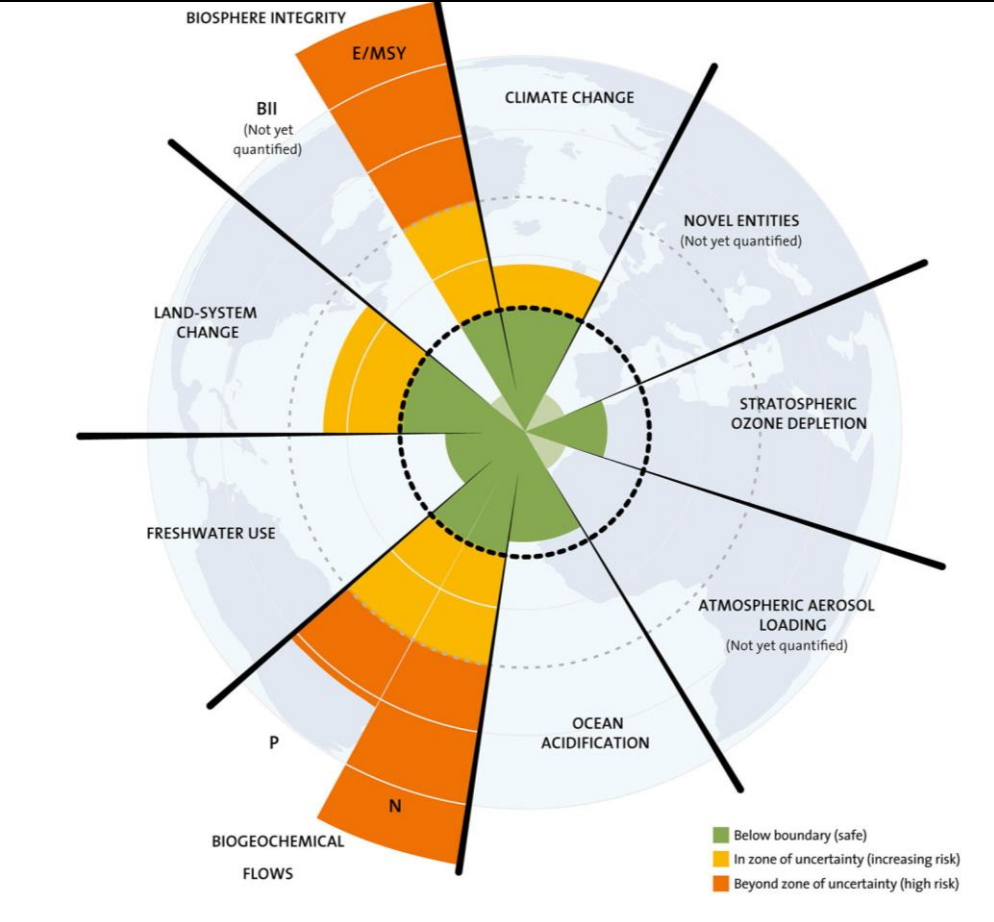


# Planetary Boundaries



Source: WikimediaCommons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Apollo\\_17\\_Image\\_Of\\_Earth\\_From\\_Space.jpeg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Apollo_17_Image_Of_Earth_From_Space.jpeg)

# Agenda

- The method
- Some case studies
- Take aways

# Planetary Boundaries

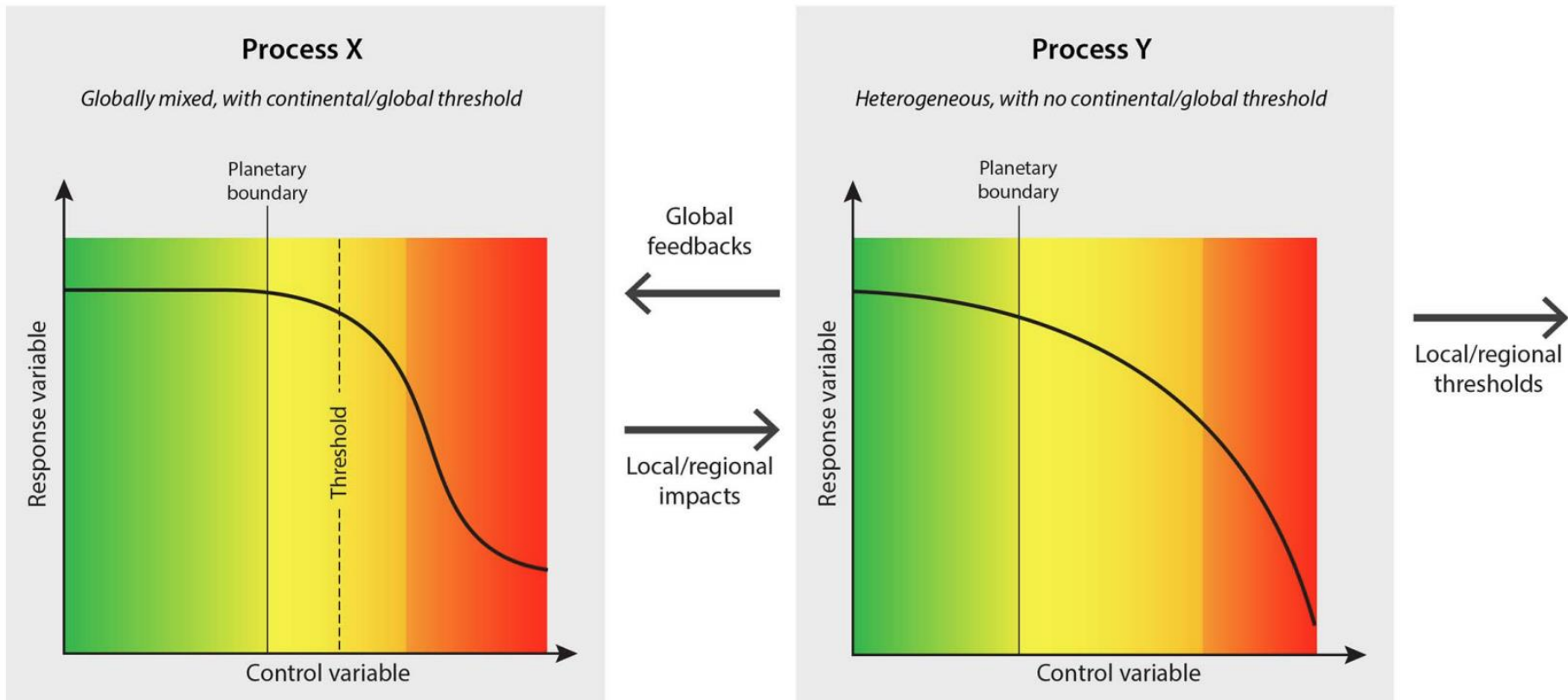
## The method

- Developed in **2009** by a group of scientists around the Stockholm Resilience Center: Johan Rockström led a group of **28 internationally renowned scientists** to identify the nine processes that regulate the stability and resilience of the Earth system. ([Planetary boundaries - Stockholm Resilience Centre](#))
- Science- (and indicator)-based analysis quantifying the risk of human perturbations of the earth system (ES) on a planetary scale
- Applied on a regional-level (under development) and aggregated on a global scale
- NINE Quantitative planetary boundaries for sustained human “development”

# Planetary Boundaries

## The method

- PBs are NOT the critical thresholds – but defined well before them!



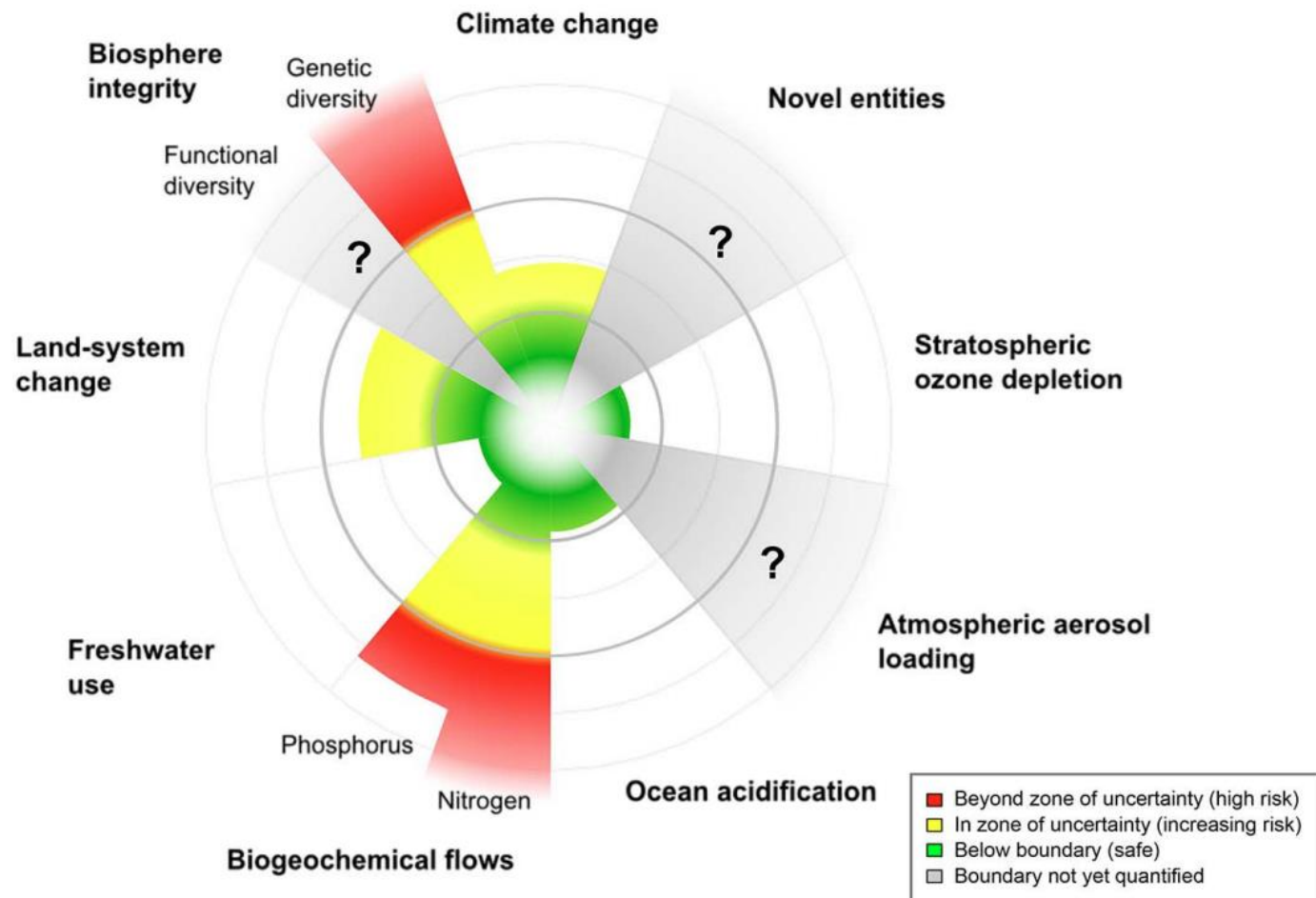
Safe operating space

Zone of uncertainty: Increasing risk of impacts

Dangerous level: High risk of serious impacts

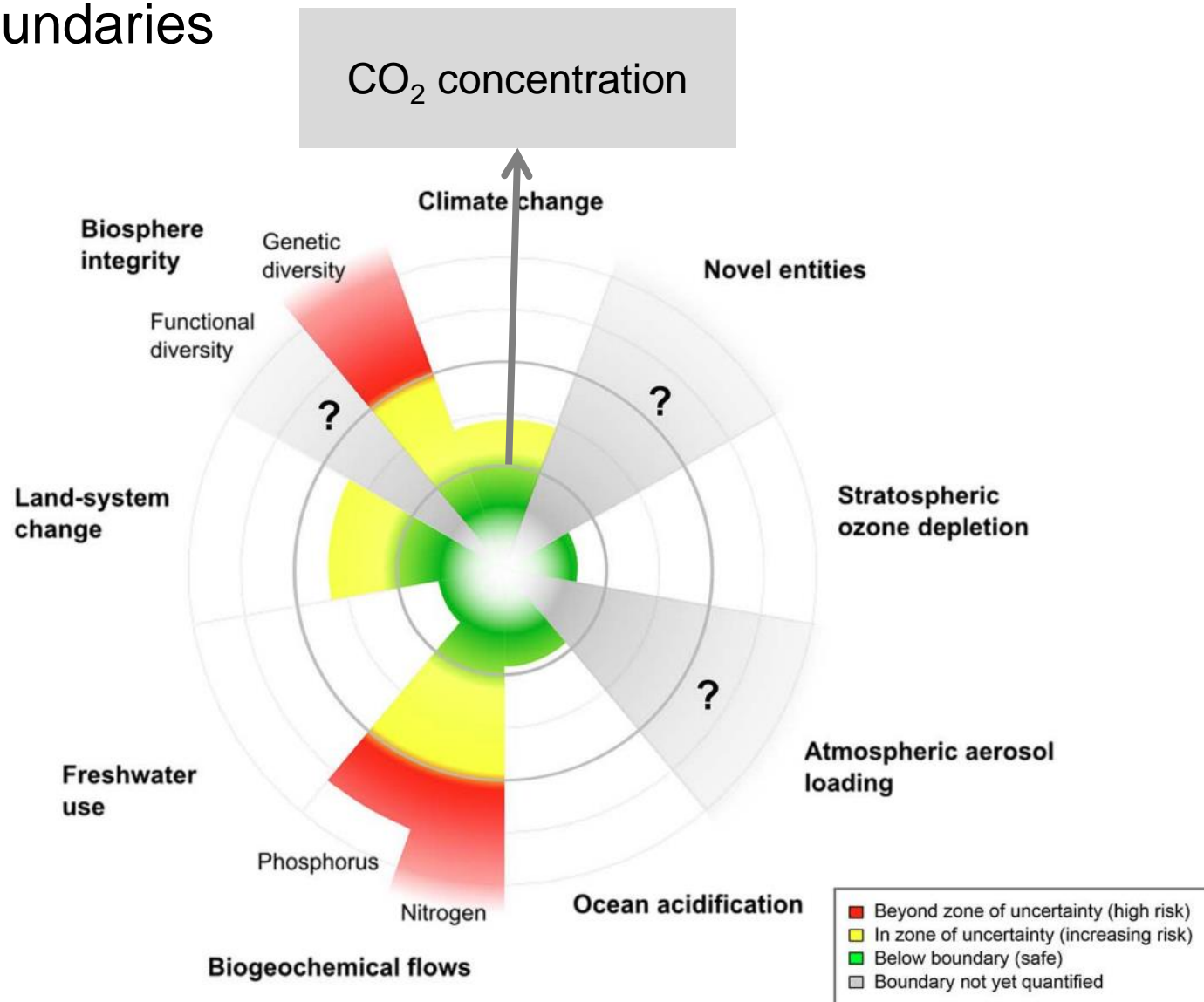
# Planetary Boundaries

## The method



# Planetary Boundaries

## The method

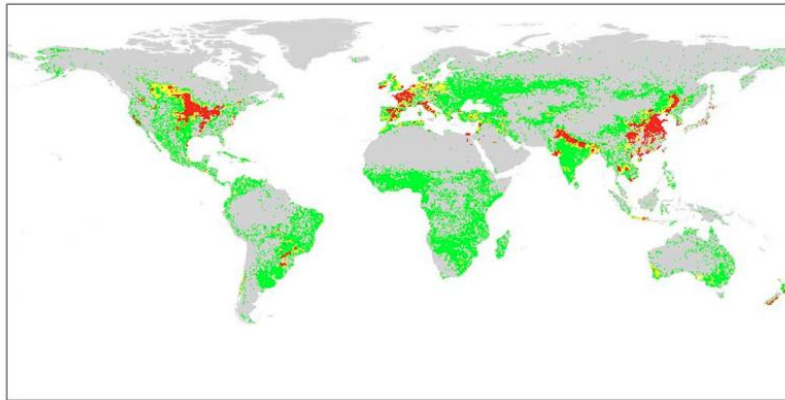


# Planetary Boundaries

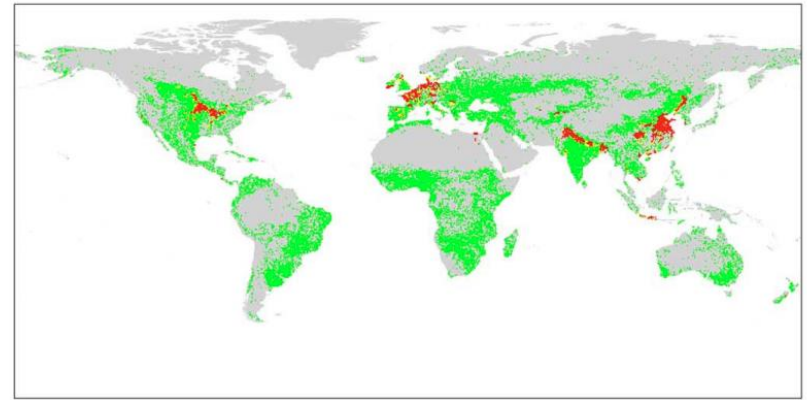
## The method

Source: Steffen et al., 2015

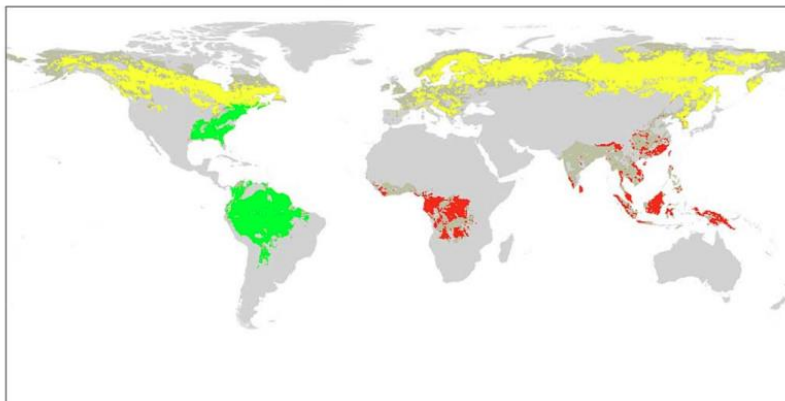
**A Phosphorus**



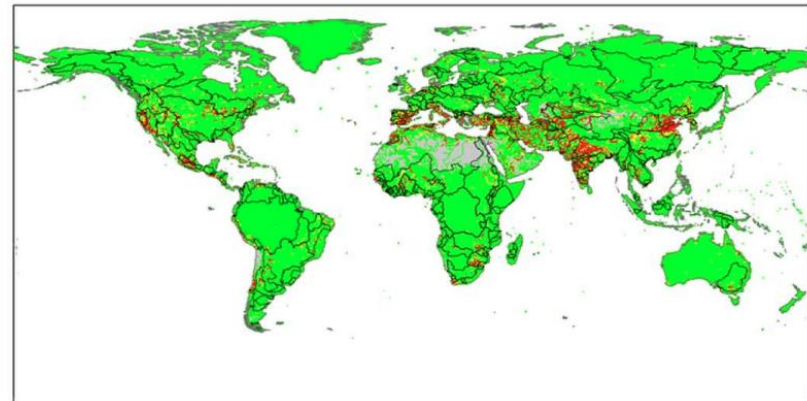
**B Nitrogen**



**C Land-system change**



**D Freshwater use**

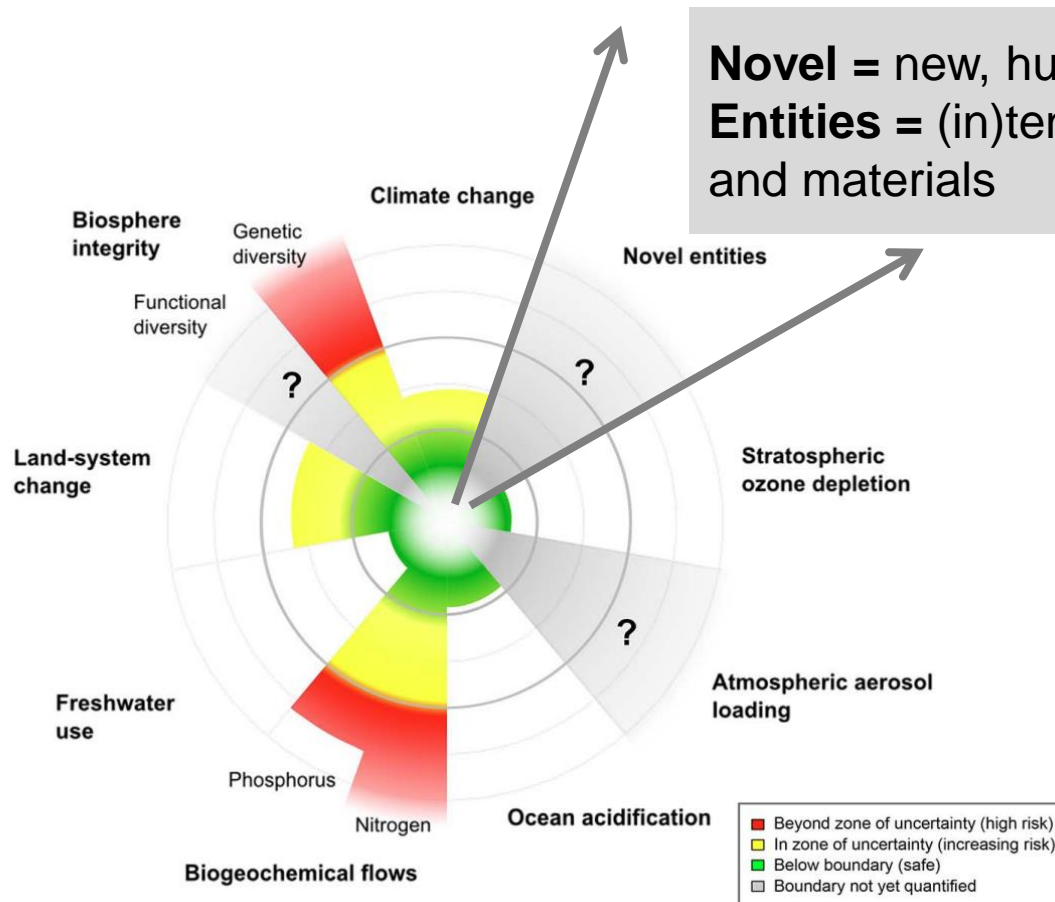


■ Beyond zone of uncertainty (high risk)    ■ In zone of uncertainty (increasing risk)    ■ Below boundary (safe)

# Planetary Boundaries

## The method

Source: Persson et al., 2022

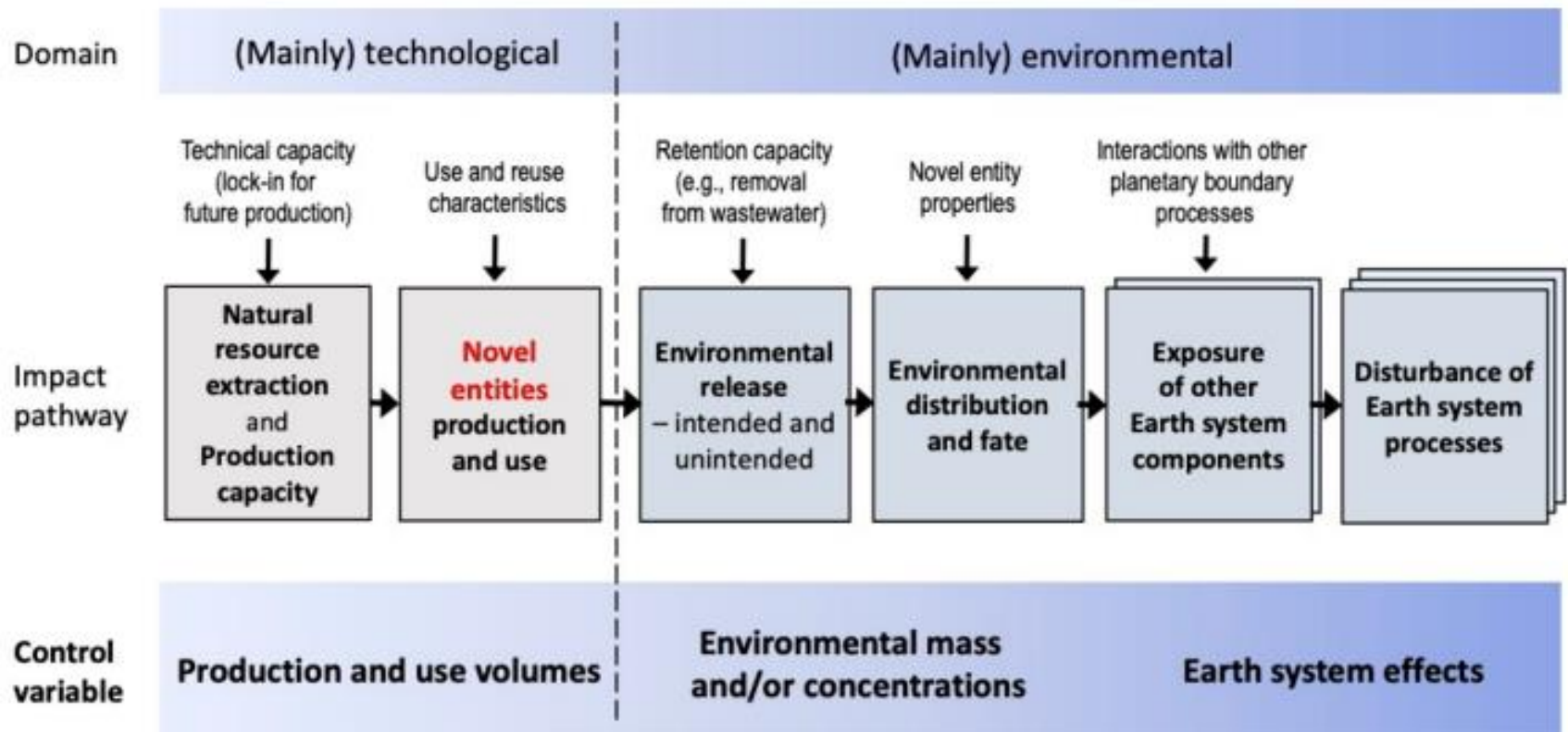


Source: Steffen et al., **2015**



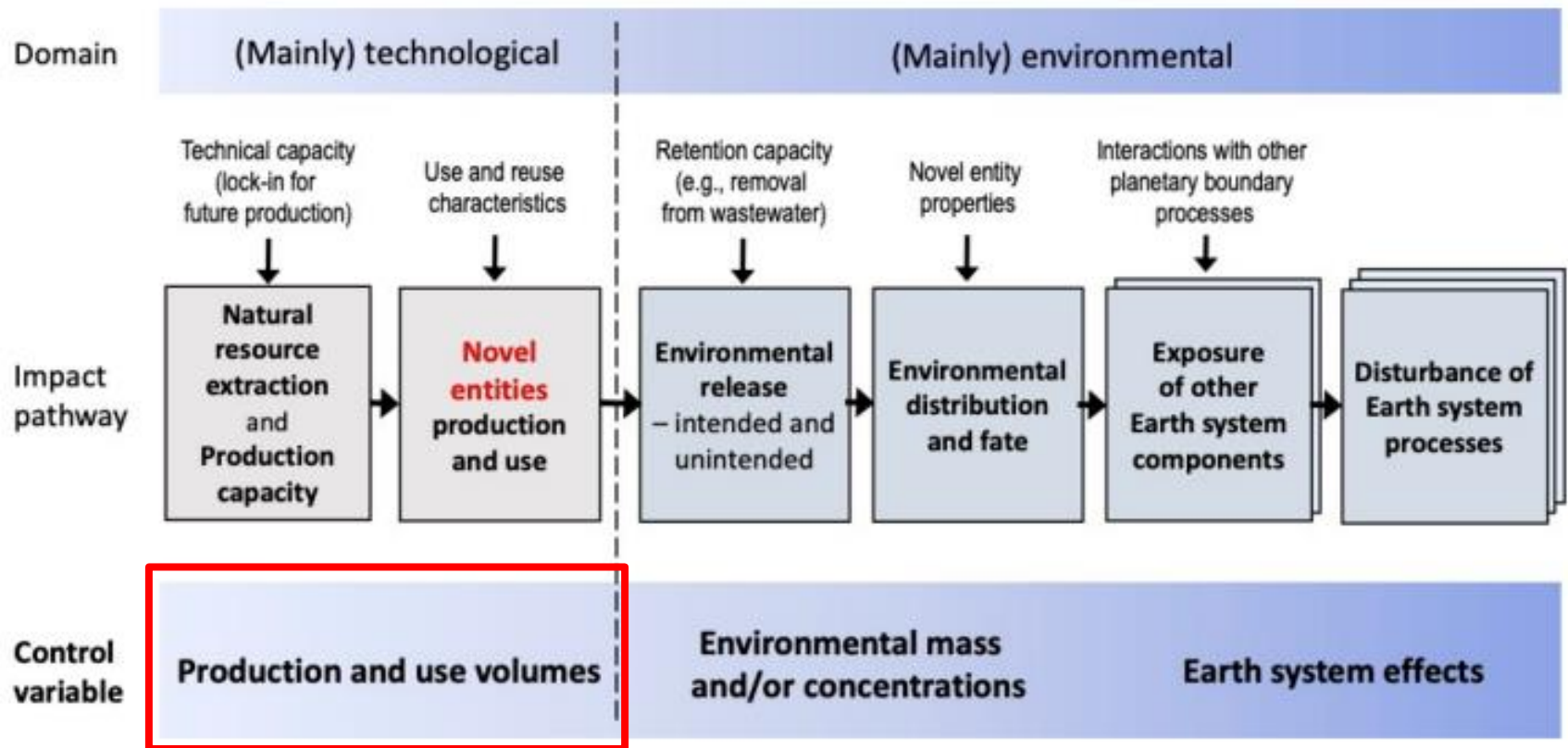
# Planetary Boundaries

## New entities / critical materials and LCA



# Planetary Boundaries

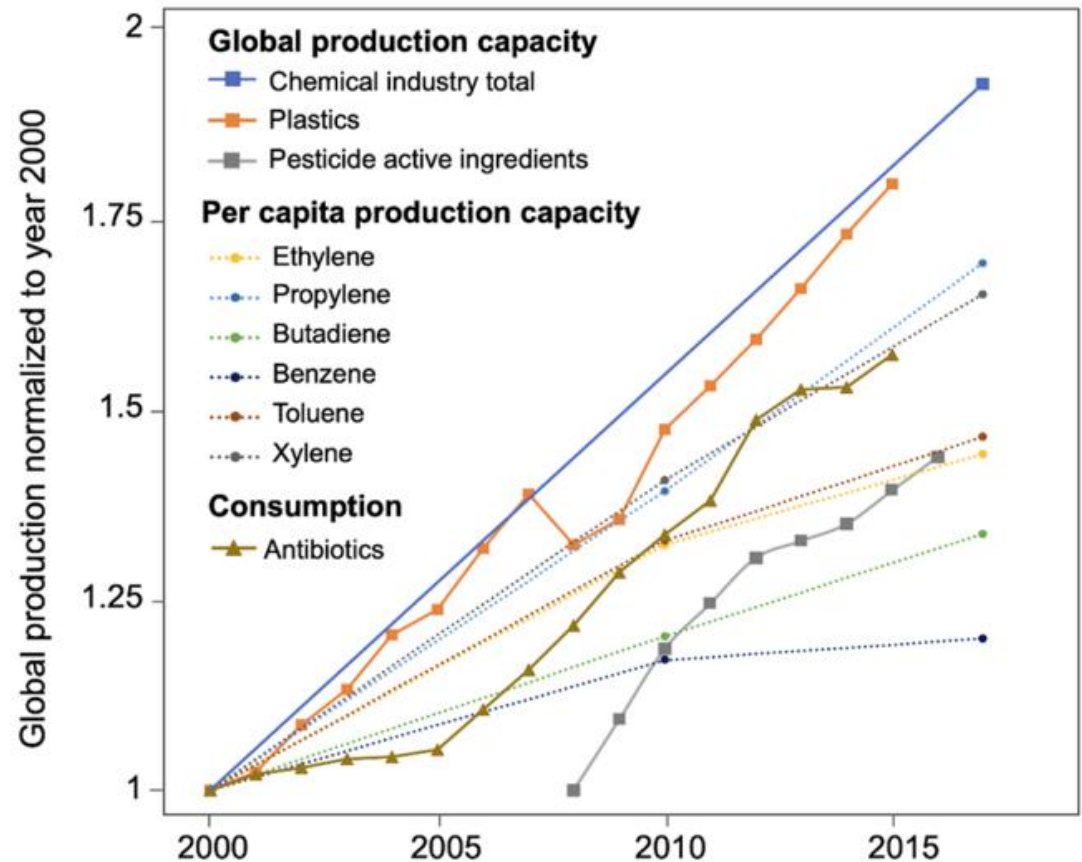
## New entities / critical materials and LCA



# Planetary Boundaries

## New entities / critical materials and LCA

- Chemical industry is the second largest manufacturing industry worldwide
- Production has grown 50 times since 1950
- Expected to triple levels of 2010 by 2050

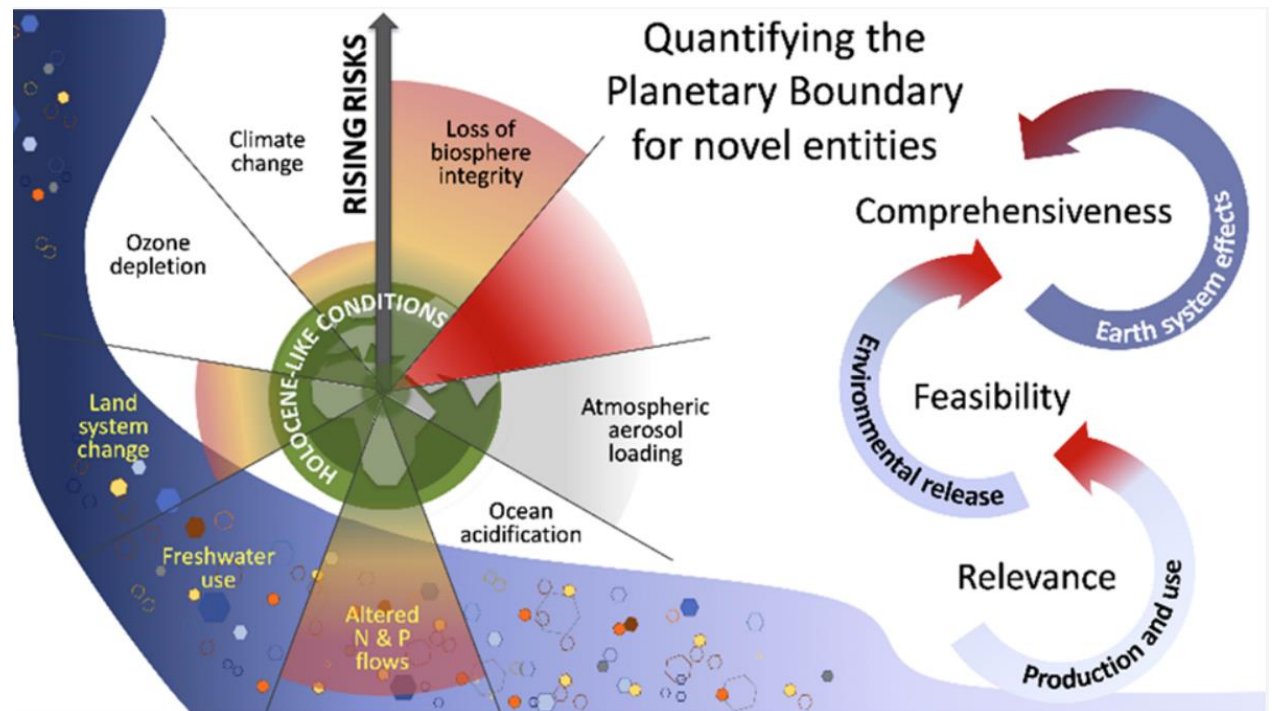


# Planetary Boundaries

## New entities / critical materials and LCA

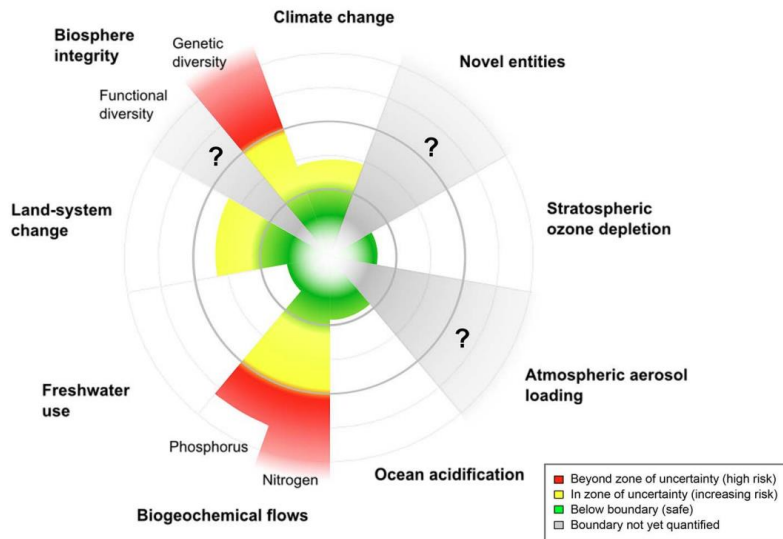
### Control variables:

- trend in production volumes of chemicals
- trend in production volumes of plastics
- share of chemicals on the market that are assessed for risk or safety

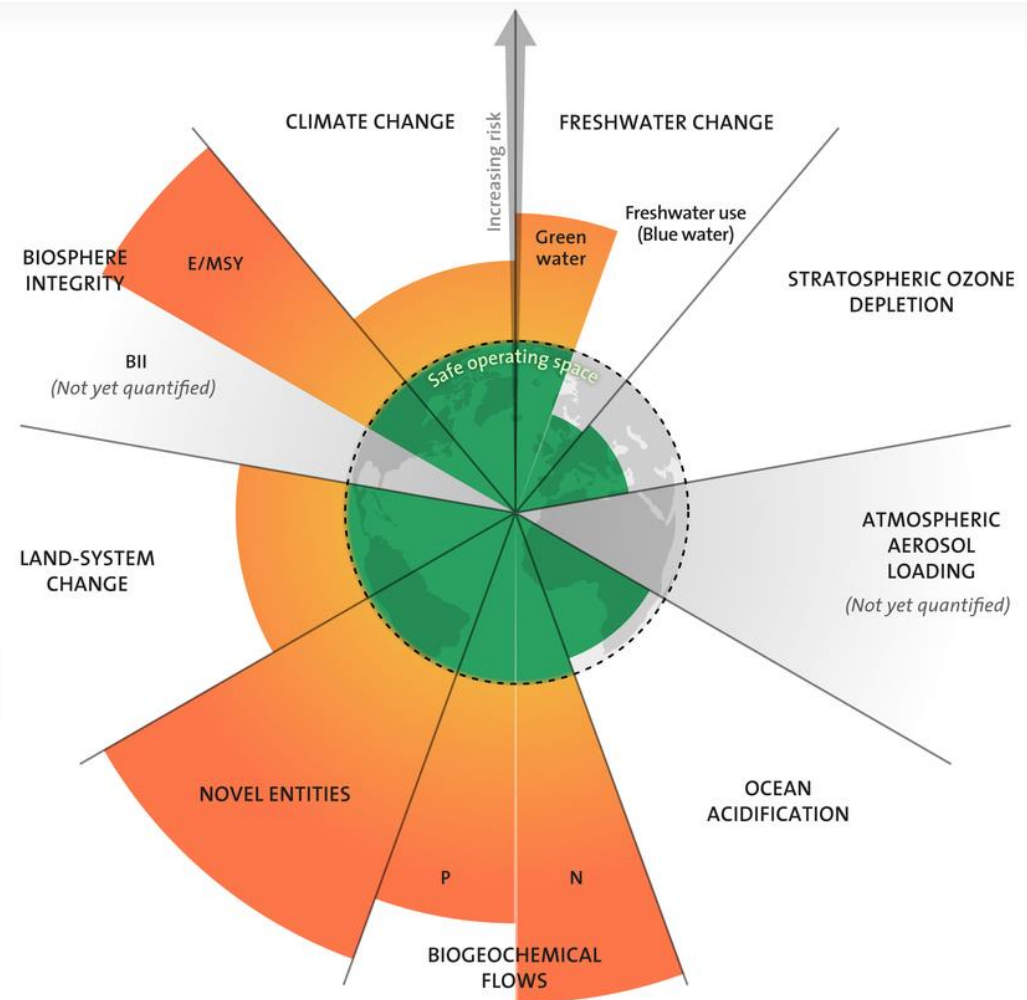


# Planetary Boundaries Updated - 2022

<https://www.pik-potsdam.de/en/news/latest-news/planetary-boundaries-update-freshwater-boundary-exceeds-safe-limits>



Source: Steffen et al., 2015

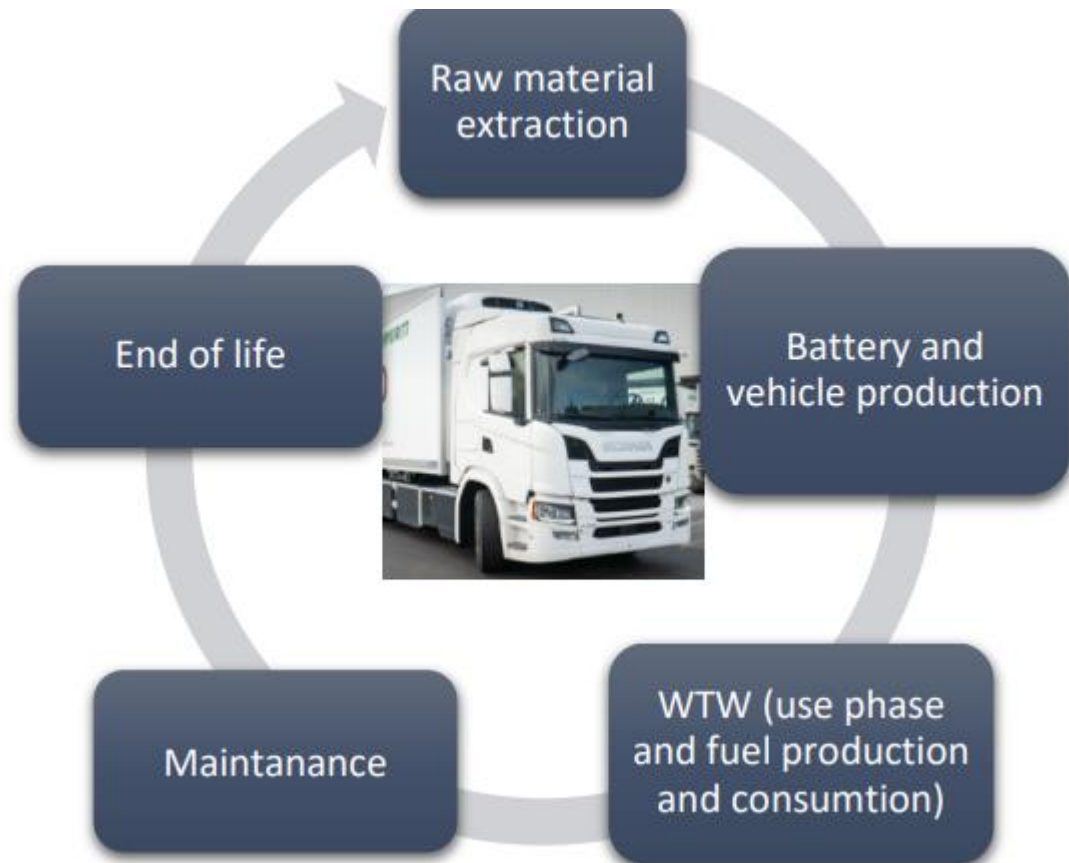


# Agenda

- The method
- Some case studies
- Take aways

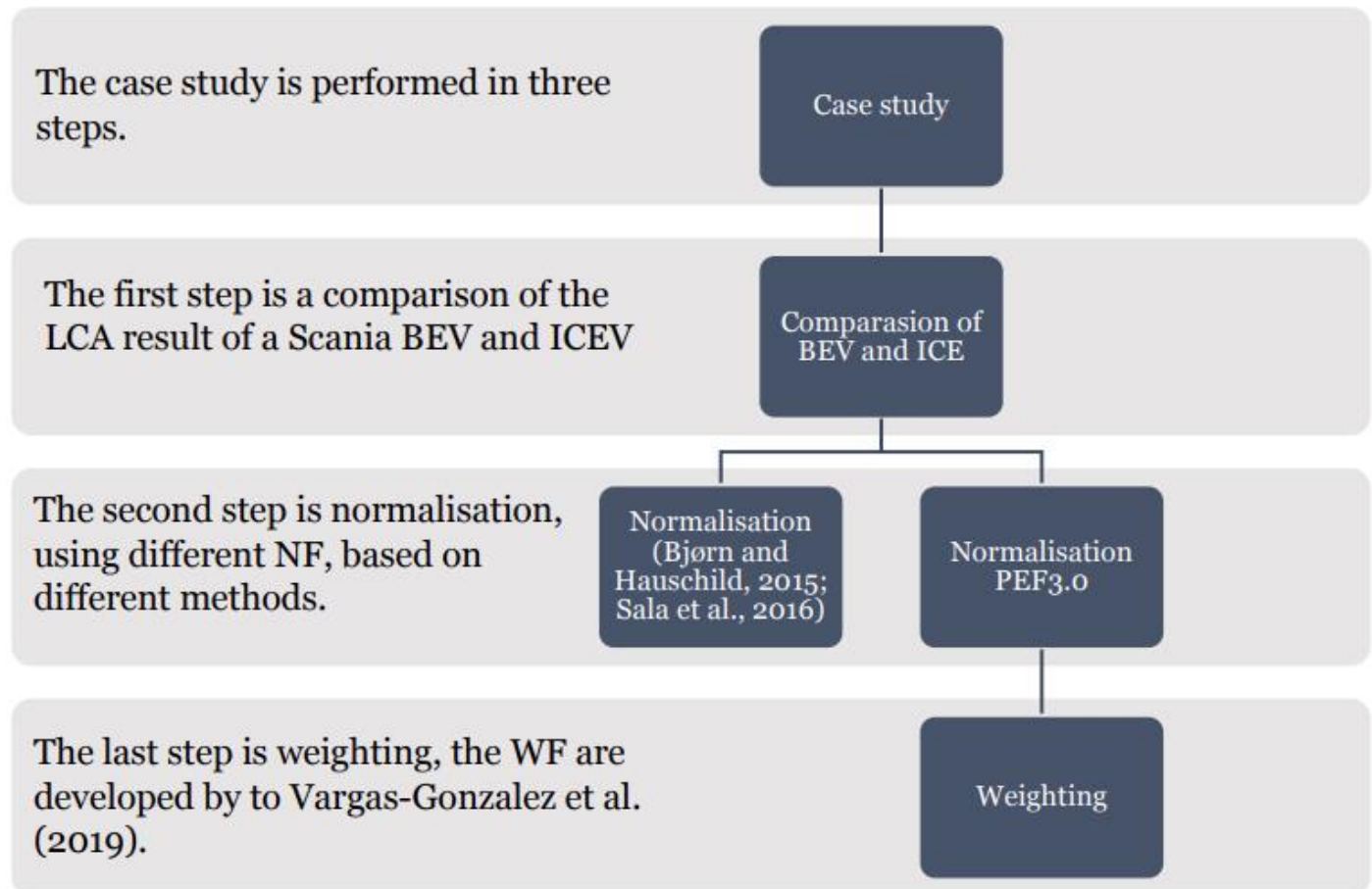
# Planetary Boundaries

## Case studies from the energy transition



# Planetary Boundaries

## Case studies from the energy transition

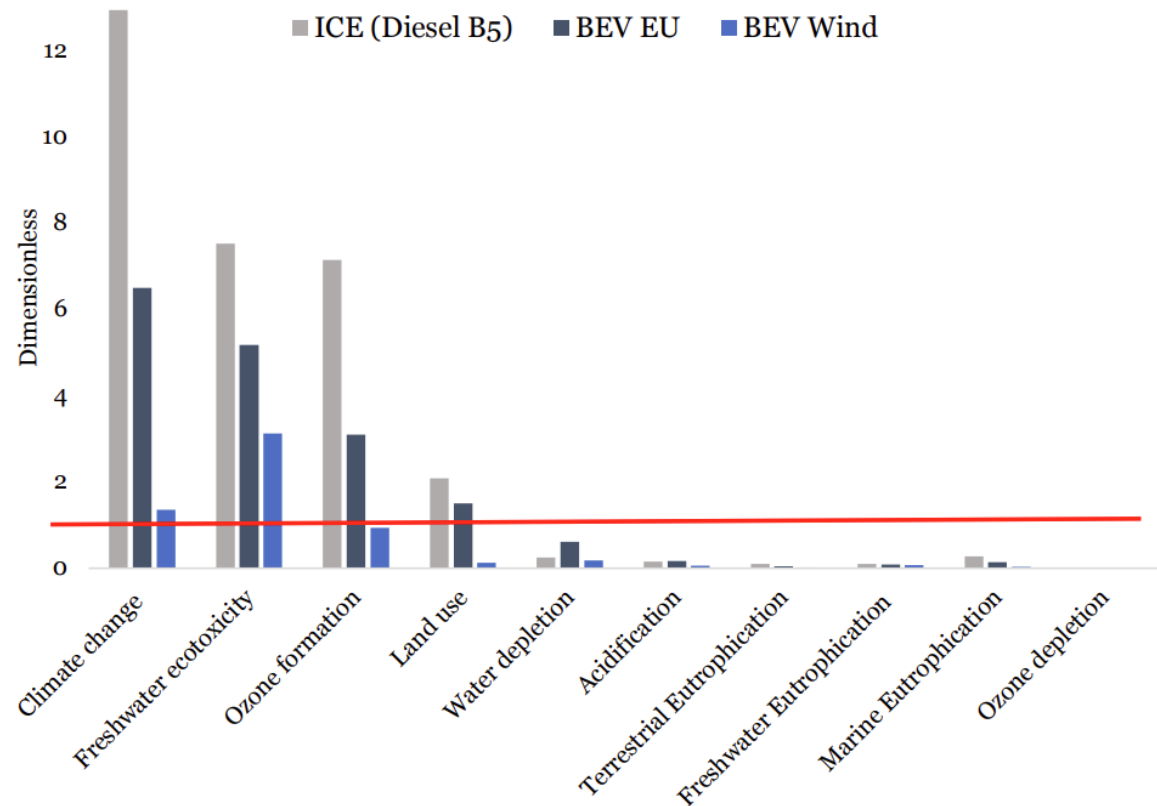




# Planetary Boundaries

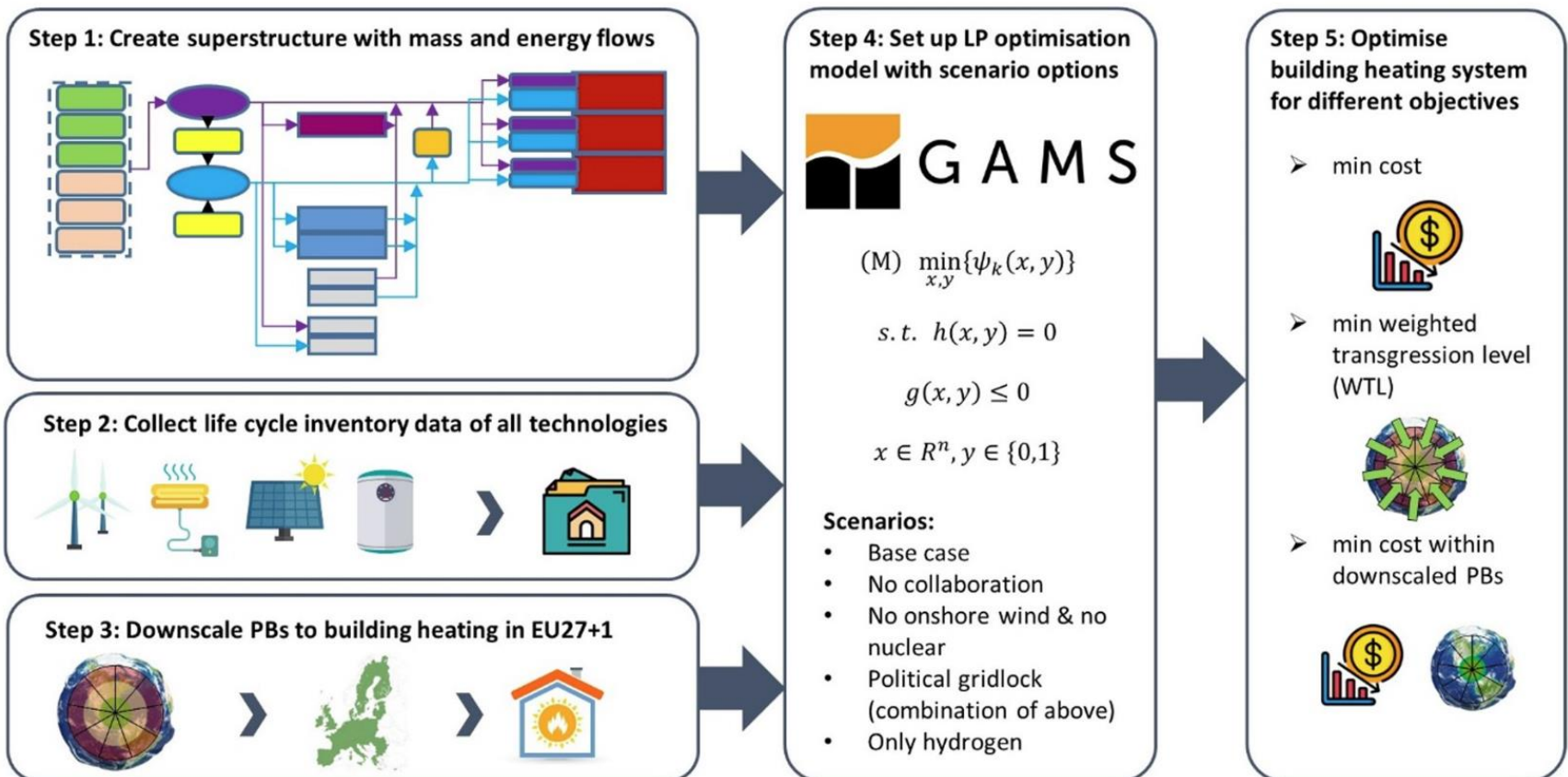
## Case studies from the energy transition

Normalised results based on PB allowance  
>1 exceeds the sustainable freight transport index



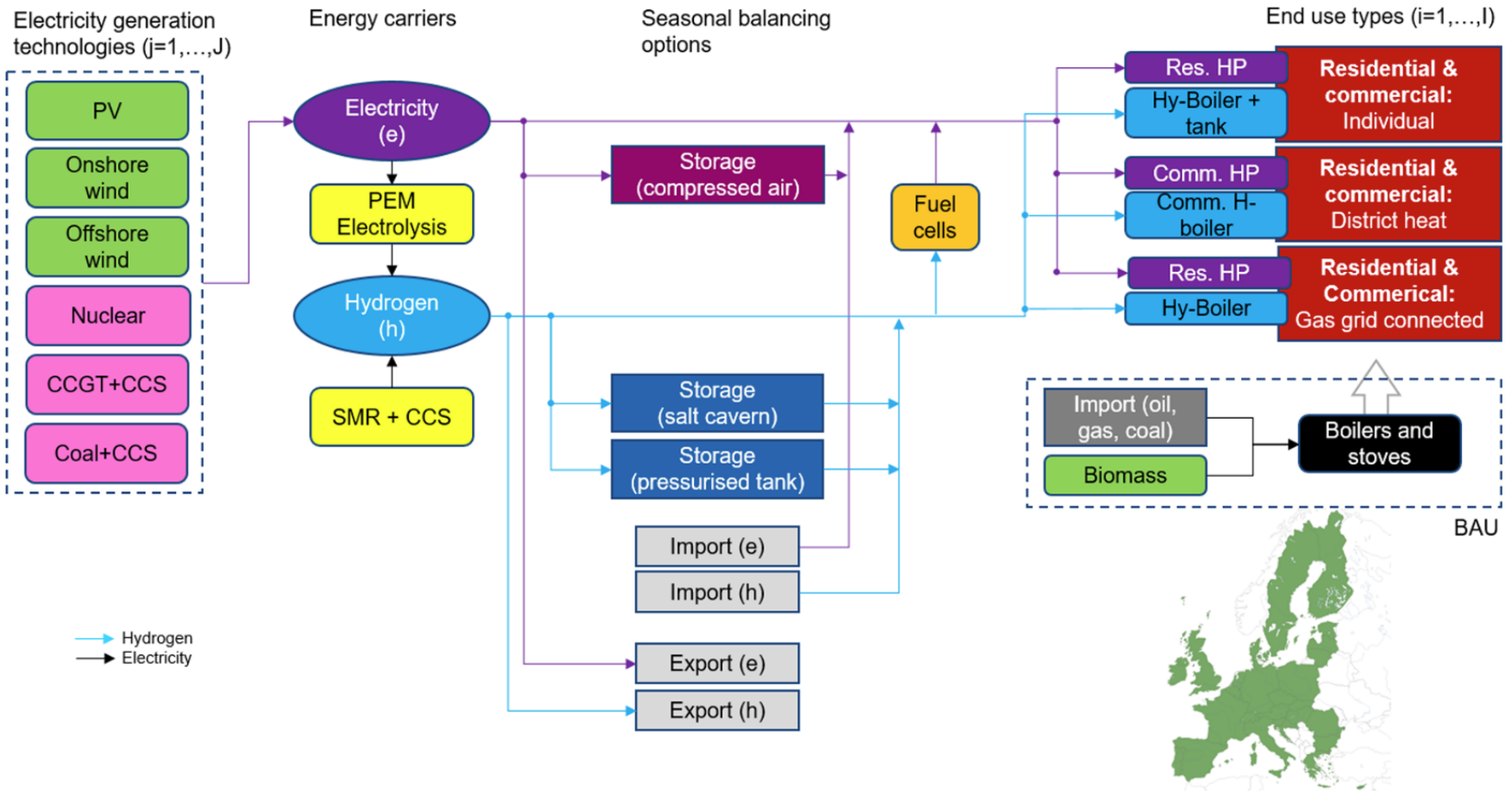
# Planetary Boundaries

## Case studies from the energy transition



# Planetary Boundaries

## Case studies from the energy transition



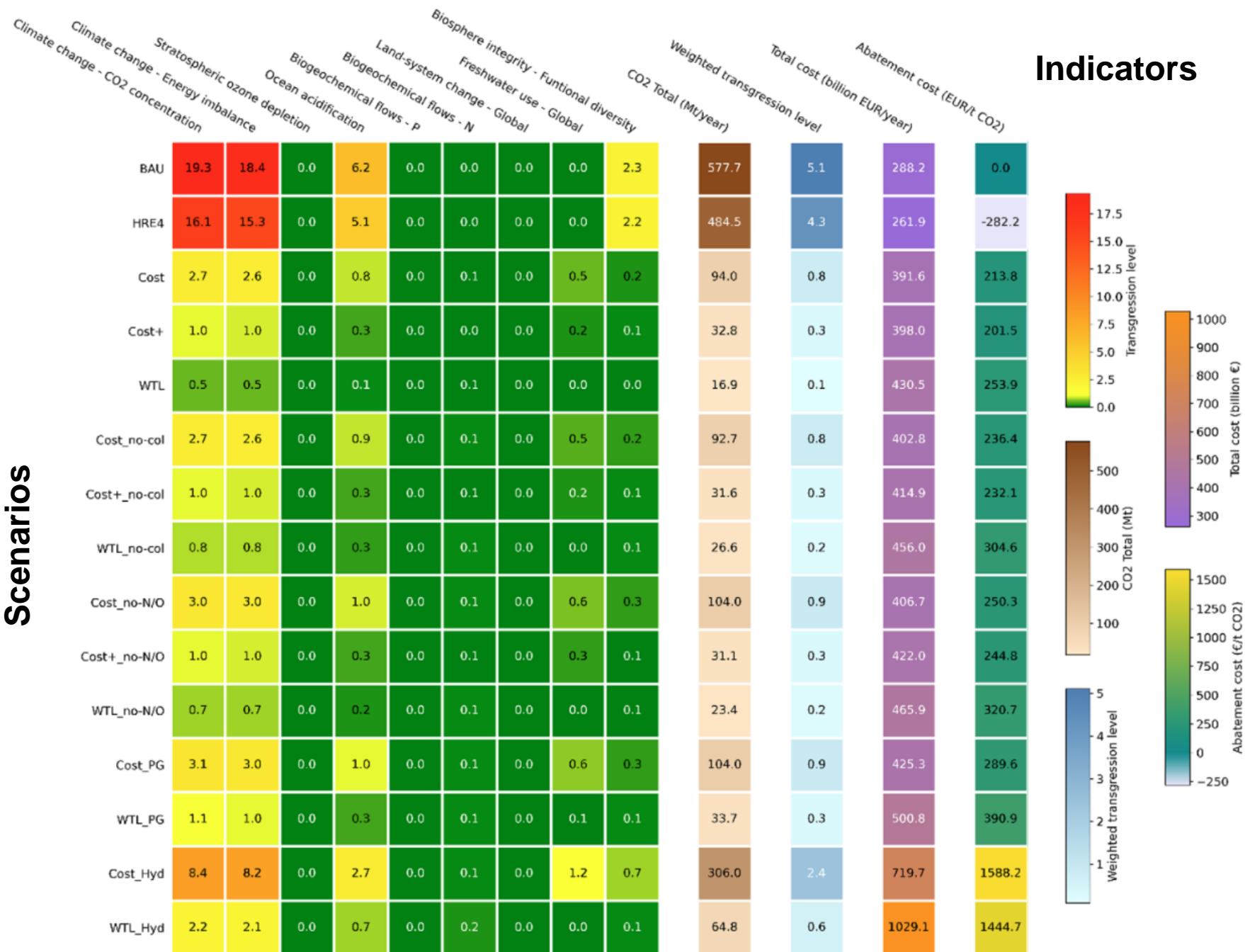
# Planetary Boundaries

## Case studies from the energy transition

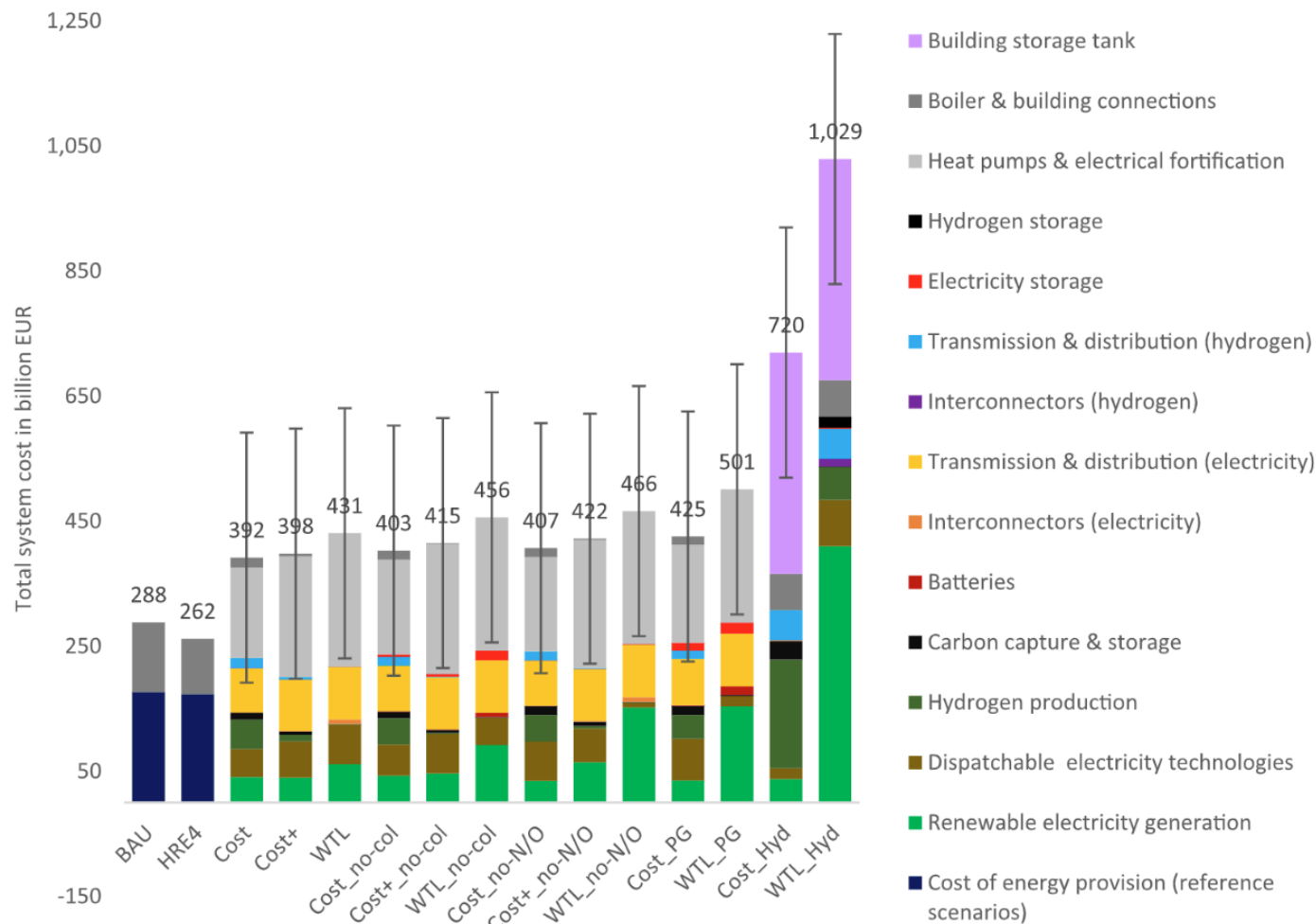
### Scenarios:

- **Cost-:** cost minimization
- **Cost+:** cost minimization and within planetary boundaries
- **No-col:** no collaboration, no trade for CO<sub>2</sub> or H<sub>2</sub> among countries in the EU
- **no-N/O:** political/popular blockade for further nuclear and onshore wind
- **PG:** political “grid-lock”
- **Hyd:** hydrogen only for heating

# Scenarios



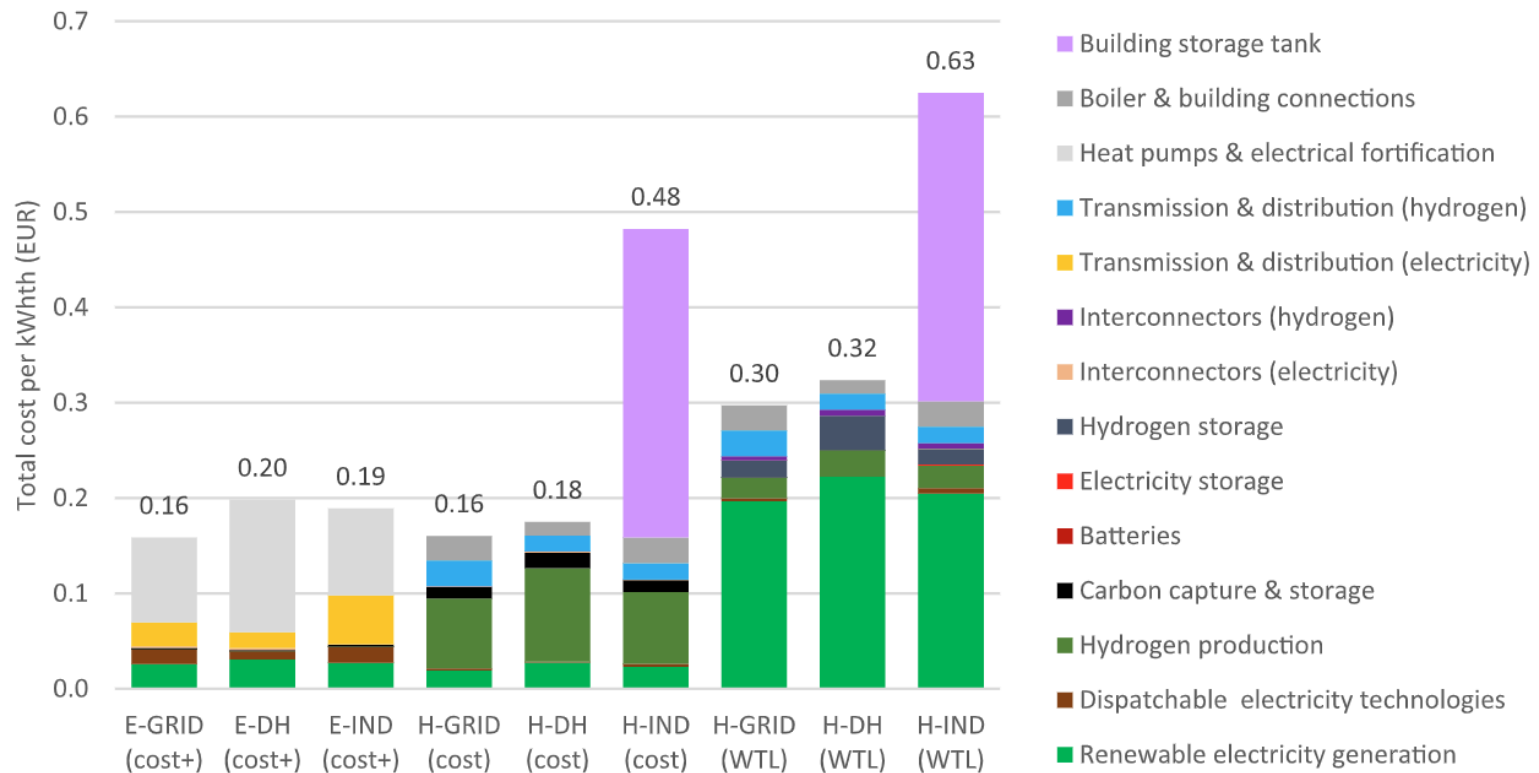
Source: Weidner & Guillen-Gosalbez, 2022



**Fig. 4.** Total system cost for building heating in the EU27 + 1 broken down by technologies and scenarios. Error bars describe the minimum and maximum cost depending on differing cost assumptions of all the technologies and equipment considered.

# Planetary Boundaries

## Case studies from the energy transition



**Fig. 5.** Total cost per unit of heating demand met for the different end-user types; connected to the gas (GRID) or district heating (DH) grids and individual buildings (IND). Three different scenarios are shown, electrification-only (E-...) optimised by least cost, hydrogen-only (H-...) optimised by either least cost or impact (WTL). Note that the electrification-only scenario differs from the “Cost” scenario shown in previous figures as hydrogen use was set to zero (24.4%, as shown in Fig. 6 for the H2 end use share in the Cost scenario).

# Agenda

- The method
- Some case studies
- Take aways



# Planetary Boundaries

## Take aways about the method

- Scientifically grounded, yet “under construction”
- Global and regional thresholds
- Link to LCA / critical materials
- High amount of input data
- Gives feedback on environmental sustainability

→ Strong or weak sustainability?



## References

**Pehrson, I. 2020.** *Integrating planetary boundaries into the life cycle assessment of electric vehicles - A case study on prioritising impact categories through environmental benchmarking in normalisation and weighting methods when assessing electric heavy-duty vehicles.* M.Sc. Thesis, KTH.

<https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1470529/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

**Persson et al., 2022.** *Outside the Safe Operating Space of the Planetary Boundary for Novel Entities.* Renewable and Sustainable Energy Transition 2 (2022) <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.1c04158>

**W. Steffen et al.,** *Planetary boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet* Science 347, 1259855 (2015). DOI: 10.1126/science.1259855

**Weidner, Guillen-Gozalbes.** *Planetary boundaries assessment of deep decarbonisation options for building heating in the European Union.* Energy Conversion and Management Volume 278, 15 February 2023, 116602

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2022.116602>