masks actor-level disparities: the same “ready” commodities depend on uneven implementation by different actor types.

# EUDR readiness: timelines

Timing of overall readiness among survey respondents



- I was ready in Dec 2025
- I was ready in Dec 2024
- I will be ready in Dec 2026
- I will be mostly ready in Dec 2026
- I will not be ready in Dec 2026
- [no answer]

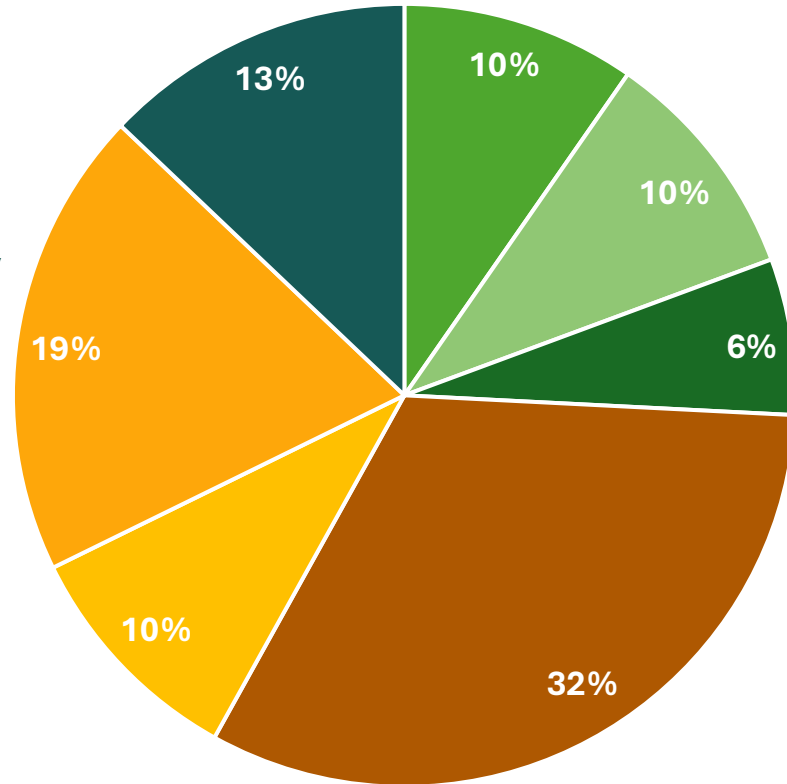


- Many respondents report that they are **EUDR ready or will be so by Dec. 2026.**
- The proportion who report that they will not be EUDR ready by Dec. 2026 varies by commodity.
- Those dealing in **wood and rubber** have the highest proportions reporting that they **will not be EUDR ready by Dec. 2026.**

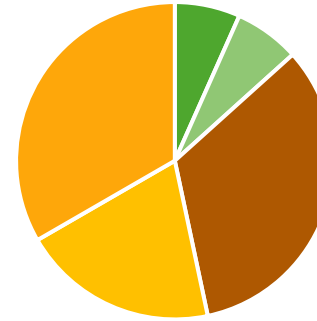
# EUDR readiness: timelines per actor

- Certification scheme
- Government (EU)
- International Organisation / Development Partner
- NGO / Civil Society
- Other
- Private Sector
- Service providers

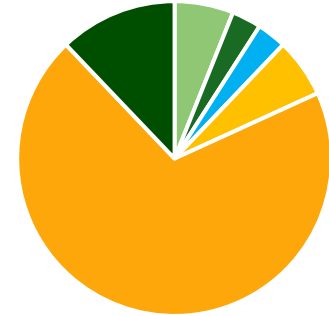
I was ready in Dec 2024



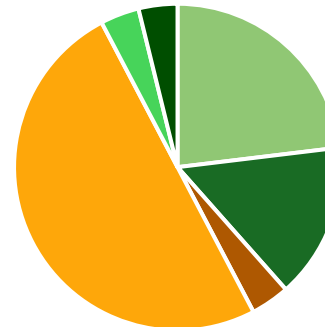
I will not be ready in Dec 2026



I was ready in Dec 2025



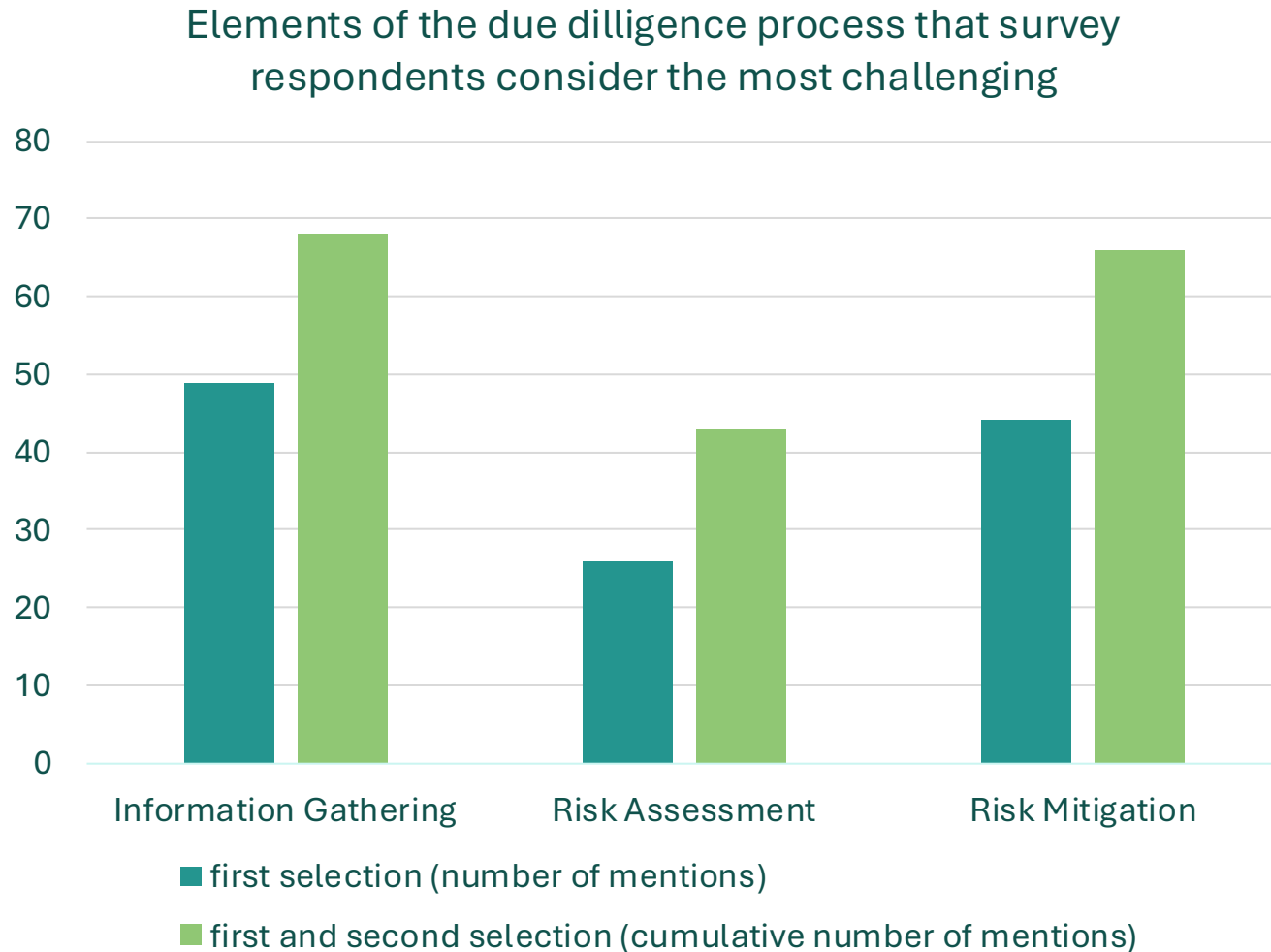
I will be ready in Dec 2026



I will be mostly ready in Dec 2026

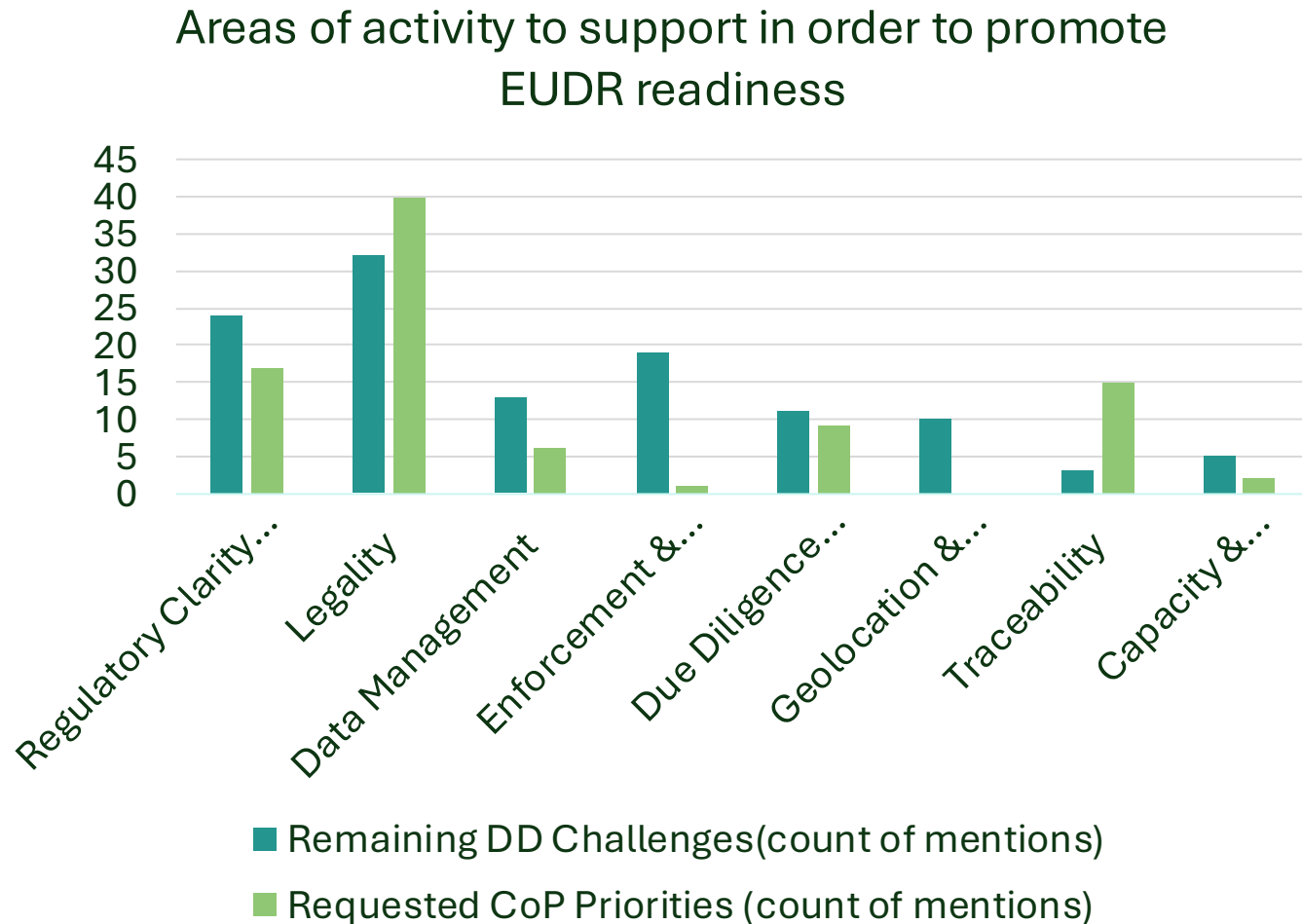


# EUDR readiness: remaining due diligence challenges



- All 3 elements of the due diligence process continue to pose challenges.
- Yet both first mentions and cumulative results on the basis of the **possibility to select two** responses emphasise information gathering and risk mitigation over risk assessment.

# EUDR readiness: substantive challenges & priorities for CoP support



- The areas of activity identified by respondents as constituting remaining challenges in the due diligence process variously con- and diverge from the requested priority areas the CoP should focus on.
- Nevertheless, both should be taken into consideration when identifying focus areas as the work of the CoP takes shape.
- **Legality and regulatory clarity / standardisation** are consistently considered of importance.

# EUDR support needs: geolocation (per commodity)

	Quality verification and validation	Sharing - legal and regulatory constraints	Sharing – challenges with supply chain actors / competitors	Collection	Upload on the EUDR IT system
<b>Total count</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Cocoa</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Palm Oil</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Rubber</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Soy</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Wood</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>

- Total counts may apply to one or more individual commodities.
- **Quality verification and validation** is a key concern across commodities regarding geolocation.

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

# EUDR support needs: geolocation (per actor)

	Quality verification and validation	Sharing - legal and regulatory constraints	Sharing – challenges with supply chain actors / competitors	Collection	Upload on the EUDR IT system
<b>Total count</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Certification</b>	2	4	1	0	2
<b>Government (EU / non-EU)</b>	6	7	9	3	2
<b>International Organisation</b>	3	4	6	3	1
<b>NGO / Civil Society</b>	13	8	7	7	4
<b>Private Sector</b>	31	27	20	3	8
<b>Service Providers</b>	2	1	1	1	0
<b>Producer / Cooperative</b>	1	0	1	1	0
<b>Other</b>	8	2	4	4	4

- **Private sector** concentrates needs on quality validation, data sharing (legal & competitive),  
→ High data ownership + liability, but constrained by interoperability and legal uncertainty.
- **NGOs / Civil society** focus on verification and validation  
→ Strong field access, weak control over standards, platforms, and data governance.
- **Governments (EU / non-EU)** emphasize legal/regulatory data-sharing constraints  
→ Cross-border governance gaps  
→ Bridging roles without ownership of primary systems.

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

# EUDR support needs: legality (per commodity)

	Lack of documentary evidence to prove compliance	Informality of many smallholder producers	Granularity of legality risk assessment (national, subnational, production area)	Lack of centralized national databases to support due diligence and substantiated concerns	Scope of legality in a given country
<b>Total count</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Cocoa</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Palm Oil</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Rubber</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Soy</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Wood</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

# EUDR support needs: legality (per actor)

	Lack of documentary evidence to prove compliance	Informality of many smallholder producers	Granularity of legality risk assessment (national, subnational, production area)	Lack of centralized national databases to support due diligence and substantiated concerns	Scope of legality in a given country
<b>Total count</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Certification</b>	0	1	2	2	0
<b>Government (EU / non-EU)</b>	7	5	4	5	2
<b>International Organisation</b>	3	4	2	2	3
<b>NGO / Civil Society</b>	3	10	6	4	6
<b>Private Sector</b>	21	19	16	16	20
<b>Service Providers</b>	3	1	5	4	2
<b>Producer / Cooperative</b>	2	1	1	0	0
<b>Other</b>	9	7	1	3	4

- **Private sector** dominates all legality gaps  
→ Due-diligence burden exceeds private control over legal infrastructure.
- **NGOs / Civil society** concentrate on smallholder informality and legality scope  
→ Proximity to informal production systems with weak legal articulation.
- **Governments** highlight lack of evidence  
→ Need for stronger public-sector systems and clearer verification processes.

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

# EUDR support needs: deforestation (per commodity)

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

	Transparency of data sources and methods used by service providers	Limitations of spatial analysis in agroforestry systems	How to address false positives	Availability & accessibility of mapping data	Access to cost-effective & user-friendly tools	Challenges related to forest definition
<b>Total count</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Cocoa</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Palm Oil</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Rubber</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Soy</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Wood</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>

# EUDR support needs: deforestation (per actor)

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

	Transparency of data sources and methods used by service providers	Limitations of spatial analysis in agroforestry systems	How to address false positives	Availability & accessibility of mapping data	Access to cost-effective & user-friendly tools	Challenges related to forest definition
<b>Total count</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Certification</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Government (EU / non-EU)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>International Organisation</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>NGO / Civil Society</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Service Providers</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Producer / Cooperative</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>

- **Private sector** concentrates needs on **method transparency, false positives, spatial limits (incl. agroforestry), and forest definition**  
→ High reliance on third-party analysis with legal exposure, but limited control over models, thresholds, and definitions.
- **Governments (EU / non-EU)** emphasize **data availability, tool accessibility, and forest definition**  
→ Public responsibility for authoritative baselines, but uneven national data infrastructure.
- **NGOs / Civil society** focus on **data transparency, limitations of spacial analysis in agroforestry systems and availability of mapping data**  
→ Monitoring and accountability role and interpretability of results.
- **Service providers** highlight **method transparency and system limitations**  
→ Pressure to explain black-box models while managing technical trade-offs.

# EUDR support needs: traceability (per commodity)

	First-mile traceability challenges involving intermediaries & smallholder suppliers	Verification of traceability information	The use of declaration in excess	Segregation challenges	Access to affordable & user-friendly tools
<b>Total count</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Cocoa</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Palm Oil</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Rubber</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Soy</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Wood</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>

- **First-mile traceability** is a key concern across different commodities.

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

# EUDR support needs: traceability (per actor)

	First-mile traceability challenges involving intermediaries & smallholder suppliers	Verification of traceability information	The use of declaration in excess	Segregation challenges	Access to affordable & user-friendly tools
<b>Total count</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Certification</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Government (EU / non-EU)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>International Organisation</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>NGO / Civil Society</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Service Providers</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Producer / Cooperative</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

- **Private sector** dominates most of the issues, especially **first-mile traceability, verification, and excess declarations**  
→ Due-diligence burden concentrated downstream while control weakens upstream.
- **NGOs / Civil society** strongly signal **first-mile challenges and access to simple tools**  
→ Deep engagement with smallholders and intermediaries.
- **Governments** focus on **first-mile and segregation**  
→ Structural limits of mixed supply chains and intermediary-heavy systems.
- **Service providers** emphasize **first-mile traceability challenges**  
→ Technical challenge to validate heterogeneous, self-reported data.

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

# EUDR support needs: due diligence (per commodity)

	Robust risk assessment & mitigation measures	How to present information to competent authorities during inspection	Role of certification &/or third-party service providers in supporting due diligence	Data management issues
Total counts	72	68	56	19
Cattle	20	15	11	3
Coffee	39	33	25	10
Cocoa	41	36	23	8
Palm Oil	34	33	22	5
Rubber	24	21	14	5
Soy	25	21	15	2
Wood	35	32	26	7

- Robust risk assessment and mitigation as well as information presentation to authorities are key concerns.

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

# EUDR support needs: due diligence (per actor)

	Robust risk assessment & mitigation measures	How to present information to competent authorities during inspection	Role of certification &/or third-party service providers in supporting due diligence	Data management issues
Total counts	72	68	56	19
Certification	2	1	2	0
Government (EU / non-EU)	9	8	7	0
International Organisation	5	3	1	0
NGO / Civil Society	11	7	4	4
Private Sector	31	31	24	8
Service Providers	4	6	5	0
Producer / Cooperative	1	2	1	1
Other	3	6	9	4

- **Private sector** concentrates needs on risk assessment & mitigation, presentation to competent authorities, and use of certification / third parties → Bears primary legal liability, must operationalise due diligence under uncertainty and inspection risk.
- **Governments (EU / non-EU)** focus on risk assessment quality and inspection-ready documentation → Dual role as enforcer and system designer creates high expectations for consistency and clarity.
- **NGOs / Civil society** signal needs on risk assessment and how to present information to competent authorities → Monitoring and watchdog roles, but limited access to structured company data.

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

# EUDR support needs: other interests (per commodity)

	Risk-based approaches	Substantiate d concerns	EUDR Impact monitoring	Data security issues	Penalties and fines
<b>Total count</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Cocoa</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Palm Oil</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Rubber</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Soy</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Wood</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>

- **Risk-based approaches and substantiated concerns** are additional interest areas across commodity representatives.

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

# EUDR support needs: other interests (per actor)

	Risk-based approaches	Substantiated concerns	EUDR Impact monitoring	Data security issues	Penalties and fines
<b>Total count</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Certification</b>	1	0	2	0	0
<b>Government (EU / non-EU)</b>	7	9	2	1	4
<b>International Organisation</b>	5	4	4	1	1
<b>NGO / Civil Society</b>	10	8	7	2	3
<b>Private Sector</b>	33	25	12	10	8
<b>Service Providers</b>	5	2	4	1	1
<b>Producer / Cooperative</b>	1	1	2	0	1
<b>Other</b>	4	7	5	5	3

- **Private sector** dominates needs on risk-based approaches and substantiated concerns  
→ Exposure to enforcement, reputational risk, and sanctions drives demand for legal and procedural clarity.
- **NGOs / Civil society** focus on risk-based approaches  
→ Accountability and transparency mandate, linking field signals to regulatory processes.
- **Governments** emphasize substantiated concerns and risk-based approaches  
→ Clarifying thresholds, processes, and enforcement credibility.
- **International organisations** engage on impact monitoring and risk-based approaches  
→ System-level learning and comparability across countries.

*These figures include both the first and second responses provided by each participant.*

# Possible priorities for CoP work programme

Impact area	What to prioritise for discussion and focus (from the survey responses)	
<b>Geolocation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality verification &amp; validation responsibilities</li> <li>• Legal and competitive constraints on data sharing</li> <li>• Practical experience with EUDR IT uploads</li> </ul>	
<b>Legality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to deal with documentary gaps and informality</li> <li>• Interpreting legality scope and risk granularity</li> <li>• What operators can reasonably do when public databases are missing</li> </ul>	
<b>Deforestation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency and explainability of methodologies</li> <li>• Managing false positives and agroforestry limits</li> <li>• Forest definition alignment and acceptable uncertainty</li> </ul>	
<b>Traceability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First-mile traceability with intermediaries &amp; smallholders</li> <li>• Verification limits and excess declarations</li> <li>• What works (and doesn't) in segregation models</li> </ul>	
<b>Due diligence process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What “robust” and inspection-ready risk assessment looks like</li> <li>• How to present information to competent authorities</li> <li>• Role and limits of certification / third parties</li> </ul>	
<b>Other interest areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How risk-based approaches are applied in practice</li> <li>• Handling substantiated concerns and escalation pathways</li> <li>• Enforcement implications (penalties, data security)</li> </ul>	

# Conclusion

- If you have any thoughts, or would like to share additional priorities or challenges, please feel free to contact the Community of Practice via its dedicated email: [eudr.cop@efi.int](mailto:eudr.cop@efi.int)
- This analysis reflects the interpretation of the co-facilitators and does not represent the direct views of respondents or CoP core group members.
- Findings should be **interpreted with caution** due to the limited number of responses and uncertainties linked to the live survey format and the spontaneous nature of inputs. Some responses are incomplete, while others include multiple selections, which may influence percentages. For certain actor groups, the number of responses is very low, limiting the representativeness of the results.