



REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND (SOMALILAND PARLIAMENT).

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30-Dec-2025

To: His Excellency António Guterres
Secretary-General
United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017 United States

Cc: Director, Treaty Section, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations

Subject: **Formal Request for Admission of the Republic of Somaliland to the United Nations**

Integrated Legal Annex – Evidence of State Continuity of The Republic of Somaliland

Annex I: Evidence of International Legal Personality and State Continuity of the Republic of Somaliland

1. Purpose and Scope

This Annex is submitted in support of the Republic of Somaliland's request for consideration of admission to the United Nations pursuant to Article 4 of the UN Charter. It consolidates and aligns the legal, historical, and documentary evidence demonstrating Somaliland's international legal personality attained on **26 June 1960**, and the uninterrupted continuity of that statehood notwithstanding the subsequent unratified and unlawful union purportedly effected on **1 July 1960**. There is no evidence that Somaliland transferred its jurisdiction to another entity, especially one that has not fulfilled the criteria of Statehood under the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States (ILSA 1933).

2. Identity and Continuity of Somaliland

The present-day **Republic of Somaliland** is the same legal entity that achieved independence from the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 26 June 1960**. The designation "Republic" has been used since **1991**, following the restoration of sovereignty after Somaliland expelled the illegal occupying authority of Somalia. This change in designation does not affect the continuity of the State's legal personality.

Somaliland's claim is therefore one of **state continuity and restoration of sovereignty**, not secession.

3. Treaty-Making Capacity and UN Registration (Article 102)

Somaliland's sovereignty and treaty-making capacity in 1960 are evidenced by international agreements concluded **in its own name** and registered in the **United Nations Treaty Series (UNTS)** in accordance with **Article 102 of the UN Charter**. Such registration is prima facie confirmation that Somaliland was treated as a subject of international law capable of entering treaty relations.

3.1 Treaties Registered in the UN Treaty Series

The following instruments were concluded between the United Kingdom and **Somaliland**, entered into force on **26 June 1960**, and registered with the United Nations on **13 September 1960**:

- **UNTS No. 5346** — *Interim Agreement for a United Kingdom Aid Mission* (Signed at Hargeisa, 26 June 1960; entered into force by signature pursuant to Article VIII).
- **UNTS No. 5347** — *Public Officers Agreement* (Signed at Hargeisa, 26 June 1960; entered into force by signature pursuant to Article VII).
- **UNTS No. 5348** — *Agreement Regarding Interim Arrangements in Respect of the Somaliland Scouts* (Signed at Hargeisa, 26 June 1960; entered into force by signature pursuant to Article X).
- **UNTS No. 5349** — *Exchange of Letters Concerning the Transfer of Obligations in the Event of Jurisdictional Transfer* (Signed at Hargeisa, 26 June 1960; entered into force by exchange of letters).
- **UNTS No. 5350** — *Exchange of Letters Concerning the Continued Availability of East African Currency Board Currency* (Signed at Hargeisa, 26 June 1960).

These registrations confirm that Somaliland possessed **international legal personality** at independence.

4. Absence of a Valid Instrument of Union

No lawful international treaty exists by which Somaliland relinquished or extinguished its sovereignty after 26 June 1960. The purported union of **1 July 1960** fails to meet basic requirements of treaty law because:

- It was **never ratified** by Somaliland's legislature;
- It was **not concluded as a single, harmonized treaty** between two sovereign states;
- It was **never registered** with the United Nations under **Article 102 of the UN Charter**;
- It lacked constitutional validity within Somaliland.

Accordingly, the purported union does **not** constitute a binding international instrument.

5. Applicable Principles of International Law

Somaliland's legal position is supported by established principles, including:

- **Self-Determination** (UN Charter, Article 1(2));
- **Admission of Peace-Loving States** (UN Charter, Article 4);
- **State Continuity Doctrine**, as reflected in international practice and jurisprudence;
- **Montevideo Convention (1933)** criteria, all of which Somaliland satisfies: defined territory, permanent population, effective government, and capacity to enter into relations with other states.

6. Consequence for UN Consideration

Because Somaliland's sovereignty was lawfully established in 1960 and never lawfully extinguished, the current request before the United Nations concerns the **recognition and admission of an existing state**, correcting a historical and institutional misattribution.

7. Concluding Legal Position

Recommended formulation for UN records:

"The Republic of Somaliland is the continuing legal personality of the State of Somaliland that attained independence on 26 June 1960, as evidenced by treaties concluded in its own name and registered in the United Nations Treaty Series. **No lawful international instrument exists by which that sovereignty was transferred or extinguished.**"

Submitted on behalf of the Government and People of the Republic of Somaliland.

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Illegal on The UN Page Institutional Misattribution. see treaty series #44(1960)

UN appeal letter 2.5 (Critical update: Somaliland legal action on the UN/Somalia Misattribution)

I, Mr. Ahmed Abdi Ibrahim an elected Member of Parliament and the Chairman of the Committee of Public Works, Technology, Housing, and Transport, in the Republic of Somaliland. Typically, (me and my member parliament) we are The, representatives of a nation whose sovereignty has been erased almost, at the United Nations and whose rights have been consistently violated due to this erasure. Procedural intentional errors committed by the United Nations rendered Somaliland, A *de jure* 35 nations recognised country on 26th June 1960, stateless. Madagascar (formerly Malagasy), a State that gained independence on the same day as Somaliland, is listed at the United Nations. Somaliland is not. This letter serves as a formal notice of complaint in the matter of State impersonation of Somaliland by Somalia.

The Legal Continuity of the Republic of Somaliland

Note:

The present-day **Republic of Somaliland** is the **same legal entity** that attained independence from the **United Kingdom on 26 June 1960**. Its international legal personality was established at that time through valid instruments of decolonization and the exercise of sovereign authority.

The designation "**Republic of Somaliland**" has been in formal use since **1991**, following the restoration of sovereignty after Somaliland successfully expelled the **illegal occupying authority of Somalia**. Exam **not** affect the continuity of statehood.

Treaties Recorded with the United Nations

The following treaties are registered in the **UN Treaty Series** under the name "**Somaliland**", demonstrating recognized treaty-making capacity:

1. **UNTS No. 5346**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Somaliland
Interim Agreement for a United Kingdom Aid Mission
 Signed at Hargeisa on 26 June 1960
 Entered into force on 26 June 1960 by signature (Article VIII)
 Registered on 13 September 1960
2. **UNTS No. 5347**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Somaliland
Public Officers Agreement
 Signed at Hargeisa on 26 June 1960

Entered into force on 26 June 1960 by signature (Article VII)
Registered on 13 September 1960

3. **UNTS No. 5348**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Somaliland
Agreement Regarding Interim Arrangements in Respect of the Somaliland Scouts
Signed at Hargeisa on 26 June 1960
Entered into force on 26 June 1960 by signature (Article X)
Registered on 13 September 1960

4. **UNTS No. 5349**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Somaliland
Exchange of Letters Concerning the Transfer of Obligations in the Event of Jurisdictional Transfer
Signed at Hargeisa on 26 June 1960
Entered into force on 26 June 1960
Registered on 13 September 1960

5. **UNTS No. 5350**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Somaliland
Exchange of Letters Concerning the Continued Availability of East African Currency Board Currency
Signed at Hargeisa on 26 June 1960
Registered on 13 September 1960

Legal Significance (Key Point)

- These treaties **could not have been concluded or registered** unless Somaliland was regarded as possessing **international legal personality**.
- Their registration under Article 102 of the UN Charter confirms that Somaliland was treated as a **sovereign entity capable of treaty relations**.
- No subsequent **lawful, ratified, and registered international treaty** exists by which Somaliland relinquished or extinguished that sovereignty.

Accordingly:

Somaliland's claim today is one of **state continuity and restoration of sovereignty**,

Legal Position

"The Republic of Somaliland is the continuing legal personality of the State of Somaliland that attained independence on 26 June 1960, as evidenced by treaties concluded in its own name and registered in the United Nations Treaty Series." This letter serves as a formal notice of complaint in the matter of State impersonation of Somaliland by Somalia.

Unfortunately, these treaties between the United Kingdom and Somaliland are wrongly recorded as being between "Somalia" and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This is factually and legally unsound. It is clear that Somalia impersonates Somaliland at the United

Nations. There is no evidence that Somaliland transferred its jurisdiction to another entity, especially one that has not fulfilled the criteria of Statehood under the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States (ILSA 1933).

Furthermore, there is no mechanism under international law by which a sovereign, independent State could transfer its jurisdiction to a United Nations Trust Territory that has not completed the criteria of Statehood. The United Nations Treaty Series has no record of the instruments of Statehood of the UN Trust Territory Italia Somalia/Italian Somaliland, if claimed to be independent. The use of Italian Somaliland might be for purposes of confusion by the forces planning this impersonation.

Another mysterious element my colleagues and I discovered is that the "Republic of Somalia," which currently occupies a UN seat based on the instruments of Statehood of Somaliland, ***pretending united***, was prematurely recognised by Italy, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom on 1st July 1960. (***5 days after Somalilands independence day***). This may not be outside the normal procedures of the United Nations, but my colleagues and I find it peculiar, especially in light of this State impersonation of our country, Somaliland, which gained independence on 26th June 1960.

(UN Media 1960; ANPI 2024; Britannica 2024), (htt1), (htt2) , (somaliland, n.d.)

After gaining its independence on 26th June 1960, Somaliland exercised its self-determination rights but some Somaliland politicians had ambition by seeking to become part of a new, larger country the "Somali Republic" through a legal union with Somalia. The government of Somaliland, as with other governments such as the United States and the United Kingdom, was made to believe Somalia would gain Statehood after 10 years of UN trusteeship. Somalia's anticipated independence was set for 2nd December 1960, but somehow this independence was moved up to 1st July 1960, the same day as the anticipated union with Somaliland.

The "Somali Republic" was never created, and its instruments were not recorded in the UN Treaty Series. Unfortunately, Somaliland, a fully-fledged **de jure** State, has been erased at the United Nations through these procedural errors and lack of oversight by the United Nations for 65 years. On 31st January 1961, Somalia submitted instruments of union to the United Nations. This was adopted on 11st February 1961. Somaliland was not included in this union, although its instruments of Statehood were adopted as Somalia's on 20th September 1960. The intent to erase Somaliland is apparent from the illegal manoeuvres of Somalia from 1st July 1960 onwards.

We find it also very disturbing that the United Nations failed in its due diligence to halt this illegal act. The people of Somaliland have been rendered stateless since 1st July 1960 through this illegal UN seat Somalia currently occupies. Somalilanders have suffered many abuses since the military occupation by Somalia from 1st July 1960. Our civil liberties were infringed upon, even when we boycotted the vote for the "Somali Republic" constitution of 1961.

Unfortunately, the United Nations accepted instruments of union that did not include the legal personality of Somaliland, and it did so retrospectively. Under international retroactive laws are considered invalid. The principle of legality requires that any legal obligation, including a political union, must be validly enacted before or at the moment it takes effect, not afterwards. In this case, the Atto di Union was not enacted until 11th February 1961, yet it purported to take effect retroactively from 1 July 1960. By the time of its passage, attempt of Somaliland's annexation and unlawful occupation had already occurred its independent institutions dissolved, without any legally binding agreement in place to justify the merger. The UN's acceptance of this retrospective act disregarded the fundamental rule that retroactive legal unification lacks validity in both international law and constitutional practice.

The African Union Fact-Finding Mission Report of 2005 concluded that no ratified union between Somaliland and Somalia exists. This report has since been removed from the African Union website.

Why would Somalia pretend a union has occurred if it had already acquired a UN seat through State impersonation of Somaliland by 1st July 1960? We believe this was intended to confuse the world into thinking a "Somali Republic" occupies a UN seat rather than the "Republic of Somalia." These are not interchangeable: the latter is the UN Trust Territory of Italia Somalia/Somaliland, purported to have gained Statehood on 1st July 1960; the former does not exist. The United States government is unaware of this illegal act. It equates Somalia to the "Somali Republic."

(UN Somalia 2024) (United Nations in Somalia. (n.d.). Contact us. United Nations. Retrieved August 20, 2025, , n.d.),

(Permanent Mission of the Somali Republic to the United Nations. (n.d.). Somalia. United Nations. Retrieved August 20, 2025, n.d.), ([htt4](#))

The catastrophe the Horn of Africa has endured over six decades of regional wars, genocide, famine, terrorism, and superpower rivalry can be traced back to the United Nations' foundational errors in granting the "Republic of Somalia" UN membership based on the instruments of a totally different country, Somaliland. By enabling Somalia's impersonation of Somaliland, the UN empowered a UN trust territory, with no record of self-governance and territorial integrity.

We do not believe the UN was deliberate in this erasure but lament the damage and human suffering this fatal mistake has caused and still causes, especially in Somaliland, where citizens are placed under harsh economic sanctions based on misidentification as a *de facto*, separatist state. The UN honours Somalia's claims to territorial integrity, although Somalia believes in the irredentist, expansionist ideology of "Greater Somalia" and abstained from the re-ratification of African colonial borders by the Organisation for African Unity (current African Union) in Cairo, in 1964. (AHG/Res. 16(I)) There has never been a "Greater Somalia" or a "Somali" nation-state or peninsula as has been propagated for decades.

We ask the UN to revise its records if such terminology has been used or is still in use. The term "Somali" is a potent political, genocidal tool that concentrates power in the hands of a few and

strips many of their identity. The people of Somaliland (Somaliland does not translate to the land of Somalis, as falsely propagated a critical distinction to keep in mind) in particular have suffered attacks on their identity and nationality based on this concocted "ethno-state." The term "Somali" also leads to assimilation, denies diversity, and marginalises.

During the Cold War, this false statehood allowed Somalia to draw in both the USSR and the USA, turning the Horn into a battlefield of superpower rivalry. Rather than create stability, the competition for geopolitical dominance by these superpowers only strengthened Somalia's militarism. It used this to wage war against its neighbours, such as repeated attacks on Kenya and Ethiopia. This is still ongoing with Ethiopian troops in Somalia and Kenya enacting a buffer zone in Juba land, Somalia.

Somalia's egregious human rights abuses against Somalilanders are highly documented. Unfortunately, Somalia has been rewarded by the UN and the international community while Somaliland is shunned and sidelined. In the 1970s, a man-made famine was deliberately created as a tool to change the identity of Somalilanders and for ethnic cleansing. According to UN documentation at the time, more than 120,000 Somalilanders were moved to Somalia, in the guise of famine relief. They were placed in internment camps such as Sablaley and forced to abandon their way of life and identity. Genocide is against identity. The Barre regime obstructed international humanitarian aid, ensuring that starvation and disease would quietly depopulate Somaliland's communities away from the world's view.

(World Bank 1987) (Devereux, n.d.)

This campaign of persecution escalated into the ****Isaaq genocide**** of the 1980s. Somali forces bombarded cities such as Hargeisa and Burao and many other Isaaq strongholds. Even in places like Mogadishu, Isaaq were hunted down. Civilians were executed en masse, water sources poisoned, farmland and livestock destroyed. Human Rights Watch 1990 "A Government at War with Its Own People". New York: Human Rights Watch. (HRW 1990) It is estimated that 200,000–400,000 were murdered between 1987–1989. This number is an exceedingly small approximate. Reported massacres and indiscriminate killings in Somalia. "Hearing before the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundredth Congress, Second Session, **July 14, 1988. (US House of Representatives 1988)**"

We urge the United Nations to conduct a thorough investigation of the State-sponsored destruction of Somaliland and the genocide against the Isaaq people. Somalia's plan to exterminate the numerous Isaaq people of Somaliland is still ongoing. Genocide denial is the number one indicator that another genocide shall occur. Somalia sends condolences to Isaaq genocidaires. It holds State funerals for them. Somalia has named one of its military bases after Siad Barre the brutal dictator who ordered the destruction of Somaliland all this to maintain its charade at the United Nations. Somalia knows that the Indigenous Isaaq people of Somaliland will resist Somalia's erasure of them.

Somalia uses its UN seat to keep the Isaaq people marginalised. It labels them ***Somali-diid*** (those against a "Somali nation-state"), while promoting other communities in Somaliland as

unionists. It sees the numerous Isaaq people of Somaliland as an obstacle to its ambition. More than one million Somalilanders were killed or perished as a result of the campaign; millions more were displaced, and an estimated 1.5 million landmines were laid across Somaliland. A 1992 UN Special Rapporteur report confirmed systematic targeting of the Isaaq population, describing the campaign as one of the worst instances of state-led violence in post-colonial Africa. Survivors still live with its consequences: destroyed cities, unmarked mass graves, and farmland rendered deadly by unexploded mines.

(chicago tribune 1993 fine 1992, n.d.)

Today, Somalia continues to exploit its falsely attained UN seat to position itself as the legitimate voice of the region. Once again, the Horn of Africa has become a chessboard for great power competition. Somalia uses international recognition to channel foreign funds, particularly from China, to destabilise Somaliland. In Las Anod town, in south-eastern Somaliland bordering Somalia, these resources have fuelled conflict, with reports of systematic abuses including group rape of women and girls, mass displacement of civilians, and the dangerous entrenchment of al-Shabaab militants, who exploit the chaos to expand their presence.

Somalia presents itself as a victim of instability, but in truth it manufactures instability as a tool of survival, using fear of terrorism and regional collapse to maintain international aid and political relevance. Somalia has consistently weaponised al-Shabaab as a political tool, presenting it as an uncontrollable threat whenever Somaliland's statehood is raised. During the recent Memorandum of Understanding between Somaliland and Ethiopia, President Hassan Sheikh himself warned that recognition of Somaliland would strengthen al-Shabaab and destabilise the region. This narrative has been flagged by the United Nations security council special representative of the secretary-General Catriona Laing as deeply problematic, as it deliberately links terrorism to Somaliland's legitimate political aspirations. (UNSOM 2024). Even Somalia's ambassador to the United States has exploited this line of argument, using the spectre of al-Shabaab to lobby Washington against any move towards recognising Somaliland. (Catriona-laing, n.d.)

This is the enduring consequence of the UN's foundational error is a region trapped in cycles of violence, manipulated by an entity that has never governed effectively, yet continues to obstruct peace, justice, and development for millions.

We call upon the United Nations to formally acknowledge that the sovereignty of the Republic of Somaliland is valid, legally intact, and unbroken. The UN must immediately initiate an official review of the 1960 membership error. Somaliland's independence has never been forfeited, and its instruments of statehood have never been authorised for use by any other entity.

The United Nations must also acknowledge and act on the following:

- Somaliland has never authorised any other entity to use its treaties, legal instruments, or sovereign identity.

- The UN must recognise Somaliland's independence date 26 June 1960 in its official archives of former trust and non-self-governing territories, accurately stating: "British Somaliland became the independent State of Somaliland."
- The UN must immediately cease referring to the de jure State of the Republic of Somaliland as "British Somaliland" after 26 June 1960, as this constitutes a deliberate and significant mischaracterisation.

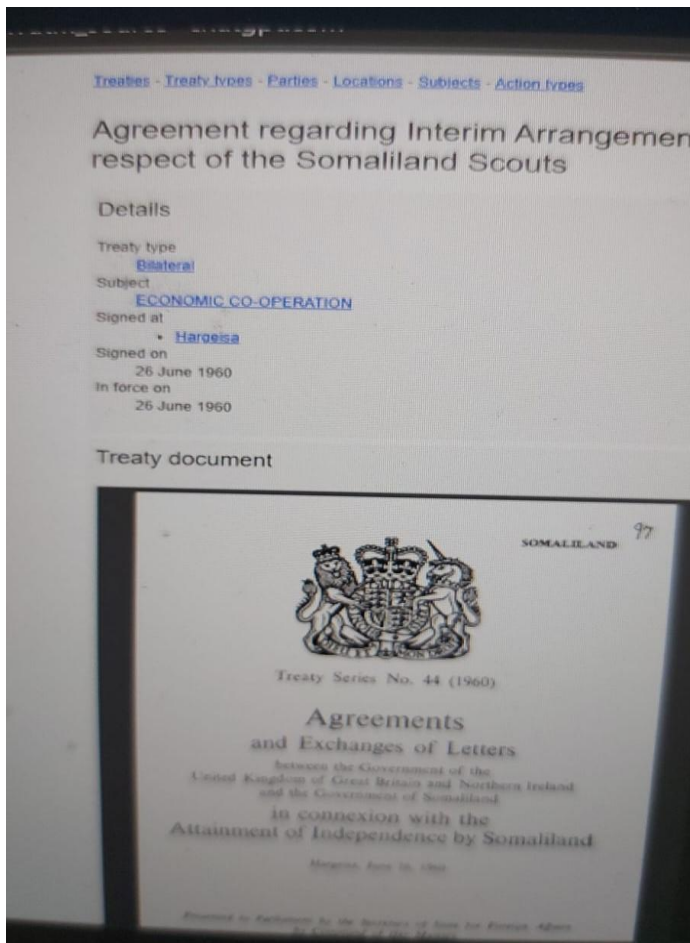
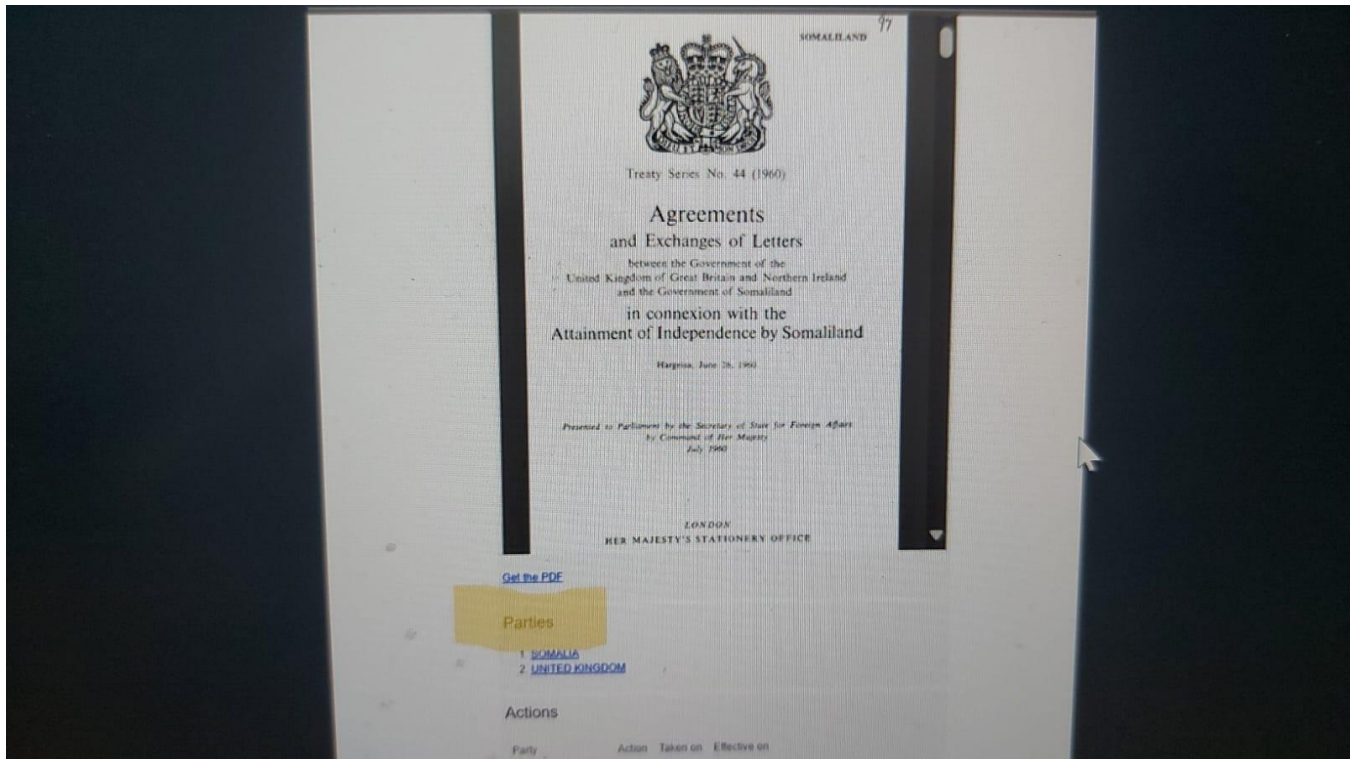
The UN is now fully informed of this foundational error. Any further inaction cannot be considered oversight; continued inaction will be seen as complicity in the denial of Somaliland's sovereignty and human rights. Somaliland has never authorised its instruments or statehood to be used by any other party. The UN must restore legality, peace, and dignity to a nation whose lawful independence has been denied for over six decades. my nation, Somaliland will continue to demand justice until this fundamental error is corrected, and accountability is ensured.

References

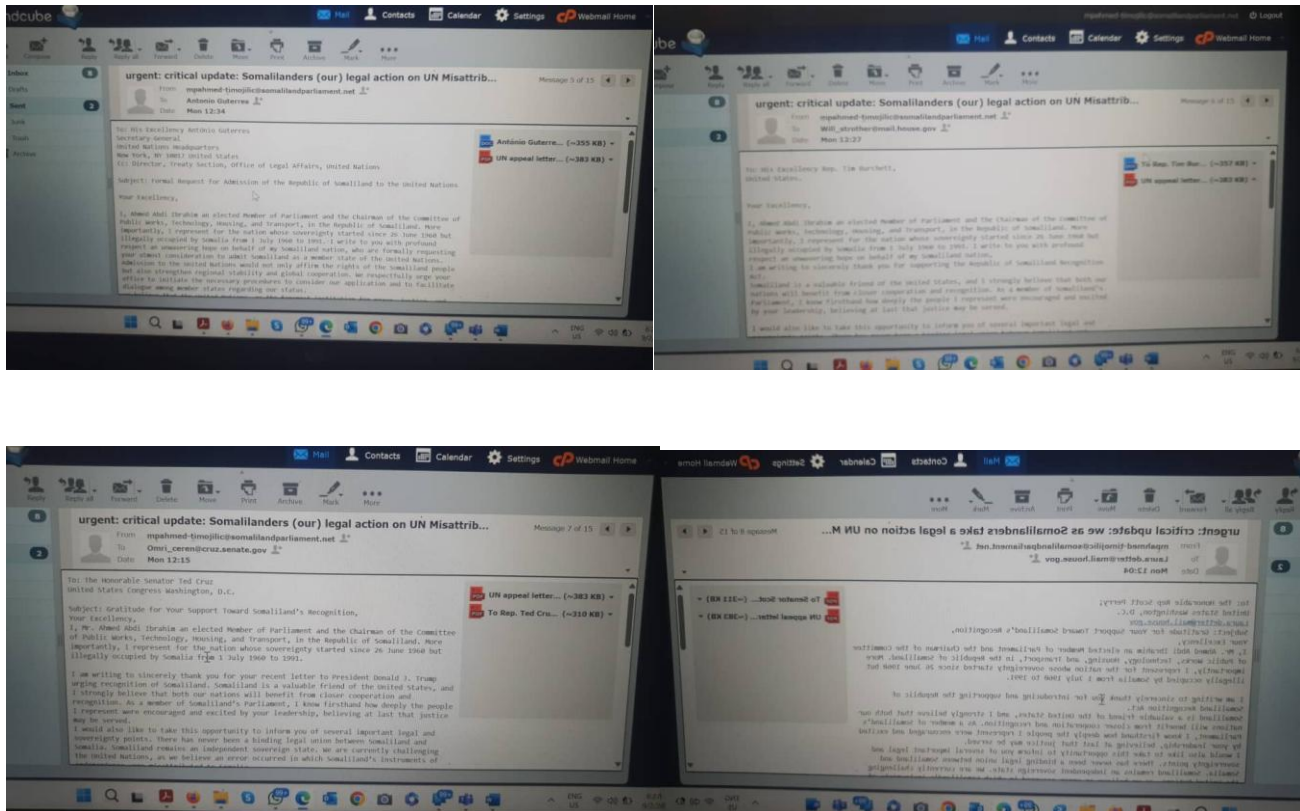
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Registration Number	5349				
Title	Exchange of letters constituting an agreement providing that, should the Goernment of Somaliland be a party to any agreement transferring jurisdiction over the Territory of Somaliland to any other Government, such agreement should provide that the obligations of the Government of Somaliland in respect of certain specified instruments are transferred to that other Government. Hargeisa, 26 June 1960				
Participant(s)	Somalia United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*				
Submitter	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland				
Places/dates of conclusion	<table> <tr> <th>Place</th><th>Date</th></tr> <tr> <td>Hargeisa</td><td>26/06/1960</td></tr> </table>	Place	Date	Hargeisa	26/06/1960
Place	Date				
Hargeisa	26/06/1960				
EIF information	26 June 1960				
Authentic texts	English				
Attachments					
ICJ information					
Depositary					
Registration Date	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 13 September 1960				
Subject terms	Treaties-Agreements (application) Legal matters				
Agreement type	Bilateral				
UNTS Volume Number	374 (p.357)				
Publication format	Full				
Certificate Of Registration					
Text document(s)					
Volume In PDF	v374.pdf				
Map(s)					
Corrigendum/Addendum/Note					

Illegal on The Page O F the UN Treaty Series see treaty series #441960



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MP. Ahmed Abdi Ibhim (Timojilic) Elected 2021 to present. From the most populated region House of Representatives. Hargeisa