



Advanced EUDR Due Diligence for Agricultural Trade Training Course

11 – 15 July 2027
Doha

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Overview

Advanced EUDR due diligence for agricultural trade is a one-week course for agricultural exporters, compliance leaders, supply chain teams, commodity traders, and assurance professionals, who leave with an EUDR Agricultural Trade Due Diligence File. The course connects product-scope screening, plot geolocation, supply chain traceability, risk decisions, supplier evidence, export controls, and accurate CBAM boundary testing. It turns fragmented records into an audit-ready operating method. Agile Leaders Training Center presents EUDR due diligence for agricultural trade.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for agricultural export eligibility, customs documentation, and buyer requirements
- Functions accountable for sustainability due diligence, deforestation risk, and supplier evidence
- Supply chain teams responsible for origin, lot identity, geolocation, and chain-of-custody records
- Commodity trading teams responsible for product scope, counterparties, and shipment release
- Assurance functions responsible for testing controls, evidence quality, and corrective action

The course assumes participants already manage agricultural supply chain, trade, sustainability, or assurance records and leaves out introductory export terminology and detailed carbon-emissions calculation.

Departments and Industries

The course supports compliance work across:

- Agricultural commodity trading and export operations
- Food processing, sourcing, and supplier assurance departments
- Forestry-derived product and packaging supply chains
- Customs, logistics, and freight documentation functions
- Sustainability, legal, risk, and internal audit departments

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Apply EUDR product-scope and operator-role screening
- Build plot geolocation and chain-of-custody evidence
- Analyze deforestation, legality, supplier, and traceability risks
- Evaluate risk mitigation and negligible-risk decisions
- Compare EUDR, CBAM, SPS, origin, and customs boundaries
- Build an audit-ready due diligence and export control file

Course Agenda

Day 1: Scope and Responsibility Baseline

- EUDR Commodity and CN/HS Product Scope Matrix
- Operator, Trader, and Supply Chain Responsibility Map
- Country Classification and Simplified Due Diligence Decision Tree
- Legality and Deforestation-Free Requirement Checklist
- Agricultural Shipment Compliance Boundary Register

Day 2: Geolocation and Traceability Evidence

- Plot Geolocation Data Quality Checklist
- Supplier, Producer, and Farm Identity Record
- Lot Segregation and Chain-of-Custody Mapping Method
- Production Date and Quantity Reconciliation Worksheet
- Traceability Exception and Evidence Gap Log

Day 3: Risk Assessment and Mitigation

- Deforestation and Forest Degradation Risk Indicator Set
- Legality, Documentation, and Supplier Reliability Assessment
- Supply Chain Complexity and Mixing Risk Map
- Risk Mitigation Action and Escalation Matrix
- No-or-Negligible-Risk Decision Record

Day 4: Declarations and Export Control Integration

- Due Diligence Statement Data Preparation Checklist
- EUDR Information System Submission Control Map
- CBAM Product Scope and Adjacent Exposure Screen
- SPS, Origin, Customs, and Buyer Evidence Crosswalk
- Compliance File Review and Management Approval Gate



Day 5: Applied Agricultural Trade Practice

- Exercise: Classify Commodity and Product Scope
- Exercise: Validate Plot and Traceability Evidence
- Exercise: Assess Risk and Select Mitigation Actions
- Exercise: Test CBAM and Export-Control Boundaries
- Capstone Exercise: EUDR Agricultural Trade Due Diligence File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect regulatory scope with shipment evidence and release decisions:

- Suggested activity: map a cocoa or coffee lot from production plots through consolidation and export
- Suggested activity: challenge supplier evidence and record traceability gaps for escalation
- Suggested activity: compare an agricultural shipment with a diversified portfolio containing CBAM goods
- Suggested activity: assemble a due diligence statement evidence pack and management review record

FAQs

Who does advanced EUDR due diligence for agricultural trade suit, and what does it assume?

It suits professionals who manage agricultural sourcing, exports, sustainability evidence, customs records, or assurance and assumes practical experience with suppliers, products, shipments, or compliance files.

How does EUDR due diligence differ from general agricultural export compliance training?

EUDR due diligence centers on deforestation-free and legality evidence, geolocation, traceability, risk assessment, mitigation, and declarations, while general export compliance addresses broader customs, origin, SPS, and buyer controls.

What evidence supports EUDR due diligence for agricultural trade?

The evidence includes product and quantity data, production locations, supplier and customer identities, plot geolocation, legality support, deforestation-free support, traceability records, risk analysis, mitigation actions, and the due diligence statement.



Does CBAM apply to every agricultural export?

No. CBAM currently applies to selected carbon-intensive goods rather than ordinary agricultural commodities, so agricultural businesses should screen product codes and assess exposure through covered inputs or diversified product portfolios.

How does an EUDR negligible-risk decision work?

A negligible-risk decision follows documented information collection, risk assessment, and any necessary mitigation; unresolved evidence gaps or material risk prevent a compliant release decision.

Conclusion

Participants take back an EUDR Agricultural Trade Due Diligence File containing the scope matrix, geolocation checks, traceability map, risk records, mitigation actions, declaration data, and export-control crosswalk. The file changes scattered supplier and shipment records into a controlled decision trail. It also supports repeatable review, escalation, assurance testing, and management approval.