

**Major interpellation for written answer G-001005/2026  
to the Commission**

Rule 145

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on behalf of the ECR Group

Subject: Ensuring a comprehensive legislative review of the EU Deforestation Regulation

Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 on deforestation-free products introduces extensive due diligence obligations for operators placing certain commodities and derived products on the EU market or exporting them outside of the EU. Given the complexity of global supply chains and the practical challenges related to traceability and geolocation requirements, the co-legislators adopted targeted amendments in December 2025 aimed at facilitating implementation and providing additional time for economic operators to prepare.

As part of this compromise, the co-legislators introduced a review clause requiring the Commission, by 30 April 2026, to carry out a simplification review of the regulation and to submit a report to Parliament and to the Council, accompanied, ‘where appropriate, by a legislative proposal’<sup>1</sup>.

The review clause agreed by the co-legislators was intended to ensure that any structural implementation challenges identified during the early phase of application can be assessed in full transparency and, where necessary, addressed through the ordinary legislative process.

Recent public statements by Commissioner Jessika Roswall suggest that the Commission, in addressing the remaining implementation challenges, intends to limit its initiative to merely a set of guidelines and a few delegated and implementing acts, while maintaining the existing legislative framework of the regulation<sup>2</sup>. Reference has been made in particular to possible adjustments relating to the scope of products listed in Annex I, including leather or downstream palm-oil products, as well as to some definitions and the use of the reference number of the due diligence statement.

While regulatory predictability for businesses, Member States and international partners is an important objective, the review clause agreed by the co-legislators was intended to ensure that the practical experience gained during the early stages of implementation could be assessed more comprehensively and, where necessary, addressed through appropriate legislative adjustments.

In this context, the following questions arise:

1. How will the Commission ensure that the simplification review required under Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 is conducted in a fully open and evidence-based manner, and with a genuine assessment of whether legislative amendments may be necessary?
2. What criteria will the Commission apply in determining whether or not the conditions for presenting a legislative proposal under the review clause are met?

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-10-2025-0331\\_EN.html](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-10-2025-0331_EN.html).

<sup>2</sup> <https://pro.politico.eu/news/211575>.

3. How does the Commission ensure that the use of delegated or implementing acts to address implementation challenges does not effectively replace the role of the co-legislators where substantive policy choices may be involved?
4. How does the Commission intend to ensure that Parliament is fully involved in addressing structural implementation challenges identified during the review, in line with the principle of institutional balance laid down in the Treaties?

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