

Life cycle assessment

Carbon footprint of
Polestar 3 model year 2025
Produced in Chengdu, China

Long range Dual motor
Long range Single motor

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Disclaimer

This report is for information only and is based solely on an analysis of Polestar 3 (model year 2025 “Long range Dual motor” and “Long range Single motor”. Full study methodology including (but not limited to) goal & scope, function & functional unit, allocation, assumptions and exclusions, data quality requirements and way of working is available in the previous Polestar 3 life cycle assessment report, available via this link: [Polestar 3 LRDM MY24 LCA Report](#). To get a full understanding of the methodology used to calculate the carbon footprints in this report, it is recommended to read the previous report in conjunction with this one.

The result of this study is dependent upon agreed and validated information from Polestar suppliers and sub-suppliers. During the course of a vehicle program’s life there could arise changes and non-compliances within the supply chain, should such changes or non-compliances arise, Polestar will take corrective actions to achieve the results presented in this report.

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List of abbreviation

BEV: Battery Electric Vehicle

BOM: Bill of Materials

EoL: End-of-Life

GHG: Greenhouse Gas

GWP: Global Warming Potential

IEA: International Energy Agency

IMDS: International Material Data System

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

LCA: Life Cycle Assessment

LRDM: Long range Dual motor

LRSM: Long range Single motor

NMC: Nickel Manganese Cobalt

OEM: Original Equipment Manufacturer

PCB: Printed Circuit Board

RER: Rest of Europe

STEPS: Stated Policies Scenario

tCO₂e: Metric ton carbon dioxide equivalents

VCC: Volvo Cars Corporation

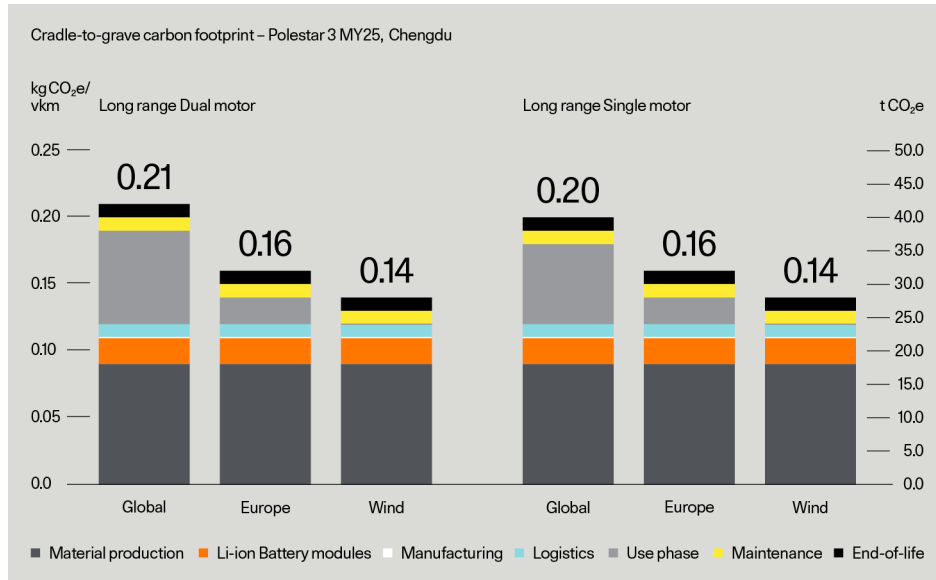
WLTP: Worldwide Harmonised Light Vehicle Test Procedure

Polestar is dedicated to ensuring transparency regarding the environmental impact of its vehicles. This investigation aims to enhance openness by disclosing the carbon footprint associated with our passenger vehicles. The audience includes customers, Polestar employees, investors, automotive OEMs, and other stakeholders with an interest in our vehicle's carbon footprint.

The conducted analysis is a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) focused exclusively on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, commonly referred to as a carbon footprint analysis. This assessment analyses the global warming potential (GWP) in accordance with ISO 14067 guidelines, utilising characterisation factors established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2021). The scope of the study spans the entire life cycle of the vehicle, from the extraction and refinement of raw materials to the end-of-life stage.

This report shows the carbon footprint of Polestar 3 Long range Dual motor and Long range Single motor model year 2025, which went into manufacturing in Chengdu, China in 2024. The study is a life cycle assessment (LCA), considering a driving distance of 200 000 kilometres and with a functional unit of "1 vehicle-kilometre". In general, this study adopts conservative assumptions to prevent underestimating the climate impact. There is currently no official standard for LCA of vehicles so the findings of this study should be approached with caution when making comparisons with those of other manufacturers. The study's objective is to comprehend the carbon footprint of the vehicle in its entire lifespan. The aim is to offer valuable insights that can help in making well-informed decisions, including identifying areas where vehicles can minimise their carbon footprint. From previous reports conducted by Polestar, aluminium production and battery module manufacturing have been pointed out as high contributing factors of emission in the vehicle's lifetime. Due to this, Polestar is actively working towards reducing these impacts.

In conclusion, the climate impact of the cradle-to-gate study reveals that 71-72%, depending on motor variant, is credited to the materials utilised in the vehicle's production, aluminium representing the largest part of these emissions followed by iron and steel. The production of battery modules emerges as a significant factor, constituting 20-21% of the cradle-to-gate climate impact. This battery has relatively low impact, this is mainly due to the use of 100% renewable electricity in the production of the anode and cathode active material, in battery cell and module production as well as the use of aluminium in the module casing from smelters utilising up to 100% renewable electricity.



← Figure 1

Total carbon footprint cradle-to-grave for the different electricity mixes. The axis to the left presents the functional unit of 1 vkm and the result in kg CO₂e based on vehicle lifetime of 200 000km and the axis to the right presents the result in tCO₂e per vehicle lifetime of 200 000km.

Using the functional unit “per vehicle kilometre” the cradle-to-grave carbon footprint result varies between 0.21 and 0.14 kg CO₂e per vkm driven for the “Long range Dual motor” and the result for the “Long range Single motor” varies between 0.20 and 0.14 kg CO₂e per vkm (assuming a total lifetime driving distance of 200 000 km). Using the secondary functional unit “lifetime of 1 vehicle” the cradle-to-grave carbon footprint is 42.1-28.5 tCO₂e for the “Long range Dual motor” and 39.9-27.7 tCO₂e for “Long range Single motor”. The range in results is caused by differences in electricity mix scenarios, where the highest value reflects that a global electricity mix is used in the vehicle use phase while the lowest value reflects that electricity from wind power is used. Thereby it is apparent that the driver of the vehicle can have a significant impact in lowering the carbon footprint by charging with renewable electricity, such as wind power. See Figure 1 for visualisation of the results.

Input/output	Polestar 3
Vehicle:	Polestar 3 MY25
Assessed variants:	Polestar 3 LRDM & Polestar 3 LRSM
Model years assessed:	MY25
Equipment level assessed:	Expected highest selling equipment level
Assessed manufacturing sites:	Volvo cars manufacturing site in Chengdu, China
LCA standard:	ISO 14067
Cut-off:	No cut-off criteria applied for product mass or energy use Simple cut-off approach for recycled content
Functional unit:	"1 vkm" and "lifetime of 1 vehicle"
Analysis period:	200 000km over 15 years
Use phase el. consumption method:	WLTP
WLTP driving range:	636 km (LRDM), 706 km (LRSM)
Battery cathode chemistry:	NMC
Battery capacity:	111 kWh
Life cycle scope:	Cradle-to-gate & cradle-to-grave
Included life cycle stages:	Raw material extraction and processing Refining of raw materials into parts bought by Volvo Cars Inbound logistics Manufacturing in Volvo Cars plant in Chengdu, China Outbound logistics Electricity consumption in use phase Vehicle maintenance in use phase End-of-life treatment of the vehicle
Full LCA methodology and explanations available at:	Polestar 3 LRDM MY24 LCA Report

← Table

Overview of the methodological choices for the LCA of the Polestar 3.

Summary of methodology

This table outlines an overview of the methodological choices for the LCA of the Polestar 3. The full methodology is available via the following link: [Polestar 3 LRDM MY24 LCA Report](#).

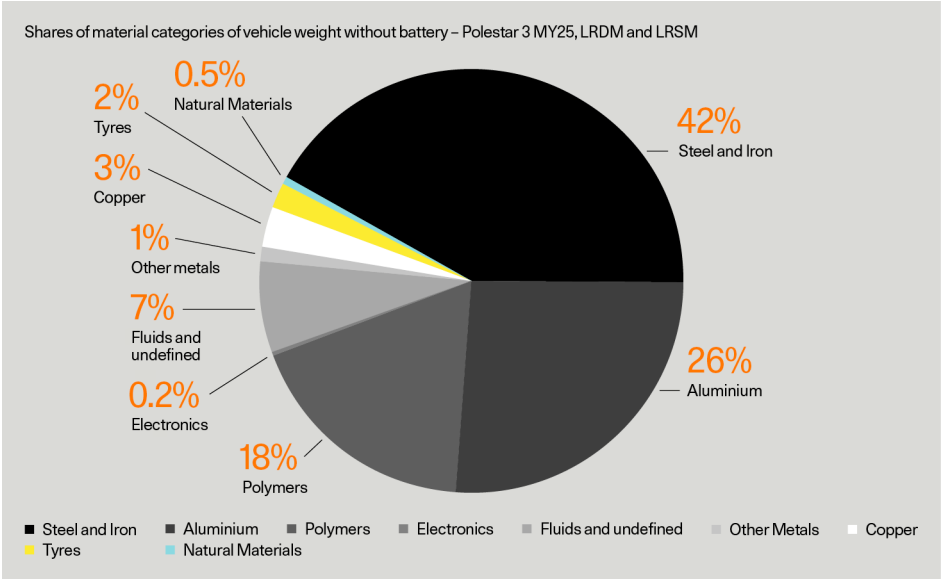
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← Figure 2

Shares of material categories of vehicle weight without battery. Note: the material composition of both the Long range Dual motor variant and the Long range Single motor is very similar, to the degree that rounding to whole percentage points show no difference between the variants in this illustration.

Table 1 →
Studied vehicles.

The products

Polestar only develops battery electric vehicles; the Polestar 2, Polestar 3 and Polestar 4. The study assesses two variants of Polestar 3 model year 2025, the Long range Dual motor variant and the Long range Single motor variant. These variants are produced both in Volvo Cars facilities in Chengdu, China and in Charleston, USA. This study assesses vehicles produced in Chengdu, China during 2024. The variants are produced with different specifications. This study encompasses the specifications expected to have the largest sales volumes. The products studied are presented in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the material composition by weight for the two Polestar 3 variants.

Polestar 3 MY25	Long range Dual motor	Long range Single motor
Total weight vehicle (kg)	2 579	2 403
Li-ion battery modules type and capacity (kWh)	NMC, 111 kWh	NMC, 111 kWh
Weight of battery modules (kg)	474	474
Energy usage WLTP (kWh/100 km)	19.6 - 21.8	17.6 - 20.3
Preliminary range (WLTP)	636 km	706 km

Changes in methodology and data since Polestar 3 original carbon footprint study

The previously published Polestar 3 LCA report describes and motivates the way of working to obtain data, data sources, LCA databases and software, relation to standards, system boundaries, allocation methods, assumptions, and limitations. The original report also describes material categories, manufacturing methods, transport, use phase, maintenance, and end-of-life treatment. The original Polestar 3 LCA report can be accessed through this [link](#). This chapter only describes the changes made in either methodology or data, from the previous Polestar 3 LCA. All other methodology are the same as in the previous Polestar 3 LCA and are described in that report.

Methodology

There have been no larger changes in the overall methodology from the previous Polestar 3 LCA report, smaller changes have been made which are listed in the subsequent sections. The methodology can be accessed in full [here](#).

Data

There have been changes made concerning the data related to aluminium in this report as well as changes to the overall weight of the Polestar 3 Long range Dual motor, which is described below. Data concerning the battery has also changed, since the battery supplier has made updates to its sourcing processes. Another change in data concerns the use phase assumptions based on the International Energy Agencies (IEA) Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS). Since the time of publishing the previous Polestar 3 LCA report, IEA has released new datasets on how they predict the world's energy mixes to evolve.

Products

The second model year of Polestar 3, MY25, brought the Long range Single motor variant. This variant has one less motor, leading to a lower overall vehicle weight compared to the dual motor variant. This difference has implications on the use phase since the electricity consumption is lower with one motor, also increasing the range of the vehicle since the battery is the same for both variants. The MY25 Long range Dual motor variant remains largely unchanged from MY24 although the identified overall weight of the Polestar 3 Long range Dual motor decreased slightly, which is accounted for in this report, the weight reduction is identified to be 6 kg.

Aluminium production and refining

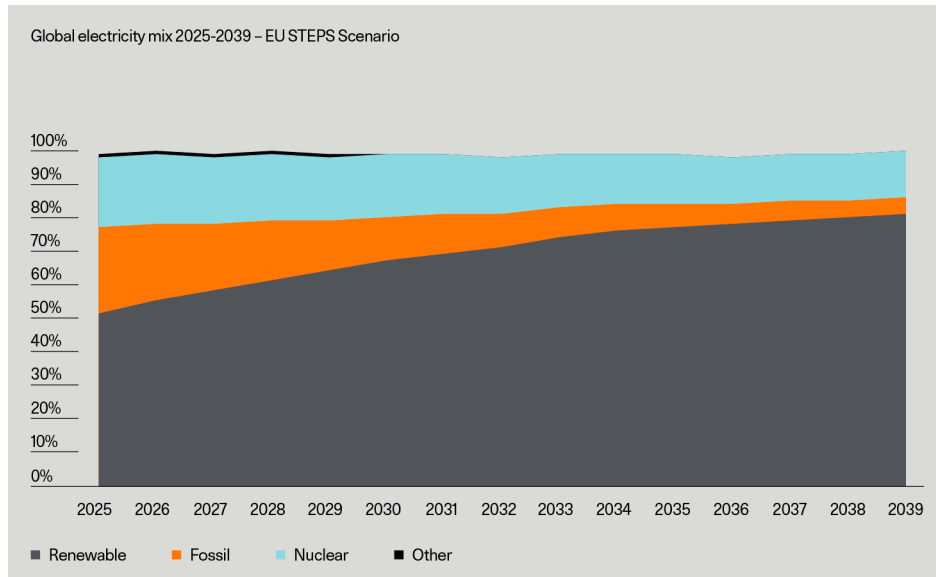
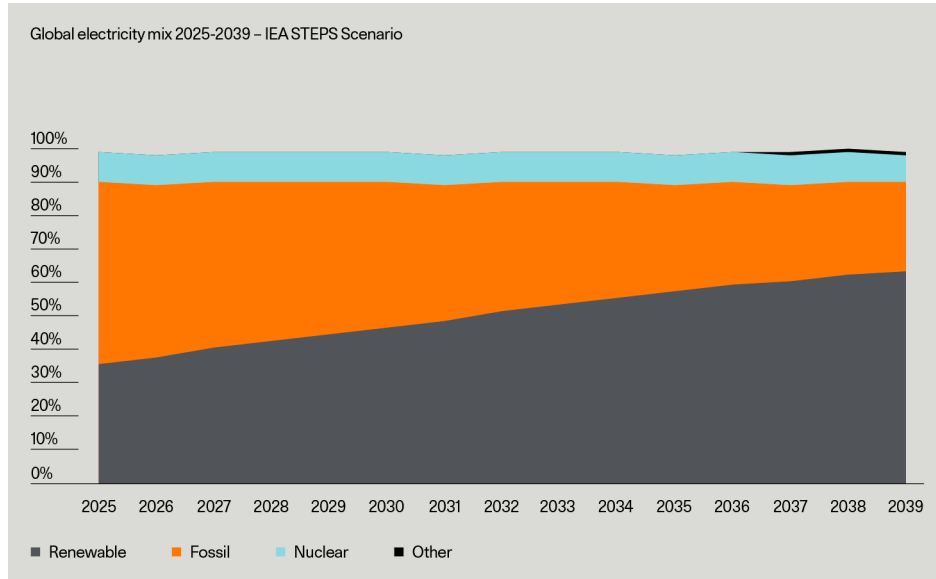
As in the previous Polestar 3 LCA, all aluminium is assumed to be produced in China, which is based on an expert judgement by Polestar logistics specialists. The aluminium used in some identified parts in the vehicles comes from smelters utilising renewable electricity for smelting, specifically hydropower. There has been a decrease in the number of parts that are made using this aluminium compared to the previous LCA study. Simultaneously, aluminium parts that have a share of recycled aluminium have been identified. The recycled content includes both post-consumer material and post-industrial material in accordance with the definition of recycled content in ISO 14021 “Environmental Labels and Declarations”. The share of aluminium produced using renewable electricity has been modelled with a fossil emission factor representing hydropower aluminium smelting in China. The share of aluminium produced using recycled aluminium has been modelled using a partly aggregated dataset (open energy inputs). The Sphera dataset “RNA: Secondary aluminium ingot (95% recycled content)” is used as the raw material for the recycled content modelling. These changes concerning aluminium have an implication on the total carbon footprint of the Polestar 3. The shares of aluminium sources are given in Table 2.

Table 2 →
Aluminium from different sources
by share of total aluminium weight.

Polestar 3 MY25	Long range Dual motor	Long range Single motor
Aluminium from smelters using renewable electricity	47%	50%
Recycled aluminium	17%	11%
Standard Chinese aluminium	36%	39%

Battery

For model year 2025 further improvements of the battery have been made. The battery supplier has incorporated the use of aluminium from smelters using hydroelectricity for the aluminium content of the battery modules. Previous improvements concerning renewable electricity in cathode and anode active material production as well as in battery cell production are still in effect. This has resulted in a lower carbon footprint of the battery modules in the Polestar 3, for both the Long range Dual motor and the Long range Single motor variant, as they use identical battery modules. The results for the battery climate impact were provided by the supplier in an LCA report made according to Polestar and Volvo Cars guidelines and in line with ISO 14044. The scope includes analysing processes from raw material extraction to the finalised product at the battery company gate. The impact categories focus on GWP over 100 years. Evaluation was based on two functional units: “kWh capacity of battery cells”, and “kWh capacity of battery modules”. Primary data has been collected by the battery manufacturer from manufacturing plants and contracted suppliers as well as data on specific energy sources. Electricity is primarily sourced via power purchase agreements from hydroelectric powerplants, and thermal power is generated from natural gas. Generic data was based on attributional modelling and represent the process’s geographical region and extracted from LCI databases like Ecoinvent and Sphera (GaBi professional).



← Figure 3

Predicted share of energy production sectors in the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) for global electricity mix, year 2025 to 2039.

← Figure 4

Predicted share of energy production sectors in the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) for EU electricity mix, year 2025 to 2039.

Electronics

Data on the total weight of electronics have been updated in this report due to the use of a new bill of materials for the model year 2025 of Polestar 3. The new bill of materials identifies a lower total weight of electronics in the Long range Dual motor variant compared to model year 2024. As in the previous LCA study, all materials that are used in electronic devices that are not PCBs have been sorted into other categories, such as copper or different types of polymers. For the category "electronics" a generic data set from Ecoinvent 3.9.1 has been used. This dataset represents the production of lead-free, mounted PCBs.

Manufacturing

The previous Polestar 3 LCA report utilised forecasts of energy consumption for the Chengdu plant, the present report makes use of actual figures for electricity and natural gas consumption per produced vehicle in the Chengdu plant during 2024. The used electricity mix is as the previous report assumed to be 40% hydro power and 60% wind power. Country specific datasets for hydropower, solar power and natural gas are applied to the energy consumption figures. An error in the previous report was found where energy from natural gas had been double counted. This was due to a misunderstanding of the Sphera dataset "CN: Thermal energy from natural gas" which does include all upstream processes and the combustion of natural gas. This was missed and therefore the Sphera dataset on "CN: Natural gas mix" was wrongfully included in the life cycle impact assessment. In the present report, this issue is resolved.

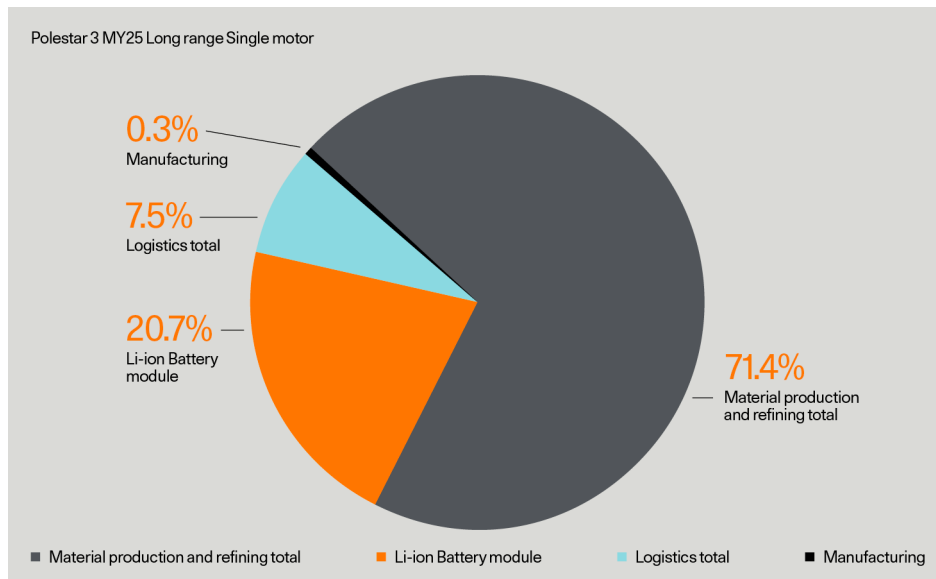
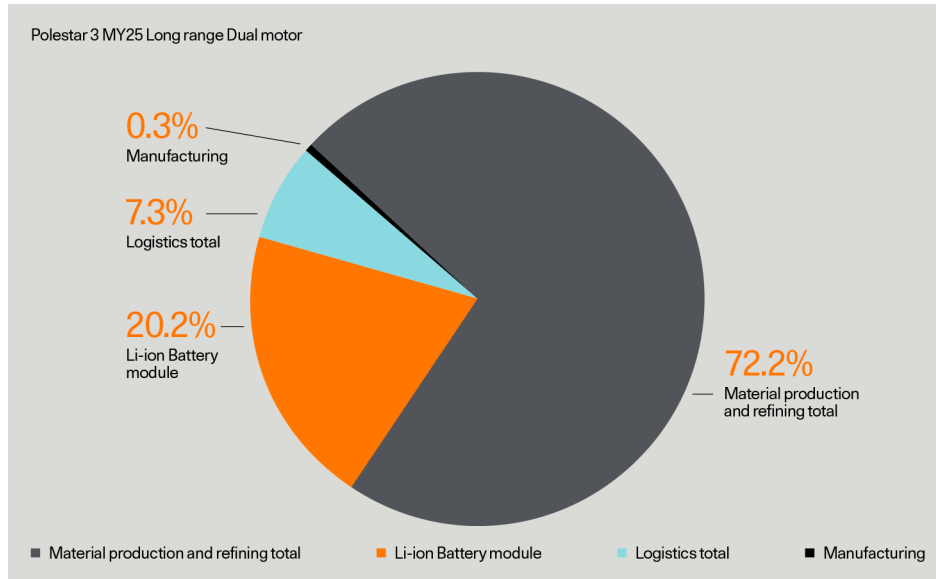
Use phase

Data updates have been made concerning the use phase of the Polestar 3. The most recent data on how the electricity mix might evolve in the EU and Globally have been acquired from the IEAs World Energy Outlook 2024 Extended Dataset¹. The used electricity mix scenario is their STEPS scenario, which is their more conservative scenario, under which global warming would rise to 2.4°C by 2050². STEPS reflects current policy settings based on a sector-by-sector and country-by-country assessment of the specific policies that are in place, as well as those that have been announced by governments around the world. Figures 3 and 4 visually represent the development of electricity sources. It is evident that the production of electricity from fossil sources is expected to diminish, gradually being replaced by renewable sources based on the IEA STEPS data.

As in the previous report, the analysis assumes that 50% of a vehicle's total lifetime mileage is covered in the initial five years, equivalent to 20 000 kilometres per year, while 30% is driven in the subsequent five years, amounting to 12 000 kilometres annually. During the last five years of the vehicle's life, it is assumed that the yearly distance driven is 8 000 km, amounting to the total 200 000 kilometres over a 15-year period. This assumption makes the analysis less reliant on future electricity mixes resulting in a more conservative calculation.

¹ World Energy Outlook 2024 Free Dataset - Data product - IEA

² Executive summary - World Energy Outlook 2024



← Figure 5

Share of cradle-to-gate emissions for one Polestar 3 Long range Dual motor.

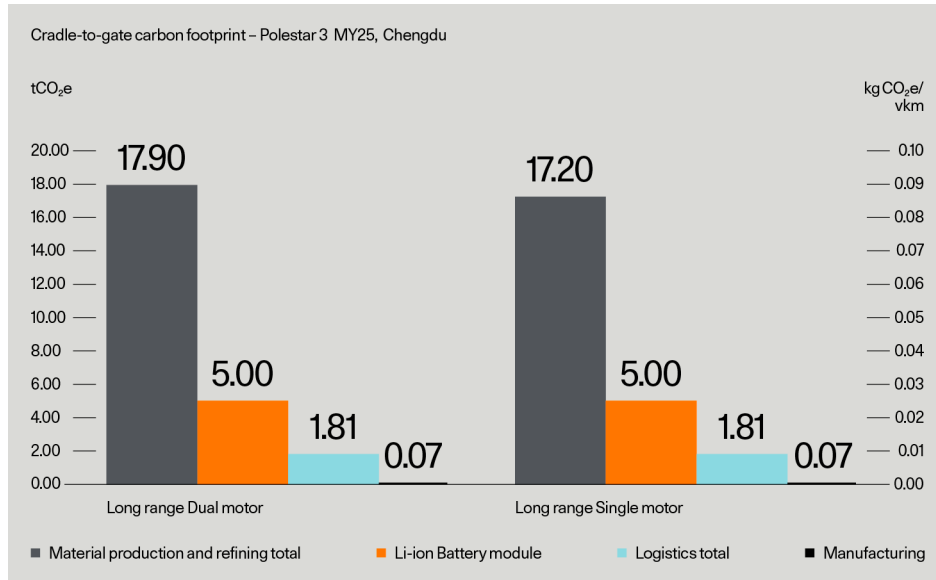
The subsequent section shows the findings of the study. It will start by showing cradle-to-gate results followed by results for cradle-to-grave. No updated sensitivity analysis for the cradle-to-grave result has been made in this report as the result is very similar and will vary in a similar manner. See Section 3.3 in the original report: [Polestar 3 LRDM MY24 LCA Report](#).

Cradle-to-gate

The results showcased in Figures 5 and 6 display the different life cycle stages shares of the total carbon footprint from cradle-to-gate concerning the production of one Polestar 3 Long range Dual motor and one Polestar 3 Long range Single motor. The largest contributor to the climate impact stems from the materials utilised in the vehicle's production, constituting 71-72% of the total climate impact. Subsequently, the battery modules contribute significantly, accounting for 20-21% of the cradle-to-gate climate impact, while only a minor 7-8% of the total footprint is associated with logistics and 0.3% associated with manufacturing processes in Volvo Cars plant in Chengdu, China.

← Figure 6

Share of cradle-to-gate emissions for one Polestar 3 Long range Single motor.



← Figure 7

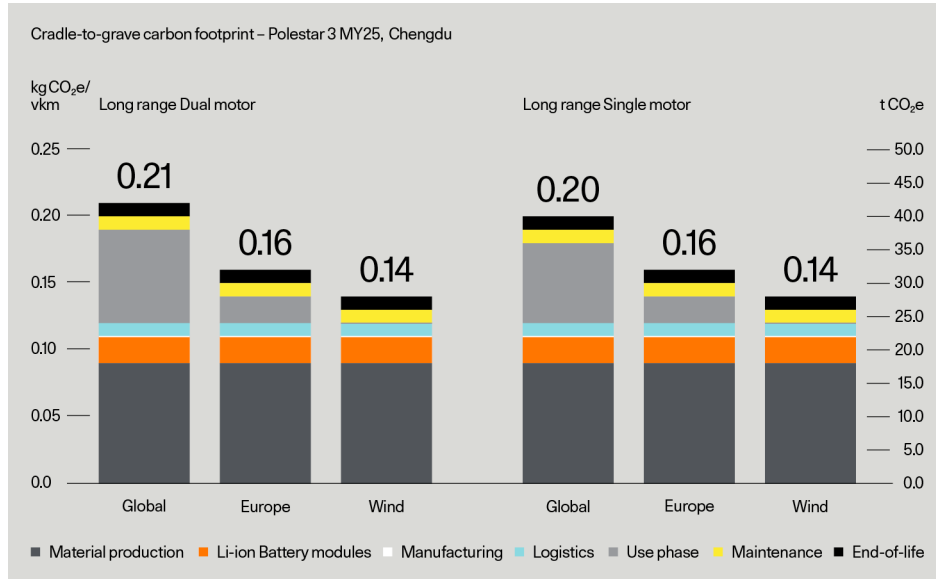
Cradle-to-gate carbon footprint for the Polestar 3 MY25 variants, including Materials production and refining, Li-ion battery modules, Manufacturing and Logistics. Results are shown in tCO₂e per functional unit (200,000 km lifetime range) and kg CO₂e/vkm.

Table 3 →

Cradle-to-gate total climate impact in tCO₂e for the life cycle of the vehicle.

Table 3 presents the comprehensive climate impact in tCO₂e throughout the cradle-to-gate life cycle of the two variants of the vehicle. The total climate impact accounts for 24.08 – 24.77 tCO₂e for the entire vehicle depending on variant. Material production and refining is the category with the largest carbon footprint impact. See visualisation of results in Figure 7.

Polestar 3 MY25, tCO ₂ e	Long range Dual motor	Long range Single motor
Materials production and refining	17.90	17.20
Li-ion battery modules	5.0	5.0
Logistics	1.81	1.81
Manufacturing	0.07	0.07
Total, Cradle-to-gate	24.77	24.08



← Figure 8

Cradle-to-grave carbon footprint for Polestar 3 MY25 variants, with different electricity mixes in the use phase. The use-phase utilises the STEPS scenario from the IEA. Results are shown in kg CO₂e/vkm based on a vehicle lifetime of 200 000km and tCO₂e per functional unit (200,000 km lifetime range).

Table 4 →

Cradle-to-grave carbon footprint for Polestar 3 MY25 variants, with different electricity mixes used in the use phase. Results are shown in GWP100 gCO₂e per functional unit (200,000 km lifetime range).

Cradle-to-grave

The results of the comprehensive LCA for the vehicles, considering three distinct electricity mixes, are presented in Figure 8 as well as Tables 4 and 5 for the cradle-to-grave study. Depending on the electricity mixes in the use phase, the climate impacts differ.

The life cycle stages with the most significant climate impact on the global electricity mix are materials production and refining, use phase and production of Li-ion battery modules.

During the use phase, large variations are observed based on the electricity sources used for charging the vehicle. Wind power electricity exhibits the least climate impact during the use phase, followed by the average EU electricity mix.

Polestar 3 MY25	Long range Dual motor			Long range Single motor		
	Global	Europe	Wind	Global	Europe	Wind
Material production	89.48	89.48	89.48	85.99	85.99	85.99
Li-on battery modules	24.98	24.98	24.98	24.98	24.98	24.98
Manufacturing	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
Logistics	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07
Use phase	70.61	21.99	2.53	63.40	19.75	2.27
Maintenance	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28
End-of-life	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.49	5.49	5.49
Total, cradle-to-grave	210.46	161.84	142.38	199.55	155.89	138.42

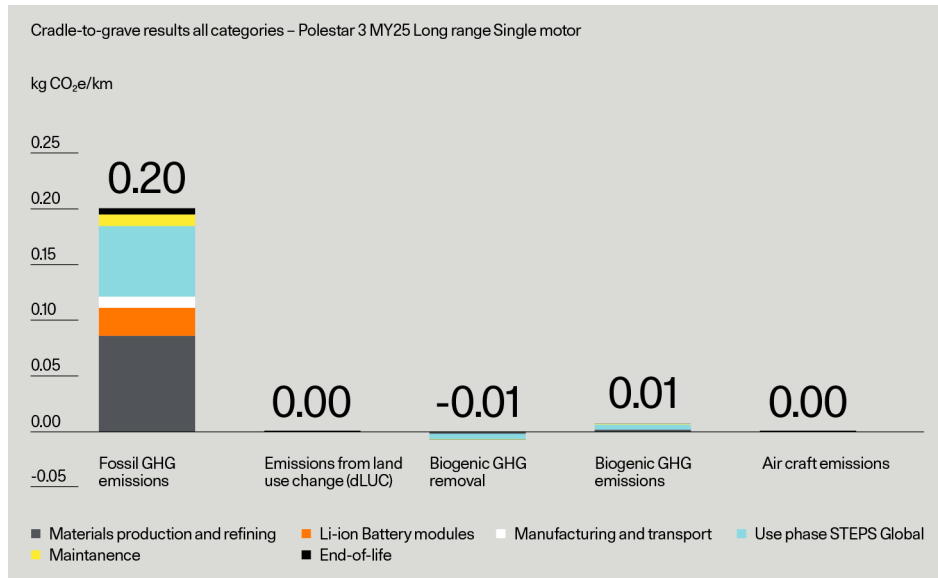
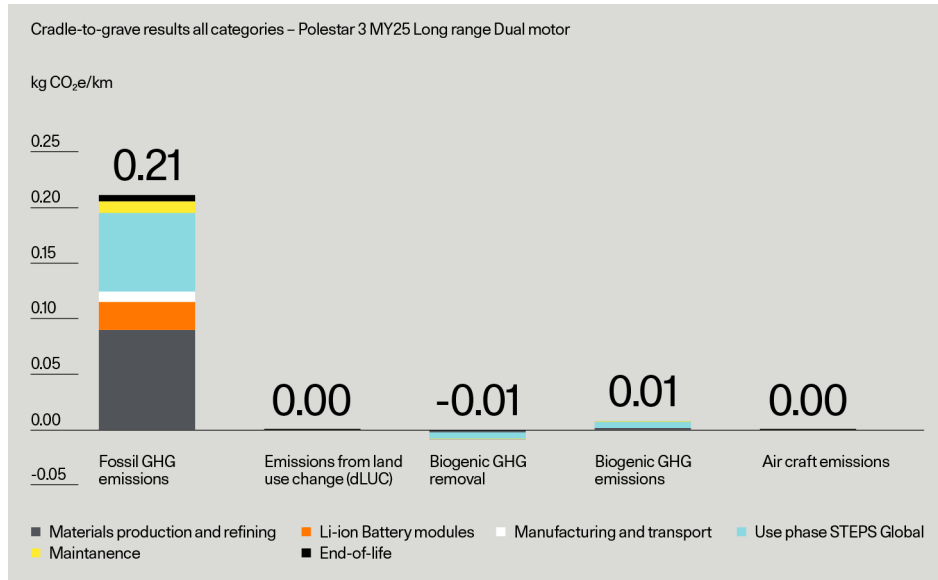


Table 5 →

Cradle-to-grave carbon footprint for Polestar 3 MY25 variants, with different electricity mixes used in the use phase. Results are shown in GWP100 tCO₂e per functional unit (200,000 km lifetime range).

Polestar 3 MY25	Long range Dual motor			Long range Single motor		
	Global	Europe	Wind	Global	Europe	Wind
Material production	17.90	17.90	17.90	17.20	17.20	17.20
Li-on battery modules	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Manufacturing	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Logistics	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81
Use phase	14.12	4.40	0.51	12.68	3.95	0.45
Maintenance	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06
End-of-life	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.10
Total, cradle-to-grave	42.09	32.37	28.48	39.91	31.18	27.68

← Figure 9

Results cradle-to-grave for the Long range Dual motor variant according to functional unit 1 vkm for the five climate impacts categories according to ISO 14067 with global energy mix in kg CO₂e/vkm.

Climate impact

According to ISO 14067, this study includes the five different climate impact categories: fossil GHG emissions, emissions from land use change, biogenic GHG emissions and removal, and aircraft emissions.

The five climate change impact categories are shown in Figures 9 and 10. Fossil GHG emissions account for the largest portion of the total climate impact, with 96.5% of total GHG emissions followed by biogenic carbon emissions of 3.47% for both Polestar 3 variants. Land use change emissions together with aircraft emissions are reported negligible in contrast to the other emissions. Biogenic carbon removal is equal in magnitude to biogenic emissions.

← Figure 10

Results cradle-to-grave for the Long range Single motor variant according to functional unit 1 vkm for the five climate impacts categories according to ISO 14067 with global energy mix in kg CO₂e/vkm.

Polestar 3 MY25 Long range Dual motor	Fossil GHG emissions g CO ₂ e/vkm.	Emissions from land use change (dLUC) g CO ₂ e/vkm.	Biogenic GHG removal g CO ₂ e/vkm.	Biogenic GHG emissions g CO ₂ e/vkm.	Aircraft emissions g CO ₂ e/vkm.
Materials production and refining	89.88	0.06	-2.08	1.62	0.00
Li-ion battery modules	24.98	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing and Transport	9.41	–	–	–	–
Use phase STEPS Global	70.57	0.01	-5.53	5.56	0.00
Use phase STEPS EU	21.92	0.01	-12.08	12.14	0.00
Use phase Wind	2.52	0.00	-0.17	0.18	0.00
Maintenance	10.28	0.00	-0.33	0.37	0.00
End-of-Life	5.71	0.00	-0.07	0.07	0.00

Polestar 3 MY25 Long range Single motor	Fossil GHG emissions g CO ₂ e/vkm.	Emissions from land use change (dLUC) g CO ₂ e/vkm.	Biogenic GHG removal g CO ₂ e/vkm.	Biogenic GHG emissions g CO ₂ e/vkm.	Aircraft emissions g CO ₂ e/vkm.
Materials production and refining	86.35	0.06	-1.91	1.50	0.00
Li-ion battery modules	24.98	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing and transport	9.41	–	–	–	–
Use phase STEPS Global	63.37	0.01	-4.97	5.00	0.00
Use phase STEPS EU	19.68	0.01	-10.85	10.91	0.00
Use phase Wind	2.27	0.00	-0.16	0.16	0.00
Maintenance	10.28	0.00	-0.33	0.37	0.00
End-of-Life	5.49	0.00	-0.06	0.06	0.00

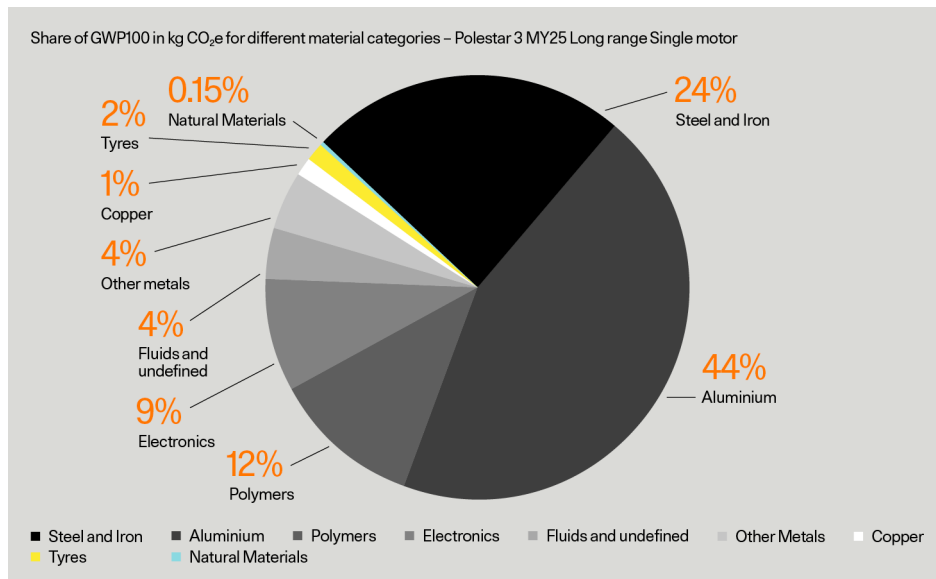
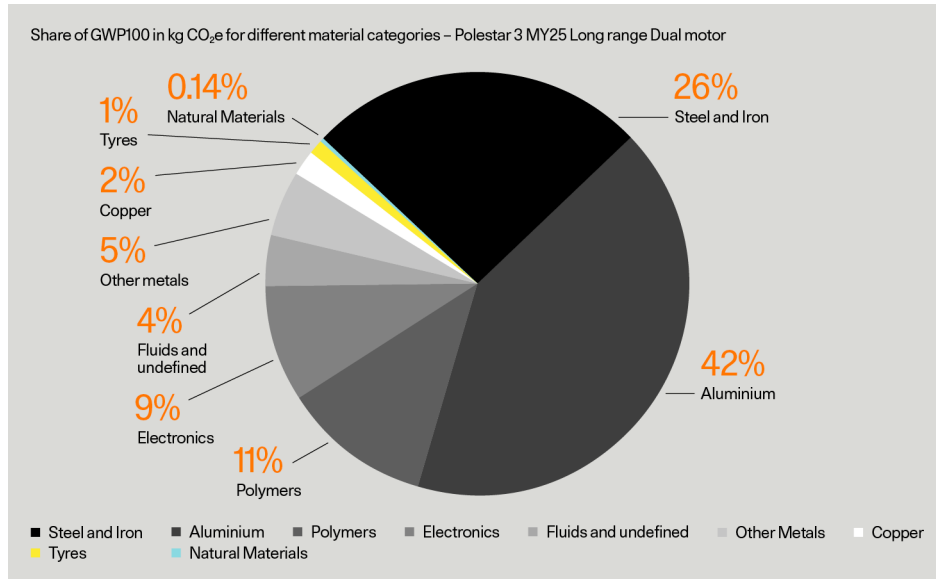
← Table 6

Results for the Long range Dual motor variant according to functional unit 1 vkm for the five climate impacts categories according to ISO 14067 with different electricity mixes according to STEPS in g CO₂e/vkm.

These percentages are based on the global energy mix, due to that mix being the most conservative for GWP. The three electricity scenarios are presented fully in Tables 6 and 7 for the dual motor and single motor variants respectively.

← Table 7

Results for the Long range Single motor variant according to functional unit 1 vkm for the five climate impacts categories according to ISO 14067 with different electricity mixes according to STEPS in g CO₂e/vkm.



← Figure 11

Share of GWP100 from material production and refining results per material category for the Long range Dual motor variant for different materials categories, excluding battery modules.

Table 8 →

GWP 100 results in tCO₂e for different materials categories, excluding battery modules for the two Polestar 3 variants.

← Figure 12

Share of GWP100 from material production and refining results per material category for the Long range Single motor variant for different materials categories, excluding battery modules.

Climate impact from materials production and refining

The primary contributors to GHG emissions from materials production (excluding battery) are aluminium, accounting for 42-44% of the total climate impact, followed by steel and iron at 24-26% depending on variant. Additionally, the climate impact from polymers accounts for 11-12% depending on variant and electronics is at 9%. Other categories such as fluids, copper, other metals, and tyres also contribute to the overall emissions but to a lesser degree. Figures 11 and 12 display the shares of the total carbon footprint from materials, excluding battery modules, attributed to the different material categories. Table 8 provides the same information in numerical terms. Interesting to note about Table 8 is that the dual motor variant has higher impact from all materials (due to higher mass of each material), except for the emissions related to aluminium. This is due to the higher share of recycled aluminium present in the dual motor variant, as described in Table 2.

Polestar 3 MY25, tCO ₂ e	Long range Dual motor	Long range Single motor
Steel and Iron	4.58	4.17
Aluminium	7.52	7.64
Polymers	2.06	1.98
Electronics	1.58	1.47
Fluids and Undefined	0.71	0.66
Other Metals	0.88	0.77
Copper	0.28	0.23
Tyres	0.26	0.26
Natural Materials	0.02	0.03

Climate impact of battery

For model year 2025 improvements of the battery have been made. The battery supplier has incorporated the use of aluminium sourced from smelters using hydroelectricity for the aluminium content of the battery modules. This has resulted in a lower carbon footprint of the battery modules in the Polestar 3. The results of the carbon footprint report from the supplier reveal that the primary sources of greenhouse gas emissions are the anode and cathode of the cell, along with the aluminium casing despite the use of less carbon intensive aluminium. Additionally, thermal energy from natural gas plays a significant role as a major contributor in the production process. The improvements made on the battery modules have resulted in a battery carbon footprint reduction of approximately 0.9 tCO₂e compared to Polestar 3 model year 2024.

Climate impact of electronics

The climate impact of electronics is lower in the Polestar 3 Long range Dual motor model year 2025 compared to model year 2024. This is due to the lower identified total weight of electronics which results in a carbon footprint reduction from electronics of approximately 0.5 tCO₂e. Electronics have a very high emission factor per kg leading to quite small differences in weight having a large impact on the carbon footprint of the material category. For future studies, Polestar intends to research electronics further to improve the accuracy of the impact assessment.

Climate impact of Aluminium

The changes in the supply chain of aluminium components as described in “Aluminium production and refining” has led to an increased climate impact from aluminium of approximately 1.2 tCO₂e in the present report compared to the previous Polestar 3 carbon footprint report for the Long range Dual motor variant.

Climate impact of use phase

The climate impact of the use phase of the Polestar 3 Long range Dual motor model year 2025 has decreased compared to the impact from the previous model year. This is partly due to (i) the energy consumption per km is lower and primarily (ii) due to that the 2024 IEA STEPS scenario by the IEA anticipates an increase in the share of renewable electricity across the world compared to the 2022 IEA STEPS scenario used in the previous Polestar 3 LCA study. For comparison, the 2022 data anticipated approximately 70% renewables in the EU electricity mix by 2038 while the 2024 data estimate approximately 80% by 2038.

Climate impact of manufacturing

The climate impact of the manufacturing taking place in Volvo Cars factory in Chengdu is lower compared to the previous Polestar 3 LCA report, this is due to a fault in the previous report, described in the “Manufacturing” section of this report. This has led to a reduction in climate impact of manufacturing from approximately 0.2 tCO₂e to 0.1 tCO₂e compared to the previous report.

Overall, the cradle-to-gate carbon footprint of model year 2025 Polestar 3 LRDM is slightly higher than the 2024 model year Polestar 3 LRDM, this is due to the decreased number of aluminium parts made of aluminium from smelters using renewable electricity. The total cradle-to-gate increase amounts to approximately 0.1 tCO₂e. The difference would have been higher were it not for the improvements in the battery modules. Another contributing factor is the lower weight of electronics identified in the new model year of the Polestar 3 LRDM.

The cradle-to-grave carbon footprint remains largely unchanged even though the cradle-to-gate carbon footprint has increased. This is primarily due to the use of updated datasets from the IEA STEPS scenario used in the use phase of the vehicles, but also (less significant) thanks to the improved energy efficiency of the vehicle. These factors contribute to the lower carbon footprint in the use phase compared to the previous Polestar 3 LCA study on the LRDM variant.

Material category Use phase	Location	Name of LCI dataset	Year	Type	LCI database
Electricity from solar power	RER	Electricity from photovoltaic	2019	agg	Sphera professional database
Electricity from wind power	RER	Electricity from wind power	2019	agg	Sphera professional database
Electricity from geothermal	RER	Electricity from geothermal	2019	agg	Sphera professional database
Electricity from hydro power	RER	Electricity from hydro power	2019	agg	Sphera professional database
Electricity from bioenergy	RER	Electricity from biomass (solid)	2019	agg	Sphera professional database
Electricity from nuclear power	RER	Electricity from nuclear	2019	agg	Sphera professional database
Electricity from unabated coal	RER	Electricity from lignite	2019	agg	Sphera professional database
Electricity from unabated gas	RER	Electricity from natural gas	2019	agg	Sphera professional database
Electricity from oil	RER	Electricity from heavy fuel oil (HFO)		agg	Sphera professional database

Material category Manufacturing	Location	Name of LCI dataset	Year	Type	LCI database
Electricity	CN	Electricity from wind power	2019	agg	Sphera professional database
Electricity	CN	Electricity from hydro power	2019	agg	Sphera professional database
Thermal energy	CN	Thermal energy from natural gas	2019	agg	Sphera professional database

← Table 9

Chosen data sets for electricity for use phase.

In the LCA a large number of generic datasets from databases are used. In this appendix the datasets used are listed in Tables 9 and 10. This appendix only presents changes to the datasets used from the previous LCA study on Polestar 3. The original [Polestar 3 LCA](#) contains all other datasets used.

← Table 10

Chosen data sets for energy and electricity for manufacturing.