



MISTRA
**MINERAL
GOVERNANCE**



Mistra Mineral Governance
2024 – 2025 Report



Contents

About the Mistra Mineral Governance Programme	4
Director's Word	5
Work package 1 – Supply Chain Systems	6
A systemic approach to substitution	8
Work package 2 – Geopolitics of Critical Raw Materials	10
Work package 3 – Critical Appraisals of Goal Conflicts	12
Work package 4 – Policy and Governance	14
Events in Highlight	16

About the Mistra Mineral Governance Programme

Mistra Mineral Governance envisions a world where access to critical raw materials is sufficient for the low carbon energy transition while also protecting human rights and promoting social justice. Through interdisciplinary research and collaborative innovation, the programme aims to help society recognise and balance the complex trade-offs and synergies between access to critical raw materials and democratic governance.

The programme works towards four main goals:

1. Map trade-offs and perceptions
2. Evaluate diverse views on criticality
3. Develop solutions
4. Co-create cross-scale governance innovations that benefit Swedish society

The long-term ambition of the programme is to facilitate a fair energy transition by proactively ensuring equitable and secure access to critical raw materials while also enhancing European and Swedish competitiveness.

Work packages

- **WP1** – Supply Chains of Critical Raw Materials
- **WP2** – Geopolitics Governing Critical Raw Materials
- **WP3** – Goal Conflicts Related to Critical Raw Materials
- **WP4** – Governance and Policymaking of Critical Raw Materials

Mistra Mineral Governance is funded by Mistra Stiftelsen för miljöstrategisk forskning. It runs until December 2027.

Director's Word

Goal conflicts, geopolitics and criticality take centre stage!

Since the start of our programme, in 2024, a lot has happened, both within our research and in the world at large. Maybe the most significant change is how countries across the world are increasingly connecting access to critical raw materials to matters of national security. With ongoing wars and geopolitical conflicts, this development is not surprising as countries are eager to secure resilient and predictable mineral supply chains. At the same time, the need for materials for the energy transition is increasing, as more countries are realising the urgency to phase out fossil fuels. Increased defence spending also contributes to demand for minerals and accentuates supply security.

For us as researchers, this means that we are working on a topic that could not be timelier. It is exciting and humbling to explore and study critical raw materials from a range of different perspectives; presented by the different researchers and organisations within our programme.

We believe that this plurality of theoretical entry points is one of the key strengths of our programme – as we learn from each other and collaborate on case studies and research papers. This approach allows us to deepen our understanding of critical raw materials, and in the long run formulate more insightful and holistic recommendations and solutions.

During these two years, we have researched goal conflicts, geopolitical dimensions of critical raw materials and criticality connected to raw materials. So far, our research points to interesting findings pertaining to for example criticality, where we can show how materials might be less critical than what was previously thought, as innovation supports markets to develop new battery technologies. We can also highlight how national security is emerging as a key justification for access to critical raw materials in different countries' policy documents – a trend that risk downplaying other important perspectives such as environmental impacts and adverse effects on Indigenous People and local communities. We have also started developing methods for integrating human rights assessment into mining planning processes – something we see as a key path for ensuring fairer and more sustainable mining; where different groups are able to contribute and participate.

A lot of our work involves engaging with societal actors, such as representatives of the Sámi People and other Indigenous Peoples internationally, mining companies, municipalities,



André Månberger, Programme Director

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– André Månberger

the state, other researchers and interest organisations. We have organised many events to include these groups in our work, including open panel debates at Lund Sustainability Week, round table discussions at Stockholm University and at The Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI).

Going forward we will continue our work to engage these stakeholders, and to further develop our interdisciplinary approach to critical raw materials. During the next two years, we plan to finalise a range of research papers, and to disseminate our results, all with an aim to support societies recognise and balance the complex trade-offs and synergies between access to critical raw materials and democratic governance.



Work package 1 – Supply Chain Systems

André Månberger and his colleagues explore sustainability transitions, technological development and raw material criticality. The aim is to understand how criticality for different resources can develop in the future depending on how technologies are developed and commercialised, and how strategies can be developed to reduce criticality in the longer term.

They have recently assessed how battery technologies for electric vehicles have developed over the past fifteen years. It shows that these technologies are developing much faster than what many experts and policymakers forecasted – and suggests that the electric vehicle market is dynamic and well equipped to handle price spikes and material shortages.

“These results raise interesting questions in relation to criticality. The market seems to commercialise new technologies fast as some materials become scarcer or increase in price. While the volumes of material needed is rising fast, this does suggest that materials might be less critical than what was thought,” says Björn Nykvist, Head of Division – Global Agendas, Climate, and Systems at Stockholm Environment Institute, who led the study.

Him and his colleagues, André Månberger and PhD student Oscar Gustafsson, identify how battery technologies used

in electric vehicles have undergone three or four innovative leaps since they began to be used in the early 2010s. These shifts can be explained by increased innovation, price hikes for certain materials and material shortages. One such example is how cobalt in batteries was swapped for nickel since manufacturers faced multiple reasons to substitute the metal, leading to price increases. Cobalt mining proved difficult to scale and can have high social and environmental impacts. Another more recent example is how batteries produced with the minerals nickel manganese and cobalt (NMC) have started to give way for batteries produced with lithium iron phosphate (LFP), which can be produced with lower costs, and fewer scarce materials.

“If you look at these shifts, we can see that one technology dominates, but then innovation break through and the market switches. As only one quarter of all vehicles sold globally are electric, there is opportunity to have additional shifts as we continue to transition,” says André Månberger, senior lecturer at Environmental and Energy Systems Studies at Lund University, and leader for work package one.

They further note how these shifts suggest that the electric vehicle market is quite robust, and well able to handle changes in critical raw material access; underscoring how states



André Månberger

should be more careful in identifying a material as critical – especially as innovation moves fast. Rather than narrowly focusing on new mining projects for certain minerals, they emphasise the need for many policy options to support the energy transition.

“Since the market can handle volatility, states could do well by forming international collaborations and trade alliances to support sustainable import and export of critical raw materials,” says Björn Nykvist.

He adds:

“This includes collaborating across the whole value chain, especially when it comes to refinement processes, which now are completely dominated by China.”

Another path forward is to invest in research. Both on new battery technologies and on improving material efficiency of existing batteries – to reduce the need for critical raw materials. Long term it is also important to develop ways to better recycle materials.

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Within the work package, they have also started to explore the production of critical raw materials, with a specific focus on lithium, focusing on questions such as: where is lithium produced; what companies own different mines; and what possibilities are there for countries to become more self-sufficient and rapidly increase extraction?

“Lithium is one of the minerals that is currently very challenging to substitute due to its high electrochemical potential. If we can understand lithium production and ownership patterns better, we can also identify ways to ease criticality for different countries,” says André Månberger.

The research highlighted in this text is published in the 2026 article: Expanding battery production enables fast technology response to mineral criticality. Published in Cell Reports Physical Science, it is authored by: Björn Nykvist, André Månberger, Oscar Gustafsson, Lars J. Nilsson.

Work package 1 – Supply Chain Systems

A systemic approach to substitution

Current research on substitution of critical raw materials is often narrow: focusing on changing one metal or component for another. PhD student Oscar Gustafsson aims to take a broader view of substitution in his research.

“I am interested in exploring what substitution can mean on a systemic level, for example, engaging with more radical changes to mobility where private electric car ownership might no longer be the norm”, says Oscar Gustafsson, PhD student at Environmental and Energy Systems Studies at Lund University.

His current research is motivated by the gap that he has identified in the literature on substitution of raw materials in general and mobility in particular. Most research only focuses on lower levels of substitution; whereby one metal or component is replaced with another.

He is now mapping these gaps and at the same time expanding an existing framework for how to integrate a more systematic approach to substitution in research and, in the future, practice for the electric vehicle market.

“Substitution is a question of scale. If you substitute cars for buses, you will need less critical raw materials for batteries, as a bus of course can carry more people than a car and it enables using materials more efficiently.”

He has already identified the need to go beyond critical raw materials for this broader approach to work. It would include measures like prioritising public transport over private car ownership, creating more walkable cities with amenities nearby, and campaigns to change public perception and transport behaviour. Next step is to quantify what this would mean for societies’ dependency on critical raw materials.

What are the greatest barriers to a systemic substitution?

“I would say one main hurdle is what the car is symbolising in our society; and to change people’s behaviours towards



Oscar Gustafsson

active travel and using more public transport. Today people expect to be able to get to work or leisure on their own time frame. Yet, substitution can be a very powerful measure to counteract criticality and is something we need to explore and research further.”

Once the framework is more developed, he aims to engage in discussion with electric vehicle battery producers, to get their input into how to implement these ideas.

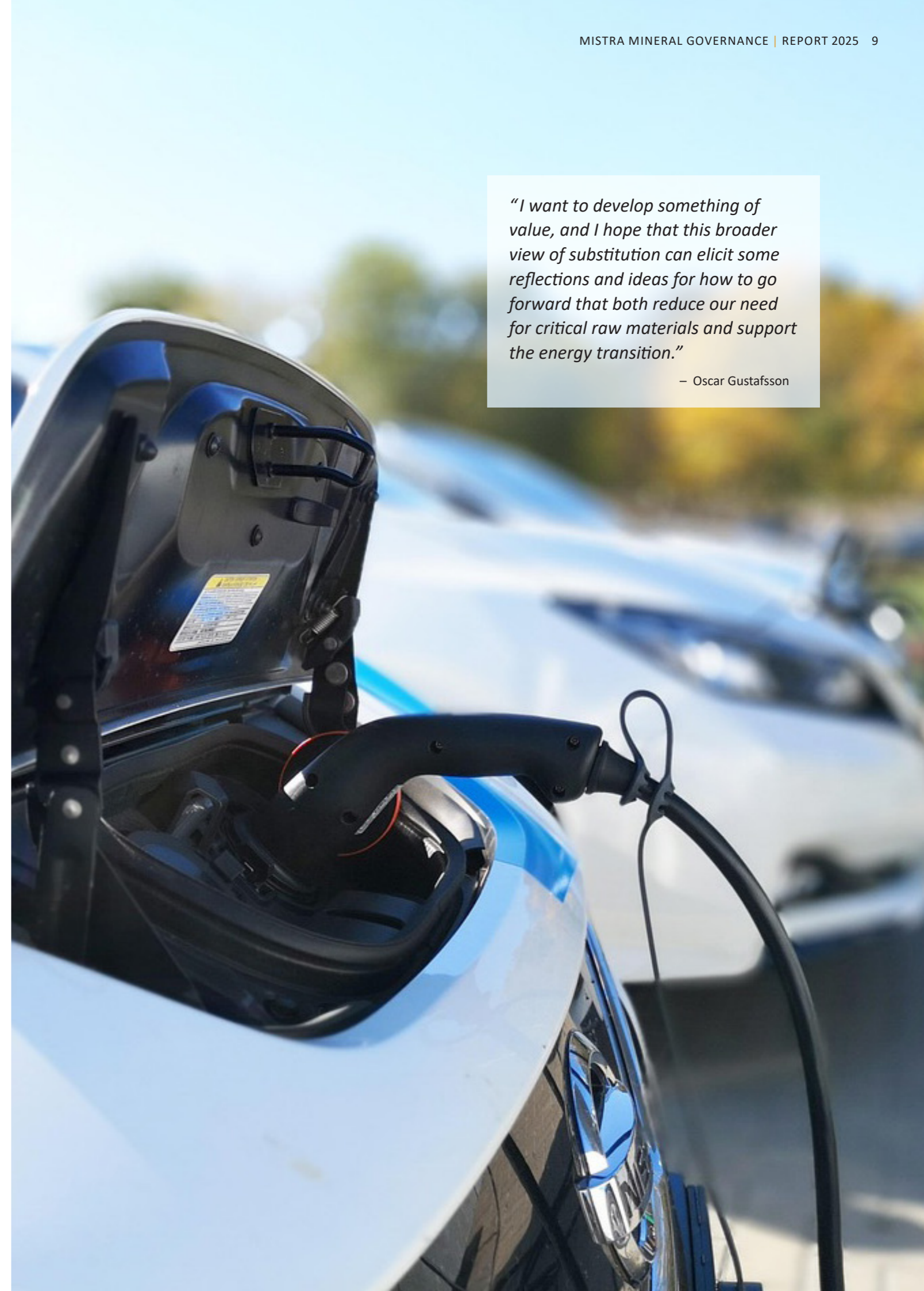
“I want to develop something of value, and I hope that this broader view of substitution can elicit some reflections and ideas for how to go forward that both reduce our need for critical raw materials and support the energy transition.”

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Work package 2 – Geopolitics of Critical Raw Materials

Gunilla Reischl and her colleagues lead research that explores the relationship between geopolitics, national security and critical raw materials. Since the start of the programme in 2023, these links have become increasingly visible and important – as powerful mineral players such as Russia, the US, and China seek to strengthen their dominance over precious metals and minerals.

“Access to critical raw materials has become a key concern of national security. Recently, more and more countries have begun to develop policies and strategies to protect themselves from growing dependence on China, in particular,” says Gunilla Reischl, senior research Fellow at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs, and leader of work package two in the programme.

Supply and processing of raw materials are geographically concentrated to certain countries like Congo, Canada, Australia and China, with the majority of refinement and processing taking place in China. This has prompted governments to develop strategies to reduce this concentration, for example by investing in new mines, building alliances, and seeking to establish new trade agreements. The last few years’ volatile situation, with wars, trade aggression and threats from Russia and US have further accelerated this trend.

Within the work package, Gunilla and her colleagues have mapped how different countries frame national security in relation to critical raw materials in their policy documents – together with researchers in work package four. They identify how national security is increasingly connected to access, long-term supply and control of different metals and minerals.

“Many countries are now, in some cases for the first time, developing dedicated mineral strategies in which the issue is increasingly framed as a security concern, rather than solely as a matter of import and export. This is an important development to identify and analyse further”, says Gunilla Reischl.

The work package has also begun analysing how countries are creating new alliances to secure access to critical raw materials. While much of the existing literature has focused on larger players like China, and Russia, Gunilla Reischl and her colleagues focus on how smaller nation states navigate the geopolitical landscape.

“What becomes interesting is the middle power perspective, and the role of smaller states, for example Sweden. How will they act as powers shift? Producers like Canada and Australia will be particularly relevant to follow.”

Gunilla Reischl hopes their work on the geopolitical dimensions of critical raw materials will encourage a broader understanding of the need to balance competing national priorities. While safeguarding access to minerals and metals is important for resilience and security, there is a risk that other perspectives are downplayed or forgotten, particularly in times of war or instability, when security arguments often dominate.

“It is important to look more broadly at these issues. Without sustainable production or strategies for avoiding harm to the environment or local communities, national security will ultimately be undermined. A country becomes vulnerable to, for example, climate change or strong public discontent.”

“Being part of the Mistra Mineral Governance programme has strengthened our ability to examine these challenges systematically”, she explains, noting how the collaboration allows her to draw on expertise from multiple disciplines.

“I have gained substantial insights from working with my co-researchers. It is also evident that effective policy development must be informed by awareness of the broader geopolitical, environmental and societal implications.”

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Work package 3 – Critical Appraisals of Goal Conflicts

Rasmus Kløcker Larsen leads work on goal conflicts connected to critical raw materials, together with colleagues. These often centre on land use, competing ideas of expansion and growth, and how different actors frame the need for critical raw materials.

“Within our research, we are interested in exploring how goal conflicts not only arise because of competing material interests but are reflective of normative tensions between different value systems; for example, between economic growth and cultural practices,” says Rasmus Kløcker Larsen, senior research fellow at the Stockholm Environment Institute, and leader for work package three in the programme.

Currently, him and his colleagues are developing a new method for integrating human rights assessments into planning processes for new mining sites. As a case study, they are focusing on the state-owned mining company LKAB’s application for extraction of rare earth minerals at the Per Geijer site in Kiruna, situated on the customary lands of the Gabna reindeer herding community.

Their method adapts international human rights standards and state-of-the-art research into impact assessments on Indigenous territories to a Sámi reindeer herding context.

“Goal conflicts related to land use are often entangled with historical injustices which the Sámi have suffered due to colonial policies of the Swedish state, which makes them even harder to reconcile. With this work, we aim to support not only Sámi actors but also mining companies and the Swedish state in integrating human rights assessments into their planning processes,” says Rasmus Kløcker Larsen.

This research also shows the need for more holistic land use planning – to reduce the likelihood that individual actors, such as for example the Sámi and mining companies, are pitted against each other which is now often the case. Approaches are needed that support the state, companies and municipalities to conduct early land use planning and be attentive to the cumulative effects of land dispossession that many Sámi communities have suffered over the decades, where their land have been increasingly used for industrial purposes.

“We need to highlight how land is used for other industries, forestry, and tourism in the North. By taking a combined look at all the myriad ways the land is used, it might be easier to address the land use conflicts arising due to the growing demand for minerals.”

Another important aspect from a human rights perspective is to ensure that affected social groups, such as the Sámi, have effective means of influencing planning processes. Today, a combination of legal, institutional and financial barriers prevent Sámi rights-holders from participating on an equal footing with the mining proponents.

By identifying how rights-based perspectives can be included into planning processes through different means, Rasmus and his colleagues hope to contribute towards more fair governance of critical raw materials. Their research is also aimed to support recent EU policy that makes human rights due diligence mandatory.

“Whilst no panacea, human rights due diligence can be a useful tool in these often intractable conflicts. It is intended to ensure that different perspectives are heard, and that different groups can effectively participate in the planning of new mineral extraction projects.”

Does Rasmus believe more conflicts can be reconciled through making human rights perspectives mandatory?

“It is one part of the puzzle, and since it is missing completely in Sweden today it should certainly be a step forward.”

“It also provides an opportunity for business actors to adopt more robust risk assessment methodologies and be more cognizant of Sámi rights and perspectives,” he emphasises. The elephant in the room, however, remains the urgent need to update the Swedish legislation in relation to Sámi Indigenous rights.

“Substantive progress on integration of human rights considerations into the licensing of mining projects is held back by the considerable gap between current legislation and Sweden’s international obligations to protect the Indigenous rights of the Sámi People.”

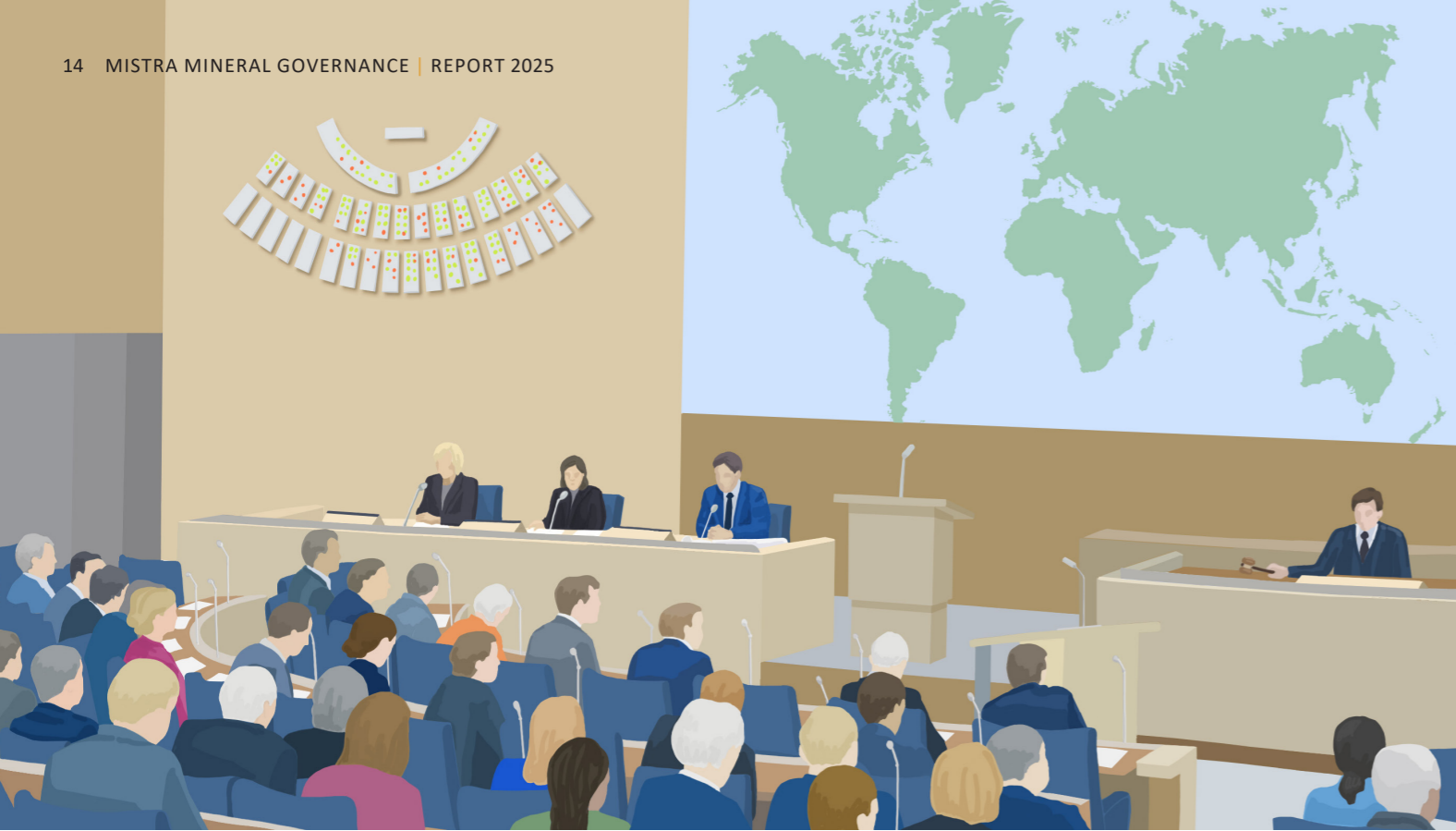


Rasmus Kløcker Larsen

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Work package 4 – Policy and Governance

Lisa Dellmuth and her colleagues explore critical raw materials through a policy and governance lens. They have recently led a mapping of the International Energy Agency's database of more than a hundred national and international policies concerning critical raw materials.

In their work, they have identified how countries frame access to critical raw materials from different perspectives such as national security, environmental considerations, economy and human rights. The work was conducted together with Gunilla Reischl and her colleagues in work package two..

"Interestingly, non-producing countries in the West are increasingly using national security as a justification for their policy making. In contrast, mineral producing countries, such as Canada and Australia, are to a greater degree concerned with environmental impacts, which is not surprising," says Lisa

Dellmuth, Professor of International Relations at Stockholm University, and leader of work package four in the programme.

Few policies incorporated a human rights perspective on critical raw materials; indicating how this framing is not high on the political agenda for most countries.

"Identifying what considerations are brought to the fore in national and global policies is important to be able to understand countries' positions on critical raw materials in the international arena," emphasises Lisa Dellmuth.

"If we know how countries frame this issue, and what relative weight they give to different perspectives, we can open a discussion about trade-offs in national and international politics, which can support legitimacy for different choices, such as opening a new mine for example."

"Being able to contribute with systematic knowledge on trade-offs and framing around critical raw materials is exciting, especially as mining activities have such huge impacts on energy access, the environment and security."

– Lisa Dellmuth



Lisa Dellmuth

She adds:

"It further creates a space for evidence-based policy making; policy making that is based on a consideration between trade-offs; that can balance for example questions of security, the environment and human rights in a better way."

She notes how mining in particular is an area where political parties should strive to put ideological differences aside to compromise on a clear, long-term strategy – given the importance of critical raw materials for the energy transition and for national security.

In the future, she believes that it will be increasingly important for countries to form alliances and build strategies at the supra-national level, for example within the EU or among the NATO countries. Together these organisations can push for stability and longevity in trade alliances and help protect and develop supply chains.

"The political reality is that we will have more demand for minerals; it is no longer sufficient to operate only on the national level. The EU can for example form strategic alliances with producing countries, to ensure access for all of its member countries. The EU can also drive legislation on more sustainable work practices."

Working on such a societally relevant topic is fulfilling she says.

"Being able to contribute with systematic knowledge on trade-offs and framing around critical raw materials is exciting, especially as mining activities have such huge impacts on energy access, the environment and security."

Going forward, she and her colleagues will further explore the policy documents they have mapped in the database; with special focus on creating solutions for how to weigh different trade-offs against each other.



Matilda Petersson

"Without a clear picture of countries' intentions regarding the policy and governance of critical raw materials, it is difficult to move forward. The explanatory work we are now doing lays the basis for how to better manage trade-offs between different goals."

– Matilda Petersson

Matilda Petersson is a researcher at the Department of Economic History and International Relations at Stockholm University. Together with Lisa Dellmuth she has mapped the International Energy Agency's database of national and international policies concerning critical raw materials.

The work is rewarding Matilda Petersson says: "The research is very much a moving target, as we are trying to capture an evolving policy landscape. It is exciting but also challenging!"

Describing the current policy and governance landscape is an important starting point to be able to formulate policies on critical raw materials in the future according to Matilda Petersson.

"Without a clear picture of countries' intentions regarding the policy and governance of critical raw materials, it is difficult to move forward. The explanatory work we are now doing lays the basis for how to better manage trade-offs between different goals."

Events in Highlight

Researchers within the programme participated in and organised several outreach events during 2025 and 2024.

Navigating critical mineral sustainability, security and competitiveness, March 2025

Mistra Mineral Governance and Mistra Geopolitics hosted a research seminar on the topic of navigating critical mineral sustainability, security and competitiveness. It brought together researchers, experts, and stakeholders to explore the challenges and opportunities surrounding critical mineral sustainability, security and competitiveness.

They discussed questions such as: what are the governance gaps for critical raw materials; how is great power competition and geopolitics impacting the critical raw material governance agenda, and what are the main risks to it? The participants ended with a reflection on what they saw as the most important ways forward for achieving secure and

sustainable critical raw material supplies that support the energy transition globally.

Mistra Mineral Governance researchers Aaron Maltais, and Björn Nykvist from Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) spoke about corporate strategies for balancing sustainability and geopolitics in critical mineral supply chains.

André Månberger from Lund University presented novel research about the role of great power competition in shaping critical mineral governance, and Gunilla Reischl from the Swedish Institute of International Affairs contributed with the international angle to the discussion.

The green transition: is sustainable and fair extraction of critical minerals possible? May 2025

During Lund Sustainability Week, the Mistra Mineral Governance programme organised a panel discussion focusing on sustainable and fair extraction of critical minerals. The event was organised in light of more countries trying to secure access to minerals, resulting in national pressures to quickly open new mines.

Researchers and experts discussed topics such as substitution of minerals, resource efficiency, labour practices, democratic and inclusive decision-making processes, and impacts of increased mining on local and marginalised populations.

They also debated the inevitable trade-offs between local needs and environmental concerns, and the demand for critical minerals in sustainable electrification – in the context of the neocolonial rush for critical mineral resources.

Programme director André Månberger from Lund University participated together with researchers from Lund University and a representative from the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

Roundtable: The politics of critical raw materials, May 2025

Mistra Mineral Governance researcher, Gunilla Reischl from the Swedish Institute of International Affairs hosted a roundtable in Stockholm on the politics of critical raw materials. The roundtable convened experts from academia, government, industry, and civil society to explore critical raw materials politics through three themes: interdependencies, governance, and human rights and environmental protection.

The roundtable was organised in response to the surge in national strategies and international initiatives on critical raw materials, though governance in this area remains fragment-

ed and largely voluntary, prompted by the fact that critical raw materials are often concentrated in geopolitically sensitive regions, exposing nations to strategic vulnerabilities. Furthermore, efforts to secure critical raw materials involve difficult dilemmas and tensions between several competing priorities.

The main insights from the roundtable were summarised in a report, entitled: The Politics of critical raw materials, written by Helene Bäärnhielm Pousette and Gunilla Reischl from the Swedish Institute of International Affairs.

Media engagement

Engaging in societal dialogue on critical raw materials is at the core of the programme's work to help society recognise and balance the complex trade-offs and synergies between access to critical raw materials and democratic governance.

Several of the programme's researchers were interviewed during the year in different Swedish and international media outlets.

Media participation

2025

Krever mineralavtale: Kan ta 18 år, Dagbladet. Børsen, 2025-02-22

Mineralavtal mellan USA och Ukraina, P1 Studio Ett, 2025-02-28

Rapport: Nya EU-förslaget försvagar mänskliga rättigheter, Global Bar Magazine, 2025-03-12

Stormsteg mot en svensk gruvboom – men till vilket pris? Dagens nyheter, 2025-03-27

EU goes hunting for Central Asia's mineral riches at Samarkand summit. Central Asia could become something like the El Dorado of European dreams, EURACTIV, 2025-04-02

L'UE chasse les richesses minérales de l'Asie centrale lors du sommet de Samarkand, EURACTIV, 2025-04-03

Rare earths top agenda at first ever Central Asia-EU Summit, Intellinews, 2025-04-03,

EU, Central Asia to deepen ties at Samarkand Summit, eye strategic partnership, The Astana Times, 2025-04-03

Terres rares: l'Asie centrale, nouvel eldorado pour la France et l'Europe? L'Express, 2025-04-03

EU seeks to expand influence in Central Asia, Raw Materials, 2025-04-04

EU:s nya drag för att bryta Kinas metallgrepp, Europapodden, Sveriges radio, 2025-04-11

L'Union européenne tente un rapprochement énergétique avec l'Asie centrale, Alternatives Economiques, 2025-04-16

Tullar, Episode #197, Bildningspodden, 2025-05-09

Tullar och globaliseringens slut, Filosofiska rummet, Sveriges radio, 2025-05-10

Europe and US face diminishing lithium supply for electric vehicle batteries, Chemistry World, 2025-06-18

Uzbekistan taps rare materials with greener methods to support global supply chains, Euronews, 2025-07-22

Samebyar sluter avtal med industrier: "Men renen kan inte äta pengar", Dagens nyheter, 2025-08-07

Kinas tyngsta geopolitiska vapen, Radiokorrespondenterna Kina, Sveriges radio, 2025-08-25

Reindeers vs mines, European Correspondent, 2025-09-22

The mineral conflict in the high north, The Barent Observer, 2025-09-22

Inifrån stormaktskampen om framtidens mineraler, Sveriges radio, 2025-10-17

Forskaren: "Europa kan bli mer självförsörjande på litium", Metal Supply, 2025-10-21

Så påverkar ekonomi och handel vårt säkerhetsläge, Ekonomiekot Extra, Sveriges radio, 2025-10-28

Europe's Mining Rush Meets Sámi Resistance, Green European Journal, 2025-10-30

Samtal om COP30 och förutsättningar för klimatomställningen: intervju om folkligt stöd för och politisk retorik om klimatomställningen, Nyhetsmorgon TV4, 2025-11-10

Electric vehicle boom could hit major roadblock in just 5 years, study claims, BBC, 2025-12-06

Kazakhstan's critical materials potential ripe for EU supply chain resilience, EURACTIV, 2025-12-13

Media participation

2024

LKAB kan tvingas att ta större ansvar för skador på renskötsel, Dagens nyheter, 2024-07-11

Osäkert om CSDDD kan skydda samiska rättigheter, Mijö och utveckling, 2024-05-11

Osäkert om nya EU-direktiv stärker skyddet för samebyar, SVT, 2025-05-11

Published academic papers, reports and policy briefs

2025

Bährnhelm Pousette, H., Reischl, G., 2025. *The politics of critical raw materials*. UI. <https://www.ui.se/globalassets/ui.se-eng/publications/ui-publications/2025/ui-report-8-2025-the-politics-of-critical-raw-materials.pdf>

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Nykvist, B., 2025. *On par with lithium-ion*. Nature Energy 10, 285-286. 10.1038/s41560-025-01718-8.

Xia, Q., Månberger, A., Du, D. 2025. *Long on expectations, short on supply: Regional lithium imbalances and the effects of trade allocations by China, the EU, and the USA*. Cell Reports Sustainability. 10.1016/j.crsus.2025.100404.

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Vakulchuk, R. 2024. *Por qué la transición energética necesita un banco de datos mundial sobre materiales críticos*. World Economic Forum. Energy Transition. 6 December.

Vakulchuk, R. 2024. *Why the energy transition needs a global critical materials databank*. World Economic Forum. Energy Transition. 5 December.4

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Månberger, A., 2025. *Assessing future European lithium supply using a bottom-up approach*. Electric Vehicle Symposium (EVS). Gothenburg, 15 – 18 June

Månberger, A., Gustafsson, O., Nykvist, B., *Securing European lithium: Assessing supply, demand, trade and policy options*. CONCORDi (10th European Conference on Corporate R&D and Innovation: Strategic Technologies and Industrial Policies for Competitiveness and Sustainability). EC JRC and OECD. Seville. 24 – 26 September 2025.

Nykvist, B. *Battery electric vehicle technology trends*. Håkan Frisinger Award seminar, 10 August 2025.

Reischl, G. *Navigating critical mineral sustainability, security, and competitiveness objectives*. 18th Pan-European Conference on International Relations, University of Bologna, 25 – 29 August 2025



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