



SOMALI NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2023
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QUARTERLY STATISTICAL BULLETIN



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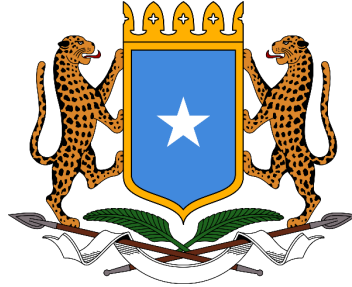
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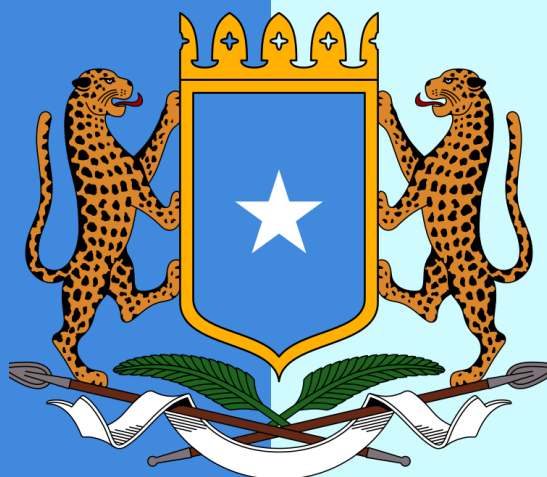
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Foreword

The Quarterly Statistical Bulletin provides the main socio-economic changes based on estimates provided by different government agencies that show the impact of statistical activities. It includes data on trade, Inflation, exchange rates, and Remittance. The Somali National Bureau of Statistics made a great effort to design and produce the statistical bulletin to meet the rapidly increasing requirements of policymakers, researchers, and other data users in the public and private sectors. The Somali National Bureau of Statistics is committed to the production and dissemination of integrated statistical information that meets the international standards quality requirements.

The report forms an important source of input into the budgeting, planning, monitoring, and policy formulation processes with guidance to national development policy and investment decisions. It also gives an analysis of data collected through administrative sources supplemented by surveys. The bulletin, therefore, serves as a brief and comprehensive reference for such crucial statistical information meant to inform prudent national planning and policy-making efforts.

The quarterly statistical bulletin includes a fraction of statistical indicators and more information can be retrieved from different publications available on the Somali National Bureau of Statistics website. We hope that this bulletin will remain useful for monitoring the economy of Somalia and will address issues relating to the Sustainable Development Goals. The National Bureau will do its best to improve on the data availability of the country and we welcome your comments and suggestions on this bulletin.



Dr. Abdisalam Abdirahman Mohamed
Director General
Somali National Bureau of Statistics

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

In the third quarter of 2023, the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) saw a marginal increase of just 0.01%, a sharp slowdown from the 0.13% rise recorded in Q3 2022. This near-zero change suggests that inflationary pressures were largely muted during the quarter. However, this headline stability conceals significant volatility across individual CPI components, with some sectors experiencing notable inflation and others seeing deflationary trends.

One of the most striking changes was in the **Communication** category, which contributed an unusually large 19.31% to the CPI despite showing no change in the same quarter of the previous year. This spike likely reflects a structural adjustment—such as a reclassification, change in pricing methodology, or major service fee increase—rather than standard market-driven inflation. On the other end of the spectrum, **Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages** posted a substantial negative contribution of -1.53%, reversing a mild -0.03% decline in Q3 2022. This suggests a sharp drop in food prices, potentially due to improved global supply conditions, seasonal harvest effects, or government intervention aimed at curbing food costs.

Other components showed moderate inflation. **Tobacco & Narcotics** recorded a 0.91% increase, down from a steeper 3.62% rise in Q3 2022, indicating easing supply constraints or stabilization following prior tax hikes. **Health** services experienced notable inflation, contributing 0.86% to CPI after remaining flat in the same period a year earlier, possibly due to rising costs of medical care or pharmaceuticals. Similarly, **Education** showed a 2.39% increase, suggesting fee hikes, particularly in the private sector.

Miscellaneous Goods & Services also contributed significantly at 1.89%, hinting at broad price increases in consumer-facing items and personal services. Meanwhile, **Clothing & Footwear, Housing & Utilities, and Furnishing & Household Maintenance** saw moderate gains of 0.26%, 0.21%, and 0.30%, respectively, reflecting a general but modest upward trend in consumer expenses.

Several categories remained largely stable. **Transport** posted only a 0.02% increase compared to a -0.42% drop in Q3 2022, indicating that fuel and vehicle-related costs have largely plateaued. **Restaurant & Hotels** saw a minor increase of 0.03%, while **Recreation & Culture and Communication** (in 2022) showed no change at all.

Overall, while the total CPI change in Q3 2023 was minimal, the data reveals a more complex inflation landscape. Deflation in food prices significantly offset inflation in other categories like communication, education, and health. This pattern suggests that the economy is not experiencing broad-based inflation, but rather sector-specific pressures that could become more pronounced if underlying cost drivers persist or escalate.

Table 1: Quarterly CPI Change for 2023 & 2022

Quarterly Component Contribution on the total CPI	% Quarterly CPI Change for 2023 Q3	% Quarterly CPI Change for 2022 Q3
All Group CPI	0.01	0.13
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	-1.53	-0.03
Tobacco & Narcotics	0.91	3.62
Clothing & Footwear	0.26	0.33
Housing, Water, Electricity & Gas	0.21	0.61
Furnishing, Households, and Maintenance	0.30	0.00
Health	0.86	0.00
Transport	0.02	-0.42
Communication	19.31	0.00
Recreation & Culture	0.00	0.00
Education	2.39	0.00
Restaurant & Hotels	0.03	0.00
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	1.89	0.00

Source: Somali National Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 1: September quarter CPI Change for 2023 & 2022

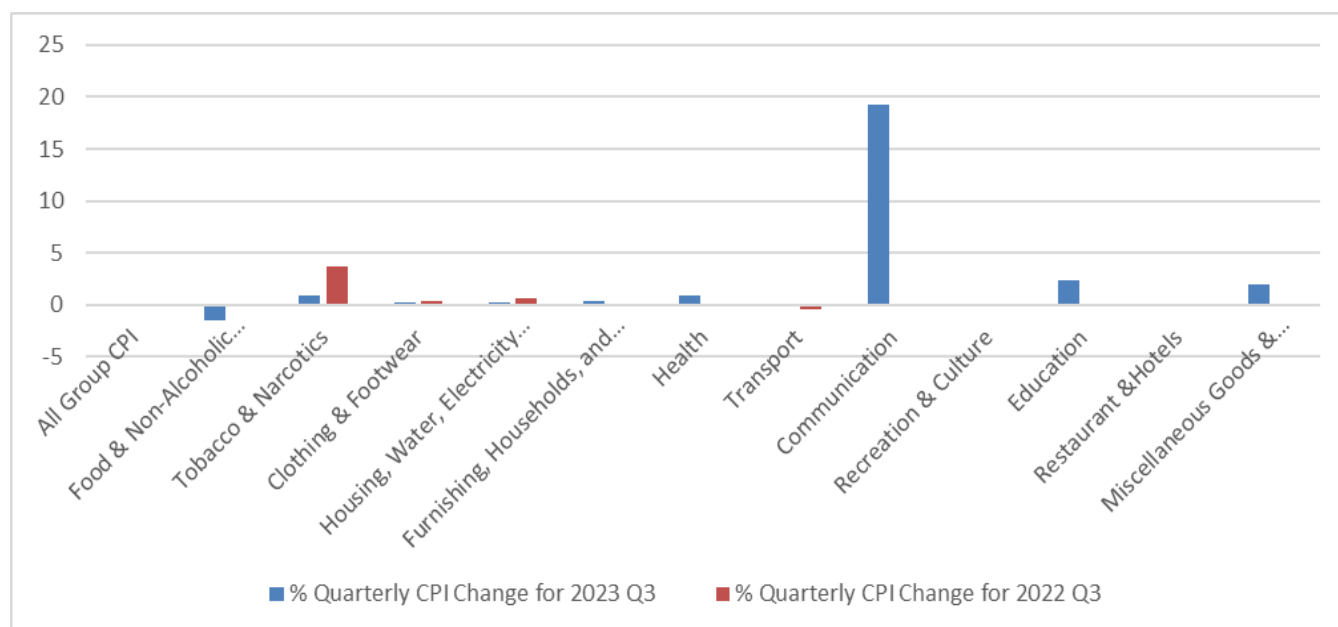
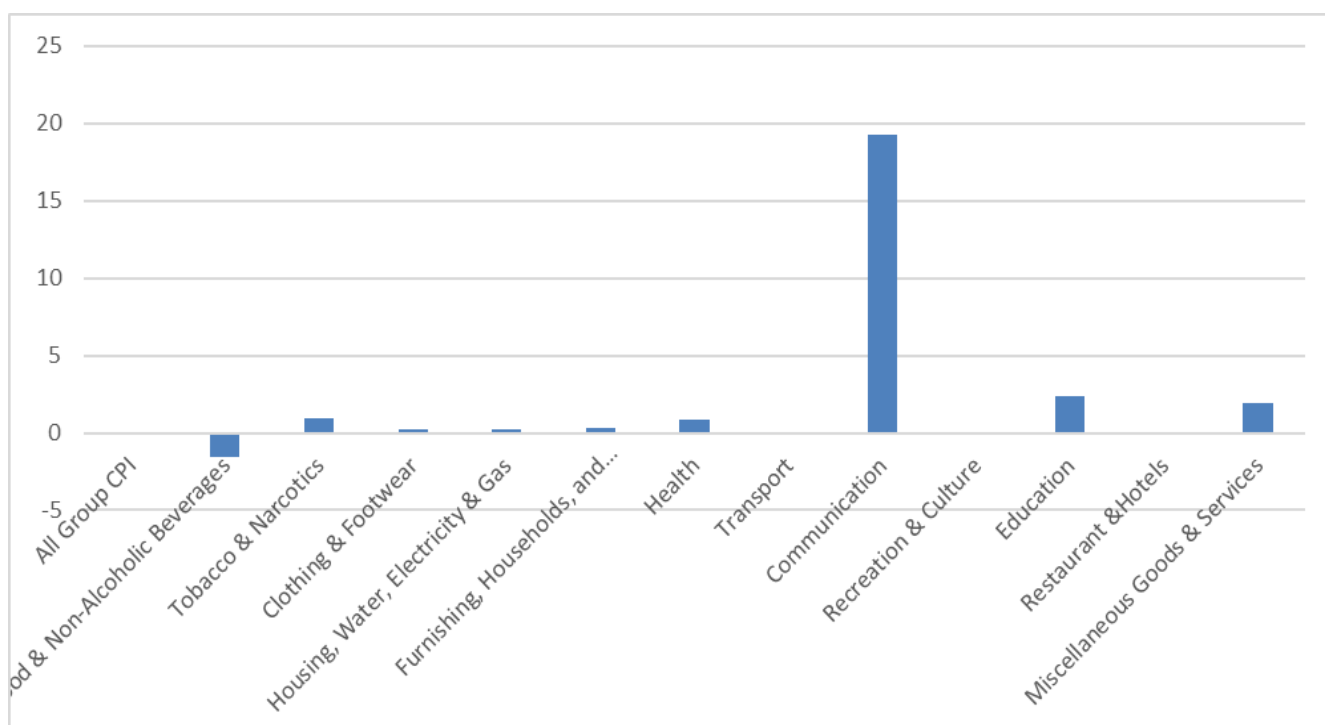


Figure 2: September Quarter CPI Change for 2023



TRADE STATISTICS

Foreign trade statistics play an important role in many economies, and Somalia is no exception. It is an account of all transactions of merchandise between domestic residents and the rest of the world. The overall value of exports and imports for Q3-2023 was estimated at \$ 163,405,440.87 and \$ 1,823,490,976.29, respectively. Total trade (export plus imports) amounted to \$ 1,986,896,417.16 from \$ 1,887,288,144.87 recorded in the previous quarter. Somalia registered a trade deficit of 1,660,085,535.43 during the September quarter of 2023. The observed decline in domestic exports was largely driven by low foreign demand for goods and services.

EXPORTS

In the third quarter of 2023, total exports declined slightly by **5%**, falling from **171.5 million to 163.4 million**, mainly due to sharp decreases in key sectors. **Livestock exports**, traditionally a top contributor, dropped by 5%, while **animal skins** saw a dramatic **97% decline**, likely due to reduced demand, regulatory issues, or supply constraints. Despite the overall downturn, several sectors posted notable gains: **crops and vegetable oil exports surged by 946%**, suggesting a strong rebound or expansion in agricultural trade; **forest products** increased by 32%, and the **“Other”** category grew by 148%, indicating growth in non-traditional or diversified exports. While total export volume slightly contracted, the data points to an evolving export structure with strong performance in agriculture and emerging goods offsetting weaknesses in traditional sectors.

Table 2: summary of exports (July –September) 2023 & 2022

S/N	Category	Summary of Export for 2023 Q3	Summary of Export for 2022 Q3	Percentage change
1	Livestock	116,253,391.20	122,716,992.00	-5%
2	Animal Skins	1,289,450.00	39,801,175.00	-97%
3	Crops & Vegetable Oil	33,413,351.67	3,194,500.00	946%
4	Forest Products	2,058,030.00	1,560,888.00	32%
5	Other	10,391,218.00	4,181,836.80	148%
	Total	163,405,440.87	171,455,391.80	-5%

Source: Central Bank OF Somalia

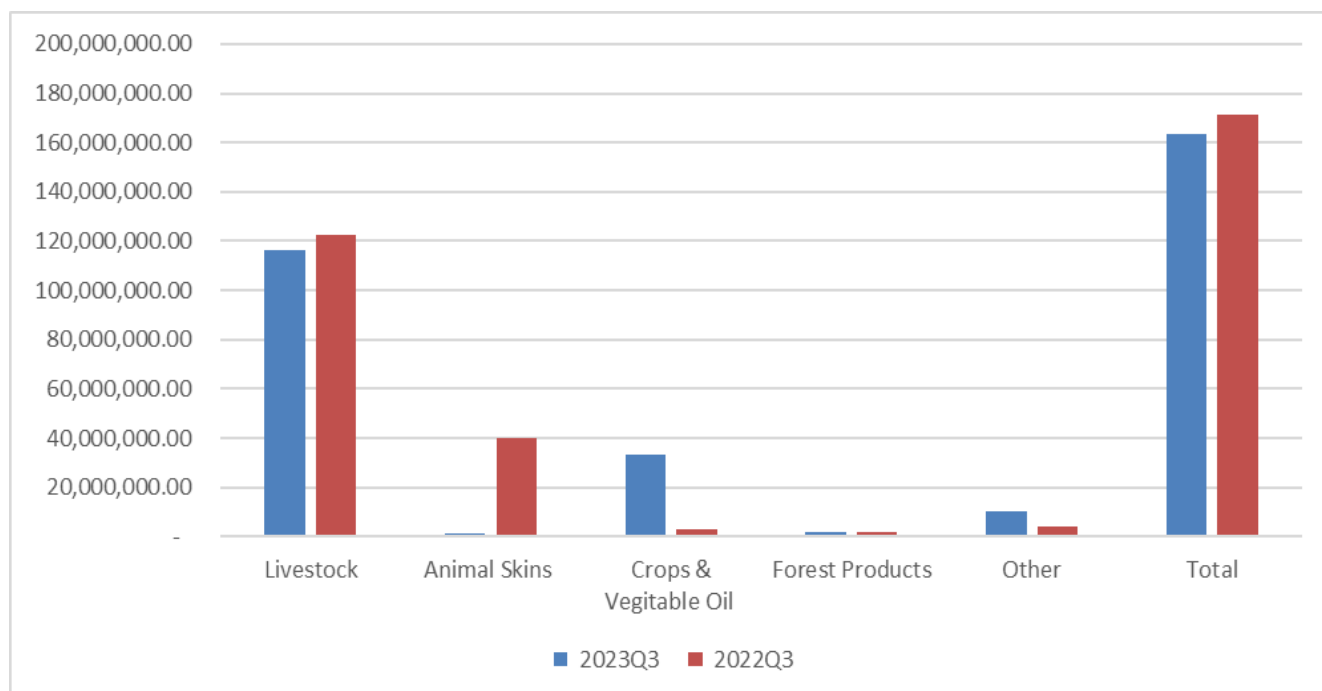
Figure 3: Comparison of Exportation (July –September) 2023/2022

Figure 4: Exportation (July–September) 2023

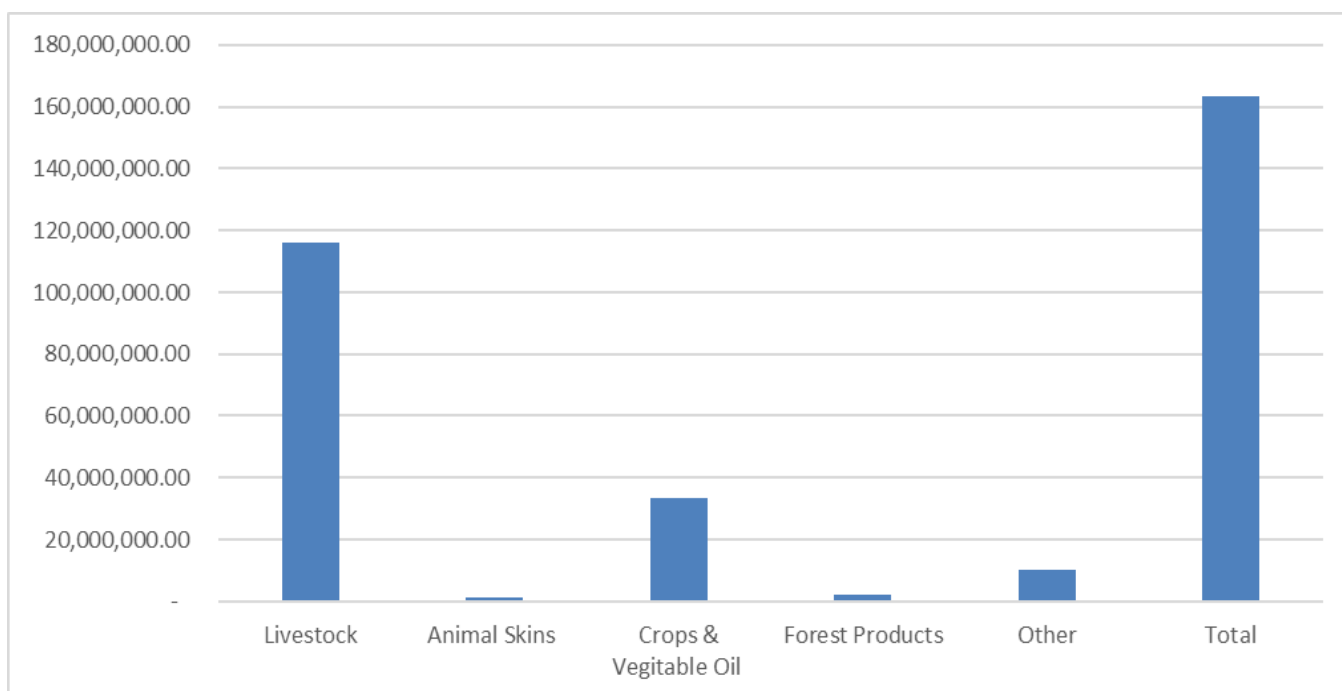
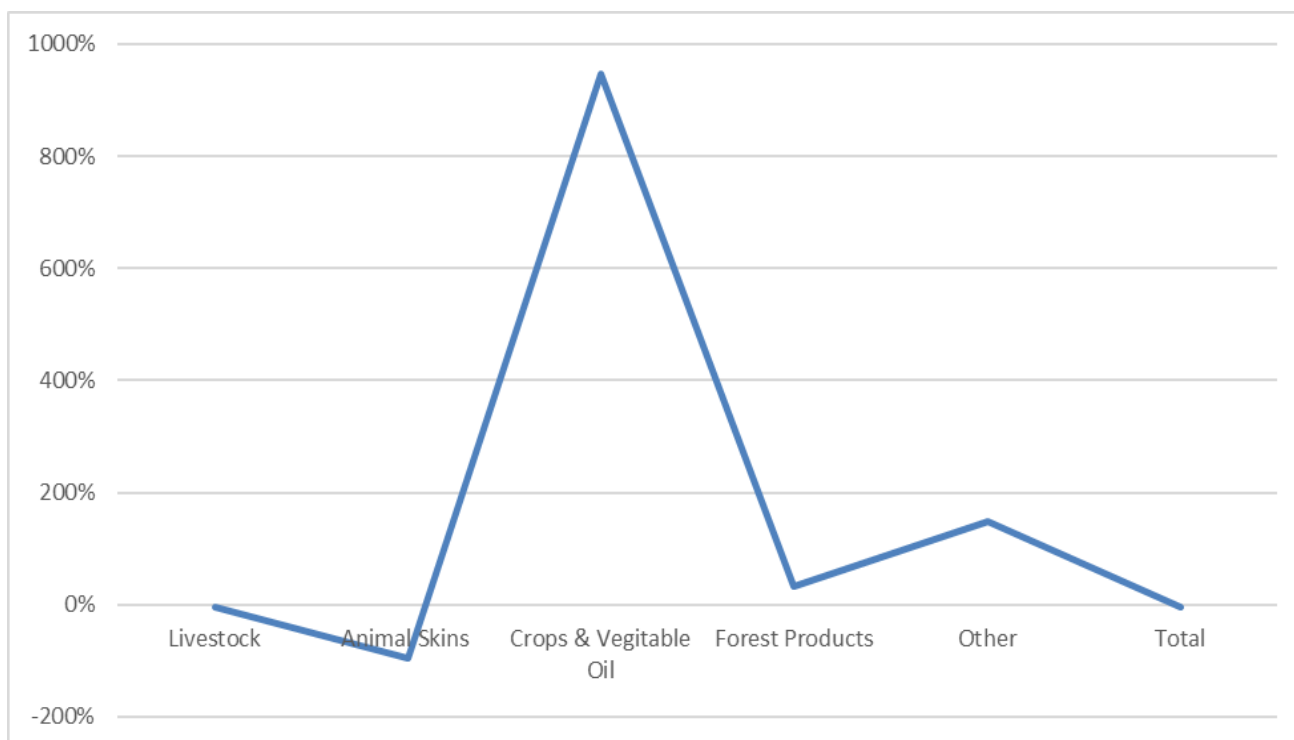


Figure 5: Growth rate for exports (July –September) 2023 & 2022



IMPORTS

In the third quarter of 2023, total imports increased by 6%, rising from approximately **1.72 billion to 1.82 billion**. Key growth areas included **khat imports**, which surged by **187%**, significantly contributing to the **26% increase** in the broader “Others” category. Medical products (+30%), personal care (+73%), furniture and utensils (+90%), and electronics (+38%) also showed strong growth, reflecting rising demand for health-related goods, home furnishings, and technology. Conversely, imports of **beverages & tobacco (-27%)**, **clothes & footwear (-20%)**, **cosmetics (-38%)**, **stationery (-43%)**, and **plant industries (-27%)** declined notably, suggesting shifts in consumer preferences or greater local production. Oil & gas imports remained stable, while cars and spare parts fell by 8%. Construction materials grew modestly by 2%. Overall, the data indicates a moderate rise in imports with a marked shift towards consumer goods and medical supplies.

Table 3: Summary of Imports for (July–September) 2023 & 2022

S/N	Category	Summary of Imports for 2023 Q3	Summary of Imports for 2022 Q3	Growth rate
1	Oil & Gas	154560528.92	154451532.12	0%
2	Cars & spare parts	106318942.63	115127751.33	-8%
3	Food	557866441.69	509824970.25	9%
4	Beverages & Tobacco	25944960.00	35681737.20	-27%
5	Clothes & Footwear	131050498.63	164138958.50	-20%
6	Construction	334085267.03	328532954.44	2%
7	Cosmetics	23934154.95	38566073.08	-38%
8	Electronics & Electric Machines	39268176.30	28453742.63	38%
9	Furniture&Utensils	34384311.00	18104531.25	90%
10	Medical product	199561868.38	153394245.00	30%
11	Personal Care	57365012.78	33116815.53	73%
12	Plant Industries	9803189.03	13381945.50	-27%
13	Stationary	4854734.55	8452584.90	-43%
14	Others	144492890.43	114604911.36	26%
	Of which khat	127482708.86	44488718.90	187%
	Total	1,823,490,976.29	1715832753.07	6%

Source: Central Bank of Somalia

Figure 6: Summary of Imports for (July –September) 2023

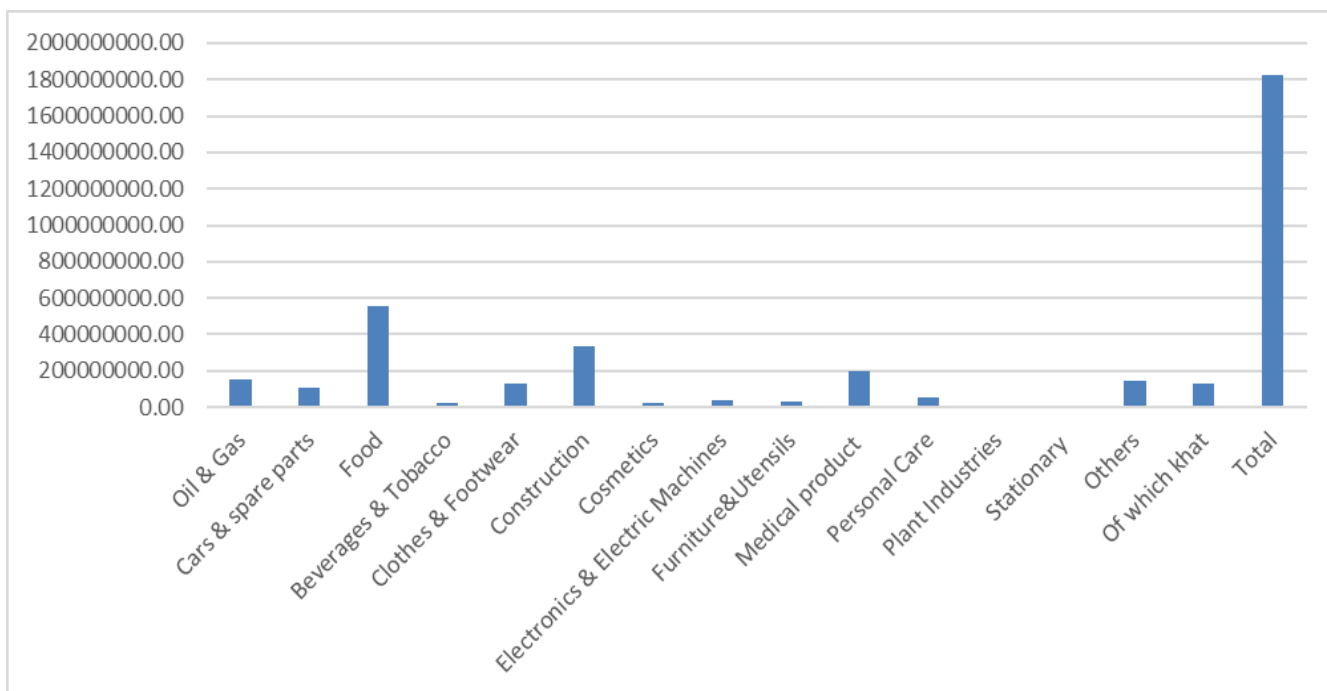


Figure 7: Summary of Import (July –September) 2023 & 2022

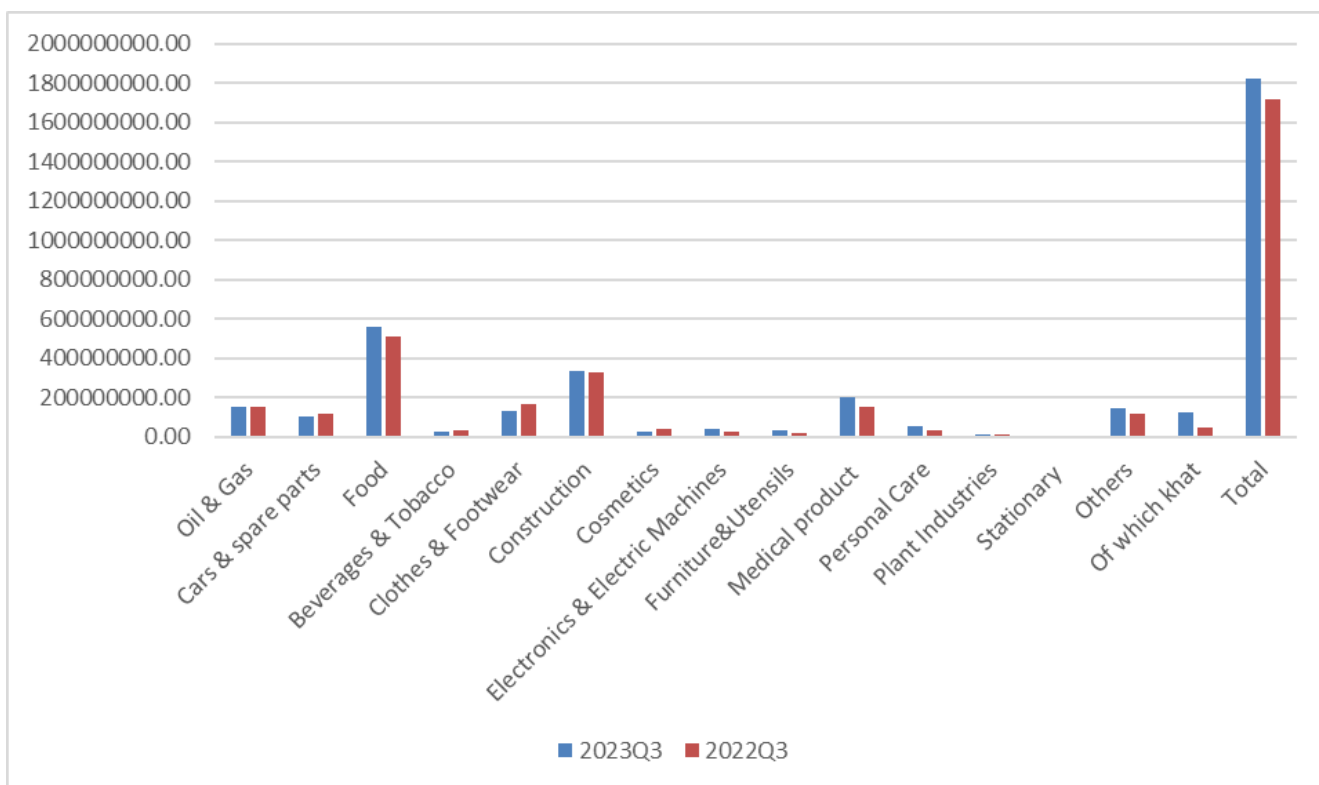
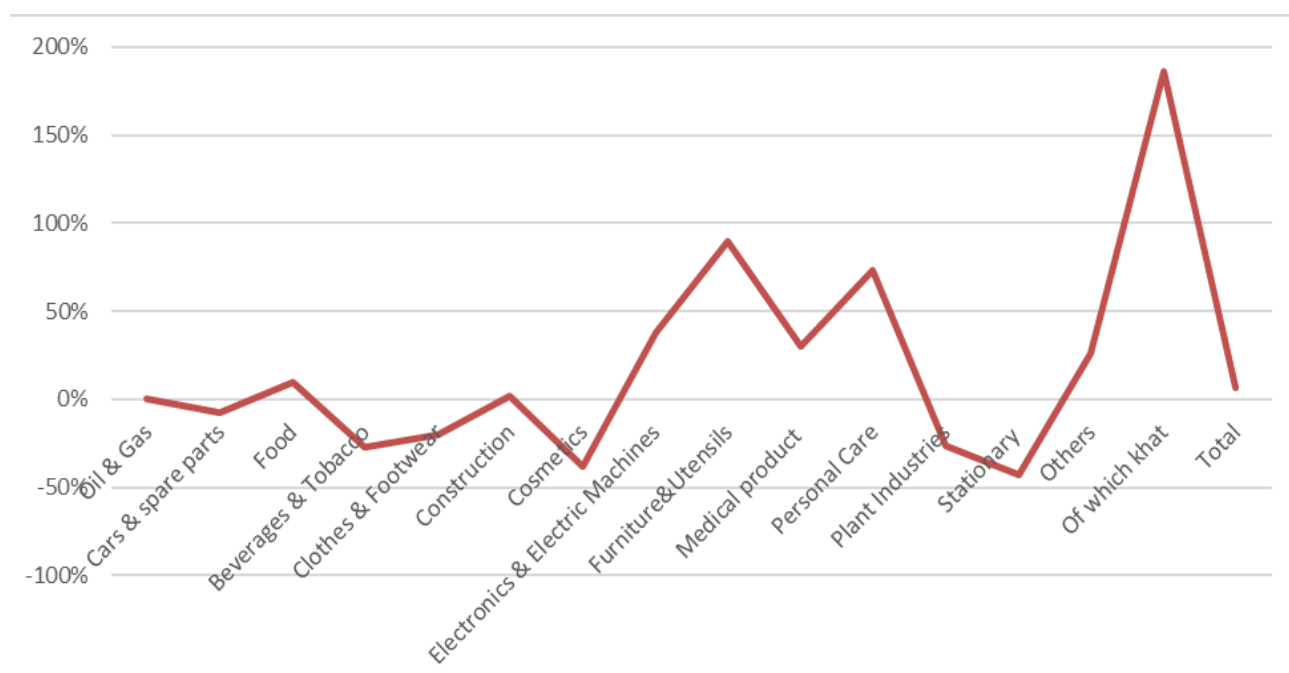


Figure 8: Growth rate for imports (July–September) 2023 & 2022



EXCHANGE RATE

The exchange rate is arguably the most important price in an economy. The table shows the number of local currency units that can be exchanged for one USD. For both policy and market analysis, effective exchange rates (EERs) provide a useful summary indicator of the general strength or weakness of a country's currency.

Between the third quarters of 2022 and 2023, the Somali Shilling experienced a slight depreciation against the US Dollar. In Q3 2022, the mid-rate ranged from approximately 26,976 to 27,064 SOS per US Dollar, while in Q3 2023, it edged higher, moving between about 27,047 and 27,071 SOS per US Dollar. This indicates a modest weakening of the shilling over the year. Despite this depreciation, both periods showed remarkable exchange rate stability, with minimal month-to-month fluctuations and a narrow trading range. The consistent stability suggests effective management of foreign exchange pressures, even as the currency gradually weakened. Overall, the comparison highlights a steady but slightly declining value of the Somali Shilling in 2023 relative to 2022, maintaining a controlled exchange rate environment.

Table 4: Summary of Exchange Rate (July –September) 2023

Year/Month	Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Mid-Rate
	(SOS/US\$)	(SOS/US\$)	(SOS/US\$)
July-23	27,041.54	27,051.54	27,046.54
August-23	27,044.07	27,054.07	27,049.07
September-23	27,066.00	27,076.00	27,071.00

Source: Central Bank of Somalia

Figure 9: Exchange Rate (July –September) 2023

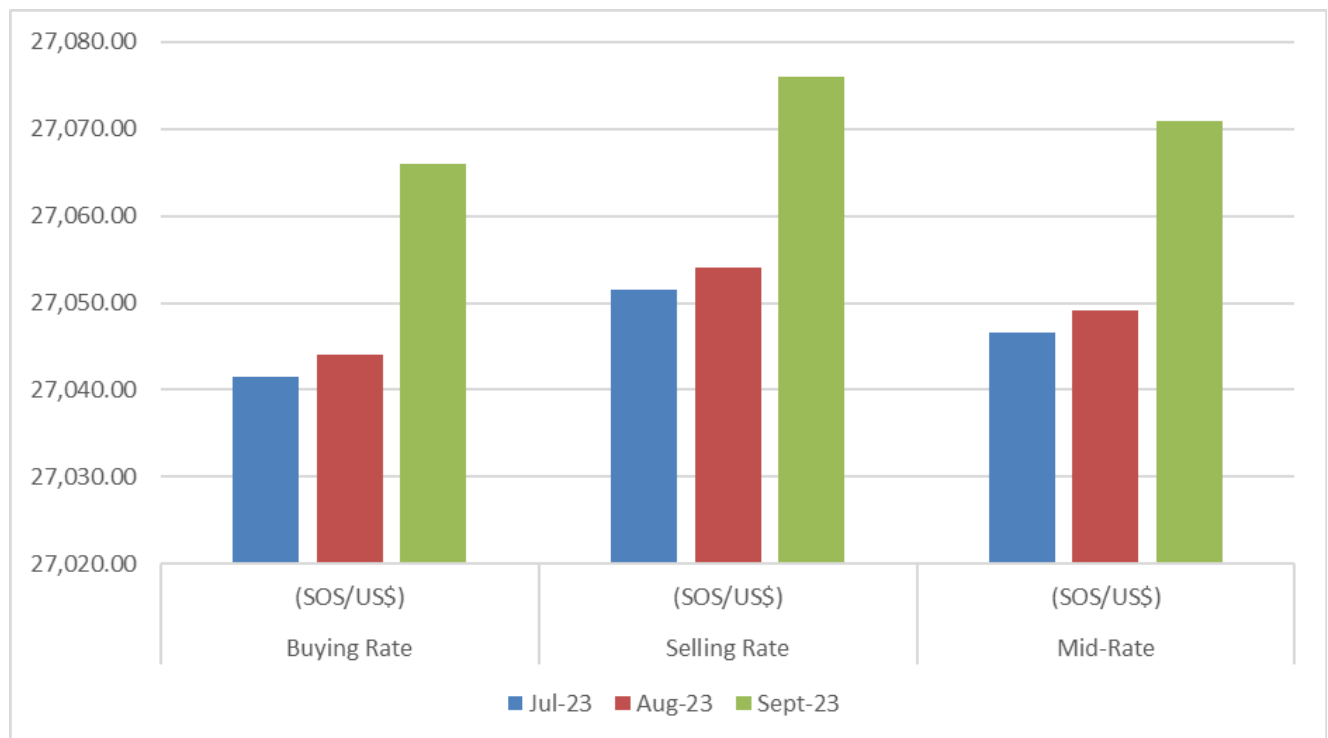
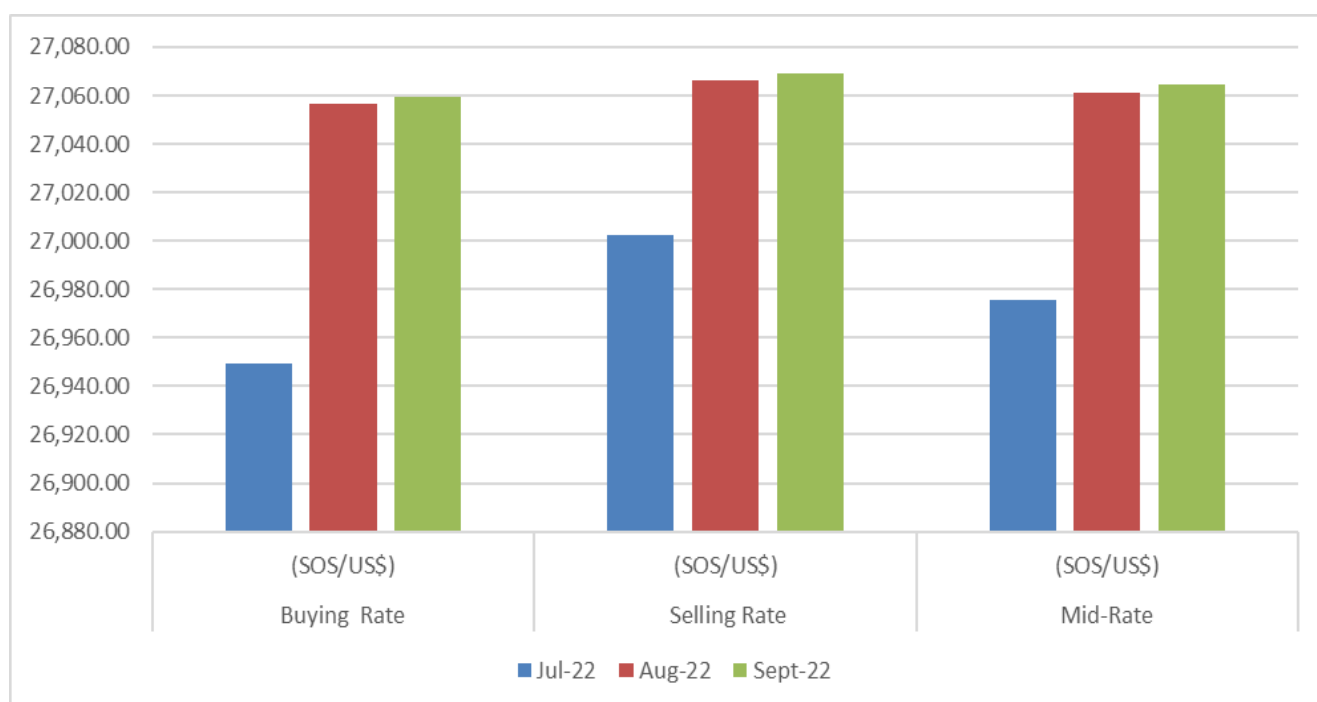


Table 5: Summary of Exchange Rate (July –September) 2022

Year/Month	Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Mid-Rate
	(SOS/US\$)	(SOS/US\$)	(SOS/US\$)
July-22	26,949.13	27,002.17	26,975.65
August-22	27,056.41	27,066.37	27,061.39
September-22	27,059.40	27,069.40	27,064.40

Source: Central Bank of Somalia

Figure 10: Exchange Rate (July–September) 2022



REMITTANCE

In the third quarter of 2023, total contributions across Individuals, Businesses, NGOs, and Other sectors showed a gradual decline from July through September. The overall total fell from approximately 473.1 million in July to 432.2 million in September, reflecting a modest reduction in sectoral inflows or expenditures over the quarter. Individuals consistently accounted for the largest share each month, contributing 184.0 million in July, which decreased steadily to 170.8 million by September. Similarly, Business contributions followed a downward trend, dropping from 91.5 million in July to 83.0 million in September.

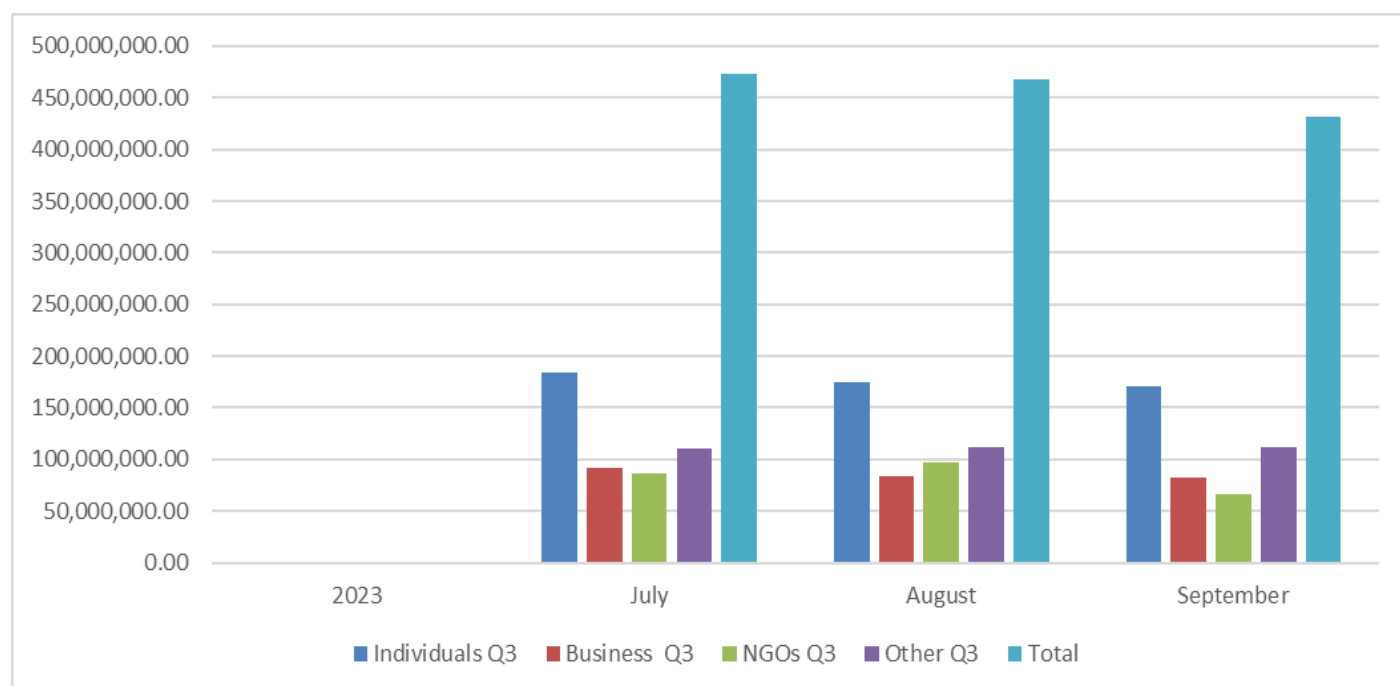
NGO contributions fluctuated more noticeably, peaking at 96.9 million in August before declining sharply to 66.4 million in September. This volatility could suggest variable funding cycles or changes in donor priorities within the NGO sector during the quarter. The Other category remained comparatively stable, hovering just above 110 million each month, indicating consistent inflows or spending in this segment.

Overall, the data highlights a slight but steady contraction in total contributions or expenditures across most sectors during Q3 2023, with Individuals and NGOs experiencing the most pronounced decreases. This pattern may reflect seasonal shifts in economic activity or changes in sectoral funding dynamics, suggesting a need for closer monitoring of financial flows to anticipate potential impacts on broader economic or social programs.

Between July and September, remittance inflows to Somalia saw a notable increase from 2022 to 2023. Total remittances rose significantly from around \$860 million in Q3 2022 to approximately \$1.37 billion in the same period of 2023, marking strong year-on-year growth. This surge was mainly driven by substantial increases in business and NGO remittances, alongside the introduction of the “Other” category in 2023, which accounted for steady monthly transfers of about \$111 million and was absent in the previous year’s data. Business remittances nearly doubled, reflecting heightened private sector activity or investment flows, while NGO contributions also grew considerably, though with some fluctuations. Individual remittances remained the largest and most stable source, consistently ranging between \$170 million and \$184 million each month across both years. Overall, this data highlights not only the growing volume of remittances but also a diversification of sources, suggesting expanding economic complexity and improved financial transfer mechanisms that strengthen Somalia’s economic stability.

Table 6: Remittance (July–September) 2023

2023	Individuals Q3	Business Q3	NGOs Q3	Other Q3	Total
July	184,007,204.68	91,547,286.42	86,829,063.83	110,737,362.70	473,120,917.63
August	175,097,807.75	84,234,464.59	96,925,539.54	111,121,513.13	467,379,325.01
September	170,796,425.59	82,969,685.29	66,415,538.82	111,979,052.24	432,160,701.94

Figure 11: Remittance (July–September) 2023**Table 7: Remittance (July –September) 2022**

2022	Individuals	Business	NGOs	Total
July	175,163,224.71	48,939,344.94	62,942,707.22	287,045,276.87
August	176,945,498.68	54,494,295.95	72,110,420.45	303,550,215.08
Sep	160,433,870.51	49,950,092.49	59,986,806.12	270,370,769.12

Figure 12: Remittance (July –September) 2022

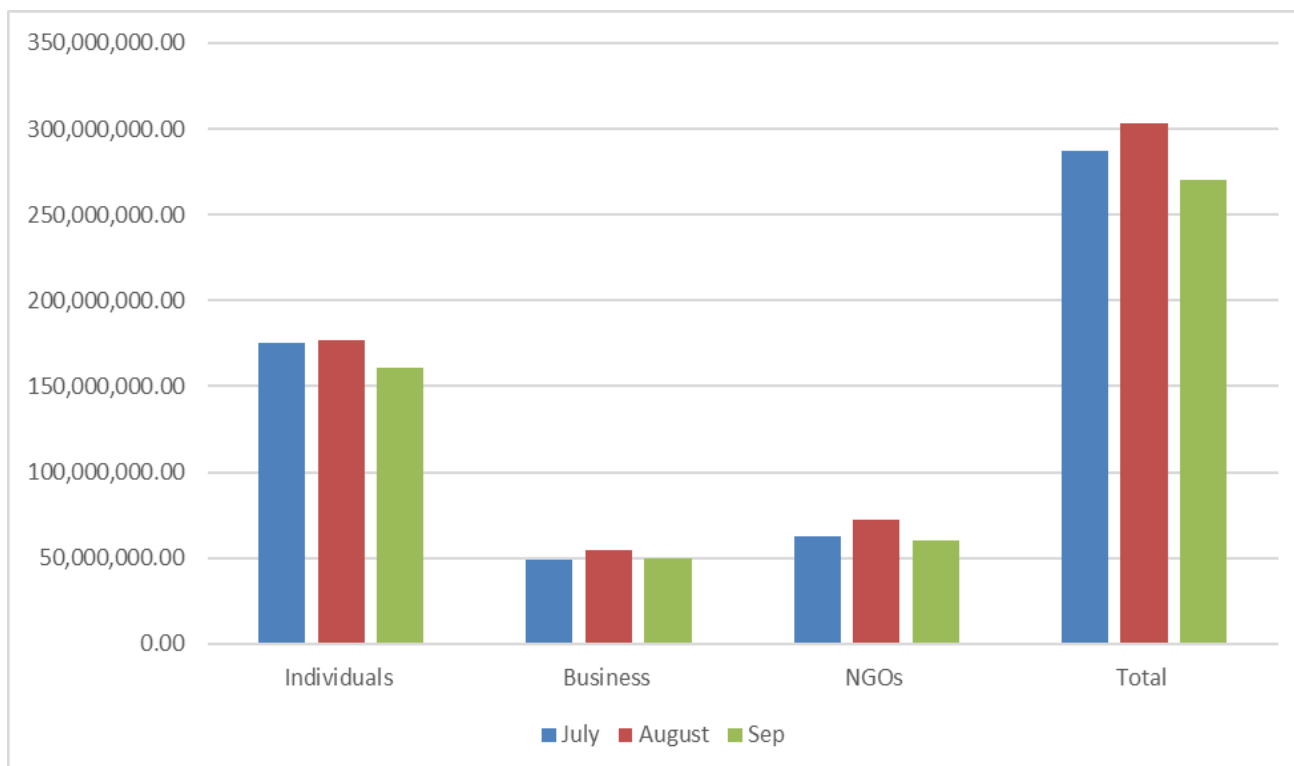


Figure 13: Remittance for individuals (July –September) 2023 & 2022

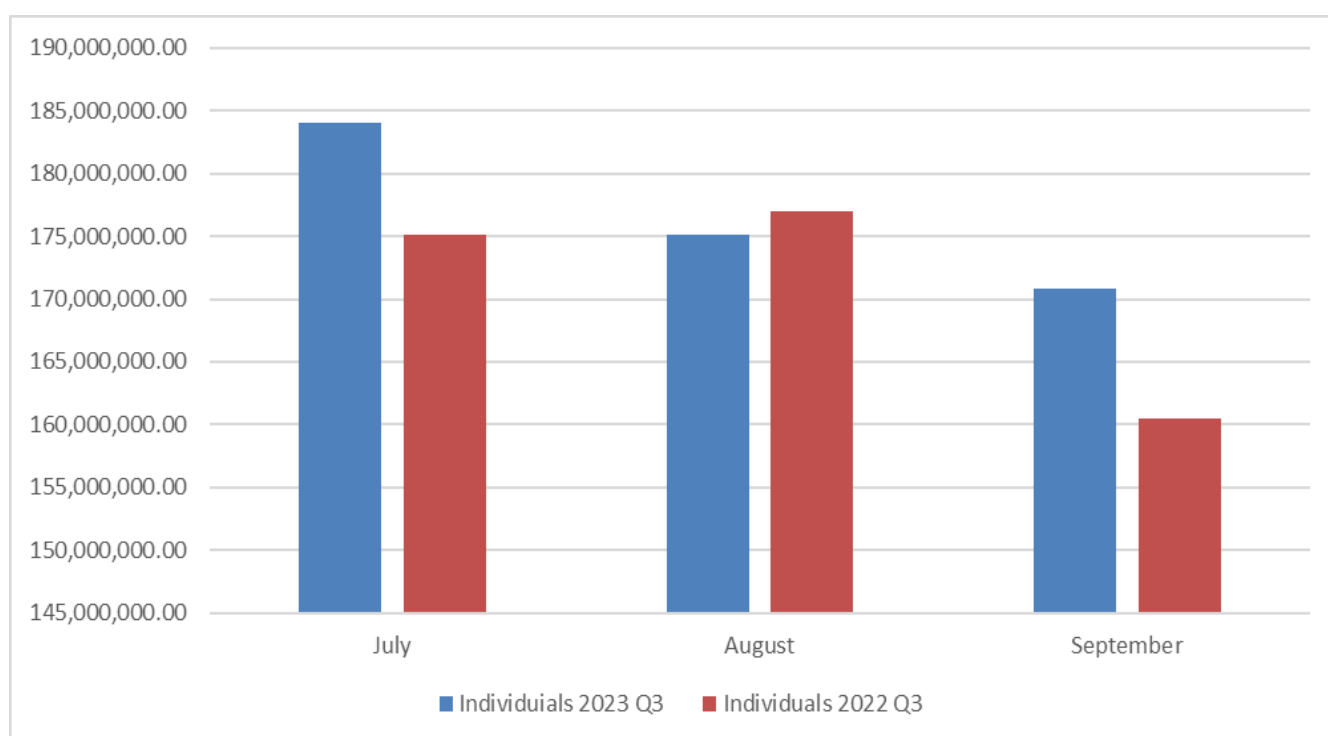


Figure 14:: Remittance for Businesses (July–September) 2023 & 2022

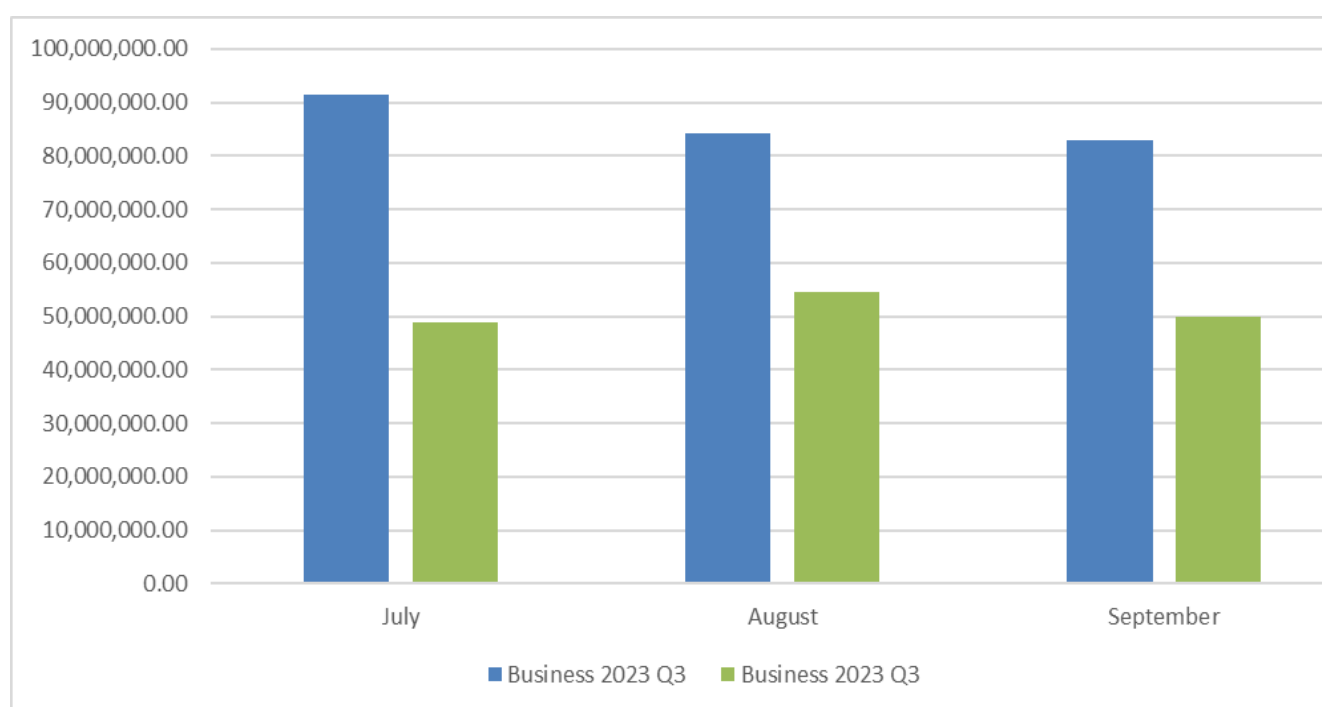
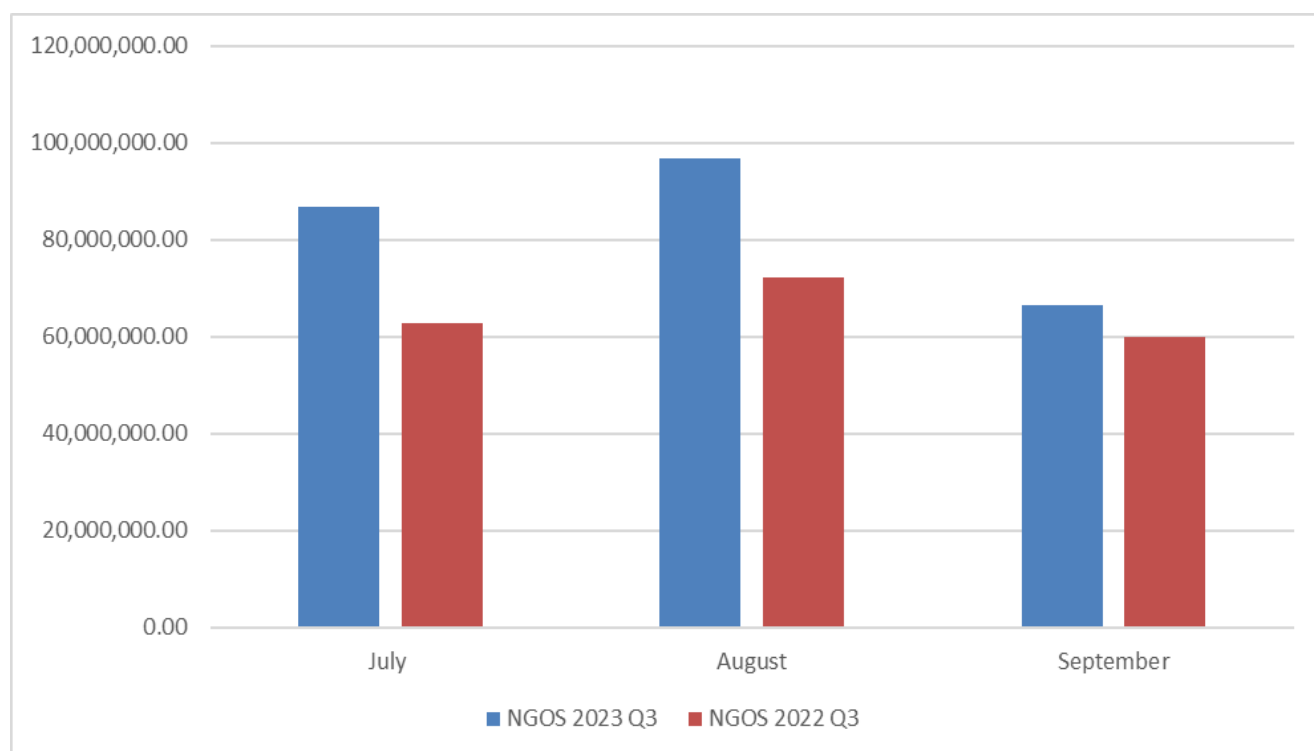


Figure 15:: Remittance for NGOs (July–September) 2023 & 2022



DETAILED STATISTICAL BULLETIN

Annex 1: CPI: Quarterly data (July -September)


Consumer price index	% Monthly Percentage change 2023			% Monthly Percentage change 2022		
COMPONENT	July 2023	August 2023	September 2023	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022
All Group CPI	0.82	-1.60	0.81	1.44	-1.44	0.40
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	0.37	-2.99	-1.96	1.94	-2.11	0.07
Tobacco & Narcotics	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.86	0.00
Clothing & Footwear	0.79	-0.45	0.45	8.15	-7.54	0.37
Housing, Water, Electricity & Gas	-0.40	-0.20	1.24	0.08	0.00	1.75
Furnishing, Households, and Maintenance	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
Health	0.00	0.00	2.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport	0.06	0.00	0.00	-0.50	0.00	-0.77
Communication	11.13	-0.80	47.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recreation & Culture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education	7.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Restaurant & Hotels	3.20	-3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	4.77	-0.56	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00




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