

Libya: information on national emissions, population and GDP, and mitigation targets

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TODO

- Table with info on target (main and reclass; emissions from NDC; target quantis + plot).
- GWP: NDC emissions converted from AR2 to AR4 by national conversion factor (2010–2017, PRIMAP-hist v2.1).
- References!

1 Non-LULUCF emissions and socio-economic data

With national emissions of 82.4 Mt CO₂eq, Libya contributed 0.1% to global emissions in 2017, and in 2030 its share is estimated to stay at a similar level (Table ??). The estimates for 2030 are based on the downscaled SSP2 Middle of the Road marker scenario (dmSSP2), in which Libya is estimated to emit 68.8 Mt CO₂eq in 2030. That change in emissions would constitute a substantial decrease of -16.5% compared to 2017. The pathways dmSSP1–5 show a range of 63.1–82.6 Mt CO₂eq in 2030, and 67.4–127.3 Mt CO₂eq in 2050. The country’s global rank in terms of total emissions per unit of GDP was 12 in 2017, and 27 regarding the per-capita emissions (9 and 48 in 2030). In terms of accumulated historical emissions, Libya contributed to the global 1850–2017 emissions by 0.2%. When only accounting for the years 1990–2017, its contribution stays the same to 0.2%. All of the emissions are presented following GWP AR4, and exclude emissions from LULUCF (exclLU), and bunkers fuels emissions (exclBunkers).

Table 1: National emissions (dmSSP2), GDP and population for Libya, together with the emissions per unit of GDP and per capita emissions (all for 2017 and 2030). Additionally, the global share and its rank are displayed.

	Year	Total	Unit	Glob. share	Rank
Emissions	2017	82.4	Mt CO ₂ eq	0.1%	63
	2030	68.8	Mt CO ₂ eq	0.1%	78
GDP	2017	66.6	Billion 2011 GK\$	0.05%	98
	2030	69.9	Billion 2011 GK\$	0.03%	117
Emissions per GDP	2017	1.2	t CO ₂ eq / Thousand 2011 GK\$	1.1%	12
	2030	1.0	t CO ₂ eq / Thousand 2011 GK\$	1.3%	9
Population	2017	6.6	Million Pers	0.08%	109
	2030	7.6	Million Pers	0.09%	107
Emissions per capita	2017	12.5	t CO ₂ eq / Pers	0.9%	27
	2030	9.0	t CO ₂ eq / Pers	0.6%	48

For Libya, in 2017 the main emissions share on sectoral level (Fig. ??) came from the Energy sector (89.2%), followed by IPPU (4.3%) The Kyoto GHG with the highest emissions in 2017 was CO₂, constituting 66.4% of the national emissions. Second largest contributor was CH₄ (30.6%) The total of F-gases only represented 0.5%. The trend in total emissions is mostly driven by CH₄ emissions from the Energy sector, which contributed 26.2% to Libya’s 2017 emissions.¹ The total CO₂ emissions are expected to be 73.9% of the national Kyoto GHG emissions in 2030 (dmSSP2).

¹Analysis based on the correlations between total national emissions (exclLU) versus the emissions of the combinations of main-sectors & the gases CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and F-gases. Only data from 2010 to 2017 are assessed. The (up to) three gas & sector combinations are chosen for which the slope of the regression line to the correlated values exceeds 0.2.

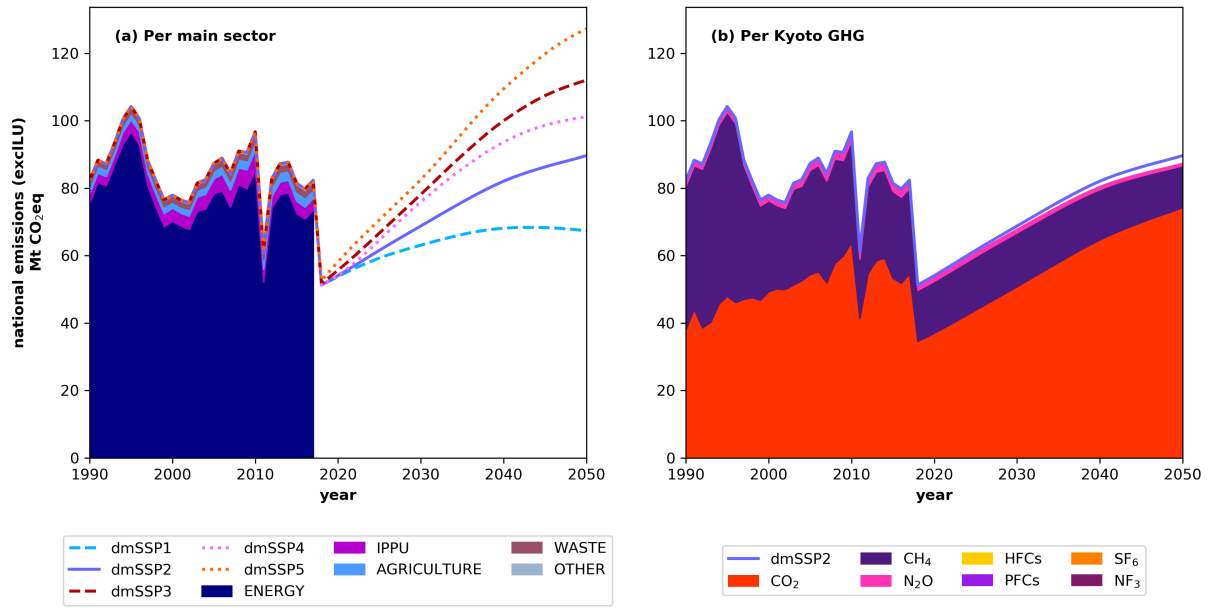


Figure 1: 'Stacked' timeseries of national emissions (exclLU) per main-sector (a) and Kyoto GHG (b). No information available on the sectoral contributions after 2017.

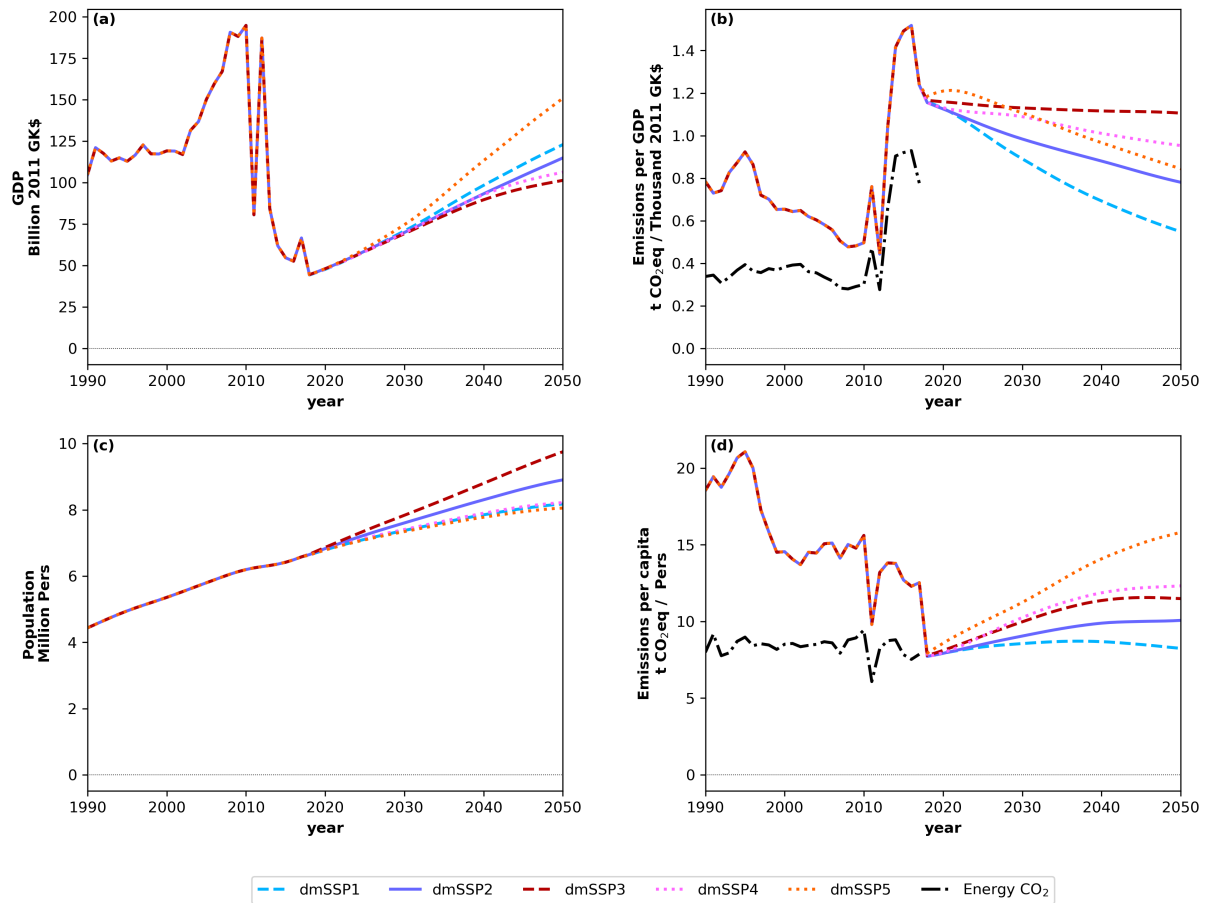


Figure 2: Timeseries of national GDP (a) and population (c), and Kyoto GHG emissions (exclLU, exclBunkers) per unit of GDP (b) or per capita (d).

The national GDP decreased in recent years, and the emissions per unit of GDP had a similar trend (Fig. ??). The population increased, while the per capita emissions were on the rise. Following dmSSP2, the GDP is projected to increase towards 2050. The emissions per GDP are estimated to decrease towards 2050. Libya's population is assumed to grow towards 2050, and the per capita emissions are expected to decline towards 2050.

2 LULUCF emissions

No LULUCF data are available for Libya from the following sources: CRF (2019), CRF (2018), BUR (3rd), BUR (2nd), BUR (1st), UNFCCC (2019), FAO (2019).

3 Mitigation targets (NDC)

Give the %cov for the base and target year (and 2017). Global share for 2030 for the mitigated pathways and % reduction relative to 1990 and 2017. Table with the 'input' data and the resulting targets (like `ndcs_targets.csv`). Libya does not have an (I)NDC. Therefore the assumed 'mitigated' emissions pathways used for global aggregates equal the baseline emissions (dmSSP1–5).

4 Data sources, additional information and references

PRIMAP-hist v2.1: emissions from PRIMAP-hist are data from the country reported data priority scenario (HISTCR).

dmSSPs: emissions, population and GDP data are PMSSPBIE data for the five marker scenarios.

SSPs Shared Socio-economic Pathways. Narratives and challenges to mitigation and adaptation: SSP1: Sustainability, Taking the Green Road (low / low); SSP2: Middle of the Road (medium / medium); SSP3: Regional Rivalry, A Rocky Road (high / high); SSP4: Inequality, A Road Divided (low / high); and SSP5: Fossil-fuelled Development, Taking the Highway (high / low).

GDP Gross Domestic Product. Throughout this document the GDP is given as GDP PPP, with PPP being the Purchasing Power Parity.

GWP Global Warming Potential. we use GWP values from the IPCC 4th Assessment Report (AR4). They reflect the forcing potential of one kilogram of a gas' emissions in comparison to one kilogram of CO₂ (GWP_{CO2} = 1). The GWPs correspond to a 100-yr period and are for CH₄: 25, for N₂O: 298, for SF₆: 22800, and for NF₃: 17200. For the basket of HFC-gases the GWPs from AR4 are in the range 4–14800, and for PFCs 7190–12200. To assess emissions of several GHGs, their emissions are weighted by their respective GWPs and presented in CO₂ equivalents (CO₂eq).

LULUCF Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry. Emissions from LULUCF are excluded throughout the document, unless stated otherwise.

Bunkers fuels Emissions from international aviation and shipping.

Kyoto GHG Kyoto GHG (Greenhouse Gas) basket: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

F-gases Fluorinated gases. Basket of HFCs, PFCs, and the gases SF₆ and NF₃. Some F-gases have very long atmospheric lifetimes and high Global Warming Potentials.

Target reclassification When a country has, e.g., an RBU target (relative reduction compared to Business-As-Usual), and the BAU emissions are provided, it can be quantified based on the given emissions, and is reclassified from type_main RBU to type_reclass ABS (absolute emissions target). Additionally, 'NGT' targets can be reclassified as 'ABU' (absolute reduction compared to Business-As-Usual) if absolute mitigation effects due to planned policies and measures are provided.

Links to additional information:

- [CLIMATEWATCH](#)
- [CarbonBrief: Clear on Climate](#)
- [Climate Action Tracker](#)
- [Country resolved combined emission and socio-economic pathways based on the RCP and SSP scenarios](#) (February 2020)
- [Guest post: Calculating the true climate impact of aviation emissions](#) (September 2020)
- [IGES NDC Database](#)

- [IPCC \(The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change\)](#)
- [IPCC Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5° \(2018\)](#)
- [ISIMIP / ISIpedia](#)
- [NDC Explorer](#)
- [NDC PARTNERSHIP](#)
- [PBL Climate Pledge NDC tool](#)
- [SSP Database \(Shared Socioeconomic Pathways\) - Version 2.0 \(December 2018\)](#)
- [The PRIMAP-hist national historical emissions time series \(1850-2017\) \(2019\)](#)
- [UNFCCC \(United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change\)](#)
- [World's richest 1% cause double CO₂ emissions of poorest 50%, says Oxfam](#)
- [#showyourbudgets](#)