

# Current Macroeconomic and Financial Situation of Nepal

Based on Eight Months' Data (Ending Mid-March) of 2025/26



## Major Highlights

- CPI-based inflation remained 3.62 percent on y-o-y basis.
- Gross foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 3413.77 billion. Such reserve remained 23.08 billion in USD terms. The reserve is sufficient to cover the prospective merchandise and services imports of 18.5 months.
- Current account and balance of payments remained at a surplus of Rs.552.85 billion and Rs.658.35 billion respectively.
- Remittances increased 37.7 percent in NPR terms and 31.0 percent in USD terms. During mid-February to mid-March, remittance inflows stood at Rs. 188.64 billion.
- Exports increased 20.8 percent and imports increased 12.5 percent.
- Nepal Government's expenditure amounted to Rs. 926.59 billion, and revenue mobilization amounted to Rs. 747.28 billion.
- Broad money (M2) increased by 6.7 percent. On y-o-y basis, M2 expanded by 14.5 percent.
- Deposits at the BFIs increased by 6.6 percent and private sector credit increased by 4.4 percent. On y-o-y basis, deposits increased by 15.1 percent and private sector credit increased by 6.7 percent.
- The weighted average inter-bank rate among the BFIs stands at 2.68 percent and the weighted average 91-days Treasury bills rate stands at 2.47 percent in the eighth month of 2025/26.
- Weighted average deposit rate of commercial banks stood at 3.45 percent and lending rate stood at 6.9 percent.



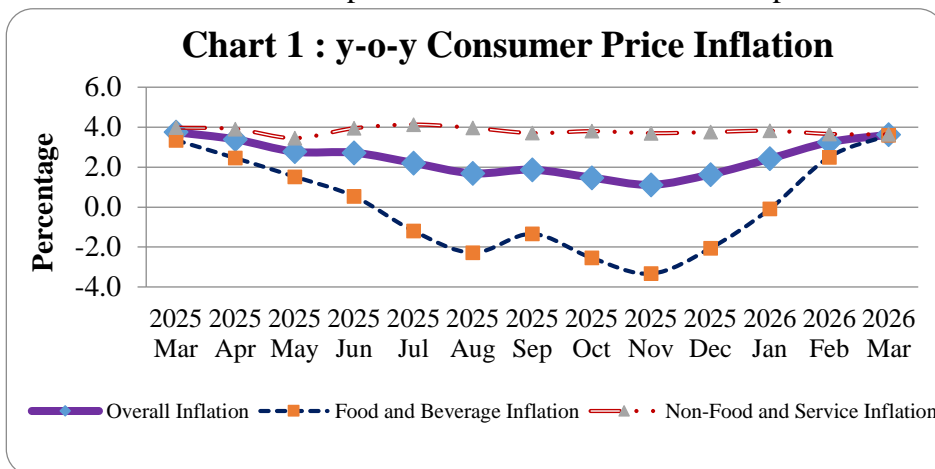
**Nepal Rastra Bank**  
**Economic Research Department**

**April 2, 2026**

## Inflation

### Consumer Price Inflation (CPI)

- The y-o-y consumer price inflation stood at 3.62 percent in mid-March 2026 compared to 3.75 percent a year ago. Food and beverage inflation stood at 3.60 percent whereas non-food and service inflation stood at 3.63 percent in the review month. During the same period in the previous year, the price indices of these groups had increased 3.34 percent and 3.97 percent, respectively.



- The average inflation stood at 2.13 percent in the eighth month of the current fiscal year compared to 4.72 percent a year ago.
- Under the food and beverage category, y-o-y price index of vegetable sub-category increased 11.49 percent, ghee & oil 9.86 percent, and fruit 9.63 percent while y-o-y price index of pulses & legumes sub-category decreased 3.66 percent, cereal grains & their products 2.18 percent and spices 2.03 percent.
- Under the non-food and services category, y-o-y price index of miscellaneous goods & services sub-category increased 22.81 percent, education 7.46 percent, alcoholic drinks 4.77 percent, clothes and footwear 4.73 percent and tobacco products 3.57 percent while y-o-y price index of insurance & financial services sub-category decreased 0.03 percent.
- During the review month, y-o-y price index in rural areas increased 3.06 percent, while in urban areas, it rose 3.82 percent.
- Based on provinces, in the review month, y-o-y consumer price inflation in Koshi Province is 3.96 percent, Madhesh Province 4.95 percent, Bagmati Province 3.31 percent, Gandaki Province 2.87 percent, Lumbini Province 4.21 percent, Karnali Province 2.21 percent, and Sudurpashchim Province 2.25 percent.
- In the review month, y-o-y consumer price inflation in the Kathmandu Valley, Terai, Hill and Mountain region stood at 3.64 percent, 4.11 percent, 3.11 percent and 2.83 percent respectively.

Mid-Month				
Particulars	Weight (%)	2024/25 Feb/Mar	2025/26 Jan/Feb	2025/26 Feb/Mar
<b>Overall Inflation</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.62</b>
Food and Beverages	35.49	3.34	2.50	3.60
Non-food and Service	64.51	3.97	3.66	3.63

### Wholesale Price Inflation (WPI)

- The y-o-y wholesale price inflation stood at 3.64 percent in mid-March 2026 compared to 4.43 percent a year ago.

9. The y-o-y wholesale price inflation of consumption goods decreased 4.44 percent while intermediate goods and capital goods stood at 8.54 percent and 3.51 percent respectively. The y-o-y wholesale price index of construction material increased 0.21 percent in the review month.

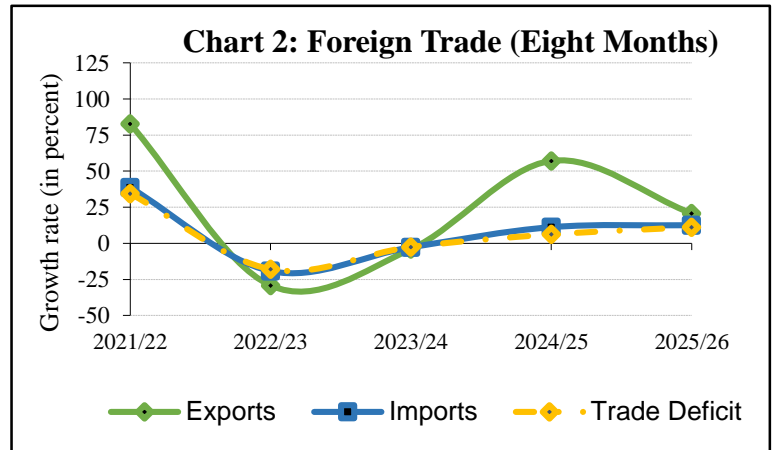
### Consumer Price Inflation in Nepal and India

10. The y-o-y consumer price inflation in Nepal remained at 3.62 percent in mid-March 2026. Such inflation in India stood at 3.21 percent in February 2026.

## External Sector

### Merchandise Trade

11. During the eight months of 2025/26, merchandise exports increased 20.8 percent to Rs.191.11 billion compared to a growth of 57.2 percent in the same period of the previous year. Destination-wise, exports to India and other countries increased 25.3 percent and 7.8 percent respectively whereas exports to China decreased 53.7 percent. Exports of soyabean oil, cardamom, palm oil, jute goods, and noodles among others increased whereas exports of zinc sheet, particle board, tea, woolen carpet and handicraft goods among others decreased in the review period.



12. During the eight months of 2025/26, merchandise imports increased 12.5 percent to Rs.1289.25 billion compared to a growth of 11.2 percent a year ago. Destination-wise, imports from India, China, and other countries increased 5.1 percent, 21.2 percent, and 26.0 percent respectively. Imports of crude soyabean oil, chemical fertilizer, silver, transport equipment, vehicle and spare parts and telecommunication equipments and parts among others increased whereas imports of edible oil, hot rolled sheet in coil, garlic, pulses and M.S. billet among others decreased in the review period.
13. Total trade deficit increased 11.2 percent to Rs.1098.14 billion during the eight months of 2025/26. Such a deficit had increased 6.2 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. The export-import ratio increased to 14.8 percent in the review period from 13.8 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year.
14. During the eight months of 2025/26, merchandise imports from India against payment in convertible foreign currency amounted Rs.120.41 billion. Such amount was Rs.119.49 billion in the same period of the previous year.

### Composition of Foreign Trade

15. As per the Broad Economic Categories (BEC), the final consumption goods, intermediate goods, and capital goods accounted for 69.1 percent, 30.0 percent, and 0.9 percent of the total exports respectively in the review period. In the same period of the previous year, the ratio of the final consumption, intermediate, and capital goods remained 64.1 percent, 35.2 percent, and 0.7 percent of total exports respectively.

16. On the imports side, the share of final consumption, intermediate, and capital goods remained 37.1 percent, 53.6 percent, and 9.3 percent in the review period. Such ratios were 39.6 percent, 51.6 percent, and 8.8 percent respectively in the same period of the previous year.

### Export-Import Price Index

17. The y-o-y unit value export price index, based on customs data, increased 2.5 percent whereas the import price index increased 1.9 percent in the eighth month of 2025/26. The terms of trade (ToT) index increased 0.5 percent during the same period.

### Services

18. Net services income remained at a deficit of Rs.37.69 billion during the review period. Such income had a deficit of Rs.61.07 billion in the same period of the previous year.

Particulars	Values (in Billion)		Percentage Change	
	2024/2025 <sup>R</sup>	2025/26 <sup>P</sup>	2024/2025 <sup>R</sup>	2025/2026 <sup>P</sup>
Travel income	56.78	55.39	9.9	-2.5
Travel payment	147.57	145.12	20.2	-1.7
Remittance inflows	1053.00	1449.65	9.5	37.7
Direct Investment Inflows (Equity only)	8.47	10.84	50.4	27.9

*R=Revised P=Provisional*

19. Under the service account, travel income decreased 2.5 percent to Rs.55.39 billion in the review period. Such income was Rs.56.78 billion in the same period of the previous year.
20. Under the service account, travel payment decreased 1.7 percent to Rs.145.12 billion, including Rs.97 billion for education. In the same period of the previous year, travel payment was Rs. 147.57 billion, including Rs. 88.92 billion for education.

### Remittances

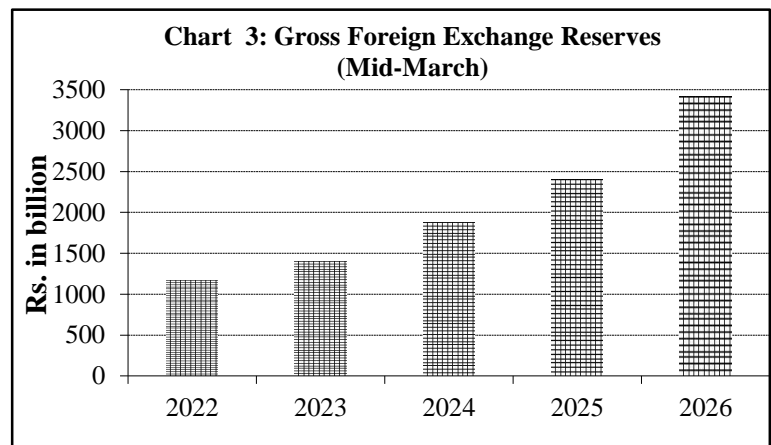
21. Remittance inflows increased 37.7 percent to Rs.1449.65 billion in the eight months of 2025/26 compared to an increase of 9.5 percent in the same period of the previous year. During mid-February to mid-March (Falgun month), remittance inflows stood at Rs. 188.64 billion. In the same period of the previous year, such inflows were Rs. 151.19 billion.
22. In the US Dollar terms, remittance inflows increased 31.0 percent to 10.15 billion in the review period. Such inflow had increased 7.1 percent in the same period of the previous year.
23. Net secondary income (net transfer) reached Rs.1591.66 billion in the review period. Such income was Rs.1149.30 billion in the same period of the previous year.
24. The number of Nepali workers, both institutional and individual, taking first-time approval for foreign employment stands at 273,576 and taking approval for renewed entry stands at 251,985 in the review period. In the same period of the previous year, such numbers were 317,068 and 217,403 respectively.

## Current Account and Balance of Payments

25. The current account remained at a surplus of Rs. 552.85 billion in the review period. Such surplus was Rs.197.03 billion in the same period of the previous year. In US Dollar terms, the current account registered a surplus of 3.88 billion in the review period, compared to a surplus of 1.46 billion in the same period of the previous year.
26. In the review period, net capital transfer amounted to Rs.12.59 billion. In the same period of the previous year, such a transfer amounted to Rs. 6.41 billion. Similarly, during the review period, Rs. 10.84 billion in foreign direct investment (equity only) was received. In the same period of the previous year, foreign direct investment inflows (equity only) amounted to Rs. 8.47 billion.
27. Balance of Payments (BOP) remained at a surplus of Rs.658.35 billion in the review period. Such surplus was Rs.310.37 billion in the previous year. In US Dollar terms, the BOP remained in a surplus of Rs. 4.61 billion in the review period, compared to a surplus of Rs. 2.29 billion in the same period of the previous year.

## Foreign Exchange Reserves

28. Gross foreign exchange reserves increased 27.5 percent to Rs.3413.77 billion in mid-March 2026 from Rs.2677.68 billion in mid-July 2025. In US dollar terms, the gross foreign exchange reserves increased 18.3 percent to 23.08 billion in mid-March 2026 from 19.50 billion in mid-July 2025.



29. Of the total foreign exchange reserves, the reserves held by NRB increased 25.7 percent to Rs.3035.11 billion in mid-March 2026 from Rs. 2414.64 billion in mid-July 2025. Reserves held by banks and financial institutions (except NRB) increased 44.0 percent to Rs.378.66 billion in mid-March 2026 from Rs.263.04 billion in mid-July 2025. The share of Indian currency in total reserves stood at 21.0 percent in mid-March 2026.

## Foreign Exchange Adequacy Indicators

30. Based on the imports of the eight months of 2025/26, the foreign exchange reserves of the banking sector is sufficient to cover the prospective merchandise imports of 21.4 months, and merchandise and services imports of 18.5 months. The ratio of reserves-to-GDP, reserves-to-imports and reserves-to-M2 stood at 55.9 percent, 153.8 percent, and 40.8 percent respectively in mid-March 2026. Such ratios were 43.8 percent, 128.1 percent, and 34.1 percent respectively in mid-July 2025.

## Price of Oil and Gold

31. The price of oil (Crude Oil Brent) in the international market increased 45.8 percent to US dollar 103.23 per barrel in mid-March 2026 from US dollar 70.82 per barrel a year ago. The price of gold increased 69.6 percent to US dollar 5044.60 per ounce in mid-March 2026 from US dollar 2974.05 per ounce a year ago.

## Exchange Rate

32. Nepalese currency vis-à-vis the US dollar depreciated 7.2 percent in mid-March 2026 from mid-July 2025. It had depreciated 4.2 percent in the same period of the previous year. The buying exchange rate per US dollar stood at Rs.147.64 in mid-March 2026, compared to Rs.137 in mid-July 2025.

## Fiscal Situation

### Nepal Government

#### Expenditure and Revenue

33. According to the Ministry of Finance, Financial Comptroller General Office (FCGO), the total expenditure of the Nepal Government stood at Rs. 926.59 billion during the eight months of 2025/26. Recurrent expenditure, capital expenditure, and financial expenditure amounted to Rs. 642.15 billion, Rs. 78.49 billion, and Rs. 205.95 billion, respectively, during the review period.

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in Billion)			Percentage Change	
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>801.58</b>	<b>839.36</b>	<b>926.59</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<i>Recurrent Expenditure</i>	582.11	584.13	642.15	0.3	9.9
<i>Capital Expenditure</i>	81.21	82.34	78.49	1.4	-4.7
<i>Financial Management</i>	138.26	172.89	205.95	25.1	19.1
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>639.05</b>	<b>720.35</b>	<b>747.28</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<i>Tax Revenue</i>	578.67	638.80	676.59	10.4	5.9
<i>Non-Tax Revenue</i>	60.37	81.55	70.69	35.1	-13.3

Source: Financial Comptroller General Office

34. In the review period, total revenue mobilization of the Nepal Government (including the amount to be transferred to provincial and local governments) stood at Rs. 747.28 billion. The tax revenue amounted to Rs. 676.59 billion and non-tax revenue to Rs. 70.69 billion in the review period (Table 3).

#### Cash Balance of Government

35. Cash Balance at various accounts of the GoN maintained with NRB remained Rs. 377.61 billion (including Provincial Governments and Local Government Account) in mid-March 2026. Such a balance was Rs. 137.78 billion in mid-July 2025.

### Provincial Government

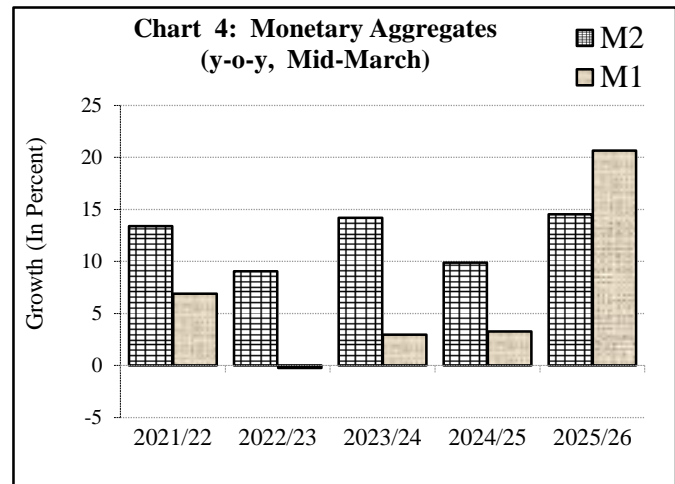
#### Expenditure and Revenue

36. In the review period, total expenditure of provincial governments stood at Rs. 58.79 billion, and resource mobilization stood at Rs. 129.32 billion, respectively. The total resource mobilization of provincial governments includes grants and revenue transferred from the Government of Nepal, amounting to Rs. 99.84 billion, and revenue and other receipts, amounting to Rs. 29.01 billion, in the review period.

## Monetary Situation

### Money Supply

37. Broad money (M2) increased by 6.7 percent in the review period compared to an increase of 4.8 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. On y-o-y basis, M2 expanded by 14.5 percent in mid-March 2026.
38. The net foreign assets (NFA, after adjusting foreign exchange valuation gain/loss) increased by Rs.658.35 billion (24.7 percent) in the review period compared to an increase of Rs.310.37 billion (15.6 percent) in the corresponding period of the previous year.



39. Due to the open market operations along with issuance of Nepal Rastra Bank Bonds for liquidity mop-up, Reserve money decreased by 1.0 percent in the review period compared to an increase of 8.2 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. On y-o-y basis, reserve money increased by 6.2 percent in mid-March 2026.

### Domestic Credit

40. Domestic credit decreased by 0.3 percent in the review period compared to an increase of 1.9 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. On y-o-y basis, domestic credit increased by 3.5 percent in mid-March 2026.
41. Monetary sector's net claims on government decreased by 29.3 percent in the review period compared to a decrease of 21.5 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. On y-o-y basis, such claims decreased by 14.7 percent in mid-March 2026.
42. Monetary sector's claims on the private sector increased by 5.0 percent in the review period compared to an increase of 6.8 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. On y-o-y basis, such claims increased by 6.3 percent in mid-March 2026.

### Deposit Mobilization

43. Deposits at Banks and Financial Institutions (BFIs) increased by 6.6 percent (Rs.482.01 billion) reaching Rs.7,745.88 billion in the review period compared to an increase of 4.3 percent (Rs.277.23 billion) in the corresponding period of the previous year. On y-o-y basis, deposits at BFIs expanded 15.1 percent in mid-March 2026.

**Table 4: Deposits at Banks and Financial Institutions (Percentage Share)**

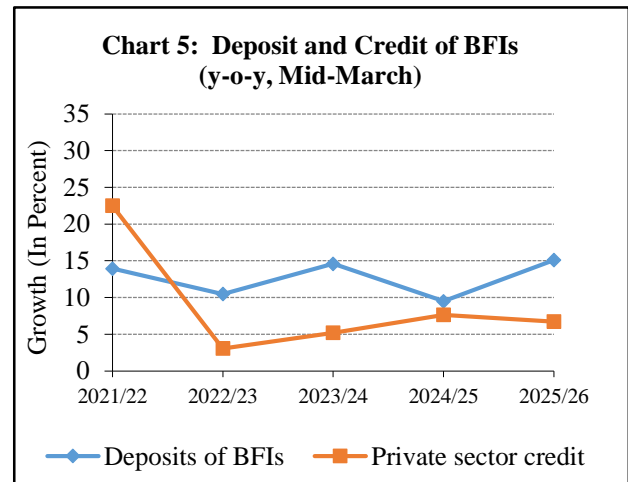
Deposits	Mid-July		Mid-March	
	2024	2025	2025	2026
Demand	5.8	7.1	5.4	6.6
Saving	30.3	36.8	35.4	44.1
Fixed	56.4	48.3	51.7	40.1
Other	7.5	7.8	7.5	9.2

44. The share of demand, saving and fixed deposits in total deposits stood at 6.6 percent, 44.1 percent and 40.1 percent respectively in mid-March 2026. Such shares were 5.4 percent, 35.4 percent and 51.7 percent respectively a year ago (Table 4).

45. The share of institutional deposits in total deposit of BFIs stood at 34.3 percent in mid-March 2026. Such a share was 35.4 percent a year ago.

### Credit Disbursement

46. Private sector credit from BFIs increased by 4.4 percent (Rs.243.54 billion) reaching Rs. 5,741.24 billion in the review period compared to an increase of 6.0 percent (Rs.304.82 billion) in the corresponding period of previous year. On y-o-y basis, credit to the private sector from BFIs increased by 6.7 percent in mid-March 2026.



47. The shares of private sector credit from the BFIs to non-financial corporations and households, in mid-March 2026, stood at 62.7 percent and 37.3 percent respectively. Such shares were 63.2 percent and 36.8 percent respectively a year ago.

48. In the review period, private sector credit from commercial banks, development banks and finance companies increased by 4.6 percent, 3.5 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively.

49. Out of the total outstanding credit of the BFIs as of mid-March 2026, 15.0 percent is against the collateral of current assets (such as agricultural and non-agricultural products) and 63.8 percent against land and building. Such ratios were 14.5 percent and 65.2 percent, respectively, a year ago.

50. In the review period, outstanding loan of the BFIs to consumable sector increased by 10.5 percent, construction sector increased by 8.8 percent, transportation, communication and public sector increased by 7.7 percent, industrial production sector increased by 5.6 percent, and service industry sector increased by 1.8 percent, while agriculture sector decreased by 2.0 percent and finance, insurance and fixed assets sector decreased by 2.7 percent.

51. In the review period, trust receipt (import) loan extended by the BFIs increased by 23.2 percent, margin nature loan by 11.1 percent, hire purchase loan by 8.6 percent, demand and other working capital loan increased by 3.9 percent, real estate loan (including residential personal home loan) by 3.5 percent, term loan by 3.2 percent and cash credit loan by 1.6 percent. However, overdraft loan decreased by 2.7 percent.

### Liquidity Management

52. In the review period, the NRB absorbed, on transaction basis, a total liquidity of Rs.33,280.25 billion, including Rs.1,945.4 billion through deposit collection auctions, Rs.31,134.85 billion through Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) and Rs 200.00 billion through the NRB bond. Meanwhile, the NRB injected Rs.12.50 billion (on turnover basis) through Overnight Liquidity Facility (OLF). Consequently, Rs.33,267.75 billion net liquidity was absorbed through various monetary instruments in the review period. In the corresponding period of the previous year, Rs.16,001.25 billion net liquidity was absorbed through various monetary instruments.

53. In the review period, the NRB injected liquidity of Rs.665.10 billion through the net purchase of USD 4.65 billion from foreign exchange market. Liquidity of Rs.433.77 billion was injected through the net purchase of USD 3.20 billion in the corresponding period of the previous year.
54. The NRB purchased Indian currency (INR) equivalent to Rs.374.35 billion through the sale of USD 2.62 billion in the review period. INR equivalent to Rs.345.48 billion was purchased through the sale of USD 2.54 billion in the corresponding period of previous year.

### Interbank Transactions

55. In the review period, BFIs inter-bank transactions amounted Rs.743.86 billion on a turnover basis, including Rs.629.71 billion among commercial banks and Rs.114.15 billion among other financial institutions (excluding transactions among commercial banks). In the corresponding period of the previous year, such transaction was Rs.1,293.09 billion, including Rs.1,162.71 billion among commercial banks and Rs.130.38 billion among other financial institutions.

### Interest Rate

56. The weighted average 91-days Treasury bills rate remained at 2.47 percent in mid-March 2026. Such rate was 2.93 percent in mid-March 2025. The weighted average inter-bank rate among the BFIs, which was 3.00 percent in mid-March 2025 decreased to 2.68 percent in mid-March 2026 (Table 5).

Types	Mid-March 2025	Mid-March 2026
91-days treasury bills rate	2.93	2.47
Inter-bank rate of BFIs	3.00	2.68
<b>Base rate</b>		
Commercial banks	6.34	5.10
Development banks	8.42	7.17
Finance companies	9.32	7.68
<b>Deposit rate</b>		
Commercial banks	4.54	3.45
Development banks	5.32	3.88
Finance companies	6.36	4.86
<b>Lending Rate</b>		
Commercial banks	8.40	6.90
Development banks	9.78	8.16
Finance companies	10.53	9.41

57. The average base rate of commercial banks, development banks and finance companies stood at 5.10 percent, 7.17 percent, and 7.68 percent, respectively, in mid-March 2026. The average base rate of commercial banks, development banks and finance companies were 6.34 percent, 8.42 percent, and 9.32 percent respectively in the corresponding month a year ago.

58. Weighted average deposit rates of commercial banks, development banks and finance companies stood at 3.45 percent, 3.88 percent, and 4.86 percent respectively in the review month. Weighted average deposit rate of commercial banks, development banks and finance companies were 4.54 percent, 5.32 percent, and 6.36 percent respectively in the corresponding month a year ago. Likewise, the weighted average lending rate of commercial banks, development banks and finance companies stood at 6.90 percent, 8.16 percent, and 9.41 percent respectively in the review month. Such rate of commercial banks, development banks and finance companies were 8.40 percent, 9.78 percent, and 10.53 percent respectively in the corresponding month a year ago.

## Financial Access

59. As of mid-March 2026, a total of 106 BFIs, including 20 commercial banks, 17 development banks, 17 finance companies, 51 microfinance financial institutions, and 1 infrastructure development bank are in operation. The number of BFIs branches (including microfinance financial institutions) remained 11,465 in mid-March 2026 compared to 11,526 in mid-July 2025 (Table 6).

Bank and Financial Institutions	Number of BFIs			Branches of BFIs		
	mid-July 2024	mid-July 2025	mid-March 2026	mid-July 2024	mid-July 2025	mid-March 2026
Commercial Banks	20	20	20	5056	5099	5068
Development Banks	17	17	17	1135	1132	1123
Finance Companies	17	17	17	288	291	292
Microfinance Financial Institutions	52	52	51	5051	5004	4982
Infrastructure Development Bank	1	1	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>11,530</b>	<b>11,526</b>	<b>11,465</b>

\*Updated information is available at <http://emap.nrb.org.np/>

60. During the review period, the number of deposit accounts in 'A', 'B', and 'C' class BFIs is 62 million 60 thousand 222 while the number of loan accounts is 2 million 40 thousand 148 (Table 7).

Banks and Financial Institutions	Number of deposit accounts		Number of loan accounts	
	2025 mid-Mar	2026 mid-Mar	2025 mid-Mar	2026 mid-Mar
Commercial Banks	50,063,503	53,221,125	1,619,313	1,696,573
Development Banks	7,387,821	7,760,777	273,735	267,581
Finance Companies	948,460	1,078,320	44,432	75,994
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,399,784</b>	<b>62,060,222</b>	<b>1,937,480</b>	<b>2,040,148</b>

## Financial Soundness Indicators

61. As per the preliminary data received from A, B and C class financial institutions, the core capital fund to Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) of the BFIs stood at 9.61 percent and the total capital fund to RWA stood at 12.64 percent on average in mid-March 2026. Likewise, the net liquid assets-to-deposits ratio of the BFIs stood at 35.09 percent. As of mid-January 2025, the non-performing loan (NPL) ratio of the BFIs stood at 5.42 percent.

## Electronic Transactions

62. From mid-February to mid-March 2026, the debit card users conducted 9.81 million transactions amounting to Rs.75.73 billion. Similarly, 62.54 million transactions worth Rs.540.76 billion was conducted through mobile banking, while 49.03 million transactions worth Rs.125.92 billion was conducted through QR code payments.

## Capital Market

63. NEPSE index stood 2820.45 in mid-March 2026 compared to 2736.49 in mid-March 2025.

64. Stock market capitalization in mid-March 2026 stood Rs.4744.73 billion compared to Rs.4543.81 billion in mid-March 2025. The ratio of market capitalization to GDP stood 77.69 percent in mid-March 2026 compared to 79.59 percent in mid-March 2025.

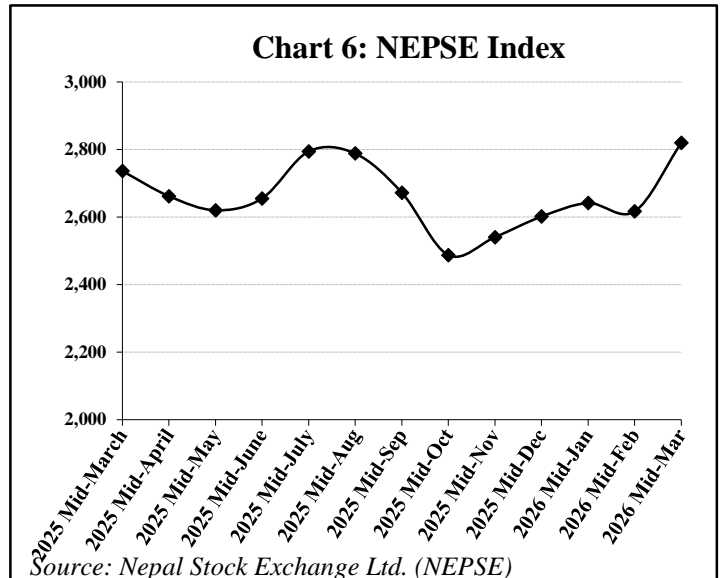
65. Number of companies listed at NEPSE was 286 in mid-March 2026. Out of the total listing, 133 are Bank and Financial Institutions (BFIs) and insurance companies, 97 hydropower companies, 27 manufacturing and processing industries, 8 hotels, 7 investment companies, 4 trading companies and 10 others. The number of companies listed at NEPSE was 268 in mid-March 2025.

66. Share of BFIs and insurance companies in stock market capitalization is 52.2 percent in mid-March 2026. Such a share for hydropower companies is 15.9 percent, investment companies 7.4 percent, manufacturing and processing industries 7.2 percent, trading companies 4.4 percent, hotels 3.1 percent and the share of other companies is 9.8 percent.

67. The paid-up value of 9.26 billion shares listed at NEPSE stood Rs.911.99 billion in mid-March 2026.

68. Securities worth Rs.70.46 billion were listed at NEPSE during the eight months of FY 2025/26. Such securities comprise ordinary shares worth Rs.36.38 billion, bonus shares worth Rs.12.59 billion, right shares worth Rs.9.64 billion, mutual fund worth Rs.7.50 billion, debenture worth Rs.3.40 billion, FPO worth Rs.925 million, and others worth Rs. 23 million.

69. Securities Board of Nepal approved the total public issuance of securities worth Rs.37.01 billion in the review period which includes mutual fund worth Rs.23.13 billion, ordinary shares worth Rs.8.70 billion, right share worth Rs.4.94 billion, debenture worth 200.00 million, and FPO worth Rs 47 million.



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