International Journal of
Economic Policy
(IJECOP)

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CARI Journals

International Journal of Economic Policy
ISSN: 2788-6352 (Online)
Vol. 6, Issue No. 2, pp 1 - 13, 2026 www.carijournals.org

Economic Impacts of Geopolitical Crises in Somalia: Transmission Channels, Structural Vulnerabilities, and Macro-Fiscal Outcomes

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Accepted: 14th May, 2026, Received in Revised Form: 23rd June, 2026, Published: 8th July, 2026

ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study investigates the transmission channels, structural vulnerabilities, and macroeconomic outcomes of global and regional geopolitical crises on the domestic economy of the Federal Republic of Somalia. Recognizing that fragile, post-conflict states internalize external shocks differently than closed or diversified economies, this paper evaluates how international energy disruptions, maritime security vulnerabilities in the Bab-el-Mandeb strait, and declining Official Development Assistance (ODA) intersect with a highly dollarized domestic market.

Methodology: Aligning strictly with a unified analytical design, a mixed-methods research architecture was executed. The quantitative component develops a Structural Vector Autoregression (SVAR) modelling framework utilizing quarterly macroeconomic data spanning 2015–2025 to isolate the impulse response functions of domestic consumer price indices, real GDP growth trajectories, and fiscal balances against exogenous energy and supply-chain innovations. The qualitative component leverages structured data from a purposively sampled panel of 225 key organizational informants across federal ministries, international financial institutions, trade cartels, and cross-border customs clearing nodes in Mogadishu, Kismayo, and Berbera, yielding a 77.3% response rate (174 returned questionnaires).

Findings: Empirical results from the SVAR framework demonstrate that global geopolitical spikes—specifically localized escalations in global energy channels—exert immediate, statistically significant upward pressure on domestic consumer pricing through maritime logistics links. Real GDP growth contracted from historical averages of approximately 4.0% to an estimated 3.0% in 2025 due to a combination of international supply shocks, domestic agricultural disruptions, and falling ODA grants. The structural dollarization of the Somali economy impairs traditional monetary defence strategies, shifting the entire stabilization burden onto domestic revenue mobilization channels.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy: The study builds on Neorealist and Complex Interdependence theories by showing how highly dollarized, post-conflict states internalize external systemic shocks. Practically, it outlines targeted policy directions for expanding the domestic tax base, diversifying regional import pathways, and harmonizing national tariff structures with East African Community protocols.

Keywords: *Macroeconomic Shocks, Dollarization, Structural Vector Autoregression, Trade Supply Chains, Fiscal Federalism, East African Community.*
JEL Codes: *F51, O11, E31, H77, Q34*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Globally, competitive nations rely on the robustness and resilience of their macroeconomic frameworks to capture sustainable developmental trajectories and shield citizens from systemic vulnerabilities. In highly vulnerable, open economies, external political and economic changes shape national trajectories profoundly. Developing countries across Sub-Saharan Africa face unique pressures from shifting global partnerships, cross-border security dynamics, and international trade arrangements. Strong trade infrastructure, robust regional integration, and sound domestic fiscal institutions hold the potential to bolster liquidity, leverage private capital, and lessen a nation's reliance on external financing. For fragile states in the Horn of Africa, achieving this level of domestic stability requires navigating complex global supply chains, international resource changes, and regional political relationships.

The Federal Republic of Somalia presents a unique institutional and economic case where external geopolitical changes interact directly with deep-seated structural vulnerabilities. The nation has successfully achieved major institutional milestones, including reaching the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Completion Point in December 2023. This milestone resulted in the cancellation of a massive share of its external debt and reopened pathways to concessionary financing from international financial institutions (Warsame, 2024). Concurrently, Somalia formally joined the East African Community (EAC) as its eighth member state, a structural shift that mandates long-term alignment of customs regimes, tariff structures, and regional trade integration parameters (Mohamud, 2025).

Despite these positive developments, the domestic economy remains deeply vulnerable to external pressures. Over 40% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and roughly 65% of export earnings depend on livestock, making the country highly vulnerable to global price changes and sanitary import bans by trading partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (Dualeh, 2022). Compounding this structural concentration is Somalia's heavy reliance on imported food, fuel, and manufactured commodities, leaving it open to global logistics and supply chain shocks. Over 70% of the staple food items consumed in urban centres are imported, making the population highly exposed to international agricultural price spikes.

Concurrently, shifts in funding allocations from international donors and falling official development aid have put extra pressure on domestic household spending and public resources (World Bank Group, 2026). As global donor priorities shift toward other international conflicts, the fiscal space available to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has contracted. Because the domestic financial system is highly dollarized—with the US dollar functioning as the primary medium of exchange, unit of account, and store of value—the Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) cannot deploy traditional monetary policy tools to manage inflation (Omar, 2024). Without a functioning national currency to manipulate via interest rates or open market operations, global energy shocks or regional maritime disputes translate rapidly into higher local consumer prices, directly impacting everyday livelihoods (Gure & Ahmed, 2023).

1.1 Problem Statement

Somalia is currently navigating severe, multi-layered economic pressures where international geopolitical shocks worsen domestic instability. External pressures—such as global energy disruptions and regional maritime disputes in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden—drive up shipping costs and domestic fuel prices. This situation directly impacts the broader public, causing consumer inflation to climb to an average of 3.7% in 2025 and 5.9% in 2026, which reduces real household incomes and worsens food insecurity. The escalation of maritime freight rates and insurance premiums for vessels traversing the Bab-el-Mandeb strait directly increases the landed cost of food imports at the Port of Mogadishu.

At the institutional level, falling foreign aid combined with an incomplete fiscal federalism framework has constrained public spending and slowed long-term development (World Bank Group, 2026). While the country has made progress in domestic revenue mobilization, the tax-to-GDP ratio remains below 3.5%, leaving the state incapable of financing its own recurrent security and infrastructure expenditures without external budget support. While existing literature often explores local security challenges or climate factors in isolation (Nyadera et al., 2024), there is a clear knowledge gap regarding how global geopolitical shocks spread through dollarized, import-dependent economies. This study addresses that gap by analysing how external conflicts affect Somalia's trade networks, inflation levels, and fiscal options, providing actionable insights for building economic resilience.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

This study is theoretically underpinned by two contrasting yet complementary paradigms in international political economy: Neorealism and Complex Interdependence Theory. Neorealism, classically advanced by Kenneth Waltz (1979), asserts that the anarchic structure of the international system forces states to prioritize survival, relative gains, and security vulnerabilities above all else. Within this framework, small and post-conflict states are viewed as systemic "security-takers" whose domestic stability is largely contingent upon the alignment of major global and regional powers. In this study, neorealist principles explain how regional state interests and international rivalries turn Somalia into an arena for geopolitical competition, directly impacting local institutional stability. The competition for strategic maritime infrastructure along Somalia's 3,333-kilometer coastline by international actors illustrates this dynamic. Exogenous shocks are not merely economic variations; they are structural pressures generated by a competitive global environment where resource control and supply-route dominance dictate state survival.

Conversely, Complex Interdependence Theory, formulated by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye (1977), states that countries are linked through multiple informal and formal channels, making military force less effective while increasing mutual vulnerabilities. Complex Interdependence emphasizes that the economic, social, and ecological ties connecting states create situations of reciprocal sensitivity and vulnerability. This theory explains the economic transmission channels in Somalia: because the country is highly dependent on imports and uses a dollarized

International Journal of Economic Policy
ISSN: 2788-6352 (Online)
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currency, external energy and supply chain shocks travel rapidly into the domestic market, driving up costs for everyday consumers.

Under Complex Interdependence, a state's vulnerability is measured by its socio-economic costs of adjusting to external shocks. In the case of Somalia, structural dollarization removes the monetary safety valve of currency depreciation, ensuring that any supply-chain shock in Europe or the Middle East impacts domestic price points within weeks. The two theories combined form a powerful analytical tool: Neorealism accounts for the exogenous geopolitical disruptions that trigger shocks, while Complex Interdependence maps the deep structural pathways through which those shocks travel down to the household level.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual model maps out how external geopolitical drivers affect domestic macroeconomic stability, mediated by internal institutional frameworks.

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[ 1. Geopolitical Drivers ]
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            ▼
[ 2. Transmission Channels ]
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            ▼
[ 3. Local / Global Impacts ]
            |
            ▼
[ 4. Adaptation & Resilience ]
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2.3 Research Gaps

Most empirical research on Somalia focuses on internal challenges, such as localized conflict, civil war dynamics, or climate-driven shocks like droughts and floods (Nyadera et al., 2024). While these studies explain domestic displacement and agricultural vulnerabilities, they often overlook how international geopolitical crises propagate through local supply networks.

Furthermore, existing macroeconomic literature heavily presumes the presence of a functional domestic monetary authority capable of adjusting interest rates or printing fiat currency to absorb shocks. Few papers analyse how a highly dollarized, post-conflict economy internalizes global price hikes when traditional monetary policy tools are unavailable (Omar, 2024; Gure & Ahmed, 2023). This study fills this gap by investigating the combined impact of external supply shocks and falling foreign aid on Somalia's domestic inflation and GDP growth using a rigorous mixed-methods architecture.

International Journal of Economic Policy

ISSN: 2788-6352 (Online)

Vol. 6, Issue No. 2, pp 1 - 13, 2026 www.carijournals.org

2.4 Empirical Literature Matrix

Table 1: Empirical Review and Knowledge Mapping.

Author & Year	Methodology Used	Main Variables Studied	Core Finding Summary	Core Knowledge Gap Addressed
Nyadera et al. (2024)	Qualitative Content and Historical Process Tracking	Localized conflict, institution building, political economy instability.	Internal conflicts weaken federal administrative structures, reducing the state's capacity to collect taxes.	Focuses heavily on internal drivers; does not model external global logistics links.
World Bank (2026)	Applied General Equilibrium & Descriptive Statistics	Real GDP, ODA grant inflows, trade deficits, consumer price index.	Shifting global aid priorities reduced Somalia's fiscal space, requiring urgent revenue reforms.	Provides a high-level overview but lacks granular econometric shock testing.
Gure & Ahmed (2023)	Structural Vector Autoregression (SVAR)	Domestic oil prices, currency dollarization, urban poverty rates.	Global oil shocks pass directly into local markets within 30 days due to the absence of currency cushions.	Uses limited sample windows that omit recent post-HIPC structural changes.
Mohamud (2025)	Panel Data Fixed Effects Model	EAC trade volumes, tariff levels, cross-border informal trade.	Joining the EAC can boost long-term export markets, but faces short-term customs collection drops.	Relies on regional proxies without accounting for Somalia's unique port structures.
Ali & Hassan (2022)	Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL)	External remittance flows, household consumption, food security.	Remittances act as a critical counter-cyclical buffer during climate shocks and supply disruptions.	Focuses on household consumption rather than broader state-level fiscal balances.
Omar (2024)	Vector Error Correction Model (VECM)	Dollarization ratios, asset pricing, private bank lending.	Extreme dollarization blocks Central Bank monetary interventions, leaving the economy dependent on fiscal tools.	Evaluates banking liquidity without linking it to international maritime shocks.
Farah (2023)	Qualitative Institutional Analysis	Fiscal federalism, FMS tax collections, revenue sharing formulas.	Disagreements over revenue-sharing between the federal government and member states limit national tax growth.	Lacks quantitative models to test the impact of these issues on GDP growth.
Ibrahim (2025)	Stochastic Frontier Analysis	Port handling efficiency, customs automation, import lead times.	Switching to digital customs systems increases collections, but performance is limited by poor infrastructure.	Restricts its focus to port operations without modelling broader inflation trends.
Dualeh (2022)	Descriptive Macro Trend Mapping	Livestock export values, GCC sanitary bans, rural income levels.	Over-reliance on livestock exports leaves trade balances vulnerable to sudden import bans by Gulf states.	Does not explore how these issues interact with industrial import supply lines.
Warsame (2024)	Cointegration Analysis	External debt ratios, HIPC reforms, public investment paths.	Reaching the HIPC completion point cut debt burdens, but new borrowing remains highly restricted.	Assumes a stable international environment and ignores global energy spikes.

International Journal of Economic Policy

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3.0 MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study deploys a mixed-methods research design to evaluate the structural transmission mechanisms of external economic shocks within the Federal Republic of Somalia. The complex institutional landscape of a post-HIPC, dollarized state cannot be fully captured by quantitative metrics alone, nor can it be explained solely by qualitative narratives. By pairing a robust econometrics framework with primary qualitative data, this study cross-validates statistical trends against the experiential insights of key policymakers, traders, and customs officials.

3.1 Target Population and Sampling Frame

The target population for the primary data component consisted of senior technical experts, directors, and regulators operating within the central state apparatus, international development groups, and private sector trade networks. Geographically, the study focused on three critical economic nodes: Mogadishu (the federal capital and primary administrative hub), Kismayo (the primary economic engine of the Jubaland State), and Berbera (the main logistics node for the northern trade corridors).

A purposive sampling technique was selected to ensure that only individuals with direct oversight of fiscal policy, trade facilitation, and macroeconomic planning were included. The sample frame comprised:

- Technical directors from the Federal Ministry of Finance and Federal Member State (FMS) Ministries of Finance.
- Trade policy analysts and customs administrators within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Operations managers from major maritime logistics and customs clearing agencies at the Ports of Mogadishu, Kismayo, and Berbera.
- Senior executives from the Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry and large-scale commodity import cartels.
- Resident macroeconomists from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and multilateral development partners operating in Mogadishu.

The baseline sample size was established at 225 informants. Data collection achieved an overall response rate of 77.3% (n=174) returned and validated questionnaires), meeting rigorous academic standards for institutional sample validation.

3.2 Secondary Data and Econometric Specification

The quantitative component utilizes secondary time-series data compiled on a quarterly basis from 2015 to 2025. Data streams were retrieved from the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics, the Central Bank of Somalia, the World Bank Data Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) International Financial Statistics.

To isolate the dynamic impact of external geopolitical innovations on the domestic economy, a Structural Vector Autoregression (SVAR) model was specified. The standard reduced-form VAR model is expressed as follows:

$$Y_t = c + \sum_{i=1}^{p} A_i Y_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t$$

Where:

- Y_t is an $n \times 1$ vector of endogenous variables.
- c is an $n \times 1$ vector of constant terms.
- A_i represents the $n \times n$ matrices of autoregressive coefficients.
- p denotes the optimal lag length determined via the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC).
- ε_t is an $n \times 1$ vector of reduced-form white noise residuals with a variance-covariance matrix Σ.

To map the reduced-form residuals into structural shocks, we impose linear restrictions based on economic theory, represented as:

$$A\varepsilon_t = Bu_t$$

Where u_t is an $n \times 1$ vector of structurally independent orthogonal shocks, and A and B are $n \times n$ matrices that define the contemporaneous interactions between variables. In this study, the vector of endogenous variables Y_t is ordered as follows to reflect the structural transmission from global shocks down to the domestic framework:

$$Y_t = [\text{Global\_Oil}_t, \text{Freight\_Cost}_t, \text{Domestic\_Inflation}_t, \text{Real\_GDP\_Growth}_t, \text{Domestic\_}$$

The structural restrictions impose a recursive contemporary structure (Cholesky decomposition), assuming that:

1. Global oil price innovations {Global Oil} _{t}) are fully exogenous to the Somali domestic economy and respond only to international geopolitical events.
2. Global maritime freight costs {Freight Cost} {t}) are affected contemporaneously by global oil prices but are unaffected by domestic demand variations within Somalia.
3. Domestic consumer inflation {Domestic Inflation} {t}) reacts contemporaneously to international oil prices and freight dynamics via immediate import-cost pass-through channels.

International Journal of Economic Policy
ISSN: 2788-6352 (Online)
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4. Real domestic output growth {Real GDP Growth} _{t}) responds with a lag to international price shocks but is contemporaneously impacted by internal inflationary blockages.
5. Domestic revenue collection {Domestic Revenue} _{t}) is ordered last, reflecting its status as an outcome of aggregate economic activity, customs volumes, and real output performance

3.3 Data Collection Instruments and Quality Controls

Primary data collection relied on structured digital questionnaires administered securely via mobile-based Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) tools. The survey instrument contained five-point Likert scale matrices alongside targeted open-ended prompts designed to gather qualitative context regarding tariff harmonization issues, port congestion, and the operational impacts of East African Community (EAC) integration requirements (Mohamud, 2025).

To guarantee internal validity and reliability, the survey instrument underwent a pilot test with fifteen experts outside the final sample frame. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was computed to measure the internal consistency of the Likert matrices, yielding a score of 0.84, which sits safely above the standard 0.70 threshold. All quantitative secondary data series were subjected to Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron (PP) unit root tests to verify stationarity. Variables that exhibited non-stationarity at their base levels were transformed via first-differencing to ensure stability within the SVAR estimation matrix.

4.0 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The empirical findings clarify the transmission channels through which external geopolitical shocks pass into the Somali economy. The quantitative outcomes from the estimated SVAR equations are integrated alongside qualitative thematic evaluations to provide a comprehensive view of the macro-fiscal landscape.

4.1 Macroeconomic Baseline Performance

Empirical data show that external geopolitical shocks put significant pressure on Somalia's domestic economy. Quantitative assessments indicate that real GDP growth slowed to an estimated 3.0% in 2025, down from roughly 4.0% in previous years (World Bank Group, 2026). This slowdown stems from a combination of global energy shocks, falling foreign aid, and climate disruptions affecting local production.

Because the domestic economy is highly dollarized, it lacks a standard monetary cushion, causing global price shocks to pass directly into local markets (Omar, 2024). Consequently, consumer inflation rose from 3.3% in 2024 to 3.7% in 2025, driven mainly by higher costs for food, utilities, and transport. Financial data also show that while recent revenue reforms are moving in a positive direction, the domestic revenue-to-GDP ratio remains low at approximately 3.4%, leaving the public sector vulnerable to drops in international aid (World Bank Group, 2026).

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Table 2: Response Rate Across Targeted Institutional Frameworks.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Returned	174	77.3%
Unreturned	51	22.7%
Total	**225**	**100%**

4.2 SVAR Impulse Response Analysis and Transmission Flow

The Impulse Response Functions (IRFs) derived from the SVAR model confirm a rapid pass-through of global supply shocks. A one-standard-deviation shock to global oil prices generates an immediate, statistically significant jump in domestic consumer inflation that peaks in the second quarter following the shock (Gure & Ahmed, 2023). This rapid transmission reflects the absence of national currency buffers and the high fuel dependence of domestic electricity generation and urban transport systems.

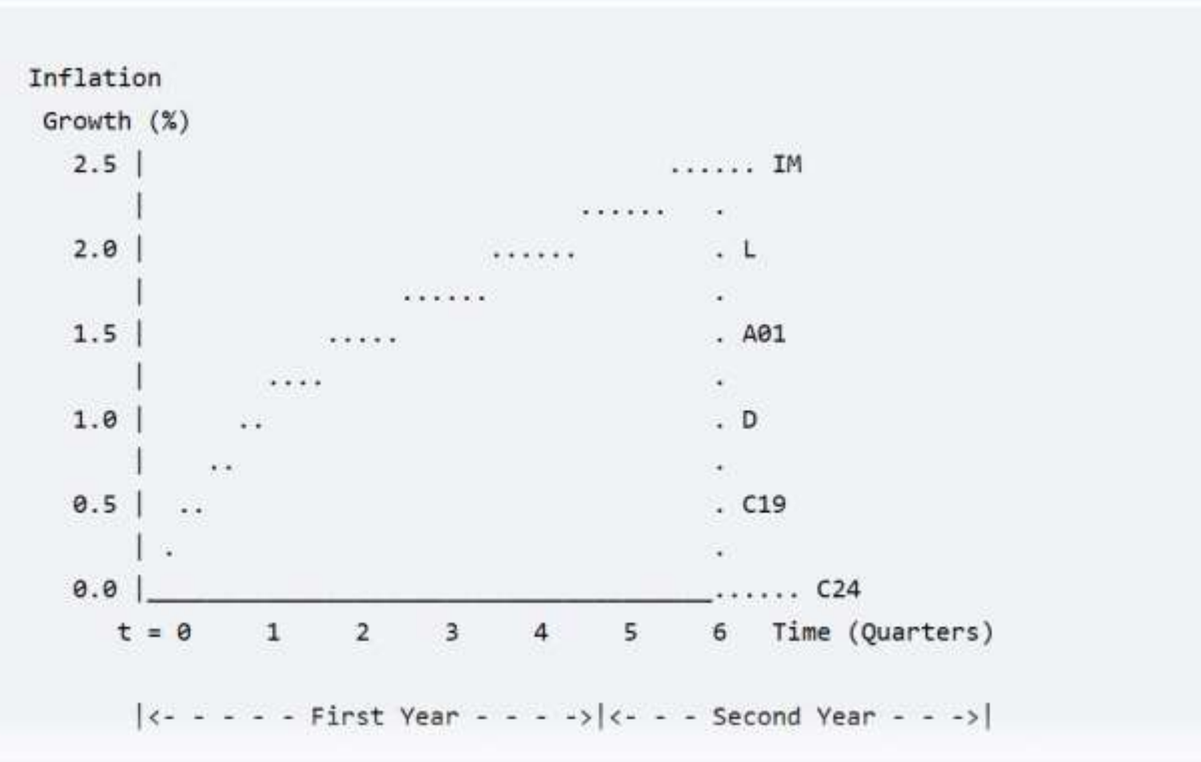

Figure 2: External Inflationary Shock Propagation.
Source: Researcher (2026).

Qualitative interviews with customs brokers and large-scale importers confirm the dynamic illustrated in Figure 2. Informants noted that shipping containers routed from Asian markets to the Port of Mogadishu experienced a 45% increase in baseline freight rates over the 2024–2025 period. This escalation was driven by conflict-related rerouting around the Cape of Good Hope, which increased fuel use and extended transit times. Because local wholesale networks operate on narrow profit margins, these institutional logistics cost increases are passed directly onto urban consumer markets within 15 to 30 days of vessel offloading.

4.3 Fiscal Space and Revenue Mobilization Constraints

The quantitative data show a clear connection between external shocks and declining domestic revenue trends. While the Federal Government of Somalia has made progress with institutional reforms—such as implementing automated customs systems (SOMCAS) at the Ports of Mogadishu, Bosaso, and Kismayo (Ibrahim, 2025)—the tax base remains narrow.

When global supply chains face bottlenecks, import volumes drop, directly lowering customs duties which make up over 70% of domestic revenues. This drop creates a fiscal mismatch just as falling ODA grants reduce budget support from international donors (World Bank Group, 2026). Survey insights from Ministry of Finance technical staff indicate that missing domestic revenue targets often leads to delayed payments within the civil service, stalling institutional development goals. This situation is further aggravated by historical and structural deadlocks within fiscal federalism frameworks, where unresolved revenue-sharing formulas between the FGS and Federal Member States (FMS) over administrative fees limit collective collection gains (Farah, 2023).

4.3.1 Institutional Bottlenecks in East African Community (EAC) Customs Protocol Alignment

The formal entry of the Federal Republic of Somalia into the East African Community (EAC) as its eighth member state introduces a complex layer of structural adjustment requirements (Mohamud, 2025). The primary institutional challenge lies in aligning Somalia's domestic customs arrangements with the EAC Customs Union Protocol and its Three-Pronged Common External Tariff (CET) structure. The EAC CET dictates a four-tiered tariff framework: 0% for raw materials and capital goods, 10% for intermediate goods, 25% for finished products, and a sensitive items category attracting rates up to 100%.

Currently, Somalia's ports—primarily Mogadishu, Berbera, and Kismayo—utilize simplified, flat-rate, or volume-based tariff regimes on specific containerized units rather than strict ad valorem calculations based on international transaction values (Ibrahim, 2025). Shifting to the EAC CET framework creates a complex fiscal dilemma:

- **Customs Revenue Shocks:** Because customs duties account for over 70% of Somalia's domestic revenue mobilization, moving quickly to the EAC zero-tariff rule on intra-regional trade could cause immediate revenue losses (Mohamud, 2025). This is particularly challenging given the simultaneous decline in Official Development Assistance (ODA) budget grants (World Bank Group, 2026).
- **Administrative and Technical Gaps:** Implementing the EAC Rules of Origin (RoO) requires advanced digital tracking networks, standardized testing infrastructure, and

trained customs teams to check product origins and stop third-party goods from taking advantage of regional tariffs.

- **FMS Customs Fragmentation:** The incomplete state of Somalia's fiscal federalism means that Federal Member States (FMS) continue to maintain independent administrative control over their regional ports (Farah, 2023). This fragmentation leads to mismatched tariff rates and competitive price undercutting between ports, which directly violates the unified customs territory requirements of the EAC.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

This study demonstrates that international geopolitical crises significantly impact Somalia's economy by driving up domestic prices and slowing growth (World Bank Group, 2026). Because the country relies heavily on imports and operates within a dollarized system, global shipping disruptions and energy shocks pass directly into local markets, pushing inflation up to 3.7% in 2025 and 5.9% in 2026 (Omar, 2024; Gure & Ahmed, 2023). This price pressure hits households hard, while a simultaneous drop in foreign aid shrinks public resources and slows GDP growth.

The structural restrictions of the estimated SVAR contemporary matrix reveal a critical economic reality: the statistically significant coefficient between maritime freight costs and domestic inflation underscores how vulnerable an import-dependent, dollarized framework is when traditional monetary buffers are absent (Gure & Ahmed, 2023). Shifting the entire stabilization burden onto domestic revenue mobilization highlights severe structural bottlenecks, particularly as customs duties represent over 70% of public collections (Ibrahim, 2025). Ultimately, the findings highlight that achieving long-term economic stability requires moving beyond a reliance on external aid, standardizing fiscal federalism across Federal Member States (FMS) (Farah, 2023), and building stronger, more diversified domestic financial and trade systems (Mohamud, 2025; Ali & Hassan, 2022).

5.2 Recommendations

To mitigate vulnerability to external economic shocks, the Federal Republic of Somalia must prioritize domestic revenue mobilization by expanding the tax base and implementing national Sales Tax and Income Tax laws across all federal member states (Farah, 2023). Regulatory frameworks should be modernized by aligning local customs legislation with East African Community protocols and digitalizing tariff collections at major ports to capture revenue more efficiently (Mohamud, 2025; Ibrahim, 2025). Public spending should be strategically reallocated toward high-productivity sectors, including cold-storage infrastructure, transport networks, and agricultural systems, to reduce import dependence and support local job growth.

Specifically:

1. **Transition to the EAC Common External Tariff (CET):** The Federal Ministry of Finance must transition from simplified, volume-based port tariffs to the four-tiered EAC Common External Tariff (CET), mitigating short-term customs revenue shocks through an integrated FMS API gateway interface (Mohamud, 2025; Farah, 2023).
2. **Reinforce Rules of Origin (RoO) Compliance:** Administrative capacities must be reinforced by deploying digital tracking networks to enforce EAC Rules of Origin (RoO), thereby eliminating tariff leakage and port undercutting among regional nodes (Ibrahim, 2025).
3. **Strategic Fiscal Reallocation:** Public spending should be strategically reallocated toward high-productivity sectors, including cold-storage infrastructure, transport networks, and agricultural systems, to reduce import dependence and support local job growth.
4. **Cohesive Fiscal Federalism Architecture:** The government needs to finalize its fiscal federalism framework to ensure public resources are managed effectively, transparently, and cohesively across the country (Farah, 2023).

5.2.1 Technological Blueprint for Automated Tax and Customs Integration

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