



Ministry of Planning and National Development



Central Statistics Department

LEADING MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS 2020



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List of Acronyms

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
USD	United States Dollar
SNA	System of National Account

Preface

This is a series publication produced by Central Statistics Department of Ministry of Planning and National Development. This document contains key macro-economic indicators which include GDP, CPI, Inflation and Trade. It further provides summary of GDP report compiled by expenditure approach in current and constant prices.

Leading Macro-economic Indicator continues to be useful source of information to stakeholders including policy makers, private sector, development partners, research institutions, academia and the general public.

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GDP INDICATORS

Central Department of Statistics presents the preliminary Gross Domestic Product data for the period 2012 – 2020, compiled by the expenditure approach in current and constant 2017 prices, i.e. 2017 is the base year for estimation of real GDP.

The national accounts data are used for economic and fiscal planning and for elaboration of development programmers for various sectors of the economy. Results from the national accounts are used by

GDP Growth rate

The major macroeconomic aggregate within the System of National Accounts is Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which represents the results of production activities of all residential institutional units. GDP can be calculated by three approaches: production approach, expenditure approach, and income approach. Somaliland's GDP in current prices, estimated by the expenditure approach, was 2,927 billion USD in 2020, while GDP per capita amounted to 697 USD, compared to 688 USD in 2019.

GDP per capita measures the share of GDP each person would get if equally distributed among all residents in an economic territory. It is derived by dividing GDP by population.

foreign and domestic investors to evaluate the economic situation of the country and the opportunity for new investments.

Department of Statistics in Ministry of Planning and National Development will continue to develop the production of national account which follows the international recommendations and will strive to publish figures of high quality in timely manner.

Somaliland's real GDP decreased by 3.1 percent in 2020. This is the lowest growth over the last decade. A significant factor has been the COVID-19 crisis. The corresponding growth in 2019 was 6.2 percent.

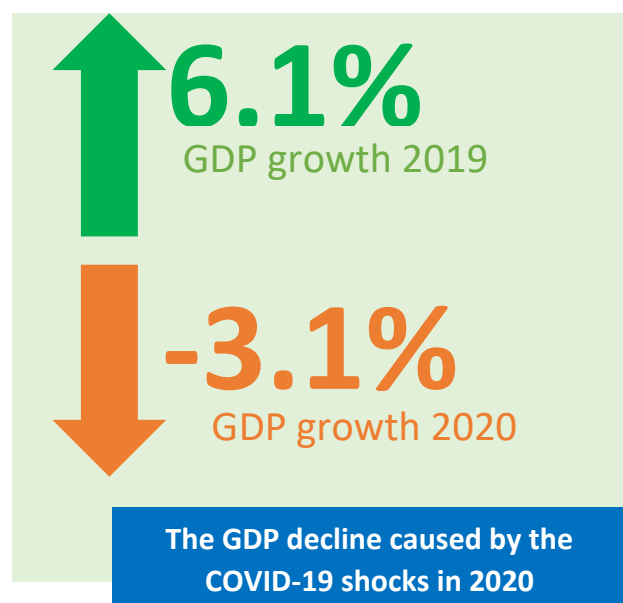
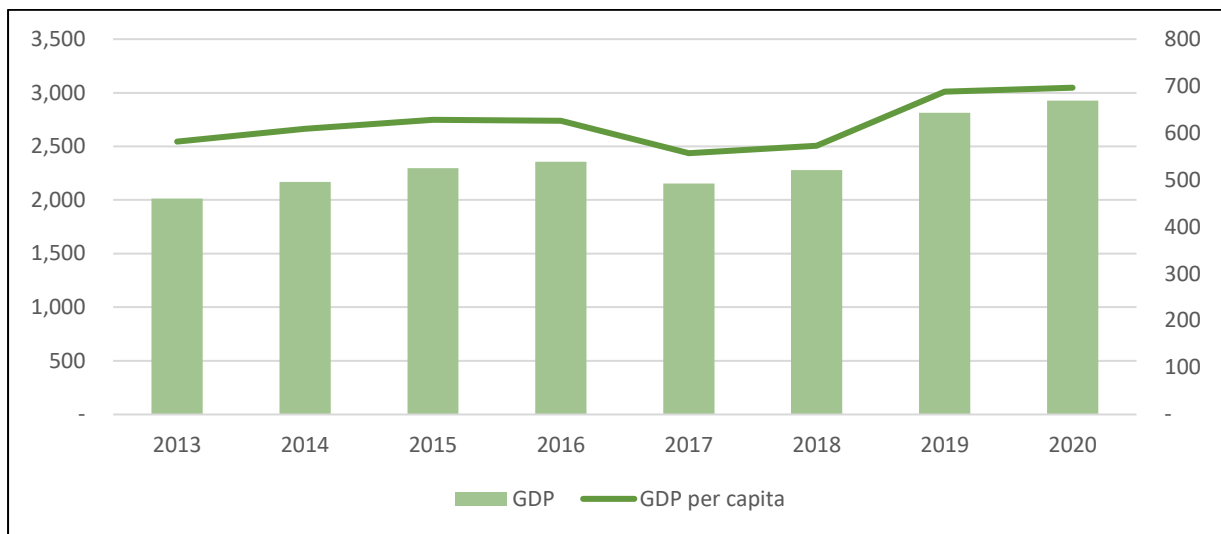


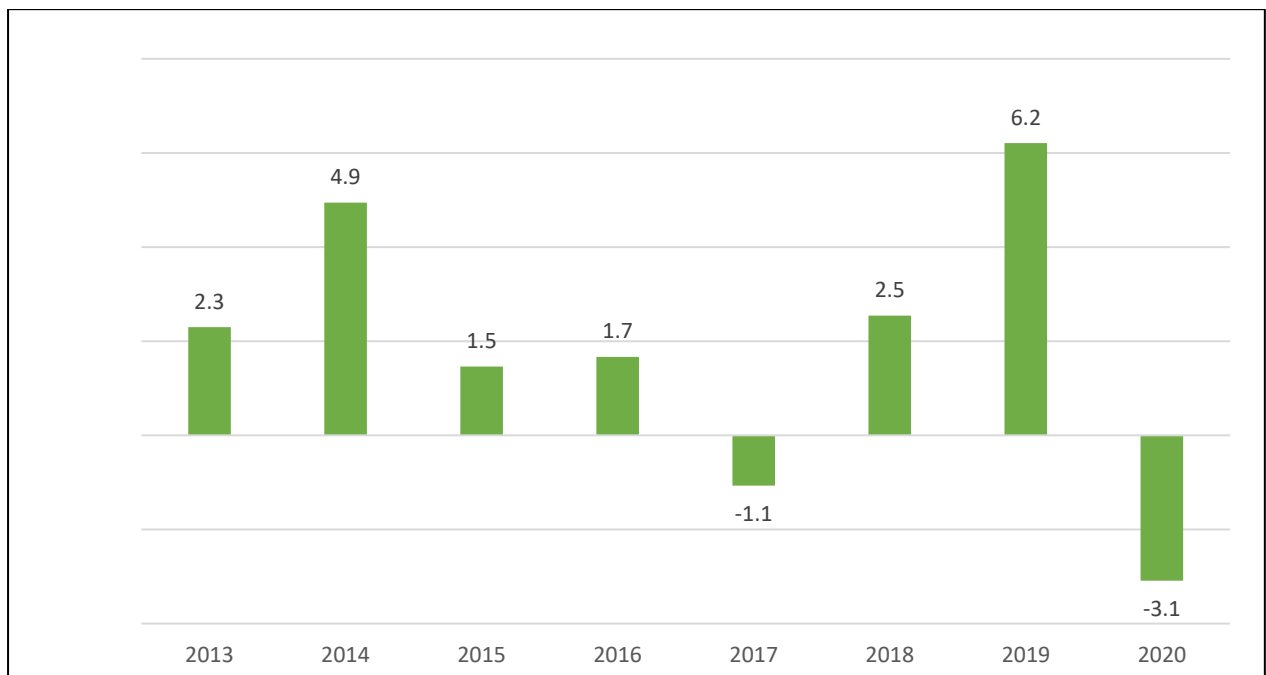
Figure 1: GDP and GDP per capita 2020, Current Prices



The growth of real GDP, in constant 2017 prices, was 15.6 percent from 2012 to 2020 corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent. GDP decreased by 1.1 percent in 2017 due to a substantial

decrease in livestock exports. All in all, the fluctuations in exports have a strong impact on the growth rate of GDP. However, the decrease in 2020 was due to the impact of covid-19.

Figure 2 Real GDP growth 2013-2020, percent change



Components of GDP

Share of Household Final Consumption Expenditure in GDP



From 2012-2020, Average Increased was 105%



In 2020, Increased in to 155%

In 2019, Increase Up to 111%

Share of Gross Fixed Capital



From 2012 – 2019, Increased from 8.5% to 18.2% respectively



In 2020, Declined in to 14.6%

Share of Government Final Expenditure



From 2012-2020, Average Share Increased Up to 8%

Both Central and Local Government have the share, 89% and 11%, respectively.

Share of Exports in GDP



2012 - 2020, Decreased From 91% to 59%



The Volume Decreased by 35% From 2012 – 2020

Share of Imports in GDP



Between, 2012 – 2020 Import Increased From 45.7% to 31.3%



From 2012-2020, Increased by 67%

CONSUMER PRICE INDICATORS

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the accompanying report are prepared monthly by the Central Statistics Department (CSD) at the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND). In 2012 is the price reference period, for which the CPI was set to 100.

The CPI is compiled from 520 product prices collected in Hargeisa, mainly from the city's two biggest open-air markets. Those product prices are weighted according to the representative consumption basket, which is calculated based on consumption data from the Somaliland Household Survey (2012) and auxiliary data sources to overcome data gaps.

The CPI is produced following international standards for price statistics. For instance, the CPI follows the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), elementary aggregate indices are calculated using the geometric average method (Jevons index), and higher-level indices are computed as weighted arithmetic averages of their sub-indices (Laspeyres index).

Time series for the CPI and its main components, annual and monthly inflation, as well as detailed information on methodology are available on the CSD

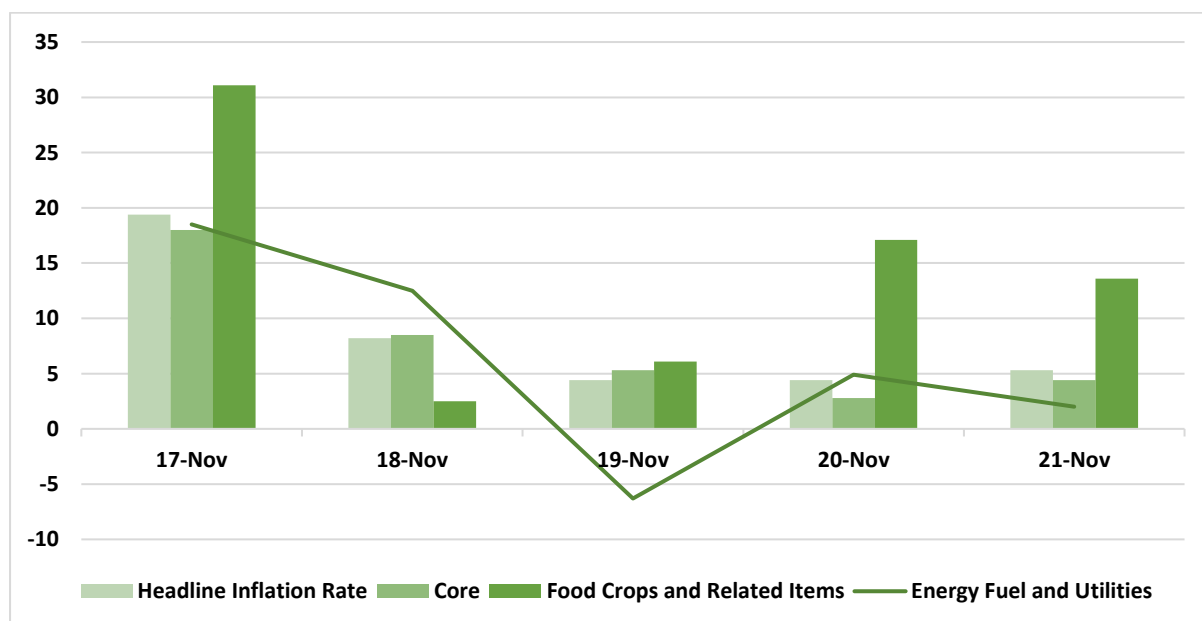
Table 1: Annual Consumer Price Indices (2017-2021)

	Weight (%)	Nov-17	Nov-18	Nov-19	Nov-20	Nov-21
Headline Inflation Rate	1000.00	156.64	169.44	176.98	184.82	194.60
Core	814.08	155.89	169.16	178.20	183.14	191.16
Food Crops and Related Items	95.33	179.53	183.96	195.14	228.44	259.54
Energy Fuel and Utilities	90.59	139.30	156.68	146.88	154.04	157.18

Table 2: Annual % inflation change

	Weight (%)	Nov-17	Nov-18	Nov-19	Nov-20	Nov-21
Headline Inflation Rate	100.0	19.4	8.2	4.4	4.4	5.3
Core	81.4	18.0	8.5	5.3	2.8	4.4
Food Crops and Related Items	9.5	31.1	2.5	6.1	17.1	13.6
Energy Fuel and Utilities	9.1	18.5	12.5	-6.3	4.9	2.0

Figure 2: CPI annual inflation rate from 2017 to 2021



The above chart illustrates trends of yearly inflation rates of Core, Food Crops and Related, Energy Fuel and Utilities items and the overall Headline inflation rate.

Overall inflation rate is not stable of all categories, which means it has been fluctuating over the last five years. Example, Headline inflation rate was going up and down during that period.

The highest inflation has been experienced in 2017 at 19.6% due to the severe droughts happened all regions in 2017.

2016, Food Crops and Related Energy, Fuel, and Utilities all recorded the least inflation rates at 31.1% and 18.5 respectively. However, the highest points of inflation of all these categories have been seen in 2017.

Table 3: Table: Annual inflation contribution by divisions (2017-2021)

Divisions	Contribution				
	Nov-17	Nov-18	Nov-19	Nov-20	Nov-21
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	0.8	9.7	4.1	3.4	2.7
Tobacco and Narcotics	0.5	3.0	-1.5	-0.4	0.4
Clothing and Footwear	-0.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.3
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	0.0	3.6	1.3	0.3	-0.3
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Health	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
Transport	-1.0	0.0	1.2	-0.1	0.0
Communication	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	-0.1
Recreation and Culture	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Education	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Restaurants and Hotels	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	-0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5

The current annual inflation rate in November 2021 was 5.3%, where the main contributor was the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages that was 2.7% in above table.

Table 4: Table: Annual inflation rate (Percentage change) trend by division (2017-2021)

Main Divisions	Weights	Nov-17	Nov-18	Nov-19	Nov-20	Nov-21
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41.75%	21.1	8.0	7.4	6.0	7.1
tobacco and narcotics	4.56%	29.2	-5.9	14.0	7.4	14.2
Clothing and footwear	5.73%	19.3	14.6	4.9	5.4	3.0
Housing water, electricity, gas and other fuels	14.10%	19.6	8.1	-0.9	-2.3	2.6
Furnishings household equipment and routine household maintenance	5.55%	12.2	10.4	4.9	4.4	1.4
Health	2.56%	22.0	5.2	1.0	18.2	-0.3
Transport	8.85%	9.9	5.3	-1.3	0.4	5.8
Communication	2.99%	16.8	25.0	2.5	-2.5	1.0
Recreation and culture	2.25%	47.0	5.7	-1.5	7.2	3.4
Education	3.69%	16.2	3.9	0.2	-0.7	-2.4
Restaurants and hotels	3.35%	7.0	30.6	1.6	1.9	2.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.62%	26.3	4.2	1.4	11.4	4.3

TRADE STATISTICS

Trade Balance of Somaliland 2015-2020

Somaliland's trade performance remains in doldrums as imports continued to outpace exports by a wide margin, mounting pressure on balance of payment (BOP). According to the yearly statistical trade reports from the Ministry of Finance, country has been running consistent trade deficit since 2012 mainly due to high imports. As shows table below trade deficit widen over US\$ 1108 million in 2020, compared to US\$ 1,074 million in 2019.

Imports and Exports

Somaliland's exports and Import for the year 2020 with the rest of the world (ROW) appears a decline of 19.2% on export and 1% on imports, this due to Covid-19 crises.

In 2019, both exports and imports recorded the highest value (see the table below), while there were fluctuation in total exports and imports with the rest years.

Table 5: Summary of External Trade Statistics, 2015 –2020 (US\$Millions)

Trade Flow	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total export	392	340	203	229	273	229
Total Import	864	961	1058	1189	1347	1337
Trade Balance	-473	-622	-855	-960	-1074	-1108
Percentage change (Exports)		-15	-67	12	16	-19
Percentage change (Imports)		10	9	11	12	-1

Table 6: Total Export of livestock through Berbera Port: 2018-2020

livestock exportation	2018	2019	2020
Sheep/Goat	1,280,252	1,710,646	1,105,054
Cattle	116,705	136,846	113,109
Camel	509	50,939	59,734
Total	1,397,466	1,898,431	1,277,897

Table 7: Import of Food Items through Berbera port: 2018-2020 (Tones)

Item	2018	2019	2020
Sugar	3,366,261	955,276	2,476,659
Rice	2,338,545	3,159,156	1,283,534
White Flour	3,227,504	3,579,060	1,085,674
Wheat	42,328	22,955	26,600
Preserved Beans	27,334	2,973,410	3,968,925
Cooking oil	28,959,762	94,285,941	83,576,966
Pasta	46,179,335	67,679,712	80,475,959
Dates	10,418,031	11,232,777	16,480,909
Biscuits	8,979,487	8,429,679	7,974,316
Total	103,538,587	192,317,966	197,349,542

Table 8: Import of Non Food Items through Berbera port: 2018- 2020 (Tones & M3)

Item	2018	2019	2020
Petrol	64,792	67,231	85,222
Diesel	249,579	302,421	1,717
Engine oil	3,803,281	6,006,115	6,152,518
Cars/Trucks	1,414	1,092	1,414
Spare parts	4,947,490	4,490,554	3,401,947
Cigarettes	246,771	3,651,128	5,403,664
Soap	11,509,633	7,602,223	8,560,499
Total	20,673,011	26,250,513	23,606,981

Table 9: Imports of Kat, vegetables and fruits 2018 – 2020 (kilograms)

Item	2018	2019	2020
Kat	36,658,041	39,903,777	42,498,880
Fresh Vegetables	6,430,937	57,725,764	43,989,659
Fresh Fruits	6,949,268	29,190,643	12,794,135
Total	50,038,246	126,820,184	99,282,674