

The Somali Federal Republic National Statement:

30/10/2024

Combined Thirteenth meeting of the conference of the Parties and Thirty-Six meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

- Delivery: Dr. Said Mohamed Ali

- The Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Environment & Climate Change – Somalia

- The Head of Somalia Delegation

Mr. President

Esteemed Chair,

Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Somalia, I extend our sincere gratitude to the Government of Thailand for hosting this important conference. We also express our appreciation to the Ozone Secretariat, the implementing agencies of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment, the Chairs and Co-Chairs, panelists, assessment groups, and all participants for their valuable contributions.

For Somalia, it is an honor to be part of this esteemed gathering and to contribute to these crucial discussions.

The Montreal Protocol, with its resounding success and tangible outcomes, stands as a testament to the power of global cooperation in safeguarding our planet. Somalia has been a dedicated participant in this collective effort since its inception.

I am pleased to announce that the Government of Somalia demonstrated its commitment to reducing the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by ratifying the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on November 27, 2019.

Mr. President,

A nationwide survey, conducted across Somalia's four main ports—*Kismayo, Mogadishu, Bossaso, and Berbera*—assessed HFC consumption in key sectors such as refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC), foam manufacturing, mobile air conditioning (MAC), and aerosols. It identified HFC-134a, HFC-245fa, and R-410A as the primary chemicals used in the country.

From 2021 to 2023, the RAC sector in Somalia was the largest consumer of HFCs and their alternatives, accounting for 60% of total consumption, or 709 metric tons, due to increasing demand for cooling services, economic growth, and improved living standards.

Within the RAC sector, the domestic segment consumed 60% of HFCs and their alternatives, while the commercial segment accounted for the remaining 40%. The refrigeration sector predominantly used HFC-134a, while R-410A was more common in air conditioning. The foam manufacturing industry was the second largest consumer, accounting for 20% of HFC usage with approximately 230 metric tons. The MAC sector contributed 15% to HFC consumption, totaling 185 metric tons. The aerosol industry accounted for 5% of total HFC consumption, or 65 metric tons, with the potential. The total consumption of HFCs and their alternatives in Somalia from 2021 to 2023 is estimated at 1,189 metric tons across these sectors.

There's a need to transition to lower GWP propellants for a comprehensive phase-out of HFCs, by promoting low-GWP refrigerants to reduce environmental impact.

Mr. President,

Somalia has adopted a comprehensive framework of national legislation, policies, and strategic documents to guide environmental protection and sustainable development within the country. These instruments address a range of interrelated priorities, including driving socio-economic progress, mitigating and adapting to climate change, expanding access to clean energy, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting health and welfare, and alleviating poverty. Collectively, these legislative and policy measures establish an overarching approach to balance economic growth, climate action, energy transition, public well-being, and poverty reduction as part of Somalia's broader developmental agenda.

To put in place this holistic framework to tackle environmental challenges and foster more sustainable and equitable outcomes for our citizens, Somalia has established adequate laws, regulations, and procedures to meet the reduction targets outlined in the Kigali Amendment. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, in collaboration with the National Ozone Unit, implemented systems for HFC import and usage, including licensing, quotas, enforcement, reporting, and monitoring. As Somalia does not produce or export HFCs, consumption is primarily driven by imports, placing significant responsibility on ports and customs agencies to enforce these regulations.

Mr. President,

Somalia is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change. We face severe challenges, including intensified droughts, floods, and rising temperatures, which exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and threaten the livelihoods of our people. Somalia is actively implementing measures to ensure the responsible management and controlled use of substances listed under the Montreal Protocol. We are also engaged in capacity-building initiatives, technology transfer programs, and knowledge-sharing endeavors to strengthen our national capacity to address ozone-depleting substances.

To achieve our shared goals, Somalia calls upon the international community to foster partnerships, provide technical and financial support, and facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. By working together, we can accelerate the transition to cleaner and more sustainable alternatives.

In conclusion, Somalia reaffirms its unwavering commitment to the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment. We are eager to collaborate with our international partners to build a future where ozone layer preservation and climate resilience are realized.

I thank you.