



Afghanistan's Economic Development

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Each week, significant economic activities and developments occur across various sectors in Afghanistan. The Afghanistan's Economic Development Newsletter covers these important and latest economic activities and advancements.



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1. **Afghanistan's Gross Domestic Product has reached USD 16 billion**
2. **Nangarhar traders have profited from exports despite road closures**

AFGHANISTAN'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT HAS REACHED USD 16 BILLION



Officials of the Islamic Emirate have stated that during the year 1403 SH, Afghanistan's Gross Domestic Product reached USD 16 billion, and per capita income increased to more than USD 446. This increase in economic indicators reflects the expansion of economic activities in the country, growth in production, and the creation of employment opportunities.

The Professional Deputy Minister of Economy,

Dr. Abdul Latif Nazari, says that the implementation of development programs, support for the private sector, expansion of investment, strengthening domestic production as a substitute for imports, and the establishment of economic discipline are among the key factors that have played a fundamental role in improving the country's economic indicators.

After the Islamic Emirate came to power and with the establishment of nationwide security and stability in the country, a conducive environment was created for economic activities. During this period, activities in various sectors such as industry, trade, agriculture, mining, and services were initiated or expanded, which resulted in an increase in the level of investment and an acceleration of the production process.

Officials of the Islamic Emirate have sought to reduce unemployment and expand economic activities through attracting domestic and foreign investment. In this regard, numerous industrial, production, and commercial activities have been launched in various provinces, which have not only increased sources of income but have also contributed to improving the economic situation of the people.

Considering the prospects for economic growth and the ongoing investment situation in 1404 SH, it is expected that Afghanistan's Gross Domestic Product and per capita income will further increase. The continuity of economic activities, expansion of production, and increase in investment are considered important steps toward accelerating economic growth and moving toward economic self-reliance.

NANGARHAR TRADERS HAVE PROFITED FROM EXPORTS DESPITE ROAD CLOSURES

Due to the closure of trade routes with Pakistan, the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan has accelerated efforts to find alternative trade routes and markets for its traders and exporters. Traders of fresh vegetables in Nangarhar have begun exporting their products to Central Asian countries. Fresh

vegetable and fruit traders say that these alternative markets are more stable than Pakistan and that products are sold there at reasonable prices. According to officials of the Nangarhar Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Association, currently hundreds of tons of potatoes and other fresh vegetables are

exported daily to the markets of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, which, due to appropriate pricing and timely sales, provide good income for traders and farmers. They state that compared to the past, farmers' profits have increased and vegetable prices have also risen.

According to officials of the Nangarhar Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock, this year potato yields in the province have increased due to favorable climate conditions, farmers' efforts, and better organization of agricultural activities. According to the department's information, it is expected that more than 55,000 metric tons of potatoes will be produced in Nangarhar this year, which provides suitable capacity for exports.

Officials of the Islamic Emirate are working to ensure sustainable, obstacle-free trade routes for Afghanistan's vegetable exports, with increased transport facilities and timely resolution of traders' problems. This will not only prevent the hard work of Afghan farmers from going to waste, but will also protect the country's economy from losses and allow agricultural activities in the country to continue in a normal manner.

