NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS - SOMALIA

Statistical Release

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

2025











FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
SOMALIA

Statistical Release

Somalia Gross Domestic Product Report

2025

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Preface

This publication provides Somalia's Annual National Accounts for the year 2025, showing annual GDP estimates from expenditure approach at current and constant 2022 prices. Estimates are calculated as far as possible in accordance with the System of National Accounts, 2025 which is a comprehensive, consistent and flexible set of macroeconomic accounts to meet the needs of policymakers, analysts and international observers.

The National Accounts provide comprehensive information on the income, spending and production that occurs in an economy. This information is broken down into various categories, allowing policy makers, analysts, and researchers to understand how different sectors are performing and how the economy grows over time. In essence, National Accounts are the foundation for analyzing and monitoring a country's economic size, structure and dynamics, making them essential for informed decision-making.

The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) would like to thank all the partners, agencies and institutions that made their data available as an input to these GDP estimates. Without their cooperation it would have been impossible to produce this publication. The cooperation and support of the Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) and other government agencies in providing the administrative data used in compiling the GDP estimates is very much valued. We would also like to thank all officers of the SNBS, in particular officers of the National Accounts Unit, as well as field staff of the Macroeconomic and Financial Statistics Directorate, for their dedication towards the success of this exercise.

Furthermore, we would like to thank the IMF for having provided continuing technical assistance. We further acknowledge the technical assistance that we received from the World Bank and the African Development Bank through the Statistical Capacity Building Program. These activities have served to improve the visibility of the SNBS and its relationship with its users, while simultaneously providing an opportunity to highlight critical statistics to a wide audience.

The SNBS welcomes the views and feedback of users to help us to improve the quality of Somalia's national accounts at snbs@nbs.gov.so.



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1 Introduction

The annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) statistics are key indicators of Somalia's economy and its growth in recent years, providing estimates of expenditure levels and growth across the economy. Much effort has been made to secure new sources of data and improve the quality of data from existing sources. The estimates presented in this report were compiled as far as possible in accordance with the System of National Accounts, 2025 (2025 SNA). The 2025 SNA is the internationally agreed standard set of recommendations to compile measures of economic activity in accordance with strict accounting conventions based on economic principles. The accounting framework of the SNA allows economic data to be compiled and presented in a format that is designed for purposes of economic analysis, decision-making, policy formulation, and international comparisons using standard definitions and classifications.

The base year for Somalia's National Accounts is 2022, largely based on consumption benchmarks derived from the 2022 Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey. The National Accounts estimate in this report summarizes the latest economic developments and presents time series data from 2019 to 2025.

2 Data Sources and Methods

Data used for compiling the national accounts is sourced from surveys conducted by SNBS, other government agencies, the CBS, and other external sources. The main sources comprise:

- Balance of Payments: Data are compiled by the CBS on exports and imports in total and broken down by product. In addition, CBS data on primary and secondary income flows are used to estimate Gross National Income (GNI) and Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI).
- Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey: The results of the 2022 survey were used to form the benchmarks for household final consumption expenditure (HFCE), from which subsequent estimates are extrapolated using various indicators.
- Consumer price index: Up to 2021, price indicators were derived from weighted averages of the Mogadishu and Hargeisa CPIs. From 2022, price indicators are derived from the new national CPI that was first released in January 2025.
- Population Estimation Survey of Somalia (PESS): The PESS provided estimates of population levels for 2014. Annual population growth in subsequent years is estimated at a fixed rate of 2.8 percent.

Estimates also utilise other contemporary source data, including government financial statistics (GFS), exchange rates and some international price indicators. The SNBS continuously explores other reliable data sources that are available to make further improvements in the compilation of the GDP by the expenditure approach, and to facilitate future estimates of GDP by the production approach, as well as on a quarterly basis. Improvements to further align with international standards are ongoing.

Revisions made this year are discussed in Section 4, 'Improvements in National Accounts'. Further details on methodology are provided in the sources and methods document published on the SNBS website.[1]

3 Key findings

Somalia's GDP increased by 3.1 percent in 2025 in constant 2022 prices, a little slower than the 4.0 percent growth recorded in 2024. In current prices, 2025 GDP levels were $13,234 million, up from $12,348 million in 2024. GDP per capita in current prices increased from $761 in 2024 to $793 in 2025. While workers' remittances continued to grow into 2025, income from international aid declined. Imports grew relatively modestly, with a slight fall in demand for food products. Overall, these factors are reflected in slower real household final consumption growth and slower real growth overall. Export growth also weakened, with an increase in trade of crops and other natural products largely offsetting a decline in livestock sales related to the drought.

3.1
GDP Growth, 2025



4.0
GDP Growth, 2024



Overseas transfers—largely in the form of remittances from the Somali diaspora and international aid—provide significant support to household incomes and development finance and contribute to international reserves, help finance imports, and improve Somalia's current account position. Additionally, remittances are often countercyclical, helping to sustain consumption and investment during potential economic downturns. As a result of these inflows, Somalia's GNDI, which is defined as GDP plus net primary and secondary income from abroad, was **$17,071 million** in current prices in 2025, around 29 percent higher than the nominal GDP level, and representing GNDI per capita of **$1,023.**

1 Available at: https://nbs.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/National-Accounts-Concepts-Sources-and-Methods-Somalia.pdf

Looking at each component in detail:

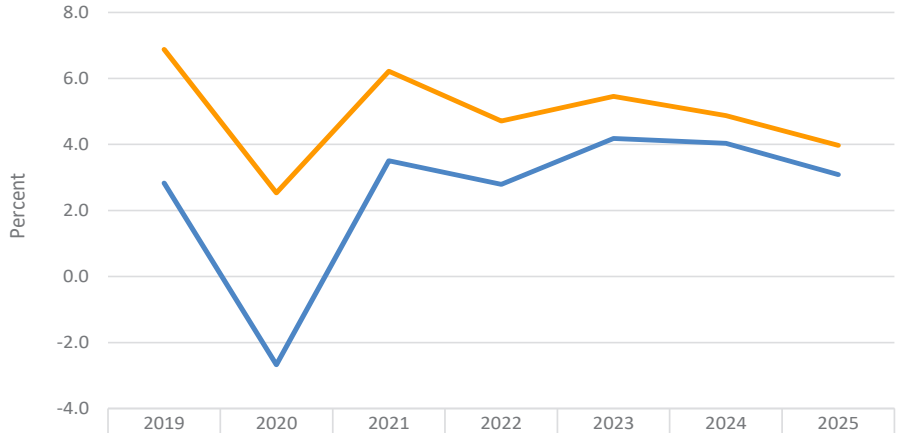
Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) is the largest component of GDP, and increased by 3.3 percent in 2025 in constant prices, following growth of 3.9 percent in 2024 (revised up from 8.8 percent). The level of household consumption is more than 100 percent of GDP, indicating that a high proportion of consumption is satisfied by imports. Non-food was the fastest growing component, due to continued strong demand for imported consumer goods, while food and housing were assumed to have grown in line with population growth, as per previous years.

Government final consumption expenditure (GFCE) is a relatively small component, accounting for just under 9 percent of GDP in level terms in 2025. GFCE increased by 9.2 percent in 2025 in constant price terms, following relatively weak growth of 16.0 percent in 2024 (revised up 0.1 percentage points since the previous estimates). By convention, government output is measured on a sum-of-costs basis as most services are provided free or at economically insignificant prices. In this release, a small mark-up reflecting the return to capital has been introduced to reflect the updated principles set out in the 2025 SNA. The overall increase in 2025 was driven by continued strong growth in both compensation of employees and purchases of goods and services for intermediate consumption.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) has been a fast-growing component of the GDP, with a growth of 5.8 percent in 2025, following growth of 1.7 percent in 2024. The estimate for 2024 was revised down significantly from 21.1 percent, largely due to revisions to imports of construction materials. Imports of machinery and equipment have been increasing in recent years, with particularly strong demand in 2024.

Exports and imports of goods and services have again been revised significantly for recent years due to further methodological updates. Exports of goods and services accounted for around 20 percent of GDP in 2025 in level terms, while imports of goods and services are much larger accounted for 75 percent of GDP. In 2025, exports of goods and services increased by 0.7 percent overall in constant prices, with livestock exports dropping due to the effects of the drought. However, exports of other agricultural products including crops, meat and fish increased. Imports of goods and services grew by a relatively modest 4.3 percent at constant prices, with demand for food products—the largest single component—broadly flat, though demand for clothing and footwear and construction materials increased.

Figure 1: Real GDP and deflator growth, 2019-2025



	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Real GDP growth	2.8	-2.7	3.5	2.8	4.2	4.0	3.1
GDP deflator growth	6.9	2.5	6.2	4.7	5.5	4.9	4.0

During 2025, the GDP deflator, a measure of economy-wide price change, grew by 4.0 percent, following growth of 4.9 percent in 2024. The GDP deflator is influenced by the consumer price index (CPI), which on a core basis [2] also grew by 4.0 percent in 2025, but is also driven by other movements in other prices and by compositional changes that mean growth in the core CPI and the GDP deflator do not generally match.

4 Revisions since the previous release

The previous release (June 2025) published GDP estimates from 2018 to 2024. In this latest release, further significant updates to balance of payments statistics have been incorporated, resulting revisions to international trade and primary/secondary incomes in 2023 as well as revisions to HFCE and GFCF and small revisions to real GDP growth in 2023 and 2024. There was also a correction to the formula used to deflate exports of services. In addition, the new national CPI was used from 2022 in replacement of the previous weighted CPI deflators for Mogadishu and Hargeisa. As well as the new CPI having broader geographical coverage and granularity, prices are denominated in US dollars. Growth in core CPI on this new basis was lower in recent years, which had an upward impact on real GDP estimates. However, these were largely offset by the downward revisions to imports and exports. There were also revisions to government finance statistics, reflecting the correction a grossing-up formula to account for local government activity and one of the deflator formulas. As these impacted the whole time series, it was decided to simultaneously adopt the new 2025 SNA principle to include a mark-up for the return to capital in sum-of-costs estimates for non-market production in all years, which only had a marginal impact on GFCE levels. These changes when combined increased GFCE levels in nominal and real terms but only had a slight impact on real GDP levels and growth from 2019 to 2025.

2 Defined here as the CPI excluding food, housing and energy.

5 Improvements in National Accounts Compilation

The SNBS has a program of statistical improvement that will provide new data sources that can be used to improve GDP estimates in future years. An agricultural census is scheduled to be conducted during 2027, which will form an essential input to estimates of GDP by the production approach given the scale of such activities in Somalia. The AES will continue to be conducted and enhanced, forming a complementary key input to the development of estimates of GDP by the production approach alongside the use of additional administrative and commercial data. To facilitate estimates of GDP by production in constant prices, work is under way to begin compiling Producer Price Indices (PPI), with publication expected to begin during early 2027. On the demand side, a new household survey is scheduled to be conducted over one year, beginning in late 2026. Additionally, internal estimates of quarterly GDP by expenditure are under development that will support better policymaking and analysis by providing more timely updates on the economy.

Based on the current schedule for benchmark source data collections, the next rebase of GDP is expected to take place in 2028 and will move the base year from 2022 to 2027.



6 Statistical Tables

Table 1: GDP by expenditure, current prices, millions of US dollars

Expenditure items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Household final consumption	10,558	10,827	11,539	12,683	14,116	15,210	16,307
Government final consumption	597	672	763	857	890	1,051	1,162
Gross fixed capital formation	1,392	1,381	1,705	2,413	2,576	2,678	2,960
Exports of goods and services	1,131	1,178	1,532	1,804	1,984	2,532	2,689
of which: livestock	406	402	523	558	861	951	923
Minus: Imports of goods and services	4,954	5,353	5,969	7,456	8,249	9,124	9,884
GDP at purchasers' prices	8,723	8,705	9,570	10,301	11,317	12,348	13,234
GDP per capita, US Dollars	617	599	640	671	717	761	793
Gross national expenditure	**12,547**	**12,880**	**14,007**	**15,952**	**17,582**	**18,939**	**20,430**
Gross national income	**8,931**	**8,874**	**9,724**	**10,416**	**11,232**	**12,632**	**13,462**
Gross national disposable income	**12,667**	**12,909**	**13,996**	**14,078**	**15,055**	**16,210**	**17,071**

Table 2: GDP by expenditure, current prices, percentage shares

Expenditure items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Household final consumption	121.0	124.4	120.6	123.1	124.7	123.2	123.2
Government final consumption	6.8	7.7	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.5	8.8
Gross fixed capital formation	16.0	15.9	17.8	23.4	22.8	21.7	22.4
Exports of goods and services	13.0	13.5	16.0	17.5	17.5	20.5	20.3
of which: livestock	4.7	4.6	5.5	5.4	7.6	7.7	7.0
Minus: Imports of goods and services	56.8	61.5	62.4	72.4	72.9	73.9	74.7
GDP at purchasers' prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 3: GDP by expenditure, constant prices, millions of US dollars

Expenditure items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Household final consumption	11,913	11,828	12,111	12,683	13,280	13,802	14,256
Government final consumption	611	680	765	856	880	1,021	1,114
Gross fixed capital formation	1,749	1,751	1,835	2,413	2,756	2,801	2,962
Exports of goods and services	1,332	1,356	1,587	1,804	2,046	2,357	2,372
of which: livestock	512	505	523	558	1,023	917	823
Minus: Imports of goods and services	5,658	5,934	6,277	7,456	8,230	8,816	9,197
GDP at purchasers' prices	**9,947**	**9,681**	**10,020**	**10,300**	**10,731**	**11,164**	**11,508**
Gross National Expenditure	**14,274**	**14,259**	**14,711**	**15,952**	**16,915**	**17,624**	**18,333**

Table 4: GDP by expenditure, 2022 constant prices, percent annual change

Expenditure items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Household final consumption	0.7	-0.7	2.4	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.3
Government final consumption	4.4	11.3	12.4	11.9	2.8	16.0	9.2
Gross fixed capital formation	11.6	0.1	4.8	31.5	14.2	1.7	5.8
Exports of goods and services	-3.9	1.8	17.0	13.7	13.4	15.2	0.7
of which: livestock	26.9	-1.5	3.6	6.8	83.2	-10.3	-10.3
Minus: Imports of goods and services	-0.6	4.9	5.8	18.8	10.4	7.1	4.3
GDP at purchasers' prices	**2.8**	**-2.7**	**3.5**	**2.8**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**3.1**

Table 5: GDP by expenditure, 2022 constant prices, percentage point contributions to growth

Expenditure items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Household final consumption	0.9	-0.9	2.9	5.7	5.8	4.9	4.1
Government final consumption	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.8
Gross fixed capital formation	1.9	0.0	0.9	5.8	3.3	0.4	1.4
Exports of goods and services	-0.6	0.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.9	0.1
of which: livestock	1.1	-0.1	0.2	0.4	4.5	-1.0	-0.8
Minus: Imports of goods and services	0.3	-2.8	-3.5	-11.8	-7.5	-5.5	-3.4
GDP at purchasers' prices	**2.8**	**-2.7**	**3.5**	**2.8**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**3.1**

Table 6: Implicit deflators, percentage annual change

Expenditure items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Household final consumption	8.2	3.3	4.1	5.0	6.3	3.7	3.8
Government final consumption	2.3	1.1	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.8	1.3
Gross fixed capital formation	-1.7	-0.9	17.9	7.6	-6.5	2.2	4.5
Exports of goods and services	5.2	2.3	11.1	3.6	-3.0	10.8	5.5
Minus: Imports of goods and services	6.2	3.0	5.4	5.2	0.2	3.3	3.9
GDP at purchasers' prices	**6.9**	**2.5**	**6.2**	**4.7**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**4.0**
Gross national expenditure	**6.7**	**2.8**	**5.4**	**5.0**	**3.9**	**3.4**	**3.7**

Table 7: GDP by expenditure, current prices, revisions since 2023 release, millions of US dollars

Expenditure items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Household final consumption	0	0	0	0	38	-751
Government final consumption	68	77	86	98	105	120
Gross fixed capital formation	0	0	0	0	-11	-523
Exports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	-420	-1,203
of which: livestock	0	0	0	0	0	-19
Minus: Imports of goods and services	0	0	0	0	-648	-2,738
GDP at purchasers' prices	68	77	86	98	360	382
GDP per capita, US Dollars	5	5	6	6	23	24
Gross national expenditure	**68**	**77**	**86**	**98**	**132**	**-1,154**
Gross national income	**68**	**77**	**86**	**105**	**64**	**423**
Gross national disposable income	**68**	**77**	**86**	**-1,565**	**-1,843**	**-2,016**

Table 8: GDP by expenditure, 2022 constant prices, revisions to growth since 2023 release, percentage points

Expenditure items	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Household final consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-4.8
Government final consumption	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1
Gross fixed capital formation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-19.4
Exports of goods and services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-28.4	-27.1
of which: livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minus: Imports of goods and services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.4	-21.4
GDP at purchasers' prices	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**-0.1**

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