

# The Horn Tribune

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## U.S. lawmakers Lauds Somaliland's Anti-China Stance; Amb Goth Hails it as a Milestone

For years, we've stood alone against China's coercive tactics, and now U.S. lawmakers are seeing our value, Amb Goth says



M. A. Egge  
In a significant diplomatic development, the U.S. Select Committee on the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has at least publicly acknowledged and recognized the critical role of Somaliland in countering China's steadfastly growing hegemony in the Horn of Africa. The committee lauded Somaliland as one of only two African nations

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### Somaliland Police Complete Landmark Training in Nairobi

Mohamoud Walaaleye

Brigadier General Abdurahman Abdillahi Hassan, the Commander of the Somaliland Police Force, has extended congratulations to Colonel Yasin Abdurahman Abdillahi, one of the officers of the General Command of the



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### Qol'adey pasture lands to be established, as President Lays Foundation Stones for Key Development Projects in Salahlay District



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### Somaliland Granted Associate Membership in IADI; Strengthens Ties with Taiwan in Banking, Finance, and Trade



Mohamoud Walaaleye  
In a landmark development for Somaliland's financial sector, the Central Bank of Somaliland has been granted associate membership in the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI). The approval came during an Executive Council meeting in

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### U.S. and Somaliland Deepen Cooperation as Foreign Affairs Committee Proposes Historic Travel and Investment Shift

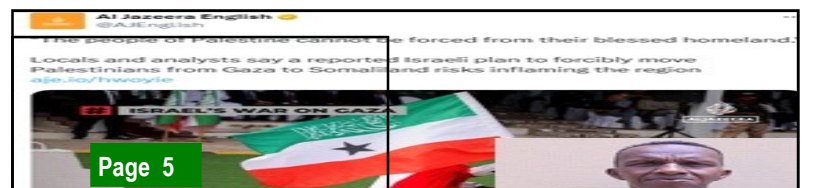


Mohamoud Walaaleye

In a potential turning point for U.S. policy in the Horn of Africa, a new legislative proposal, SEC. 305 of H.R. 5300—the Department of State Policy Provisions Act—is gaining

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### Finance Minister Reports Strong Revenue Collection and Economic Progress for 2025

Mohamoud Walaaleye

In a latest address to the Council of Ministers, Somaliland's Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Hon.



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### Somaliland's Time Has Come: Why a Democratic Beacon Deserves Immediate Recognition

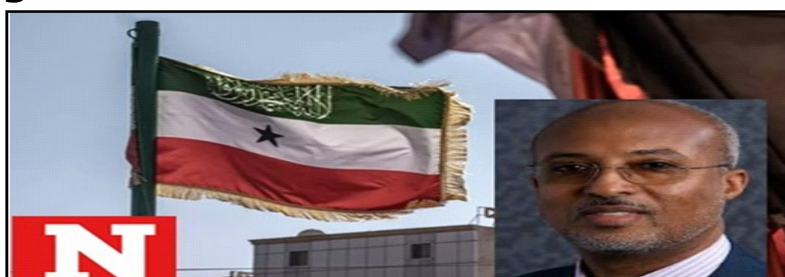


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### Somaliland: An Aspiring Nation Wanting to Be Trump's New Weapon Against China in Africa- Newsweek

On the Horn of Africa, at the strategic point where the Gulf of Aden meets the Red Sea, lies an enthusiastic partner willing to host U.S. military bases and allow access to critical

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### Somaliland Reaffirms Visa on Arrival Policy for International Travelers



The Republic of Somaliland's Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Development has reaffirmed its commitment to a traveler-friendly Visa on Arrival policy for all international visitors arriving

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U.S. lawmakers.....



recognizing Taiwan, positioning it as a key ally in advancing America's security and diplomatic objectives against Beijing's expanding influence. Somaliland's U.S. Envoy, Bashir Goth, expressed appreciation at this recognition, calling it a "historic moment" for Somaliland's government and people at large. "For years, we've stood alone against China's coercive tactics, and now U.S. lawmakers are seeing our value," Goth told The Horn news outlet. Ambassador Goth was recently quoted by Newsweek, where he decried the outdated "One Somalia" policy and urged the U.S. to reconsider its stance, given Somaliland's stability and strategic Gulf of Aden location. The recognition comes amid reports of China's aggressive regional moves, including a \$20 million deal involving food aid in Somalia and plans to deploy 200 non-combat troops to Las Anod. Military intelligence sources reveal China's broader strategy, which includes supplying weapons, constructing a mini-port in Sanaag, and securing rare-earth mineral and oil rights from Somalia's Prime Minister Hamza Abdi Barre in exchange for support.

Somaliland's historical claim to independence, established on June 26, 1960, and backed by British colonial records and a 2005 African Union fact-finding mission, strengthens its case. The U.S. pivot toward Somaliland could signal a policy shift, potentially leading to formal recognition—a move that might reshape regional dynamics and challenge China's foothold in the region, including its military base in Djibouti. The transformation and growing prominence of Somaliland's political status across different spheres, particularly with U.S. political parties, are as a result of the relentless efforts of Envoy Bashir Goth, supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the initiatives of successive governments, and the vigorous advocacy campaigns led by communities both within Somaliland and abroad in advancing the cause of the Republic of Somaliland's independence in the United States and on the global stage. Goth's exhilaration and enthusiasm reflect upon the hope that the U.S. attention towards Somaliland could spur wider international support, marking a potential turning point for Somaliland's 34-year quest for sovereignty

Somaliland Police Complete.....



Somaliland Police Force, who participated in a high-level knowledge exchange held in the city of Nairobi, Kenya. This knowledge exchange, which focused on Community Policing, was part of programs aimed at enhancing the skills and knowledge of police officers from 18 countries, including the Republic of Somaliland. Somaliland Police officers have wrapped up a week-long multinational training program in Nairobi, organized by the United Kingdom and Slovenia. The event united forces from 18 nations, including Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, South Sudan, Zambia, Tanzania, and Somalia, to tackle

shared threats like terrorism and organized crime. Focused on counter-terrorism, intelligence sharing, and border security, the sessions featured simulations and workshops to boost cross-border cooperation. For Somaliland, this marks a key diplomatic milestone, reinforcing its independent policing amid regional instability. UK support builds on decades of African security aid, while Slovenia contributed EU-style reforms. Participants received certificates at a ceremony attended by envoys, with plans for follow-up joint exercises arranged to sustain the momentum of international collaboration.

Somaliland Granted Associate Membership in IADI;.....

Taipei, Taiwan, on September 11, 2025, coinciding with the IADI Core Principles International Conference and the 40th anniversary celebrations of Taiwan's Central Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC).

Governor Abdinasir Ahmed Hersi of the Central Bank of Somaliland announced the news in a detailed statement released from Taipei, describing it as a "historic decision" that underscores Somaliland's dedication to international financial standards. "This recognition marks a significant milestone for Somaliland," Hersi stated. "It validates our country's unwavering commitment to building a sound, transparent, and resilient financial sector, one that upholds international standards of governance and inspires confidence both at home and abroad." The IADI, a Basel-based global body representing over 100 deposit insurers, provides technical support in policy development, regulatory practices, and deposit insurance. Hersi expressed gratitude to the IADI Executive Council, noting that the membership will enhance the Bank's capacity to integrate into international financial systems. This move is particularly vital for Somaliland, as it seeks to bolster its economy amid challenges like limited access to global payment networks. Strengthening Bilateral Ties with Taiwan Governor Hersi, who is currently in Taipei, outlined upcoming high-level meetings with key Taiwanese institutions, including the Central Bank of Taiwan, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), the CDIC, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These engagements aim to expand economic and trade cooperation, focusing on modernizing Somaliland's financial infrastructure. Key areas of collaboration highlighted in the announcement include: – Capacity Building and Technical Support:



-Joint training programs, expertise exchanges, and staff secondments to build institutional strength at the Central Bank of Somaliland. -Financial Technology Infrastructure: Aid in establishing IT systems, cybersecurity, servers, core banking platforms, national switching, and payment systems. -Policy and Regulatory Framework Development: Advice on creating robust policies, supervisory practices, and regulations for a stable and inclusive financial sector. – International Payment Systems and SWIFT Integration: Assistance to overcome barriers in cross-border payments, including settlement systems and secure channels. Hersi, who played a pioneering role in initiating Somaliland-Taiwan relations in 2019, reaffirmed his commitment to the partnership. "Our partnership is not just bilateral—it is a statement to the world that two democracies, though unrecognized in some international forums, can chart their own course of cooperation, mutual respect, and shared progress," he said. This builds on a history of growing ties, including a July 2025 coast guard cooperation agreement and earlier pacts on IT, agriculture, health, and education. Taiwan and Somaliland, both facing diplomatic isolation—Taiwan due to China's influence and Somaliland due to its unresolved status with Somalia—have fostered a unique alliance since establishing representative offices in 2020. Recent collaborations, such as Taiwan's support for health information systems in Berbera and wildlife conservation, underscore the mutual benefits.

Somaliland's Strategic Vision and Geoeconomic Role The announcement ties the IADI membership to Somaliland's broader economic ambitions. Hersi emphasized that a strengthened financial system will drive sustainable growth, attract investment, promote trade, and improve financial inclusion. Somaliland's location on the Gulf of Aden, adjacent to the Bab al-Mandab Strait—a vital chokepoint for 21% of global trade and 12% of energy supplies—positions it as an emerging hub in the Horn of Africa. Ongoing projects like the Berbera Port expansion, the Berbera Economic Free Zone, and the Berbera-Ethiopia Corridor are expected to amplify this role. "A modern, well-regulated financial system will further consolidate Somaliland's role as a reliable partner for global trade and financial stability," Hersi noted. In closing, Hersi congratulated the CDIC on its anniversary, drawing inspiration from Taiwan's achievements in deposit protection and financial resilience. He acknowledged upcoming challenges but expressed optimism: "With determination and the support of our partners in Taiwan and beyond, I am confident we will build a stronger, more inclusive, and globally connected financial system for Somaliland." This development has garnered positive reactions on social media, with Somaliland officials and supporters hailing it as a step toward global financial integration. The news aligns with IADI's recent growth, having surpassed 100 members earlier in 2025, and reflects Somaliland's proactive diplomacy despite its unrecognized status.

Somaliland Reaffirms Visa on.....

at Egal International Airport and other airports under its jurisdiction. The policy eliminates the need for electronic applications or prior authorizations, ensuring seamless entry for travelers. The Visa on Arrival system is designed to boost Somaliland's business, tourism, and humanitarian sectors by facilitating efficient and accessible air travel. The Ministry has directed all airlines operating flights to Somaliland to inform passengers of this policy globally. The Ministry also clarified that only visas issued by the Somaliland Immigration Authority are valid for entry, rejecting any external Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) or visas from other authorities. "This policy underscores Somaliland's dedication to open

travel, regional connectivity, and passenger convenience," said Hon. Fuad Ahmed Nuh, Minister of Civil Aviation & Airports Development. "We welcome international guests with clarity, consistency, and hospitality." The Republic of Somaliland's Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Development has reaffirmed its commitment to a traveler-friendly Visa on Arrival policy for all international visitors arriving at Egal International Airport and other airports under its jurisdiction. The policy eliminates the need for electronic applications or prior authorizations, ensuring seamless entry for travelers. The Visa on Arrival system is designed to boost Somaliland's business, tourism, and humanitarian sectors by

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Somaliland: An Aspiring Nation Wanting to.....

resources at a time of growing competition between the United States and China.

The only problem: the U.S., like every other country in the world, views Somaliland as part of Somalia.

“The United States recognizes the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Somalia, which includes the territory of Somaliland,” a U.S. State Department spokesperson told *Newsweek*.

“The State Department is not in active discussions with Somaliland’s representatives about a deal to recognize Somaliland as a state,” the spokesperson added. But such statements have yet to crush the hopes of advocates such as Bashir Goth, who serves as Somaliland’s representative to the U.S.

“While I cannot speculate on the deliberations within the United States government, there has been growing concern about the failure of the ‘One Somalia’ policy to produce a central government in Mogadishu that can stand on its own two feet, as well as interest among U.S. policymakers in exploring alternative approaches to the region,” Goth told *Newsweek*.

“Somaliland looks forward to continuing its constructive, pragmatic conversations with U.S. officials about the future of our bilateral relationship,” he added.

**Historical Grievances**

As with many sovereignty disputes across the globe, the feud over Somaliland’s status is rooted in colonialism. The United Kingdom first established the protectorate of British Somaliland in the late 19th century, followed by Italy’s colonization to the south of Italian Somaliland in much of the rest of what is known today as the Federal State of Somalia.

Italian Somaliland was placed under British military administration after Italy’s World War II defeat in 1941, and in 1950 became a United Nations trust territory administered by Italy until independence in 1960. British Somaliland gained its independence that same year, but just days later voluntarily opted to join a unified, free Somali state in union with the former Italian Somaliland.

Frictions would arise, however, amplified with the 1969 coup in which military leader Siad Barre established communist rule, met by an insurgency backed by the Somali National Movement, which drew support from the Somaliland people. Upon the collapse of Barre’s government in 1991, Somaliland reclaimed it’s independence, operating largely autonomously from the central government in Mogadishu, which remained in a state of civil war.

Another autonomous state, Puntland, would emerge as an autonomous state in 1998 next to Somaliland, though it does not seek outright independence from Somalia.

Today, Somaliland looks to portray itself as a bastion of democracy and stability at a time when other regions of Somalia are plagued by violence perpetrated by the likes of the Al-Qaeda-affiliated Al-Shabab movement and the Islamic State militant group’s Somalia branch.

“Somaliland has built a secure, stable, democratic society that provides opportunities for its citizens, is open to foreign investment, and seeks to advance peaceful relations with its neighbors,” Goth said.

He likens historical parallels of Somaliland’s position as part of a united Somalia with the formation and dissolution of other combined states, such as Czechoslovakia, the Senegambia Confederation, the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic.

**Challenging China**

Thus far, no U.S. administration has backed Somaliland’s statehood claims, though Washington does host a Somaliland liaison office. Meanwhile, Goth says several other countries, including Denmark, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom maintain diplomatic office in the de facto capital of Hargeisa.

Ethiopia’s position has especially been in the spotlight since the large landlocked nation signed a memorandum of understanding with Somaliland early last year through which the former would consider altering its diplomatic stance in exchange for leasing a 12-mile stretch of coastline.

The move was condemned by Egypt, Eritrea and Somalia, raising regional tensions until a Turkey-brokered agreement in December appeared to curb Ethiopia’s coastal ambitions, though without any explicit renunciation of the deal.

The anticipated deal had also drawn criticism from the 55-member African Union and 22-member Arab League, both of which Somalia is a member.

Given the controversy attached to the issue, the official U.S. position has been to the African Union to first deliberate the matter before any policy changes from Washington.

But Somaliland has ramped up efforts to make the case for a change. The campaign includes an appeal to the Trump administration’s search for international partners to compete with China across the globe, and particularly in Africa, where the People’s Republic has established unprecedented influence.

“Somaliland has resisted China’s attempts to expand its presence and influence in Africa and instead has pursued partnerships with the U.S. and Taiwan – formally recognizing the latter in 2020,” Goth said.

Only one internationally recognized African nation, Eswatini, maintains diplomatic ties with Taiwan, which is claimed by China and has lost much of its international recognition to Beijing since a 1949 civil war led to a communist victory on the mainland. Washington does not

formally recognize Taipei, either, though it has maintained and expanded upon ties, including through military support.

The realities of the U.S.-China competition have also sparked a race for key minerals. Here, too, Goth said Somaliland could prove beneficial.

“Somaliland has also recently discovered high-grade lithium and other critical mineral deposits, like copper and iron ore,” Goth said. “As the U.S. seeks to diversify its critical mineral supply chains away from China-dominated sources, Somaliland represents a potential partner with shared values.”

*Newsweek* has reached out to the Somali Ministry of Foreign Affairs for comment.

**A ‘Model’ for Counterterrorism**

Beyond the China front, Goth argued that Somaliland “offers a secure, stable environment” for the U.S. “to counter terrorism throughout the region,” including resisting maritime attacks mounted by Yemen’s Ansar Allah, also known as the Houthi movement, in response to the war between Israel and the Palestinian Hamas movement in the Gaza Strip.

While such attack has subsided since the Trump administration reached a truce with the Iran-aligned group in May, Ansar Allah continues to conduct missile and drone strikes against Israel, raising uncertainties over safety through one of the world’s busiest maritime shipping routes.

Meanwhile, the U.S. has largely turned its attention in the region elsewhere, ramping up strikes targeting Al-Shabab and Islamic State Somalia Province, largely in coordination with Somali authorities.

Many such operations have been conducted by aircraft flying from naval assets in the region, with U.S. personnel present on the ground in Somalia. Also, key to the U.S. military presence in the region is the U.S. base in Djibouti, which hosts military facilities owned by China and several other nations as well.

Goth said closer ties between the U.S. and Somaliland would also bolster the effort to route militant groups active in the Horn of Africa and beyond.

“Somaliland’s model for countering extremism and terrorism within its border provide a blueprint for the U.S. to consider in other regions,” Goth said, “while partnering with a democratic government will send an important message to others that building institutions is the best and most sustainable way to contribute to global security.”

**Domestic Debate**

Support for U.S. recognition of Somaliland has existed within Washington for decades, but a recent uptick has seen influential Republicans in Congress take up the cause.

Senator Ted Cruz of Texas, chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Africa and Global

Health Policy, issued a letter to Trump last month arguing that “Somaliland has emerged as a critical security and diplomatic partner for the United States, helping America advance our national security interests in the Horn of Africa and beyond.”

Urging the U.S. president to grant Somaliland recognition, Cruz argued that the hopeful state’s record in countering “regional terrorism and piracy operations,” while also facing “mounting pressure from adversaries, due in no small part to its role as a partner for the United States and our allies.”

He accused the Communist Party of China of “using economic and diplomatic coercion to punish Somaliland for its support for Taiwan, as well as to undermine that support.”

The letter was welcomed by Somaliland Foreign Minister Abdirahman Dahir Adan, who has organized meetings with Cruz and other U.S. politicians. Somali Ambassador to the U.S. Dahir Hassan Abdi, however, soon after wrote an op-ed for *Real Clear World* in which he warned of the consequences of recognizing Somaliland independence.

“Endorsing, or imposing, partition in favor of a secessionist movement representing only a small minority would fracture these efforts, complicate intelligence sharing, and weaken the Somali National Army at a moment when unity is most critical in the fight against al-Shabaab and ISIS,” Abdi wrote.

The Somali envoy went on to argue that such a move would, “far from resolving conflict, would reignite and deepen it by hardening political grievances into identity divisions that cannot be bargained away.”

“Beyond Somalia, it would embolden separatist movements across Africa and erode the African Union’s cornerstone principle of preserving post-colonial borders,” Abdi wrote. “Some cite governance differences as justification, but good administration alone is not a basis for sovereignty—and the disparities between Somali regions are far less stark than often claimed.”

Yet momentum continues among supporters in Washington. Last week, Representatives John Moolenaar of Michigan and Chris Smith of New Jersey, who co-chair the Congressional-Execution Commission on China, sent a letter to Secretary of State Marco Rubio in which they made similar arguments.

Among their asks was that the State Department revise its travel advisory for Somalia, currently listed at the highest threat level of “Do Not Travel,” because “a separate advisory for Somaliland would incentivize U.S. companies and investors to capitalize on its natural resources, including critical minerals such as lithium and copper.”

Legislation calling for U.S. recognition of Somaliland independence has been introduced by other Republicans,

including Senator James Risch of Idaho and Representatives Scott Perry of Pennsylvania and Andrew Ogles of Tennessee. Support for Somaliland recognition also found its way into the pages of the Heritage Foundation’s Project 2025 policy document.

**‘The Practical Side’**

Still, skepticism prevails among many with direct experience in dealing with the issue.

David Shinn, who has served in a number of diplomatic roles in Africa, including as ambassador to Burkina Faso and Ethiopia, acknowledged that Somaliland’s claims did have a basis in international law given its brief preunification independence 65 years ago, though he argued that the realities of the U.S. implementing recognition complicated any policy shift.

“They have a very strong legal argument, no one should be disputing that.” Shinn, now a lecturer at George Washington University’s Elliott School of International Affairs, told *Newsweek*. “But the question is the practical side of it.”

Shinn warned that, while he agreed Somaliland had made strides in pacifying local conflicts, violence involving ethnic clans “could be spun up fairly quickly if they were so inclined,” putting a strain on both Somali and Somaliland security forces.

And while Somalia’s central government has struggled in its own long-standing endeavor to stamp out insurgency elsewhere in the country, Shinn felt alienating Mogadishu may only exacerbate the nation’s security woes while simultaneously garnering blowback from other African nations.

“The biggest downside to all of this, to recognizing [Somaliland], would be, one, you would really have a troubled situation in terms of our relationship with Mogadishu,” Shinn said. “We have a pretty close relationship with Mogadishu, including providing military support for trying to combat Al-Shabab in Somalia. It would complicate that arrangement. Needless to say, it wouldn’t necessarily end it or anything, but it would certainly make matters difficult.”

“It would also raise issues in terms of the African Union, and just those African countries that are not prepared to provide any diplomatic recognition of Somaliland,” he added.

Shinn also expressed the belief that a number of selling points to granting Somaliland recognition, including shoring up the U.S. stance against China and opening up newfound resources, “are often overstated,” even if they might afford some “short-term advantage.”

“I’m sympathetic to the Somalilanders, but I just don’t see that it’s in the U.S. national interest at this point in time to be the first to formally recognize,” he said. “I think that there would be more downsides than upsides.”



Qol’adey pasture lands to be established, as President Lays .....



By M.A. Egge

The President of the Republic of Somaliland, H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi (Irro), on Friday announce the re-establishment project of the Qol’adey pasturelands. He embarked on a working visit to the Salahlay district immediately after returning from a working trip from the western parts of the republic and laid the foundation stones for various crucial development projects aimed at improving the lives of the local community. Of note is the re-establishment of the enclosure of greater livestock pasturelands of Qol’adey which would go down well in having pastures that would be a respite for the livestock during dry periods. The President, who delivered a meaningful speech to the local community at Qol’adey said that the government will soon begin to re-establish the fencing off of the pasturelands.

He highlighted the potential benefits of the programme for livestock rearing once completed. They include: -  
1. Production of highly nutritious animal feed.  
2. Animal Health services will be implemented at the enclosure.  
3. Water services will be established for livestock and the community, by building dams and water storage ponds.  
4. Job creation  
5. Restoration of the nutrients and fodder that used to grow in the river basin.  
6. Establishment of a Research and Training Center, facility equipped with a Laboratory for Animal Diseases and facilities for studying fodder production and animal breeding.  
The Head of State clarified to the area community that the project was a public one and not there to serve partial interests. Similar projects that had their foundation stones laid in Salahley

which a largely part and parcel of the broader development and implementation plan of the Unity and Action’ government, include:  
1. The Construction of a Somaliland Bank Branch in Salahlay District: To accelerate the provision of financial services and boost the local economy.  
2. The Expansion of Healthcare Services: To provide modern and accessible healthcare for the community. The President laid the foundation for a new operating theatre and a dental unit, which will be added to the district hospital.  
3. The Construction and Development of the Salahlay football pitch: To provide a place for the youth of the district to train, play, and be encouraged to participate in sports.  
4. The Construction of a fire station for Salahlay Town: This will significantly contribute to saving property and lives in the event of fire disasters and other emergencies requiring rapid response.  
5. The drilling of new water wells: This will greatly alleviate the water needs of the community, particularly for both livestock and the residents.  
Finally, the President urged the community of Salahlay District to protect these projects and to work together for the development of Salahlay. Similarly, the President noted that these projects demonstrate the government’s priority for developing and providing services to both rural and urban districts across the country.

U.S. and Somaliland Deepen.....



momentum in the 119th Congress (2025-2026). Introduced under the leadership of House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Brian J. Mast (R-FL), this section signals a move away from the long-standing “One Somalia” policy by enhancing travel and investment ties with Somaliland. The bill, referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, aims to foster deeper U.S. engagement with Somaliland. Recent discussions in congressional committees have highlighted Somaliland’s strategic role in countering China’s expanding influence in the region, adding geopolitical urgency to the proposal. Key Provisions of SEC. 305 The proposal directs the U.S. Secretary of State to consider two significant steps, as outlined in the bill text: – Establishing a Representative Office in Hargeisa: This would mark the first formal U.S. presence in Somaliland’s capital, facilitating diplomatic engagement, support for American citizens, and assistance for U.S. businesses operating in Somaliland. Such an office could streamline visa processes, provide consular services, and promote trade. -Bifurcating Travel Advisories: Separating travel warnings for Somaliland from those for federal Somalia, acknowledging Somaliland’s relative stability amid Somalia’s ongoing security challenges, including terrorism and civil unrest. A dedicated advisory for Somaliland could reflect its lower risk profile, encouraging tourism, investment, and humanitarian efforts. These measures build on prior bipartisan efforts, such as the 2022 letter from House Foreign Affairs Committee members urging increased engagement with Somaliland for its democratic stability and counter-terrorism cooperation. If advanced in the 2025 legislative session, SEC. 305 could pass as part of broader State Department authorization, though it stops short of the full independence recognition proposed in separate bills like H.R. 3992 (Republic of Somaliland Independence Act). A Shift from “One Somalia” The “One Somalia” policy, which wrongly supports Somalia’s territorial integrity, has been a cornerstone of U.S. diplomacy since the collapse of Somalia’s

central government in 1991. However, critics argue it overlooks Somaliland’s distinct trajectory as a de facto independent entity that has held democratic elections and maintained relative peace for over three decades. Somaliland reclaimed its independence in 1991, operates its own government, currency, and security forces, and has conducted peaceful elections, including the 2024 presidential vote won by opposition leader Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi, marking a smooth power transfer that bolstered its democratic credentials. The Heritage Foundation, in analyses including a 2025 report tied to Project 2025, has advocated for U.S. recognition, citing Somaliland’s democratic governance, free-market orientation, and strategic position as a counterweight to China’s influence in the Horn of Africa—particularly in nearby Djibouti, where Beijing maintains a military base. Chairman Mast’s backing, as the committee’s new leader since January 2025, indicates strong Republican momentum, aligning with broader conservative pushes for rewarding stable partners in volatile regions. SEC. 305 represents a pragmatic “twin-track” approach, treating Somaliland separately in practice. Economic and Geopolitical Implications Somaliland’s economy, heavily reliant on \$2 billion in annual diaspora remittances stands to benefit from increased U.S. investment in sectors like ports (e.g., the Berbera port, key for regional trade), telecommunications, and agriculture. Urbanization and a growing middle class, including returning diaspora, are driving demand for U.S. products like ready-made foods and equipment. Geopolitically, the move could strengthen U.S. ties with a stable partner in a volatile region, where China has expanded via Belt and Road initiatives. The UK’s upgrade of relations and the UAE’s consulate in Hargeisa already demonstrate international acknowledgment of Somaliland’s stability. A 2025 analysis in The Conversation highlights how Somaliland’s democratic credentials—peaceful elections and inclusive governance—could pressure other nations to deepen ties, positioning it as a model in Africa amid rising illiberal trends. Recent congressional letters, including one from the Select Committee on the CCP in September 2025, urge bifurcating advisories to reflect Somaliland’s success in preventing terrorism and piracy, further incentivizing U.S. commerce.

Finance Minister Reports Strong Revenue.....



Abdilahi Hasan Adan, announced that the nation’s revenue collection efforts for September 2025 are on track and performing exceptionally well. The Minister credited the success to the dedicated efforts of the Ministry, stating, “The national revenue collection forecast for this year is progressing as planned, reflecting the hard work and strategic focus of our team.” During the presentation of the Financial, Economic, and Revenue

Affairs report, Minister Abdilahi highlighted ongoing initiatives to bolster Somaliland’s economy. He emphasized that studies and strategic plans, spearheaded by the High Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, are advancing smoothly and are set to strengthen the country’s economic framework. In a significant development, the Minister revealed a new collaboration with the Somaliland

National Insurance Agency to ensure comprehensive insurance coverage for all government vehicles. This move is expected to enhance the management and protection of public assets. The Minister’s optimistic report underscores Somaliland’s commitment to economic stability and growth, positioning the nation for continued progress in 2025.



Response to Al Jazeera’s Article: “Somaliland.....



Mohamoud Walaaleye  
Dear Editor,  
I am writing to express concern over the article published by Al Jazeera on September 8, 2025, titled “Somaliland recognition for forced transfer of Palestinians? ‘Not worth it’” by Mohamed Gabobe. While the article addresses Somaliland’s pursuit of recognition and the sensitive issue of Palestinian displacement, it includes inaccuracies, speculative claims, and biased framing that require a response. I respectfully request that Al Jazeera publish this rebuttal to provide a balanced perspective and uphold journalistic integrity.

1. Unsubstantiated Claims of Forced Relocation Plans
- The article alleges that Israel has reached out to Somaliland as a potential location to “forcibly relocate” Palestinians from Gaza, framing this as part of a U.S.-Israel initiative. However, the piece relies on unverified media reports without concrete evidence, such as official statements or documents from Somaliland, U.S., or Israeli authorities. Notably, Somaliland’s foreign ministry and officials have explicitly denied receiving any proposals regarding P a l e s t i n i a n resettlement, as reported by Reuters on March 14, 2025. The article’s failure to emphasize these denials misleads readers and perpetuates unverified narratives.
2. Misrepresentation of Somaliland’s Position
- The article suggests that S o m a l i l a n d ’ s government is quietly complicit or ambiguous about the alleged relocation plan,

citing a lack of response to Al Jazeera’s inquiries. This portrayal ignores Somaliland’s official stance, as articulated by its p r e s i d e n c y ’ s spokesperson, who emphasized welcoming U.S. recognition without endorsing any resettlement scheme, and Foreign Minister Hon. Abdirahman’s rejection of such claims. By implying that Somaliland’s silence equates to tacit agreement, the article unfairly casts the nation as potentially complicit in a controversial plan, despite no evidence of formal engagement. This framing overlooks Somaliland’s delicate geopolitical position as an unrecognized state, necessitating cautious diplomacy rather than outright rejection of speculative proposals.

3. Overemphasis on Armed Group Threats

The article heavily emphasizes the potential for armed groups like al-Shabab and IS-Somalia to exploit a Palestinian relocation program for propaganda and violence. While this concern is valid, the piece exaggerates the likelihood of such outcomes without evidence of how these groups would operationalize such a response in Somaliland specifically. Analyst Jethro Norman’s comments, while insightful, are speculative and lack historical evidence linking Somaliland’s actions to increased militant activity. The article omits Somaliland’s relative stability compared to Somalia, supported by robust security measures that have contained al-Shabab’s influence, as reported by the Associated Press. This selective focus inflates the perceived risk

- without sufficient grounding.
4. Biased Framing of U.S. and Israeli Motives
- The article frames U.S. and Israeli intentions as inherently malign, describing the alleged relocation plan as “ethnic cleansing” and linking it to “W e s t e r n - I s r a e l i schemes.” Such language presupposes intent without verifiable evidence of policy decisions. For instance, U.S. President Donald Trump’s comments, as cited, lack specificity about Somaliland’s role, yet the article extrapolates them into a concrete plan. Furthermore, the article overlooks statements from Israeli officials, such as those reported by Reuters, emphasizing “voluntary departure” rather than forced expulsion, which complicates the narrative of deliberate ethnic cleansing. A more balanced approach would acknowledge the complexity of these discussions rather than presenting a one-sided view.
5. Neglect of Somaliland’s Humanitarian Stance
- The article quotes local voices, such as Ahmed Dahir Saban, expressing solidarity with Palestinians and opposing forced relocation. While these perspectives are valid, the piece fails to explore Somaliland’s broader humanitarian context, including its history of hosting refugees from Somalia, Yemen, Ethiopia, Syria, and elsewhere. Somaliland’s cultural and religious ties to the Muslim world and its public support for Palestinian rights, including donations, suggest that any relocation decision would face significant domestic scrutiny. This is evidenced by concerns raised by human rights advocates in the article. By focusing solely on opposition, the piece misses an opportunity to highlight Somaliland’s nuanced position as a nation balancing its aspirations with ethical considerations.
6. Oversimplification of Geopolitical Dynamics
- The article’s claim that Somaliland’s potential engagement with the U.S. and Israel “symbolizes a

lack of independence” oversimplifies its geopolitical strategy. Somaliland’s pursuit of recognition, as noted in the piece, is a decades-long effort driven by its stable governance and strategic location in the Gulf of Aden. Aligning with global powers, including the U.S. or Israel, is a pragmatic approach for an unrecognized state, not necessarily a sign of subservience. The article’s critique of “power asymmetries” ignores the agency of Somaliland’s leadership in navigating these complex relationships to secure diplomatic and economic gains.

Request for Balanced Reporting  
Al Jazeera has a responsibility to present nuanced and evidence-based reporting, particularly on

issues as sensitive as Palestinian displacement and Somaliland’s quest for recognition. The article’s reliance on speculative reports, selective quotations, and inflammatory language risks fueling division and misrepresenting Somaliland’s position. I urge Al Jazeera to publish this rebuttal to provide readers with a counterpoint emphasizing verified information and the issue’s complexity. Furthermore, I encourage Al Jazeera to engage directly with Somaliland’s government for official statements and critically assess sources claiming U.S.-Israel initiatives, given their lack of corroboration. Thank you for considering this response. I look forward to seeing a more balanced discourse on this critical topic.

Sincerely  
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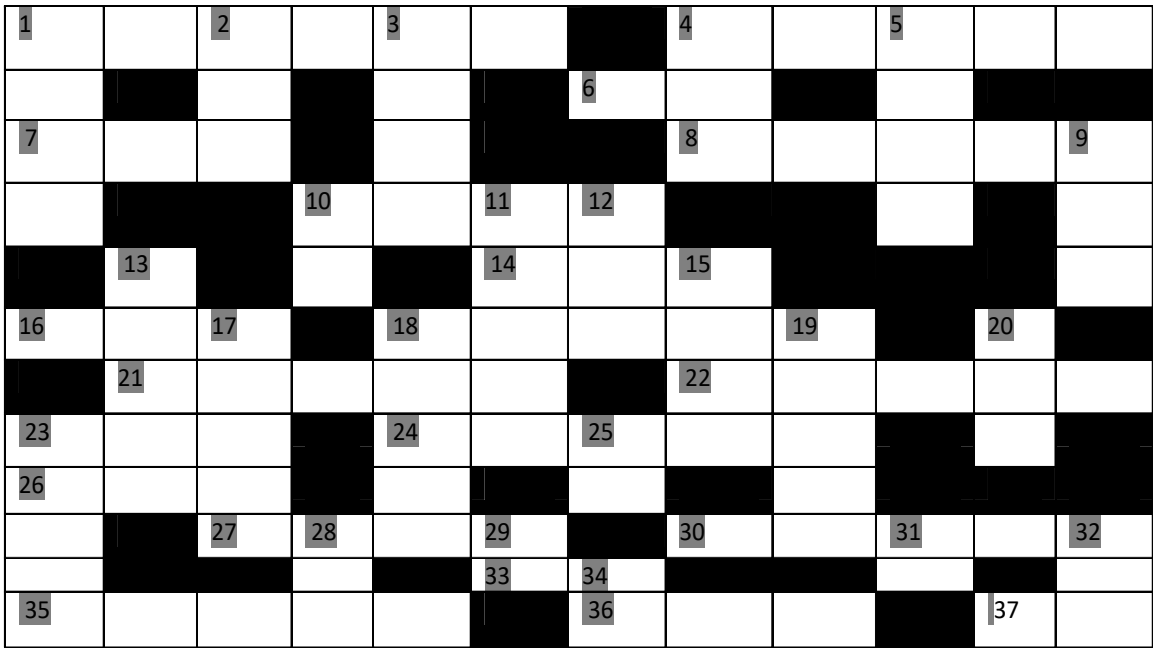
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# THT Puzzle

Prepared by: Abdillahi Said Muhummed



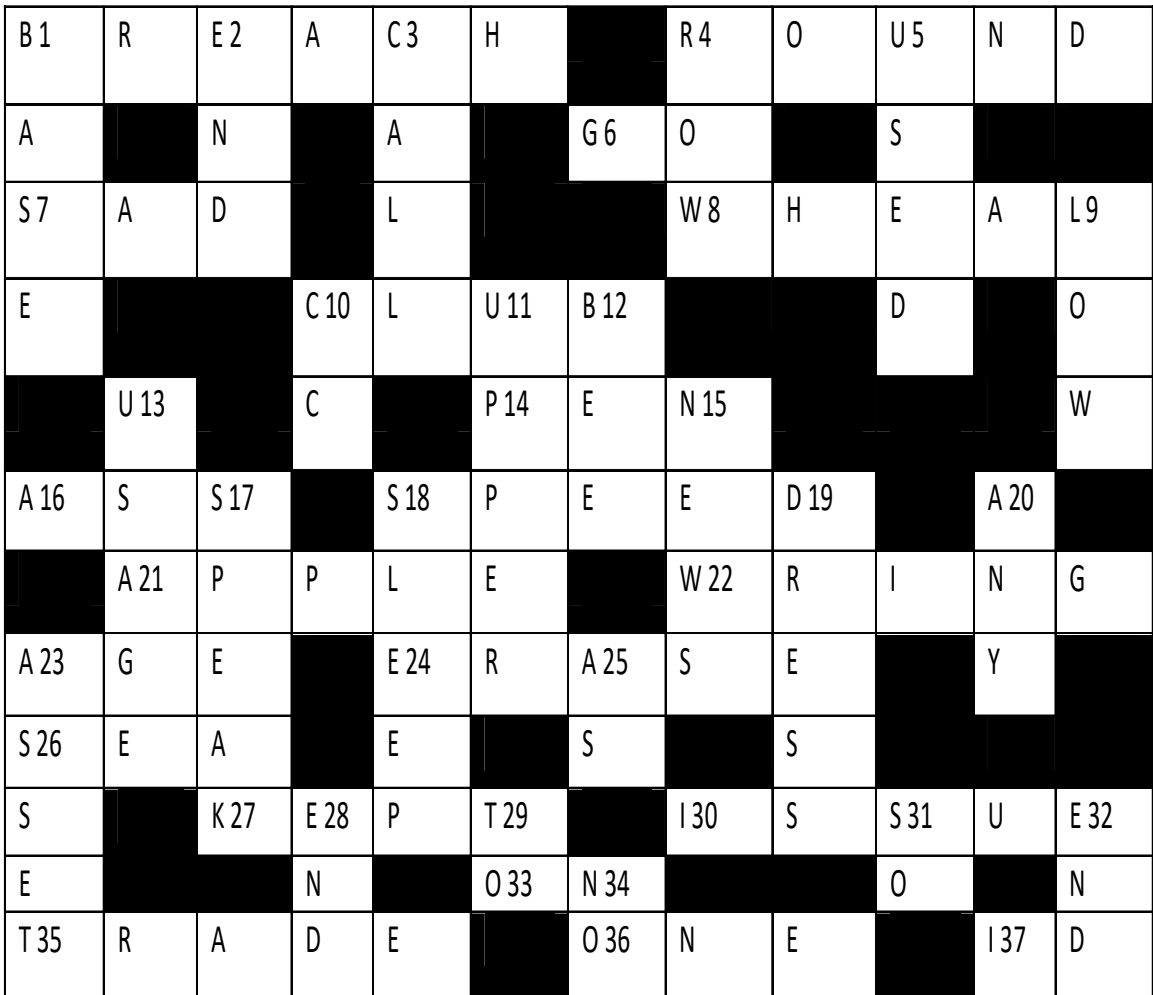
## Down

- Beginning
- Ending
- Phone call
- Have a row or strip
- Utilized
- Low down
- CUBIC CENTIMETER
- High
- an active insect
- Use
- Newscast
- Communicate
- Be asleep
- Clothing
- Several
- Property
- So
- Ending
- Toward
- Midair
- Nope

## Across

- Break
- Rounded
- Leave
- Depressed
- Swelling
- nightclub
- Fountain pen
- Donkey/ horse family
- Speediness
- fruits
- Wring
- Get older
- Remove
- Ocean
- Stored
- Problem
- Exchange
- Single
- identity

## Previous Answer



## SL-SAG Condemns Al Jazeera's Publication of Baseless Propaganda Against Somaliland



Press Release;

The Somaliland Strategic Advisory Group (SL-SAG) strongly condemns the recent article published by *Al Jazeera* on September 8, 2025, titled "*Somaliland recognition for forced transfer of Palestinians? 'Not worth it'*". This article, authored by Mohamed Gabobe, is a dangerous piece of propaganda that spreads disinformation and seeks to undermine Somaliland's sovereignty, stability, and international standing.

The author fails to provide any credible evidence, verifiable sources, or official statements to support his reckless claim that Somaliland would participate in the forced relocation of Palestinians from Gaza. Instead, the article relies on hearsay, speculation, and inflammatory commentary designed to mislead the international community and incite hostility toward Somaliland.

SL-SAG makes the following points clear:

- Somaliland categorically rejects any notion of forced relocation of Palestinians.** Our people and government stand in solidarity with the Palestinian cause and will never take part in the dispossession of Palestinians from their homeland.

2. The article is a direct attempt to weaponize **Al Jazeera's platform** against Somaliland. By amplifying baseless rumors without verification, *Al Jazeera* risks becoming a propaganda outlet rather than a credible news organization.

3. **The timing and framing of this article are deliberate.** As Somaliland advances its case for international recognition, including growing bipartisan support in the United States, opponents of Somaliland's sovereignty are intensifying disinformation campaigns to derail our progress.

We call on *Al Jazeera* to:

- Retract or correct this misleading article,
- Ensure that its platform is not used to wage an information war against Somaliland, and
- Uphold the principles of journalism by demanding verifiable evidence before publishing politically motivated allegations.

Somaliland remains steadfast in its pursuit of recognition, democracy, peace, and partnership with the international community. No amount of smear campaigns will alter that path.

Abdirasaaq Cadami Spokesperson,  
Somaliland Strategic Advisory Group (SL-SAG)

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Class 29

Milk and milk products ; yogurt ; milk substitutes; plant-based milk and milk products, namely milks derived from plants, vegetables, grains, nuts, seeds, beans and fruits; cottage cheese ; milk beverages, milk predominating ; compotes ; fruit-based snack foods ; nut-based snack bars ; seed-based snack bars ; probiotic dairy-based snack bar; powdered milk; yogurt-based snack foods; fruit purees ; frozen, prepared, dried, preserved or packaged meals consisting primarily of meat, fish, poultry, ham, vegetables and game.

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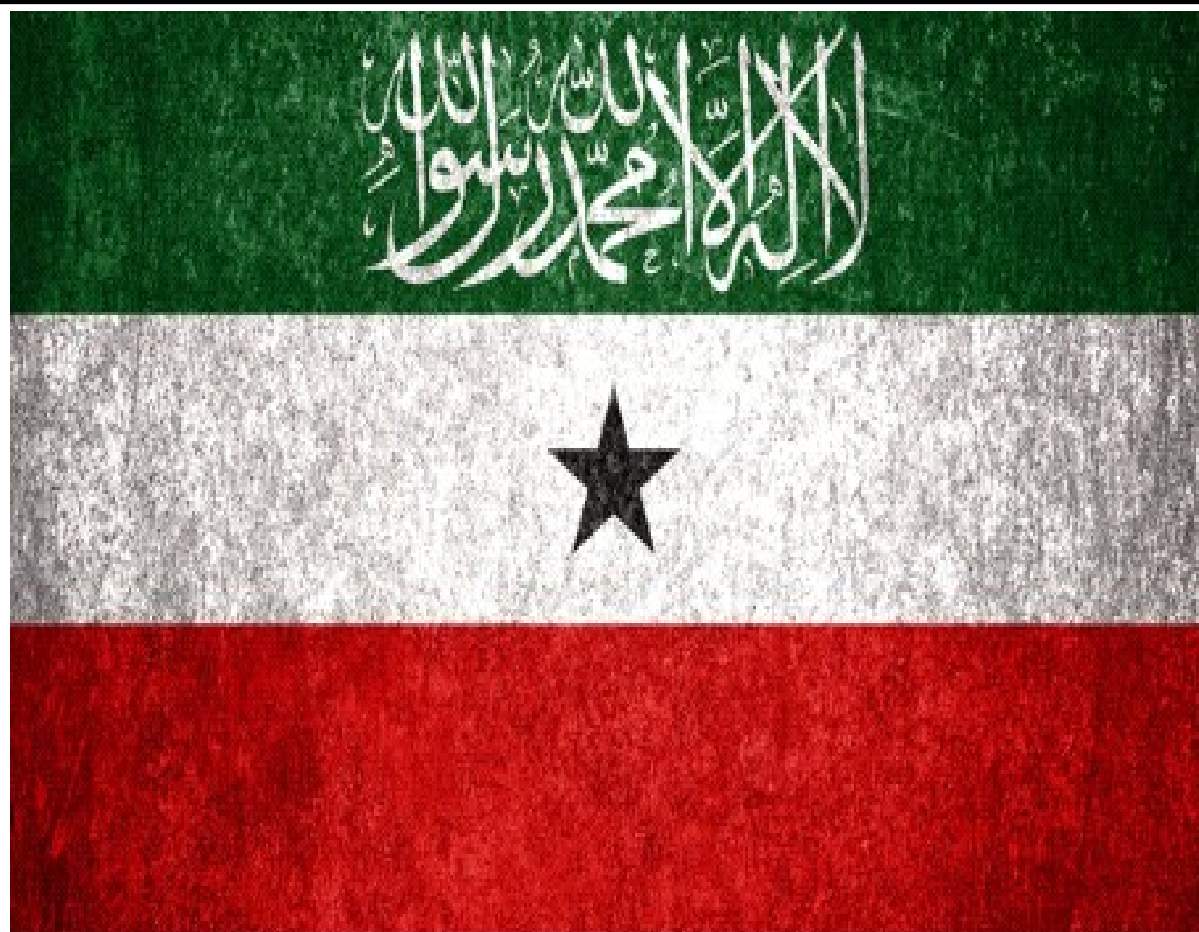
## Somaliland's Time Has Come:.....

***A long-overdue geopolitical shift is needed to support a stable ally and counter hostile alliances in a vital region.***

For over three decades, the Republic of Somaliland has existed in a political paradox: a de facto independent state with a functioning government, a stable democracy, and a strategic location in one of the world's most volatile regions, yet it remains unrecognized by the international community. This article argues that the current policy of diplomatic limbo is not only a historical injustice but a geopolitical liability. It is time for the United States and its allies to grant immediate recognition to Somaliland, a move that would reward a reliable partner and serve as a bulwark against the destabilizing influence of hostile powers like China.

The international community's reluctance to recognize Somaliland is often based on the premise that doing so would encourage other secessionist movements in Africa and violate the principle of territorial integrity. However, a deep examination of Somaliland's history reveals its case to be unique and self-justified, setting it apart from typical secessionist claims. Somaliland's history is fundamentally separate from that of present-day Somalia. As a British protectorate since the late 1800s, it developed a distinct administrative and political identity from Italian Somaliland. This separate colonial history is the foundational element of its claim. On June 26, 1960, the British Protectorate of Somaliland achieved full independence and became a sovereign nation known as the State of Somaliland. For five days, it existed as a recognized, independent state on the world stage, receiving congratulatory telegrams from at least 35 countries, including all five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. The United States itself sent a congratulatory message from Secretary of State Christian Herter, marking this as a "noteworthy milestone".

The decision to unite with Italian Somaliland on July 1, 1960, was driven by a pan-Somali aspiration, but the union was fundamentally flawed from its inception. The formal legal processes required to create a binding treaty of union were never completed. The Act of Union was never properly ratified, and a 1961 referendum on the new constitution was



overwhelmingly rejected by voters in Somaliland, a stark contrast to the south. This legal vacuum was compounded by decades of political and economic marginalization under the Siad Barre dictatorship, which waged a brutal, targeted war on the northern region, resulting in an estimated 50,000 civilian deaths.

Following the collapse of the Barre regime in 1991, a congress of clan leaders declared the 1960 union invalid and announced the re-establishment of the Republic of Somaliland. This was not an act of secession but a reassertion of a pre-existing legal status. An African Union fact-finding mission in 2005 even concluded that the unrattified union and decades of subsequent malfunction made Somaliland's search for recognition "historically unique and self-justified in African political history". This legal nuance is critical to understanding why the international community can and should reconsider its stance on Somaliland without compromising the broader principle of preserving colonial borders.

While the international community has focused its efforts on propping up the fragile and often dysfunctional Federal Government of Somalia in Mogadishu, Somaliland has spent three decades building a functional state from the ground up with little to no external assistance. Somaliland meets all de facto requirements for statehood as defined by the 1933

Montevideo Convention, which is a foundational element of customary international law. Somaliland has a permanent population of millions, a defined territory based on its colonial-era borders, and a functional and effective central government that controls the majority of its territory. It boasts a constitution approved by a popular referendum, a democratically elected President, and an independent judiciary. It has its own military, police force, and currency. In a remarkable display of its capacity to enter into relations with other states, it has diplomatic missions in at least 18 countries, including the United Kingdom, Sweden, France, the United States, and Taiwan.

In sharp contrast to the ongoing instability in Somalia—a "failed state" racked by violence, kleptocracy, and a confusing political landscape—Somaliland has been an "oasis" of peace and stability for more than three decades. It has held multiple, peaceful, and democratic elections since 2003, with international delegations from the U.S., UK, EU, and France observing and praising the process. The nation's commitment to democratic principles is reflected in a 2024 Freedom House rating of "partly free," a stark contrast to Somalia, which was rated "not free".

The debate over Somaliland's recognition has shifted from a legal and ethical question to a matter of critical geopolitical

importance. Its strategic location in the Horn of Africa, at the crossroads of vital maritime corridors, makes it a key player in global security and a potential partner in countering the growing influence of rival powers. Somaliland's coastline runs along the Gulf of Aden, placing it in proximity to the Bab al-Mandab Strait, one of the world's most critical maritime choke points. Nearly a third of all global shipping passes through this narrow strait, making its security a paramount international concern. The region is plagued by threats from piracy, weapon smuggling, and terrorist groups, including Al-Shabaab and other rebels. Somaliland has emerged as a reliable partner in counter-piracy and counter-terrorism operations, and has even proposed hosting a U.S. air and sea base in exchange for recognition, offering a strategic foothold in the region and beyond.

The long-standing U.S. "One Somalia" policy has been a clear failure, as it empowers the Mogadishu administration to act as a spoiler against Somaliland's progress. The Federal Government of Somalia, with its internal challenges and reliance on external support, has become a conduit for the influence of hostile powers, including China and Turkey. China, in particular, has used "economic and diplomatic coercion" to punish Somaliland for its democratic values and its support for Taiwan, and is actively working to

undermine U.S. interests in the region.

By continuing to withhold recognition, the international community inadvertently supports a failed administration that prioritizes destabilizing the authorities in Hargeisa and damaging Somaliland's international image over confronting threats like Al-Shabaab. The current international approach to Somaliland is based on a paradox: it praises Somaliland's democratic achievements and stability while denying it the very recognition that would secure its long-term viability. It is time for a new framework.

The U.S. government, as a key actor in the region, is uniquely positioned to lead this new approach. As wisely advocated by dignitaries such as Senator Ted Cruz and signaled by President Trump, the most effective policy is to grant immediate, formal recognition to the Republic of Somaliland as an independent state.

This decisive action would reward a reliable partner, signal a new era of clarity in American foreign policy, and counter the influence of hostile actors. Furthermore, the U.S. should bypass the failed administration in Mogadishu and provide direct development and security assistance to Somaliland, strengthening its institutions and providing tangible support for a reliable partner.

A new approach, centered on the recognition of two separate, equal, and sovereign states, is the only viable path to a lasting peace. Formal recognition is not the end of the process, but the necessary starting point. It would allow Somaliland to access international finance, bolster its economy, and address internal challenges without relying on an external and often hostile power. This approach would turn Somaliland from a point of contention into a pillar of stability, contributing to a more prosperous and secure Horn of Africa for all its people.

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