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Somaliland Will Safeguard Its Peaceful Security and Territorial integrity and is Not an Aggressor Against Anyone, says President Irro

We will safeguard our peaceful stability and security, territorial integrity, borders and defend our people while remaining a peaceful partner to the world, President Irro asserts



M.A. Egge.

In a powerful address to the nation during his trip to the easter parts of the country, Somaliland President H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi Irro underscored the nation's unwavering commitment to

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Somaliland could be a powerful friend: It's time for Britain to recognize that- Sir Gavin Williamson

The time to recognize Somaliland is now, and Britain is the right country to do it first

Imagine a country that saw its early years tainted by war and genocide. Imagine a country that has received almost no foreign aid and operates on a budget of £250 million. Imagine a country that,

despite these setbacks, has held six democratic elections in the last 35 years and has established a level of stability its neighbours could only

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Mohamoud Walaaleye

Three former U.S. Assistant Secretaries of State for African Affairs—Jendayi Frazer, Tibor P. Nagy Jr., and Herman J. Cohen—voiced strong support for Senator Ted Cruz's call to recognize Somaliland as an independent

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Somaliland to Host 2027 African Commonwealth Parliamentarians' Summit

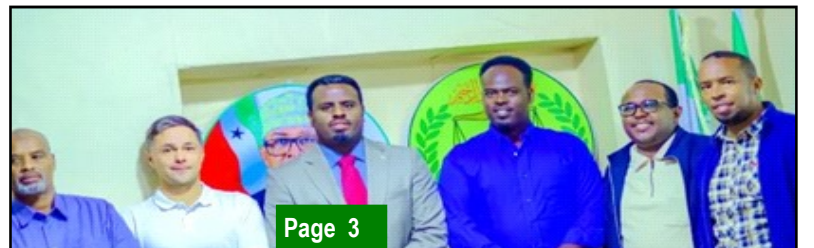


Mohamoud Walaaleye

In a historic milestone for the Republic of Somaliland, the nation has been selected to host

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Mohamoud Walaaleye

In a significant milestone for diplomatic and military cooperation, three distinguished officers from Republic of Somaliland —Said Adan Sudi, Abdirizak Ahmed Mohamoud, and



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EPC UK held a key meeting with the Ambassador of Somaliland to the United Kingdom



A delegation from the Eurasia Policy Council (EPC) UK held a key meeting with the Ambassador of Somaliland to the United Kingdom, H.E. Said Hassan Bihi, at the Somaliland UK Mission in London. The meeting, which

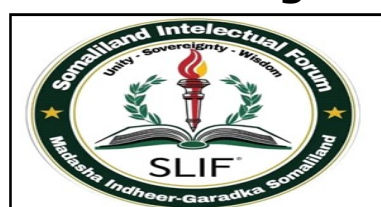
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The Somaliland Intellectuals Forum (SIF) has publicly commended U.S. Senator Ted Cruz for his recent letter to

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Somaliland Will.....



preserving its peace, protecting its borders, and advancing its diplomatic achievements.

Speaking conviction-ally with resolve, the President emphasized that Somaliland is not an aggressor but a nation steadfastly pursuing its strategic goals and independence. President Irro, who has just concluded his trip and has returned to Hargeisa, highlighted Somaliland’s significant diplomatic strides, which have bolstered the country’s global reputation and brought it closer to international recognition of its sovereignty and borders. “Somaliland is moving forward, pursuing its interests, harming no one, and not acting as an aggressor in any way. It will achieve its goals and become an independent nation as it deserves,” he declared, addressing detractors, particularly the ineffective administration in Mogadishu. He cautioned them not to undermine Somaliland’s progress, stating, “You cannot stop Somaliland on its path to success.”

The President reaffirmed that the regions of Sool and Sanaag are integral parts of the Republic of Somaliland, while emphasizing national unity. “Whether in eastern Sool or elsewhere, Sool and Sanaag are indeed part and parcel of Somaliland, and their people are Somalilanders, inseparable from the nation,” he said, addressing the residents of eastern Sool directly: “Hargeisa is closer to you than Mogadishu, and it is with Hargeisa that you share your interests.”

A key focus of the President’s speech was Somaliland’s strategic maritime potential, particularly its 850 km coastline along the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea, a vital hub for global trade. He noted that the nation’s marine resources could generate at least \$1 billion annually if managed effectively.

“Our sea is a vital resource rich in wealth. We must responsibly harness these resources to ensure their sustainability,” he said, underscoring the importance of professional management of fisheries and marine assets.

President Irro also highlighted recent international partnerships, including an agreement with Taiwan to develop Somaliland’s maritime sector and coastguard.

“Major global powers are keen to establish relations with Somaliland, and investors are increasingly drawn to Berbera,” he said, signaling the nation’s growing economic appeal. The President stressed the need to prepare a robust framework to accommodate this influx of international investment.

In a call to action, President Irro encouraged graduates of the Berbera Maritime and Fisheries Academy to serve their country with dedication, leveraging their skills to protect Somaliland’s natural resources. This reflects the administration’s focus on sustainable development and youth engagement in nation-building.

In closing, President Irro’s speech radiated confidence in Somaliland’s trajectory. “The world knows Somaliland, its identity, and its borders,” he affirmed. “We will safeguard our peace and borders, defend our people, and ensure our nation’s security while remaining a peaceful partner to the world.” His words underscore Somaliland’s resolute leadership, clear vision, and commitment to sustainable progress and independence.

He expressed similar sentiments in his speeches at various places in Burao and Oodweyne in his whirlwind tour over the week.

The Head of State notably laid the foundation stones, inaugurated or cut the ribbon on a large number of development projects that are essential for the development of public and social services.

On the other hand, the President held extensive informative and observational meetings with traditional leaders, elders, intellectuals and the administration at the regional and district levels in the three regions Oodwyne, Togdeer and Sahil.

He consulted largely with a cross section of the members of the public in a bid to enhance the Togetherness and action administration and endear it to the populace.

This working trip was one that achieved tangible achievements, and strengthened the unity and solidarity of the nation, the development of social services, and built the trust of the people of the Republic of Somaliland in the Government and the State.

Somaliland could be a powerful friend:.....

dream of. That country is Somaliland.

Somaliland is the poster child for everything Britain encourages its partners to be. It is democratic, it is stable, and it stands on its own two feet. It has also proven its worth as a capable ally in the fight against terrorism and piracy. And yet, as it marks 65 years since Britain granted its independence, we still haven’t recognized it as separate from Somalia.

This is all the more puzzling given that the two states could not be more different from each other. While Somaliland has established itself as an oasis of stability and security, Somalia has taken somewhat of a different path. Not content with being a haven for pirates and members of al-Shabaab, Somalia is also home to a dictator who upholds basic human rights with the same diligence as Vladimir Putin.

Meanwhile, Britain gives this dire state of affairs the diplomatic “thumbs up” by funneling hundreds of millions of pounds into Somalia and refusing to recognize Somaliland as a separate nation. Even the most sympathetic of observers would struggle to see how the Foreign Secretary can call this policy either “progressive” or “realistic”.

But the case for recognizing Somaliland is not just a moral one.



At a time when budgets across Whitehall are being stretched and development funding is being slashed, recognizing Somaliland is a policy that would give Britain bang for its buck.

Unlike its neighbour, Somaliland is open for British business. Its crown jewel is the Port of Berbera, which looks out onto the Gulf of Aden and offers a front-row seat to some of the world’s busiest shipping routes. The state also has vast untapped oil and gas reserves, which have already attracted the interest of several British companies.

The country’s economic and strategic significance has not gone unnoticed to the likes of China and Russia, the former of which has poured money into neighbouring Ethiopia. However, in a sign of defiance to Beijing’s debt-trap diplomacy, Somaliland chose to recognise Taiwan and established

itself as a counterbalance to Chinese influence in the Horn of Africa. It is utterly baffling that we continue to turn our back on such a ready and willing ally in one of the most geopolitically pivotal regions.

While Britain falls asleep at the wheel, attitudes in Washington DC are changing fast, and whispers of Trump moving to recognise Somaliland grow louder each day. But unlike our friends across the pond, our ties run deeper than contemporary geopolitics.

Whether it is the Somalilanders who sailed on British ships before forming a diaspora in port cities such as Liverpool, or those who fought side by side with British troops in the World Wars, their past is also our past. Bound by this shared history, it would be a shame for Britain to play second fiddle to the US in the story of Somaliland’s independence.

The time to recognise Somaliland is now, and Britain is the right country to do it first. In a world that is more volatile than it was yesterday, Britain needs all the partners it can get. And an independent, recognised Somaliland would be more than a partner – it would be a friend

Sir Gavin Williamson
MP for Stone, Great Wyrley and Penkridge

Three Former U.S. Diplomats Back.....

state, signaling a potential shift in U.S. policy toward the Horn of Africa. Their endorsement highlights Somaliland’s strategic importance and stable governance as key factors in advancing U.S. national security interests, particularly in countering China’s growing regional influence, which includes \$13.5 billion in African infrastructure investments, per a 2018 World Bank report.

Somaliland’s case is bolstered by its brief independence in 1960, when it received U.S. recognition via a congratulatory telegram from then-Secretary of State Christian

Herter. Unlike Somalia’s volatile capital, Mogadishu, Somaliland has maintained consistent stability and democratic governance.

Frazer, reflecting on her 2005–2009 tenure, expressed regret for not advocating more for Somaliland, citing potential African Union support from nations like South Africa, Kenya, and Ethiopia, despite resistance from Djibouti and Uganda. She suggested U.S. recognition could proceed if Somalia’s government continues to falter.

Nagy, in 2022, dismissed U.S. opposition to recognition as “nonsense,” emphasizing Somaliland’s democratic achievements and strategic value. Cohen recently urged the State Department to complete its policy review and formally recognize Somaliland, citing its stability and democratic credentials.

This unified diplomatic support, paired with Somaliland’s strategic Red Sea location, could pave the way for stronger U.S.-Somaliland ties, enhancing America’s geopolitical presence in Africa.

Somaliland Officers Graduate from Taiwan’s National.....

Ahmed Degaal—successfully completed their studies at Taiwan’s prestigious National Defense University.

The graduation ceremony, held 22nd August, 2025, was attended by Somaliland’s Ambassador to Taiwan, Hon. Mohamoud Adan Jama Galaal, who expressed confidence in the officers’ ability to contribute meaningfully to their nation with the knowledge and skills acquired.

The event, marked by a series of ceremonial images featuring the officers in uniform alongside Taiwanese flags and a portrait of a historical figure, underscores the growing partnership between the Republic of Somaliland and the Republic of China (Taiwan).

This alliance, which began to take shape in 2009, includes mutual representative offices and reflects



shared values of resilience and mutual respect, especially as both nations navigate complex geopolitical challenges.

Ambassador Mohamoud Adan Jama Galaal highlighted the occasion in a post on X, stating, “I am fully confident that you will make significant contributions to our nation and people with the knowledge and skills you have acquired in the Republic of China (Taiwan).”

The ceremony also featured the officers receiving certificates, symbolizing a deepening of ties amid Taiwan’s efforts to counter China’s diplomatic isolation tactics, including recent infrastructure offers to Somaliland contingent on severing relations with Taipei.

This educational collaboration, part of a broader strategic relationship, positions Taiwan as a key player in training foreign military personnel, potentially bolstering Somaliland’s security framework.

EPC UK held a key meeting with.....



aimed to promote dialogue and explore avenues of cooperation, highlighted Somaliland's ongoing efforts to strengthen international relations and gain wider recognition. The EPC delegation, comprising Prof. Shabnam Delfani, Raza Syed and Managing Director of Light 4 Life Charity Miss Salama Nasir, engaged in discussions on bilateral relations, regional stability and economic cooperation. Ambassador Bihi highlighted Somaliland's democratic achievements, including a consistent record of peaceful elections since reclaiming it's independence in 1991. A key topic of the meeting was the achievement of international

recognition for Somaliland, a long-standing goal for the nation, which, despite operating as a stable democracy, remains unrecognized by the international community. The EPC UK delegation expressed appreciation for Somaliland's democratic progress and stability, noting its potential as a partner in regional development initiatives. The discussions also covered the UK's historical relationship with Somaliland, dating back to its time as British Somaliland until the 1960s, and current cooperation in areas such as security, health and education. The EPC delegation acknowledged the UK's permanent diplomatic presence in Hargeisa, established in 2012, as a model of engagement with Somaliland.

"We value the opportunity to engage with the EPC UK delegation and share Somaliland's vision for a prosperous and secure future," said Ambassador Said Hassan Bihi. "Our nation stands ready to deepen our partnership with European countries to advance our shared interests in the Horn of Africa." The meeting concluded with a commitment to continue the dialogue, with both sides exploring potential cooperation in trade, security and sustainable development. While no formal commitment was announced, the engagement signals a growing European interest in Somaliland's unique position in the region. Mr. Mohamed W. Boss provided key support to His Excellency Ambassador Said Hassan Bihi during the meeting. The Eurasia Policy Council (EPC) UK delegation expressed profound appreciation for Ambassador Bihi's compelling vision and unwavering commitment to advancing Somaliland's interests in the United Kingdom. His steadfast dedication to strengthening international relations and advocating for Somaliland's recognition was widely praised as exemplary.

Somaliland President Abdirahman Irro Joins Global.....

Mohamoud Walaaleye
Republic of Somaliland President H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdillahi Irro has come out publicly to endorsed U.S. President Donald J. Trump for the **Nobel Peace Prize**, praising his efforts to resolve some of the world's most pressing conflicts. Speaking in Burao, second capital of Somaliland, President Irro said he would "add his voice" in support of awarding Trump the prestigious prize, highlighting Trump's push to end wars ranging from Russia-Ukraine to the escalating tensions in the Middle East, particularly between Israel and Iran. **"I would like to thank the President of the United States for considering the recognition of the Republic of Somaliland. Today, I hereby declare that, as the President of Somaliland, I join global leaders in supporting President Trump's nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize, recognizing his efforts to resolve conflicts and promote peace across the world", Preside Irro remarked.** The statement comes amid growing speculation about a possible U.S. policy shift in the Horn of Africa under Trump's leadership, with Somaliland seeking international recognition after more than three decades of self-rule. President Abdirahman Irro's endorsement of Trump is part of a broader strategy to align Somaliland with influential international figures and secure support for its independence.



The move has been accompanied by expressions of gratitude towards U.S. Senator Ted Cruz, who recently sent a letter to President Trump urging the formal recognition of Somaliland as an independent state. Additionally, Congressman Scott Perry has introduced the "Republic of Somaliland Independence Act," legislation aimed at formally recognizing Somaliland and redirecting U.S. foreign policy to support this new, stable, and self-governing partner. President Irro's endorsement of Trump's nomination marks one of the most high-profile expressions of support for Trump in the whole of Africa, underscoring Somaliland's desire to position itself as a stable, democratic partner aligned with U.S. strategic interests.

While Trump has not formally been nominated for the 2025 Nobel Peace Prize, his recent calls for ending global conflicts and reducing U.S. involvement in "endless wars" have stirred debate across international forums. For Somaliland, the endorsement may also serve as a diplomatic signal—tying its recognition aspirations to a U.S. administration that has increasingly shown interest in reevaluating America's engagement in the Horn of Africa. This development highlights Somaliland's persistent diplomatic efforts to legitimize its statehood, despite facing significant challenges, including economic and diplomatic coercion from the Chinese Communist Party due to Somaliland's support for Taiwan.

Somaliland to Host 2027.....

the 2027 African Commonwealth Parliamentarians' Summit, a decision reached during the recent summit held in Ghana, according to a statement by Mr. Abdirisak Said Ayanle, Secretary-General of Somaliland's House of Representatives. The Commonwealth Parliamentarians' Summit in Ghana marked a significant moment for Somaliland's growing role in African diplomacy. The summit resolved to divide Africa into four regions, with Somaliland officially joining the East Africa region alongside Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania. During a regional meeting, it was agreed that Tanzania will lead the East Africa region this year, with Somaliland set to assume leadership in the following year. In a bold move, Secretary-General Abdirisak, representing both chambers of Somaliland's Parliament and President H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdilahi Irro, proposed that Somaliland host the upcoming summits of the African Commonwealth Parliamentarians.

The proposal was met with resounding approval, securing Somaliland as the host nation for the 2027 summit. "This decision is a testament to Somaliland's growing influence in African political and parliamentary spheres," said Secretary-General Abdirisak. "It highlights our commitment to fostering peace, progress, and unity across the continent." The announcement has sparked widespread excitement in Somaliland, with officials and citizens alike viewing it as a recognition of the nation's stability and contributions to regional cooperation. Hosting the 2027 summit is expected to boost Somaliland's international profile and provide a platform to showcase its achievements in governance and development. Somaliland's selection as the host of the 2027 summit underscores its emergence as a key player in African affairs, reinforcing its dedication to collaborative efforts for a prosperous and peaceful continent.

Danish Representative's Historic.....



In an uplifting turn of events, Mathias Kjaer, Head of the Danish Representation in Somaliland, made a historic visit to Erigavo, the vibrant capital of the Sanaag region. Warmly received by Sanaag Governor and local leaders, this rare international engagement marks a significant step forward for a region often overlooked due to its "RED" security designation, which many consider unjustified. Denmark's commitment shines through, with Kjaer overseeing a DKK 350 million development aid program, part of a DKK 532 million

investment in Somalia and Somaliland over 17 years, comprising 63% development and 37% humanitarian aid. This initiative is poised to inspire other donors to support Sanaag's resilient communities, potentially transforming decades of neglect into a story of progress. Amid easing territorial tensions between Somaliland and Puntland, this visit could pave the way for peace, prosperity, and increased resources. Local voices optimistically view this as a catalyst for broader governmental and international support.

Rebuttal to Ambassador Larry André's.....

Widely, Consider Facts" (André, 2025), offers a superficially balanced but ultimately misleading assessment of Somaliland's longstanding pursuit of international recognition. While presented as cautious policy advice, the article reproduces entrenched talking points from Somalia's federal government, omits essential historical and legal facts, and downplays Somaliland's democratic legitimacy and strategic value to the United States.

This rebuttal seeks to correct key inaccuracies, expose conflicts of interest underpinning André's arguments, and present a rigorously documented case for Somaliland's rightful recognition as a sovereign state. In doing so, it emphasizes Somaliland's unique history of independence, the illegality of the 1960 union, the doctrine of state continuity, the African Union's own findings, and the overwhelming democratic mandate expressed by the people of Somaliland. It also addresses the geopolitical stakes of recognition, particularly for U.S. interests in the Horn of Africa and the broader Indo-Pacific strategy.

The purpose of this rebuttal is not merely academic. It is both corrective and prescriptive. Corrective, because it sets the record straight where Ambassador André has misrepresented facts. Prescriptive, because it calls on U.S. policymakers to recognize Somaliland on the basis of law, legitimacy, and strategic partnership.

1. Historical Legitimacy and the Myth of Voluntary Union

Ambassador André implies that Somaliland voluntarily unified with Somalia in July 1960. This claim is historically inaccurate and legally unsustainable. Somaliland attained full independence from Great Britain on June 26, 1960, recognized by at least 35 countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Israel, Egypt, and the Soviet Union (Hess, 1966; Farley, 2010). Within those four days, Somaliland exchanged diplomatic notes, signed treaties, and operated as a sovereign state in the international system.

The subsequent "union" with the former Italian Somalia on July 1, 1960 was not based on any ratified treaty. Somaliland's legislature passed an Act of Union, but Somalia's legislature failed to reciprocate. Instead, Somalia passed its own Atto di Unione with materially different terms. No joint ratification occurred, no binding treaty was signed, and crucially, the arrangement was never registered with the United Nations under Article 102 of the UN Charter, which requires all treaties to be deposited for validity (UN, 1945).

This absence of legal formalization means that Somaliland was effectively annexed rather than voluntarily merged. International law recognizes that a treaty not ratified by both parties and not filed with the UN cannot establish a binding union (Shaw, 2017). Thus, Somaliland's 1991 re-declaration of independence was not secession, but a restoration of sovereignty unlawfully interrupted in 1960.

2. Legal Doctrine: State Continuity, Not Secession

Ambassador André characterizes Somaliland as a breakaway region, implying its case is akin to South Sudan or Eritrea. This framing misrepresents international law. Somaliland's claim rests on the principle of state continuity, not secession.

The doctrine of state continuity holds that sovereignty persists even if interrupted by annexation, provided it was never lawfully surrendered. Historical parallels include the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), which retained legal sovereignty throughout Soviet annexation (Talmon, 1999). The international community treated them as occupied, not dissolved, and promptly recognized their restored independence in 1991.

By the same reasoning, Somaliland—recognized in 1960, never lawfully merged, and unlawfully absorbed—remains the legal successor to the State of Somaliland. Its 1991 declaration was thus a constitutional act of reclaiming prior independence, not an act of separatism.

This distinction matters. Secessionists seek to create new states; Somaliland seeks recognition of its already existing and once-recognized sovereignty. International law offers far stronger grounds for Somaliland than for most new states admitted since the Cold War.

3. The African Union's 2005 Fact-Finding Mission

Ambassador André urges deference to the African Union (AU) but conspicuously omits the AU's own most authoritative assessment of Somaliland's case. In 2005, the AU dispatched a Fact-Finding Mission to Somaliland, led by then-Deputy Chair Patrick Mazimhaka.

The mission's report concluded: "The case of Somaliland is unique and self-justified in African political history. It does not create a precedent for other secessionist movements" (AU Mission Report, 2005).

The AU recognized that Somaliland's borders correspond exactly to those inherited from colonial rule—consistent with the principle of *uti possidetis juris* that underpins African territorial integrity (Herbst, 2000). It also commended Somaliland's democratic stability and noted that its case merited special treatment outside the usual AU framework.

The AU's failure to follow through on this recommendation reflects political caution, not substantive rejection. The report remains a landmark acknowledgment that Somaliland's case stands apart from all other African territorial disputes.

4. Democratic Mandate and Popular Sovereignty

André downplays Somaliland's democratic legitimacy. Yet the record is clear: Somaliland has repeatedly demonstrated popular sovereignty through free and fair processes.

In May 2001, Somaliland conducted a constitutional referendum in which 97.1% of voters endorsed independence and



the draft constitution. Observers from the Initiative and Referendum Institute confirmed the referendum was "reasonably free and credible" (IRI Report, 2001).

Since then, Somaliland has held seven multiparty elections, including peaceful transfers of power in 2002, 2010, 2017 and 2024. These elections were monitored by international missions, including the UK-based Progressio and the University of Pennsylvania's Carter Center affiliates, who noted high levels of transparency relative to regional standards (Walls & Kibble, 2010). This democratic record surpasses Somalia's federal government, which has never held a one-person-one-vote national election. Somaliland's legitimacy derives directly from the will of its people, consistent with Article 1(2) of the UN Charter and UN Resolution 1514 (XV) on self-determination.

5. Strategic Value to the United States and Global Stability

Ambassador André minimizes Somaliland's geostrategic importance. In fact, Somaliland offers the United States a uniquely reliable partner in a contested region.

1% Geopolitical Location. Somaliland's coast borders the Gulf of Aden, adjacent to the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, through which nearly 10% of global trade passes (CSIS, 2021). Control and stability in this corridor are critical to U.S. and allied maritime security.

1% Counterterrorism. Unlike Somalia, Somaliland has maintained a firm security environment, excluding al-Shabaab and other extremist groups from its territory (Menkhaus, 2014). This makes it a stable platform for U.S. counterterrorism cooperation.

1% Democratic Governance. Somaliland's political institutions are comparatively accountable and transparent. This aligns with U.S. values and distinguishes Somaliland as a democratic ally, not merely a security client.

1% Strategic Partnerships. Somaliland has already demonstrated willingness to cooperate with U.S. allies. In 2020, it established diplomatic relations with Taiwan, defying Chinese pressure. This bold act illustrates strategic alignment with Washington's Indo-Pacific priorities.

Recognition of Somaliland would consolidate a democratic partner, strengthen U.S. presence in the Red Sea corridor, and counter

adversarial influence from China, and extremist networks.

6. Political Bias and Conflict of Interest

Perhaps most concerning is Ambassador André's own conflict of interest. Recent filings under the U.S. Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) reveal his advisory roles with Hormuud Telecom and Salaam Somali Bank (FARA, 2025). These entities are financially and politically aligned with Somalia's federal government and have historically resisted Somaliland's independence.

Hormuud Telecom and Salaam Somalia Bank operate under Somalia's regulatory framework and are deeply embedded in Mogadishu's political economy. By serving these institutions, Ambassador André is not an impartial analyst. His commentary reads less like an objective policy brief and more like a proxy defense of Mogadishu's position. For U.S. policymakers, this raises questions of credibility and transparency.

7. Somaliland's Achievements and Institutional Strength

Contrary to claims of fragility, Somaliland has built a functioning state apparatus under conditions of non-recognition. Its achievements include:

1% Seven competitive elections with peaceful transitions of power.

1% Independent judiciary and legislature with constitutional oversight.

1% Currency and central bank, operating independently of Somalia's financial system.

1% Effective border and security forces, recognized for curbing piracy in the Gulf of Aden.

1% Diplomatic representation from the UK, Ethiopia, Taiwan, Djibouti, and others.

1% Public service provision, including a growing education sector and one of the Horn's most vibrant media landscapes (Harper, 2012).

Moreover, Somaliland has attracted significant diaspora remittances, estimated at \$1.5 billion annually, sustaining its economy and financing grassroots development (World Bank, 2020).

These achievements demonstrate statehood capacity. Recognition would unlock international financing and multilateral support, enabling Somaliland to consolidate these gains further.

8. International Precedent and Legal Clarity

Ambassador André warns that recognizing Somaliland could set

a precedent for other separatist movements. This mischaracterizes the issue.

Somaliland is not redrawing colonial borders. Its territory corresponds exactly to the State of Somaliland (1960), which enjoyed brief but legitimate independence. The African Union itself confirmed the uniqueness of this case (AU, 2005).

International precedents also favor Somaliland. The Baltic states were recognized in 1991 not as new states, but as restored sovereigns after illegal annexation. Kosovo was recognized in 2008 despite strong Serbian objections, based on its distinct history and inability to reintegrate into Serbia (ICJ, 2010). Somaliland's case is even clearer: it meets all Montevideo Convention criteria—defined territory, permanent population, functioning government, and capacity for international relations (Montevideo, 1933). It is not secessionist but restorative.

Conclusion

Ambassador Larry André's call for caution is not grounded in historical accuracy, legal rigor, or strategic logic. It reflects a biased alignment with Somalia's federal government and its financial allies.

By contrast, Somaliland's case is: 1% Legally sound, grounded in state continuity and international law.

1% Historically justified, reflecting its 1960 independence and unlawful annexation.

1% Democratically mandated, endorsed by 97% in referendum and sustained by six elections.

1% Strategically beneficial, offering the U.S. a stable ally at a global maritime chokepoint.

Recognition of Somaliland would honor international law, reward democratic governance, and advance U.S. security interests. It would not create a precedent for secession but rather correct a historical anomaly.

The time has come for U.S. policymakers to move beyond outdated narratives and embrace reality. Somaliland is a sovereign state in all but name. Recognition would acknowledge facts on the ground, strengthen democratic allies, and stabilize one of the world's most volatile regions.

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Somaliland Intellectuals Forum Lauds Senator.....



President Donald Trump, advocating for the formal recognition of Somaliland as an independent state. In a heartfelt letter addressed to Senator Cruz, SIF Chairman Mohamed Ali expressed deep gratitude on behalf of the organization and the people of Somaliland, highlighting the optimism and hope generated by Cruz's initiative. The letter, sent to Cruz's Washington, D.C. office, praises the senator for recognizing Somaliland's strategic importance, democratic achievements, and contributions to regional stability in the Horn of Africa.

"Your leadership has resonated profoundly with our citizens," Ali wrote, emphasizing Somaliland's commitment to shared democratic values with the United States and its role as a reliable partner in counterterrorism and maritime security along the Gulf of Aden. Senator Cruz, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health Policy, urged President Trump on August 14, 2025, to grant Somaliland statehood, citing its strategic location and partnerships with the U.S., Taiwan, and Israel. The move has sparked widespread support in Somaliland, with officials and citizens viewing it as a pivotal

step toward international legitimacy after 34 years of de facto independence. SIF's statement underscores the potential for U.S. recognition to strengthen bilateral ties, enhance American influence in the region, and promote stability. "By recognizing Somaliland, the United States would affirm its commitment to nations that uphold peace and democracy," Ali noted, echoing sentiments from Somaliland's leadership, including Foreign Minister Abdirahman Dahir Adam, who thanked Cruz for his "unwavering support." The call for recognition comes ahead of a planned visit by Somaliland President Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi Irro to Washington, D.C., where he will engage with U.S. officials to further diplomatic and economic cooperation. Despite these tensions, the Somaliland Intellectuals Forum remains optimistic, viewing Cruz's advocacy as a historic opportunity to advance their nation's quest for sovereignty. "We look forward to a brighter future for Somaliland-U.S. relations," Ali concluded, inviting Cruz to visit Hargeisa to witness Somaliland's progress firsthand.

Somaliland US Envoy Welcomes Senator Ted Cruz's Optimism on U.S. Recognition of Somaliland

Mohamoud Walaaleye
In a recent episode of Verdict with Ted Cruz, U.S. Senator Ted Cruz, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health Policy, expressed optimism about the potential for President Trump to recognize Somaliland as an independent state. During the podcast interview, Cruz stated, "I am optimistic. I think there is a real chance that the President could recognize Somaliland. As I said, they have been an ally to us." This statement has been met with applause from Somaliland's USA Envoy, Amb. Bashir Goth, who retweeted the interview, and from the Somaliland public both at home and abroad, who see it as an affirmation of their nation's rightful recognition. Cruz highlighted Somaliland's stability and democratic processes, citing its strong voter turnout and peaceful power transitions as key factors supporting its case for recognition. The discussion also touched on broader geopolitical implications, including tensions with China, which opposes Somaliland's recognition due to its support for Taiwan and its strategic position along critical maritime routes like the Gulf of Aden.



Cruz's optimism suggests a potential shift in U.S. foreign policy that could influence regional stability and international relations. The endorsement by Somaliland's USA Envoy of Cruz's remarks underscores the growing international interest in Somaliland's bid for sovereignty,

which could have significant implications for U.S. strategy in Africa and beyond. The full interview is available on the Verdict with Ted Cruz podcast, where Cruz elaborates on the strategic benefits of recognizing Somaliland and the challenges it faces from adversaries

Somaliland Vice President Closes Key Workshop for Parastatal CEOs, Urges Accountability and Good Governance



Minister of Education Congratulates Students and Parents on Outstanding National Exam Results



In a formal ceremony, Prof. Ismail Duale Yusuf, the Minister of Education, and Science of Somaliland, announced the exceptional results of the 2024–2025 national examinations for Grade 8 and Grade 12 students. Joined by Da'ud, Chairman of the National Examinations Office, and other officials, the Minister

(8,095 boys and 7,883 girls) succeeded, with approximately 2% failing and 62 absent. Prof. Yusuf extended congratulations to the students and their parents, expressing gratitude to teachers and the examination committee for their dedication. "These results showcase the hard

ARDAYDA DUGSIGA DHEXE

	Waxar	Gudbay	Dhexay	Aan Gelin
Aardal	2,352	2,352	24	25
Budhuun	875	801	12	86
Buudabsh	88	79	1	6
Dubnadaash	362	261	-	1
Gudbay	1,660	1,668	3	0
Hawl	62	60	2	0
Maraadjaash	11,476	11,498	103	76
Sabul	1,167	1,155	8	4
Sabul	348	243	4	2
Sarag	1,152	1,324	3	25
Sarag	414	408	-	0
Tagaash	4,648	2,009	10	39
Total	24,303	23,693	181	229

Xafiiska Imtixaanaadka Qaranka JSL

celebrated the remarkable success of the nation's students. A total of 40,081 students participated in the exams, with 98.3% of Grade 8 students and 97.9% of Grade 12 students passing. For Grade 8, 23,693 out of 24,103 students (13,550 boys and 10,553 girls) passed, with only 1% failing and 229 absent. In Grade 12, 15,647 out of 15,978 students

work of our students and the strength of our education system," he stated. "We are proud of this achievement and remain committed to advancing education in Somaliland." The announcement has ignited nationwide pride, with communities celebrating the students' success and the promising future of Somaliland's education sector.

ARDAYDA DUGSIGA SARE

	Waxar	Gudbay	Dhexay	Aan Gelin
Gabarka	3,879	3,854	18	7
Aardal	368	364	-	4
Budhuun	24	24	-	-
Dubnadaash	36	26	-	-
Gudbay	3,011	1,008	1	2
Hawl	90	89	-	1
Maraadjaash	7,845	7,581	230	34
Sabul	806	804	1	1
Sabul	181	160	-	1
Sarag	731	710	15	8
Sarag	122	122	-	-
Tagaash	2,352	2,354	4	4
Total	15,707	15,376	269	62

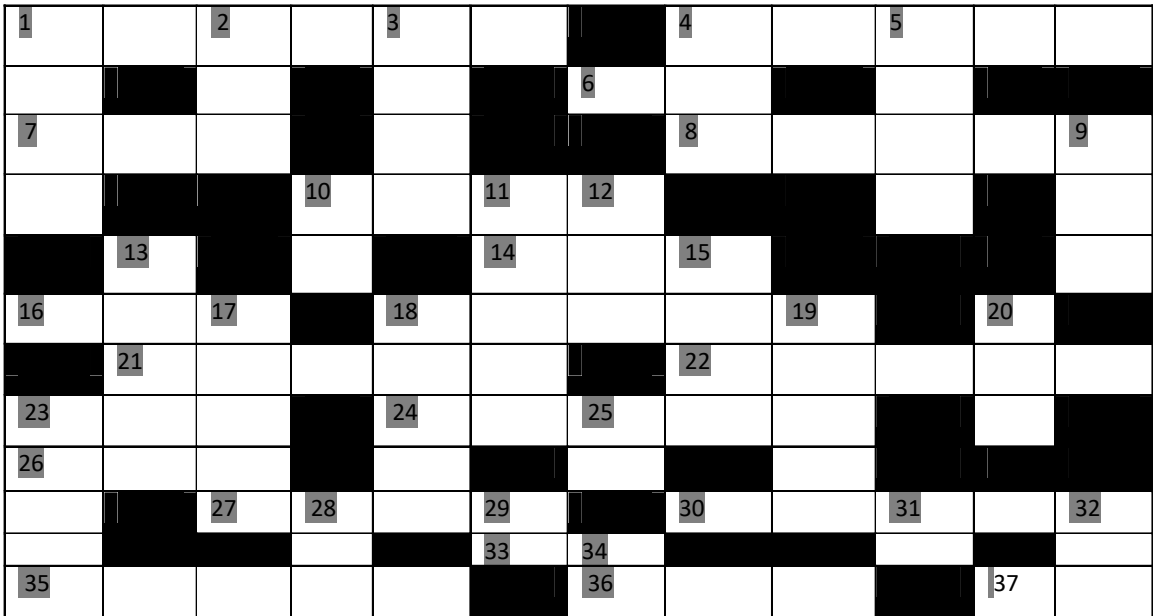
Xafiiska Imtixaanaadka Qaranka JSL

The Vice President of the Republic of Somaliland, His Excellency Mohamed Ali Aw Abdi, officially concluded a two-day training and knowledge-sharing workshop organized for the newly appointed CEOs of Somaliland's independent government institutions. The workshop, held in Hargeisa, focused on restructuring national institutions, fostering effective collaboration, and reinforcing principles of good governance. In his closing address, Vice President Abdi emphasized the critical responsibilities entrusted to the parastatal leaders, urging them to execute their duties with utmost diligence and transparency. "You sought these roles and worked hard to secure them. Now, you must fulfill your responsibilities to the highest standard. What you've learned here must be applied thoughtfully and consistently. You will be held

accountable, as we, the government, are responsible for serving the nation with integrity," he declared. The Vice President also issued a stern warning against corruption, reaffirming the commitment of Somaliland's government of unity and action to uphold the rule of law. "Anyone found engaging in corrupt practices will face the full force of the law," he stated, underscoring the administration's zero-tolerance stance. The workshop marks a significant step in Somaliland's ongoing efforts to strengthen institutional frameworks and promote efficient governance, aligning with the government's broader vision for national development. The event was attended by key government officials and the newly appointed heads of various parastatal agencies.

THT Puzzle

Prepared by: Abdillahi Said Muhummed



Down

- 1 Beginning (4)
- 2 Ending(3)
- 3 Phone call (4)
- 4 Have a row or strip(3)
- 5 Utilized (4)
- 9 Low down(3)
- 10 CUBIC CENTIMETER(2)
- 11 High (5)
- 12 an active insect(3)
- 13 Use (5)
- 15 Newscast (4)
- 17 Communicate (5)
- 18 Be asleep (5)
- 19 Clothing (5)
- 20 Several (3)
- 23 Property (5)
- 25 So (2)
- 28 Ending (3)
- 29 Toward (3)
- 32 Midair
- 34 Nope

Across

- 1 Break (6)
- 4 Rounded (5)
- 6 Leave (2)
- 7 Depressed (3)
- 8 Swelling (5)
- 10 nightclub (4)
- 14 Fountain pen (3)
- 16 Donkey/ horse family(3)
- 18 Speediness (5)
- 21 fruits (5)
- 22 Wring (5)
- 23 Get older(3)
- 24 Remove (5)
- 26 Ocean (3)
- 27 Stored (4)
- 30 Problem (5)
- 35 Exchange (5)
- 36 Single (3)
- 37 identity (2)

Previous Answer

S ¹	O			N ²		A ³	F	F ⁴	O	R ⁵	D
T		A ⁶	W ⁷	A	I	T		A		E	
A ⁸	S		E			E ⁹	S	C	A	P	E
B		R ¹⁰	E	A	M			E		E	
L ¹¹	O	O	K			S ¹²			B ¹³	A	D ¹⁴
E		O		S ¹⁵	T ¹⁶	A	T ¹⁷	E ¹⁸		T ¹⁹	O
	S ²⁰	T	A ²¹	T	E	M	E	N	T ²²		G
G ²³	O		S ²⁴	E	A		E ²⁵	D	I	T	
	O ²⁶	N ²⁷		P			N		M		T ²⁸
S ²⁹	N	A	P	S		F ³⁰	A	R ³¹	E		R
A		M			W ³²	A	G	E	S		E
W ³³	R	E	C	K		R ³⁴	E	D		B ³⁵	E

President Lays Foundation Stone for a Modern, Multi-Specialty Hospital in Burco



By Goth Mohamed Goth

The President of the Republic of Somaliland, H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi Cirro, and his extensive delegation, currently on a working visit to the city of Burco, today laid the foundation stone for a historic project: a modern, multi-specialty hospital to be established in the city.

This hospital, which will become the largest and most modern medical facility in Somaliland and the wider Somali territories, is being funded by the President of the United Arab Emirates, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, and will consequently be named after him.

The new hospital is designed to provide diverse specialized healthcare services (Multi-Specialist Hospital) that are superior in both expertise and equipment, thereby eliminating the need for seeking medical services abroad.

The President stated that this project will bring broad benefits to

the entire population of Somaliland, particularly to Burco and the eastern regions, as the communities in the Eastern regions will gain access to high-quality healthcare.

The President also noted that the construction of this modern hospital is part of the government's fulfilled promises and its ongoing efforts to strengthen healthcare infrastructure and develop services essential to the lives of all Somaliland citizens.

Following the foundation-laying ceremony for the modern hospital in Burco, the President conducted an inspection visit to the Emergency Department of Burco General Hospital to assess the level of service and the essential needs of the facility. While there, he also met with patients and offered them his prayers.

In conclusion, the President of the Republic of Somaliland commended the people of Burco for their efforts, unity, and significant role in the development of the country.

President Engages with Togdheer Region's Traditional Leaders, Elders, and Intellectuals

By Goth Mohamed Goth

BURAO, TOGDHEER – The President of the Republic of Somaliland, H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi (Cirro), currently on a working visit to the city of Burao, held a highly significant meeting this evening with the traditional leaders, intellectuals, and elders of the Togdheer region. It is noteworthy that the communities of Togdheer have genuinely recognized that the government's motto of "Unity and Action" has been validated, because:

"The unity witnessed here tonight is representative of the entire Togdheer region, and the government's tangible achievements in Burao were demonstrated within a single day." The discussions during the meeting focused on:

1. Strengthening security and social cohesion.
2. The role of traditional leadership, intellectuals, religious scholars (ulama), and elders in state-building, peace, national unity, public solidarity, and the socio-economic development of Somaliland.

3. Supporting ongoing development projects in the region and enhancing collaboration between the government and the people of Togdheer.

The traditional leaders, intellectuals, and elders of the Togdheer region highly commended President Cirro for his national leadership and the efforts his administration has successfully implemented towards ensuring the security, peace, and unity of the Somaliland nation.

Furthermore, the traditional leaders and intellectuals of Togdheer assured the President of their readiness to strengthen their cooperation and support for the Unity and Action government, in order to achieve the national goals Somaliland aspires to.

The President expressed his gratitude to the elders and intellectuals of Togdheer for their positive role in maintaining peace, stability, and their support for Somaliland's nationhood. He urged them to continue reinforcing their historic role and their cultural influence in uniting the brotherly communities.

Somaliland: The Partner America Can No Longer Ignore



By: Ambassador Bashe Awil Omar

For more than three decades, U.S. policy in the Horn of Africa has rested on a tired formula: aid to Somalia, counterterrorism campaigns against Al-Shabaab, and endless promises of state-building. The results speak for themselves. Billions of dollars spent, no durable progress made, and today Al-Shabaab controls more territory, collects more taxes, and threatens to overwhelm Mogadishu itself. Washington has propped Somalia up on life support but never delivered the stability it promised.

Meanwhile, Somaliland has quietly gone its own way. Since 1991 it has built a functioning democracy, held peaceful transfers of power, and maintained security across its territory — all without a cent of U.S. assistance. It has done what America claims to champion in Africa: free elections, rule of law, and self-reliance. Yet because of an outdated “One Somalia” policy, Somaliland remains unrecognised, punished for its success while failure in Mogadishu is endlessly indulged.

Former U.S. Ambassador Larry André recently urged caution on recognition, arguing instead for maintaining the embassy in Mogadishu, perhaps opening a liaison office in Hargeisa, and above all avoiding recognition for fear of “diplomatic fallout.” But what has caution achieved in the past 34 years? Somalia is weaker, not stronger. Al-Shabaab is bolder, not contained. The real risk lies not in shifting policy but in clinging to one that has already failed.

Somaliland is not asking for charity. It is asking for recognition of what already exists: a sovereign state that governs itself, delivers security, and anchors stability in a fragile region. That is not a gamble; it is common sense.

Recognition would also align neatly with America’s shifting approach to Africa. President Trump has declared a new era: less aid, more trade. America wants partnerships that generate value for both sides,

not dependency. Somaliland is tailor-made for this. At the mouth of the Red Sea, it sits on one of the world’s busiest shipping routes. Its expanding port at Berbera, built with DP World, already serves Ethiopia and is poised to become a regional hub. Beyond logistics, Somaliland’s natural resources — fisheries, livestock, renewable energy, and untapped minerals are sectors where U.S. investment could have a transformative impact.

China and other rivals understand this. Beijing has poured resources into Mogadishu to block Somaliland’s rise, funding militias and raising protests whenever Washington so much as entertains engagement. Senator Ted Cruz

was right when he observed that China’s anger is itself a reason for America to act. Standing with Somaliland would not only reward democracy; it would also secure U.S. interests at a vital maritime chokepoint, counter China’s influence, and show Africa what a genuine partnership looks like.

The Horn of Africa is at a crossroads. Sticking with Mogadishu alone means repeating the failures of the past. Embracing Somaliland would allow the United States to align rhetoric with reality and open a new chapter in U.S.–Africa relations based on trade, trust, and mutual respect. Recognition would not destabilise the region. On the contrary, it would finally anchor U.S. policy to a partner that has already proved its worth.

America has a choice to make. Somaliland is ready. The question is whether Washington is.

About the Author
Ambassador Bashe Awil Omar is the former Representative of the Republic of Somaliland to the United Arab Emirates and Kenya. He also served as Chairman of the Somaliland Technical Committee for the MoU with Ethiopia and is currently a Senior Political and Investment Consultant. He writes on diplomacy, economic strategy, and Somaliland’s recognition case

Somaliland Parliament Bolsters Legislative Capacity with Legal Resources from Max Planck Foundation



In a significant step toward enhancing Somaliland’s legislative framework, the House of Representatives received a collection of vital legal resources from the Max Planck Foundation. The handover ceremony, held in Hargeisa, was overseen by Speaker Hon. Yasin Mahmoud Hiir (Faraton), alongside First Deputy Speaker Hon. Said Mire Farah (Giire) and Secretary Abdirisak Said Ayanle.

The materials, designed to elevate the quality of law-making in Somaliland, include a Legislative Drafting Manual for crafting laws aligned with international standards, a Legal Terminology Glossary to standardize Somali and English legal terms, five volumes of Compilations of Laws (2002–2024) documenting all Somaliland

legislation since 2002, and a draft Legislative Procedure Law outlining the formal process for enacting laws.

“These resources will empower our parliament to produce clearer, more effective legislation and foster greater public understanding of our legal system,” said Speaker Faraton. The Max Planck Foundation’s contribution is expected to strengthen Somaliland’s legislative processes and promote transparency in governance.

The initiative has been hailed as a milestone in Somaliland’s ongoing efforts to refine its legal and institutional frameworks, reinforcing its commitment to democratic governance.

Somaliland Ministry of Finance Achieves Historic Revenue Surge, Bolstering Economic Growth



Mohamoud Walaaleye

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Somaliland has announced a landmark achievement in national revenue collection, marking a significant milestone in the country’s economic progress. Under the leadership of Minister Hon. Abdilahi Hasan Aden, State Minister Hon. Ismail Mawlid Abdilahi, and Director General Mr. Mohamed Hassan Saleban, the Ministry has implemented transformative reforms that have led to a substantial increase in domestic revenue, positioning Somaliland as a model of financial innovation in the region.

A recent collaborative campaign targeting vehicle tax compliance, executed by the Inland Revenue Department, the Tax Protection Unit, and the Traffic Forces, has significantly boosted revenue streams. This initiative reflects the government’s commitment to enforcing tax laws, promoting fairness, and fostering a culture of financial accountability among citizens and businesses.

The Ministry has also unified tax collection records across government institutions and introduced training programs for financial personnel, enhancing transparency and efficiency. These efforts have strengthened public trust and supported the timely preparation of the 2026 National Budget, completed in line with international standards.

Quarterly performance evaluations and operational reviews of regional Inland Revenue offices have further streamlined processes, ensuring high-quality service delivery. “These achievements are the result of a clear national vision and unified leadership,” said Minister Aden. “We are building a robust financial system that supports public services, creates investment opportunities, and elevates Somaliland’s global standing.”

The Ministry’s success underscores Somaliland’s growing reputation as a beacon of economic stability and innovation in Africa, paving the way for enhanced public services and sustainable development.

Somaliland and Ethiopia Strengthen Ties in Key Diplomatic Meeting



In a significant step toward deepening bilateral relations, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Somaliland, Hon. Abdirahman Dahir Adan (Bakaal), held a high-level meeting today with the Consul General of the Federal Government of Ethiopia to Somaliland, Ambassador Teshome Shunbe. The Minister was accompanied by Director General Mr. Mohamed Abdirahman Hassan. The discussions, held in Hargeisa, centered on enhancing cooperation between Somaliland and Ethiopia in critical areas,

including security, economic development, and regional politics. Both sides expressed a strong commitment to fostering stability and prosperity in the Horn of Africa through collaborative efforts.

The meeting underscores the growing partnership between Somaliland and Ethiopia, which have maintained robust diplomatic and economic ties, including trade through the Berbera Port and joint security initiatives. This dialogue is expected to pave the way for further agreements to bolster mutual interests and address regional challenges.