

LIBYA (LBY_S_143)

Through MARS, UNEP's International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO) turns satellite data into methane action. MARS is the only public global satellite-based system alerting governments and companies of extreme methane emissions. Using 30+ satellite instruments, combined with expert analysis and AI models, MARS detects major emission events and enables rapid response.



LAST UPDATED
15 April 2026



SOURCE ID
LBY_S_143



COUNTRY
Libya



COORDINATES
29.04183°, 20.78159°



SECTOR
Oil & Gas



SOURCE TYPE
Tank batteries



TOTAL NUMBER OF PLUMES DETECTED
1



DATE OF FIRST DETECTION
23 December 2025



DATE OF REPORTED MITIGATION
23 January 2026



ESTIMATED TOTAL VOLUME OF EMISSIONS

25 tonnes



SAME CLIMATE IMPACT AS

~480 cars

DRIVEN FOR A YEAR

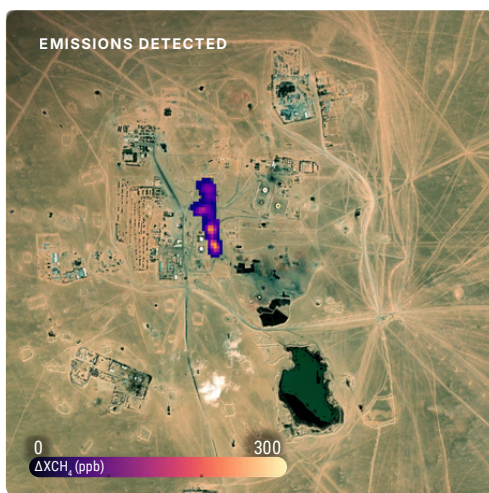


DETECTION & ACTION

THE CAUSE AND THE SOLUTION

The emissions were caused by a leak in a flowline. The operator repaired the flowline, stopping the emissions.

The image shows a plume detected by DLR's EnMAP in Libya, on 23 December 2025. No further emissions have been detected at the location since 23 January 2026.



In implementing MARS, UNEP collaborates with various institutional partners, including the World Bank, International Energy Agency, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, Universitat Politècnica de València, the Netherlands Institute for Space Research, the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites and the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service.

Based on satellite data used by MARS, it is not possible to confirm the presence of minimal methane emissions at a given location. Rather, this data can confirm the absence of emissions at levels higher than a given satellite's detection limit, which varies based on the technology, ground conditions and the weather.