



GA3: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

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Issue: The issues of Somaliland's independence and international recognition

TIMUN '25 

Turkish International Model United Nations



Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA3)

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I. Introduction

The question of Somaliland's independence and search for international recognition remains a crucial issue in Africa. Since declaring independence from Somalia in 1991, Somaliland has established an independent government, constitution and security forces. However, it is still overlooked by the international community, which sees it primarily as an independent area of Somalia. This lack of recognition has serious implications for Somaliland's political stability, economic development and capacity to engage in international diplomacy.

Somaliland's unusual part as the former British Somaliland Territory strengthens its claim to sovereignty. In 1960, the Somali Republic was established through an agreement to merge with Italian Somaliland, but political instability and warfare eventually led to Somaliland's declaration of independence. The idea of self-determination, an essential component of international law, supports Somaliland's case for recognition. This principle says that people have the freedom to freely choose their political position, which Somaliland claims following the collapse of Somalia's central government.

Within the African setting, the situation of Somaliland highlights the necessity of regional collaboration and mutual trust in resolving complex sovereign issues. The African Union has generally kept historical boundaries in order to maintain stability but Somaliland's clam government and relative security stand in contrast to Somalia's counties instability. This compassion shows that cooperation and dialogue among regional actors are critical in managing this uncertainty.

This report aligns with the theme of TIMUN'25 "Navigating Uncertainty Through Mutual Trust," which emphasises the importance of transparency and collaborative efforts among African nations and international organisations. It explores Somaliland's political stance; the options of regional organisations and the difficulties faced in gaining recognition. By developing mutual confidence and cooperation, long-term solutions to Somaliland's drive for sovereignty can be discovered while helping peace and development in the Horn of Africa.



II. Key Vocabulary

Self-determination: An idea in international law that allows individuals to freely choose their political statuses and follow economic, social and cultural growth. Somaliland claims self-determination to justify its declaration of independence following the collapse of Somalia's central government, emphasising its right to self-governance.

Sovereignty: A governing body's full right and power to govern itself without external interference. Somaliland claims sovereignty based on its established administrative framework and relative stability although it lacks formal international recognition, limiting the implementation of complete sovereignty on a global scale.

Territorial Integrity: According to international laws, nations should not stand or accept territorial changes that weaken the borders of existing states. The African Union strongly supports territorial integrity to prevent division which is why it has been hesitant to acknowledge Somaliland's independence to avoid encouraging other separatist movements.

Recognition: The formal acceptance by the international community or nations of political entities position as a sovereign state. Somaliland continues to pursue regional and worldwide recognition in order to demonstrate its independence, gain access to international aid and engage in diplomatic ties.

African Union (AU): A continent-wide organisation which includes 55 African countries dedicated to promote unity, peace and development. The AU has an important role in settling conflicts and defending principles such as territorial integrity. It has taken a cautious approach on Somaliland's independence, stressing concerns about setting standards for breakaway states in Africa.

III. Involved Countries and Organizations

Somaliland

Somaliland is the primary party in this conflict, having announced independence from Somalia in 1991 after the collapse of the Somali central government. Since then it has kept its democratic institutions, constitution (adopted in 2001) and effective security system. Somaliland's internal governance is unique for having a stable democratic state, with ongoing elections, a court, additionally a thriving parliament. This level



of political stability is extraordinary in the Horn of Africa in contrast completely with constant chaos in Somalia. Somaliland also maintains its own security forces and police who successfully enforce law and order within its borders, which adds to the country's overall stability and economic progress. The government maintains sovereignty based on its history as a former British colony and its stable internal governance. Somaliland's formal position supports uniting, stating that any discussion will focus on how the two previously united countries may move forwards separately. Foreign Minister Dr. Essa Kayad stated, "With or without Somalia's recognition we have done well for ourselves (...) full recognition is a demand for outs but that will not stop our push forward."

Somalia

The Federal Government of Somalia strongly opposes Somaliland's independence, emphasizing the constitution's commitment to territorial integrity. Somalia's engagement is both political and legal; it holds the UN seat, uses international forums to reaffirm sovereignty over Somaliland, and urges that recognition may encourage rebel groups in Africa. President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud declared, "The time had come for true reflection, (...) I sincerely apologize to the people of the northern regions for the political damage. Dialogue and fraternity are our only way forward" (AllAfrica). Somalia also manages with other partially independent regions that contribute to its instability, including Puntland and Jubaland, where both have various levels of self-government and conflict with national governments. These regions provide obstacles to Somalia's federal authority and highlight the country's deep political division. Additionally President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud stated that Somaliland will not accept a naval establishment. "What we are against is not development, but the taking of our land"

Ethiopia

Ethiopia's position increased after signing a Memorandum of Understanding with Somaliland in January 2024, which allowed access to approximately 19 kilometres of coastline for economic and potential naval use in exchange for possible recognition of Somaliland's independence. According to Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, Red Sea access is "an existential issue" for Ethiopia, which is landlocked. While Ethiopia counts to officially support Somalia's unity, this agreement represents an economic move that could challenge regional agreements and make Ethiopia a central discussion point.



Djibouti

Djibouti has a border with Somaliland and serves as a mediator, hosting and supporting dialogue between Somalia and Somaliland through IGAD and African Union initiations. Its policy promotes stability in the Horn of Africa and the peaceful resolution of issues. Although Djibouti has not made significant public remarks supporting either side, its strategic location and function as a diplomatic crossroad make it an important factor in any agreement.

African Union (AU)

The AU is officially neutral on Somaliland's independence, but it strongly supports the 1964 Cairo Declaration policy of preserving colonial-era borders to avoid separatists' precedents. The AU prioritises stability and collaboration and upholds the principles of territorial integrity, as stated in the Somaliland MFA. This position makes the AU a key gatekeeper for any changes to Somaliland's status.

United Kingdom (UK)

Somaliland's history as a past British colony has made the UK a key international actor. It maintains informal diplomatic contacts and has shown support for Somaliland's democratic growth, particularly through the UK House of Lords in 2005 where there was a suggestion to rethink Somaliland's status worldwide. To avoid damaging ties with Somalia and other African allies, the United Kingdom maintains a fragile balance between historical ties and diplomatic ties.

United Nations (UN)

The United Nations recognises Somali's sovereignty over Somaliland and focuses on humanitarian and development efforts in both territories. It has frequently advocated for peaceful negotiations in keeping the UN Charter's emphasis on territorial integrity and self-determination achieved via cooperation. Its investment is critical since recognition of new states necessitates changes in UN membership statutes.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

As a regional organisation the IGAD promotes stability and collaboration in the Horn of Africa. It has assisted in mediation attempts between Somalia and Somaliland and facilitates discussions over Ethiopia's port access ambitions. The IGAD's policy centres on preventing escalation while supporting regional integration, providing a forum for both parties to engage in structured talks.



IV. Focused Overview of the Issue



Image 1: The Map of Somalia and Neighboring Countries

1. Historical and Legal background of Somaliland's Independence Negotiations

Somaliland's ambition for independence is deeply rooted in its unique colonial past as well as international legal foundations. Previously a British territory known as British Somaliland, it gained independence on June 26, 1960, before agreeing to join the Trust Territory of Somalia (previously Italian Somaliland) five days later to become the Somali Republic. This short era of sovereignty supports Somaliland's claim to be a distinct state with the right to self-government independent of Somalia.

The merging of British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland was planned to be a collaboration based on common Somali identity and goals. However, the union quickly ran into significant issues, including political exile of northern territories (previously known British Somaliland), economic inequities, and cultural divisions. These tensions grew over the next few decades, resulting in the Somali civil war that broke out in the late 1980s.

The Somali Civil war was caused by power conflicts, tribal rivalries and human rights violations under Siad Barres rule. Residents in Northern Somalia felt isolated and victimised which fueled them to create the Somali National Movement (SNM) and launched a civil war. The fighting caused immense damage and displacement in the north. The instability directly contributed to Somaliland's declaration of independence in 1991, following the fall of the Somali central authority. Meanwhile, southern Somalia collapsed into deeper chaos with multiple parties, Islamists and international actors fighting for power, increasing the split between Somaliland and the rest of Somalia.



After the collapse of Somalia's central government in 1991, Somaliland declared independence, claiming that the union had been broken and that it had the right to return to pre-union freedom. The declaration was followed by the development of democratic institutions, a written constitution and security forces to keep order on its territory. Somaliland's authorities highlight that their independence desire is founded on the international principle of self-determination which respects people's freedom to freely choose their political status.

Despite these arguments, the Somaliland declaration has not yet received international recognition. Most states and international organisations, including the African Union (AU) and the United Nations (UN), continue to recognize Somalia's geographical integrity. The AU's stance is especially important because its adherence to the concept of sovereign jurisdictions (following colonial borders to avoid undermining nationalist movements) prevented formal recognition of Somaliland.

The legal case over Somaliland includes discussions regarding statehood criteria stated in the Montevideo Convention of 1933, which include a permanent population, defined territory, functional government and the ability to establish contacts with other states. Somaliland claims to fit these criteria with functioning government, reasonable internal stability, and fixed borders. However, the lack of formal diplomatic recognition limits its ability to conduct international affairs.

The conflict between the idea of self-determination and territorial integrity is at the core of the issue. Somaliland's situation challenges the international community in finding a balance between respect for established borders and the rights of people seeking independence. This balance is essential for keeping peace and stability in Africa where colonial borders often do not reflect ethnic or historical realities.

In the context of TIMUN 25's theme, this subtopic emphasizes how mutual trust and regional collaboration can provide pathways for discussion that respect both sovereignty and the destinies of individuals. This calls for diplomatic innovation to help manage the complexities surrounding Somaliland's status, requiring players to engage in constructive negotiations based on legal principles and regional security.

2. Political and security implications in the Horn of Africa

The long-term battle over Somaliland's independence has had a significant impact on the Horn of Africa's political scene. This region is characterized by complicated cross-state connections, weak governance, and security issues that affect both local communities and the larger international community.



Somaliland's goal of recognition needs to be examined in regard to regional stability and geopolitical dynamics

Somaliland's relative peace and good governance are in complete contrast to the ongoing instability in southern and central Somalia. Since the fall of Somalia's central government in 1991, the country has become affected by civil war, terrorism, and humanitarian disasters. Somaliland's stability has triggered concern from surrounding counties and international organizations, as it represents a potential core of order in an otherwise chaotic region.

However, the lack of recognition internationally makes it difficult for Somaliland to fully participate in regional security arrangements. Without legal recognition, Somaliland is unable to join major global bodies or access resources assigned to recognized governments. This limitation limits its ability to assist in counterterrorism activities and cross-border collaboration, which are critical in confronting groups like Al-Shabaab., which threaten the entire area.

The Somali federal administration sees Somaliland's independence efforts as a threat to national unity and is concerned that recognition could promote similar separatist movements within Somalia, such as Puntland and Jubaland. This tension has impacted relations between Mogadishu and Hargeisa, occasionally leading to political conflicts and security crises along disputed borders. Somaliland's declared territory is approximately 176,120 km² with a present population of 6.2 million by 2024. The land border with Somalia is approximately

407 km long, running from the Ethiopian tripoint to the Gulf of Aden coast. Regional powers such as Ethiopia and Djibouti manage the matter carefully, assessing their strategic interest against the need for regional stability. Ethiopia, which shares a border with both Somalia and Somaliland, has maintained contrastive relations with Somaliland, particularly in terms of trade access via the port of Bernera. Yet it publicly supports Somalia's territorial integrity, avoiding promoting breakaway risk that could harm its own multi-ethnic federation.

The African Union acts as a mediator, encouraging communication and peaceful resolution while stressing the importance of respecting current borders. The AU's position reflects a broader concern about



(Picture 2: Somalia-Somaliland disputed land boundary)



the example that recognition could create for other rebel parties in the continent, potentially fuelling division and violence.

Security cooperation across the Horn of Africa is critical in battling criminal activity, terrorism, and human trafficking. Somaliland's isolation from official regional security structures weakens the effectiveness of cooperative operations and intelligence sharing. Building mutual confidence among all parties including Somaliland is critical to improving collective security and stability in this geopolitically fragile region.

3. Economic Development and Regional Integration

Economic concerns are essential to the debate over Somaliland's independence and struggle for international recognition. Despite its unnoticed status, Somaliland has made enormous progress in developing a functional economy that supports its people and promotes regional integration. These economic advancements are both a cause and a result of Somaliland's unique political position, which has an impact on its connections with neighbouring countries and the rest of Africa.

Somaliland's economy depends mostly on animal exports, contributions from the international community and trade through its port city of Berbera. The port geographically placed on the Gulf of Aden is an important route for isolated Ethiopia and other regional markets. Somaliland's goals to become an important economic centre in the Horn of Africa are reflected in efforts to upgrade and develop the Berbera port, which include cooperation with foreign companies and neighbouring states.

Somaliland's connection to international financial institutions, trade agreements and development aid is still limited to a lack of formal international recognition. This exclusion limits the territory's economic growth ability and undermines its capacity to attract significant amounts of foreign direct investment. For example, Somaliland cannot receive any benefits from World Bank or International Monetary Fund initiatives intended at boosting African economies.

Regional integration efforts by the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) aim to improve economic cooperation and connectivity among member states. Somaliland's unresolved position impacts its involvement in these projects providing difficulties in coordinating trade policies, infrastructure development and cross-border investment.

Despite these challenges, Somaliland has worked to strengthen economic links with neighbouring nations, particularly Ethiopia which relies on the Berbera port for trade routes. The latest agreements



between Somaliland and Ethiopia indicate functional collaboration based on shared economic interests instead of formal diplomatic recognition. These relationships demonstrate the connection of “Navigating Uncertainty through mutual trust” as economic cooperation thrives despite political uncertainty.

Furthermore, Somaliland’s stability and relative security offer an environment favourable to business and entrepreneurship separating it from other conflict affected areas of Somalia. This stability encourages local and international investment, promoting small and medium sized businesses and contributing to societal growth.

Economic development and political recognition are internally connected as legal recognition would lead to more international participation and long-term growth. The international world is faced with a dilemma: how to balance respect for Somalia’s territorial integrity with support for Somaliland’s evident progress and aspirations.

This subtopic explores how economic circumstances and political issues connect in Somaliland’s scenario. It emphasises the need for regional collaboration and trust in promoting economic integration and development which promotes TIMUN 25’s primary objectives.

4. Diplomatic Initiatives and Challenges in Recognition

Somaliland’s ambition of international recognition has been highlighted by continuous diplomatic efforts despite major obstacles. Since its declaration of independence in 1991, Somaliland has strongly worked to establish its sovereignty through engagement with regional organisations, individual states and international institutions. However, these initiatives have typically been received with cautious replies, due to complex geopolitical issues and adherence to international standards.

One of Somaliland’s primary diplomatic goals is to strengthen bilateral relations, especially with neighbouring countries such as Ethiopia and Djibouti. These agreements focus on economic cooperation, security collaboration, and regional stability. While these countries maintain informal links with Somaliland, they have hesitated from expanding formal recognition out of concern for destabilising Somalia and promoting separatists’ movements elsewhere in Africa.

Somaliland has also come into contact with the African Union (AU) which holds major power in recognition discussions across the continent. The AU’s firm commitment to upholding colonial-era borders under the rule of territorial integrity has rested in a refusal to support Somaliland’s independence. The AU



continues to see dialogue between Somaliland and Somalia as the best way forward, emphasising peaceful discussion and mutual trust.

Somaliland's diplomatic position is still unclear on the international level. While it has representatives' offices in various countries including the United Kingdom, the United States and Sweden these are informal operations that lack official diplomatic status. Somaliland's involvement in multilateral forums, development initiatives, and global decision-making platforms is prevented by its lack of international recognition.

Many attempts have been made to bring Somaliland's status to the international notice. For example, the United Kingdom's House of Lords celebrated Somaliland's democratic progress and recommended reconsideration of its status in a 2005 report. Additionally, several international research organisations and policymakers support greater engagement with Somaliland as a stabilising influence in the Horn of Africa. Despite this, formal recognition is uncommon.

Geopolitical concerns about the precedent Somaliland could establish for other separatists' groups in Africa and abroad are among the obstacles to its acceptance. Countries like Ethiopia and Kenya worry that recognition may encourage similar arguments within their borders, potentially leading to division. Moreover, Somalia's government remains firm in its resistance, supported by numerous international entities who value Somalia's geographical integrity.

The theme of TIMUN '25, "Navigating Uncertainty Through Mutual Trust," is extremely relevant to the current diplomatic situation. Building trust between Somaliland, Somalia and the surrounding region is critical to finding a long-term solution. Confidence-building initiatives, greater involvement and international support for peaceful negotiations could all lead to improvement.

Finally, Somaliland's diplomatic journey demonstrates the difficulty of international recognition in a world dominated by current standards and geopolitical interests. While Somaliland has all the traits of a functional state, political realities and regional trends continue to influence its status. The path forward is to promote mutual trust and cooperative discussions which is consistent with greater regional and global goals for peace and security.



V. Important Events & Chronology

Date (Day/Month/Year)	Event
26/ 6/1960	British Somaliland gained independence as the State of Somaliland, marking a brief period of sovereignty before joining with former Italian Somaliland.
1/7/1960	Somaliland voluntarily joined the Trust Territory of Somalia (previously Italian Somaliland) to form the Somali Republic with the goal of creating a united Somali nation.
Late 1980s	Political exclusion and oppression in northern Somalia resulted in the rise of the Somali National Movement (SNM) and escalating armed conflict during this time including severe human rights violations by the Somali government.
May 1991	Following the fall of the Somali government, Somaliland declared independence, claiming the failure of the Somali state and the right to self-determination. This declaration has not received international recognition.
1991-2000s	Somaliland established a functioning government institution, passed a constitution by election in 2001, and held democratic elections. In comparison to southern Somalia, Somaliland has remained relatively peaceful and stable.
2005	The UK House of Lords acknowledges governance and advised reconsidering its international status, suggesting some acceptance of Somaliland's stable rule but refraining from formal recognition



2006	The African Union officially adopted territorial integrity principles and highlighted its opposition to Somaliland's recognition to avoid promoting secessionist movements throughout Africa.
2010	Somaliland established economic and security links with Ethiopia, including trade deals and the use of Port of Berbera which is critical for landlocked Ethiopia's access to the sea.
2017	Somaliland continued to have peaceful and democratic elections, increasing the legitimacy of its internal governance.
2020	Construction and expansion activities began at the Port of Berbera sponsored by international investment and regional cooperation, demonstrating economic growth objectives
2023	Somaliland has actively begun calls for international recognition, emphasising its stability, governance and role in regional security.

VI. Past Resolutions and Treaties

UN Security Council Resolutions on Somalia

One of the first and most important moves was UN Security Council Resolution 733 (1992) which establishes a weapons ban on Somalia in response to the civil war. This was followed by Resolution 794 (1992) which ordered a multinational force led by the United States to restore peace and facilitate humanitarian aid efforts. More recently, resolution 2767 (2024) approved the move from the African Union transfer Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) which started operations in January 2025. Other actions, such as Resolutions 2748, 2714, and 2713 have expanded regulations, changed sanctions and confirmed the Security Council's support for Somalia's recognized government. Although none of these directly address Somaliland, they do limit its efforts for recognition by consistently emphasizing Somalia's territorial integrity.



African Union Frameworks

This is supported by African Union frameworks, specifically the AU Constitutive Art and the 1964 Cairo Declaration which were both accepted by all AU states. These maintain colonial borders and ban unilateral division in order to maintain regional stability.

Ethiopia-Somaliland Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Somaliland and Ethiopia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in January 2024, worsening the situation. The agreement provided Ethiopia access to Somaliland's Red Sea coastline in exchange for its future commitment to recognize Somaliland's sovereignty. The agreement created regional problems, with Somalia and other countries opposing it as a violation of Somali sovereignty.

UN Arms Sanctions

Additionally, UN arms sanctions, targeted sanctions and peacekeeping efforts (from AMISOM to ATMIS and soon AUSSOM) have tried to stabilize Somalia while maintaining its internationally recognized borders. These initiatives have had mixed results: they decreased conflict, facilitated humanitarian help, and improved governance but they have not solved Somaliland's political situation.

Reasons for International Unwillingness to Recognize Somaliland

The unwillingness results from fears of encouraging separatists' groups, destabilizing the Horn of Africa and destroying the concept of maintaining colonial era borders. While the AU treaties have majority member state support and UN resolutions are binding on Council members, the Ethiopia Somaliland MoU remains a single bilateral agreement without wider international support.

Overall Outcome for Somaliland

As a result, after more than three decades of self-declared independence and effective governance mechanisms, Somaliland remains in political confusion, not recognized as a part of Somalia's conflict resolution framework or as an independent state under international law.



VII. Failed Solution Attempts

Since Somaliland announced independence in 1991, many efforts have been made to make clear its status and seek international recognition or cooperation with Somalia. However, these efforts have mainly failed due to fixed political viewpoints, regional difficulties and the African Unions and the international community's adherence to the principle of territorial integrity.

One significant attempt was unofficial meetings and negotiations organised by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the early 2000s. These negotiations aimed to bring Somaliland's and Somalia federal presidency together to discuss division of power and possible paths to coexistence. However, basic concerns about sovereignty and the legitimacy of Somaliland's independence claim have slowed development.

The Djibouti Peace Process founded in 2008 aimed at mediating between Somaliland and Puntland, another semi-autonomous state of Somalia with the goal of reducing tensions in the area. While the process helped to minimize localisation it did not address the basic issue of Somaliland's position in relation to Somalia's territorial claims.

In 2012 efforts to engage the African Union in fostering discussion between Somaliland and Somalia increased. Despite these measures the AU kept its stance of maintaining existing borders which limited its capacity to support Somaliland's independence. This stance concerns creating a precedent that could destabilise African countries with internal separatists' movements.

International efforts to officially acknowledge Somaliland also collapsed. Although some forget countries have kept informal connections and praised Somaliland's political policies, none has granted legal recognition. This cautious approach comes from concerns about damaging Somalia's weak constitutional framework and fostering separatists elsewhere in Africa.

This failure of these attempts demonstrates the difficulty of combining legal principles, regional stability and goals of Somaliland's people. Political bias, a lack of mutual acceptance and opposing national interests have all contributed to the stalemate. This situation highlights the need for continued communication based on TIMUN '25 theme of mutual trust and cooperation.



Moving forward, restoring stakeholder trust and encouraging open discussions will be critical to overcome past errors and create long-term solutions that uphold both sovereignty and self-determination.

VIII. Possible Solutions

Addressing Somaliland's difficult drive for independence demands strategies which maintain a fragile equilibrium between respect for Somalia's sovereignty, regional stability and political success. The ideas listed below provide practical pathways highlighting communication, cooperation and deliberate participation in line with the TIMUN'25 theme "Navigating Uncertainty Through Mutual Trust:"

1. Facilitated Dialogue between Somaliland and Somalia:

Comprehensible negotiations mediated by neutral regional organisations such as the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) or nearby counties like Djibouti could serve as a forum for discussing Somaliland's status and governance arrangement. Developing confidence-building measures as well as transparent communication is critical for fostering trust and lowers tension.

2. Gradual recognition and engagement:

Instead of rapid complete recognition, the international community could use a phased approach. Increasing diplomatic relations, economic collaborations and involvement in non-regional forums without formal state recognition would acknowledge Somaliland's governance achievements while respecting Somalia's territorial claims. This realistic strategy may create motivation for communication rather than causing hostility.

3. Regional economic development:

Expanding cooperation between Somaliland, Somalia and neighbouring countries (such as Djibouti and Ethiopia) on infrastructure initiatives like Berbera port development and trade facilitation can lead to mutual economic interdependence. Economic connections promote regional stability and offer concrete reasons for maintaining respectful ties in the face of political conflicts.

4. Strengthening security unity:

The involvement of Somaliland in regional security mechanisms tackling terrorism and international organized crime would improve collective security in the unpredictability of the Horn Of Africa. This requires



increasing confidence and transparency among all stakeholders promoting collaborative activities, data sharing and organized response to widespread dangers.

5. International aid for peacebuilding and governance:

Increased UN and foreign partnership involvement in Somalia can help with peacekeeping efforts, humanitarian aid and government capacity development. These activities will help to strengthen Somaliland's state-building achievement while fostering positive communication with Somalia and regional organizations.

Finally, these solutions require long-term international commitment based on mutual trust, respect and cooperation. They offer a balanced and realistic framework for navigating the political uncertainty surrounding Somaliland's position while also supporting regional peace and security.

IX. Useful Links

- [Government of Somaliland](#)
- [Republic of Somaliland](#)
- [Federal Republic of Somalia](#)
- [United Nations in Somalia](#)
- [UN Joint Rule of Law Programme for Somaliland](#)
- [Somaliland's Journey Toward International Recognition: Assessing Progress Toward Becoming Africa's 55th Nation — Foreign Affairs Forum](#)
- [Calls on Trump to recognize Somaliland grow louder | Semafor](#)

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