



### محترم ملا عبدالغني برادر اخوند او مل پلاوي

### د ايران د بهرنيو چارو وزير بناغلي دكتور امير

### عبداللهيان او مل پلاوي سره وکتل



د افغانستان اسلامي امارت د ریاست الوزراء اقتصادي مرستیال محترم ملا عبدالغني برادر اخوند او مل پلاوي د روان لمريز کال د عقرب میاشتې په ۱۴مه نېټه د ايران اسلامي جمهوریت د بهرنيو چارو وزير بناغلي دكتور حسين امير عبداللهيان او مل پلاوي سره وکتل.

په دې کتنه کې دواړو لوریو په سیاسي، اقتصادي، تعلیمي، کلتوري او نورو برخو کې د ګډو همکاریو په اړه بحث او خبرې وکړې.

د ریاست الوزراء اقتصادي مرستیال د خپلو خبرو پر مهال وویل، افغانستان او ایران د تاریخ په اوږدو کې دوه دوست او ګاونډي هېوادونه پاتې شوي چې یو له بل سره ښې سیاسي، اقتصادي او کلتوري اړیکې لري او پکار ده چې د یادو اړیکو د پراختیا او پیاوړتیا لپاره په ګډه کار وشي.

محترم ملا عبدالغني برادر اخوند په دې لیدنه کې له ایران سره د سوداګریزو اړیکو او ترانزیت پر پراخوالي، د دواړو هېوادونو ترمنځ په مختلفو سکتورونو کې د ګډ کار په موخه د تخنیکي کمپټو پر جوړېدو، د ایران له لارې د سیمې او نړۍ له هېوادونو سره د افغانستان د سوداګرۍ پر زیاتوالي، په افغانستان کې د ایراني پانګوالو پر پانګونې، افغانانو ته د وېزو د ورکړې په برخه کې د لازموا آسانتیاوو پر برابرولو او همدارنګه په ایران



ځانګړي ډول له ګاونډیانو سره د ښو اړیکو غوښتونکي دي او هېڅ ډلې ته به اجازه ور نه کړي چې د افغانستان له خاورې څخه د بل هېواد پر وړاندې ګټه پورته کړي. همدارنګه پر دې اصل یې هم ټینګار کړی چې اسلامي امارت له ټولو هېوادونو سره ښې اړیکې غواړي او د دوی سیاست پر بې طرفۍ او اقتصادي سالمو اړیکو ولاړ دی. همدا لامل و چې د دوه اړخیزو اړیکو د پیاوړتیا په موخه د افغانستان او ازبکستان هېوادونو لوړ پوړو چارواکو څو څو ځله د یو او بل هېواد ته سفرونه وکړل. د اړیکو په دې فضا کې چې د اسلامي امارت د تاسیس له پیل څخه د دوی اړیکې له ازبکستان سره بې له لانجې او کرکېچ څخه وې، تر څنګ یې د اسلامي امارت د بې طرفه او اقتصاد محوره سیاست غوره کول د ازبکستان له هېواد سره دا لېوالتیا پیدا کړه چې له افغانستان سره اقتصادي اړیکو ته پراختیا ورکړي. دغه راز اسلامي امارت هم هڅه کوي چې هغه هېوادونه پانګونې ته وهڅوي چې د افغانستان په اړه ښک نیت لري. که چېرې ازبکستان خپل اوسني سیاست ته دوام ورکړي او په افغانستان کې په یادو برخو کې پانګونه وکړي، نو د دواړو هېوادونو ترمنځ به دا اړیکې لا پراخې شي او افغانستان به په اقتصادي برخه کې پرمختګ وکړي، د یوه باثباته افغانستان رامنځته کیدل، د سیمې په تېره بیا د ګاونډیو هېوادونو په ګټه دي.

د ریاست الوزراء اقتصادي مرستیال محترم ملا عبدالغني برادر اخوند د روان لمريز کال د عقرب میاشتې په ۱۴مه د ازبکستان د لومړي وزير مرستیال محترم جمشید خوجه یوف په مشرۍ له راغلي ازبیک پلاوي سره وکتل. په دې لیدنه کې دواړو لورو په سوداګریزو، ترانزیتي او اقتصادي اړیکو سربره د اوسپنې پټلۍ، ترانسپورت، په افغانستان کې د کانونو فني استخراج، د اوبو مدیریت، د کرنې پراختیا او همدارنګه په ازبکستان کې افغان ځوانانو ته په بېلابېلو برخو کې د لوړو زده کړو زمينې برابرولو په اړه هر اړخیز بحث او پرېکړې وکړې. محترم ملا عبدالغني برادر اخوند د خپلو خبرو پر مهال وویل، افغانستان او ازبکستان د تاریخ په اوږدو کې دوه ښه ګاونډي هېوادونه پاتې شوي او هر وخت یې په سیاسي او اقتصادي برخو کې له یو بل سره همکاري کړې ده. ورپسې د ازبیک پلاوي مشر محترم جمشید خوجه یوف له افغانستان سره د کرنې، ترانسپورت، رېل پټلۍ، سوداګرۍ، ترانزیت، اوبو مدیریت او کانونو په برخه کې همکاري ته چمتووالی وښود او ویې ویل ازبکستان ته د افغانستان د صادراتو د زیاتولو په اړه ازبیک لوري د سوداګرۍ لارې نقشه جوړه کړې چې له مخې به یې د دواړو هېوادونو د سوداګرۍ کچه شاوخوا درېیو میلیارډو ډالر ته ورسېږي.

اسلامي امارت په رسمي او روښانه ډول بیا بیا د ګاونډیو هېوادونو پر وړاندې پر خپل دې دريځ ټینګار کړی چې اسلامي امارت له ټولو هېوادونو او په



د پانگونې د هڅونې ډاډ ورکړ او زياته يې کره چې په دې اړه به اړوندې ادارې په گډه کار وکړي. همداراز په ناسته کې د واخان دهليز پر جوړولو او له دې لارې څخه پر استفادې دواړو لوريو ټينگار وکړ او زياته يې کره چې دا لاره د دواړو هېوادونو په گټه ده او توافق وشو چې له دواړو لوريو څخه د دې کار د چټکتيا او نښې همغږۍ لپاره مشترکې کمېټې جوړې شي.

ورپسې د ايران اسلامي جمهوريت د بهرنيو چارو وزير بناغلي دکتور حسين امير عبداللهيان د رياست الوزراء اقتصادي مرستيال ته د دواړو هېوادونو ترمنځ د سوداگرۍ د پراختيا، د وارداتو او صادراتو په مورد کې د سهولتونو راوستلو، د دواړو هېوادونو ترمنځ په مختلفو سکتورونو کې د گډ کار په موخه د کمېټو پر جوړېدو، په ايران کې د افغان کډوالو ستونزو ته د رسېدو او په افغانستان کې د ايراني پانگوالو له لوري

کې د مېشت افغان کډوالو ستونزو ته د رسېدو او له هغوی سره د ښه چلند کولو په اړه هر اړخيزې خبرې وکړي. محترم ملا صاحب زياته کره چې افغانستان غواړي د ايران له لارې افغاني صادرات او واردات زيات کړي، په همدې موخه د ايران له اسلامي جمهوريت څخه غواړي چې په دې اړه لازمي اسانتياوې رامنځته کړي.

## معاون اقتصادي رياست الوزراء با ريس شورای عالی امنیت ملی کشور ايران ملاقات نمود



محترم احمديان در اشاره به مسایل ترانزيت گفت: "ايران و افغانستان در پروژه ای یک کمر بند و یک راه چين نقش مهم دارند، که چين را از طريق مسير افغانستان به ايران، عراق، سوريه و بحيره مديترانه و اروپا وصل می نمايد."

در پايان نشست تاکيد شد که هر دو کشور بايد از فرصت های به وجود آمده به وجه احسن استفاده نمايند و به کسی اجازه ندهند که به مناسبات ايران و افغانستان صدمه برساند.

نظر داشت موقعيت استراتژيک خود، دو شريک خوب اقتصادي شده می توانند و نياز است که به منظور بدست آوردن اين هدف همکاري های دو جانبه افزايش يابد و تيم های تخنيکی دو کشور مشترکاً با هم کار نمايند.

همچنان محترم ملا صاحب از جمهوری اسلامی ايران در حصه میزبانی مهاجرين افغان در آن کشور ابراز تشکر نموده گفت: "ايران در مورد مهاجرين اسلاميت، بشريت، همسايه گي و حقوق و نورم ها را می داند."

محترم احمديان ريس شورای عالی امنیت ملی ايران حين سخنان خويش به افزايش همکاري های مشترک در عرصه های مختلف میان دو کشور تاکيد ورزیده و به محترم ملا عبدالغنی برادر آخند معاون اقتصادي رياست الوزراء در مورد رسیده گي به مشکلات مهاجرين افغان مقیم ايران و برخورد نیک به آنها اطمینان داد.

محترم ملا عبدالغنی برادر آخند معاون اقتصادي رياست الوزراء هنگام سفر خويش به جمهوری اسلامی ايران با محترم علی اکبر احمدیان ريس شورای عالی امنیت ملی آن کشور ملاقات نمود.

در اين دیدار طرفین علاوه بر روابط سیاسی و اقتصادي پيرامون هماهنگی بهتر در سرحد میان دو کشور، مدیریت آب، ترانزيت و افزايش صادرات و واردات افغانستان از طريق ايران بحث و گفتگو نمودند.

محترم ملا عبدالغنی برادر آخند حين اين دیدار با اشاره به مناسبات افغانستان و ايران گفت که افغانستان و ايران همیشه در بخش های امنيتی، سیاسی و اقتصادي روابط خوب داشته که در جريان مدت دو سال گذشته جهت تقويت و انکشاف اين روابط مشترکاً سعی و تلاش بيشتری صورت گرفته و اين تلاش ها هنوز هم ادامه دارد.

به گفته محترم ملا صاحب، افغانستان و ايران با در

## د محترم ملا عبدالغني برادر اخوند په مشرۍ لوړ رتبه امارتي پلاوی ايران ته په رسمي سفر لار

اتصال، چابهار بندر له لارې د سوداگرۍ پر زياتوالي، په دې بندر کې د افغانستان د ښکېلتيا د پراختيا او د دواړو هېوادونو ترمنځ د اقتصادي همکاريو د پراختيا په اړه خبرې اترې وکړي.

همدارنگه د رياست الوزراء اقتصادي مرستيال به د خپل سفر پر مهال د ايران دولت او خصوصي سکتور په افغانستان کې د کرنې، کانونو، ترانسپورت او صنعت سکتور کې پانگونې ته راوبولي.

د رياست الوزراء اقتصادي مرستيال محترم ملا عبدالغني برادر اخوند په مشرۍ لوړ رتبه امارتي پلاوی د روان لمريز کال د عقرب مياشتې په ۱۳ مه نېټه ايران اسلامي جمهوريت ته د دې هېواد په رسمي بلنه په سفر ولاړ.

په دې سفر کې به د رياست الوزراء اقتصادي مرستيال او مل پلاوی د ايران اسلامي جمهوريت له چارواکو سره د دوه اړخيزو اړيکو، سوداگرۍ، ترانزيت، ترانسپورت، زېربناوو، رېل ټپلۍ، سيمه ييز





## محترم ملا عبدالغني برادر آخند از امور بازسازی شاهراه سالنگ ها دیدن نمود

مرکزی به آسیای جنوبی افزایش چشمگیری به وجود میاید و سهولت های لازم برای مسافرن فراهم می شود.



مسؤلین هدايات لازم داد. شاهراه سالنگ ها یک راه مهم تجارتي- ترانزيتی افغانستان است، که اکنون امور ترميم اساسی ۸۰ کیلو متر سرک و بازسازی آن با دو شرکت مختلف ساختمانی و سرک سازی قرارداد گردیده که در حال حاضر کار قسمت داخلی تونل و گالری ها ۸۰ فیصد تکمیل گردیده و قرار است در آینده نزدیک امور باقیمانده آن نیز تکمیل گردد و یک بخش این پروژه بزرگ به بهره برداری سپرده شود. با بازسازی شاهراه سالنگ ها در تجارت افغانستان و از مسیر افغانستان در سطح ترانزیت از آسیای

محترم ملا عبدالغني برادر آخند معاون اقتصادی ریاست الوزراء به تاریخ هشتم عقرب سال روان از امور بازسازی شاهراه سالنگ ها دیدن نمود. در این سفر محترم ملا محمد عیسی ثانی سرپرست وزارت فواید عامه، محترم ملا صاحب را نیز همراهی می نمود. محترم ملا صاحب با مسؤلین شرکت های قراردادی شاهراه سالنگ ها دیدار نمود و از امور انجام شده در این شاهراه تحسین کرد. همچنان محترم ملا عبدالغني برادر آخند پیرامون تسریع امور باقیمانده شاهراه سالنگ ها، کیفیت خوب و تکمیل آن به وقت معینه برای

## د پانگونې بين الوزارتي کمېټې دوهمه کاري غونډه په مرمينه ماڼۍ کې ترسره شوه



کاري فعاليت له پيل سره سم اوسمهال کورني او بهرني پانگوال کولای شي خپلې طرحې په فزيکي ډول د رياست الوزراء اقتصادي معاونيت د اقتصادي کمېسيون دارالانشاء ته راواستوي او پر دې سربېره يې پر دغه برېښنالیک (AIIMC@dpmea.gov.af) رالېږلی او په دې شمېرو (۰۷۷۰۹۸۵۱۰۰، ۰۲۰۲۱۰۰۹۷۶) اړیکه نیولی شي.

څو يادې طرحې په هراړخيز ډول وڅېړي او د نهايي تصميم په موخه يې راتلونکې غونډې ته وړاندې کړي.

د پانگونې بين الوزارتي کمېټه په هېواد کې د کورنۍ او بهرنۍ پانگونې د جلب او جذب د بهير چټکتيا، د کورنۍ او بهرنۍ پانگونې د طرحو په طی مراحلو کې د همغږۍ، په هېواد کې د پانگونې لپاره د مناسب چاپېريال رامنځته کولو او د پانگونې چارو د ښه مدیریت لپاره د زمينې برابرولو په موخه رامنځته شوې. د دې کمېټې د

يادې غونډې ته د لمريزې برېښنا د توليد، له ترکمنستان څخه د وارداتي برېښنا د لېږد په برخه کې د پانگونې طرحې وړاندې شوې، چې له هر اړخيز بحث وروسته په پرنيسپ کې تائيد او د اوبو او انرژۍ وزارت او د افغانستان برېښنا شرکت ته دنده وسپارل شوه تر څو يادې طرحې د تخنيکي، اقتصادي او مالي تحليلونو او د دې ناستې د وړاندېزونو په نظر کې نيولو سره د طرحو وړاندې کوونکو شرکتونو له استازو سره بيا ځل ناستې ترسره کړي او راپور يې د پانگونې څلورمې نوبتي ناستې ته راوړي. په کابل ښار کې پر نړيوالو معيارونو برابر لوی سوداگريز مارکېټ او مرکز د جوړولو طرحې هم د خصوصي سکتور له لوري وړاندې شوې، چې تر هراړخيز بحث وروسته د پانگونې بين الوزارتي کمېټې د استازي په گډون د کرنې، اوبولگولو او مالدارۍ، کور او ښار جوړولو، اطلاعاتو او کلتور وزارتونو، کابل ښاروالۍ او چاپېريال ساتنې ملي ادارې له استازو څخه جوړې شوې گډې کمېټې ته دنده وسپارل شوه،



## در شهر کابل تا اکنون ۶۶۸۲۴ گدا جمع آوری گردیده است



در میان این اطفال ۷۲ تن آن بی سرپرست می باشند. اطفال بی سرپرست بعد از بایومتریک از طرف وزارت کار و امور اجتماعی شامل پرورشگاه گردیده و در آن جا علاوه از اعاشه برای شان زمینه آموزش نیز فراهم می گردد. قابل یاد آور است که سلسه توزیع کمک های نقدی و مواد خوراکی ماهانه برای گدایان مستحق علاوه از شهر کابل در سایر شهرهای بزرگ کشور آغاز گردیده و این پروسه ادامه دارد.

کمیته جمع آوری گدایان علاوه از شهر کابل سلسله جمع آوری گدایان را در سایر ولایت های کشور مانند؛ ننگرهار، بلخ، نورستان، پکتیا و لوگر نیز آغاز نموده، که تا این دم هزاران گدا را جمع آوری نموده است.

این پروسه که نخست از شهر کابل شروع گردیده بود، به تعداد ۴۴۸۲۴ گدا تا ۱۲ عقرب سال روان از ساحات مختلف شهر کابل جمع آوری گردیده است. از جمله گدایان جمع آوری شده ۱۴۴۷۳ زن، ۶۸۷۵ مرد و بقیه ۲۳۴۷۶ طفل می باشند.

## Foreign Investment: Its Significance and Role in Economic Development



Author: Fazl Wali Sherani

### Introduction

A robust economy stands as a universal aspiration for every nation, holding the key to a country's prestige, international standing, involvement in global affairs, and the level of respect and acceptance both domestically and internationally. This recognition of economic power has gradually become clear to the people of Afghanistan. Afghans now acknowledge the immense potential for economic development within their nation, with the belief that every Afghan has a rightful claim to a prosperous economy.

Over the past four decades, Afghanistan's economy has endured significant setbacks due to a series of challenges, including occupation, armed conflicts, political and security

instability, and devastating droughts. Throughout this period, the nation has faced profound transformations, inconveniences, occupations, and disruptions. Among the multitude of challenges, one glaring deficiency was the inadequate groundwork for investment, particularly foreign investment, which severely hampered economic growth. If there had been a conducive environment for investment, especially from foreign sources, the fragility of our economy would not have been as pronounced. Nonetheless, despite the challenges encountered during the resurgence of the Islamic Emirate, Afghanistan has made commendable strides in economic development, particularly in the sphere of investment, more specifically in attracting foreign

investment. This progress has been achieved despite international community-imposed sanctions, asset freezes by the United States, and restrictions on the banking system. To date, various countries and numerous foreign enterprises have demonstrated interest in investing in a range of infrastructure, services, and public facilities, with some projects already in motion.





Additionally, concerted efforts have been made to encourage foreign investment and foster state-level economic cooperation. Diverse delegations from around the world have engaged in discussions with Afghan officials to initiate economic, commercial, and various

infrastructure projects. These endeavors have not only aimed to enhance bilateral relations but also to make substantial advancements in these areas. This article will delve into the essence of investment, its role in bolstering the economy, the pivotal considerations for attracting

investments, and the Islamic Emirate's concerted efforts in this regard.



### Investment

Investment plays a pivotal role in fostering economic growth. To comprehend the essence of investment, it's essential to establish a clear definition. In economic terms, investment pertains to the allocation and utilization of assets over a period with the intention of enhancing their value. In the contemporary Afghan landscape, discussions surrounding investment have grown more prominent. Investments come with specific prerequisites, analytical methodologies, guiding principles, evaluation criteria, and it's a nuanced undertaking that demands prudence. There exist two fundamental categories of investment: domestic and foreign. Domestic investments encompass those undertaken by the

government or the private sector in legally profitable enterprises. Foreign investments, on the other hand, involve foreign private companies or individuals participating in legitimate business activities, always within the ambit of the government's overarching goals. In this context, our focus primarily revolves around foreign investments, which constitute the core theme of this article.

The majority of investments take the form of joint ventures or mixed investments, involving a collaboration of both the public and private sectors, as well as foreign and domestic stakeholders. It is noteworthy that the Afghan government has steadfastly maintained a limit of 49% for foreign investments in companies or economic ventures.

This decision stems from concerns that arose after the Second World War, a period that ushered in a new era of foreign investments. As time progressed, the heightened activities of multinational corporations worldwide during the 1970s became a source of apprehension for some economists. National companies were selectively establishing themselves in regions offering favorable conditions for their operations, a trend that was increasingly influencing the global political landscape. The trajectory of multinational companies suggested that, with their extensive support and far-reaching operations, they could rapidly assume a dominant role in the host country's economy, potentially gaining an inordinate degree of control over the global economy. These apprehensions surrounding foreign investments continue to be subjects of careful scrutiny and concern for developing nations. However, adherence to the aforementioned regulations can serve as a safeguard against such potential risks.

Now, let's delve into the different categories of foreign investments:





## Foreign Investment and Its Categories

The foundation of any society's or nation's economy rests upon the bedrock of investments. Investments are the catalysts for production, uniting people's efforts and activities towards economic vibrancy. Some individuals engage directly in production processes, others are involved in the supply of raw

materials, some specialize in marketing, and still others contribute in various capacities. All these facets find their origins in investments, highlighting the need to encourage, support, and promote investments as the lifeblood of the economic system. Foreign investments hold significant importance for developing countries, primarily due to limitations faced by

domestic investors in amassing capital for comprehensive national investment. Foreign investments can be categorized into two main types:

1. Private Foreign Investment
2. Official or General Foreign Investment

### Private Foreign Investment:

Private foreign investment constitutes financial assets that are relocated from one country to another, typically by individuals or private companies, and the returns from such investments accrue to the private investors. This category of investment encompasses two primary forms: direct foreign investment and indirect foreign investment.

**Direct Foreign Investment:** Direct foreign investment involves foreign investors making capital contributions directly in the host country, with the anticipation of future profits. In this form of investment, investors assume direct managerial control and financial responsibility, often involving their physical presence within the host country. Legally, direct foreign investment comprises two distinct components: independent or permanent foreign investment and joint foreign investment. **Independent or Permanent Foreign Investment:** This type of investment is

characterized by foreign companies with 100% ownership by foreign investors. In essence, domestic investors play no role in this type of investment, granting foreign investors complete autonomy. Some foreign investors are particularly inclined to capitalize on the host country's economic challenges and opt for this form of investment. **Joint Foreign Investment:** Joint foreign investment, on the other hand, is a collaborative endeavor in which both domestic and foreign investors share investment costs and income proportionate to their respective capital contributions. Although some countries still permit foreign investors to maintain 100% ownership, this practice has diminished in favor of shared foreign investment.

**Indirect foreign investment,** however, involves the acquisition of financial instruments, such as stocks, that are issued in the host country's currency. This form of investment may also encompass loan agreements, where the investor receives a

document specifying the investment's returns and duration. In accordance with the contract, annual profits are disbursed, and the original investment is returned after a specified period. Indirect foreign investment is characterized by foreign investors importing their capital to the host country through the acquisition of shares or loan instruments. Investors hold ownership rights and voting privileges commensurate with their share of the investment, while profit and loss are equally distributed. As a result, this type of investment is associated with lower risk and administrative responsibility, making it highly appealing to foreign investors.





### Official or General Investment:

Official or general foreign investment is governed by official government decisions and agreements, taking two primary forms: Bilateral Agreements:

This type of investment is the outcome of mutual agreements between two countries or their central banks, often structured as loan agreements or foreign aid. Money is transferred between countries through international organizations like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and others. While a portion of these loans is directly provided to the borrowing country for use in any sector, many loans are conditional. The lending country or organization dictates the specific utilization of the funds. Only after multiple stages of scrutiny and demonstrated compliance with the terms of consumption are these loans disbursed to the recipient country.

In attracting foreign investment, several key factors deserve consideration, which will be explored further.

**Economic Stability:** Investors prioritize economic stability, as it mitigates the risk of future investment losses. In countries with stable inflation rates and economic conditions, investors can more accurately forecast their future expenses. Conversely, in economically unstable and chaotic environments, investors are hesitant to commit

capital. To attract foreign investment, nations must foster a stable business and economic climate.

**Low Taxes:** Tax rates hold significant importance in foreign investment decisions. High tax rates dissuade investors, as they result in a larger portion of profits going to the government through taxes. Moreover, high taxes lead investors to incorporate additional costs into the prices of goods, causing price inflation. Hence, countries with lower tax rates are generally deemed more favorable for investment.

**Skilled Workforce:** A professional and well-trained workforce is a critical asset for attracting foreign investment. In countries where the labor force lacks essential skills, investors must allocate a portion of their capital to train employees, which can negatively impact their overall capital. Inadequate workforce skills lead to reduced productivity, further affecting profitability. However, countries with highly skilled labor forces provide an incentive for investors to engage promptly.

**Competitive Wages:** Some countries

impose minimum wage requirements, mandating that companies and enterprises do not pay wages below a specified threshold. Such regulations increase production costs, often leading to layoffs as producers seek to lower expenses and bolster profits. Government intervention in wage policies can encourage foreign investors to consider the nation as an investment destination. Therefore, decisions promoting favorable wage conditions for foreign investors are necessary.

**Legal Framework:** Every country establishes distinct rules and laws to govern its governance, social dynamics, and economic affairs. However, certain regulations and laws may not be in the country's best interest. When regulations and laws impose excessive burdens on investors and businesses, it is apparent that these mandates elevate production costs. Notably, the increased production costs are absorbed by consumers and families, ultimately negatively impacting the general populace. Stringent rules and laws can also deter foreign investors.





Therefore, it is imperative to establish regulations and laws that are conducive to the nation, its citizens, and that encourage foreign investment.

Security: National security stands as a primary factor in attracting foreign

investment. In regions where investor security and business operations are uncertain, foreign investors are reluctant to engage. Weak overall security can trigger capital flight not only by foreign but also by domestic investors, seeking safer investment

### Foreign Investment and Its Economic Contribution:

When delving into the perspectives of economists, it becomes evident that the flow of capital across national borders and investment in foreign countries is a reflection of economic relations and international trade among nations. Researchers in this field examine not only the direction of capital movement but also the dynamics of investment flow, its causes, and the associated effects.

Developing nations actively encourage or seek foreign investment as a means of promoting economic growth. This is because increased investment fosters economic development and prosperity. Often, domestic investment in developing countries falls short or lacks the momentum required for rapid economic expansion, making foreign investment a critical component in achieving this objective.

Foreign investment plays a pivotal role in the economic growth of a nation. It generates a multitude of job opportunities in the host country, reducing unemployment rates. Additionally, foreign investment

brings new technologies and skilled human resources to the country, enhancing worker productivity and contributing to business growth. This, in turn, elevates the standard of living, fosters economic development, and ultimately ensures economic stability. Afghanistan, a country presently classified as a developing nation, has recently embarked on the path of economic growth and development. In line with the characteristics commonly associated with developing countries, Afghanistan faces a capital deficit, as domestic resources alone are insufficient for the swift advancement of its

havens. Additionally, practices such as free trade and credit facilities can further facilitate foreign investment. It is essential to recognize that investment, both domestically and from foreign sources, significantly influences a country's economy.

economy. Foreign investment is thus a crucial avenue for achieving economic growth and prosperity. By effectively attracting foreign investment, Afghanistan can undertake infrastructure projects, extract natural resources, bolster its industrial sector, mechanize agriculture, and advance various other economic domains. Such endeavors are poised to cultivate a robust economy, driving the nation toward development and prosperity. In the following section, we will explore the initiatives undertaken by the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan to attract foreign capital.







## The Islamic Emirate's Endeavors to Attract Foreign Investment

In the contemporary world, numerous developing nations have extended invitations to foreign investors. The objective behind this is to bolster their capital structures and augment the level of investment within their borders. At present, foreign investment is emblematic of the economic convergence between countries and the broader wave of globalization. Every investor, be it domestic or foreign, exercises prudence when deploying their capital. For us, the welfare of the public and the realization of developmental projects stand as paramount objectives on our path towards development.

Recognizing the value and significance of foreign investment, the Islamic Emirate has dedicated its efforts to create investment prospects for foreign investors.

A noteworthy milestone occurred when agreements worth \$7 billion were signed for the extraction of Herat's Ghorian Iron Mine, Ghor's Lead Mine, Takhar's Iron Mine, the Samti Gold Mine, and the Second Mess Aynak Copper Mine in Logar. These investments have been made in collaboration with investors from Turkey, Iran, and the United Kingdom, alongside domestic investors. The drive to attract foreign investment extends beyond the business realm

Several factors make Afghanistan an enticing destination for foreign investments. These include overall security, the abundance of natural resources, a government that is conducive to investment, a youthful and cost-effective workforce, favorable business operating expenses, seamless international market access facilitated by regional connectivity, bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, a trade-enabling environment, a market ripe with untapped potential and limited competition, membership in the World Trade Organization, the establishment of a unified investment facilitation center, lenient investment laws, and attractive tax incentives. As a testament to these attractions, numerous significant foreign corporations have displayed interest in contributing to mining, agriculture, electricity and energy, transportation, small and medium enterprises,

and encompasses broader efforts at the state level. Delegations from various nations have visited Afghanistan, holding discussions with officials regarding bilateral relations, the economy, trade, and the initiation of infrastructure projects. Notably, high-ranking government officials from Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, and China have embarked on official visits to Afghanistan, participating in conversations that span political,

customs, airports, transit, industrial zones, railways, and various other sectors. Agreements have already been inked with several companies in fields like gas pipeline extension, expensive and semi-expensive coal complexes, the establishment of economic zones, information technology, and more. Implementation of these projects is set to commence in the near future.



economic, commercial, transit, railway, and infrastructure projects. These interactions reflect the pursuit of mutual economic objectives.

In addition, senior officials from the Islamic Emirate have embarked on foreign visits, engaging with government officials, investors, and businesspeople to attract investment to Afghanistan and explore opportunities for mutual benefit. This proactive approach demonstrates our dedication to fostering foreign



investment in the country. Under the aegis of the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Office, an inter-ministerial investment committee has been established, serving as a pivotal initiative in promoting and expediting the process of attracting domestic and foreign investment. This committee coordinates the activities of relevant ministries and agencies, streamlines investment plan phases, fosters a conducive investment environment, and ensures potential investors receive comprehensive information regarding investment projects in Afghanistan.

Furthermore, a significant investment agreement valued at \$216 million was signed between the Beijing-Nangarhar Construction and Manufacturing Company and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing. The project entails the construction of 150 factories, creating employment opportunities for around 13,000 individuals.

The Islamic Emirate has also signed agreements for investment in the

Amu oil field with a Chinese company, a project that will start with an initial investment of \$150 million, eventually escalating to \$540 million. The contract for the Mess Aynak mine in Logar was awarded to the Chinese MCC company, expected to directly and indirectly employ thousands of individuals while increasing government revenue through mining activities. Furthermore, contracts have been awarded for approximately 200 small, medium, and large mines, with most already in the extraction phase. These ventures have contributed significantly to government coffers and provided employment to thousands.

Most recently, a contract worth \$142 million was signed with the domestic Gulbahar Group for cement production. This year alone, the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum has concluded agreements for three major cement projects amounting to \$462 million. Additionally, a Qatari investor has secured a contract to develop the Jabal Al Saraj cement production plant, with a total

investment exceeding \$200 million. This plant will produce one million tons of cement annually, aligning with international standards and positioning Afghanistan to achieve self-sufficiency in cement production. These examples serve to underscore the positive impact of foreign investment on the present and future growth, development, and economic stability. It is evident that the Islamic Emirate has undertaken significant efforts to attract foreign investment, with the expectation of achieving positive outcomes that will drive economic growth, development, and lasting economic stability in the nation.



### Conclusion

In reflection, the factors contributing to Afghanistan's previously weakened economy, particularly the inadequacy of investments, especially foreign investment, are evident. These circumstances are matters that everyone can discern, and they stem from Afghanistan's tumultuous

history over the past four decades. The nation has grappled with occupation, wars, political and security instability, and the recurring challenge of drought. These issues and upheavals have cast a shadow on the investment environment within the country and resulted in adverse repercussions for the overall

economy. If investment opportunities, especially in the realm of foreign investment, had been available during this period, Afghanistan's economic resilience would have been far more substantial.

However, there is a newfound optimism under the aegis of the Islamic Emirate. A stable central



system has been established, and it places paramount importance on fostering the country's economic development. Presently, Afghanistan stands as an attractive destination for investment, especially foreign investment, with a favorable environment conducive to investors of all kinds. The fruits of these investments are already apparent, with progress made in various sectors, creating employment opportunities

for thousands of individuals and bolstering the government's revenue. As the Islamic Emirate continues its efforts to attract higher levels of investment, the path to a prosperous Afghanistan becomes increasingly clear. With expanding investments, the foundation for economic stability will be laid, leading to improved living standards and the realization of a developed nation.



پلورل	پېرل	پولي واحد	اندازه
۱۰۲۰	۹۸۰	هندي کلداري	۱۰۰۰
۹۲۰۵۰	۹۲۰۰۰	انگليسي پونډ	۱
۲۳,۶۵	۲۳,۵۵	سعودي ريال	۱
۲۴,۴۰	۲۴,۳۰	اماراتي درهم	۱
۱۶,۶۰	۱۶,۵۰	چيني ين	۱

پلورل	پېرل	پولي واحد	اندازه
۷۳.۴۰	۷۳.۳۵	امريکايي ډالر	۱
۲۵۰	۲۴۹	پاکستاني کلداري	۱۰۰۰
۱,۵۰	۱,۴۸	ايراني تومن	۱۰۰۰
۷۸,۸۰	۷۸,۶۰	اروپايي يورو	۱
۱,۳۰	۱,۲۰	روسي روبل	۱

## د بهرنيو اسعارو بيټي

د کابل په شهزاده سرامي کې د افغانانو پر وړاندې د بهرنيو اسعارو د نن ورځې بيټي

