REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND

Ministry of Investment Promotion

National Investment Policy

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

NDP	National Development Plan
NIP	National Investment Policy
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
BOT	Build-Operate-Transfer
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
FTP	Free Transfer of Profit
SEZ	Special Economic Zones

Message from the Minister

For developing and developed nations alike investment is a major driver of economic growth and societal progress, and both public and private investments play distinct but equally important complementary roles in the growth and development of a countries economy.

Public investment during the post-liberalisation period contributes to our national development objectives, and is key in enabling a productive and resilient economy for private investment to generate a return on investment. Furthermore, global investment flow trends and patterns have changed in this era of increased globalization and economic integration, and the Government of the Republic of Somaliland intents to capitalize upon it; ensuring Government on both the national and regional level is committed to promoting and facilitating investment ensuring that the Republic of Somaliland is the best choice.

This National Investment Policy (NIP) espouses nationwide coordination in encouraging inclusive development, and targeted promotion drives that engage all domestic and foreign investors,

Fariinta Wasiirka

Waddamada soo koraya iyo kuwa horumaray si isku mid ah ayuu maalgashigu u yahay waxa ugu wayn ee koboc dhaqaale iyo horumar bulsho keena, maalgashiga dadweynaha iyo ka gaarka ahiba kaalin gaar ah oo muhiimaddiisa leh ayay ka qaataan koboca iyo horumarka dhaqaalaha dalka. Maalgashiga dadweynaha ee muddadii furfurnaanta dhaqaale kadib waxa uu wax kusoo kordhiyay ujeeddooyinkayaga horumarineed ee qaran, waxaanu muhiim u yahay maalgashiga gaarka ah si uu u suurogaliyo dhaqaale xasiloon oo wax soo saar leh si uu faa’iido uga soo celiyo maalgashiga. Waxa intaa dheer, qaababka iyo dhinaca uu u socdo maalgashiga dunidu waa uu isbedelay xilligan lagu gudo jiro edegaynta (globalization) iyo isdhexgalka dhaqaale, Xukuumadda Jamhuuriyadda Somalilandna waxa ay higsanaysaa in ay arrintaa ka faa’iidaysato, iyadoo xukuumaddu heer qaran iyo heer gobolba ay u taagantahay kor u qaadista iyo fududaynta maalgashiga iyadoo sugaysa in Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland ay tahay dookha ugu fiican ee maalgashi.

Siyaasadda Qaran ee Maalgashigu waxa ay kor u qaadaysaa isku xidhka qaran iyadoo dhiirrigelinaysa horumar guud, iyadoo higsigu yahay in maalgashadayaasha maxalliga ah iyo kuwa shisheeyaha ah,

companies, and other relevant stakeholders; by maintaining and fostering an establishment and economy that is friendly to investment. Therefore the current NIP will affirm and strengthen Somaliland's strategic guidance on investment in line with the Somaliland 2030 vision.

Finally, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Somaliland and the Ministry of Investment I would like thank all stakeholder's who contributed in the formulation of this National Investment Policy.

Mohamed Ahmed Mohamoud (Awad)

Minister of Investment Promotion

shirkadaha, iyo daneeyayaasha kaleba; in la joogteeyo lana kobciyo dhaqaalaha iyo hanaanka sharci, kaasoo caawinaya maalgashiga. Siyaasadda hadda jirta ee ku qotonta maalgashiga waxay lagama maarmaan u tahay inay xoojiso habraaca istiraatijiyadeed ee Soomaaliland, kuna aadan maalgashiga, kaasoo ku qotama higsiga horumarka Soomaaliland ee sanadka 2030-ka.

Gunaanadkii, annigoo ku hadlaya magacayga iyo kan Wasaaradda Horumarinta Maalgashiga, waxaan u mahad celinayaa dhamaan daneeyayaasha, kuwaasoo wax ku kordhiyey habraaca siyaasaddaan Qaran ee maalgashiga.

Maxamed Axmed Maxamuud (Cawad)

Wasiirka Wasaraadda Horumarinta Maalgashiga

1. Introduction

1.1 Investment in Somaliland

Somaliland has in abundance investable natural resources such as minerals, oil, marine resources, frankincense, livestock, and various other raw materials. As such Somaliland seeks and encourages private investors to invest in these resources. During the last two decades, Somaliland has been struggling to create economic liberalization as a driver of economic growth in the Country. Somaliland national economic system is embedded in its constitution where the economic activities in the Country are based on the main principles of free market, fair treatment and circulation of wealth where it also prevents the wealth to remain in one hand and unlawful enrichment as well.

Being aware of the changing environment for investment, the Government has maintained its commitment to fostering an economic and legal regime that is friendly for both foreign and domestic investments.

1. Hordhac

1.1 Maalgashiga Somaliland

Soomaaliland waxay leedahay khayraad badan oo dabiici ah oo la maalgashan karo, waxaana ka mid ah macdanaha, shidaalka, khayraadka badda, xabagta iyo beeyada, xoolaha nool iyo qaybo badan oo kala duwan oo alaabooyinka ceedhin ah. Sidaa darteed waxay raadinaysa, dhiiri-gelinna u samaynaysaa maalgashadayaasha gaarka ah si ay maalgashi ugu sameeyaan khayraadkan. Labaatandkii sano ee u danbeeyay, Somaliland waxa ay u halgamaysay in ay abuurto dhaqaale furfuran kaasoo keenaya koboc dhaqaale oo Dalku yeesho. Nidaamka dhaqaale ee Somaliland waxa uu ku cadyahay dastuurka Dalka iyadoo hawlaha dhaqaale iyo ganacsi ee Dalku ay saldhig u yihiin mabaadi'da waawayn ee suuqa xorta ah, in si caddaalad ah loola dhaqmo ganacsiyada iyo in hantidu ay wareegto si looga hortago in hantidu cid gaar ah gacanteeda gasho iyo in dadku sifo aan sharci ahayn ay ku xoolaystaan. Si loola socdo isbedelada xaaladaha maalgelineed, Xukuumaddu waxay joogtaynaysaa fulinta dhiirigelinta dhaqaalaha iyo maamulka sharci ee caawinaya maalgashiga gudaha iyo ka shisheeyaba.

This commitment has resulted in to attract international investors including oil and gas companies. As a result this commitment and enhancement of economic liberalization; the Ministry of Investment Promotion has established this National Investment Policy (NIP).

Arrintaani waxay dhalisay in lasoo soo jiidato maalgashadayaal caalamiya oo ay ka mid yihiin shirkado maalgashaday gaasta iyo saliidda. Iyadoo laga duulayo fulinta ballanqaadka iyo kor u qaadista furfurnaanta dhaqaalaha; Wasaaradda Horumarinta Maalgashigu waxa ay samaysay Siyaasaddan Qaran ee Maalgashiga

1.2 Policy Scope and Restrictions

The NIP provides an outline of the current investment promotion and facilitation framework, processes and procedures including the governing laws and regulations. It makes proposals on the reforms that will be required to make Somaliland a destination of choice for investors with a conducive business environment that is consistent with the global economic development reforms. It proposes the guiding principles that will be observed in the exercise of promoting and facilitating investments.

This policy applies to all public sector institutions, including Government ministries, autonomous agencies, independent commissions, judicial and legislative bodies, national and international non-Governmental organizations, and private entities implementing investment related initiatives, including domestic investors and foreign investors.

1.2 Baaxadda iyo Dabarrada Siyaasadda

Siyaasadda qaran ee maalgashigu waxay bixinaysaa aasaas kor u qaadaya maalgashiga wakhtigan jira iyo fududaynta qaab sharciyeedka, habraaca iyo nidaamka ay ka midka yihiin xeerarka iyo xeer-nidaamiyeyaasha lagu dhaqayo. Wuxuu soo gudbinayaa in dib-u-habayn lagu samayn doono jihada ay u baahan tahay in Soomaaliland ay u socoto, kuna dooranayso maalgashadayaasha, si loo helo degaan ganacsi. Waxay soo jeedinaysaa haggis ku aadan qodobada sharci noqon doona in lagu dabaqo kor u qaadista iyo fududaynta maalgashadayaasha, sidoo kale hab raac dibu habayn. Qaab dhismeedka haya’adeed iyo hab raac loo maro fulinta, heerka ka warbixin, qaabaynta iyo nidaamka kadib lagu hormarin doono.

Siyaasadaan waxaa lagu hagayaa dhamaan hay’addaha dawladda, oo ay ka mid yihiin wasaaraddaha dawladdu, hay’addaha maamul ee gobollada, gudiyada madaxa banaan, maxkamadaha iyo xubnaha sharci dejinta, hay’addaha qaran iyo kuwa caalamiga ah ee aan dawliga ahayn iyo talaabooyinka lagu fulinayo maalgashiga gaarka loo leyahay.

At the national level, Ministry of Investment Promotion is responsible for the overall implementation of this NIP and also the recommendations of the reform measures in the policy, while at the sectoral level, concerned ministries are responsible for the sectoral implementation and application of this policy and in accordance with the Somaliland National Development Plan framework.

At the very initial instance of investing in the Country; the Directorate of Investment at the Ministry of Investment Promotion is responsible for the implementation and provision of guidance on the necessary steps to achieve the desired policy and regulatory space through the proposed measures of this NIP.

This policy and associated reports can only be utilized for the purpose of the development and performance improvement of public services. It is prohibited to use the policy mandated activities and their reports for private gain, political purpose, and any kind of malicious intention, whatsoever.

Heer qaran, Wasaaradda Maalgashigu waxay masuul ka tahay fulinta Siyaasaddan Qaran ee Maalgashiga iyo sidoo kale talo soo jeedino ay ka bixiso talaabooyinka dib-u-habaynta loogu samaynayo siyaasadda, halka heerka wadaageedna, wasaaradaha ay khusayso ay iyaguna masuul ka yihiin fulinta heerka wadaag iyo dabbaqidda siyaasaddan iyo si waafaqsan Qorshaha Horumarinta Somaliland.

Marka ugu horraysa ee Dalka la maalgashanayo; Agaasimaha Waaxda Maalgashiga ee Wasaaradda Horumarinta Maalgashiga ayaa ka masuul ah fulinta iyo tilmaan-bixinta ku aaddan tallaabooyinka lagama maarmaanka ah ee lagu gaadhayo siyaasadda la rabo iyo meesha lagu maamulayo iyadoo la raacayo tallaabooyinka Siyaasaddan Qaran ee Maalgashi.

Siyaasaddan iyo warbixinaha la socda ayaa kaliya loo isticmaalikaraa ujeeddada laga leeyahay horumarka iyo horumarinta waxqabadka ee adeegyada dawladda. Way reebbantahay in hawlaha siyaasaddan jidaynayso iyo warbixinaha la socdaba loo adeegsado ka faa’iidaysi gaar ahaaneed, ujeeddo siyaasadeed, iyo wax kasta oo ku talogal xun xanbaarsan waxa uu doonoba ha noqdee.

1.3 Approach of the Investment Policy

This National Investment Policy (NIP) is designed to easing out all sectors for both foreign and domestic investors through specific interventions for simplifying of doing business with reduced processes.

Strategically Somaliland is located between the Middle East and Africa alongside the busy Gulf of Aden. The Country has a significant potential to become the connection of the regional trade and investment hub with more connectivity through land, sea, and air routes.

The country has a large and growing domestic consumer market, which could become a powerful draw with enhanced buying power parity and it is a strategic trading window to the neighboring country, Ethiopia, almost a hundred-million land-locked population who mainly rely on Berbera port to get connected with the world trade.

The Policy thereby has a forward looking and out-reach approach and thereby designed to keep “what an investor is interested in” in a preferred investment location like Somliland.

1.3 Hannaanka Siyaasadda Maalgashi

Siyaasaddan Qaran ee Maalgashi waxa loogu talogalay in ay maalgashadayaasha gudaha iyo kuwa shisheeyaba u fududayso in ay maalgashadaan dhammaan wadaagyada iyadoo loo marayo tallaabooyin cadcad oo fududaynaya in la sameeyo ganacsi habka loo marayo lasoo koobay.

Istiraatiiji ahaan, Somaliland waxa ay ku taallaa Bariga Dhexe iyo Africa dhexdooda iyadoo ku dhinac taalla Gacanka Cadmeed ee mashquulka badan. Dalku waxa uu muhiim u yahay in uu noqdo mid isku xidha ganacsiga gobolka ka socda iyo maalgashiga isagoo leh bad, berri iyo hawoba.

Dalku waxa uu leeyahay suuq macmiil oo ballaadhan, kaasoo ka dhigikara Dalka mid awood u yeesha in uu soo jiito maalgashadaha. Waxa uu daaqad ganacsi oo muhiim ah u yahay dalka jaarka la ah ee Itoobiya, oo dadkiisu ku dhawyihiin boqol milyan oo waliba bilaa bad ah iskuna hallaynkara dekedda Berbera si ay ugu xidhmaan ganacsiga dunida.

Siyaasaddani waxa ay leedahay yool iyo aragti fog waxaanay ku dhisantahay aragtida ah “waxa uu maalgashaduhu danaynayo” marka ay jirto goob maalgashi oo Somaliland ah oo uu danaynayaa

1.4 Goal of the Policy

The main goal of the NIP is to attract investment so as to contribute to the economic growth of the Country and to encourage economic diversification and transformation. This is intended to increase national domestic production (GDP) in line with Somaliland Vision 2030 which provides for balanced, sustainable, and equitable investments that results in poverty reduction, increasing employment rate and economic development, where these investments are expected to also introduce innovative methods of production and technology.

The specific objectives of the NIP are to:

1) To boost Foreign Director Investment (FDI) and domestic investment in alignment with the National Development Plan and Somaliland Vision 2030;
2) To strengthen and streamline national investment liberalization in accordance with Country's laws and regulations;

1.4 Ujeeddada Siyaasadda

Ujeedada siyaasadda qaran ee maalgashigu waa inay soo jiidato maalgelinta wax ku kordhinaysa korodhka iyo dhiiri gelinta dhaqaalaha, sidoo kale waxay dhiiri gelinaysaa kala duwanaanta iyo isbedelka. Tanoo looga gol leeyahay in kor loogu qaado wax soo saarka qaran ee gudaha (GDP), oo waafaqsan higsiga Soomaaliland ee sanadka 2030, kaasoo bixinaya dheeli tir, joogtayn iyo maalgelin la hubo oo keena shaqo abuur iyo horumar dhaqaale, halka sidoo kale ku hagaya soo saaridda ilaha khayraadka dabiiciga ah ee wadanka. Maalgashiyadaan sidoo kale waxay keenayaa nidaam dibu habayn oo wax soo saarka iyo farsamada casriga ah.

Ujeeddooyinka gaarka ah ee Siyaasaddan Qaran ee Maalgashigu waa sidan soo socota:-

1) Kor u qaadista Maalgashiga Shisheeye ee Tooska ah iyo maalgashiga maxalliga ah ahba iyadoo lala jaanqaadsiinayo Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka iyo Yoolka Somaliland ee 2030.

3) To establish an enabling environment for corporations to be able to improve their productivity and competitiveness so that they improve the efficiency to maximize returns on investments;

4) To empower Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to grow into medium and large industrial and manufacturing centers in order to maximize their impact on Somaliland's economic growth. This will be done through promoting the establishment of economic zones with facilities for work spaces, incubation, and other business development services;

5) To strengthen the legal and regulatory regime for investment protection by having policy coherence and comprehensiveness, as well as ensuring the adequacy and harmonization of existing legal mechanisms and policies;

2) In loo xoojiyo loona casriyeeyo furfurnaanta maalgashiga qaranka si waafaqsan xeerarka Dalka;

3) In loo suurogaliyo deegaan ku habboon shirkadaha si ay ugu suurogasho in ay horumariyaan wax soo saarkooda iyo tartanka ka dhexeeyaba sidaa darteedna ay u horumariyaan kartidooda ku aaddan in ay badiyaan faa'iidada uga soo noqonaysa maalgashiga;

4) In kor loogu qaado awoodda shirkadaha yar yar iyo kuwa dhexeba si ay ugu koraan kuwa dhexe iyo xarumaha warshadaha wax soo saara ee waawayn si ay u badato saamayntooda ay ku leeyihiin koboca dhaqaale ee Somaliland. Tani waxa ay ku suurogalaysaa in kor loo qaado hirgelinta aagag dhaqaale oo leh waxyaabihii u fudaydinayay goobahooda shaqo, horumarkooda iyo adeegyada horumarineed ee ganacsi ee kale.

6) To establish Review Mechanisms for improving the legitimacy and consistency of the NIP and to achieve this objective; the feedback from the foreign and domestic investors, and other national and international stakeholders are incorporated with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to review the NIP regularly;

7) To establish Effective Decision-Making process, where investment promotion related decisions are streamlined through identified institutional arrangements to avoid contradictory multiple and/or duplicate decisions that may affect the investor's right.

5) In loo xoojiyo nidaamka sharci ee lagu maamulayo ilaalinta maalgashiga iyadoo la dhawrayo dhamaystirnaanta siyaasadda iyo sidoo kale in la hubiyo in xeerarkii hore u jiray ku filanyihin iyo in la iswaafajiyo xeerarka iyo siyaasadaha.

6) In la sameeyo hab dib u eegiseed oo lagu horumarinayo sharciyadda iyo iswaafaqsanaanta Siyaasadda Qaran ee Maalgashiga iyo gaadhista ujeeddooyinka; warcelinta laga helo maalgashadayaasha shisheeye iyo kuwa gudahaba, iyo daneeyayaasha dalka iyo kuwa caalamiga ahba iyadoo loo adeegsanayo Hagayaasha Waxqabad ee Muhiimka ah iyo in dib u eegis joogto ah lagu sameeyo Siyaasadda Qaran ee Maalgashiga.

7) In la abuuro hab go'aan-qaadasho oo sax ah, iyadoo go'aannada la xidhiidha horumarinta maalgashiga loo dejinayo hab hay'adeed oo diyaargaraw ka samaynaya si looga dheeraado go'aanno isburiyaa in ay soo baxaan kuwaasoo saamaynkara xuquuqda maalgashadaha.

1.5 Policy Targets

NIP in line with Government's economic strategies has the following targets:

1) Improved Coordination in Investment

This policy intends to have better coordination between the Government agencies that involve in the key sectors of production including, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fishing, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Livestock, the Chamber of Commerce, and other relevant regulating authorities with the Ministry of Investment Promotion.

2) Public Private Partnerships

Somaliland Government stands for establishing viable Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to address large scale infrastructure development that are beyond the financing capacities of the Government. PPPs are an important initiative for infusing private sector management disciplines and efficiency into the development and delivery of public infrastructure and services.

1.5 Yoolalka Siyaasadda

Siyaasadda Qaran ee Maalgashigu waa hab-raac ay Xukuumaddu u jeexday dhaqaalaha, yoolka la higsanayaana wuxuu noqonayaa sidan soo socota:

1) Kor u Qaadista isku Dubaridka Maalgashiga

Siyaasadaani waxay u taagan tahay inay qabato isku dubarid wanaagsan oo u dhexeeya hay'addaha dawladda ee ku lugta leh qaybaha muhiimka ah ee wax soo saarka oo ay ka mid tahay, wasaarada beeraha, wasaaradda kalluumaysiga, wasaaradda tamarta iyo khayraadka dabiiciga ah, wasaaradda xanaanada xoolaha, ururka ganacsiga iyo qaybaha kale ee maamulka dawladeed ee xidhiidhka la leh wasaaradda maalgashiga. Kor u qaadista lagu sameeyo isku duwidda waxay daboolaysaa marnaansho kasta oo jawaab ay ku siin kari lahayd dawladdu qaybaha ganacsiga ee gaarka loo leeyahay. Waxay kaloo ujeedkeedu tahay in lala socda heerka maalgashiga cusub uu u shaqaynayo iyo in galangal loo yeesho suuqyada cusub, si loo helo hab isku xidhan oo ay sal u tahay korodhka dhaqaaluhu.

PPP investments are substantially important for stimulating increased investment in economic activities as well as external trade facilitation.

3) Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)

Under the PPP investments, Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) contracts can be entered into between the Government of Somaliland and the investor. The main aim of the establishment of BOT contracts is to enable investors to contribute to the development of economic infrastructures by means of financing large developmental projects.

For the establishment of BOT contracts; special procedures for facilitation should be employed by the Government of Somaliland.

4) Empowering Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

The Government of Somaliland strongly believes in the empowerment and fully supports SMEs and the NIP aims to implement this agenda for strong SMEs that bring about more jobs for young generation.

2) Iskaashatooyinka Dawladda iyo Dadka

Xukuumadda Soomaaliland waxay u taagan tahay inay abuurto nidaam cadaynaya wax wadaagista hay'ayadaha dawladda iyo kuwa ganacsiga gaarka loo leeyahay (PPPs) si loo xaliyo heerka balaadhan ee horumarinta kaabayaasha ka baxsan awoodaha maaliyadeed ee dawladda. Hanaanka wax isku darsiga dawladda iyo ganacsiyada gaarka loo leeyahay wuxuu talaabo muhiim ah u yahay inuu xoojiyo maamulka qaybaha gaarka loo leeyahay, daahfurnaanta iyo wax tarka ay u leeyihiin horumarka, sidoo kale wax ku kordhinta kaabayaasha dawladda iyo adeegyada.

Sidaa darteed, Maalgashiga PPPs wuxuu wax tar muhiim ah u leeyahay inuu kor u qaado arrimaha dhaqaalaha, sidoo kale fududaynta ganacsiga dibadda.

3) Nidaamka Maalgelineed ee BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer)

Iyadoo la raacayo nidaamka maalgelineed ee iskaashatooyinka dawladda iyo dadka gaarka ah (PPPs), Xukuumadda Somaliland iyo maalgashaduhu waxa ay wada galikaraan heshiisyo maalgelineed oo ku dhisan nidaamka loo yaqaanno Buil-Operate-Transfer (BOT).

This policy aims at harnessing the creative and innovative potential of SMEs in Somaliland as SMEs may partially cover the demands of a population that is seeking employment opportunities and a closer integration with the world economy.

5) Strengthening the National Investment Regulations

The Somaliland Investment Act signifies that the provisions of the legislation should be consistent with the National Investment Policy as far as it is facilitating and promoting investment.

Ujeeddada ugu wayn ee laga leeyahay gelidda heshiisyadaasi waa in maalgashadaha loo suurogaliyo in uu ka qaybqaato horumarinta kaabayaasha dhaqaale isagoo maalgelinaya mashaariic horumarineed oo waawayn. Si loo hirgeliyo heshiisyadaa ku salaysan nidaamka BOT; hab-raac gaar ah oo lagu fududaynayo ayay hirgelindoontaa Xukuumadda Somaliland.

4) Xoojinta Ganacsiyada Yaryar iyo Kuwa Dhexe (Small and Medium Enterprises)

Xukuumadda Somaliland waxay si xoog leh u rumaysan tahay tayaynta iyo in taageero la siiyo shirkadaha yar yar iyo kuwa heerka dhexe, Siyaasadda Qaran ee Maalgashiguna waxa ujeedooyinkeeda ka mid ah in la fuliyo qorshahan, si loo xoojiyo shirkadaha ganacsiga yar yar iyo kuwa heerka dhexe, kuwaasoo keenaya abuuritaanka shaqooyin badan oo da'yartu hesho. Siyaasadaani waxay leedahay ujeedooyin lagula soconayo awoodda hal-abuurka ee shirkadaha ganacsiga yar yar iyo kuwa heerka dhexe ee Soomaaliland ka jira, maadaama ay qayb ahaan daboolayaan baahiyaha bulshada, kuwaasoo raadinaya fursado shaqo iyo inay ku xidhmaan dhaqaalaha dunida.

2. Guiding Principles

Competition for investment and changing global circumstances necessitate a dynamic investment policy framework. To ensure responsiveness to the ongoing changes in the global and domestic economy, a phased reform of the investment policy framework is developed and implemented. Considering and taking into account the good investment policy principles outlined below, the Government of the Republic of Somaliland will implement a reform action plan aimed at advancing its vision to grow domestic and foreign investment.

It will take into consideration the guiding principles postulated below to guide its existing interactions with investors as well as its reform processes.

2.1 Rule of Law

Somaliland has legal processes, institutions and substantive norms that are consistent with the human rights. This includes equality under the law, accountability before the law, fairness, protection and vindication of rights. All persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State, are equal under and accountable to the laws that are publicly promulgated in the Country.

5) Adkaynta Xeer-nidaamiyeyaasha Qaran ee Maalgelinta

Xeerka Maalgashiga ee Somaliland ayaa muujinaya in qodobada sharci ay waafaqsanaadaan Siyaasadda Qaran ee Maalgashiga maadaama ay fududaynayso oo ay kor u qaadayso maalgashiga.

2. Mabaadi'da Maalgashiga Hagaysa

Tartanta loogu jiro maalgelinta iyo duruufaha dunida ee isbedbedelaya ayaa daruuri ka dhigaya in la dejiyo qaab-dhismeedka siyaasad maalgelineed. Si jawaab loogu helo isbeddeladaa dunida iyo dhaqaalaha dalka gudihiisa, ayaa dib u habayn iyo horumarin loogu sameeyay qaab-dhismeedka siyaasadeed ee maalgashiga. Iyadoo xisaabta lagu darsanayo lana tixgelinayo mabaadi'da siyaasadda maalgelineed ee wanaagsan ee hoos ku xusan, ayaa Xukuumadda Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland waxa ay hirgelindoontaa qorshe-hawleed dib u habayn loogu samaynayo loogana danleeyahay in ay kor u qaaddo aragtideeda ku aaddan maalgashiga gudaha iyo ka shisheeyaba.

These laws are equally enforced and independently adjudicated. This principle indicates as the milestone of the supremacy of law and avoidance of the arbitrary systems. This principle is enshrined in the Constitution of Somaliland.

2.2 Protection of Human Rights

The Somaliland Government is committed to protecting and promoting basic and fundamental rights and freedoms. This includes freedom of speech, opinion, religion, association, movement and as well as trade. These rights and freedoms are protected by the Country's Constitution. Principally, the legislation should not infringe any of the fundamental rights and freedoms unless the legislation expresses a clear intention to do so and the infringement is based on legal justification embedded in the Country's laws.

The Government believes that these rights and freedoms underpin Somaliland's democracy and rule of law. Therefore, some key steps have to be taken to ensure that these rights and freedoms are not only protected but also promoted.

Waxa ay xisaabta ku darsanaysaa magaadi'da hoos ku xusani in ay hagto xidhiidhka ay la leedahay maalgashadayaasha iyo hanaankeeda dib u habayneed ee siyaasadda maalgashiga.

2.1 Sarraynta Sharciga

Somaliland waxa ay leedahay hanaan sharci, hay'ado iyo hab-dhaqan muhiim ah oo la jaanqaadaya xuquuqaha adaamaha.Waxa taas ka mid ah in sharciga loo siman yahay, sharciga la iskula xisaabtamo, caddaalad, iyo ilaalinta xuquuqda. Dhammaan dadka, hay'adaha iyo shirkaduhuba, mid dadwayne iyo mid gaar loo leeyahayba, oo ay Dawladduna ku jirto, waxa ay u siman yihiin sharciga, sharciga Dalka ayaana lagula xisaabtamayaa.

Shuruucdaa ayaa si siman loogu dhaqayaa qof kastana sidiisa ayuu u qabanayaa. Mabda'anid waxa uu muujinayaa muhiimadda sarraynta sharciga iyo in laga dheeraado nidaam xeer-jajab ah. Mabda'ani waa mid laga dheehanayo Dastuurka Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland.

2.2 Ilaalinta Xuquuqda Aadamaha

Xukuumadda Somaliland waxa ay u taagantahay ilaalinta iyo kor u qaadista xuquuqaha iyo xorriyadaha aasaasiga ah.

All commercial practices are allowed unless they are involved in unlawful commercial activity and unlawful enrichment.

2.3 Free Market

The Economic System of Somaliland is a free market system based on supply and demand with little or no Government control. It is comprised of voluntary exchanges that take place in a given economic environment. Somaliland's free markets are characterized by spontaneous and decentralized order of arrangements through which individuals make economic decisions.

Somaliland's free market is one where voluntary exchange alongside the laws of supply and demand provide the sole basis for the economic system.

2.4 Equity and Fairness

All citizens of Somaliland shall enjoy equal rights and obligations before the law, and shall not be accorded precedence on grounds of colour, clan, birth, language, gender, property, status, opinion etc.

Waxa arrintan soo hoos galaya xorriyadda hadalka, ra'yi dhiibashada, diinta, ururrada, dhaqdhaqaaqa iyo sidoo kale ganacsiga. Xuquuqahan iyo xorriyadahan waxa ilaaliya Dastuurka Dalka. Mabda' ahaan, sharciga la samaynayaa waa in aanu meel kaga dhicin xuquuqaha iyo xorriyadaha aasaasiga ah marka laga yimaaddo in xeerku uu si cad u tilmaamo isla markaana meel ka dhacaas loo haysto sabab sharci oo ay xeerarka Dalku caddeeyeen. Dawladdu waxa ay rumaysantahay in xuquuqahaa iyo xorriyadahaasi ay tilmaan u yihiin dimuqraadiyadda iyo sarraynta sharciga ee Somaliland ka jira. Sidaa darteed, tallaabooyin muhiim ah oo lagu hubinayo in xuquuqahaa iyo xorriyadahaa kaliya aan la ilaalinne balse sidoo kale kor loo qaaday waa in la qaado.

Dhammaan hawlaha ganacsi waa la ogolyahay haddii aanay ku lug lahayn hawl ganacsi oo aan bannaanayn ama in sifo sharci-darro ah lagu xoolaysanayo.

2.3 Suuq Xor ah

Nidaamka dhaqaale ee Somaliland waa mid ku dhisan nidaamka suuqa xorta ah iyadoo ay yar tahay ama aanay jirinba farogalin dawladeed. Waa nidaam ah in dadku si xor

ah wax isu waydaarsadaan iyagoo dadku go'aannadooda dhaqaale qaata.

As well, foreigners lawfully residing in Somaliland equally enjoy the same rights and obligations before the law as citizens, save for the political rights which are reserved for Somaliland citizens only.

Equality before the law is a fundamental concept in Somaliland legal system. All judicial officers take an oath to administer the law without fear, favour, affection or ill-will. Judicial officers must treat all parties fairly regardless of gender, ethnicity, disability, sexuality, age, religious affiliation, socio-economic background, size or nature of family, literacy level and/or any other form of identity.

2.5 Shariah Compliance

The citizens of Somaliland 100% believe in Islam as their religion. Article 5 of the Somaliland constitution vividly states that Islam is the religion of the state. Thus prohibiting the promotion and preaching of any other religion other than Islam. This article also emphasizes that the laws of the nation shall be grounded in the shariah law.

Suuqa xorta ah ee Somaliland waa mid iyagoo dadku si ikhtiyaari ah wax isu waydaarsanaya haddana raacaya shuruucda iibinta iyo dalabta ee uu leeyahay nidaamka dhaqaale.

2.4 Sinnaan iyo Caddaalad

Dhammaan muwaadiniinta Somaliland waxa ay leeyihiin xuquuq iyo waajibaad isku mid ah sharciga hortiisa lagumana kala sarraysiinkaro midab, qabiil, dhalasho, af, jinsi, hanti, darajo, ra'yi IWM. Sida oo kale, dadka ajnabiga ah ee sifo sharci ah ku jooga Somaliland waxa ay iyaguna leeyihiin xuquuq iyo waajibaad la siman muwaadiniinta sharciga hortiisa, marka laga soo reebo xuquuqda siyaasadeed oo ay kaliya leeyihiin muwaadiniinta u dhashay Somaliland. In sharciga loo sinnaadaa waa aragti aasaasi ah oo ku cad nidaamka sharci ee Somaliland. Dhammaan saraakiisah garsoorku waxa ay ku dhaarsanyihiin in ay sharciga wax ku kala saaraan iyagoon ka cabsanayn, u eexanayn, aan cid gaar ah jeclaysanayn ama niyad-xun aan lahayn. Saraakiisha garsoorku waa in ay dhinacyada si isku mid ah ula dhaqmaan iyagoon u kala eegayn jinsiga, isirka, laxaadka, da'da, diinta, xaaladdiisa dhaqan-dhaqaale, heerkiisa aqooneed ama wax kale oo uu ku aqoonsankaro.

Thereby anything that is contrary to Shariah is null and void. In the light of this article morality and religion is inseparable. Based on this principle, *usury and commercial practices* which are against the interests of the society and unlawful enrichment are prohibited.

2.5 Dabbaqidda Shareecada

Muwaadiniinta Somaliland 100% waa Muslim rumaysan Diinta Islaamka. Qodobka 5aad ee Dastuurka Somaliland waxa uu si cad u sheegayaa in Islaamku yahay diinta Dalka. Sidaa darteed, in ay reebbantahay in diin aan Islaamka ahayn lagu faafiyo Dalka. Qodobkani waxa uu sidoo kale xoogga saarayaa in xeerarka Dalka sal looga dhigayo Shareecada. Sidaa darteed, wax kasta oo lid ku ah Shareecadu waa waxba kama jiraan baadil ah. Iyadoo qodobkaa laga duulayo, anshaxa iyo diintu waa laba arrimood oo aan la kala sooci Karin. Iyadoo ay mabda’an ku salaysantahay, ribada iyo hawlaha ganacsi ee lidka ku ah danaha bulshada iyo in qofku xoolo ku helo sifo aan sharci ahayn waa waxyaabaha reebban.

3. Legal Framework for Investment Protection

3.1 Existing Legislations for Investment

The Republic of Somaliland has promulgated a set of laws and regulations that deal with investments in a way or another. Furthermore, the Government has established policies, including this National Investment Policy, to facilitate for investors, whether domestic or foreign, the possibility to decide the best manner in which they utilize the investment opportunities in the Country.

Nonetheless, the regulation of investments in Somaliland is sectoral in nature and are is therefore guided by the various regulations within the sectors, whose mandate is found in different Government departments. The following Acts regulate the general conduct of business in Somaliland for different activities:-

1) The Companies Act 80 of 2018
2) Trade Classification Act 26 of 2004
3) National Livestock Act 34 of 2006

3. Qaab-dhismeedka Sharci ee Ilaalinta Maalgashiga

3.1 Sharciyada Maalgashi ee Jira

Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland waxa ay samaysay xeerar iyo xeer-nidaamiyeyaal loogu talogalay maalgashiga qaabka uu doonoba ha noqdee. Waxa intaa dheer, Xukuumaddu waxa ay abuurtay siyaasado, ay Siyaasaddan Maalgashi ka mid tahay, si maalgashadayaasha, gudo iyo dibadba, loogu fududeeyo sida ay ugu suurogalikarto in ay go'aan-qaadashadoodu noqoto ta ugu fiican ee ay maalgelintooda Dalka uga faa'iidaysan karaan.

Haddaba, maamulidda maalgashiyada Somaliland waa mid dabeecad ahaan wadaagyo kala duwan ah sidaa darteedna lagu maamulayo xeer-nidaamiyeyaasha kala duwan, ee waaxaha Dawladda ee kala duwan awoodda u leh. Xeerarkan hoos ku xusani waxa ay kala leeyihiin habab guud ee ay ganacsiga ula dhaqmaan Somaliland gudaheeda:-

1) Xeerka Shirkadaha
2) Xeerka Kala Xadaynta Ganacsiga
3) Xeerka Xoolaha Nool

1) Banking Act (Law No: 54/2012)
2) Telecommunication Act 50 of 2011
3) Somaliland Fishing Act 24 of 1995
4) Private Sector Employees Act 31 of 2004 (As amended in 2008).
5) Somaliland Civil Code
6) Mining Code.
7) Maritime Code.
8) Land Tenure Act

4) Xeerka Bangiyada
5) Xeerka Isgaadhsiinta
6) Xeerka Kalluumaysiga
7) Xeerka Shaqaalaha Rayidka ah
8) Xeerka Madaniga
9) Xeerka Macdanta
10) Xeerka Badda
11) Xeerka Dhulka

3.2 Investor Rights

As embedded in the Somaliland Investment Act, the investor has investment rights to enjoy where the Government of Somaliland and its people are entrusted with a corresponding duty to respect that rights. More importantly, the foreign investor has the same fundamental rights with the citizen of Somaliland except political rights which are exclusively enjoyed by the citizens. Such fundamental rights are including, but not limited to, the right to own property acquired lawfully through trading or otherwise, as laid down in Article 31 of the Constitution of Somaliland. Apart from the Constitutional rights; Article 8 of the Investment Act granted the following rights for the investor to exercise in accordance with the relevant local laws:-

1) The right to life and property;
2) The right to access to resources for investment;
3) The right to recruit, produce or expel employees;
4) The right to business activities;

3.2 Xuquuqda Maalgashadaha

Sida ku cad Xeerka Maalgashiga ee Somaliland, maalgashaduhu waxa uu leeyahay xuquuq maalgashi taasoo Xukuumadda Somaliland iyo dadkeedaba waajib ka saaranyahay ilaalinteeda. Waxa sii muhiim ah, in maalgashadaha shisheeyana uu xuquuq aasaasi ah oo la mid ah ta muwaadiniinta uu leeyahay marka laga reebo xuquuqda siyaasiga ah oo gaar u ah muwaadiniinta Somaliland. Xuquuqdaas waxa ka mid ah, iyadoo aanay intan uun ku ekayn, xaqqa lahaanshaha hantida sifo sharci ah uu ku helay maalgashaduhu hab ganacsi ama si kale, sida ku xusan Qodobka 31aad ee Dastuurka Somaliland. Marka laga yimaaddo xuquuqaha dastuuriga ah; Qodobka 8aad ee Xeerka Maalgashigu waxa uu u damaanad qaaday maalgashadaha xuquuqahan soo socda si waafaqsan xeerarka Dalka ee ay khusayso:-

1) Xaqqa nolosha iyo hantida;
2) Xaqqa helidda khayraadka maalgashi;
3) Xaqqa shaqaalaysiinta iyo eryidda shaqaalaha;

4) The right to intellectual property rights protection; and

5) The right to access to facilities for investment.

3.3 Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

Bearing in mind the world current events of intellectual property rights infringement; Somaliland Constitution grants the indispensable protection of intellectual property rights. In order to ensure the protection of intellectual property rights; it is the duty of the Office of Attorney General to register and as well to keep the register of all companies information including name, trademark and other credentials.

3.4 Enforcement of International Laws

As set forth in Article 10 of the Constitution; the Republic of Somaliland recognizes the enforceability of international law within the territory of Somaliland. Somaliland firmly believes the following matters to be enforceable in Somaliland unless the matter is contrary against the interest of the Republic of Somaliland and its sovereignty:-

4) Xaqqa hawlaha ganacsi;

6) Xaqqa ilaalinta xuquuqaha hantida macnawiga ah; iyo

6) Xaqqa helidda waxyaabo u fududeeya maalgashiga.

3.3 Ilaalinta Xuquuqda Hantida Macnawiga ah

Iyadoo maskaxda lagu hayo dhacdooyinka dunida ee la xidhiidha ku xadgudubka xuquuqda hantida macnawiga ah; Dastuurka Somaliland waxa uu dammaanad qaadayaa in ay lagama maarmaan tahay ilaalinta xuquuqdaasi. Si loo hubiyo ilaalinta xuquuqdaa; waxa waajib ku ah Xafiiska Xeer Ilaalinta Guud ee Qaranka JSL in uu diiwaangeliyo isla markaana hayo diiwaanka dhammaan shirkadaha xogtooda oo ay ka mid yihiin magaca, astaanta ganacsi iyo xogaha kaleba.

3.4 Fulinta Xeerarka Caalamiga ah

Sida ku xusan Qodobka 10aad ee Dastuurka; Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland waxa ay aqoonsantahay dhaqangalka xeerka caalamiga ah ee dhulka Somaliland.

1) The protection of all agreements entered into by the former Somalia with a foreign state or company before 1991; and

2) The recognition and enforcement of all UN conventions and international law and as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

4. Investment Facilitation

Despite of the domestic investors; all sectors and business activities are open to foreign investors as well, unless the investor is particularly restricted or prohibited from doing business in the territory of Somaliland for security reasons or for public interest. For the encouragement of foreign investment; the Government of Somaliland provides the following facilitation and services to the prospective investor.

4.1 Visa Facilitation

Foreign investors are eligible for visa on arrival if they intend to travel directly to Somaliland where Somaliland does not have a Representative Office in his/her country, otherwise the investor can apply visa prior traveling to Somaliland.

Somaliland waxa ay si adag u rumaysantahay in arrimaha soo socda lagu fuliyo dhulka Somaliland dhexdiisa, haddii aanay ka hor imanayn danta iyo madax-bannaanida Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland:-

1) Ilaalinta dhammaan heshiisyadii ay Somaaliya hore ula gashay dal shisheeye ama shirkad ka hor 1991dii; iyo

2) Aqoonsiga iyo dhaqangalka dhammaan heshiisyada Qaramada Midoobay, Xeerka Caalamiga ah iyo sidoo kale Baaqa Caalamiga ah ee Xuquuqda Aadamaha.

4. Fududaynta Maalgashiga

Marka laga yimaaddo maalgashadayaasha gudaha, dhammaan wadaagyada maalgashi iyo hawlaha ganacsiba waa qaar sidoo kale u furan maalgashadayaasha shisheeye haddii aan maalgashadaha si gaar ah looga mamnuucin in uu ganacsi ka sameeyo dhulka Somaliland sababo amni ama dan qaran awgood. Si loo dhiirrigeliyo maalgashiga shisheeye, Xukuumadda Somaliland waxa ay maalgashadaha u fududaynaysaa adeegyadan soo socda.

The Government of Somaliland is always ready to simplify procedural requirements for obtaining Somaliland visa. The investor has an option to directly contact with the Ministry of Investment Promotion to facilitate the procedures for obtaining visa by the investor.

4.2 Government Guarantees and Incentives

In implementation of the investment activities in the Country; the Government of Somaliland has allocated guarantees to provide for investors, whether domestic or foreign, to enable them fulfil their investments accordingly. More specifically, the Investment Act provides the following guarantees to investors and their investments:-

1) Non-discrimination and favorable treatment is given to the foreign investor and is treated similar to a domestic enterprise.

2) Protection against expropriation measures, except for public interest. When expropriation is undertaken, prompt compensation shall be paid and will be reflective of the fair market value of the assets as freely transferable.

4.1 Fududeynta Fiisaha

Maalgashadayaasha shisheeye waxa ay u qalmaan in fiisaha la siiyo marka ay Dalka soo galayaan haddii ay rabaan in ay toos ugu soo safraan Dalkan isla markaana aanay Somaliland dalkiisa Xafiis Wakiil ku lahayn, haddii kale maalgashaduhu waxa uu fiise ka codsankaraa Xafiiska Wakiilka Somaliland inta aanu socdaalka soo bilaabin. Xukuumadda Somaliland waxa ay mar walba diyaar u tahay in ay fududayso shuruudaha helitaanka fiisaha. Maalgashaduhu waxa uu si toos ah ula soo xidhiidhi karaa Wasaaradda Horumarinta Maalgashiga so loogu fududeeyo hab-raaca helitaanka fiisaha.

4.2 Dhiirrigelinta iyo Dammaanad-qaadka Dawladda

Si loo fuliyo hawlaha maalgelineed ee Dalka gudihiisa, Xukuumadda Somaliland waxa ay u qoondaysay maalgashadaha waxyaabo ay u dammaanad-qaadayso in ay siinayso maalgashadaha, mid gudaha ah iyo mid shisheeye ka uu doono ha noqdee,

3) Foreign and eligible investors establishing in Somaliland are exempted from payment of tax on profit for a period of three years from commencing operations. In addition, after the expiry of the initial tax holiday period, foreign investors shall be entitled to a 50% reduction of the tax due for the profit reinvested.

4) The law provides for Free Transfer of Profit (FTP), reinvestment and capital, in the freely convertible currency. The exchange is conducted and warranted by the banks of Somaliland, upon meeting taxation and foreign exchange regulations and requirements. Reinvested profit as well as capital is freely transferable abroad after three years from the date of the registration of the original investment.

si ay ugu suurogaliso in uu maalgashiga sidii uu ugu talogalay u sameeyo. Si gaar ah, Xeerka Maalgashigu waxa uu maalgashadaha iyo maalgashigiisaba dammaanad-qaadyaa arrimahan soo socda:-

1) Inaan la takoori karin, habdhaqan wanaagsan ayuu siinayaa qofka maalgashada ajinebiga ah iyo in loola dhaqmo sida shirkada muwaadiniintu leedahay oo kale
2) Wuxuu siinayaa ilaalin talaabo kasta oo lagula wareegi karo xoolahooda, oo aan ka ahayn wixii ka hor imanaya danaha dawladda, haddii la wareegid dhacdana wuxuu helayaa mag dhow deg-deg ah oo la siin doona iyo iyadoo loogu qiimeeyo xoolihiisa sixirka qiimo ee saxda ah ee magaalada ka jira iyadoo hantidiisa si xor ah loogu wareejinayo.

3) Ajinebiga iyo maalgashadaha u qalma inuu maalgashi ka abuurto Somaali land waxaa laga dhaafayaa bixinta cashuurta la saari lahaa faa’iidada uu helayo muddo saddex sano ah, laga bilaabo marka ganacsigiisu hawl galo. Waxaa intaas dheer, marka waxtigaas fasaxa loo siiyey canshuur la’aantu dhamaato, maalgashadaha ajinebiga ah wuxuu helayaa 50% canshuur dhimis ku aadan faa’iidada uu dib maalgelinta ugu sameeyo.

4.3 Contract Enforcement and Dispute Settlement

Somaliland concluded contracts with many investors, both domestic and foreign investors, and to make sure the protection of the investor's rights; it is the duty of the Government of Somaliland to facilitate the formalities for the enforceability of a contract with an investor. As regards the contract with a foreign investor; the contract must be approved by the House of Representatives to make it valid and enforceable.

As soon as a contract with an investor fulfills all procedural requirements and legal formalities; the Government of Somaliland has the duty to make sure its specific performance otherwise the investor is entitled to damages in a civil suit decided by the competent court.

The formal justice system exists to resolve disputes. Litigation before the courts is regulated by the Somaliland Civil Code which provides the statutory basis for most commercial activity.

4) Sharcigu wuxuu siinayaa inuu si lacag la'aan ah u wareejisto faa'iidadiisa, dib ugu sameeyo maalin gelin iyo hantidiisa, isagoo si lacag la'aan ah lacagihiisa isugu bedelanaya. Sarifka lacagta iyo damanad qaadka isku bedelista waxaa samaynaya Baanka Soomaaliland, marka uu buuxiyo shuruudaha canshuurta iyo sharciyada sarifka lacagaha qalaad ee looga baahan yahay. Faa'iido kastoo uu dib ugu sameeyey maalgelin sida hantidiisii oo kale waa mid uu si lacag la'aan ah dibadda ugu dirsan karo kadib saddex sano oo ka bilaamanaysa taariikhda rasmiga ah ee uu diwaan geliyey maalgashigiisa.

4.3 Fulinta Heshiiska iyo Xallinta Khilaafaadka

Somaliland waxa ay heshiisyo la gashay maalgashadayaal badan, qaar gudaha ah iyo qaar shisheeyabab, si loo hubiyo ilaalinta maalgashadayaasha xuquuqdoodana; waxa waajib ku ah Xukuumadda Somaliland in ay fududayso habka lagu fulinayo heshiiska maalgashadaha lagula jiro. Marka laga hadlayo heshiis maalgashade shisheeye lala galayo; waa in hehiiskaa ay Golaha Wakiilladu ansixiyaan si uu dhaqangal u noqdo.

In addition, the investor can go to an arbitration if a provision in the contract provided so and where there is an exhaustion in the local remedies.

isla marka heshiiska lala galo maalgashade uu buuxiyio shuruudihii looga baahnaa oo dhan; Xukuumadda Somaliland waxa xil ka saaranyahay fulintiisa haddii kale maalgashduhu waxa uu xaq u yeelanayaa magdhaw ay hab madani ah maxkamad awood u lehi ugu xukuntay.

Nidaamka cadaaladeed ee maxkamadaha caadiga ah ayaa u taagan in uu wixii muran ah xalliyo. Dacwadaha maxkamadda horteedana waxa loo raacaa Xeerka Madaniga ee Somaliland kaasoo saldhig u ah arrimaha ganacsi ee la isku qabto.

Waxa intaas dheer, maalgashaduhu waxa uu dacwaddiisa u gudbinkaraa cid dhexdhexaadin ah, haddii heshiiska lagula jiraa uu sidaa sheegayo isla markaana u arko in nidaamka maxkamadaha ee Dalka aanu magdhaw ka helayn

5. Special Economic Zones

The Government of Somaliland is committed to establish Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in order to encourage the establishment of industrial clusters. In the light of this policy; Special Economic Zones Act shall be promulgated by the Parliament to regulate Special Economic Zones (SEZ).

Such investment in the Special Economic Zones will be protected by this Act and there will be a secretariat services to the different approval platforms for establishment of SEZ clusters throughout the Country. The establishment of Special Economic Zones will enable investors to do business and enhance productivity with minimum cost reduction so that economic progress and poverty reduction will be achieved.

5. Aagagga Dhaqaale ee Gaarka ah

Xukuumadda Somaliland waxa ay ballanqaadaysaa in ay samaynayso aagag dhaqaale oo gaar ah (Special Economic Zones) si ay u dhiirrigeliso abuurista qaybaha warshadaha. Iyadoo laga duulayo siyaasaddan; xeerka goobaha dhaqaale ee gaarka ah ayay baarlamaanku ansixindoonaan si loogu maamulo. Maalgashiga aagaggaa dhaqaale ee gaarka ah waxa dhawridoona xeerkaa waxaana jiridoona adeeg fulineed oo loogu talogalay qaababka kala duwan oo aagaggaa dhaqaale ee gaarka ah maalgashigooda loo ansixinayo. Samaynta aagag dhaqaale oo gaar ahi waxa ay u suurogalindoonaan maalgashadaha in uu ganacsi ku sameeyo wax soosaarkiisana kobciyo iyadoo kharash aad u yari kaga baxayo sidaa darteedna horumar dhaqaale iyo faqriga oo yaraada lago gaadhidoono.

6. Investment Priority Sectors

Based on the Somaliland's Five-Year Development Plan (National Development Plan 2018-2021) and Somaliland Vision 2030 there are six sectors in the economy that are regarded as priority sectors for investment, and the Government is profoundly encouraging both foreign and domestic investments to have open and transparent access.

However, all sectors and activities are open for investment unless specifically prohibited or restricted for reasons of national security and public safety.

6.1 Agriculture

In Somaliland, agriculture contributes 15% of GDP which is the second large production after the livestock. Notably, crop agriculture is underdeveloped and offers considerable potential both in cereal and horticultural production. The agriculture sector also provides employment and income to people involved in the produce marketing chain at both whole sale and retail levels.

6. Wadaagyada Maalgashi ee Mudnaanta Leh

Aasaaska qorshaha shanta sano ee horumarinta qaran ee Soomaaliland ee 2018 ilaa 2021 iyo higsiga horumarka Soomaaliland ee sanadka 2030 waxaa tiir-dhexaad u ah dhaqaalaha lix qaybood oo muhiimadda koowaad la siiyey iyo inay dawladdu ku dhiiri geliso inay noqdaan qaybahaan kuwo maalgashiga dibaddu u furan yahay oo leh daahfurnaan lagu heli karo.

6.1 Beeraha

Gudaha Soomaaliland, beeruhu waxay ka yihiin 15% wax soo saarka guud ee dalka, kanoo noqonaysa qaybta labaad ee wax soo saarka ugu balaaran ee wadanku leeyahay marka laga soo tago xoolaha nool. Waxaana la ogsoon yahay dalagyada beeraha inay yihiin kuwo aan la hormarin, mana aysan helin muhiimaddii tixgelineed ee ay lahaayeen dalagyada iyo wax soo saarka dalagyadu. Beeruhu sidoo kale waxay yihiin qayb laga helo shaqaalayn iyo dakhli soo gala dadka ku lugta leh wax soo saarka beeraha iyo kuwa ku xiran markay noqoto suuq geynta jumlada iyo kuwa heerka tafaariiqda u iibiya waxa ka soo baxa

The sector is dominated by smallholder farmers who tend to small farms ranging from 2 to 30 hectares in area with the size of the average farm just about 4 hectares. But, there are great investments opportunities to commercialize the crop farming sector for food companies. Hence, the Government is keen to promote commercial farming and seeks potential investors to develop agriculture sector which will have mutual benefit for investors and people of Somaliland.

6.2 Livestock

Livestock is the backbone of Somaliland economy as livestock is the single most export to international markets in large part due to the dominance of the port of Berbera as one of the leading livestock export ports in the world from the early to mid-1970s to now. Based on FAO reports Somaliland has about 1.69 million camels, 0.40 million head of cattle, 8.4 million goats and 8.75 million sheep in 2011. The Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer regions account for about 75% of all livestock. Somaliland's major livestock exports are sheep and goats, accounting for 91% of all animal exports. But Camel is also major export to Saudi Arabia.

beeraha. Beeraha gudaha Soomaaliland dadka wakhtigaan wax ka soo saaraa waa beeralay yar yar, kuwaasoo leh beero yar yar oo meelahay ku yaalaan aysan ka badnayn 2 ilaa 30 higtar. Celceliska cabirka beeraha qiyaas ahaan waa 4 higtar. Laakiin waxaa jira fursad aad u saraysa oo maalgelino ah si looga dhigo dalagyo ganacsi geli kara oo ka soo baxa beeraha oo ay sameeyn karaan shirkadaha cunooyinka ka ganacsada. Sidaa darteed, dawladdu waxay kor u qaadaysaa nidaamka ku dhisan wax soo saar ganacsiga oo ka yimaadda beeraha iyo raadinta maalgashi wax ku ool ah si loo hormariyo qaybta beeraha, taasoo faa'iido balaaran u leh maalgashadayaasha iyo dadka Soomaaliland.

6.2 Xoolaha nool

Xoolaha nooli waa laf-dhabarta dhaqaalaha Soomaaliland, waana waxa keliya ee ugu badan ee suuqyada caalamka loo iib geeyo. Dekedda Berbera waa mid ka mid ah dekedaha ugu balaaran caalamka ee xoolaha nool laga dhoofiyo tan iyo bartamihii sanadihii 1970^{nadii} ilaa wakhtigaan. Dawladda Soomaaliland waxay soo dhowaynaysaa maalgashadayaal wax ku ool ah kuwaasoo hormarinaya adeegyada caafimaadka xoolaha.

In 2010 a total of 2.352 million shoats were exported through the Berbera port (including from Ethiopian sources). Of this total, 1.612 million (69%) were exported between September and November for the Hajj festivities. Assuming an average export price of US$70, the estimated total value would be over US$160 million.

As the livestock exports are heavily concentrated during it sales can be improved with external investment embodied with sustainable markets outside the Gulf. The NIP seeks to encourage investors that will add value to livestock exports particularly to those who are pioneering new global markets, improve marketing and markets, establish research centers, explore new markets, and most importantly the Government of Somaliland is welcoming potential investors that will improve veterinary services.

Sida ku cad warbixina ay soo saartay sanadkii 2011 hay'adda cunada iyo beeraha qaramada midoobay FAO Soomaaliland waxay leedahay Geel tirsigiisu yahay 1.69 milyan oo neef, 40 milyan neef oo Lo' ah, 804 milyan neef oo Riyo ah iyo 8.75 milyan ido ah. Gobollada Sool, Sanaag iyo Togdheer waxaa laga tira koobay qiyaasta 75% xoolaha Soomaaliland ku nool inay goboladaas ku nool yihiin. Soomaaliland xoolaha ugu badan ee ay dhoofisaa waa Riyaha iyo Idaha, waxaana lagu qiyaasay 91% xoolahay dhoofiso. Sidoo kale Geela ayaa isna ah xoolaha aadka loogu dhoofiyo Sucuudi Caraybiya. Sanadkii 2010 isu geyn 2.352 milyan oo Adhiya ayaa laga dhoofiyey dekedda Berbera, xoolahaas oo qaybtood ka timid dhulka Itoobiya. Qiyaastaan 1.6 milyan oo noqonaysa 69% xolahaas la dhoofiyey waxay dhoofeen xilligii xajka oo ahaa intii u dhaxaysay bilihii Seebteembar iyo Noofeembar. Iyadoo celcelis ahaa neefkiiba uu ku dhoofay qiimo u dhigma $70 doolar, isu geynta dhaqaalaha ka soo baxay wuxuu noqday 160 milyan oo doolarka Maraykanka ah.

Priority shall be given to the investment in those areas where it: -

a) Puts to productive use Somaliland's human and natural resources.

b) Introduces innovative technology suited to the country's conditions.

c) Generates new earnings or savings of foreign exchange, through exports, resource-based import substitution or service activities.

d) Contributes to regionally balanced socio-economic development.

6.3 Fishing

The fishing sector is a resource with potential for increased domestic and export revenue, but it needs both domestic and foreign investors. Though an estimated 3,000 tons of fish are caught locally per year, an estimated potential catch of 190,000–210,000 tons of fish, 60 times the current levels of harvesting is underexploited.

Wakhtiga xoolaha nool la dhoofinayo waxaa ka jira culays badan iibkooda ayaa lagu samayn karaa horumarin iyadoo lagu samaynayo maalgelin dibadeed si loogu helo suuq geyn joogto ah oo ka baxsan wadamada gacanka Carabta. Qorshaha qaran ee maalgashigu wuxuu raadinayaa inuu dhiiri geliyo maalgashadayaal qiimo dheeraad ah ku soo kordhin kara dhoofka xoolaha nool khaas ahaan kuwa iyagu soo dumi kara suuqyo cusub oo caalamka ah; sidoo kale waxay hormarinaysa suuqa iyo suuq geynta, abuuritaanka xarumo cilmi baaris, soo saarista suuqyo cusub.

6.3 Kalluumaysiga

Qaybta kalluumaysigu waa khayaraad ay leedahay Soomaaliland oo leh muhiimd ku sii kordhaya gudaha iyo dhoofka dibadda, laakiin wuxuu u bahan yahay inuu helo maalgashadayaal gudaha iyo dibadda ka yimaadda. Inkastoo sanadkii lagu qiyaasay 3 kun oo tan oo kaluun ah in laga soo saaro xeebaha Soomaaliland sanadkii, haddana waxaa la qiyaasaa in sanadkii laga soo saari karo xeebaha 190,000 ilaa 210,000 oo tan oo kallun ah, tanoo ah 60 goor cabir ka badan waxa hadda la soo saaro. Waxaa jia fursado kalluumaysi oo ka jira xeebaha Soomaaliland oo weli dhiman, kuwasoo noqon kara wax dhoofin balaaran oo la mid noqota tan xoolaha nool oo kale.

There are untapped fishery opportunities along the Somaliland coast line which could boast the exported product potential to second only to livestock. Expansion of fishing requires modern value chain infrastructure efficient processing with market identification and promotion.

Although, exports of fish are currently limited to a few truckloads of frozen fish per month to neighboring Ethiopia consumption is growing and Ethiopia has very populated market. NIP requires that the investors will establish fish stock in territorial waters, explore regional and international fish markets.

6.4 Industry

Promote industrialization and manufacturing in particular by increasing the agro-business industry which is currently at its growth stage; but more importantly rebuilding former production factories and establishing new facilities including Berbera Cement Factory, Tuna fish factory, salt production factory, and animal skill processing factory. There is vast untapped potentiality in this sector and the Government of Somaliland is seeking to attract investors in to this sector as it is crucial for job creation and economic

Fidinta kalluumaysigu waxay u bahan tahan hab casriyo oo kaabayaal dhaqaale oo isku xiran ah kaasoo wax tar u leh habaynta loo marayo suuqa iyo kor u qaadistiisa.

Waxaa intaas soo raaca, isticmaalka gudaha ayaa sii kordhaya, sidoo kale wadanka aan deriska nahay ee Itoobiya wuxuu leeyahay suuq dad badan leh. In kastoo dhoofka kalluunku wakhtigaan uu xadidan yahay, laguna suuq geeyo gawaari xamuul ah oo qaboojiyayaal ku xiran yihiin oo bishiiba Itoobiya lagu geeyo. Qorshaha qaran ee maalgashigu wuxuu u bahan yahay maalgashadayaal abuuri doona suuq kalluun ka dhex jira xuduudka biyaha, soona saara suuqyo kalluun ee heer gobol iyo mid caalami ah.

6.4 Warshadaynta

Kor u qaadista warshadaynta iyo wax samaynta khaas ahaan waxay ku sii kodhaysaa warshado wax soo saarka beeraha lagu habeeyo, wakhtigaanna waxay ku jiraan heerkoodii koriimada. Waxaa aad u muhiim ah, dibu dhiska warshadihii hore ee wax soo saarka iyo abuuritaanka adeegyo cusub, wershadahaas hore ee dibu hawl gelinta u baahan waxaa ka mid ah warshaddii sibidhka ee Berbera, Warshadda kaluunka tuunada, wax soo saarka caanaha

development. Somaliland industry will benefit the Ethiopian market following the establishment of the Berbera-Wajale Corridor.

6.5 Energy

Somaliland is rich with sun produced solar power and air grid electricity. The investment in the renewable energy will have excellent return on investment.

6.6 Mining

The mining sector has huge potential for foreign investment and could transform the future economic prospects of Somaliland. Seismic surveys and geological data gathering carried out during the past few years have discovered that there are various minerals that are highly demanded in mining markets present. Thus, Somaliland is partnering the international mining industry to commercialize this resource.

6.7 Oil and Gas

There is no doubt that the increasing global demand for oil and gas by the emerging economies has required the exploration of new sources of oil and gas.

iyo warshada habaynta xoolaha. Waxaa jira fursado balaaran oo weli aan la taaban oo dhinaca warshadaha ah, marka waxaan raadinaynaa inaan u soo jiidno maalgashi qaybtaan, kanoo muhiimad balaaran u leh abuuritaanka fursado shaqo iyo horumarin dhaqaale. Warshadaha Soomaaliland waxay faa'iido ka heli doonaan suuqa Itoobiya, iyadoo ay socoto dhismaha jidka xidhiidhiya Berbera iyo Wajaale.

6.5 Tamarta

Somaliland waxay qani ku tahay soo saarista tamarta qoraxda iyo dabaysha laga dhaliyo. Maal gelin lagu sameeyo tamarta la cusboonaysiin karana waxay tahay tan ugu fiican ee maalgashiga lagu samayn karo.

6.6 Macdanta

Qaybta macdantu waxay u leedahay maalgashiga dibadda muhiimad balaaran, waxaana loo qaabayn karaa muhiimad dhaqaale oo Soomaaliland yeelato mustaqbalka. Sahan lagu sameeyey oogada iyo samaysanka dhulka sanadihii la soo dhaafay xogta laga helay waxay tilmaamaysaa ina macdano kala duwan oo suuq wanaagsan ka leh dunida ay ku jirto Soomaaliland. Sidaa darteed, Soomaaliland waxay la hawl gelaysaa wax soo saarka

The presence of oil and gas in Somaliland has attracted oil drilling prospects where European, Turkish and Arab companies has already registered for the interest of oil exploration.

As such Somaliland government has been developing the right partners to pave the way for oil drilling and the distribution. The NIP promotes that oil to be properly channeled towards economic and social development.

6.8 Gums and Resins

Somaliland has long been a producer and exporter of gums and resins, harvested from wild trees indigenous to eastern Somaliland, mainly in the Sanaag region and parts of the Sool region with the total value of annual output estimated at US$2.94 million. The value of exports of gums and resins reached US$2.1 million in last couple of years, with additional amounts probably exported unofficially to Ethiopia and Djibouti. Most of the gums and resins are used as thickeners, in fragrances, in chewing gum, and for aromatics and these products are competitive in the international markets but currently its collection and trade is engaged by local firms.

calamiga ah ee macdahana si loo suuq geeyo khayraadkaan.

6.7 Saliidda iyo Gaasta

Shaki kuma jiro in dunida uu ku sii kordhayo baahida saliidda iyo gaasta loo qabo si dhaqaaluhu kor ugu kaco. Arrintaani waxay soo jiidatay shidaal daloolin shirkado ka socda Yurub, Turki iyo Carab ay marhoreba isu diwaan geliyeen inay danaynayaan inay soo saaraan shidaalka Soomaaliland ku jira. Sidaa darteed, dawladda Soomaaliland waxay hormarinaysa xuquuqda wada lahaansho si horay loogu dhaqaajiyo soo saarista saliidda iyo qaybinteeda. Qorshaha qaran ee maalgashiguna wuxuu cadaynayaa in saliidda soo saaristeedu tahay tan ugu haboon ee la xiriirta horumaritna dhaqaalaha iyo bulshada.

Dowladda Soomaaliland waxay horumarinaysaa iyadoo u gacan haatinaysaa in la helo maalgashadayaal dhab ah oo soo saara saliida isalmarkaana iibgeeya. Qorshaha Qaran ee Maalagashigu wuxuu muhiimad gooni ah siinayaa in soo saarida Saliidu ay ahaato mid marta hab wanaagsan oo wax ku soo kordhin karta dhaqaalaha iyo horumarka bulshada,

The Government encourages foreign investors that have capacity to collect and process efficiently.

6.8 Xabagta iyo Beeyada

Somaliland waxay soo saartaa oo dhoofisa xabagta iyo maydiga, iyadoo laga soo guro dhir duurka ku taal oo si dabiici ah uga baxda dhinaca bari ee Soomaaliland. Waxay caadi ahaan ka baxda gobolka sanaag iyo qaybo ka tirsan gobolka Sool. Isu geyn sanadkii waxaa Somaaliland laga so osaaraa xabag dhaqaalaha ka soo baxa lagu qiyaaso 2.94 milyan oo doolarka Maraykanka ah. Qiimaha dhoofka xabagta iyo maydigu wuxuu gaaray 2.1 milyan oo doolar labadii sano ee la soo dhaafay, waxaa intaas dheer tiro kale oo aan la diwaan gelin oo si rasmiya ugu dhoofta wadamada Itoobiya iyo Jabuuti. Inta badan xabagta iyo maydiga waxaa loo isticmalaa samaynta koolada, waxa la isku carfiyo iyo xanjada la calaashado. Wax soo saarkaani waa mid loo iib geyn karo suuqyada caalamka laakiin wakhtigaan sida loo soo gooyo iyo ganacsigeedaba waxaa haysta shirkado gudaha ah. Dawladdu waxay dhiiri gelinaysaa maalgashadayaal dibadda oo awood u leh inay soo ururiyaan, si wax tar lehna u habeeya.

7. Policy Implementation Guideline

Implementation of the National Investment Policy Statement will be coordinated by the Directorate of Investment, Ministry of Investment Promotion of the Republic Somaliland in collaboration with the Investment Climate Reform Unit within the Ministry.

The Ministry of Investment Promorion will seek Cabinet approval of the policy statement reforms areas. The implementation of the proposals shall take effect from the date approved by Cabinet.

7. Hagista Fulinta Siyaasadda Maalgashi

Fulinta Siyaasadda Qaran ee Maalgshigu waxay noqon doontaa mid uu isku dubbo-rido Agaasinka Maalgashigu, Wasaaradda Horumarinta Maalgashiga ee Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland oo wada shaqayni ka dhaxayso Waaxda dibu habaynta maalgashiga oo Wasaaradda ka tirsan.

Wasaaradda Horumarinta Maalgashigu waxay raadin doontaa in Golaha Wasiiradu ay meel mariyaan meelaha ay ku qotonto siyaasadda dibu habaynta maalgashigu. Fulinta qodobada la soo jeediyeyna waxay dhaqan gelayaan taariikhda ay meel mariyaan Golaha Wasiirradu.