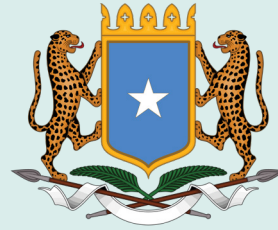




CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

ANNUAL REPORT

2022



CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA
Monetary, Financial & Regulatory
Policy Group
Research & Statistics Department

Annual Report

2022

@2022

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Part II section (5) of the central bank of Somalia Act 2012 the key mandate of the Central Bank of Somalia (CBS)

The Bank shall:

- a) Formulate implement and be responsible for monetary policy and implement the foreign exchange policy.
- b) Hold and manage the foreign exchange reserves of Somalia.
- c) License, regulate and supervise all banks and financial institutions to foster the liquidity, solvency, and proper functioning of a stable financial system.
- d) Formulate and implement such policies as to best promote the establishment, regulation, and supervision of efficient and effective payment, clearing and settlement systems.
- e) Where appropriate, administer payment, clearing and settlement systems.
- f) Act as banker and adviser to, and as fiscal agent for the government and public entities.
- g) Act as sole issuer of legal tender Somali currency notes and coins; and
- h) Shall compile, analyze, and publish the monetary, financial balance of payments statistics and other statistics covering various sectors of the national economy.

OUR VISION

The CBS vision is to contribute to the prosperity of the people of Somalia, through maintaining economic and price stability; and financial system stability to support sustainable growth through policy stimulus and advice. In doing so, the Bank would act with the highest degree of integrity and professionalism.

OUR MISSION

The mission of the CBS is to fulfil its core objectives of maintaining price stability; and to build a robust, stable, up-to-date and sound financial system. This would enable the CBS to increase the provision of financial services with a wider choice of services geared to all levels of society which is essential for sustainable growth and the alleviation of poverty.

CBS BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Mr Abdirahman M. Abdulahi
GOVERNOR / CHAIRMAN



Ms. Maryam Abdullahi Yusuf
DEPUTY GOVERNOR



Prof. Hussein Ahmed Warsame
Member



Dr. Aues Abo Sceek
Member



Dr. Sakhawadin Mustapha Mohamed
Member



Dr. Abdisamad Nur Loyan
Member



Mr. Osman Salad Gabeyre
Member

SENIOR MANAGEMENT



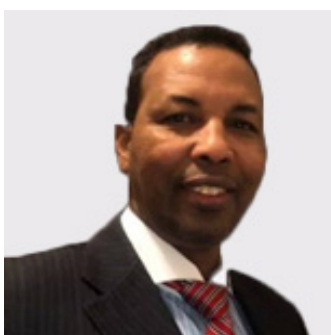
Mr Abdirahman M. Abdulahi
GOVERNOR



Ms. Maryam Abdullahi Yusuf
DEPUTY GOVERNOR



Mr. Mohamed Abdi
Mohamed
**General Manager, Financial
Administrative and Support
Service**



Mr. Hundubey Ahmed Bashir
**Executive Director,
Currency, and Banking
Operations**



Dr. Abdilahi Ali
**Executive Director,
Monetary Financial and
Regulatory Policy**

List of Acronyms

AACB	Association of African Central Banks
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AMF	Arab Monetary Fund
AML/CFT	Anti-money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBs	Commercial Banks
CBS	Central Bank of Somalia
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease-2019
CPI	Consumer Price Index
ECF	Extended Credit Facility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
FSNAU	Food Security Nutrition Analysis Unit
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MMO	Mobile Money Operators
MTBs	Money Transfer Businesses
NDP	National Development Plan
SMP	Staff Monitored Program
SOS	Somalia Shillings
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
US	United States
WEO	World Economic Outlook
NPS	National Payment System



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Governor's Message

I am pleased to present the Central Bank of Somalia's (CBS) Annual Report for the year 2022. This report provides a review of the domestic economic developments and key achievements of CBS, and outlines activities undertaken by the Bank in fulfilling its core mandate in financial regulation and supervision.

Somalia continues to build resilience through advancing its national development reform agenda and strengthening its public institutions, despite multiple challenges.

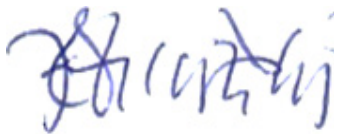
One of the focus programs over the last few years has been on achieving the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative Completion Point by the end of 2023, resulting a settlement of outstanding debts to International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and other creditors. This will be a historic gain for Somalia and will undoubtedly support our development goal for a secure and more prosperous Somalia.

At the institutional level, CBS continued to make significant progress in implementing key organizational reforms guided by its Strategic Plan (2020 -2024). In this regard, the Bank developed policies and procedures relating to financial management, procurement, human resources, foreign exchange accounts, information technology, fraud, and anti-corruption measures.

With regards to the economy, Somalia's real GDP growth reverted to 2.4 percent in 2022 from a recovery of 3.3 percent in 2021 due to drought, food and fuel inflation triggered by the war in Ukraine. Private consumption was boosted by inward transfers, which accounted for 46 percent of GDP in 2022. In 2022, the banking industry's total assets grew by 20 percent to US\$1,462.5 million, compared to US\$1,221.2 million in 2021. This is an encouraging note given the challenging and complex environment in which CBS operates.

Further, in our mission to serve the public interest, we plan to expand our geographical footprint through the establishment of CBS branches across federal member states in 2023 and beyond. Through this initiative we expect the Bank to extend its services to the commercial banks and regional governments in all parts of the country.

Lastly, I would like to thank the invaluable commitment and dedication of the CBS Board, our staff and all our stakeholders in supporting the achievements of the Bank. Similarly, I would like to extend my gratitude to our development partners for their continued support.



Mr. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi
Governor



1

WORLD
ECONOMY

The global economy experienced persistent high inflation amid heightened geopolitical and economic uncertainties, global financial weaknesses, disruptions in energy and commodity markets stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic and the effects of the conflict in Ukraine in 2022. The global economy is weaker than it was a year ago, but it has not yet reached a level consistent with an outright recession. The global economy is estimated to grow by 3.4 percent in 2022 and projected to fall to 2.9 percent in 2023, before rising to 3.1 percent in 2024.

According to the World Economic Outlook report of the IMF (January 2023), Advanced Economies (AEs) has shown a growth of 2.7 percent in 2022 and is expected to decline by 1.2 percent in 2023 before slightly increasing to 1.4 percent in 2024. The growth rate of Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) is estimated to remain stable at 3.9 percent in 2022 and 4 percent in 2023. Low-Income Developing Countries recorded strong economic recovery in 2021 but the momentum weakened in 2022 as a result of disruptions in trade, high food and energy prices caused by the conflict in Ukraine. Growth in Low-Income Developing Countries is estimated to remain below 5.0 percent in 2022 and 2023.

Despite the multiple economic shocks, Africa's GDP grew above global average growth. AfDB estimated Africa's economy to grow by 3.8 percent in 2022 and is projected to reach 4.9 percent in 2023. Central Africa's growth is estimated at 5.0 percent in 2022 and is projected to decline by 4.9 percent in 2023. Growth in East Africa is projected to strengthen from an estimated 4.4 percent in 2022 to 5.1 percent in 2023 and to 5.8 percent in 2024. In North Africa, growth is estimated at 4.1 percent in 2022 and is projected to be 4.6 percent in 2023 and 4.4 percent in 2024. Growth in Southern Africa is estimated at 2.7 percent in 2022 and is expected to decline by 1.6 percent in 2023. Growth in West Africa is estimated at 3.8 percent in 2022 and is projected to rise to 3.9 percent in 2023 and 4.2 percent in 2024.



...Africa's GDP grew above global average growth. AfDB estimated Africa's economy to grow by 3.8 percent in 2022

Table 1. Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections (Percent change, unless noted otherwise)

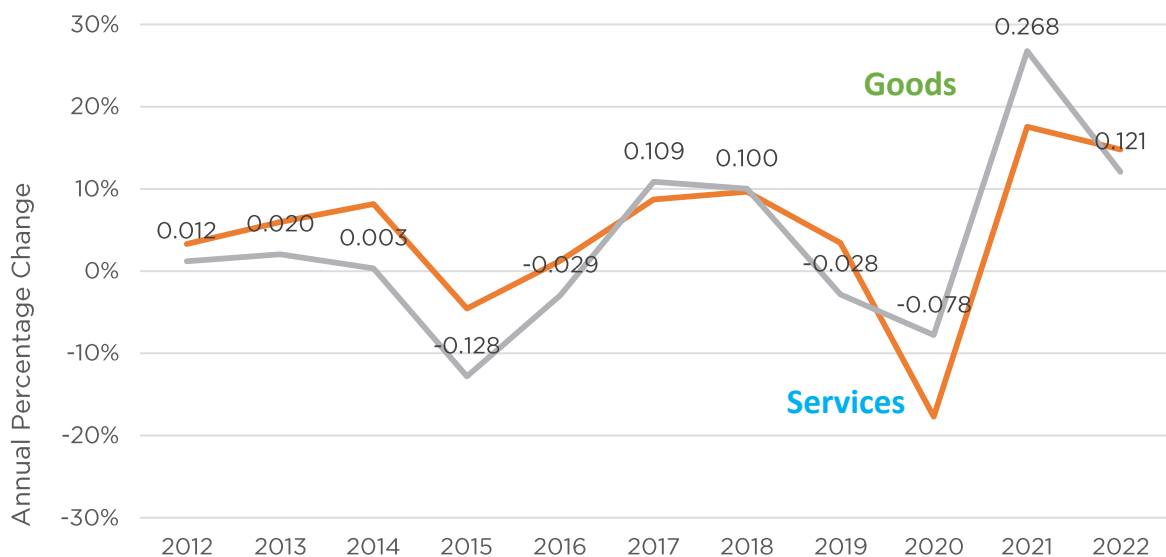
World Economic Outlook (Percent Changes)	Estimate		Projections	
	2021	2022	2023	2024
World Output	6.2	3.4	2.9	3.1
Advanced Economies	5.4	2.7	1.2	1.4
United States	5.9	2.0	1.4	1.0
Euro Area	5.3	3.5	0.7	1.6
Germany	2.6	1.9	0.1	1.4
France	6.8	2.6	0.7	1.6
Italy	6.7	3.9	0.6	0.9
Spain	5.5	5.2	1.1	2.4
Japan	2.1	1.4	1.8	0.9
United Kingdom	7.6	4.1	-0.6	0.9
Canada	5.0	3.5	1.5	1.5
Other Advanced Economies 3/	5.3	2.8	2.0	2.4
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	6.7	3.9	4.0	4.2
Emerging and Developing Asia	7.4	4.3	5.3	5.2
China	8.4	3.0	5.2	4.5
India 4/	8.7	6.8	6.1	6.8
Emerging and Developing Europe	6.9	0.7	1.5	2.6
Russia	4.7	-2.2	0.3	2.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.0	3.9	1.8	2.1
Brazil	5.0	3.1	1.2	1.5
Mexico	4.7	3.1	1.7	1.6
Middle East and Central Asia	4.5	5.3	3.2	3.7
Saudi Arabia	3.2	8.7	2.6	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	3.8	3.8	4.1
Nigeria	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.9
South Africa	4.9	2.6	1.2	1.3
<i>Memorandum</i>				
World Growth Based on Market Exchange Rates	6.0	3.1	2.4	2.5
European Union	5.5	3.7	0.7	1.8
ASEAN-5 5/	3.8	5.2	4.3	4.7
Middle East and North Africa	4.1	5.4	3.2	3.5
Emerging Market and Middle-Income Economies	7.0	3.8	4.0	4.1
Low-Income Developing Countries	4.1	4.9	4.9	5.6
World Trade Volume (goods and services) 6/	10.4	5.4	2.4	3.4
Advanced Economies	9.4	6.6	2.3	2.7
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	12.1	3.4	2.6	4.6
Commodity Prices				
Oil 7/	65.8	39.8	-16.2	-7.1
Nonfuel (average based on world commodity import weights)	26.4	7.0	-6.3	-0.4
World Consumer Prices 8/	4.7	8.8	6.6	4.3
Advanced Economies 9/	3.1	7.3	4.6	2.6
Emerging Market and Developing Economies 8/	5.9	9.9	8.1	5.5

Source: IMF, 2022

1.1 Global Trade

Global trade growth slowed in 2022, reflecting the effects of high global commodity prices, conflict in Ukraine, and monetary policy tightening in major AEs and EMDEs economies, although in value term, trade in goods and services is set to reach a new record in 2022, exceeding pre-pandemic levels. According to the World Trade Statistical Review report of the WTO (2023), global trade goods and services amounted to US\$31 trillion in 2022, with an increase of 13 percent year-on-year. Trade in Services increased by 15.2 percent, reaching US\$6.8 trillion in 2022 which is slightly more than trade in goods. Trade in goods increased by 12.0 percent, reaching a value of US\$24.2 billion in 2022.

Figure 1: World Trade in Goods and Commercial Services, 2012-2022 (percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD, 2022

1.2 Global Inflation and Commodity Prices

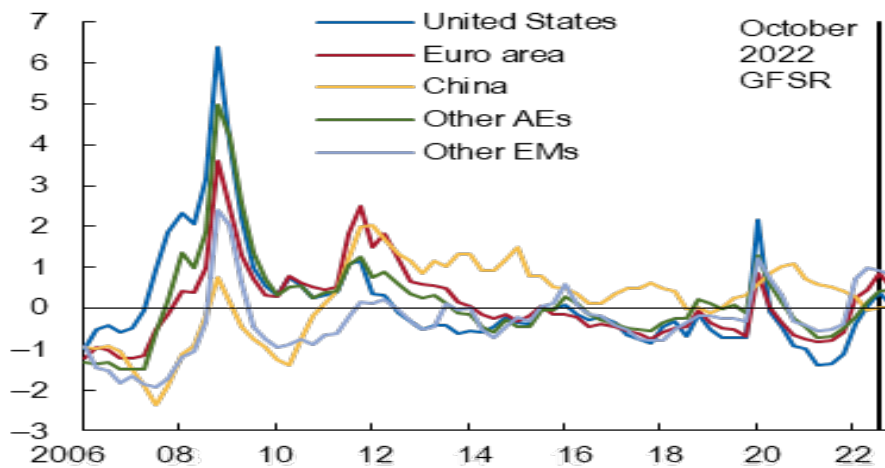
Global inflation surged in 2022, mainly due to rising energy and food prices (substantially contributed by conflict in Ukraine) and lingering supply-demand imbalances. According to the World Economic Outlook report of the IMF (January 2023), global headline inflation is estimated to reach 8.8 percent in 2022 but projected to fall to 6.6 percent in 2023. The inflation rate in AEs increased by 7.3 percent in 2022 and expected to decline to 4.6 percent in 2023. In EMDEs, the inflation rate stood at 9.9 percent in 2022 and projected to decline to 7.6 percent in 2023. Global food prices increased substantially, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Report of January 2023, the global food price increased 14.3 percent, averaging a value of 143.7 points in 2022, compared to an average of 125.7 points in 2021. The increase in global food prices was driven by the rise of prices in international vegetable oil, and cereal prices as a result of the conflict in Ukraine, since Russia and Ukraine are major exporters of Wheat, Corn, Barley, and Sunflower.

1.3 Global Financial Stability

Global financial conditions have tightened in 2022, reflecting the financial market uncertainty, particularly rising interest rates in major AEs and EMDEs economies as central banks tightened monetary policy, and a rise in credit risks associated with instabilities in the banking sector. According to the IMF's Global Financial Stability Report (October 2022), financial conditions in most advanced economies have tightened significantly above the historical averages. This tightening is primarily due to higher interest rates and lower corporate valuations.

Financial conditions are even tighter in some emerging markets which has led to outflows of capital from many emerging and frontier market economies with weaker macroeconomic fundamentals.

Figure 2: Financial Conditions Indices (Standard deviations from the mean)



Sources: IMF, 2022

1.4 Implications for the Domestic Economy

Somalia's economic growth in 2022 has slowed due to the adverse global macroeconomic environment, the performance of its main trading partners, domestic inflationary pressures, persistent droughts, and the slowing of key macroeconomic variables. The United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, India, and China have emerged as the country's largest trading partners. In terms of exports, UAE (24 % share), Oman (23 % share), and Saudi Arabia (20 % share) were the top three export destinations for Somali products. In terms of imports, China (17 % share), India (15 % share), and Türkiye (6 % share) remain the largest import partners. The real GDP of the UAE is estimated to grow by 3.4 percent in 2022, Oman is estimated to grow by 1.2 percent and the growth rate of Saudi Arabia is estimated to grow by 8.7 percent in 2022. China's GDP growth slowed to 3 percent in 2022, India has shown a growth of 6.8 percent in 2022 and Türkiye grew by 4 percent in 2022. Somalia's GDP growth for 2022 slowed to 2.4 percent from a recovery of 3.3 percent in 2021. The slowdown of GDP is mainly due to the slowing of remittance inflows, lower demand for Somali exports, and elevated global commodity and energy prices.



The United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and India, China have emerged as the country's largest trading partners...





2

DOMESTIC ECONOMY



The Somalia economy faced multiple crises in 2022 including the global shocks combined with inflationary pressures of food and fuel triggered by the conflict in Ukraine, climate shocks and the negative impacts of the delayed elections. As a result, the real GDP growth slowed to 2.4 percent in 2022 from a recovery of 3.3 percent in 2021. The 2022 growth figure is the lowest level the country experienced over the last decade except for the short COVID-19 pandemic period. The real GDP growth is projected to recover and reach 3.1 percent in 2023.

During 2022, overall economic activities have been weighted down by drought conditions, subdued remittance inflows, and elevated global commodities and energy prices. The delay of the elections and drought conditions interrupted the emerging rebound in Somalia's economy from the triple crisis. Somalia faced historic cyclical climate shocks including droughts and floods. The impact of the climate shocks led to massive displacement, crop failure, livestock death, loss of livelihood, food insecurity, and increased risk of violent conflict over resources.

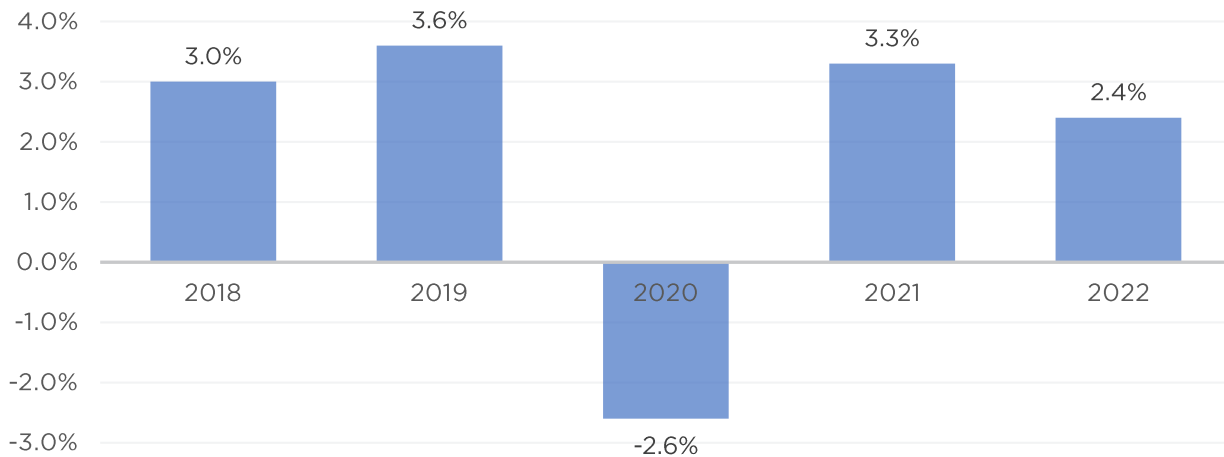
Somalia's federal elections began in the second half of 2021 and continued for more than a year. The delays in the election process impacted the country's economic activities as businesses postponed investment decisions to assess the political situation. The delays caused a suspension of the planned budget support in the first half of 2022, which accounted for 74 percent of the government's budget in 2022.

The FGS continues to advance the reform in the financial and economic sectors and made tremendous progress towards the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) completion point, which looks achievable by the end of 2023. The Central Bank of Somalia has implemented significant reforms to modernize the financial sector to ensure that Somalia's financial system is sound and stable. In July 2022, CBS licensed the first two international banks (Ziraat Katilim Bank and Banque Misr) to boost the financial sector and attract international investment in Somalia and CBS lifted the moratorium on the new licensing of local banks.

The Macroeconomic performance remained stable in 2022; the headline inflation rate increased to 6.78 percent in 2022. The general trend of the Somalia shilling (SOS) showed 3 percent depreciation against the US Dollar in 2022. The current account deficit remained high and estimated to have marginally widened to 12 percent of GDP (US\$1,209 million) in 2022 from 8 percent of GDP (US\$780 million) in 2021, this was attributed to the high import bill, due to elevated energy & food prices, and lower country's export performance. The deficit is financed by aid, remittances, and foreign direct investment. The unemployment rate in Somalia increased to 20.1 percent in 2022 from 19.93 percent in 2021 of the total labor force as shown in World Development Indicators data¹.

¹ The data is from World Development Indicators Website.

Figure 3: Real GDP Growth Rate 2018-2022



Source: SNBS, 2022

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Somalia is estimated at US\$10,420 million in 2022, with a per-capita GDP of US\$667. Household consumption represents the largest component of the GDP with a share of 128 percent followed by 79 percent of imports of goods and services.

Table 2: Real Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure, in Million US Dollars ²

Expenditure items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percent Annual Change
Household Final Consumption	12,018	12,425	12,321	12,677	13,340	5.2
Government Final Consumption	587	587	645	705	759	7.7
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,567	1,749	1,814	2,013	2,699	34.1
Exports of Goods and Services	1,385	1,332	1,356	1,587	1,804	13.7
of which: Livestock	404	512	505	523	558	6.8
Minus: Imports of Goods and Services	5,807	5,988	6,289	6,809	8,182	20.2
Gross National Expenditure	14,173	14,762	14,779	15,395	16,797	9.1
GDP at Purchasers' Prices	9,751	10,105	9,846	10,172	10,420	2.4
GDP Per Capita, US Dollars	592	655	623	648	667	2.9

Source: SNBS, 2022

Household final consumption expenditure increased by 5.2 percent in 2022.

Household consumption is more than 100 percent of GDP, reflecting that a high proportion of consumption is supplied from imports.

Government final consumption expenditure increased by 7.7 percent in 2022,

the increase in government consumption is mainly due to the consumption of goods and services by the government, which increased by 33 percent.

² Base year is updated. 2022 is the new base year.

Gross Capital formation is the fastest-growing component, increased by 34.1 percent in 2022, due to the booming real estate investment. The increase in domestic investment contributes to sustainable development and job creation.

Exports of goods and services increased more than 10 percent. The value of exported goods and services in 2022 showed an increase of 13.7 percent compared to the value recorded in 2021. The top exports of Somalia are livestock, crops & vegetable oil, and forest products.

Imports of goods and services is the second fastest-growing component, increased by 20.2 percent in 2022, owing to the high import bill, amidst of elevated energy & food prices as a result of the conflict in Ukraine. The top import categories in 2022 were food, construction, cars & spare parts, and clothes & footwear.

2.1 Agriculture

The agriculture sector is the backbone of Somalia's economy, contributing about 70 percent of Somalia's GDP and more than 90 percent of total exports. It has a crucial role in income generation, job creation, ensuring food security and foreign exchange earnings. Primary agricultural products are coarse grains, pulses, oil seed crops, and horticultural crops (i.e., fruits and vegetables).

The major agricultural subsectors are crops, livestock, and fishing. Livestock exports have always been a major factor in the country's economic growth. The livestock sector plays a critical role in Somalia's economic growth in terms of consumption, employment, and exports. Crop production activities provide job opportunities and a source of income for people living in the agricultural regions of Somalia. The fishery sector is a lifeline source of income and food for coastal communities. Agricultural production is estimated to decline in 2022 mainly due to climate change cycle including floods and droughts. These factors have led to the failure of five consecutive rainfall seasons and the high cost of farm inputs.

2.1.1 Crop production

The ongoing widespread drought has affected agriculture, which has led to a failure in crop production in 2022. Crop production was subdued mainly due to poor rainfall (five consecutive below-average rainfall) along with the high cost of farm inputs, which hampered crop cultivation in the agricultural areas for food production.

According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) Post-Deyr and Gu reports, the 2022 Gu' season cereal production in the Southern region was estimated at 59,900 tons, this production level is 50 percent lower than the long-term average between 1995 and 2021. In the northern regions, the 2022 Gu' cereal production is estimated at 8,400 tons, 77 percent lower than the average for 2010-2021. the 2022 Deyr season cereal production in the Southern regions is estimated at 67,200



Exports of goods and services increased more than 10 percent...



Crop production activities provide job opportunities and a source of income for people living in the agricultural regions of Somalia....



The livestock sector dominates the economy in terms of exports...

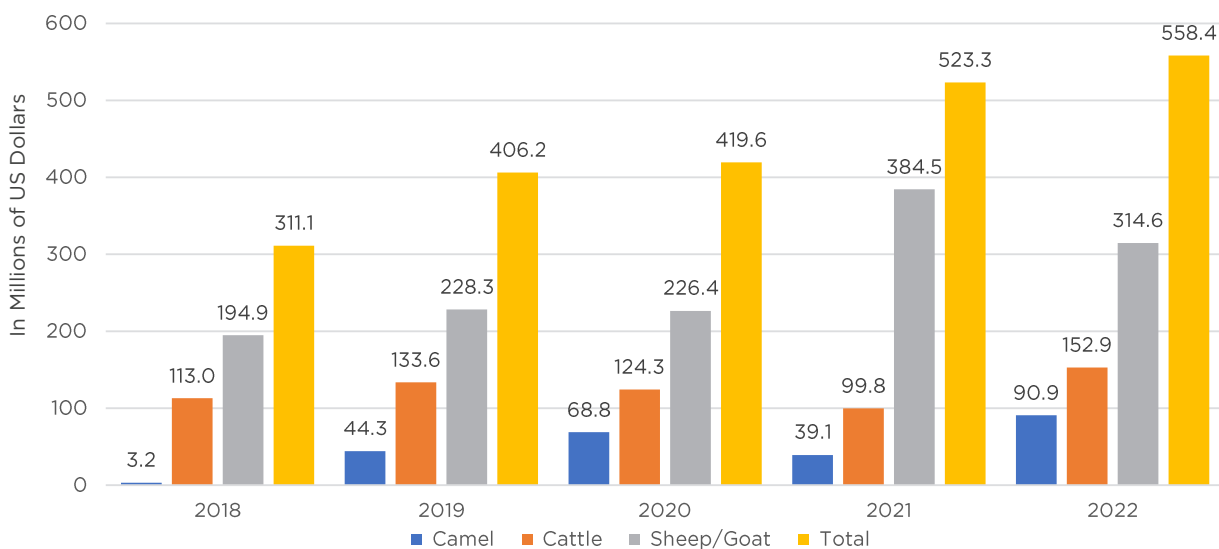
tons, 32 percent lower than the average of the last two decades.

2.1.2 Livestock Exports

Livestock exports remained vital to Somalia’s economy and socio-economic development in 2022. The livestock sector dominates the economy in terms of exports, domestic consumption, and employment. It is one of the few production systems that remained untouched by the civil war. Most of the livestock are exported from Bossaso and Berbera seaports, with few handled in Kismayo and Mogadishu seaports.

The livestock exports increased by 6.7 percent, to stand at US\$558.4 million in 2022 from US\$523.4 million in 2021. This increase is due to the government of Saudi Arabia lifted the ban on livestock from Somalia that has been in place for more than five years. Livestock exports contributed US\$558.4 million to the economy, representing the largest share of exports 79 percent of the total exports in 2022. In terms of value, it is the highest in 2022 compared to the last five (5) years. In the last five years, livestock exports contributed to the economy more than US\$2.2 billion.

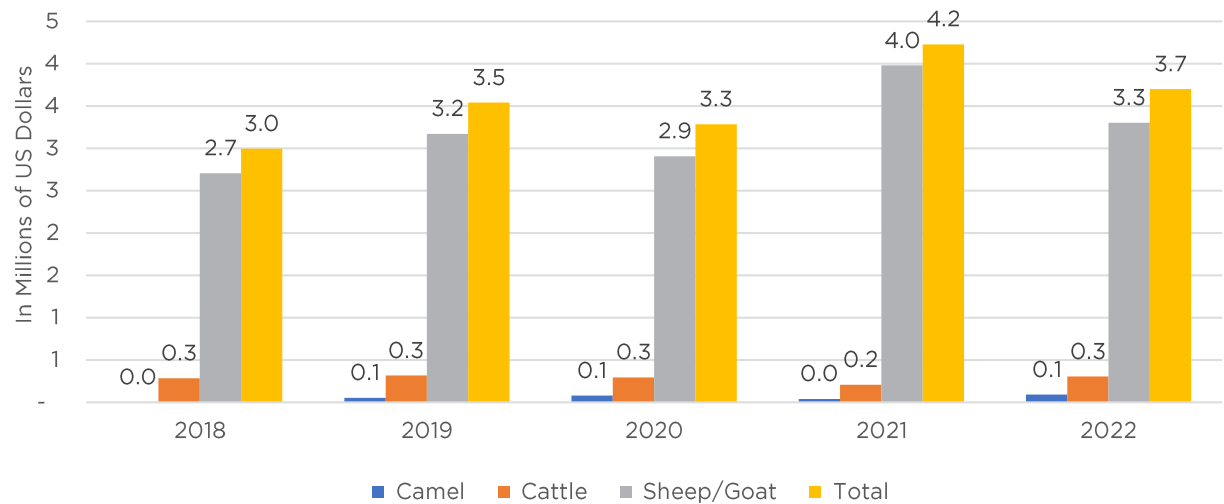
Figure 4: Total Value of Livestock Export 2018-2022



Source: MoF, FSNAU and CBS valuations and adjustments, 2022

The main exports of livestock are Camel, Cattle and Sheep & Goat. In 2022, Somalia exported 3.7 million heads of livestock of which more than 3.3 million were Goats & Sheep, followed by Cattle export which is 306,845 heads and Camel export which is 92,434 heads. Livestock prices of local quality sheep, goats, cattle, and camels remained relatively stable during 2022.

Figure 5: Total Head of Livestock Export 2018-2022



Source: FAO-FSNAU & CBS estimates and valuations, 2022

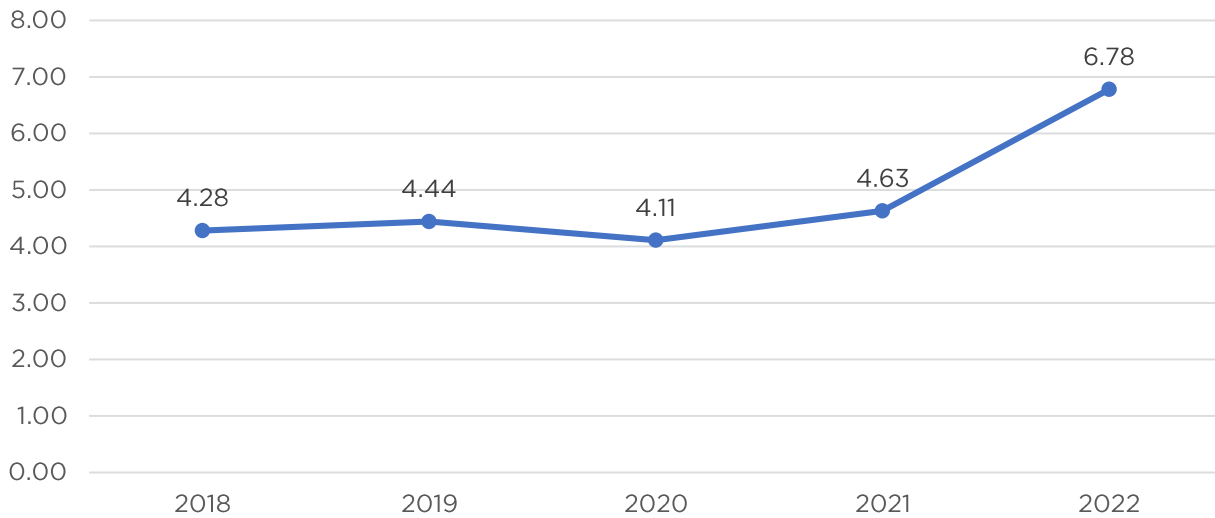
2.1.3 Fishery Export

Somalia's fishing industry is small but has grown in the last decade. The fishery sector, including small-scale and industrial fishers produces fresh fish for domestic and export markets. Fishery exports play an important role in the economy in terms of employment and income earning through various activities, including processing, packaging, and distribution activities that constitute the supply chain for the delivery of the fish products. The total value of fishery exports in 2022 increased by 47 percent, amounting to US\$51 million, up from US\$35 million in 2021.

2.2 Domestic Inflation

Despite the inflation surge, the headline of domestic inflation remained in the single digits and relatively stable in 2022. The overall annual inflation rate increased to an average of 6.78 percent in 2022 from 4.11 percent in 2021, reflecting increased water, housing, electricity & gas, and food & non-alcoholic beverages prices. The increase is largely due to the conflict in Ukraine along with the unfavorable weather conditions and droughts, which has adversely affected agricultural production and subsequently increased food prices for various commodities. This current upward trend in the inflation rate is in the line with Association of African Central Banks (AACB) convergence criteria of less than or equal to 7 percent and a range of 3-7 percent until 2038.

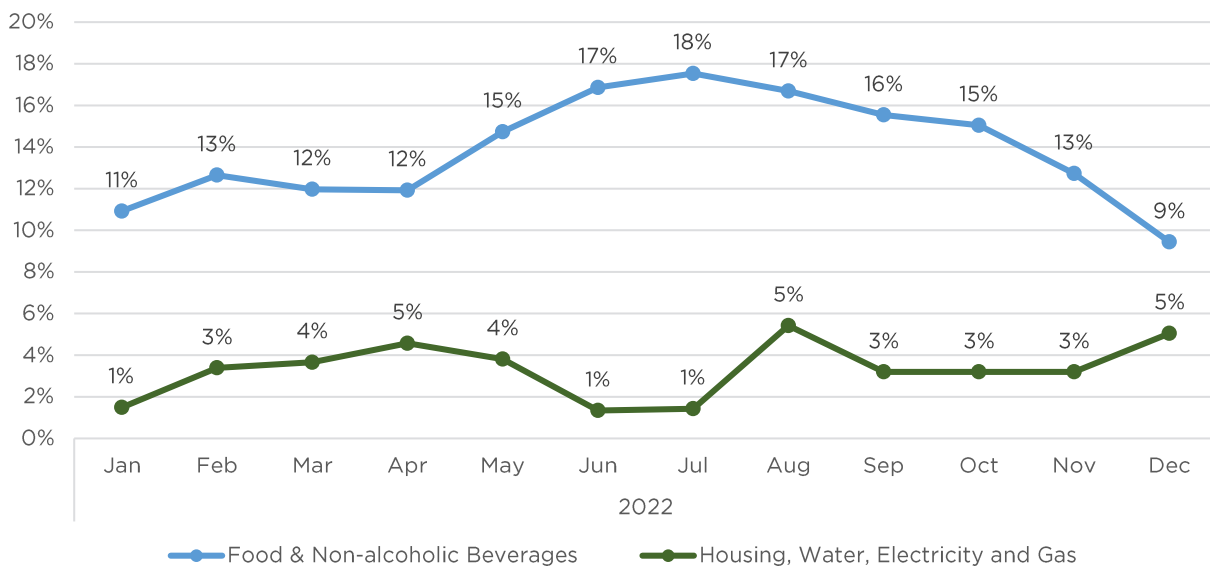
Figure 6: Recent Trends in Domestic Inflation (Monthly (Y-o-Y) Percent change) 2018 - 2022



Source: SNBS, 2022

According to the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) CPI monthly report, water, housing, electricity & gas, and food & non-alcoholic beverages are the most significant expenditure categories in consumer baskets. Food inflation increased from an annual average of 3.4 percent in 2021 to 14 percent in 2022, on account of drought conditions which affected agricultural production and higher global prices of imported food items.

Figure 7: Monthly (YoY) Inflation Rate of Most Consumed Items 2022



Source: SNBS, 2022

Table 3: Monthly (YoY) Inflation (Percent Change 2018-2022)

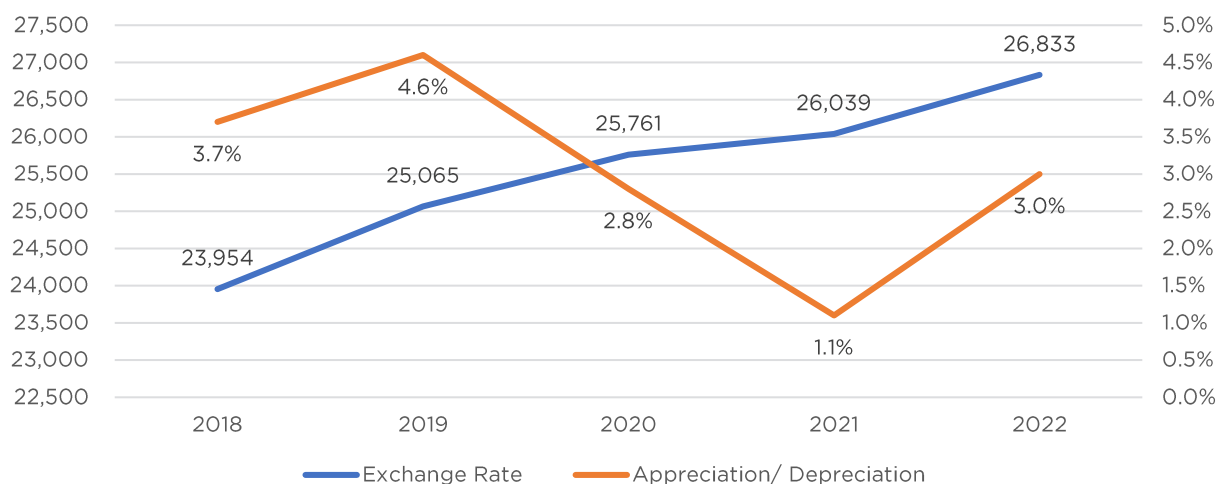
Year/Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jan	3.83	3.18	3.21	5.00	6.84
Feb	5.70	3.09	3.06	5.04	6.45
Mar	5.78	0.03	5.20	5.08	6.08
Apr	5.68	5.66	4.28	4.22	6.45
May	5.51	5.88	4.24	3.83	6.67
Jun	3.96	6.60	4.30	3.22	6.98
Jul	3.10	6.81	4.09	4.76	7.74
Aug	3.16	5.80	4.05	4.25	7.57
Sep	3.46	5.17	3.93	4.59	7.22
Oct	3.98	4.15	3.75	4.85	6.91
Nov	3.99	3.81	4.37	5.03	6.36
Dec	3.22	3.13	4.84	5.67	6.06

Source: SNBS, 2022

2.3 Exchange Rate Developments

The general trend shows that the Somalia shilling (SOS) continued marginally depreciating against the US Dollar in 2022 as the commodity prices elevated. The exchange rate remained relatively stable with the Somalia shilling depreciating by 3 percent against the US dollar in 2022. The average Somalia shilling exchange rate was 26,039 SOS per US Dollar in 2022. The Somalia shilling has been depreciating gradually in the last five years (2018-2022), on average SOS depreciated against the US Dollar by 3 percent. This depreciation rate is in line with the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) convergence criteria of depreciation/appreciation in the nominal exchange rate not exceeding 10 percent.

Figure 8: Exchange Rate Movements in 2022: Yearly Appreciation (-)/ Depreciation (+)



Source: CBS, 2022

The Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) has not issued any currency since 1991, this has led the country to become a de facto dollarized economy, but the currency reform remains a priority for the CBS. So far, the CBS has completed practically all the critical actions/benchmarks laid out by the currency reform roadmap. Introducing new shilling notes will enable the Somalia population to use it as a store of value and medium of exchange, particularly those segments of the population who do not earn in dollars, receive remittances or can't access mobile money.

Table 4: Exchange Rate Trend (2018-2022)

Year/Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jan	23,566	24,530	25,517	26,186	26,069
Feb	23,547	24,476	25,077	25,992	25,384
Mar	23,307	24,467	25,397	26,015	26,027
Apr	23,417	24,472	25,979	25,922	26,492
May	23,394	24,663	25,932	26,020	26,382
Jun	23,581	25,012	25,903	26,023	26,988
Jul	24,418	25,075	25,928	26,014	26,976
Aug	24,395	25,313	25,720	26,026	27,061
Sep	24,437	25,414	25,801	26,033	27,064
Oct	24,457	25,701	25,957	26,057	27,507
Nov	24,464	25,773	25,853	26,090	28,018
Dec	24,468	25,882	26,070	26,091	28,020
Year Average	23,954	25,065	25,761	26,039	26,833
Appr (-) Depr (+)	3.7%	4.6%	2.8%	1.1%	3.0%

Source: CBS, 2022

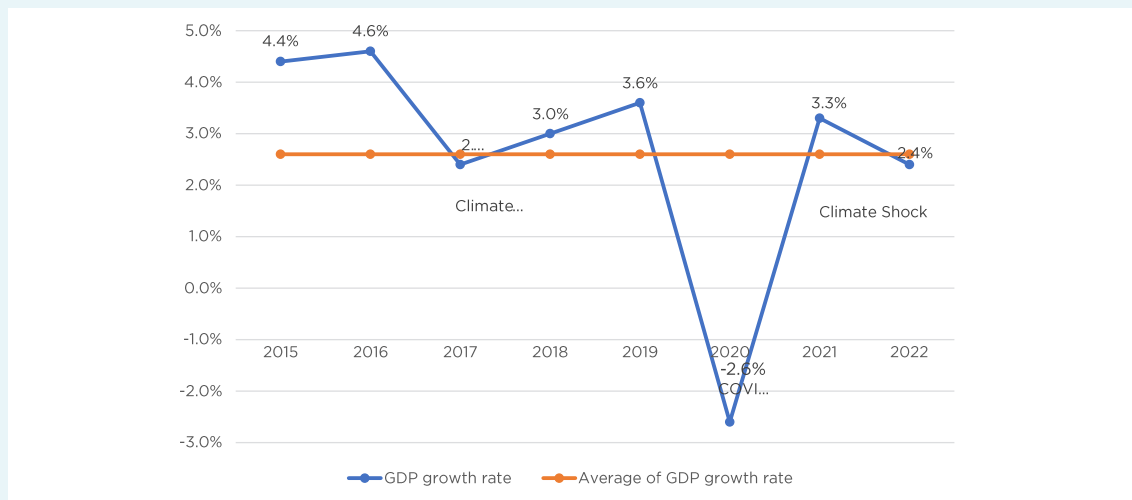
Box 1: Impact of Climate shocks on Somalia's economy

Climate change is one of the most challenging problems today since it profoundly affects the well-being of human beings on the planet. Somalia is one of the most vulnerable countries to the negative effects of climate change in the world. In the last two decades, Somalia experienced nine severe climate conditions that affected half of the total population. Recently, Somalia faced historic cyclical climate shocks including Droughts, floods, and locust infestations.

The impact of the climate shocks led to massive displacement, crop failures, livestock deaths, loss of livelihoods, food insecurity and increased risk of violent conflict over resources. According to Somalia's drought response report of IOM in December 2022. Over half of the total population of 15 million (8.3 million people) is facing food insecurity with 1.5 million children suffering acute malnutrition, including 214,000 children who are assumed to be severely malnourished. Furthermore. The number of people displaced due to the droughts reached 1.4 million in 2022, In December alone, 56,318 people were displaced. According to the FSNAU Post-Deyr and Gu report in 2022, cereal production is lower than 40 percent of the average of the last two decades owing to continued low average rainfall. Inflation pressure on food prices increased in 2022, owing to historic cyclical climate shocks which have adversely affected agricultural production and subsequently increased food prices for various commodities. For the first time in a decade, food inflation increased by double digits, to an annual average of 14 percent in 2022 from 3 percent in 2021 on average.

The repeat climate shocks including cycles of droughts (failure of the 5th consecutive rainfall season) and floods paused modest economic recovery from the triple crisis in 2021. Consequently, Somalia's real GDP growth has slowed in 2022 to 2.4 percent from 3.3 percent in 2021.

Figure 9: Real GDP Growth Rate 2015-2022



Sources: SNBS and CBS calculation, 2022

As shown in the above graph, the real GDP growth has slowed in the last two droughts (2017 & 2022), it has grown below the average growth in the last decade. The economic cost of climate change is projected to reduce GDP per capita growth by 15 percent by 2050 in East African countries including Somalia (Maino & Emrullahu, 2022). This adverse impact of climate change on low-income countries like Somalia will be far-reaching, given the increasing climate disasters.



3

PUBLIC FINANCE DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Implementation of Fiscal Policy

The budget of the Federal Government of Somalia for the year 2022 was approved on June 30, 2022. Usually, the FGS budget is approved before the end of the preceding year. However, owing to the protracted indirect elections, and the lack of elected representatives of the two houses of parliament, the budget approval was delayed for six months due to ongoing elections. Hence, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has been using an interim a vote-on-account budget to run the government fiscal operations.

The Federal Government of Somalia's budget for the fiscal year 2022 was projected to reach US\$944.9 million, which is an increase of 39 percent (equivalent to US\$264 million) compared to the previous year's budget of US\$680.5 million in 2021. Around US\$250 million (26 percent of the budget) is estimated to be generated from domestic revenues, primarily through taxes on international trade and transactions, taxes on goods and services, and taxes on income and profits, as well as non-tax revenues. The FGS is expected to receive US\$694.8 million in external grants, which is 74 percent of the total budget for the fiscal year 2022. On the expenditure side, the FGS is projected to spend a total of US\$930 million in the fiscal year of 2022, with an estimated financing surplus of US\$14.9 million.

The FGS total fiscal receipts in the fiscal year of 2022 reached US\$722 million; this is 24 percent lower than the budget target of US\$944.9 million (equivalent to US\$223 million). On the other hand, the fiscal spending of FGS for the current fiscal year is US\$731.4 million, which is 21 percent lower than the planned spending of US\$929.9 million (equivalent to US\$199 million).

Table 5: Summary of Revenue and Expenditure 2018-2022 (In Million US Dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual
Total Revenue and Grants	276.2	338.9	496.8	376.5	944.9	722.0
Total Domestic Revenue	183.4	230.3	211.2	229.6	250.1	262.8
Tax revenue	138.9	155.3	139.5	162.8	173.7	181.7
Non-tax revenue	44.5	75.0	71.7	66.8	76.4	81.1
Total External Grants	92.8	108.6	285.6	147.0	694.8	459.2
Grants Bilateral	29.5	36.4	15.0	2.5	39.6	37.1
Grants Multilateral	63.3	72.2	270.6	144.5	655.2	422.1
Total Expenditure	268.5	315.7	485.3	473.9	929.9	731.4
Total Recurrent Expenditure	258.6	300.9	466.7	457.8	887.1	718.2
Compensation of employees	143.1	162.8	227.0	250.1	263.2	259.6
Use of goods and services	80.6	92.7	80.7	106.1	216.9	140.8
Social benefits	-	-	14.4	14.6	275.0	188.9
Interest & Other Charges	-	-	2.2	1.3	2.5	12.7
Subsidies	-	-	80.3	45.9	7.5	5.0
Grants	30.8	45.0	62.1	39.9	119.5	111.2
Other expenses	4.1	0.4	-	-	2.5	-
Total Capital Expenditure	9.9	14.8	18.6	16.1	42.8	13.2
Consumption of fixed capital	9.9	14.8	18.6	16.1	42.8	13.2
Financing Gap / Surplus (-) or (+)	7.8	23.2	11.6	(97.3)	14.9	(9.4)

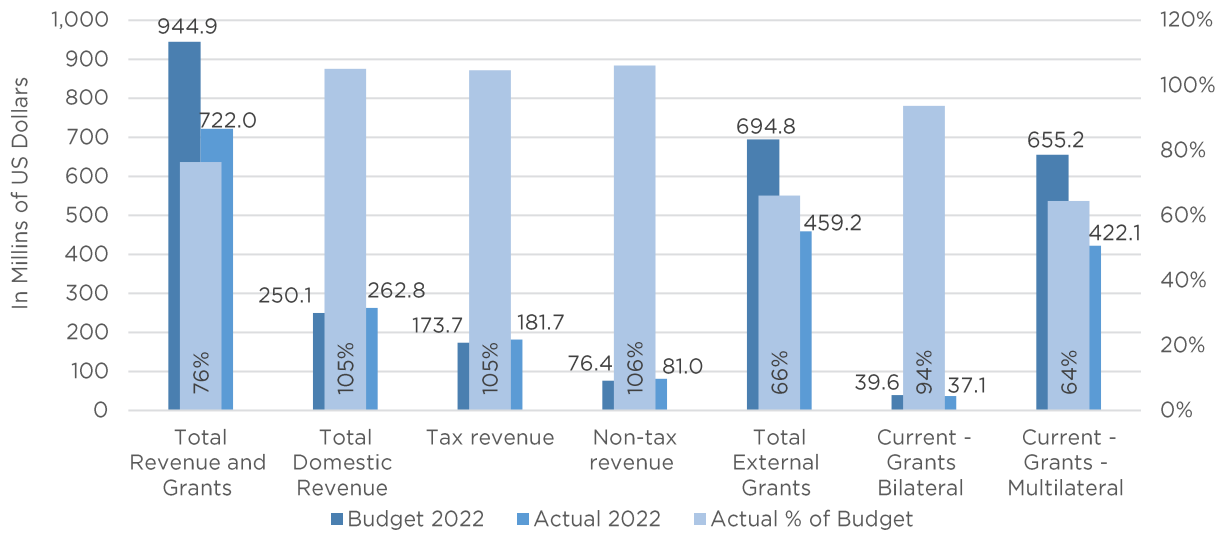
Source: MoF, 2022

3.2 Domestic Revenue and Grants

The FGS total fiscal receipts in the fiscal year of 2022 reached US\$722 million; this is 24 percent lower than the budget target of US\$944.9 million (equivalent to US\$223 million), and 92 percent higher than the amount received in the previous year, 2021. Domestic revenues collections in 2022 exceeded the revenue collections in the last year by 15 percent, amounting to US\$262.8 million compared to US\$229.5 million in 2021.

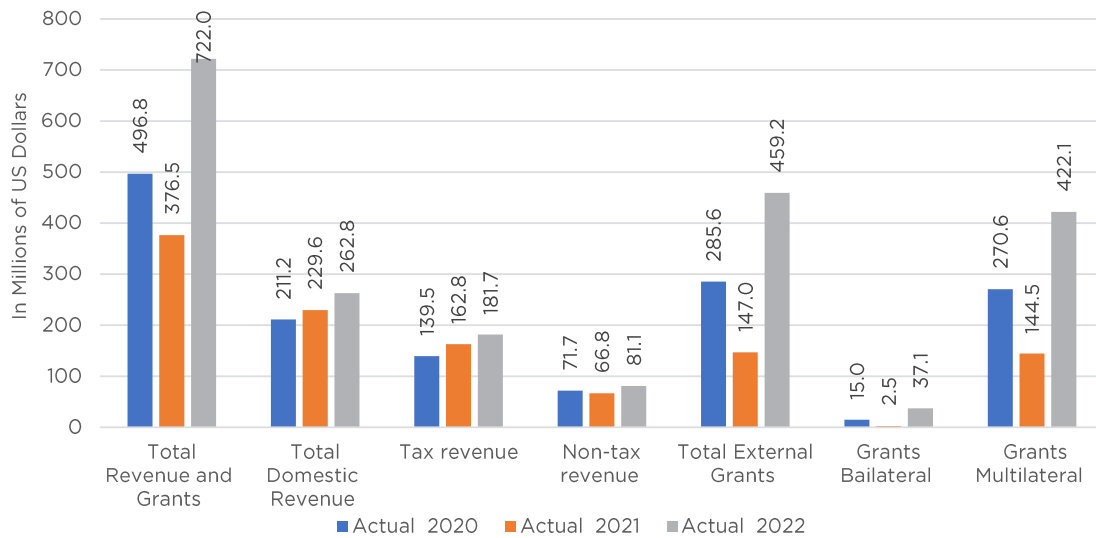
Donor grants received during the fiscal year 2022 increased by more than three-fold compared to the last year to record US\$459.2 million, from US\$147 million in 2021. This was due to the delayed elections, which undermined grants in 2021.

Figure 10: Revenue and Grants 2022 (Actual Vs Budgeted)



Source: MoF, 2022

Figure 11: Comparison of Fiscal Receipts (2020-2022)



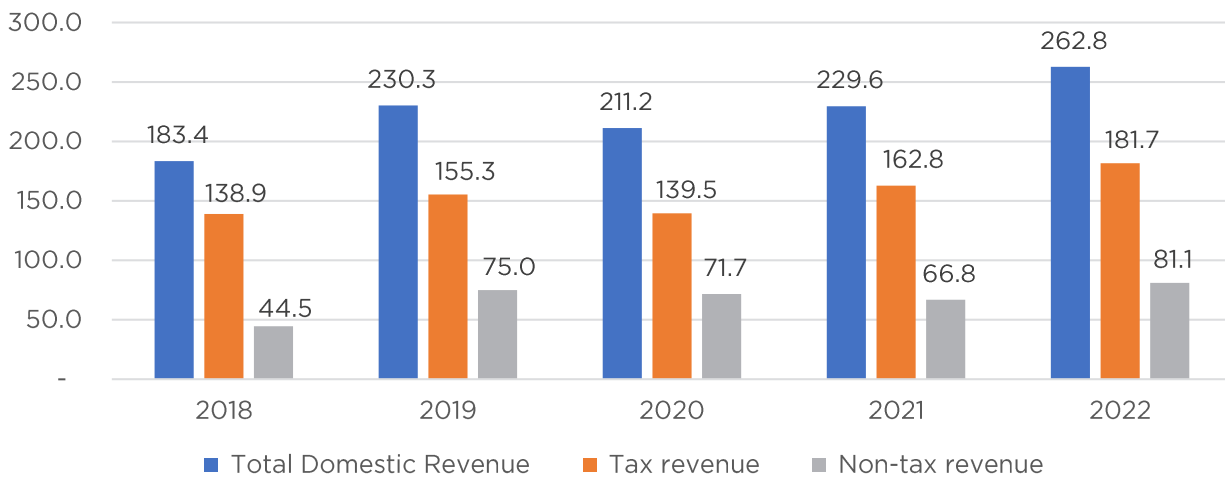
Source: MoF, 2022

3.2.1 Total Domestic Revenue

The FGS collected total domestic revenue of US\$262.8 million, surpassing the budget target of US\$250.1 million by 5 percent, equivalent to US\$12.7 million. This surplus indicates effective revenue management in a middle of potential tensions associated with delayed elections. Tax revenue collections in 2022 reached US\$181.7 million, exceeding the budgeted target of US\$173.7 million by 5 percent, equivalent to US\$8 million. This suggests that the government successfully increased tax collection through improved tax administration and compliance measures. Non-tax revenue also showed good performance, with US\$81.1 million collected against a budget target of US\$76.4 million, as a result, non-tax revenue increased by 6 percent. This growth in non-tax revenue indicates diversified revenue streams and efficient management of other income sources beyond taxes.

Tax revenues amounted to US\$181.7 million in 2022 up from US\$162.8 million in 2021, this indicates a 12 percent increase compared to 2021. Non-tax revenues, on the other hand, showed an increase of 21 percent compared to last year, recording US\$81.1 million in 2022 up from US\$66.8 million in 2021, indicating that the government has successfully diversified its sources of revenue and possibly implemented new strategies to generate revenue.

Figure 12: Comparison of Actual Domestic Revenues (2018-2022)



Source: MoF, 2022

3.2.2 External Grants

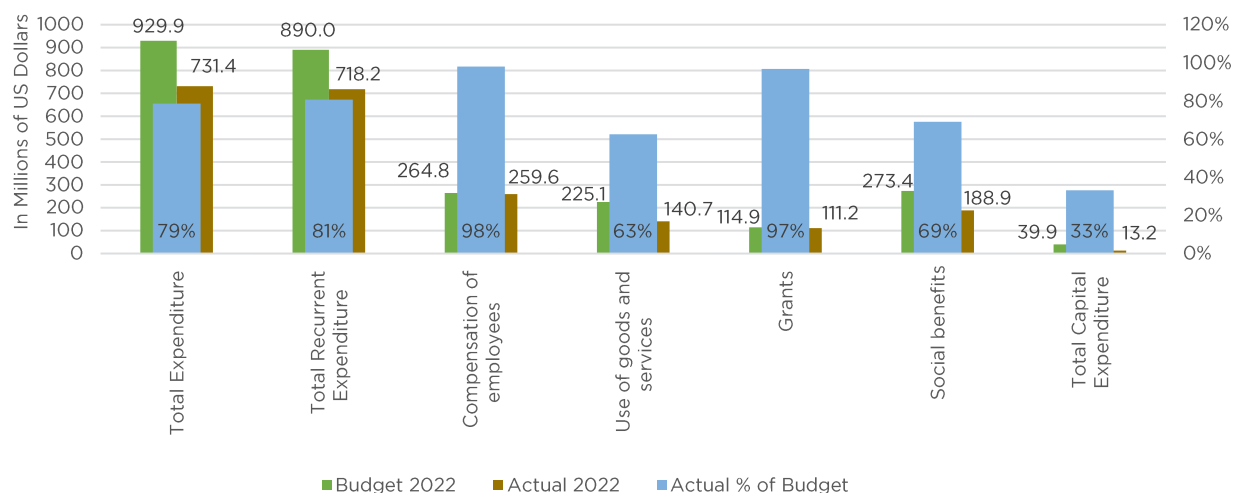
During the fiscal year (2022), the total amount of donor grants received by the FGS amounted to US\$459.2 million which represents a 34 percent shortfall (equivalent to US\$235.6 million) against the budgeted amount of US\$694.8 million. Donor grants received in the reporting period form 64 percent of the FGS total fiscal receipts. Additionally, donor grants outperformed by more than threefold over the amount received last year (2021). The significant increase in donor grants was primarily due to the disbursement of the accumulated budget support, that was suspended as a result of the prolonged election period, which lasted almost a year, and which undermined grants in 2021 and the first half of 2022. Bilateral grants totaled US\$37.1 million against a target of US\$39.6 million, representing 6 percent underperformance. Last year, the amount of bilateral grants was only US\$2.5 million, whereas this year it has increased to US\$37.1 million. In the fiscal year 2022, multilateral grants make up the largest portion (92 percent) of external grants and underperformed by 36 percent, totaling US\$422.1 million against the budgeted amount of US\$655.2 million. Compared to 2021, the amount of multilateral grants has increased more than double, reaching a new record of US\$422.1 million, compared to US\$144.5 million in 2021.

3.3 Government Expenditure

In fiscal year 2022, the Federal Government of Somalia spent a total of US\$731.4 million, which is 21 percent less than the budgeted expenditure of US\$929.9 million. The current year fiscal spending is 54 percent higher than last year's spending of US\$473.9 million. Recurrent expenses represent over 98 percent of the government's spending, while capital expenses stood around 2 percent of total government spending.

Recurrent expenditure in the current fiscal year surpassed the recurrent spending in 2021 by 57 percent, reaching a total of US\$718.2 million. On the other hand, capital spending for the fiscal year 2022 amounted to US\$13.2 million, representing 2 percent of the total spending and 31 percent of the targeted budget. In 2022, the capital expenditure is 18 percent lower than the US\$16.1 million spent on capital expenditure last year.

Figure 13: The Performance of Government Fiscal Spending 2022 (Actual Vs Budgeted)

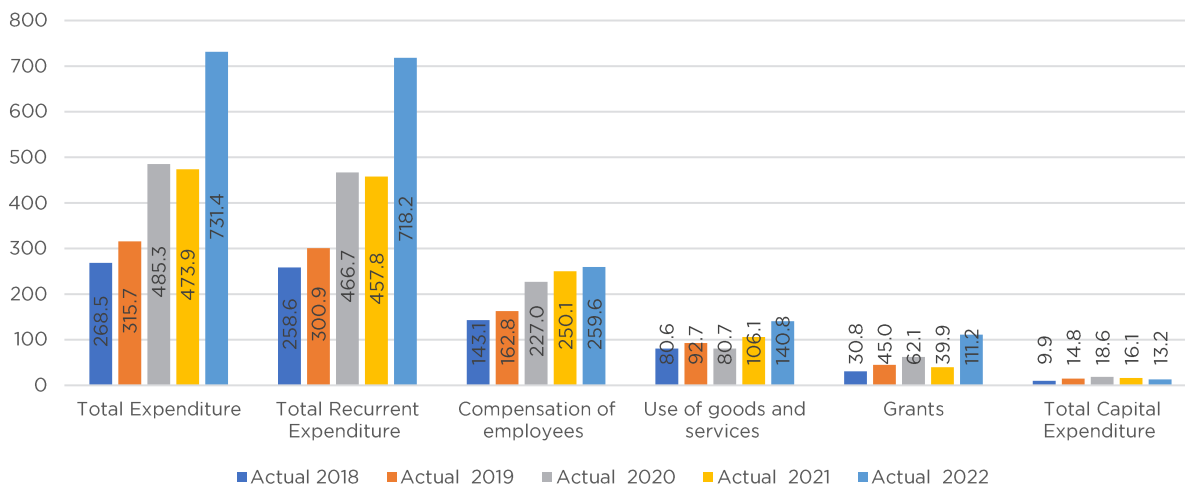


Source: MoF, 2022

Expenditures on employee compensation reached US\$259.6 million, almost similar to the target budget. This indicates that government managed to pay the salary and stipends of civil and military personnel which represent almost 36 percent of the government spending. The FGS spending on goods and services totaled US\$140.8 million, which is 35 percent less than the budgeted amount of US\$216.9 million for the fiscal year 2022. The FGS grants to the Federal Member States were US\$111.2 million, underspending of the planned budget by 7 percent, equivalent to US\$8.3 million.

In fiscal year 2022, the FGS spent US\$13.2 million on capital expenditure, which is 2 percent of the total fiscal spending. This is significantly lower than the target budget of US\$42.8 million by 69 percent, equivalent to US\$29.6 million. The total capital expenditure decreased by 18 percent compared to the previous year’s capital expenditure of US\$16.1 million.

Figure 14: Main Indicators of Public Expenditure (2018-2022)

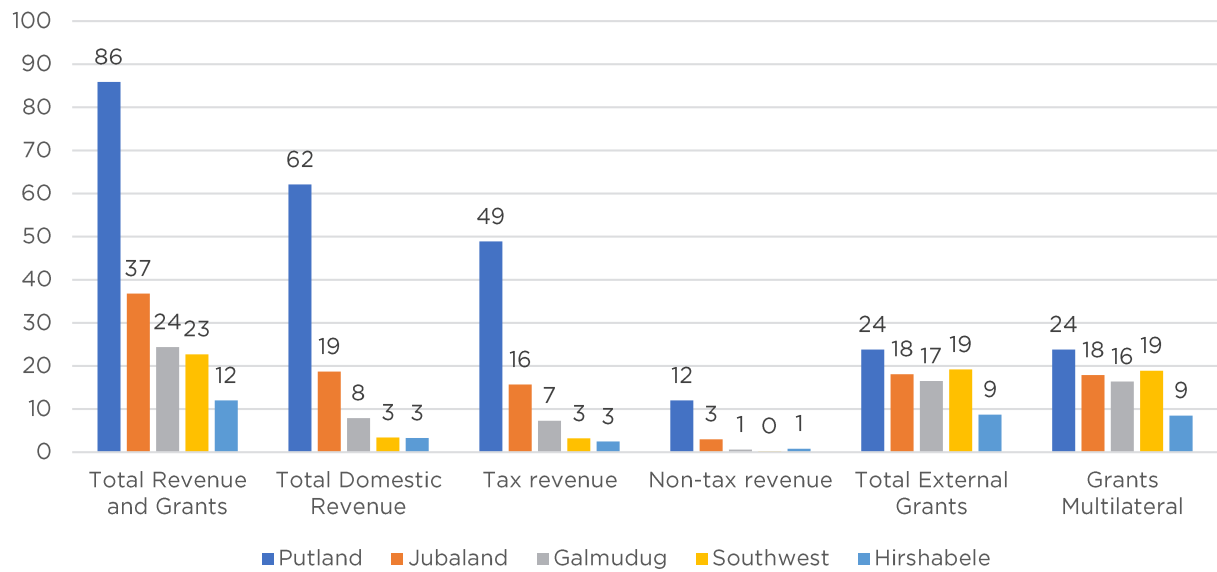


Source: MoF,2022

3.4 Federal Member States

Puntland State of Somalia generated a total revenue and grants of US\$85.8 million in the fiscal year 2022, surpassing all other Federal Member States. This higher revenue and grants can be attributed to the Bossaso port, which serves as a major commercial center for Somalia’s eastern and central regions as well as Ethiopia’s Somali Region. The fiscal receipts of Puntland State in the fiscal year of 2022 are only 1 percent less than the US\$86.7 million generated in last year 2021. Jubland is the second highest state in terms of generating revenue after Puntland. Jubland’s revenue in 2022 amounted to US\$36.8 million. Galmudug State collected a total of US\$24.4 million as domestic revenue and grants, while Southwest State received US\$22.7 million as domestic revenue and grants. Lastly, Hirshabelle State obtained US\$12 million of revenue and grants in the fiscal year of 2022.

Figure 15: Federal Member States Revenue and Grants 2022



Source: MoF,2022

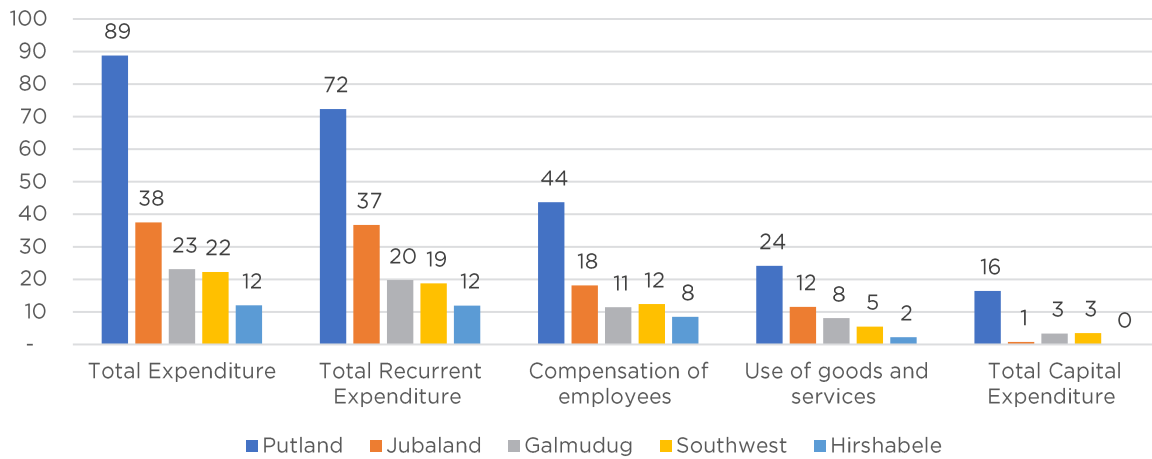
Table 6: Summary of FMS Revenue and Expenditure 2022 (In Million US Dollars)

	Putland	Jubaland	Galmudug	Southwest	Hirshabele
Total Revenue and Grants	85.9	36.8	24.4	22.7	12.0
Total Domestic Revenue	62.1	18.7	7.9	3.4	3.3
Tax revenue	48.9	15.7	7.3	3.2	2.5
Non-tax revenue	12.0	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.8
Social contributions	1.2	-	-	-	-
Total External Grants	23.8	18.1	16.5	19.2	8.7
Grants Bilateral	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Grants Multilateral	23.8	17.9	16.4	18.9	8.5
Total Expenditure	88.8	37.5	23.1	22.3	12.0
Total Recurrent Expenditure	72.3	36.7	19.8	18.8	11.9
Compensation of employees	43.7	18.1	11.5	12.4	8.5
Use of goods and services	24.1	11.6	8.1	5.5	2.2
Social benefits	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	-
Interest & Other Charges	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	0.0	-
Grants	1.2	0.3	0.1	-	1.2
Other expenses	1.6	6.6	0.0	0.3	-
Total Capital Expenditure	16.5	0.8	3.3	3.5	0.1
Consumption of fixed capital	16.5	0.8	3.3	3.5	0.1
Financing Gap / Surplus (-) or (+)	(2.9)	(0.7)	1.3	0.4	(0.0)

Source: MoF,2022

The figure below summarizes the spending of the Federal Member States in 2022. The data reveals that Puntland State had total spending of US\$88.8 million, with a fiscal gap of US\$2.9 million. Jubaland State spent US\$37.5 million, with a fiscal gap of US\$0.7 million. On the other hand, Galmudug State had spent of US\$23.1 million, resulting in a financing surplus of US\$1.3 million. Additionally, the Southwest and Hirshabelle States of Somalia had spent a total of US\$22.3 million and US\$12 million, respectively.

Figure 16: Federal Member States Expenditure 2022

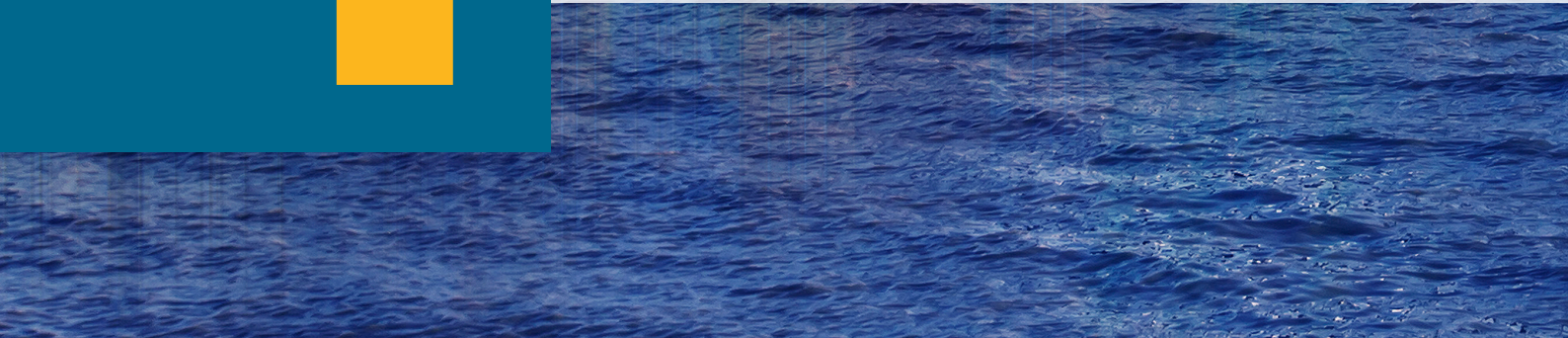


Source: MoF, 2022



4

EXTERNAL SECTOR



4.1 Balance of Payments

While Africa is still witnessing the negative implications of the external imbalances for growth as well as financial and monetary challenges more than any other region in the world, the economy of Somalia, however, strives to survive depending mainly on the sectors of livestock, remittances, foreign aid, foreign direct investment, and advancement in local telecommunication industries.

4.1.1 Current Account

In recent years, Somalia experienced a widening and negative current account due to large deficits in trade transactions expanding by 59 percent in 2022 to stand at US\$1,249 million from US\$780 million in 2021. In addition, the deficit in current account is projected to widen to 16.4 percent of GDP in 2023 from 12 percent in 2022, driven by huge import bills and lower performance in the country's export.

In the merchandise trade (goods), trade deficit of Somalia widened by 22 percent in 2021, amounting to US\$4,073 million from a deficit of US\$3,328 million in 2020, while further widening by 39 percent in 2022.

this year recording a deficit of US\$5,678 million situation mostly unfavorable to domestic producers in competition with large volumes of imports.

As of 2022, the country's export contracted slightly by less than 2 percent, recording a total value of US\$704.04 million compared to US\$717.10 million in 2021. The country imported a total value of US\$6,380 million in 2022, up from US\$4,790.39 million in 2021, representing an increase of 33 percent. However, a high performance in the country's export receipts is expected in the near outlook where it will help reduce the trade deficit and drive the current account deficit to narrow.



As of 2022, the country's export contracted slightly by less than 2 percent...

Table 7: Balance of Payment, 2018-2022 (Millions of US Dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current account balance	-486	-592	-641	-780	-1,249
Overall trade balance Goods balance	-4,003	-4,292	-4,639	-5,012	-6,418
Goods balance	-3,003	-3,243	-3,328	-4,073	-5,676
Exports of goods, f.o.b.	570	662	549	717	704
General merchandise on a BOP basis Of which: Re-exports	570	662	549	717	704
Net exports of goods under merchanting	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmonetary gold	0	0	0	0	0
Imports of goods, f.o.b.	-3,573	-3,905	-3,878	-4,790	-6,380
General merchandise on a BOP basis Of which: Re-exports	-3,573	-3,905	-3,878	-4,790	-6,380
Net exports of goods under merchanting	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmonetary gold	0	0	0	0	0
Services, net	-1,000	-1,049	-1,311	-939	-742
Service credits	549	469	629	815	1,100
Service debit	-1,549	-1,518	-1,940	-1,754	-1,842
Income (net)	-34	-36	-37	-40	-42
Receipts	44	46	49	51	54
Payments	-78	-82	-86	-91	-96
Current transfers (net	3,551	3,736	4,035	4,272	5,211
Private (net), including remittances	1,479	1,580	1,690	1,801	2,197
Official	2,072	2,156	2,345	2,471	3,014
Capital account and financial account	456	605	659	704	799
of which:					
Foreign direct investment	408	447	464	495	544
Overall balance and error and omissions	-30	13	18	18	-
Change in central bank reserves (- = increase)	30	-13	-17	-19	-
Memorandum items:					
Nominal GDP	9,751	10,105	9,846	10,172	10,420
External public debt	5,235	5,311	4,529	4,486	4,440

Source: Un Comtrade, IMF estimates and CBS estimates, 2022

Table 8: Balance of Payment, 2021-2022 (Percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)

	2021	2022
Current account balance	-7.7	-12.0
Overall trade balance Goods balance	-48.1	-61.6
Goods balance	-40.0	-54.5
Exports of goods, f.o.b.	7.0	6.8
Imports of goods, f.o.b.	-47.1	-61.2
Services, net	-9.2	-7.1
Service credits	8.0	10.6
Service debit	-17.2	-17.7
Income (net)	-0.4	-0.4
Receipts	0.5	0.5
Payments	-0.9	-0.9
Current transfers (net)	42.0	50.0
Private (net), including remittances	17.7	21.1
Official	24.3	28.9
Capital account and financial account	6.9	7.7
<i>of which:</i>		
Foreign direct investment	4.9	5.2
Overall balance and error and omissions	0.2	
Change in central bank reserves (- = increase)	-0.2	
Memorandum items:		
Nominal GDP (Millions of U.S. dollars)	10,172	10,420
External public debt	44	43

Source: Un Comtrade, IMF estimates and CBS estimates, 2022

4.1.2 Capital Account

The country's capital account registered an increase of 9.9 percent in (2022) where it stood at US\$799 million (7.7 percent of GDP) compared to US\$704 million in 2021. Foreign direct investment recorded US\$544 million in 2022, up from US\$494 million representing 9.9 percent increase over 2021 (5.2 percent of GDP).

4.2 External Public Debt

Since 2016, the country has embarked on a long journey of economic reforms to achieve economic and financial development targets under successive IMF Debt Relief Program. In a year's time from now, debt relief program is expected to reach the completion point under the HIPC Initiative.

The country's total external debt this year shows a slight decline of 1 percent, recording an amount of US\$4,440 million (43 percent of GDP) from US\$4,486 million in 2021. Over more than 76 percent of the total outstanding stock is from Bilateral Creditors (60 percent of Paris Club and 17 percent of non-Paris) while the multilateral creditors among which are the IMF, AMF, AFESD and IDA represent the remaining 23 percent of the total outstanding stock.

Table 9: External Public Debt (2015-2022) In Millions of US Dollars

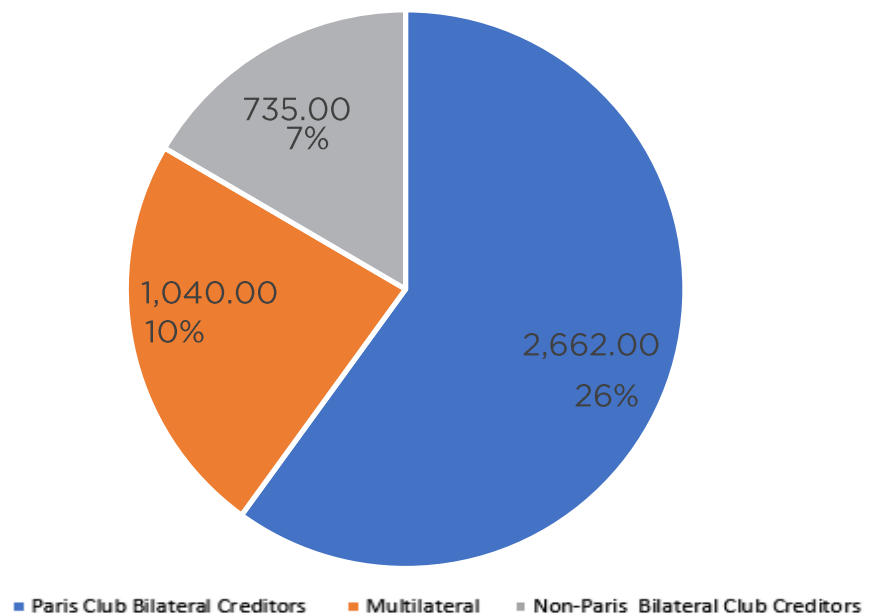
Creditors	Prel. 2015	Prel. 2016	Prel. 2017	Prel. 2018	Prel. 2019	Prel. 2020	Prel. 2021	Prel. 2022	% Change 2022	2022% of GDP
Total Outstanding Stock	4,414	4,377	4,585	5,235	5,311	4,529	4,486	4,440	(1)	43
Multilateral	1,468	1,442	1,504	1,520	1,530	1,114	1,081	1,040	(4)	10
Bilateral Creditors	2,946	2,935	3,081	3,714	3,781	3,412	3,403	3,397	(0.2)	33
Paris Club Bilateral Creditors	2,332	2,320	2,464	3,022	3,072	2,692	2,678	2,662	(0.6)	26
Non-Paris Club Creditors	614	615	617	692	709	720	725	735	(1)	7

Source: MoF, 2022

4.2.1 Debt Composition

As of 2022, the country owes US\$2,662 million (26 percent of GDP) of the outstanding debts to Paris Club Bilateral Creditors (PCBC) while liabilities to Multilateral Creditors constitute a total amount of US\$1,040 million accounting for 10 percent of GDP. The remaining US\$735 million (7 percent of GDP) is from Non-Paris Club Bilateral Creditors (NPC-BC) among which are Abu Dhabi Fund, Government of Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Funds for development.

Figure 17: External Public Debt in 2022 (Percentage Change Share of GDP) in Millions of US dollars



Source: IMF, MoF, 2022



5

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

The Central Bank of Somalia aims creating a secure and reliable financial system. In order to achieve this, the bank has implemented a range of regulations, manuals, guidelines, and directives to ensure the stability and safety of the financial system. By enhancing the regulatory framework, the bank aims to promote financial stability, protect consumers, and facilitate more efficient markets. These regulatory measures have contributed to the success and growth of the financial system. CBS has implemented a risk-based strategy for its supervision and compliance system to guarantee effective enforcement of current legal and regulatory requirements.

The 2016 Somalia Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Funding of Terrorism Act, along with its accompanying regulation on AML/CFT for the Financial Institutions (2019), remain the foundation for safeguarding the integrity of Somalia's financial system. Despite the limited use of Somalia shillings in business transactions, the Central Bank of Somalia monitors dollar transactions conducted through private financial institutions.

Money Transfer Businesses have a vital role in connecting Somalia to the rest of the world by offering remittance services. During the fiscal year of 2022, MTBs transferred approximately US\$4.8 billion in inward transfers to the economy. Given the substantial amount of money involved, money transfers are significant in facilitating export earnings and financing the ever-increasing trade deficit.

The country's Mobile Money Sector is expanding and vibrant, encouraging the use of mobile wallets by enhancing financial inclusion for the poor, and providing payment services without any charges. The utilization of digital payments in Somalia enhances the speed of transactions, lowers transaction expenses, enhances payment security, and provides a secure method for saving money. The zero-cost approach in Somalia has made it more favorable for adoption compared to other countries in East Africa.

As of the end of 2022, the financial sector consisted of thirteen domestic commercial banks, two foreign bank branches, three Mobile Money Operators (MMOs), and twelve Money Transfer Businesses (MTBs).



The country's Mobile Money Sector is expanding and vibrant...

5.1 Banking Sector

The commercial banks in the country are in the modest of development. These licensed banks have made notable advancements in recent years by improving their operations and adhering to regulations set by the Central Bank. Commercial banks play a crucial role in the country's economy and productivity by offering investment financing and loans to entrepreneurs.

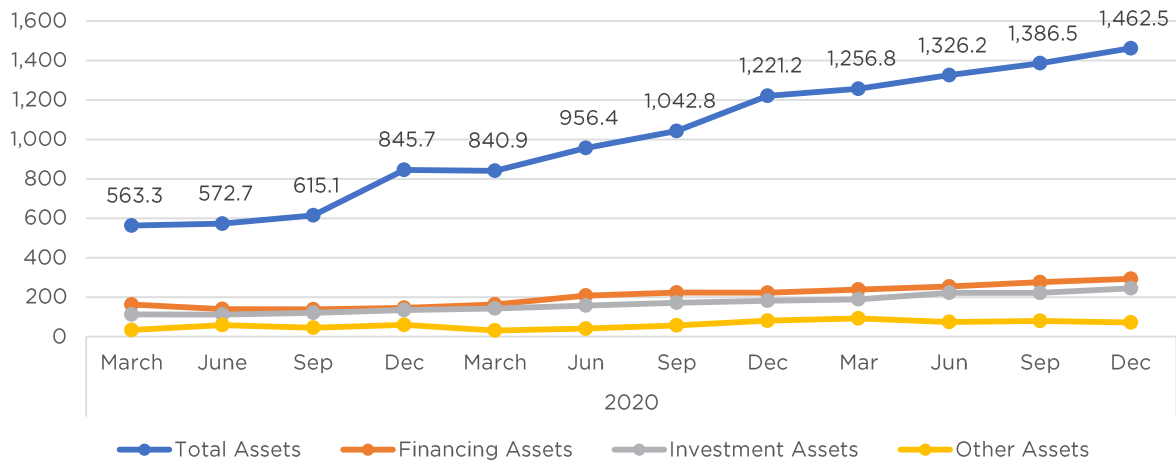
The banking sector in Somalia has experienced consistent growth in its total assets since 2015, which has subsequently enhanced the public's confidence and trust in the country's banking system.

Table 10: Consolidated Balance Sheet for Commercial Banks (2020 – 2022) (in millions of US Dollars)

	2020				2021				2022			
	March	June	Sep	Dec	March	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Total Assets	563.3	572.7	615.1	845.7	840.9	956.4	1,042.8	1,221.2	1,256.8	1,326.2	1,386.5	1,462.5
Financing Assets	162.9	139.4	138.3	145.8	163.1	208.1	223.4	222.7	238.6	253.8	275.9	293.4
Investment Assets	112.5	111.6	120.5	134.6	142.7	157.7	171.9	182.1	188.9	222.1	221.5	244.8
Other Assets	33.6	58.3	44.8	59.4	30.8	40.7	57.0	80.9	92.2	74.2	79.8	71.9
Total Liabilities	455.5	462.7	502.9	712.3	706.7	767.1	849.4	1,025.1	1,059.8	1,114.3	1,171.3	1,247.4
Customer Deposits	413.1	424.7	460.7	667.2	656.9	714.9	806.9	948.1	974.9	1,018.8	1,029.7	1,164.3
Microfinance Loan	1.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.1	-	51.5	2.9
Other Liabilities	34.2	21.7	29.4	32.2	35.9	39.9	39.3	59.4	67.1	75.2	53.3	57.2
Total Shareholder's Equity	107.8	110.0	112.2	133.4	134.2	189.3	193.4	196.1	197.0	212.0	215.2	215.1

Source: CBS, 2022

Figure 18: Consolidated Commercial Bank Assets from 2020-2022 (in millions of US Dollars)

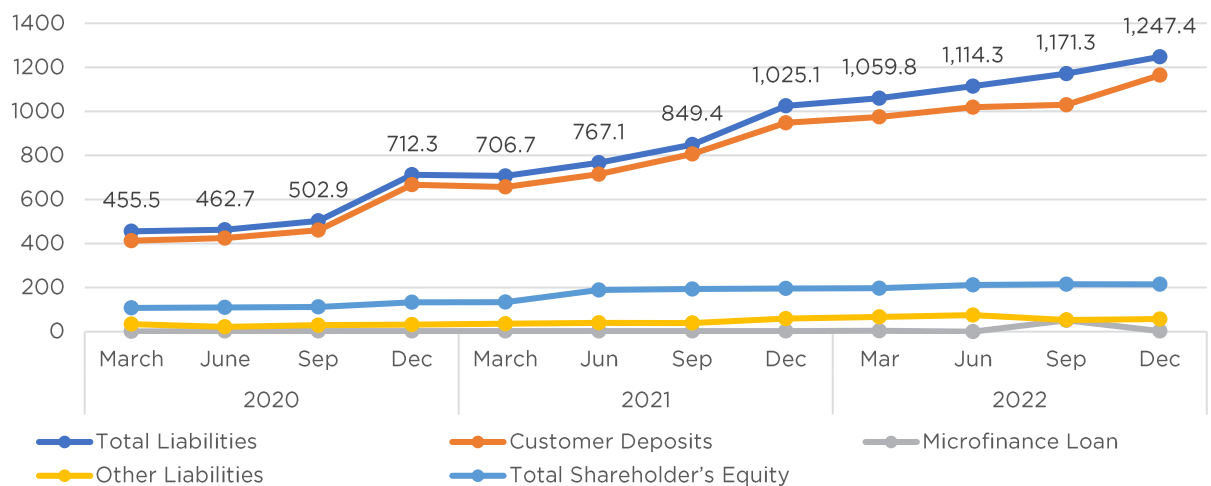


Source: CBS, 2022

In 2022, the banking industry's total assets grew by 20 percent to US\$1,462.5 million, compared to US\$1,221.2 million in 2021. Credit to the private sector increased by 32 percent compared to the previous year, reaching a total of US\$293.4 million up from US\$222.7 million. Additionally, the value of investment assets in the banking sector rose from US\$182.1 million in 2021 to US\$244.8 million in 2022, accounting for 17 percent of the total assets in the banking sector.

Commercial banks have been experiencing gradual growth in their total liabilities and shareholders' equity over the past decade. The total liabilities include customer deposits, deposits from other banks, and microfinance loans. In 2022, the total liabilities increased to US\$1,247.4 million, showing a 22 percent growth, from the US\$1,025.1 million in 2021. Furthermore, customer deposits experienced a significant increase of 23 percent during the reporting period, up from US\$948.1 million in 2021 to record US\$1,164.3 million in 2022. Demand deposits from individuals experienced an increase of 54 percent. Demand deposits from individuals account for 43 percent of total liabilities and equities. On the other hand, demand deposits from commercial entities have shown a decline of 5 percent compared to the previous year 2021.

Figure 19: Consolidated Commercial Bank Liabilities from 2020-2022 (in millions of US Dollars)



Source: CBS, 2022

5.2 Money Transfer Businesses

Money Transfer Businesses have a vital role in connecting Somalia to the rest of the world by offering remittance services. During the fiscal year of 2022, MTBs transferred approximately US\$4.8 billion in inward transfers to the economy. MTBs are significant in facilitating export earnings and financing the ever-increasing trade deficit. The MTBs also provide essential support to the livelihoods of millions of Somali people, functioning as a form of social security for the majority of the Somali community.

Total inward transfers reached US\$4,776 million in 2022, up from US\$4,302 million in 2021, registering 11 percent increase. Individual remittance inflows in 2022 shown a moderate growth of 1 percent, compared to growth rates of 23 percent and 29 percent in 2020 and 2021, respectively. Business inflows declined by 3 percent, compared to growth rates of 17 percent in 2020 and 12 percent in 2021. The decrease in business remittance inflows can be attributed to the challenging economic conditions and

rising living expenses in the source countries amidst of conflict in Ukrain. These factors have negatively affected the actual incomes of the Somali diaspora. Investments, as proxied by business inflows have also been subdued with a 3 percent year-on-year decline, while credit to the private sector has experienced a modest 2 percent month-on-month growth in 2022. These factors are anticipated to result in lower-than-expected economic growth in 2022.

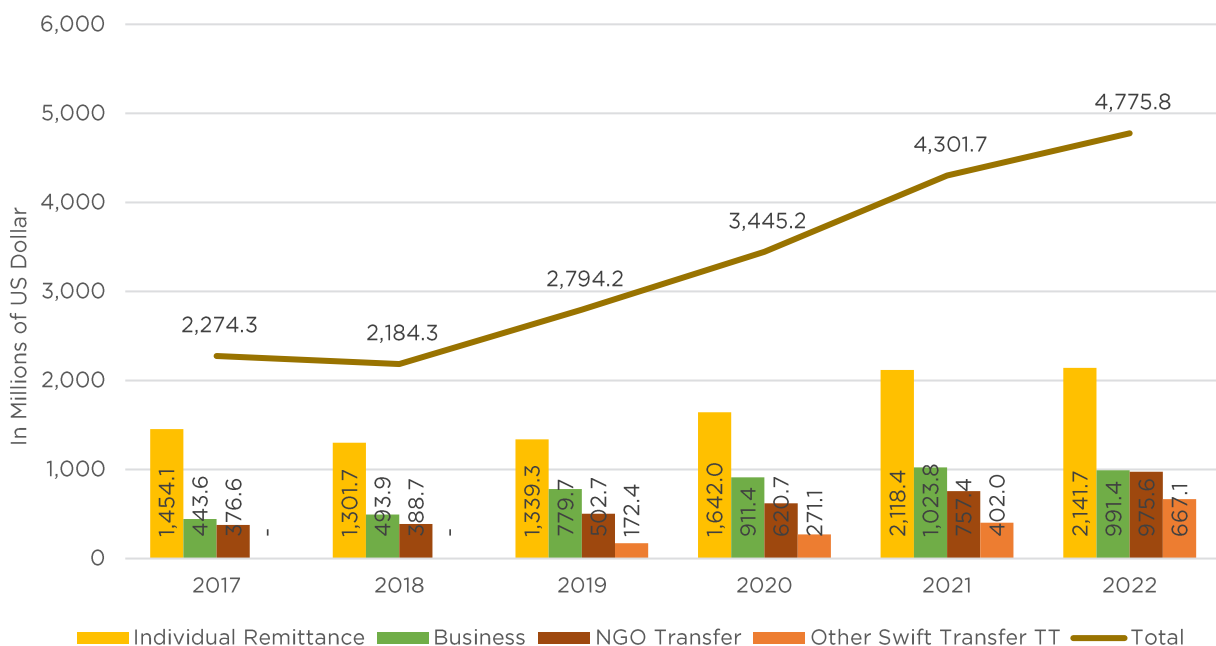
Table 11: Total Inward Transfers to Somalia in Millions of US Dollar (2018-2022)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Inflows					
Remittance	1,302	1,339.3	1,642	2,118	2,141
Business	494	779.7	911	1,024	991
Grants	389	502.7	621	758	977
Other Swift Transfer TT	-	172.4	271	402	668
Total inflow	2,184	2,794.2	3,445	4,302	4,776

Source: CBS, 2022

The inflow of grant transfers during 2022 reached US\$977 million, up from US\$758 million, indicating 29 percent growth over last year (2021), while the commercial bank TT transfers recorded a significant growth of 66 percent to US\$668 million in 2022 up from US\$402 million in 2021.

Figure 20: Remittance Inflows (2017-2022)



Source: CBS, 2022

5.3 National Payment System

The national payment system is a crucial part of a country's financial and monetary system which in turn can influence economic growth. It links commercial banks to the central bank and integrates the functions of the Automated Clearing House (ACH), Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), and Instant Funds Transfer (IFT) into one platform. The system is hosted and managed by CBS.

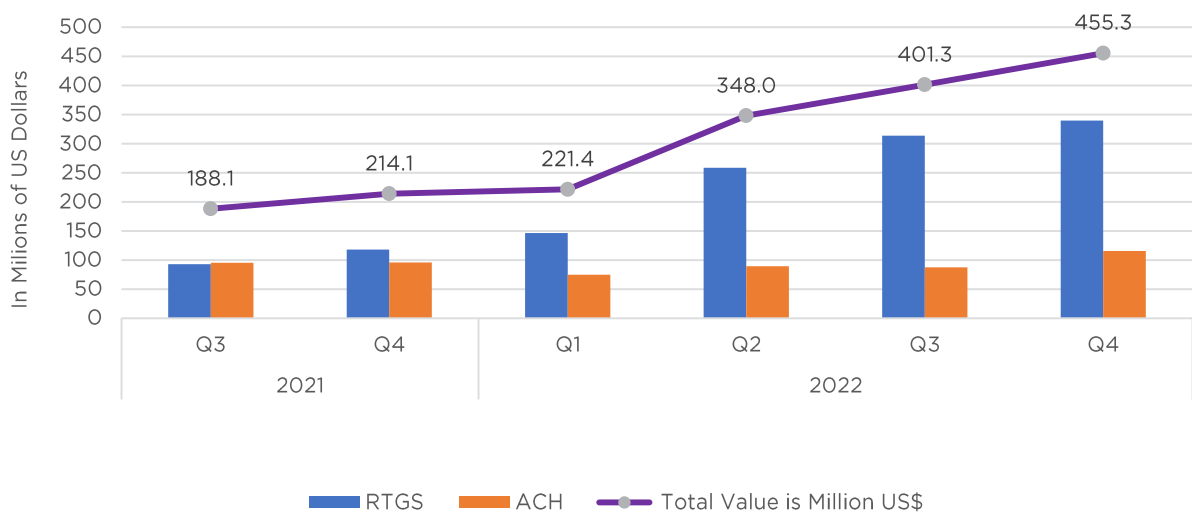
The NPS performed more than 922,000 transactions in 2022 worth US\$1,426 million. The total value of RTGS transactions was US\$1,058.7 million, while the total value of ACH transactions recorded US\$367.4 million.

Table 12: RTGS and ACH Transaction Between 2021-2022³

	2021	2022
RTGS	211	1,058.7
ACH	191	367.4
Total Value is Million US\$	402	1,426.0
Total Transactions	439,301	922,904.0

Source: CBS, 2022

Figure 21: National Payment System (2021-2022)



Source: CBS, 2022

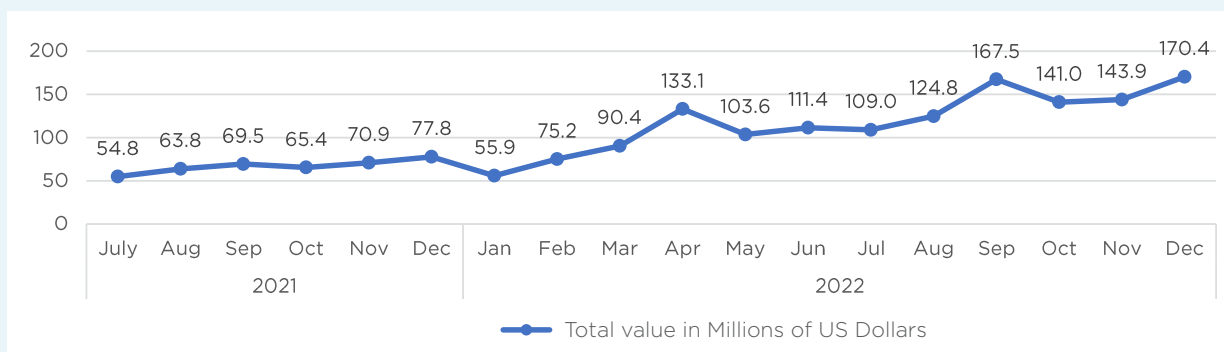
³Preliminary Data on National Payment System started on July15, adjustment is made for the total value.

Box 2: A Year and Half Later: The New National Payment System

The Central Bank of Somalia introduced a national payment system in July 2021, a payment hub that connects 13 commercial banks and formalizes digital payments, making payments easier for people across the country. The introduction of the system was such a milestone for the country’s financial sector. The system makes fund transfer much easier as it is connected to the clearing and settlement system of the central bank which makes commercial banks interoperable.

Under the system, the central bank connects commercial banks to a settlements & clearing platform to enable them to process real-time money transfers. The Central Bank of Somalia is in the process of establishing a national payment switch called the Somalia Payment Switch (SPS), the switch will facilitate interoperability capabilities of debit and credit cards, automated cash machines and mobile network operators. The current NPS comprises two elements. The first payment gateway is gross settlement system and real-time enables the movement of high-value and time-critical payments, called Automated Clearing House (ACH). The second, is the Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) enables lower-value payments, with obligations between commercial banks netted and settled at the end of the business day to provide services). A well-functioning national payment system and efficient payment services increased access to finance & financial stability, reduced transaction costs & trade financing gaps and promoted domestic investment.

Figure 22: National Payment System (2021-2022) Monthly



Source: CBS, 2022

According to the data, credit to the private sector increased by 32 percent year-on-year over the fourth quarter of 2021, from US\$222.7 million to US\$293.4 million. Credit to the private sector has almost doubled compared to the amount recorded in the corresponding period of last year.

Adaptation of NPS

The national payment system has already been adopted by financial institutions and businesses, now is becoming popular for individual payment and small-value purchase in Somalia. Just the first eighteen (18) months, the total number of the performed transactions in the national payment system reached over 1.3 million transactions. The total value of the performed transactions amounted to US\$1.8 billion as noted in the CBS Quarterly Economic Report 2022Q4. The total value and the number of transactions is expected to more than double up coming next years.

Conclusion

The Central Bank of Somalia has implemented significant reforms to modernize the financial sector to ensure that Somalia’s financial system is sound stable. Payment systems reform is just first step forward to robust financial sector. In July 2022, CBS licensed the first two international banks (Ziraat Katilim Bank and Banque Misr) to boost the financial sector and attract international investment in Somalia and CBS lifted the moratorium on the new licensing local banks. Completing currency reform will be next most important step, introducing new shilling notes will secure store of value and medium of exchange for society who do not have dollar earnings nor access to mobile money.





6

MONETARY POLICY

Policy advisors have long been concerned about the lack of credibility in the monetary systems of developing countries. They often suggest using pegged exchange rates, currency boards, or dollarization as solutions for designing monetary policies in these economies. However, these solutions are not ideal for countries with high levels of state capture, which is caused by and contributes to weak public institutions. Due to factors like political mismanagement, civil war, and economic sanctions, these countries are unable to maintain a stable domestic currency and will continue to face difficulties in doing so.

The majority of economic goals set by monetary authorities in developing nations, such as controlling inflation and maintaining stable prices, low unemployment rates, a stable currency, and economic growth, are rarely accomplished. (Kamiru, 2010).

6.1 Currency Reform Outlook

Though the control over the quantity of money available in the economy and the channels by which a new currency is to supply is still remaining revolving, the central bank not only intends to manage the supply of money to influence the overall liquidity but also analyze the macroeconomic factors, among which are inflation, the rate of consumption and economic growth.

To address the operational and financial needs associated with the currency exchange project, the central bank of Somalia is formulating the medium-term policy priorities by developing some basic monetary policy capacity before the inception of the implementation of the project.

However, the introduction of a new monetary policy framework and transmission mechanism for the whole country will probably take a considerable time, given Somalia's near-term capacity constraints and weak policy buffers. Thus, the choice of the exchange and monetary policy frameworks should provide a stable and predictable policy environment to establish confidence in the national currency across Somalia. In addition, the CBS is required to build credibility in managing the new currency to facilitate development of the domestic financial market.



7

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

7.1 Board of Directors

The Central Bank of Somalia Act of 2012 outlines the structure and responsibilities of the Board of the Central Bank of Somalia. The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Somalia is composed of seven members, which includes the Governor, the Deputy Governor, and five non-executive members. The Governor of the Central Bank of Somalia is the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank, and the chair of the Board, while the Deputy Governor is the Deputy Chairperson.

The Bank's Board of Directors holds the highest authority in making policies for the Bank, and among their main responsibility is to approve the Bank's budget. Additionally, the Board is in charge of formulating and overseeing policies, as well as supervising the Bank's administration and operations.

Three committees are presently assisting the Bank's Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities. These include the Audit Committee, Licensing and Supervision Committee, and Human Resource Committee.

7.2 Board Meetings

The Board had a total of 12 meetings in the year that ended on December 31, 2022. Additionally, there were several meetings held by the Board Committees. All Board members were able to attend and participate in the required Board and Committee meetings, either in person or through an online platform.

Throughout the year, the board and its committees convened to discuss and make decisions regarding a range of business activities. The Board Committees had submitted important business choices to the Board for approval. Significant matters brought up at the board meetings in the year ending December 31, 2022, include.

- National Payment System
- Regulations of the Financial Institutions
- Bank's Human Resource Plan including key HR reforms.
- Reviewing the Supervision Department Regulations
- Bank, MTB and Mobile Money Licensing, Budget and Financial Management, Internal and External Audit.

Figure 23: Board Members of the Central Bank of Somalia

Board of Directors	Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi	Governor, Chairman of the Board
	Maryam Abdullahi Yusuf/ Dr Ali Yasin	Deputy Governor, Deputy Chairperson
	Prof. Hussein Ahmed Warsame	Board Member
	Dr. Aues Abo Scek	Board Member
	Dr. Abdisamad Nur Loyan	Board Member
	Dr. Sakhawadin Mustafa Mohamed	Board Member
	Osman Salad Gabeyre	Board Member

Source: CBS,2022

7.3 Governance and Reform Roadmap

The Central Bank of Somalia prioritized institutional reform in order to improve its abilities to fulfill its responsibilities in a transparent and effective way. Despite facing difficulties, the Bank enhanced its internal controls and followed the recommendations of the IMF safeguard assessment. It created and implemented important policies and procedures related to financial management, procurement, human resources, foreign exchange accounts, information technology, fraud, and anti-corruption measures. The bank also established internal control procedures to manage operational and compliance risks.

In the near future, the main focus of the bank is to enhance its risk and compliance management functions. For this purpose, the bank will reinforce its second-line defense mechanisms by expanding its risk management and legal units. These measures will strengthen the institution's internal controls and ensure its integrity is preserved. The progress achieved thus far indicates that the reforms initiated in 2019 are yielding positive results.

From 2016 to 2020, Somalia successfully carried out four staff-monitored programs. The positive performance and clearance of arrears to international financial institutions allowed Somalia to receive approval for the HIPC Decision Point in March 2020. This approval granted Somalia temporary debt relief and access to new development funds. Additionally, the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) arrangement is helping Somalia make progress towards complete debt relief at the HIPC Completion Point, which is expected to be reached by late 2023.

Table 13: List of Structural Benchmarks that CBS achieved in Somalia Debt Relief Program 2016 -2023

SMP	Benchmark	Program Period	Due Date	Status
i	Approve a roadmap for currency reform by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Somalia (CBS)	Prior Actions		Met
	Require approval by the Board of Directors of the CBS to issue commercial bank and MTB licenses	May 2016-April 2017	End-Dec-2016	Met
	Finalize the anti-counterfeit strategy		End-Mar-2017	Met
ii	Establish a National Anti- Counterfeit Centre	May 2017-April 2018	End-Sep-2017	Met
	Adoption by the CBS of regulations on 1) denominations of the SOS notes to be issued. 2) design and security features; and 3) volume of banknotes		End-Dec-2017	Met
	Develop a roadmap for financial sector development		End-Dec-2017	Met
	Develop a plan to improve the renewal of MTBs' licenses and enhance compliance with existing regulations		End-Mar-2018	Met
iii	Submit to Parliament the draft Targeted Financial Sanctions Act	May 2018-April 2019	End-Sep-2018	Met
	CBS to issue regulation on credit classification and provision, and review reporting requirement for banks.		End-March 2019	Met
iv	CBS to issue Mobile Money Regulations	May 2019 - July 2020	End-July 2019	Met
	Adopt updated CBS Strategic Plan and transition toward updated organizational Structure (as approved by the CBS Board November 2018)		End-October 2019	Met
	MOF to issue AML/CFT regulations that apply to all financial institutions		End-October 2019	Met
	Implement Mobile Money Regulations		End-February 2020	Not met
2. Extended Credit Facility (IMF ECF 2020-2023)				
ECF	Benchmark	Program Period	Due Date	Status
	Issue guidance for (1) financial reporting and accounting standards and (2) Shariah governance framework for Somali banks	March 2020-March 2023	End-Dec-2020	Met
	Enhance transparency in the regulatory process of the Telecommunications and Mobile Money Sectors		End- Mar -2021	Met
	Publish audited CBS financial statements for 2021	June 2022-October 2023	End-August 2022	Met
	Issue the Banking Regulations on Capital Adequacy and Liquidity Coverage Ratio	December 2022-December 2023	End-September 2023	Ongoing

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Abdirahman M. Abdullahi - (Governor)
Maryama Abdullahi Yusuf - (Deputy Governor)
Dr. Aues Abo Sceek
Dr. Abdisamad Nur Loyan
Dr. Sakhawadin Mustafa Mohamed
Osman Salad Gabeyre
Prof. Hussein A. Warsame

REGISTERED OFFICE

Central Bank of Somalia
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55 Corso Somalia
Mogadishu, Somalia

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State Attorney General
Villa Somalia,
Mogadishu, Somalia

AUDITORS

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Certified Public Accountants (Kenya)
Deloitte Place
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P O Box 40092 - 00100 GPO
Nairobi, Kenya

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA**STATEMENT FROM THE GOVERNOR**

It is a pleasure for me to introduce the 2022 audited financial statements of the Central Bank of Somalia. The statements have been determined to be a true and fair view of the financial position of the bank in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

I am pleased that we have sustained clean audit opinion, which is a testament to our commitment to transparency and good governance.

At the start of my tenure as the Governor of CBS, I made institutional reform a key priority to upgrade the bank's capabilities to discharge its mandates in a transparent and efficient manner. Despite various challenges, we strengthened our internal controls and implemented the IMF safeguard assessment recommendations. We developed and implemented several critical policies and procedures that include financial management, procurement, human resource, foreign exchange accounts, information technology, fraud and anti-corruption measures. We have also established internal control procedures to address operational and compliance risk. I am also pleased to report that our transition into a function-based organizational structure is now almost complete.

The significant milestones we have achieved imbues me with confidence that the reform process we started in 2019 is bearing fruit. In the short to medium term, our priority is to tighten our overall risk and compliance management functions further. To this end, we will strengthen our second-line defense mechanisms to ensure our internal controls remain robust by expanding our risk management and legal units. These initiatives will further safeguard the integrity of our institution.

At this critical juncture, it is important that we continue investing in our dedicated staff. They have been the main reason that enabled us to deliver this remarkable progress and I want to express my appreciation for their hard work. I also want to thank our senior management team and our board of directors for their support. I am confident CBS will continue to soar with our continued dedication and focus on achieving strategic goals of the organization.



Abdirahman M. Abdullahi
CBS Governor

4 July 2023

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of Central Bank of Somalia (the “Bank”) for the year ended 31 December 2022, which disclose the bank’s state of financial affairs.

1. ESTABLISHMENT

The Central Bank of Somalia was established under the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 1962. The Bank currently operates under the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012.

Bank's vision

The vision of the Bank is: “To be the region’s leading Central Bank in fostering economic growth through maintaining price and financial stability.”

Bank's mission

The Bank’s mission is: “To conduct monetary policy directed towards maintaining price stability and to promote integrity and stability of the financial system conducive to sustainable growth of the national economy”.

2. STATUTE AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) is the Central Bank of the Federal Republic of Somalia. The Bank is a body corporate with legal entity, with perpetual succession and common seal, with power to acquire, own, possess and dispose of common seal, and of property, and to contract, to sue and to be sued in its own name. The Bank has the ability to exercise any type of central banking function unless specifically excluded under The Central Bank Act 2012, and will enjoy all the prerogatives of a central bank.

A summary of functions and objectives of the Bank are to:

- Formulate, implement and be responsible for monetary policy, including foreign exchange rate policy, issue currency, regulate and supervise banks and financial institutions including mortgage financing, development financing, lease financing, licensing and revocation of licenses and to deal, hold and manage gold and foreign exchange reserves of Somalia;
- Compile, analyze, and publish the monetary, financial, balance of payments statistics and other statistics covering various sectors of the national economy;
- Regulate, monitor and supervise the payment, clearing and settlement systems;
- Ensure the integrity of the financial system and support the general economic policies of the Government and promote sound monetary, credit and banking conditions conducive to the development of the national economy.

3. RESOURCES AND STRENGTH

Resources and strengths that facilitate the Bank’s endeavor in achieving its strategic objectives include human, financial and technological resources.

In terms of human capital, the Bank has well-qualified and committed staff dedicated to a long-term career in the Bank. Likewise, the management adheres to good governance and promotes labour relations. From its strategic perspective, the Bank enhances its financial sufficiency by improving management of its resources through prioritization of initiatives, implementing initiatives within the available financial envelope and prudently managing its sources of income.

The Bank has also undertaken various reforms that contribute to the attainment of its objectives. For example, the on-going modernization of the monetary policy framework is expected to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the monetary policy implementation.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

4. REVIEW OF THE BANK'S PERFORMANCE AND BROAD GOALS

During the year, the Bank's Corporate Plan continued to focus on attaining three broad goals that translate its primary mandates. These are:

- Maintaining price stability;
- Promoting integrity and stability of the financial system; and
- Strengthening corporate governance.

Basing on the three broad goals, the Bank's performance revealed the following:

Maintaining price stability:

Foreign reserves were managed consistent with the strategic objective of capital preservation, adequate liquidity, and maximizing return on investments.

Promoting integrity and stability of the financial system

Financial stability is the smooth operation of the system of financial intermediation within Government through a range of financial institutions. Stability in the financial system is evidenced by an effective regulatory infrastructure, effective and well-developed financial markets, and effective and sound financial institutions.

Strengthening corporate governance

To strengthen the Bank's corporate governance the board focused on building the capacity of its human capital, ensuring compliance with legislation and the overall engagement with external stakeholders. The outcome of each of these steps taken are explained below;

Staffing, Capacity Building and Work Environment

The Bank was adequately staffed with the right capabilities to accomplish its strategic and operational objectives. This position was a result of implementation of Human resource plans and strategies that enabled the Bank to fill vacant positions in time. To improve knowledge and skills of employees, the Bank continued to address skills requirements through donor support and funding. The Bank continued to have a safe and healthy working environment. All office facilities and working tools operated smoothly. Employees' benefits and welfare services were delivered as planned and staff well-being and morale was maintained.

Enhance Compliance with Legislation, Regulations, Policies and Standards

During the year, the Bank continued to put emphasis on compliance with the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012; and other legislations, regulations and policies in executing its mandate. Further, the Bank continued to adhere to Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and the Combating Financing of Terrorism Units (CFT) by continuing coordination of Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) activities as an effort to ensure that the Bank adhered to legislation, regulations and policies. The Bank spearheaded coordination of AML/CFT initiatives within the Bank and among stakeholders in the country.

During the period under review, the Bank continued to maintain its properties and facilities including buildings, machinery, equipment and motor vehicles in order to ensure that they are always in good working condition.

The Central Bank's Engagement with External Stakeholders

The Bank continued to nurture its relationship with external stakeholders, seeking to gain confidence and trust in protecting the Bank's reputation. In order to improve its reputation, the Bank continued to address stakeholders' needs, expectations and providing timely responses to stakeholders' inquiries.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

5. CAPITAL STRUCTURES

Article 9 of the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012 notes that the authorized capital of the Bank may be increased by such amounts as may be proposed by the Board and approved by the Ministry of Finance.

6. RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The Central Bank of Somalia recognizes the importance of its key stakeholders including the government and banking institutions in adding value and ensuring that the needs and expectations to fulfill its mission and vision. The bank continues to hold good working relationships with its stakeholders and maintains a regular update with all those involved.

The Bank ensures it meets all its obligations with stakeholders by:

- (a) **Price Stability:** The Bank formulates and executes monetary policy that leads to stable domestic prices; provide policy advice to the governments; disseminate economic reports and ensures stable exchange rates.
- (b) **Financial Stability:** The Bank promotes the stability of the financial system through effective regulation and supervision of banking system; provide safe and efficient payment systems; and promote public access to the financial services.
- (c) **Internal requirements:** The Bank attracts and retains high caliber staff with integrity, competency and accountability and provides conducive working environment and career development opportunities to its staff.

7. MANAGEMENT

The Governor is required to discharge such functions and direction, in conformity with the policies and other decisions made by the Board.

The law further provides that the Governor to be assisted by the Deputy Governor. The Deputy Governor, in the order determined by the governor, shall act for the governor, shall exercise all the powers, and shall perform all the functions conferred on the governor under this act whenever the governor is temporarily absent or incapacitated, and shall perform such other functions as the governor may from time to time assign to him/her.

8. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

To ensure integrity and stability of the financial system, the Bank puts emphasis on ensuring that the financial sector remains on a sound footing to serve the broader needs of the Somalia economy. Accordingly, special focus will be placed on surveillance of CBS financial system and putting in place elaborate crisis management and resolution framework.

On strengthening corporate governance, the Bank will take deliberate measures to create broad awareness and capacity building among staff to strengthen internal controls and formulate frameworks in adherence with International standards.

In addition, the Bank will focus on enhancing application of modern technologies; improve its work processes and compliance with laws and regulation in order to improve operational efficiency in all its undertakings. Further, the Bank will focus on service excellence in attending to CBS internal and external stakeholders. Like any other central bank, the Bank is dedicated to continue advising the governments on economic policy related matters and serving the general public as our ultimate customers.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

9. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board accepts final responsibility for risk management and internal control systems of the Bank. It is the task of management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding:

- The effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- The safeguarding of the Bank's assets;
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- The reliability of accounting records;
- Business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions; and
- Responsible behaviors towards all stakeholders.

The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff. Whilst no system, of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, the Bank's system is designed to provide the Board with reasonable assurance that procedures in place are operating effectively. The Bank ensures that existing and emerging risks are identified and managed within acceptable risk tolerances.

Key risks and uncertainties

The key risks that may significantly affect the Bank's strategies and development are mainly financial, operational and strategic. Below we provide a description of the operational and strategic risks facing the Bank. The risks related to financial instruments have been disclosed under Note 5 of the financial statements:

(a) Operational Risk

This is the risk of CBS financial and non-financial resulting from inadequate human resource and systems, management failures, ineffective internal control processes, non-compliance, inadequate security and adverse legal judgements. The main operational risks of the Bank were:

- **Human Resource Risk**

The particular nature of the activities of the Bank necessitates specialized knowledge in many areas. The Bank ensures that there is an adequate knowledge base for all specialized job requirements by investing significantly in human resource development in terms of capacity building and practical exposure. The Bank also organizes workshops, seminars, conferences and job attachments to its staff to improve its human resource requirements. It also revises its staff retention scheme to compete with the prevailing labour market.

- **Business Disruption and Security risks**

Risks related to failure to execute business processes and events that compromise the assets, operations and objectives of the Bank. The risks might be due to lack of business continuity management, lack of good practices or controls on the Bank's activities.

The Bank addresses these risks inter alia through ensuring existence of Business Continuity Management (BCM) and sound internal control system which includes: operational and procedural manuals, ICT security policies, back up facilities, contingency planning, and independent internal audit function. Managing operational risk in the Bank is an integral part of day-to-day operations by the management. Management, Internal Audit Function, Audit Committee and the Board, closely monitors this risk.

- **Legal Risk**

Legal risk arises from any uncertainty of enforceability, whether through legal or judicial processes, of the obligations of the Bank's clients and counter parties. The Bank aims at minimizing such uncertainties through continuous consultations with all relevant parties.

The Bank has in place a clear procedure of the delegation of authorities. Also strict code of conduct and ethics is used to minimize chances of causing legal disputes between the Bank and its counterparts.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

9. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

Key risks and uncertainties (continued)

(b) Strategic Risk

This risk covers analytical and policy risk which is associated with economic and monetary policy formulation; business risk which refers to the probability of loss inherent in the Bank's operations and environment; performance risk which is associated with formulation and execution of business plans and strategies; and external risks which refer to threats from the external environment such as infrastructure disruption, financial crime and computer viruses, political, social and economic changes. Similar to operational risk, strategic risk may result into damage on the Bank's reputation.

The Bank has an obligation to ensure that it performs its functions and maintains its reputation as a Central Bank in line with requirements of the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012.

In view of the above, the Bank's management ensures that it fulfils its fiduciary responsibilities. The Bank adheres to the best practices and applies principle of sound corporate governance. It also ensures that all relevant employees have clear understanding of the appropriate processes in respect of the best practices and principles of good governance.

The Bank therefore, sets out policies and guidelines that govern sound functional operations within the Bank. The performance of these policies and guidelines are periodically reported to different levels of the Bank's management for control and compliance monitoring.

The top management of the Bank has the necessary freedom and discretion to exercise central banking functions. However, this freedom is exercised within the context of good governance and having regard to a proper balance between accountability and the best interests of the Bank and its various stakeholders.

The function of the Bank of overseeing and ensuring the integrity of the country's banking system exposes it to severe criticism whenever there is an incident of bank failure or systemic difficulty. The Bank adheres to international best practice and, to this end, maintains close liaison with international donors. The Bank strives towards full compliance with the principles for effective banking supervision as well as the core principles for systemically important payment systems.

10. SOLVENCY

The Board of Directors confirms that International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) applicable accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Board of Directors has reasonable expectation that the Central Bank of Somalia has adequate resources to continue carrying out its statutory activities for the foreseeable future.

11. EMPLOYEES WELFARE

(a) Management and employee's relationship

The relationship between the Bank and its employees continued to be good. Employees complaints raised during the year were resolved mainly through the use of consultative meetings/forums involving the management. As a result, healthy relationship continued to exist between management and the trade union.

Complaints are resolved through meetings and discussions. Work morale is good and there were no unresolved complaints from employees. The Bank provides a number of facilities aiming at improving the working environment and living standards of its employees. Such facilities include medical services, house allowance, employee training and development and leave travel assistance as well as any other allowances stipulated within the staff by-laws.

(b) Medical Assistance

Members of staff are provided with medical support by the Bank should they require it. The bank covers both medical costs and travel costs in adherence with the Board of directors' resolution.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Continued)

11. EMPLOYEES WELFARE (Continued)

(c) Health and safety

Effective health, safety and risk management is a priority for the Bank. The Bank provides staff training on health and safety as well providing the necessary measures to protecting its working environment and team members.

12. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Bank is committed to fulfilling part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through supporting national activities and other areas of interest to the Bank in the Federal Republic of Somalia.

13. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

In performing the activities of the Bank, various laws and regulations having the impact on the Banks operations were observed.

14. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Directors' Report has been prepared in full compliance with requirements of the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012 (Directors' Report).

15. STATEMENT OF GRATITUDE TO INTERNATIONAL DONORS

The Central Bank of Somalia continues to engage with its international partners i.e. IMF, World Bank, African Development Bank and other stakeholders in its continued effort to reforming its financial systems and ensuring that it meets its obligations. The Bank has remained a key development partner of the Government in the provision of financial support to ongoing rebuilding of the country after more than two decades of civil war.

16. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The bank is primarily responsible for providing payments and banking services to the government and other stakeholders.

17. RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Profit for the year	<u>2,174,150</u>	<u>483,625</u>

18. DIRECTORS

The present members of the board of directors are shown on page 2.

19. AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche LLP served as the auditors during the year and have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Hussein Warsame

Director

Mogadishu July 4,
2023



CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Directors and Management upholds and practices and the principles of sound corporate governance.

To this end, the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012, has provided a framework for ensuring application of sound corporate governance principles and best practices by the Bank's Board of Directors and its Committees and Management in the course of managing the day-to-day affairs/operations of the Bank as summarized below:

- In terms of the provisions of Article 12 of the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012, the Bank's Board of Directors is the supreme policy making body in the Bank, and apart from its specified function of approving the budget of the Bank.
- Three Committees are currently assisting the Bank's Board of Directors in the discharge of its functions. These are the Audit Committee, Licensing and supervision committee and Human resource committee.

Board composition

The Board shall be charged with the formulation and the supervision of the implementation of the policies, and the supervision of the administration and the operations of the Bank.

The Board shall consist of:

- a) The Governor, who shall be the Chairman;
- b) The Deputy Governor, who shall be the chairman of the Board when the Governor is absent; and five other non-executive directors.

Board responsibilities

The Board may, by resolution either generally or in any particular case, delegate to any committee of the Board, or to any member thereof, or to any officer, employee or agent of the Bank the exercise of any powers or the performance of any functions or duties of the Board under this Act or any other written law, except for the following: Formulate and adopt the monetary policy of the Bank including, as appropriate, decisions relating to intermediate monetary objectives, key interest rates and the supply of reserves in Somalia and to adopt internal rules for their implementation.

The governor, as chairman of the board of the Bank, shall convene meetings of the board not less than once in every two months, or whenever the business of the Bank so requires or whenever he is so requested in writing by at least three directors.

The board will Formulate and adopt other policies of the Bank regarding the execution of its functions, and to adopt, as appropriate, internal rules for their implementation and decide upon the application of the foreign exchange regime as well as supervise the implementation of the policies and the execution of the functions of the Bank.

Board Meetings

The Board held 12 meetings during the year ended 31 December 2022. In addition there were various meetings of the Board Committees. All members of the Board were able to devote their time required for the Board and Committee meetings either physically or through an online platform.

The Board and its committee should meet once every two months with additional meetings convened as and when necessary. During the year, the Board and its committees met to discuss and decide on various business activities. The Board Committees recommend key business decisions to the Board for approval. Major issues raised at the board meetings during the year ended 31 December 2022 included

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (Continued)

Board Meetings (Continued)

- National Payment System
- Regulations of the Financial Institutions
- Bank's Human Resource Plan including key HR reforms
- Reviewing the Supervision Department Regulations
- Bank, MTB and Mobile Money Licensing, Budget and Financial Management, Internal and external Audit

During the year, the Board members attended the Board meetings as follows;

Date of meeting	Jan 08	Jan 30	Feb 27	Mar 27	Ma y 8	July 2	July 13	July 24	Sept 8	Nov 6	Dec 10	Dec 25
Abdirahman M. Abdillahi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryam A. Yusuf/Dr Ali Yasin for Dec	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prof. Hussein Ahmed Warsame	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dr. Aues Abo Scek	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dr. Abdisamad Nur Loyan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dr. Sakhawadin Mustafa Mohamed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Osman Salad Gabeyre	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Board Committees

Three Committees are currently assisting the Bank's Board of Directors in the discharge of its functions. This is the Audit Committee, the Licensing and Supervision committee and Human Resource committee

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is largely composed of Non-executive Directors. The Chairman of the Committee is a Non-executive Director. The Terms of Reference for the Audit Committee cover four major areas, namely, Internal Control, Financial Reporting, Internal Audit and External Audit.

The Audit Committee's mandate under Internal Control covers evaluation of control environment and culture; the adequacy of the internal control systems and compliance with IFRS in the preparation of financial statements; the overall effectiveness of the internal control and risk management framework; The Committee also reviews requests for write off/back of items from the books of accounts and reviews the effectiveness of the system for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations.

The mandate relating to Financial Reporting requires the Audit Committee to review significant accounting and reporting issues and their impact on the financial reports and ensure current financial risk areas are being managed appropriately. The Committee also ensures the adequacy of the financial reporting process and reviews the Bank's annual accounts before approval and adoption by the Board.

About external Audit, the Audit Committee reviews and approves the external auditors' proposed audit scope, approach and audit deliverables, draft financial statements before submission to the External Auditors for audit; and also reviews and approves the proposed audit fee.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (Continued)

Board Committees (Continued)

The Committee's mandate on Internal Audit covers review of the activities and resources of the internal audit function; effectiveness, standing and independence of internal audit function within the Bank; review of the internal audit plan; and follow up on implementation of internal audit findings and recommendations. The Audit Committee reports to the Board of Directors

Directors' remuneration

The remuneration received by the Governor and the Deputy Governor shall be in line with that received by persons holding similar executive positions with large financial institutions and be disclosed in the annual report.

Conflicts of interest

Directors have a statutory obligation to avoid situations in which they have or may have interests that conflict with those of the bank.

Independence

All Non-executive Directors are considered by the Board to be independent in character, judgment and free of relationships or circumstances, which could affect their judgment.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 04/07/2023, and signed on its behalf by:

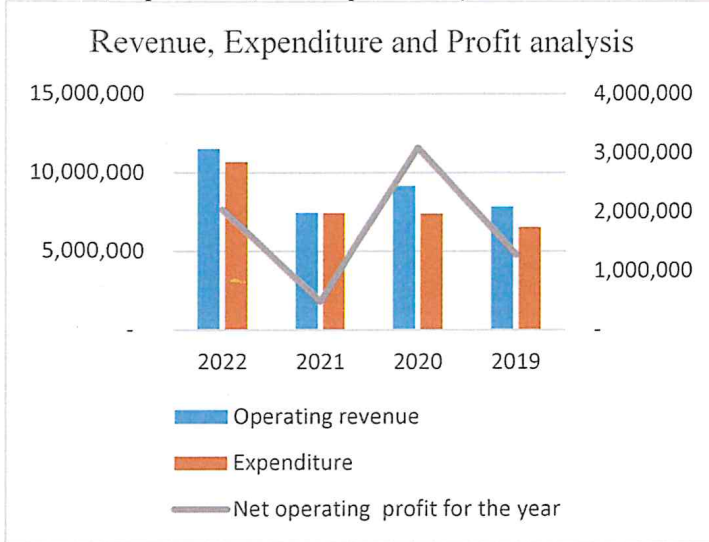


Abdirahman M. Abdullahi
The Governor and Chairman of the Board

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

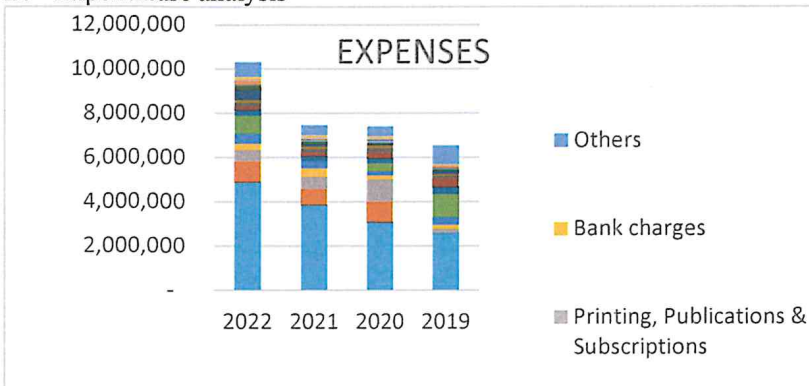
FINANCIAL STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

A. Revenue, expenditure, and net profit analysis.



CBS experienced increase in revenue in 2022 by 55% compared to 2021 revenues, this is because the increase in treasury deposits. Expenditure has also shown an increase of 44% compared to that of 2021.

B. Expenditure analysis

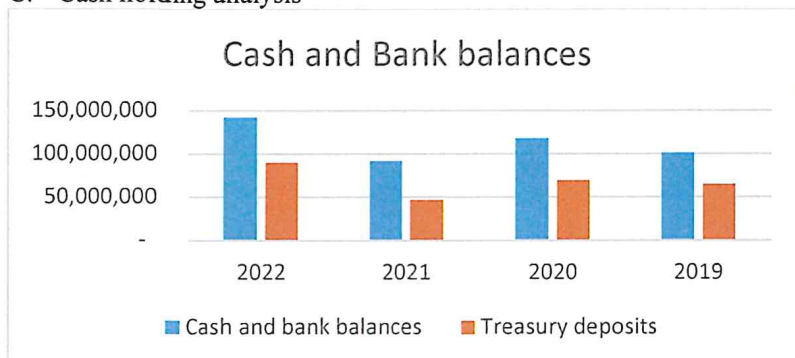


The largest expense is Salary accounting for almost 46% of the above expenses in 2022. GRA expenses, System License expenses and Health insurance are the other top expenditures jointly accounting for 24% of the banks' expenses. While the rest of the expenses amounted to 30% of the bank's expenses.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

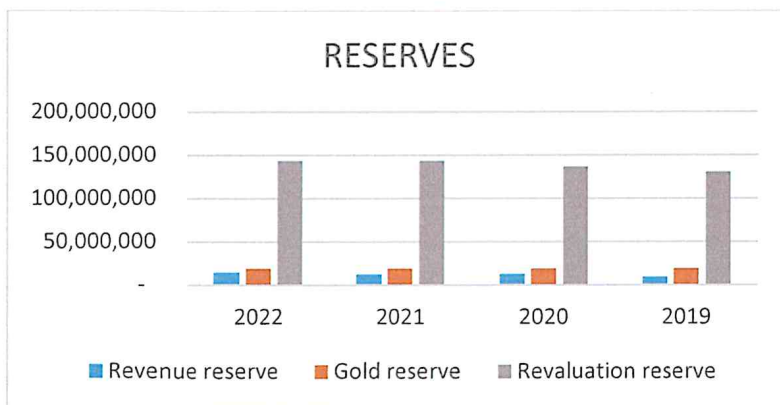
C. Cash holding analysis



The CBS cash and bank balances have increased in 2022. This is line with the increase of the treasury deposits in the same year.

The cash flow analysis in the financial statements shows that the Government has made more deposits than the previous year. These deposits mainly came from DPO and European union.

D. Reserve analysis



Revenue reserve has increased in 2022 due the increase in revenue, also expenditure has increased due the increase of CBS activities such as hiring new staff and trainings.

No change of the CBS revaluation reserves this year, however the gold reserve valuation showed a decrease of 0.058 M.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

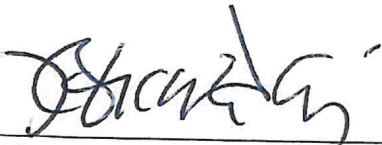
The Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012, requires management to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the bank as at the end of the financial year and of its operating results for that year. It also requires management to ensure that they keep proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the bank. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the bank.

Management have delegated responsibility for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012, and for such internal controls as management determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls and exercises this responsibility through the Audit Committee of the Board. The Committee is composed of members who are neither officers nor employees of the Bank and who are financially literate. The Committee is therefore qualified to review the Bank's annual financial statements and to recommend their approval by the Board of Directors.

The management accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Central Bank of Somalia. Management is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the bank and of its operating results. The management further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the bank will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.



Governor



General Manager

Date: 2023 /07/04



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
 TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Central Bank of Somalia (the "Bank"), set out on pages 18 to 47, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the requirements of the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Federal Republic of Somalia and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information, which comprise the information included in the statement from the Governor, report of directors and the statement of corporate governance. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA (Continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management have delegated responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and the requirements of the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012 and for such internal controls as directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management are responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. The directors are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA (Continued)

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **D.C. Nchimbi**.

Deloitte & Touche
Certified Public Accountants (Tanzania)



Signed by: D.C. Nchimbi
NBAA Registration No.: ACPA 1709
Dar es Salaam

11 July 2023

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA


STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022


	Notes	2022 USD	2021 USD
REVENUE	6	11,341,108	7,430,609
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	7	(10,388,198)	(7,425,033)
OPERATING INCOME		<u>952,910</u>	<u>5,576</u>
FINANCE INCOME	9(a)	1,197,467	378,226
OTHER INCOME	9(b)	83,050	37,279
FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE (LOSSES)/GAINS		<u>(59,277)</u>	<u>62,544</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		<u>2,174,150</u>	<u>483,625</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Revaluation Surplus		-	7,822,749
Revaluation loss on gold bullion	15	(59,029)	(1,112,772)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME		<u>(59,029)</u>	<u>6,709,977</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u><u>2,115,121</u></u>	<u><u>7,193,602</u></u>

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 USD	2021 USD
ASSETS			
Cash balances	11	72,169,702	58,637,216
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions	12	69,943,190	33,122,360
Receivables	13	224,019	112,077
Loans and advances	14	2,910,000	2,910,000
Gold bullion	15	29,658,654	29,717,683
Property and equipment	16	138,278,130	137,691,775
Intangible assets	17	90,558	142,733
Due from the Government of Somalia	18	382,146,722	381,346,234
IMF PRG-HIPC Trust	19	1,121,177	961,044
Due from International Monetary Fund (IMF)	20(a)	413,022,573	428,273,098
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,109,564,725</u>	<u>1,072,914,220</u>
LIABILITIES			
Due to International Monetary Fund (IMF)	20 (b)	780,256,426	749,310,964
Balance on government SDR allocation	21	14,651,857	59,938,321
Treasury deposits	22	89,796,432	46,917,155
Deposits from banks	23	21,804,842	12,439,501
Security deposits	24	20,280,000	20,220,000
Microfinance grant	25	3,000,000	3,000,000
Other payables	26	2,781,628	6,209,860
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>932,571,185</u>	<u>898,035,801</u>
RESERVES			
Revenue reserve		14,333,086	12,158,936
Revaluation reserve		143,343,036	143,402,065
Gold reserve		19,317,418	19,317,418
TOTAL RESERVES		<u>176,993,540</u>	<u>174,878,419</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		<u>1,109,564,725</u>	<u>1,072,914,220</u>

The financial statements in pages 18 to 47 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 04/07/2023 and were signed on its behalf by:


Governor

Hussein Warsame

Director

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Revenue Reserve USD	*Revaluation Reserve USD	Gold Reserve USD	Total USD
At 1 January 2021	12,310,839	136,692,088	19,317,418	168,320,345
Total comprehensive income for the year	483,625	6,709,977	-	7,193,602
Dividend paid	(635,528)	-	-	(635,528)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>12,158,936</u>	<u>143,402,065</u>	<u>19,317,418</u>	<u>174,878,419</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 1 January 2022	12,158,936	143,402,065	19,317,418	174,878,419
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,174,150	(59,029)	-	2,115,121
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>14,333,086</u>	<u>143,343,036</u>	<u>19,317,418</u>	<u>176,993,540</u>

*This relates to all revaluations on reserve accounts affecting property and equipment and the gold bullions.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 USD	2021 USD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	28 (a)	51,283,526	(24,329,991)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	16	(930,210)	(530,336)
Purchase of intangible assets	17	-	(86,708)
Net cash used in investing activities		(930,210)	(617,044)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend Paid		-	(635,528)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	(635,528)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		50,353,316	(25,582,563)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY		91,759,576	117,342,139
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	28 (b)	142,112,892	91,759,576

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) is the Central Bank of the Federal Republic of Somalia. The Bank is a body corporate with legal entity, with perpetual succession and common seal, with power to acquire, own, possess and dispose of common seal, and of property, and to contract, to sue and to be sued in its own name. The Bank's principal activities are outlined under the report of directors.

The address of the registered office of the Company which is domiciled in Federal Republic of Somalia is:

Central Bank Headquarters
Shanganil
P.O. Box 11
55 Corso Somalia
Mogadishu, Somalia

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD) which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

i) *Relevant new and amended IFRS standards that are effective***Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use**

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes. If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

The amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards 2018-2020 Cycle

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognize a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

The amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Bank

IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements.

The amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Bank

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)*i) New and revised IFRS standards in issue but not effective*

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the bank has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective

<i>New and Amendments to standards</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
IFRS 17 – insurance contracts	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 10 and IAS 28 <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Yet to be set, however earlier application permitted
Amendments to IAS 1- <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - <i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 - <i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 - <i>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction</i>	1 January 2023

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the bank in future periods.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.

IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.

The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

In June 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

At the same time, the IASB issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (Continued)

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)*ii) New and revised IFRS standards in issue but not effective (continued)***IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (Continued)**

IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture.

Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the Board; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. The directors of the company anticipate that the application of these amendments may not have an impact on the company's financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. The directors of the company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the company's financial statements in future periods should such scenarios arise.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (Continued)

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)*ii) New and revised IFRS standards in issue but not effective (continued)***Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements—Disclosure of Accounting Policies**

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term ‘significant accounting policies’ with ‘material accounting policy information’. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity’s financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the ‘four-step materiality process’ described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The directors of the company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the company’s financial statements in future periods.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted and are applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

Amendments to IAS 8—Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”.

The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted. However, the Board retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard with the following clarifications:

- A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error
- The effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the beginning of that period, with earlier application permitted.

The directors of the company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the company’s financial statements in future periods.

Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.

iii) Early adoption of standards

The bank did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012.

The Bank prepares its financial statements under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain assets which are measured at revalued amounts at the end of each reporting period.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently.

Fees and commission income

In the normal course of business, the Bank earns fees and commission income from a diverse range of services to its customers. Fees and commissions are generally recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis when the service has been provided.

Other fees relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are recognized as the services are rendered.

Property and equipment

Land and buildings are stated at cost or as professionally revalued less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses where applicable. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of the reporting period. Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is recognized in other comprehensive income

Other categories of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis at annual rates estimated to write off the cost of the property and equipment over their expected useful lives. The rates generally in use are:

Freehold land	0%
Buildings	2.5%
Furniture and fixtures	12.5%
Motor vehicles	20%
Computers and equipment	20%

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Intangible assets - computer software costs

Costs incurred on computer software are initially accounted for at cost as intangible assets and subsequently at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives not exceeding 5 years.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets (Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Gold

Gold is held by the Bank as part of its foreign reserves. Gold is initially recorded at cost at initial recognition, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial measurement, it is accounted for under the revaluation model.

Gold reserves are held to support the national currency (Gold Bullion) and as such are classified as non-current assets, and accounted for using either cost model or the revaluation model. The bank accounts for Gold Bullions using the revaluation model. Such reserves are not traded and the levels frequently do not change from one year to the next.

Funds held at / due to International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Somalia is a member of the International Monetary Funds (IMF). Central Bank of Somalia is the designated depository for the IMF holdings of the Federal Government of Somalia's currency. IMF currency are held in the No. 1 and No. 2 Accounts, which are deposit account of the IMF with the Bank.

Borrowings from and repayment to the IMF are denominated in Special Drawings Rights (SDRs). The SDR balances in IMF accounts are translated into United States Dollars at the prevailing exchange rates and any unrealized gains or losses are accounted for in accordance with accounting policy or foreign currencies.

On custodial basis, the Bank holds a non-interest bearing and cashable on demand security issued by the Treasury of IMF in its capacity as the IMF's depository. The security issued is in part payment of Somali's quota of IMF shares.

Currency in circulation

Notes and coins in circulation are measured at fair value. Currency in circulation represents the nominal value of all bank notes and coins held by the public and commercial banks. The bank does not carry the currency risk and it therefore not required to measure the value of the currency in circulation after its reconstruction in 2013 following its collapse in 1992. Consequently, the values have not been included in these financial statements.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are translated at the rates ruling at the time of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into United States Dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of each reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical costs in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Gains and losses on exchange of monetary items are dealt with in the profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Taxation

Article 8 of the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012 exempts the Bank from all:

- a) taxes on its income and all duties, excise and other taxes and levies on the import and domestic supply of gold, banknotes and coins.
- b) other taxes duties and levies from which Government ministries and other public agencies are exempted by law.

Financial instruments

The Bank applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to the recognition, classification and measurement, and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and the impairment of financial assets.

Recognition

The Bank recognises financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the terms of the contract. Trade date or settlement date accounting is applied depending on the classification of the financial asset.

Financial Assets*Classification*

The Bank classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortized cost or fair value on the basis of both the Bank's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met (and is not designated as at FVTPL):

- (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met (and is not designated as at FVTPL):

- i) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Bank's receivables, cash balance deposits and balances due from financial institutions, loans and advances and balances due from the Government and International Monetary Fund IMF are held are classified at amortized cost.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)**Financial Assets (Continued)***Recognition and de-recognition of financial instruments*

Financial assets are recognized when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the asset. Initial recognition of financial asset is at fair value plus, for all financial assets except those carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Impairment of financial assets

The Bank measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL), except for the following, which are measured as 12-month ECLs:

- Financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Financial assets where credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

i) Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Bank considers quantitative and qualitative information, based on the Bank's historical experience, credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The Bank's assessment of a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition consists of a primary and secondary risk drivers as follows:

- The primary risk driver aligns to the quantitative credit risk assessments performed, such as the credit score, credit rating, probability of default or arrears aging of a financial instrument; and
- The secondary risk assessment considers a broad range of qualitative risk factors based on a forward-looking view such as economic and sector outlooks.

These primary and secondary risk drivers are included by the Bank as part of the ongoing credit.

When making a quantitative assessment, the Bank uses the change in the probability of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument. This requires a measurement of the probability of default at initial recognition and at the reporting date.

A rebuttable assumption is that the credit risk since initial recognition has increased significantly if a financial instrument is 30 days past due on any payments or is one payment in arrears.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk. The ECL calculation of a financial instrument takes into account both the contractual and available behavioural repayment patterns over the relevant estimation period.

The Bank regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)**Financial assets (Continued)***ii) Write-off policy*

The Bank writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery of the financial instrument, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the bank's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss as other income.

Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the bank measures all financial liabilities including due to IMF, balance on government SDR allocation, Treasury deposits, deposits from banks, security deposits, microfinance grant at amortised cost other than liabilities held for trading. Liabilities held for trading (financial liabilities acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price or dealer's margin) are subsequently measured at their fair values.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when and only when the Bank obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Bank as a lessee

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Bank at their fair value at the date of acquisition. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Finance costs, which represent the difference between the total leasing commitments and the fair value of the assets acquired, are charged to the profit or loss over the term of the relevant lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance of the obligations for each accounting period.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant leases.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for purposes of statement of cashflows include notes on hand and deposits held at call with banks. Such assets are generally subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the bank in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Microfinance grant

Grants are recognized as revenue only when the conditions have been met.

For the Bank, this grant is to provide micro-finance funding to small business in Mogadishu in order to support the growth of the Somali private sector. This is effected via disbursements to local banks in terms of loans which are expected to be repaid back to CBS. The local Banks disburse loans using these funds to the public to spur economic growth.

The grant operates as a revolving fund and hence maintained under liabilities in the statement of financial position at the reporting date.

Contingent liabilities

Letters of credit, acceptances, guarantees and performance bonds are generally written by the bank to support performance by a customer to third parties. The bank will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default. These obligations are accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions and disclosed as contingent liabilities under note 29 of this financial statements.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE ENTITY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These are dealt with below:

(i) Critical accounting judgements in applying the bank's policies*Measurement of the expected credit loss*

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring expected credit losses (ECL), such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

The impairment loss on loans and advances is disclosed in note 12

(ii) Key sources of estimation uncertainty*Property and equipment and intangible assets*

Critical estimates are made by directors in determining the useful lives and residual values for property and equipment and intangible assets based on the intended use of the assets and the economic lives of those assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances such as technological advances or prospective utilisation of the assets concerned could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from initial estimates.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5 RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

A. OVERVIEW OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank has exposure to the following financial risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the bank's risk management framework.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arise principally in lending to customers and other banks and investment activities. The Central Bank of Somalia does not provide loans to third parties and therefore the bank is not significantly exposed to any credit risk.

Credit risk on financial assets other than loans

The Bank is exposed to credit risk arising on other financial assets as included in the statement of financial position. As part of the credit risk management, the bank's management reviews information on significant amounts. The Bank's management assess the credit quality of each counterparty, taking into accounts its financial position, past experience and other factors.

The credit risk on amounts due from banking institutions is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings.

Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

Assets 2022	External credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount USD	Loss allowance USD	Net carrying amount USD
Deposits and balances from banking institutions	B- to A+	12	73,637,153	(3,693,963)	69,943,190
Loans and advances	None	12	2,910,000	-	2,910,000
Receivables	None	12	224,019	-	224,019
Due from the Government of Somalia	None	12	382,146,722	-	382,146,722
Due from International Monetary Fund (IMF)	None	12	413,022,573	-	413,022,573
IMF PRG-HIPC Trust	None	12	1,121,177	-	1,121,177
Total			873,061,644	(3,693,963)	869,367,681

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5 RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES (Continued)

A OVERVIEW OF RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (Continued)

Assets 2021	External credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount USD	Loss allowance USD	Net carrying amount USD
Deposits and balances from banking institutions	B- to A+	12	36,816,323	(3,693,963)	33,122,360
Loans and advances	None	12	2,910,000	-	2,910,000
Receivables	None	12	112,077	-	112,077
Due from the Government of Somalia	None	12	381,346,234	-	381,346,234
Due from International Monetary Fund (IMF)	None	12	428,273,098	-	428,273,098
IMF PRG-HIPC Trust	None	12	961,044	-	961,044
Total			850,418,776	(3,693,963)	846,724,813

(b) Liquidity risk

The Bank is exposed to the risk that it will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with customer requirements. Liquidity risk is addressed through the following measure:

Management of liquidity risk

The Bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under CBS normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the bank's reputation. The Board of Directors, is tasked with the responsibility of ensuring that all foreseeable funding commitments and deposits withdrawals can be met when due and that no difficulties meeting financial liabilities as they fall due is encountered.

Source of funding

The Bank's source of funding is mostly from charging an agreed upon fees to all income received the Federal and Regional governments which are deposited into their respective Central Bank of Somalia operational accounts.

The table below analyses the Bank's financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5 RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES (Continued)

B OVERVIEW OF RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

	On demand USD	1 – 12 months USD	1 - 5 years USD	Over 5 years USD	Total USD
At 31 December 2022					
Due to International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	-	-	780,256,426	780,256,426
Balance on government SDR allocation	14,651,857	-	-	-	14,651,857
Treasury deposits	89,796,432	-	-	-	89,796,432
Deposits from banks	21,804,842	-	-	-	21,804,842
Security Deposits	20,280,000	-	-	-	20,280,000
Micro finance grant	3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000
Other payables	2,781,628	-	-	-	2,781,628
Total financial liabilities	152,314,759	-	-	780,256,426	932,571,185

	On demand USD	1 – 12 months USD	1 - 5 years USD	Over 5 years USD	Total USD
At 31 December 2021					
Due to International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	-	-	749,310,964	749,310,964
Balance on government SDR allocation	59,938,321	-	-	-	59,938,321
Treasury deposits	46,917,155	-	-	-	46,917,155
Deposits from banks	12,439,501	-	-	-	12,439,501
Security Deposits	20,220,000	-	-	-	20,220,000
Micro finance grant	3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000
Other payables	6,209,860	-	-	-	6,209,860
Total financial liabilities	148,724,837	-	-	749,310,964	898,035,801

(c) Market risk

Interest rate risk

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank had no interest charging borrowings with any of its bankers other than obligations from IMF which are held on behalf of the Government.

Foreign exchange risk

The risk that the fair value or future statement of cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the changes in the foreign exchange rates. The Bank did not have any financial instruments bearing this risk as at 31 December 2022 (2021:Nil).

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5 RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES (Continued)

B. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Central Bank of Somalia sets and monitors capital requirements for the bank as a whole.

The Bank's reserve position at 31 December was as follows:

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Retained earnings	14,333,086	12,158,936
Revaluation reserve	143,343,036	143,402,065
Gold reserve	19,317,418	19,317,418
	<u>176,993,540</u>	<u>174,878,419</u>

(i) FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Details of the fair value hierarchy for the Bank's property plant and equipment carried at fair value as at 31 December are as follows:

	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total USD
2022				
Gold Bullion	29,658,654	-	-	29,658,654
Land and buildings	-	137,318,507	-	137,318,507
	<u>29,658,654</u>	<u>137,318,507</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>166,977,161</u>
2021				
Gold Bullion	29,717,683	-	-	29,717,683
Land and buildings	-	137,135,116	-	137,135,116
	<u>29,717,683</u>	<u>137,135,116</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>166,852,799</u>

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5 RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES (Continued)

C) OTHER RISK DISCLOSURES

STRATEGIC RISK

Strategic risk is the current and prospective impact on earnings or capital arising from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or lack of responsiveness to industry changes. It is a risk that may significantly impact on the achievement of the institution's vision and strategic objectives as documented in the strategic plan.

Who manages strategic risk

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and implementation of the Bank's strategy. The board delegates implementation to the Governor and the senior management team who execute strategy. The Board works together with senior management to ensure that the Bank meets its strategic goals and objectives.

How we manage strategic risk

The bank sets strategic goals and objectives, evaluates its strategic position and develops appropriate strategies and then translates those strategies into a Strategic plan.

Each department is responsible for directing strategies in their respective units and ensures that such strategies are aligned to the overall strategy of the Bank. Regular comparison of actual performance to desired outcomes serves as an important check on the success of implementing approved strategies, and allows management to take timely remedial actions to address significant deviations from set targets.

The Bank has internal control systems which are subject to internal audit reviews to ensure that it is not unduly exposed to strategic risks. The results of such audit reviews, including any issues and weaknesses identified are reported to the Board and senior management directly. CBS Board and senior management are engaged in the process to determine whether such reviews and audits are effectively performed and identified issues are addressed.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. It is embedded in all business activities including the practices for managing other risks e.g. credit, market and liquidity risks that arise in the normal course of business.

Who manages operational risk?

Senior management is responsible for consistently implementing and maintaining throughout the institution, policies, processes and systems for managing operational risk in all of the institution's material products, services and activities, consistent with the Bank's risk appetite and tolerance.

How we manage operational risk?

Internal operational loss data such as loss arising from fraud, forgeries, robbery and system downtime provides meaningful information for assessing a bank's exposure to operational risk and the effectiveness of internal controls. External data elements consist of gross operational loss amounts, dates, recoveries, and relevant causal information for operational loss events occurring at organizations other than the bank.

Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the bank has efficient and effective operations; safeguard its assets; produce reliable financial reports; and comply with applicable laws and regulations.

The Bank has established risk management and internal control procedures to address operational risks including code of conduct, delegation of authority, segregation of duties, audit coverage, compliance, mandatory leave, staff compensation, recruitment and training, and physical controls.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5 RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES (Continued)

C) OTHER RISK DISCLOSURES (Continued)

REPUTATIONAL RISK

Reputational risk is the potential that negative publicity regarding an institution's business practices, whether true or not, will cause a decline in the customer base, costly litigation, or revenue reductions.

Who manages reputational risk?

Ultimate accountability for reputational risk management rests with the board of directors and senior management by addressing explicitly reputational risk as a distinct and controllable risk to the institution's safety and soundness.

Nonetheless, every employee and representative of the bank has a responsibility to contribute positively to our reputation.

How we manage reputational risk?

Under the corporate governance principles matters such as management integrity, staff competence, code of conduct, support and corporate culture are incorporated all of which aim to reduce reputational risk.

Every employee and representative of the bank has a responsibility to contribute in a positive way towards our reputation. This is through ensuring ethical practices are always adhered to, interactions with all stakeholders are positive, and we comply with applicable policies, legislation, and regulations.

COMPLIANCE RISK

Compliance risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from violations or non-compliance with laws, rules, regulations, agreements, prescribed practices, or ethical standards, as well as from the possibility of incorrect interpretation of effective laws or regulations.

Who manages compliance risk

The ultimate accountability for compliance risk management rests with the Board, which is aware of the major aspects of the institution's compliance risk.

How we manage compliance risk

Department heads manage day to day regulatory and legal risk primarily by implementing appropriate policies, procedures and controls already in place.

6 REVENUE

	2022	2021
	USD	USD
Cash handling fees and commissions	8,845,892	5,951,176
Interest on Government of Somalia Promissory Note (note 18)	800,488	125,103
Utilization of the grant assistance - IMF PRG-HIPC Trust (note 19)	802,328	600,071
Investment income from grant assistance - IMF PRG-HIPC Trust (note 19)	10,740	579
License fees	442,500	421,500
Rental income -shortterm	391,560	290,600
Registration fee	47,000	40,000
Sundry revenue	600	1,580
	<u>11,341,108</u>	<u>7,430,609</u>

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7 OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Staff costs (note 8)	4,658,759	3,847,442
Travel expense*	208,375	71,227
Security	392,613	166,079
Asset follow up expense	3,500	-
Repair and maintenance	58,030	45,870
Auditors' fees	147,650	141,760
Depreciation (note 16)	343,855	327,836
Amortisation (note 17)	52,175	52,175
Fuel	26,005	14,751
Miscellaneous office expenses	6,937	19,850
CBS retreat	45,324	29,128
Hotel	60,569	55,173
Internet expenses	52,900	77,691
Rent	74,200	29,700
Board of directors expenses	248,400	226,600
Printing, Publications & Subscriptions	37,818	68,262
Tuition fees (kaalmo waxbarasho)	-	45,876
Miscellaneous vehicle expenses	61,537	27,155
Electricity	158,234	98,020
Tel, fax, and telegraph	4,662	3,269
Office supplies stationaries	50,191	48,753
Water	4,391	10,017
Legal expense	3,870	-
Cleaning	31,802	17,396
Bank charges	102,161	64,644
Consultant fees	149,353	139,487
Mission allowance	151,362	123,180
Professional subscriptions	12,023	4,397
Health Insurance	280,465	391,008
System License	480,214	506,658
Petty cash expenses	16,167	45,876
Staff Training	144,450	-
Software expenses	113,691	-
IT Equipment expenses	79,268	-
Other Communication expenses	21,810	-
Communication expenses	106,728	-
Refreshments	45,599	-
Study visit Per diem	325,130	-
Development upgrades	8,807	-
Other miscellaneous costs	5,617	-
Interest expense and other charges on IMF loans	800,488	125,103
Amortization of the grant assistance - IMF PRG-HIPC Trust	802,328	600,071
Investment income from Grant assistance - IMF PRG-HIPC Trust	10,740	579
	<u>10,388,198</u>	<u>7,425,033</u>

*Travel expenses are made up of per diem, travel and other related expenses.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	2022	2021
	USD	USD
8 STAFF COSTS		
Salaries and wages	2,814,622	2,580,872
Staff allowances	1,676,410	1,174,125
Contract experts	95,476	79,625
Pension	72,251	12,820
	<u>4,658,759</u>	<u>3,847,442</u>
9(a) FINANCE INCOME		
Interest income from deposits held in Federal Reserve Bank of New York	1,197,467	8,179
Interest income from short term government lending	-	370,047
	<u>1,197,467</u>	<u>378,226</u>
9(b) OTHER INCOME		
Other income	83,050	37,279
	<u>83,050</u>	<u>37,279</u>
10 TAXATION		
<p>Article 8 of the Central Bank of Somalia Act Law no. 130 of 22 April 2012 exempts the Central Bank of Somalia from taxes on its income and all duties, excise and other taxes and levies on the import and domestic supply of gold, banknotes and coins, and other taxes duties and levies from which Government ministries and other public agencies are exempted by Law.</p>		
11 CASH BALANCES		
	2022	2021
	USD	USD
Somali Shillings	315,357	154,273
United States Dollars	71,854,345	58,482,943
	<u>72,169,702</u>	<u>58,637,216</u>
12 BALANCES DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS		
Balances due from banking institutions	73,637,153	36,816,323
Provision for impairment of unconfirmed bank balances	(3,693,963)	(3,693,963)
	<u>69,943,190</u>	<u>33,122,360</u>

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12 BALANCES DUE FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS (Continued)

	2022 USD	2021 USD
provision for impairment is as follows.		
At 1 January	(3,693,963)	(3,693,963)
Impairment charge/write back during the year	-	-
At end of the year	<u>(3,693,963)</u>	<u>(3,693,963)</u>

Movement in provision for impairment is as follows.

The weighted average effective interest rate on balances and deposits due from banking institutions at 31 December 2022 was Nil (2021 - Nil).

	2022 USD	2021 USD
13 RECEIVABLES		
Prepayments	104,611	19,120
Sundry debtors	96,508	83,957
Rent receivable -short term	22,900	9,000
	<u>224,019</u>	<u>112,077</u>
14 LOANS AND ADVANCES		
As at 1 January	2,910,000	2,910,000
Loans advanced	-	-
As at 31 December	<u>2,910,000</u>	<u>2,910,000</u>

The micro finance loans are loans which the Bank issued to 5 commercial banks from the funds received from Kuwait Fund for Arab Development (Note 25). The commercial banks are supposed to utilize the loans for provision of micro finance loans to small business traders. These loans are interest free, and the banks are not required to make periodic payments. These loans have been subsequently been repaid fully.

	2022 USD	2021 USD
15 GOLD BULLION		
At 1 January	29,717,683	30,830,455
Valuation (loss)/gain through other comprehensive income	(59,029)	(1,112,772)
At 31 December	<u>29,658,654</u>	<u>29,717,683</u>

Gold bullion consists of 16,261 fine troy ounces of gold at the market price of United States Dollar (USD) 1,823.86 per ounce (2021: 16,261 fine troy ounces at USD 1,827.49 per ounce).

These Gold bullions are held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The assets are carried at fair value through other comprehensive income.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Equipment	Other equipment	Total
COST	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
At 1 January 2021	122,194,400	7,431,633	253,207	553,050	531,102	62,294	131,025,686
Additions	-	186,005	26,273	85,000	233,058	-	530,336
Revaluation	9,301,250	(1,978,172)	-	-	-	-	7,323,078
At 31 December 2021	131,495,650	5,639,466	279,480	638,050	764,160	62,294	138,879,100
At 1 January 2022	131,495,650	5,639,466	279,480	638,050	764,160	62,294	138,879,100
Additions	-	332,695	25,066	230,000	342,449	-	930,210
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(870)	-	(870)
At 31 December 2022	131,495,650	5,972,161	304,546	868,050	1,105,739	62,294	139,808,440
DEPRECIATION							
At 1 January 2021	-	499,671	134,123	267,546	432,132	25,688	1,359,160
Charge for the year	-	-	34,935	127,610	152,832	12,459	327,836
eliminated on revaluation	-	(499,671)	-	-	-	-	(499,671)
At 31 December 2021	-	-	169,058	395,156	584,964	38,147	1,187,325
At 1 January 2022	-	-	169,058	395,156	584,964	38,147	1,187,325
Charge for the year	-	149,304	23,421	78,511	85,936	6,683	343,855
eliminated on revaluation	-	-	-	-	(870)	-	(870)
At 31 December 2022	-	149,304	192,479	473,667	670,030	44,830	1,530,310
NET BOOK VALUE							
At 31 December 2022	131,495,650	5,822,857	112,067	394,383	435,709	17,464	138,278,130
At 31 December 2021	131,495,650	5,639,466	110,422	242,894	179,196	24,147	137,691,775

The valuation of land and buildings was carried out by GIMCO Limited, registered valuers, on an open Market Value basis as at 31 December 2021.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS - COMPUTER SOFTWARE

	2022 USD	2021 USD
COST		
At 1 January	260,873	174,165
Additions	-	86,708
	<u>260,873</u>	<u>260,873</u>
AMORTISATION		
At 1 January	118,140	65,965
Charge for the year	52,175	52,175
	<u>170,315</u>	<u>118,140</u>
NET BOOK VALUE		
At 31 December	<u>90,558</u>	<u>142,733</u>

18 Due from the Government of Somalia

	2022 SDR	2022 USD	2021 SDR	2021 USD
Ministry of Finance Promissory Note to settle debt owed to International Monetary Fund	273,041,907	382,146,722	272,469,962	381,346,234
	<u>273,041,907</u>	<u>382,146,722</u>	<u>272,469,962</u>	<u>381,346,234</u>

Movement in the government promissory note is as follows:

	2022 USD	2021 USD
At 1 January	381,346,234	380,851,084
Accrued interest on short term government borrowing	-	370,047
Interest charged on short term lending to Ministry of Finance	800,488	125,103
	<u>382,146,722</u>	<u>381,346,234</u>
At end of the year	<u>382,146,722</u>	<u>381,346,234</u>

This Promissory Note has been issued by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) pursuant to the Somali Public Finance and Management Act, in consideration to the Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) assuming the debt owed to the IMF as disclosed in note 20 of these financial statements. The promissory note was effective from 31 December 2021 and the maturity date is on 18 March 2024.

The promissory note accrues interest on the unpaid principal balance of the Promissory Note at the applicable rate as determined by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The accrued interest and the principal are payable only on the Maturity Date. This Promissory Note, is governed by the Federal Government Somalia Constitution and construed and enforced in accordance and with the Somali Public Finance and Management Act

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

19 IMF Grant Assistance PRG-HIPC Trust

	2022 SDR	2022 USD	2021 SDR	2021 USD
At 1 January	686,661	961,044	426,546	596,833
Additional Grant	680,000	951,721	680,000	963,703
investment income	7,673	10,740	406	579
Amount amortised	(573,259)	(802,328)	(420,291)	(600,071)
At 31 December	801,075	1,121,177	686,661	961,044

In March 24, 2022, the IMF Executive Board determined that Somalia is eligible and qualifies for Grant Assistance under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative as defined in the PRG-HIPC trust instruments. Somalia received an additional Grant assistance in 2022 of SDR 680,000 (2021: SDR 680,000). During the year, Somalia amortized SDR 573,259 (2021: SDR 420,291) and applied it to the debt service payments on its existing debt to the IMF.

20 FUNDS HELD AT/ DUE TO INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

	2022 SDR	2022 USD	2021 SDR	2021 USD
(a) Assets				
IMF balances (SDR asset account)	131,119,056	183,512,920	142,585,928	199,561,839
Accrued Interest on SDR Holdings	583,490	816,647	13,042	18,253
Quota	163,400,000	228,693,006	163,400,000	228,693,006
Total SDR holdings	295,102,546	413,022,573	305,998,970	428,273,098
(b) Liabilities				
International Monetary Fund Holding	202,974,125	284,080,556	202,974,125	284,080,556
International Monetary Fund – Borrowings	238,862,000	334,308,867	217,862,000	304,917,477
Accrued interest and charges	1,199,082	1,678,223	88,705	124,151
SDR Allocations	114,454,076	160,188,780	114,454,076	160,188,780
Total liabilities due to IMF	557,489,283	780,256,426	535,378,906	749,310,964

In 2018 the bank assumed and recognized Somalia government's IMF (International Monetary Fund) position on its statement of financial position. This is because the Central Bank of Somalia acts as Somalia's "Fiscal Agent" and "Depository" with the IMF. Therefore, the bank agreed with the Ministry of Finance to recognize and reflect the amounts due by the Government of Somalia to IMF on the bank's statement of financial position. These debts related to historical sovereign loans owed by the Government, and which were obtained from IMF before the collapse of the Somalia government in 1992. In compensation, the Central Bank of Somalia obtained a promissory note (see note 18) in consideration of the bank assuming the debt owed to IMF.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

20 FUNDS HELD AT/ DUE TO INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) (Continued)

IMF currency are held in the No. 1 and No. 2 Accounts, which are deposit account of the IMF with the Bank.

Borrowings from and repayment to the IMF are denominated in Special Drawings Rights (SDRs). The SDR balances in IMF accounts are translated into United States Dollars at the prevailing exchange rates and any unrealized gains or losses are accounted for in accordance with accounting policy.

On custodial basis, the Bank holds a non-interest bearing and cashable on demand security issued by the Treasury of IMF in its capacity as the IMF's depository. The security issued is in part payment of Somali's quota of IMF shares.

21 BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT SDR ALLOCATION

	2022 SDR	2022 USD	2021 SDR	2021 USD
At 1 January	42,825,628	59,938,321	-	-
Total new SDR allocated	-	-	92,776,683	132,138,119
SDR (utilized)/received from burden sharing refund	(2,300,000)	(3,219,057)	2,306,128	3,227,634
Total SDR amount utilised	(29,410,000)	(41,161,942)	(52,257,183)	(75,427,432)
Interest and GRA charges allocation on SDR	(646,992)	(905,465)	-	-
At 31 December	<u>10,468,636</u>	<u>14,651,857</u>	<u>42,825,628</u>	<u>59,938,321</u>

In August 2022 Somalia Government received an SDR allocation of SDR 92,776,683. It also received an additional SDR allocation of SDR 2,306,128 for the burden sharing arrangement. During the year, Government utilised SDR 29,410,000 (2021:52,257,183). At the end of the year it had a balance of 10,468,636 (2021:SDR 42,825,628) held in the IMF account.

22 TREASURY DEPOSITS

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Denominated in Somali Shillings	90,608	31,305
Denominated in United States Dollars	89,705,824	46,885,850
	<u>89,796,432</u>	<u>46,917,155</u>

The bank holds accounts for and on behalf of the Government in accordance with the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012. Government includes the Federal Government of Somalia, selected regional authorities and salary payment accounts for current and former employees and parliamentarians.

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

23 DEPOSITS FROM BANKS

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Demand deposits	21,804,842	12,439,501

Commercial banks hold demand deposit accounts with the Bank to facilitate settlement of inter-bank transactions

24 SECURITY DEPOSITS

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Performance security to undertake banking and forex business in Somalia	20,280,000	20,220,000

All money transfers bureaus that are licensed to carry on money remittance business are required to maintain with the Central Bank, a security deposit in the sum of USD 60,000 or its equivalent in Somali currency. Security deposit in the sum of USD 1,500,000 is required by the Central Bank. In 2022, there were a total of 13 (2021:13) licensed commercial banks and 13 money transfers bureaus who maintained security deposits with the bank. These deposits are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

25 MICROFINANCE GRANT

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Microfinance Grant – Kuwait Fund for the Arab Economics Development	3,000,000	3,000,000

In September 2014, the Federal government of Somalia received a USD 3,000,000 interest free grant from the Kuwait Fund for the Arab Economic Development. The purpose of the fund is to provide micro-finance funding to small business in Mogadishu in order to support the growth of the Somali private sector. Part of the grant was disbursed to Commercial banks as loans (Note 14). The grant operates as a revolving fund.

26 OTHER PAYABLES

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Sundry creditors	1,211,709	1,525,962
Audit fees	135,000	225,000
Deferred rent income	144,000	212,500
SDR deferred income	1,121,177	961,044
Government Interest SDR	169,742	-
Uncredited cash recovered	-	3,285,354
	<u>2,781,628</u>	<u>6,209,860</u>

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

27 CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESERVES

The authorized capital of the Bank is determined in accordance with Law no. 130 of the Central Bank of Somalia Act of 22 April 2012 that prescribes that the ownership of the entire paid-up capital of the Bank shall be vested in the Ministry of Finance. The paid-up capital of the Bank shall not be reduced at any time. The authorized capital of the Bank may be increased by such amounts as may be proposed by the Board and approved by the Ministry of Finance.

As at year end, this section of the Act had not been implemented hence the prescribed capital for the bank had not been set.

Reserves

As at the end of the year, the bank had the following reserves which represent its net assets.

(a) Revenue reserve

Revenue reserve represents net cumulative profits/ (losses) from the banks' operations. This is subject to distribution in accordance with the provisions of the CBS Act.

(b) Revaluation Reserves

Revaluation reserve relates to revaluation surplus on land and buildings owned by the bank and gains/losses on the revaluation of the Gold bullion.

(c) Gold reserve

Gold reserve represents the value of bullions that the bank recovered through its asset recovery exercise. The reserve balance has been maintained at the value of initial recognition as at 31 December 2014 with all subsequent gains/losses going through the revaluation reserve

28 NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(a) Reconciliation of profit for the year to cash (used in)/generated from operations

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Profit for the year	2,174,150	483,625
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation (note 16)	343,855	327,836
Amortisation (note 17)	52,175	52,175
<i>Working capital changes:</i>		
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	14,177,962	(130,803,405)
(Decrease) / increase in balance of government SDR allocation	(45,286,464)	59,938,321
Increase / (decrease) in deposits from banks and treasury	42,879,277	(28,316,528)
Increase in other payables	36,942,571	73,987,985
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	51,283,526	(24,329,991)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

28 NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Continued)

(b) Analysis of the balances of cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statement of financial position and notes

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Cash balances (Note 11)	72,169,702	58,637,216
Deposits and balances due from banking institutions (Note 12)	69,943,190	33,122,360
	<u>142,112,892</u>	<u>91,759,576</u>

29 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Given the development and security situation in Somalia, as well as difficulties in obtaining all relevant historical transaction data and relevant entity accounting documentation and agreements, contingent assets and liabilities may exist. The bank still has some land and buildings which it owns but has not been able to regain control after the collapse of the bank in 1992. Also the bank has not been able to reliably measure the value of these land and buildings. However, the directors have ensured that all assets which the bank controls and all known liabilities have been included in these financial statements.

30 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. The Bank acts as fiscal agent to the Government in accordance with the Central Bank of Somalia Act. Government includes the Federal Government of Somalia, selected regional authorities and salary payment accounts for Parliamentarians. Other than transactions and balances in the normal course of business with the Government, there have been no significant transactions with related parties during 2022, nor are there known significant assets or liabilities with related parties as at 31 December 2022 (2021 – Nil).

31 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no significant adjusting or non-adjusting disclosure events after reporting period which have been reported in these financial statements.

32 INCORPORATION

The Bank is incorporated under the Central Bank of Somalia Act, 2012 (the Act).

33 CURRENCY

The financial statements have been prepared in the United States Dollars (USD), which has been determined to be the functional currency .



CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA

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