



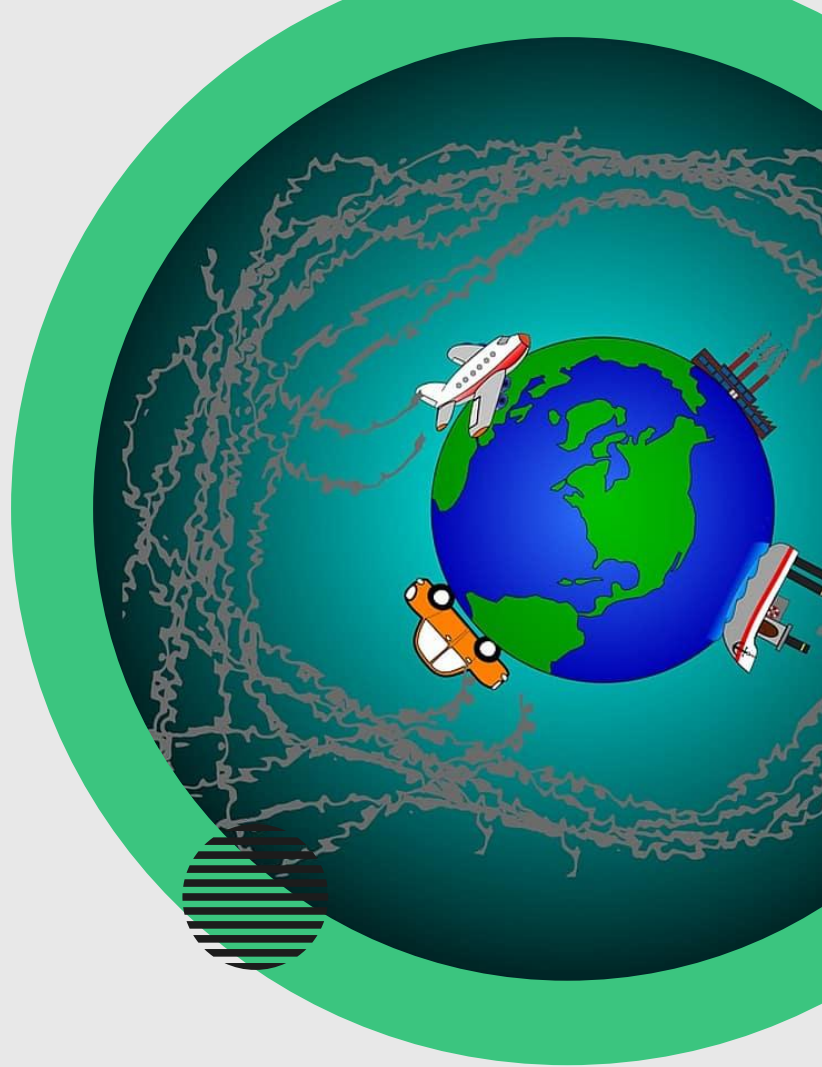
# ANALYSIS OF CARBON MARKET CONTRIBUTIONS TO ACHIEVE CLIMATE GOALS

## ANALITICO2

TEAM 74

01

# What exactly are carbon credits?





One carbon-credit represents

# 1 tonne

of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)



## » 01

### They are generated by

Reducing or removing emissions from the atmosphere:  
to store carbon in trees using planting activities

## » 02

### Issued to

- Governments
- Industry
- To whoever wants it

## » 03

### To achieve

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) objectives
- 'neutral footprint'



# The Market



## Regulatory

Generate Certified  
Emissions Reductions  
(CERs)



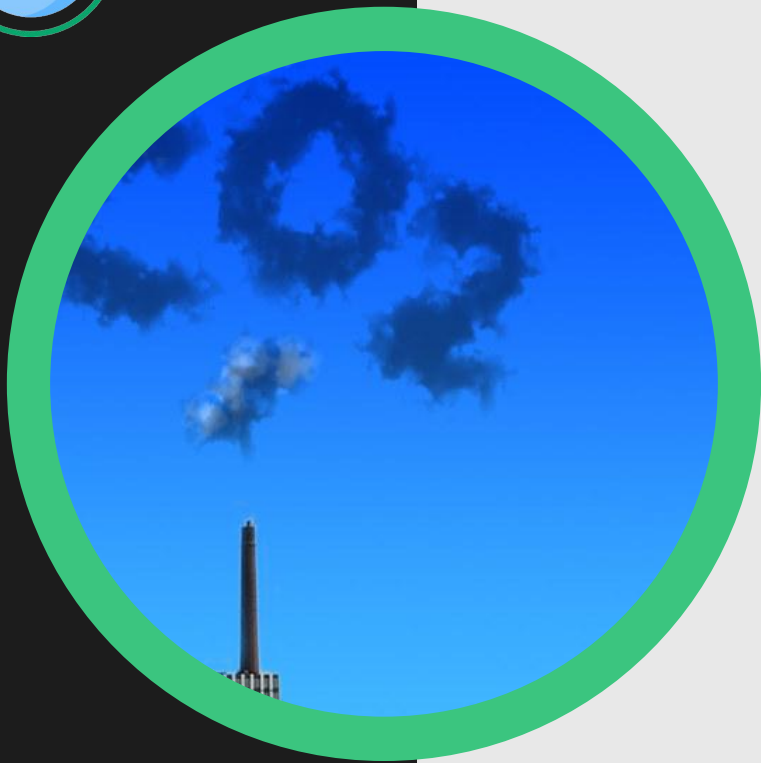
## Voluntary

International credit  
accounting standards and  
generate Verified Emission  
Reductions (VERs)





ANALITICO2



# Analysis of voluntary market

Goal: Demonstrate corporate social  
responsibility and commitment to offsetting  
their emissions





ANALITICO2

**Is the generation of  
carbon credits from  
voluntary market  
changing the emissions'  
trajectory?**



# What do we want to find out?

1

What is the behaviour of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions taking into account the carbon credits by country?

2

What will be the trend of the CO<sub>2</sub> taking to account the carbon credits issued by country?

3

Are the carbon credits enough to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions? Which next steps can we take?





# How will we find it out?

1

To perform an Exploratory Data Analysis from trusted sources.

2

To propose and generate a mathematical model to predict the trend of CO2 emissions

3

To propose next steps to reduce CO2 emissions using carbon credits or propose other actions and alternatives

# THE PROCESS

What did we find in the data?



# The data



## Berkeley

Voluntary Registry Offsets Database.  
Version 4 (2021): American Carbon  
Registry (ACR), Climate Action  
Reserve (CAR), Gold Standard, and  
Verra (VCS)



## World Bank

CO2 emissions: total Greenhouse  
gasses emitted by country, since 1970  
to 2018

# Top 3 countries with more CO2 emitted by year



China



USA



Russia

## 1.CHINA

169414160

## 2.USA

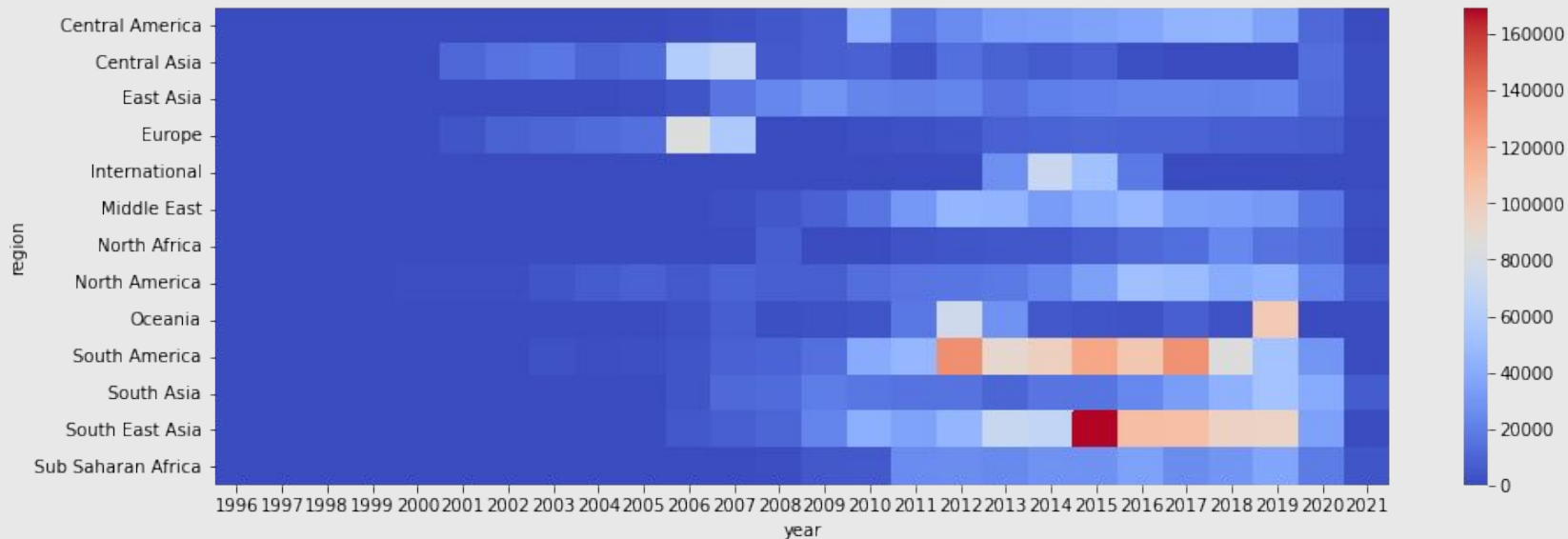
153534870

## 3.RUSSIA

46892050

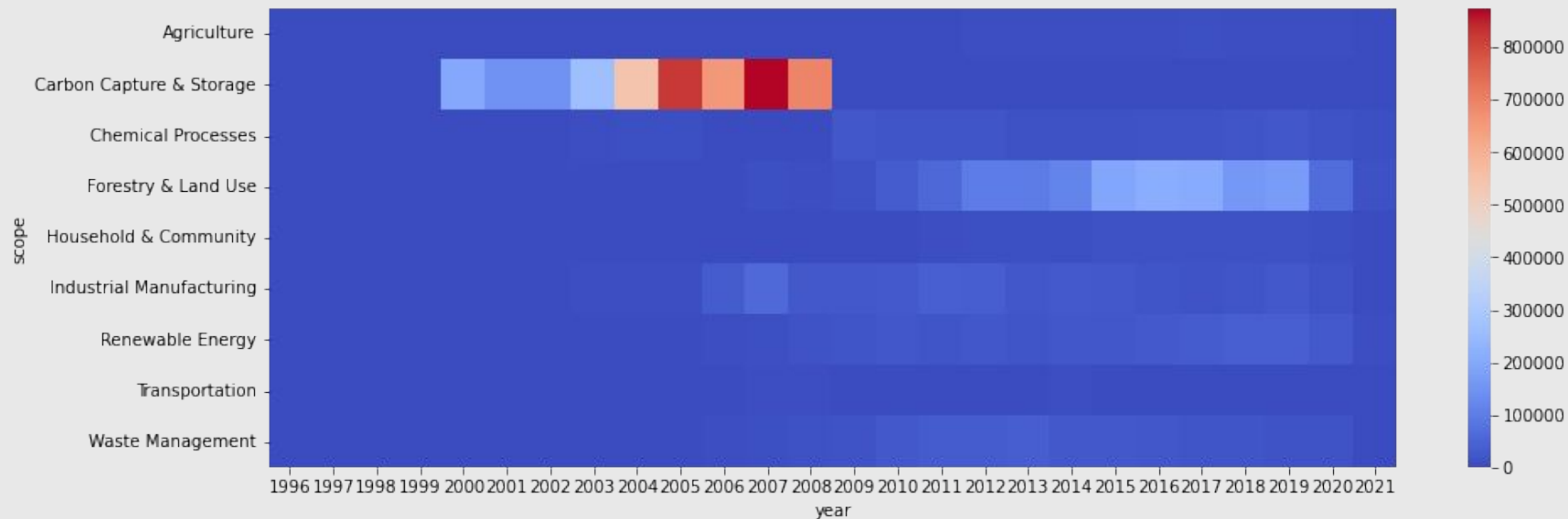


# Total carbon credits issued by region



ANALITICO2

# Total carbon credits issued by sector

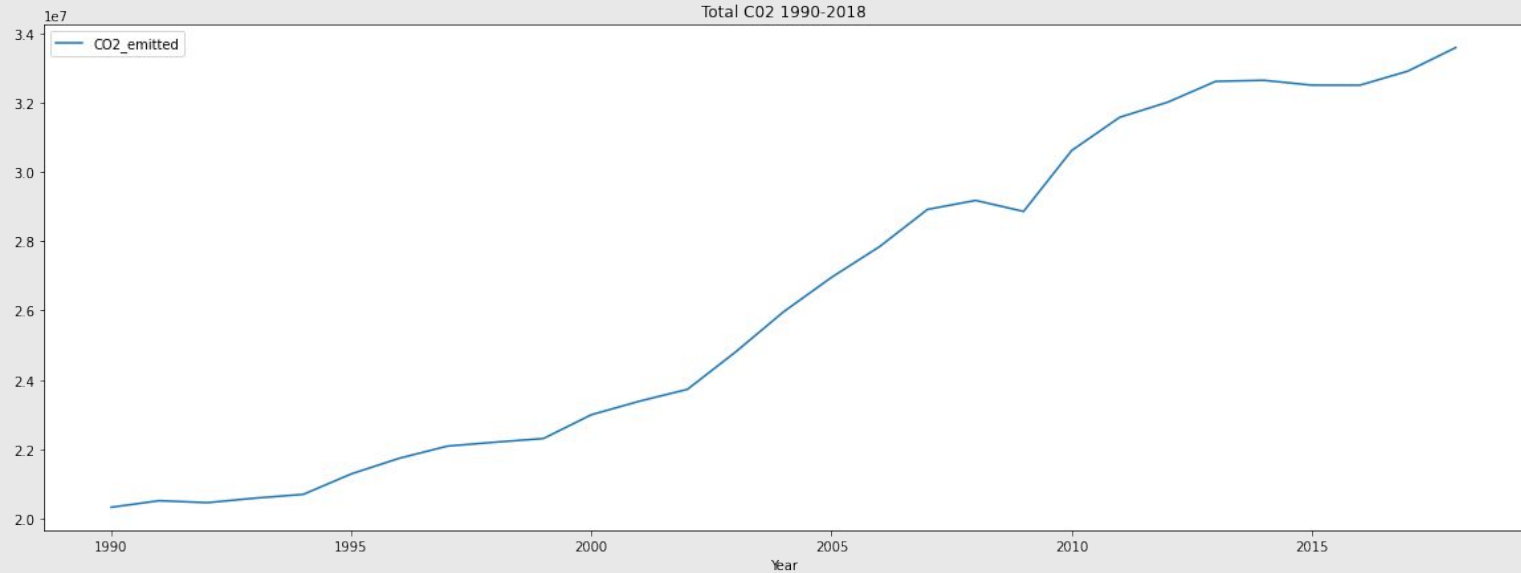




ANALITICO2



# Total CO2 emitted by year



Analysis: CO2 emitted increases every year. The main points where there was an improvement are correlated with the years that other environmental agreements were made.



# Model Selection





ANALITICO2

## 1. CNN LSTM

To predict the total CO2  
emitted yearly

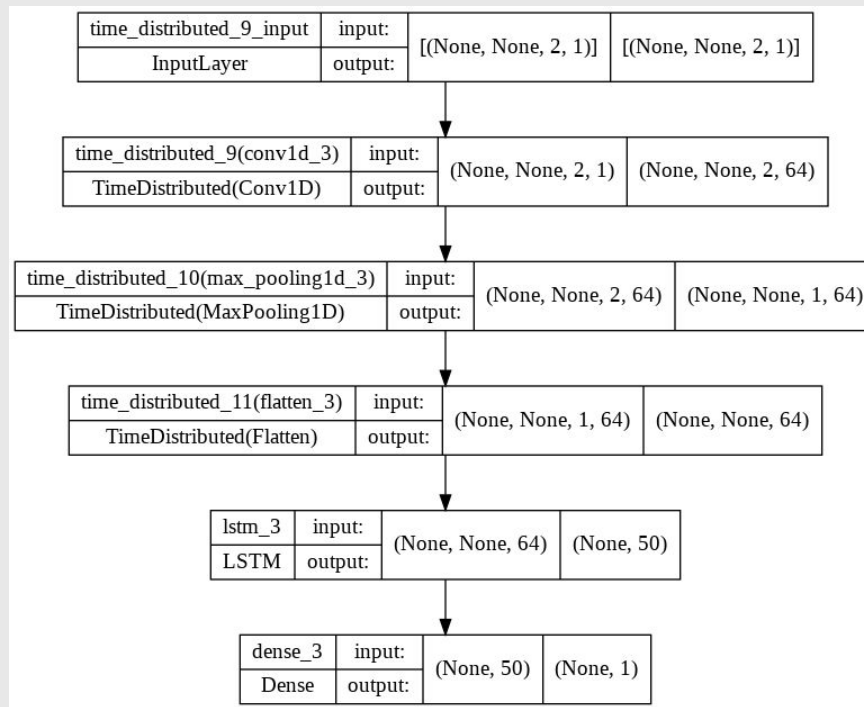
## 2. SVR

To predict the reduction of  
CO2 emitted



# Projection of CO2 emitted yearly by CNN LSTM

- 1 Why did we use this model? To implement neural networks to predict time series.
- 2 How was it made?  
Sequence: 4 periods  
Subsequence: 2 periods  
Feature: CO2 emitted  
Used Keras sequential model adding each layer.  
Parameters:
  - Adam optimizer
  - MSE loss function
  - RMSE metric to compare with other models
  - validation split of 10% (Due to the reduced amount of data available).

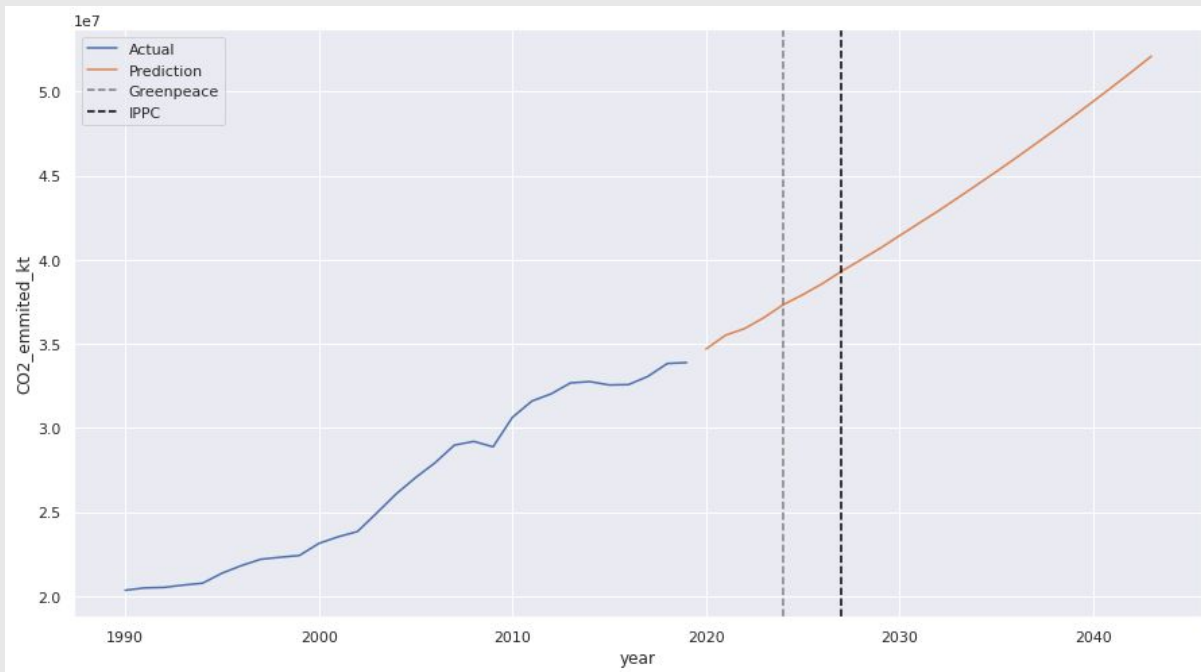


Model structure

# Projection of CO2 emitted yearly by CNN LSTM

## 3 Results

Greenpeace and WWF have a budget of 350 billions tons of accumulated CO2 left, IPCC and The World Resource Institute have a budget of 485 billion tons left. If the projection is correct it be reach in 2024 and 2027 respectively.

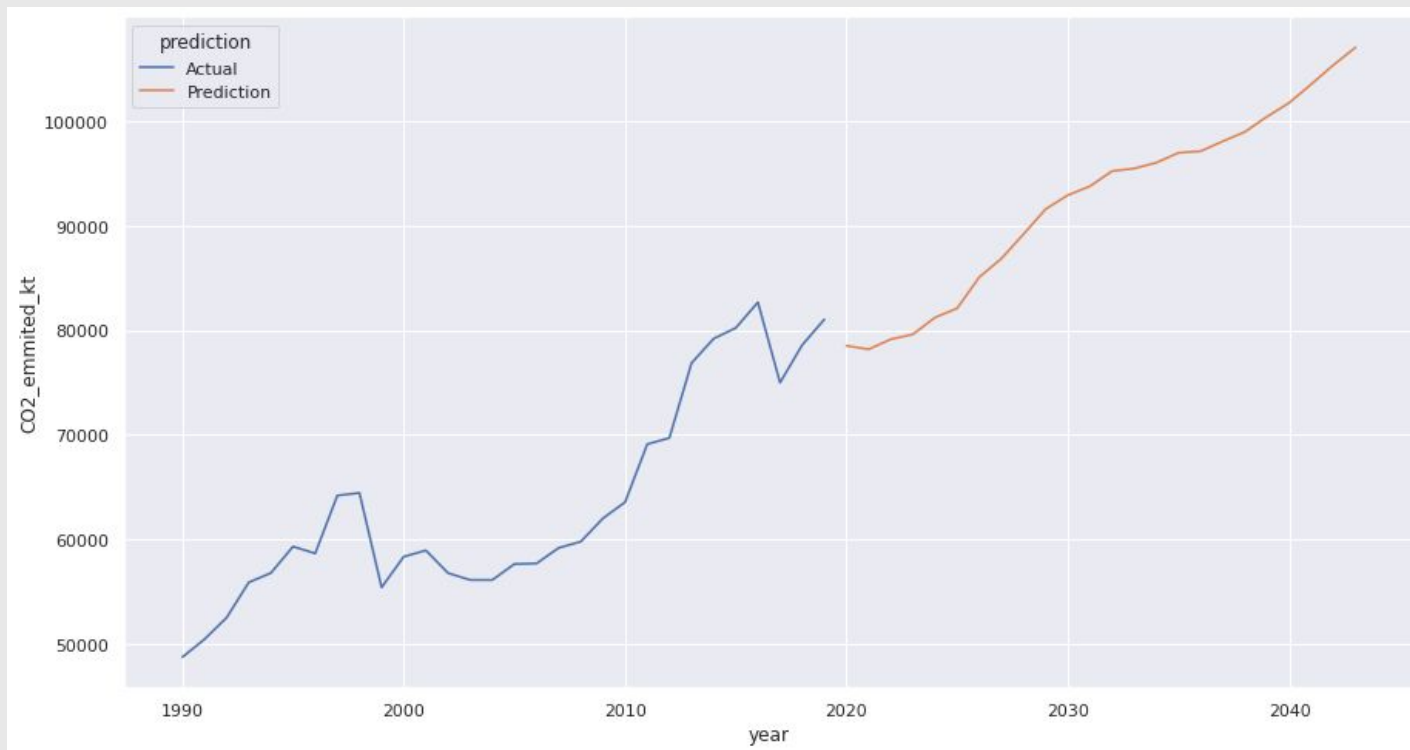


Global projection



ANALITICO2

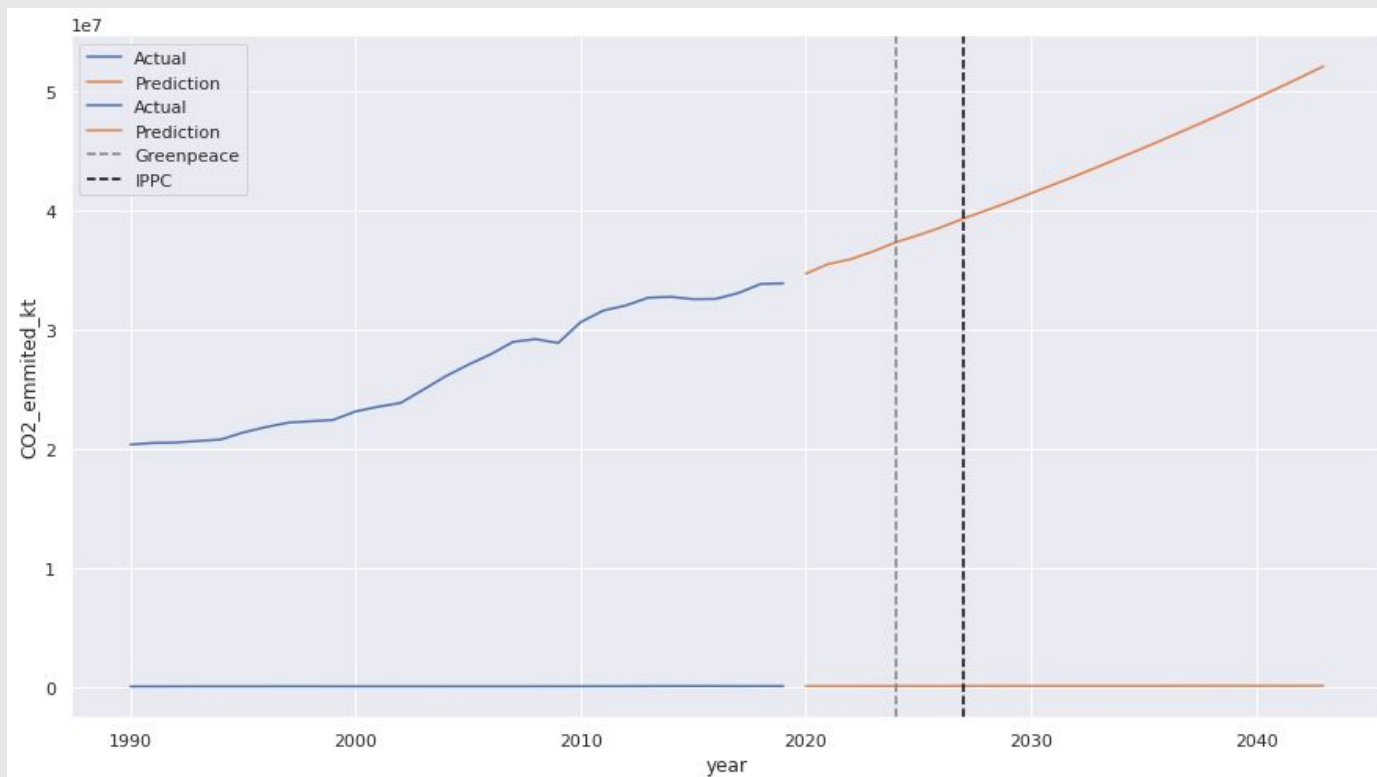
# Projection of CO2 emitted yearly by CNN LSTM



Colombia projection



# Projection of CO2 emitted yearly by CNN LSTM



Colombia vs global

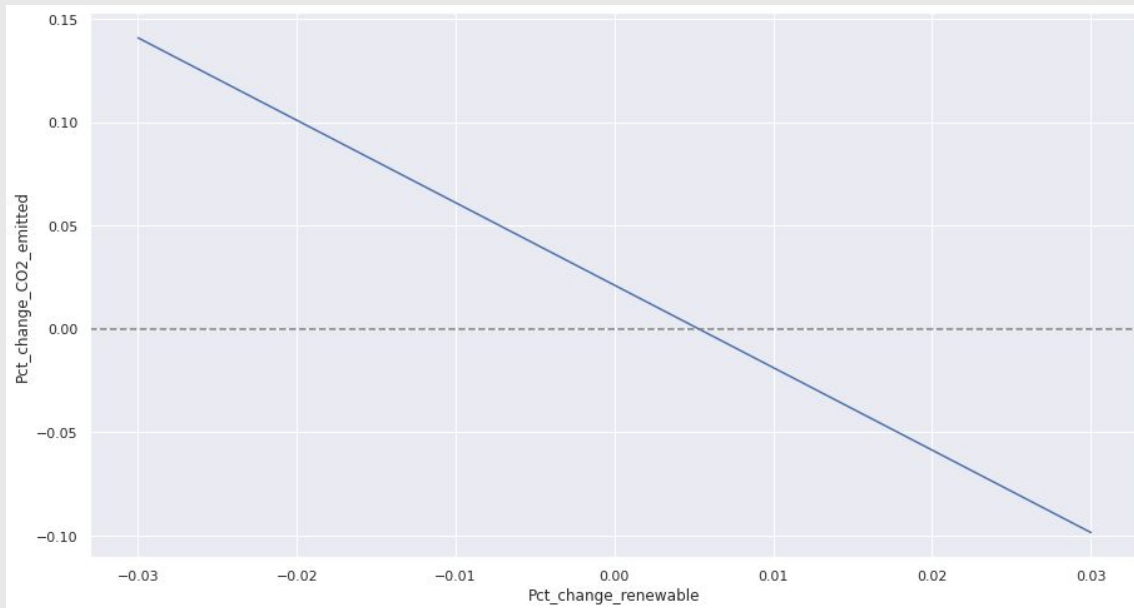


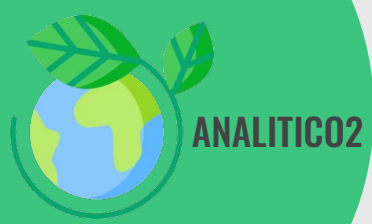
# Support Vector Regressor

**1** Why did we use this model? The SVR is a kind of support vector machine that creates an hyperplane to predict the target.

**2** How was it made? The results?

First we try to predict the reduction of CO2 with the amount of credits issued, but the correlation between these values was almost zero, then we use the variation of the % of fossil energies to predict the variation of the % of CO2 emitted.





Even after over 20 years of the beginning of the credit market, there is no evidence of decreasing projection in terms of minimizing the impact of the emission levels generated and projected in the following 3 years

## Main Conclusion

# Conclusions



## 3rd Analysis

Simulate future trends using the  
existing data of emissions  
observed (1992 - 2018)



## Cases

United States, China and Ukraine



## The effectiveness

of Carbon Credits



# Conclusions



**Take into account  
economic variables**



**Motivation for private  
sector**



**Environmental Integrity**

# Our Team



**Alexander Pinzon**

Msc. of Computer science and  
Software Engineer



**Katherin parra**

Mechatronic Engineer. Specialist  
in Commercial Mgmt.



**Mateo Orozco**

Manager Engineer. Specialist in  
AI.



**Laura Goyeneche**

Telecommunications Engineer



**Luis Villareal**

Electrical and Electronic Engineer



**Ivan Hernandez**

Processes and Operations  
Engineer



**Esteban Salamanca**

Control Engineer



**Special thanks to our TA's Diego and  
Nicolas and to all our teachers and team  
from DS4A.  
IT WAS AMAZING!**

