



Federal Republic of Somalia
House of the People
Office of Hon. Abdillahi Hashi Abib

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To: President of the Federal Republic of Somalia
Cc: Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Somalia
Cc: Speakers of the House of People and the Senate
Cc: UN Somalia
Cc: Finland Embassy – Somalia
Cc: Norway Embassy – Somalia
Cc: US Embassy – Somalia
Cc: EU Embassy - Somalia
Cc: Denmark Embassy - Somalia
Cc: Sweden Embassy - Somalia
Cc: UK Embassy - Somalia
Cc: Netherland Embassy - Somalia
Cc: Italy Embassy - Somalia
Cc: World Bank – Somalia
Cc: IMF - Somalia

Subject: Critical Analysis of Discrepancies in the Federal Government Budget and Their Implications on Future International Donor Support and Economic Development

Mr. President,

I hope this official letter finds you in good health and high spirits, given our current situation. As a parliament member, a concerned citizen, and a public servant committed to the prosperity of our beloved nation of Somalia, I am compelled to address a matter of utmost importance: violations of our **Appropriations Act of 2023 and Public Financial Management Act of 2019** and the financial mismanagement of our country's resources, as evidenced previously and presently.

Mr. President, my recent reports have highlighted significant instances of financial mismanagement within various governmental sectors. These reports have underscored a critical mismatch between our revenue and expenditure, raising serious concerns about the sustainability of our financial practices. As I provide more evidence, Mr. President, our donor communities are increasingly alarmed. Somalia eagerly awaits your leadership to address the issues highlighted in my previous oversight reports. In Somalia, this issue is particularly pressing given our limited resources and the immense needs of our population. When expenditures consistently outpace revenue, the result is an unsustainable budget deficit. This not only hampers our ability to invest in essential services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure but also erodes public trust in our institutions. Consequently, Somalia suffers, and those accountable to you suffer publicly for lack of holding you accountable. As a reminder, prudent financial management is not just a matter of technical necessity but a moral imperative. As the President of Somalia, you bear the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that every shilling of public money is used efficiently and transparently. This requires a steadfast commitment to accountability and integrity at all levels of government.

Mr. President, it appears that all previous warnings have fallen on **DEAF EARS** or have been obstructed at your behest. Despite this, I continue to serve our nation diligently, striving to better our circumstances for all Somalis. Pending your acknowledgement, Somalia's parliament members, including myself, are being trained to carry out our oversight responsibilities more effectively. Consequently, I find it necessary to provide you with an essential primer on the **Basic Fiscal Budget of Government 101**. It is crucial for you to understand how imperative accurate and transparent fiscal budget submissions are to the Federal Republic of Somalia's Parliament. Until you grasp these fundamental concepts, it will be impossible for you to comprehend the gravity of the violations present in the 2023 fiscal budget submission since you appointed most the incompetent and with lack of understanding these fundamentals of economics and financial management the Minister of Finance, Auditor General, Accountant General and Chairman of National Economic Council. The Fiscal Budget of 2023 has failed to meet the basic requirements set forth by the **Appropriation Act of 2023 and Public Financial Management Act (PFMA) of 2019** of the Federal Republic of Somalia.

Mr. President, the Ministry of Finance outlines a detailed process for the Executive's Budget Proposal, aiming to ensure transparency and proper allocation of resources. This process involves a comprehensive budget proposal that includes fiscal forecasts, deficit financing strategies, macroeconomic assumptions, debt stock details, new policy initiatives, and medium-term fiscal forecasts. The Minister of Finance is mandated to

prepare the National Budget Appropriation Bill by **September 30th** each year, which is then submitted to the Federal Parliament by **October 30th** after approval by the Council of Ministers. Unfortunately, the Minister of Finance has historically failed to adhere to these deadlines, undermining the integrity and effectiveness of the budgetary process.

Mr. President, the Budget Strategy Paper published by the Ministry of Finance is designed to set the fiscal framework before the detailed budget proposal is crafted. The paper provides an economic forecast, anticipated revenues and expenditures, debt levels, and a medium-term strategic outlook. It aims to guide the fiscal strategy and resource allocation for the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), ensuring a prudent and informed budget preparation process. However, these guidelines are often ignored, with the Ministry of Finance publishing these documents primarily to satisfy international bodies like the IMF and the World Bank, rather than genuinely following international budgetary standards.

Mr. President, the Annual Financial Statements, which should reflect the government's financial status at the fiscal year's end, are another critical component of fiscal transparency. The Accountant General is required to prepare these statements and submit them to the Auditor General within four months of the fiscal year's end. The Auditor General must then audit and report these statements to the Federal Parliament within two months of receipt. Despite the legal requirements set by the Public Financial Management Act of 2019, adherence to these timelines has been inconsistent, further eroding trust in the financial management processes of the government. For the Financial Year 2023, which ended on December 31, 2023, these reporting timelines are critical to ensure accountability and transparency in public financial management. The failure to meet these deadlines raises concerns about the accuracy and reliability of the government's financial reporting, potentially jeopardizing donor support and economic development initiatives. Such discrepancies highlight the need for stricter enforcement of financial management laws and a commitment to adhering to internationally recognized standards and best practices. **The Minister of Finance and the Accountant General have failed to comply with the Public Financial Management Act of 2019. As of today, the 2023 Financial Statement Report, which was mandated to be published and uploaded on the Office of the Accountant General's website by April 30, 2024, remains unavailable. This omission constitutes a direct violation of Article 45(1) of the Public Financial Management Act of 2019.**

Mr. President, the fiscal budget of the federal government of Somalia refers to a detailed financial plan outlining expected revenues and proposed expenditures for a specific

period, typically one fiscal year. It serves as a crucial tool for managing government finances, allocating resources to different sectors such as education, health, infrastructure, and defense, while also considering economic goals and priorities. The budget helps in ensuring financial stability, promoting economic growth, and addressing socio-economic challenges within the country. The identified discrepancies are not merely technical errors but significant issues that threaten the very foundation of our fiscal governance. These variances undermine public trust, jeopardize international donor support, and hinder economic development. Our nation cannot afford such lapses in fiscal responsibility, particularly at a time when international confidence and domestic stability are paramount.

Mr. President, the establishment of the **Treasury Single Account (TSA)** at the Central Bank and the passage of the **Central Bank Act in 2012** under former President were crucial steps in Somalia's journey towards financial transparency and accountability. These initiatives aimed to consolidate government finances into a single account, thereby reducing corruption and inefficiency. By enhancing oversight of public funds, these measures were intended to ensure that resources were allocated and utilized in a manner that promoted economic stabilization and good governance. The Central Bank Act was particularly significant as it sought to create an independent and robust central banking system, which is essential for maintaining financial stability and fostering investor confidence.

Mr. President, despite these foundational reforms, the subsequent manipulation and inflation of budget revenues and expenditures raised serious concerns. Following agreements with the World Bank and IMF for **Debt Relief**, the administration employed the budget as a political tool to garner support from international donors. This practice involved inflating revenue projections and expenditure commitments, a clear violation of the **Appropriation Act** and the **Public Financial Management Act**. Such actions not only compromised the integrity of Somalia's financial system but also eroded the trust of both international partners and Somali citizens.

Mr. President, by manipulating budget figures, the administration intended and aimed to secure more grants and support for its political agenda. However, this short-sighted strategy undermined the principles of transparency and accountability. The distortion of financial data to present a misleading picture of economic health jeopardized the credibility of Somalia's financial management. This erosion of trust had far-reaching implications, potentially deterring future international aid and investment, which are crucial for Somalia's development. The subsequent administration continued these

detrimental practices, further entrenching a culture of financial manipulation. This perpetuation of budgetary inflation and misrepresentation exacerbated Somalia's already fragile economic situation. Funds that should have been allocated to essential services and development projects were misdirected, worsening the living conditions of the Somali people. The consistent failure to adhere to legally mandated financial frameworks resulted in the misuse of public resources, hindering economic recovery and development efforts. The continuation of these practices reflected a deep-rooted disregard for financial integrity and governance. Instead of building on the reforms initiated in 2012, the administration chose to exploit the financial system for political gain. This not only stalled progress but also created a hostile environment for sustainable development.

Mr. President, **your promise to rectify these past mistakes during your second term offered a glimmer of hope for many Somalis.** However, the appointment of incompetent leadership in key economic and financial agencies has further deteriorated the situation. These decisions have failed to address previous issues and have introduced new layers of mismanagement and inefficiency. The **HASHII MAANDEEQ** initiative, designed to drive economic growth and stability, is now in a critical condition due to these reckless decisions. The appointment of inexperienced and unqualified individuals in key positions undermined efforts to restore financial integrity. This mismanagement has resulted in poor policy decisions, ineffective implementation of programs, and continued erosion of public trust in government institutions.

Mr. President, it was the full responsibility of the **Minister of Finance** to thoroughly examine the **Fiscal Budget Financial Statement of 2023** before signing off and submitting it to the full Cabinet for approval. The **Budget Director**, who is well known for budget manipulation schemes, was to ensure accuracy with the help of the **Accountant General's** Financial Statements Report, which was audited by the **Auditor General**. After the **Cabinet Ministers** approved it, the **Finance Committee of both Chambers of Parliament** was responsible for thoroughly examining, auditing, and checking both actual expenditures and revenues data from the Accountant General's Office. They were to make a final report highlighting any issues and corrections before both Chambers of Parliament debated the Fiscal Budget Financial Statements for 2023. However, there has been no audit or even a minimal analysis to verify the numbers. **The Finance Committee is beholden to Villa Somalia, and any deviation from the printed Fiscal Budget Financial Statement of 2023 was not acceptable to Villa Somalia.**

Mr. President, this lack of oversight and transparency cannot continue if we are to maintain the trust of our citizens and the international community. I urge you to address these issues immediately and take the necessary steps to ensure that future budgets are prepared and scrutinized with the utmost integrity and transparency. Our nation's future depends on it. Financial mismanagement looms large, as errors and unrealistic or inflated projections can lead to inefficient use of public funds. This not only squanders resources but also undermines public trust and effective governance. Secondly, the loss of credibility with international donors and financial institutions is probable, jeopardizing crucial financial support that Somalia relies upon for development initiatives. Poor budget management threatens economic stability, impacting vital public services and infrastructure projects essential for sustained growth. The potential for increased corruption due to budget discrepancies exacerbates these risks, eroding government integrity and exacerbating societal discontent. Incompetence at the leadership of the Ministry of Finance risks straining international relations, affecting trade agreements and foreign aid crucial for Somalia's development. Ultimately, these combined factors could severely hinder economic progress and diminish Somalia's standing on the global stage.

Mr. President, it is imperative that we pivot towards bolstering domestic revenue streams as a strategic imperative. Enhancing our tax policies and fortifying administrative efficiency are paramount in reducing our dependency on external funding. By cultivating a robust tax framework and implementing efficient collection practices, we can forge a more sustainable financial foundation that empowers us to steer our own economic destiny. The efficient allocation of resources is not merely a fiscal necessity but a moral imperative. Transparent and judicious use of allocated funds not only fosters accountability and trust among our international benefactors but also engenders confidence and satisfaction among our citizens. Building this trust is pivotal in securing continued support from our donors and ensuring that every dollar contributes effectively to our national development goals.

Mr. President, strategic foresight is indispensable in navigating our journey towards economic self-reliance. Long-term planning that prioritizes indigenous economic growth and diversification will gradually diminish our reliance on external aid. By investing in sectors that stimulate local enterprise and innovation, we lay the groundwork for sustainable economic prosperity that transcends transient donor cycles. Equally crucial is our approach to debt management. Prudent borrowing practices are essential to prevent the accumulation of unsustainable debt burdens that could jeopardize future budgets and constrain our fiscal flexibility. Vigilance in this area is essential to

safeguarding our financial resilience and ensuring that borrowed resources serve as catalysts for productive investments rather than liabilities.

Mr. President, the path to financial autonomy demands bold initiatives and unwavering commitment. By fortifying domestic revenue generation, optimizing resource allocation, fostering strategic foresight, and exercising judicious debt management, we pave the way towards a future where Somalia stands tall as a self-sufficient and prosperous nation.

Critical Discrepancies in the 2023 Budget

Financial Statements of 2023 Reports (Internal Revenue and Donor Funds) submitted to the IMF and World Bank are being falsified to meet debt relief and Extended Credit Facility (ECF) review benchmarks. This deception risks Somalia's credibility with international financial institutions and could result in severe financial repercussions. Falsifying reports not only violates international trust but also jeopardizes future financial assistance crucial for Somalia's economic recovery. It also masks the true financial health of the nation, leading to misinformed policy decisions. Accurate reporting of international donor funds, internal revenue, and actual expenditure by all Federal Government agencies must be provided to both the Federal Republic of Somalia Parliament and the World Bank and IMF to fully understand the true nature of Somalia's public finances.

The Central Bank of Somalia was supposed to play a critical role in accurately reporting all the funds received and spent. Several government agencies are collecting revenue but underreporting and appropriating these funds for their own use without Parliament's approval or external audit examination. Data Analysis, Data Mining, Data Intelligence, and Data Understanding and Interpretation done on all revenue deposited in the Treasury Single Account (TSA) at the Central Bank of Somalia from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023, Revised Budget 2024 submitted to both Chambers of Parliament on December 9, 2023, and the External Audited Financial Statement of 2023 of the Central Bank of Somalia showed a lot of discrepancies in internal revenue received from different Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDA) of the Federal Republic of Somalia Government, and similarly from the funds received from the World Bank, African Development Bank, EU, Turkey, and China.

Internal Revenue Reporting:

The Budget Office reported significantly lower internal revenue figures than those independently verified. Upon closer scrutiny through independent review, the actual

revenue received jumped considerably above the reported figures. This discrepancy raises concerns about possible underestimation or intentional misreporting by the budget office, highlighting potential issues of transparency and reliability in financial reporting.

CBS Loan to Ministry of Finance Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli C. Mushaarka Shaqaalaha Bakiga Dhexe	Bangiga dhaxe	Government Fund US\$ A/c	304,230.53
C B S ADVANCE LOAN KHASNADDA TO MOF Acc 21	Bangiga dhaxe	Government Fund US\$ A/c	8,000,000.00
			8,304,230.53

The **Central Bank** of Somalia has **LOANED** and deposited **US\$8,000,000** at TSA Account at CBS as revenue collected 2023 but these amounts were not counted as revenue and were not added on Budget of 2023 as revenue. CBS did not explain the purpose of LOAN. The CBS lending funds to the Ministry of Finance violated Appropriation Act of 2023 in which only the Parliament can appropriate funds to any Federal Agency.

SHELL Ep Co. Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Shell Ep Somalia Dakhliga shidaalka AC/1510	Dakhliga Shidaalka	Dakhliga Shidaalka	2,674,732.00
			2,674,732.00

The **SHELL Ep Somalia** deposited **US\$2,674,732** at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue collected 2023 but these amounts were not counted as revenue and were not added on Budget of 2023 as revenue. TSA description does not explain the purpose of the SHELL Ep payment was based on. The same amount was received in 2022 and was never reported as revenue and so far, the Accountant General and Auditor General did not report or investigated where about of these funds and why it is not accounted as revenue by following PFM Act and Appropriation Act.

CID Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli CID	C.I.D	Government Fund US\$ A/c	36,680.00
			587,180.00

The **Criminal Investigation Department (CID)** deposited **US\$587,180** at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue collected 2023 but these amounts were not counted as revenue and were not added on Budget of 2023 as revenue. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the CID agency whether they properly followed the PFM Act and

Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report as revenue or where about of these funds.

Notary Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dahkli Xaroday Canshurta Diiwaangalinta Notaayo	Canshuraha Barriga	Government Fund US\$ A/c	87,926.00
			9,317,029.37

The Notaries Charges deposited **US\$9,317,029.37** at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue collected 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **ZERO**. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the Notary Deposit whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report as revenue or where about of these funds.

QAAD Tax Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Auto General Voucher from Customs	Canshuurta Qaadka	Government Fund US\$ A/c	47,502.00
			15,914,418.00

The QAAD Tax deposited **US\$15,914,418** at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue collected 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$20,000,000**. **US\$4,000,000** are either stolen from TSA account or overestimated to show the World Bank and IMF that Internal Revenue have increased.

Port and Airport Customs Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Auto Generated Voucher from Customs	Furdada Dekadda Xamar	Government Fund US\$ A/c	133,425.00
			170,192,909.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Auto General Voucher from Customs	Furdada Garoonka Aden Adde	Government Fund US\$ A/c	300.00
			11,297,530.00

The Port Duties and Airport Duties deposited **US\$170,192,909** and **US\$11,297,530**, respectively at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$103,185,890** and **US\$2,671,580**, respectively.

SCAA, ID Card and National Telecommunications Duties Fees Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dahkli hay adda duulista	Hay'adda Saadaasha Hawada	Government Fund US\$ A/c	250.00

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Kaarka Aqoosiga Dadweynaha NIRA	Hay'adda Diiwaangalinta Dadweynaha (NIRA)	Government Fund US\$ A/c	25,520.00
			72,590.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Astaan tv Hay adda Isgaarsiinta Acc	Hay'adda Isgaarsiinta Qaranka	Hay'ada Isgaarsiinta Qaran	6,000.00
			6,890,067.19

The SCAA, ID Card and National Telecommunications Agency Duties deposited **US\$19,446,241.47, US\$72,589 and US\$6,890,067** respectively at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$14,459,879, US\$0 and US\$6,600,000**, respectively.

Airport Land Rent and Court Fees Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli ka Soo xaroday Rent Land Airport	Kirooyinka Dhulka iyo Guyaha Dowladda	Government Fund US\$ A/c	15,000.00
			301,746.10
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli ka So Xaroday Maxkamadaha	Maxkamadaha- Heer degmo ilaa Qaran.	Government Fund US\$ A/c	41,643.00
			828,930.09

The Rent of Airport Land, and Court Fees deposited **US\$301,746.10, and US\$828,930.09** respectively at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$0, and US\$0**, respectively. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the Airport Land Rent and Court Fees whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report as revenue or where about of these funds.

Al-Beyrak and Favori Fees Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli ka So Xaroday Shirkada	Shirkadda Al-Beyrak	Government Fund US\$ A/c	2,544,653.67
			30,288,871.28
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Shirkada Favori	Shirkadda FAVORI L.L.C	Government Fund US\$ A/c	359,307.00
			3,972,500.00

Al-Bayrak LLC, and Favori LLC Duties deposited **US\$30,2871.28, and US\$3,972,500** respectively at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$4,801,132, and US\$2,571,580**, respectively.

Visa Extension, Visa and Passport Fees Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Hogaanka Socdaalka & Jinsiyada	Hogaanka Socdaalka- Visooyin iyo Baasabor	Government Fund US\$ A/c	258,196.50
			10,147,603.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Visa Extension Office	MoF Collection	Government Fund US\$ A/c	16,020.00
			8,268,294.00

Visa Extensions, Visa and Passports Fees deposited **US\$8,268,294**, and **US\$10,147,603** respectively at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$ 6,957,415**, and **US\$ 7,967,897**, respectively. Why Visa Extension fees are collected by the Ministry of Finance while Visa and Passport fees are collected by Immigration and Citizenship agency. These funds are deposited to TSA account at different references and agencies.

Road Taxes Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Canshuurta Wado Marista Teremistaraale	Canshuraha Barriga	Government Fund US\$ A/c	9,317,029.37
			9,317,029.37

Road Taxes deposited **US\$9,317,029** at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$0**. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the Road Taxes agency whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report as revenue or where about of these funds.

Ministries Fees Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli ka So xaroday wasaarada Amniga	Wasaaradda Amina Gudaha-Qaranka	Government Fund US\$ A/c	19,420.00
			94,890.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli ka So Xaroday Wasarada Arimaha Dibada	Wasaaradda Arrimaha Dibadda	Government Fund US\$ A/c	18,205.00
			403,660.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Ka So Xaroday Wasarada Arimaha Gudaha	Wasaaradda Arrimaha Gudaha	Government Fund US\$ A/c	10,500.00
			342,260.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Ka Xaroday Wasaaradda batroolka	Wasaaradda Batroolka iyo Macdanta	Government Fund US\$ A/c	10,800.00
			49,050.00

Ministry of Internal Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, and Ministry of Petroleum services fees deposited **US\$94,890, US\$403,660, US\$342,260 and US\$49,050** respectively at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$0, US\$0, US\$0 and US\$0**, respectively. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the agencies to see whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report as revenue or where about of these funds.

Ministries Fees Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli ka So Xaroday Wasarada Beraha	Wasaaradda beeraha	Government Fund US\$ A/c	750.00
			40,100.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Ka Xarooday Wasaaradda Boostada	Wasaaradda Boostada iyo Isgaadhsiinta	Government Fund US\$ A/c	200.00
			620.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Ka So xaroday wasarada cafimadka	Wasaaradda Caafimaadka	Government Fund US\$ A/c	1,730.00
			81,115.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Ka so xaroday wasaaradda Gadiidka	Wasaaradda Gaadiidka iyo Duulista Hawada	Government Fund US\$ A/c	82,392.00
			2,517,413.00

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Transportations and Civil Aviation services fees deposited **US\$40,100, US\$620, US\$81,115 and US\$2,517,413** respectively at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$0, US\$0, US\$0 and US\$0**, respectively. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the agencies to see whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report as revenue or where about of these funds.

Ministries Fees Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli ka so Xaroday Wasarada Gadidka Dekedaha	Wasaaradda Gadiidka badda Dekedaha	Government Fund US\$ A/c	1,292.20
			25,582.40
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
dakhli ka So xaroday Wasaaradda ganacsiga	Wasaaradda Ganacsiga iyo Warshadaha	Government Fund US\$ A/c	56,000.00
			1,829,740.70
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount

Dakhli ka So Xaroday Wasaardada cadaalada	Wasaaradda Garsoorka iyo Dastuurka	Government Fund US\$ A/c	5,920.00
			252,030.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli ka So xaroday wasarada howlaha guud	Wasaaradda Howlaha Guud iyo Dib udiska	Government Fund US\$ A/c	1,500.00
			280,000.00

Ministry of Ports, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Justice and Constitution, and Ministry of Public Works services fees deposited **US\$25,582.40, US\$1,829,740.70, US\$252,030 and US\$280,000** respectively at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$0, US\$0, US\$0 and US\$0**, respectively. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the agencies to see whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report as revenue or where about of these funds.

Ministries Fees Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Wasaaradda Kalluumaysiga	Wasaaradda Kalluumaysiga	Government Fund US\$ A/c	1,000.00
			27,000.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Ka So xaroday wasarada Shaqada	Wasaaradda Shaqada iyo Arrimha Bulshada	Government Fund US\$ A/c	700.00
			2,475,038.36
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli ka soo xarooday W. warfaafinta	Wasaaradda Warfaafinta	Government Fund US\$ A/c	600.00
			25,500.00
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli ka So xaroday wasarada Waxbarashada	Wasaaradda Waxbarashadda iyo Barb.	Government Fund US\$ A/c	6,690.00
			218,150.00

Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Employment, Ministry of Information, and Ministry of Education services fees deposited **US\$27,000, US\$2,475,038.36, US\$25,500 and US\$218,150** respectively at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$0, US\$0, US\$0 and US\$0**, respectively. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the agencies to see whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report as revenue or where about of these funds.

Withholding Tax and Office Task Affairs Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli Canshuurta 3% M TAREAS Banadir Electric	Withholding Tax 3%	Government Fund US\$ A/c	13.88

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Dakhli C Diiwagalinta XTA	Xafiiska Task Affairs -X.T.A	Government Fund US\$ A/c	500.00
			38,240.56
			238,545.00

3% M Tareas Banadir, and **Office Task Affairs** services fees deposited **US\$38,240.56**, and **US\$238,545** respectively at TSA Account at CBS as Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$0**, and **US\$0**, respectively. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the agencies to see whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report as revenue or where about of these funds.

International Donor Grants and Projects Revenues:

The Budget Office presented substantial receipts from international donor grants and projects, portraying an overly optimistic financial outlook. However, verification with donor agencies revealed a stark contrast, with actual funds received being notably lower than reported. This variance could stem from delayed disbursements or, more critically, deliberate overstatements. Such discrepancies not only undermine the credibility of financial projections but also jeopardize trust with international donors, impacting future funding and economic development initiatives.

Turkey Budget Support Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Turkey Budget Support Federal Govern Of Somali	Deeqaha Dibadda –Sida	Mof Turkey Budget Support	7,500,000.00
			7,500,000.00

The **Turkey** Budget Support deposited **US\$7,500,000** at TSA Account at CBS as Budget Support Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$30,000,000**. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited Turkey Projects funds whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report shortfall of funds projected to be funded by Turkey and reason why there were short fall of more than **US\$22,500,000**

China Budget Support Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Government (China)	Government (China)	Government (China)	\$804,386.88
			\$804,386.88

The **China** Budget Support deposited **US\$804,386.88** at TSA Account at CBS as Budget Support Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$0**. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the funds received from China whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report as revenue or where about of these funds.

EU Sagal and EU Budget Support Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Mashruuca Sagal project Save the children AC 1505	European Union	SAGAL Project	274,138.08
Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Deeq EU BUDGET SUPPORT MOF Acc 2117-1426	European Union	EU-Budget Internal Account	22,293,680.70
			22,567,818.78

The **EU SAGAL** Project and **EU** Budget Support deposited **US\$274,138.08** and **US\$22,567,818.78** respectively at TSA Account at CBS as Project for Save the Children and Budget Support Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as US\$ 818,449 and **US\$21,000,000**, respectively.

UNDP Project Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
Mashruuca SEIP PROJECT AFDB AC/1529	Undp	SEIP Project ADF	119,500.00
			119,500.00

The **UNDP** Project deposited **US\$119,500** at TSA Account at CBS as Project Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$0**. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited UNDP funds to see whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report as revenue or where about of these funds.

World Bank Projects Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
RCRF Phase III IDA WB Ac 1475	World Bank	RCRF Phase III - DA-B (1290520)	18,612.00
Mashruuca Water For Argo Postral IDA	World Bank	Biyooole A	30,678.41
Mashruuca SWRR, IDA ACC 1518	World Bank	SWRR-FGS A	999,985.00
Mashruuca SURP II IBRD Acc/1450	World Bank	SURP II FMS Project	155,974.43
Mashruuca Somali Sustainable Fishiries	World Bank	SOMALI SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	500,000.00
Mashruuca Somali Education Human Cap	World Bank	Somalia Education for Human Capital Dev	499,985.00
Mashruuca Rajo Kaab IDA Acc 1521	World Bank	RAJO KAABO	769,230.77
Mashruuca New Damal Cafimaad IDA	World Bank	Damal Caafimaad FMS-DA-B (IDA)	200,014.98

Mashruuca IDA WA FGS D A ACC 1511	World Bank	COVID19 Emergency Vaccine Project FGS (D -A)	238,649.23
Mashruuca IDA Somali Integrated Statis	World Bank	SISEPCB Project	740,973.13
Mashruuca IDA SNLRP Acc 1451	World Bank	SNLRP Project	362,838.14
MASHRUUCA IDA MOEWRSESRP	World Bank	SESRP	1,000,000.00
Mashruuca IDA Food System Resilience B	World Bank	Food System Resilience Program for E\$S africa	10,000,000.00
Mashruuca IBRD Surp Phase II FMS 1450	World Bank	SURP II FMS Project	281,799.12
Mashruuca IBRD SEP AC 1544	World Bank	SOMALIA ENHANCING PUBLIC RESOURCE MGT	1,000,000.00
Mashruuca Human Capital IDA Acc 1420	World Bank	SOCIAL PROTECTION	367,514.34
Mashruuca Ground Water Resilience IDA	World Bank	Gound Water for Resilience-B	499,985.00
Mashruuca Gargaare SCALLED-UP IDA	World Bank	212023 - IDA GARGAARA	1,820,283.72
Mashruuca FGS Horn Of Africa Inshii IDA	World Bank	SOMALIAHORN OF AFRICA INFRASTRUCTURE INT	2,700,000.00
Mashruuca DRIVE PROJECT IDA Acc 1506	World Bank	Drive Project -IDA	130,407.70
Mashruuca Damal Cafimaad IDA AC 1488	World Bank	Damal Caafimaad FMS-DA-B (IDA)	139,709.77
Mashruuca EARDIP IDA Acc 1516	World Bank	Eastern Africa Regional Digital Integration Projec	249,985.00
IDA Somali Education Human Capital	World Bank	Somalia Edu for Hum Capi Dev B	3,216,777.00
IDA Somali Crisis Recovery Project	World Bank	Somali Crisis Recovery Project-DA-A	15,000,000.00
IDA Education for Human Dev B Ac 1500	World Bank	Somalia Edu for Hum Capi Dev B	50,945.83
IBRD Somali Urban Resilience II	World Bank	Somali Urban Resilience II Pro- Ph-2	46,850.19
DEEQ KA TIMID DPO EXTERNAL	World Bank	DEVELOPMENT POLICY OPERATIONS - DPO-E	14,766.71
Deeq IDA Somalia Electricity Sector reco p	World Bank	SESRP	494,465.86
Deeq IDA Somali Urban Resilience II	World Bank	Somali Urban Resilience II Pro- Ph-2	59,525.09
Dakhli Scaled Up Project IDA Acc 1416	World Bank	212023- IDA SCALED-UP	355,384.47
Dakhli Mashruuca SWRR Project IDA	World Bank	SWRR-FMS B	678,438.11
Dakhli IDA Water For Agro Pastoral 1433	World Bank	Biyoole B	394,348.73
			183,697,525.27

The World Bank Project deposited **US\$183,697,525.27** at TSA Account at CBS as Project Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$425,327,706**. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the World Bank Projects funds whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report shortfall of funds projected to be funded by the World Bank and reason why there were short fall of more than **US\$370,000,000**.

African Development Bank Projects Deposit

Description	Agency	Bank	Amount
African Dev Regulatory Authority Energy Sec	African Development Bank	TA Regulatory Authority Energy	58,331.56
			708,875.56

The African Development Bank Project deposited **US\$708,875.56** at TSA Account at CBS as Project Revenue 2023 but these amounts were shown on Budget of 2023 as revenue as **US\$ 21,744,618**. The Accountant General and Auditor General never audited the African Development Bank Projects funds whether they properly followed the PFM Act and Appropriation Act rule and the reason why the Ministry of Finance did not report shortfall of funds projected to be funded by the African Development Bank and reason why there were short fall of more than **US\$20,300,000**.

CBS Asset Recovery:

The External Auditor Financial Report of 2023 highlights significant issues regarding the handling of asset recovery funds from **Intesa Sanpaolo Bank**. These funds, amounting to **US\$6,984,451**, were recovered through the World Bank’s **Stolen Asset Recovery (STAR)** Initiative. This initiative is crucial in returning misappropriated funds to their rightful owners, particularly for countries like Somalia, where assets were lost following the government’s collapse in 1991.

Asset Recovery Deposit

ID	Date	Description	Agency	Bank	A/c Office	Amount
0021359	2023	CBS Asset Recovery MOF ACC 21	NA	Government Fund US\$ A/c	Xisaabiyaha Guud	ZERO
						ZERO

According to the Audited Financial Statement Report of CBS 2023, **the Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) received 48% of these funds, totaling US\$3,351,536**, while the remaining **52%, amounting to US\$3,631,915, was allocated to the Ministry of Finance**. This division was approved by the CBS Board and disclosed in **Note 25** of the financial report. However, the legitimacy of this approval process is under scrutiny.

In December 2021, the then Minister of Finance requested the Governor of CBS to deposit 100% of the recovered assets into the Ministry of Finance’s account, as indicated by an official letter attached to the report. This request was approved by the former Deputy Governor of CBS. Notably, the General Manager of CBS, a consultant without authorization to approve transactions, intervened, stating that the transaction should not proceed until the Governor returned. This intervention contravened the CBS Act of 2012, highlighting governance issues within the bank.

Results Analysis:

Budget Data of 2023 Vs Actual Revenue Received at TSA

Source of Revenue	Budget Revenue of 2023	Actual Revenue Received at TSA Account
Internal Revenue	US\$283,306,139.00	US\$294,099,888.00
International Donor		
Turkey	US\$30,000,000.00	US\$7,500,000.00
UAE	US\$0	US\$0
China	US\$0	US\$804,386.88
Project Funds	US\$603,965,048.00	US\$248,183,538
TOTAL	US\$ 917,271,187.00	US \$542,283,486.00
DIFFERENCE		- US\$374,987,701.00

The situation with Somalia's federal government budget highlights significant issues of financial mismanagement and possible corruption that can have severe implications for both domestic governance and international relationships.

Manipulation of Revenue Estimates and Financial Data:

The underreporting of projected internal revenue by **US\$10,793,749** is a critical **Red Flag**. Underestimating projected revenues might be a strategy to create a misleading sense of fiscal prudence and overachievement when actual revenues exceed projections. However, this approach backfires when substantial revenues from various agencies are not reported due to corrupt intention to hide funds from TSA for corrupt propose and corrupt database structures. This not only distorts the financial health of the country but also opens avenues for graft and misallocation of funds.

The Minister of Finance's failure to address these discrepancies before releasing the budget statement is a severe lapse in governance. The **inflated international donor funds by US\$374,987,701**, which were never deposited in the Treasury Single Account (TSA), is a stark example of financial manipulation. This inflation of figures presents a façade of increased financial support and stability, misleading both domestic and international stakeholders.

The Minister of Finance requesting **LOAN of US\$8,000,000** from the Central Bank of Somalia and the Governor of Central Bank of Somalia accepting without the knowledge and approval of the Parliament is another example of violating both Appropriation Act and Public Financial Management Act. Also not reporting Asset Recovery in amount of **US\$6,984,451** to the Parliament is direct violation of Appropriation Act and Public Financial Management act.

The Role of International Organizations:

It is perplexing that the World Bank and IMF did not question the validity of the international donors' funds pledged to Somalia's development projects. Given their roles in monitoring and supporting fiscal transparency and economic stability in developing nations, their lack of scrutiny is troubling. This oversight raises questions about their due diligence processes and the potential consequences of endorsing inaccurate financial statements.

Accountability and Governance:

The Minister of Finance's actions—misleading parliament and the Somali people—constitute a grave breach of trust and legal obligations under both the Appropriation Act and the Public Finance Management Act. The minister's compliance with illegal orders to submit a fabricated budget statement indicates systemic corruption and a disregard for legal frameworks meant to ensure transparency and accountability.

Political and Institutional Failures:

The failure to audit and validate the budget before its submission to parliament by the President, the Prime Minister, and the Auditor General is another significant lapse. The exclusion of revenue from Shell EP Co., Asset Recovery, and other MDAs further exacerbates the issue, suggesting either gross negligence or deliberate concealment of financial realities.

The financial committees of both chambers of the Federal Republic of Somalia's parliament also bear responsibility. Their failure to critically examine and compare actual revenue data with the proposed budget indicates either complicity or incompetence. As representatives entrusted with safeguarding public interest, their inaction betrays the trust of Somali citizens and undermines parliamentary oversight.

Systemic Corruption and Legal Violations:

This situation exemplifies systemic corruption, where legal frameworks like the Appropriation Act and Public Finance Management Act are blatantly violated. The culture of impunity surrounding these violations further entrenches corrupt practices, weakening the state's institutions and eroding public trust.

Rule of Laws Violated:

PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACT of 2019

These are Articles of Public Financial Management Act of 2019, that the Minister of Finance, Auditor General of Somalia, Accountant General and the Governor of the Central Bank of Somalia violated the Law and punishable according to **Article 55** on the **Law of the Administration** and the **Somali Penal Code**.

Article 2 (1) General Principles of Finance

Article 4 (1-3) National Consolidated Fund and Federal Government Revenue

Article 7 (1-3) Powers and Responsibilities of the Two Houses of the Federal Parliament

Article 10 (1-2) Accountant General

Article 11 (1-2) Auditor General

Article 13 (1-3) Budget Policy Plan

Article 14 (1-4) Budget Structure

Article 15 (1-4) Basic and General Budgeting

Article 16 (1) Additional Income

Article 17 (1-6) Preparation of the Annual Budget

Article 18 Budget Proposal Documents and Indexes

Article 19 Contingency Allocation

1. In the National Budget, both Houses of Parliament will approve the allocation of contingency not exceeding 5% of the total budget. Internal revenue, as projected in the National Budget intended to cover an emergency or unforeseen expense for which there is no other purpose the budget.

5. The Minister must:

b) give the Federal Parliament a quarterly report about the amount of money transferred from the subsidy the contingency of the annual budget allocation; and

t) to include the amount of the transfer fee from the lama subsidy the contingency of the Recurring Budget Allocation (supplementary budget) next year.

Article 20 Public monitoring of the Budget

Article 23 (1-6) Additional Subsidies and Mid-Year Budgeting

Article 25 (1-4) Budget Certification and Implementation Bill

Article 35 (1-3) BFS Bicameral Approval Loans and Securities

Article 38 (1-5) Grants Management Institute and Duties of Non-Governmental Organizations

Article 40 Registration of Financial Assets and Liabilities

1. All loans, other financial liabilities, financial assets and securities of the United National Treasury must be held The Office of the Accountant General is registered with the Audit Office General, to be included in the Annual Accounts of the Treasury United Nation.

Article 41 (1-3) Cash Management

Article 43 (1-5) Standardization of the Mathematical System and Accounting Framework

Article 44 (1-3) Reports During the Year

Article 45 (1-6) Annual Financial Statement and External Audit

Article 46 (1-2) Internal Control and Audit

Article 55 Crimes and Punishments

1. Violation of this Law or the regulations arising therefrom or related, will be punished according to the law of the Administration and the Somali Penal Code.

APPROPRIATION ACT of 2023

These are Articles of Appropriation Act of 2023, that the Minister of Finance, Auditor General of Somalia, Accountant General and the Governor of the Central Bank of Somalia

3.2 Deposit of revenue

1- The revenue of the Federal Government must be deposited to the Treasury Single Account (TSA) at the Central Bank of Somalia within 24 hours working day of collection.
2- The Central Bank shall accept deposits and effect payments for the account of the Federal Government. Revenue can be deposited in commercial banks; in which case the commercial bank will transfer the funds to the Central Bank within 24 hours of the working day of deposit.

3.3 Disbursement out of Treasury Single Account

1- No disbursements shall be made from the TSA without the prior authorization of the Parliament.
2- No expenditure or commitment of expenditure can be incurred from the budget approved before a budget allotment is allocated and approved by the Ministry.
3- All payments are to be made directly from the TSA in the Central Bank, either directly from the main account or from one of the subsidiary expenditure accounts established by the Minister.
4- All revenue and payment transactions should be processed through the Somalia Financial Management Information System (SFMIS) and reconciled with the bank statement from the Central Bank daily.
5- All payments to traders must be processed through the SFMIS prior to payment, and payments made from the appropriate sub-account of the TSA at the Central Bank direct to the trader in accordance with directions issued by the Minister.

6- Where cash advances are made to a Public Body for administrative expenses, the advance will be recorded as a financial asset on issuance and must be subsequently acquitted. No further cash advance for administrative expenses shall be approved if a prior advance has not been acquitted.

7- In acquitting all cash advances Public Bodies are required to provide all spending documentation to the Ministry with the acquittal request so the final consumption spending can be allocated to the appropriate head of expenditure.

3.9 Reporting

1- All Public Bodies are to provide revenue and expenditure reports to the Accountant General in the Ministry within 7 working days after the end of each month in accordance with the instructions issued by the Accountant General.

2- Federal Member States and Banaadir region are required to report on the use of funds transferred to them from the Federal Budget on a quarterly basis within 1 month of the end of the period.

3- The Minister of Finance shall not transfer funds to a Federal Member State until it provides the transfer utilization reports referred to in subsection (2).

4- Monthly and quarterly budget performance reports are to be published on the Ministry website within deadlines to be specified in Ministerial Decree or Treasury Circular.

Impact on Development Projects

The discrepancies in both internal revenue reporting and international donor contributions underscore fundamental challenges in financial governance and transparency. Addressing these issues is crucial to restoring credibility, ensuring accurate budgetary planning, and sustaining vital international partnerships for economic progress.

Fiscal Mismanagement – Overstating or understating revenues can create a misleading impression of financial health, encouraging unsustainable spending. This can lead to budget deficits and increased borrowing, potentially exacerbating economic instability and reducing the government's ability to fund essential services.

Loss of Credibility - Misleading financial reporting erodes trust with international partners such as the IMF and World Bank. This loss of credibility jeopardizes ongoing and future financial assistance crucial for economic development programs. Without reliable financial data, donors may hesitate to commit funds, hindering Somalia's ability to implement vital infrastructure and social projects.

Impact on Development Projects - Inaccurate reporting undermines effective allocation of resources towards development projects. This can result in delays, resource misallocation, and failure to achieve developmental objectives. Such setbacks not only impede socio-economic progress but also deepen dependency on external aid, perpetuating vulnerabilities in the long term.

Governance and Accountability - The discrepancies highlight governance issues and accountability deficits within Somalia's public financial management. Addressing these challenges requires strengthening oversight mechanisms, enhancing internal controls, and fostering greater transparency in financial operations. Without robust governance reforms, the risk of recurrent financial mismanagement persists, impeding sustainable development efforts.

Recommendations for Reform:

To address these issues, Somalia needs to undertake comprehensive reforms in financial management and governance. Key measures include:

1. **Strengthening Database and Financial Systems:** With the support of the World Bank and IMF, Somalia should develop and implement an internationally standardized, user-friendly database. This system should integrate all MDAs of the Federal Government and Federal Member States, ensuring unified and transparent financial reporting.
2. **Enhancing Oversight and Accountability:** There needs to be a robust mechanism for auditing and validating financial statements before they are submitted to parliament. Independent oversight bodies must be empowered and resourced to conduct thorough audits and hold officials accountable.
3. **Building Institutional Capacity:** Training and capacity-building programs for financial management staff across all government levels are essential. This will help ensure accurate and transparent financial reporting and reduce opportunities for corruption.
4. **Legal and Regulatory Reforms:** Strengthening the legal framework and ensuring strict enforcement of financial management laws is crucial. Penalties for violations should be severe enough to deter corrupt practices.
5. **Engaging Civil Society:** Increasing the role of civil society organizations in monitoring government finances can enhance transparency and accountability. Public access to financial data and budgetary processes can empower citizens to hold their government accountable.

Mr. President, addressing the issues in Somalia's federal government budget requires a multifaceted approach involving institutional reforms, enhanced oversight, and international cooperation. By tackling these challenges head-on, Somalia can improve its financial integrity, restore public trust, and secure sustainable economic development. Finally inaccurate reporting undermines effective allocation of resources towards development projects. This can result in delays, resource misallocation, and failure to achieve developmental objectives. Such setbacks not only impede socio-economic progress but also deepen dependency on external aid, perpetuating vulnerabilities in the long term. Misallocation of funds can stall critical projects in education, healthcare, and infrastructure, impacting overall human development indices.

Mr. President, this situation exemplifies systemic corruption, where legal frameworks like the Appropriation Act and Public Finance Management Act are blatantly violated. The culture of impunity surrounding these violations further entrenches corrupt practices, weakening the state's institutions and eroding public trust.

Mr. President, I implore you to take this matter seriously. The integrity of our nation's financial management is at stake, and it is imperative that we address these issues head-on. The violations committed by the Minister of Finance, the Auditor General of Somalia, the Accountant General, and the Governor of the Central Bank of Somalia must be investigated and those responsible held accountable in accordance with Article 55 of the Law of the Administration and the Somali Penal Code. Only through decisive action can we restore faith in our institutions and set Somalia on a path towards genuine fiscal responsibility and development.

Thanks

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Abdillahi Hashi Abib - *BA, MA, MASC, Ph.D*
Member of Foreign Affairs Committee
Federal Republic of Somalia the House of People
Mogadishu, Somalia

MP- HOP #201 Awdal Region and Gebileh District
 Leader of the Accountability and Transparency Caucus of the House of People

XEERKA QOONDAHA MIISAANIYADDA 2024-KA

6.2 Faah-faahinta Dakhliga Guud Dowladda Ee Miisaaniyadda sanadka 2024-ka

Madax Xige	FAAH-FAAHIN	2022 Dhabta	2023 Ku-negoshada	2024 Kulolga	Ibadalka Tiro
1	Dakhli	720,939,864	917,271,187	1,040,840,400	123,569,213
a	DAKHILIGA GUDAHA	261,698,067	283,306,139	346,217,144	62,911,006
11	Canshuuraha	180,720,164	189,908,240	241,427,153	61,518,813
111	Canshuurta dakhliga, Faa'iidada Iyo Faa'iidada Raasumaalka	18,030,962	17,987,877	23,220,403	5,232,526
1111	Canshuurta Shaqsiyaha	16,124,660	14,529,153	19,022,743	4,493,590
111101	Canshuurta Mushaarka Shaqaalaha Dawladda	7,254,443	6,529,153	7,731,582	1,202,429
111102	Canshuurta Mushaarka Shaqaalaha Gaarka ah	8,870,217	8,000,000	10,055,524	2,055,524
111103	Canshuurta Dakhliga Shaqsi ahaaneed Ee Dakhliga Hantida	-	-	1,235,637	1,235,637
1112	Canshuurta Shirkadaha	1,906,302	3,458,724	4,197,660	738,936
111201	Canshuurta Faalidada Shirkadaha	1,906,302	3,458,724	4,197,660	738,936
113		631,279	640,947	-	(640,947)
1131	Canshuuraha Joogtada ah ee Hantida Maguurtada ah	631,279	640,947	-	(640,947)
113101	Canshuurta Dhulka	631,279	-	-	-
113102	Canshuurta Dhismaha	-	640,947	-	(640,947)
114	Canshuurta Agabka Iyo Adeegga	24,807,047	33,144,399	46,640,000	13,495,600
1141		24,807,047	33,144,399	43,124,280	9,979,881
114121	Canshuuraha Iibka - Hoteelada	-	1,244,399	2,202,408	958,009
114122	Canshuuraha Iibka - Isgaarsiinta	2,905,318	6,600,000	5,362,946	(1,237,054)
114123	Canshuuraha Iibka - Shirkadaha Qalabka Korontada Iyo Korontada	-	2,000,000	2,234,561	234,561
114124	Canshuuraha Iibka - Tigdhadha Diyaaradda	4,436,203	1,320,000	7,895,894	6,575,894
114125	Canshuuraha Iibka - Shirkadaha Adeegga Tv-Yada	-	2,750,000	1,675,921	(1,074,079)
114127	Canshuuraha Iibka - Farmashiyaha	-	-	558,640	558,640
114128	Canshuuraha Iibka - Canshuuraha Kale Ee Iibka	-	175,000	558,640	383,640
114129	Canshuuraha Iibka - Alaabta Kale Ee Dibadda Laga Keeno	17,465,526	19,055,000	22,635,270	3,580,270
1142	Canshuurta Wax Soo Saarka	-	-	23,193	23,193
114201	Canshuurta - Cabilaanada Fudud	-	-	23,193	23,193
1145	Canshuurta Isticmaalka Agabka Iyo Ogolaanshaha Isticmaalka Agabka Iyo	-	-	3,492,527	3,492,527
114526	Canshuurta - Isticmaalka Waddo Marista (Tremistrale)	-	-	2,084,534	2,084,534
114529	Canshuurta - Ururinta Nootayada	-	-	1,407,993	1,407,993
115	Canshuuraha Ganacsiga Caalamiga ah Iyo Wax Kala Iibsiga	116,169,148	123,185,890	164,520,000	41,334,110
1151	Canshuurta Furdooyinka Iyo Canshuuraha Kale ee soo dajinta	116,169,148	123,185,890	163,427,833	40,241,944
115100	Canshuurta Furdooyinka Iyo Waa'baadka Kale Ee Soo Dajinta	102,437,864	103,185,890	144,404,801	41,218,911
115106	Canshuurta Gaadka	13,731,284	20,000,000	19,023,033	(978,967)
1152	Canshuuraha Dhoofinta ee Dhammaan Canshuuraha Laga Gaado Bodeec	-	-	1,092,167	1,092,167
115201	Canshuurta Wax Soo Saarka Xoolaha	-	-	70,271	70,271
115202	Canshuurta Wax Soo Saarka Beeraha	-	-	225,850	225,850
115203	Canshuurta Cuntadda Badda	-	-	38,552	38,552
115204	Canshuurta Beey'ada Iyo Xabagta	-	-	27,378	27,378
115205	Canshuurta Alaabaha Kale Ee Dhoofinta	-	-	730,117	730,117
116	Canshuuraha Kale	21,081,728	14,949,227	7,046,750	(7,902,477)
1161	Canshuuraha Kale ee Lagu Ibsiyo Ganacsiga oo keliya	21,081,728	14,949,227	7,046,750	(7,902,477)
116101	Canshuurta Farankaboolada Furdooyinka	2,266,398	2,677,448	3,079,066	401,617
116102	Canshuurta Badqabka Baabuurta - Galawito	1,216,412	1,333,492	1,489,885	156,393
116103	Farankaboolada Qaansheegyada Iyo Qandaraasyada	5,816,962	6,395,709	830,313	(5,565,395)
116104	Canshuurta Shaabada Alaabta Cuntada	4,782,016	4,542,578	1,647,486	(2,895,091)
114531	Signature Bonus	6,999,940	-	-	-
13	Deeq	459,241,797	633,965,048	694,623,255	60,658,207
b	Deeq Laha Dhimac ah	171,430,644	175,387,059	184,897,530	11,880,461
131	Deeqaha Dowladaha Shisheeye	37,100,000	30,000,000	68,121,168	38,121,168
1311	Deeqaha Dowladaha Shisheeye - Joogtada ah	37,100,000	30,000,000	68,121,168	38,121,168
131101	Deeqaha Joogtada ah Ee Lacag Caddaan ah	37,100,000	30,000,000	68,121,168	38,121,168
131101	Deeqda Dawladda Turkiga	27,500,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	-
131104	Deeqda Dawladda UAE	9,600,000	-	38,121,168	38,121,168
132	Deeqaha Hay'adaha Caalamiga	422,141,797	603,965,048	626,502,087	22,537,039
1321	Deeqaha Hay'adaha Caalamiga - Joogtada ah	422,141,797	603,965,048	626,502,087	22,537,039
132101	Deeqaha Joogtada Oo Lacag Caddaan ah	422,141,797	603,965,048	626,502,087	22,537,039
	Deeqaha hay'adaha caalamiga ah	134,310,644	143,587,059	116,846,352	(26,740,707)
132191	Bangiga Adduunka - RCRF - Taageerada miisaaniyadda	17,803,458	34,887,059	34,846,352	(40,707)
132192	Current - World Bank - Performance Based Fund	8,063,702	9,700,000	-	(9,700,000)
132193	Bangiga Aduunka - Development Policy Operation (DPO)	94,725,965	75,000,000	72,000,000	(3,000,000)
132195	Midowga Yurub	13,717,520	21,000,000	10,000,000	(11,000,000)
132196	AFRICAN DISASTER RISK FINANCING PROGRAMME (ADRIF)	-	3,000,000	-	(3,000,000)

XEERKA QOONDAHA MIISAANIYADDA 2024-KA

Wadarta Miisaaniyadda Mashaaricda		287,831,153	460,377,989	509,655,735	49,277,746
World Bank (WB)		280,522,606	425,327,706	455,993,546	30,665,840
132101	Current - World Bank - Capacity Injection Project	2,654,908	-	-	-
132102	Current - World Bank - Public Financial Management	1,970,619	-	-	-
132107	Current - World Bank - Recurrent Costs and Reform Financing Project	17,485,350	11,090,633	11,703,340	610,707
132108	Current - World Bank - Somalia Urban Resilience Project	33,189	-	-	-
132109	Current - World Bank - Somali Urban Investment Planning Project - Additi	-	-	-	-
132111	Current - World Bank - Somalia Urban Resilience Project Ph2(PCU)	16,934,354	71,501,521	38,938,552	(32,562,969)
132112	Current - World Bank - SEAP	1,022,360	372,711	-	(372,711)
132113	Current - World Bank - SERP	1,013,605	9,644,090	54,000,000	44,355,910
132116	Current - World Bank - SCALED-UP PROJECT	9,540,868	23,545,900	19,100,000	(2,445,900)
132119	Current - World Bank - "BIYOOLE" PROJECT	16,850,377	4,501,400	-	(4,501,400)
132114	Current - World Bank - Somalia Shock-Responsive Social Safety Net Projec	100,270,540	122,173,200	69,478,193	(62,745,007)
132117	Current - World Bank - Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRIP)	38,496,860	61,162,032	70,000,000	6,837,968
132118	Current - World Bank - Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Capacit	7,903,327	4,763,309	8,759,723	3,996,412
132120	Current - World Bank - Darnal Health Project	1,165,431	25,259,800	25,000,000	(259,800)
132121	Current - World Bank - Somali Education Human Capital Project	820,000	8,605,840	10,500,000	1,894,160
132122	Current - World Bank - Somalia Horn of Africa Infrastructure Integration Pr	-	3,625,200	12,000,000	10,374,800
132123	Current - World Bank - Ground Water for Resilience Project (GWAR)	500,000	4,151,400	6,663,432	2,512,032
132124	Current - World Bank - Somalia Emergency Locust Response Project (SEL	62,942,339	5,545,000	2,485,000	(3,060,000)
132125	Current - World Bank - DE-RISKING, INCLUSION AND VALUE ENHANCEME	1,000,000	6,400,700	8,855,000	2,454,300
132126	Current - World Bank - SOMALIA COVID-19 EMERGENCY VACCINATION P	-	33,770,000	18,697,000	(15,073,000)
132127	Current - World Bank - SOMALIA EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH EDU	-	3,334,526	4,760,000	1,425,474
132128	Current - World Bank - SOMALIA WATER FOR RURAL RESILIENCE PROJECT Biyoole 2	-	19,463,000	20,683,645	1,220,645
132129	Current - World Bank - Somalia Enhancing Public Resource Management Project	4,300,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	3,700,000
132130	Current - World Bank - Eastern Africa Regional Digital Integration Project (EA-RDIP) Proje	2,745,500	9,500,000	7,235,500	-
132131	Current - World Bank - Somali Food Systems Resilience Project	-	2,870,000	48,313,693	45,443,693
132132	Current - World Bank - Somali Sustainable Fisheries Development Proje	-	972,545	8,071,390	7,098,845
132133	Current - World Bank - Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Acces	-	-	536,600	536,600
African Development Bank (AFDB)		4,937,177	21,744,618	30,128,631	6,384,013
132151	Current - African Development Bank - Economic and Financial Governan	921,509	856,504	-	(856,504)
132152	Current - African Development Bank - Road Infrastructure Program	1,443,168	6,397,851	10,530,463	4,132,511
132153	Current - African Development Bank - SIEMID	1,163,544	3,262,500	9,830,050	423,500
132154	Current - African Development Bank - Energy Sector Project	436,123	3,103,851	700,038	(401,813)
132155	Current - African Development Bank - Somali Strengthening Accountabil	385,985	1,331,876	1,741,208	409,332
132156	Current - African Development Bank - Statistics Development Support P	529,095	2,782,429	2,445,143	(337,286)
132157	Current - African Development Bank - Program To Build Resilience For Fi	77,753	6,122,267	6,731,040	608,773
132158	Current - African Development Bank - Technologies	-	467,586	1,596,265	1,128,679
132159	Current - African Development Bank -SMB, Employability, Inclusion and P	-	3,421,654	4,151,094	729,440
132160	Current - African Development Bank -INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR EC	-	-	3,403,311	3,403,311
United Nations (UN)		2,215,422	10,843,925	-	(10,843,925)
132171	Current - United Nations - Peace Building Fund (PBF)	-	210,500	-	(210,500)
132172	Current - United Nations - Maximum County Allocation (GPE-MCA) Proje	-	985,175	-	(985,175)
132174	Current - United Nations - Global Partnership For Education	2,215,422	-	-	-
132177	Current - United Nations - UNDP	-	9,585,750	-	(9,585,750)
132181	Current - United Nations - UN-Habitat	-	62,500	-	(62,500)
European Union (EU)		155,949	2,461,739	23,533,557	21,071,818
132183	Current - SAGAI Project	155,949	818,440	51,258	(767,191)
132184	Current - Strengthening Education and Training in Somalia Project	-	3,310,690	500,000	(810,690)
132185	Current - GPE System Capacity Grant (SCG)	-	332,600	725,300	392,700
132186	Current - GPE Girls Education Accelerator (GEA)	-	-	5,626,000	5,626,000
132187	Current - GPE - System transformation grants (STG) Project	-	-	16,631,000	16,631,000
140	Dakhliga Kale	80,977,303	93,397,799	104,756,475	11,358,676
141	Dakhliga Hanfida	149,400	-	-	-
141a	Dakhliga Hanfida - Kilo	149,400	-	-	-
141504	Pireynta Dhuuka Iyo Dhismooyi/ra	165,500	-	-	-
142	Dakhliga Biled Agabka Iyo Adeegga	80,808,303	93,397,799	104,756,475	11,358,676
1422	Khidmadaha Maamulka	80,808,303	93,397,799	104,756,475	11,358,676
142201	Khidmadaha Filsaha	7,523,279	6,957,415	7,715,494	756,079
142202	Khidmadaha Baasboorka	8,075,195	7,967,897	10,533,616	2,565,719
142203	Canshuurta Ogolaanshaha shaqada	434,520	700,000	2,083,980	1,349,500
142204	Khidmadaha Garoonka	3,110,280	2,671,580	3,853,537	1,141,957
142205	Khidmadaha Duulimaadka (IATA)	15,112,995	14,469,879	20,111,048	5,641,153
142207	shiyadaha caanoosiga Iyo Waxshadaha	1,344,583	5,790,000	3,157,534	202,514
142208	shiyadaha raadivaha Iyo Tuca	-	-	4,827	4,827
142212	Khidmadaha Diwaangalinta Nigo-Yada ciidaha	-	-	292,281	292,281
142214	Khidmadaha Diwaangalinta shirkadaha ciidaha	-	-	194,943	194,943
142217	Khidmadaha iseeraha	-	-	11,666	11,666
142221	Khidmadaha Adeegga	-	-	527,794	527,794
142227	Khidmadaha shiyaha Kalluumeyshiga	8,100	5,000,000	5,586,402	506,402
142231	Khidmadaha Diwaangalinta Taariqada	-	-	2,591,574	2,591,574
142240	Khidmadaha Adeegyada Waxbarashada	-	-	188,789	188,789
142245	Khidmadaha Isgaarsiinta	4,095,242	6,000,000	7,820,963	1,820,963
142247	Khidmadaha Shiyadaha Kale	-	700,000	28,437	(671,563)
142250	Khidmadaha Diwaangalinta Doorashada	2,335,100	-	93,852	93,852
142256	Khidmadaha Warqadaha Dembi La Aanta	-	-	857,267	857,267
142257	Khidmadaha Caqla Xarunta Qoosiga Maamulka	-	-	390,884	390,884
142259	Khidmadaha Dekedda - Albayrak	29,332,006	37,181,249	29,629,252	(7,551,997)
142260	Khidmadaha Dekedda - Furdada	4,892,516	4,801,132	6,213,665	1,412,533
142261	Khidmadaha Maamulka	4,544,490	5,198,647	1,069,503	(4,129,146)
142262	Khidmadaha Hakaashka Diyaradaha	-	-	1,835,871	1,835,871
142263	Khidmadaha Air Weybill	-	-	37,996	37,996
142264	Diwaangalinta isoo deggyaasha Iyo Dhoofayaasha	-	-	1,130,324	1,130,324
143	Bila Hanfida	-	-	33,518	33,518
143a	Xarashaha Hanfida Maguufada Iyo	-	-	33,518	33,518
1431	Xarashaha/Bilaha Hanfida Maguufada ah	-	-	33,518	33,518
143110	Xarashaha Hanfida Maguufada ah	-	-	33,518	33,518

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