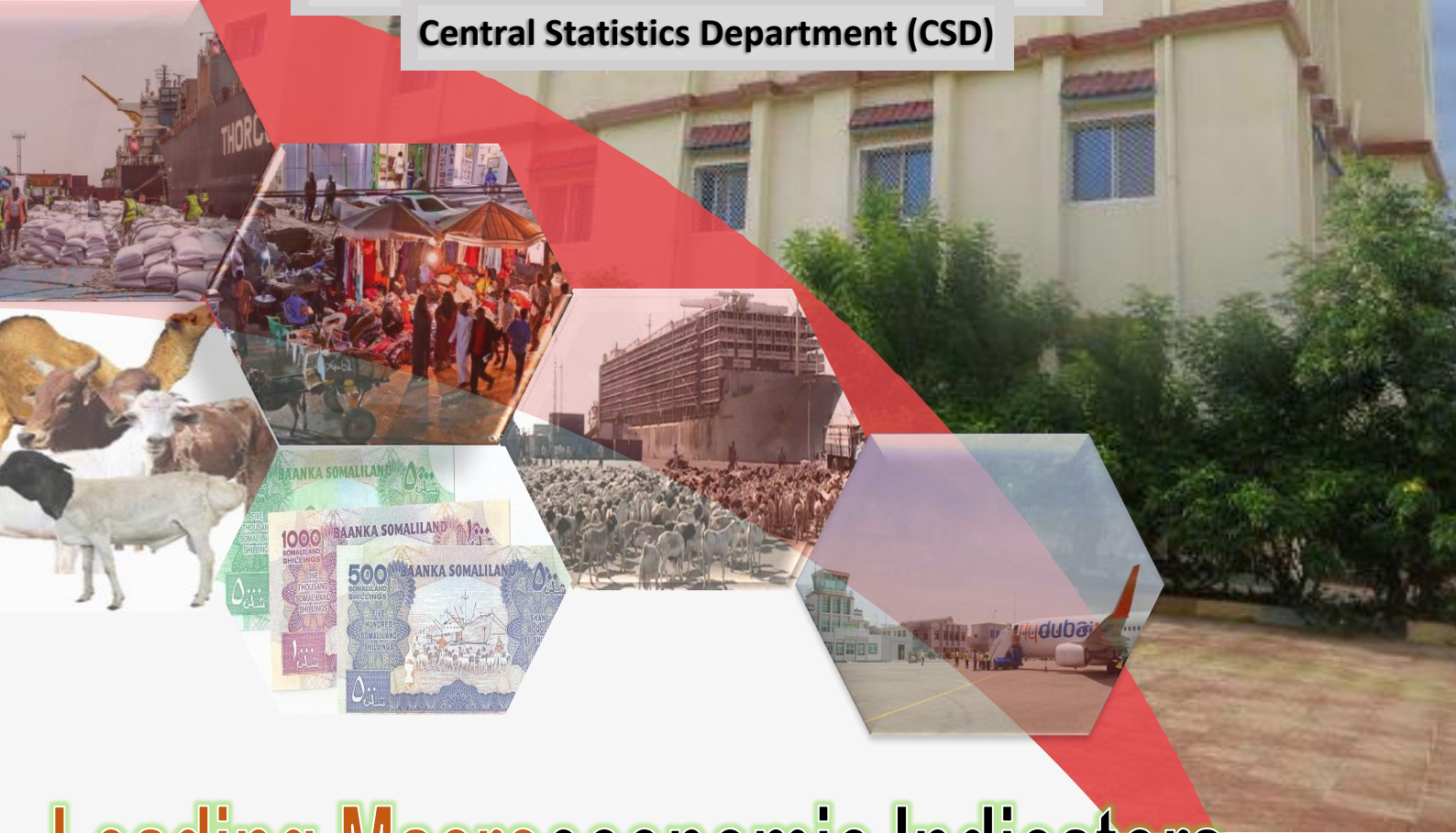




**Ministry of Planning and National Development
Central Statistics Department (CSD)**



Leading Macroeconomic Indicators

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PREFACE

This publication is part of an ongoing statistical series produced by the Central Statistics Department (CSD) within the Ministry of Planning and National Development. It provides a comprehensive set of indicators crucial for monitoring and evaluating the national economy's performance. The report covers various areas, including the National Account, Consumer Price Index (CPI), Inflation, Prices, Remittances, Government Finance Statistics, Exchange Rate, Trade statistics, and insights into Passengers and Tourism.

The "Leading Macroeconomic Indicators" is an annual report designed to be a reliable and timely resource for a diverse array of stakeholders. These stakeholders include policymakers and government institutions who rely on evidence-based data for policy formation and economic planning; private sector entities and

investors focused on identifying market opportunities and gauging economic trends; development partners and international organizations involved in supporting national development; research institutions and academic bodies requiring accurate statistics for analysis and teaching; as well as the general public interested in the national economy's trajectory.

By offering consistent, comparable, and accessible economic data, this publication supports transparency, accountability, and informed decision-making. It also enhances the foundation for discussions about economic policy and development priorities among all stakeholders. The CSD is dedicated to continually enhancing the scope, quality, and dissemination of official statistics, adhering to international standards and best practices.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND), through the Central Statistics Department (CSD), extends heartfelt gratitude to everyone who contributed to the creation of this report. We extend special thanks to the Honorable Kaltun Sh. Hassan Abdi, Minister of Planning and National Development, and Mr. Mohamed Saed Muhumed, Director General, for their leadership, guidance, and unwavering support throughout this endeavor.

We acknowledge the commitment and hard work of our dedicated technical staff at the CSD, whose efforts were vital in compiling, analyzing, and presenting the data contained within this publication. Our deepest appreciation goes to Mr. Khadar Mohamed Gahayr, Director of CSD, and Mr. Mustafe Mohamed Elmi,

technical lead, whose leadership and dedication were instrumental in the successful production of this report.

Our gratitude extends to various government institutions, private sector entities, development partners, and international organizations who provided essential data, technical insights, and ongoing collaboration. Their contributions were crucial in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the statistics presented herein.

Finally, we acknowledge our stakeholders and the general public, whose increasing demand for timely and reliable macroeconomic statistics inspires us to continually enhance the quality, scope, and dissemination of national statistics. This publication is the result of the collective efforts of all involved partners, and their collaboration makes it possible.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSD	Central Statistics Department
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Kg	Killogram
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SLSH	Somaliland Shiling
SNA	System of National Account
USD or US Dollar	United States Dollar

1. NATIONAL ACCOUNT

The National Accounts system provides a comprehensive framework for measuring economic performance, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) serving as the main indicator of economic activity. The analysis of GDP, GDP growth, GDP per capita, and GDP by expenditure provides an overview of economic trends between 2021 and 2025.

The data show that GDP at current prices increased steadily from USD 3,297 million in 2021 to USD 4,435 million in 2025, indicating continuous nominal economic growth. However, real GDP at constant prices grew more slowly from USD 2,459 million to USD 2,694 million, with a negative growth rate of -1.6% in 2022 before recovering in subsequent years. This suggests that inflation contributed significantly to the increase in nominal GDP.

GDP per capita at current prices rose from USD 763 in 2021 to USD 919 in 2025, while real GDP per capita remained relatively stable, changing from USD 569

to USD 558. This indicates limited improvement in average living standards due to inflation and population growth.

From the expenditure side, household final consumption remained the largest component of GDP, exceeding 100% throughout the period and showing that consumption was the main driver of the economy. Government final consumption remained stable at around 7% of GDP. Gross fixed capital formation declined during the early years before improving to 10.6% in 2025, reflecting fluctuations in investment activity. Exports increased from 8.8% to 14.6% of GDP, while imports remained higher than exports, resulting in a persistent trade deficit.

Overall, the data indicate that the economy experienced steady nominal expansion between 2021 and 2025, although real economic growth remained modest, highlighting ongoing structural and development challenges.

Leading Macro-Economics Indicators

Table 1.1: GDP at Current Price and at Constant Price (Million USD), 2021-2025

Years	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP Current Price	3,297	3,571	3,977	4,280	4,435
GDP Constant Price (Real GDP)	2,459	2,419	2,497	2,607	2,694

Source: MoPND/ CSD

Table 1.2: GDP Annual Percentage Change, 2021-2025

Years	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP at Current Price	12.7%	8.3%	11.4%	7.6%	3.6%
GDP at Constant Price	8.2%	-1.6%	3.2%	4.4%	3.3%

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development

Table 1.3: GDP per Capita (USD), 2021-2025

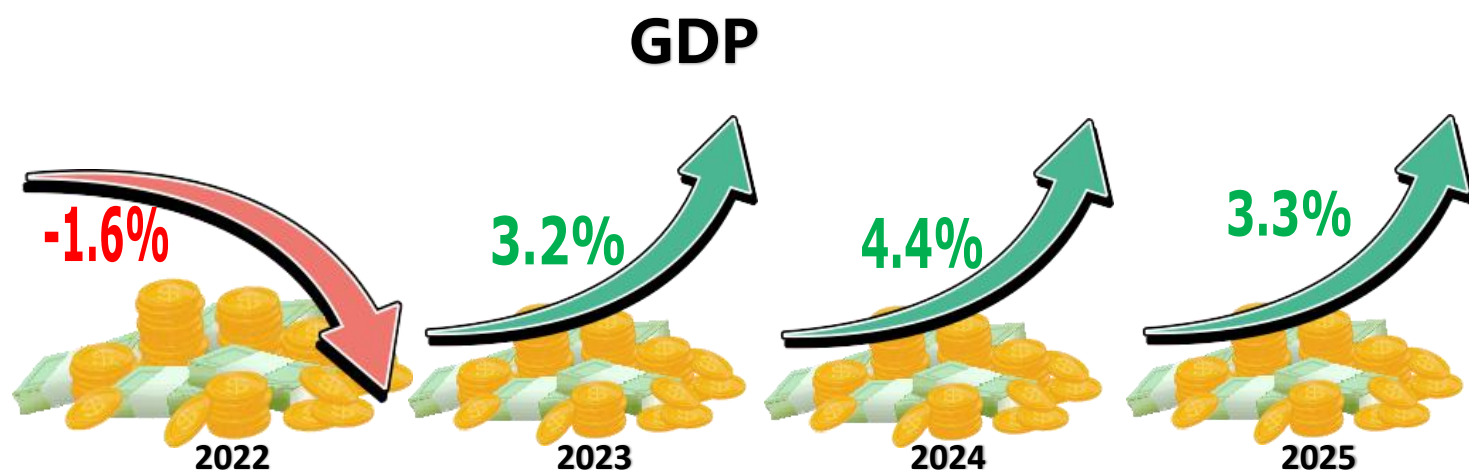
Years	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP per capita at current price	\$763	\$804	\$871	\$912	\$919
GDP per capita at constant price	\$569	\$545	\$547	\$557	\$558

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development

Table 1.4 : GDP by expenditure, current prices, percentage share 2021-2025

Expenditure items	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Household final consumption	108.5	109.6	106.3	102.5	102.7
Government final consumption	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.8
Gross fixed capital formation	18.5	13.2	9	8.6	10.6
Exports of goods and services	8.8	10.8	14.7	16.0	14.6
Minus: Imports of goods and services	43.5	41.3	37.2	33.9	34.7
GDP at purchasers' prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development



2. PRICE STATISTICS

2.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a key macroeconomic indicator used to measure changes in the average prices of goods and services consumed by households over time. It provides an important measure of inflation and helps assess changes in the cost of living and purchasing power. The CPI is widely used by policymakers, researchers, businesses, and development partners to monitor economic conditions and guide policy formulation, wage adjustments, and planning decisions.

The CPI data presented in this section are compiled by the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND) through the Central Statistics Department (CSD) using 2012 as the base year (2012 = 100). This base year allows comparisons of price movements over time relative to a fixed reference period.

Headline Inflation (Overall Price Level)

The Headline CPI increased steadily from 257.96 in January to 280.37 in December, This consistent upward trend shows that the

general cost of living increased throughout 2025.

Core Inflation (Underlying Inflation Trend)

The Core CPI rose moderately from 241.30 in January to 253.99 in December. Core inflation increased more slowly than headline inflation.

The Food Crops index increased significantly from 420.07 in January to 535.95 in December, the largest rise among all components. Food prices were the main contributor to inflation in 2025.

Energy, Fuel, and Utilities (Moderate Influence). The Energy, Fuel, and Utilities index moved from 237.16 in January to 248.44 in December, showing moderate fluctuations.

Leading Macro-Economics Indicators

Table 2.1.1: Monthly Consumer Price Indices key components, 2025

Base: 2012=100				
Period	Headline Inflation Rate	Core	Food Crops and Related Items	Energy Fuel and Utilities
January	257.96	241.30	420.07	237.16
February	259.55	242.19	432.05	234.07
March	261.03	243.47	436.58	234.07
April	262.66	244.32	444.98	235.59
May	264.61	246.24	449.05	235.59
June	266.76	246.93	463.62	237.78
July	268.90	247.92	473.76	241.89
August	271.07	248.65	490.15	241.95
September	273.15	249.50	508.23	238.34
October	275.70	251.85	513.93	239.37
November	277.88	252.24	529.98	243.01
December	280.37	253.99	535.95	248.44

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development

2.2 INFLATION RATE

The inflation trend in Somaliland between 2021 and 2025 shows a significant increase in the general price level, particularly in food-related items. As presented in Table 2.2.2, the overall inflation rate (All Items) increased from 3.8% in 2021 to 9.4% in 2024 before slightly declining to 8.6% in 2025. This indicates that Somaliland experienced strong inflationary pressures during the period, especially between 2022 and 2024.

Food inflation was the main contributor to the rise in prices. The food category increased from 4.5% in 2021 to 13.3% in 2024 before declining to 11.3% in 2025. Similarly, Food and Beverages rose from 4.3% in 2021 to 13.2% in 2024, before easing to 10.9% in 2025, showing that rising food prices significantly affected household consumption and living costs. In contrast, non-food inflation remained relatively lower, increasing from 3.2% in 2021 to 6.2% in 2025.

The monthly inflation data for 2025 in Table 2.2.1 show that headline inflation remained relatively stable, ranging between 0.6% and 0.9% throughout the year. Food crops and related items recorded the highest monthly increases,

reaching 3.7% in September and 3.5% in August, indicating continued volatility in food prices. Core inflation remained moderate and stable, while energy, fuel, and utilities fluctuated during the year, recording both positive and negative changes.

Sectoral analysis further reveals differences in inflation across expenditure divisions. Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics recorded the highest inflation rate at 16.0% in 2025, while Clothing and Footwear reached 15.3% in 2024. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels also recorded relatively high inflation, reaching 9.6% in both 2022 and 2023. Restaurants and Hotels experienced strong price increases, particularly in 2022 at 20.8%. In contrast, Communication, Health, and Transport generally recorded lower inflation rates during the period.

Overall, the data suggest that food prices and essential household expenses were the major drivers of inflation in Somaliland. Although inflationary pressures eased slightly in 2025, inflation remained relatively high, continuing to affect household purchasing power and the cost of living.

Leading Macro-Economics Indicators

Table 2.2.1: Monthly Inflation Rates by Key Component 2025

Period	Headline Inflation Rate	Core	Food Crops and Related Items	Energy Fuel and Utilities
January	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.6
February	0.6	0.4	2.9	-1.3
March	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.0
April	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.7
May	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.0
June	0.8	0.3	3.2	0.9
July	0.8	0.4	2.2	1.7
August	0.8	0.3	3.5	0.0
September	0.8	0.3	3.7	-1.5
October	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.4
November	0.8	0.2	3.1	1.5
December	0.9	0.7	1.1	2.2

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development

Table : 2.2.2 Annual inflation rate (Percentage change) trend by division (2021-2025)

Main Divisions	Weights (%)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All Items	100.0	3.8	8.3	9.2	9.4	8.6
Food	38.71	4.5	9.7	12.4	13.3	11.3
Non-Food	61.29	3.2	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.2
Food and Beverages	41.75	4.3	9.2	11.6	13.2	10.9
Tobacco and Narcotics	4.56	13.7	11.3	7.6	-2.5	16.0
Clothing and Footwear	5.73	3.5	2.5	8.8	15.3	4.9
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	14.10	2.7	9.6	9.6	5.0	7.3
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	5.55	1.9	4.1	7.2	11.1	4.8
Health	2.56	3.3	3.6	3.2	1.7	2.8
Transport	8.85	1.7	11.9	4.3	3.7	1.7
Communication	2.99	1.4	3.7	1.3	4.9	0.9
Recreation and Culture	2.25	3.6	3.3	5.2	8.2	4.3
Education	3.69	1.7	-0.2	6.1	2.7	5.8
Restaurants and Hotels	3.35	1.1	20.8	4.8	9.7	10.0
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	4.62	3.0	3.0	8.7	9.9	5.2

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development

2.3 AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES FOR KEY SELECTED ITEMS

The analysis of average prices between 2021 and 2025 shows a general increase in the cost of living, mainly driven by rising prices of staple foods, housing, electricity, and transport fuels. Data compiled by the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND) through the Central Statistics Department (CSD) indicate that maize, sorghum, rice, and fish recorded notable price increases, placing additional pressure on household food expenditure, while sugar prices stabilized slightly in 2025 after earlier increases.

Among non-food items, housing rent and electricity tariffs increased steadily,

whereas public water tariffs remained stable and private water supply costs rose slightly. Meanwhile, diesel and petroleum fuel prices showed significant volatility but remained higher overall compared to 2021, reflecting continued exposure to international energy market conditions.

Overall, these trends suggest that food and energy prices were the main drivers of rising household expenses during the period, with important implications for purchasing power, inflation management, and medium-term economic policy planning.

Table 2.3.1: Average Annual Prices per Kg for Selected Food items, (SLSH), 2021- 2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Rice	6,333	7,847	8,167	8,444	9,208
Spaghetti	5,708	6,000	6,000	6,083	7,479
Maize	7,512	8,021	10,167	12,234	13,234
Sorghum flour (Budo)	8,972	10,502	12,334	14,539	15,355
Sugar	6,000	8,000	9,000	9,667	9,583
Potatoes ¹	5,850	5,292	5,753	6,812	7,453
Fish	60,000	61,375	64,167	74,000	74,063

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development

¹ The previous 2025 report stated that it was about tomatoes, but a typographical error occurred in the data, which should have been about potatoes

Leading Macro-Economics Indicators

Table 2.3.2: Average Prices of Selected fundamental items, 2021 - 2025 (SLSH)

Food item	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Rental for housing	2,138,958	2,235,802	2,242,083	2,225,125	2,269,317
Water supply (M3) public	15,450	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500
Water supply (M3) private (Donkey and Vehicle)	21,333	23,231	23,056	23,056	23,196
Electricity (1kw)	5,673	5,774	6,815	7,266	7,696
Cooking Gas (10Kg)	176,583	170,667	177,583	165,083	175,250
Diesel fuel (1 Liter)	5,917	9,125	8,500	8,942	8,867
Petroleum fuel (1 Liter)	6,538	9,487	8,732	9,652	9,487

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development

3. REMITTANCES

Remittances have continued to play a vital role in supporting the economy by providing foreign exchange inflows, strengthening domestic consumption, and sustaining household livelihoods. Between 2021 and 2025, inward remittances showed notable fluctuations, reflecting both global economic conditions and the continued commitment of the diaspora community. In 2021, the country received USD 852.3 million. This amount rose sharply by 46.4 percent in 2022 to reach USD 1.25 billion, indicating strong external support. However, in 2023

remittance inflows declined by 19.9 percent to USD 1.0 billion.

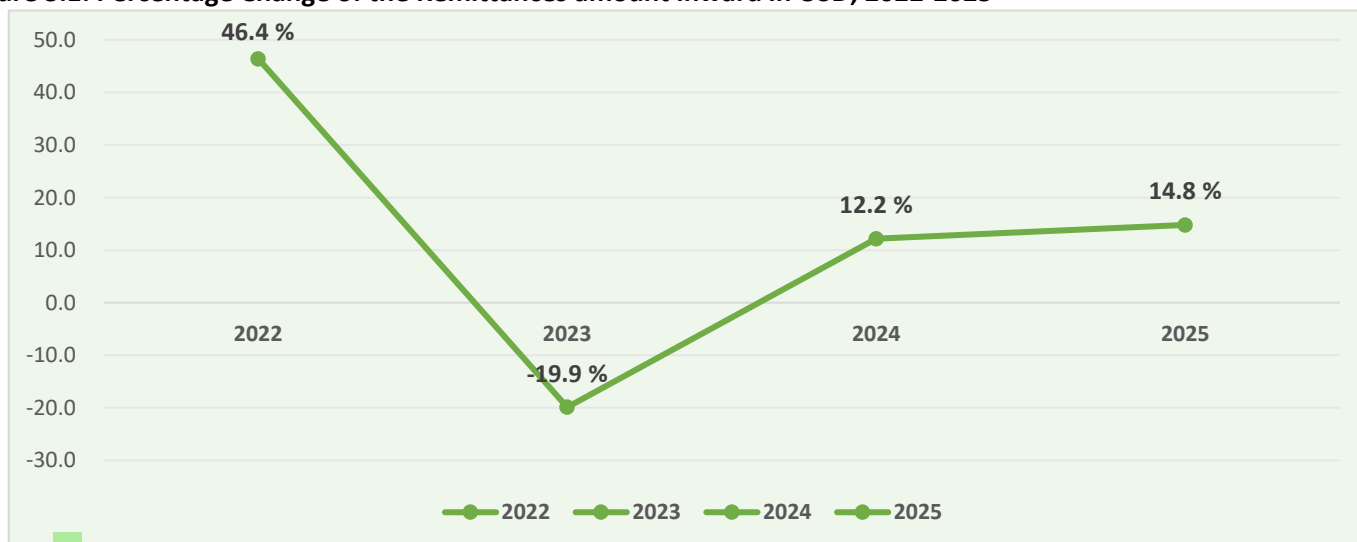
The downward trend reversed in 2024, when remittances increased by 12.2 percent to USD 1.12 billion, followed by a stronger growth of 14.8 percent in 2025, reaching USD 1.29 billion, the highest level recorded during the period under review. These trends highlight both the importance and vulnerability of remittance inflows. While remittances remain a major source of foreign exchange earnings, poverty reduction, and household income support.

Table 3.1: Remittances amount inward in USD 2021-2025

Year	inward remittance	Percentage Change
2021	852,344,261	
2022	1,248,055,046	46.4
2023	999,957,069	-19.9
2024	1,121,647,205	12.2
2025	1,287,300,000	14.8

Source: Cental Bank

Figure 3.1: Percentage Change of the Remittances amount inward in USD, 2022-2025



4. PUBLIC FINANCING STATISTICS

Public financing statistics reflect the priorities and allocation of public resources across key sectors of the economy. Between 2021 and 2025, the central government budget exhibited both growth and fluctuations, shaped by evolving fiscal pressures and policy needs. The total budget rose from SLSH 2.1 trillion in 2021 to a peak of SLSH 2.41 trillion in 2022, before moderating slightly to SLSH 2.32 trillion in 2024 and raised again to 2.5 trillion in 2025. The annual growth rate showed notable variations, with a modest increase of 2.7 percent in 2021, a strong expansion of 14.7 percent in 2022, followed by contractions of -1.3 percent in 2023, 2.5 percent in 2024 and around 11 percent in 2025.

Sectoral allocation patterns indicate that Security and Governance consistently absorbed the largest shares of the budget, reaching 38.4 percent and 20.8 percent respectively in 2024. Meanwhile, Economic services increased their share in 2023 but slightly declined in 2024, while allocations to Health and Education gradually fell,

accounting for only 6.5 percent and 5.1 percent of the budget in 2024 and slightly rose to 6.9 percent and 5.1 percent respectively in 2025. Cross-cutting sectors significantly increased from 0.9 percent in 2024 to 4.3 percent in 2025. Other sectors, such as Infrastructure, Production, WASH, and Energy, received comparatively smaller shares, with

Overall, these trends highlight the government's emphasis on security and governance, alongside efforts to sustain economic services, but also reveal low investment in social sectors such as education and health.

Somaliland received a total of \$221.79 million in external aid in 2024, supporting various national development priorities. The majority of aid was provided by International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), which contributed \$119.53 million (54%), followed by UN agencies with \$79.34 million (36%). The World Bank, Somaliland Development Fund (SDF), and GIZ accounted for 4.1 percent, 4.7 percent, and 1.5 percent, respectively.

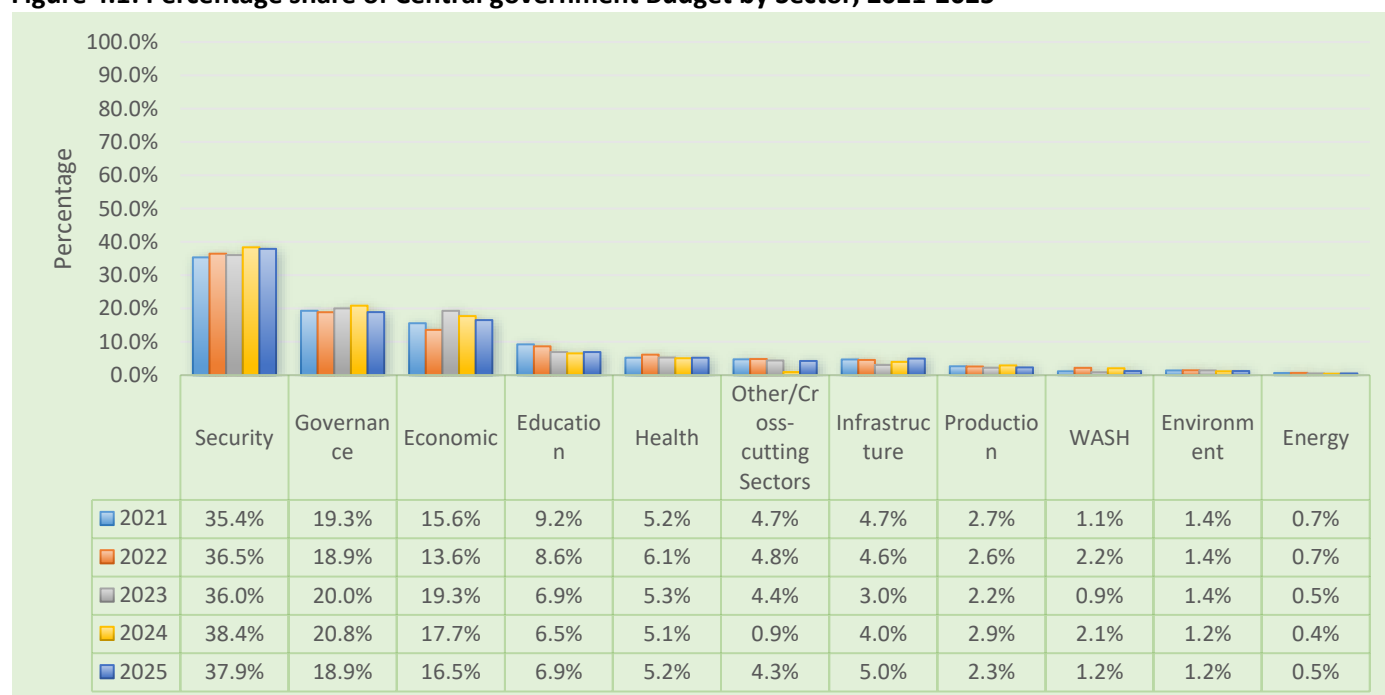
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Table 4.1 : Central government Budget by Sector Allocation (SLSH) 2021-2025

Sector	SLSH in 2021	SLSH in 2022	SLSH in 2023	SLSH in 2024	SLSH in 2025
Security	742,909,921,817	878,788,036,702	857,898,114,006	890,700,000,000	976,556,630,511
Governance	405,907,600,126	455,329,949,430	476,779,133,668	483,900,000,000	487,395,177,213
Economic	327,389,850,065	327,436,960,872	459,297,606,338	411,500,000,000	425,636,351,751
Education	194,115,414,259	208,332,601,651	164,786,296,355	151,600,000,000	178,264,491,270
Health	109,924,940,912	148,080,068,154	125,753,179,482	117,600,000,000	134,538,654,144
Other/Cross-cutting Sectors	99,645,294,195	116,384,533,595	104,443,880,917	21,600,000,000	109,680,736,692
Infrastructure	98,808,675,871	109,950,219,046	72,575,319,889	92,300,000,000	127,983,161,217
Production	55,740,201,441	62,305,448,134	52,689,482,968	67,500,000,000	59,595,455,063
WASH	24,055,825,232	52,638,277,503	20,536,447,699	47,800,000,000	31,599,553,132
Environment	29,327,559,871	34,882,128,195	33,554,105,045	26,800,000,000	31,688,835,684
Energy	13,674,716,211	16,324,671,053	11,973,345,115	9,900,000,000	12,992,205,210
Total	2,101,500,000,000	2,410,452,894,335	2,380,286,911,482	2,321,200,000,000	2,575,931,251,887

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Figure 4.1: Percentage share of Central government Budget by Sector, 2021-2025



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Figure 4.2: Percentage annual change of Central government Budget, 2022-2025

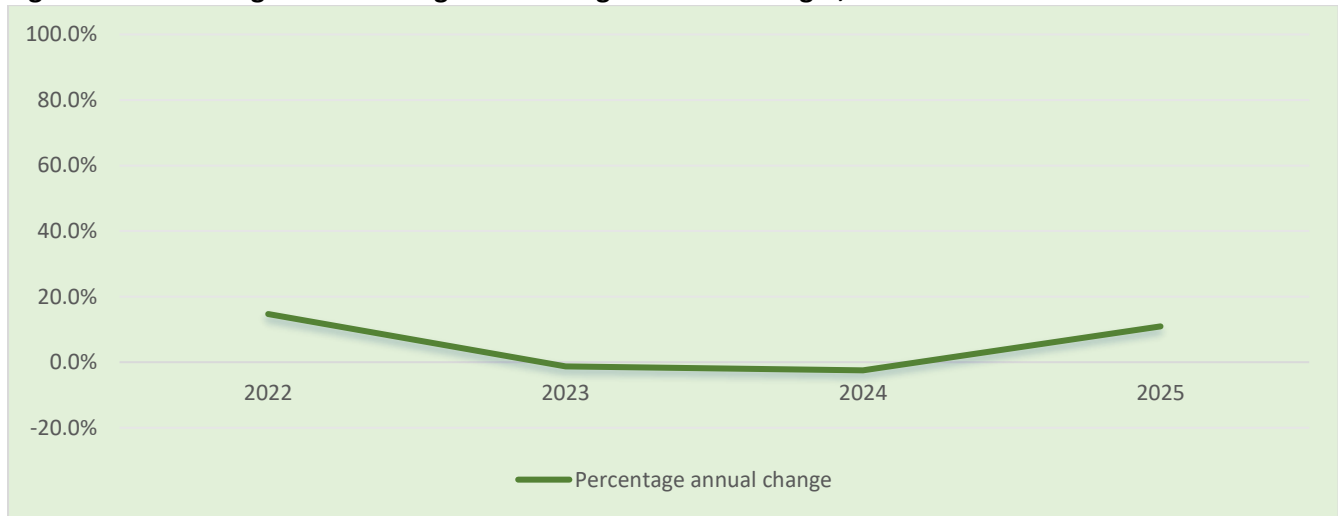
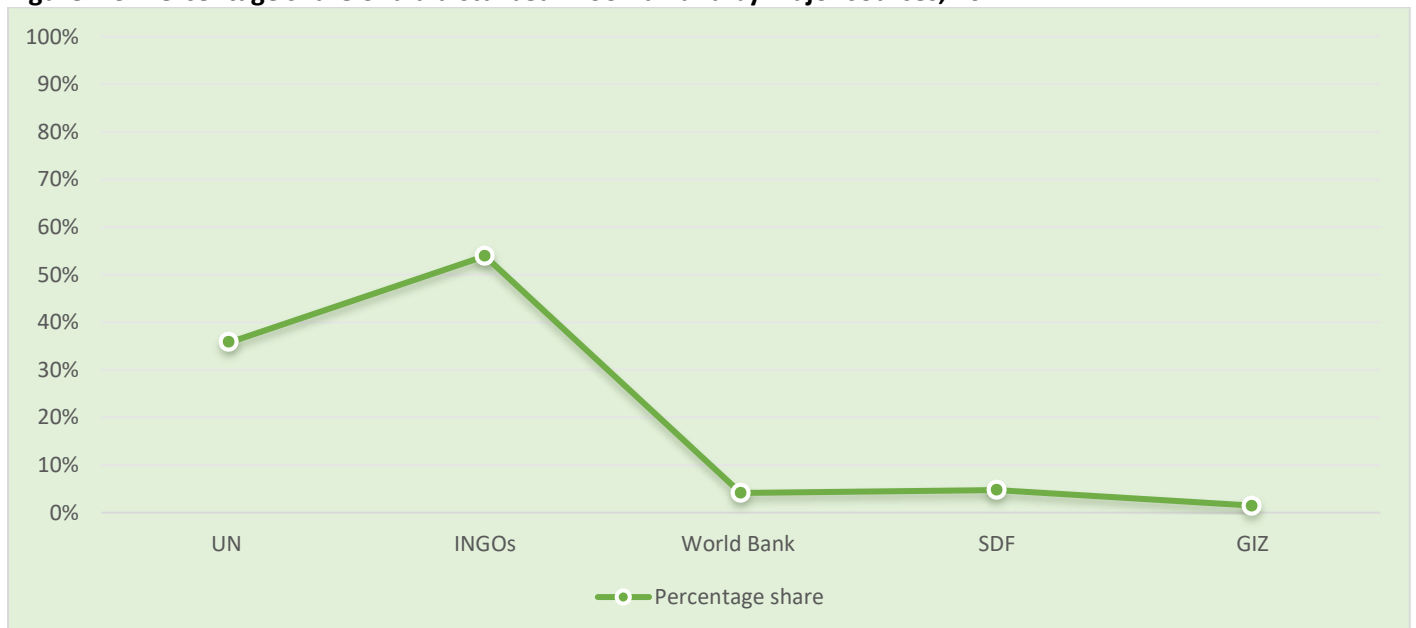


Table 4.2: Total amount of aid disturbed in Somaliland by major sources, 2024

Sources	Amount disturbed	Percentage share
UN	\$79,338,289.90	36%
INGOs	\$119,528,661.17	54%
World Bank	\$9,179,484.00	4.1%
SDF	\$10,451,696.41	4.7%
GIZ	\$3,291,290.57	1.5%
Total	\$221,789,422.05	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development

Figure 4.3: Percentage share of aid disturbed in Somaliland by major sources, 2024



5. TRADE STATISTICS

Between 2021 and 2025, Somaliland's trade performance showed gradual improvement driven by strong export growth, although imports continued to exceed exports. Total exports increased from US\$292 million in 2021 to US\$686 million in 2024 before slightly declining to US\$646 million in 2025. Imports increased from US\$1,433 million in 2021 to US\$1,538 million in 2025. As a result, the trade deficit narrowed between 2021 and 2024, indicating progress toward external trade stability, before widening again in 2025.

Livestock remained the backbone of Somaliland's exports and recorded strong growth during the period. Total livestock exports rose from about 2.0 million heads in 2021 to more than 3.8 million heads in 2025, with sheep and goats accounting for the largest share. Cattle and camel

exports also increased significantly despite slight declines in 2025.

Non-livestock exports showed mixed trends. Skins and hides fluctuated over the years, while fresh fish exports dropped sharply in 2023 but recovered strongly afterward. Powder soap exports remained consistently high, reflecting growth in light manufacturing activities. Frankincense (Beeyo) exports increased considerably after 2023, showing renewed importance of natural resource-based exports.

On the import side, khat imports declined steadily from 44.9 million kilograms in 2021 to 24.9 million kilograms in 2025. In contrast, imports of fresh vegetables and fruits increased significantly, indicating growing domestic demand and continued dependence on imported food product

Table 5.1 : Summary of External Trade Statistics, (US \$ Millions), 2021 –2025

Trade Flow	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total export	292	387	586	686	646
Total Import	1,433	1,475	1,443	1,452	1,538
Trade Balance	-1,141	-1,088	-857	-766	-892

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Leading Macro-Economics Indicators

Figure 5.1 : Percentage annual change of Export and Import values, 2021-2025

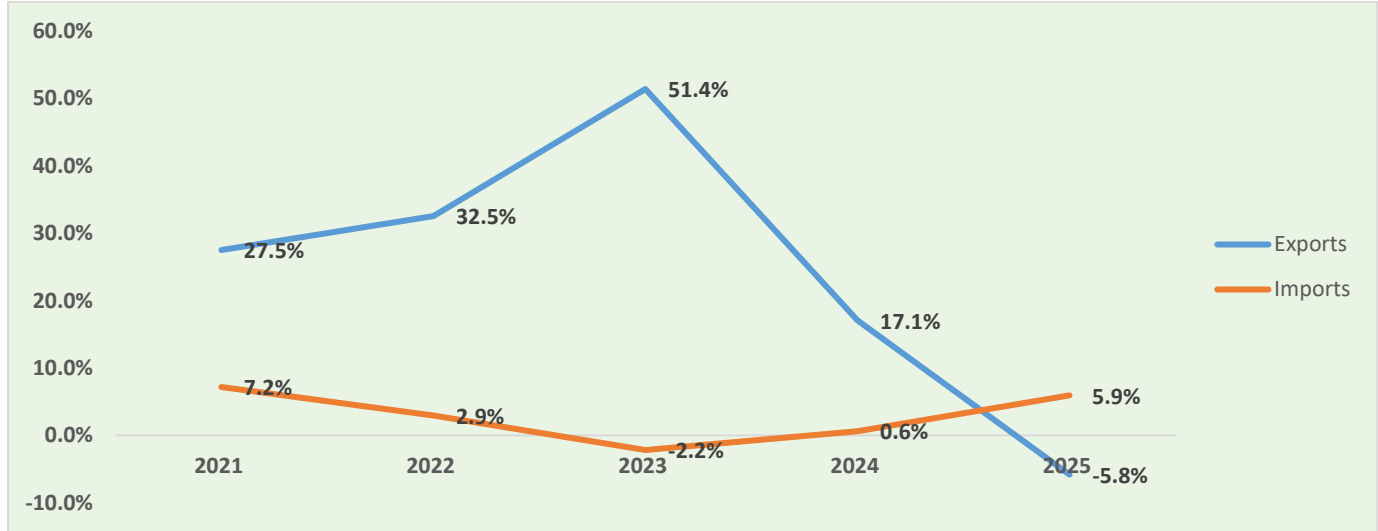
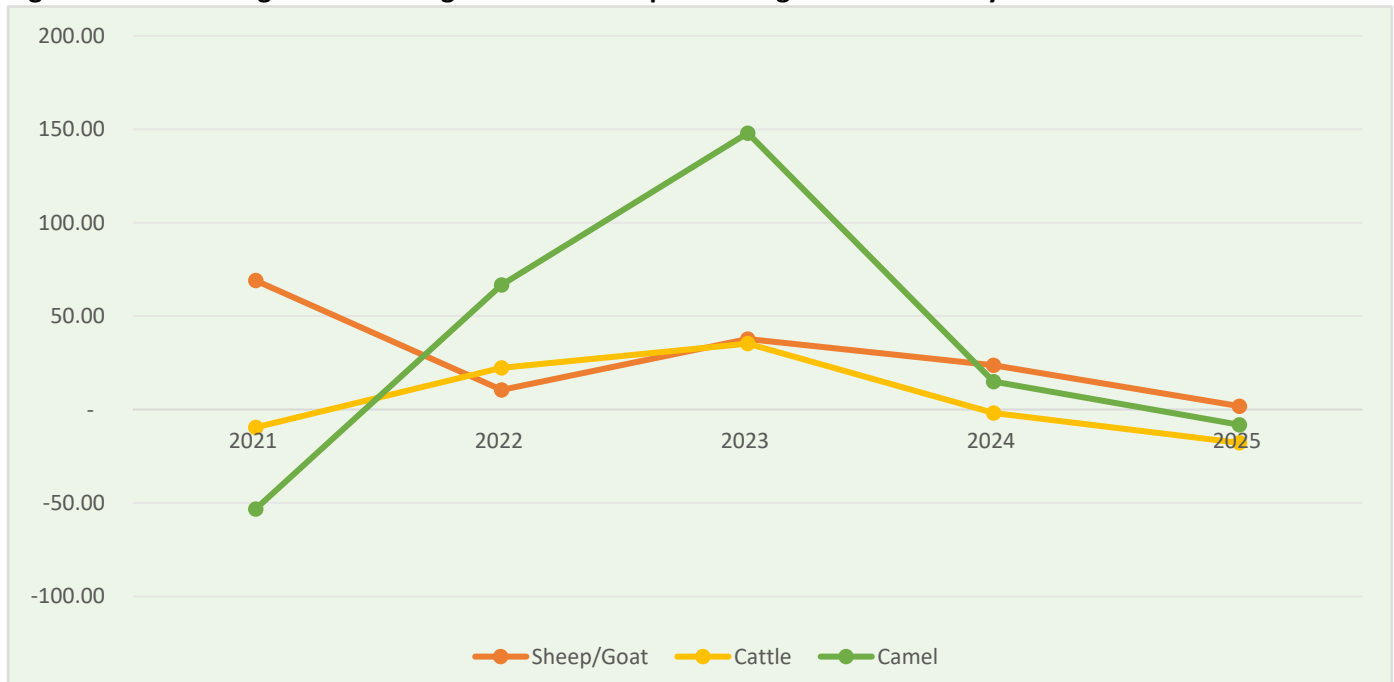


Table 5.2 : Total Export of livestock through the Customs by head 2021-2025

livestock exportation	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sheep/Goat	1,867,665	2,063,597	2,842,439	3,455,842	3,518,013
Cattle	102,346	125,243	169,413	202,331	166,203
Camel	27,960	46,630	115,625	144,730	132,862
Total	1,997,971	2,235,470	3,127,477	3,802,903	3,817,078

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Figure 5.2 : Percentage annual change of livestock Export through the Customs by head 2021-2025



Leading Macro-Economics Indicators

Table 5.3: Main Commodities Exported During 2021-2025

Items	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sheep & Goat Skins (Pcs)	495,000	324,500	421,000	451,700	587,380
Camel and Cattle Hides (pcs)	123,700	89,900	182,500	93,000	121,160
Fresh Fish (Kgs)	577,299	576,231	134,202	516,716	597,520
Sorghum (Kgs)	29,542	680	0	2,500	32,228
Watermelon (Kgs)	1,893,000	968,000	1,452,000	779,500	824,675
Fresh Vegetable (Kgs)	28,462	17,800	20,000	22,000	8,000
Sea Cucumber (Kgs)	2,125	488,873	6,718	40,950	134
Powder Soap (Kgs)	1,790,264	3,530,592	2,112,000	3,032,000	2,782,000
Fish Oil (Litter)	33,800	72,000	43,200	14,400	0
Wheat (Kgs)	0	25	12,176	8,700	2,500
Maize (Kgs)	0	10,334	15,930	16,961	23,952
Frankincense (Beeyo) (Kg.)	0	0	5,050	263,960	141,700

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Table 5.4: Imports of Kat, vegetables and fruits (kg), 2021-2025

Items	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Kat	44,958,197	27,365,947	24,767,324	25,344,396	24,894,035
Fresh vegetables	39,303,068	56,046,334	55,730,345	56,442,704	71,875,532
Fresh fruits	14,228,254	15,786,077	18,575,369	20,195,727	26,249,663

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

6.EXCHANGE RATE

Foreign exchange rates represent the value of one country's currency relative to another and are a key indicator in national accounts and macroeconomic analysis. Exchange rates are usually presented in two forms: Buying rate, the rate at which financial institutions purchase foreign currency Selling rate, the rate at which they sell foreign currency

The table shows that the exchange rate of the Somaliland Shilling (SLSH) against the US

Dollar remained relatively stable from January to August 2025, with only slight increases in both buying and selling rates. However, from September to December, the exchange rate rose sharply, indicating a depreciation of the local currency.

In summary, 2025 was characterized by early stability followed by late-year currency depreciation, with potential effects on inflation, import costs, and purchasing power.

Table 6.1: Average Monthly Foreign Exchange Rates of SLSH against, USD, 2025

Monthly	Buying	Selling
January	10,000	10,100
February	10,021	10,121
March	10,040	10,140
April	10,046	10,146
May	10,050	10,150
June	10,060	10,160
July	10,054	10,154
August	10,050	10,150
September	10,700	10,800
October	10,710	10,760
November	10,773	10,843
December	10,781	10,843
Average	10,274	10,364

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development

7. PASSENGERS

Passenger traffic through the international airport experienced notable variations between 2021 and 2025. In 2021, the number of passengers stood at 172,872, reflecting a strong recovery in air travel activity. This upward trend continued in 2022, when passenger movements increased significantly to 239,929, representing a growth of 38.8%.

In 2023, passenger numbers rose further to 243,769, although the growth rate slowed considerably to 1.6%, indicating that the sector was beginning to stabilize after the

rapid expansion recorded in earlier years. In 2024, total passenger traffic slightly declined to 243,577, reflecting a marginal decrease of 0.1%.

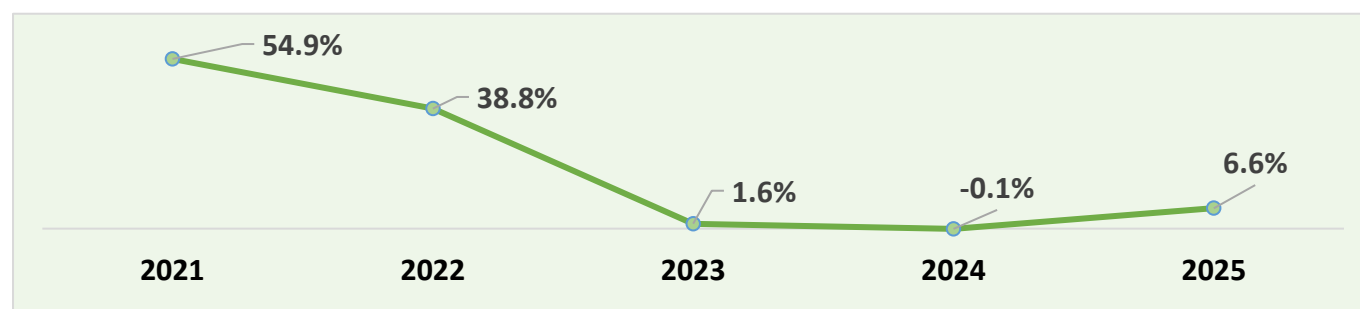
However, in 2025, passenger traffic regained momentum, reaching 259,591 passengers, which represented a growth of 6.6% compared to the previous year. This increase suggests renewed expansion in air travel demand, supported by improving connectivity and growing economic activity.

Table 7.1: Passengers (departures and arrivals) through International flights, 2021-2025

Years	Number of Passengers	Percentage Change
2021	172,872	54.9%
2022	239,929	38.8%
2023	243,769	1.6%
2024	243,577	-0.1%
2025	259,591	6.6%

Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airport Development

Figure 7.1: Annual Percentage change of the passengers' departures and arrivals through international flights, 2021-2025



8. TOURISM STATISTICS

Tourist arrivals showed mixed but positive trends between 2021 and 2025. The number of visitors increased steadily from 454 in 2021 to 644 in 2022 (42%) and reached 761 in 2023 (18%), indicating strong expansion in the tourism sector. In 2024, arrivals fell to 599, recording a decline of 21%, likely reflecting temporary

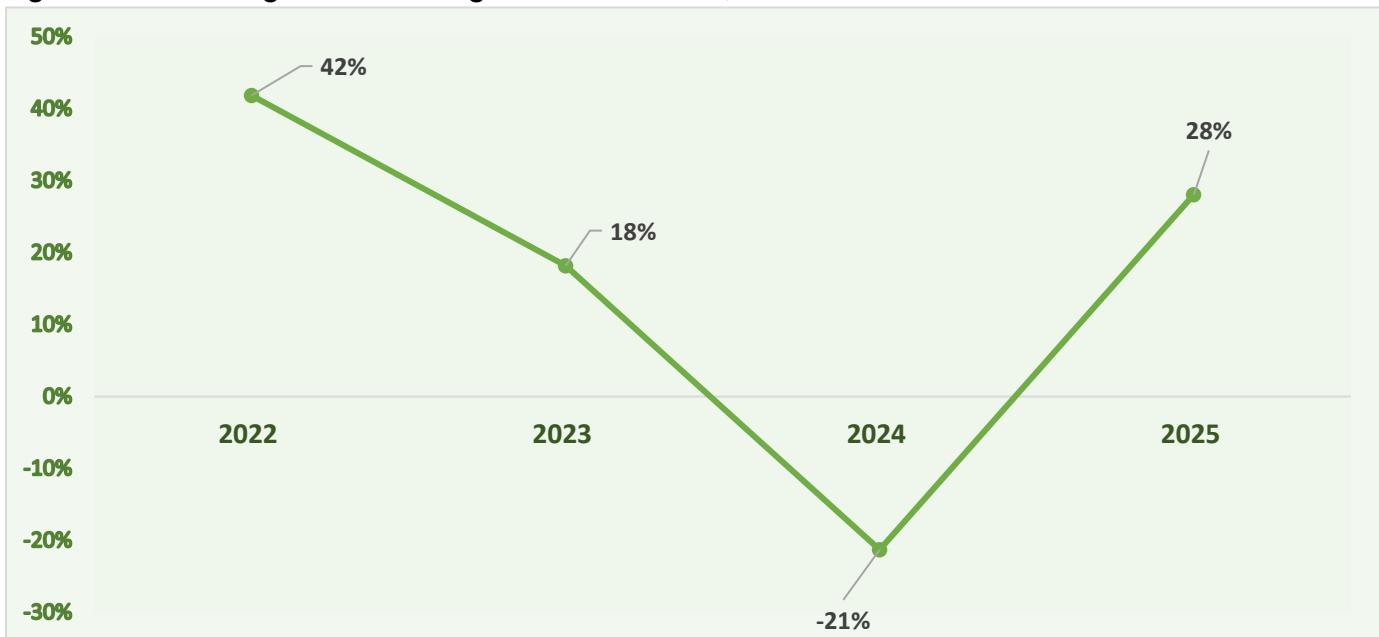
challenges affecting travel demand. However, the sector rebounded strongly in 2025, with tourist arrivals rising to 767 (28%), the highest level during the period. Overall, the data demonstrates growth, temporary decline, and strong recovery in tourism activity.

Table 8.1: Number of Tourist Arrivals and percentage Annual change 2021-20222

Years	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Tourists	341	454	644	761	599	767
Percentage Annual Change		33%	42%	18%	-21%	28%

Source: Ministry of Trade and Tourism

Figure 8.1: Percentage annual change of Tourist Arrivals, 2021-2025





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