

IE3100R Systems Design Project

FORECASTING CARBON INTENSITY



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INTRODUCTION

This project is designed to enhance data-driven investment strategies by developing a robust emissions forecasting model. The model projects Scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity trajectories (tCO₂/\$revenue) for all MSCI ACWI Index constituents through 2050, enabling the calculation of portfolio-level weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) and assess climate-related financial risks.

S&P Global

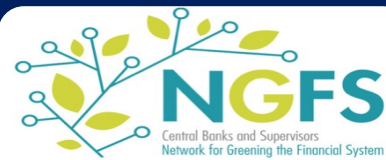
- Annual carbon emissions (tCO₂) of Scopes 1-3, for more than 19,000 companies
- Total revenue of companies per fiscal year
- Classification of industries between companies

S&P TRUCOST ENVIRONMENTAL

MSCI

- Includes multiple emissions, intensity or energy reduction targets per company
- Coverage of emissions reduction efforts
- Scope of emissions reduction efforts

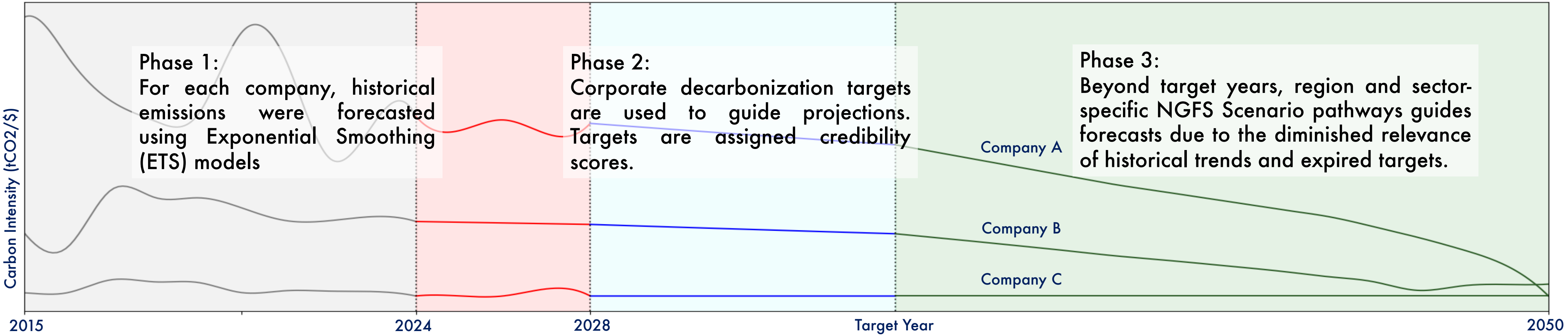
MSCI ESG TARGETS



- Emissions trajectories of various scenarios: Net Zero 2050, Delayed Transition, Fragmented World, Current Policies
- Able to drill down by region and industry

NGFS SCENARIO EXPLORER

THREE-PHASE FORECASTING MODEL FOR CARBON INTENSITY



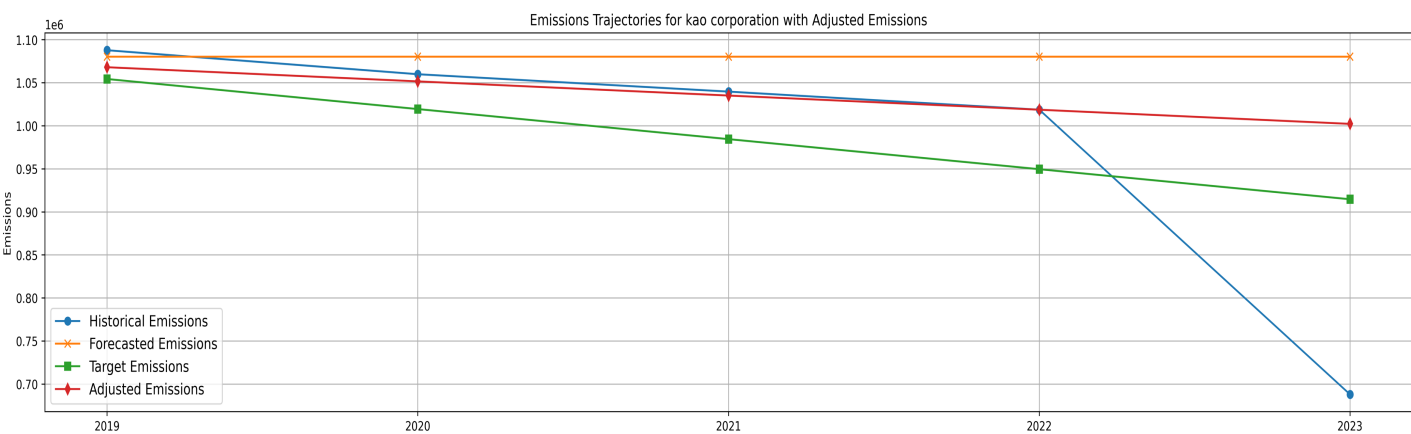
PHASE 1: HISTORICAL TREND

Time-Series Forecasting (ETS)

- Where:
- $\hat{Y}_t$: forecast at time t
 - L_{t-1} : smoothed level at $t-1$
 - h : forecast horizons
 - B_t : trend of the series
 - SN_{t-L} : seasonal adjustment, offset by seasonal lag L

Each company's model is configured by minimizing the Akaike Information Criterion to balance pattern adaptation and avoid overfitting.

Optimization of Forecast Accuracy



This is an example of a suboptimal emissions forecast upon back-testing. Linear Programming is used to minimize the forecast error by blending both time-series and targets:

Minimize $\left(\frac{1}{N \times Y}\right) \sum_{n \in N} \sum_{y \in Y} \text{Absolute Percentage Error}(n, y)$

Where:

- N : number of companies
- Y : Year 2019 - 2023

Optimizes for the ideal forecast and target emission weightage across the projection period

- For each company:
- $$E_{b,n} = E_{f,n} \times w_f + E_{t,n} \times w_t$$
- Where:
- w_f : weightage of forecasts
 - w_t : weightage of targets
 - $E_{b,n}$: blended emissions at year n
 - $E_{f,n}$: forecasted emissions at year n
 - $E_{t,n}$: target emissions at year n

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Delivered a robust projection model for over 2000 companies across 50+ industries
- Procured and utilized industry-leading data sources, ensuring scalability of model in the future
- Developed in conjunction with ESG experts at GIC

SKILLS APPLIED



Python



Project Management



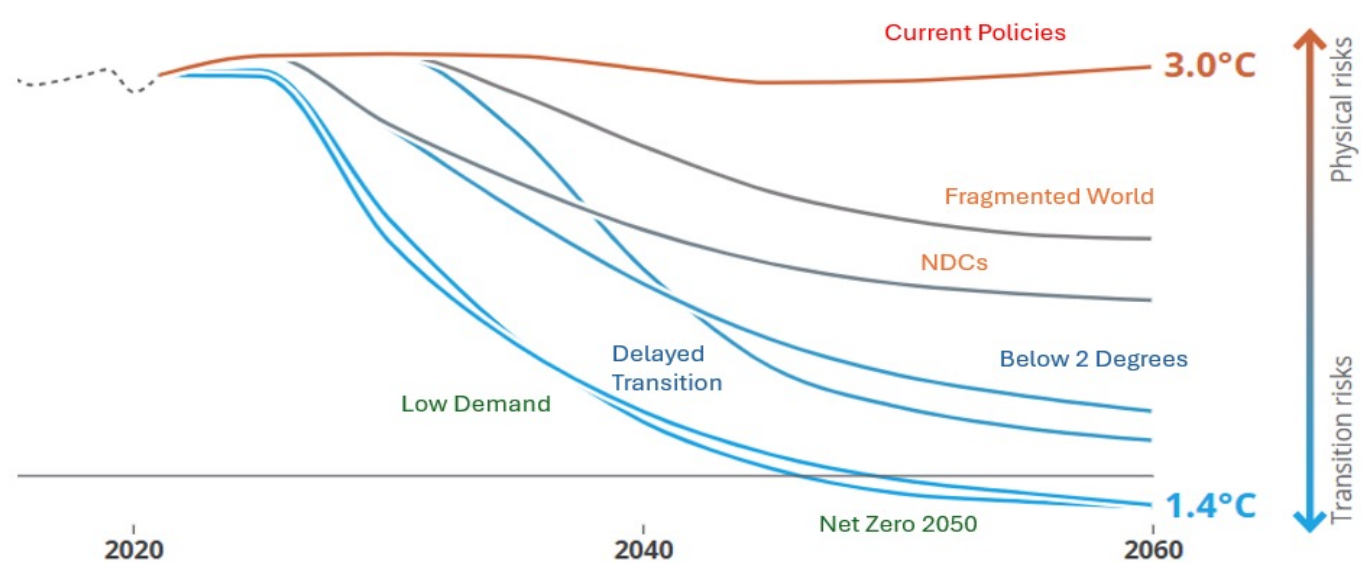
Time-Series Forecasting



ESG & Climate Modelling

PHASE 3: POST-TARGET

NGFS Scenarios Used



Blended Scenario Decarbonization Rate(t)

$$= S_1 \times W_1 + S_2 \times W_2 + S_3 \times W_3 + S_4 \times W_4$$

W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4 , are equally weighted by default

1. **Net Zero 2050 (S_1):** A fast, coordinated transition to limit warming to 1.5°C, reaching net zero by 2050
2. **Delayed Transition (S_2):** Emissions increase till 2030, resulting in strong policies to limit warming to 2°C
3. **Fragmented World (S_3):** Delayed and divergent climate policy ambition globally, leading to high physical and transition risks
4. **Current Policies (S_4):** Assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved, leading to high physical risks

RESULTS (Phase 1)

Adjustment	Median RMSE	Median MAE	Median MAPE (%)
Pre-Optimization	118,435.005	103,424.033	28.190
Post-Optimization	94,372.364	77,635.636	24.909

Post-optimization accuracy improvements:

