

White paper

# **EUDR compliance for companies: A guide to compliance and implementation of the European Deforestation Regulation**

# The most important points from the guide summarised:

## Background to the EUDR

The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) came into force on 29 June 2023 and aims to ensure that certain raw materials and products do not contribute to global deforestation. From 30 December 2025 (for SMEs from 30 June 2026), companies may only place deforestation-free products on the EU market or export them.

## Who is affected?

The regulation applies to market participants, i.e. companies that place raw materials or products on the EU market or export them. Traders must also ensure that their goods are EUDR-compliant. Small businesses (SMEs) have reduced obligations, but must prove that their products are deforestation-free.

## Which products are affected?

The EUDR affects seven raw materials and their derived products:



## Also important - derived products

The EUDR not only affects raw materials such as wood, coffee, cocoa, palm oil, beef, soya and rubber, but also a large number of derived products. These include, for example, leather goods, chocolate and printed paper. Companies that trade or process such goods must ensure that they fulfil the requirements of the regulation.

# The most important points from the guide summarised:

Companies must implement a due diligence process that includes the following steps

- ✓ **Collection of information** (e.g. origin of the product, geodata, supplier information)
- ✓ **Risk assessment** (analysis of deforestation risks in the country of production)
- ✓ **Risk minimisation** (e.g. additional controls or audits)

The products may only be sold or exported if the risk is categorised as negligible.

## Challenges for companies

- **Transparency in supply chains:** companies must be able to trace where their raw materials come from.
- **Bureaucratic effort:** Compliance with the EUDR entails additional administrative effort.
- **Cost increase:** Switching to deforestation-free supply chains can be expensive in the short term, but is necessary in the long term.

## Controls and sanctions

The authorities carry out regular spot checks and on-site inspections, depending on the deforestation risk of the country of origin:

- ✓ High-risk countries: 9% of companies are inspected
- ✓ Standard risk countries: 3 %
- ✓ Low-risk countries: 1 %

Violations of the EUDR can lead to fines of up to 4% of annual turnover, trade bans or product recalls.

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# Background & relevance of the EUDR

According to a **WWF article** from 2021, the EU was responsible for **16% of global deforestation** in 2017 due to international trade: a total of 203,000 hectares and 116 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Only China (24%) surpassed the EU. India (9 %), the United States (7 %) and Japan (5 %) were behind the European Union.



## What is deforestation?

The **FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) defines deforestation as the **conversion of forest to other land uses** (regardless of whether it was caused by humans).

The “net change in forest area” is the sum of all forest losses (deforestation) and all forest gains (forest expansion) in a given period. The net change can therefore be positive or negative, depending on whether the gains exceed the losses or vice versa.

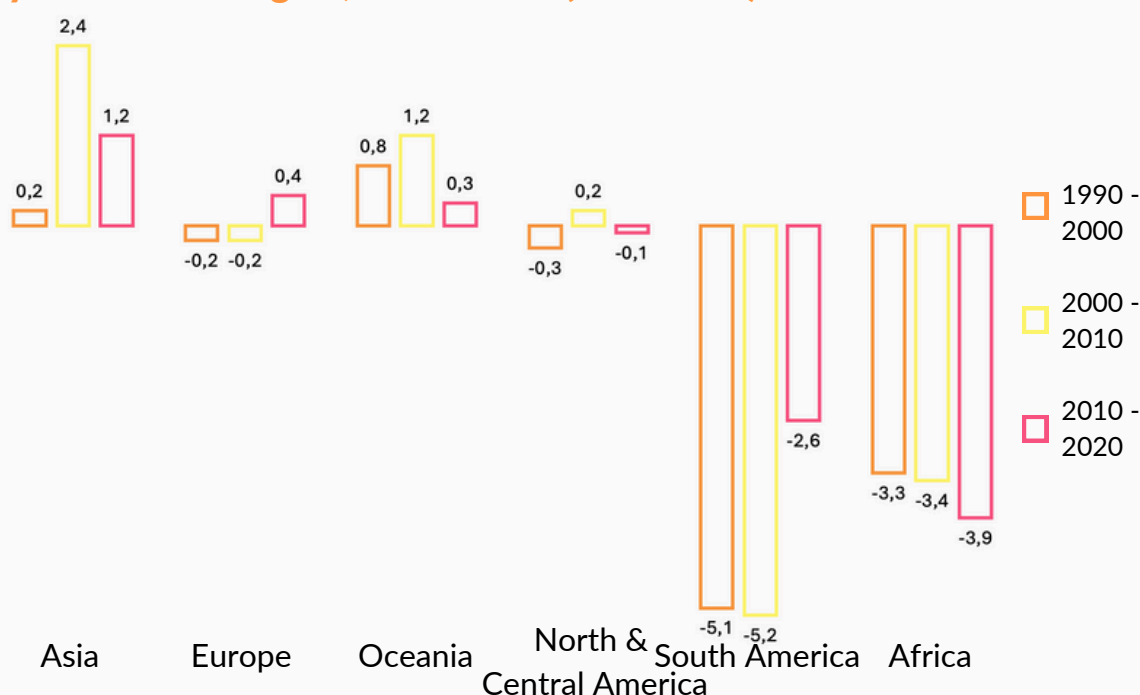
# Background & relevance of the EUDR

## Losses and gains of the forest stock

Where is forest being lost and where is it being gained?

- Africa had the highest annual rate of net forest loss in the period 2010-2020 at 3.9 million hectares. The rate of net forest loss has increased in Africa in each of the three decades since 1990.
- South America recorded an annual net forest loss of 2.6 million hectares in the period 2010-2020. However, the rate of net forest loss in South America has decreased significantly and is about half the rate of 2000-2010 in the period 2010-2020.
- Asia had the largest net increase in forest area in the period 2010-2020.
- Oceania recorded net losses of forest area in the decades 1990-2000 and 2000-2010.

**Annual net change in forest area  
by decade and region, 1990–2020 (FAO 2020)**



# Background & relevance of the EUDR

## Around 30 percent of all forests are mainly used for production

Globally, around 1.15 billion hectares of forest are used primarily for the production of timber and non-timber forest products. In addition, 749 million hectares are earmarked for multiple use, which often includes production.

- **Stability and change:** The area of production-oriented forests has remained relatively stable worldwide. However, the area of multiple-use forests has decreased by around 71 million hectares since 1990.
- **Social services:** More than 180 million hectares of forest are mainly used for social services. This area has increased by 186,000 hectares annually since 2010 and includes recreation, tourism, education, research and the protection of cultural and spiritual sites.

**An analysis of national data** for 46 tropical and subtropical countries, representing around 78 percent of the forest area in these climate zones, shows the following main causes of deforestation:



- **Large-scale commercial agriculture:** Responsible for 40 percent of deforestation, mainly through livestock farming and the cultivation of soybeans and oil palms.
- **Local subsistence agriculture:** Contributes an estimated 33 percent of deforestation.
- **Urban expansion:** Causes 10 percent of deforestation.
- **Infrastructure:** Also accounts for 10 percent.
- **Mining:** Responsible for 7 percent of deforestation.

In some cases, land-use change is preceded by forest degradation, for example through unsustainable or illegal logging. The drivers of deforestation vary considerably between and within regions.

## What is the EU doing about it?

In order to stop deforestation in the supply chains for the European market, the European Union has adopted the **EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)**. This regulation prohibits the placing on the market or export of certain goods and products from the EU unless they meet certain requirements:

1. The products must not originate from areas that have been deforested.
2. They must have been produced in compliance with the laws of the country of production, including regulations on land use, labor rights and human rights.
3. They must be subject to comprehensive due diligence.

The **cut-off date is December 31, 2020**. This means that only products whose areas of origin were not affected by deforestation or forest degradation after this date will be approved for the EU market or for export from the EU.

# Background & relevance of the EUDR

## EUDR definitions

- **Deforestation:** Conversion of forested land to agricultural land, whether this conversion occurs through human activity or naturally.
- **Primary forest:** A naturally regenerated forest consisting of native tree species and characterized by the absence of obvious human activities and undisturbed ecological processes.
- **Plantation forest:** A planted forest that is intensively managed and consists of one or two tree species, trees of the same age and regular spacing. It excludes forests planted to protect or restore ecosystems.
- **Forest degradation:** Fundamental changes to forested land, either through the conversion of primary or naturally regenerated forests to plantation forests or other forested areas, or through the conversion of primary forests to planted forests.
- **Naturally regenerated forest:** Forests consisting mainly of trees that have become established through natural regeneration.
- **Planted forest:** Forests consisting mainly of trees established by planting or deliberate seeding, where these trees are expected to make up over 50% of the mature stand.



# Who is subject to the EUDR?

The EUDR came into force on June 29, 2023. Large companies must fully implement the regulations from December 30, 2025, while micro and small companies have a further six months and the regulations will therefore apply to them from June 30, 2026. A review of important points is planned after just one year. Supermarkets and retail chains that sell products that fall under the conditions of the EUDR are also obliged to comply with the regulation.

## Definition and obligations of market participants under the EUDR

The EUDR concerns “market participants”. An operator is any natural or legal person who places relevant products on the market or exports them as part of a commercial activity. Commercial activities include the processing, distribution and use of products.

Example: If company A imports cocoa butter (HS code 1804) and company B uses it to produce chocolate (HS code 1806), both are considered market participants. Regardless of the size of the company, importers who import Annex I products without prior due diligence must submit a due diligence declaration.

## Obligations of the market participants

**Due diligence:** Companies that place products on the EU market must comply with the full due diligence obligation. This also applies to traders and includes the assumption of due diligence by micro-enterprises and natural persons.

**Risk assessment:** The form of the due diligence obligation depends on the country of origin of the goods and requires a risk analysis and, if necessary, mitigation measures.

**Documentation obligation:** Information on buyers and sellers as well as reference numbers of the due diligence declaration must be kept for five years.

# Who is subject to the EUDR?

## Differences for SMEs

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have less stringent due diligence obligations than larger market participants. Micro-enterprises and SMEs that trade do not have to carry out their own due diligence, but must ensure that the traded goods have been produced deforestation-free and in compliance with the law.

### Definition of SMEs:

- **Small enterprises:** Balance sheet total up to EUR 4 million, net sales up to EUR 8 million, maximum 50 employees.
- **Medium-sized companies:** Balance sheet total up to EUR 20 million, net sales up to EUR 40 million, maximum 250 employees.

It is the responsibility of each company to comply with these due diligence obligations.

Stakeholder	Obligations	Schedule
<b>Non-SME operators</b> Any natural or legal person who places/exports relevant products on the EU market)	<b>Comprehensive due diligence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Collection of information and documents</li><li>• Risk assessment</li><li>• Risk mitigation measures</li><li>• Establishment of a due diligence (DD) system &amp; public reporting on it</li><li>• For products already covered by a DD, the DD must be reviewed and the declaration submitted (with reference to the existing declaration)</li></ul>	<b>31.12.2025</b>
<b>Non-SME traders</b> Any person in the supply chain who is not a trader placing/exporting the products concerned on the EU market)		
<b>SME operators</b>	Comprehensive due diligence for the parts of the product that are not yet covered by a refund procedure; the rest may relate to the existing refund declaration	<b>31.12.2025;</b> <b>30.06.2026</b> for SMEs founded
<b>KMU-Händler</b>	Obligation to keep records for 5 years and make them available to the authorities on request (supplier and customer information)	before <b>30.12.2020</b>

# Scope of the EUDR

The core content of the EUDR is **Article 3**, which states that relevant raw materials and relevant products may only be placed on the market or exported if they meet all of the following requirements:

- They are deforestation-free.
- They have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production.
- They are covered by a due diligence declaration.

- Wood
- Coffee
- Cocoa
- Palm oil
- Cattle
- Soy
- Natural Rubber

## Which raw materials and products are considered relevant?

The regulation stipulates precise due diligence obligations for seven specific raw materials: **Soy, palm oil, wood, coffee, cocoa, cattle** and **rubber**. This also includes numerous derived products such as chocolate, leather and printed paper, which are listed in Annex I of the regulation.

	The product concerned is manufactured from a raw material listed in Annex I.	The product concerned is <b>not</b> manufactured from a raw material listed in Annex I.
The product concerned is listed in Annex I.	is subject to EUDR	is not subject to EUDR
Product concerned is <b>not</b> listed in Annex I.	is not subject to EUDR	is not subject to EUDR

# Scope of the EUDR

## What legal regulations does the EUDR contain?

### Labor rights

The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) attaches great importance to the protection of labor rights. The aim of the regulation is to reduce the negative impact of deforestation on global supply chains and to combat illegal deforestation and human rights violations.

Labor rights are particularly important, as deforestation often goes hand in hand with poor working conditions. The priorities of the regulation include

- Fair working conditions
- Adequate remuneration
- Health and safety standards in the workplace
- Respect for human rights

The regulation requires compliance with international labor standards, including **measures to prevent forced labor, child labor and discrimination**. Companies that comply with these regulations promote ethically correct working practices and assume social responsibility, which strengthens consumer and investor confidence.



# Scope of the EUDR

## What legal regulations does the EUDR contain?

### Human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples

The EUDR particularly protects the human rights of indigenous peoples who are directly affected by deforestation. The regulation strengthens their rights to land ownership, self-determination and traditional ways of life.

The regulation recognizes the importance of indigenous peoples and emphasizes their traditional knowledge and sustainable use of natural resources. It ensures that deforestation is strictly regulated in order to protect the environment and preserve indigenous communities.

A key aspect is **Free, Prior and Informed Consent** (FPIC), which gives indigenous communities the right to be informed about all decisions affecting them and to give their prior consent. FPIC guarantees that their rights and interests are protected.

Find out **in just 1 minute**  
whether your company is  
affected by the EUDR:

[\*\*To the EUDR-Check\*\*](#)



# Scope of the EUDR

## What due diligence obligations exist?

Before placing, making available on the market or exporting relevant products, operators must perform due diligence on all relevant products from each supplier. Due diligence includes the following steps:

1. **Collection of information**
2. **Risk assessment**
3. **Risik mitigation**

## Three pillars of due diligence under Article 8 EUDR

Collection of information pursuant to Article 9 EUDR

Risk assessment according to Article 10 EUDR

Risk minimization measures in accordance with Article 11 EUDR



Due diligence statement (Annex II)

# Scope of the EUDR

## What information needs to be collected?

Operators must demonstrate that their products comply with the requirements of Article 3. To this end, they must **collect and organize specific information and keep it for five years**:

### 1. Product description:

- Trade name and type of products
- For products containing wood, the common and scientific name of the wood species.
- List of the raw materials contained and their intended use

### 2. Quantity:

- Quantity of goods in kilograms net mass, net volume or number of pieces and, if applicable, in a special unit of measurement in accordance with the Combined Nomenclature

### 3. Indication of origin:

- Country of production and, where applicable, its regions
- Geolocation of the land on which the raw materials were produced, including the period of production

### 4. Supplier information:

- Name, address and e-mail address of all suppliers

### 5. Customer information:

- Name, address and e-mail address of all companies or retailers to whom the products were supplied

### 6. Proof of deforestation-free status:

- Verifiable information proving that the products are deforestation-free

### 7. Legal compliance of production:

- Verifiable information demonstrating that the raw materials have been produced in accordance with the relevant laws of the country of production

**Market participants are obliged to make this information available to the competent authorities on request.**

# Scope of the EUDR

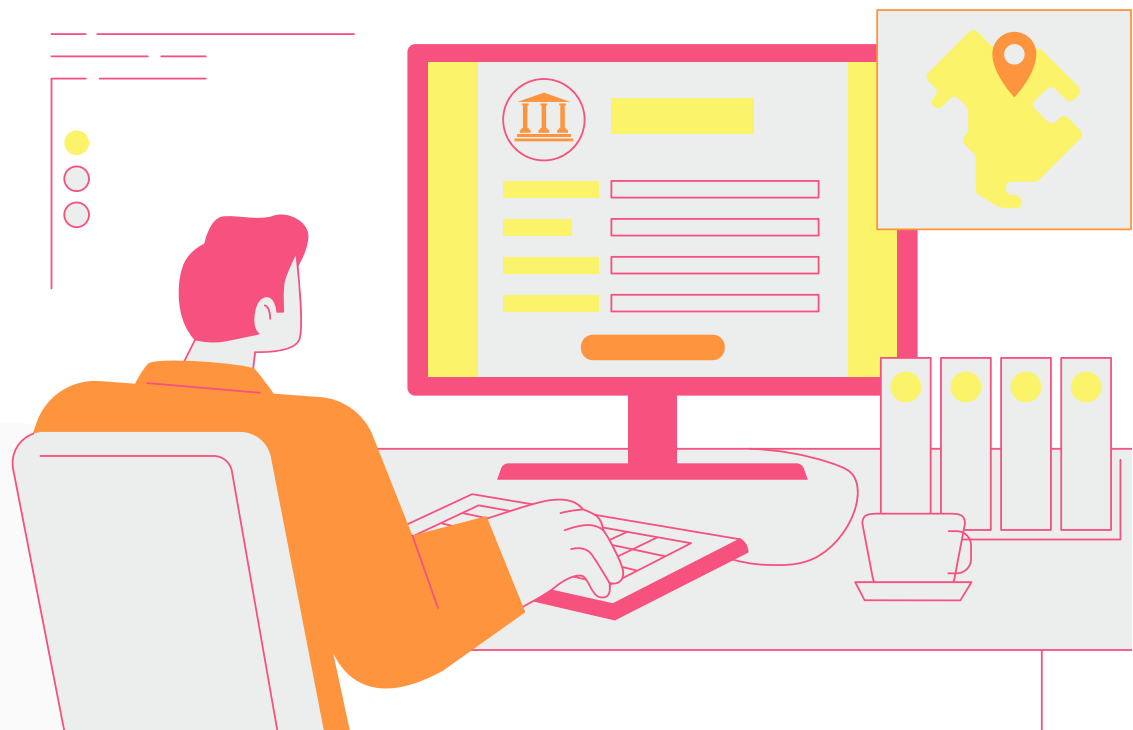
## How does the risk assessment process work?

Market participants must review and analyze all information and documents collected. On this basis, they carry out a **risk assessment** to determine whether there is a risk that the products do not comply with the legal requirements.

Products may only be placed on the market or exported if the risk assessment shows that there is **no or only a negligible risk of non-compliance**.

Timber products that have a valid **FLEGT license** are considered compliant.

Operators must document their risk assessments, review them **at least annually** and make them available to the competent authorities on request. They must be able to demonstrate how the information collected has been verified against the risk criteria and how they have determined the level of risk.





# Scope of the EUDR

## Criteria for risk assessment:

### 1. Producer country and regions:

- Risk allocation to the producing country or parts thereof according to the country benchmarking system
- Presence of forests and indigenous peoples in these areas
- Consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples in good faith
- Legitimate claims of indigenous peoples to land use or ownership

### 2. Environmental risks:

- Extent of deforestation or forest degradation in the producing country
- Reliability and validity of the information collected

### 3. Political and social factors:

- Corruption, falsification of documents, lack of prosecution, human rights violations, armed conflicts or existing sanctions

### 4. Supply chain and processing:

- Complexity of the supply chain and processing stage of the products
- Risk of circumvention of the regulation or mixing with products of unknown origin

### 5. Additional information:

- Conclusions of expert groups and substantiated concerns
- Information from certification schemes or other verified schemes

### **Country benchmarking system:**

*The EU Commission will introduce a country benchmarking system by December 30, 2025 at the latest. This system categorizes countries according to their risk of deforestation and forest degradation.*

*The classification is based on criteria such as the extent of deforestation, the expansion of agricultural land and production trends.*

*Low-risk countries are subject to lower requirements, but knowledge of the origin of the goods and the exclusion of deforestation remain necessary.*

*Normal and high-risk countries require stricter controls and higher requirements for risk analysis.*

# Scope of the EUDR

## How can risk mitigation be guaranteed?

Market participants must apply risk mitigation procedures if a risk assessment shows that the relevant products are not compliant or that there is only a negligible risk. These measures are intended to ensure that no risk or only a negligible risk remains before the products are placed on the market or exported. The measures include:

1. **Requesting additional information:** Collection of further data or documents
2. **Conduct independent surveys or audits:** External reviews and audits to confirm compliance
3. **Supporting suppliers:** Capacity building and investment, particularly with smallholders, to comply with the regulation

Operators must have adequate policies, controls and procedures in place to mitigate and effectively manage the risk of non-compliance. These include:

1. **Risk management strategies:**
  - Model procedures for risk management, reporting, record keeping, internal control and compliance management
  - Appointment of a compliance officer at senior management level for larger companies
2. **Independent audit:**
  - Review of internal policies and procedures by an independent review body for larger companies

Decisions on risk mitigation measures must be documented, reviewed at least once a year and made available to the competent authorities on request. Market participants must be able to demonstrate how these decisions were made.

# Scope of the EUDR

## What special features need to be considered?

### Impact of the EUDR on non-EU partners

Although the EU regulations primarily apply to the European market and European companies, the EUDR also has a significant impact on supply chains and companies outside the EU.

In order to carry out risk assessments and prepare due diligence declarations, geographical data on the products concerned is required. **Companies must obtain this data from their suppliers in the supply chain if it is not directly available.** The necessary processes within the supply chain are illustrated in the following example diagram for the rubber value chain.

### Regulation of derived products by the EUDR

As explained above, the EUDR also regulates derived products made from relevant raw materials, which comprise a vast number of goods. This has a significant impact on the scope and compliance requirements of the companies concerned.

### Objective of the EUDR to combat deforestation

The **EUDR replaces the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR)**, which banned the import and production of illegally produced timber and timber products in the EU. The EUDR builds on this approach, but closes the existing legal loopholes for non-compliant companies and combats deforestation and forest degradation regardless of their legality.

# Sanctions for violations

## How are due diligence obligations monitored?

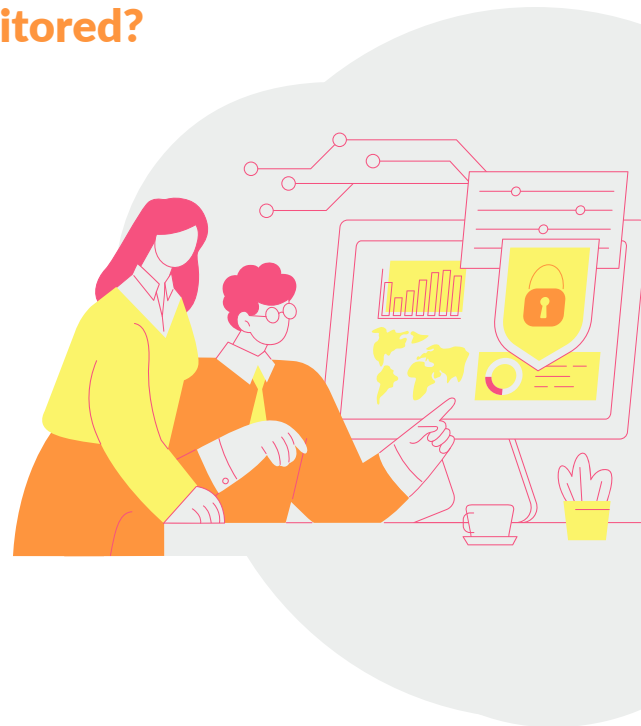
The authorities of the respective member state are responsible for checking the due diligence declarations and associated documents prior to customs release.

The frequency of checks depends on the risk of non-compliance, with country benchmarking playing a role.

**For goods from high-risk countries, 9% of economic operators and products are checked;** for standard and low-risk countries, the figures are 3% and 1% respectively.

The checks include both the information provided and possible spot checks and on-site inspections.

Operators and non-SME traders must support the authorities during inspections by providing access to the premises and all necessary documentation and records.



## Provisional measures in the event of infringements

Member States have the power to take immediate action in the event of possible violations of the regulation. This includes the **seizure of raw materials or products and the suspension of their marketing, supply or export.**

# Sanctions for violations

## Corrective measures for identified violations

In the event of confirmed infringements, the authorities shall require the market participants or traders concerned to take appropriate and proportionate corrective measures. These include

- Remedying the infringements
- Preventing the further distribution of the affected products
- Recall or disposal of the affected products

Market participants are also obliged to **take preventive measures** to avoid future infringements. If these measures are not taken, the authorities will intervene to ensure implementation.

## Sanctions

Sanctions for violations must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. These include

- fines
- confiscation of products and revenue
- trade bans

It is particularly important to emphasize that fines must be proportionate to the environmental damage caused and the value of the goods. They are intended to ensure that the economic benefit from the infringements is withdrawn.

In the event of repeated infringements, the fines increase gradually, with a maximum amount of **at least 4% of turnover** or total annual turnover.

## Definition of specific penalties

The EU member states are obliged to define specific sanctions by December 20, 2025.

The EU Commission will publish lists of sanctioned companies to support the risk assessment and inform consumers.

# Mastering the challenge of EUDR

The EUDR concerns an aspect that is still not very transparent for many companies: the entire depth of their supply chain, as raw materials are often sourced via complex, extensive supply chains. One example of this is coffee, where the required transparency is difficult to achieve due to the large number of small farmers and intermediaries in the country of origin. Companies must therefore answer three key questions when preparing for the EUDR:

## **How do you obtain origin information?**

To ensure traceability and transparency, information must be transmitted along the entire supply chain, from the farm to the mixing of batches, for example during bulk and silo storage.

## **How do you deal with the bureaucracy?**

Compliance with documentation and reporting requirements entails additional bureaucracy. Companies need to implement efficient systems for data collection and management to minimize bureaucracy and ensure compliance.

## **How is it ensured that production complies with local laws?**

Information on social and environmental regulations must be forwarded and verified, possibly in cooperation with local certification bodies and auditing companies.

# Mastering the challenge of EUDR

## **How are risks assessed?**

Risks resulting from the geographical location and business practices of suppliers must be assessed and documented for the due diligence declaration.

## **How do cost increases influence the transition to deforestation-free supply chains?**

Compliance with the stricter requirements can lead to additional investments. These can lead to temporarily higher costs and impair competitiveness. Long-term strategies to increase efficiency are therefore crucial in order to minimize the cost burden and ensure forest protection at the same time.

## **What innovative solutions are required?**

Innovative solutions and technologies are needed to overcome these challenges. Digital tools for monitoring and analyzing the supply chain can help companies meet the requirements of the regulation and achieve their sustainability goals.

The lawcode Suite's supply chain module can make it much easier to manage suppliers and carry out risk analyses in accordance with the legal requirements of the LkSG, CSDDD and EUDR.

# 8 steps to a deforestation-free supply chain



## 1. Analysis of the supply chain and existing solutions:

To ensure transparency and sustainability, it is crucial to analyze the entire supply chain and ensure the traceability of raw materials. Companies need to carefully review and adapt their due diligence and risk management processes to identify and address weaknesses. Continuous monitoring and optimization of these processes are essential to maintain ethical standards and minimize risks at an early stage.



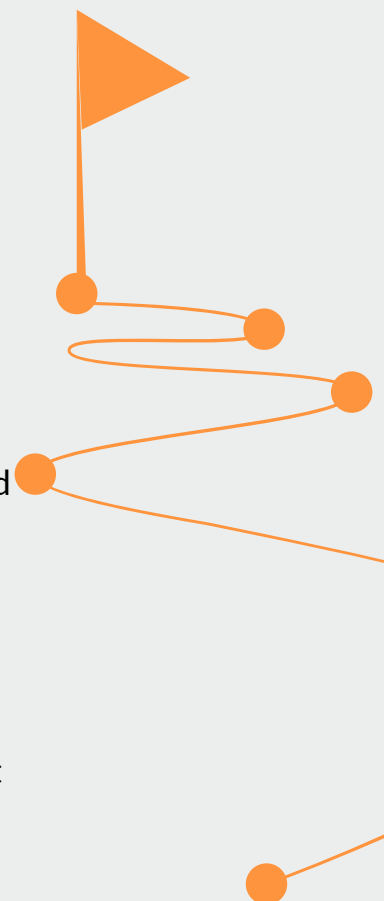
## 2. Design and implementation of due diligence requirements:

The EUDR sets out clear due diligence requirements that market participants must fulfill in order to combat deforestation and promote sustainable practices. Companies need to develop comprehensive compliance strategies to prevent potential fines and reputational damage. Careful planning and structured implementation of due diligence requirements are necessary to identify and minimize risks at an early stage. A holistic approach that includes transparent communication and effective risk mitigation measures is crucial.



## 3. Clarification of responsibilities:

The regulation affects companies of all sizes and sectors. It is important that managing directors, IT managers, marketing managers and all employees who work with products along the supply chain are aware of and implement the requirements of the EUDR.





# 8 steps to a deforestation-free supply chain



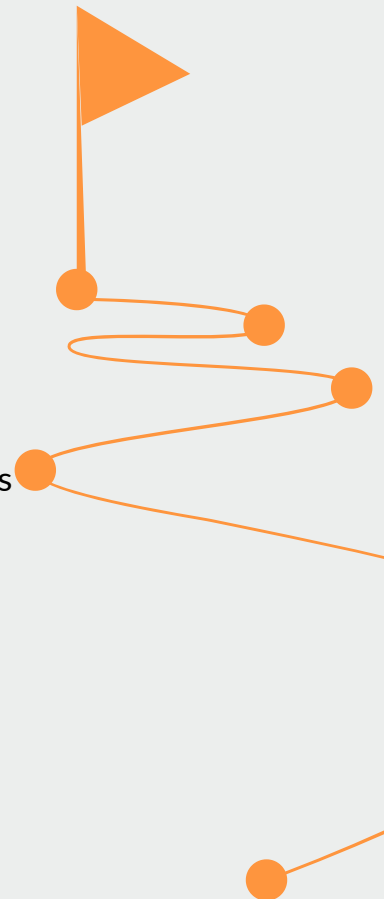
## 4. Monitoring implementation:

Companies must take measures to implement the due diligence obligations and provide detailed documentation of these steps. Regular review and reporting of the measures implemented are crucial to ensure the success of sustainability management. Structured documentation and continuous evaluation enable companies to check the effectiveness of their measures and identify possible improvements.



## 5. Clarify dependencies and ensure efficient communication with partners:

Open communication with suppliers and partners is crucial to ensure that products come from legal and sustainable sources. This collaboration makes it possible to develop innovative approaches to reduce deforestation. Market participants and traders must receive the required information from upstream suppliers in order to place raw materials on the market, as no trade is possible without this cooperation.



# 8 steps to a deforestation-free supply chain



## 6. Correct collection and use of geodata:

The correct collection and use of geospatial data is critical to a company's success. Organizations must ensure that their geospatial data is up-to-date, accurate and reliable. The integration of geolocation technologies requires a deep understanding and strategic approach to increase efficiency and minimize costs. Continuous investment in the further development of geodata systems is necessary to meet increasing demands.



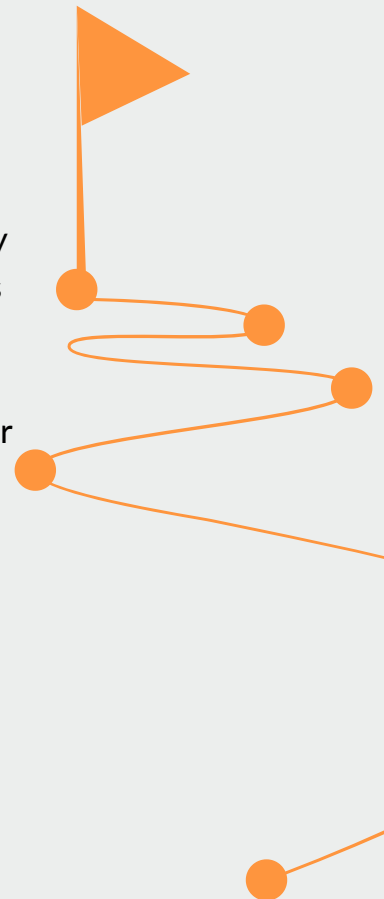
## 7. The role of technologies and tools:

Technologies and tools play a crucial role in EUDR compliance. Innovative solutions enable companies to efficiently track and monitor information along their supply chains. These tools make it possible to check raw materials and products for their origin and compliance with due diligence obligations and to simplify communication in the supply chain. The integration of technologies is a key factor in the successful implementation of EUDR requirements.



## 8. Keep an eye on legal developments:

The EUDR stipulates that products must be manufactured in accordance with the laws of the country of production, which regulate land use rights, environmental protection, forest management, labor rights, human rights and anti-corruption regulations. It is important to continuously monitor these legal developments and adapt compliance strategies accordingly.



# Mastering EUDR with the lawcode Suite

The LkSG supply chain module of the lawcode Suite supports companies in systematically recording and managing all relevant data and reporting it in accordance with legal requirements. Automated data collection and predefined report templates make the compliance process considerably simpler and clearer. A special EUDR module will be integrated at the end of 2024 to make your reporting even more efficient and in line with the EUDR. Get in touch with our experts now to be optimally prepared for the EUDR and be the first company to use the new module.

## **Supplier overview and supplier details**

Create new suppliers quickly and intuitively. Use our import functions to transfer supplier data from your purchasing system to our supplier management tool. All supplier data is available in the individual view, including essential master data and the data required for a legally compliant risk analysis.

## **Risk analysis**

Carry out an automatic risk analysis of your suppliers. Our digital risk analysis is based on recognized indices and is audit-proof and verifiable.

## **Remedial measures**

Control and monitor the necessary remedial measures and your overall risk management by creating tickets for the measures. You can use our ticket system to assign these measures to processors and set deadlines. Users document the status of the remedial measures directly in the ticket system.

## **Resubmission manager**

Keep your suppliers and risk analysis up to date with automatic resubmissions. With our resubmission feature, you can control time periods so that no deadlines are missed.

## **Reporting channel**

With our Hintbox, the digital whistleblower system, you fulfill the requirements of the complaints procedure in accordance with the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (LkSG). Complaints are assigned directly to the supplier and the specific risk can be assessed. At the same time, you can define, manage and implement remedial measures.

# Mastering EUDR with the lawcode Suite

## **Reporting obligation**

Our supplier management tool supports you with documentation and reporting obligations.

## **No-code forms**

Send your suppliers forms to respond to. All forms are dynamically customizable thanks to our no-code solution.

## **Product-specific risk analysis**

Benefit from efficient risk analysis of individual products using standardized forms and simple selection of all important product information.

## **Synchronization of supplier data**

By integrating the EUDR module into our supply chain module, all information from direct and indirect suppliers can be automatically synchronized and supplemented.

## **Due diligence declaration**

Thanks to an intelligent interface solution, the EUDR module enables you to send the mandatory due diligence declaration directly to the competent authority.

## **Web crawler**

With the integration of a web crawler, current news and updates on the suppliers stored in the system are continuously searched for. As soon as the web crawler identifies positive or negative reports, you are informed of these developments. This is an additional tool for monitoring suppliers and complements the existing abstract and concrete risk analysis by providing real-time information on potential risks or opportunities.

# Did we arouse your interest?

## Talk to our experts

Meet all legal requirements with the lawcode Suite. Discover the ease of compliance with our intuitive tools. Promote transparency and integrity in your company while meeting all ESG legal requirements of current laws around the Whistleblower Protection Act and the Supply Chain Act.

Discover how our lawcode Suite can simplify your compliance management. Have we piqued your interest? Book your personal demo now.

**Book your free demo now**



Find out **in just 1 minute**  
whether your company is  
affected by the EUDR:

**To the EUDR-Check**