



Dawlad Goboleedka Koofur Galbeed ee Soomaaliya

**Warqada Qaab-dhismeedka Miisaaniyada
Sanad Maaliyadeedka 2024**

TUSMADA

TUSMADA	2
Oraahlasoogaabiyay.....	3
Hordhac	4
1 Sooyaalka dhaqaalaha guud iyo siyaasada.....	6
1.1 Qaabdhismeedka Siyaasada Dhaqaalaha Guud	6
1.2 Dhaqaalaha Guud ee Qaranka	6
1.3 Dhaqaalaha Guud ee Maxaliga ah	7
1.4 Ascaarta Maxaliga ah	9
1.5 Sooyaalka Siyaasada	10
2 QAABDHISMEEDKA MAALIYADA.....	11
2.1 Ballanqaadyada ILAHA DAKHLIGA EE Dibada.....	15
2.2 Khatarta Kaimaanaysa Maalgalin Aan La Saadaalin Karin.....	15
2.3 Istaraatiijiyada Sare Uqaadida Dakhliga.....	15
3 Tillaabooyinka Qarashka Baxaya iyo Inta Ugu Badan BFP	17
3.2 Dadaalada Muhiimka ah	17
3.3 Sidee loo sameeyaa saqafyada (inaha ugu sarreeya qarashka).....	17
4 Waxyaabaha Halista ah ee Kuwajahan Miisaaniyada	25
4.1 Arrimo la xiriira dhug u yeelashada horay u socoshada	25

MIISKA MIISASKA

Miiska 1aad – Qiyaasaha Qaranka ee Dhaqaalaha Guud	6
Miiska 2aad – Dakhliga Dhabta ah iyo Saadaalinada.....	14
Miiska 3aad – Qeybaha Ballanqaadyo Go’an (Wadarta Guud oo ay Kujirto Deeqda Deeqbixiyeyaasha)	18
Miiska 4aad – Sanad Maaliyadeedka 2022 Waxqabadka marka loo eego Qeybaha	19
Miiska 5aad – Sanad Maaliyadeedka 2023 Miisaaniyada marka loo eego Qeybaha.....	20
Miiska 6aad – Saamiyada Saqafyada (inaha ugu sarreeya qarashka) iyo Ahmiyadaha Siyaasada.....	21
Miiska 7aad- Proposed 2024 Ceilings.....	22
Miiska 8aad – Qarashka Baxaya 2024 ee Lasaadaaliyay	24
Miisk 9aad - Miiska Halista Maaliyada Guud.....	26

ORAAHLASOOGAABIYAY

ATMIS	Hawlgalka Midowga Afrika ee Soomaaliya
BFP	Warqada Qaab-dhismeedka Miisaaniyada
EPHS	Xirmada Muhiimka ah ee Adeegyada Caafimaadka
FGS	Dawlada Federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya
FMIS	Nidaamka Xogta Maareynta Maaliyada
GDP	Wax Soo Saarka Guud ee Gudaha (intaan qarashaadka baxaya laga jarin)
ICT	Xogta, Xiriirka iyo Teknoolojiyada
IMF	Hayada Lacagta ee Caalamiga ah
SWSS	Dawladd Goboleedka Koofur Galbeed Soomaaliya
MDA	Wasaaradaha, Waaxyaha iyo Hayadaha
MoF	Wasaarada Maaliyada
MoPIC	Wasaarada Qorsheynta iyo Iskaashiga Caalamiga ah
NDP	Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka
PFM	Maareynta Maaliyada Dawlada
RHMT	Kooxaha Maareynta Caafimaadka ee Heer Gobol
RMS	Nidaamka Maareynta Dakhliga

HORDHAC

Dawlad Goboleedka Koofur Galbeed ee Soomaaliya (SWSS) Miisaaniyadeeda Sannadlaha ah waa aalada ugu muhiimsan ee Dawladu kufuliso siyaasadaheeda. Warqada Qaab-dhismeedka Miisaaniyadu (BFP) waxay samaysaa xiriir ka dhexeeya Dawlada siyaasadaheeda guud iyo Miisaaniyada Sannadlaha ah. Waxay dhigtaa qaab-dhismeedka maaliyada iyo istaraatiijiyada loogu talagalay sannadka miisaaniyada iyo waqtiga heerka dhexe dejinta sida Dawladu ugu guuleysan doonto ahmiyadaha ujeedooyinkeeda siyaasadeed ayadoo la adeegsanayo Miisaaniyada sanad maaliyadeedka 2024, iyo waliba bixinta dakhli wax tilmaama oo mudada heerka dhexe ah iyo saadaalino kusaabsan qarashka baxaya oo kusalaysan falanqeynada hawlo miisaaniyadeed oo horseeday dakhli in la soo uruuriyo. Qaab-dhismeedka dhaqaalaha guud ee BFP wuxuu intaa kadib bixiyaa qarash bixinta wax tilmaami qoyndeenadeeda si loo hago Wasaarada Maaliyada (MoF) iyo Wasaaradaha kale, Waaxyaha iyo Hayadaha (MDA) markii la diyaarinaayo miisaaniyadaha qarashka baxaya sidii la hordhigayba Baarlamaanka. BFP waxay soo koobeysaa waxqabadyada Dawlada ee sanad maaliyadeedka 2024 iyo waqtiga heer dhexe waxayna kujaan go'antahay Ahmiyadaha Istaraatiijiga ah ee Dawlad Goboleedka iyo Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka ee Federaalka (NDP) 2020-2024. In si buuxda loogu guuleysto ahmiyadaha siyaasada ee harsan ee lasoo sheegay dhammaantood wixii loo gaaro dhammaadka sanad maaliyadeedka 2024 waa arrin lagu hanweyn yahay. Sidaas daraadeed, BFP-daan waxay ahmiyad siinaysaa ujeedooyinka istaraatiijiga ah ee muhiimka ah ee la xiriira amniga, adeegga bulshada iyo horumarinta hayadeed.

BFP-du waxay leedahay qeybaha soo socda:

1. Qeybta 1aad: MUUQAALKA DHAQAALAHA GUUD IYO CABBIRRADA SIYAASADAN

Qeybtaan waxay bixinaysaa guudmarka siyaasadaha dhaqaalaha guud ee Dawlada, taasoo ah falanqeyn kusaabsan waxqabadkii dhaqaalaha guud ee dhawaan la sameeyay, iyo qiyaasaha dhaqaalaha guud ee waqtiga heerka dhexe. Waxay liis gareyneysaa ahmiyadaha lagu liis gareeyay Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka (NDP) kaasi oo loo meel dhigay inuu dhammaado sanadka 2024.

2. Qeybta 2aad: QAAB DHISMEEDEKA MAALIYADA

Qeybtaan waxaa kujira qorsheyaasha siyaasada ee loogu tala galay canshuur isheeda anagu leenahay iyo dakhli aanan canshuur ahayn iyo ilo dakhli oo dibada ah oo ka imaanaya Dawlada Federaalka ah iyo shuraakada horumarinta caalamiga ah ee Dawlad Goboleedka taasoo waafaqsan saadaashii dhaqaalaha guud. Way soo koobeysaa ayadoo tilmaameysa ilaha dakhliga ee Dawladu u heli karto fulinta ujeedooyinkeeda istaraatiijiga ah iyo ahmiyadaha siyaasada.

3. Qeybta 3aad: QIYAASAH BFP IYO QOONDOOYINKA QARASHKA BAXAYA

Qeybtaan waxay bixinaysaa qoondooyinka qarashka baxaya ee wax tilmaamaya ka shaqo ahaan iyo ayadoo la isticmaalayo MDA-yada Dawlada ee lagu saleeyay ahmiyadaha istaraatiijiga ah ee Dawlada ee leh amniga iyo horumarinta waxtarka adeeg gaarsiinta dawlada. Tan waxaa ay si gaar ah u takiidisaa tillaabooyinka lagama maarmaanka ah ee lagu meelmarinaayo qarash bixinta waxtarka leh ee dawlada. BFP-daan kuma soo dareyso faahfaahino gaar ah oo kusaabsan qorsheyaasha siyaasada Wasaarada/Waaxda/Hayada ee la soo jeediyay iyo qarashka baxaya. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, markii Dawladu gaamurto, waxaa sigaar ah loo takiidin doonaa horumarinta qorsheyaal waaxeed faahfaahsan iyo qarash bixinada MDA walba.

4. Qeybta 4aad: WAXYAABAHA HALISTA AH EE KUWAJAHAN MIISAANIYADA

Waxyaabaha halista ah waxay **gaar kuyihiin** DKGS waxayna tilmaamaan asbaab saamayn kuyeelan kara dhaqaalaha guud iyo xaaladaha maaliyadeed intaba. Kuwa arrimaha ugu weyn waa xaddiyada haatan jira ee macluumaadka kusaabsan xaaladaha maaliyada guud.

1 SOOYAALKA DHAQAALAHA GUUD IYO SIYAASADA

1.1 QAABDHISMEEDKA SIYAASADA DHAQAALAHA GUUD

Yoolka dhaqaalaha guud ee ugu sarreeya ee dawladu waa in la abuurto jawi dhaqaale guud oo xasilloon si loo taageero kobac dhaqaale oo loo dhan yahay oo la sii wadi karo iyo horumarka dhaqan-dhaqaale. Mudada heerka dhexe, ujeedooyinka gaarka ah ee dhaqaalaha guud ee Dawlad Goboleedku waa in lagu guuleysto oo la dhowro heer ah kobac dhaqaale oo dhab ah oo u dhexeeya 3 – 5% sanadkii. Qorshaha qaranka ee 9aad waxaa loo qaabeeyay inuu waafaqo sharuudaha loogu tala galay Warqada Istaraatiijiyada Dhimida Faqriga ee kumeelgaarka ah taasoo u saamixi doonta dalka Soomaaliya ka qeybqaate ahaan Dadaalka Dalalka Saboolka ah ee Deymaha Badan Qaba (HIPC), inuu soo codsado deyn dhimis. Dawladu waxay diirada saareysaa inay adeegyo siiso muwaadiniinteeda adeegyadaasi oo lagama maarmaan u ah horumarka. Marka qorshahaan wuxuu diirada saarayaa kordhinta dakhliga, horumarinta koboca dhaqaalaha, iyo horumarinta nidaamyada wadaagida dakhli loo siman yahay. Dhimitaanka faqriga iyo horumarinta adkaysiga qaran waxay taageeraan ajandaheeda guud.

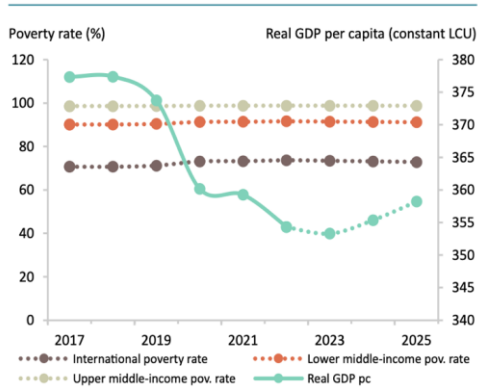
1.2 DHAQAALAHA GUUD EE QARANKA

Miiska ama shaxda xogta ee 1aad waxay faahfaahinaysaa qiyaasaha muhiimka ah ee dhaqaalaha guud ee ku hoos lammaan qaab dhismeedka dhaqaalaha guud ee sanad maaliyadeedka 2024 - 2025, oo ay kujiraan Wax Soo Saarka Guud ee Gudaha Dalka (GDP) iyo ascaarta macaamiisha ugu dambeeya ee adeegyada iyo badeecooyinka.

Miiska 1aad – Qiyaasaha Qaranka ee Dhaqaalaha Guud

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Saadal 2024	Saadal 2025	Saadal 2026
Dakhliga qaranka iyo ascaarta GDP Magac Ahaan un Ujira oo malaayiin doolarka Mareykanka ah	6,485	6,883	7,628	8,414	9,009	9,806	10,687	11,633
GDP Dhab ah, isbaddalka sanadlaha ah ee boqoleyda	2.7	-0.3	2.9	1.9	3.1	3.7	3.9	4
GDP dhab ah oo kusalaysan dakhli celcelis muwaadin kasta soo gala oo doolarka Mareykanka ah	416	403	404	400	401	405	409	414
CPI (celceliska mudada, isbaddalka boqoleyda)	4.5	4.3	4.6	9	3.9	4	3.6	3.3
Baaqiga akoonka ee hadda	-10.4	-10.8	-17.1	-15.9	-13.6	-14.8	-15.3	-15.1

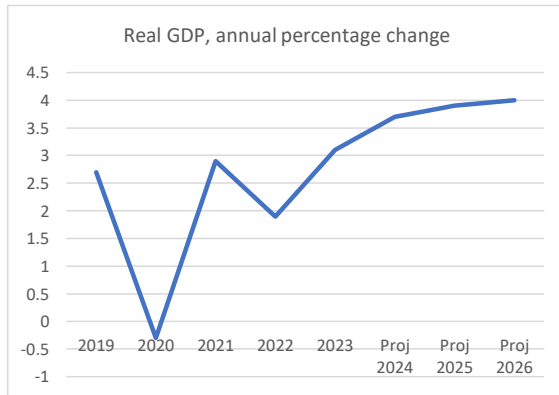
Isha xogta: IMF Oktoobar 2022, Warbixinta Maqaalka IV



Kudhawaad 74 boqolkiiba dadka Soomaaliya waxay kunoolaayeen wax ka hooseeya khadka faqriga 2022, waxaana la filayaa in xaaladoodu sidaasi sii ahaato sanadka 2024. Fewsnet waxay soo tebisay in qoysaska cunada u keydsan ay mid yar sii ahaanayso rubuca kowaad ee 2023, laakiin waxaa laga yaabaa inay soo roonaato rubuca 2aad ayadoo roob la filayo inuu hooro kaasi oo horumarinaaya nololaha xoolaha nool iyo dalagga soo go'aya. Bulshooyinka barakacayaasha ah iyo kuwa kunool dhulalka qallalan ee Soomaaliya waxaa loo badinaayaa inay dhibtoodaan, waa haddii uu yimaado hoos u dhaca la filayo ee cawimaada bani'aadanimu ee shuraakada horumarka qaabilsan rubuca

3aad ee 2023.

Isha Xogta: Baanka Aduunka, MPO, 2022



GDP-ga dhabta ah waxaa dhaawacday dhaqaale xumidii COVID-19, ayadoo soo kabsasho khafiif ah ay jirtay 2021. Sare ukaca iyo hoos u dhaca sicirka oo ay ugu wacan yihiin dagaalka Russia-Ukraine, colaada gudaha iyo abaarta 2020-2023 waxaa uu horseeday dhibaato dhanka ascaarta cunnada ah wuxuuna arrinkaasi hoos u dhigay kobocii mar kale 2022, ayadoo 1 boqolkiiba (pp) koror ah uu jiray 2023. Ka qeyb qaadashada shaqaalaha oo hooseysa (30% dadka dalka), helitaan la'aanta cunnada, barakac gudaha ah, abaar daba dheeraatay, hoos u dhac kuyimid

badeecooyinka dibada loo dhoofsho waa waxyaabaha halista ah ee haatan jira ee hoos u dhaca sii wada. 2024, koror dhexdhexaad ah oo kusaabsan koboca GDP-ga dhabta ah ayaa la filayaa ayadoo Soomaaliya ay qarka u saaran tahay helitaanka deyn dhimista HIPC. Deymo badan oo dheeraad ah waxay kordhin karaan kalsoonida maalgashadeyaasha. Isla markaana, isbaddalka dhanka maalgalinta ah ee deeqaha lagu baddalayo deymo waxaa uu lagama maarmaan ka dhigayaa qorshaha abaabulka dakhliga gudaha oo xooggan kaasoo loogu tala galay isbarbar dhig lasii wadi karo oo ah dhanka deynta iyo GDP. Lacagaha sida gaarka ah loo soo xawilo ee maalgasha wixii ka dhiman ganacsiga waxaa la filayaa inay sii ahaadaan kuwo kusiman heerar la mid ah kuwii sannadihii hore. Baanka Aduunka ayaa filayaa in hawsha isku hobooneysiinta ah ee ka dhexeysa FGS iyo FMSs ay kordhin karto xasilloonida siyaasadeed ayna sare u qaadi karto kalsoonida maalgashadeyaasha (Baanka Aduunka, MPO, 2022)

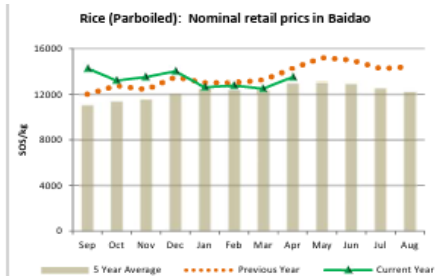
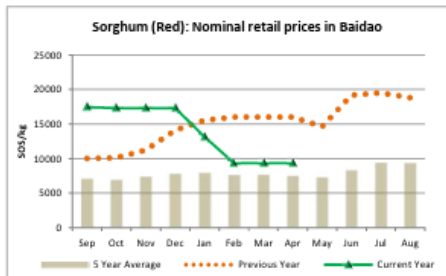
1.3 DHAQAALAH GUUD EE MAXALIGA AH

Koofur Galbeed waxay leedahay meelo ay ka baxaan haruurka ama masagada, khudaarta cagaaran ama la karsado, galley iyo sisin; iyo waliba meelo dhul xeebeed ah oo laga kalluumeysto sidoo kalana lagu

dhaqdo wallow ay xadidan tahay taasi idaha iyo xoolaha kale ee nool (sida geela). Masagada Koofur Galbeed laga soo saaro ayaa waxaa u furan jidka ganacsiga ee ku wajahan suuqyada Muqdisho. Si sidaasi la mid ah ariga, inkastoo in badan oo kan ah ay kubiirto jidka ku wajahan dhoofinta ayadoo asaas ahaan loo diro Sacuudiga.Sida geela iyo lo'da, Koofur Galbeed galleydeeda, masagadeeda,bariiska, iyo digirtu waa qututul daruuriga ama cunada loogu cunitaan badan yahay gudaha Soomaaliya. Galleyda iyo masagada ayaa ah cuntooyinka daruuriga ah ee laga door bido goobaha beeraleyda ah, halka bariiska aad looga jecel yahay goobaha xoolo dhaqatadu ku nool yihiin iyo magaaloyinka. Digirta ayaa qeyb ka ah cuntooyinka qoysaska markii lagu jiro xiliga deyrta. Muqdisho waa suuqa ugu weyn ee Soomaaliya kaasoo xiriirto la leh suuqyada dalka badankood. Baydhabo ayaa ah meel aad haruurka ama masagada looga soo saaro loogna cuno halka Qoryooley ay tahay goob aad galleyda looga soo saaro.

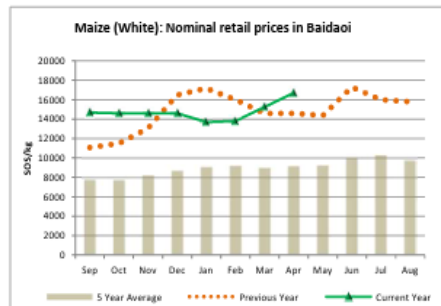
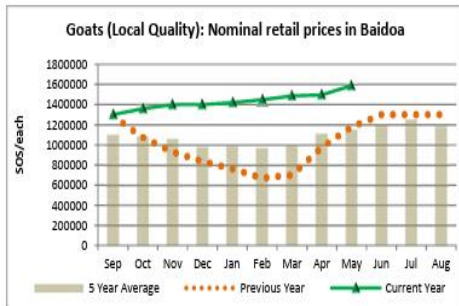
1.4 ASCAARTA MAXALIGA AH

Ascaarta ariga ayaa sii ahaa kuwo la jaan qaada waxqabadka taariikhiga ah. Qiimeyaasha badeecooyinka muhiimka ah ee lasoo gaday sida bariiska iyo masagada oo cirka isku shareeray 2022 ayaa bilaabay inay isa soo dhimaan 2023. Waxaa jira war wacan oo ka yimid ascaarta ariga sare u kacooda maadaama Koofur Galbeed ay tahay soo saare soo saarista faaiidada ka imaanaysa cid kale aysan la wadaagin.



Sicirka haruurka ayaa hoos aad ugu dhacay Diseembar 2022, ascaartuna waxay sidoo kale hoos aad ugu sii dhaceen Febraayo, sidaa ayayna baaqi kusii ahaadeen.

SWS waxay soo dhoofsataa bariis waxayna baylah u tahay xasaradaha caalamka ee dhaqaalaha oo ascaarta ayaa wali sarreeya laga soo bilaabo sanadkii lasoo dhaafay, laakiin waxaa jiray hoos u dhac yar rubucii 1aad ee 2023.



Ascaarta ariga ayaa sare u kacay dhammaadkii sanadkii tagay, Ciidda markii la gaarayna qiimaha ayaa kordhay sida waafaqsan heerarka taariikhiga ah.

Qiimaha galleyda ayaa kordhay bilowgii sannadka waxaana ugu wacnaa rabitaanka dadku u qabaan gudaha dalka oo kordhay maadaama dadku doonayaan inay cunaan galleyda dadlka gudhiisa kasoo go'day.

Isha xogtaan laga soo xigtay: Jaantusyada waxaa laga soo qaatay FEWSNet Warbixinadii Lasoo Xushay ee Ascaarta Soomaaliya ama *Selected Somalia Price Report*

1.5 SOOYAALKA SIYAASADA

Qeybtaan waxay dejinaysaa ahmiyadaha siyaasada ee muhiimka ah ee Wasaaradaha iyo Hayadaha ay doonayaan inay kuguuleystaan sanad maaliyadeedka cusub. Ahmiyadaha siyaasada waxaa hoosta ka xarriiqa Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka. Heerka Dawlad Goboleed Katirsan Xubnaha Federaalka, Wasaarada Qorsheynta iyo Iskaashiga Caalamiga ah (MoPIC) ayadoo kaashanaysa Wasaaradaha **Dawlad Goboleedka Koofur Galbeed Soomaaliya** waxay dejin doontaa qorshe mudnaan la siiyay oo la jaan qaadaya ahmiyadaha qaranka laakiin tixgaliya maalgalinada dawlada ee gaarkooda ah ee loo baahan yahay ee lagama maarmaanka u ah kuguuleysiga mudada dheer ee kobaca dhaqalaha guud iyo xasilloonida intaa kasii ballaaran.

1.5.1 Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka iyo Dawladgoboleedka

Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka ama NDP waa qaab siyaasadeedka ugu weyn ee taageeraya ujeedooyinka siyaasada horumarinta dhaqan dhaqaale ee Dawlada Federaalka ah ee sanado maaliyadeedka 2020 ilaa 2024. Istaraatiijiyada la dagaallanka faqriga ee loogu tala galay NDP-9 waxaa lagu soo koobay afar rukni oo kala ah:

- Siyaasado loo Dhan yahay oo Isla Xisaabtan leh.
- Amni Horumarsan iyo Xukunka Sharciga;
- Kobac Dhaqaale oo loo Dhan yahay (oo ay kujirto shaqo abuurid intii hore ka badan) iyo
- Horumarinta Bulshada oo Intii Hore Kasii Horumarsan.

Ayadoo diirada saareysa afartaan rukni wax ka qabashadooda, Soomaaliya waxay wax ka qaban doontaa asbaabaha keena saboolnimada. Rukniyaashaan wax ku kooban yihiin waxay la jaan qaadayaan ahmiyadaha horumarinta qaranka ee saddexda ah ee lasoo tilmaamay.

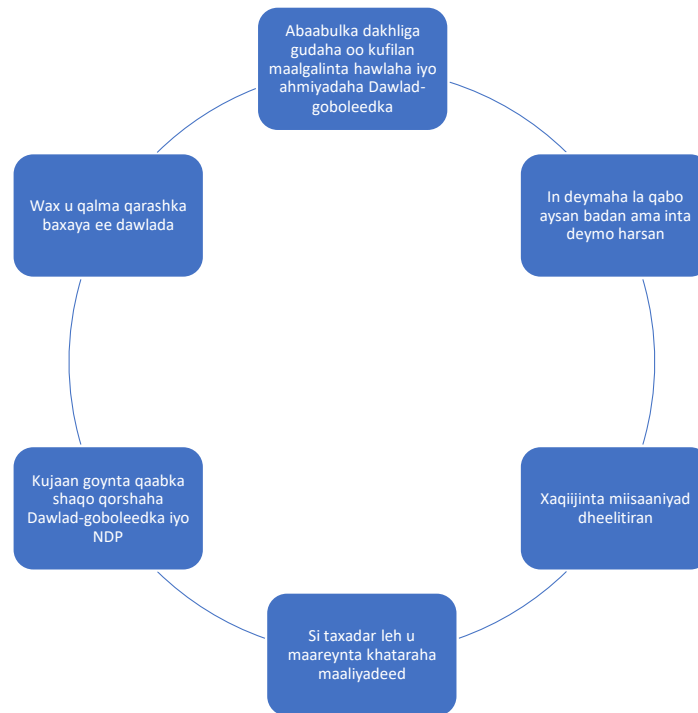
Siyaasado arrimo badan wax ka qabanaya (ahmiyado) waxaa lagu dhafaa rukni kasta, kaasoo matalaaya istaraatiijiyad muhiim u ah waxqabadka iyo mudnaan siinta waxqabadka:

- Xoojinta jinsiga, xaquuqul insaanka iyo noocyada kale ee sinnaanta bulshada.
- Dhisida adkaysiga dhaqaale ee qoysaska, bulshooyinka iyo dawlada.
- Si sidii hore ka wacan u maareynta deegaanka Soomaaliya iyo kheyraadkeeda dabiiciga ah
- Mudnaan siinta xalalka waara ee loo doonayo barakaca mudada dheer qaata.
- Xoojinta isdhexgalka ka dhexeeya qorsheynta gargaarka baniaadminimada iyo qorsheynta horumarinta.
- Ka dhigitaanka xukunka dawlada horumarinta lagu samaynaayo mudnaan kujirta rukni kasta.

2 QAABDHISMEEDKA MAALIYADA

Qeybtaan waxay diirada saareysaa i) ilaha dakhliga ee guud ee loogu tala galay miisaaniyad sanadeedka taasoo loo kala qaado dakhliga gudaha iyo deeqo dibada kayimaada iyo wax soo deynsasho iyo ii) istaraatiijiyada sare u qaadida dakhliga. **Koofur Galbeed** gudaheeda hannaanka miisaaniyada ayaa kubilowda xisaabinta inta guud ee ugu sarreysa maaliyada ama saqafka maaliyada dawlada, taasoo ah dhaqaalaha loo heli karo Qarashka Baxaya ee Miisaaniyada Dawlad Goboleedka. Waxaa kuwaa lagu heli karaa qiimeynta dakhliga ee canshuurta ilaha ay ka timaado dawlad goboleedku leedahay iyo dakhliga aan canshuurta ahayn, iyo deeqda federaalka iyo deeqaha caalamiga ah. Dawlada waxaa uu ka doonayaa sharci kujira Xeerka PFM inay ku koobto kharashka baxaya dhaqaalaha la heli karo si loo gaaro ujeedadeeda miisaaniyada dheelitiran oo muhiim u ah sii wadida xasilloonida dhaqaalaha ayadoo haatan maamulku korayo.

Saqafkaan maaliyada guud ee dawlada oo dhan loogu tala galay waxaa uu wadada kuhoggaaminayaa dejinta inta ugu sarreysa ee gaarka ah MDAs ee looga hadlay Qeybta 3aad. Sanad maaliyadeedka 2024, qaab dhismeedka maaliyada iyo saadaalinta waxaa taageera mabaadiida maaliyada ee soo socda:



2.1.1 Dakhliga Gudaha

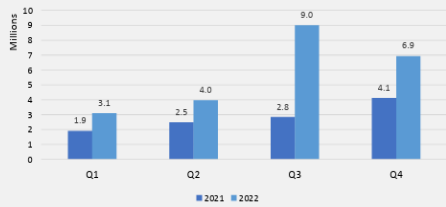
Dakhliga gudaha diirada waqtiga heerka dhexe waa in la xaqiijiyo inta ay gaarsiisan tahay Maareynta Maaliyada Dawlada oo la ballaariyay iyo horumarinta soo uruurinta dakhliga ayadoo loo marayo uhoggaansamida maamulka canshuurta. **Miiskaan ama shaxda soo socota ee xogta ee** hoose wuxuu tilmaamayaa in Koofur Galbeed sida FMSs-ka kale ay aad ugu tiirsan tahay deeqo. Soo uruurinta guud ee dakhliga gudaha ayaa kobcday marka laga hadlaayo soo uruurinta dakhliga ishuusu maamul goboleedkaani leeyahay (Canshuurta iyo Dakhliga Aan Canshuurta Ahayn) 2020 ilaa 2022.

Aggregate Revenue	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trends over time
Tax Revenue	202,897	682,191	1,260,291	2,750,007	1,704,341	2,175,552	2,429,940	2,977,145	
Personal Income tax	-	-	-	-	10,018	30,775	58,173	63,849	
Payroll Tax - Government	-	-	189	-	-	-	-	-	
Payroll Tax - Non-Government	-	-	28,160	229,927	487,784	711,271	1,124,575	1,693,384	
Turnover Tax	-	-	75,645	2,004	86,213	160,308	218,742	296,458	
Fuel Tax	-	-	-	-	-	8,563	1,400	-	
Property Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	
Radio & Television Licenses	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Licenses for permits for households	18,176	19,532	17,320	1,000	-	-	-	-	
Local Passenger Fees	-	-	25,035	161,451	111,536	60,455	194,421	206,093	
Road User Tax	184,721	662,576	739,309	1,433,339	502,607	876,361	611,437	342,208	
Urban Road User Tax	-	-	-	-	53,900	105,000	34,500	37,200	
Roll Number Fees-Schools	-	-	-	-	-	74,587	48,720	69,317	
Customs duties - KHAT	-	-	372,302	891,671	440,785	140,449	126,238	247,046	
Stamp duties on invoices and contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Customs duties - Cigarettes	-	-	2,331	30,616	11,498	7,785	11,734	13,590	
Grants	10,000	1,444,440	6,311,998	6,913,697	7,516,301	12,841,452	8,560,530	19,542,910	
Current Grants From International Orgs	10,000	627,940	4,122,888	4,647,557	1,713,636	1,940,782	2,871,145	5,805,326	
Grants from Federal Government of So	-	816,500	2,189,110	2,266,140	5,786,435	10,900,114	5,689,385	13,727,827	
Grants from South West State	-	-	-	-	16,231	556	-	9,757	
Other Sources of Revenue	71,500	149,318	104,788	273,061	226,952	229,336	342,208	451,866	
Rental income from Organizational Off	-	-	-	3,232	5,192	2,512	902	1,586	
Vehicle Hire/car rental Tax	-	-	-	-	-	10,621	21,634	47,020	
Rent of land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,400	
Visa Fees	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	
Birth Certificate Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	
Death Certificate Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	
Land Certificate Fee	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number Plate Registration	5,700	-	-	12,780	7,700	10,000	-	-	
Marriage Certificate Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	50	
Clearance Letter Fee	-	950	-	-	180	10,342	23,720	15,093	
Market Fees	-	-	5,792	-	-	-	-	-	
Bidding Documentation fees	-	-	-	-	-	2,800	900	-	
Boat Registration Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	
Fines/Penalties	-	-	-	-	13,635	-	16,100	-	
Court Filing Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,446	2,347	
Local Contribution	47,700	144,418	50	-	-	-	-	-	
Individual Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	
Port docking Fees	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	
Landing Fees	14,100	2,950	79,824	135,650	89,500	32,120	80,750	138,600	
Institutional Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,177	
International NGOs registration	-	-	-	26,000	20,000	26,500	28,500	21,000	
Local NGO's Registration	-	-	-	33,500	26,594	29,050	27,466	12,300	
Local Companies Registration	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	
Work Permit Licenses	-	-	-	15,823	19,310	13,003	13,435	5,348	
Livestock Fees	-	-	-	35,545	12,887	58,645	87,872	31,000	
Passport fees	-	-	-	-	8,154	6,944	17,073	18,445	
Business & Professional Licenses	-	1,000	18,722	10,531	19,500	26,800	18,199	31,850	
Total	284,397	2,275,949	7,677,077	9,936,765	9,447,593	15,246,340	11,332,679	22,971,921	

SWSS revenue 2021-2022

- Tax Revenue collection is steady across quarters
- Other Revenue collection across quarters has been steady in 2022
- Spikes in quarterly collection are led by unpredictable inflow of grants

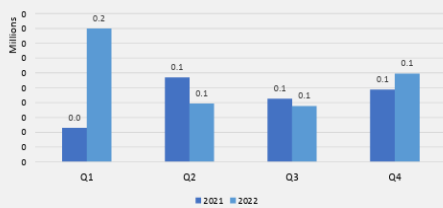
Total Domestic Revenue Collection per quarter



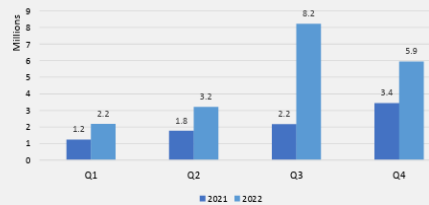
Tax Revenue Collection per quarter



Other Revenue Collection per quarter



Grants Collection per quarter



Saadaalinada deeqda ayaa waxaa shaacisa dawlada federaalka ah rubuca 3aad oo qura. **Moodal cusub oo dakhli oo la bilaabay 2023 ayaa horumariyay** saadaalinada dakhliga gudaha ee ilaha dakhliga ee aan anagu leenahay (canshuur iyo dakhli aan canshuur ahayn) wuxuuna muujinayaa hoos **u dhaca qarashkii bixi lahaa kaasoo ay ahayd in lagu helo deeqo**. Saadaalinada dakhliga ee 2023 iyo 2024 waa la xisaabiyay ayadoo la isticmaalayo xisaabinta baddalka iyo xisaabta dhexdhexaadka ah, iyo dakhli soo uruurin celcelis ah.

Dakhliga anagu ishuu ka imaanayo aanu leenahay (canshuur iyo dakhli aan canshuur ahayn) ayaa la filayay inuu kordho 51 boqolkiiba sanad maaliyadeedka 2023 marka loo barbar dhigo sanad maaliyadeedkii 2022 iyo boqolkiiba 16 sanad maaliyadeedka 2024 marka loo barbar dhigo 2023. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, kuwaan wali ma gaarayaan isku darkoodu miisaaniyada dhan 47.1 milyan oo doolar oo loogu tala galay sanad maaliyadeedka 2023. Sanadka 2023, DKGS waxay ubaahan doontaa **42 milyan** si ay u gaarto yoolkeeda Miisaaniyada 2023, halka ay u baahnaan doonto Miisaaniyad gaareysa **39.6 milyan** oo doolar sanadka 2024, DKGS waxay ku khasbanaan doontaa inay hesho **33.7 milyan** oo doolar oo deeq ah oo ka timaada Dowladda Federaalka ama deeq-bixiyeyaasha si ay u gaarto yoolkeeda kharashaadka.

Shaxda **2aad** – Dakhliga Dhabta ah iyo Saadaalinada

	2022	SAADAALINADA KAMA DAMBAYSTA AH	Kororka 2023/22	SAADAALINADA KAMA DAMBAYSTA AH 2024
	Dakhligii Dhabta ahaa	2023		
Dakhliga canshuurta ah	2,977,145	4,586,557	54%	5,274,541

Dakhliga Aan Canshuurta Ahayn	401,571	522,043	30%	626,451
Wadarta	3,378,717	5,108,600	51%	5,900,993
Miisaaniyada 2023		47,117,909		39,560,973
Hoos u dhaca		42,009,309		33,659,981

2.1 BALLANQAADYADA ILAHA DAKHLIGA EE DIBADA

Inta lagu jiro sanadka 2024-ka, guud ahaan \$ **33,659,980** ayaa la saadaaliyey inay noqon doonto kaalmo ka imaandoonta dibadda, taas oo \$**7,271,527** laga sugayo hay'adaha caalamiga ah, \$**26,388,453** ee kalena ay ka imaandoonto Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya. Waxaa muhiim ah in la ogaado in qiyaasahan ay ku saleysan yihiin tirokoob ka yimid Hay'adda Dakhliga ee Dowladda, maadaama aan macluumaad adag la heli karin oo kusaabsan deeqaha lagaheli karo Dowladda Federaalka Soomaaliya ama saaxiibada caalamiga ah ee deeqaha bixiya.

2.2 KHATARTA KAIMAANAYSA MAALGALIN AAN LA SAADAALIN KARIN

Adkeysigii sanad ka hor ee kaalmada dibada waxaa uu la macno ahaa qiyaasaha dakhliga ayaa ka baaqsaday inay waafaqaan waxyaabihii la filaayay, waxaana badanaa ugu wacnaa siyaasad, maareyn iyo dhanka farsamada dhibaatooyin la xiriira iyo la'aanta awooda dhibaato qarsashada oo ah gudaha hayadaha. Heerarka hooseeya ee wax bixinta deeqbixiyeyaasha waxay aad jawaab ugu yihiin wax dhuuxid la'aanta ah dhanka Wasaaradaha gaar ahaana sababtu waa waafaqid la'aanta sharuudaha deeqbixiyeyaasha. Soomaaliya in ay ku guuleysato deyn dhimis ayadoo la maraayo dadaalka HIPC, qaabka qarashka shuraakada horumarinta ayaa iska baddali doona deeqo oo noqonaya deymo, oo horumarinta DRM waxay noqon doontaa wax aad muhiim u ah si loo xaqiijiyo in ay awoodo oofinta ballan qaadyadeeda deynta.

2.3 ISTARAATIJIYADA SARE UQAADIDA DAKHLIGA

Dawladda goboleedka ayaa wali ay ka go'an tahay inay si aad ah u kordhiso dakhliga marka loo eego xisaabta isbarbardhigga ah ee GDP-ga marka laga yimaado 0.1-ka boqolkiiba hadda ah loona eego xisaabaha caalamiga ah ee lagu dayan karo ama wax loo barbardhigi karo oo ah inta u dhexeysa 10–15%. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, mudada heerka dhexe yoolka ayaanan loo badinayn in la bixiyo iyo isbarbardhigeena canshuurta/GDP inuu sii ahaado mid daggan una dhexeeya 0.1-0.2 boqolkiiba. Horay waxay Soomaaliya u kordhisay dakhliga ayadoo bilowday canshuuro cusub, oo horraantii loo maray Wareegtada Dakhliga Maamul Goboleedka intaasi kabacdina loo adeegsaday Xeerka Dakhliga. Marka loo eego ansixintii dhawaan lasameeyay, wixii cadaadisyo ah oo lagu doonayo in aad wax looga baddalo nidaamka canshuurta ayadoo la adeegsanayo wax ka baddalka heerka canshuurta ama bilaabida ilo canshuur oo cusub waa laga hor imaan doonaa mudada gaaban iyo tan heerka dhexe. Marka loo eego caqabadaha wajahaya heerarka cansuurta ee kordhaya, DRM waxay ku xirnaan doontaa sare u qaadida tillaabooyinka waxtarka leh.

Isbaddalo xoogaa ah oo soo socda oo laga yaabo inay saamayn ku yeeshaan abaabulka dakhliga gudaha ayaa waxaa kujira:

- FGS MoFED ayaa soo saartay xeer bishii Maayo ee 2023 kaasoo lagu kordhinaayo qiimeyaasha tixraaca ah ee dulsaaran badeecooyinka loo soo dhoofsho Muqdisho. 50% sare u qaadid ah ayaa lagu dabaqay badeecooyinka badankood, waxaan ka ahayn cuntada, dawada, iyo shidaalka.
- Maamulka dekada ayaa kordhiyay khidmada dejinta ama raridda badeecada/keydinta badeecada ee Dekeda Muqdisho taasoo sare u qaadeysa dakhliyada.
- Ootamaatik ka dhigida oo la horumariyay Boosaaso iyo Kismaayo ayadoo la adeegsanaayo nidaamyo wax soo ururineed oo dhanka kastamka ah oo cusub (SOMCAS), waa inay gacan ka geysato kordhinta dakhliga maadaama ay horseedi doonto koontaroolid intii hore ka adag in lagu hayo badeecooyinka.
- Waxaa jira wax tilmaamaya tillaabooyinka fududeynta ganacsiga oo intii hore ka badan sida shaacino ka horreeya imaanshaha iyo hawlwadeenada dhaqaalaha ee ogolaanshaha haysta, laakiin arrinkaan ayaa laga yaabaa inuu waqti qaato. Cilmibaaris ayaa muujisay in tani horseedi karto koror ah dhanka dakhliga kastamka ayadoo dhiirigalinaysa maalgashi caalami ah.
- In la waafaqo qodobka kicinta HIPC, oo ah jadwalka tariifada wax soo dhoofinta oo hal ah waa in lagu dabaqo dekedaha dhammaantood wixii loo gaaro Nofeembar 2023, ayadoo loo diyaar garoobayo in loo dhaqaaqo dhanka qiimeynta kastamada ee canshuuraha in lagu jaan gooyo qiimaha badeecooyinka, ayadoo la adeegsanayo 'qiimeyaasha qaansheegadyada. Taariifada halka ah waa in lagu soo daro miiska ama shaxda xogta ee qiimeynta guud ayadoo la tixraacayo isla qiimeyaal isku mid ah oo ay tahay in laga dabaqo Muqdisho, Boosaaso iyo Kismaayo dekedahooda.
- Haddii Soomaaliya ku guuleysato inay u dhaqaaqdo dhanka nidaamka canshuuraha lagu jaan gooyo qiimaha badeecooyinka oo buuxa oo ah xisaabinta qiimaha badeecooyinka ee Kastamada ayadoo la isticmaalayo qiimaha la bixiyay ama la bixin karo, tani waxay sidoo kale kordhin doontaa dakhliga maadaama qiimeyaasha qaansheegadku ay yihiin inay ka badtaan qiimeyaasha tixraaca ee haatan la isticmaalo. Qiimeyaasha tixraaca ayaa intaa kadib la adeegsan doonaa markii qiimeyaasha qaansheegadka ee la shaaciyay aysan aqbalin Kastamadu.

3 TILLAABOYINKA QARASHKA BAXAYA IYO INTA UGU BADAN BFP

Qeybtaan waxay diirada saareysaa tillaabooyinka qarashka baxaya ee loogu tala galay sanad maaliyadeedka 2024 iyo moodalka saqafka ama inta ugu sarreysa (*BFP ceiling model*). Qiyaasaha moodalka inta ugu sarreysa MDA waa la sharraxay oo saqafka shakhsiyeed ee gaarka ah ee kumeel gaarka ah ayaa lasoo jeediyay.

3.1.1 Kharashka Baxaya

Qabyo-qoraalka haatan jira ee BFP wuxuu bixiyaa baahida ugu yar ee wasaarad walba (ballan qaadyo go'an iyo mushaaraad) oo buuxin dheeraad ah ayaa la siiyay wasaarad walba taasoo ku salaysan xaaladeeda mudnaanta siyaasada. Wadarta saqafka qarashka baxaya waxaa lagu dheelitiraa dakhli ishiisa anagu leenahay oo dawlad goboleed kasta loogu tala galay. Deeqo dheeraad ah oo kasocda Dawlada Federaalka ah ee Soomaaliya, deeq bixiyaasha mashaariicda iyo mushaaraadka ayaa lagu tixgaliyay qiimeyntaan gudaheeda.

Miisaaniyada 2024 waxay diirada saari doontaa dadaalo dhowr ah oo muhiim ah.

3.2 DADAALADA MUHIIMKA AH

Miisaaniyada 2024 waxay diirada saari doontaa dadaalo dhowr ah oo muhiim ah.

Miisaaniyadu waxay diirada saari doontaa taageerada degdegga ah ee gargaarka baniaadanimo si gacan looga geysto joogteynta daryeelka iyo maciishada. Waxaa arrinkaan lagu muujiyay in qarashyo dheeraad ah oo la raadinayo loogu tala gali doono Caafimaadka, Amniga Gudaha, iyo Biyaha iyo Tamarta.

- Maareynta dakhliga iyo dhaqaalaha dawlada
- Caafimaadka: Dhisida xafiiska ugu weyn Wasaarada Caafimaadka, qaadashada shaqaale caafimaad.
- Waxbarashada: Dhisida Iskool, Shaqaaleysiinta Macalimiin Iskool iyo Tababaridooda.
- Tayeynta ceelasha biyaha, iyo ka warqabka nadaafada biyaha,

Commented [AJ1]: If you have anything else to add, please do so

Warqada Qaab-dhismeedka Miisaaniyada (BFP)

Warqada Qaab-dhismeedka Miisaaniyada (BFP) waxay isku dayday inay isku barbardhigtoo isku saxdo qorshaha horumarinta qaranka ee federaalka, Yoolasha Horumarinta Caalamiga ah ee Lasii Wadi Karo, iyo ahmiyadaha iyo qorsheyaasha Dawlad Goboleedka. Sanadaha xiga, hannaankaan wuxuu ahaan doonaa gebi ahaanba dadaalka dawlada ayadoo dhammaan MDAs-ka Dawlad Goboleedka ee kulug yeeshay hannaanka qorsheynta, uu mid waliba samayn doono qorsheyaal ganacsi oo guud oo faahfaahsan oo qodobbeeya ujeedooyin siyaasadeed oo gaar ah, hawlo, tilmaameyaal waxqabad oo muhiim ah, iyo qorsheyaasha ascaarta. Markii aan laheyn qorsheyaashaa, in wax loo qoondeeyo waaxyaha oo la hubiyo waxyaabaha ka dhexeeya ahmiyadaha siyaasada ayaa ahaan doonta xujo miiran iyo hawl culus oo heerkeedu sarreeyo.

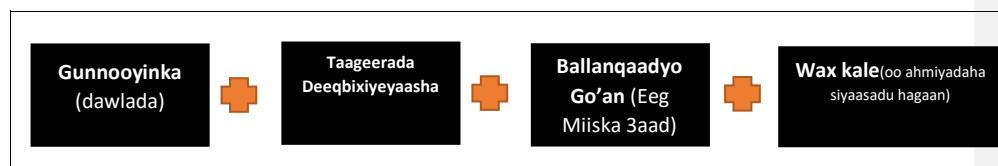
3.3 SIDEE LOO SAMEEYAA SAQAFYADA (INHAHA UGU SARREYA QARASHKA)

Si looga fakaro sharuudaha Wasaarad walba ee loogu tala galay miisaaniyada cusub waxaan u baahan nahay inaanu kala jajabino:

- 1) **Shardiga ugu hooseeya:** Waa maxay shardiga si loo sii wado hawlaha haatan socda iyo siyaasadan, loona waafaqo sharuudaha ballanqaadyadii hore (sida kiro, biyo, iwm)

- 2) **Dhaqaale dheeraad ah:** Waa maxay ahmiyadaha cusub ee miisaaniyada sanadkaan ee Dawlada: markii la xaqiijiyay wixii markii horeba la ballan qaaday.

Saqafyada waxaa laga soo dhisaa dhanka:



- **Gunnooyinka:** waxaa go'aamiya heerarka shaqaaleysiinta soo jireenka ahaa, waxaana isku dayaynaa inaanu go'aamino waxa uu yahay heerka ugu yar ee gunnooyinka ee loo baahan yahay in lagu daboolo baahiyaha shaqaaleysiinta dadka ee haatan jira, ayadoo lagu salaynaayo qarashkii baxay 2022.
- **Taageerada Deeq Bixiyeyaasha:** ee loo qoondeeyay wasaarado gaar ah, oo gaarsiisan ilaa RCRF iyo kuwo kale.
- **Ballanqaadyo Go'an:** inta qarash loo baahan yahay si loo daboolo baahiyaha qarashaadka la doonayo in lagu shaqeeyo ee ugu yar ayna ugu wacan yihiin ballan qaadyo hore (sida kireynta dhismeyaasha, korontada lagu ifinaayo dhismeyaashaa) oo ku salaysan miisaaniyada 2023.
- **Wax kale:** waa inta qarashka ah ee cusub ee loogu tala galay 2024 ee u saamaxi doonta Wasaaradaha inay ballaarshaan shaqaaleysiinta, iyo ajendeyaasha kale ee muhiimka ah.

Ujeedada miisaaniyada ayaa ah in lagu qoondeeyo qarashka fanka ah ee cusub si waafaqsan tilmaameyaasha.

Tilmaameyaasha Siyaasada Maaliyada

- Ma jiro koror ballaaran oo dhanka mushaaraadka ah: mushaaraadka looma kordhiyo shaqaalaha sanad baa dhammaanaya mid kalaa soo galaya waligood looma kordhiyo, marka heerarka mushaarka ayaa isla sidiisa sii ahaan doona sidii uu ahaa sanadkii 2022. Shaqaaleysiin qura ama dallacsiin ayaa dhali doonta qiimeyaal gunno oo intii hore ka sarreeya.
- Miisaaniyada dheelitan: dakhliga ayaa ubaahan doona qarashka baxaya inuu si guud ugu dhigmo.

Shaxda 3aad – Qeybaha Ballanqaadyo Go'an (Wadarta Guud oo ay Kujirto Deeqda Deeqbixiyeyaasha)

Ballanqaadyo Go'an	Miisaaniyadii 2022	Miisaaniyadii Dhabta Ahayd ee 2022	Fulinta	Miisaaniyada 2023
Qarashaadka bangigu goosto	5,000	4,581	92%	18,000
Korontada	28,909	13,698	47%	54,000
Gasoline shidaalka loo yaqaano	55,000	54,900	100%	
Nafto iyo shidaal				284,800
Dayactirka gawaarida	15,000	15,000	100%	

Dayactirka qalabka culus				10,000
Dayactirka dhismeyaasha				5,902
Dayactirka gaadiidka, doomaha iyo maraakiibta				20,000
Biyo				43,600
Khidmadaha xisaabxirka				
Kirada xafiiska	23,320	8,600	37%	
Wadarta ballan qaadyada go'an	127,229	96,779	76%	436,302

Miiska sare wuxuu muujinayaa qeybaha ballanqaadyada go'an ee jira haatan. Hoos waxaa ah kala jjabinta qeybihii sanadkii 2022 dakhligii dhabta ahaa iyo miisaaniyada 2023.

Miiska 4aad – Sanad Maaliyadeedka 2022 Waxqabadka marka loo eego Qeybaha

	2022 Actual				TOTAL
	Government Funded Salaries	Donor Funded Spend Total (paid 2022)	Fixed Commitments (Government Funded)	Other	
Accountant General Office	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Service Commission	3,550	53,981	917	2,400	60,848
High Court	92,200	-	-	-	92,200
Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation	15,700	389,559	-	3,600	408,859
Ministry of Aid & Disaster Management	21,860	540,377	-	-	562,237
Ministry of Education	69,500	2,400,861	9,500	74,300	2,554,161
Ministry of Environment & Wildlife	16,800	199,613	-	-	216,413
Ministry of Finance	120,020	466,027	9,808	71,607	667,462
Ministry of Fisheries & Sea Minerals	16,800	91,788	300	800	109,688
Ministry of Health	16,800	4,881,607	3,100	8,800	4,910,307
Ministry of Industry & Commerce	16,800	20,942	-	1,800	39,542
Ministry of Information	56,400	38,056	1,350	77,650	173,456
Ministry of Interior & Local Governments	155,270	1,097,923	2,600	8,151	1,263,944
Ministry of Internal Security	1,719,885	4,274,710	25,000	5,000	6,024,595
Ministry of Islamic Affairs & Endowments	16,800	15,420	-	-	32,220
Ministry of Justice & Judiciary	16,800	57,652	-	-	74,452
Ministry of Labour & Employment	16,800	60,534	-	-	77,334
Ministry of Livestock & Veterinary	16,800	185,735	-	-	202,535
Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resource	8,400	14,135	900	2,800	26,235
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	20,400	428,894	-	2,000	451,294
Ministry of Posts & Communications	15,400	15,420	1,200	5,100	37,120
Ministry of Public Works & Reconstruction	16,800	158,801	-	-	175,601
Ministry of Reconciliation & Constitutional Affairs	16,800	25,056	-	400	42,256
Ministry of Seaports & Sea Transportation	16,800	15,420	1,100	3,000	36,320
Ministry of Transportation & Airports	16,800	31,080	-	1,500	49,380
Ministry of Water & Energy	16,800	2,996,487	-	-	3,013,287
Ministry of Women & Human Rights	16,800	209,980	-	-	226,780
Ministry of Youth & Sports	54,100	31,080	-	2,000	87,180
Office for Auditor General	10,500	30,728	1,103	-	42,331
Parliament	-	115,714	-	-	115,714
State Ministry of President	407,105	53,416	39,900	49,335	549,755
TOTAL	3,005,490	18,900,996	96,779	320,244	22,323,509

XASUUSNOOW. Dhammaan mushaaraadka dawladu bixiso waxay ka socdaan koodhka qarashka fanka ah ee 11, inta ay deeqbixiyaashu baxshaan in badan oo ka mid ah waxay ka dhigan tahay qarashka fanka ah ee RCRF.

Miiska Saad – Sanad Maaliyadeedka 2023 Miisaaniyada marka loo eego Qeybaha

	2023 Budget				TOTAL
	Government Funded Salaries	Donor Funded Spend Total (Budget 2023)	Fixed Commitment (Government Funded) 2023 budget	Other	
Accountant General Office	8,400	-	-	2,400	10,800
Civil Service Commission	36,000	53,976	2,400	7,500	99,876
High Court	204,000	-	-	-	204,000
Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation	16,800	335,960	-	-	352,760
Ministry of Aid & Disaster Management	16,800	230,405	-	2,400	249,605
Ministry of Education	46,800	2,743,454	30,000	208,520	3,028,774
Ministry of Environment & Wildlife	16,800	789,047	-	-	805,847
Ministry of Finance	156,000	736,874	41,200	489,400	1,423,474
Ministry of Fisheries & Sea Minerals	16,800	116,904	-	-	133,704
Ministry of Health	16,800	6,692,894	-	-	6,709,694
Ministry of Industry & Commerce	16,800	21,444	40,000	137,400	215,644
Ministry of Information	64,800	25,056	-	86,400	176,256
Ministry of Interior & Local Governments	152,400	6,390,415	25,902	155,098	6,723,815
Ministry of Internal Security	733,563	7,945,212	20,000	2,400	8,701,175
Ministry of Islamic Affairs & Endowments	16,800	15,420	-	2,400	34,620
Ministry of Justice & Judiciary	16,800	40,716	-	2,400	59,916
Ministry of Labour & Employment	16,800	157,647	-	-	174,447
Ministry of Livestock & Veterinary	16,800	786,935	-	-	803,735
Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resource	16,800	15,420	-	7,400	39,620
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	16,800	1,239,047	-	-	1,255,847
Ministry of Posts & Communications	16,800	15,420	-	2,400	34,620
Ministry of Public Works & Reconstruction	16,800	424,848	-	-	441,648
Ministry of Reconciliation & Constitutional Affairs	16,800	25,056	-	2,400	44,256
Ministry of Seaports & Sea Transportation	16,800	15,420	-	2,400	34,620
Ministry of Transportation & Airports	16,800	31,080	35,000	142,400	225,280
Ministry of Water & Energy	16,800	9,240,453	-	-	9,257,253
Ministry of Women & Human Rights	16,800	214,915	-	-	231,715
Ministry of Youth & Sports	16,800	31,080	-	2,400	50,280
Office for Auditor General	15,600	31,164	1,800	1,200	49,764
Parliament	1,236,000	1,267,320	-	10,224	2,513,544
State Ministry of President	2,706,000	31,320	240,000	54,000	3,031,320
TOTAL	5,695,563	39,664,903	436,302	1,321,142	47,117,909

XASUUSNOOW. Dhammaan mushaaraadka dawladu bixiso waxay ka socdaan koodhka qarashka fanka ah ee 11, inta ay deeqbixiyeyaashu baxshaan in badan oo ka mid ah waxay ka dhigan tahay qarashka fanka ah ee RCRF.

Sababaynta Saamaynta Saqafyada

- 1) **Shaqaaleysiinta shaqaale cusub laga bilaabo dhammaadka 2022 ilaa dhammaadka 2023:** dakhliga dhabta ah ee 2022 oo muujinaya heerka qarash gareynta ee kusalaysan dhammaan shaqaalaha la shaqaaleysiiyay intii lagu jiray sannadka. Miisaaniyada 2023 ayaa muujinaysa shaqaaleysiinta shaqaale cusub ayadoo la adeegsanayo shaqaale qorid la qorsheeyay.
- 2) **Heerka dakhliga loo badinaayo in la helo,** tani waxay go'aamisaa boshqada guud iyo inta aanu ka tagnay si aanu wax u qoondeyno kadib markii aan daboolno baahiyaha asaaska mushaaraadka iyo ballanqaadyada go'an.

Si aanu u gabagabayno saqafyada, waxaanu u baahan nahay inaan ogaano:

- 1) Waxa heerka shaqaaleysiinta uu noqon doono ee loo badinaayo 2024, iyo marka qiimeyn macquul ah loogu tala galay baahiyaha 2024 (ayadoon la samayn shaqaaleysiin dheeraad ah)
- 2) Waa maxay taageerada deeqbixiyaha ee loo badinaayo (ee ay kujirto RCRF) oo sidee tan loo qoondeyn doonaa?
- 3) Dakhli loo badinaayo in la heli karo oo loogu tala galay 2024
- 4) Waa maxay sababaha saameeya inta ay dhan yihiin ballanqaadyada go'an (sida sicir bararka)
- 5) Waa kuwee Wasaaradaha mudnaanta leh ee loogu tala galay qarash bixinta cusub iyo shaqaaleysiinta shaqaale cusub.

Miiska 6aad – Saamiyada Saqafiyada (inaha ugu sarreeya qarashka) iyo Ahmiyadaha Siyaasada

	2022 Actual		2023		Priority	2024	
	Share of Other	Share of Total	Share of Other	Share of Total		Proposed Other	Proposed Total
Accountant General Office	-0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	Low	0.4%	0.0%
Civil Service Commission	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	Medium	1.4%	0.2%
High Court	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	4.5%	0.5%
Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation	1.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.7%	High	0.1%	8.9%
Ministry of Aid & Disaster Management	-3.0%	2.5%	0.2%	0.5%	Medium	-0.1%	0.8%
Ministry of Education	26.2%	11.4%	15.8%	6.4%	Critical	-0.3%	15.3%
Ministry of Environment & Wildlife	-3.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.7%	Low	0.1%	1.5%
Ministry of Finance	25.3%	3.0%	37.0%	3.0%	High	16.9%	3.3%
Ministry of Fisheries & Sea Minerals	-0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	Low	0.1%	0.4%
Ministry of Health	3.7%	22.0%	0.0%	14.2%	Critical	4.2%	19.4%
Ministry of Industry & Commerce	0.1%	0.2%	10.4%	0.5%	Low	-1.5%	0.1%
Ministry of Information	23.9%	0.8%	6.5%	0.4%	Low	3.5%	0.4%
Ministry of Interior & Local Governments	-4.4%	5.7%	11.7%	14.3%	High	-0.4%	4.0%
Ministry of Internal Security	9.4%	27.0%	0.2%	18.5%	High	-23.5%	7.5%
Ministry of Islamic Affairs & Endowments	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	Low	0.1%	0.1%
Ministry of Justice & Judiciary	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	Low	0.0%	0.1%
Ministry of Labour & Employment	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	Low	0.1%	0.7%
Ministry of Livestock & Veterinary	-0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	Low	0.1%	8.7%
Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resource	1.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	Low	0.4%	0.1%
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	0.2%	2.0%	0.0%	2.7%	Medium	0.0%	2.6%
Ministry of Posts & Communications	2.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	Low	0.2%	0.1%
Ministry of Public Works & Reconstruction	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%	Medium	0.1%	1.3%
Ministry of Reconciliation & Constitutional Affairs	-0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	Low	0.1%	0.1%
Ministry of Seaports & Sea Transportation	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	Low	0.0%	0.1%
Ministry of Transportation & Airports	0.5%	0.2%	10.8%	0.5%	Low	-1.3%	0.1%
Ministry of Water & Energy	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	19.6%	High	0.1%	14.6%
Ministry of Women & Human Rights	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	Low	0.1%	0.8%
Ministry of Youth & Sports	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	Low	-1.4%	0.1%
Office for Auditor General	-12.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	Low	0.2%	0.2%
Parliament	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	5.3%	Medium	29.7%	1.9%
State Ministry of President	27.9%	2.5%	4.1%	6.4%	High	66.3%	5.8%

Saamiyada qoondaynada kale (oo ah qooneyno cusub) iyo qooneynada guud waxay la jaan qaadaayaan ahmiyadaha siyaasada ee Dawlada – ee diirada saaraya Amniga iyo hawlaha muhiimka ah (MoILG, Caafimaadka, Waxbarashada, Madaxweyneynimada, Maaliyada).

Shaxda 7aad- Qoondada 2024 ee la soo jeediyey

	2024 Est DKGS inta ay u qoondaysey Mushaaraadka Ayadoo lagu saleynaayo Dakhligii FY 2022	Kharashaadka Ka yimaada Deeqbixiyaasha	Ballanqaad Go'an (oo Dawladu Fangareyso) Miisaaniyada 2023.	Dheeraadkale, oo uu kujiro Shaqqale cusub oo ay dowladu mushaar siiso oo la qorsheeyey (2023 & 2024),	Wadarta	Bahida ugu yar
Xafiiska Xisaabiyaha Guud	-	-	-	8,900	8,900	-
Guddiga Shaqaalaha Rayidka ah ee Dawlada	3,550	54,270	2,400	33,650	93,870	5,950
Maxkamada Sare	92,200	-	-	111,800	204,000	92,200
Wasaarada Beeraha & Waraabka	15,700	3,508,336	-	1,700	3,525,736	15,700
Wasaarada Gargaarka & Maareynta Musiiibooyinka	21,860	279,380	-	(2,660)	298,580	21,860
Wasaarada Waxbarashada	69,500	5,950,692	30,000	(7,700)	6,042,492	99,500
Wasaarada Deegaanka & Dur Jooqta	16,800	588,547	-	2,400	607,747	16,800
Wasaarada Maaliyada	120,020	736,874	41,200	416,510	1,314,604	161,220
Wasaarada Kalluumaysiga & Macdanta Badda	16,800	150,874	-	2,000	169,674	16,800
Wasaarada Caafimaadka	16,800	7,563,976	-	102,400	7,683,176	16,800
Wasaarada Warshadaha & Ganacsiga	16,800	21,444	40,000	(37,500)	40,744	56,800
Wasaarada Warfaafinta	56,400	25,056	-	86,400	167,856	56,400
Wasaarada Arrimaha Gudaha & Dawladaha Hoose	155,270	1,414,233	25,902	(9,372)	1,586,033	181,172
Wasaarada Amniga Gudaha	1,719,885	1,814,601	20,000	(578,222)	2,976,264	1,739,885
Wasaarada Arrimaha Islaamka & Awqafta	16,800	15,420	-	2,400	34,620	16,800
Wasaarada Caddaalada & Garsoorka	16,800	40,716	-	600	58,116	16,800
Wasaarada Shaqada & Shaqaaleysiinta	16,800	252,672	-	2,400	271,872	16,800
Wasaarada Xoolaha Nool & Daaweynta Xoolaha	16,800	3,440,970	-	2,400	3,460,170	16,800

Wasaarada Batroolka iyo Kheyraatka Macdanta	8,400	15,420	-	9,000	32,820	8,400
Wasaarada Qorsheynta iyo Iskaashiga Caalamiga ah	20,400	1,024,405	-	(1,200)	1,043,605	20,400
Wasaarada Boostada & Isgaarsiinta	15,400	15,420	-	3,800	34,620	15,400
Wasaarada Hawlaha Guud & Dib u Dhiska	16,800	480,080	-	2,400	499,280	16,800
Wasaarada Dib u Heshiisiinta & Arrimaha Dastuurka	16,800	25,056	-	2,400	44,256	16,800
Wasaarada Dekadaha & Gaadiidka Badda	16,800	15,420	-	600	32,820	16,800
Wasaarada Gaadiidka & Garoomada Diyaaradaha	16,800	31,080	35,000	(32,600)	50,280	51,800
Wasaarada Biyaha & Tamarta	16,800	5,762,190	-	2,400	5,781,390	16,800
Wasaarada Haweenka & Xaquuqul Insaanka	16,800	295,545	-	2,500	314,845	16,800
Wasaarada Dhallinyarada & Isboortiga	54,100	31,080	-	(34,900)	50,280	54,100
Xafiiska Hantidhowraha Guud	10,500	43,584	1,800	5,700	61,584	12,300
Baarlamaanka	-	31,320	-	730,000	761,320	-
Wasiiru Dawlaha Madaxweynaha	407,105	31,320	240,000	1,630,995	2,309,420	647,105
WADARTA	3,005,490	33,659,980	436,302	2,459,202	39,560,973	3,441,791

Maalgelinta deeq-bixiyeyaasha waxaa dhamaantood loo qoondeeyey wasaaradaha iyadoo lagu saleynayo barnaamijyada deeq bixiyeyaasha. Ballanqaadyada go'an waxay ka dhigan yihiin baahida la qiyaasay ee kharashaadka muhiimka ah sida kirada. Qodobka kale waxaa loo isticmaali karaa sidii baahida loo siiyay mudnaanta siyaasadda, ie, waxay muujinaysaa lacagta ay DKGS nafsad ahaanta u qoondeysay wasaaradaha ka dib marka ay xisaabiso baahida ugu yar kaas oo ah sida kharashka caadiga ah. Qoddobkan guud waxa uu muujinayaa qadarka dhammaystiran ee loo qoondeeyey Wasaaradaha ay ka mid yihiin baahida ugu hooseysa iyo mudnaanta siyaasadda. Ogsoonow, 2023 mushaaraadka waxaa loo adeegsadaa asaaska xisaabinta baahida ugu hooseysa. wadarta guud ee USD **33,659,980** ayaa deeq-bixiyeyaasha u qoondeeyeen inay maalgeliyaan kharashaadka soo noqnoqda iyo midka maguurtada ah, oo ay ku jiraan mushaaraadka.

Ballan qaadyada go'an oo ah USD **436,302** ayaa ka dhigan baahi la qiimeeyay oo loogu tala galay qarash ku bixinta waxyaabaha ugu muhiimsan sida kirooyinka. 2024, miisaaniyada 2023 waxaa loo isticmaalaa baahida sii socota. Baahida Ugu Hooseysa kolomkeeda wuxuu muujinayaa tirada loo baahan yahay ee sharuudahan ugu hooseeya u hoggaansamaysa: mushaaraadka dawlada iyo ballanqaadka go'an oo ah USD **3,441,791**.

Koofur Galbeed wadarta dakhliga ay ishiisa iska leedahay ayadu saadaashiisa 2024 waa \$ USD **5,900,993**. Kadib markii meel lagu hubsado xisaabta Baahida Ugu Hooseysa sidii loo dabooli lahaa, waxaa noo soo haraya USD **2,459,201**. Waxaanu isticmaalnaa heerarka mudnaanta siyaasadan ee Muhiimka ah, Sarreeya, Dhexe, iyo kuwa Hooseysa si aanu ugu igmano ilaha dakhliga ee soo haray wasaaradaha ayadoo taa lagu salaynaayo xaalada mudnaantooda. Kolomyada kale ee sare waxay asal ahaan tilmaamayaan "ahmiyadaha siyaasada" qoondoyntooda loogu tala galay LM kasta iyadoo Wadarta kolomkuna yahay isu geynta xisaabta baahida ugu Hooseysa iyo kolomyada kale.

Miiska 8aad – Qarashka Baxaya 2024 ee Lasaadaaliyay

Wadarta dakhliga gudaha ee ishiisa aanu leenahay anagu	5,900,993
Qarashka Baxaya ee Laqoondeeyay	
Baahida ugu yar	3,441,791
Ahmiyadaha siyaasada	2,459,201
Saadaasha wadarta guud ee qarashka baxaya (baahida ugu hooseysa + ahmiyadaha siyaasadan) Kana yimid dakhliga gudaha.	5,900,993
Wadarta maalgelinta deeq-bixiyeyaasha	33,659,980
Total Budget 2024 SWSS	39,560,973

Gudaha Koofur Galbeed, sanadkii 2022 deeqbixiyeyaashu waxay ku bixiyeen USD **9,396,641** mushaaraadka sidaasi oo kale inay dhacdo ayaana la filayaa 2024. Qoraallo badan oo kusaabsan deeqaha kasocda FGS iyo ballanqaadyada deeqbixiyaha ayaa kordhin lahaa qaraashaadka maaliyada **baaxadiisa, waxaana loogu qoondayn lahaa wasaaradaha si ku salaysan ahmiyadaha siyaasada.** Wadarta Miisaaniyadda guud ee sanadka 2024 waa USD **39,560,973**.

4 WAXYAABAHA HALISTA AH EE KUWAJAHAN MIISAANIYADA

4.1 ARRIMO LA XIRIIRA DHUG U YEELASHADA HORAY U SOCOSHADA

4.1.1 Maareynta Maaliyada Dawlada

Hawlaha dawlad goboleedka iyo joogteynta maaliyadu waxay kuxiran yihiin PFM wacan (Maareynta Maaliyada Dawlada); hadaba, waxaa aad muhiim u ahaan doona in dhammaan hayadaha Dawlad Goboleedka iyo shaqaaluhu u hoggaansamaan mabaadiida iyo habraacyada kuqoran Xeerka PFM. Dhammaan MDAs-ka dawlad goboleedku waa in:

1. Ay xaqiijiyaan in dhammaan dhakhliyada dawlada lagu shubo Koonto Hal ah oo Maaliyadeed;
2. Ay xaqiijiyaan in Wasaarada Maaliyada la ogeysiyo dhammaan ballan qaadyada deeqbixiyeyaasha ee cusub durba; iyo in
3. Ay xaqiijiyaan in dhammaan iibka (lasoo iibinaayo badeecooyinka, adeegyada latalinta, iyo shaqaalaha) loo maro Waaxda Iibka ee Wasaarada Maaliyada.

Habraacyadaan saddexda ahi waxay aad muhiim ugu yihiin xaqiijinta in qarashka si sax ah meel loogu sheegi karo lana soo tebiyo.

4.1.2 Kuhawlinta Dadweynaha Miisaaniyada

Maadaama ay ilaaliye ka tahay lacagaha dadweynaha, waxaa waajib ku ah Dawlad Goboleedka inay umuujiso muwaadiniinteeda in dakhliga la qoondeeyay si wax kuool ah loogu adeegsanayo si loo gaaro ujeedooyinka horumarinta dhaqan dhaqaale ee muwaadiniinta. Sidaa daraadeed, Wasaarada Maaliyadu waxay kudaabacdaa Miisaaniyad Sanadeedka iyo warbixinada maaliyada qarashka lasoo xareeyay ee rubuc sanadlaha ah barteeda internetka si xogtaa ay u helaan dadweynuhu oo ka kooban deeqbixiyeyaasha caalamiga ah, muwaadiniinta Soomaaliya iyo dadka oo dhan gebi ahaanba.

4.1.3 Waxyaabaha Halista ah ee Dhaqaalaha Guud WAJAHAYA

Weecashooyinka laga weecdo qiyaasaha dhaqaalaha guud ee taageeraya BFP-daan waxay u keeni karaan mustaqbalka halis weyn ujeedooyinka siyaasada maaliyada. Guud ahaan, saadaasha koboca Soomaaliya ee mudada heerka dhexe waxay aad ugu tiirsan tahay maqnaanshaha abaaraha ama daadadka, sida uu u shaqeeyo dhaqaalaha dalalka deeqaha nasiya, iyo saamaynta kicinta mashaariicda horumarineed ee cusub ee ay samaysay Dawlad Goboleedku iyo kuwa la sameeyay ayadoo magaceeda lagu hadlaayo. Amni darrada sii socota ayaa horjoogsata awoodii Dawlad Goboleedku kumeel marin lahayd qorsheyaasheeda. Isbaddalada Dawlad Goboleedka ee ah dhanka PFM, Xeerarka PFM iyo Dakhliga, isbaddalada kastanka ayaa la filayaa inay gacan ka geystaan xaqiijinta in dhaqaalaha la heli karo si wax kuool ah loogu isticmaalo qorsheyaashii loogu tala galay. Xoog saarida iibka xooggan ee dawlada ee sida wacan loo maareeyo waa inay xaqiijiso fulin wax kuool ah oo ku aaddan ujeedooyinka siyaasadan.

4.1.4 Halis Hayadeed

Laga soo bilaabo bilowgiiba, wax qabadka Dawlad Goboleedka marka laga hadlayo qaaditaanka tillaabooyinka canshuurtu waxay ahayd mid isku qasan. Helitaanka xadidan ee canshuur bixiyeyaasha, la'aanta xog canshuur bixiyeyaal, tira badnida jidgooyooyin sharci darro ah, faham darro ka dhex jirta canshuur bixiyeyaasha markii laga hadlaayo kubixinta canshuuraha waqtigii la rabay, ka weecinta qarashka dawlada Hal Akoon oo Maaliyadeed, iyo iibka loo sameeyo si ka baxsan qaabdhismeedka sharciga ah ee Xeerka PFM waxyaabahaas oo idil waxay halis weyn u keenayaan joogteynta maaliyada hayadaha Dawlad Goboleedka. Si loo maareeyo halistaa, Dawlad Goboleedku waxay sii wadaa inay aad u

takiidiso xirfadlenimada hawlaha soo uruurinta dakhliga ee ay taageeraan Xeerka Dakhliga iyo xeerar hoosaadka iyo tilmaamuhu.

4.1.5 Halista Shaqaalaha

Marka loo eego caqabadaha dhaqaalaha ee jira, Dawladu waxay la harjadaysaa sidii ay usoo jiidan lahayd xirfadleyaal aqoon leh si ay ugu soo biiraan shaqaalaha dawlada. Markii awooda ah gudaha Guddiga Shaqaalaha Dawlada ee Rayidka ah ay kororto, Wasaaraduhu waxay aad ula shaqeyn doonaan Guddiga si loo dejiyo qorsheyaal shaqaaleysiineed mudada heerka dhexe si loo taageero hannaanka diyaarinta miisaaniyada ayadoo la bixinaayo tilmaan iyo sabab cad oo loogu tala galay heerarka shaqaaleysiinta.

Halisaha hoos kuxusan waxey u gaartahay DKGS waxayna tilmaameyaan sababo saamayn kara dhaqaalaha guud iyo xaaladaha maaliyadeed intuba:

Miisk 9aad - Shaxda Halista Maaliyada Guud

Halista	Suurtagalnimada	Saamaynta
Ascaarta sii kordheysa ee badeecooyinka qoyska ee muhiimka ah waxay dhaawacaan daryeelka	Dhexe -ascaarta badeecada ayaa sare u kacayay, laakiin xannibaadaha caalamiga ah ayaa loo badinayaa in ay isdhimeen	Dhexe –kororka ascaarta ayaa ballaarnaa laakiin waxaa loo badinaa inay cabbir ahaan haatan kooban yihiin
Kala duwanaanshiyaha ballaaran ee dakhliga deeqaha ayaa ka dhiga fulinta wax adag	Sare – deeqaha dakhliyada ka yimaada ayaa taarikhayan ay adkeyd in la saadaaliyo	Sare – waxayna wali yihiin qeyb muhiim ah oo ka tirsan miisaaniyada
Abaaraha ayaa keena hoos u dhac dhaqaale	Hoose –caddeyn kooban oo ku saabsan in xaaladuhu kasii dareen	Sare –dhaqaalaha ayaa aad ugu tiirsan waaxda beeraha
Daadad	Sare – Webi Shabeelle ayaa soo fataha daadad in badan	Dhexe – wuxuu daadku saameeyaa waaxda beeraha, barakacayaasha iyo Bulshooyinka Martigaliya
Kororka barakacayaasha gudaha	Sare – barakaca ayaa u dhaca si joogto ah	Sare – wuxuu barakacu kordhin karaa ascaarta wuxuuna carqaladeyn karaa dhaqaalaha
Ka qeyb qaadashada shaqaalaha oo hooseysa	Sare – 30% dadku ma shaqeeyaan	Sare –Ma jiro shaqaale kufilan horay u waditaanka dhaqaalaha
Lacagaha lasoo xawilo oo yar	Dhexe -Lacagaha lasoo xawilo ayaa ah isla intii ay ahaayeen sanadkii hore	Sare – waxay kordhin karaan qiimaha waxayna sababi karaan carqaladayn kutimaada dhaqaalaha

