EUDR and CBAM Training Course for Agri-Food Exporters: Traceability and Emissions Reporting

23 – 27 November 2026
London - Premier Inn Victorya

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Programme Summary

EUDR and CBAM for agri-food exporters is the subject of this one-week training course for compliance heads, trade and export managers, sustainability leads and supply chain directors, taught at managerial level and ending in an exporter evidence file covering both regulations. Buyers now ask for proof of origin and embedded emissions, yet records sit with different teams and suppliers. The programme moves from regulatory scope to traceability data, due diligence, emissions reporting and a final application, using prepared cases from grain, coffee and fertiliser-dependent crops. Mars Training Centre UK delivers this programme on EUDR and CBAM to mixed-organisation cohorts.

The Business Case

Leaders who can show where a commodity was grown, how risk was assessed and what emissions its inputs carry keep access to demanding buyers and avoid last-minute requests for evidence. The programme works on the measures below.

- Customer Evidence Requests: Are answered faster when one file holds origin, risk and emissions records.
- Shipment Delay Risk: Falls when gaps in supplier data are found before goods are loaded.
- Supplier Data Quality: Improves when requirements are written into onboarding and review routines.

Principles and Evidence Base

- EUDR: The regulation on deforestation-free products, applied in Sessions 1 to 3 to define scope, traceability data and the due diligence a business must keep.
- CBAM: The carbon border adjustment mechanism, whose definitive period requires importers to act as authorised declarants, applied in Sessions 1 and 4 to define what emissions data an exporter must supply to customers.
- Due diligence process: The cycle of collecting information, assessing risk and mitigating it, applied in Sessions 3 and 5 to build a supplier evidence routine.

Intended Participants

- Compliance heads who answer for regulatory exposure across export markets.
- Trade and export managers who respond to buyer requests for proof of origin and emissions.
- Sustainability leads who own supplier data, mapping and reporting.
- Supply chain directors who set data requirements for growers, traders and processors.

Typical settings include grain and oilseed trading, coffee and cocoa export, fertiliser distribution and food processing.

Learning Outcomes

1. Participants will be able to evaluate which products and shipments fall within each regulation.
2. Participants will be able to construct a traceability record from plot or farm to shipment.
3. Participants will be able to diagnose weaknesses in supplier data and origin claims.
4. Participants will be able to design a due diligence routine with risk assessment and mitigation steps.
5. Participants will be able to compile embedded emissions data for a customer's carbon border declaration.
6. Participants will be able to justify an exporter evidence file to a leadership team.

Programme Structure

Day 1: EUDR and CBAM Scope for Agri-Food Exporters

Which products, customers and inputs fall under each regulation, and what does each ask for?

- Product Scope Screening Table
- Regulation Obligation Comparison Chart
- Operator and Declarant Role Map
- Customer Request Log
- Evidence Gap Baseline

Day 2: Traceability and Origin Data

What data proves where a commodity was grown and how it moved to the shipment?

- Plot and Farm Mapping Template
- Chain of Custody Flow Diagram
- Geolocation Data Quality Check
- Supplier Declaration Form
- Batch Segregation and Mixing Rules

Day 3: Due Diligence and Risk Assessment

How are information, risk assessment and mitigation joined into one routine?

- Due Diligence Cycle Template
- Country and Supplier Risk Scoring Sheet
- Mitigation Action Plan
- Due Diligence Statement Review Checklist
- Record Retention Schedule

Day 4: Embedded Emissions and Carbon Border Reporting

How are emissions in inputs and products measured and handed to a customer?

- Embedded Emissions Calculation Sheet
- Input Supplier Emissions Data Request
- Authorised Declarant Information Pack
- Reporting Data Validation Rules
- Default Value and Evidence Judgement Guide

Day 5: Exporter Evidence File for One Product Line

Do the findings join into a file that a leadership team can approve and a buyer can accept?

- Applying the Session 1 Scope Table
- Testing the Session 2 Traceability Record
- Checking the Session 3 Risk Scoring
- Reviewing the Session 4 Emissions Pack
- Completing the Exporter Evidence File

Methodology

The programme is a structured exercise built on prepared supplier records, plot maps and emissions sheets from a coffee exporter and a grain trader. Participants test data, score risk, compile emissions figures and defend their evidence file to peers acting as a demanding buyer's compliance panel.

- Suggested activity: Finding the gap in a supplier declaration that lacks plot data.
- Suggested activity: Scoring five suppliers and choosing mitigation steps.
- Suggested activity: Preparing an emissions data pack for a customer request.

Capstone Output

Each participant completes an exporter evidence file for one product line. It holds a scope table, traceability record, risk scoring, mitigation plan and an emissions pack. At work it goes to the leadership team for approval and becomes the standard response to buyer requests.

Frequently Asked Questions

Is EUDR and CBAM training suitable for managers who are not legal specialists?

Yes. EUDR and CBAM are taught through prepared exporter cases and templates. You need responsibility for exports, compliance, sustainability or supplier data, but no legal training.

Which regulations does EUDR and CBAM training cover?

EUDR and CBAM training covers the regulation on deforestation-free products and the carbon border adjustment mechanism, with the due diligence process as the method that joins evidence for both.

How is the file from EUDR and CBAM training used at work?

You take the exporter evidence file to your leadership team, answer buyer requests from it, and keep its risk scoring and emissions pack as the routine for later shipments.

How do EUDR and CBAM differ from a programme on general export documentation?

EUDR and CBAM concern origin, deforestation risk and embedded emissions evidence, while a programme on general export documentation concerns invoices, shipping papers and customs forms.