# Article information:

Paving the way to cleaner nickel  
<https://www.transportenvironment.org/discover/paving-the-way-to-cleaner-nickel/>

# Article summary:

1. Nickel will continue to be a critical material for electric vehicle batteries, with nickel-containing chemistries making up around half of the global market in 2030.

2. Indonesia is expected to account for 60% of global nickel mined output and 40% of refined output by 2030.

3. Switching to renewable sources of electricity and adopting best available practices for waste management and biodiversity conservation can significantly reduce emissions and improve the environmental impact of nickel mining and processing.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Paving the way to cleaner nickel" provides an analysis of the global and European nickel market, focusing on the challenges and solutions associated with nickel mining and processing. While the article offers some valuable insights, there are several areas where it exhibits potential biases, one-sided reporting, unsupported claims, missing evidence, and unexplored counterarguments.

One potential bias in the article is its emphasis on the importance of nickel for electric vehicle batteries without adequately considering alternative materials or technologies. The article states that nickel will continue to be a critical material for electric vehicle batteries, but it does not explore other options such as lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries which do not require as much nickel. This omission could suggest a bias towards promoting nickel as the preferred choice for electric vehicle batteries.

Additionally, the article highlights Indonesia as a major player in the global nickel supply expansion without discussing potential environmental and social concerns associated with mining in this region. It fails to address issues such as deforestation, habitat destruction, and human rights abuses that have been linked to nickel mining in Indonesia. This omission presents a one-sided view of the industry's impact on local communities and ecosystems.

Furthermore, while the article mentions that adopting renewable sources of electricity can reduce emissions by up to 40%, it does not provide sufficient evidence or data to support this claim. Without supporting evidence or references to studies, readers are left questioning the validity of this statement.

The article also lacks exploration of counterarguments or potential risks associated with expanding nickel production capacities. It does not discuss potential negative consequences such as increased water usage, land degradation, or impacts on indigenous communities that may arise from scaling up mining operations. By failing to present a balanced view of both benefits and risks, the article appears promotional rather than objective.

Moreover, there is a lack of discussion about recycling and circular economy approaches for reducing reliance on primary nickel production. The article focuses primarily on increasing mining capacities and refining technologies without adequately addressing the importance of recycling and reducing demand through sustainable consumption practices.

In terms of missing evidence, the article does not provide specific data or studies to support its claims about emissions reductions from renewable energy sources or the environmental benefits of specific production routes. Without this evidence, readers are left with unsupported assertions.

Overall, the article exhibits potential biases towards promoting nickel as a critical material for electric vehicle batteries and fails to provide a balanced view of the industry's environmental and social impacts. It lacks supporting evidence for some claims, overlooks counterarguments and potential risks, and does not adequately address alternative approaches such as recycling and circular economy strategies.

# Topics for further research:

* Environmental impact of nickel mining in Indonesia
* Alternatives to nickel for electric vehicle batteries
* Social concerns associated with nickel mining in Indonesia
* Emissions reductions from renewable energy sources
* Risks and negative consequences of expanding nickel production capacities
* Recycling and circular economy approaches for reducing reliance on primary nickel production

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/4bf7bb720266db4efcbfed180ba10b16>