

Final Report

Macroeconomic Data Development: Phase II

**Volume 1: Summary of Problems of and
Prospects for the Afghan Economy**

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GLOSSARY

ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADS	Afghan Demographic Studies, CSO
Afghani	Unit of Afghan currency. Official rate: Af 50.60 = US\$1.00, for every year since 1981-1982. "Bazaar rate": Af 692 = US\$1.00, average for 1990-1991.
Af	Afghani
A.I.D.	U.S. Agency for International Development
AIG	Afghan Interim Government
AVICEN	Afghanistan Vaccination/Immunisation Centre
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Central Statistical Office of the GOA
ECA	Education Center for Afghanistan
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GOA	Government of Afghanistan
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
m ³	cubic meter
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NMP	net material product
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan
O/AID/Rep	Office of the A.I.D. Representative for Afghanistan Affairs
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
SNA	UN System of National Accounts
START	Short-Term Assistance for Reconstruction Team project
UN	United Nations
UNIDATA	Project of UNDP and UNOCA for generating and disseminating information on Afghanistan
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNDP/OPS	UNDP, Office of Project Services
UNFPA	UN Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNO	University of Nebraska at Omaha
UNOCA	Office of the Coordinator for the UN Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan
UNRISD	UN Research Institute for Social Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VFU	Veterinary Field Unit
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
WHO	World Health Organization

PREFACE

This report was prepared for Delivery Order No. 14 of A.I.D. Contract No. 306-0205-C-00-9385-00, the Afghanistan Studies Project, a joint venture between Nathan Associates Inc. and Louis Berger International, Inc. The research effort was carried out by a four-person team of consultants: Dr. Phyo Evangelou, Principal Investigator/Team Leader; Mr. Abdul Aziz Ferogh, Afghanistan Specialist; Mr. Messaye Girma, Research Analyst; and Ms. Jennifer Hall, Database Specialist. Mr. Robert R. Nathan was Principal for the study, and Mr. Harvey Lerner served as Home Office Coordinator. Special recognition is due to Mr. Ferogh for contributing the summary description of the Afghan economy presented in Chapter 3. Dr. Curt Wolters was Program Officer and Officer-in-Charge of Delivery Order 14. We wish to express our appreciation to the organizations and individuals who contributed information for the development of this database. A list of contacts and interviewees is included in Appendix C.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents an updated and revised macroeconomic database for Afghanistan and uses newly compiled data to provide a summary description of the current state of the Afghan economy. Its preparation and presentation have been modeled on the data set prepared under Delivery Order No. 1 of the Afghanistan Studies Project. In Chapter 2, following a review of the construction and contents of the original database (hereinafter referred to as Phase I), development of the Phase II database is described. The tables that are included in the new database are Phase I tables updated or retained unchanged and additional tables not found in the Phase I data set. Likewise, some tables from Phase I are not included in the Phase II database. Reasons for additions, deletions, and modifications are discussed in terms of data reliability and relevance. A major operational distinction of the Phase II computerized database is replacement of Phase I's menu-driven system by Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet files. The rationale underlying this change is explained.

Chapter 3 provides a summary description of the current state of the Afghan economy, including current and projected problems, based on the new database. In-country and refugee population estimates are examined, and major sectoral indicators are reviewed for agriculture; transportation and communications; public health; education; and industry, mining, and energy. Monetary and financial statistics, as well as trade measures, are also discussed. The chapter concludes by summarizing the implications of current conditions for Afghanistan's economic future.

The appendixes, which are presented in a separate volume, contain the basic material for the day-to-day use of the database as well as other useful reference material. The statistical tables that make up the data set are found in Appendix A, organized by macroeconomic category. Appendix B consists of an annotated bibliography of books, articles, reports, and other documents relevant to Afghan data consulted by the Phase I and Phase II study teams. Appendix C is a list of relevant contacts, including telephone numbers and addresses, and sources for statistical data on Afghanistan.

The remainder of this introductory chapter presents the objectives and content of the Phase II database and a summary of the results of the project.

Scope of the Database and Objectives of the Study

Selection of contents for the Phase I database was guided by the identification of probable data uses for development programs necessary for national recovery and reconstruction as described below. The purpose of the database was to provide a statistical basis for planning and implementing these goals. This overall objective remains the same for the Phase II database.

Recovery

Resettling the refugee population
Meeting basic human needs
Providing basic public services, especially
education, health, and housing
Providing for an ample short-term
money supply
Providing for immediate productive
economic activity
Monitoring the progress of recovery
and welfare projects

Reconstruction

Rebuilding infrastructure
Providing for employment
Promoting private investment
Developing the financial system
Developing the fiscal system
Providing for a permanent whole-
sale distribution system and
more efficient retail system
Building public and private
productive institutions

The Phase I study team recognized that in order to carry out these prospective activities, the database would need to be more inclusive than are most macroeconomic series published by international financial agencies. Data and indicators on such elements of development as population and natural resources would be required, in addition to standard macroeconomic statistics. Seven categories of tables resulted: national accounts and production data; public finance statistics; monetary and financial statistics; external sector series; demographic, labor force, and social indicators; infrastructural and natural resources data; and a set of summary tables.

In its organization and scope, the Phase II database is derived directly from its predecessor. However, by relying largely on Phase I sources and thereby eliminating the need to incur the costs of initial data searches again, it has been possible to focus attention on the macroeconomy depicted by the assembled data. The objective has been to prepare an up-to-date and readily accessible database and to use the information to provide a concise summary of Afghanistan's economic state and prospects.

Summary of Results

Database Updating and Modification

Chapter 2 of this report begins with a brief description of the development of the Phase I database. A comprehensive data-collection effort was undertaken to obtain information from institutional sources in the United

States and overseas. Primary and secondary data source institutions in Pakistan and the United States were consulted, and appropriate data from existing series were identified. The selected data were evaluated for consistency and content, and some were accordingly adjusted. Resulting tables were organized and presented in a computer-accessible database, using the Lotus 1-2-3 statistical package. A methodological review of the data set was performed and then applied in a preliminary analysis of Afghanistan's major economic problems.

The preceding background on the Phase I study provides the context for discussing tasks performed in developing the Phase II database. As specified in the scope of work (1) the contents of the original database and current sources of macroeconomic information on Afghanistan are reviewed, and (2) data suitable (in terms of current and anticipated needs of users) for inclusion in the updated database are identified, selected, and analyzed from a methodological perspective.

In general, data characteristics have changed very little since the Phase I study was conducted. Statistical information and economic data continue to provide a poor basis for well-grounded and reliable assessments of Afghanistan's economic situation. Political fragmentation, together with the infrastructural breakdown that has resulted from more than a decade of warfare, have severely limited the government's ability to measure and evaluate indicators of macroeconomic performance. Nevertheless, even the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the single most reliable and useful information source, depends largely on statistics produced by government authorities.

Measures that depend on countrywide data collection continue to be those warranting least confidence, because many of the rural areas are not under the control of the government. Estimates of population levels and rates of change, agricultural production, and trade volumes and directions of flow are examples of key macroeconomic data that should be applied with the data-gathering limitations kept in mind. More centrally determined or verifiable elements of the macroeconomy, such as monetary aggregates and public finance expenditures, may be accepted with some greater degree of reliability.

A major change from the Phase I database resulted from a reassessment of agricultural data that had been taken from Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA) reports. It is now widely believed that national production estimates extrapolated from SCA's regional studies were overly pessimistic about Afghanistan's agricultural decline. In-country population estimates proposed by the Phase I study team have also been reconsidered and adjusted upward, in the light of new research.

Chapter 2 concludes with an explanation of the change made in the data set's computerized format, from the menu-driven system of Phase I to regular Lotus 1-2-3 files for Phase II.

Summary of the Afghan Economy: Problems and Prospects

Chapter 3 presents a summary description of the current state of the Afghan economy, using the revised and expanded Phase II database. Afghanistan's prolonged economic crisis, with approximately one-third of the nation's population in exile and its political structure still fragmented, shows few signs of abating in the near future. Observations supporting this dim outlook include the following:

- Total in-country population is estimated at roughly 13 million, with 1.7 million living in Kabul. Of approximately 4.6 million refugees, about three-fifths are in Pakistan and two-fifths are in Iran, not considering the relatively small number (less than 5 percent of the population) residing in Europe, the United States, and elsewhere.
- Since 1978-1979, the real gross domestic product (GDP) has fallen at an average rate of 2.3 percent a year. Today, GDP is only three-fourths of what it was 12 years ago, despite the likely small change in total domestic population.
- Outstanding public debt in 1990 stood at \$3.6 billion, with about three-fourths owed to the Soviet Union. In 1990-1991, debt payments exceeded aid inflows for the first time.
- The overall budgetary deficit has increased since 1978-1979 from 8.6 percent to 17.3 percent of GDP. In 1989-1990, external aid and borrowing from the central bank financed about 80 percent of total government expenditures, compared to 38 percent in 1978-1979.
- In 1989-1990, the current account deficit was 1½ times the value of exports. On average over the past 3 years, exports were able to pay for only 42 percent of commercial imports.
- Since 1978, the general price level has been estimated to have increased at an average annual rate of 23 percent. During the past 2 years, there has been triple digit inflation.
- Since 1978-1979, agriculture has suffered the most serious decline of all sectors, with production falling 3.5 percent a year. Although there has been some recovery during the past year, annual production is still only two-thirds of what it was before the war.
- During this same period, government services was the one sector experiencing major growth, due to expanding military expenditures. It has increased at an average rate of 4.7 percent a year,

and today the public sector accounts for nearly 9 percent of GDP.

- The public health system is able to provide services for only about one-third of the people, whose general health status is characterized by poor sanitation; malnutrition among vulnerable groups; endemic infectious and parasitic diseases, including malaria and tuberculosis; and spreading drug addiction.
- Current primary school enrollment may well be only about one-third of the prewar level, despite substantial support from non-governmental organizations (NGO) in rural areas. Universities and institutes lack facilities and qualified teaching staff, which has led to a marked decline in educational standards.
- Transportation is perhaps the most critical constraint to the economic and political integration of the country and its rehabilitation. The lack of roads and other communications linking many of the settlements in the country also impede the delivery of adequate education and health services.

Conclusions about Afghanistan's economic prospects are no more positive than they were when the Phase I study was conducted. Unless political accommodation can take place—possibly induced by events outside of the country, such as changes taking place in the Soviet Union—the social stability essential to economic recovery will not be restored. Even with a political settlement, refugee repatriation and the country's reconstruction will be massive and complex processes. Afghanistan's future will not be without grave problems.

Chapter 2

UPDATING AND MODIFICATION OF DATABASE

Phase I Macroeconomic Database

Database Content and Sources

Selection of types of data to include in the Phase I database (Delivery Order No. 1) was guided by categories suggested in the scope of work for the assignment, namely, national accounts and production data, public finance statistics, monetary and financial statistics, external sector series, and population and labor force data. In addition, available social indicators and information on Afghanistan's infrastructure and natural resources were considered valuable for inclusion, given the country's major development challenges. Finally, a set of summary tables was considered appropriate to provide an overall picture of the country's macroeconomy.

Organization of the database into the above categories resulted in the following seven groups of tables:

- I. Summary tables
- II. National accounts and production data
- III. Public finance statistics
- IV. Monetary and financial statistics
- V. External sector series
- VI. Demographic, labor force, and social indicators
- VII. Infrastructural and natural resources data

Principal sources of data for the 102 tables in the database were primary and secondary sources outside Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Although the principle adopted by the Phase I study team was to use primary sources whenever possible, most current macroeconomic data on Afghanistan were found to be unavailable to U.S. Government contractors in primary form, just as most technicians who have worked with such data were unavailable for interview. In general, data generated by the Government

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of Afghanistan (GOA) after 1983 were gleaned from secondary sources. Basic primary data sources not directly accessible, and therefore consulted through secondary sources, were Afghanistan's Central Statistical Office (CSO), which is responsible for the compilation and publication of all official statistics, and Da Afghanistan Bank, which serves as the central bank of the country and thus could provide monetary and financial series as well as trade data derived from foreign exchange applications.

Certain limited types of primary information are produced outside Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and were therefore more accessible. These primary sources included the Government of Pakistan, private Pakistani money changers, A.I.D. contractors, and NGOs. Notwithstanding these few primary data sources, the Phase I study team relied heavily on secondary data available in the United States and Europe. The most useful of the secondary sources were the following.

- **The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank** have sent missions to Afghanistan for country reports and Article IV consultations.
- **Agencies of the United Nations**, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), have collected previously generated data on demographic and economic trends in Afghanistan.
- **A.I.D.** has collected data and carried out research projects generating data on the Afghan economy.
- **The U.S. Department of Agriculture** maintains detailed and updated series on agricultural production and trade for Afghanistan, as it does for most other countries, based on secondary sources and publications.
- **The U.S. Library of Congress** contains a major collection of Afghan materials, maintained by an Afghanistan specialist, and accessible through the computerized search system.
- **The University of Nebraska** maintains a library and collection of materials on general Afghan issues.

The Phase I study team visited or contacted each of the above sources at least once and discussed data availability and coverage with the technicians concerned with the publications in each institution.

Data Characteristics

Data assembled for the Phase I database were summarized by the study team according to certain characteristics, including units of measure, degree of aggregation, relative availability, compilation dates, and time periods for the principal series involved. Judgments regarding data reliability were also made. The team's findings are as follows.

The national accounts data, based on official Government of Afghanistan data, were adjusted by the World Bank, IMF, and UNDP. Unadjusted, official data were found to be neither very timely nor very reliable. Agricultural production data from external sources were also considered more dependable than the official series. The statistics were expressed in annual terms as national-level aggregates, with only limited agricultural data available by region.

For the public finance statistics, all available data on the income and expenditures of the Government of Afghanistan were from official sources. They were found to be slightly more reliable than national accounts data because they did not require compilation from inaccessible areas of the country or from uncooperative producers and consumers. Coverage was considered incomplete, however, because there was no full statement on the condition of the nonfinancial public sector. The series was expressed in annual terms and was national in scope, although some expenditure figures were found to be available by region.

With the exception of price indices, the monetary and financial statistics were considered the most reliable and the most timely of all the official series included in the database because they pertained to a very few, largely public sector, institutions located in Kabul. Aggregation was at the national level, with most series available within one year of the period covered. Price statistics were included in this category, but unlike the other financial series, were found to be unreliable and usually 2 to 3 years late. One series was limited to the capital city (the Kabul consumer price index) and the other to an unrepresentative market basket (the national price index).

The Phase I study team located several sources of external sector statistics, some of them quite reliable. In general, official data on international trade were relatively timely, usually available within 1 or 2 years. External financial data were obtained from official sources and were similar to the national financial data in reliability and timeliness. Exchange rate series, both official and private, were found to be quite reliable because they were verifiable from alternative sources.

With the exception of refugee-related data, the demographic data and labor force indicators were taken from official sources and were considered to be unreliable until adjusted. Corrected series of several varieties were

found to be available from international agencies and private researchers. Although official data were usually available within one year, demographic and labor force estimates were usually only projections.

The infrastructure and natural resources category was the least complete of those included in the database because of the general unavailability of relevant series. Official infrastructure has not been well maintained during the war, and certain resource data (especially proven reserves of mineral resources) were found to be restricted, possibly for reasons of security. Although this category was not included in the Phase I scope of work, the study team considered any reliable information that could be collected to be significant to future reconstruction efforts.

Data Modification

The data collected were adjusted in two ways to mitigate serious deficiencies. First, obvious errors, omissions, and oversights were corrected, and modifications were performed to ensure that the statistical series were consistent. Second, disparate sources on production series—especially agricultural production—prompted the team to perform downward revisions of official data and of corresponding national income accounts. Inflated estimates were also suspected in the case of official demographic and labor force data. The Government of Afghanistan series in these areas did not take into account either internal or external (refugee) migration. In addition, they were based on partial census data that were apparently overestimates of true population levels. Wherever possible, the Phase I study team presented both the original and revised series in the final data bank.

Recommendations for Database Improvement

Recommendations of the Phase I study team on how to improve the database included both long-term measures required of the Government of Afghanistan and short- to medium-term measures that could be accomplished either by the Government of Afghanistan or by international aid agencies and NGOs.

In order for Afghanistan's national accounts data to allow for comprehensive planning and to be comparable to the data of other countries, it was recommended that they be converted to a system comparable to the United Nations' System of National Accounts (SNA). It was proposed that in the short term survey-based data be developed that would include services and housing in measures of domestic product. In the longer term, it was suggested that a full census of each sector of the Afghan economy be carried out and follow-up surveys designed in order to develop a reliable system of national accounts.

Aside from problems of coverage and timeliness, the Phase I study team found that the greatest shortcoming of Afghanistan's public finance data was the lack of detailed financial statements for public enterprises. Without them, a full statement of the condition of the nonfinancial public sector is not possible and reliable analysis of the activities of the government cannot be carried out.

To improve monetary and financial series, it was suggested that "old" and "new" series on total money supply be harmonized. Also, it was recommended that price data be improved by organizing and supervising surveys outside Afghanistan to be carried out by international agencies or NGOs.

The main problem with external sector series was found to be their limited coverage. Without government control of the countryside and borders, the Phase I study team considered it unlikely that the Government of Afghanistan would be able to improve the coverage of its trade data. Comprehensive improvement of these data will likely have to await a peace settlement. It was recommended that exchange rate data for the Afghani be closely monitored, using the Zarab Sarafa Association in Peshawar as the basic source and direct contacts in Kabul if feasible.

It was noted by the team that no comprehensive improvement in demographic, labor force, and social indicators could be made without a full census which, once again, could not be carried out before a peace settlement. In the meantime, cross-border and refugee surveys of basic educational, health, and employment-related variables were proposed to provide measures of population parameters and vital statistics.

The same observation was made regarding infrastructural and natural resources data. Full censuses would be required, but surveys could be useful in the interim. It was proposed that surveys of the condition of infrastructure and the state of natural resources be carried out by monitoring teams on current O/AID/Rep and NGO projects.

The team's recommendations for improvement and expansion of the available data set on Afghanistan were condensed into three broad areas of activity: long-term, methodological development of official Government of Afghanistan series; conversions of existing series, based on more extensive knowledge of their methodology and content; and extended surveys of conditions inside Afghanistan over the intermediate term.

Phase II Macroeconomic Database

Overview

Discussion of the Phase II database is presented in terms of changes made in the content and computerized format of the first database. Data categorization into seven sets of tables remains the same as before, as shown

in Table 2-1, which gives the sources of tables in the Phase II database. About half of the Phase II tables are Phase I tables that have been retained unchanged. They contain relevant data from sources that have not produced more recent information such as UNDP and the World Bank. Even without the addition of new information, inclusion of these tables is considered appropriate given the relevance and general reliability of the data. The other half of the Phase II tables are either updated Phase I tables or are entirely new to the database. The review that follows focuses attention on these changes from Phase I. This chapter ends with a discussion of changes made in the database format.

Table 2-1. Sources of Phase II Database Tables

Database Category	Phase I Data Tables		New Tables Added	Total
	Updated/Modified	Retained Unchanged		
Summary Tables	3	0	0	3
National Accounts and Production Data	4	18	10	32
Public Finance Statistics	3	6	0	9
Monetary and Financial Statistics	4	0	1	5
External Sector Series	6	15	6	27
Demographic, Labor Force, and Social Indicators	2	9	6	17
Infrastructural and Natural Resources Data	0	4	2	6
Total	22	52	25	99

Recommendations for database improvement made in the Phase I report are as appropriate now as they were when the study was conducted, and the political situation preventing their adoption is the same as well. Macroeconomic indicators that depend on countrywide sources, such as estimates of population, agricultural production, and the status of Afghanistan's infrastructural and natural resource base, will continue to be weak as long as the GOA's authority is restricted geographically. Likewise, trade statistics will be suspect until Government of Afghanistan is able to record, if not regulate, commodities crossing the country's borders, a capability unlikely to develop before a political settlement. On the positive side, data produced by Government of Afghanistan since 1988-1989 appear increasingly to be less biased estimations. This improved credibility underlies the use of some specific CSO figures, together with IMF data, as principal sources in the macroeconomic summary presented in Chapter 3.

Contents by Data Set Category

Summary Tables

The summary tables, as in the Phase I database, contain the data judged to be the best available macroeconomic information on Afghanistan. Table A I-1 (Volume 2) shows reliable and updated, long-period, macroeconomic statistics on national accounts, public finance, monetary measures, prices and exchange rates, balance of payments, and the country's population for 1978-1979 to 1990-1991. Where possible, total and annual average percentage changes, 1978-1979 to 1990-1991, have been calculated. Whereas the UN (particularly UNDP), ADB, and IMF were the sources used by the Phase I study team, only the IMF has since produced data that could be used in updating the series.

For both the Phase I and Phase II databases, adjustments by the Nathan-Berger study team have been included where considered appropriate. Explanations of the adjustments are included in discussions of tables found in the other sectors of the database from which the summary data are drawn. Phase I estimates of population levels have been revised, and previous adjustments of agricultural production statistics, based on data from the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, have been reassessed.

Table A I-2 (Volume 2), presents information taken from the IMF's *International Financial Statistics*, which is the source of the most detailed and reliable series available on macro-financial data. Table A I-3 (Volume 2) presents standard IMF-selected macro data from its *Recent Economic Developments* publications. Through these two publications, the IMF remains the single most important source of information on the Afghan macroeconomy. The data series have been checked for consistency to the extent possible by the IMF Bureau of Statistics.

In addition, IMF *Consultations Reports* (the latest produced in 1991) contain series in tables entitled "Basic Data" as well as in other tables in the text of the reports. *Consultations Reports* include some data not covered in the *International Financial Statistics*, such as annual changes in net material product (NMP), public finance series and prices. These are shown in Table A I-3 (Volume 2).

National Accounts and Production Data

The IMF indicates that Afghan national accounts data continue to be compiled in terms of NMP, although the Government of Afghanistan's report to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (1990) presented estimates of GDP for 1984-1986 and 1986-1987 in constant 1978-1979 prices. The NMP coverage is different from the UN System of National Accounts and also from that of most industrialized countries in that

the former includes only "activities of the material or physical sphere," excludes such substantial GDP components as public and private sector services and housing, and uses a mixture of cash and accrual bases of accounting.

In its *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics* and in the UNDP *Draft Discussion Paper* of April 1988, the UN attempted to convert the NMP series into GDP series on the basis of answers received from the Government of Afghanistan to UN questionnaires; these adjustments were included in the Phase I database. Official NMP figures for 1981-1982 and 1989-1990 and GDP estimates for 1986-1987 and 1990-1991, which are only partly based on official figures produced by the Ministry of Planning and Central Statistical Office, are presented in Table A II-1 (Volume 2).

A new table, taken from "The Economist Intelligence Unit," presents the origins (1986) and components (1981) of Afghanistan's GDP (Table A II-9, Volume 2). In addition, new estimates and projections have been included in the following tables (Volume 2): Afghanistan's GDP (Table A II-2); area, yield, and production of major crops (Table A II-10); agricultural GDP (Table A II-11); agricultural levels and indices (Table A II-12); estimates of livestock production and GDP (Table A II-13, 14, and 15) and estimated and projected GDP from mining, industry, and electricity (Table A II-30).

The major change in data sources has been a greater reliance on some specific official statistics for agricultural estimates. However, the official data on agriculture, in general, should be viewed with caution because the government's responsible authorities have no access to rural areas for systematic data collection. Since 1989-1990, the local and regional information prepared by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan has not been linked at the national level, weakening its macroeconomic applicability. Moreover, it is widely believed that previous SCA estimates were to some extent pessimistic, overemphasizing the deterioration of the agricultural sector during the 1980s.

Tables in this category that have been retained as they appear in the Phase I database contain, for the most part, data on agricultural production for northern and eastern provinces of Afghanistan. The information was taken from the World Bank or other sources that have not provided more current data. Other than for Government of Afghanistan statistics, the agricultural production data that have been updated are taken from the USDA series on agricultural trends and indicators and from the IMF.

Public Finance Statistics

As reported in the Phase I study, Afghanistan's public finance statistics are considered fairly reliable by the IMF because the methodology of compilation and coverage has tested out as reasonably consistent. Coverage is incomplete, however, and these statistics are not prepared in a timely

manner. The only consistent and complete data series on the financial operations of the public sector relate to the central government and public financial institutions (see Tables A III-1 and A III-3 in Volume 2). Because it is not possible to prepare consolidated accounts of the nonfinancial public sector, one has to rely on information on central government operations. Once again, IMF-supplied data have been updated whereas it has not been possible to present more current UNDP or World Bank information.

Monetary and Financial Statistics

Even though deficiencies exist in concept and coverage of Afghan monetary statistics, these series are the most reliable and timely component of available macroeconomic data on Afghanistan. Again, according to IMF evaluation criteria, these data test out as fairly consistent in terms of compilation methodology and statistical trends. Sometimes, however, even these monetary statistics are available only after a considerable delay, often 6 months to 1 year. The most complete series available are presented in Volume 2 in Tables A IV-1, Changes in Monetary Aggregates, and Table A IV-2, Interest Rates on Bank Deposits and Loans.

Price statistics in Afghanistan suffer from much more serious deficiencies. Table A IV-3 shows the Kabul consumer price index (CPI), which is based on the retail prices of 47 commodities until 1988-1989 and 50 items thereafter. The index does not take into account subsidized prices in government stores, which supply limited quantities of basic commodities to military and civilian government employees. Such sales probably have an indirect impact on prices of comparable goods in the free market. Its limited coverage and outdated weight structure make this index useful only as a rough indicator of price developments in the country as a whole.

A countrywide or national consumer price index also exists, but it is even less reliable because, in addition to exhibiting the same methodological shortcomings as the Kabul CPI, the prices included cannot be verified readily by the Central Statistical Office and Da Afghanistan Bank. Both official indices suffer from a complete absence of data on rents and costs of services. Even the somewhat more verifiable Kabul price index should be interpreted with caution for analytical purposes because it portrays only recorded price increases. Because of wartime conditions and the existence of significant price controls and subsidies, the actual underlying rate of inflation is likely to be substantially higher than indicated. A new table on retail price indices taken from UNIDATA (Table A IV-5, Volume 2) has been included for comparison.

Official balance of payments estimates, prepared by Da Afghanistan Bank, provide at best a broad indication of changes in Afghanistan's external payments position (see Table A V-6, Volume 2). In addition to not being updated, these data have limited coverage, excluding, for instance,

undocumented exports and imports, which are believed to constitute a considerable proportion of the country's merchandise trade. Deficiencies such as classification and valuation errors, the questionable reliability of export records, and the unsystematic recording of imports financed through the money "bazaar" have contributed to large and widely fluctuating "net errors and omissions" entries. Official trade and balance of trade statistics are presented in Tables A V-1 through A V-21, Volume 2.

The disruption in the traditional patterns of foreign trade as a result of the war has accentuated Afghanistan's statistical problems. The bulk of legal foreign trade, which previously passed through Pakistan, shifted to the Soviet Union. As noted by the Phase I study team, the effects of this shift and the volume of the new trade are unlikely to be adequately reflected in official statistics for three reasons: (1) as mentioned earlier, substantial current trade is unofficial (illegal); (2) many exports to the Soviet Union, including natural gas, are reportedly deliberately understated; and (3) many imports to Afghanistan from both the Soviet Union and Pakistan are not revealed for security reasons.

Exchange rate data are much more reliable. Official rates are a matter of record, even though they are not very relevant to the actual course of foreign trade in Afghanistan. The free market or "money bazaar" rates are those used for actual trade and are verifiable (Tables A V-22 and A V-23, Volume 2).

Tables in Volume 2 that have been added in this category include those in the direction of trade (Table A V-24); principal exports and destinations, imports and origins (Table A V-25); FAO trade indices (Table A V-26); and imports of cereals, flour, and sugar (Table A V-27).

Demographic, Labor Force, and Social Indicators

Official data on the population of Afghanistan were the least complete and the least reliable of all the series that were included in the Phase I database. Official Government of Afghanistan population projections were based on presumed average population growth rates as high as 2.4 percent, and mortality rates were presumed not to have changed, even in the face of war. These rates were then applied to an initial population estimate based on the census of 1978-1979, which was in fact an enumeration of only about one-half of the actual population (see UNIDATA, *Afghanistan Population Estimates by Province, District and Sub-district, A Graphic Presentation*). Adjustments made by the Phase I study team placed total population inside Afghanistan in 1986 at 9.8 million, dropping to 9.5 million in 1988.

More reasonable estimates have been made since the Phase I study was conducted. In particular, Dr. Thomas Eighmy, O/AID/Rep, has developed widely accepted figures for 1990 of 16.90 million Afghans total, with 12.36

million inside Afghanistan and 4.54 million outside. The Nathan-Berger estimated total of 17.52 million for 1990-1991 is not significantly different from Dr. Eighmy's estimate (less than a 4 percent difference).

New tables (Volume 2) in this category include food supplies per person per day (Table A VI-10), projected food requirements (Table A VI-11), agricultural socioeconomic indicators (Table A VI-14), and levels of employment and structure of the labor force (Table A VI-15). Two new tables taken from UNIDATA show Afghanistan's estimated population by province (Table A VI-3) and numbers and provincial sources of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran (Table A VI-8).

Infrastructural and Natural Resources Data

As in the Phase I database, fewer data have been included in this section of the database than any other, in part because of their scarcity and in part because the information has not been reliably maintained for more than a decade. Information on the transportation system, in particular, is unreliable. Natural resources data may be understated for security reasons. Two new tables indicate shifts in the use of land resources, 1978-1979 to 1989-1990 (Table A VII-2) and metal, mineral, and hydrocarbon resources (Table A VII-3).

Menu Format Deletion

The Phase I database was arranged in a menu format corresponding to the data categories discussed previously. However, while the categories have been retained, the Phase II database is not menu driven. Rather, each of the tables is an individual Lotus 1-2-3 computer file. This change in the computerized database is based on an assessment of the relative advantages and disadvantages of continuing with the menu-driven system.

Two operational objectives proposed for the Phase I database at the time of its development were that adjusted or "corrected" tables should include the correction factors and that the tables should be interlinked through common variables or functional relationships. The first objective was accomplished; linking of tables was not.

Linking the major statistical tables would have enabled corrections or modifications to be made to one variable or series to be automatically reflected in other tables. For example, updating a GDP series in one key table would be transmitted to the series in other tables. Also, the effects of experimental changes in specific data would be immediately calculated and reflected in related series in all tables.

In fact, the tables in the Phase I database were not functionally linked, although putting in place the macro commands to do so was deemed important at the time. It was subsequently recognized that Lotus 1-2-3 (version 2.01) would be the software version most appropriate, given users' computer capabilities, and this version does not permit interlinking. Thus, a principal reason for originally designing a menu-driven format for the database was no longer valid.

For the end user of the computerized database, the absence of a menu of categorized tables by which to seek particular data will hardly be an inconvenience. The organization of the tables into the Phase I categories has been retained, and the search for specific data sets is essentially the same, whether using an on-screen menu or hard copy listing of the tables. The names of the individual Lotus 1-2-3 files are exactly the same as the numbers of the database tables, allowing users to locate them easily. Moreover, functional relationships between data within tables remain in effect.

Finally, widespread knowledge of Lotus 1-2-3 software will facilitate users' application of the computerized database without their having to become familiar with a menu program's commands and passwords. For all of these reasons, it was decided that deletion of the database's menu-driven operation would be a sensible improvement in the Phase II update.

Chapter 3

SUMMARY OF THE AFGHAN ECONOMY: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Economic and Political Overview¹

The economy of Afghanistan is predominantly agrarian, with agricultural production accounting for about 46 percent of gross domestic product. The industrial sector is still at an early stage of development, and its share in gross domestic product is estimated at less than 13 percent. It is therefore evident that any strategy for the reconstruction of the economy should take into account the predominant role of the rural sector. The country is reportedly well endowed with mineral resources. However, the high costs of mining, the limited and costly transportation network, along with a lack of technical skills have failed to attract the financial resources for full exploitation of known deposits except for natural gas and some oil.

The country has an area of 65.2 million ha of which 12 percent is arable. Forests cover 1.7 million ha and pastures 40 million ha. Before the war only about 50 percent of the arable land was actually cultivated. Only two-thirds of the cultivated land was irrigated because of the limited availability of water. Today the total cultivated area is reportedly lower because of abandonment, and the amount of land irrigated is said to be less as a result of damages to irrigation systems. The magnitude of this situation will remain in contention until the database can be verified.

Agro-climatic conditions vary greatly. Precipitation is generally low and irregular, and the risk of severe drought is ever present. The growing season in most areas is comparatively short. This reduces the opportunity for double cropping, causing the bulk of the country's food production to come from grains such as wheat, barley, and corn—the main short-season crops. In spite

¹Chapter 3 updates, revises, and expands material contained in A.A. Ferogh, *The Current Political and Economic Situation in Afghanistan*, Special Report, Afghanistan Studies Project (August 1990), and makes a few adjustments to the text prepared by Mr. Ferogh.

of this, a wide range of long-season crops, primarily rice and cotton, are produced along with a variety of warm weather crops, including grapes, citrus and other fruits, and vegetables.

As a landlocked country, Afghanistan depends on the good will of neighboring countries for trade and transit to foreign markets. The lack of efficient transit facilities in Iran and Pakistan increases transportation costs of most imports and exports from areas far beyond the immediate borders. The country has no railways and few major roads.

The roads from Kabul through the Khyber Pass and through Kandahar/Spin Boldak provide the main access to the transport system of Pakistan and the port of Karachi. Access to the sea, by way of Iran, is through the Gulf ports of Khorramshahr and Bandar-e-Khomeini, more than 3,200 km from Herat. The northern highway through the Salang Pass to the bridge at Hairatan is the main link to the transportation network of the Soviet Union.

The rural population is scattered in small villages throughout the valleys where water is available and irrigation is possible. The difficult mountain terrain and the dispersed population increase the cost of integrating the country's economy. Outside the major urban centers the costs of providing and maintaining transportation services and facilities are unusually high, as are the costs of providing basic education and health services. The majority of rural people in these areas do not have access to safe drinking water and electricity. For all of these reasons infant mortality remains unusually high (more than 200 per 1,000 live births), and the literacy rate remains below 20 percent, especially for women.

The social and economic problems have been aggravated by the protracted war, which produced unprecedented human suffering and affected all aspects of the economy, as will be described in this chapter. The adverse economic effects of war were exacerbated by uncertainties resulting from unwise institutional changes as well as from the creation of economic and political conditions that fostered Afghan economic dependence.

The political situation of the Afghan society has remained fragmented. The forces of fragmentation continue to exist and have hindered economic development. The difficulties in transportation and communications have made it difficult for the country to achieve political unity. From 1963 to 1973, Afghanistan experimented with a constitutional monarchy that experienced frequent cabinet changes resulting in political and economic instability. In 1973, Daoud Khan gained power through a military coup. He suspended the constitution, deposed his cousin, the King, and proclaimed Afghanistan a republic. The traditional nonaligned foreign policy was retained, although the government moved closer to the Soviet Union with its commitment to a state-dominated economic policy. In the final days of the Daoud regime there was a definite cooling of relations between Kabul and Moscow.

In April 1978, Daoud Khan was killed during a coup, and the new regime formed a revolutionary council and adopted a Marxist program of "scientific socialism." The new regime introduced various repressive measures, including the confiscation of certain cultivated lands that gave rise to widespread resistance. A treaty of friendship, good neighborliness, and cooperation was concluded with the Soviet Union later that year, a treaty that paved the way for the Soviet's military intervention.

Afghan resistance to the Marxist regime continued in both urban and rural areas. In December 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and killed Hafizullah Amin, who had replaced Taraki in September of that year. The Soviet forces assisted Babrak Karmal in becoming the new head of state, but in May 1986 he was replaced by Najibullah. Najibullah tried in vain to pacify the resistance, but his policy of national reconciliation was resisted. In February 1988, the Afghan resistance formed the Afghan Interim Government (AIG) in Pakistan. During this entire period the Afghan resistance to the occupying forces of the Soviet Union increased markedly.

In April 1988, the United Nations announced that an agreement had been reached under which the Soviet Union would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. The withdrawal began in May 1988. The troop withdrawal soon followed the Geneva agreement between the Kabul regime and the Government of Pakistan. These agreements were intended to bring peace and stability to Afghanistan and to pave the way for the return of refugees to their homeland. The Afghan Resistance rejected the Geneva agreement on the grounds that it did not provide for the right of self-determination for the Afghan nation and did not guarantee the transfer of power to a representative government. The war has continued. As a result, the Afghan refugees have continued to stay in Pakistan, Iran, and elsewhere.

The most recent political efforts toward finding a peaceful solution to the Afghanistan problem has centered around a five-point plan formulated by the United Nations Secretary General. This plan emphasizes, among other things, the need for a transitional period before the formation of a broad-based government to be determined through an intra-Afghan dialogue. The Kabul regime and its mentor, the Soviet Union, accepted the Secretary General's plan unconditionally.

The United States and Pakistan also reacted positively to the proposed plan. Reactions among the Afghan groups have been diverse; some of them expressed their consent, some of them rejected the plan, and others accepted the plan under certain conditions. As long as the Kabul government is in power and expects to take part in the intra-Afghan dialogue, resolution of the Afghan conflict through a political process appears doubtful.

After the Geneva agreement, the Secretary General of the United Nations launched an appeal for humanitarian and economic assistance for Afghanistan and appointed a coordinator to assist in implementation. As of

September 1990, more than \$1,031 million of aid was subscribed, about 67 percent of which was contributions in kind and most of it promised by the Soviet Union. Available information reveals that as of February 1991 a total of \$148 million had been allocated to the United Nations agencies for the implementation of projects.

However, because of the unstable political conditions in the country, a United Nations-sponsored program is being implemented largely through the nongovernmental organizations operating out of Pakistan rather than through the AIG. It appears that the program is encountering substantial difficulties because of technical and logistical problems and institutional bottlenecks. The total resources required for funding the implementation of the United Nations sectoral program in 1991 was estimated at \$94 million, or about 56 percent of the total budget believed to be required.

Afghanistan is still in the midst of a deep economic and political crisis:

- Approximately one-third of the country's prewar population still lives in exile.
- The political structure is highly fragmented.
- The productive capacity of the economy has been shattered by the effects of war.
- There is no effective administrative structure to coordinate the reconstruction activities of the country.

In short the factors that led to strife in the past are still present, and the country is ill-equipped to deal with the problems of returning refugees.

In spite of sharp declines in the rural population over the past decade, Afghanistan remains predominantly rural. This population is dispersed among an estimated 31,000 villages throughout the country. Most of these villages lack access roads and are therefore isolated. Even before the war, the level of basic services available to the rural population was seriously inadequate by most world standards; today it is worse.

In-Country Population Changes and Refugees

The total in-country population, adjusted for war-related deaths, is currently estimated at 12.97 million (Table 3-1). This assumes that about 4.6 million people are refugees living outside the country. Those that fled the country included a major proportion of the country's cadre of professional and

Table 3-1. Population and Rate of Growth, 1978/79 - 1990/91
(Figures in thousands)

	1978/79	1989/90	1990/91	Average Growth Rate 1978/79-1990/91
Total Population	14600	18150	18520	2.0
Less war-related deaths	--	1000	1000	--
Total population adjusted	14600	17150	17520	1.5
Less refugees in Pakistan	--	3000	2800	--
NWP Province	--	2000	1930	--
Baluchistan	--	700	650	--
Punjab Province	--	200	170	--
Unregistered	--	100	50	--
Less refugees in Iran	--	1600	1550	--
Less refugees in USA, Europe, India,	--	200	200	--
Total refugees	--	4800	4550	--
Total population inside Afghanistan	14600	12350	12970	-1.0
Settled population	13050	11400	12070	-0.7
Rural	10920	8300	9040	-1.6
Urban	2130	3100	3030	3.0
Kabul	950	1700	1650	4.7
Others	1180	1400	1380	1.3
Nomads	1550	950	900	-4.4

Source: The population figures for 1978/79 are projected from World Bank estimates of population for 1976/77, using an average growth rate of 2% per year. For the World Bank estimates see "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development," Vol. II March 1978, World Bank. The UN data on refugees in Pakistan and Iran were adjusted to reflect the current situation. The break-down of population in terms of urban and rural areas was based on socio-economic indicators and the results of the Kabul census of 1989-90.

technical personnel. In addition, more than 1 million people who remained in the country have migrated from the countryside to various urban centers, mostly to Kabul. The population of Kabul had reached about 1.8 million in 1987, roughly twice what it was a decade earlier.

In-Country Population

In 1976-1977 Afghanistan's population was estimated by the World Bank at 14.0 million of which 12.5 million people were settled and 1.5 million were nomads. The average growth rate of population was then estimated at 2.18 percent annually. Today the growth rate is estimated to be only about 2 percent. Had the war not occurred, this rate would have increased the total Afghan population to between 18 and 19 million. However, this level was not achieved; partly because an estimated 1 million persons lost their lives as a result of the war, and mostly because large numbers fled to Pakistan, Iran, and other countries.

Today, Kabul and other urban centers are facing great shortages of housing, health services, social amenities, and food. These shortages have led to high prices that, coupled with limited employment opportunities, are bringing great hardship to many of the people. These hardships and a worsening of security conditions during the last 2 years have caused people to move away from the urban areas. The population of Kabul, for example, has declined from 1.8 million in 1989 to about 1.7 million today, and it continues to decline.

The Kabul government conducted a census in Kabul during 1989-1990. This survey revealed that there were 226,225 households in 11 districts (Nahya) of the city, comprising a population of about 1.5 million. However, it is believed that the survey results are underestimated by about 10 percent because of the prevailing security conditions. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has recently planned to implement a sample survey of socioeconomic and demographic trends in Kabul through UNIDATA. The results of the survey will be collated with the demographic survey conducted by the government in 1986.

During the past 12 years the rural population has diminished from about 10.9 million to approximately 9 million—a decline of nearly one-sixth. Reflecting on this situation, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) estimated that nearly 70 percent of the male refugees in the Pakistan-based refugee camps had been farmers.

These figures have important implications for the current availability of farm labor and the productive capacity of agriculture. A survey by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA) conducted about 2 years ago concluded that the decline of the rural population had created labor shortages that were in part responsible for the decline of agriculture. Yet, if

it can be assumed that the decline in the farm population was about equal to the decline in the total rural population, that is, 17 percent, it would still be less than the rate of rural unemployment, which had been in excess of 20 to 30 percent before the war. This raises questions about the postulated labor shortages and their imputed impact on farm production.

Refugee Population

Currently, Afghan refugees are estimated at 4.6 million, with 2.8 million in Pakistan, 1.6 million in Iran, and the remaining 0.2 million scattered in other countries such as the United States, Europe, India, and elsewhere. According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 60 percent of the refugees in Iran are settled in the central and southern provinces, with a major proportion living in urban areas. The remaining 40 percent are residing in the border provinces.

It is generally believed that the majority of the Afghan refugees in Iran, particularly in urban areas, have been gainfully employed and are now well-integrated into the local economy. However, many Afghan workers have not brought their families with them to Iran and thus may not be regarded as fully integrated. From 1983 to 1988, years for which the data are available, the UNHCR provided a total of \$75 million for programs involving Afghan refugees in Iran. UNHCR believes that because of the refugees' integration into the local economy, their repatriation from Iran that country might be slow and, in the initial phases, might involve mostly those who had settled in the border provinces.

The Afghan refugees in Pakistan live in about 350 camps and villages, with 1.9 million in the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan (NWFP), 0.65 million in Baluchistan, and 0.17 million in Punjab. In addition, large numbers of unregistered refugees have spread over the major urban areas. More than 70 percent of refugees have been dependent on foreign assistance from various sources. According to UNHCR documents, the total cost of relief assistance averages about \$1 million a day.

From 1979 to 1988, the total expenditure incurred by UNHCR on relief operations in Pakistan amounted to \$800 million, and Pakistan is believed to be contributing about Rs. 1 million a day. The World Food Programme has spent more than \$85 million annually on its operations, which involve mainly food supplies. During 1988, for example, about 382,000 tons of wheat and 15,000 tons of edible (cooking) oil were supplied under this program. There are allegations that a cartel is reselling much of the donated wheat in the markets of NWFP and Baluchistan.

About 80 percent of the refugee population originated from the areas about 200 km inside Afghanistan, which suggests that when repatriation occurs it will be mainly to the nearby border provinces from which the refugees

originated. This will make assistance for repatriation and the provision of food supplies and essential inputs less costly than they would be otherwise.

So far, only a limited number of refugees have returned to their homeland. According to UNHCR and the United Nations monitoring missions visiting certain provinces in Afghanistan, some male members of land-owning refugee families are currently returning to selected areas to prepare fields for cultivation. However, it is uncertain whether these isolated cases will develop into a full-scale repatriation movement of refugees. UNHCR has recently estimated that from 1988 to 1990 about 300,000 Afghan refugees returned to Afghanistan. During the same period, an estimated 100,000 Afghans sought refuge in Pakistan and Iran. Under a pilot project, the United Nations agencies involved provide financial support for repatriation in the amount of \$150 for transport and 300 kg a family for food assistance in return for the surrender of the refugees' ration passbooks. However, this system has encouraged some heads of families, who cross the border to prepare for their families' gradual return, to hide their movements. Thus, the magnitude of phased repatriation is not easily discerned.

Two conditions are frequently stated by refugees as prerequisites for their return to their homes in Afghanistan: (1) removal of the Kabul regime from power and (2) establishment of a broad-based, representative government based on Islamic principles. In addition, any increase in the rate of voluntary repatriation from Pakistan and Iran will also depend on the assurances of personal, economic, and political security.

The UNRISD survey data mentioned earlier raises some important questions about the refugees' possible need for assistance. Before the war, adjusted Afghan Demographic Studies (ADS) data reflected a sex ratio of 48 females to 52 males. Among the refugee population that ratio has been reversed. The survey suggests a ratio on the order of 51.2 females to 48.8 males. This changing pattern suggests the possible need for establishing special social and economic programs to assist families headed by widows. It could well be that the in-country ratio has been reversed similarly, thereby increasing the potential magnitude of the problem of widows.

The UNRISD survey also revealed that approximately 60 percent of the Afghan refugee population in Pakistan was below the age of 18. This is about the same as it had been during the prewar period and implies a continuing high dependency rate and low levels of per capita income and personal savings. For the future it suggests that the working age population will increase at a fast rate in the next few years, and, unless jobs are created, the unemployment rate will rise dramatically.

Economic Situation

Although the magnitudes may be debatable, there appears to be little doubt that the economic trends of the past decade are characterized by falling production, rising trade deficits, and increasing inflation. This is clear from official data and from recent studies undertaken by various international organizations operating in Afghanistan.

Real gross domestic product has fallen at the average rate of 2.3 percent a year—from Af 116.2 billion in 1978-1979 to Af 88.4 billion in 1990-1991 (Table 3-2). There were no signs of recovery during this period. In 1988-1989, the economy grew by 7.6 percent, as the government sector rose sharply, and a modest increase occurred in total production. In subsequent years, total gross domestic product dropped by an average rate of 4.2 percent, mainly reflecting the drastic decline of government services in real terms. However, total production in the main economic sector showed some signs of recovery, growing at 0.2 percent a year. Yet, the 1990-1991 GDP was only about 76 percent the 1978-1979 GDP.

Before the war, the average growth rate of the economy had been estimated at 3 percent a year. Had this rate persisted, the gross domestic product would have reached Af 165 billion by 1990-1991. The current level is only 54 percent of that level, leaving little doubt that the economy suffered substantially from the ravages of war and from inappropriate policies.

This sharp decline in aggregate production, relative to potential, was caused by a marked deterioration in the productive capacity of the various economic sectors. The largest decline during the decade is estimated to have taken place in agriculture where total production fell from Af 61.8 billion to Af 40.6 billion, an average rate of 3.5 percent a year. This reduced agriculture's share of total GDP from 53 to 46 percent. This magnitude of loss from a sector that must lead economic development is devastating to economic progress. In the past year, some recovery has occurred. A growth rate of about 3.0 percent has raised agricultural production to nearly 46 percent of gross domestic product and to about 66 percent of its 1978-1979 level in real terms.

Production from the industry, mining, and energy sectors, which contributed to more than 12 percent of GDP in 1978-1979, fell steadily from Af 14.4 billion to Af 11.4 billion in 1990-1991—a drop of about 2.0 percent a year. Even so, these sectors still make about the same proportional contribution to GDP—about 13 percent. This production came from a mix of government-owned and private industries. But while private enterprises showed declines ranging from 2.3 to 3 percent a year, public enterprises increased their output on an average of 1.5 percent a year.

Table 3-2. Gross Domestic Product at 1978/79 Constant Prices,
1978/79-1990/91

(Values in Afs. millions)

	1978/79	-----Estimated-----			Share of GDP % 1990/91	Avg. annual growth rate % 1978/79-1990/91
	Actual	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91		
Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry	61826	38350	39369	40572	45.9	-3.5
Mining, Industry and Energy	14420	11803	11282	11464	13.0	-1.9
Construction	4300	5000	3500	3650	4.1	-1.4
Transport and Communications	3500	2800	2700	2750	3.1	-2.0
Trade & Distribution	9700	9000	8500	8800	10.0	-0.8
Others	1700	1500	1500	1515	1.7	-1.0
Total Production	95446	68453	66851	68751	77.8	-2.7
Services	9272	19221	13882	11277	12.8	1.6
Housing (6% of total production)	5727	4107	4011	4125	4.7	-2.7
Net Domestic Product	110445	91781	84744	84152	--	--
Depreciation	5727	4589	4237	4208	4.7	--
GDP at factor cost	116172	96370	88981	88361	100.0	-2.3

Source: See Tables A II-2, 10, 11, 13, 14, 30.

The mining sector, which never contributed significantly to gross domestic product, declined even more. From a prewar level of slightly more than 1 percent, it now contributes less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 percent to the gross domestic product of the country. The decline was apparently due to sharp decreases in the production of natural gas, which had peaked at 2.8 billion m³ in 1984-1985 and fell to 0.4 billion m³ in 1990-1991. Following increases of about 1.7 percent a year from 1978-1979 to 1988-1989, the construction sector experienced a steady decline for 2 successive years when its net value added in real terms fell at an average rate of 14 percent, reflecting the rapid decline of the development expenditures in this period. In other areas, trade and distribution declined modestly, and the contribution of transportation and communications to GDP fell at an average annual rate of more than 2.0 percent.

Government services contributed the primary growth with a rate of more than 4.7 percent a year from the prewar level, causing the public sector to increase by more than 72 percent—from Af 4.5 billion in 1978-1979 to Af 7.8 billion in 1990-1991. This increase reflects the efforts of the government to maintain employment and to meet its increased needs for defense and security. Today the public sector is nearly 9 percent of the gross domestic product.

Agricultural Sector

Between 1978-1979 and 1987-1988, the production of both food and cash crops fell sharply (Table 3-3). The estimated output of wheat, the main cereal crop, declined from 2.8 million tons to 1.86 million tons—a decline of more than 34 percent during the period. During the last 3 years, wheat output has recovered somewhat. With an average rate of increase of 1.7 percent a year, production is now about 70 percent of what it was in 1978-1979. It had been as low as 66 percent during the prewar period in 1987-1988, a year of exceptional drought. Weather patterns, particularly variations in annual precipitation levels, tend to dwarf other influences on annual precipitation levels in Afghanistan. Analyses of the causes of year-to-year variations in levels of agricultural production should take into account this dominating influence.

The slow growth of food production during the last 2 years was exacerbated by locust and *sunn* pest damage to agricultural crops in northern provinces that could not be fully contained, given the lack of pesticides, extension services, and transportation. According to the Insect Damage Survey conducted by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (with assistance from UNDP), Badghis, Faryab, and Balkh provinces were seriously affected. A crop protection program was designed by the UN system for 1991 to reach nearly all affected areas or an estimated 0.5 million ha in 9 provinces.

Table 3-3. Estimated Production of Major Crops, 1978/79-1990/91 [a]

(Thousands of metric tons)

	1978/79 [b]	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 [c]
Food Grains					
Wheat	2813	1863	1899	1920	1958
Corn	780	546	563	587	603
Rice	428	257	270	280	288
Barely	325	209	220	238	247
Other Food Grains	36	23	25	27	30
Total	4382	2898	2977	3052	3126
Fruits and Vegetables					
Fruits	824	589	582	597	614
Vegetables	765	514	517	536	575
Industrial Crops					
Cotton	132	40	40	35	28
Sugar beet	73	3	3	2	2
Sugar cane	64	34	32	26	28
Oil seeds	35	22	23	25	30

Source: see Table A II-10.

[a] Data on major agricultural crops as presented in the above table significantly differ from the official data presented in the GOA published documents, as they were adjusted on the basis of recent surveys conducted inside Afghanistan and observations and interviews with informed Afghans in Pakistan.

[b] The data for 1978-79 are adopted from the GOA Central Statistical Office publications.

[c] Preliminary

Note: O/AID/Rep's food grain production estimates run about 5% below those shown in the table.

Currently, basic foods are still in short supply; a major portion of the food requirements are met through imports. The price of wheat in Kabul, where it rose from Af 70 per seer in 1978-1979 to nearly Af 1,400 per seer in 1990-1991, reflects this situation. Annual imports of wheat from all sources are currently estimated at more than 480,000 tons. This is substantially above peak-level imports during the prewar period. During the last decade, the government has imported about 230,000 tons of foodgrains annually, mainly wheat from the Soviet Union. Since 1987, the United States has supplied about 280,000 tons of wheat under its humanitarian assistance program. This program, which was implemented through cross-border operations from Pakistan, included direct distribution, commercial sales, and food-for-work components. About 24,000 tons of food were distributed to vulnerable groups by the UN system under food-for-work activities.

Hampered by security conditions and lack of financial incentives and manpower, production of sugar beets and cotton has declined. Sugar beet production has been virtually eliminated, and cotton output is now about one-fifth of what it was before the war. The government has recently doubled the procurement price for cotton and tripled the price of sugar beets to encourage production of these commodities. However, because of falling relative prices and security conditions, the government pricing policy has not yet been effective.

Because of difficulties in marketing and the high incidence of disease and pests, production of vegetables and fruits had also declined by 25 and 26 percent, respectively, from prewar to 1990-1991 (Table 3-3). Under the A.I.D. humanitarian assistance program for Afghanistan, Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) is providing assistance to farmers in Afghanistan to replace the horticultural stock destroyed by the war. Recently it contracted with farmers to grow about 2 million seedlings.

These losses in agricultural production are attributable largely to the war and to the decline of farm and rural populations. In 1987-1988, the area irrigated had declined by about 21 percent as a result of damages to irrigation systems. At the same time, the rainfed area that was planted had declined by some 30 percent. There is some evidence that some of the abandoned land is being returned to production.

Almost all of the modern irrigation projects that were under construction with foreign assistance at the start of the war remain unfinished. The traditional irrigation systems, on which 90 percent of Afghanistan's agriculture depends, have long been the subject of neglect and inadequate maintenance. These systems have sustained further damage as a result of the war. During the past 4 years, several nongovernmental organizations (NGO), especially VITA, have undertaken the rehabilitation of karezes in several districts. Although this contributes commendably to the welfare of the farmers involved, it contributes very little to the solution of the national problem of food shortages.

Before the war, about 85 percent or 2.2 million ha of land under irrigation received water from surface irrigation facilities, mainly canals; 8 percent or 0.21 million ha were irrigated by wells or springs, and only 7 percent received water from about 6,700 karezes. The importance and role of karezes in the rehabilitation of Afghanistan's agricultural sector should be observed in this context. Since mid-1987, VITA has rehabilitated more than 2,260 karezes, and work on an additional 660 karezes is in progress. Under the UNDP cross-border program, about 1,000 karezes are expected to be rehabilitated by other NGOs by the end of this year. So far, a major part of this activity has been implemented in 5 provinces where an estimated 3,800 karezes existed. On the basis of these considerations, it might be concluded that in this activity some duplication has occurred and that a high priority should be assigned to the rehabilitation of surface irrigation in order to promote the recovery of the agricultural sector.

The steady deterioration of irrigation networks in the last 12 years is likely to exacerbate land tenure constraints. In some areas, small farmers have already expanded their plots at the expense of neighbors who are now refugees. During this period, the number of abandoned farms increased threefold, whereas the number of owners decreased by 30 percent. Repossession of abandoned land that has been cultivated by sharecroppers and caretakers over the last 12 years could create some tenurial problems.

In the past, efforts to improve irrigation systems were thwarted by severe shortages of capital, technical inputs, and maintenance and repairs. Inequalities in the distribution of benefits according to traditional water rights are further impediments to the improvement of traditional irrigation systems and to the efficient use of water. These problems still exist.

In spite of water shortages, considerable potential exists for increasing production on irrigated land, mainly through increases in the use of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, use of pesticides, and improved farm and irrigation practices. Although some increase in the use of fertilizer has been recorded in recent years, no more than 13 percent of the irrigated area currently receives fertilizer. Total fertilizer use in 1990-1991 amounted to 100,000 tons, representing 38 kg/ha of irrigated land and roughly the equivalent of 500,000 tons of wheat. But difficulties with transportation and storage and the high cost of transportation suggest that actual distribution by all sources could be even less. The UN system and other sources shipped about 10,000 tons of fertilizer to Afghanistan through cross-border programs.

In March of 1991, the Kabul Government reportedly increased the official price of urea fertilizer from Af 12,000 to Af 20,000/MT. This reflects a highly subsidized rate compared with free market prices, which are reported to be 2.5 to 10 times the official rate, depending on the distance from the Mazar-i-Sharif plant in Northern Balkh province. It should be noted that almost all of the urea fertilizer distributed in Afghanistan has its origins at the Mazar-i-Sharif fertilizer factory, which is still managed and operated by Soviet experts.

Reports indicate that the Mazar-i-Sharif urea plant, with a rated production capacity of 106,000 MT annually, may be operating at half capacity. If current production is only 50,000 tons a year, this may fall short of demand. High urea prices in southern provinces are indicative of transportation difficulties and shortages in 1991. Small amounts of urea imported from Iran are moving into Helmand and Kandahar drawn by prices as high as Af 200,000/MT.

Afghanistan's soils are generally recognized as phosphate-poor, and phosphate fertilizer is recognized as an important agricultural input. In contrast to urea, no phosphate fertilizer is produced in Afghanistan. During the war, the Soviet Union supplied phosphate fertilizer to the Kabul Government. Since 1989-1990, this arrangement is believed to have ended. Phosphate fertilizer is generally unavailable in Afghanistan at present. Small supplies come from Pakistan through assistance agencies and very small amounts are believed to be entering from the Soviet Union.

Domestic production of quality wheat seed, an important input for efficient fertilizer use, has generally been inadequate. The current supply amounts to less than 1,000 tons or about 5 percent of the need for seed wheat. Experts believe that the indigenous seed has lost its genetic potential and needs to be replaced. In recent years, the Kabul government imported about 10,000 tons of improved wheat seed annually, mainly from the Soviet Union. Several Pakistan-based organizations with cross-border operations have provided an additional 3,000 tons of improved seeds during each of the past 2 years, with assistance from the UN system and bilateral sources.

Although attempts have been made to start seed multiplication projects in the country, the lack of communications and unknown effectiveness of the extension services that are provided leave the efficiency of these projects in doubt. In addition, there are no uniform seed quality standards nor are there any coordinating mechanisms to ensure that seed multiplication activities proceed systematically.

For security and other reasons the extension service, which was established in the early 1970s, has collapsed. The basic organizational structure still exists, but it operates mainly in Kabul. Out of 273 extension units with 3,500 agents, only 90 units with 400 agents were actually functional. Some of the nongovernmental organizations such as VITA, SCA, and others have developed extension services for implementing agricultural programs, but their numbers are inadequate. In addition to the retraining of extension staff, close cooperation is required in the field between provision of water and agricultural extension.

Most farmers have limited access to credit. Merchants and money lenders who once provided most of the credit to farmers, although at high interest rates, have long left the rural areas. The land reform program introduced by the Kabul regime in early 1979 not only caused hardship for

the people but also hampered the operations of the Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.

According to data from the Agricultural Bank, the bank's lending has dropped from Af 1.8 billion in 1981-1982 to less than Af 560 million in 1990-1991. The working capital now available to the bank is inadequate, and more than Af 3.9 billion of overdue loans are outstanding. The management of the bank has suffered because a large number of its technical and managerial personnel have left the country. The nongovernmental organizations have not yet been able to organize an agricultural credit program to support small and large farmers in Afghanistan. Because of the lack of credit, small farmers will benefit little from current farm programs. The larger, better-off farmers who have access to credit and the inputs that can be purchased are most likely to benefit from the program.

The total output of livestock has declined at an average rate of 4.9 percent a year, and the livestock contribution to total gross domestic product has decreased from 16 percent in 1978-1979 to 12 percent in 1990-1991. It is believed that the livestock population of the country may have declined by nearly 50 percent mostly as a result of the war. The existing livestock population continues to suffer even more than before the war, from disease and poor management because of the curtailment of veterinary services and vaccination programs. Poor nutrition, resulting from overgrazed pastures and feed shortages, has always been a major impediment to animal production. With the decline in the number of animals, pastures have regenerated somewhat. During the years of conflict, the Kabul administration has been unable to provide animal health services to the livestock sector. The facilities and manpower are totally inadequate for taking care of more than 12 million animals.

Some nongovernmental organizations are implementing limited veterinary programs for the Afghan refugees in the border areas and have trained more than 100 veterinarians to work inside Afghanistan. These programs, which are still at a rudimentary stage, should focus on training selected villagers as veterinary workers as well as providing limited direct services.

A major part of the UN assistance in this area is implemented by the UNDP/OPS NGOs Support project, which has established its bases in Peshawar and Quetta, Pakistan. NGOs, operating under this program, have so far established 46 Veterinary Field Units (VFU) in Afghanistan, through which, during the last 2 years, about 2 million animals were vaccinated against and treated for principal diseases. This project supports community-based veterinary services at comparatively low cost. A typical VFU consists of one veterinarian and two to four paravets, providing veterinary services to 50,000 animals on average.

According to SCA estimates, the shortage of farm power has constrained the rehabilitation of agriculture in some areas of the country. It is believed that at least 300,000 pairs of oxen or 30 percent of the country's total animal traction has been lost over the last decade. So far NGOs have replaced only a small portion of total farm power requirements; VITA has sent 500 bullocks, 15 tractors, and about 300 threshers to Afghanistan this past year, and other organizations have supplied 400 pairs of oxen and 60 tractors. Meeting the needs for farm power will be an important factor in rehabilitating Afghan agriculture. Tractors are likely to play a much more important role today than before the war.

Natural forests, capable of supporting commercial logging operations, are located in Paktia and Kunar provinces, comprising approximately 450,000 ha each. Logging practices have remained wasteful, and wastage rates are estimated to be as high as 60 percent. Before the war, the rate of felling was estimated at about 1 m³ annually, which was substantially higher than the normal growth rate.

Forests were controlled on the basis of traditional laws by one or another tribal group with rights to exclude others. Because of the uncertainty of land tenure and the communal ownership of natural forests, no serious attempts were made in the past to improve forest management or curb deforestation.

Because of the absolute lack of control over logging operations in the last decade, the rate of deforestation accelerated markedly, with the result that reserves are being depleted at a fast rate. The problems have been aggravated by proximity to Pakistan, which has been the destination of smuggled timber.

Currently, a few NGOs, supported by the United Nations system, have implemented forest management and protection projects in Kunar province on a very small scale. If no serious actions are taken, the Kunar and Paktia forests could be completely destroyed in 4 to 5 years.

Transportation and Communications

A modest network of roads is the predominant mode of transportation. In 1978-1979, about 21,000 km of road existed with 2,700 km of paved primary roads, 4,000 km of gravel roads, and 14,000 km of feeder roads. The development of a formal system of roads was started in the late 1950s. From 1957 to 1977, about \$450 million was spent on major roads. But even after the primary road network was in place, the inadequacy and generally poor condition of feeder roads continued to impede national unification and the development of the rural economy.

During the decade of the war, the condition of roads deteriorated markedly. The war prevented regular road maintenance, and some 30 percent of the bridges and roads have been destroyed or severely damaged. The primary roads were originally paved with asphalt, but much of the pavement has been destroyed. For example, the overall condition of the Kabul-Kandahar highway is so bad that it now takes a truck more than 15 hr to travel a distance that previously took only 6 hr.

The operations of the agencies that are responsible for planning, construction, and maintenance of the road network have come to a standstill because of a lack of funds and technical capacity. Apparently the Kabul government is unable to implement a road maintenance or construction project outside the Kabul limits. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reports that a few NGOs have some capability to implement road projects, and a few have the capability to plan and develop design standards and to prepare cost estimates.

It is widely recognized that VITA also has the engineering capacity to build roads to carry low traffic volumes. During the last 4 years, VITA has built 10 bridges and 13 minor roads. Work is in progress on 3 bridges and 15 minor roads. Construction was carried out with labor-intensive techniques and at relatively low cost. The means of maintaining these structures has not yet been worked out. However, no detailed published information on the specifications and impact of these projects is available. Tracking the progress and scope of the program by citing the number of projects appears to be inappropriate.

The UN system has so far undertaken very limited repair work on secondary and access roads. Some road repair activities have been supported by WFP under food-for-work programs in areas where food prices are high, but the scope of the program has remained limited. The UNDP-supported Short-Term Assistance for Reconstruction Team (START) project has completed preliminary surveys of about 1,400 km of roads in 9 provinces; more detailed surveys were prepared for about 400 km of roads. Recently, a 70-member road repair unit was organized to rehabilitate 500 km of secondary and access roads in Paktia, Paktika, Logar, and Wardak provinces.

In 1978-1979, the country contained about 65,000 major vehicles consisting of 22,000 trucks, 12,300 buses, and about 31,000 cars. In addition, there were about 10,000 motorcycles and auto-rickshas. Many vehicles are reported to have been damaged during the war and many of them are badly in need of repair. Since 1978-1979, the total number of vehicles declined by about 2 percent, but the number of privately owned trucks is said to have decreased by nearly 18 percent, whereas the number of publicly owned and operated trucks increased fourfold. Today, the share of privately owned trucks is only 69 percent, whereas it had been as high as 90 percent before the war.

The capacity of the national trucking fleet was estimated to be 167,000 tons in 1989-1990. This was a decrease of 3 percent from the 1978-1979 level. During the same period, the capacity of the public sector fleet increased sixfold, from 13,000 tons to 71,000 tons, whereas the capacity of the private sector fleet declined from 159,000 tons to 96,000 tons, a drop of about 40 percent. It has been observed that the private trucking fleet now consists of a large number of small and aged trucks. This is believed to be the result of more favorable import duties on smaller and older trucks than on the newer and larger ones. During the past decade, many new trucks were imported by the government from the Soviet Union to facilitate its imports of emergency supplies and materials. Nine separate transport enterprises were formed with total assets of about Af 8 billion.

Because of poor road conditions and other factors, total freight traffic has apparently declined in recent years. Government statistics indicate a total of 1,943 million ton/km being carried in 1984-1985 and only 1,083 million ton/km in 1989-1990, an annual rate of decrease of 12 percent a year for the 5-year period. About 74 percent of the total haulage was carried by the private sector. These data do not, however, reflect the unofficial cross-border trade that is taking place between Afghanistan and Pakistan. According to recent findings, 100 to 140 trucks cross the border each day on major routes carrying food and a variety of other items of trade.

Freight rates have increased sharply because of the poor road conditions, smaller size of vehicles, and the risk of detection. Currently, freight rates are estimated to be about 10 times the level that would prevail under more normal conditions. According to VITA, in mid-1989-1990, the cost of transporting 1 MT of fertilizer from Peshawar to Kunar was about Af 18,000, and from Peshawar to Wardak or Logar it was estimated at more than Af 90,000, only slightly less than the price of fertilizer itself.

In addition to in-country problems, the cost of transportation for items in international trade is also high. The frequent transshipment of goods and the inadequate port and transport facilities of both Pakistan and Iran severely limit Afghanistan's access to the sea. Currently, 70 percent of Afghanistan's official trade is moved through the Soviet Union, and only 20 percent is moved through Pakistan. The construction of a road and railway bridge across the Amu Darya at Hairatan, with financial and technical assistance from the Soviet Union in 1982, helped to expand trade with the Soviets. Trade through Iran has come to a virtual halt in recent years.

The International Truck Company, which was established in 1977 for operation with Europe via Iran, was abolished in 1982. This company, which became operational in mid-1977, was a joint venture between the Government of Afghanistan and a subsidiary of Dutch Railways.

The capacity of telephone exchanges, both automatic and manual, is about 33,000 lines. For the in-country population of 12.8 million, this represents 1 telephone for every 387 persons. About 60 percent of the telephones are in Kabul, about 1 telephone for every 85 persons, and most of the remaining telephones are in the provincial capitals, including Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, and Nangarhar. Rural areas have virtually no telephones. An earth satellite station installed with Soviet assistance in 1985 provides telephone and telegraph links with a limited number of countries. Functioning telex facilities exist only in Kabul.

It is reported that automatic telephone exchanges are in service in the main cities. However, the exchanges in Kunduz and Kandahar were damaged by recent fighting, thus reducing the total number of telephones in Kandahar from 1,500 to 140 and in Kunduz from 370 to 150. The Nangarhar telephone system also sustained some damage in early 1990, and as a result its capacity declined from 1,000 lines to 700.

Most of the channel systems equipment and ordinary lines outside these provincial capitals have been destroyed or have disappeared. Communication between Kabul and the main urban centers controlled by the government is maintained through wireless systems. According to government data, about 258 wireless sets are operating throughout the country. All international mail to and from Afghanistan is currently routed through the Soviet Union.

The country's civil air transport has a fairly long history and was developed with American, Soviet, and World Bank financial and technical assistance during the 3 decades before the war. Before the war, it comprised 20 airports, of which Kabul was the most important. According to official statistics, in 1989-1990 the Kabul airport handled 196,000 passengers, and the total amount of cargo loaded and unloaded was estimated at 18,000 tons. No detailed information on the conditions and operations of domestic airports is available, but a mission from the International Civil Aviation Organization, which visited Afghanistan recently has concluded that 90 percent of the civil aviation buildings and communication infrastructure has been destroyed by the war. Training facilities have deteriorated and safety standards are not honored. The mission also stated that all capital stock was in poor condition and trained manpower was in short supply. The system will have to be reconstructed virtually from scratch.

Public Health Sector

The level of health services available to the population was inadequate before the war and has deteriorated drastically over the past 12 years, particularly in the rural areas. In 1978-1979, there were 56 hospitals, 147 basic health centers, and 76 sub-health centers that provided health services to about 25 percent of the population. Approximately 49 percent of all hospital beds available to the public and administered by the Ministry of Public

Health were located in Kabul. Likewise, about 50 percent of doctors practiced medicine in Kabul. All the medical facilities and programs were administered through the central government and a few NGOs. About 6 to 8 percent of the population had access to safe drinking water. The rural urban gap was phenomenal and widening.

The war has disrupted the few and infrequent rural health services that existed, and because of the rural-urban migration, a great strain has been placed on the urban health facilities as well. Some 6 hospitals and 118 health centers are reported to have been destroyed, and the remaining facilities are in a poor state of repair. The distribution of health facilities and personnel are skewed in favor of urban centers. In 1989-1990, about 2,987 of the nation's 5,182 hospital beds, or 58 percent, were located in Kabul and the remainder were located in a few urban centers controlled by the Kabul government. Similarly, nearly 1,680 (78 percent) of the 2,218 doctors operating under the Ministry of Public Health served in the Kabul area. The heavy emphasis on urban health services is an indication of the fundamental bias of the health system toward curative health services. It also indicates that the Kabul government has very little control in rural areas.

Medical manpower is deficient in both number and quality. The ratio of medical support staff to doctors is estimated at 1.8:1, which is very low by any standards. A large number of qualified doctors and medical personnel have left the country and most of the country's medical personnel who remain are poorly trained or lack experience. It appears that between 700 and 1,000 doctors have left the country over the past decade, and the available training institutions are under-equipped, understaffed, and without training material. Hospitals also operate inefficiently because of the lack of qualified medical staff, equipment, medicine, and the low level of hygiene. The average number of visits to the existing 92 basic health centers controlled by the Kabul regime has also remained low because of security conditions, inadequacy of transportation facilities, and lack of medical personnel.

As a result of these inadequacies, the health of most of the country's inhabitants continues to be poor. The main problems appear to be as follows:

- Sanitation is generally poor. Sewage runs in open trenches, and only about 30 percent of the population in Kabul and some major provincial cities have access to piped water.
- The incidence of malaria is on the rise, owing to the disruption of control mechanisms. Roughly 36,000 cases were reported in 1979 whereas 450,000 cases were reported in 1988.

- Tuberculosis is reported to be widespread, and the appropriate support in the form of trained manpower and equipment for treatment is lacking.
- Over the last 12 years, the nutritional status of vulnerable groups has declined markedly. According to a recent UNICEF survey, 28 percent of children in Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif suffered from moderate malnourishment and 0.6 percent from severe malnourishment.
- In addition to infectious and parasitic diseases, which are prevalent among the population, war injuries have disabled hundreds of thousands of people. With continued warfare and the presence of mines in many rural areas, the number of disabled persons is increasing and this poses a special problem. Many women and children are without family support.
- Because of the increase in opium production, some people have become addicted to drugs and are in need of treatment.

In view of the foregoing constraints and problems, it has become increasingly clear that full reconstruction of the health care system at the country level can take place only with the return of peace and security in Afghanistan. In recent years, a large number of international and Afghan NGOs, supported by the UN system, A.I.D., and other donors, have offered medical assistance to rural areas in Afghanistan. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) health database, in 1990 there were nearly 1,000 health facilities in the country, including 54 referral hospitals and 924 basic health centers and clinics. The total number of health workers has been estimated at about 3,800. According to WHO, the health system in place is able to provide services to only one-third of the population inside Afghanistan.

The databases held by WHO, Management Sciences for Health (MSH), Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR), and other relevant agencies will have to be coordinated and refined to serve as an effective basis for conducting current activities and planning future health care programs for Afghanistan. According to ACBAR's recent report, SCA is currently supporting about 2,000 health workers, medical doctors, nurses, and paramedics in all of the 29 provinces, including staff at 114 health centers and 35 sub-clinics.

Management Sciences for Health, supported by A.I.D., has so far trained 2,000 health workers and established 118 basic health centers, 20 comprehensive health centers, and 1,374 basic health posts. To train basic health workers, three Pakistan-based and five Afghanistan-based training centers have been established. It also supports a large provincial hospital and 9 rural hospitals with up to 20 beds each.

It should be noted, however, that in most cases the placement of health facilities has, to a large extent, been based on political decisions with little apparent relationship to population and needs. As a result, these facilities are unevenly distributed and a major portion of the rural population at the national level has limited access to the facilities in place. Most of the health posts or clinics supported by NGOs are still very rudimentary; there are no buildings, they lack beds and equipment, and few have experienced personnel or access to doctors.

In most parts of the country, health infrastructure has been severely damaged or totally destroyed. It is essential that a major program be undertaken to ensure its rehabilitation or reconstruction. During 1990, WHO supported the rehabilitation of the health network through NGOs. This program included the construction of 6 referral hospitals and reconstruction of 44 clinics and 7 health posts. WHO and UNICEF have also planned to support efforts for controlling malaria and tuberculosis.

It has been estimated that up to 2 million Afghans may be affected by some form of physical or mental disability. According to UNOCA, by the end of 1990 at least 50,000 Afghans had undergone the amputation of one or more limbs. About 40,000 have been fitted with artificial limbs, and an additional 7,500 are waiting to receive prosthetic devices. The need for such treatment will persist for many years to come. Currently, orthopedic treatment or counseling facilities in rural areas of the country are very limited. The programs sponsored by the UN system are intended to meet only a fraction of the minimum needs of the physically disabled for training, rehabilitation, and information. These programs are implemented through NGOs.

Over the last decade, thousands of health workers who received their short-term training during exile are now responsible for the implementation of basic health programs in the rural areas. The NGOs' training programs for health workers have been of varying quality and are not well standardized. Substantial retraining is often required to prepare them to handle even ordinary cases. There is also a need to train and retrain Afghan professionals and reduce the dependency on expatriate personnel.

During 1990, the Expanded Program for Immunization was extended to at least 17 provinces. According to WHO and UNICEF, the objective of the program in 1991 is to reach a total of 250,000 children under 2 years of age and 700,000 females (3 to 45 years old) in the rural areas of Afghanistan. This program is implemented through a large number of Pakistan-based NGOs, including MSH and AVICEN. However, these efforts have not yet been fully integrated into the program of health centers. Most of the vaccination centers do not have sufficient staff or refrigeration facilities.

The prevailing security conditions in the country have prevented the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive plan for the reconstruction of water supply systems vital to disease control. According to

UNICEF, some 40,000 pumps are required for 60 percent coverage by the year 2000. Currently, repair and upgrading of existing water supply systems in Kabul and a few provincial cities have been assigned priority. In 1990, UNICEF provided assistance to the Kabul government in upgrading the capacity of local hand pumps production; for cost saving purposes, under the "water for all by the year 2000" strategy.

Education Sector

In 1978-1979, more than 1 million children were being taught in primary and secondary grades by about 40,000 teachers. Enrollment at Kabul and Nangarhar Universities had reached 11,300, with women constituting 22 percent of the total. During the decade of the war, the educational system was seriously disrupted, first in the rural areas and later in the cities. More than 2,000 school buildings were destroyed and unknown thousands of experienced teachers and school administrators were allegedly executed or forced to leave the country.

The basic education system, created by the Kabul regime after 1978, was similar to that of the Soviet Union. It involved 11 years of schooling—5 primary grades, 3 lower secondary, and 3 upper secondary. However, the regime adjusted the education system in 1989-1990 to suit its revised political objectives. The education system now in place is similar to the one in existence in 1977. It involves 12 years of schooling—8 primary grades and 4 secondary.

Official information on general education is unreliable and inconsistent. Unofficial sources suggest that in 1989-1990, primary enrollment had decreased to about one-third of the prewar level of 830,000 pupils. According to the official sources, however, 551,000 students were enrolled in primary schools during the same period. Evidence suggests that uncertain security conditions and social dislocation contributed to low school attendance. The existing schools are overcrowded, physical facilities are run down, and furniture and supplies are inadequate. The Kabul government has recently revised the curricula adopted in the early 1980s.

In recent years, a large number of NGOs have started supporting education activities inside Afghanistan. The Education Support Project assisted by A.I.D. has established a substantial network of primary schools inside Afghanistan based on 6 years of education. This project currently supports 1,291 primary schools in all the 29 provinces with a total enrollment of 168,000 pupils. The students are taught by about 7,000 Afghan teachers. Of the total number of schools supported under this project, 960 are schools with salaried teachers. The project has distributed 1.5 million textbooks for primary schools in Afghanistan and provided literacy training to 37,000 mujahideen in their winter camps.

Similarly, the SCA has provided support to 88,110 students in 473 primary schools inside the country. The total teaching staff is reported to be 2,773. In addition, about 130,000 students are supported by other NGOs at the primary level. The overall impression is that NGOs are currently supporting about 380,000 children at 2,000 primary schools that they have established. This represents about 14 percent of the population in the 7 to 14 age group.

Although NGOs have been able to create a system of primary education in the rural areas, some aspects of these programs need to be improved if the effectiveness of the overall system is to be enhanced. One of the main issues has been the chronic shortage of qualified teachers at the local level. Yet teacher training and curriculum development for primary schools have not been standardized. A majority of the existing teaching staff do not have the qualifications required to conduct a formal teacher training program, and so far no workable plan has been submitted. Low teacher salaries, relative to the rate of inflation, have not been conducive to attracting people into the teaching profession.

Vocational education is provided in 71 technical and professional schools. Vocational schools are concentrated in Kabul and in a few provincial cities. Total enrollment in these schools has dropped from 20,750 students in 1978-1979 to 14,795 in 1989-1990, a decline of about 29 percent. Similarly, the total number of graduates from these institutions has decreased—from nearly 2,000 in 1989-1990 compared with less than 4,300 in 1978-1979. The education provided in vocational schools is more academic and the graduates do not fit into required jobs in the private sector easily.

The vocational training system in place is reported to favor technical and mechanical skills at the expense of management training in crop and livestock husbandry. The system has been designed to provide manpower for the execution of highly capital-intensive projects through the public sector. This strategy is reflected in the number of "technicoms," the secondary vocational schools that have been built and supported by the Soviet Union. In 1978-1979 there were only two such schools, but in 1989-1990 there were nine. This allowed the total enrollment to increase from 1,700 in 1978-1979 to 4,444 in 1989-1990. The students were taught by 430 teachers, of which 85 were from the Soviet Union.

In the Pakistan refugee camps a large number of skilled workers have been trained under the training programs supported by various agencies, including UNHCR, ILO, and other nongovernmental organizations. In addition, thousands of the graduates of the vocational schools of Afghanistan have also migrated to Pakistan and Iran where job opportunities existed. According to a recent study conducted by UNRISD in Pakistan, of the 5,178 male refugees aged 12 or over, 17.4 percent possessed technical and mechanical skills.

The UN system has developed a number of vocational training projects, following assessment missions to Afghanistan. These projects are designed to provide short-term courses in vocational training for Afghans in both the urban and rural areas. ILO has so far organized three mobile training units in Afghanistan and four in refugee camps in Pakistan and developed plans for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled Afghans. UNDP has provided support to a management training program to strengthen the administrative capacity of Afghan NGOs, international NGOs, and other community development groups, including local *shuras*. However, *shura* management training programs should be further strengthened if the objective of the program is to be realized.

The Kabul government, with assistance from Soviet advisers, introduced significant changes in the structure and organization of Kabul University. The engineering faculty, which had been assisted by the United States for more than 20 years, was abolished in 1982. The faculty of medicine was placed under the direct control of the State Medical Institute and supervised by the Ministry of Public Health. The Soviet advisers introduced changes in the curriculum of several of the faculties with a view to sovietizing them. A number of new faculties related to the social sciences were also created to provide training to members of the ruling party. It is reported that, during this period, 36 teachers were executed and 340 teachers had to leave the country. This was nearly 44 percent of the total teaching staff.

Currently, there are six institutions of higher learning in the country, namely, University of Kabul, Nangarhar University, Polytechnic Institute, Islamic University, Balkh University, State Medical Institute, and the Institute of Pedagogy. Combined enrollment in these institutions was 17,450 in 1989-1990. In spite of the population loss, this number was up from 11,300 in 1978-1979 for an overall rise of 54 percent. During 1989-1990, a total of 2,396 students graduated from these institutions, of which 381 were from the Faculties of Medicine, 365 from the Polytechnic Institute and Nangarhar Faculty of Engineering, 138 from the Faculty of Agriculture, and 33 from the Faculty of Pharmacy, Kabul University. The remaining 1,479 graduates were from all the other colleges.

The Kabul government reinstated the Faculty of Engineering of Kabul University in 1989, but it would take many years to restore its prewar standard of education. Almost all universities and institutes lack teaching materials, books, equipment, and, above all, contact with outside intellectual communities. Most of the teaching staff are unqualified and belong to the ruling communist party.

In view of this situation, the increase in total enrollment has been accompanied by a lack of facilities and qualified teaching staff and, thus, the quality of education has fallen markedly. The decline will affect the development of Afghanistan for a long time.

Industry, Mining, and Energy

During the two decades before the war, Afghanistan had accorded a high priority to the establishment of public enterprises in mining and manufacturing. In part, this reflected a poor investment climate and an unwillingness of the private sector to undertake new ventures in these fields without concessions or changes in government practices and policies. An A.I.D. industrial development project in the late 1960s and early 1970s assisted a number of new private enterprises, but ran counter to the prevailing direction of government policy. The state-owned enterprises often enjoyed a monopoly position in addition to being favored by administrative and financial concessions.

This policy of favoring state-owned enterprises was further strengthened in 1975 when banks were nationalized and a state monopoly in banking and heavy industry was introduced. The April coup of 1979 practically halted private enterprise activities. Since 1988-1989, the government has adopted some measures to liberalize the economy and increase private sector participation in this area, but this shift in policy has been constrained by security conditions and the government's desire to continue its direct state economic management and control.

Most mining and manufacturing is still carried out largely through public enterprises. Although several new ones have been set up during the past decade, the increase in value-added contributed by such enterprises has not been great because in total they had already accounted for 80 percent of prewar manufacturing output. In 1989-1990, the value-added by all partial and wholly owned state manufacturing enterprises was up to 87 percent. The 34 public industrial enterprises in the country employ about 23,000 workers. Most of its enterprises are overstaffed and most of the workers are poorly trained. They operate like bureaucratic offices and until recently were subject to price controls. In 1987-1988, the number of registered private enterprises was estimated at 325, and they employed about 9,000 people.

Manufacturing has advanced very slowly (Table 3-4). The average annual growth rate has been about 1 percent over the last 12 years. Currently, most of the enterprises are operating at between 20 and 30 percent of their capacity because of shortages of raw materials, transportation difficulties, and security reasons. It is also reported that the condition of the existing factories and shops has deteriorated through neglect, lack of maintenance, shortages of skilled manpower, and reduced aid from the Soviet Union and other external sources. Most of the new industrial projects that were started before the war have remained unfinished.

Table 3-4. Estimated Industrial and Mining Production, 1978/79-1990/91

	Units	1978/79	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Mining and Quarrying						
Natural Gas	Mill.cub.met	2461.0	1941.0	1005.0	220.0	370.0
Coal	1000 tons	218.2	167.0	138.0	127.2	110.0
Salt	1000 tons	81.1	15.4	37.0	28.0	24.0
Food Processing						
Wheat Flour	1000 tons	97.0	203.0	165.9	164.9	178.0
Bakery Products	1000 tons	20.4	34.0	37.0	60.4	44.3
Sugar	1000 tons	10.8	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Vegetable Oils	1000 tons	10.3	3.3	2.0	2.0	1.0
Textiles and Leather						
Ginned cotton	1000 tons	41.6	8.2	7.7	7.9	5.6
Cotton Textiles	Mill. met	88.0	52.6	32.9	22.9	26.0
Rayon Textiles	Mill. met	11.7	3.4	0.3	--	0.1
Woolen Textiles	Mill. met	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Shoes (Leather)[a]	1000 Pairs	304.1	675.0	607.0	518.0	500.0
Chemical Products						
Chemical Fertilizer	1000 tons	105.7	123.4	117.0	105.2	105.0
Petroleum Products	1000 tons	14.0	2.4	--	--	--
Other						
Cement	1000 tons	126.5	104.0	70.0	68.0	79
Electricity (official figure)	Mill. Kwh.	845.4	1257.0	1109.2	1051.6	1045.5
Electricity (adjusted)	Mill. Kwh.	845.4	892.0 [a]	800.0 [b]	767.0 [b]	760.0 [b]

Sources: GOA, Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Planning.

[a] Includes production of the formal private sector.

[b] Based on unofficial estimates, as the official estimates are believed to be biased and inconsistent with the Government controlled installed capacity.

Manufacturing is based largely on the processing of domestic raw materials, particularly agricultural raw materials. Thus, manufacturing performance has declined with the decline in agriculture. The steady decline in cotton production over the last decade has caused the output of textiles to drop to 30 percent of prewar levels and ginned cotton to fall to 13 percent. The drastic decline in the production of sugar beets has caused the operation of the Baghlan sugar factory, with a total capacity of 16,000 tons, to shut down completely.

The production of cement has also dropped sharply from a level of 127,000 tons in 1978-1979 to less than 104,000 tons in 1987-1988. It dropped further to 79,000 tons in 1990-1991. The fertilizer plant in Mazar-i-Sharif has, however, maintained full production because of the availability of raw materials and more favorable security conditions in the area.

Most of the causes for poor industrial performance is not new. Industrial development has long been constrained by a number of problems, including inefficient pricing policies, weaknesses in management, inadequacy of related laws, and interference by the central ministries in the day-to-day operations of the enterprises. As a result, the contributions of these enterprises to revenues, capital formation, and even employment has remained relatively insignificant.

Handicrafts constitute about 60 percent of total industrial production and account for a significant proportion of earnings from traditional exports. The main handicrafts are carpets, rugs, fur coats, embroidery, and jewelry. This subsector urgently needs better technology, marketing facilities, and standardization, all of which have come under stress because of the war and population dislocation.

Over the last 12 years, total production decreased at an average rate of 2 percent and declined from Af 8,558 million in 1978-1979 to Af 6,536 million in 1990-1991. Recently, UNDP and UNIDO prepared plans to provide assistance for the promotion of handicrafts in Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif. According to these programs, technical assistance will be extended for the establishment of 10 demonstration units. The emphasis of the program will be on promoting local capabilities to improve production methods, product quality, design, and exports.

Afghanistan has a wide range of mineral deposits with modest reserves. Most of these are in the central and northern regions of the country. The natural gas reserves have been estimated at about 130 billion m³ and iron ore reserves are estimated at 1.7 billion tons. The petroleum reserves that were discovered before the war are, perhaps, 12 to 18 million tons, of which 30 percent is believed to be exploitable. The country also has substantial quantities of copper (about 11 million tons) and coal, possibly as much as 600 million tons.

However, because of the lack of appropriate infrastructure, technical know-how, financial resources, and the limited domestic markets a very small portion of these reserves has so far been tapped. Mining activities are concentrated in the production of natural gas, coal, and salt; before the war mining of lapis lazuli in northeastern Badakhshan province had also been included in the programs of the central government.

Production from mining has declined sharply—an average rate of about 14 percent a year. This drop has been due mainly to the sharp decline in the production of natural gas. From 1978 to 1985, the production of natural gas had been maintained at about 2.6 billion m³ a year. Since then, output has dropped steadily to 1.9 billion m³ in 1987-1988 and further down to 1.0 billion m³ in 1988-1989. Official estimates suggest that production will be down to 0.4 billion m³ in 1990-1991 because of technical, institutional, and security problems. The Kabul government's attempt to resume gas exports in 1990-1991 did not materialize, owing to technical, institutional, and security reasons. Currently, gas production is limited to use for local power generation and fertilizer production.

The production of coal has also declined over the last decade. Coal production was down to 50 percent of the prewar level, which was 218,200 tons. The cement plant and the larger textile mills had used roughly 60 percent of the coal that was produced. The remaining 40 percent was consumed by other businesses and households. Currently, the iron works of Jangalak is an important consumer. The distance of the coal fields from major consuming centers have so far limited extraction to relatively small and lower quality deposits of Karkar and Dood Kash in Baghlan province, near Kabul.

The production of salt has also fallen. Last year, it was down to 30 percent of the prewar level of 81,100 tons.

Recently the Soviet Union developed a proposal for building a 50,000-ton oil refinery in Shabarghan province. The refinery was to use the small reserves of oil that had been discovered in the area before the war. There is no indication of when the plant will be built.

Electric generating capacity is currently estimated at about 410 MW, of which 254 is hydro, 48 gas, and the rest is diesel generated and includes the 40 MW power plant completed in Kabul before the war. Although it is reported that operating conditions of most power facilities have deteriorated during the decade because of lack of maintenance and spare parts, the contribution of electric power to gross domestic product has remained about constant. According to official sources, the potential for hydrogeneration is 5,000 MW. Both coal and gas can provide commercial energy and prevent destruction of forests.

Several power projects that had been planned before the war have not been implemented. The transmission line between Kajakai and Kandahar was destroyed early in the war. As a result, the Kajakai hydropower plant, which has a capacity of 33 MW, has been unused for most of the past decade.

The Kabul government has procured more than 140 small diesel generators, mainly from eastern block countries, to provide electricity to the garrison towns in the border provinces under its control. In addition, two transmission lines have been built from the Soviet Union to Mazar-i-Sharif (220 kV) and to Kunduz (110 kV). As a result, electricity is already being provided to these towns.

Official government statistics show that Afghanistan imported 15 million kWh of electricity in 1986-1987 and 37 million kWh in 1987-1988. The price was set at \$0.05/kWh. Since 1988-1989, the cost of imported electricity has been covered under the Soviet Union's commodity aid program.

Even before the war the supply of electricity was inadequate to meet demand. About 5 percent of the people had access to electricity, and 80 percent of electricity was generated in and around Kabul. Currently, the power deficit in Kabul is estimated at 50 MW. With the heavy influx of people to Kabul and the poor condition of the power lines and generating facilities, Kabul residents today have access to electricity for only 5 hr a day on average. Supply of electricity is highly subsidized. Petroleum used for power generation has continued to be imported from the Soviet Union, presenting costly transportation problems. The electricity tariff of about Af 1/kWh, which remained unchanged over the last decade, is too low to cover the operating costs of electricity supply.

In the early 1980s, the Kabul government significantly increased its control over public and private industrial enterprises. Prices and wages were strictly controlled and the enterprises were required to adhere to the physical targets set by the planning authorities. Since 1988-1989, there has been a renewed interest in private investment and economic liberalization. The recent events in Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were probably the primary reasons for the changes in the Kabul government's economic policies.

The purported Constitution of 1990 has given greater importance to private investment and introduced protection of private property. The government drafted a new private investment law to remove restrictions on private investment imposed by the private investment law of 1985. At present, at least on paper, all sectors of the economy, including banking, mining, and communication, are open to the private sector. The law also increased the maximum share of foreign investment from 49 percent to 100 percent.

A consultative economic council was set up to promote the private sector. The Central Office for Development and Promotion of Private Investment, which is now attached to the Prime Ministry, was created in 1988

for private investment promotion. The Industrial Development Bank provides credit to approved projects at highly subsidized rates. The price commission was abolished and public enterprises are allowed, in principle, to set prices and decide on production and investment plans.

However, in the absence of political, economic, and financial stability in Afghanistan, the new policy measures introduced by the Kabul government have so far proved to be illusive. Despite these measures, the government has continued its direct state economic management and control, and the existing laws still maintain restrictions on private investment. The government increased the total number of government and mixed enterprises from 31 in 1987-1988 to 34 in 1989-1990. Under the prevailing uncertain political, financial, and economic conditions in Afghanistan, divestment of public enterprises is proving a herculean task.

Public Finance and Expenditures

In recent years the financial condition of the Kabul government has deteriorated. The growth of domestic revenues has been slower than that of ordinary expenditures with the result that the surplus, which once financed nearly 30 percent of development expenditures, turned into a deficit by the mid-1980s. In addition, development expenditures, which recently declined below the prewar level, are now totally dependent on funding from sources other than the revenue base (Table 3-5).

The overall budgetary deficit is estimated to have increased from 8.6 percent of GDP in 1978-1979 to 17.3 percent of GDP in 1990-1991. It was roughly Af 9.9 billion in 1978-1979 and is now well over Af 172 billion, representing 83 percent of total expenditure. External assistance has been insufficient to finance the growing deficit. Thus, the government has had to resort to heavy borrowing. This has fueled inflation, reduced the value of the Afghani, and jeopardized the nation's balance of payments. Last year, external aid and borrowing from the central bank financed about 80 percent of total expenditures, compared with 38 percent in 1978-1979 (Table 3-5).

Total domestic revenues, after having reached the level of Af 42.6 billion in 1987-1988, were only Af 39.8 billion in 1988-1989 and were down further to Af 34.6 billion in 1989-1990. In 1990-1991, domestic revenues have remained constant. During much of the last 12 years, revenues have increased at an average annual rate of more than 6 percent in nominal terms. However, given the high rate of inflation, this represents an average annual decline of more than 12 percent in real terms. The revenue GDP ratio is estimated to have declined from 14 percent to about 3 percent during the same period.

Table 3-5. Indicators of Government Budgetary Position,
1978/79-1990/91

(Values in Afs. millions)

	1978/79	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 [a]
Total Revenue	16,446	42,565	39,792	34,597	35,200
Tax Revenue	9,449	21,000	21,372	22,803	--
Non-tax Revenue	6,997	21,565	18,420	11,794	.
Ordinary Expenditures	12,384	91,837	126,447	159,605	195,443
Government Departments	8,866	79,965	85,579	114,127	141,357
Subsidies	1,024	5,162	18,547	23,478	31,936
Debt-payments (gross)	2,494	6,710	22,321	22,000	22,150
Current Balance	4,062	(49,272)	(86,655)	(125,008)	(160,243)
Development Expenditures	14,013	24,500	23,669	8,860	12,100
Budgetary	6,845	14,828	12,963	6,596	9,500
Project Aid (gross)	7,168	9,672	10,706	2,264	2,600
Overall Deficit	(9,951)	(73,772)	(110,324)	(133,868)	(172,343)
Financing:	9,951	73,772	110,324	133,868	172,343
Foreign:					
Project Aid (gross)	7,168	9,672	10,706	2,264	2,600
Commodity Aid and Grants	1,746	16,991	47,420	37,438	20,733
Domestic: borrowing from the banking system	1,037	-- [b]	-- [b]	-- [b]	141,805
other domestic revenues	--	17,360	12,420	14,096	7,205
Memorandum Items					
Growth Rate of					
Current Revenues	(10.0)	--	(6.5)	(13.0)	1.7
Current Expenditures	3.6	--	37.6	26.2	22.4
Development Expenditures	14.0	--	(3.4)	(62.5)	(36.5)
Kabul Consumer price Index (1978-79=100)	100.0	--	408.1	774.8	1,131.1
Nominal GDP [c] (Afs. billion)	116.2	--	393.3	689.4	999.4

Sources: GOA Ministry of Planning and Central Statistical Office.

[a] Preliminary

[b] Since substantial extrabudgetary expenditures were incurred during this period, it is certain that the financial gap was much higher. No extra-budgetary expenditures were reported for 1990/91.

[c] GDP at constant prices was converted to nominal GDP using the Kabul price index as deflator.

The country's basic revenue structure has remained essentially unchanged although some variations in the relative importance of various sources of revenue have occurred. Not unexpectedly, non-tax revenues increased more than threefold during the past decade—from Af 7.0 billion in 1978-1979 to Af 21.6 billion in 1987-1988. This change meant that the relative share of non-tax revenues rose from 43 percent to 51 percent.

Most of this increase was attributable to higher revenues from the sale of natural gas to the Soviet Union. Sales rose from a prewar level of Af 2.6 billion to Af 10.4 billion in 1987-1988. In 1988-1989, however, revenues from the sale of gas to the Soviet Union fell by 55 percent from the previous year and in 1989-1990, receipts from exports of natural gas were fully curtailed. As a result, the relative importance of non-tax revenues fell to 34 percent. No detailed information is available on revenues for 1990-1991, but it appears likely that nontax revenues will have fallen even further because exports of gas to the Soviet Union have been virtually halted. The reasons for the curtailment of natural gas exports to the Soviet Union included concerns over security flooding of gas fields, lack of spare parts, and maintenance problems.

Gross revenues from government enterprises contributed significantly to the steady rise in non-tax sources during this period. According to official data, gross income from these enterprises amounted to Af 4.3 billion in 1989-1990 compared with only Af 1.2 billion in 1978-1979. These increases resulted from the establishment of new enterprises and an upward revision in the prices of commodities that they sold—namely, sugar, gasoline, textiles, and electricity. Although data on net revenues from government-owned enterprises is not available, it is believed that this net contribution was negligible or even negative. Performance has been hampered by price controls, low capacity utilization resulting from shortages of raw materials, a lack of spare parts, and management problems.

With the decline in the relative share of natural gas sales, tax revenues have assumed increasing prominence in total revenues, increasing from 49 percent in 1987-1988 to 66 percent in 1989-1990, with non-tax revenues declining correspondingly.

The tax system is still heavily dependent on indirect taxes, which comprise taxes on external trade, taxes on goods and services, and stamp taxes. In 1989-1990, about 60 percent of tax revenues were generated from import duties. This resulted from an average rate of increase in duties of 10.7 percent a year as well as the increase of the valuation rate used for customs duty purposes and the effect of tariff increases in 1989. The valuation rate on imports in convertible currencies was raised from Af 174 per \$US to Af 300 per \$US. The valuation rate on goods imported from the Soviet Union rose by about 14 percent from Af 70.2 a clearing dollar to only Af 80.0 a clearing dollar.

However, the growth in external trade taxes was limited by the use of exchange rates that did not reflect current market prices in valuing imports for tax purposes, the existence of specific duty rates for a number of goods, and a steady decline of imports since the mid-1980s.

Direct taxes amounted to Af 7.5 billion in 1989-1990, reflecting an annual average rate of increase of 10 percent from 1978-1979, measured in nominal terms. In real terms, direct taxes in 1989-1990 were about 38 percent of the prewar level. As a percent of total tax revenues, direct taxes increased from 27 percent to 33 percent over the same period. Most of the increase in direct taxes during this period originated from individual tax receipts and corporate income taxes. The government raised the corporate income tax rate from 20 percent to 25 percent. The increase in individual income taxes was associated with the impact of inflation on the tax base, as well as a sharp increase in the total amount of wages and salaries of government employees.

During the period 1978-1979 to 1990-1991, the government's ordinary expenditures, including foreign debt payments, increased sixteenfold—from Af 12.4 billion (10.7 percent of GDP) to Af 195.4 billion (19.6 percent of GDP). Most of this rise resulted from increases in military expenditures, government employment, foreign debt payments, and subsidies paid to government-aided institutions. As in most countries' budgets, the level of military spending is not revealed clearly. However, statements made by several government officials suggests that it may be as much as 50 percent of the total budget. Because of the heavy burden of government operations and military costs, the share of the budget for social and economic services has generally been low, and the maintenance of public capital investment has been severely neglected.

The total cost of wages and salaries of government employees increased nineteenfold, from Af 4.5 billion in 1978-1979 to Af 88.7 billion in 1990-1991. Because salaries and wages of civilian employees have risen only modestly, and not at all in recent years, this sharp rise is attributable mainly to increases in the number of government employees, as well as a substantial wage increase for military personnel.

To cover the losses of public enterprises for the subsidized sale of their products, Af 23.4 billion was budgeted in 1989-1990 and Af 31.9 billion in 1990-1991. The latter amount was a thirty-onefold increase from 1978-1979. These subsidies were provided for fertilizer, fuel, transport, communications, food, electricity, and water supply.

Service on external debt rose from Af 2.5 billion in 1978-1979 to Af 22.1 billion in 1990-1991, indicating a ninefold increase from 1978-1979. Interest on external debt remained small because most external debts were extended to the government on highly concessional terms.

Development expenditures declined from Af 14.0 billion in 1978-1979 to Af 12.1 billion in 1990-1991 in nominal terms. In real terms, development expenditures declined to less than 8 percent of the prewar level. The limited implementation capacity and a shortage of domestic and external financial resources have been the major factors in the slow implementation of the development program, although other factors such as the uncertain security condition and the lack of skilled personnel also played a part.

Because the current account of the budget has had no surplus for several years, the entire development budget had to be financed. For the last 3 years, about 65 percent of the development budget has been met by project aid and 35 percent from bank borrowing.

The development program, prepared with the assistance of Soviet experts, is highly capital intensive and has a high import content. As in many other Third World situations, the development program is often prepared with little regard for the social and economic priorities of the country. Projects are, to a large extent, determined by the type of projects favored by the donor. Consequently, a large portion of resources are directed to projects and activities that often compromise the goals and objectives of the nation in favor of the goals and objectives of the donor.

From 1977-1978 to 1989-1990, the 12-year cumulative total of investment expenditures for all sectors was about Af 181 billion. Still, the real rate of economic growth continues to be negative, suggesting that for whatever reasons the expenditures were ineffective or insufficient. The breakdown of total investment by major economic sectors during this period is presented below:

	<i>Total Investment (Af billion)</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Agriculture and Irrigation	22.6	12.5
Mines and Industries	79.2	43.7
Transportation and Communication	42.8	23.6
Social Services	<u>36.6</u>	<u>20.2</u>
Total	181.2	100.0

As can be seen from the preceding table, between 1978-1979 and 1989-1990, for which detailed information is available, nearly 44 percent of total development expenditures were allocated to mining, industry, and energy. The major projects in the most recent budget for these sectors included:

- Extension of two power transmission lines from the Soviet Union to the towns of Mazar-i-Sharif and Kunduz and construction of related substations,
- Gas and oil exploration,

- Expansion of Jangalak iron works and auto repair workshops,
- Reconstruction of Kabul woolen textile factory,
- Reconstruction of gas pipeline between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union,
- Expansion of Mazar-i-Sharif wheat silo with a capacity of 40,000 tons,
- Installation of diesel generators in urban areas outside Kabul, and
- Reconstruction of cement plants in Puli-i-Khumri and Jabal-u-Sarag.

By contrast, agriculture constituted only 12 percent of the development budget, with investments concentrated in the expansion of state-owned farms, construction of the Balkh irrigation project, construction of offices for government-controlled agricultural cooperatives, and the establishment of agricultural mechanization stations, mainly in the northern provinces.

In the transportation sector, the highest priority was given to constructing a railway station at Torghondi and a port facility at Hairatan, establishing transport compounds, construction of a Jalalabad automatic telephone network, expanding the Kabul airport, and expansion of television and radio networks.

The highest priority in social services was given to the construction of prefabricated apartments in Kabul and expansion of that city's water supply system, construction of small water supply projects in urban areas under government control, and construction of a blood bank with a capacity of 6,000 liters a year. In the past decade, more than 6,000 apartment units were built in Kabul, mainly for the benefit of party members and high ranking government officials. Construction of a large number of structures for military and security purposes also absorbed a major portion of the development expenditures.

Money Supply and Prices

The sharp rise in money supply and liquidity during recent years clearly reflects a rapid deterioration of the budgetary situation. Between 1978 and 1990 the money supply (M1) has increased tenfold, from Af 28 billion at the end of 1978 to Af 276 billion at the end of 1990, resulting in an average growth rate of 21 percent a year (Table 3-6).

Table 3-6. Monetary Survey, 1978-1990

- (Values in Afs. millions)

	1978	1987	1988	1989	1990
Foreign Assets (Net)	20107	25233	26112	20530	17835
Domestic Credit	22958	155306	210087	301077	331268
Claims on central Govt. (Net)	16177	126261	187496	274242	304358
Claims on local Govt.	11	374	358	503	505
Claims on Non Fin. Pub. Ent.	--	14136	3016	4951	4923
Claims on private sector	6770	12699	17580	20012	20119
Claims on other Fin. Inst.	--	1836	1637	1369	1363
Money Supply (M1)	28625	131419	179414	251062	276319
Quasi-Money	4826	21866	26732	31604	34055
Domestic Liquidity (M2)	33451	153285	206146	282666	310374
Import Deposits	4961	13095	16006	14773	14178
Other Items (Net) [a]	4653	14159	16049	-- [c]	-- [c]
Memorandum Items					
Percentage change in M1/Year	20.5	54.4	36.5	39.9	10.0
Percentage change in M2/Year	16.3	50.6	34.4	37.1	9.1
Percentage change in Consumer Price Index (Kabul) [b]	--	18.2	29.2	89.8	65.6

Source: Original data from International Financial Statistics, June 1991, page 82.
For the 1978 data, see International Financial Statistics, 1989, page 189.

[a] Includes long-term foreign liabilities.

[b] Price indices are for the Afghan fiscal year ending March 20.

[c] Figures are preliminary and inconsistent.

A major portion of this increase has been attributed to heavy government borrowing from the banking system to support both the ordinary and the development budget. During the same period, net domestic borrowing increased fourteenfold while claims on the central government and nonfinancial public entities increased nearly nineteenfold. This demand for credit by the government restricted the availability of credit to the private sector.

Domestic liquidity grew at an average rate of nearly 20 percent a year during the 1978-1990 period. This growth, coupled with falling rates of production and economic activity, has become a major cause of rapid increases in the general level of prices.

During this period, the general price level, measured by the national consumer price index, increased at an average rate of more than 23 percent a year—the price of major types of food rose variously in the range of 21 to 25 percent with meats, fruits, and vegetables increasing the most (see Table A IV-4, Volume 2, Appendix A).

In Kabul, the consumer price index, covering 50 essential food and non-food commodities during the same period increased at an annual average rate of about 22 percent. Among major food items, the price index rose at an average rate of 23 percent for cereals, 27 percent for meats, and 21 percent for other food items. By comparison, non-food prices rose at an average of 20 percent a year (Table 3-7).

During the past 2 years, however, there has been triple-digit inflation. The Kabul consumer price index rose 366 points in 1989-1990 and another 356 points in 1990-1991. These sharp increases were caused in part by the earlier mentioned revisions in the prices of commodities sold by government-owned enterprises. For example, the price of gasoline was raised from Af 8.5 to Af 30/liter at the beginning of 1986-1987. It was raised again in early 1989-1990 to Af 40/liter. Over the same period diesel oil prices were raised from Af 8 to Af 20/liter. Sugar prices were raised from Af 30 to Af 100/kg in the same time frame.

In order to keep the prices of essential consumer items below the market prices, a number of basic food items are supplied through a coupon system at highly subsidized prices or free of charge for military and civilian employees, as a supplement to their salaries. In 1989-1990, for which official data are available, the following food items were distributed:

- Wheat flour, 196,500 tons free of charge (market price Af 100/kg).
- Vegetable oil, 26,000 tons free of charge (market price Af 300/kg).
- Sugar, 85,000 tons at Af 30/kg (market price Af 300/kg).
- Coal, 26,000 tons at Af 10/kg (market price Af 20/kg).

Table 3-7. Kabul Consumer Price Index, 1985/86-1990/91 (a)

Year Ended March	Total Index	Cereals	Meats	Fruits and nuts	Vege- tables	Other food items	Non food items

Index Number 1978/79=100							
1985/86	292.8	268.2	286.0	268.7	427.9	188.2	287.7
1986/87	267.3	301.2	299.1	266.7	304.7	224.7	274.8
1987/88	315.9	341.0	441.8	355.2	372.9	235.8	303.7
1988/89	403.1	490.0	681.9	452.6	598.0	294.3	370.0
1989/90	774.8	1037.0	1065.0	831.5	1128.2	788.4	587.7
1990/91	1131.1	1244.0	1806.0	1156.9	1097.7	970.1	935.0
Percentage change from the previous year							
1985/86	9.7	1.5	1.9	10.4	53.7	-3.5	6.7
1986/87	-8.7	12.3	4.6	-0.7	-28.8	19.4	-4.5
1987/88	18.2	13.2	47.7	33.2	22.4	4.9	10.5
1988/89	29.2	43.7	54.3	27.4	60.4	24.8	21.8
1989/90	89.8	111.7	56.2	83.7	88.7	167.9	58.8
1990/91 (b)	65.6	27.5	100.7	55.3	-3.6	31.8	85.6

Sources: GOA Ministry of Central Statistics and UNIDATA.

(a) Includes a total of 47 items from 1985/86-1988/89. Since 1988/89 it includes 50 items. The relative commodity weightings were revised on the basis of a sample survey of households, income and expenditure in Kabul city during 1987. It is believed that in the new weighting system, more weight is assigned to those items whose prices are administered or highly subsidized by the government. As a result, these series cannot represent actual trends in the cost of living or measured rate of inflation. In the new index, expenditure on food items controlled by the government is 66 percent against 56 percent in the previous system.

(b) Covers April-December 1990.

The Kabul government has also continued to administer the retail prices of a large number of basic non-food commodities, such as coal, petroleum products, electricity, liquid gas, fertilizer, and cement. All these controlled prices are lower in comparison to market prices and are highly subsidized.

Fertilizer was sold to dealers at Af 12,000/ton, whereas farmers obtained fertilizer at more than 60,000/ton. Cement is sold to government user agencies at Af 10,000 a ton and to the market channels at Af 20,000/ton.

Electricity tariffs have remained almost constant for households since 1976 and for commercial users since 1988. Currently, electricity is supplied to households at Af 1.5/kWh and to the commercial sector at Af 5/kWh, which is substantially lower than the international prices estimated at \$0.06/kWh. As a result of these price distortions, large amounts of subsidies emerged that are financed by the government at the cost of financial stability.

The pricing of agricultural products, with the exception of cotton, has been determined largely by market forces. However, competition has been restricted by a number of factors, including high transport costs, lack of security, and arbitrary taxes and regulations imposed by local authorities. Cotton is bought by the state at Af 92/kg and also ginned and exported by the government.

The Kabul free market for currencies has reflected the actual economic conditions as well as inflationary trends. Against the U.S. dollar, the value of the Afghani has depreciated more than eighteenfold over the last 12 years. The exchange rate was Af 38.9 a dollar in 1978-1979; during 1989-1990 it averaged Af 420, and in the following year it depreciated to Af 700. In early 1989, a new exchange rate, known as the commercial rate, was introduced. Initially, this rate was closely linked with the free market rate, but in the following months a significant difference developed between the two rates. By February 1991, the commercial rate was at least 16 percent lower than the free market rate, forcing exporters to shift export receipts to the free market. The bazaar rate for a U.S. dollar was Af 1,000 in August 1991 and Af 1,100 in November 1991. The official nominal exchange rate of Af 50.6 per \$US has remained unchanged since early 1982-1983.

For many years before the exchange liberalization measures introduced in 1989-1990, Afghanistan's exchange system comprised several officially determined rates. The basic official rate, which was substantially below the free market level, was widely applied so that exporters realized less for their exports than they would otherwise. This complex and cumbersome system of taxing exports and subsidizing imports was carried over from the 1960s.

In 1989 some policy changes were introduced by the Kabul regime, mainly because of the deteriorating economic conditions in the country. In early 1989, the officially determined rates were abolished, with the exception of the effective surrender rate for cotton, which was increased from Af 105/kg in May 1989 to Af 158/kg by the end of 1990. All convertible currency proceeds of exports were shifted to the commercial rate. By the end of 1989, most public sector transactions with the exception of foreign debt payments and a few other items were also shifted to the commercial rate.

However, exchange rates applying to trade under bilateral arrangements have continued to be administered separately. The rate for trade with the Soviet Union was increased from Af 70.2 per clearing dollar in 1988-1989 to Af 80.9 per clearing dollar in 1990-1991. Bilateral export proceeds, retained in the central bank's clearing accounts, can be converted to Afghanis at the rate applicable to that bilateral agreement, transferred by the holder of the account to any other party for financing imports, or can be used directly.

Four commercial banks are operating in Afghanistan: the Central Bank, which controls the money supply, and three specialized lending institutions, which provide credit for agriculture, industry, and construction, respectively. Most of the credit in agriculture is supplied by private lenders.

The loan portfolio of the Agricultural Development Bank declined from 1.8 billion Afghanis in 1981-1982 to 0.6 billion Afghanis in 1989-1990, reflecting security concerns that led to internal and external migration of farmers. The loan portfolio of the Industrial Development Bank increased during the same period from 0.62 billion Afghanis to 1.4 billion Afghanis. In real terms, however, both assets and loans outstanding declined markedly because of the rapid rate of inflation. Advances to small-scale enterprises, through the Development Assistance Fund established in 1977, remained constant at the level of 27 million Afghanis. Throughout this period, banks served as devices to implement control over public enterprises, rather than to create a market for long- or short-term funds.

No organized capital market has ever existed in the country because the capacity of domestic households and businesses to save is small. Government policy has been to encourage private savings, but so far there is little evidence that this is working. Interest rates charged by the specialized banks have remained constant. For commercial banks, the maximum interest rate on deposits of one year or more was increased from 10 to 12 percent. The maximum lending rate was raised from 12 to 15 percent. However, given Afghanistan's high rate of inflation, the real value of deposits and liquidity balances has declined sharply.

External Sector

Afghanistan today is an import-oriented country with an increasingly widening gap between imports and exports. In order to meet the country's growing needs, the Kabul government has relied increasingly on economic aid from the Soviet Union. This situation has enabled the Soviet Union to lay the groundwork for the country's economic dependence for many years to come (Table 3-8).

It appears that Afghanistan had a reasonably comfortable balance of payments position before the war, as a result of remittances from Afghans working abroad, tourist receipts from convertible currency areas, and multilateral grant receipts. Total reserves had been rising and had reached \$391 million by 1979. Since the early 1980s they have declined. In 1989-1990, the total was reported to be \$244 million. Although the decline of imports in nominal terms during 1990-1991 and the existence of a highly favorable mechanism for amortization payments to the Soviet Union enabled the Kabul government to increase its convertible reserves somewhat, added shortages of consumer goods posed severe difficulties for the economy.

A recent IMF report estimated Afghanistan's current account deficit at \$402 million in 1989-1990. This represents 156 percent of the value of exports. During 1978-1979, the deficit had been \$225 million or 62 percent of total commodity exports and services. No final comparable data on the balance of payments are available for 1990-1991.

The indications are that the situation has deteriorated more rapidly during the past year. The gap between exports and imports has widened. From 1987-1988 to 1990-1991, the country's trade deficit increased from \$214 million to \$440 million—an average increase of 27 percent a year. This relatively high import dependence with its persistent deficit is causing severe structural imbalances in the economy.

The country's import capacity is quite limited. On average, over the past 3 years, exports were able to pay for only 42 percent of commercial imports. The balance had to be financed through nonproject assistance, mainly from the Soviet Union. It is obvious, however, that such large trade deficits are unsustainable even with past levels of external aid.

The immediate causes of the recent crisis in the country's balance of commercial trade has been the steady decline in the level of exports. Between 1987-1988 and 1990-1991 export earnings dropped sharply, from \$512 million to \$230 million, indicating an overall decline of 55 percent over the period. This sharp decrease in exports was a result of the fall of both natural gas and agricultural exports, exacerbated by difficulties in marketing to the Soviet Union as import decisions in that country had been

Table 3-8. Indicators of Developments in External Sector,
1978/79-1990/91

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	1978/79	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 [a]
Foreign Trade (Commercial)					
Trade with Soviet Union					
Exports (FOB), of which:	112,322	323,053	246,447	107,450	112,600
Natural Gas Exports	53,018	204,538	93,230	--	--
Imports (CIF)	89,512	355,812	373,912	326,036	320,000
Balance	22,810	(32,759)	(127,465)	(218,586)	(207,400)
Trade with Other Countries					
Exports (FOB)	210,451	188,805	148,207	128,492	117,400
Imports (CIF)	330,413	370,214	320,497	355,174	350,000
Balance	(119,962)	(181,409)	(172,290)	(226,682)	(232,600)
Total Trade					
Exports (FOB)	322,773	511,858	394,654	235,942	230,000
Imports (CIF)	419,925	726,026	694,409	681,210	670,000
Balance	(97,152)	(214,168)	(299,755)	(445,268)	(440,000)
External Aid					
Project Loans and Grants	170,000	195,000	214,000	45,200	52,000
Non-Project Loans and Grants	65,000	250,000	260,000	198,104	230,000
Debt Repayments (Balance of Payments)					
Principal	43,000	134,200	231,900	303,500	453,000
Interest	15,000	11,300	11,500	7,900	8,900
Debt service Ratio (%)	18.0	28.4	61.8	132.0	200.0
Debt Repayments (effected)					
Principal	43,000	80,000	60,000	52,000	50,000
Interest	15,000	12,000	12,000	8,000	9,000
Debt service Ratio (%)	18.0	18.0	18.0	25.0	26.0
Reserves, Excluding Gold	390,560	279,680	261,120	243,690	266,000
Memorandum items					
Exchange Rate-Afs/US\$					
Bazaar (Free Market)	38.9	183.0	219.0	416.0	700
Central Bank (Official)	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6
Commercial Rate	--	--	210.5	413.5	658.3

Sources: GOA Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Planning and International Financial Statistics, June 1991.

[a] Preliminary.

decentralized and export credits that were granted by the Soviet Union in the past were drastically curtailed last year.

Export earnings from the sale of natural gas to the Soviet Union declined from \$204 million in 1987-1988 to a low level of \$93 million in 1988-1989. For lack of security, no gas was exported in 1989-1990. With the exception of wool, most other major commodities registered lower exports. The export of cotton declined by 91 percent—from \$8.9 million in 1987-1988 to \$0.8 million in 1989-1990, while exports of carpets and rugs fell by 22 percent—from \$49 million to \$38 million. The export of fruits and nuts fell by 6 percent in the same period—from \$120.6 million to \$113.8 million, and exports of fresh fruits were virtually halted because the country's trade route to Pakistan and India has been more frequently interrupted.

Afghanistan's exports have become extremely vulnerable because of the country's high dependence on the markets of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's share of the country's exports increased dramatically from 35 percent in 1978-1979 to more than 63 percent in 1987-1988. In 1988-1989, however, it remained constant, but in 1989-1990, it dropped to 46 percent as a result of the sharp decline in gas exports, which had constituted about 40 to 50 percent of total exports during this period.

Afghanistan's imports are dominated by essential commodities for direct consumption, some intermediate products, and capital goods. During the past 3 years, the total value of imports decreased from \$726 million in 1987-1988 to \$681 million in 1989-1990, and \$670 million in 1990-1991, representing an average rate of about 2.5 percent a year. This reflects the nation's foreign exchange scarcity and its limited import capacity rather than the requirements of the economy.

Nonproject aid, primarily from the Soviet Union, financed a major part of the requirements for foodstuffs, petroleum, and other essential commodities. These imports for consumption allowed the division of funds for imports of capital goods, particularly vehicles, through commercial channels. According to official statistics, in 1989-1990 the Soviet Union supplied 210,000 tons of wheat, 55,000 tons of sugar, and 449,000 tons of petroleum products to the Kabul government under its commodity aid program. Dependence on the Soviets increased through the decade of the 1980s. The Soviet's share of total imports rose from a low level of 21 percent in 1978-1979 to more than 49 percent in 1987-1988. It has, on the average, remained about constant since then.

In recent years, there has been a considerable shift from imports of commodities for direct consumption to imports of capital goods, mainly in the form of transport equipment. As a percentage of total imports, the value of consumer goods, such as foodstuffs, textiles, medicinal products, and similar items dropped to 32 percent in 1989-1990. The value of consumer goods had

been 44 percent in 1978-1979. In contrast, the relative share of capital goods rose from 12 to 42 percent.

Total nonproject assistance, mostly in the form of commodities, has increased substantially over the past decade. It rose from \$65 million in 1978-1979 to \$250 million in 1987-1988. In subsequent years, nonproject assistance averaged \$230 million a year. The main objective of commodity assistance was to contain domestic inflation and provide resources for financing the local cost of the Soviet-assisted development projects. It also enabled the Kabul government to service Russian loans.

Total project aid increased to \$195 million in 1987-1988 from \$170 million in 1978-1979. However, after reaching a peak of \$214 million in 1988-1989, it dropped to only \$52 million in 1990-1991, reflecting difficulties in project implementation, security conditions, and the lack of financial resources. A major portion of project aid came from the communist bloc countries, especially the Soviet Union, which financed 85 percent of total project assistance over the period. The major strategic objective of project aid from the Soviet Union was to foster economic integration and Afghan economic dependence.

Information on Afghanistan's public debt is sketchy and conflicting. However, evidence suggests that the country's external debt has grown rapidly during the past 12 years. Outstanding public debt, including undisbursed funds, was \$1.7 billion in 1976-1977. By the end of 1989-1990, it was up to \$3.6 billion. Of this latter total, \$2.6 billion was disbursed and the remaining \$1.0 billion was undisbursed.

However, even IMF-reported debt statistics should be used with caution, given the uncertainty of the data. For example, last year total debt outstanding reported for 1989-1990 was \$4.6 billion, that is, an estimate that was \$1 billion greater than the current estimate for that year. It might be speculated that either the government may have made a very large accounting adjustment (for example, concerning a revaluation of the ruble) or that items previously treated as loans were subsequently redefined as grants or made subject to some form of debt forgiveness.

As expected, most of the outstanding debt (73 percent) is owed to the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia accounted for 3.4 percent of Afghanistan's outstanding debt. There were modest increases in the outstanding obligations to the Federal Republic of Germany and Saudi Arabia and a steady decline in debt to the United States. It should be noted, surprisingly, that between 1986 and 1990, the disbursed portion of total debt owed to Saudi Arabia increased from \$23.2 million to \$29.6 million, reflecting disbursement of commitments before the war. The Kabul government reports that it received about \$1.6 million from Kuwait, also reflecting disbursement of Kuwait's commitments before the war (see *Government of Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook, 1989-1990*, page 189).

The debt service ratio from 1978-1979 to 1987-1988 remained manageable, owing mainly to the generally soft terms of the loans and repeated reschedulings by the Soviet Union. In the last 4 years, however, debt service obligations have risen, as earlier loans have fallen due, and in 1990-1991, debt payments exceed aid inflows for the first time. During 1990-1991, debt service payment amounted to \$462 million, of which \$423 million constituted payments to the Soviet Union. On this basis, the debt service ratio rose to 200 percent of exports.

However, in recent years, amortization payments to the Soviet Union have been charged to Afghanistan's bilateral account with that country, resulting in an increased debt balance rather than in real resource transfer, leaving gross external reserves nearly intact. Thus, Afghanistan's effective debt payment obligations are much lower than the amounts reflected in the balance of payments account (Table 3-8). Available data indicate that Afghanistan's bilateral liabilities increased from \$90 million in 1988-1989 to an estimated \$700 million in 1990-1991. On this basis, the country's effective debt service ratio during 1989-1990 and 1990-1991 amounted to 25 and 26 percent, respectively.

Conclusions and Prospects

During the past 12 years, the immediate hopes of Afghanistan for continuing the progress that was on the horizon before the war have been dashed. The social and economic crises that the nation now faces must be overcome before serious progress can resume. The country's productive capacity must be restored and its economic and social environment must be normalized through political stability and policies that are conducive to restructuring and growth. As part of this, the effectiveness of public and private institutions must be improved even beyond their prewar level, and the cadre of professionals that have left the country must be encouraged to return or be replaced.

The prospects for political stability and the return of millions of Afghan refugees to their homeland are no brighter today than they were 15 months ago. Should the current situation continue for long, even a reversion to the prewar economy would not provide conditions conducive to the return of refugees from Pakistan and Iran.

Some important constraints to restructuring are described below.

- The current political structure of Afghanistan is highly fragmented. The Kabul government exercises little control outside of Kabul and a few provincial towns. The AIG has little or no presence inside the country and so far has failed to set up the necessary

administrative structures needed to coordinate the reconstruction effort.

- Afghans have become donor dependent. The Kabul government is dependent on the Soviet Union for essential commodities, capital, and technical assistance. The AIG and the reconstruction program supported by nongovernmental organizations is financed by outside assistance. The Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran are largely dependent on external assistance.
- The country has lost many of its experienced administrators and technical personnel. A shortage of skills has already constrained the planning and implementation of a rehabilitation strategy.
- Statistical information and economic data are extremely poor for making realistic assessments of the current economic situation.
- Rural economic progress on which the country depends as the base for development is hampered by a harsh environment; uncertain personal security; shortages of animal and tractor power for cultivation; shortages of labor; limited agricultural services; and a lack of credit, technology, and husbandry skills.
- Transportation is perhaps the most critical constraint to the economic and political integration of the country and its rehabilitation. The lack of roads and other communications linking many of the settlements in the country also impede the delivery of adequate education and health services.

Given these constraints, the task of designing and implementing an effective strategy and program for the rehabilitation of the Afghan economy is formidable. In mid-1988, the United Nations assumed the responsibility for coordinating the relief and reconstruction activities in the country. The UN program was based on the assumption that with the signing of the Geneva Agreement resulting in the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, refugees would return to their homes in large numbers and in a relatively short period of time. The expected repatriation has not materialized because of the security conditions and inability to find a peace formula acceptable to the various segments of the Afghan society. In any event, the resource base of the UN program contracted from that anticipated, with agencies involved unable to undertake rehabilitation on a scale effective in promoting the process of refugee return.

Although mechanisms for resource mobilization and coordination are now in place, implementation of the proposed programs has been severely constrained by a number of logistical, financial, and institutional problems. In particular, the responsible agencies have not yet been able to implement the proposed relief and rehabilitation programs through direct support. As a

result, a number of NGOs operating out of Pakistan have played an increasingly important role. However, the monitoring capacity in place within the agencies has been minimal, and so far no standards for a wide range of economic activities exist.

The activities of the NGOs are concentrated in the area of agriculture, public health, education, and rural works. Although the overall priorities are consistent with the needs of the country, the NGOs' capacity for implementation is limited. Furthermore, most of these organizations are operating as providers of free goods so that their programs are not acting as catalysts for economic recovery. The current method of providing agricultural inputs and economic assistance—free of charge to the Afghan community—is not sustainable, and may create overdependence on outside aid for an extended period.

The United Nations-supported program is carried out in a piecemeal manner rather than through a well-developed overall strategy. The NGOs also lack coordination and direction so that their effectiveness is reduced. There is clearly a great need to outline an integrated development strategy for guiding resources to their best and most effective use.

This situation leaves Afghanistan's economic future in considerable doubt. The prospects for economic recovery depend not only on the return of peace and personal security but also on a stable representative government to design and implement appropriate policies and strategies for the return of the refugee population and for the speedy recovery of the economy. Given the current low level of economic activity, Afghanistan faces a difficult economic situation for many years to come.

One plausible but optimistic scenario for the period between 1990-1991 and 1993-1994 suggests that the total gross domestic product could grow at a rate of 4 percent a year (Table A II-3, Volume 2, Appendix A). This would raise aggregate production to about 85 percent of the prewar level. The success of this scenario depends on many favorable occurrences the most important of which is a return to normal political conditions within a year. It will also require substantial economic assistance to support the restoration of productive economic activity.

To make this a reality, increases in agricultural production would have to lead the way with an average growth rate of well over 5 percent. In 3 years this would put farm output at a level of about 83 percent of what it was in 1978-1979 so that food would still be in short supply and would have to be supplemented through imports—an equivalent of about 700,000 tons of wheat. This assumes that the in-country population will grow at a rate of about 2 percent a year and that 34 percent of the refugee population will return to their homes during the 3-year period.

Because the growth of the tax and revenue base tends to lag development, the large budgetary deficits that have accumulated during the past decade are not going to be eliminated even under the postulated optimism of this scenario. Thus, much foreign assistance will be required to fund the reconstruction effort and provide essential commodities and inputs. Transportation and communications will also require special attention. The future government of Afghanistan will have to curtail subsidies and military expenditures with a view to reducing its dependence on borrowing from the banking system and stabilizing the country's fiscal balances.

The overall deficit in the country's external trade will undoubtedly widen. An important factor will be the restoration of high-level gas exports to the Soviet Union. There is substantial uncertainty surrounding this potential. The postulated return of 34 percent of the refugees to their homes and the associated requirements for housing, amenities, and job creation would call for substantial increases in imports of both capital and consumer goods and of agricultural inputs. The prospects for significant increases in export earnings in the medium term is limited because of supply side rigidities.

The government will be expected to present an integrated development strategy and to carry it out to meet the basic needs of the people. On the macroeconomic side, the government will be expected to adopt measures to improve the financial and external balances by pursuing prudent fiscal, monetary, and trade policies. On the micro side it will be expected to provide access to capital and technology that will create job opportunities and raise the incomes of the people. This will require a reform of the civil service and improvements in its capacity to carry out the functions of government efficiently and effectively. However, given the scarcity of skilled and trained personnel, economic management will always be a bottleneck. Serious consideration should therefore be given to a shift to private sector participation in a wide range of economic activities and services for stimulating economic restoration and economic growth.

Final Report

Macroeconomic Data Development: Phase II

Volume 2: Appendixes

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APPENDIX A. SECTION I.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table A I-1. Selected Macroeconomic Indicators, 1978/79-1990/91
(fiscal years, beginning March 21)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	Annual Avg. Change (%) 78/79-86/87	Total Change (%) 78/79-86/87
National Accounts (constant 78/79 prices)															
GDP (unadjusted, millions of afs.) [a]	143,500	139,900	134,700	138,800	147,300	150,300	155,600	152,900	156,300	--	--	--	--	--	--
GDP (adjusted data, millions of afs.) [b]	117,000	105,000	100,000	103,000	104,000	103,000	107,000	106,000	108,000	89,513	96,370	88,981	88,361	-2.3	-24.5
GDP (adjusted data, APC)	7.3	-10.3	-4.8	3.0	1.0	-1.0	3.9	-0.9	1.9	-17.6	7.7	-7.7	-0.7	--	--
Ag., Livestock & For. (adjusted data; % share of GDP) [b]	52.8	--	--	--	--	--	47.2	46.9	45.5	41.5	39.8	44.2	45.9	-3.4	-34.3
Ag., Livestock & Forestry (adjusted data, APC) [b]	6.1	2.8	-0.8	3.1	0.0	-3.0	-3.0	-2.4	-1.1	-23.6	2.4	2.7	3.1	--	--
Ind., Mining & Energy (adjusted data; % share of GDP) [b]	12.3	--	--	--	--	--	12.5	13.6	13.6	14.3	12.2	12.7	13.0	-1.9	-20.3
Industry, Mining & Energy (adjusted data, APC) [b]	9.2	-7.5	-6.2	-2.1	2.1	-1.1	-1.1	6.7	2.3	-13.6	-7.0	-4.4	1.6	--	--
Public Finance															
Total revenue (APC)	10.8	-4.1	66.6	14.0	12.2	3.3	5.3	14.6	8.1	--	-6.5	-13.1	1.7	6.7	118.9
Tax revenue (% of total)	57.4	45.9	37.7	30.2	32.1	40.2	44.9	41.7	41.7	49.3	53.7	65.9	--	--	--
Non-tax revenue (% of total)	42.6	54.1	62.3	69.8	67.9	59.8	55.1	58.3	58.3	50.7	46.3	34.1	--	--	--
Total expenditure (APC)	11.8	14.7	36.1	16.0	42.0	10.3	14.4	18.5	20.1	--	29.0	12.2	23.2	18.7	686.2
Ordinary or recurrent expenditure (% of total)	46.9	67.3	63.4	65.6	56.3	60.5	77.1	76.6	77.5	78.9	84.2	94.7	94.2	--	--
Development expenditure (% of total)	53.1	32.7	36.6	34.4	43.7	39.5	22.9	23.4	22.5	21.1	15.8	5.3	5.8	--	--
Overall central government deficit (as % of total expenditures)	17.0	28.1	16.4	13.7	33.7	37.0	36.6	38.7	44.8	63.4	73.5	79.5	83.0	--	--
Monetary Survey															
Net foreign assets (APC)	20.6	9.0	79.6	14.2	-13.9	--	--	-13.7	-21.1	40.9	3.5	-21.4	-13.1	-1.0	-11.3
Net domestic credit (NDC, APC)	24.8	27.1	-29.2	35.9	23.2	--	--	24.6	25.1	49.4	35.3	43.3	10.0	24.9	1,342.9
Credit to central gov't (% of NDC)	70.5	65.8	53.5	57.7	55.1	--	65.3	67.0	66.8	81.3	89.2	91.1	91.9	--	--
Credit to official entities (% of NDC)	--	--	0.0	--	24.8	--	25.1	22.8	22.5	10.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	--	--
Credit to private sector (% of NDC)	29.5	33.6	46.5	35.8	16.9	--	7.2	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.4	6.6	6.1	--	--
Money (index 1985/86 = 100)	36.1	42.4	52.1	58.5	68.7	78.3	89.5	100.0	111.8	172.1	235.0	328.8	361.9	--	--
Money (as % of total liquidity)	85.6	86.2	85.8	83.9	82.2	81.8	83.6	84.2	83.6	85.7	87.0	88.8	89.0	--	--
Quasi-money (as % of total liquidity)	14.4	13.8	14.2	16.1	17.8	18.2	16.4	15.8	16.4	14.3	13.0	11.2	11.0	--	--

Table A 1-1 (continued). Selected Macroeconomic Indicators, 1978/79-1990/91
(fiscal years, beginning March 21)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	Annual Avg. Change (%)	Total Change (%)
Prices & Exchange Rates															
Kabul Consumer Price Index (APC)	5.2	9.9	12.6	21.5	16.6	19.6	27.4	9.7	12.2	18.20	29.20	89.80	65.60	--	--
Official exchange rate, annual avg. (afs. per U.S. dollar)	45.00	42.25	45.85	50.20	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	--	--
Bazaar exchange rate, annual avg. (afs. per U.S. dollar)	38.80	42.93	46.13	56.62	76.75	99.31	122.01	137.10	148.20	182.91	219.99	419.69	692.00	--	--
Balance of Payments															
Exports, FOB, customs valuation (APC) [f]	4.8	47.8	41.4	3.6	1.9	3.0	-13.1	-12.0	-0.9	8.4	-15.8	-45.4	-4.4	-2.9	-29.7
Imports, CIF, customs valuation (APC) [f]	20.4	7.8	97.6	5.4	8.5	10.7	30.6	-14.1	17.5	-20.6	-4.6	-23.7	15.5	2.8	38.7
Overall balance (millions of U.S. dollars)	98.2	59.3	194.5	-32.9	-70.3	-215.3	-178.6	3.9	-247.0	160.0	2.0	-135.0	-421.0	--	--
Int'l reserves minus gold (in months of imports)	11.9	12.4	5.3	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.2	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.8	--	--
Debt service ratio (% of exports of goods & services)	14.4	14.4	6.5	14.9	15.6	16.7	17.8	10.9	16.0	28.4	61.8	132.0	200.0	--	--
Population (000) (c)															
	13,051	--	--	--	--	17,672	18,136	18,614	--	--	--	17,150	17,520	--	--

Sources: Consultations, Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1986, 1991; International Financial Statistics, IMF; Yearbook of National Account Statistics, UN; UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988; Tables A I-2, A I-3, A II-2, A VI-1.

Note: APC = Annual Percentage Change.

[a] Conversion by the UN of the official NMP series into GDP on the basis of GOA responses to UN questionnaires, without adjusting the official figures to reflect the depressed economic conditions.

[b] Adjusted (1978/79-1986/87, UN; 1987/88-1990/91, estimated by Nathan Associates) to reflect economic deterioration.

[c] Official estimates for 1978/79-1985/86. Nathan Associates estimates for 1989/90-1990/91.

Table A 1-2. Selected Macro Financial Aggregates, 1965-90
(millions of afghanis, unless otherwise indicated)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Market exchange rate, afghanis per U.S. dollar (line 1f, period average) [a]	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
International Reserves (millions of U.S. dollars)												
Total reserves	NA	NA	NA	NA	39.19	43.54	55.96	56.20	60.96	66.99	125.90	170.27
Total reserves minus gold (line 11d)	8.98	12.10	5.30	6.12	8.18	12.53	26.95	20.80	21.61	27.64	86.55	130.92
Gold, national valuation (line 1and)	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.01	31.01	29.01	35.40	39.35	39.35	39.35	39.35
Monetary Authorities												
Net foreign assets	1,788	1,515	1,363	912	922	1,397	1,950	2,320	2,751	3,235	6,256	9,116
Foreign assets (line 11)	2,240	2,256	1,934	1,689	1,830	2,148	2,722	2,821	3,185	3,550	6,848	9,350
Minus foreign liabilities (line 16c)	452	741	571	777	908	751	772	501	434	315	592	234
Net domestic credit [b]	5,376	5,273	5,845	7,396	7,913	8,892	9,690	11,232	11,446	13,430	13,752	16,336
Claims on cent. gov't. (line 12a)	5,476	5,736	6,082	7,486	7,614	8,363	9,859	11,657	11,355	12,270	13,204	15,466
Claims on local government (line 12b)	119	88	142	260	177	287	129	9	11	770	1,313	400
Claims on nonfin. pub. enter. (line 12c)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Claims on private sector (line 12d)	485	628	517	662	1,097	1,020	833	1,186	1,261	1,706	2,273	3,678
Claims on commercial banks (line 12e)	70	130	174	109	130	658	266	367	408	1,153	825	415
Claims on other fin. insts. (line 12f)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Minus cent. gov't. dep. (line 16d)	774	1,309	1,070	1,121	1,105	1,436	1,397	1,987	1,589	2,469	3,863	3,623
Reserve money (line 14) [c]	5,996	6,032	6,035	7,180	7,803	8,759	9,512	10,335	10,886	12,409	14,545	17,765
Currency outside banks (line 14a) [c]	4,797	4,722	4,614	5,111	5,769	6,540	6,435	7,518	8,979	9,693	(11,427)	14,225
Private sector deposits (line 14d) [c]	992	1,158	1,128	1,792	1,630	1,419	2,297	2,134	1,616	2,019	(2,494)	3,002
Time, savings, and foreign currency deposits (line 15)	297	253	295	263	589	680	681	811	1,254	1,748	1,445	2,306
Import deposits (line 16b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	291	522	611	502	585	1,043	2,179	4,020
Capital accounts (line 17a)	813	841	689	692	787	985	1,325	1,510	1,579	1,512	1,627	1,702
Other items, net (line 17r)	58	(338)	190	174	(635)	(657)	(488)	344	(109)	(44)	214	(342)
Commercial Banks												
Currency and reserve deposits (line 20)	150	117	212	229	321	509	519	604	308	539	462	520
Net foreign assets	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Foreign assets (line 21)	93	126	135	165	222	40	339	231	282	380	492	467
Minus foreign liabilities (line 26c)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA							
Net domestic credit	1,651	1,682	1,797	1,662	1,916	2,478	2,247	2,691	2,904	3,404	2,623	2,559

Note: Line numbers refer to those in the country pages of IMF's International Financial Statistics.

[a] Official exchange rate.

[b] Totals do not take into account the NA entries.

[c] Partial figures do not add up to totals because other (minor) components of reserve money are not published in IFS.

Table A 1-2 (continued). Selected Macro Financial Aggregates, 1965-82
(millions of afghanis, unless otherwise indicated)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Claims on nonfin. pub. enter. (line 22c)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Claims on private sector (line 22d)	1,767	1,767	1,932	1,826	1,992	2,563	2,326	2,795	3,020	3,509	2,743	2,565
Claims on other fin. insts. (line 22f)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minus cent. gov't. dep. (line 26d)	116	85	135	164	76	85	79	104	116	105	120	6
Demand deposits (line 24)	315	263	359	381	772	719	936	911	723	810	1,054	1,095
Time, savings, and for. cur. dep. (line 25)	654	665	639	667	825	973	1,211	1,541	1,612	1,825	1,679	1,851
Import deposits (line 26b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Long-term foreign liabilities (line 26cl)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit from monetary authorities (line 26g)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capital accounts (line 27a)	1,064	1,119	1,229	1,257	1,278	1,199	1,210	1,226	1,317	1,275	1,237	1,274
Other items, net (line 27r)	(139)	(122)	(82)	(249)	(416)	(136)	(253)	(152)	(159)	413	(393)	(674)
Monetary Survey												
Net foreign assets (line 31n)	1,881	1,641	1,498	1,077	1,143	1,437	2,288	2,550	3,032	3,615	6,748	9,583
Net domestic credit (line 32)	6,957	6,825	7,468	8,949	9,699	10,712	11,671	13,556	13,942	15,682	15,551	18,480
Claims on cent. gov't., net (line 32an)	4,586	4,342	4,877	6,201	6,433	6,842	8,383	9,565	9,651	9,697	9,222	11,837
Claims on local government (line 32b)	119	88	142	260	177	287	129	9	11	770	1,313	400
Claims on nonfin. pub. enter. (line 32c)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Claims on private sector (line 32d)	2,252	2,395	2,449	2,488	3,089	3,583	3,159	3,982	4,280	5,215	5,016	6,243
Claims on other fin. insts. (line 32f)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Money (line 34)	6,104	6,143	6,101	7,284	8,278	8,738	9,674	10,826	11,297	12,502	14,976	18,322
Money, index 1985=100 (line 34i)	7.60	7.64	8.68	9.47	11.05	12.42	13.08	14.91	14.95	16.12	18.90	21.98
Money, percent change (line 34x)	12.40	0.44	13.67	9.05	16.74	12.40	5.29	13.96	0.27	7.83	17.27	16.28
Quasi-money (line 35)	951	918	934	930	1,414	1,653	1,892	2,352	2,866	3,573	3,124	4,157
Import deposits (line 36b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	291	522	611	552	585	1,043	2,179	4,020
Long-term foreign liabilities (line 36cl)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other items, net (line 37r)	1,783	1,405	1,931	1,813	965	1,295	1,790	2,640	2,204	2,160	2,022	1,564
Prices												
Consumer prices, index 1985=100 (line 64)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.60	69.80	61.00	54.50	60.10	67.20	67.60
Consumer prices, percent change (line 64x)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.51	(12.52)	(10.68)	10.23	11.86	0.60

Table A 1-2 (continued). Selected Macro Financial Aggregates, 1965-90
(millions of afghanis, unless otherwise indicated)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Foreign trade (millions of U.S. dollars)												
Exports, FOB (line 70d)	73.93	67.36	66.41	71.82	81.92	85.57	99.65	122.47	143.21	230.00	217.38	291.32
Natural gas (line 70bd)	NA	NA	1.16	7.74	12.13	14.50	15.41	17.76	17.97	26.29	46.80	39.58
Raw cotton (line 70fd)	11.13	11.90	7.86	5.61	5.60	8.80	13.25	11.58	7.24	31.72	29.79	64.51
Wool (line 70 hd)	1.99	4.98	4.86	6.99	6.73	7.10	8.47	6.19	5.79	7.11	7.99	8.51
Carpets (line 70mrd)	8.94	8.00	5.17	4.52	5.25	7.20	8.47	11.23	14.47	19.90	17.50	24.90
Fruits and nuts (line 70txd)	24.01	21.81	25.89	26.91	28.40	29.00	28.66	43.78	68.98	84.42	69.47	87.66
Karakul skins (line 70 wld)	16.08	11.72	14.05	8.32	13.05	10.60	18.89	16.39	16.76	12.18	10.79	19.77
Imports, CIF (line 71d)	121.00	128.00	126.00	114.00	126.00	114.00	141.00	164.00	172.00	243.00	350.00	260.92
Imports, FOB (line 71vd)	105.22	111.30	109.57	99.13	109.57	99.13	122.61	142.61	149.57	211.30	304.35	226.89
Imports, commercial, CIF (line 71xd)	56.51	66.68	62.90	65.57	72.50	79.00	84.00	94.89	120.80	223.05	231.34	260.86

Table A 1-2 (continued). Selected Macro Financial Aggregates, 1965-90
(millions of afghanis, unless otherwise indicated)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Market exchange rate, afghanis per U.S. dollar (line rf, period average)	45.00	45.00	43.73	44.13	49.48	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60

International Reserves (millions of U.S. dollars)														
Total reserves	315.51	430.58	484.18	641.49	519.33	502.79	459.20	473.76	540.27	503.58	524.74	506.18	488.75	511.46
Total reserves minus gold (line 11d)	275.82	390.56	441.21	371.17	274.29	257.75	214.16	228.71	295.21	258.52	279.68	261.12	243.69	266.40
Gold, national valuation (line 1and)	39.69	40.02	42.97	270.32	245.04	245.04	245.04	245.05	245.06	245.06	245.06	245.06	245.06	245.06

Monetary Authorities														
Net foreign assets	15,743	18,270	19,612	36,541	39,401	36,713	32,678	20,396	16,109	10,879	18,526	19,682	13,877	NA
Foreign assets (line 11)	15,864	19,506	21,399	36,682	39,802	36,900	32,842	24,048	27,393	25,644	26,811	25,767	24,828	NA
Minus foreign liabilities (line 16c)	121	1,236	1,787	141	401	187	164	3,652	11,284	14,765	8,285	6,085	10,951	NA
Net domestic credit	15,943	19,769	25,717	17,394	24,230	30,230	43,146	61,641	76,538	95,727	143,247	192,799	282,010	NA
Claims on cent. gov't. (line 12a)	16,486	21,716	23,900	17,065	22,779	21,380	35,123	48,064	63,839	77,267	141,690	202,477	287,518	NA
Claims on local government (line 12b)	11	11	188	NA	1,839	225	651	406	482	1,023	374	358	503	NA
Claims on nonfin. pub. enter. (line 12c)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,844	10,304	15,580	18,275	22,589	13,441	2,358	4,271	NA
Claims on private sector (line 12d)	2,773	3,139	5,474	5,014	5,859	1,890	473	138	176	517	616	134	424	NA
Claims on commercial banks (line 12e)	255	426	816	1,258	249	249	349	746	746	906	873	1,046	944	NA
Claims on other fin. insts. (line 12f)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	811	885	1,140	1,121	1,213	1,597	1,407	1,164	NA
Minus cent. gov't. dep. (line 16d)	3,582	5,523	4,661	5,943	6,496	2,169	4,639	4,433	8,101	7,788	15,344	14,981	12,814	NA
Reserve money (line 14)	23,725	27,528	33,476	39,356	45,071	52,245	60,613	66,109	73,124	83,168	130,644	176,525	246,696	NA
Currency outside banks (line 14a)	17,784	21,667	26,641	32,316	38,750	46,674	53,782	58,716	64,390	71,402	112,488	152,330	222,720	NA
Private sector deposits (line 4d)	4,544	5,551	5,758	5,676	4,786	3,628	4,534	5,561	7,212	8,006	9,564	12,695	12,838	NA
Time, savings, and foreign currency deposits (line 15)	2,647	2,500	2,941	3,405	4,709	6,221	6,794	6,138	7,126	7,460	9,643	11,128	14,472	NA
Import deposits (line 16b)	2,728	4,961	4,215	4,540	7,974	3,779	4,811	4,868	6,047	6,381	9,258	10,433	11,393	NA
Capital accounts (line 17a)	2,151	2,438	2,983	4,154	5,990	7,309	7,917	8,143	9,527	11,968	14,037	13,438	15,945	NA
Other items, net (line 17r)	434	613	1,714	2,479	(113)	(4,313)	(4,310)	(3,221)	(3,174)	(2,372)	(1,808)	958	7,379	NA

Commercial Banks														
Currency and reserve deposits (line 20)	1,319	430	887	1,455	1,396	2,292	NA	872	1,084	2,250	5,670	5,817	6,462	NA
Net foreign assets	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,559	1,976	NA	5,884	6,587	7,028	6,707	5,479	6,225	NA
Foreign assets (line 21)	925	1,837	2,303	2,813	7,404	3,808	NA	6,661	7,031	7,516	8,086	6,750	6,890	NA
Minus foreign liabilities (line 26c)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,845	1,832	NA	777	444	468	1,379	320	237	NA
Net domestic credit	2,701	3,616	4,274	4,534	4,102	6,323	NA	5,822	7,314	9,147	12,932	18,334	20,011	NA

Table A I-2 (continued). Selected Macro Financial Aggregates, 1965-90
(millions of afghanis, unless otherwise indicated)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Claims on nonfin. pub. enter. (line 22c)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	725	NA	1,150	682	830	695	658	680	NA
Claims on private sector (line 22d)	2,720	3,632	4,315	4,589	4,194	5,655	NA	4,651	6,552	8,256	12,083	17,446	19,588	NA
Claims on other fin. insts. (line 22f)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89	NA	76	106	92	239	230	205	NA
Minus cent. gov't. dep. (line 26d)	19	16	41	55	92	146	NA	55	26	31	85	0	462	NA
Demand deposits (line 24)	1,424	1,407	1,788	1,786	2,128	1,850	NA	2,946	3,705	4,127	5,642	9,531	11,699	NA
Time, savings, and for. cur. dep. (line 25)	2,372	2,326	2,533	3,161	4,059	5,217	NA	7,339	7,156	9,218	12,223	15,604	17,132	NA
Import deposits (line 26b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(493)	NA	1,159	1,998	2,617	3,836	3,573	3,381	NA
Long-term foreign liabilities (line 26cl)	NA	NA	NA	NA	624	559	NA	463	439	0	0	298	239	NA
Credit from monetary authorities (line 26g)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	NA	466	1,061	498	16	107	25	NA
Capital accounts (line 27a)	1,375	1,587	1,862	2,079	2,250	2,106	NA	3,424	3,347	3,960	9,871	4,405	5,224	NA
Other items, net (line 27r)	(226)	561	1,281	1,775	1,997	1,301	NA	(2,238)	(1,926)	(2,048)	9,712	9,853	15,842	NA
Monetary Survey														
Net foreign assets (line 31n)	16,667	20,107	21,915	39,353	44,960	38,689	NA	26,279	22,697	17,906	25,233	26,112	20,530	NA
Net domestic credit (line 32)	18,390	22,958	29,176	20,670	26,428	34,603	NA	66,717	83,107	103,968	155,306	210,087	301,077	NA
Claims on cent. gov't., net (line 32an)	12,885	16,177	19,198	11,067	16,191	19,065	NA	43,576	55,713	69,448	126,261	187,496	274,242	NA
Claims on local government (line 32b)	11	11	188	NA	184	225	651	406	482	1,023	374	358	503	NA
Claims on nonfin. pub. enter. (line 32c)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,569	NA	16,730	18,957	23,419	14,136	3,016	4,951	NA
Claims on private sector (line 32d)	5,494	6,770	9,790	9,603	10,053	5,844	NA	4,789	6,728	8,773	12,699	17,580	20,012	NA
Claims on other fin. insts. (line 32f)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	900	NA	1,216	1,227	1,305	1,836	1,637	1,369	NA
Money (line 34)	23,752	28,625	34,187	39,779	45,665	52,973	60,437	68,638	76,359	85,113	131,419	179,414	251,062	NA
Money, index 1985=100 (line 34i)	29.70	36.05	42.37	52.11	58.47	68.67	78.32	89.48	100.00	111.78	136.52	NA	NA	NA
Money, percent change (line 34x)	35.13	21.38	17.56	22.98	12.20	17.45	14.05	14.25	11.76	11.78	22.13	NA	NA	NA
Quasi-money (line 35)	5,020	4,826	5,474	6,565	8,768	11,439	NA	13,476	14,282	16,678	21,866	26,732	31,604	NA
Import deposits (line 36b)	2,728	4,961	4,215	4,540	7,974	3,286	NA	6,027	8,045	8,998	13,095	14,006	14,773	NA
Long-term foreign liabilities (line 36cl)	NA	NA	NA	NA	624	539	NA	463	439	0	0	298	239	NA
Other items, net (line 37r)	3,557	4,653	7,214	9,139	10,014	5,036	NA	5,374	7,475	11,032	30,152	28,540	44,342	NA
Prices														
Consumer prices, index 1985=100 (line 64)	72.80	78.80	78.30	79.00	82.80	87.60	85.00	47.10	100.00	96.80	115.90	138.70	242.90	357.50
Consumer prices, percent change (line 64x)	7.65	7.61	(0.64)	0.89	4.59	5.48	(3.06)	(80.47)	52.90	(3.31)	16.48	16.44	42.90	32.06

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Table A 1-2 (continued). Selected Macro Financial Aggregates, 1965-90
(millions of afghanis, unless otherwise indicated)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Foreign trade (millions of U.S. dollars)														
Exports, FOB (line 70d)	306.14	320.69	474.03	670.23	694.27	707.62	728.60	632.90	566.80	551.90	511.90	394.70	235.90	235.10
Natural gas (line 70bd)	38.90	46.50	76.09	215.95	272.57	283.62	305.30	314.30	309.40	259.60	204.50	93.20	0.00	0.00
Raw cotton (line 70fd)	40.51	43.47	41.62	39.78	22.61	8.95	10.20	22.40	19.50	9.80	8.90	8.00	-5.30	2.60
Wool (line 70 hd)	5.68	7.37	13.87	15.22	23.42	20.53	25.40	26.10	22.50	14.60	3.80	30.90	5.50	15.00
Carpets (line 70mrd)	39.61	36.49	62.89	104.12	72.49	80.76	50.40	42.20	26.80	39.50	48.90	39.10	38.00	38.80
Fruits and nuts (line 70txd)	107.82	124.00	210.40	216.02	222.07	153.98	192.00	99.30	94.50	134.90	128.60	103.40	110.20	100.40
Karakul skins (line 70 wld)	23.36	16.97	25.03	34.12	18.84	21.48	9.60	9.20	5.70	10.50	8.30	6.10	3.60	3.00
Imports, CIF (line 71d)	327.97	394.84	425.46	840.90	886.30	961.80	1,064.30	1,389.50	1,194.20	1,403.50	995.90	900.30	821.70	884.00
Imports, FOB (Line 71vd)	285.19	343.34	369.97	731.22	770.70	836.35	925.48	1,208.30	1,038.43	1,220.40	866.00	782.90	714.50	768.70
Imports, commercial, CIF (line 71xd)	328.22	394.84	315.08	551.08	651.20	695.20	846.00	1,097.70	883.10	861.60	786.40	726.80	594.00	NA

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Table A 1-3. Basic IMF Macroeconomic Series from "Recent Economic Developments" Publication

	Units	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	
Production															
Foodgrains	1000 MT	4345.0	4180.0	4329.0	4453.0	4500.0	4590.0	4507.0	4500.0	4408.0	4027.0	3761.0	3503.0	2765.0	
Raw Cotton	1000 MT	132.0	105.0	65.0	60.0	45.0	50.0	68.0	75.0	75.0	--	--	--	--	
Natural Gas	mil. cub.	2461.0	2327.0	2790.0	2675.0	2583.0	2767.0	2820.0	2762.0	2425.0	1941.0	1005.0	221.0	370.0	Budget 1991/92
Cotton Textiles	mil. sq. M	77.0	65.0	43.0	27.0	39.0	38.0	45.0	55.0	58.0	53.0	32.0	22.0	26.0	
Electricity	mil. kwt h	--	--	--	1017.0	976.0	1039.0	1027.0	1058.0	1171.0	1257.0	1109.0	1052.0	1046.0	
Revenue															
Tax revenues	bill. Afg.	15.8	15.7	26.1	29.8	32.6	34.1	43.1	51.4	59.5	59.9	52.2	48.7	42.4	62.5
Nontax revenues	bill. Afg.	--	--	--	--	10.8	13.2	16.2	18.1	21.8	22.6	24.1	26.1	25.5	34.1
from natural gas	bill. Afg.	2.6	3.9	11.5 (a)	13.6	14.8	15.1	13.8	17.3	15.5	15.5	5.1	--	--	9.0
Expenditure															
ordinary	bill. Afg.	19.1	21.9	31.0	33.5	49.1	54.1	61.9	70.4	86.9	118.0	185.1	162.6	185.9	217.5
development	bill. Afg.	10.6	14.7	18.9	22.7	27.6	32.8	34.9	42.3	44.4	48.0	99.5	137.6	172.2	200.1
extrabudgetary (b)	bill. Afg.	8.5	7.2	12.2	10.8	11.9	11.6	14.6	16.5	24.0	24.5	23.7	8.9	12.1	15.5
Overall Central	bill. Afg.	--	--	898.0	1075.0	9.6	9.8	12.5	11.6	18.5	45.5	56.3	15.6	...	--
Government Deficit (c)															
Net external financing (d)	bill. Afg.	-3.2	-6.2	-4.0	-3.7	-16.5	-20.0	-18.8	-19.0	-27.3	-58.1	-132.9	-113.9	-143.5 (n)	-154.9
Net dom. bank financing (e)	bill. Afg.	0.6	0.7	6.0	3.0	6.2	6.0	8.2	9.8	16.4	13.1	36.8	18.3	1.7	3.9
Overall fiscal deficit	bill. Afg.	2.4	8.5	-2.0	1.7	10.3	14.0	10.6	9.1	10.9	45.0	96.1	95.7	...	151.1 (n)
Overall net dom. bank fin. (e)	bill. Afg.	-3.2	-6.2	-4.9	-4.7	-16.7	-21.0	-25.2	-19.9	-25.2	--	--	--	--	--
Trade balance															
Exports, f.o.b. (f)	mill. US\$	--	--	-2.0	1.7	10.5	15.0	16.9	10.1	11.7	36.0	89.8	95.6
natural gas	mill. US\$	-293.0	-183.0	-119.0	-171.0	-230.0	-296.0	-668.0	-431.0	-812.0	-501.0	-538.0	-509.0	-637.0	
Imports, c.i.f. (f)	mill. US\$	337.0	481.0	714.0	713.0	744.0	629.0	648.0	628.0	497.0	539.0	454.0	248.0	237.0	
Net Services	mill. US\$	53.0	103.0	233.0	273.0	284.0	305.0	314.0	309.0	260.0	204.0	93.0	--	--	
Current account deficit	mill. US\$	-630.0	-664.0	-833.0	-884.0	-974.0	-925.0	-1315.0	-1059.0	-1309.0	-1040.0	-992.0	-757.0	-874.0	
Monetary capital	mill. US\$	45.0	52.0	84.0	56.0	70.0	47.0	26.0	44.0	9.0	22.0	71.0	9.0	39.0	
Errors and omissions	mill. US\$	-225.0	-135.0	-38.0	-116.0	-160.0	-250.0	-642.0	-397.0	-795.0	-432.0	-394.0	-402.0	-550.0	
Overall balance	mill. US\$	192.0	260.0	300.0	164.0	153.0	120.0	184.0	221.0	477.0	378.0	292.0	32.0	-95.0	
Convertible (g)	mill. US\$	131.0	-65.0	-67.0	-74.0	-63.0	-86.0	279.0	170.0	216.0	213.0	104.0	236.0	224.0	
Bilateral	mill. US\$	98.0	59.0	195.0	-25.0	-70.0	-215.0	-179.0	4.0	-102.0	160.0	2.0	-135.0	-421.0	
Monetary Changes	mill. US\$	155.0	-2.0	-69.0	-62.0	3.0	-66.0	73.0	29.0	-11.0	22.0	-46.0	12.0	37.0	
Money and quasi-money	mill. US\$	-57.0	61.0	264.0	29.0	-73.0	-150.0	-252.0	-25.0	-91.0	138.0	48.0	-147.0	-458.0	
Net foreign assets (h) (i)	mill. Afg.	4382.0	7489.0	8073.0	8581.0	9841.0	7197.0	8351.0	9237.0	4673.0	45654.0	74386.0	83288.0	79033.0 (o)	
Net domestic assets	mill. Afg.	3556.0	2196.0 (i)	12197.0	1763.0	-3557.0	-10894.0	-9037.0	197.0	-6060.0	6304.0	2030.0	-8227.0	-14985.0 (o)	
Claims in central govt.	mill. Afg.	826.0	5293.0 (i)	-4124.0	6818.0	13398.0	18091.0	17388.0	9040.0	10733.0	39350.0	72356.0	91515.0	94018.0 (o)	
Claims on central entities	mill. Afg.	--	--	--	1700.0	10268.0	14002.0	10609.0	9134.0	10880.0	45012.0	96073.0	95680.0	110265.0	
Monetary survey	mill. Afg.	--	--	--	4075.0	225.0	961.0	6323.0	967.0	814.0	-9004.0	-6314.0	-110.0	-3275.0	
Domestic liquidity	bill. Afg.	--	--	--	--	66.7	73.9	82.3	91.5	98.2	143.8	218.2	301.5	380.5	
Net foreign assets (i)	bill. Afg.	3.6	2.2 (i)	12.2	-0.6	44.1	30.7	21.4	23.2	17.2	23.5	25.5	17.3	2.3	
Net domestic assets	bill. Afg.	0.8	5.2 (i)	-4.1	9.2	25.6	43.2	60.9	68.3	81.0	120.4	192.7	284.2	378.3	
Claims on central govt.	bill. Afg.	--	--	--	1.7	23.3	37.3	47.9	57.0	67.9	112.9	209.0	304.7	415.0	
Claims on official entities	bill. Afg.	--	--	--	4.1	3.0	3.9	10.3	11.2	12.0	3.0	-3.3	-3.4	-6.7	

Table A 1-3 (continued). Basic IMF Macroeconomic Series from "Recent Economic Developments" Publication

	Units	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91
Gross official reserves [k]														
Convertible assets	mill. \$US	420.0	409.0	341.0	281.0	238.0	206.0	243.0	308.0	395.0	403.0	359.0	369.0	413.0
Bilateral assets	mill. \$US	--	17.0	281.0	310.0	237.0	187.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
External public debt														
Amount disbursed	mill. \$US	1367.0	1627.0	1927.0	2091.0	2411.0	--	2576.0	2743.0	--	--	--	--	--
Debt service in percent of goods and services	mill. \$US	14.4	14.4	6.5	14.9	15.6	16.7	17.8	10.9	--	--	--	--	--
Exchange rate														
Average free market rate	Afg./\$US	38.8	42.9	46.1	56.6	76.8	99.3	122.0	136.3	148.5	182.9	220.0	419.7	692.0
Average official rate	Afg./\$US	--	--	--	50.2	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6
Changes in key economic indicators														
Net material prod. con. prices	percent	--	--	--	1.2	1.7	4.0	1.7	0.5	3.0	-10.3	-8.3	-7.1	-2.8
Kabul price index	percent	5.2	9.9	12.6	21.5	16.6	19.6	27.4	9.7	-8.7	18.2	29.2	89.8	65.6
Net domestic assets	percent	7.3	-43.8	-60.7	255.1	110.4	70.7	40.2	14.8	15.3	48.6	60.1	47.5	33.1 [o]
Money	percent	--	--	--	19.1	15.9	9.4	13.8	11.8	5.6	46.8	59.2	41.0	26.8 [o]
Money and quasi-money	percent	15.7	23.2	20.3	17.9	17.3	10.8	11.3	11.2	5.0	46.5	51.7	38.2	26.2 [o]

[a] Not fully explained by the price and volume increases for gas exports during 1980/81.

[b] Also includes discrepancies due to timing for data from 1982/83-1986/87.

[c] Overall deficits differ from total financing due to data discrepancies and adjustment to cash basis for 1978/79-1981/82 data.

[d] Includes external grants for data from 1982/83-1986/87.

[e] As derived from banking statistics for data from 1982/83-1986/87.

[f] See footnote [f] in Table A 1-1.

[g] Includes all transactions other than those channeled through bilateral payments accounts for 1978/79-1981/82 data.

[h] The change in net foreign assets here is equivalent to the overall balance in the balance of payments. Any discrepancies between the change in net foreign assets here and the change in the stock of net foreign assets in the monetary survey are accounted for by valuation and other factors.

[i] Differs from the data on net foreign reserve movements mainly because of the use in the banking statistics of a fixed exchange rate for the national currency valuation of gold holdings for years 1978/79-1981/82. 1986/87 to 1990/91, holdings of SDRs and the reserve position in the fund have been valued at current official exchange rate.

[j] Projection.

[k] Excluding gold for data 1982/83-1990/91.

[l] September 1986.

[m] Average for the first half of year.

[n] In the absence of final monetary data, the total fiscal position could not be ascertained. However, as substantial extrabudgetary expenditures were incurred in each of the past five years, it was most likely that the final fiscal deficit would be higher.

[o] Changes over the period March 1990-December 1990.

Source: Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1983-1986

APPENDIX A. SECTION II.
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND PRODUCTION DATA

Table A II-1. Domestic Product Estimates and Projections

(billions of afghanis) [a]

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Official GOA NMP	69.99	--	--	--	63.75	--	--	80.95	--	--	--	--
UNDP Adj. GDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	117.20	--
Nathan Adj. GDP [b]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
World Bank GDP	89.01	90.37	92.23	87.82	86.17	95.98	103.41	106.50	113.22	--	--	--
World Bank GNP	88.61	89.99	91.82	87.38	85.60	95.53	103.92	108.77	115.33	--	--	--

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Official GOA NMP	--	93.20	94.80	98.60	100.20	99.90	104.00	--	82.40	80.30	--	--	--	--
UNDP Adj. GDP	--	--	--	--	107.50	105.60	107.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nathan Adj. GDP [b]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	89.00	96.40	89.00	88.40	90.80	94.40	99.20
World Bank GDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
World Bank GNP	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[a] Data through 75/76 are in constant 75/76 prices; all other data are in constant 78/79 prices.

[b] See Table A II-2 for composition of estimates and projections by Nathan Associates.

Source: Appendix Tables A II-2, A II-3, A II-4, A II-5, A II-6, A II-7.

Table A II-2. Gross Domestic Product at 1978/79 Constant Prices
1978/79-1990/91

(Values in Afs. millions)

	Actual	-----Estimated-----			Share of	Avg. annual
	1978/79	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	GDP % 1990/91	growth rate % 1978/79-1990/91
1. Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry	61826	38350	39369	40572	45.9	-3.5
Crops	41946	27990	28588	29361	33.2	-2.9
Livestock	19180	9860	10266	10686	12.1	-4.8
Forestry	700	500	515	525	0.6	-2.4
2. Mining, Industry and Energy	14420	11803	11282	11464	13.0	-1.9
Mining	1575	669	176	261	0.3	-13.9
Industry	3910	4492	4353	4323	4.9	0.8
Private	787	630	585	574	0.7	-2.6
Public	3123	3862	3768	3749	4.2	1.5
Electricity	377	360	346	344	0.4	-0.8
Handicrafts	8558	6282	6407	6536	7.4	-2.2
3. Construction	4300	5000	3500	3650	4.1	-1.4
4. Transport and Communications	3500	2800	2700	2750	3.1	-2.0
5. Trade & Distribution	9700	9000	8500	8800	10.0	-0.8
6. Others	1700	1500	1500	1515	1.7	-1.0
7. Total Production	95446	68453	66851	68751	77.8	-2.7
8. Services	9272	19221	13882	11277	12.8	1.6
Private (5% of 7)	4772	3323	3293	3438	3.9	-2.7
Government	4500	15898	10589	7839	8.9	4.7
9. Housing (6% of 7)	5727	4107	4011	4125	4.7	-2.7
10. Net Domestic Product, afc	110445	91781	84744	84152	--	--
11. Depreciation	5727	4589	4237	4208	4.7	--
12. GDP at factor cost	116172	96370	88981	88361	100.0	-2.3

Source: Tables A II-10, 11, 13, 14, 30.

Note: Value added in construction and transport and communications is adopted from the official statistics. The GDP of trade and distribution in the base year (1978-79) was also adopted from the official data, but for subsequent years this was adjusted slightly to reflect changes in both the public and private sector activities in this sector.

The GDP of the government sector includes mainly wages and salaries. These figures have been estimated at constant prices, using the official consumer price index. The depreciation figure is based on historical data of about 5 percent of total net domestic production.

For official data on GDP of the main economic sectors, see Ministry of Planning, A Summary of the Development Plan for 1989-90, Appendix, pp. 1-2, and the Central Statistical Office (CSO), Statistical Yearbook, 1989-90, pp. 97-100.

Table A II-3. Estimated and Projected Gross Domestic Product at 1978/79 Constant Prices, 1990/91-1993/94

(Values in Afs. millions)

	1990/91 Estimate	-----Projections-----			Share of GDP % 1993/94	Avg. Annual Growth Rate % 1990/91-1993/94
		1991/92	1992/93	1993/94		
1. Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry	40572	42178	44454	47299	47.7	5.2
Crops	29361	30527	32309	34708	35.0	5.7
Livestock	10686	11121	11610	12051	12.2	4.1
Forestry	525	530	535	540	0.5	0.9
2. Mining, Industry and Energy	11464	11574	11751	11996	12.1	1.5
Mining	261	265	272	280	0.3	2.4
Industry	4323	4304	4303	4327	4.4	0.0
Private	574	562	568	585	0.6	0.6
Public	3749	3742	3735	3742	3.8	-0.1
Electricity	344	339	336	344	0.3	0.0
Handicrafts	6536	6666	6840	7045	7.1	2.5
3. Construction	3650	3780	3970	4220	4.2	5.0
4. Transport and Communications	2750	2830	2950	3180	3.2	5.0
5. Trade and Distribution	8800	9064	9480	10120	10.3	4.8
6. Others	1515	1550	1600	1700	1.7	3.9
7. Total Production	68751	70976	74205	78515	79.2	4.5
8. Services	11277	11249	11240	11226	11.2	-0.2
Private (5% of 7)	3438	3549	3710	3926	3.9	4.5
Government	7839	7700	7530	7300	7.3	-2.3
9. Housing (6% of 7)	4125	4259	4452	4711	4.8	4.5
10. Net Domestic Product, afc	84152	86484	89897	94452	95.2	3.9
11. Depreciation	4208	4324	4495	4723	4.8	--
12. GDP at afc	88361	90808	94392	99175	100.0	3.9

Source: Tables A II-10, 11, 13, 14, 30.

Notes: For the projections of construction sector output, an assumed rate of growth has been considered. Projections take into account possible developments in private sector activities, return of refugees, and implementation of reconstruction programs in both the public and private sectors.

The projections of GDP of transport and communications are based on the assumption that in the future the output of these sectors should rise enough to cope with the needs of the productive sectors and foreign trade flows.

Projections of GDP in trade and distribution follow from recent developments and are based on assumptions concerning the projected levels of marketable domestic production and prospects of commercial imports.

Projections of GDP of the government sector assume a steady decline in real terms. This is consistent with assumed policy measures to restrain government consumption and improve fiscal balances. Projections of GDP of other services sectors are based on ad hoc measures and indirect methods indicated in the table. Depreciation is projected at 5 percent of net domestic production in line with past trends.

Table A II-4. UNDP Estimates of Adjusted Gross Domestic Product at Constant 1978/79 Prices, 1978/79, 1984/85-1986/87 (millions of afghanis, unless otherwise indicated)

	1978/79	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	Share of GDP 1986/87	Avg. annual growth rate 1978/79 - 1986/87
1. Agriculture, Livestock & Forestry	61,900	50,758	49,520	49,000	45.5	-2.6
Crops	42,158	34,569	33,726	33,350	31.0	-2.8
Livestock	19,441	15,942	15,553	15,415	14.2	-2.8
Forestry	301	247	241	235	0.3	-2.8
2. Mining Industry & Energy	14,400	13,428	14,321	14,651	13.6	0.2
Mining	1,550	1,761	1,688	1,525	1.4	-0.2
Industry	3,909	4,029	5,137	5,699	5.3	4.9
Electricity	376	438	473	527	0.5	4.3
Handicrafts	8,565	7,200	7,023	6,900	6.4	-2.4
3. Construction	4,300	3,900	4,000	4,800	4.4	1.4
4. Transport & Communications	3,500	3,700	2,700	2,900	2.7	-2.2
5. Trade & Distribution	9,700	9,100	9,000	9,100	8.5	-1.0
6. Others	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,700	1.6	--
7. Total Production	95,500	82,686	81,241	82,151	76.4	-2.0
8. Services	9,275	12,575	12,138	13,242	12.3	4.5
Private (5% of 7)	4,775	4,150	4,050	4,102	3.8	-2.0
Public	4,500	8,425	8,088	9,140	8.5	9.3
9. Housing (6% of 7)	5,730	4,980	4,860	4,922	4.6	-2.1
10. Total Net Domestic Product at factor cost	110,505	100,241	98,239	100,315	--	--
11. Depreciation	6,700	7,300	7,400	7,400	6.8	--
12. Total Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	117,205	107,541	105,639	107,715	100.0	-1

UNDP Note 1. With the exception of GDP of Construction and Transport and Communications, the figures presented in this table differ from official data as they have been adjusted to reflect the depressed situation of the economy over the period. Official figures are given in Annex Table 1 of the UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

UNDP Note 2. The Government methodology does not provide figures on the GDP of the services sector. In order to give a complete picture of GDP at factor cost above these flows were added using the methodology presented in the table. The Government GDP, mainly wages and salaries, has been expressed at constant prices using the consumer price index.

Sources: Original data from Central Statistical Office; cited from the UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

Table A II-5. World Bank Adjusted GNP Estimates by Sector
(constant 1975/76 prices)

(billions of afghanis)

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1982/83 *
Agriculture & livestock	51.03				43.38			53.81		73.86
Crop	31.56				31.20			36.08		47.65
Livestock	18.81				11.48			17.03		25.45
Forestry	0.66				0.70			0.70		0.76
Industry & mining	8.01				9.70			11.10		17.97
Mining	0.33				0.50			0.73		1.33
Electricity	0.10				0.14			0.19		0.62
Manufacturing	1.12				1.73			2.48		6.32
Handicrafts	6.46				7.33			7.70		9.70
Construction	1.43				1.39			2.17		6.10
Transport & comm.	2.31				3.12			3.46		5.51
Transport	2.23				2.97			3.29		5.09
Communications	0.08				0.15			0.17		0.42
Trade & food dist.	8.19				9.18			11.82		19.66
Others	0.98				1.05			1.09		1.29
Total production	71.95				67.22			83.45		124.39
Services	5.98				6.26			8.64		14.69
Private	3.32				3.07			3.81		5.76
Public	2.66				3.19			4.83		8.93
Housing	4.33				4.15			5.00		7.70
NDP at factor cost	82.26	83.00	84.50	80.00	78.23	87.50	92.60	97.09	104.74	146.78
Depreciation	4.20	4.35	4.50	4.66	4.80	4.94	5.10	5.30	5.60	9.42
GDP at factor cost	86.46	87.35	89.00	84.66	83.03	92.44	97.70	102.39	110.34	156.20
Indirect taxes	2.92	3.47	3.73	3.81	3.84	4.34	6.76	6.01	6.51	10.84
Subsidy	-0.37	-0.45	-0.50	-0.65	-0.70	-0.80	-1.05	-1.90	-3.63	-4.45
GDP at market prices	89.01	90.37	92.23	87.82	86.17	95.98	103.41	106.50	113.22	162.59
Factor income	-0.40	-0.38	-0.41	-0.44	-0.57	-0.45	0.51	2.27	2.11	--
GNP at market prices	88.61	89.99	91.82	87.38	85.60	95.53	103.92	108.77	115.33	--

* World Bank projections.

Note: Refer to Table A II-4 for derivation of adjustments.

Source: Ministry of Planning and World Bank Mission estimates; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A II-6. World Bank Estimates of Expenditure on GDP
(constant 1975/76 prices)

(billions of afghanis)

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Private consumption	81.51	81.32	82.14	78.63	76.31	84.55	90.69	91.67	92.2
Government consumption	3.42	3.67	3.83	3.85	4.09	4.32	4.38	6.13	6.35
Gross investment									
Private	2.86	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.73	3.00	3.50	4.03	4.1
Public	4.09	4.50	4.50	5.00	4.29	4.00	5.50	6.40	11.45
Export of goods	4.12	4.49	4.65	5.99	7.10	9.09	12.64	13.42	17.67
Less import of goods	7.03	6.65	6.08	8.90	8.63	9.19	13.46	15.20	18.67
Net income from non-factor services	0.04	0.04	0.19	0.25	0.28	0.21	0.16	0.05	0.12
Total expenditure on GDP at market prices	89.01	90.37	92.23	87.82	86.17	95.98	103.41	106.50	113.22

World Bank Note: "Caution should be exercised in using these figures. The time-series estimates have been derived by crude approximations and interpolations from official estimates for the years 1968/69, 1972/73 and 1975/76".

Sources: Ministry of Planning and World Bank Mission estimates; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A II-7. Official GOA Total National Product, Material Expenditure, and National Income
(constant 1975/76 prices)

(billions of afghanis)

	1968/69			1972/73			1975/76		
	Total Prod.	Material Expenditures	Net Prod. (nat. revenue)	Total Prod.	Material Expenditures	Net Prod. (nat. revenue)	Total Prod.	Material Expenditures	Net Prod. (nat. revenue)
Industries excl. handicrafts	4.61	3.06	1.55	7.46	5.09	2.37	11.06	7.66	3.4
Handicrafts	10.77	8.19	2.58	12.21	9.28	2.93	12.84	9.76	3.08
Agriculture & forestry	66.77	15.74	51.03	57.73	14.35	43.38	71.44	17.63	53.81
Construction	3.36	1.93	1.43	3.37	1.98	1.39	5.44	3.27	2.17
Transport & communications	2.41	0.89	1.52	3.19	1.16	2.03	3.66	1.45	2.21
Food supply & dist. (? commerce)	9.73	2.36	7.37	10.95	2.69	8.26	14.48	3.62	10.86
Other sectors	1.46	0.48	0.98	1.66	0.61	1.05	1.78	0.69	1.09
Total production sectors	99.11	32.65	66.46	96.57	35.16	61.41	120.7	44.08	76.62
Imports - Exports	0.84	--	0.84	0.22	--	0.22	1.15	--	1.15
Net foreign trade, aid & credits	2.69	--	2.69	2.12	--	2.12	3.18	--	3.18
Total	102.64	32.65	69.99	98.91	35.16	63.75	125.03	44.08	80.95

Source: CSO, Statistical Information of Afghanistan (1975-76), p. 102, and Ministry of Planning; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A II-8. GNP at Market Prices
(In constant 1975/76 prices)

(billions of afghanis)

	1968/69	1972/73	1975/76
Total Net Material Output (value added)	56.59	50.07	62.46
Trade and transport	9.87	11.34	14.17
Services			
Private [a]	3.32	3.07	3.81
Public [b]	2.56	3.07	4.65
Housing [c]	4.33	4.15	5.00
National income	76.67	71.70	90.09
Depreciation [d]	1.53	1.47	1.94
Factor income (-) [e]	0.06	0.10	0.08
GDP at factor cost	78.14	73.07	91.95
Indirect taxes	2.92	3.84	6.01
Subsidy (-)	0.37	0.70	1.90
GNP at market prices	80.69	76.21	96.06

[a] 5% of total material product

[b] 63% of gov't ordinary budget and 25% of local financing of development budget expenditures.

[c] 6% of total material products and services.

[d] Average 2% of net national product at factor cost calculated on the basis of separate depreciation coefficients in various sectors.

[e] Interest on public debt is used as proxy factor income assuming that the other inflows and outflows are balanced.

Source: Ministry of Planning; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A II-9. Origins and Components of GDP

Origins of GDP 1986 1/		Components of GDP 1981 1/	
constant 1978/79 prices	% of total	constant 1978/79 prices	% of total
Agriculture & Forestry	44.7	Private consumption	70.6
Industry	13.8	Government consumption	35.0
Construction	4.6	Gross fixed capital formation/ increase in stocks	17.3
Trade	8.6	Exports	19.6
Transport & Communications	2.7	Imports	-50.3
Services	12.4	Statistical discrepancy	7.8
GDP incl others	100.0	GDP	100.0

1/ Fiscal years ending March 21 of following year.

Source: The Economist, Afghanistan Country Report, No3 1990

Table A II-10. Estimated and Projected Major Agricultural Crops, 1978/79-1993/94.

(Area in thousands of ha., yield in kg., and production in thousands of tons)

	Actual	Estimated			Projection		
	1978/79	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Total Wheat							
Area	2348	1720	1745	1760	1790	1835	1920
Yield	1198	1104	1100	1113	1126	1149	1175
Production	2813	1899	1920	1958	2015	2108	2255
Irrigated wheat							
Area	1300	1010	1030	1040	1050	1075	1120
Yield	1735	1515	1534	1550	1571	1600	1632
Production	2255	1530	1580	1612	1650	1720	1828
Rainfed wheat							
Area	1048	710	715	720	730	760	800
Yield	533	520	475	480	500	510	534
Production	558	369	340	346	365	388	427
Barley							
Area	310	249	256	260	265	270	290
Yield	1048	883	929	950	969	988	1007
Production	325	220	238	247	257	267	292
Rice							
Area	210	170	175	178	180	185	200
Yield	2038	1588	1600	1620	1650	1690	1732
Production	428	270	280	288	297	313	346
Corn							
Area	482	448	458	462	467	470	480
Yield	1618	1256	1281	1306	1332	1372	1413
Production	780	563	587	603	622	645	678
Other Grains							
Area	42	33	35	37	39	40	41
Yield	657	777	785	800	810	820	830
Production	36	25	27	30	32	33	34
Total Cereals							
Area	3392	2619	2669	2697	2741	2800	2931
Yield	1292	1137	1143	1151	1176	1202	1230
Production	4382	2977	3052	3126	3223	3366	3605
Industrial Crops							
Cotton							
Area	112	45	55	40	40	50	60
Yield	1179	1000	640	700	750	800	850
Production	132	45	35	28	30	40	51
Sugar Beet							
Area	5.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
Yield	14600	5000	4500	5000	6818	8000	9500
Production	73	3	2	2	3	5	8
Sugar Cane							
Area	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.5
Yield	16000	10500	10400	11000	11000	12000	13000
Production	64	32	26	28	28	36	46
Oil Seeds							
Area	50	50	50	50	51	52	53
Yield	700	460	500	600	650	680	700
Production	35	23	24	30	33	35	37
Total Area Industrial Crops	171	99	108	93	94	106	117

Table A II-10 (continued). Estimated and Projected Major Agricultural Crops, 1978/79-1993/94.

	Actual 1978/79	-----Estimated-----			-----Projection-----		
		1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
VEGETABLES							
Potatoes							
Area	18	17	17	17	17	17	18
Yield	13889	9647	9941	10294	11000	12000	12500
Production	250	164	169	175	187	204	225
Other Vegetables							
Area	76	72	72	73	75	78	80
Yield	6789	4900	5097	5479	5867	6320	6500
Production	516	353	367	400	440	493	520
Total Area Vegetable	94	89	89	90	92	95	98
FRUITS							
Grapes							
Area	70	67	67	67	68	70	70
Yield	6241	4076	4194	4313	4412	4500	5000
Production	440	273	281	289	300	315	350
Other Fruits							
Area	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Yield	5486	4414	4514	4643	4828	5071	5200
Production	384	309	316	325	338	355	364
Total Area Fruit	141	137	137	137	138	140	140
Other Crops							
Area	76	58	60	63	67	70	72
Yield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Area under cultivation	3873	3002	3063	3080	3132	3211	3358

Source: Statistical Yearbook, 1989/90, Central Statistical Office; Agriculture Survey of Afghanistan (Third Report, Crops and Yields), Swedish Committee for Afghanistan(SCA), 1988; SCA, Northern Afghanistan Insect Damage Survey, October 1990; SCA, Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan (Sixth Report, 1988 and 1989 Surveys), August 1990.

Note: Data on agricultural production, area and yields in 1978/79 is given in the official documents. Information on the area under major crops during 1987/88, derived from the agricultural survey of Afghanistan by the SCA, served as the basis for the estimation of cropped area in 1988/89. However it is widely believed that the Agricultural Survey data on crop yields are sketchy and biased. Thus, for the purposes of this report, we have adjusted the level of yields in the base year to reflect the depressed level of farming during the war. It should be noted, however, that information on cotton and sugar beet production, area, and yields was obtained through official sources and closely approximates the data received through independent local sources.

For 1988/89 to 1990/91, the data on area and yields are estimated on the basis of recent information about the beginning of the recovery process in certain areas of the country, reported by local authorities and international agencies. Some relevant data in foreign trade and the level of per capita consumption of major crops reflected in past records were used for cross checking purposes. At the same time sunn pest and locust damage to food crops in the northern provinces in 1989 and 1990 were taken into account, while preparing these estimates.

For the purposes of projections in subsequent years, the prospects and potential of each major crop are evaluated on a yearly basis; thus, no extrapolation techniques are involved. Throughout this exercise the continued efforts of farmers, nongovernment organizations, and international agencies for the speedy recovery of the rural sector were taken into account.

Table A II-11. Estimated and Projected Agricultural GDP, 1978/79-1993/94

(Afs millions, except as noted)

	Prices		-----Estimated-----			-----Projections-----		
	afs./tons 1978/79	Actual 1978/79	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Cereals								
Wheat	7500	21098	14243	14400	14685	15112	15810	16912
Barley	6000	1950	1320	1428	1482	1542	1602	1752
Rice	18000	7704	4860	5040	5184	5346	5634	6228
Corn	6300	4914	3547	3698	3799	3919	4064	4271
Subtotal	--	35666	23970	24566	25150	25919	27110	29163
Raw Cotton	15000	1980	675	525	420	450	600	765
Sugar Beet	1050	77	3	2	2	3	5	8
Potatoes	5000	1250	820	845	875	935	1020	1125
Other Vegetables	8000	4128	2824	2936	3200	3520	3944	4160
Grapes	8000	3520	2184	2248	2312	2400	2520	2800
Other Fruits	12000	4608	3708	3792	3900	4056	4260	4368
Subtotal	--	15563	10214	10348	10709	11364	12349	13226
Total	--	51229	34184	34914	35859	37283	39459	42389
Other Agric. Products (15% of total)	--	7684	5128	5237	5379	5592	5979	6358
GRAND TOTAL	--	58913	39312	40151	41238	42875	45378	48747
Material Expenditures (28.8%)	--	16967	11322	11563	11877	12348	13069	14039
Net Production (71.2%)	--	41946	27990	26588	29361	30527	32309	34708
Annual Change in Agricultural GDP (%)	--	--	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.9	5.8	7.4

Source: see Table A II-10; Socio-Economic Development Plan for 1986/87, Ministry of Planning (for 1978-79 constant prices).

Note: Data on the size of stock in 1978/79 is presented in the official statistical documents. Information on the size of stock in 1987/88, derived from the agricultural survey of Afghanistan served the basis for the estimation of the number of animals during 1988/89 and 1990/91. To obtain the gross value of major crops, the volume of production of each crop, presented in Table A II-10, is valued at 1978-79 constant prices. These prices were also applied to the projected quantities during the subsequent years to obtain the projected gross output of this subsector in real terms. To arrive at the GDP value in agriculture, the ratio of intermediate consumption to gross value was applied. Based on historical records this ratio is estimated at 28.8 percent.

Table A II-12. Agricultural Production Levels and Indices.

Description	Unit	1961	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE		
										1961-70	1971-80	1981-88
PRODUCTION												
AGRIC. PRODUCTION												
	1000MT											
Total Cereals		3695	3785	3512	4481	4370	4408	4613	4905	0.5	1.8	-1.8
Root Crops		60	120	145	195	283	330	355	355	12.0	7.0	1.2
Total Pulses		5	10	13	32	41	38	40	41	10.0	11.1	3.7
Oil Crops		27	31	34	50	37	32	36	30	2.2	1.8	-0.2
Total Meat		132	153	192	203	244	218	213	220	5.7	3.9	-3.3
Milk Total		586	738	735	848	837	670	510	546	4.1	1.9	-9.9
Livestock (number)												
	1000											
Cattle		2900	3400	3700	3639	3710	2200	1550	1600	2.3	1.0	-14.6
Sheep		16600	19600	21500	20417	18700	12700	11500	12500	3.3	1.6	-9.1
Goats		4200	3200	3200	3000	2850	2250	2050	2100	-3.4	1.9	-6.2
Pigs		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FISHERY PRODUCTION												
	1000MT											
Freshwater and Diadrom		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	--	--	--	--
Marine Fish		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shellfish		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aquatic Plants		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FORESTRY PRODUCTION												
	1000CM											
Fuelwood and Charcoal		3280	3591	4053	4576	4779	4320	4431	--	2.4	1.6	-0.9
Industrial Roundwood		779	992	1347	1468	1518	1455	1470	--	6.7	0.9	-0.4
Sawnwood and Panels		160	245	396	331	401	401	401	--	11.4	0.4	
Paper	1000MT											
MAJOR COMMODITIES												
(AG+FI+FO Production)												
	1000MT											
Wheat		2279	2282	2081	2850	2750	2750	2900	--	--	--	--
Ind Sheemeat		61	73	88	94	128	105	105	--	--	--	--
Ind Cattmeat		43	49	62	61	67	68	65	--	--	--	--
Vegetables F		500	500	481	526	545	625	212	--	--	--	--
Grapes		310	340	403	420	448	510	450	--	--	--	--
Maize		700	720	667	780	797	810	838	--	--	--	--
Rice, Paddy		319	380	366	435	461	480	490	--	--	--	--
Sawl Vener C		300	400	665	803	820	820	820	--	--	--	--
Cow Milk		350	450	500	584	556	450	315	--	--	--	--
Sawnwood C		150	200	335	310	380	380	380	--	--	--	--
INDICES OF PRODUCTION												
	1979-81											
Food Production	=100	71	77	81	98	100	98	91	94	2.7	2.2	-3.0
Agric. Production		72	79	82	101	99	96	91	92	206.0	2.2	-2.9
Per Caput Food Prod.		103	102	95	102	99	108	97	97	0.3	0.6	-2.0
Per Caput Agric. Prod.		104	104	97	105	98	106	98	95	0.2	0.6	-1.9

Source: 1990 Country Tables: Basic Data on the Agricultural Sector, FAO.

Table A II-13. Estimated and Projected Livestock Production, 1978/79-1993/94

	Actual	Estimate			Projections		
	1978/79	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
1. Number of Animals (000's)							
Total cows	25805	11660	12088	12535	12998	13479	14712
Milk cows	3730	2038	2097	2160	2225	2292	2372
Total Sheep (000's)	1120	612	630	649	669	690	714
Karakul Sheep	14414	6708	6976	7255	7545	7846	8160
Total Goats (000's)	4651	1542	1588	1636	1685	1736	1797
2. Livestock Products							
Milk/cow (kg.)	3000	1372	1427	1484	1543	1605	1669
Wool/sheep (kg.)	475	475	475	475	475	475	475
Total Meat (000 ton)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Cow meat	195	103	108	113	119	125	130
Goat and Sheep Meat	67	33	34	36	38	40	42
Other Meats	120	63	66	69	72	75	78
Milk total (000 ton)	8	7	8	8	9	10	10
Goat and Sheep Milk	792	409	423	437	452	467	483
Cow Milk	260	119	124	129	134	139	144
Karakul Skin Pelts (000's)	532	290	299	308	318	328	339
Sheep Wool (000 ton)	1294	515	530	546	562	579	600
	22.8	9.9	10.2	10.7	11.0	11.5	12.0

Source: Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan (First Report, May 1988, p.19), Swedish Committee for Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook, 1987-88, Central Statistics Office. Socio-Economic Development Plan for 1986-87, Ministry of Planning.

Note: Data on the size of stock in 1978-79 is presented in the official statistical documents. Information on the size of stock in 1987-88, derived from the agricultural survey of Afghanistan, served as the basis for the estimation of the number of animals during 1988-89 and 1990-91. From 1990-91 to 1993-94 the size of stock is projected at assumed rates with respect to fertility and mortality rates as well as off-takes. Throughout this exercise, the possible recovery of the livestock subsector was taken into account. The production coefficients for milk, wool, and meat are based on historical records reported in the official publications.

Table A II-14. Estimated and Projected Livestock GDP, 1978/79-1993/94
(Values in Afs. millions at 1978/79 prices)

	Price	-----Estimate-----				-----Projections-----		
	afs./ tons 1978/79	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
1. Meat (slaughtered weight)								
of which								
Cow Meat	40000	1280	1320	1360	1440	1520	1600	1680
Sheep and Goat	60000	3660	3780	3960	4140	4320	4500	4680
Other meats	40000	280	280	320	320	340	400	400
Subtotal		5220	5380	5640	5900	6180	6500	6760
2. Total Milk								
of which								
Cow Milk	10000	2820	2900	2990	3080	3180	3280	3390
Sheep and Goat	7500	855	892	930	968	1005	1043	1080
Subtotal		3675	3792	3920	4048	4185	4323	4470
3. Sheep Wool	70000	665	693	714	749	770	805	840
4. Karakul Skin(Afs 430/pelt)		215	221	228	235	242	249	258
Total (items 1 to 4)		9775	10086	10502	10932	11377	11877	12328
5. Other Livestock Products (15% of total)		1466	1513	1575	1640	1707	1782	1849
GRAND TOTAL		11241	11599	12077	12572	13084	13659	14177
Material Expenditure (15%)		1686	1740	1812	1886	1963	2049	2126
Net Production		9555	9859	10265	10686	11121	11610	12050
Annual Average change in Livestock GDP (%)			3.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.8

Source: Tables A II-13, and application of constant 1978/79 prices for major livestock products published in Socio-Economic Development Plan for 1986-87, Ministry of Planning.

Table A II-15. Livestock and Poultry, 1986/87-1989/90

(In thousands)

Stocks at Year ended March 20	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Cows	3,830	2,626	2,620	2,925
Sheep [a]	14,490	11,000	10,650	10,680
Karakul	4,510	3,400	3,450	3,470
Goats	2,990	2,280	2,300	2,300
Horses	1,765	1,400	1,400	1,350
Chickens	7,000	6,015	6,005	5,000

[a] Excluding karakul.

Source: Ministry of Statistics.

Table A 11-16. USDA Series on Afghanistan Agricultural Trends and Indicators

		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Production															
Total agriculture	Mil. int. \$	1,308	1,341	1,361	1,405	1,447	1,454	1,586	1,657	1,698	1,524	1,447	1,517	1,668	1,749
Total crop	Mil. int. \$	824	853	834	879	887	838	929	951	985	884	840	960	1,049	1,096
Total livestock	Mil. int. \$	484	488	527	526	560	616	657	706	713	640	607	557	619	653
Crop production/ha	Int. \$	107	110	107	112	113	106	116	119	123	110	105	119	130	136
Ag. production/ag. worker	Int. \$	388	390	390	396	401	397	426	438	442	391	366	378	409	423
Production, indices (1979-81=100):															
Total agriculture	Index	68.4	70.1	70.8	73.4	75.7	76.3	84.3	88.6	91.1	81.1	76.5	80.5	88.9	93.3
Total agriculture per capita	Index	99.6	99.7	98.5	99.8	100.6	99.0	106.9	109.6	109.9	95.6	88.0	90.4	97.4	99.8
Total crop	Index	73.6	76.3	74.5	78.7	79.5	75.3	83.9	85.9	89.1	79.3	74.4	86.5	94.8	99.2
Total livestock	Index	63.4	63.9	69.0	68.9	73.3	80.6	86.0	92.4	93.4	83.7	79.5	72.9	81.0	85.4
Crop production/ha	Index	78.1	80.3	78.1	81.8	82.5	77.4	84.7	86.9	89.8	80.3	76.6	86.9	94.9	99.3
Ag. production/ag. worker	Index	86.9	87.3	87.3	88.7	89.8	88.9	95.4	98.1	98.9	87.5	81.9	84.6	91.6	94.7
Production:															
Cereals--total	1,000 MT	3,695	3,696	3,378	3,732	3,785	3,489	3,826	3,916	4,038	3,512	3,319	3,950	4,270	4,351
Rate of growth	Pct./year	--	--	-8.6	10.5	1.4	-7.8	9.7	2.4	3.1	-13.0	-5.5	19.0	8.1	1.9
Wheat	1,000 MT	2,279	2,279	1,947	2,230	2,282	2,033	2,280	2,354	2,454	2,081	1,915	2,450	2,700	2,750
Rice, paddy	1,000 MT	319	319	319	380	380	337	396	402	407	366	350	400	420	420
Maize	1,000 MT	700	700	713	720	720	720	768	773	785	667	670	720	760	770
Barley	1,000 MT	378	378	378	389	380	375	357	361	365	370	355	350	360	380
Millet	1,000 MT	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31
Cottonseed	1,000 MT	34	52	73	52	50	41	46	47	57	51	42	39	72	97
Sunflower	1,000 MT	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	4
Sugar, centrifugal raw	1,000 MT	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	6	7	9	11	9	8	10
Roots and tubers	1,000 MT	60	60	80	100	120	120	140	150	155	145	170	160	165	175
Pulses	1,000 MT	5	7	7	10	10	12	12	12	13	13	13	20	25	30
Fruits	1,000 MT	539	601	617	614	635	573	765	773	780	750	653	760	779	810
Vegetables	1,000 MT	523	523	553	585	530	590	535	544	561	531	615	568	602	615
Cotton lint	1,000 MT	17	26	37	26	25	20	23	24	29	25	21	19	36	48
Meat	1,000 MT	132	135	141	146	153	179	189	206	207	192	190	173	187	195
Milk	1,000 MT	586	587	660	675	738	750	819	856	856	735	671	700	783	823
Eggs	1,000 MT	10	11	12	12	13	13	15	14	15	14	13	13	13	13
Wool, greasy	1,000 MT	24	24	28	21	23	24	26	28	30	26	24	16	20	22
Hides and skins	1,000 MT	21	21	23	23	24	28	30	33	33	33	33	30	29	30
Area harv., selected crops:															
Cereals--total	1,000 ha	3,314	3,426	3,427	3,447	3,445	3,447	3,125	3,042	3,082	3,178	3,400	3,923	3,337	3,342
Rate of growth	Pct./year	--	3.4	--	0.6	-0.1	0.1	-9.3	-2.7	1.3	3.1	7.0	15.4	-14.9	0.1
Wheat	1,000 ha	2,230	2,341	2,341	2,345	2,347	2,346	2,030	2,036	2,070	2,176	2,350	2,897	2,300	2,278
Rice	1,000 ha	210	210	210	220	220	222	206	206	206	202	200	210	210	210
Maize	1,000 ha	500	500	500	505	500	500	543	453	457	452	500	460	470	476
Barley	1,000 ha	350	350	350	350	350	350	316	317	317	315	315	320	320	340
Millet	1,000 ha	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	32	33	35	36	37	38
Sunflower	1,000 ha	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
Seed cotton	1,000 ha	77	91	121	121	81	48	53	55	55	54	54	52	75	138

Table A II-16 (continued). USDA Series on Afghanistan Agricultural Trends and Indicators

		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Agricultural imports:															
Cereals	\$ 000	4,200	880	7,350	11,950	12,340	13,210	14,096	5,512	7,608	7,683	36,319	15,021	2,340	200
Oilcrops & products	\$ 000	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetable oils	\$ 000	109	103	136	206	312	839	3,124	4,408	3,928	2,454	4,358	5,611	5,585	8,849
Fibers	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	128	104	--	--
Wool	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cotton lint	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	128	104	--	--
Other	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco and products	\$ 000	526	268	349	298	175	374	364	480	477	504	874	731	952	1,782
Vegetables, fruits, & nuts	\$ 000	--	--	2	16	233	418	1,366	142	112	106	285	9	11	5
Sugar	\$ 000	4,987	3,974	2,501	7,163	7,927	8,839	5,199	929	3,647	4,959	4,210	9,578	14,011	26,100
Beverages	\$ 000	2,908	3,736	3,713	4,182	3,503	6,083	4,885	9,484	9,468	7,848	9,894	9,603	10,104	15,747
Coffee, green & roasted	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	12
Tea & mate	\$ 000	2,908	3,736	3,713	4,182	3,503	6,082	4,884	9,483	9,467	7,844	9,892	9,600	10,100	15,729
Wine & beer	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	6
Fruit & vegetable juices	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Live animals	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	2
Meat products	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dairy products & eggs	\$ 000	99	218	95	207	415	391	142	198	655	239	615	910	953	1,357
Farm inputs	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	2,022	1,463	4,053	4,640	6,036	9,192
Tractors	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	131
Total fertilizers	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	2,022	1,463	3,998	4,624	5,500	8,754
Pesticides	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	6	2	39

Table A II-16 (continued). USDA Series on Afghanistan Agricultural Trends and Indicators

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Production														
Total agriculture	Mil. int. \$	1,813	1,924	1,778	1,848	1,839	1,846	1,916	1,920	1,929	1,978	1,927	1,944	1,929
Total crop	Mil. int. \$	1,128	1,183	1,046	1,112	1,093	1,086	1,131	1,130	1,130	1,139	1,125	1,142	1,126
Total livestock	Mil. int. \$	685	741	732	736	746	760	785	790	799	799	802	802	803
Crop production/ha	Int. \$	140	147	130	138	136	135	140	140	140	141	140	142	--
Ag. production/ag. worker	Int. \$	432	459	425	442	440	441	459	461	464	467	466	--	--
Production, indices (1979-81=100):														
Total agriculture	Index	97.9	103.2	94.7	98.9	98.4	98.7	102.6	102.9	103.4	103.7	90.3	105.6	83.0
Total agriculture per capita	Index	101.8	106.7	97.2	100.6	99.2	98.3	101.9	101.7	101.6	99.4	100.2	97.7	90.7
Total crop	Index	104.6	107.4	94.4	100.9	99.1	98.0	102.5	102.4	102.3	103.2	94.0	107.2	89.3
Total livestock	Index	89.7	97.0	95.9	96.4	97.7	99.5	102.7	103.4	104.6	104.6	84.9	104.9	75.0
Crop production/ha	Index	102.2	107.3	94.9	100.7	99.3	98.5	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.9	102.2	103.6	--
Ag. production/ag. worker	Index	96.7	102.8	95.1	98.9	98.5	98.7	102.8	103.2	103.9	104.5	104.3	--	--
Production:														
Cereals--total	1,000 MT	4,481	4,624	4,147	4,382	4,218	4,120	4,491	4,502	4,507	4,500	3,608	4,408	3,244
Rate of growth	Pct./year	5.0	3.2	-10.3	5.7	-3.7	-1.7	2.8	0.3	-0.8	-1.4	-2.6	-3.1	-5.2
Wheat	1,000 MT	2,850	2,936	2,652	2,813	2,663	2,500	2,850	2,862	2,860	2,850	1,950	2,750	1,925
Rice, paddy	1,000 MT	435	448	400	428	439	461	475	473	479	480	480	480	344
Maize	1,000 MT	780	800	760	780	760	797	798	800	798	799	810	810	685
Barley	1,000 MT	384	400	300	325	318	321	330	329	332	333	330	330	250
Millet	1,000 MT	32	40	35	36	38	41	38	38	38	38	38	38	40
Cottonseed	1,000 MT	107	106	91	88	70	43	60	50	44	50	50	50	74
Sunflower	1,000 MT	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sugar, centrifugal raw	1,000 MT	15	12	12	10	9	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	--
Roots and tubers	1,000 MT	195	354	200	250	265	283	300	310	315	320	280	340	300
Pulses	1,000 MT	32	33	35	36	37	41	35	30	32	38	38	40	40
Fruits	1,000 MT	792	827	678	756	775	796	820	825	837	837	834	840	802
Vegetables	1,000 MT	626	654	552	621	700	697	716	753	766	784	769	784	777
Cotton lint	1,000 MT	53	53	46	44	35	22	30	25	22	25	25	25	37
Hear	1,000 MT	203	228	233	238	239	244	251	254	252	252	218	209	206
Milk	1,000 MT	848	870	792	801	820	837	861	856	908	908	918	918	--
Eggs	1,000 MT	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Wool, greasy	1,000 MT	25	25	26	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	--
Hides and skins	1,000 MT	30	35	34	35	35	35	36	37	37	37	37	37	--
Area harv., selected crops:														
Cereals--total	1,000 ha	3,406	3,394	3,388	3,392	3,185	3,188	3,347	3,374	3,368	3,365	2,682	3,355	2,492
Rate of growth	Pct./year	1.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-6.1	-1.3	3.6	0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-3.4	--	-3.6
Wheat	1,000 ha	2,350	2,350	2,345	2,348	2,162	2,150	2,307	2,329	2,324	2,321	1,640	2,313	1,619
Rice	1,000 ha	210	210	210	210	206	212	212	215	214	214	214	214	181
Maize	1,000 ha	484	482	480	482	472	477	478	480	480	480	480	480	403
Barley	1,000 ha	320	310	310	310	304	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	245
Millet	1,000 ha	40	42	43	42	41	43	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Sunflower	1,000 ha	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Seed cotton	1,000 ha	112	128	128	112	84	45	73	67	61	61	61	61	50

Table A II-15 (continued). USDA Series on Afghanistan Agricultural Trends and Indicators

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Yields, selected crops:														
Wheat	Kg/ha.	1,213	1,249	1,131	1,198	1,232	1,163	1,235	1,229	1,231	1,228	1,189	1,189	1,189
Rice, paddy	Kg/ha.	2,071	2,133	1,905	2,038	2,131	2,175	2,241	2,200	2,238	2,243	2,243	2,243	1,901
Maize	Kg/ha.	1,612	1,660	1,583	1,618	1,610	1,671	1,670	1,667	1,663	1,665	1,688	1,688	1,700
Barley	Kg/ha.	1,200	1,290	968	1,048	1,046	1,049	1,078	1,076	1,085	1,088	1,086	1,086	1,020
Millet	Kg/ha.	800	952	814	857	927	955	874	874	864	864	864	864	909
Sunflower	Kg/ha.	1,864	1,826	1,826	1,826	1,833	1,840	1,840	1,840	1,846	1,846	1,846	1,852	1,852
Seed cotton	Kg/ha.	1,429	1,242	1,066	1,179	1,250	1,444	1,233	1,124	1,082	1,230	1,230	1,230	2,220
Yields, livestock products:														
Cattle	Kg/animal	119	119	122	120	120	120	121	123	121	121	126	121	123
Sheep	Kg/animal	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Milk	Kg/animal	540	546	509	507	508	496	492	492	510	511	450	521	395
Eggs	Kg/animal	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Trade														
Self-sufficiency ratio:														
Cereals	Percent	100	100	97	94	94	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Food	Percent	100	--	--	--	98	98	--	--	--	--	97	--	94
Agriculture	Percent	104	106	104	104	102	104	103	--	--	--	101	--	--
Exchange rate	Local/\$	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	43.73	44.13	49.48	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60	50.60
Value of total exports	Million \$	217	291	306	320	474	670	694	707	728	632	556	551	511
Value of total imports	Million \$	350	260	327	394	425	840	886	961	1064	1389	1194	1403	995
Trade balance	Million \$	(133)	31	(21)	(74)	49	(170)	(192)	(254)	(336)	(757)	(638)	(852)	(484)
Value of ag. exports	Million \$	155	226	232	232	314	315	276	227	255	380	226	226	252
Value of ag. imports	Million \$	94	65	79	114	144	127	173	167	147	163	109	166	181
Trade balance	Million \$	61	161	153	118	170	188	103	60	108	217	117	60	51
U.S. total exports	Million \$	10	13	13	17	66	11	6	10	5	7	3	8	8
U.S. total imports	Million \$	8	12	16	13	14	7	1	12	9	14	6	5	6
U.S. agricultural exports	Million \$	4	3	3	7	4	1	2	6	3	2	1	4	4
U.S. agricultural imports	Million \$	7	10	13	9	11	3	9	8	5	11	2	3	4
Agricultural exports:														
Cereals	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	390	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oilcrops & products	\$ 000	4,925	8,590	3,992	6,756	1,972	10,869	2,086	906	520	3	123	7	--
Fibers	\$ 000	39,610	67,126	58,345	43,145	48,954	50,031	45,930	29,486	35,555	33,484	37,548	17,996	12,650
Wool	\$ 000	7,981	6,268	5,179	7,393	12,184	10,381	23,364	20,533	25,380	11,084	18,048	4,996	3,750
Cotton lint	\$ 000	31,629	60,758	53,146	35,752	36,770	39,650	22,566	8,953	10,175	22,400	19,500	13,000	8,900
Other	\$ 000	--	757	189	377	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco and products	\$ 000	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables, fruits, & nuts	\$ 000	62,780	85,854	97,873	125,091	197,646	155,244	150,508	109,080	140,969	193,936	113,334	138,085	143,947
Fruit & vegetable juices	\$ 000	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Live animals	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm inputs	\$ 000	--	2,000	1,679	6,100	9,900	8,100	8,690	4,228	3,500	2,941	4,820	5,400	6,100
Total fertilizers	\$ 000	--	2,000	1,679	6,100	9,900	8,100	8,690	4,228	3,500	2,941	4,820	5,400	6,100

Table A 11-16 (continued). USDA Series on Afghanistan Agricultural Trends and Indicators

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Agricultural imports:														
Cereals	\$ 000	1,712	1,463	9,375	13,729	40,405	5,798	24,800	18,500	16,878	4,314	11,829	20,058	52,255
Oilcrops & products	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetable oils	\$ 000	8,618	12,866	9,852	16,511	21,568	17,320	26,332	20,931	29,500	38,802	22,480	44,290	37,000
Fibers	\$ 000	--	--	--	11	2	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wool	\$ 000	--	--	--	11	2	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cotton lint	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco and products	\$ 000	1,923	2,130	3,544	4,266	5,211	5,230	7,350	11,259	13,141	15,332	11,705	11,946	17,980
Vegetables, fruits, & nuts	\$ 000	791	1,095	541	881	611	553	2,150	2,120	2,000	1,470	1,970	2,050	3,000
Sugar	\$ 000	39,473	12,678	15,036	11,295	27,068	40,842	50,300	60,073	25,200	26,440	7,500	29,323	11,500
Beverages	\$ 000	28,371	21,919	27,850	47,081	25,802	26,138	24,634	16,860	23,855	34,626	12,636	24,968	26,949
Coffee, green & roasted	\$ 000	--	8	--	10	13	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tea & mate	\$ 000	28,364	21,902	27,839	47,067	25,789	26,079	24,634	16,860	23,855	34,626	18,636	24,968	26,949
Wine & beer	\$ 000	7	9	11	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fruit & vegetable juices	\$ 000	--	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Live animals	\$ 000	1	--	--	606	5	18	--	--	--	1	44	43	26
Meat products	\$ 000	--	--	--	--	--	--	900	500	400	927	908	1,256	1,612
Dairy products & eggs	\$ 000	547	777	1,497	2,178	393	3,454	3,600	3,500	3,500	6,345	1,512	6,426	2,850
Farm inputs	\$ 000	8,420	11,933	12,541	11,664	15,291	9,070	3,970	2,555	9,833	4,938	10,565	11,955	13,692
Tractors	\$ 000	242	120	534	5,082	280	366	380	340	360	390	410	496	573
Total fertilizers	\$ 000	7,850	11,582	11,582	6,333	14,927	8,325	3,300	1,900	9,200	4,240	9,843	11,600	13,000
Pesticides	\$ 000	10	37	50	55	70	157	120	125	88	100	110	90	90

Table A II-16 (continued). USDA Series on Afghanistan Agricultural Trends and Indicators

		1988	1989
Production			
Total agriculture	Mil. int. \$	1,944	--
Total crop	Mil. int. \$	1,135	--
Total livestock	Mil. int. \$	809	--
Crop production/ha	Int. \$	--	--
Ag. production/ag. worker	Int. \$	--	--
Production, indices (1979-81=100):			
Total agriculture	Index	83.7	82.7
Total agriculture per capita	Index	89.0	85.3
Total crop	Index	88.5	84.0
Total livestock	Index	78.3	81.7
Crop production/ha	Index	--	--
Ag. production/ag. worker	Index	--	--
Production:			
Cereals--total	1,000 MT	3,543	3,460
Rate of growth	Pct./year	9.2	-2.3
Wheat	1,000 MT	1,925	1,837
Rice, paddy	1,000 MT	490	490
Maize	1,000 MT	838	750
Barley	1,000 MT	250	250
Millet	1,000 MT	40	45
Cottonseed	1,000 MT	80	40
Sunflower	1,000 MT	5	5
Sugar, centrifugal raw	1,000 MT	--	--
Roots and tubers	1,000 MT	300	300
Pulses	1,000 MT	40	41
Fruits	1,000 MT	778	759
Vegetables	1,000 MT	358	369
Cotton lint	1,000 MT	40	20
Meat	1,000 MT	213	220
Milk	1,000 MT	--	--
Eggs	1,000 MT	14	14
Wool, greasy	1,000 MT	--	--
Hides and skins	1,000 MT	--	--
Area harv., selected crops:			
Cereals--total	1,000 ha	2,601	2,583
Rate of growth	Pct./year	4.4	-0.7
Wheat	1,000 ha	1,619	1,619
Rice	1,000 ha	214	214
Maize	1,000 ha	479	460
Barley	1,000 ha	245	245
Millet	1,000 ha	44	45
Sunflower	1,000 ha	3	3
Seed cotton	1,000 ha	61	25

Table A 11-16 (continued). USDA Series on Afghanistan Agricultural Trends and Indicators

		1988	1989
Yields, selected crops:			
Wheat	Kg/ha.	1,189	1,189
Rice, paddy	Kg/ha.	2,290	2,290
Maize	Kg/ha.	1,750	1,630
Barley	Kg/ha.	1,020	1,020
Millet	Kg/ha.	909	1,000
Sunflower	Kg/ha.	1,852	1,852
Seed cotton	Kg/ha.	1,967	2,400
Yields, livestock products:			
Cattle	Kg/animal	123	123
Sheep	Kg/animal	16	16
Milk	Kg/animal	409	423
Eggs	Kg/animal	3	3
Trade			
Self-sufficiency ratio:			
Cereals	Percent	92	92
Food	Percent	90	--
Agriculture	Percent	--	--
Exchange rate	Local/\$	50.60	--
Value of total exports	Million \$	432	--
Value of total imports	Million \$	900	--
Trade balance	Million \$	(468)	--
Value of ag. exports	Million \$	232	--
Value of ag. imports	Million \$	192	--
Trade balance	Million \$	40	--
U.S. total exports	Million \$	6	--
U.S. total imports	Million \$	5	--
U.S. agricultural exports	Million \$	3	--
U.S. agricultural imports	Million \$	3	--
Agricultural exports:			
Cereals	\$ 000	--	--
Oilcrops & products	\$ 000	--	--
Fibers	\$ 000	49,200	49,200
Wool	\$ 000	41,200	41,200
Cotton lint	\$ 000	8,000	8,000
Other	\$ 000	--	--
Tobacco and products	\$ 000	--	--
Vegetables, fruits, & nuts	\$ 000	108,747	90,347
Fruit & vegetable juices	\$ 000	--	--
Live animals	\$ 000	--	--
Farm inputs	\$ 000	--	--
Total fertilizers	\$ 000	--	--

Table A II-16 (continued). USDA Series on Afghanistan Agricultural Trends and Indicators

		1988	1989
		-----	-----
Agricultural imports:			
Cereals	\$ 000	37,900	--
Oilcrops & products	\$ 000	--	--
Vegetable oils	\$ 000	37,000	37,000
Fibers	\$ 000	--	--
Wool	\$ 000	--	--
Cotton lint	\$ 000	--	--
Other	\$ 000	--	--
Tobacco and products	\$ 000	17,990	17,990
Vegetables, fruits, & nuts	\$ 000	2,600	--
Sugar	\$ 000	28,500	28,500
Beverages	\$ 000	23,800	--
Coffee, green & roasted	\$ 000	--	--
Tea & mate	\$ 000	23,800	--
Wine & beer	\$ 000	--	--
Fruit & vegetable juices	\$ 000	--	--
Live animals	\$ 000	26	--
Meat products	\$ 000	5,640	--
Dairy products & eggs	\$ 000	2,000	--
Farm inputs	\$ 000	--	--
Tractors	\$ 000	440	--
Total fertilizers	\$ 000	--	--
Pesticides	\$ 000	95	--

USDA Note: Int. \$ is a value unit developed by FAO to avoid the use of exchange rates. Its purpose is to compute country aggregates by using "international commodity prices". The method assigns a single-world price to each commodity (eg. one ton of wheat has the same price in whichever country it is produced). Each price represents a 1979-81 actual export price average in the principal exporting country for heavily traded commodities, or actual wholesale price average in the largest free market producing country for the other commodities.

Source: USDA

Table A II-17. GOA Estimates of Production of Principal Crops

(thousands of metric tons)

Year ended March 20	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj.
Foodgrains	4,112	4,346	4,180	4,370	4,491	4,500	4,590	4,507	4,500	4,408	4,027	3,761	3,503	2,765	2,823
Wheat	2,652	2,813	2,663	2,750	2,850	2,860	2,927	2,860	2,850	2,750	2,620	2,380	2,200	1,650	1,699
Barley	300	325	318	321	330	329	336	332	333	330	338	335	330	308	310
Corn	760	780	760	797	798	800	806	798	799	810	685	659	610	430	436
Rice	400	428	439	461	475	473	480	479	480	480	344	343	320	333	334
Other foodgrains	--	--	--	41	38	38	41	38	38	38	40	45	43	44	44
Fruits and vegetables	1,352	1,590	1,640	1,719	1,778	1,832	1,860	1,862	1,847	1,920	1,695	1,697	1,630	1,425	1,460
Fruits	692	824	836	891	913	920	930	930	927	950	740	745	740	745	770
Vegetables	660	766	804	828	865	912	930	932	920	970	955	952	890	680	690
Industrial crops	334	304	281	213	194	182	184	212	198	175	165	170	161	130	140
Cotton	137	132	105	65	60	45	50	68	75	50	40	45	35	28	30
Sugar beets	97	73	70	35	20	20	16	26	5	5	3	3	3	2	9
Sugarcane	64	64	64	70	70	72	73	73	73	75	76	77	78	55	55
Oilseeds	36	35	42	43	44	45	45	45	45	45	46	45	45	45	46

Sources: GOA Central Statistical Office, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform; cited in "Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments", 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, IMF.

For 1986/87 - 1991/91: Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, March 1991.

Table A II-18. Trends in Production of Principal Crops

(thousands of tons)

Crop	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	Est. 1976/77
Wheat	2,081	1,915	2,450	2,700	2,750	2,850	2,936
Barley	370	355	350	360	380	384	400
Maize	667	670	720	760	770	780	800
Rice	366	350	400	420	420	435	448
Cotton (unginned)	76	63	58	108	145	160	159
Sugarbeet	62	60	63	63.6	66.6	100	91
Sugarcane	55	50	17.3	22.2	51.6	60	68
Oilseeds	35	28	34	38	40	40	62
Fruits	809	650	820	840	865	880	900
Vegetables	626	725	658	680	700	720	918

Source: GOA Central Statistical Office; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A II-19. Pre-war Area of Agricultural and Horticultural Crop Production

(thousands of hectares)

Provinces	Total Irrigated Area	Total Area of Horticultural Crops	Horticultural Crops as % of Total Irrigated Area
Kabul	70	10.6	15.1
Kapisa/Parvan	102	22.5	22.9
Vardak	32	4.0	12.5
Lowgar	41	5.6	13.6
Ghazni	158	10.8	6.8
Paktia	87	6.3	7.2
Nangarhar/Konarha	135	16.1	11.9
Laghman	46	6.4	13.9
Bamian	30	4.3	14.0
Regional Avg.	77.9	9.6	13.1
Country Avg.	149	8.9	6.0

Source: "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A II-20. Pre-war Agricultural
Production in Eastern Provinces

(Kabuli seers)

Province	Total Grain Output	Output per Capita	Output per Ha of Cult. Land	Vegetable Production	Fruit Production
Kabul	10,282,200	16.1	152.0	9,537,750	3,460,000
Kapisa	6,373,200	13.8	157.6	1,264,410	4,100,880
Parvan	7,321,800	14.8	150.2	5,526,000	9,924,000
Vardak	4,534,500	11.8	165.4	3,015,540	899,760
Ghazni	22,673,900	30.6	133.9	4,135,130	5,094,400
Paktia	11,094,000	15.7	126.5	2,286,270	2,888,000
Nangarhar	16,073,600	25.1	261.5	5,623,020	3,492,480
Laghman	9,164,600	56.6	365.4	4,239,000	2,259,840
Konarha	5,312,400	20.3	201.0	1,557,000	1,626,240
Bamian	4,474,500	16.3	149.6	1,433,700	865,600
Total	97,304,700			38,617,820	34,611,200

Note: One seer is equal to approximately 7.07 kilograms. Grain per capita is a measure of output per member of the agricultural population, excluding landlords. It is a rough measure of output per worker.

Source: Kabul, Ludwig Adamec, provincial entries; cited from the Orkand Report.

Table A II-21. Wheat Production in Eastern Provinces

Province	Average Yield (kg/ha)			Fertilizer Use (kg/ha)		
	Pre-War	1983/84	% Change	Pre-War	1983/84	% Change
Kabul	840	504	-40%	86.8	12.3	-86%
Kapisa	770	490	-36%	58.8	11.2	-81%
Parvan	840	490	-42%	70.0	--	--
Vardak	980	532	-46%	49.0	28.0	-43%
Lowgar	980	532	-46%	91.0	29.4	-68%
Ghazni	840	392	-53%	67.2	25.2	-63%
Paktia	812	322	-60%	42.0	33.6	-20%
Nangarhar	1,120	504	-55%	79.8	--	--
Laghman	1,190	588	-51%	98.0	32.2	-67%
Konarha	1,372	504	-63%	51.8	35.0	-32%
Bamian	630	448	-29%	21.0	4.2	-80%
Country Avg.	811	464	-43%	62.4	19.7	-68%

Source: "Study on Agriculture in Afghanistan (1984)," by Mohammad Ebrahim Rashid, Appendix Table IV; cited from the Orkand Report.

Table A II-22. Pre-war Area of Cultivation in Eastern Provinces

Province	Number of Villages	Agricultural Population	Area Under Cultivation [a]		
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Total
Kabul	384	639,800	287,980	50,310	338,290
Kapisa	381	460,810	199,710	2,480	202,190
Parvan	345	493,720	175,700	67,960	243,660
Vardak	183	382,790	128,010	9,070	137,080
Lowgar	265	237,360	133,260	86,630	219,890
Hgazni	2,039	760,210	587,600	259,450	847,050
Paktia	1,033	704,690	281,700	156,860	438,560
Nangarhar	531	640,900	221,730	90,650	312,380
Laghman	222	161,910	117,910	7,500	125,410
Konarha	265	261,670	116,570	15,570	132,140
Bamian	285	285,040	115,790	33,750	149,540
Total Central	5,933	5,028,900	2,365,960	780,230	3,146,190
Total Country	15,270	12,759,620	11,926,130	10,819,270	22,745,400

[a] Jeribs. One hectare equals approximately 5 jeribs.

Source: Central Statistical Office, 1977, Government of Afghanistan; cited from the Orkand Report.

**Table A II-23. Pre-war Number and Type
of Animals in Eastern Provinces**

Province	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Horses	Donkeys	Mules
Kabul	64,080	9,160	48,400	1,240	37,540	
Kapisa	86,380	54,780	56,620	1,770	30,530	1,210
Parvan	77,190	68,020	60,910	490	19,010	
Vardak	207,350	29,600	59,920	--	42,560	11,030
Lowgar	37,290	3,520	31,680	1,140	33,790	
Ghazni	887,600	48,500	302,690	2,200	84,920	
Paktia	147,170	227,060	190,742	1,010	47,960	
Nangarhar	61,330	43,110	148,380	770	34,780	
Laghman	48,400	55,130	35,730	1,730	23,040	1,660
Konarha	65,870	92,290	60,450	1,190	16,930	
Bamian	255,380	49,040	144,560	6,610	38,550	
Total	1,938,040	680,210	1,140,082	18,150	409,610	13,900

Note: There were no Qarakul sheep reported in any of these provinces. Nangarhar was, in addition, reported to have had 16,020 mules.

Source: Central Statistical Office, 1977, Government of Afghanistan; cited from the Orkand Report.

Table A II-24. Wheat Production in Northern Afghanistan

Province	Average Yield (kg/ha)			Fertilizer Use (kg/ha)		
	Pre-War	1983/84	% Change	Pre-War	1983/84	% Change
Badakhshan	490	308	-37.1%	28.0		
Badghisat	644	378	-41.3%	30.8	7.0	-77.3%
Baghlan	1,260	770	-38.9%	70.0	33.6	-52.0%
Balkh	910	490	-46.2%	63.0	29.4	-53.3%
Faryab	770	448	-41.8%	56.0	16.8	-70.0%
Jowzjan	924	560	-39.4%	49.0	28.0	-42.9%
Konduz	1,260	630	-50.0%	91.0	35.0	-61.5%
Samangan	910	392	-56.9%	84.0	35.0	-58.3%
Takhar	840	350	-58.3%	42.0	16.8	-60.0%
Country Avg	811	464	-42.8%	62.4	19.7	-68.4%

Source: "Study on Agriculture in Afghanistan (1984)," by Mohammad Ebrahim Rashid, Appendix Table IV; cited from the Orkand Report.

Table A II-25. Actual and Projected Cotton Production
in Northern Provinces

(thousands of hectares)

	Total Irrigable Area	Total Planted Area	Cotton Area		Planted Area as % of Country
			1975/76	1982/83	
<hr/>					
Spinzar Area			45.1	97.1	
Takhar	232	62			
Konduz	286	209			
Baghlan	177	80			
Samangan	134	44			
Subtotal	829	395	45.1	97.1	29.8
Balkh Area			24.0	30.0	
Balkh	291	87			
Jowzjan	251	75			
Faryab	236	122			
Subtotal	778	284	24.0	30.0	21.4
Total North	1,607	679			51.2
Total Country	3,214	1,358			102.4

Source: "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A II-26. Pre-war Area of Cultivation in Northern Provinces

Province	Number of Villages	Ag. Pop.	Irrigated	Area Under Cultivation [a]	
				Rainfed	Total
Badakhshan	607	398,720	308,800	600,800	909,600
Badghisat	356	295,260	166,520	603,980	770,500
Baghlan	282	466,980	400,890	768,250	1,169,140
Balkh	364	270,000	1,132,500	443,430	1,575,930
Faryab	456	415,650	608,030	964,270	1,572,300
Jowzjan	668	290,560	923,000	698,710	1,621,710
Konduz	293	356,630	1,047,930	428,570	1,476,500
Samangan	368	222,150	221,700	729,610	951,310
Takhar	699	332,330	309,270	1,491,480	1,800,750
Total North	4,093	3,048,280	5,118,640	6,729,100	11,847,740
Total Country	15,270	12,759,620	11,926,130	10,819,270	22,745,400

[a] Figures in Jeribs. One hectare is equal to approximately 5 jeribs.

Source: Central Statistical Office, 1977, Government of Afghanistan; cited from the Orkand Report.

Table A II-27. Pre-war Number and Type
of Animals in Northern Provinces

Province	Sheep		Goats	Cattle	Horses	Donkeys	Mules
	(Ordinary)	(Qarakul)					
Badakhshan	377,870	2,190	253,210	177,450	21,160	57,310	--
Badghisat	1,393,660	472,750	286,550	103,500	15,790	37,950	1,210
Baghlan	621,500	28,000	186,640	116,860	25,890	45,800	--
Balkh	807,550	1,393,660	152,440	93,340	55,960	41,770	11,030
Faryab	310,800	938,280	84,310	19,608	35,390	60,910	--
Jowzjan	345,730	2,693,440	335,120	224,740	63,420	77,010	--
Konduz	318,240	247,310	73,120	179,700	18,410	30,530	--
Samangan	934,830	588,510	104,030	118,300	50,160	88,350	--
Takhar	415,240	103,810	164,890	159,020	26,140	41,190	1,660

Source: Central Statistical Office, Government of Afghanistan; cited from the Orkand Report.

Table A II-28. Pre-war Agricultural
Cooperatives by Province

Area	Number	Membership	Membership as % of Country
Northern Provinces	39	3,894	46.7
Baghlan	7	597	6.6
Balkh	17	2,187	24.0
Jowzjan	8	373	8.0
Konduz	2	113	1.2
Samangan	5	624	6.9
Other Provinces	34	2,646	29.0
Helmand	4	627	6.9
Herat	2	373	4.1
Kandahar	12	628	6.9
Lowgar	7	557	6.1
Nangarhar	7	386	4.2
Parvan	2	75	0.8
Capital Area			
Kabul	29	2,200	24.2
Total Country	102	8,740	99.9

Source: GOA Ministry of Agriculture; cited from
"Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol.
II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A II-29. Pre War Population/Landlord Ratios & Percent of Cultivated, Irrigated Land in Kabul Province

	Pop./Landlord Ratio	% of District Under Irrigation	% of all Irrigated Land in Province
Bagrami	4.2	84.1	12.8
Paghmani	18.9	89.2	10.3
Chahar Dehi	33.8	91.3	7.8
Deh Sabz-e-Khas	10.5	74.4	13.8
Sarowbi	5.9	74.5	2.5
Chakar Dara	11.7	94.4	16.0
Qara Bagh	9.3	72.9	12.1
Mir Bacheh Kowt (Kohdaman)	12.4	95.3	3.6
Estalef	12.0	97.8	8.6
Kahak-i-Jabar	24.8	70.0	1.1
Chahar Asiab	20.4	96.7	7.1
Kalakan	24.0	82.5	4.2
Provincial Avg.	15.7	85.3	Total = 99.9

Note: Total % of land irrigated in the province does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Ludwig Adamec, "Kabul and Southeast Afghanistan", (Kabul Section), 1985; cited from the Orkand Report.

Table A II-30. Estimated and Projected GDP from Mining, Industry, and Electricity
(Values in Afs. millions)

	Actual	Estimate			Projections		
	1978/79	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
A. State and Mixed Sectors							
1. Mining and Quarrying							
Gross Value (Official Fig.)	4166	1770	466	690	--	--	--
Correction Factor							
Gross Value (Adjusted)	4166	1770	466	690	700	720	740
Material Expend. (62.2%)	2591	1101	290	429	435	448	460
Net Production (37.8%)	1575	669	176	261	265	272	280
2. Public Sector Industries							
Gross Value (Official Fig.)	8260	11882	11456	11600	--	--	--
Correction Factor		-14%	-13%	-14%	--	--	--
Gross Value (Adjusted)	8260	10218	9967	9918	9900	9880	9900
Material Expend. (62.2%)	5138	6356	6199	6169	6158	6145	6158
Net Production (37.8%)	3122	3862	3768	3749	3742	3735	3742
3. Electricity							
Gross Value (Official Fig.)	997	1323	1254	1246	--	--	--
Correction Factor		-28%	-27%	-27%	--	--	--
Gross Value (Adjusted)	997	953	915	909	897	890	900
Material Expend. (62.2%)	620	593	569	565	558	554	556
Net Production (37.8%)	377	360	346	344	339	336	344
B. Private Sector Industries							
Gross Value (Official Fig.)	4144	4148	3625	3473	--	--	--
Correction Factor		-20%	-15%	-15%	--	--	--
Gross Value (Adjusted)	4144	3318	3081	3020	2960	2990	3080
Material Expend. (81%)	3357	2688	2496	2446	2398	2422	2495
Net Production (19%)	787	630	585	574	562	568	585
C. Handicrafts							
Gross Value (Official Fig.)	15015	13650	13299	13490	--	--	--
Correction Factor		-19%	-15%	-15%	--	--	--
Gross Value (Adjusted)	15015	11020	11240	11466	11695	12000	12360
Material Expend. (43%)	6456	4738	4833	4930	5029	5160	5315
Net Production (57%)	8559	6282	6407	6536	6666	6840	7045

Source: Summary of Socio-Economic Development Plan for 1989-90, Ministry of Planning; Socio-Economic Situations and Programs for the 1990s, Ministry of Planning, 1989; Statistical Yearbook, Central Statistics Office, 1989-90.

Note: To eliminate the obvious biases in the official data, some correction factors were adopted. These factors were developed on the basis of careful analysis of each activity in the relating subsectors. Projections of the value added (net production) take into account the impact on outputs of anticipated rehabilitation programs and/or improvement in the level of operational efficiency.

Moreover, it is assumed that some of the constraints, such as lack of transport and inadequate power supply, would be somewhat removed. Projections also account for the probable impact of increases in the agricultural output on the use of capacities in the modern and traditional industries.

Projections of the mineral products are to some extent based on the level of output in the base year and follow from past trends. Electricity output is projected in line with the possible improvement in the distribution system, as well as repair of existing facilities. Projections of the GDP of the traditional industries are based on the assumptions of population growth rate, increased agricultural production, and the return and resettlement of Afghan refugees in rural and urban areas.

To obtain the value added of each subsector, the value of intermediate costs is deducted from the gross value of each subsector. For this purpose, the ratios of intermediate consumption to gross output as reflected in the historical records of the planning ministry were used, and the absolute values of intermediate consumptions were deducted from the gross values.

Table A II-31. Estimated Industrial and Mining Production, 1978/77-1986/87.

Products	Units	1978/79	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Mining and Quarrying							
Natural Gas	Million cubic meters	2,461	2,583	2,767	2,820	2,761	2,425
Coal	Thousand tons	218	145	140	148	151	160
Salt	Thousand tons	81	45	52	53	51	37
Food Processing							
Wheat Flour	Thousand tons	97.0	124.0	133.0	154.0	174.0	187.0
Bakery Products	Thousand tons	20.4	--	--	32.2	33.6	34.1
Sugar	Thousand tons	10.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2
Vegetable Oils	Thousand tons	10.3	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.6	3.4
Textile & Leather Goods							
Ginned Cotton	Thousand tons	41.5	--	--	11.0	15.0	13.0
Cotton Textiles	Million meters	88.5	--	--	45.0	55.0	58.0
Rayon Textiles	Million meters	23.0	6.7	--	3.7	4.6	4.3
Woolen Textiles	Million meters	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Shoes (Leather)	Thousand pairs	304	238	228	296	380	604
Chemical Fertilizer	Thousand tons	105	113	113	120	125	126
Other							
Cement	Thousand tons	126	75	107	112	127	103
Electricity	Million Kwh	845	1,017	976	1,019	1,057	1,170

Source: Central Statistical Office; cited from the UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

Table A II-32. IMF Estimated Industrial and Mining Production

Products	Units	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	Proj. 1991/92
Mining and quarrying																
Natural gas	mill. cub. M	2583.6	2461.0	2327.0	2790.3	2674.6	2583.0	2767.0	2819.9	2761.5	2425.2	1941.1	1005.0	220.5	370.0	1560.0
Coal	1000 tons	171.9	218.2	131.9	118.7	125.0	145.4	145.3	148.3	151.4	160.0	167.0	138.3	127.2	110.0	145.0
Salt	1000 tons	77.6	81.1	67.6	37.1	30.4	45.1	51.8	53.0	51.0	36.9	15.4	37.3	28.3	24.0	31.0
Marble	1000 cub. M	6.4	3.6	13.7	9.2	5.2	---	32.1	22.3	37.5	37.7	38.8	30.4	26.0	40.0	44.0
Food processing																
Wheat flour	1000 tons	59.9	97.0	122.6	113.1	122.9	123.9	136.4	153.5	173.9	187.0	203.0	165.9	164.9	178.0	180.0
Bakery products	1000 tons	20.7	20.4	21.9	20.0	20.1	25.4	30.0	32.2	33.4	34.1	34.0	37.0	60.4	44.3	46.0
Sugar	1000 tons	11.2	9.2	8.7	2.7	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	0.1	0.8
Vegetable oil	1000 tons	13.0	10.4	9.5	6.5	4.5	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.6
Textile and leather																
Ginned cotton	1000 tons	42.1	45.3	29.4	23.0	14.0	12.0	8.7	11.4	15.8	12.8	8.2	7.9	7.9	5.6	6.5
Cotton textiles	mill. sq. M	77.0	77.0	64.6	43.3	37.3	38.6	37.8	45.3	55.0	58.1	52.6	32.1	22.4	26.0	29.0
Rayon textiles	mill. sq. M	29.7	23.1	21.3	14.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	3.7	4.6	4.3	3.4	0.3	--	0.1	0.1
Woolen textiles	mill. sq. M	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Shoes	1000 pairs	298.6	304.9	309.0	264.5	238.1	228.5	296.7	343.6	380.1	...	59.1	67.9	96.2	78.5	91.0
Chemical products																
Chemical fertilizers	1000 tons	99.6	105.7	106.2	106.3	107.8	112.8	125.3	120.5	125.5	126.1	123.4	117.0	105.2	105.0	105.0
Other																
Cement	1000 tons	150.1	125.6	99.3	87.2	77.1	107.8	130.5	111.6	127.6	103.4	104.0	69.6	67.5	79.0	100.0
Electricity	mill. kw hrs	763.8	857.4	907.8	965.2	1017.0	976.0	1039.3	1027.4	1057.5	1170.6	1257.2	1109.2	1051.6	1045.5	1018.5

Sources: Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1983-1986. From the Government of Afghanistan, Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Mines and Industries.
For years 1986/87 - 1991/92: Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, March 1991.

APPENDIX A. SECTION III.
PUBLIC FINANCE STATISTICS

Table A III-1. IMF Summary Statement of Government Finances
(millions of afghanis)

Variable	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	Prelim. Actuals
Total central govt. revenue	14,849	15,838	15,737	26,139	29,811	32,555	34,120	43,097	51,434	59,547	59,925	52,212	48,693	42,405	
Tax revenue	9,270	8,852	7,146	7,352	8,844	10,789	13,169	16,232	18,142	21,752	22,591	24,135	26,063	25,492	
Nontax revenue [a]	5,579	6,986	8,591	18,787	20,967	21,766	20,951	26,865	33,292	37,795	37,334	28,077	22,630	16,914	
Total central govt. expend. [b]	21,647	19,085	21,894	29,801	34,557	49,068	54,143	61,933	70,404	86,875	118,015	185,117	162,633	185,943	
Budgetary expenditure	21,647	19,085	21,894	31,040	33,518	39,484	44,361	49,472	58,801	68,368	72,525	123,159	146,473	184,349	
Ordinary expenditure	10,432	10,575	14,744	18,883	22,669	27,621	32,755	34,872	42,318	44,368	48,026	99,490	137,613	172,249	
Development expenditure	11,215	8,510	7,150	12,157	10,849	11,863	11,606	14,600	16,483	24,000	24,500	23,669	8,860	12,100	
Other transactions, net [c]	--	--	--	(1,239)	1,039	9,584	9,782	12,461	11,603	--	--	5,663	550	1,594	
Overall central govt. deficit [d]	(6,798)	(3,247)	(6,157)	(3,662)	(4,746)	(16,513)	(20,023)	(18,836)	(18,970)	(27,328)	(58,090)	(132,905)	(113,940)	(143,538)	[l]
Net financing	6,798	3,247	6,157	3,662	4,746	16,513	20,023	18,836	18,970	27,328	58,090	132,905	113,940	---	
External [e]	6,288	800	(2,372)	6,037	3,046	6,245	6,021	8,227	9,836	16,448	13,078	36,832	18,260	1,733	
Commodity aid receipts	1,228	912	1,086	1,371	2,150	3,841	5,375	4,700	5,715	---	---	---	---	---	
Project aid receipts	7,274	[f] 1,450	1,693	5,357	5,058	6,600	6,006	7,891	8,606	---	---	---	---	---	
Amortization [g]	(1,490)	(1,809)	(2,038)	(691)	(4,162)	(4,196)	(5,360)	(4,364)	(4,485)	(---)	(---)	(21,294)	(21,442)	(21,600)	
Reconciliation adjustment [h]	(724)	247	(3,113)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Domestic banks [i]	510	2,447	8,529	(2,375)	1,700	10,268	14,002	10,609	9,134	10,880	45,012	96,073	95,680	---	[l]
Overall deficit of central govt. and official entities [j]	--	--	--	(4,569)	(8,822)	(16,738)	(20,984)	(25,159)	(19,937)	---	---	(25,213)	---	---	
Overall net domestic bank financing of central govt. and official entities	--	--	--	(1,468)	5,776	10,493	14,963	16,932	10,101	11,694	36,008	89,759	95,571	---	
Memorandum items:															
Central government fiscal deficit [k]	--	--	--	(4,901)	(3,707)	(6,929)	(10,241)	(6,375)	(7,367)	---	---	---	---	---	

[a] Excludes foreign grants, which are treated as financing.

[b] Total central government budgetary expenditure (ordinary and development) plus other transactions

[c] Reflects various extrabudgetary transactions and data discrepancies between central government fiscal deficit and total financing arising from adjustments to cash basis for revenues collected and expenditures incurred during "complementary period."

[d] Estimated to be equal to net financing; excludes foreign grants.

[e] Includes foreign grants. Commodity aid includes the proceeds in local currency of sales of commodities received mostly as grants.

[f] Includes project aid equivalent to Af 1260 million from Islamic Republic of Iran carried over from 1976/77.

[g] For 1984/85-1986/87, official data do not distinguish between amortization and interest payments on external debt.

The split has been tentatively estimated by the staff.

[h] Reflects data discrepancies and adjustment to cash basis.

[i] Net borrowing from the domestic banking system as shown in the monetary survey.

[j] Overall central government deficit plus domestic banks' net financing of official entities.

[k] Total central government revenue less total central government budgetary expenditures.

[l] In the absence of final monetary data, the total fiscal position could not be ascertained. However, as substantial extrabudgetary expenditures were incurred in each of the past five years, it was most likely that the final fiscal deficit would be higher.

Table A III-1. IMF Summary Statement of Government Finances
(millions of afghanis)

Variable	-----Budget-----	
	1990/91	1991/92
Total central govt. revenue	53,448	62,535
Tax revenue	23,463	34,115
Nontax revenue [a]	29,985	28,420
Total central govt. expend. [b]	159,107	217,460
Budgetary expenditure	157,513	215,632
Ordinary expenditure	141,389	200,088
Development expenditure	16,124	15,544
Other transactions, net [c]	1,594	1,828
Overall central govt. deficit [d]	(105,659)	(154,925)
Net financing	105,659	154,925
External [e]	977	3,862
Commodity aid receipts	---	---
Project aid receipts	---	---
Amortization [g]	(21,442)	(19,908)
Reconciliation adjustment [h]	---	---
Domestic banks [i]	104,682	151,063
Overall deficit of central govt. and official entities [j]	---	---
Overall net domestic bank financing of central govt. and official entities	---	---
Memorandum items:		
Central government fiscal deficit [k]	---	---

Table A III-2. UNDP Summary of Budgetary Accounts
(millions of afghanis, unless otherwise indicated)

	1978/79	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 (prelim.)
A. Total Revenue	16,455	36,600	41,940	45,352
Tax Revenue	9,448	16,427	17,489	18,911
Non-tax Revenue	7,007	20,173	24,451	26,441
B. Recurrent Expenditure	12,384	44,529	52,425	63,672
Government Departments	8,866	35,361	42,925	54,086
Subsidies	1,024	3,868	4,580	4,800
Amortization & Interest (gross)	2,494	5,300	4,920	4,786
C. Current Balance (A-B)	4,071	(7,929)	(10,485)	(18,320)
D. Development Expenditure	14,013	13,200	16,000	18,500
Budgetary	6,844	8,174	8,967	10,137
Project Aid (gross)	7,169	5,026	7,033	8,363
E. Overall Deficit (C-D)	(9,942)	(21,129)	(26,485)	(36,820)
Financing	9,942	21,129	26,485	36,820
Foreign				
Project Aid (gross)	7,168	5,026	7,033	8,363
Commodity Aid	1,745	5,513	6,812	11,400
Domestic				
Central Bank	1,029	10,590	12,640	17,057
Other				
Memorandum Items				
Total Expenditure	26,397	57,729	68,425	82,172
Consumer Price Index (1978/79 = 100)	100	241	260	281
Exchange Rate (Official) afghanis to U.S. dollar	45	50	50	50

Source: GOA Central Statistical Office and State Planning Committee;
cited from the UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

Table A III-3. World Bank Summary Statement of Central Government Finances

(millions of afghanis)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	Revised Estimates 1976/77 [a]	Budget 1977/78
A. Domestic Revenue	5,750	6,637	9,669	11,298	12,810	14,082
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tax revenue	3,196	4,056	6,585	6,709	7,934	8,629
Non-tax revenue	2,492	2,506	2,940	4,460	4,752	5,265
Capital revenue	62	75	144	129	124	188
B. Ordinary Expenditure	4,923	5,419	5,663	8,354	9,587	9,790
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Budgetary [b]	4,744	5,220	5,443	8,070	9,353	9,790
Extrabudgetary (interest) [c]	179	199	220	284	234	0
C. Development Expenditure	4,326	3,672	4,648	6,065	11,500	20,233
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Budgetary	2,387	1,986	2,373	2,780	4,300	6,650
Project aid [d]	1,939	1,686	2,275	3,285	4,000	13,583
Extrabudgetary	0	0	0	0	3,200	0
D. Total Expenditure	9,249	9,091	10,311	14,419	21,087	30,023
Ordinary Surplus (A - B)	827	1,218	4,006	2,944	3,223	4,292
Overall deficit (A - D)	(3,499)	(2,454)	(642)	(3,121)	(8,277)	(15,941)
Financing	3,499	2,454	642	3,121	8,277	15,941
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foreign Aid (net) [e]	2,634	1,377	1,645	3,709	4,423	13,641
Project aid	1,939	1,686	2,275	3,285	4,000	13,583
Commodity aid [f]	1,250	622	683	1,359	1,400	1,495
Amortization	(555)	(931)	(1,313)	(935)	(977)	(1,437)
Central Bank Borrowing	39	1,046	(598)	(817)	3,854	2,300
Adjustment to a cash basis & Statistical Discrepancy	826	31	(405)	229	0	0

[a] The revised estimates for 1976/77 are based on provisional actuals for ten months.

[b] The budgetary data for ordinary expenditure have been adjusted to exclude foreign debt amortization, which is treated as a negative financing item.

[c] Represents interest payments on government domestic loans at Da Afghanistan Bank.

[d] Includes foreign grants. In addition to cash grants, commodity aid includes the proceeds in local currency of sales of commodity loans and grants.

[e] Includes cash grants.

[f] This item represents mainly net (revenue & expenditure) transactions made during the complementary period after the end of the fiscal year, and changes in cash balances of local treasuries held outside the banking system.

Sources: Data provided by the GOA Ministry of Finance, Da Afghanistan Bank, and the Ministry of Planning; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A III-4. IMF Summary of Central Government Budgetary Revenue
(millions of afghanis)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim. Actuals 1990/91	-----Budget----- 1990/91	1991/92
Tax revenue	8,852	7,146	7,352	8,844	10,789	13,169	16,232	18,142	21,752	22,591	24,135	26,063	25,492	23,463	34,115
Taxes on income and profits	1,419	1,446	999	1,085	1,282	1,525	2,033	2,619	3,961	4,294	4,237	3,730	6,396	3,924	7,800
Corporate income taxes	597	625	334	336	386	429	546	705	741	754	1,390	1,297	2,304	1,385	3,300
Individual income taxes	822	821	665	749	896	1,096	1,487	1,914	3,220	3,540	2,847	2,433	4,092	2,539	4,500
Taxes on property	280	67	35	16	78	79	129	122	136	138	168	160	--	185	--
Taxes on goods and services	789	658	640	538	601	666	726	900	1,099	1,104	363	233	396	305	550
Sales tax	154	160	170	104	80	86	82	100	132	134	100	53	140	110	150
Licenses [a]	635	498	470	434	521	580	644	800	967	970	263	180	256	195	400
Taxes on international trade transactions [b]	4,819	3,257	3,855	4,348	5,513	5,881	10,478	11,101	11,964	12,243	12,965	13,858	18,700	15,550	25,765
Import duties	4,473	2,912	3,558	4,011	5,133	5,532	10,158	10,692	11,560	11,843	12,604	13,648	18,700	15,217	25,765
Export duties	346	345	297	337	380	349	320	409	404	400	361	210	--	333	--
Other taxes [c]	1,545	1,718	1,823	2,857	3,315	5,018	2,866	3,400	4,592	4,812	6,402	8,082	--	3,499	--
Nontax revenue	6,986	8,591	18,787	20,967	21,766	20,951	26,865	33,292	37,795	37,334	28,077	22,630	16,914	29,985	28,420
Sales of natural gas	2,637	3,873	11,509	13,556	14,792	15,137	13,783	17,326	15,468	15,500	5,073	--	--	8,000	9,000
Income from public enterprises	1,670	2,164	3,005	5,390	4,951	3,680	4,075	6,220	9,303	9,357	9,362	9,293	6,587	8,645	7,803
State enterprises	--	--	1,929	2,426	1,214	1,269	1,761	3,056	4,873	4,907	4,852	4,793	5,356	5,636	6,000
Mixed enterprises and banks	--	--	1,076	2,964	3,737	2,411	2,314	3,164	4,430	4,450	4,510	4,500	1,231	3,009	1,803
Administrative fees and charges	596	107	2,574	196	958	1,103	696	1,161	2,540	1,958	1,824	1,912	447	1,420	800
Other [d]	2,083	2,447	1,699	1,825	1,065	1,031	8,311	8,585	10,484	10,519	11,818	11,424	9,880	11,920	10,817
Total revenue	15,838	15,737	26,139	29,811	32,555	34,120	43,097	51,434	59,547	59,925	52,212	48,193	42,406	53,448	62,535

[a] Includes motor vehicle registration fees.

[b] Includes revenue from fixed import and export fees.

[c] Includes stamp taxes

[d] Excludes unrealized silver revaluation profits of Af 1394 million in 1982/83 and an IMF drawing of Af 796 million in 1983/84.

Sources: GOA Ministry of Finance, and Research Department, Da Afghanistan Bank; cited from Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1983-86.

For 1986/87-1991/92: Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF March 1991.

Table A III-5. UNDP Summary of Central Government Revenue

(millions of afghanis)

Current Revenue	1978/79	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Tax Revenue	9,449	16,427	17,489	18,911
Direct Taxes	2,535	4,627	5,393	5,850
Corporate Income Taxes	1,393	2,937	3,322	3,603
Individual Income Taxes	823	1,587	1,917	2,083
Taxes on Property				
-Land Tax	280	30	23	23
-Livestock Tax	--	37	87	94
Other Direct Income Taxes	39	36	44	47
Indirect Taxes	6,914	11,800	12,096	13,061
Taxes on Foreign Trade	5,822	10,901	10,873	11,741
-Import Duties	5,466	10,563	10,421	11,245
-Export Duties	356	338	452	496
Other Indirect Taxes	1,092	899	1,223	1,320
Non-tax Revenue	7,009	20,171	24,453	26,441
Income from Sale of State				
Property, Goods & Services	3,480	14,716	18,171	19,637
-Sales of Natural Gas	2,637	13,783	15,450	13,000
-Others	843	933	2,721	6,637
Licenses, Fees & Rates	635	644	597	635
Income from Use of State				
Property	478	1,660	1,466	1,587
Public Enterprises	1,192	1,761	2,999	3,265
Miscellaneous Revenue	648	1,039	1,027	1,088
-Pension Funds	--	694	543	576
-Other	648	345	484	512
Non-Revenue Income	576	351	193	229
Total Revenue	16,458	36,598	41,942	45,352
Memorandum Items:				
Commodity Assistance	1745	5513	6812	11400
Consumer Price Index	100	241.3	260.1	280.9
(1978/79 = 100)				

Source: Central Statistical Office; cited from UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

Table A III-6. World Bank Summary of Central Government Revenue
(millions of afghanis)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	Revised Estimates 1976/77 [a]	Budget 1977/78
Current Revenue	5,688	6,562	9,525	11,169	12,686	13,894
Tax revenue	3,196	4,056	6,585	6,709	7,934	8,629
Taxes on net income & profits	484	730	907	1,065	1,529	1,887
Corporate & income taxes	254	367	447	494	862	1,102
Individual income taxes	230	363	460	571	667	785
Taxes on Property	78	83	95	97	151	500
Real estate tax (land tax)	78	83	95	97	151	500
Livestock tax	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes on goods and services	196	253	262	289	762	450
General sales tax	19	51	63	139	121	141
Selective excises	46	59	68	62	84	85
Licenses [b]	29	37	79	88	95	114
Other taxes on goods & services	102	106	52	0	462	110
Taxes on int'l trade & transactions	2,281	2,814	5,113	5,242	5,472	5,770
Import duties [c]	1,968	2,497	3,868	4,161	4,343	4,661
Export duties [c]	250	216	320	297	373	414
Selective export tax [d]	0	1	85	666	653	585 [g]
Exchange profits [e]	42	70	0	0	0	0 [g]
Other	21	30	32	118	103	110
Other Taxes [f]	157	176	208	16	20	22
Non-tax Revenue	2,492	2,506	2,940	4,460	4,752	5,265
Property income:	1,861	1,694	1,916	3,452	3,527	4,051
From public enterprises	928	735	447	523	250	814
Sales of natural gas (gross)	727	690	1,175	2,375	2,347	2,164
Other	206	269	294	554	930	1,073
Administrative fee, charges, etc.	337	363	403	599	833	737
Other	294	449	621	409	392	477
Capital Revenue	62	75	144	129	124	188
Total Revenue	5,750	6,637	9,669	11,298	12,810	14,082

[a] The revised estimates for 1976/77 are based on provisional actuals for ten months.

[b] Include motor vehicle registration fees.

[c] Includes revenue from fixed import and export quotas.

[d] Data from Research Department, Da Afghanistan Bank. This item represents revenue from selective export taxes on cotton, oilseeds, raisins, and walnuts.

[e] Staff estimates based on data provided by the Research Department, Da Afghanistan Bank. This item represents profits from government foreign exchange transactions with Da Afghanistan Bank.

[f] Includes stamp taxes.

[g] The 1977/78 Budget combines exchange profits and selective export taxes under the heading "Commercial transactions". The latter have been decomposed into the two former components in the same proportions as they were in 1976/77. Since exchange subsidy exceeds the resulting exchange profits and we present these data on a net basis, there is no entry here for exchange profits.

Sources: GOA Ministry of Finance, Da Afghanistan Bank; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A III-7. IMF Summary of Central Government Ordinary
Budgetary Expenditure
(millions of afghanis)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim. Actual 1990/91	-----Budget----- 1990/91	1991/92
Functional classification [a]	10,575	14,744	18,883	22,669	27,621	32,755	34,872	42,318	44,368	48,026	105,153	138,163	173,843	142,983	201,916
General admin. and public order [b]	1,410	1,796	2,835	4,320	4,890	5,456	6,588	9,605	9,570	9,673	10,785	19,860	31,100	23,800	30,965
Defense	3,000	3,575	4,325	5,250	6,370	7,910	7,900	9,740	9,785	11,761	32,550	43,132	56,000	49,600	57,906
Education	2,257	2,849	3,050	2,756	3,290	4,220	4,510	5,322	5,565	6,066	7,607	7,730	4,931	4,420	5,228
Health	550	795	1,010	1,327	1,760	2,455	2,786	3,205	3,489	3,982	8,267	9,120	9,113	8,000	9,630
Other community and social services	166	1,340	835	1,929	2,160	2,500	2,013	2,795	3,102	3,204	13,907	16,710	18,266	15,709	21,966
Economic services	1,074	1,885	1,813	2,050	2,866	4,120	4,039	4,340	4,500	4,603	6,070	7,082	11,787	9,100	14,310
Public debt [c]	684	1,022	337	1,017	1,835	1,024	936	435	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subsidies, grants, and pensions	1,434	1,482	4,678	4,020	4,450	5,070	6,100	6,876	7,029	8,122	24,940	33,971	42,096	31,796	61,361
Interest Payments [d]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,328	615	1,027	558	550	558	550
Economic classification	10,575	14,744	18,883	22,669	27,621	18,785	34,872	42,318	44,368	48,026	105,153	138,163	173,843	142,983	201,916
Wages and salaries	4,233	5,794	7,424	11,010	12,870	20	14,900	20,425	20,710	22,051	58,396	78,745	83,919	82,109	86,149
Materials and supplies	2,898	4,675	4,746	5,332	6,746	10,725	11,077	12,500	12,780	12,980	14,220	16,100	46,698	20,100	53,285
Subsidies, grants, and pensions	1,434	1,482	4,678	4,020	4,450	5,070	6,100	6,876	7,029	8,122	24,940	33,971	42,096	31,796	61,361
Public debt [b]	684	1,022	337	1,017	1,835	1,024	936	435	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interest Payments [d]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,328	615	1,027	558	550	558	550
Other [c]	1,326	1,771	1,698	1,290	1,720	1,946	1,859	2,082	2,521	4,258	6,570	8,789	580	8,420	571

[a] The functional classification is based on the institutional classification used in the budget accounts.

[b] For 1984/85-1986/87, official data do not distinguish between amortization and interest payments on external public debt, and the breakdown here represents a tentative staff estimate.

[c] Data for 1983/84 exclude payment of Af 254 million relating to the increase in the IMF quota.

[d] Budgetary data do not distinguish between amortization and interest payments on external debt, and interest is estimated by the staff on the balance of payments data.

Source: GOA Ministry of Finance and Research Department, Da Afghanistan Bank; cited from Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1983-86.

For 1986/87-1991/91: Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, March 1991.

Table A III-8. World Bank Summary of Central
Government Ordinary Expenditure

(millions of afghanis)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	Revised Estimates 1976/77 [a]	Budget 1977/78
Functional Classification [b]						
Ordinary expenditure [c]	4,923	5,419	5,663	8,354	9,587	9,790
General admin. & public order	791	880	887	1,100	1,274	1,486
Defense	1,460	1,545	1,608	2,114	2,184	2,731
Education	968	1,083	1,120	1,243	1,550	1,850
Health	186	192	204	268	342	379
Other community & social services	76	137	105	58	61	207
Economic services	422	449	559	837	1,022	690
Public debt (interest)	659	679	750	548	614	690
Foreign [c]	480	480	530	264	380	690
Domestic [d]	179	199	220	284	234 [e]	0
Subsidies, grants & pensions	361	454	430	2,186	2,540	1,757
Exchange subsidy				328	367	397
Object Classification						
Ordinary expenditure	4,923	5,419	5,663	8,354	9,587	9,790
Wages and salaries	2,221	2,395	2,396	2,828	3,265	3,786
Materials and supplies	1,160	1,269	1,417	2,646	2,891	3,540
Subsidies, grants & pensions	505	637	699	2,257	2,768	1,757
Public debt (interest)	659	679	750	548	614	690
Foreign [c]	480	480	530	264	380	690
Domestic [d]	179	199	220	284	234	0
Other	378	439	401	75	49	17

[a] The revised estimates for 1976/77 are based on provisional actuals for ten months.

[b] The functional classification is based on the institutional classification used in the budget accounts.

[c] The budgetary item, "foreign debt service", in ordinary expenditure has been adjusted to exclude foreign debt amortization, which is treated as a negative financing item.

[d] Represents interest payments on government domestic loans at Da Afghanistan Bank.

[e] World Bank Staff estimates.

Sources: GOA Ministry of Finance, Da Afghanistan Bank; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A III-9. World Bank Summary of Gross and Adjusted Central Government Revenues 1975/76
(millions of afghanis)

Government revenue code	Revenues	Expenditure
240.2	Total taxes	
	exchange profits tax	7,014
	other taxes	305
		6,709
	Total 300 code	2,982
320	gross sales of natural gas	2,375
340	gross sales of ag. products	164
370	gross income from comm. services	202
310,354,360	gross income from sales of	
389,390	other goods, services, & state property	241
	Total 600 code	944
610	income from gov't monopolies	422
640	income from pub. & state factories	449
650	income from public enterprises	17
690	income from other gov't entities	56
	Other non-tax revenues	955
	Capital revenues	129
	Total Domestic Revenues [a]	12,024
	(exchange rate profits)	(305)
	(income from monopolies)	(422)
	Total Presented in this Report	11,297
	possible losses & loss of production under codes 300 and 600	1,000
	Illustrative Adjusted Total Domestic Revenues	10,297
		Exchange subsidy
		633
		Illustrative
		costs of natural gas
		238
		costs of agricultural products
		148
		costs of communication
		182
		cost of other
		217
		1,415
		subsidies to monopolies
		1,200
		Illustrative
		subsidies to Bakhtar airline
		hotel corporation, bus company,
		other
		215

[a] Central government only.

Source: "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

APPENDIX A. SECTION IV.
MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Table A IV-1. Changes in Monetary Aggregates: Factors Affecting Changes in Domestic Liquidity
(millions of afghanis, unless otherwise indicated)

	Old Series					New Series					Mar.-Dec.			
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990
Domestic liquidity	4,077	4,382	7,489	8,073	8,580	9,841	7,197	8,351	9,237	4,673	45,654	74,386	83,288	79,033
Money	3,421	4,296	6,969	5,432	7,577	7,585	5,170	8,316	8,101	4,341	38,021	70,612	77,741	71,596
Currency in circulation	--	--	--	4,885	7,373	7,958	4,330	5,922	6,831	4,481	35,155	66,537	69,105	70,730
Quasi-money	656	86	520	2,641	1,003	2,256	2,027	35	1,136	332	7,633	3,774	5,547	7,437
Net foreign assets [a]	6,114	3,556	2,196 [c]	9,867	(1,665)	(3,557)	(10,894)	(9,037)	197	(6,060)	6,304	2,030	(8,227)	(14,985)
Net domestic assets	(2,037)	826	5,293 [c]	(1,794)	10,247	13,398	18,091	17,388	9,040	10,733	39,350	72,356	91,515	96,018
Claims on official entities [d]	--	--	--	907	4,076	225	961	6,323	967	814	(9,004)	(6,314)	(110)	(3,275)
Claims on central govt. [b][d]	--	--	--	(2,375)	1,700	10,268	14,002	10,609	9,134	10,880	45,012	96,073	95,680	110,265
Claims on enterprises [e]	(1,393)	2,610	(384)	5,477	(291)	1,584	2,696	1,584	2,512	8,367	5,509	(11,794)	4,892	2,468
Claims on local govts. [e]	--	--	--	--	--	154	338	(143)	195	516	228	(760)	(94)	(59)
Claims on private enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	615	848	159	1,462	3,597	2,335	3,511	3,750	1,551
Claims on public enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	791	1,437	1,363	692	4,360	2,563	(14,158)	1,126	137
Claims on other financial institutions [e]	--	--	--	--	--	24	73	205	163	(106)	383	(387)	110	839
Import deposits	--	--	--	(2,299)	462	2,714	(2,530)	(46)	(1,547)	--	--	--	--	--
Other items [a][b]	89	(4,516)	(2,015)	(3,504)	4,300	(1,393)	2,962	(1,082)	(2,026)	(9,328)	(2,167)	(5,618)	(8,947)	(15,440)
Annual percentage changes														
Money and quasi-money	17.1	15.7	23.2	20.3	17.9	17.3	10.8	11.3	11.2	5.0	46.5	51.7	38.2	26.2
Money	--	--	--	15.9	19.1	15.9	9.4	13.8	11.8	4.6	38.7	49.1	35.6	23.7
Net foreign assets	--	--	--	--	(3.6)	(7.9)	(26.5)	(29.4)	0.9	(6.5)	6.4	1.4	(3.8)	(5.0)
Net domestic assets	--	--	--	--	--	110.4	70.7	40.2	14.8	11.5	40.1	50.3	41.9	31.2
Claims on central government	--	--	--	(16.3)	13.9	71.2	60.1	28.4	19.1	11.6	45.8	66.8	43.8	36.6
Claims on official entities	--	--	--	40.8	--	22.4	32.4	161.0	9.4	0.9	(9.2)	(4.4)	(0.1)	(1.1)
Claims on public enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	14.0	22.3	17.3	7.5	4.7	(9.8)	0.5	--	--
Claims on private enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	16.3	19.3	3.0	27.1	5.8	2.4	2.4	1.7	0.5

Note: "claims on public enterprises" include official entities and other public enterprises in the new series and only official entities in the old series, other public enterprises are included under the private sector in the old series. "claims on private enterprises" include all sectors except national government and entities under the old series. Under the new series this heading includes local government, private sector, and other financial institutions.

[a] The change in net foreign assets in this table is equivalent to the overall balance in the balance of payments. Any discrepancies between the change in net foreign assets in this table and the change in the stock of net foreign assets in the monetary survey are accounted for by valuation and other factors and are reflected in "other items net"

[b] Silver was revalued by Af 1394 million in 1982/83. This amount was credited to the government with the offsetting entry in unclassified items, in the accounts of the central bank. Adjustments have been made to remove these transactions in this table.

[c] Adjusted for gold revaluation profit of Af 10,579 million.

[d] Claims on official entities are included in claims on the central government in the old series in the balance sheets of the central bank and the commercial bank. In the monetary survey and in this table, independent information on changes in claims on official entities have been used to provide data for 1980/81 and 1981/82, and compensating adjustments have been made to changes in claims on Central Government.

[e] Claims on local governments, public enterprises other than official entities, and other financial institutions are included in claims on private enterprises in the old series.

Source: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank; cited from Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1983-86.
For 1986/1987-1990: Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, March 1991.

Table A IV-2. Interest Rates on Bank Deposits and Loans
(in percent)

Yr. ended March 20	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Da Afghanistan Bank													
Savings Deposits	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	11
Loans to Banks	2 - 9	5 - 12	2 - 9	2 - 9	2 - 9	2 - 9	2 - 4	2 - 4	2 - 6	2 - 6	2 - 4	2 - 4	2 - 4
Other Loans	3 - 12	5 - 12	3 - 12	6 - 12	6 - 12	6 - 12	6 - 12	1 - 12	1 - 12	1 - 12	1 - 12	1 - 12	1 - 12
Commercial Banks													
Savings Deposits	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	11
Loans to Customers	3 - 12	5 - 12	12 - 13	12 - 13	12 - 13	12 - 13	12 - 13	12 - 13	12 - 13	12 - 13	12 - 13	12 - 15	12 - 15
Da Afghanistan Bank and Commercial Banks													
Time Deposits													
3 months	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
6 months	9	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
12 months	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank; cited from "Afghanistan Recent Economic Developments", IMF, 1983, 1986.
For 1986/87-1990/91: Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, March 1991.

Table A IV-3. Kabul Consumer Price Index (a)
(1978/79 = 100)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91

Index Numbers														[d]
Total Index [b]	95.1	100.0	109.9	123.8	150.3	175.2	209.5	266.9	292.8	267.3	315.9	408.1	774.8	1,131.1
Cereals	91.0	100.0	117.8	119.8	133.9	157.2	171.2	264.2	268.2	301.2	341.0	490.0	1,037.2	1,244.3
Meats	106.3	100.0	102.1	121.3	171.6	230.1	251.3	280.7	286.0	299.1	441.8	681.9	1,065.0	1,806.0
Fruits and nuts	93.7	100.0	106.6	103.9	123.5	163.3	190.9	243.4	268.7	266.7	355.2	452.6	831.5	1,156.9
Vegetables	96.3	100.0	110.1	107.7	169.2	195.4	244.4	278.4	427.9	304.7	372.9	598.0	1,128.2	1,097.7
Other food items	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.7	108.0	120.2	190.9	195.0	188.2	224.7	235.8	294.3	788.4	970.1
Non-food items	102.6	100.0	111.8	139.2	161.5	176.2	206.7	269.6	287.7	274.8	303.7	370.0	587.7	935.0
Percentage change over period of preceding year														[e]
Index	--	5.2	9.9	12.6	21.5	16.6	19.6	27.4	9.7	-8.7	18.2	29.2	89.8	65.6
Cereals	--	9.1	17.8	1.7	11.8	17.4	8.9	54.3	1.5	12.3	13.2	43.7	111.7	27.5
Meats	--	-5.9	2.1	18.8	41.5	34.1	9.2	11.7	1.9	4.6	47.7	54.3	56.2	100.7
Fruits and nuts	--	6.7	6.6	-2.5	18.9	32.2	16.9	27.5	10.4	-0.7	33.2	27.4	83.7	55.3
Vegetables	--	3.8	10.1	2.2	57.1	15.5	25.1	13.9	53.7	-28.8	22.4	60.4	88.7	-3.6
Other food items	--	-0.1	--	0.7	7.2	11.3	58.8	2.1	-3.5	19.4	4.9	24.8	167.9	31.8
Non-food items	--	-2.6	11.8	24.5	16.0	9.1	17.3	30.4	6.7	-4.5	10.5	21.8	58.8	85.6

[a] Includes a total of 50 items from 1978/79. The original index covered 24 items with a reference base of 1968/69. The old and new indexes were linked in 1978/79 for data from 1977/78-1980/81.

[b] Index includes a total of 47 items for data from 1981/82-1985/86.

[c] Includes a total of 47 items until 1988/89; and 50 items thereafter.

[d] December 1990.

[e] Increases from March 1990 to December 1990 at an annualized rate.

Source: GOA Central Statistical Office; cited from Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1983-86. For 1986/87-1990/91: Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, March 1991.

Table A IV-4. National Consumer Price Index

Year Ended March 20	Total Index	Cereals	Meats	Fruits and Nuts	Vegetables	Other Food Items	Non- Food Items
Index Number (1978/79=100)							
1981/82	142.6	131.5	163.6	158.2	145.1	108.2	149.6
1982/83	165.7	159.8	203.4	176.4	193.0	128.6	153.4
1983/84	201.1	191.3	233.0	206.3	225.7	201.1	182.4
1984/85	241.3	233.9	271.4	247.7	287.3	221.9	221.3
1985/86	255.6	256.5	265.0	283.5	322.7	233.8	232.8
1986/87	276.1	327.5	314.8	318.7	326.6	248.3	265.9
1987/88	326.1	309.2	472.7	390.6	376.9	267.4	295.6
1988/89	437.4	507.0	729.7	526.4	654.8	362.8	350.1
1989/90	808.5	1071.0	1103.3	950.2	1131.4	906.2	--
1990/91	1248.7	1298.8	1439.0	1191.3	1384.5	1018.9	--
Percentage change on the previous year							
1981/82	18.8%	11.4%	31.5%	23.0%	34.0%	21.0%	17.3%
1982/83	16.2%	21.5%	24.3%	11.5%	33.0%	18.9%	2.5%
1983/84	21.4%	19.7%	14.6%	17.0%	16.9%	56.4%	18.9%
1984/85	20.0%	22.3%	16.5%	20.1%	27.3%	10.3%	21.3%
1985/86	5.9%	9.7%	-2.4%	14.5%	12.3%	5.4%	5.2%
1986/87	8.0%	27.7%	18.8%	12.4%	1.2%	6.2%	14.2%
1987/88	18.1%	-5.6%	50.2%	22.6%	15.4%	7.7%	11.2%
1988/89	34.1%	64.0%	54.4%	34.8%	73.7%	35.7%	18.4%
1989/90	84.8%	111.2%	51.2%	80.5%	72.8%	149.8%	--
1990/91	54.4%	21.3%	30.4%	25.4%	22.4%	12.4%	--

Note: Includes a total of 47 items.

Source: GOA Ministry of Central Statistics.

Table A IV-5: Retail Price Indices of Consumer Items in Afghanistan, 1987/88-1989/90.

Item	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Apr-Dec 1990	1989/90 (1988/89=100)	Apr-Dec 1990 as a % of Apr-Dec 1989
General Price Index	100	114.1	202.0	323.0	172.8	160.0
Food stuff & Tobacco	100	144.2	273.4	352.7	181.5	129.1
Cereals	100	143.2	315.2	406.6	220.1	129.0
Meat	100	158.5	216.1	320.9	136.3	148.5
Dairy Products	100	129.2	269.5	431.7	208.5	160.2
Oil & Fats	100	172.8	294.3	350.8	170.4	119.2
Vegetables	100	172.2	313.2	483.6	181.9	154.4
Fruits	100	147.3	254.6	417.5	172.8	162.7
Tea & Sugar	100	124.9	295.0	390.6	236.2	132.4
Cigarettes and Tobacco	100	130.1	238.9	317.7	183.7	133.0
Non-Food Items	100	93.0	151.9	299.4	163.4	197.1
Footwear	100	88.5	137.5	262.8	155.2	191.1
Cloths	100	139.5	278.5	507.1	199.6	182.1
Other NF Items	100	126.6	252.7	504.4	199.6	157.6

Source: Movement of Prices of Major Food and Non-Food Items in Afghanistan, 1988-1990, UNIDATA March 1991.

**APPENDIX A. SECTION V.
EXTERNAL SECTOR SERIES**

Table A V-1. Indicators of Developments in External Sector

(thousands of U.S. dollars)

	1978/79	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 (prelim.)
Foreign trade (commercial)				
Soviet Union				
Exports (fob), of which	112,322	371,458	383,562	380,099
Natural gas	53,018	314,326	309,387	259,579
Imports (cif)	(89,512)	(614,455)	(556,896)	(465,477)
Trade balance	22,810	(242,997)	(173,334)	(85,378)
Other Countries				
Exports (fob)	210,451	261,420	183,269	171,819
Imports (cif)	(330,413)	(483,234)	(326,159)	(396,229)
Trade Balance	(119,962)	(221,814)	(142,890)	(224,410)
Total trade				
Exports (fob)	322,773	632,878	566,831	551,918
Imports (cif)	419,925	1,097,689	883,055	861,706
Trade Balance	(97,152)	(464,811)	(316,224)	(309,788)
Foreign aid				
Project aid	170,000	162,000	165,000	170,000
Non-project aid	65,000	125,000	146,000	159,000
Debt Repayments				
Principal	43,000	107,000	67,000	76,000
Interest	15,000	18,000	9,000	10,000
Gross Reserves of Central Bank excluding gold:				
Convertible Currency	420,000	229,000	296,000	258,000
Inconvertible Currency	7,000			
Memorandum Items				
Exchange Rate -- afghanis to U.S.\$				
Bazaar	46	119.8	133	148.2
Central Bank	45.3	50.6	50.6	50.6

Sources: GOA Central Statistical Office, State Planning Committee, Da Afghanistan Bank, "International Financial Statistics", IMF; cited from the UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

Table A V-2. IMF Summary of Balance of Payments Breakdown

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Trade balance [a]	(196.3)	(292.9)	(183.1)	(119.1)	(148.2)	(230.1)	(296.4)	(667.6)	(431.1)
Exports, f.o.b.	326.7	336.7	481.2	713.5	883.1 [b]	743.8	628.7	647.8	628.2
Imports, c.i.f.	(523.0)	(629.6)	(654.3)	(832.6)	(1,031.3)	(973.9)	(925.1)	(1,315.4)	(1,059.3)
Commercial	(361.1)	(453.2)	(424.3)	(535.2)	(796.2)	(716.1)	(717.2)	(1,028.5)	(753.6)
Project aid [c]	(141.6)	(145.5)	(187.4)	(171.6)	(146.2)	(174.2)	(145.3)	(162.0)	(159.9)
Commodity aid	(20.3)	(30.9)	(52.6)	(125.8)	(88.9)	(83.6)	(62.6)	(124.9)	(145.8)
Services	67.5	67.8	47.7	80.8	22.0	70.0	46.8	25.9	44.2
Receipts [d]	--	--	--	--	99.0	115.7	88.0	60.7	69.2
Payments, of which	--	--	--	--	(77.0)	(45.7)	(41.2)	(34.8)	(25.0)
Investment income [e]	(6.5)	5.7	23.2	45.0	(3.5)	(20.1)	(21.4)	(18.5)	(8.6)
Current Account	(128.8)	(225.1)	(135.4)	(38.3)	(126.2)	(160.1)	(249.6)	(641.7)	(386.9)
Nonmonetary capital	181.1	192.4	259.6	299.8	174.9	152.9	119.9	184.3	221.3
Receipts	218.4	235.2	317.1	345.6	272.7	266.6	218.3	291.8	311.1
Public loans	177.6	144.8	176.9	156.5	166.1	157.2	108.1	98.9	122.0
Suppliers' credits	--	7.4	57.9	48.5	16.7	27.0	11.2	65.6	45.4
Grants [f]	40.8	83.0	82.3	140.6	89.9	82.4	99.0	127.3	143.7
Repayments	(37.3)	(42.8)	(57.5)	(45.8)	(97.8)	(113.7)	(98.4)	(107.5)	(89.8)
Errors and omissions, net	103.1	130.9	(64.9)	(67.0)	(80.9)	(63.1)	(85.6)	278.8	169.5
Overall balance	155.4	98.2	59.3	194.5	(32.2)	(70.3)	(215.3)	(178.6)	3.9
Bilateral	(4.9)	(56.8)	61.3	263.9	29.1	(73.1)	(149.5)	(251.5)	(24.6)
Convertible	160.3	155.0	(2.0)	(69.4)	(61.3)	2.8	(65.8)	72.9	28.5
Monetary movements	(155.4)	(98.2)	(59.3)	(194.5)	32.2	70.3	215.3	178.6	(3.9)
Central bank	(138.4)	(89.3)	(46.1)	(190.5)	40.4	111.8	177.9	211.1	(2.5) [g]
Commercial banks	(17.0)	(8.9)	(13.2)	(4.0)	(8.2)	(41.5)	37.4	(32.5)	(1.4)

[a] Exports and commercial imports reflect customs data adjusted by Da Afghanistan Bank on the basis of exchange control records.

[b] Adjusted for underestimation of receipts in the customs estimates as a net positive errors and omissions entry in the bilateral balance of payments account.

[c] Includes imports financed by suppliers' credits and public loans.

[d] Includes unrequited transfers, net.

[e] Includes interest on foreign debt.

[f] Mostly counterpart of noncash grants.

[g] Adjusted to exclude an estimated \$US35 million attributable mostly to foreign exchange valuation gains.

Source: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank; cited from Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1983-86.

Table A V-3. IMF Summary of Calendar Year Balance of Payments
(1979-1980: millions of U.S. dollars; 1981-1988: millions of SDRs)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Current Account	-99.6	32.4	-194.5	-84.1	-139.8	-439.6	-239.3	-474.3	--	19.3
Merchandise exports f.o.b. 1	493.7	705.2	585.8	641.1	681.8	768.5	618.7	457.7	--	337.7
Merchandise exports f.o.b. 2	-629.3	-773.8	-761.0	-751.0	-833.4	-1175.3	-907.5	-973.0	--	-544.7
Trade Balance	-135.7	-68.6	-175.2	-109.9	-151.6	-406.8	-288.8	-515.3	--	-207.0
Other goods, services, income credit	121.8	87.5	64.0	81.7	72.4	52.5	68.2	61.6	--	69.1
Other goods, services, income debit	-168.1	-150.7	155.4	-145.4	-160.9	-209.5	-160.2	-183.7	--	-97.8
Total goods, services, income	-181.9	-131.8	-266.5	-173.6	-240.1	-563.8	-380.9	-637.3	--	-235.7
Private unrequited transfers	--	14.4	-4.2	14.9	7.8	--	--	--	--	54.6
Total, excluding official unrequited transfers	-181.9	-117.4	-270.7	-158.7	-232.4	-563.8	-380.9	-637.3	--	-181.1
Official unrequited transfers	82.3	149.8	76.2	74.6	92.6	124.2	141.5	163.1	--	200.5
Direct investment and Other long-term Capital	177.3	159.3	72.1	63.9	19.6	55.6	76.4	192.4	--	16.7
Direct investment	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portfolio investment	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other long-term capital	177.3	159.3	72.1	63.9	19.6	55.6	76.4	192.4	--	16.7
Resident official sector	119.4	110.8	57.9	39.4	9.1	-8.4	31.7	115.8	--	-1.4
Deposit money banks	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sectors	57.9	48.5	14.2	24.5	10.5	64.0	44.7	76.6	--	18.1
Total	77.6	191.7	-122.4	-20.2	-120.2	-384.0	-162.9	-281.9	--	36.0
Other Short-term Capital	-61.9	-264.6	-15.3	59.8	152.6	249.9	--	--	--	-0.9
Resident official sector	-61.2	-264.0	-26.7	66.2	139.9	245.4	--	--	--	--
Deposit money banks	-0.1	-0.7	9.4	-6.4	12.7	4.6	--	--	--	-0.9
Other sectors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Net Errors and Omissions	-20.5	1.2	105.5	-46.8	-88.3	202.6	220.9	250.1	--	-36.1
Total	-4.8	-71.7	-32.1	-7.2	-55.9	68.5	58.0	-31.8	6.2	-1.0
Counterpart Items	1.4	18.6	31.2	15.3	14.5	-1.5	-22.6	-25.6	-20.4	-2.1
Monetization/demonetization of gold	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Allocation/cancellation of SDRs	6.1	6.1	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valuation changes in reserves	-4.7	12.5	26.6	15.3	14.5	-1.5	-22.6	-25.6	-20.4	-2.1
Total	-3.4	-53.1	-0.9	8.1	-41.4	67.0	35.4	-57.4	-14.2	-3.1
Exceptional Financing	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	-3.4	-53.1	-0.9	8.1	-41.4	67.0	35.4	-57.4	-14.2	-3.1
Liabilities Constituting Foreign Authorities' Reserves	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	-3.4	-53.1	-0.9	8.1	-41.4	67.0	35.4	-57.4	-14.2	-3.1
Total Change in Reserves	3.4	53.1	0.9	-8.1	41.4	-67.0	-35.4	57.4	14.2	3.1
Monetary gold	0.0	-0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SDRs	-10.3	1.7	-4.2	0.7	5.6	-3.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Reserve position in the Fund	-0.6	-7.3	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	--	--
Foreign Exchange assets	26.9	64.7	25.4	26.0	8.2	-37.5	-36.5	56.4	13.3	2.1
Other claims	-12.5	-5.9	-20.3	-34.8	17.3	-26.0	--	--	--	--
Use of fund credit	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conversion rates: Afghanis per Dollar	43.7	44.1	58.3	55.9	54.1	51.9	51.4	59.4	65.4	68.0

Source: "Balance of Payments Statistics," 1988, IMF; for 1981-1988: 1989, IMF.

Table A V-4. IMF Summary of Bilateral Balance of Payments
(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim. Actuals 1990/91
Trade balance	-124.1	-267.6	-300.4	-419.6	-255.6	-575.0	-306.7	-366.7	-285.0	-438.0
Exports, f.o.b.	617.2 [a]	412.6	311.5	412.9	463.8	367.1	375.4	339.9	139.2	133.4
Imports, c.i.f.	-741.3	-680.2	-611.9	-832.5	-719.4	-942.1	-682.1	-706.6	-424.2	-571.4
Commercial	-531.3	-440.9	-418.0	-558.1	-432.3	-410.4	-264.1	-225.7	-175.2	-214.7
Project aid [b]	-122.2	-156.8	-131.7	-150.1	-141.3	-348.0	-227.0	-220.9	-96.3	-103.5
Commodity aid	-87.8	-82.5	-62.2	-124.3	-145.8	-183.7	-191.0	-260.0	-152.7	-253.3
Services	1.3	50.0	33.9	9.5	23.6	-7.1	9.6	51.7	-2.9	12.1
Receipts	42.3	72.4	53.4	29.0	32.2	25.9	31.2	62.9	4.0	23.6
Payments, of which	-41.0	-22.4	-19.5	-19.5	-8.6	-33.0	-21.6	-11.2	-6.9	-11.6
Investment income [c]	-11.8	-13.3	-13.6	-13.3	-1.8	-26.7	-4.8	-6.4	-2.6	-2.6
Current Account	-122.8	-217.6	-266.5	-410.1	-232.0	-574.0	-250.0	-241.6	-190.4	-377.2
Nonmonetary capital	151.9	144.5	117.0	182.0	236.9	487.6	387.7	289.9	43.4	-80.7
Receipts	232.8	243.2	199.8	276.0	288.6	601.2	502.7	505.0	327.0	356.8
Public loans	137.8	149.2	101.3	91.1	112.0	265.6	210.1	214.0	69.3	121.6
Suppliers' credits	16.7	27.0	11.2	65.6	45.4	81.8	31.3	24.3	43.9	8.3
Grants [d]	78.3	67.0	87.3	119.3	131.2	253.8	261.3	266.8	213.8	226.9
Repayments	-80.9	-98.7	-82.8	-94.0	-51.7	-113.6	-115.0	-215.2	-283.6	-437.4
Errors and omissions, net	--	--	--	-23.4 [e]	-29.5 [e]	-5.0	--	--	--	--
Overall balance	29.1	-73.1	-149.5	-251.5	-24.6	-91.4	137.7	48.2	-146.9	-457.8
Monetary movements	-29.1	73.1	149.5	251.5	24.6	91.4	-137.6	-48.2	146.9	457.8
Central bank	-29.1	73.1	149.5	251.5	24.6	91.4	-137.6	-48.2	146.9	457.8
Commercial banks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[a] Adjusted for underestimation of receipts in the customs estimates as a net positive errors and omissions entry in the bilateral balance of payments account.

[b] Includes imports financed by suppliers' credits and public loans.

[c] Includes interest on foreign debt.

[d] Mostly counterpart of noncash grants.

[e] Represents increases in bilateral debit balances with the USSR that were made available in convertible currencies.

Source: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank; cited from Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1983-86.

For 1986/87-1990/91: Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, March 1991.

Table A V-5. IMF Summary of Multilateral Balance of Payments

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim. Actuals 1990/91
Trade balance	-24.1	37.5	4.0	-248.0	-175.5	-237.0	-194.2	-171.6	-233.8	-199.1
Exports, f.o.b.	265.9	331.2	317.2	234.9	164.4	129.9	163.4	113.9	109.0	103.1
Imports, c.i.f.	-290.0	-293.7	-313.2	-482.9	-339.9	-366.9	-357.6	-285.5	-332.9	-302.2
Commercial	-264.9	-275.2	-299.2	-470.4	-321.3	-359.5	-348.0	-266.9	-330.0	-301.2
Project aid [a]	-24.0	-17.4	-13.6	-11.9	-18.6	-7.4	-9.4	-18.7	-2.8	-1.0
Commodity aid	-1.1	-1.1	-0.4	-0.6	--	--	-0.2	--	--	--
Services	20.0	20.0	12.9	16.4	20.6	15.8	12.8	19.1	12.1	26.4
Receipts	56.7	43.3	34.6	31.7	37.0	27.2	23.6	30.0	24.3	37.7
Payments, of which	-36.7	-23.3	-21.7	-15.3	-16.4	-11.4	-10.8	-10.9	-12.3	-11.3
Investment income [b]	-3.5	-6.8	-7.8	-5.2	-6.8	-6.6	-6.5	-5.1	-5.3	-6.3
Current Account	-4.1	57.5	16.9	-231.6	-154.9	-221.2	-181.4	-152.5	-211.8	-172.8
Nonmonetary capital	23.0	8.4	2.9	2.3	-15.6	-10.7	-9.5	2.0	-11.3	-14.5
Receipts	39.9	23.4	18.5	15.8	22.5	8.6	9.7	18.7	2.8	1.0
Public loans	28.3	8.0	6.8	7.8	10.0	3.1	6.4	16.0	2.1	1.0
Suppliers' credits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants [c]	11.6	15.4	11.7	8.0	12.5	5.5	3.3	2.6	0.7	--
Repayments [d]	-16.9	-15.0	-15.6	-13.5	-38.1	-19.3	-19.2	-16.7	-14.1	-15.6
Errors and omissions, net	-80.9	-63.1	-85.6	302.2	234.0	221.2	212.8	104.5	235.4	224.1
Overall balance	-62.0	2.8	-65.8	72.9	63.5	-10.7	21.9	-46.0	12.3	36.9
Monetary movements	62.0	-2.8	65.8	-72.9	-63.5	10.7	-21.9	46.0	-12.3	-36.9
Central bank	69.5	38.7	28.4	-40.4	-62.1	17.6	-12.0	24.3	9.1	-29.9
Commercial banks	-7.5	-41.5	37.4	-32.5	-1.4	-6.9	-9.9	21.7	-21.4	-7.0

[a] Includes imports financed by suppliers' credits and public loans.

[b] Includes interest on foreign debt.

[c] Mostly counterparts of technical assistance and other services provided by U.N. organizations such as the UNDP, UNESCO, and WHO.

[d] Repayment of principal on external debt.

Source: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank; cited from Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1986.

For 1986/87-1990/91: Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, March 1991.

Table A V-6. World Bank Summary of Balance of Payments Breakdown

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Merchandise trade	-43.1	-25.7	-53.5	-32.6	-23.8	-11.9	-42.0	-33.4
Exports, fob	81.7	85.1	99.7	124.5	159.1	230.6	235.5	310.0
Imports, cif	-124.8	-110.8	-153.2	-157.1	-182.9	-242.5	-277.5	-343.4
Commercial imports	-73.8	-75.2	-89.6	-99.6	-120.8	-212.4	-225.8	-277.3
Imports financed by loans & grants	-51.0	-35.6	-63.6	-57.5	-62.1	-30.1	-51.7	-66.1
Services, Transfers and non- monetary capital	30.6	17.6	40.2	56.0	38.1	24.9	81.3	88.1
Travel (net)	2.7	5.2	6.3	7.0	6.8	9.0	9.0	11.0
Service component of Project aid (net)	-3.2	-5.5	-4.1	-4.4	-6.2	-12.5	-16.2	-18.0
Official loans & grants	52.2	41.1	65.2	77.2	69.6	67.4	111.6	129.5
Project loans & grant	23.6	27.6	30.7	44.2	37.2	56.0	73.1	102.0
Non-project loans & grants	28.6	13.5	34.5	33.0	32.4	11.4	38.5	27.5
External public debt service	-21.1	-23.2	-27.2	-23.8	-32.1	-39.0	-23.1	-26.9
Principal	-12.6	-14.2	-17.8	-15.6	-22.5	-28.5	-17.9	-17.7
Interest	-8.5	-9.0	-9.4	-8.2	-9.6	-10.5	-5.2	-9.2
IBRD Bond purchase	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.5
Net residual transactions (including errors & omissions)	12.2	8.1	28.0	-21.2	-0.5	12.3	13.5	13.2
Increase in reserves (-)	0.2	0.0	-14.7	-2.2	-13.8	-25.3	-52.8	-67.9

Sources: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Central Statistical Office; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A V-7. External Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt Service Payments

(millions of U.S. dollars)

Variable	Debt Outstanding as of March 20, 1986		Debt service payments									
	Disbursed	Undisbursed	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
USSR	2098.4	530.5	86.2	102.8	85.0	93.8	40.2	133.5	107.4	205.1	277.3	422.7
Principal	--	--	76.3	89.5	75.5	82.6	40.2	106.8	105.6	200.0	277.3	422.7
Interest	--	--	9.9	13.3	9.5	11.2	--	26.7	1.8	5.1	--	--
Czechoslovakia	117.3	32.7	6.5	9.1	11.4	13.5	13.3	8.0	12.4	16.5	14.7	17.3
Principal	--	--	4.6	9.1	7.3	11.4	11.5	6.8	9.4	15.2	12.1	14.7
Interest	--	--	1.9	--	4.1	2.1	1.8	1.2	3.0	1.3	2.6	2.6
United States	113.1	4.1	4.6	2.9	5.9	3.6	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.1	6
Principal	--	--	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.5
Interest	--	--	2.4	1.5	3.1	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5
Germany, Fed. Rep.	100.0	7.1	5.3	5.3	4.8	3.1	3.6	4.9	5.4	5.1	4.7	5.2
Principal	--	--	4.3	4.3	4.0	2.6	3.0	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.7
Interest	--	--	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Saudi Arabia	23.2	31.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Principal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interest	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	291.3	158.4	15.3	13.7	12.6	12.0	13.0	15.7	14.6	11.5	9.6	10.7
Principal	--	--	10.4	9.4	8.7	9.0	9.4	12.2	11.4	9.3	7.0	7.4
Interest	--	--	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.2	2.6	3.3
Total	2743.3	764.6	117.9	133.8	119.7	126.0	75.7	167.6	145.5	243.4	311.4	461.9
Principal	--	--	97.8	113.7	98.3	107.5	67.1	133.0	134.2	231.9	303.5	453.0
Interest	--	--	20.1	20.1	21.4	18.5	8.6	34.6	11.3	11.5	7.9	8.9

Source: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank; cited from Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1986; 1991.

Table A V-8. Service Payments, Commitments, Disbursements and Outstanding Amounts of External Public Debt Projections Based on Debt Outstanding Including Undisbursed as of March 31, 1977
Debt Repayable in Foreign Currency and Goods

TOTAL DEBT OUTSTANDING

(thousands of U.S. dollars)

Fiscal Year	Debt Outstanding at Beginning of Period		Total Transactions During Period			Service Payments		Other Changes	
	Disbursed Only	Including Undisbursed	Commitments	Disbursements	Principal	Interest	Total	Cancellations	Adjustments [a]
1972/73	599,649	736,599	158,043	45,738	15,215	8,228	23,443	21,246	83,624
1973/74	679,547	941,805	63,006	59,585	22,618	9,579	32,197	314	(8,509)
1974/75	711,881	973,370	593,194	43,368	26,618	10,507	37,125	1,136	82,524
1975/76	769,294	1,621,334	72,804	92,873	17,962	5,192	23,154	2,581	(83,514)
1976/77	802,336	1,590,081	163,125	119,435	17,659	9,234	26,893	8	12,991
1977/78	911,188	1,748,530							
***** The following figures are projected *****									
1977/78	911,188	1,748,530	0	95,484	23,676	12,478	36,154	0	(299)
1978/79	982,697	1,724,555	0	102,244	37,110	14,285	51,395	0	
1979/80	1,047,836	1,687,446	0	101,396	41,233	15,496	56,729	0	
1980/81	1,107,998	1,646,213	0	94,585	42,897	16,638	59,535	0	
1981/82	1,159,688	1,603,314	0	91,194	61,300	17,748	79,048	0	
1982/83	1,189,581	1,542,014	0	82,298	65,410	19,951	85,361	0	
1983/84	1,206,471	1,476,607	0	72,378	70,965	20,588	91,553	0	
1984/85	1,207,889	1,405,646	0	64,603	87,580	20,637	108,217	0	
1985/86	1,184,914	1,318,070	0	53,566	93,787	19,938	113,725	0	
1986/87	1,144,699	1,224,289	0	28,793	104,700	20,242	124,942	0	
1987/88	1,068,793	1,119,592	0	22,222	100,995	18,202	119,197	0	
1988/89	990,023	1,018,599	0	10,196	96,959	16,620	113,579	0	
1989/90	903,262	921,643	0	10,196	93,611	14,821	108,432	0	
1990/91	819,849	828,034	0	8,185	79,187	13,055	92,242	0	
1991/92	748,853	748,853	0	0	75,606	11,577	87,183	0	
1992/93	673,251	673,251	0	0	72,922	10,085	83,007	0	
1993/94	600,332	600,332	0	0	57,264	8,565	65,829	0	
1994/95	543,075	543,075	0	0	55,327	7,553	62,880	0	
1995/96	487,752	487,752	0	0	52,007	6,588	58,595	0	
1996/97	435,747	435,747	0	0	37,225	4,426	41,651	0	

[a] This column shows the amount of arithmetic imbalance in the amount outstanding including undisbursed from one year to the next. The most common causes of imbalances are changes in exchange rates and transfer of debts from one category to another in the table.

Source: "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol.II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A V-9. Service Payments, Commitments, Disbursements and Outstanding Amounts of External Public Debt
 Projections Based on Debt Outstanding Including Undisbursed as of March 31, 1977
 Debt Repayable in Foreign Currency and Goods

SUPPLIERS CREDIT ONLY

(thousands of U.S. dollars)

Fiscal Year	Debt Outstanding at Beginning of Period		Suppliers Credits, Total Transactions During Period			Other Changes				
	Disbursed Only	Including Undisbursed	Commitments	Disbursements	Service Payments			Cancellations	Adjustments [a]	
					Principal	Interest	Total			
1972/73	8,914	8,914	4,663	3,693	1,865	397	2,262	21,246	445	
1973/74	11,096	12,157	2,946	4,010	2,186	349	2,535	314	(123)	
1974/75	12,794	12,794	7,099	7,099	3,078	186	3,264	1,136	220	
1975/76	17,035	17,035	17,257	17,067	4,350	169	4,519	2,065	(136)	
1976/77	27,551	27,741	9,187	9,374	4,584	279	4,863	3	(29)	
1977/78	32,312	32,312								
***** The following figures are projected *****										
1977/78	32,312	32,312	0	0	6,421	622	7,043	0	(301)	
1978/79	25,590	25,590	0	0	6,695	503	7,198	0		
1979/80	18,895	18,895	0	0	6,069	391	6,460	0		
1980/81	12,828	12,828	0	0	5,202	280	5,482	0		
1981/82	7,622	7,622	0	0	3,591	136	3,727	0		
1982/83	4,030	4,030	0	0	1,444	85	1,529	0		
1983/84	2,586	2,586	0	0	472	63	535	0		
1984/85	2,116	2,116	0	0	472	53	525	0		
1985/86	1,644	1,644	0	0	472	42	514	0		
1986/87	1,173	1,173	0	0	472	32	504	0		
1987/88	701	701	0	0	351	21	372	0		
1988/89	351	351	0	0	351	11	362	0		

[a] This column shows the amount of arithmetic imbalance in the amount outstanding including undisbursed from one year to the next. The most common causes of imbalances are changes in exchange rates and transfer of debts from one category to another in the table.

Source: "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A V-10. Outstanding Public and Publicly Guaranteed
Medium and Long Term External Debt, 1986, 1990, 1991
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Debt Outstanding as of March 20, 1986		Debt Outstanding as of March 20, 1990		Debt Outstanding as of March 20, 1991	
	Disbursed	Undisbursed	Disbursed	Undisbursed	Disbursed	Undisbursed
Total	2,743.3	764.6	2,573.6	1,010.8	2,256.2	1,086.9
U.S.S.R.	2,098.4	530.5	1,929.3	694.1	1,633.6	752.1
Czechoslovakia	117.3	32.7	113.5	15.3	109.9	34.4
United States	113.1	4.1	108.9	3.6	108.9	3.6
Germany	100.0	7.1	105.9	10.2	94.0	10.2
Saudi Arabia	23.2	31.8	29.6	25.4	29.6	25.4
Other [a]	291.3	158.4	286.4	262.2	280.2	261.2

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank; cited in Recent Economic Developments, IMF, March 1991.

[a] Includes World Bank (IDA).

Table A V-11. International Reserves and Related Items

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976			1977 [a]
						June	September	December	March 20
Da Afghanistan Bank	49.39	49.25	59.92	82.38	140.10	127.98	156.86	196.66	205.36
International reserves	61.90	58.80	59.41	75.84	125.73	116.65	127.56	168.66	172.60
Gold	35.42	39.35	39.35	40.69	37.66	37.20	37.61	37.75	38.43
SDRs	4.96	1.36	5.09	6.33	6.21	6.00	5.96	5.94	5.70
Reserve position in IMF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Convertible For. exchange	21.52	18.09	14.97	28.82	81.86	73.45	83.99	124.97	128.47
Inconvertible exchange	0.99	0.88	1.93	2.37	3.32	5.00	6.84	8.31	8.04
Net balance under bilateral payments agreements	-5.11	-3.52	6.10	7.59	21.72	16.93	24.46	21.69	17.22
Use of fund credit	-8.39	-6.91	-7.52	-3.42	-10.67	-10.60	-2.00	-2.00	0.00
IBRD bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50
Foreign exchange of other banks	4.14	6.50	9.64	12.44	7.52	9.42	10.04	10.36	10.00
Convertible exchange	3.05	5.91	9.31	11.59	6.41	7.61	7.75	7.66	--
Inconvertible exchange	1.09	0.59	0.33	0.85	1.11	1.81	2.29	2.70	--
Total	53.53	55.75	69.56	94.82	147.62	137.40	166.90	207.02	215.36

[a] Preliminary

[b] Estimate

Source: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A V-12. Principal Exports by Commodity (IMF Series)

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Natural gas	39.3	53.0	102.9	233.1	272.6	283.6	305.3	314.3	309.4
Dried fruits	84.2	100.3	175.4	169.5	171.4	154.0	192.0	99.3	94.5
Fresh fruits	21.4	26.2	31.2	39.8	50.9	55.2	66.4	46.8	26.2
Carpets and rugs	37.8	36.6	62.9	103.6	69.3	80.8	50.4	42.2	26.8
Cotton	53.2	35.8	36.8	39.7	22.6	9.0	10.2	22.4	19.5
Wool	5.2	6.1	11.8	12.3	25.6	20.5	25.4	26.1	22.5
Karakul skins	18.7	18.6	24.9	33.3	19.8	21.5	9.6	9.2	5.7
Other exports	54.6	45.2	47.8	73.9	58.6	83.1	69.3	72.6	62.2
Total	314.4	321.8	493.7	705.2	690.8	707.7	728.6	632.9	566.8

Source: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank, Central Statistical Office; cited from Afghanistan: Recent Economic Developments, IMF, 1983-86.

Table A V-13. Merchandise Exports by Commodity

Commodity		1978/79	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
1. Natural Gas	Million Cubic Met. \$000	2,200 53,018	2,440 314,326	2,380 309,386	2,100 259,579
2. Chemical Fertilizer	Thousand Tons \$000	-- --	18.8 2,941	30.0 4,820	30.0 5,400
3. Fresh Fruits	Thousand Tons \$000	88.9 26,209	98.8 46,844	69.2 26,150	61.2 24,092
4. Dry Fruits	Thousand Tons \$000	85.2 100,317	80.5 99,335	63.4 94,501	86.5 134,878
5. Oil Seeds	Thousand Tons \$000	7.5 3,997	2.1 2,652	1.0 959	0.8 719
6. Leather (skins)	Thousand Skins \$000	3,782 14,146	3,482 25,798	4,847 22,869	4,374 31,109
7. Karakul	Thousand Pelts \$000	999 18,561	476 9,197	762 5,705	809 10,488
8. Wool	Thousand Tons \$000	3.9 5,110	8.3 26,067	10.5 22,450	5.7 14,582
9. Ginned Cotton	Thousand Tons \$000	27.3 35,752	13.4 22,430	11.7 19,530	7.6 9,799
10. Medical Herbs	Thousand Tons \$000	13.7 8,679	10.9 16,383	17.1 21,537	8.6 9,513
11. Carpets & Rugs	Thousand Sq.M. \$000	529 36,575	663 42,228	603 26,759	769 39,524
12. Fur coats	Thousand Pieces \$000	29.0 473	7.0 90	2.0 25	2.0 118
13. Casings	Thousand Rings \$000	2,228 4,733	1,667 3,344	2,088 2,344	2,002 2,484
Other Commodities	\$000	14,203	21,243	9,796	9,633
Total Exports	\$000	322,773	632,878	566,831	551,918

Source: GOA Central Statistical Office; cited from UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

Table A V-14. Principal Exports by Commodity (World Bank Series)

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 [a]
Food & live animals	23.5	27.5	28.2	29.5	30.4	29.1	45.7	73.6	96.0	76.7
Fresh fruits	6.6	8.1	8.0	8.9	8.3	8.2	10.7	21.6	31.5	20.1
Dry fruits	14.9	17.1	17.5	17.6	20.8	17.9	30.5	44.6	58.2	54.7
Other	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	1.3	3.0	4.5	7.4	6.3	1.9
Crude materials inedible except fuel	33.1	30.5	29.2	32.8	31.2	43.3	42.9	47.4	78.3	86.9
Karakul	11.9	12.4	7.2	13.1	8.5	16.4	16.1	17.0	12.7	10.4
Other skins & furs	2.2	4.0	3.4	2.8	3.9	4.6	3.3	6.9	6.7	11.7
Oil seeds	0.3	0.5	1.8	2.6	0.7		0.6	2.5	5.5	8.3
Wool & hair	5.0	4.9	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.7	5.9	5.8	6.5	10.8
Cotton	11.9	7.9	5.9	5.7	8.5	12.4	11.1	7.2	34.7	35.3
Licorice root		0.1	0.5		0.3	0.9	0.6	1.8	7.1	5.3
Other	1.8	0.7	3.4	1.6	1.8	1.3	5.3	6.2	5.1	5.1
Natural gas		2.9	9.0	12.1	14.0	14.5	17.1	18.0	32.1	46.3
Chemicals							0.5		0.1	0.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	8.0	5.3	5.2	7.1	9.3	12.7	18.0	19.2	24.1	24.3
Carpets & rugs	8.0	5.1	4.5	6.2	6.6	8.0	10.8	14.5	19.9	16.1
Other		0.2	0.7	0.9	2.7	4.7	7.2	4.7	4.2	8.2
Commodities & transactions not classified according to kind	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9		1.2
Total Exports	64.7	66.4	71.8	81.7	85.1	99.7	124.5	159.1	230.6	235.5

[a] Provisional

Sources: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank and Central Statistical Office; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A V-15. Exports by Region

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Multilateral Countries									
OECD Countries									
USA	5.5	5.6	4.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.1	5.2
UK	9.4	10.6	7.4	12.8	13.8	19.8	19.9	23.3	23.0
Germany	3.7	0.6	1.3	1.6	4.4	8.6	7.7	6.9	5.7
Japan	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.0
Other	5.3	5.5	5.3	7.5	7.4	11.4	13.2	15.2	18.4
Total OECD	24.0	22.5	18.7	24.5	28.3	42.4	43.4	48.1	53.3
Other multilateral									
India	8.5	10.8	15.8	15.9	13.3	4.8	30.4	27.2	37.7
Pakistan	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.2	5.3	23.0	26.2
Iran	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	2.0	5.2
Other	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.8	6.1	4.2	5.3	10.3
Total other multilateral	15.9	19.1	24.9	24.2	21.7	16.4	40.7	57.5	79.4
Total multilateral	39.9	41.6	43.6	48.7	50.0	58.8	84.1	105.6	132.7
Bilateral countries									
USSR	21.5	22.0	26.6	30.8	32.9	38.5	36.1	48.6	91.9
China	1.0	0.4		0.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	3.4	2.9
Other	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.3	3.2	1.5	3.1
Total bilateral	24.8	24.8	28.2	33.0	35.1	40.9	40.4	53.5	97.9
Total recorded exports	64.7	66.4	71.8	81.7	85.1	99.7	124.5	159.1	230.6

Sources: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank and Central Statistical Office; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A V-16. Merchandise Exports, 1976/77 & 82/83, Seven-Year Plan

Commodity	Unit of Measurement	Total exports	Total Seven	Of which years		Seven-yr.
		in years 1969/70- 1975/76	Year Plan (Proj.)	1976/77	1982/83	Plan as % of yrs. 1969/70 -1975/76
Natural gas	Bill. cubic meters	18.30	18.30	2.50	3.20	100.0%
	(\$ 000,000)	153.40	294.63	40.25	51.52	192.1%
Citrus	Thousand tons	13.70	49.05	5.17	9.16	358.0%
	(\$ 000,000)	38.22	10.80	1.14	2.02	28.3%
Lapis lazuli	Tons	9.00	14.00	2.00	2.00	155.6%
	(\$ 000,000)	0.81	5.60	0.80	0.80	694.8%
Barite	Thousand tons	5.00	155.00	10.00	30.00	3100.0%
	(\$ 000,000)	0.12	3.88	0.25	0.75	3125.0%
Chemical fertilizer	Thousand tons	6.00	50.00	30.00	0.00	833.3%
	(\$ 000,000)	0.70	5.85	3.51	0.00	833.3%
Talc	Thousand tons	0.00	92.00	6.00	18.00	
	(\$ 000,000)	0.00	3.68	0.24	0.72	
Casings	Thousand rings	11539.30	16480.00	2200.00	2500.00	142.8%
	(\$ 000,000)	11.58	14.81	1.98	2.25	127.8%
Fresh fruit	Thousand tons	652.20	1295.00	136.00	242.00	198.6%
	(\$ 000,000)	112.98	259.00	27.20	48.40	229.2%
Dry fruit	Thousand tons	342.40	513.00	62.00	87.00	149.8%
	(\$ 000,000)	245.30	359.10	43.40	60.00	146.4%
Oil seeds	Thousand tons	65.90	84.00	12.00	12.00	127.5%
	(\$ 000,000)	19.25	34.44	4.92	4.92	178.9%
Leather	Thousand skins	17148.00	25200.00	3600.00	3600.00	147.0%
	(\$ 000,000)	39.76	105.84	15.12	15.12	266.2%
Karakul	Thousand pelts	8570.70	8400.00	1125.00	1275.00	98.0%
	(\$ 000,000)	98.51	121.80	16.31	18.49	123.6%
Wool	Thousand tons	34.20	33.60	4.80	4.80	98.2%
	(\$ 000,000)	46.50	47.68	6.81	6.81	102.5%
Ginned cotton	Thousand tons	122.10	394.00	40.10	76.30	322.7%
	(\$ 000,000)	109.82	512.20	52.13	99.19	466.4%
Medical herbs	Thousand tons	63.60	159.98	17.93	28.43	251.5%
	(\$ 000,000)	23.48	53.91	6.04	9.59	229.6%
Carpet & rugs	Thous. sq. meters	3279.00	4350.00	560.00	680.00	132.7%
	(\$ 000,000)	83.34	166.61	21.45	26.04	199.9%
Fur coats	Thousand pieces	1040.80	595.00	70.00	100.00	57.2%
	(\$ 000,000)	12.47	6.55	0.77	1.10	52.5%
Meat	Thousand tons	0.00	20.50	0.00	6.00	
	(\$ 000,000)	0.00	41.00	0.00	12.00	
Olive	Thousand tons	0.29	20.14	0.50	5.90	6944.8%
	(\$ 000,000)	0.24	16.11	0.40	4.72	6713.3%
Cement	Thousand tons	83.00	1367.00	0.00	383.00	1647.0%
	(\$ 000,000)	3.12	68.35	0.00	19.15	2188.6%
Textiles	Thousand meters	6358.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	(\$ 000,000)	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other commodities	(\$ 000,000)	42.77	52.50	6.00	9.00	122.8%
Total exports		1043.78	2184.32	248.72	393.49	209.3%

Source: GOA First Seven-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, 1976-83, Ministry of Planning, Kabul 1976; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A V-17. Major Exports Quantity Indices
(1968/69 = 100)

Yr. ended March 20	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 [a]	1976/77 [a]	Weights	
										Base year	Last year
1. Fresh fruits	100	118	108	116	106	141	225	182	167	0.1	0.1
2. Dry fruits	100	120	144	117	173	178	208	183	204	0.3	0.3
3. Karakul	100	142	117	142	100	75	100	67	92	0.2	0.1
4. Cotton	100	101	179	279	205	129	312	486	517	0.1	0.3
5. Carpets, Rugs	100	128	113	164	183	171	171	139	218	0.1	0.1
6. Natural gas	100	138	163	163	175	175	181	175	138	0.2	0.1
Weighted Indices											
Base year	100	127	162	152	156	148	189	184	197		
Last year	100	119	147	177	170	148	242	257	278		
Fisher	100	123	154	164	163	148	214	218	234		

[a] Preliminary

Source: World Bank mission estimates; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A V-18 (cont.). IMF Direction of Trade Series on the Value of Afghanistan's Exports and Imports

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974	
	Exp.	Imp.																		
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	0.4	0.1
Egypt	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.0
United Arab Emirates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portugal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Romania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--
Mauritania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montserrat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belize	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burkina Faso	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Africa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.2	--
Congo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--
Philippines	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kenya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Yemen	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greenland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bermuda	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burundi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Macau	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mozambique	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Somalia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: IMF

Table A V-18 (cont.). IMF Direction of Trade Series on the Value of Afghanistan's Exports and Imports

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Exp.	Imp.																		
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	--
Bulgaria	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	0.4	--	0.2	0.0
United Arab Emirates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	1.2	0.1	--	0.1	--
Jordan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portugal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	0.0
Romania	--	0.2	--	0.3	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mauritania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Montserrat	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Zealand	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--
Belize	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burkina Faso	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Africa	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Congo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--
Philippines	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--
Malta	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	0.0
Kenya	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Yemen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greenland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--
Bermuda	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--
Burundi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	0.0	--
Macau	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	--
Mozambique	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Somalia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--

Table A V-18 (cont.). IMF Direction of Trade Series on
the Value of Afghanistan's Exports and Imports
(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	2.3	108.4	1.0	129.9	2.5	156.4	--	--
United Kingdom	60.3	19.6	15.9	18.5	16.9	19.2	18.4	23.7
Fed. Rep. of Germany	22.4	23.5	28.3	24.9	35.7	32.3	--	--
Pakistan	16.5	16.7	14.5	29.1	10.2	27.8	--	--
India	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	6.5	3.9	4.9	8.4	5.5	8.7	--	--
Singapore	0.0	56.4	0.1	57.8	0.1	78.9	--	--
China	0.2	19.0	0.2	75.8	0.1	76.2	--	--
Republic of Korea	--	31.7	0.0	71.5	--	80.2	--	--
Hong Kong	0.0	21.7	0.1	33.6	0.0	26.9	--	--
Switzerland	6.1	2.0	7.1	4.7	9.4	22.4	7.4	2.9
France	3.2	13.2	3.5	14.2	3.8	15.0	3.9	12.9
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	3.6	3.0	2.0	3.9	5.3	8.4	--	--
Italy	5.8	5.1	6.9	5.0	8.0	4.4	--	--
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	2.1	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.9	1.1	4.8	2.7	12.6	2.1	--	--
Thailand	0.0	7.4	--	6.0	--	10.1	--	--
Australia	0.3	0.0	0.3	--	0.2	--	--	--
Lebanon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norway	0.5	--	0.6	2.6	0.4	4.3	0.6	2.7
Denmark	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.7	--	--
German Dem. Rep.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	1.8	0.5	2.8	1.1	4.2	0.7	--	--
Syria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iceland	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.7	--	1.2	--	--	--	--
Bangladesh	--	1.4	--	1.5	--	1.1	--	--
Malaysia	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.3	--	--
Ireland	0.5	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	1.0	--	--
Turkey	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	--	3.1	--	--
Sweden	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.4	--	--
Spain	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.4	--	--
Finland	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	--	--
Yugoslavia	0.6	0.9	--	2.5	--	--	--	--
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	--	--
Iraq	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cameroon	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--

Table A V-19. Merchandise Imports by Category

Item	Units	1978/79	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Consumer Goods	\$000	186,500	369,938	246,525	286,647
Food and Live Animals	\$000	86,348	102,192	67,145	110,639
Wheat	Thousand Tons	96.4	21.1	51.1	57.0
	\$000	12,400	4,314	10,529	12,058
Sugar	Thousand Tons	60.2	83.7	23.8	125.0
	\$000	11,265	26,450	7,500	29,323
Tea	Thousand Tons	19.5	16.8	8.8	9.0
	\$000	46,896	34,626	18,636	24,968
Vegetable Oil	Thousand Tons	19.5	38.8	50.2	46.5
	\$000	15,787	36,802	30,480	44,290
Beverages and Tobacco	\$000	4,103	15,191	11,435	11,802
Other Consumer Goods	\$000	96,049	252,555	167,945	164,206
Medicine & Pharmaceuticals	\$000	9,341	9,128	6,453	8,552
Textiles	Million Meters	53.4	130.9	102.6	76.9
	\$000	53,502	150,133	87,519	79,028
Threads	\$000	15,587	50,004	19,303	22,228
Others	\$000	17,619	43,290	54,670	56,398
Petroleum Products	\$000	50,692	154,712	133,687	92,351
Intermediate Goods	\$000	36,643	64,887	85,644	75,515
Fertilizer	Thousand Tons	44.0	20.0	40.0	49.0
	\$000	6,333	4,240	9,842	12,800
Chemicals	\$000	7,151	5,843	4,383	5,366
Iron & Steel	\$000	15,594	25,613	25,613	18,617
Tires & Tubes	\$000	23,159	39,210	45,806	38,722
Capital Goods		50,446	417,563	351,265	280,693
Commodities Not Classified	\$000	95,644	90,589	65,939	126,500
Total Imports		419,925	1,097,689	883,060	861,706

Source: GOA Central Statistical Office; cited from UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

Table A V-20. Recorded Official Exports from Pakistan to
Afghanistan for Selected Products

(thousands of rupees)

Product	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Kino	4,481	1,294	2,131	2,973	1,484	14,258	13,543	11,481	12,323	12,987	13,083	900
Bananas	8,333	18,773	16,195	18,876	19,085	14,512	12,667	12,855	19,302	34,096	29,062	2,081
Mangoes	137	99	122	224	251	172	567	329	59	601	3,489	896
Watermelons	119	30	76	95	109	311	825	1,611	2,813	3,136	4,558	879
Saruf supari	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	2,505	20,210	5,054
Sweetmeats	0	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	1,287	0	--
Sugar confections	--	--	7	0	0	1,036	362	1,408	5,116	2,525	4,064	169
Chocolate preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,212	4,881	6,977	32,611	61,189	10,931
Biscuits (cookies)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	1,006	931	81
Lemonade	--	--	--	--	493	0	2,956	1,355	4,480	5,754	3,165	841
Cigarettes	16,897	28,192	29,447	33,121	61,608	107,505	109,142	144,430	171,960	195,708	295,525	5,553
Rock salt	585	853	682	298	169	230	349	116	111	279	1,316	1,338
Cotton, unprocessed	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	2,857	0	0	2,494	0
Finished leather	--	--	--	--	2,055	840	1,757	1,595	3,165	16,202	19,833	14,874
Raw leather	--	--	--	--	830	1,385	522	901	682	1,559	501	492
Wheat, rice, ghee, animals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other agricultural products	24,522	4,871	2,482	1,051	451	1,220	1,550	1,321	1,421	2,520	1,697	2,759
Total agricultural products	55,074	54,120	51,142	56,638	86,535	141,469	147,452	185,140	228,449	312,776	461,117	46,848
Threshing machinery	--	--	0	16	50	177	49	67	79	1,178	2,472	154
Tractors	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
M.S. agricultural machinery/parts	254	55	13	68	16	97	362	491	121	1,218	721	60
Fertilizer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Seed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total agricultural inputs	254	55	13	84	66	274	411	558	200	2,396	3,193	214
Total fuels	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total selected exports	55,328	54,175	51,155	56,722	86,601	141,743	147,863	185,698	228,649	315,172	464,310	47,062

Note: Specifies all single items in the agricultural products, agricultural inputs, and fuels categories for which total exports exceeded Rs. 1.0 million each year. Remaining items summed together as residuals. Fiscal years end June 30. Exports of items which are not recorded for a given year are denoted by a double hyphen (--).

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, "Foreign Trade Statistics of Pakistan".

Table A V-21. Principal Imports by Commodity

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 [a]
Food & live animals	30.1	25.4	15.0	21.3	19.8	37.4	42.3	36.9	45.2	75.4
Wheat & flour	13.1	13.1	3.5	6.7	5.0	20.7	19.1	10.3	0.2	1.2
Sugar	8.8	5.2	0.9	3.8	5.1	4.2	11.5	14.0	26.1	36.0
Tea	6.1	4.9	9.5	9.4	7.9	9.9	9.6	10.1	15.7	29.8
Other	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.5	3.2	8.4
Beverages & tobacco	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.9
Crude materials inedible except fuel	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.5	7.6	5.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants, & related materials	5.6	5.4	6.4	7.5	6.8	8.4	9.5	11.1	22.5	25.5
Animal & vegetable oils & fats	0.8	3.1	4.4	3.9	2.4	4.3	5.5	5.5	8.6	9.7
Chemicals	4.3	4.8	5.0	7.6	7.6	12.0	14.2	27.6	24.0	7.7
Fertilizer	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	4.0	5.6	16.8	8.8	0.1
Other	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.6	6.1	8.0	8.6	10.8	15.2	7.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.4	19.5	21.0	26.6	32.5	28.6	32.3	49.0	85.6	85.9
Paper, paperboard, & manufactures thereof	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.4
Textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles & related products	10.9	11.4	13.8	18.2	22.6	16.4	18.4	28.6	61.1	56.0
Other	7.3	7.8	6.9	8.0	9.4	11.5	13.5	19.9	22.4	29.5
Machinery & trans. equip.	8.4	8.2	8.1	10.0	12.4	15.7	13.1	16.2	19.2	23.5
Machinery	3.9	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.6	6.0	4.3	6.6	8.7	
Road motor vehicles	4.1	4.4	3.8	5.4	7.1	9.2	8.6	9.2	9.8	
Other trans. equip.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	
Misc. manufactured articles	6.7	7.0	8.6	8.1	9.4	7.3	7.9	10.3	9.0	4.8
Commodities & transactions not classified by kind	76.1	64.4	55.3	39.3	19.4	38.4	31.2	22.8	19.2	37.4
Total Recorded Imports	150.8	138.4	124.4	124.8	110.8	153.2	157.0	182.9	242.5	277.5

Note: CIF values.

[a] Preliminary

Sources: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank and Central Statistical Office; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A V-22. Imports by Region

(millions of U.S. dollars)

	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Multilateral Countries									
OECD Countries									
USA	26.0	17.7	10.5	7.0	3.6	18.0	16.5	22.0	10.5
UK	2.2	3.6	3.2	5.2	5.4	10.6	5.7	7.7	8.4
Germany	7.3	11.2	11.3	7.0	7.5	10.9	14.2	11.2	10.7
Japan	9.6	10.6	12.0	14.6	19.3	19.6	24.2	31.7	59.7
Other	3.6	5.2	5.8	8.3	7.8	8.5	10.0	11.0	13.7
Total OECD	48.7	48.3	42.8	42.1	43.6	67.6	70.6	83.6	103.0
Other multilateral									
India	6.8	6.3	11.4	11.4	12.9	11.4	11.7	18.9	24.6
Pakistan	4.6	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.6	6.4	5.5	10.8
Iran	0.6	2.9	4.9	3.6	2.8	5.3	10.2	4.9	13.1
Other	2.8	4.3	4.1	11.6	3.2	17.2	14.6	23.6	13.9
Total other multilateral	14.8	16.8	23.5	30.2	22.2	37.5	42.9	52.9	62.4
Total multilateral	63.5	65.1	66.3	72.3	65.8	105.1	113.5	136.5	165.4
Bilateral countries									
USSR	80.8	66.5	47.8	41.7	37.9	40.1	38.5	38.3	73.3
China	3.1	5.6	9.3	10.3	6.2	7.4	4.6	7.4	3.0
Other	3.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8
Total bilateral	87.3	73.3	58.1	52.5	45.0	48.1	43.5	46.4	77.1
Total recorded imports	150.8	138.4	124.4	124.8	110.8	153.2	157.0	182.9	242.5

Note: CIF values.

Sources: GOA Da Afghanistan Bank and Central Statistical Office; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A V-23. Free Market and Related Exchange Rates
(Average Rates in Afghanis per U.S. Dollar)

Yr. ended March 20	Bazaar	Da Afghanistan Bank	Commercial Banks
	Middle	Middle	Middle
Annual Averages			
1972/73	80.50	80.60	--
1973/74	60.72	61.05	--
1974/75	56.58	58.21	--
1975/76	55.04	57.66	57.20
1976/77	47.38	54.10	48.50
1977/78	--	--	--
1978/79	38.80	--	--
1979/80	42.90	--	--
1980/81	46.10	--	--
1981/82	56.60	50.20	--
1982/83	76.80	50.60	--
1983/84	99.30	50.60	--
1984/85	122.00	50.60	--
1985/86	137.10	50.60	--
1986/87	148.45	50.60	--
1987/88	182.91	50.60	--
1988/89	219.99	50.60	**210.50
1989/90	419.69	50.60	**413.50
1990/91	*692.00	50.60	**658.30

* Estimate.

** Average of rates for the last month of each quarter.

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Table A V-24. Direction of Trade
(In percent of total value)

Year ended March 20	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim. Actuals 1990/91
EXPORTS 1/					
Bilateral Trade	76.2	68.8	71.5	52.7	61.7
U.S.S.R	68.9	63.1	62.4	45.6	49.3
Czechoslovakia	4.1	3.1	5.7	2.8	4.6
Other	3.2	2.6	3.4	4.3	7.8
Multilateral Trade	23.8	31.2	28.5	47.3	38.3
United States	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
United Kingdom	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.4
Germany	4.3	6.6	7.5	14.1	15.2
India	3.5	5.7	6.3	7.6	8.9
Pakistan	8.6	10.8	8.0	2.9	1.1
Other	4.4	4.8	3.9	20.0	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IMPORTS 2/					
Bilateral Trade	63.1	55.7	62.5	55.2	50.0
U.S.S.R	54.0	49.0	53.8	48.0	44.1
Czechoslovakia	2.4	1.3	2.7	1.7	2.0
Other	6.7	5.4	6.0	5.5	3.9
Multilateral Trade	36.9	44.3	37.5	44.8	50.0
United States	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
United Kingdom	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.7	0.7
Germany	1.9	4.4	2.4	8.1	1.8
Japan	13.5	14.4	11.9	18.4	11.7
India	2.9	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.0
Pakistan	2.5	3.4	1.8	0.4	0.6
Other	14.4	14.9	15.4	16.2	30.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Customs data.

2/ Includes customs data on commercial imports as well as project and commodity imports financed by loans and grants.

Sources: Ministry of Statistics; and Da Afghanistan Bank.

Table A V-25. Principal Exports and Destinations,
Principal Imports and Origins

Principal Exports 1988 1/		Principal Imports 1988 1/	
	\$mn		\$mn
Fruit & Nuts	129	Capital goods	293
Natural gas	93	Food	150
Karakul skins	42	Textiles	117
Wool	41	Petroleum products	99
Carpets	39	Sugar & vegetable oil	53
Cotton	8	Tyres	50
Total incl others	400	Total incl others	934
Main destination of exports 1988		Main origin of imports 1988	
	% of total		% of total
U.S.S.R.	69.3	U.S.S.R.	48.8
India	7.3	Japan	10.0
West Germany	2.9	Singapore	6.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.9	South Korea	4.4
U.K.	1.9	Pakistan	2.8

1/ Fiscal years ending March 21 of following year.

Source: The Economist, Afghanistan Country Report, No3 1990.

Table A V-26. External Trade & Indices of Trade

Description	Unit	1961	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988			
EXTERNAL TRADE		10000 \$									
EXPORTS		Current									
Total Merchandise		5339	8555	8748	22300	55100	56589	51000			
Agric. Products		3742	4785	6080	15488	31461	22556	23152			
Meat		--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Dairy Products		--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Cereals		--	--	--	--	3	--	--			
Oil Seeds		149	173	80	966	2096	102	49			
Vegetable Oils		--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Agric. Requisites		--	--	--	--	810	482	410			
Fishery Products		--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Forestry Products		--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
MAJOR COMMODITIES		(Share on AG+FI+FO) PERCENT									
Raisins		12.0	11.1	18.2	16.6	41.7	28.4	35.6			
Wool, scoured		16.3	6.3	12.2	5.2	3.3	8.0	17.8			
Org Mat 29 [a]		--	--	3.6	8.7	3.2	6.2	6.9			
Skin D Sheep [b]		--	--	--	0.4	--	5.0	6.0			
Nuts NES [c]		11.2	12.5	14.7	11.7	0.1	4.8	4.4			
Grapes		5.0	12.9	9.1	8.5	5.7	6.4	2.7			
Fruit NES [c]		0.7	2.7	3.9	2.4	5.8	4.7	4.3			
Skin D Goat		2.7	--	2.1	0.6	0.8	2.1	4.3			
Cotton Lint		22.2	28.4	13.8	20.4	12.6	8.6	3.5			
Fur Skins		24.1	20.9	16.8	7.9	13.9	2.5	3.6			
IMPORTS		10000 \$									
CURRENT											
Total Merchandise		9910	16015	11327	34963	55175	99930	75000			
Agric. Products		1357	2597	2622	9373	12706	10881	19153			
Meat		--	--	--	--	--	91	564			
Dairy Products		10	42	24	55	345	151	200			
Cereals		420	1234	771	173	580	1183	3795			
Oil Seeds		--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Vegetable Oils		11	31	245	862	1732	2248	3700			
Agric. Requisites		--	--	146	842	907	1057	1332			
Fishery Products		--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Forestry Products		--	32	45	2196	2780	2902	2902			
MAJOR COMMODITIES		(Share on AG+FI+FO) PERCENT									
Oil Vg or NS		--	--	9.0	7.4	10.9	10.5	16.8			
Wheat		30.9	46.4	10.5	1.5	0.5	7.6	15.5			
Margarine		--	--	3.3	8.6	14.9	21.4	15.3			
Tea		21.4	13.3	29.4	24.5	16.8	13.5	10.8			
Sugar Refind		36.7	30.1	18.6	34.1	26.4	5.4	12.9			
Plywood		--	--	--	10.8	10.3	11.6	7.3			
Cigarettes		3.9	0.7	1.9	1.5	3.3	8.3	8.1			
Particle Brd		--	--	--	4.2	4.8	5.9	3.7			
Flour Wheat		--	0.5	18.3	--	--	0.9	1.5			
Veneer		--	--	--	2.4	2.3	2.6	1.6			
									ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE		
									1961-70 1971-80 1981-88		
INDICES OF TRADE		1979-81 = 100									
AGRIC. PRODUCTS											
Value of Export		11	15	19	49	98	74	80	5.2	19.1	-2.3
Volume of Export		33	47	67	115	97	81	59	9.8	2.7	-6.9
Unit Value of Export		34	32	28	42	101	91	136	-4.2	16.0	4.9
Value of Import		9	17	17	63	85	73	130	10.3	13.1	1.4
Volume of Import		32	75	76	51	62	69	188	12.3	-5.2	8.1
Unit Value of Import		25	21	21	115	128	99	64	-1.8	19.2	-6.2
FOOD PRODUCTS											
Value of Export		6	10	15	37	96	65	62	11.9	21.4	-4.7
Volume of Export		27	43	67	106	94	79	58	13.2	2.1	-7.1
Unit Value of Export		23	24	22	35	102	82	106	-1.1	18.9	2.5
Value of Import		8	19	15	54	82	66	130	9.2	11.1	0.7
Volume of Import		33	78	76	47	59	69	195	12.3	-5.8	8.6
Unit Value of Import		23	22	18	108	128	89	61	-2.7	17.9	-7.3

[a] Crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified.

[b] D=Domestic. [c] Not elsewhere specified.

Source: Afghanistan: 1990 Country Tables: Basic Data on the Agricultural Sector, FAO.

**Table A V-27. Imports of Cereals, Flour,
& Sugar, 1986/87-1989/90**

(In thousands of tons)

Year ended March 20	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Wheat and wheat flour	250.2	264.0	224.1	258.4
Commercial	57.1	11.5	19.1	48.4
Grants	193.1	252.5	205.0	210.0
Rice	3.6	--	4.0	2.9
Commercial	--	--	--	--
Grants	3.6	--	4.0	2.9
Sugar	171.6	115.0	123.7	79.6
Commercial	125.1	80.5	48.7	35.2
Grants	46.5	34.5	75.0	44.4

Source: Ministry of Commerce. Reported in Afghanistan:
Recent Economic Developments, IMF March 1991.

APPENDIX A. SECTION VI.
DEMOGRAPHIC, LABOR FORCE, AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

Table A VI-1. Population Estimates, by Source
(thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
World Bank Series [a]	--	--	12,840	13,120	13,410	13,700	14,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
U.S. Census Bureau [b]	12,431	--	--	--	--	14,132	14,501	14,880	15,269	15,556	14,985	14,085	13,642	13,703	13,817	13,886	13,981	14,184	14,481	--	--	
Nathan Assoc. Estimates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,150	17,520
UNHCR [c]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,980	--	--	--	--
GOA Official Estimates [d]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,051	--	--	--	--	17,67	18,136	18,614	--	--	--	17,300	
Tom Eighmy [e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,900

[a] Total population, including nomads.

[b] Settled population only, excluding nomads.

[c] UN estimate of total population inside Afghanistan.

[d] Figure for 1979 excludes nomads. For 1984-86, figures include official GOA estimates of nomadic population, but do not account for emigration by refugees. These figures are cited from The Europa Yearbook 1988, Vol. I, Europa Publications Ltd. For 1990, includes a nomadic population of 1.5 million and Afghans currently residing abroad; Ministry of Statistics.

[e] "Afghanistan's Population Inside and Out"

Table A VI-2. Comparative Population Estimates

Year	Estimated Population	Description of estimate	Source
1972/73	10,020,600	Detailed sample survey of settled population.	A.I.D./SUNY Survey
1972/73	12,020,600	Addition of approximate size of nomad population, from 1974 extension of survey.	A.I.D./SUNY Survey
1979	13,697,200	Projection based on A.I.D./SUNY survey estimate of 2.2 percent population growth rate in 1973.	Nathan Associates
1979	15,551,358	Central government partial census of settled population, with assumption of 2.5 million nomads.	GOA, Central Statistical Office
1985	13,886,000	Projected from 1979 census corrected for emigration of approximately 4,385,000 by 1985.	U.S. Bureau of Census
1985	18,136,000	Probable projection, including nomads but excluding emigration.	GOA, Central Statistical Office
1990	16,900,000 12,360,000 3,270,000 1,270,000	Afghanistan inside and out Inside Afghanistan Afghan refugees in Pakistan Afghan refugees in Iran	"Afghanistan's Population Inside and Out," by Y. Eighmy
		Average of Afghan Demographic Studies and Central Statistics Office estimates for 1979, increased by 2.4% annually; across the board 5% reduction for all rural and urban districts (incremental death rate); for Greater Kabul, 6% annual natural increase and net in-migration, no incremental deaths. Refugee numbers based on Government of Pakistan and UNHCR estimates.	
1990	17,300,000	Provided by the Afghan Ministry of Statistics; includes a constant nomad population (1.5 million) and Afghans currently residing abroad.	IMF
1990/91	17,520,000 12,970,000 2,800,000 1,550,000 200,000	Afghanistan inside and out Inside Afghanistan Afghan refugees in Pakistan Afghan refugees in Iran Afghan refugees elsewhere	Nathan Associates
		Projected from World Bank population estimates for 1976/77, using an average annual growth rate of 2%. U.N. data on refugees in Pakistan and Iran adjusted to reflect the current situation.	

Table A VI-3. Estimated Population by Province, 1990

PROVINCE	1990 POP		AREA KM ²	DENSITY/ KM ²	REMARKS
	1979 GOA CENSUS	UNIDATA ESTIMATE			
KABUL	1373572	2074301	4585	452	+375625 IN-MIGRANTS
KAPISA	345775	427614	5382	79	
PARWAN	409510	506434	5888	86	
WARDAK	293819	363362	9023	40	+JAGHATU PART
LOGAR	216303	267498	4652	58	+AZARO
GHAZNI	640409	791984	23378	34	
PAKTIA	484023	597818	9581	62	
NANGHARHAR	745986	922550	7616	121	
LAGHMAN	310751	384301	7210	53	
KONAR	250132	309333	9881	31	
BADAKHSHAN	498288	615156	47403	13	
TAKHAR	519752	645237	12376	52	
BAGHLAN	493882	610788	17109	36	-KAHMARD
KUNDUZ	555437	686902	7827	88	
SAMANGAN	272584	337101	11218	30	-KHOLM AND KALDAR
BALKH	569255	703990	16840	46	+KHOLM AND KALDAR
JOWZJAN	264081	326583	10326	32	-SARIPUL PRO.&DARZAB
FARYAB	582705	721625	21146	34	
BADGHIS	233613	288906	20068	14	
HERAT	676422	836520	63103	13	+SHENDAND AND FRSI
FARAH	327309	404778	47786	8	-SHENDAND AND FRSI
NIMROZ	103634	128163	41356	3	
HELMAND	517645	640165	61829	10	
KANDAHAR	574954	711037	47676	15	-NAISH
ZABUL	179362	221814	17293	13	
ORUZGAN	436418	539711	29295	19	+NAISH
GHOR	337992	418003	38666	11	
BAHYAN	268517	332070	17414	19	+KAHMARD
PAKTEKA	244727	302651	19336	16	
SARI PUL	324528	401339	16360	25	
UNSPECIFIED			602		
TOTAL	13051385	16517734	652225	25	
LESS IN-MIGRANTS IN KABUL		375625			
TOTAL SETTLED POPULATION	13051385	16142109			
+WOMADS		1500000			
TOTAL POPULATION		17642109			
		=====			

Source: Afghanistan Population Estimates, UNIDATA April 1991.

Table A VI-4. UNDP Series on Population and Rate of Growth
(1978/79 and 1987/88)

(thousands)

	Official Estimate	Revised Estimate
Settled Population (1978/79)	12,710	12,710
Rural	10,830	10,830
Urban	1,880	1,880
Nomads (1978/79)	1,500	1,500
Total Population (1978/79)	14,210	14,210
National Growth Rate	1.8%	2.0%
Total Population (1987/88)	16,726	16,982
Less War Related Deaths	--	1,000
Less Refugees in Pakistan	--	3,500
-NWFP	--	2,158
-Punjab	--	180
-Baluchistan	--	818
-Unregistered	--	344
Less Refugees in Iran	--	1,400
Less Refugees in Europe, USA, India, etc.	--	100
Total Adjustment	--	6,000
Total Population inside Afghanistan:	16,726	10,982
Of Which:		
Settled	15,226 [a]	9,992 [b]
Rural	12,574	7,212
Urban	2,652	2,780
Kabul	1,348	2,000
Others	1,304	780
Nomads	1,500	988

Note: These figures differ substantially from those of other secondary publications citing "official" primary sources. See text.

[a] Official Data

[b] Estimated, using the same ratios as in official estimates.

Sources: Central Statistical Office, UNHCR, Government of Pakistan, and Afghanistan organizations in Pakistan and Iran; cited from UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

Table A VI-5. U.S. Census Bureau Series on Total and Urban Population by Province, 1979

Province	Total	Urban	Urban as % of Total
Badakshan	497,758	10,142	2.04%
Bedghes	233,613	5,340	2.29%
Baghlan	493,882	75,130	15.21%
Balkh	569,255	122,567	21.53%
Bamyan	268,517	7,355	2.74%
Farah	234,621	18,797	8.01%
Faryab	582,705	54,954	9.43%
Ghazni	646,623	30,425	4.71%
Ghor	337,992	2,974	0.88%
Helmand	517,645	26,646	5.15%
Herat	769,111	163,960	21.32%
Jowzjan	588,609	54,870	9.32%
Kabul	1,864,000	919,108	49.31%
Kandahar	567,204	178,409	31.45%
Kunarha	250,132	2,089	0.84%
Kunduz	555,437	107,191	19.30%
Laghman	310,751	3,987	1.28%
Nangarhar	745,986	56,384	7.56%
Nimroz	103,634	6,477	6.25%
Parwan	755,285	25,093	3.32%
Paktika	245,229	1,398	0.57%
Paktia	497,503	11,415	2.29%
Samangan	272,584	33,016	12.11%
Takhar	519,752	46,202	8.89%
Uruzgan	444,168	6,863	1.55%
Zabul	179,362	5,946	3.32%
Total	13,051,358	1,976,738	15.15%

Census Bureau Note: Data refer to the settled population only. "Urban" initially referred to the 86 areas recognized by the Central Bureau for Leading Local Organs as urban and deserving of municipal status, but during processing of the census results 23 of these areas were determined to be "too small and lacking the required urban features" to warrant classification as urban. Hence, "urban" was operationally defined as 63 areas recognized as such by the Central Bureau for Leading Local Organs. These areas met unspecified requirements as to size and urban features.

Sources: Afghanistan Central Statistics Office, 1981, Preliminary results of the First Afghan Population Census, Publication No. 1, Demographic Statistics, Kabul, annex tables 1, 1-1, and 1-2; cited from "Afghanistan: A Demographic Profile", January 1988, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table A VI-6. Official Census Population Estimates for Afghanistan by Province and District, 1978/79

Province	Wolisiwali	Urban	%	Rural	%	Total	Area (sq. km)	Density
Badakhshan	Baharak	0	0.0%	46,093	100.0%	46,093	2,860	16
	Darwaz	0	0.0%	51,829	100.0%	51,829	4,094	13
	Eshkashem	0	0.0%	7,286	100.0%	7,286	4,296	2
	Faizabad	9,121	6.5%	131,207	93.5%	140,328	3,014	47
	Jurm	1,054	2.1%	49,136	97.9%	50,190	3,581	14
	Keranomanjan	0	0.0%	5,590	100.0%	5,590	4,305	1
	Keshem	0	0.0%	83,204	100.0%	83,204	3,021	28
	Ragh	0	0.0%	62,227	100.0%	62,227	2,089	30
	Shahre Bozung	0	0.0%	28,994	100.0%	28,994	894	32
	Shighnan	0	0.0%	18,241	100.0%	18,241	3,782	5
	Wakhan	0	0.0%	9,178	100.0%	9,178	11,766	1
Zebak	0	0.0%	4,608	100.0%	4,608	3,691	1	
Total Badakhshan		10,175	2.0%	497,593	98.0%	507,768	47,393	11
Badghis	Ghormach	0	0.0%	27,129	100.0%	27,129	2326	12
	Jawand	0	0.0%	36,938	100.0%	36,938	6411	6
	Khoshke Kohna	0	0.0%	24,087	100.0%	24,087	1788	13
	Morghab	0	0.0%	35,003	100.0%	35,003	4196	8
	Qades	0	0.0%	43,725	100.0%	43,725	3339	13
	Qalaenaw	5,338	8.0%	61,393	92.0%	66,731	3794	18
Total Badghis		5,338	2.3%	228,275	97.7%	233,613	21,854	11
Baghlan	Andrab	0	0.0%	49,281	100.0%	49,281	2,344	21
	Borka	0	0.0%	34,259	100.0%	34,259	842	41
	Dahane Ghorl	1,558	4.1%	36,453	95.9%	38,011	1,795	21
	Doshi	0	0.0%	37,600	100.0%	37,600	1,735	22
	Khenjan	0	0.0%	16,849	100.0%	16,849	988	17
	Khost Wafreng	0	0.0%	46,746	100.0%	46,746	3,552	13
	Markizbaghlan	39,212	35.4%	71,555	64.6%	110,767	1,644	67
	Nahrin	3,230	6.6%	45,704	93.4%	48,934	1,583	31
	Puli Khumri	31,090	31.7%	66,986	68.3%	98,076	671	146
	Tala Wabarfak	0	0.0%	14,359	100.0%	14,359	2,952	5
Total Baghlan		75,090	15.2%	419,792	84.8%	494,882	18,106	27
Balkh	Balkh	7,275	10.4%	62,674	89.6%	69,949	481	145
	Char Cant	0	0.0%	29,506	100.0%	29,506	1,445	20
	Charbolak	0	0.0%	45,522	100.0%	45,522	511	89
	Chemtal	0	0.0%	49,963	100.0%	49,963	1,732	29
	Dihdadi	0	0.0%	32,529	100.0%	32,529	233	140
	Dowlat Abad	6,082	9.3%	59,315	90.7%	65,397	814	80
	Keshende	0	0.0%	42,737	100.0%	42,737	1,801	24
	Nahre Shahi	0	0.0%	32,017	100.0%	32,017	1,771	18
	Sholgers	5,862	8.0%	67,418	92.0%	73,280	1,663	44
	Shortepa	0	0.0%	24,983	100.0%	24,983	1,284	19
Total Balkh		19,219	4.1%	446,664	95.9%	465,883	11,735	40
Bamyan	Kahmard	0	0.0%	32,314	100.0%	32,314	3,253	10
	Markiz Bamyan	7,340	15.7%	39,413	84.3%	46,753	2,152	22
	Panjab	0	0.0%	45,747	100.0%	45,747	1,537	30
	Shiber	18	0.1%	18,422	99.9%	18,440	1,071	17
	Waras	0	0.0%	69,675	100.0%	69,675	2,823	25
	Yakowlang	0	0.0%	55,588	100.0%	55,588	6,575	8
Total Bamyan		7,359	2.7%	261,158	97.3%	268,517	17,411	15
Farah	Anar Dara	0	0.0%	15,331	100.0%	15,331	10,462	1
	Bakwa	0	0.0%	13,844	100.0%	13,844	2,078	7
	Bala Blouk	0	0.0%	33,223	100.0%	33,223	5,271	6
	Farsi	0	0.0%	24,066	100.0%	24,066	2,521	10
	Gulistan	0	0.0%	16,101	100.0%	16,101	6,572	2
	Khake Safid	0	0.0%	11,641	100.0%	11,641	1,355	9
	Markiz Farah	18,765	25.7%	54,251	74.3%	73,016	3,514	21
	Purchaman	0	0.0%	26,682	100.0%	26,682	7,104	4
	Qalaa Kah	0	0.0%	26,381	100.0%	26,381	6,222	4

Table A VI-6 (cont.). Official Census Population Estimates for Afghanistan by Province and District, 1978/79

Province	Woliswali	Urban	%	Rural	%	Total (sq. km)	Density	
Farah (cont.)	Shindand	2,091	1.8%	114,101	98.2%	116,192	8,535	14
Total Farah		20,857	5.9%	335,620	94.1%	356,477	53,634	7
Faryab	Almar	0	0.0%	38,350	100.0%	38,350	1,526	25
	Andkhoy	13,158	26.4%	36,684	73.6%	49,842	1,738	29
	Bilchragh	0	0.0%	69,243	100.0%	69,243	2,380	29
	Darzab	1,148	2.8%	39,851	97.2%	40,999	1,132	36
	Dowlatabad	2,440	9.1%	24,372	90.9%	26,812	2,599	10
	Khanchar Bagh	0	0.0%	15,244	100.0%	15,244	1,051	15
	Kohistanat	0	0.0%	26,212	100.0%	26,212	2,267	12
	Mimana	38,251	100.0%	0	0.0%	38,251	32	1195
	Pashton Kot	0	0.0%	114,733	100.0%	114,733	3,355	34
	Qaram Gul	0	0.0%	11,719	100.0%	11,719	1,545	8
	Qaysar	0	0.0%	84,091	100.0%	84,091	2,431	35
	Shirin Tagab	0	0.0%	67,209	100.0%	67,209	2,217	30
Total Faryab		54,997	9.4%	527,708	90.6%	582,705	22,273	6
Ghazni	Ab Band	0	0.0%	13,723	100.0%	13,723	1,131	12
	Ajristan	0	0.0%	16,137	100.0%	16,137	1,231	13
	Andar	0	0.0%	62,109	100.0%	62,109	818	76
	Bahram	0	0.0%	31,704	100.0%	31,704	617	51
	Dehyak	0	0.0%	25,764	100.0%	25,764	724	36
	Gelan	0	0.0%	30,796	100.0%	30,796	1,045	29
	Giro	0	0.0%	15,593	100.0%	15,593	856	18
	Jaghathu	0	0.0%	51,703	100.0%	51,703	1,217	42
	Jaghori	0	0.0%	99,126	100.0%	99,126	1,836	54
	Malistan	0	0.0%	45,377	100.0%	45,377	1,975	23
	Markaz Ghazni	30,459	41.0%	43,832	59.0%	74,291	526	141
	Moqor	0	0.0%	25,357	100.0%	25,357	809	31
	Nawa	0	0.0%	17,150	100.0%	17,150	2,541	7
	Nawor	0	0.0%	54,173	100.0%	54,173	5,983	9
	Qarabagh	0	0.0%	76,401	100.0%	76,401	1,810	42
	Zena Khan	0	0.0%	7,219	100.0%	7,219	254	28
Total Ghazni		30,459	4.7%	616,164	95.3%	646,623	23,373	28
Ghor	Cheghcheran	2,947	3.3%	86,356	96.7%	89,303	11,803	8
	Ghore Taywara	0	0.0%	48,488	100.0%	48,488	2,904	17
	Lalwasarjanga	0	0.0%	65,548	100.0%	65,548	5,071	13
	Pasaband	0	0.0%	45,797	100.0%	45,797	4,664	10
	Saghar	0	0.0%	18,822	100.0%	18,822	2,762	7
	Shahrak	0	0.0%	41,674	100.0%	41,674	8,499	5
	Toolak	0	0.0%	28,360	100.0%	28,360	2,955	10
Total Ghor		2,947	0.9%	335,045	99.1%	337,992	38,658	9
Helmand	Baghran	0	0.0%	47,003	100.0%	47,003	3,566	13
	Bust	21,621	38.4%	34,684	61.6%	56,305	998	56
	Deshu	0	0.0%	11,806	100.0%	11,806	9,814	1
	Garmser	0	0.0%	50,684	100.0%	50,684	20,690	2
	Kajaki	0	0.0%	69,647	100.0%	69,647	2,268	31
	Khanishan	0	0.0%	15,167	100.0%	15,167	7,413	2
	Mousa Qala	0	0.0%	37,119	100.0%	37,119	1,386	27
	Nadi Ali	0	0.0%	68,121	100.0%	68,121	4,625	15
	Nahre Saraj	5,035	7.2%	64,897	92.8%	69,932	1,692	41
	Nawaibarezai	0	0.0%	53,581	100.0%	53,581	660	81
	Nawzed	0	0.0%	29,324	100.0%	29,324	4,581	6
	Washir	0	0.0%	8,956	100.0%	8,956	4,123	2
Total Helmand		26,656	5.1%	490,989	94.9%	517,645	61,816	8
Herat	Adraskan	0	0.0%	22,893	100.0%	22,893	10,428	2
	Anjil	0	0.0%	137,483	100.0%	137,483	1,333	103
	Cheshtisharif	0	0.0%	9,785	100.0%	9,785	1,928	5
	Farsi	0	0.0%	15,908	100.0%	15,908	2,521	6
	Ghuryan	12,416	34.4%	23,678	65.6%	36,094	9,942	4

Table A VI-6 (cont.). Official Census Population Estimates for Afghanistan by Province and District, 1978/79

Province	Woliswali	Urban	%	Rural	%	Total	Area (sq. km)	Density
Herat (cont.)	Gozara	0	0.0%	76,359	100.0%	76,359	1,609	47
	Karukh	5,399	16.8%	26,740	83.2%	32,139	2,049	16
	Kohsan	0	0.0%	22,577	100.0%	22,577	4,882	5
	Koshk	0	0.0%	48,929	100.0%	48,929	2,932	17
	Harkiz Herat	140,323	100.0%	0	0.0%	140,323	45	3118
	Obe	1,505	4.3%	33,486	95.7%	34,991	2,283	15
	Pashtunzarghu	0	0.0%	53,195	100.0%	53,195	1,741	31
	Shindand	4,300	5.6%	72,480	94.4%	76,780	8,535	9
	Zendajan	0	0.0%	27,884	100.0%	27,884	1,833	15
Total Herat		163,943	22.3%	571,397	77.7%	735,340	52,061	14
Jowzjan	Aqcha	8,906	14.3%	53,376	85.7%	62,282	1,080	58
	Balkhab	0	0.0%	27,871	100.0%	27,871	2,476	11
	Faizabad	0	0.0%	24,754	100.0%	24,754	811	31
	Khamyab	0	0.0%	7,344	100.0%	7,344	504	15
	Kohistanat	0	0.0%	42,728	100.0%	42,728	7,013	6
	Mangajek	0	0.0%	28,127	100.0%	28,127	957	29
	Mardyan	0	0.0%	26,702	100.0%	26,702	822	32
	Qarqin	3,561	25.4%	10,459	74.6%	14,020	1,232	11
	Sange Charak	7,718	6.1%	118,811	93.9%	126,529	2,656	48
	Saripul	15,675	12.3%	111,765	87.7%	127,440	4,211	30
	Sheberghan	18,960	18.8%	81,892	81.2%	100,852	3,796	27
Total Jowzjan		54,821	9.3%	533,828	90.7%	588,649	25,558	23
Kabul	Bagrami	0	0.0%	41,515	100.0%	41,515	216	192
	Charasyab	0	0.0%	55,008	100.0%	55,008	284	194
	Deh Sabz	0	0.0%	30,098	100.0%	30,098	632	48
	Istalif	0	0.0%	29,655	100.0%	29,655	111	267
	Kabul City	913,164	100.0%	0	0.0%	913,164	213	4287
	Kalakan	0	0.0%	22,736	100.0%	22,736	43	529
	Khake Jabar	0	0.0%	11,418	100.0%	11,418	914	12
	Mir Bacha Kot	0	0.0%	50,856	100.0%	50,856	63	807
	Paghman	0	0.0%	59,130	100.0%	59,130	402	147
	Sarobi	0	0.0%	33,370	100.0%	33,370	1,100	30
	Shakar Dara	0	0.0%	72,652	100.0%	72,652	399	182
Total Kabul		913,164	69.2%	406,438	30.8%	1,319,602	4,377	301
Kandahar	Arghandab	0	0.0%	43,047	100.0%	43,047	579	74
	Arghistan	0	0.0%	19,868	100.0%	19,868	4,332	5
	Daman	0	0.0%	17,005	100.0%	17,005	4,593	4
	Dehla	0	0.0%	24,966	100.0%	24,966	2,970	8
	Ghorak	0	0.0%	5,514	100.0%	5,514	1,725	3
	Khakraiz	0	0.0%	13,166	100.0%	13,166	1,189	11
	Markizkandaha	178,438	64.3%	99,070	35.7%	277,508	225	1233
	Maruf	0	0.0%	19,040	100.0%	19,040	3,227	6
	Maywand	0	0.0%	38,559	100.0%	38,559	10,286	4
	Panjwai	0	0.0%	72,666	100.0%	72,666	4,202	17
	Rek	0	0.0%	1,103	100.0%	1,103	5,091	0
	Shorabak	0	0.0%	6,616	100.0%	6,616	4,910	1
	Spin Boldak	0	0.0%	28,146	100.0%	28,146	4,332	6
Total Kandahar		178,438	31.5%	388,766	68.5%	567,204	47,666	12
Kapisa	Alasai	0	0.0%	19,292	100.0%	19,292	322	60
	Kohi Band	0	0.0%	13,504	100.0%	13,504	193	70
	Kohistan	0	0.0%	69,000	100.0%	69,000	174	397
	Mahmood Raqi	1,215	3.0%	39,298	97.0%	40,513	120	338
	Mejrab	0	0.0%	65,802	100.0%	65,802	685	96
	Panjsher	0	0.0%	47,661	100.0%	47,661	708	67
	Panjsher 1	0	0.0%	32,741	100.0%	32,741	2,099	16
	Panjsher 2	0	0.0%	14,820	100.0%	14,820	704	21
	Tagab	0	0.0%	42,442	100.0%	42,442	477	89
Total Kapisa		1,215	0.4%	344,560	99.6%	345,775	5,482	63

Table A VI-6 (cont.). Official Census Population Estimates for
Afghanistan by Province and District, 1978/79

Province	Wolisiwali	Urban	%	Rural	%	Area		
						Total (sq. km)	Density	
Kunar	Asadabad	2,097	7.2%	27,023	92.8%	29,120	318	92
	Bar Kunar	0	0.0%	25,504	100.0%	25,504	910	28
	Bergey Metal	0	0.0%	5,885	100.0%	5,885	1,951	3
	Chapa Dara	0	0.0%	21,683	100.0%	21,683	2,273	10
	Chowki	0	0.0%	21,580	100.0%	21,580	249	87
	Dangam	0	0.0%	8,870	100.0%	8,870	234	38
	Kandesh	0	0.0%	9,199	100.0%	9,199	1,740	5
	Khas Kunar	0	0.0%	18,586	100.0%	18,586	327	57
	Marawar	0	0.0%	11,771	100.0%	11,771	159	74
	Narang	0	0.0%	15,698	100.0%	15,698	165	95
	Naray	0	0.0%	9,467	100.0%	9,467	372	25
	Nourgal	0	0.0%	19,386	100.0%	19,386	367	53
	Peché	0	0.0%	38,236	100.0%	38,236	1,115	34
	Sir Kanay	0	0.0%	15,147	100.0%	15,147	297	51
Total Kunar		2,097	0.8%	248,035	99.2%	250,132	10,477	24
Kunduz	Aliabad	0	0.0%	27,892	100.0%	27,892	19	67
	Archi	2,873	4.9%	55,760	95.1%	58,633	787	75
	Char Dara	0	0.0%	42,127	100.0%	42,127	968	44
	Hazrat Imam	12,646	10.0%	113,811	90.0%	126,457	1,445	88
	Khanabad	26,827	26.2%	75,567	73.8%	102,394	1,112	92
	Markiz Kunduz	53,199	33.7%	104,662	66.3%	157,861	694	227
	Qalae Zal	11,621	29.0%	28,452	71.0%	40,073	2,399	17
Total Kunduz		107,166	19.3%	448,271	80.7%	555,437	7,824	71
Laghman	Ali Sheng	0	0.0%	42,337	100.0%	42,337	1,266	33
	Alinegar	0	0.0%	50,177	100.0%	50,177	539	93
	Dowlat Shah	0	0.0%	21,663	100.0%	21,663	296	73
	Mehterlam	4,012	5.0%	76,222	95.0%	80,234	533	151
	Norestan	0	0.0%	51,350	100.0%	51,350	1,287	40
	Qarghaie	0	0.0%	64,990	100.0%	64,990	774	84
Total Laghman		4,012	1.3%	306,739	98.7%	310,751	4,695	66
Logar	Azro	0	0.0%	13,480	100.0%	13,480	707	19
	Baraki	0	0.0%	44,186	100.0%	44,186	329	134
	Charkh	0	0.0%	34,598	100.0%	34,598	758	46
	Kolangar	3,870	5.0%	73,521	95.0%	77,390	1,839	42
	Mohammad Agha	0	0.0%	46,649	100.0%	46,649	1,018	46
Total Logar		3,870	1.8%	212,434	98.2%	216,303	4,651	47
Nangarhar	Achin	0	0.0%	50,304	100.0%	50,304	461	109
	Bati Kot	0	0.0%	38,914	100.0%	38,914	152	256
	Chaparhar	0	0.0%	30,372	100.0%	30,372	181	168
	Darae Moor	0	0.0%	27,606	100.0%	27,606	336	82
	Deh Bals	0	0.0%	23,728	100.0%	23,728	485	49
	Dorbaba	0	0.0%	17,762	100.0%	17,762	421	42
	Goshta	0	0.0%	9,991	100.0%	9,991	514	19
	Hesarak	0	0.0%	16,135	100.0%	16,135	642	25
	Jalalabad	53,894	47.4%	59,806	52.6%	113,700	236	482
	Kama	0	0.0%	53,151	100.0%	53,151	229	232
	Khogiani	2,443	3.3%	71,589	96.7%	74,032	578	128
	Kouz Kunar	0	0.0%	34,414	100.0%	34,414	327	105
	Lalpur	0	0.0%	10,440	100.0%	10,440	521	20
	Mohmand Dara	0	0.0%	22,869	100.0%	22,869	278	82
	Nazian	0	0.0%	5,551	100.0%	5,551	92	60
	Pachier	0	0.0%	21,803	100.0%	21,803	354	62
	Rodat	0	0.0%	60,813	100.0%	60,813	667	91
	Sher Zad	0	0.0%	33,236	100.0%	33,236	577	58
	Shinwar	0	0.0%	24,423	100.0%	24,423	179	136
	Sorkhroad	0	0.0%	76,742	100.0%	76,742	384	200
	Total Nangarhar		56,337	7.6%	689,649	92.4%	745,986	7,614

Table A VI-6 (cont.). Official Census Population Estimates for Afghanistan by Province and District, 1978/79

Province	Moliswali	Urban		Rural		Area		Density
			%		%	Total (sq. km)		
Nimroz	Aslechakhansr	0	0.0%	19,864	100.0%	19,864	9,660	2
	Charborjak	0	0.0%	24,983	100.0%	24,983	19,199	1
	Kang	0	0.0%	16,655	100.0%	16,655	1,236	13
	Khash Reod	0	0.0%	12,954	100.0%	12,954	10,225	1
	Zaranj	6,419	22.0%	22,759	78.0%	29,178	1,027	28
Total Nimroz		6,419	6.2%	97,215	93.8%	103,634	41,347	3
Paktia	Bak	0	0.0%	6,819	100.0%	6,819	154	44
	Charkani	0	0.0%	17,332	100.0%	17,332	263	66
	Dand Wa Patan	0	0.0%	10,081	100.0%	10,081	162	62
	Gardez	9,567	21.6%	34,725	78.4%	44,292	650	68
	Gurboz	0	0.0%	9,376	100.0%	9,376	382	25
	Jadran	0	0.0%	15,026	100.0%	15,026	481	31
	Jaji	0	0.0%	30,812	100.0%	30,812	803	38
	Jaji Maidan	0	0.0%	12,150	100.0%	12,150	386	31
	Jani Khil	0	0.0%	12,517	100.0%	12,517	290	43
	Khost	1,866	3.8%	47,240	96.2%	49,106	418	117
	Lajmangel	0	0.0%	16,369	100.0%	16,369	262	62
	Mandozai	0	0.0%	23,109	100.0%	23,109	110	210
	Mousa Khil	0	0.0%	18,932	100.0%	18,932	405	47
	Nader Shahkot	0	0.0%	11,554	100.0%	11,554	398	29
	Qalander	0	0.0%	4,150	100.0%	4,150	154	27
	Saroti	0	0.0%	20,917	100.0%	20,917	290	72
	Sayed Karam	0	0.0%	52,435	100.0%	52,435	929	56
	Shamal	0	0.0%	5,853	100.0%	5,853	154	38
	Shawak	0	0.0%	5,016	100.0%	5,016	128	39
	Sperah	0	0.0%	10,592	100.0%	10,592	512	21
Tani	0	0.0%	23,109	100.0%	23,109	434	53	
Trizai	0	0.0%	19,257	100.0%	19,257	367	52	
Zornat	0	0.0%	65,219	100.0%	65,219	1,428	46	
Total Paktia		11,433	2.4%	472,590	97.6%	484,023	9,560	51
Paktika	Barmal	0	0.0%	20,064	100.0%	20,064	1,058	19
	Dila	0	0.0%	14,491	100.0%	14,491	1,355	11
	Gayan	0	0.0%	20,064	100.0%	20,064	280	72
	Gomal	0	0.0%	4,459	100.0%	4,459	4,045	1
	Katawaz	0	0.0%	41,042	100.0%	41,042	1,287	32
	Mata Khan	0	0.0%	14,364	100.0%	14,364	463	31
	Neka	0	0.0%	7,182	100.0%	7,182	180	40
	Omna	0	0.0%	6,990	100.0%	6,990	473	15
	Sar Rawza	0	0.0%	13,376	100.0%	13,376	718	19
	Sarobi	0	0.0%	7,182	100.0%	7,182	407	18
	Sharan	1,388	3.8%	35,129	96.2%	36,517	1,031	35
	Urgoun	0	0.0%	31,808	100.0%	31,808	568	56
	Walmamy	0	0.0%	2,052	100.0%	2,052	3,311	1
	Wazakhwa	0	0.0%	14,491	100.0%	14,491	3,500	4
Zelook	0	0.0%	11,147	100.0%	11,147	237	47	
Total Paktika		1,388	0.6%	243,841	99.4%	245,229	18,913	13
Parwan	Bagram	0	0.0%	68,010	100.0%	68,010	464	147
	Chari Kar	22,473	20.8%	85,572	79.2%	108,045	191	566
	Ghorband	0	0.0%	60,711	100.0%	60,711	1,486	41
	Jabul Saraj	1,336	1.8%	72,872	98.2%	74,208	196	379
	Kche Safi	0	0.0%	11,721	100.0%	11,721	680	17
	Salang	0	0.0%	15,434	100.0%	15,434	682	23
	Shekh Ali	0	0.0%	19,292	100.0%	19,292	898	21
	Shinwar	0	0.0%	20,257	100.0%	20,257	352	58
	Surkhi Parsa	0	0.0%	31,832	100.0%	31,832	938	34
Total Parwan		23,809	5.8%	385,701	94.2%	409,510	5,887	70
Samangan	Darae Souf	0	0.0%	82,535	100.0%	82,535	3,432	24
	Hazratesultan	0	0.0%	23,690	100.0%	23,690	1,138	21
	Kaldar	0	0.0%	10,891	100.0%	10,891	758	14

Table A VI-6 (cont.). Official Census Population Estimates for Afghanistan by Province and District, 1978/79

Province	Woliswali	Urban	%	Rural	%	Area		
						Total (sq. km)	Density	
Samangan (cont.)	Khulm	28,054	55.7%	22,313	44.3%	50,367	4,246	12
	Markizsamanga	4,924	6.1%	75,793	93.9%	80,717	3,759	21
	Roye Doab	0	0.0%	24,384	100.0%	24,384	2,887	8
	Total Samangan	32,978	12.1%	239,606	87.9%	272,584	16,220	17
Takhar	Bangi	0	0.0%	21,316	100.0%	21,316	485	44
	Cha Ab	10,821	43.6%	13,997	56.4%	24,818	775	32
	Chal	0	0.0%	15,500	100.0%	15,500	561	28
	Darqad	0	0.0%	13,036	100.0%	13,036	422	31
	Eshkamesh	0	0.0%	32,656	100.0%	32,656	745	44
	Farkhar	1,286	4.7%	26,069	95.3%	27,355	1,490	18
	Kalafgan	0	0.0%	21,396	100.0%	21,396	552	39
	Khweja Ghar	3,458	6.0%	54,173	94.0%	57,631	341	169
	Rustaq	6,585	6.8%	90,259	93.2%	96,844	1,914	51
	Taloqan	19,945	14.4%	118,565	85.6%	138,510	1,502	92
	Warsaj	0	0.0%	20,555	100.0%	20,555	2,891	7
Yangi Qala	4,066	13.1%	26,969	86.9%	31,035	728	43	
Total Takhar	46,161	9.2%	454,491	90.8%	500,652	12,406	40	
Uruzgan	Ajristan	0	0.0%	35,000	100.0%	35,000	--	--
	Chorah	0	0.0%	24,042	100.0%	24,042	3,307	7
	Dai Kundi	0	0.0%	106,900	100.0%	106,900	5,535	19
	Deh Raod	1,284	3.6%	34,393	96.4%	35,677	3,470	10
	Gezab	1,808	4.8%	35,860	95.2%	37,668	4,096	9
	Kajran	0	0.0%	39,371	100.0%	39,371	2,373	17
	Khas Uruzgan	0	0.0%	39,465	100.0%	39,465	2,494	16
	Sharistan	0	0.0%	74,819	100.0%	74,819	4,651	16
	Tirin Kot	3,348	7.7%	40,128	92.3%	43,476	1,599	27
Total Uruzgan	6,440	1.5%	429,978	98.5%	436,418	27,525	16	
Wardak	Behsud	0	0.0%	25,701	100.0%	25,701	1,325	19
	Chaki Wardak	0	0.0%	39,489	100.0%	39,489	1,177	34
	Day Mirdad	0	0.0%	15,816	100.0%	15,816	1,341	12
	Maidan	2,056	2.6%	77,025	97.4%	79,081	1,964	40
	Markazebhsud	0	0.0%	73,150	100.0%	73,150	2,185	33
	Sayed Abad	0	0.0%	54,368	100.0%	54,368	1,029	53
Total Wardak	2,056	0.7%	285,549	99.3%	287,605	9,021	32	
Zabul	Arghandab	0	0.0%	18,821	100.0%	18,821	2,096	9
	Atghar	0	0.0%	5,006	100.0%	5,006	697	7
	Dai Chopan	0	0.0%	45,225	100.0%	45,225	3,276	14
	Jaldak	0	0.0%	9,884	100.0%	9,884	1,502	7
	Mizan	0	0.0%	7,878	100.0%	7,878	1,101	7
	Qalat	5,953	30.5%	13,565	69.5%	19,518	1,675	12
	Shahjoy	0	0.0%	33,716	100.0%	33,716	1,061	32
	Shamalzai	0	0.0%	25,763	100.0%	25,763	3,091	8
	Shinkai	0	0.0%	13,551	100.0%	13,551	2,290	6
Total Zabul	5,953	3.3%	173,409	96.7%	179,362	16,789	11	
Total, Afghanistan	1,874,796	14.5%	11,091,505	85.5%	12,966,301	644,326	20	

Note: These figures are taken from a draft report prepared by Dr. Richard English for the UNHCR and presented to the Nathan Associates research team in June 1989. Certain minor districts are apparently missing from the series, for which reason the total population sums to slightly less than the usually quoted official figure of 13,051,358. Absolute figures for rural and urban populations are calculated from percentages.

Source: Government of Afghanistan, 1978/79 Census; cited from UNHCR.

Table A VI-7. World Bank Series on Population and Rates of Growth

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	Avg. annual growth rate 72/73-76/77
Total Population	12.84	13.12	13.41	13.7	14	2.18
Nomads	1.38	1.41	1.44	1.47	1.5	2
Settled	11.46	11.71	11.97	12.23	12.5	2.2
Urban [a]	1.77	1.82	1.88	1.94	2	3.1
Rural	9.69	9.89	10.09	10.29	10.5	2.03
Male [b]	5.95	6.08	6.22	6.35	6.49	
Female	5.51	5.63	5.75	5.88	6.01	

[a] Urban areas consist of 87 municipalities.

[b] Assuming a sex-ratio of 108 males/100 females instead of 116/100 given by ADS which is too high.

Source: Afghan Demographic Survey, CSO, and World Bank Mission estimates; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A VI-8. Refugees in Pakistan and Iran By Province.

PROVINCE	PAKISTAN			IRAN			TOTAL	
	NUMBER	% OF PT	% OF TRI	NUMBER	% OF PT	% OF TRI	NUMBER	% OF GT
KABUL	250082	71.4%	7.6%	100000	28.6%	7.8%	350082	7.7%
KAPISA	10003	100.0%	0.3%	0	0.0%	0.0%	10003	0.2%
PARWAN	38330	91.4%	1.2%	3600	8.6%	0.3%	41930	0.9%
WARDAK	17708	66.3%	0.5%	9000	33.7%	0.7%	26708	0.6%
LOGAR	215737	100.0%	6.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	215737	4.7%
GHAZNI	52090	74.5%	1.6%	17800	25.5%	1.4%	69890	1.5%
PAKTIA	529807	100.0%	16.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	529807	11.6%
NANGHARHAR	519957	100.0%	15.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%	519957	11.4%
LAGHMAN	81555	100.0%	2.5%	0	0.0%	0.0%	81555	1.8%
KONAR	210996	100.0%	6.4%	0	0.0%	0.0%	210996	4.6%
BADAKHSHAN	316	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	316	0.0%
TAKHAR	18237	100.0%	0.6%	1500	0.0%	0.0%	18237	0.4%
BAGHLAN	221263	99.3%	6.8%	15	0.7%	0.1%	222763	4.9%
KUNDUZ	293623	100.0%	9.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	293623	6.5%
SAHANGAN	18156	92.8%	0.6%	1400	7.2%	0.1%	19556	0.4%
BALKH	40957	94.0%	1.3%	2600	6.0%	0.2%	43557	1.0%
JOWZJAN	59121	84.7%	1.8%	10700	15.3%	0.8%	69821	1.5%
FARYAB	6730	83.8%	0.2%	1300	16.2%	0.1%	8030	0.2%
BADGHIS	0	0.0%	0.0%	167100	100.0%	13.1%	167100	3.7%
HERAT	719	0.1%	0.0%	487000	99.9%	38.1%	487719	10.7%
FARAH	11566	4.7%	0.4%	237100	95.3%	18.6%	248666	5.5%
NIMROZ	4044	4.5%	0.1%	85000	95.5%	6.7%	89044	2.0%
HELMAND	212941	80.9%	6.5%	50400	19.1%	3.9%	263341	6.8%
KANDAHAR	292434	88.7%	8.9%	37200	11.3%	2.9%	329634	7.2%
ZABUL	60457	93.6%	1.8%	4100	6.4%	0.3%	64557	1.4%
ORUZGAN	9863	24.1%	0.3%	31000	75.9%	2.4%	40863	0.9%
GHOR	382	2.4%	0.0%	15500	97.6%	1.2%	15882	0.3%
BAMYAN	213	1.4%	0.0%	15400	98.6%	1.2%	15613	0.3%
PAKTEKA	94295	100.0%	2.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%	94295	2.1%
SARI PUL *	29928		0.9%	10700	26.3%	0.8%	40628	0.9%
GRAND TOTAL	3271582		100.0%	1277700		100.0%	4549282	100.0%
Other Refugees							222298	

*Are included in Jowzjan but not included in Grand Total.

TRP = Total Refugees in Pakistan, TRI = Total Refugees in Iran

GT = Grand Total

PT = Province Total

Source: Afghanistan Population Estimates. UNIDATA, April 1991.

Table A VI-9. UNHCR Series on Provincial Origin of Afghan Refugees as of 1988

Province	Pre-war Population [a]	Area of Asylum Pakistan [b]			Iran [c]	Total	Total as % of all Refugees	Total as % of Province Population
		NWFP	Baluchistan	Punjab				
Kandahar	567	1	463	2	--	466	12.26%	82.2%
Nangrahar	746	389	--	10	--	399	10.50%	53.5%
Ghazni	647	264	96	--	--	360	9.47%	55.6%
Paktia	498	314	16	19	--	349	9.18%	70.1%
Logar	258	262	21	--	--	283	7.45%	109.7%
Paktika	245	266	--	2	--	268	7.05%	109.4%
Laghman	311	223	--	1	--	224	5.89%	72.0%
Kunar	250	223	--	--	--	223	5.87%	89.2%
Farah	235	--	--	--	200	200	5.26%	85.1%
Herat	769	--	--	--	192	192	5.05%	25.0%
Helmand	518	--	135	--	20	155	4.08%	29.9%
Nimroz	104	--	17	--	100	117	3.08%	112.5%
Baghlan	494	52	5 *	47	--	104	2.74%	21.1%
Kunduz	555	30	5 *	41	--	76	2.00%	13.7%
Kabul	1,319	56	--	13	--	69	1.82%	5.2%
Parwan	410	48	--	5	--	53	1.39%	12.9%
Uruzgan	444	--	11	--	40 *	51	1.34%	11.5%
Zabul	179	1	48	--	--	49	1.29%	27.4%
Ghor	338	--	3 *	--	40 *	43	1.13%	2.7%
Badgis	234	--	3 *	--	40 *	43	1.13%	18.4%
Badakshan	498	28	--	--	--	28	0.74%	5.6%
Samangan	273	4	5	6	--	15	0.39%	5.5%
Balkh	569	2	5	6	--	13	0.34%	2.3%
Wardak	288	--	9	--	--	9	0.24%	3.1%
Jowzjan	589	--	--	7	--	7	0.18%	1.2%
Takhar	520	--	5	--	--	5	0.13%	1.0%
Bamian	269	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Faryab	583	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kapisa	346	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total **	13,056	2,163	847	159	632	3,801	--	--

* Figures represent projections from aggregated estimates b & c below.

** Total population for Afghanistan does not include nomads, which number between 1.5 and 2 million by official GOA estimates.

Note: This table is taken from a draft report by Dr. Richard English, prepared for the UNHCR. As such, the data are preliminary. This Nathan Associates version of the table contains general minor arithmetical differences from the original.

Sources: [a] Census of Afghanistan (1979); [b] UNHCR Sub-offices Peshawar (2/88) Quetta (1/88) and Lahore (12/87) based on GOP figures of registered refugees only. Unregistered refugees in Pakistan estimated at 300,000; [c] Estimates provided by VITA, Peshawar and miscellaneous regional sources.

Table A VI-10. Food Supply per Person per Day

Description	Unit	1961	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
Calories	number	2286.0	2293.0	2251.0	2288.0	2295.0	2293.0
Proteins	grams	64.5	65.1	63.5	65.1	65.3	63.7
Fats	grams	30.7	32.5	33.8	33.7	34.3	38.3
Major Food Consumed							
(Share on tot. calories)	percent						
Wheat		54.0	53.4	50.5	53.5	51.2	51.4
Maize		18.1	16.9	14.7	13.6	14.7	14.0
Rice		7.0	6.6	7.4	6.9	7.7	7.1
Oil & Fat		2.0	2.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.9
Meat Offals		3.5	3.7	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.5

Source: 1990 Country Tables: Basic Data on the Agricultural Sector, FAO.

Table A VI-11. Projected Food Requirements, 1990/91-1993/94

(Thousands of tons)

	1978/79	1990/91	-----Projections-----		
	Base	Estimate	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Wheat					
Domestic	2813	1958	2015	2108	2255
Available for Consumption	2391	1664	1713	1792	1917
Proportion of Domestic Production (%)	85	85	85	85	85
Corn					
Domestic	780	603	622	645	678
Available for Consumption	585	470	485	503	529
Proportion of Domestic Production (%)	75	78	78	78	78
Rice					
Domestic	428	288	297	313	346
Available for Consumption	364	246	252	266	294
Proportion of Domestic Production (%)	85	85	85	85	85
Barley					
Domestic	325	247	257	267	292
Available for Consumption	211	161	167	174	190
Proportion of Domestic Production (%)	65	65	65	65	65
Minor Food Crops					
Domestic	36	30	32	33	34
Available for Consumption	31	26	27	28	29
Proportion of Domestic Production (%)	85	85	85	85	85
Total Domestic Production (tons)	4382	3126	3223	3366	3605
Total Available for Consumption	3583	2567	2644	2763	2959
Population (000) of which	14600	17520	17887	18263	18647
Inside Afghanistan	14400	12970	13537	14563	15647
Proportion of total Population (%)	98.6	74.0	75.6	79.7	84.0
Per Capita Consumption (Grain)	253	235	235	235	235
Total Requirement (tons)	3643	3047	3181	3422	3677
Deficit, Mainly Grain (000 tons)	-60	-480	-537	-659	-718

Source: see Table A II-10.

Note: Data on domestic production is adjusted for seed requirements and wastage in storage and transportation to obtain the volumes available for consumption.

The population figures are adopted from Table 1 in the text. Population is assumed to grow at an average rate of 2 percent annually.

The total requirement is estimated on the basis of needs of total population inside the country including the returning refugees. Per capita consumption of grains in the base year is in line with the historical data used by the Ministry of Planning and some international agencies. In subsequent years it was adjusted to reflect the depressed level of agricultural production and food shortages in the country.

The deficit of 480,000 MT in 1990/91 compares with deficits of 450,000 tons projected by the World Food Program and 440,000 tons projected by O/AID/Rep.

Table A VI-12. World Bank Estimate of Structural Characteristics of Working Age Population

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Activity rate (%)					
of settled population (age 8 + years)					
Economically active					
Total	40.6				
Male	67.3				
Female	10.5 [a]				
Unemployed					
Total	1.4				
Male	2.4				
Female	0.4 [a]				
Population of working age (15-64 years)(millions)					
Total	6.57	6.72	6.86	7.01	7.17
Settled	5.87	6.00	6.13	6.26	6.40
Male	3.09	3.16	3.23	3.30	3.37
Female	2.78	2.84	2.90	2.96	3.03
Economically active population (8 + years)(millions)					
Settled population					
Total	3.39	3.46	3.54	3.62	3.70
Male	2.98	3.04	3.11	3.18	3.25
Female	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45

[a] Adjusted ADS figures, reflects sex-ratio of 108 males/100 females.

Source: Afghan Demographic Survey and World Bank Mission estimates; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A VI-13. World Bank Estimates of Labor Force
Composition Over Eight Years of Age, 1975/76

(in thousands, unless otherwise indicated)

Sector	Settled Population only			Nomads	Total Labor Force	As percent of total labor force
	Male	Female	Total			
Agriculture	1869.0	78.8	1947.8	545.0	2492.8	52.9%
Handicrafts	115.6	237.5	353.1	490.5	843.6	17.9%
Manufacturing & Mining	35.7	5.0	40.7		40.7	0.9%
Construction	43.4	1.3	44.7		44.7	0.9%
Commerce	201.5	1.3	202.8	54.5	257.3	5.5%
Transport & Communications	56.5	0.1	56.6		56.6	1.2%
Other services	638.0	53.6	691.6		691.6	14.7%
Other	61.8	6.2	68.0		68.0	1.4%
Unknown	45.3	41.9	87.2		87.2	1.9%
Unemployed	113.2	14.3	127.5		127.5	2.7%
Total	3180.0	440.0	3620.0	1090.0	4710.0	100.0%

Source: Total labor force - Afghan Demographic Survey and World Bank Mission estimates.
Percent distribution of male and female labor force for 1972/73 - ADS, National Demographic and Family Guidance Survey of the Settled Population of Afghanistan, 1975; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A VI-14. Agricultural Socioeconomic Indicators.

DESCRIPTION	UNIT	1961	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS									
AGRPOP AS % OF TOTPOP	percent	71.0	69.0	66.0	64.0	61.0	58.0	56.0	55.0
AGREXP AS % OF TOTEXP	percent	70.0	56.0	70.0	69.0	57.0	40.0	45.0	--
AGRIMP AS % OF TOTIMP	percent	14.0	16.0	23.0	27.0	23.0	11.0	26.0	--
AGREXP AS % TOTIMP	percent	38.0	30.0	54.0	44.0	57.0	23.0	31.0	--
ARABLE AS % TOTLAND	percent	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	--	--
IRRIGATLAND AS % ARALAND	percent	28.0	29.0	29.0	31.0	33.0	33.0	--	--
AGRPOP PER ARALAND	NO/HA	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	--	--

Source: 1990 Country Tables: Basic Data on the Agricultural Sector, FAO.

**Table A VI-15. Estimated Levels of Employment
and Structure of Labor Force**

(In thousands)

Year ended March 20	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	Projected
						1991/92
Agriculture	5335.0	3869.5	3949.9	4036.9	4110.1	4194.8
Industry	527.8	271.9	276.8	282.0	287.5	293.2
Construction	55.0	73.8	75.2	76.8	78.3	79.8
Transport & Communications	71.8	125.1	128.1	132.0	134.5	137.1
Trade	147.9	393.9	396.0	397.3	405.0	412.7
Services	312.7	849.4	865.9	877.2	894.2	911.6
Unallocated	177.8	194.7	198.5	202.4	206.3	210.3
Total	6628.0	5778.3	5890.4	6004.6	6115.9	6239.5
Memorandum Items:						
Public Sector	---	---	189.6	186.9	179.0	---
Government 1/	(---)	(---)	(135.9)	(139.7)	(139.1)	(---)
Public Enterprises	(---)	(---)	(53.7)	(47.2)	(39.9)	(---)

1/ Includes professionals in public enterprises.

Source: State Planning Committee

Table A VI-16. Enrollment Growth in Education, 1964/65-1974/75

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Primary (grades 1-6)											
Male	262,531	307,259	339,045	380,527	411,855	433,635	464,542	494,199	520,603	532,079	559,698
Female	46,136	50,020	55,424	59,842	63,520	70,983	75,827	80,075	84,963	89,358	94,511
Total	308,667	357,279	394,469	440,369	475,375	504,618	540,369	574,274	605,566	621,437	654,209
Middle Secondary (grades 7-9)											
Male	17,675	23,041	30,144	36,910	46,988	57,062	70,947	80,360	90,412	95,751	97,916
Female	4,149	4,866	6,156	7,233	8,541	9,518	10,752	11,402	11,642	13,044	13,773
Total	21,824	27,907	36,300	44,143	55,529	66,580	81,699	91,762	102,054	108,795	111,689
Upper Secondary General (grades 10-12)											
Male	3,458	4,725	6,018	8,107	10,724	13,952	21,926	30,751	39,759	45,619	49,686
Female	1,070	1,354	1,696	2,147	2,353	2,997	3,984	4,642	5,175	6,044	6,022
Total	4,528	6,079	7,714	10,254	13,077	16,949	25,910	35,393	44,934	51,663	55,708
Secondary Vocational (grades 7-12)											
Male			4,164	4,043	4,466	5,149	4,468	4,052	3,904	4,178	3,907
Female			370	443	452	476	486	475	506	551	580
Total			4,534	4,486	4,918	5,625	4,954	4,527	4,410	4,729	4,487
Teacher Training (grades 10-17)											
Male			2,940	3,944	4,136	5,678	4,651	3,879	2,815	3,935	2,905
Female			82	110	35	279	289	600	495	1,101	882
Total			3,022	4,054	4,171	5,957	4,940	4,479	3,310	5,036	3,787
University (grades 13-18)											
Male										6,867	6,820
Female										781	754
Total							5,952	7,183	7,440	7,648	7,574
Islamic Schools (boys)											
Primary (grades 1-6)	962	883	784	995	787	1,366	998	1,083	1,030	1,125	867
Secondary (grades 7-12)	665	--	762	850	995	1,366	1,428	1,670	2,063	2,261	2,460
Total	1,627	--	1,546	1,845	1,782	2,732	2,426	2,753	3,093	3,386	3,327

Source: GOA Ministry of Planning, Department of Education; and Kjell Nystrom, UNESCO Resident Specialist; cited from "Afghanistan: The Journey to Economic Development", Vol. II, March 1978, World Bank.

Table A VI-17. Health and Education Indicators

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	UNDP Report of April 1988
Number of hospitals	82	84	83	
Number of hospital beds - 86/87				5,100
Number of doctors				2,400
Basic health centers & clinics	250	286	261	98 [a]
Primary school enrollment (86/87)				615,378
Percent of primary school age population				18.0%
Secondary school enrollment				85,176
Vocational school enrollment				18,147
Percent of overall secondary level enrollment				18.0%
Enrollment in Technicoms (Soviet supported vocational schools)				3,569
Higher education enrollment				17,000
Higher education students matriculated in 1986/87				6,300
Number and Percent Enrolled in:				
Faculty of agriculture				567 9.0%
Polytechnic Institute				693 11.0%
Medical colleges				882 14.0%
Faculty of engineering				126 2.0%
Natural sciences				517 8.2%
Faculty of pharmacy				214 3.4%
Veterinary sciences				164 2.6%
Geology				176 2.8%
Social sciences				2,961 47.0%
Number of graduates from colleges & universities (86/87)				2,252
Number and Percent from:				
Faculty of medicine				473 21.0%
Polytechnic institute				203 9.0%
Faculty of agriculture				158 7.0%
Faculty of engineering				45 2.0%
Faculty of natural sciences				135 6.0%
Faculty of pharmacy				61 2.7%
Faculty of veterinary sciences				41 1.8%
Faculty of geology				32 1.4%
Faculties of social sciences				1,106 49.1%
Life expectancy				41
Infant mortality				182-260/1000

[a] Does not include clinics.

Source: The data for 1979/80-1981/82 are from the DRA Statistical Yearbook, 1360 (March 1981 - March 1982); other data are from the UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

APPENDIX A. SECTION VII.
INFRASTRUCTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES DATA

Table A VII-1. Distribution of Proposed Capital and Technical Assistance by Main Economic Sectors, 1988

(millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

Sector	Capital Assistance				Technical Assistance	
	Domestic	External	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Agriculture, Rural Development and Irrigation	76.5	232.5	309.0	33.7%	21.8	34.3%
1. Agriculture	14.0	65.8	79.8	8.7%	16.0	25.2%
2. Irrigation	39.1	114.9	154.0	16.8%	2.3	3.6%
3. Rural Development	23.4	51.8	75.2	8.2%	3.5	5.5%
Industry, Power and Mining	33.7	111.5	145.2	15.9%	6.0	9.4%
1. Industry	16.2	63.9	80.1	8.7%	2.0	3.1%
2. Power	17.5	47.6	65.1	7.1%	4.0	6.3%
3. Mining	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transport & Communications	35.1	106.9	142.0	15.5%	8.4	13.2%
1. Transport	23.0	63.0	86.0	9.4%	7.0	11.0%
2. Communications	12.1	43.9	56.0	6.1%	1.4	2.2%
Social Services	39.2	103.1	142.3	15.5%	18.3	28.8%
1. Education	13.9	40.1	54.0	5.9%	7.0	11.0%
2. Health	7.5	22.5	30.0	3.3%	4.2	6.6%
3. Water Supply	17.8	40.5	58.3	6.4%	4.0	6.3%
4. Planning and Statistics	--	--	--	--	3.1	4.9%
Contingencies	44.3	132.9	177.2	19.4%	9.0	14.2%
Total	228.8	686.9	915.7	100.0%	63.5	100.0%

Source: UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

Table A VII-2. Shift in Use of Land Resources, 1978/79 to 1989/90

(thousand ha.)

Land Classification	1978-1979		1989-1990	
	Area	Percent	Area	Percent
Arable Land	7,910.0	12.0	7,910.0	12.0
Cultivated [a]				
Irrigated				
Wheat	1,300.0	2.0	1,030.0	1.6
Other Cereals	834.0	1.3	742.0	1.1
Fruits and nuts	141.0	0.2	137.0	0.2
Industrial Crops	134.0	0.2	67.0	0.1
Other	170.0	0.3	149.0	0.3
Nonirrigated				
Wheat	1,048.0	1.6	715.0	1.1
Other	248.0	0.4	216.0	0.3
Total cultivated	3,873.0	6.0	3,056.0	4.7
Uncultivated	4,037.0	6.0	4,854.0	7.3
Total uncultivated	4,037.0	6.0	4,854.0	7.3
Forest	1,900.0	3.0	1,900.0	3.0
Pasture	40,000.0	61.0	40,000.0	61.0
Mountains and desert	15,453.0	24.0	15,453.0	24.0
Total land area	65,263.0	100.0	65,263.0	100.0

[a] Approximately 26 percent of the irrigated land and 40 percent of the nonirrigated land are fallow.

Sources: "Afghanistan: Opportunities for Agricultural and Rural Development, Sector Report," World Bank, 1975, page 8. "Afghanistan: Journey to Economic Development," Vol II, Table 7.1. Statistical Yearbook, Central Statistical Office, 1989, page 103.

Table A VII-3. Known Metal, Mineral, and Hydrocarbon Occurrences in Afghanistan Which May Be of Commercial Significance.

Locale	FERROUS METALS
Hajigak	World class deposit, 22MT as mined 56% Fe; 63MT predicted; 267MT speculated; potential for open-pit mining; transport problems indicate slurry pipeline to Kabul best method; local steel usage and coking coal limited, so export is indicated if mining is to be profitable. Local natural gas could be used in lieu of coking coal, however.
Haji Alam	high grade, 64% Fe, but only 4-6MT
Jabul Seraj	20-35% Fe, but only several MT
Paghman	unknown grade, 471TT
Furmarah	47-67% Fe, 35MT, additional 20MT at scattered localities in the region.
Panshir	60-65% Fe, 10MT
Lar	48-62% Fe, 8MT
Chinor	46-62% Fe, 1.5MT
Chala-i-Assad	60% Fe, 100TT
Auliette	grade and tonnage are unknown
Palang Sor	54% Fe, 480TT
NONFERROUS METALS	
Logar	Chromite: 180TT of which 27TT are high grade (48% Cr); ten ore occurrences, but only three are comparable to world standards.
Bibi-Gaukhar	Lead-Zinc: 70TT; 8% Pb and 30% Zn; also minor cadmium, silver and gold.
Nambaldan	Lead-Zinc: 10-12TT Pb and 100-300TT Zn; .9% Pb and 6% Zn.
Khanneshin	Uranium: appears rich, 8% U in small high-grade samples; reserves unknown.
Ainak	Copper: 1.5% Cu, world class deposit; worked in antiquity; several other nearby deposits.
Kundalan	Copper: 1.7% Cu, 21TT of Cu; 1570 kg Au; some Ag and Mo.
Sheida	Copper: no data available.
Darra Alasang	Skarn with 0.1-3.0% Cu; 1% Pb; 0.3-1.0% Zn; 0.1% Sn and Tu; 1g/ton of Au; unknown tonnage.
Ghori Sang	hydrothermal deposit with 1.4-4.0% Cu; 0.5 g/ton of Au; unknown tonnages.
Share Aman	Copper porphyry: one of the most common ores of world production; 0.01-2.2% Cu; 0.01-1.4% Pb; 0.01-1.95% Zn; 0-32.5 g/ton of Au.
scattered	Tin: small deposits in Nuristan, south-central regions, and in west; unknown grades and tonnage, but most probably not economic.
scattered	Tungsten: numerous small deposits in the south and west.
scattered	Mercury: numerous small deposits in the south-central and western regions.
Zarkashan	Gold: spotty and erratic occurrence; Soviet estimates of grade may be too high; worked in antiquity.
Semti	Gold: placers near Darya-i-Panj; amounts unknown; source veins are from numerous nearby hydrothermal deposits associated with igneous activity.
Nuristan	Rare-metal pegmatites: numerous pegmatites there have medium to large amounts of mica, beryllium, lithium, cesium, tantalum and niobium; a few deposits occur elsewhere.
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS	
Elburz	Sulphur: Low grade, 25-30% S; small at 200TT; Soviet report increases this 2.5 times.
Dasti sated	Sulphur: no data.
Bakhud	Flourite: 50% CaF ₂ ; 830TT; much more optimistic figures are expected; not much market.
Sangilyan	Barite: 85-95% Ba; about 1MT reserves;
Farenjal	Barite: 80% Ba; also Pb and Zn; worked in antiquity and until quite recently.
Julran	Barite: no data.
Unduz	Celestite: source of strontium but not much data available about reserves.
Host (Sodal)	Asbestos: poorly studied.
Jaghan	Asbestos: numerous veins; fairly short fiber.
Hamakhel	Talc: 8TT stockpiles; perhaps 15-20TT reserves.
Achin	Talc: 3TT stockpiles; reserves unknown; magnesite: 5-6 times more valuable than the talc with which it is associated, but reserves unknown.
Andkhoi	brine salt: evaporation of saline water in playa depression allows production of about 13 TT/year; 20% of total annual national need.
Dasht-i-Nawar	Salt: sodium carbonate source; reserves unknown, but probably large.
Kol-i-Namaksar	Salt: table salt mined from surface; other salts may be present.
Taqcakhn (Namakab)	Salt: actively moving piercement dome of rock salt with 36TT/yr production; about 60% of annual national need; includes Kalafgan salt deposit as well.
Chagal (Malik Dukan)	Aragonite: 120TT reserves of decorative "marble;" active, but primitive quarrying.
scattered	Gypsum: numerous small deposits in the north; should be of commercial grade and tonnage.
scattered	Aluminum: numerous small deposits of relic bauxite.

Table A VII-3 (continued). Known Metal, Mineral, and Hydrocarbon Occurrences Which May Be of Commercial Significance.

PRECIOUS STONES	
	<p>Emerald: clear and cloudy green beryl crystals; six neighboring deposits of which three are the best; the quality of the stones is second only to the world famous stones from Colombia; maximum crystal size is 1 by 2 cm.</p> <p>Ruby: clear and cloudy red corundum; maximum size 1 cm.</p> <p>Kunzite: clear polychroic spodumene crystals from numerous pegmatite veins; good quality, but rather soft for jewelry.</p> <p>Tourmaline: gem quality pink, green and blue crystals up to many centimeters in length; quality excellent, but some stones reported to be too brittle for cutting.</p> <p>Lapis lazuli: gem quality lazurite, mined since antiquity; production about 8T/yr; ten grades with #1 at \$1200/kg, (1978); only precious stone not generally prohibited from public sale.</p> <p>various: minor aquamarine, garnet, amethyst and other semi-precious stones.</p>
HYDROCARBONS	
Agnot	Oil: 1100-1200 m depth in Cretaceous rock; reserves 7204TT with 4150TT recoverable.
Girkul	Exploration area: no proven reserves yet but oil shows and has been recent drilling activity.
Katawez	Former exploration area; drilling ceased under unusual circumstances.
Shiberghan	Gas: 1500-1800 m depth in cretaceous rocks; 2000-3000 m in upper Jurassic rocks; 130BM ³ reserves; four main producing regions: 1) Khwaja Gugerdak, 2) Yatiatug, 3) Khwaja Bulan, and 4) J. or Goeuz.
scattered	Coal: small to large deposits in six main zones; 318-618MT reserves.
<p>MT = million metric tons of unrefined ore unless indicated as elemental metal.</p> <p>TT = thousand metric tons of unrefined ore unless indicated as elemental metal.</p> <p>MM³ = million cubic meters.</p> <p>BM³ = billion cubic meters.</p>	

Source: Adapted from Draft Report, Minerals in Afghanistan, Nathan-Berger Afghanistan Studies Project, forthcoming, 1991.

Table A VII-4. Ongoing and New Irrigation
Projects in Eastern Provinces
(1983 - 1989)

Province	Project Title	Implementation Period	Cost (\$ mm)	Status	Remarks
Parvan	Parvan Irrigation	1977 to 1984	16.3	Mostly completed.	PRC assistance suspended.
Ghazni	Sardeh Dam	1961 to 1986	12.4	Dam & canal completed. Farm development in progress.	USSR assisted.
Kabul	Rehab of canals & water storage.	1983 to 1992	6.5	Under study.	Donor sought.
Nangarhar	Kama Irrigation	1984 to 1992	20.0	Under study.	ADB funding sought.
Parvan	Panjsher Valley rehabilitation of dams, irrigation systems.	1985 to 1994	80.0	Under study.	Lack of funds.

Source: Report on the Socio-Economic Situation Development Strategy Assistance Needs, Vol. I, DRA, 1983, pp.113-120; cited from the Orkand Report.

Table A VII-5. Ongoing and New Irrigation
Projects in Northern Provinces
(1983-1989)

Province	Project Title	Implementation Period	Cost (\$ mm)	Status	Remarks
Baghlan	Gawarghan Chardaran Irrigation	1972 to 1985	15.95	Under construction.	Part of project in use.
	Kilaghai Irrigation	1985 to 1993	96.00	Detailed design complete	Soviet assisted.
	Aliabad Pump Irrigation	1983 to 1985	5.80	Design complete	
Takhar	Kowkcheh Sufla Irrigation	1976 to 1988	46.06	Feasibility study complete	Soviet assisted.
	Kowkcheh Sufla	1983 to 1989	46.00	Ready to begin construction	Soviet assisted.
Konduz	Khanabad Irrigation Phase I	1976 to 1985	14.70	90% completed	Barrage and most lined canals completed.
	Khanabad Irrigation Phase II	1983 to 1989	15.42	Feasibility study accepted by World Bank	Requires World Bank resumption of funding.
Jowzjan	Koshk Morghab River Protection	1981 to 1984	33.00	Design complete ready to build	Soviet assisted.
	Qeysar Nurghab Irrigation	1983 to 1985	2.15	Feasibility study needed	Needs funding.
Balkh	Chashma Shafa Irrigation	1985 to 1988	18.00	Feasibility established	Soviet assisted.
	Khoshtepa Irrigation	1984 to 1993	69.00	Design complete ready to build	Soviet assisted.
	Rehabilitation of Shahi Canal	1983 to 1985	10.00	Feasibility prepared by Sanyo of Japan	Needs funding.
Faryab	Feasibility Study of Shabaktu Dam	1983 to 1984	1.50	Preliminary study complete	Needs funding.
Northern Provinces	Rehabilitation of Canals in Northern Region	1979 to 1986	5.38	Studies and surveys completed	Soviet assisted.

Source: Report on the Socio-Economic Situation Development Strategy Assistance Needs, Vol. I, DRA, 183, pp.145-147; cited from the Orkard Report.

Table A VII-6. Select Data on Afghan Infrastructure and Resources

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	UNDP Report of April 1988
Total length of roads (00 of Kms.)	18,790	18,852	18,974	170
Of which:				
Asphalted roads (Percent of total)	2,784 14.8%	2,846 15.1%	2,858 15.1%	
Gravel roads (Percent of total)				43 25.3%
Earth roads (Percent of total)				100 58.8%
Paved roads (Percent of total)	5,090 27.1%	5,120 27.2%	5,175 27.3%	27 15.9%
Iron ore deposits (billions of tons)				1.7
Copper (millions of tons)				5
Coal (millions of tons)				400
Petroleum reserves (millions of tons)				20
Total installed electrical capacity (MW)				408
Of which:				
Hydro-electric (percent of total)				256 62.7%
Gas power (percent of total)				48 11.8%
Diesel generated (percent of total)				104 25.5%

Source: The data for 1979/80-1981/82 are from the DRA Statistical Yearbook, 1360 (March 1981 - March 1982); other data are from the UNDP Discussion Paper on Afghanistan of April 1988.

Appendix B

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Appendix C

LIST OF CONTACTS AND SOURCES

INSTITUTION AND NAME	TITLE	TELEPHONE
Asian Development Bank, P.O. Box 789 1099 Manila, Philippines		
Sayed A. Baha	Chief, Development Policy Office	(632) 711-3851
John Malcolm Dowling, Jr.	Assistant Chief Economist Economics Office	"
Dal Hyun Kim	Senior Statistician Statistical Unit Economics Office	"
Noritada Morita	Director, Programs Department West	"
Government of Pakistan		
Syed Aftab Ahmed	DY D.G., Federal Bureau of Stats (FBOS), Statistics Division, M/O Planning and Development, Islamabad Affairs, Islamabad	(9251) 823-058
Javaid Akram	Joint Secy, Trade and Exports, M/O Commerce,	(9251) 823-614
Zamir Akram	Dir. (Afghanistan), M/O	(9251) 822-338
Dr. Ross Masood	D.G., Institute of Strategic Studies, (ISS), M/O Foreign Affairs, Islamabad	(9251) 824-628

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M. Rasheed Salaria	Dir. Statistics Division (FBOS), Islamabad	(9251) 812-656
Ghulam Yazdani	Joint Secy, Exports, M/O Commerce, Islamabad	(9251) 820-882
International Monetary Fund 700 19th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20431		
Howard Handy	Afghan. Desk Officer	(202) 623-7073
Mr. Hoesoo	Economist, Statistics Division	(202) 623-7923
Shakour Shaalan	Head, Middle East Dept.	(202) 623-4517
Library of Congress 101 Independence Ave., S.E. Washington, DC 20540		
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Nathan Associates, Inc. 2101 Wilson Blvd. Suite 1200 Arlington, VA 22201 (participants in Afghan statistical design and analysis projects: 1960s & 1970s)		
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