







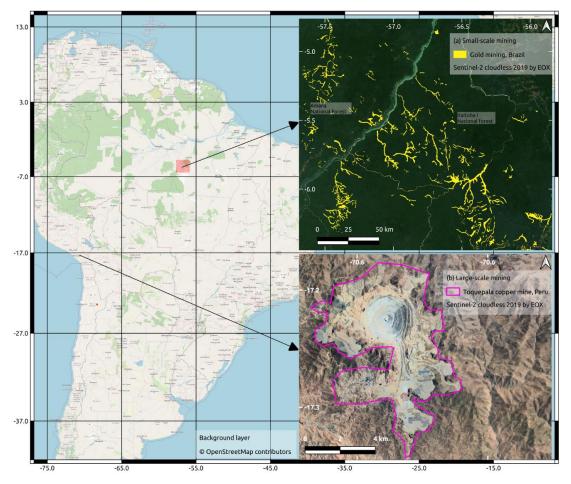
Objective and research questions



- Tracing mining-induced deforestation from mining countries via processing sectors to final consumers
 - Which forest areas have been lost due to the expansion of mining in the past 20 years?
 - The extraction of which raw materials was responsible for land use change and forest loss caused by mining?
 - How is deforestation embodied in consumption distributed across countries and sectors?

Direct land use of global mining

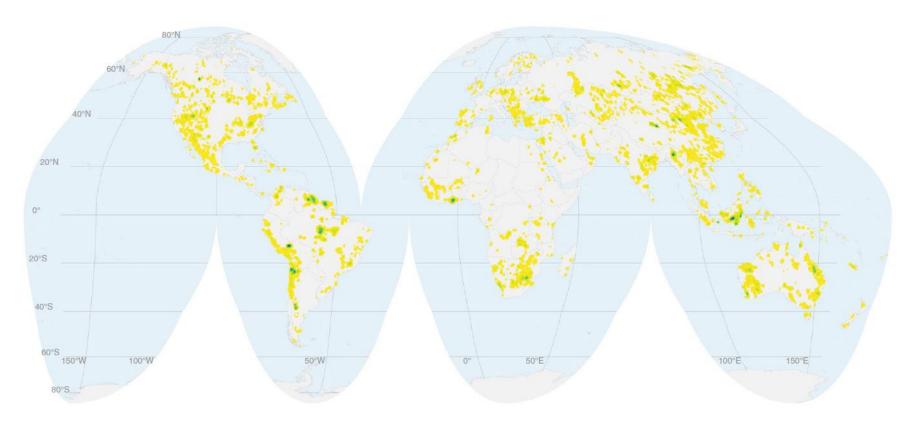




Direct land use of global mining

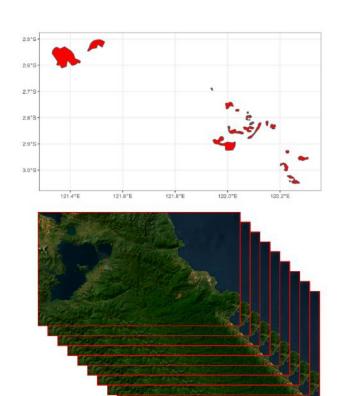


2019 satellite images: ~45,000 polygons, **>101,000 km²** (Austria: 84,000 km²)



Measuring mining-induced deforestation





Spatial data set on land use of global mining (Maus et al. 2022)

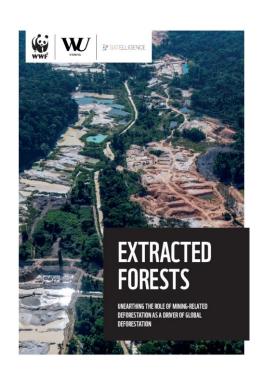


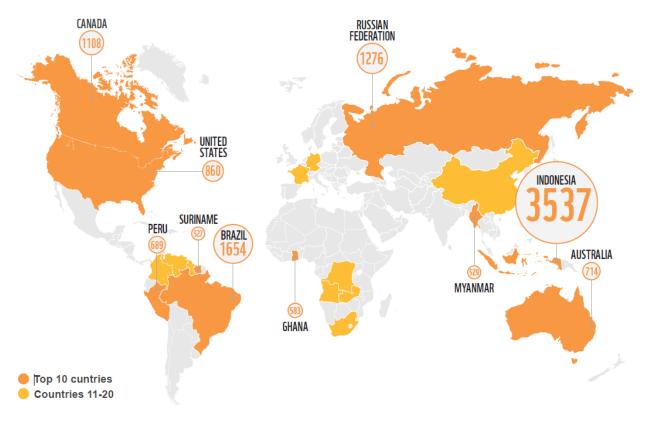
Global Forest Change data set 2000-2019 (Hansen et al. 2013)

Mining-induced deforestation



Direct deforestation due to industrial mining expansion, 2000-2019, in km²



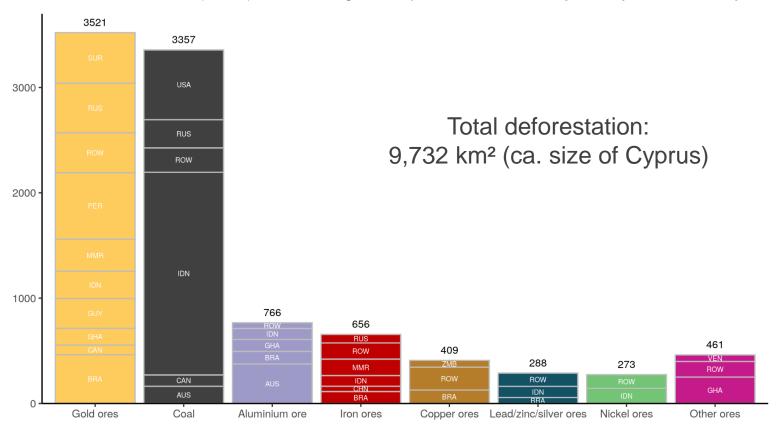


PAGE 6 Source: WWF et al., 2023

Deforestation by commodity



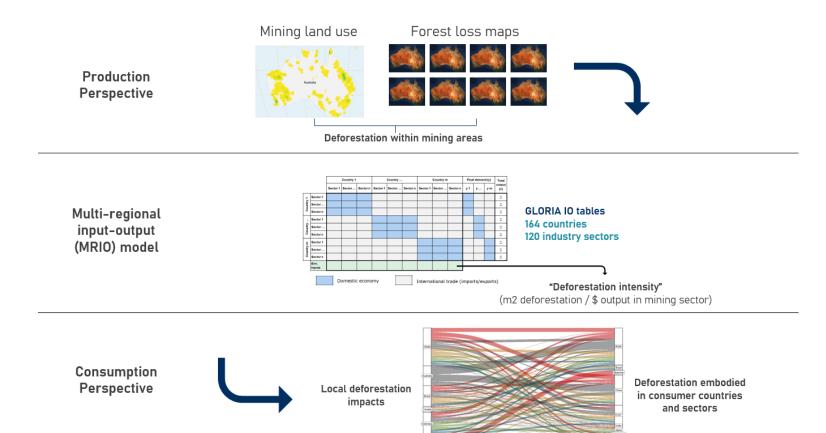
Deforestation (in km²) due to mining area expansion 2001-2019, by country and commodity*



^{*} Price allocation in case of polymetallic ores

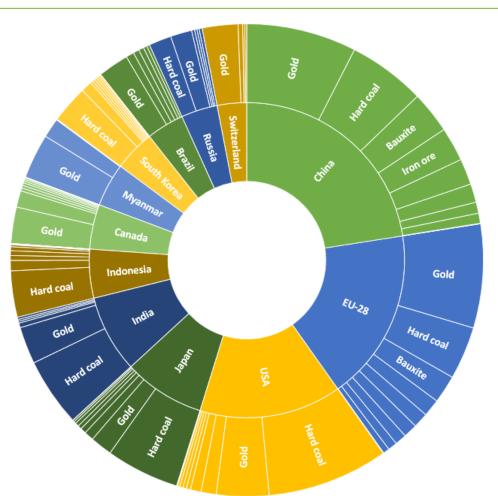
Deforestation embodied in trade





Top-12 consuming countries/regions





Top-12 consuming countries (EU aggregated) of embodied deforestation by commodity (79% of global total), 2001-2019

Shares in global total:

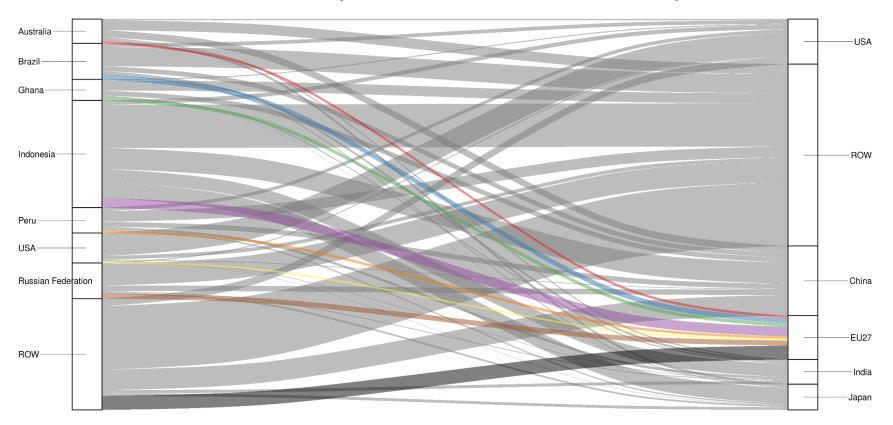
China: 18% EU-27: 14% USA: 12% Japan: 7%

Top EU-27 sectors: vehicles, machinery, metal products, construction

Geographical origin of EU-27 footprint



85% of the deforestation footprint of the EU-27 located in non-European countries



Discussion



- With less than 10,000 km² since 2000, deforestation numbers of mining are small compared to agricultural expansion, but
 - Mining will significantly expand in the future
 - Indirect effects of mining increase deforestation
 - Drivers often re-inforce each other
- EU is major importer of embodied deforestation and has clear global responsibility (85% of forest loss abroad)
 - Upcoming EU regulations (CSRD, CSDDD) will increase demand to report on mining-related impacts, including deforestation







