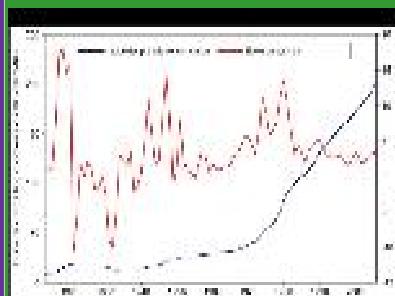
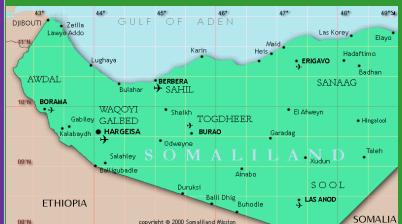




Inside this Issue:

Somaliland Export/Import**Consumer Price Indices of Hargeisa****Somaliland Inflation Rate****Somaliland Exchange Rate****Somaliland Statistical Bulletin****Introduction:**

This is a quarterly bulletin issued by Ministry of National Planning and Development. Its purpose is to keep citizens and concerned institutions informed, and have easy access to most recent data on the economy.

Somaliland Export and Import**SOMALILAND ECONOMY**

Livestock is the backbone of Somaliland economy and provides subsistence to a considerable proportion of the local population; it contributes more than 60% to national GDP and export earnings. This sector is an important supplement to the income and diet of much of the nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists. Livestock is now regarded as a source of cash income, as well as a traditional unit of social status and pledge of lineage responsibility, and a last resort against famine in the harsh dry seasons.

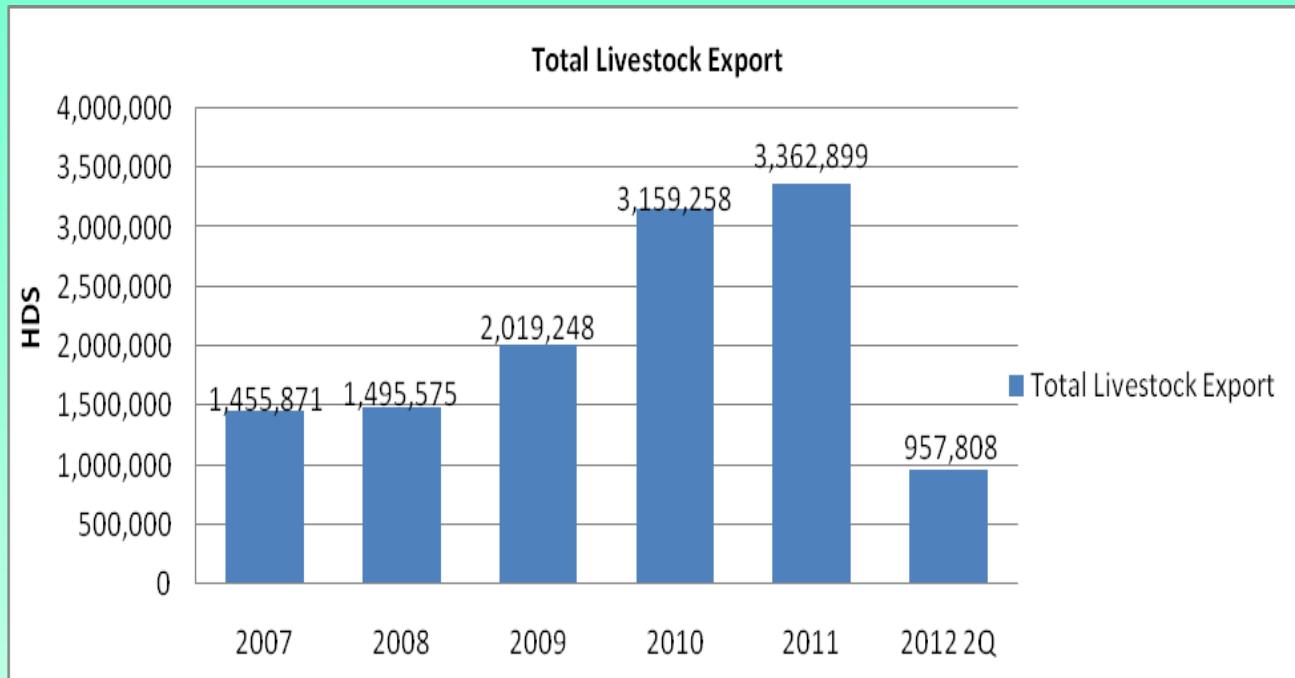
Table 1: Yearly Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2007-2011 & 2012-2Q

YEAR	Goat/sheep	Cattle	Camel	Total
2007	1,354,246	87,476	14,149	1,455,871
2008	1,380,566	84,541	30,468	1495575
2009	1,836,970	133,670	48,608	2,019,248
2010	2,827,909	207,195	124,154	3,159,258
2011	3,104,684	150,934	107,281	3,362,899
2012 2Q	811,075	84,923	61,810	957,808

Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland

Somaliland Export and Import

Chart1: Total Livestock Exports of Somaliland 2007-2012-2Q



This Chart shows that the overall trend of livestock export has been upward for the last five years, reflecting the livestock trade improvement in Somaliland.

Livestock exports increased 12 percent, 2 percent, 35 percent and 56 percent per year between 2007 and 2010.

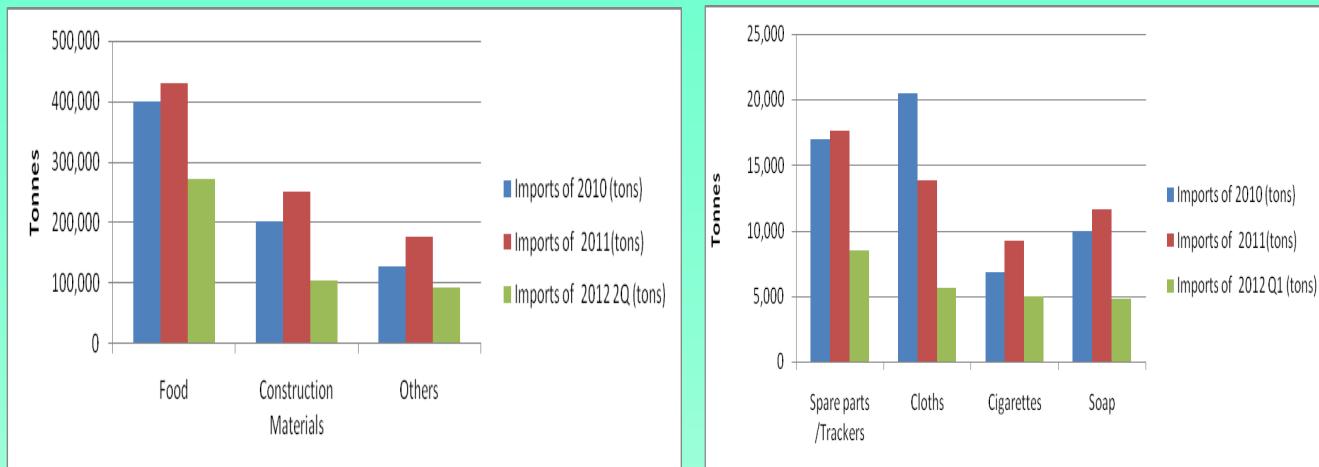
The substantial rise in livestock exports in first two Quarters 2012 shows the increasing demand existing in Middle East countries, especially Saudi Arabia which is the largest market of Somaliland livestock. On average, 84.3 percent of total exports are sheep/goats, 9.5 percent are cattle and only 6.2 percent are camels.

Table 2 Comparing Imports of 2010-2011 & 2012 2Q (tons) of selected indicators

Item	Imports of 2010 (tons)	Imports of 2011(tons)	Imports of 2012 2Q (tons)
Food	399,966	430,577	271,391
Spare parts /Trackers	16,942	17,646	8,445
Construction Materials	202,722	252,179	105,716
Cloths	20,514	13,792	5,612
Cigarettes	6,872	9,225	4,983
Soap	9,993	11,592	4,186
Others	128,988	176,598	92,900

Sources: Berbera Port Authority Somaliland

Chart 3. Import of 2010-2011 & 2012-2Q



Consumer Price Indices of Hargeisa

The market price of various items including live-stock, Food, Clothes, housing and household equipments, Furniture, Construction Materials, Transportation, Health care, entertainment, khat, cigarette, personal care, gold, utilities and exchange rate are collected in order to calculate CPI on a monthly basis by the statistics department staff at the end of each week from Hargeisa markets.

Then, the average price of the three sellers are recorded as the price of that given item on that day, next the average over the four weeks is calculated. The annual figure is the average of the monthly averages. Relative indices, which measure changes in an item's average price between the current and base year are computed finally.

During the weekly market survey enumerators' interview three randomly selected vendors in the market, asking the price of each element covered in the survey.

Consumer Price Indices Based on 2007 =100

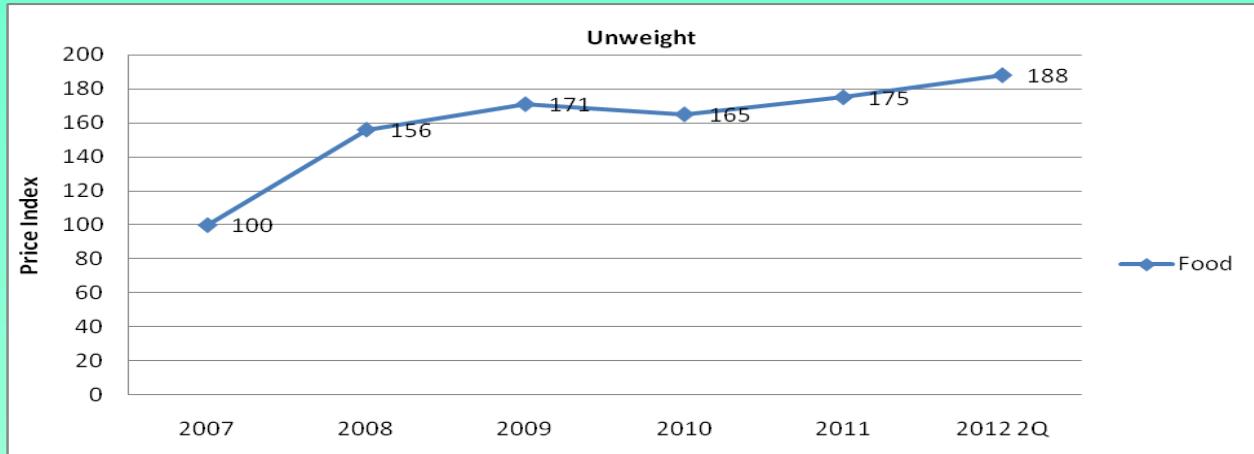
Table 3: un weight consumer price Indices

Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 2Q
(Food)	100	156	171	165	175	188
(Fruits and Vegetables)	100	142	174	171	129	138
(Beverages and Tobacco)	100	103	106	109	124	117
(House rent)	100	102	136	129	109	148
(Energy / Fuel and Water)	100	183	186	190	198	200

Dear readers, your comments, ideas, view and articles are highly welcome!!

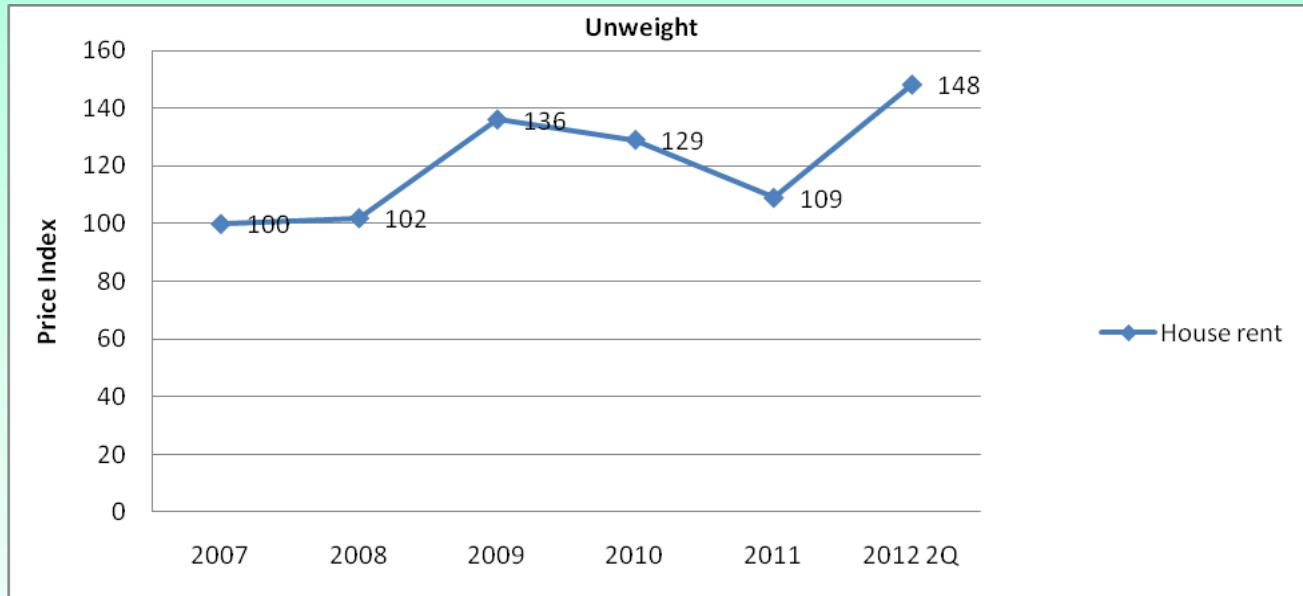
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Chart 3A: Food consumer price Indices (un-weighted)



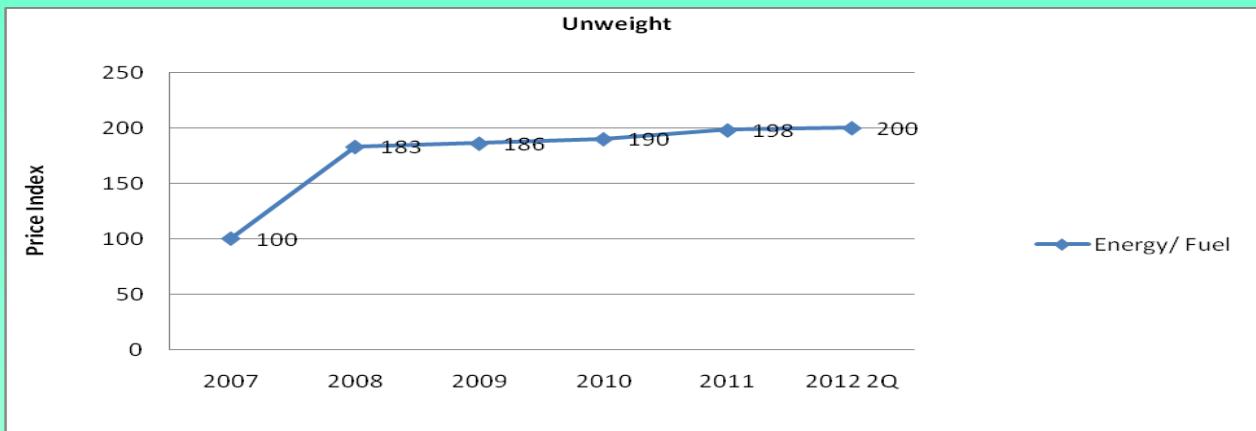
There is general increase in price index. Food price index rose dramatically and inflation remained high throughout the country for the last five years. There has been food price hikes on international markets, the supply of locally produced cereals was limited as well from 2008 to 2009. These were followed by a relatively slight fall in price in 2010 and rises in 2011 and slightly rise on first two Quarter of 2012.

Chart 3B: House rent price Indices (un weight)



House rent shows similar trend as that of food, between 2007 and 2008 rent rose only marginally but the next year 2009 rose dramatically reaching the peak and decreased noticeably by 2010 and declined on 2011 and rose noticeable reached the peak on first two quarter of 2012 .

Chart 3C: Energy consumer price Indices (un weighted)



After Fuel price rocketed and reached \$133 per barrel in 2008, there is slight increased between 2008 and 2010. The price rose significantly in 2011 while slightly increased in the first two quarter of 2012. Overall prices increased by 17% from 2008 to the first two quarter in 2012.

Table 4: General CPI on Quarterly based

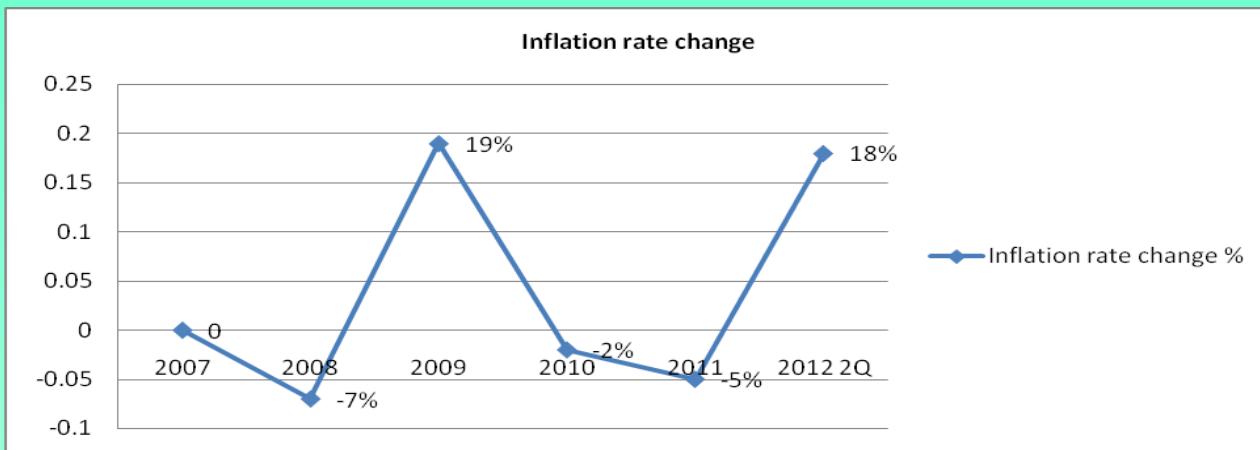
Quarters	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 2Q
Quarter1	63194	60378	70990	79365	73819	83963
Quarter2	62316	63315	80448	88003	71078	88062
Quarter3	88060	68999	75287	71825	72354	
Quarter4	65942	67693	83430	67524	67552	
Average Total Quarters	69878	65096	77539	76679	72,418	86013
General price Indices	100	93	111	109	104	123
Inflation rate change %	-	-7%	19%	-2%	-5%	18%

Chart 4A: CPI (General)



As chart 4A: illustrates the general price index declined slowly from 2007 to 2008, after levelling out it goes up suddenly reaching the highest point in 2009 following slight drop in 2010 and 2011 ,while rose up in the first two quarter of 2012.

Chart 4B: Inflation rate (change %)



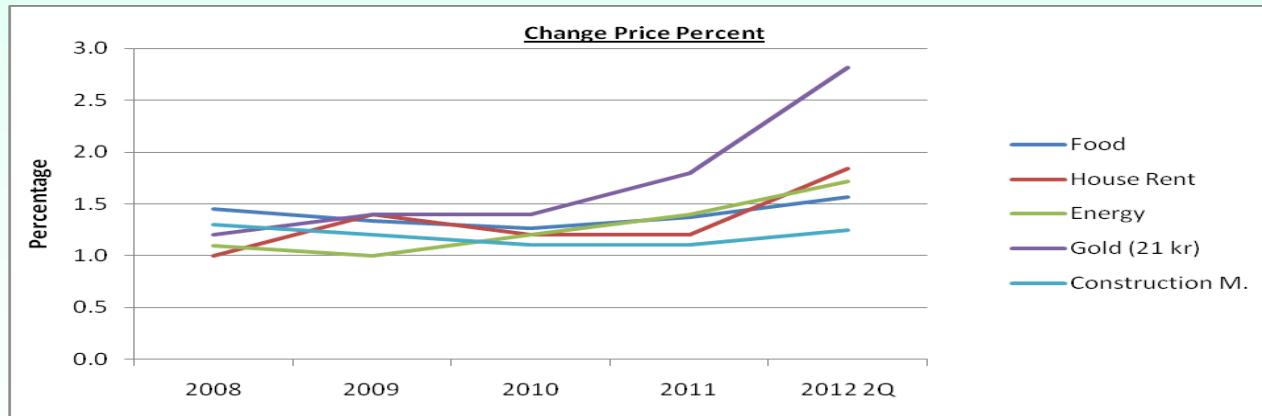
N/B: Comparing the aggregate prices of 2008 to 2012 indicated the prices highly increased.

The above graph shows the annual percentage change in inflation rate, which is the percentage increase or decrease in the price level from year to year. If the price level is rising, then the inflation rate is positive; if the price level is falling, the inflation rate is negative (see table 4). As illustrated by chart 4B: inflation rate declined -7% in 2008 rose 19% in 2009, then declined -2% and -5% in 2010 and 2011 respectively and drastically rose 18% on the first two quarter of 2012 .

Table 5 : Change of Price Percent

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 2Q
Food	1.45	1.33	1.26	1.37	1.57
House Rent	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.8
Energy	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7
Gold (21 kr)	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.8
Construction M.	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2

Chart 5 : Change of Price Percent



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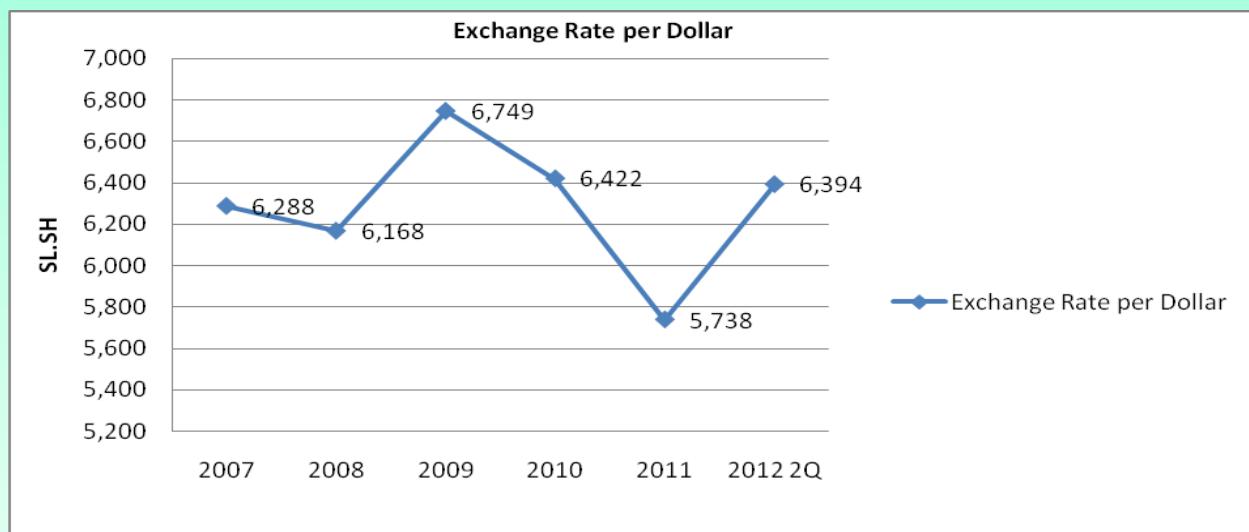
The above chart indicated the change of trend indicators prices percent (see Table 5). On the other hand, increases in aggregate demand are likely to push-up the price level and also shortage of Import commodities is likely caused push-up the price level of the Somaliland.

Table 6: Aggregate of Exchange Rate 2007-2012-2 Quarter

Year	Exchange Rate Per Dollar (USD)
2007	6,288
2008	6,168
2009	6,749
2010	6,422
2011	5,738
2012 -2Q	6,394

Source: Ministry of Planning

Chart 5: Exchange Rate per Dollar (USD) per year



For the last decade Somaliland exchange rate fluctuated between 6000 and close to 7000 shillings. The year 2011 is first year that the exchange rate fell below 6000 shilling, indicating that the shilling is *strengthening against the US dollar (although insignificant increase in the purchasing power of Somaliland shilling) and continuing to appreciate in most Somaliland markets*. Likely the first two quarter of 2012 the exchange rate goes up.

The local currency (Somaliland shilling) gained 8% in value against the US dollar between December 2009 and December 2010. On the other hand, 2011 Somaliland shillings increased 12% compared to 2010. There is another factor which called Speculation is also now an important factor influence on the exchange rate.