

# Estimating Corporate Scope 1 Emissions Using Tree-Based Machine Learning Methods

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# Introduction

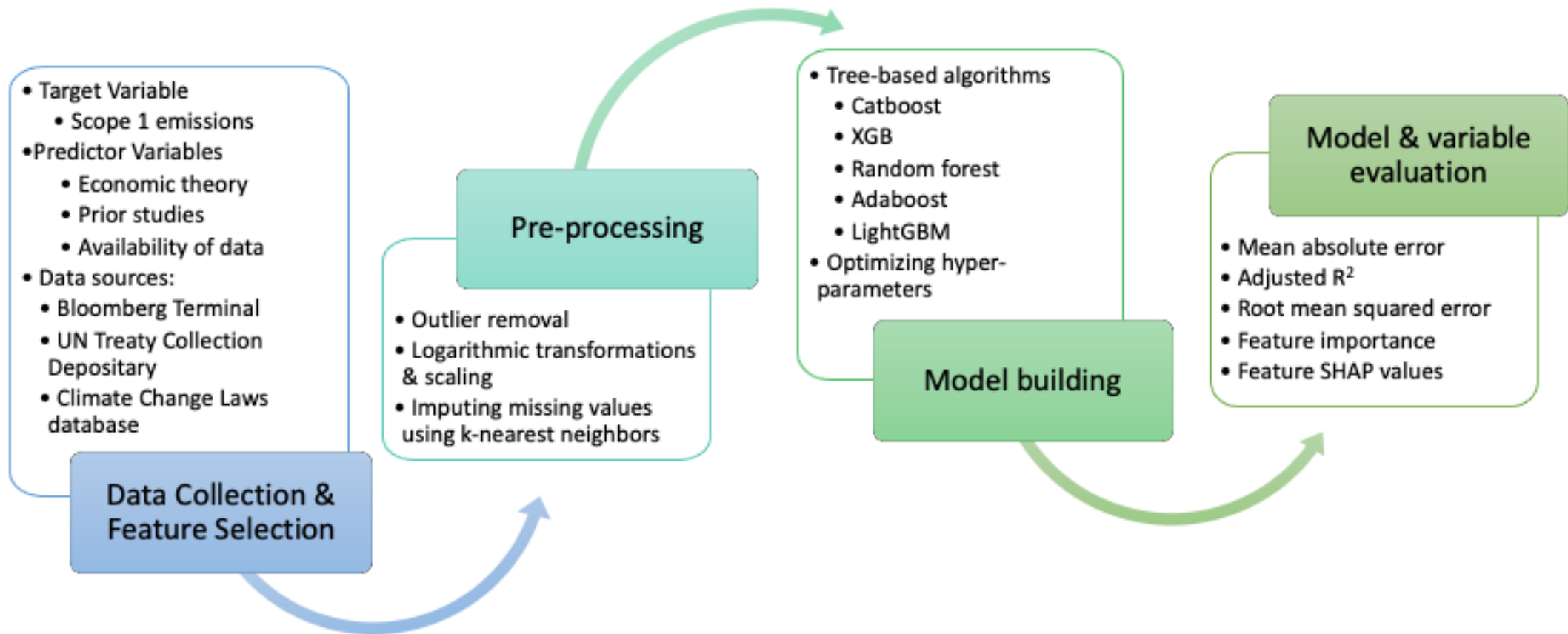
- <5% of public companies disclose their **direct (Scope 1)** GHG emissions<sup>1</sup>
- Difficult to **reconcile company-level emissions with national & global GHG estimates** – *essential for assessing decarbonization efforts*<sup>2</sup>
- There is a need to track & corroborate emissions **target** and **reduction** claims<sup>3</sup>

## Related Works

- GHG estimation **models can fill the gap** in corporate emissions data
- Three machine learning (ML) models from the literature<sup>4,5,6</sup>
- **Tree-based** algorithms have shown the best results
- Limitations of these ML models:
  - Large set of features rendering model complex & difficult to replicate
  - Feature data is not easily accessible or available
  - Estimate other scopes of emissions (e.g., scopes 2, 3)
- ML techniques for estimating corporate emissions are in the **early stages**

# Objective

- Fill in the corporate emissions data gap by:
  - training a series of models based on **decision trees** for the **estimation** of company-level **Scope 1 emissions**

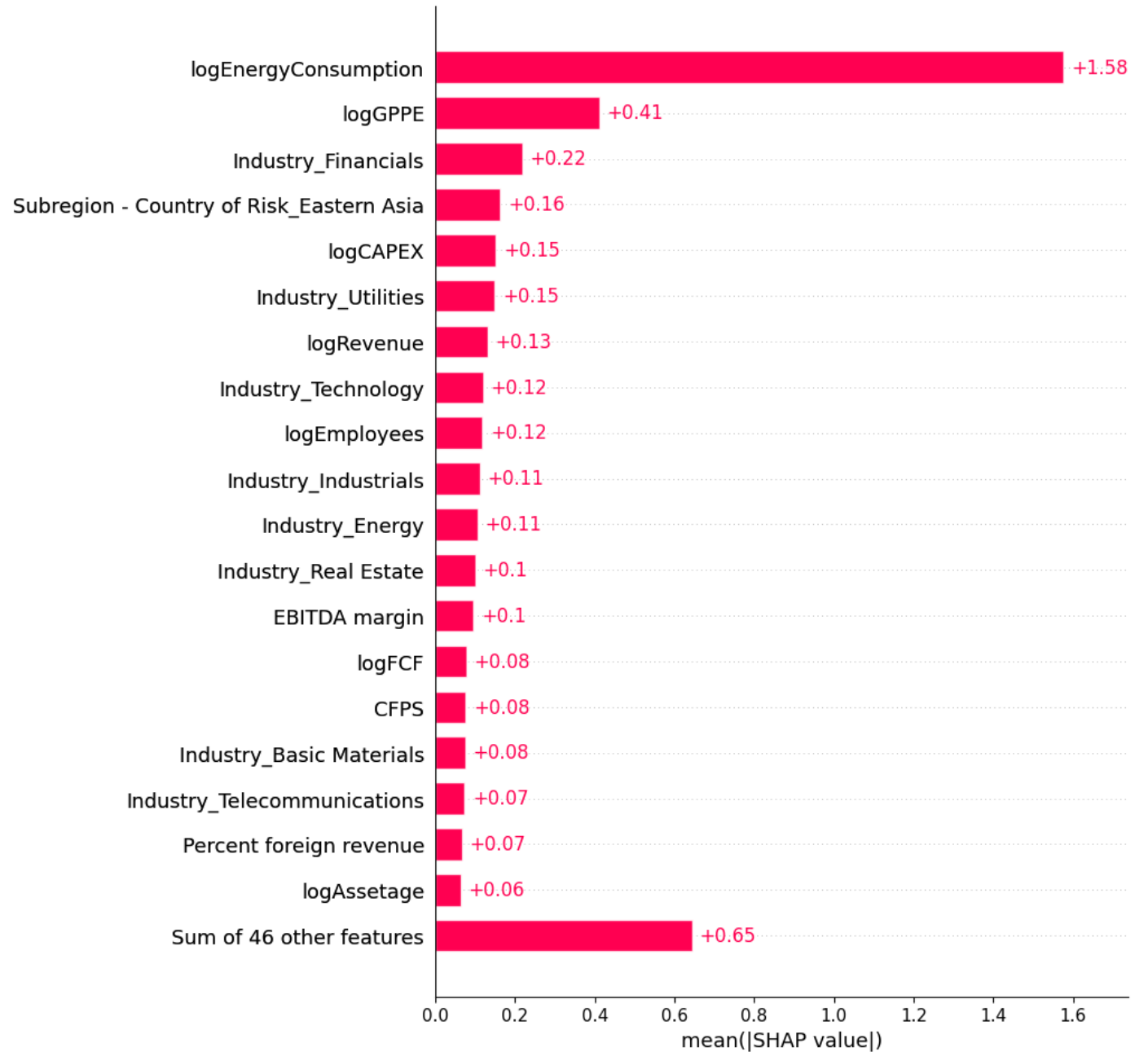


# Data & Methods

# Results

Model	RMSE	MSE	MAE	MAPE	Adjusted R2	MAE (Nguyen et al. 2021)	MAE improvement against benchmark model (%)
Catboost-1	1.43	2.03	0.96	0.32	0.81	n/a	6.80%
Catboost-2	1.41	1.99	0.96	0.29	0.82	n/a	6.80%
XGB	1.30	1.69	0.83	0.29	0.84	1.03	19.42%
Random Forest	1.32	1.74	0.87	0.30	0.84	1.03	15.53%
Adaboost	1.94	3.77	1.38	0.36	0.661	n/a	-33.98%
LightGBM	1.31	1.73	0.86	0.30	0.84	n/a	16.50%

# Results



# Discussion

- Result show **significant improvement** in accuracy of our XGBoost model compared to benchmark model
- We show that Scope 1 emissions can be estimated with models of **lower complexity & greater computational efficiency**
- Model can be used for **data gap-filling** – allows for better GHG accounting & tracking

*"what gets measured, gets managed"*



# References

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