The economy of Afghanistan has always been agricultural, despite the fact that only 12% of its total land is arable and about 6% is currently cultivated. The recent improvement is also due to dramatic improvements in agricultural production and the end of a four-year drought. Besides, Afghanistan's economy is recovering from decades of conflict. The economy has improved significantly since the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001 largely because of the infusion of international assistance, the recovery of the agricultural sector, and service sector growth. Despite the progress of the past few years, Afghanistan is extremely poor, landlocked, and highly dependent on foreign aid. Much of the population continues to suffer from shortages of housing, clean water, electricity, medical care, and jobs. Criminality, insecurity, weak governance, lack of infrastructure, and the Afghan Government's difficulty in extending rule of law to all parts of the country pose challenges to future economic growth. Afghanistan's living standards are among the lowest in the world. About 35% of its population is unemployed and 36% live below the national poverty line The international community remains committed to Afghanistan's development, pledging over $67 billion at nine donors' conferences between 2003-10.

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| **Economic Facts** | **Data** |
| GDP (purchasing power parity) | $60.58 billion |
| GDP (official exchange rate) | $20.31 billion |
| GDP - real growth rate | 1.5% |
| GDP - per capita (PPP) | $1,900 |
| Gross national saving | 26.1% of GDP |
| GDP - composition, by end use | Household consumption: 96.5%  Government consumption: 23.3%  Investment in fixed capital: 25.4%  Investment in inventories: 0%  Exports of goods and services: 18.1%  Imports of goods and services: -63.4%  (2011 est.) |
| GDP - composition, by sector of origin | Agriculture: 24.6%  Industry: 21.8%  Services: 53.5% |
| Industrial production growth rate | 7.7% |
| [Labor force](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2095&term=Labor%20force) | 7.512 million (2012 est.) |
| Labor force - by occupation | Agriculture: 78.6%  Industry: 5.7%  Services: 15.7% (FY08/09 est.) |
| Unemployment rate | 35% (2008 est.) |
| Population below poverty line | 36% (FY08/09 est.) |
| Household income or consumption by percentage share | Lowest 10%: 3.8%  Highest 10%: 24% (2008) |
| Budget | Revenues: $4.91 billion  Expenditures: $5.037 billion (2013 est.) |
| Taxes and other revenues | 22.6% of GDP (2013 est.) |
| Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-) | -0.6% of GDP (2013 est.) |
| Fiscal year | 21 December - 20 December |
| Inflation rate (consumer prices) | 4.6% |
| Commercial bank prime lending rate | 15.08% (31 December 2013 est.) |
| Stock of narrow money | $6.121 billion (31 December 2012 est.) |
| Stock of broad money | $6.499 billion (31 December 2012 est.) |
| Stock of domestic credit | $-819.6 million (31 December 2012 est.) |
| Current account balance | $1.158 billion (2014 est.) |
| Exports | $2.785 billion (2012 est.) |
| Imports | $6.39 billion (2012 est.) |
| Reserves of foreign exchange and gold | $6.442 billion (31 December 2013 est.) |
| Debt - external | $1.28 billion (FY10/11) |