

Current Macroeconomic and Financial Situation of Nepal

Based on Two Months Data (Ending Mid-September) of 2026/27

Major Highlights

- CPI-based inflation remained at 6.34 percent on y-o-y basis.
- Gross foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 4065.78 billion. Such reserve remained 26.48 billion in USD terms. The reserve is sufficient to cover the prospective merchandise and services imports of 17.8 months.
- Current account and balance of payments remained at a surplus of Rs.169.04 billion and Rs.187.68 billion respectively.
- Remittances increased 23.9 percent in NPR terms and 13.5 percent in USD terms. During mid-August to mid-September, remittance inflows stood at Rs. 221.31 billion.
- Exports increased 61.9 percent and imports increased 31.6 percent.
- Government expenditure amounted to Rs.199.84 billion and revenue mobilization amounted to Rs.183.21 Billion.
- Broad money (M2) increased by 1.7 percent. On y-o-y basis, M2 expanded by 14.9 percent.
- Deposits at the BFIs increased by 0.9 percent and private sector credit increased by 1.6 percent. On y-o-y basis, deposits increased by 14.4 percent and private sector credit increased by 7.3 percent.
- The weighted average interbank rate among the BFIs stood at 2.75 percent, while the weighted average rate for 91-days Treasury bills stood at 1.35 percent.
- The weighted average deposit rate of commercial banks stood at 3.11 percent and lending rate stood at 6.38 percent.



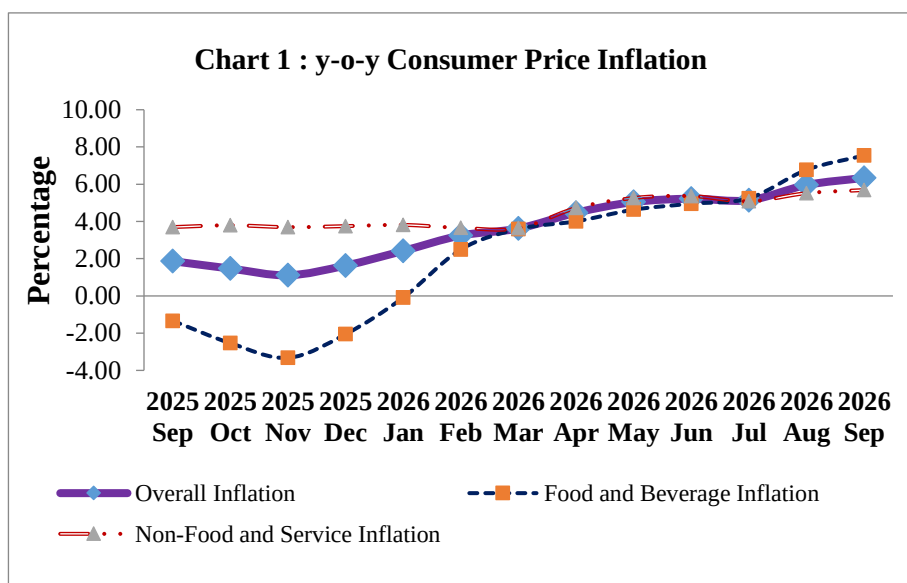
Nepal Rastra Bank
Economic Research Department

2026 October 15

Inflation

Consumer Price Inflation (CPI)

- The y-o-y consumer price inflation stood at 6.34 percent in mid-September 2026 compared to 1.87 percent a year ago. Food and beverage inflation stood at 7.54 percent, whereas non-food and services inflation stood at 5.69 percent in the review month. During the same period in the previous year, the price indices of the food and beverage group had decreased by 1.34 percent, and the non-food and services group had increased by 3.70 percent.



- Under the food and beverage category, the y-o-y price index of the ghee & oil sub-category increased by 16.68 percent, fruit by 15.99 percent, sugar and sugar products by 12.14 percent, meat & fish by 7.34 percent, vegetables by 7.07 percent, and spices by 6.71 percent.
- Under the non-food and services category, the y-o-y price index of transportation increased 12.77 percent, alcoholic drinks 8.83 percent, clothes and footwear 7.06 percent, furnishing and household equipment 6.01 percent, and tobacco products 5.45 percent.
- During the review month, the y-o-y price index in rural areas increased by 6.78 percent, while in urban areas, it rose by 6.19 percent.

- Based on provinces, in the review month, Madhesh Province experienced the highest y-o-y consumer price inflation at 7.48 percent, whereas Sudurpashchim Province experienced the lowest y-o-y consumer price inflation at 5.16 percent.

Table 1: y-o-y Consumer Price Inflation (Percent)				
Mid-Month				
Particulars	Weight (%)	2025/26 Aug/Sep	2026/27 Jul/Aug	2026/27 Aug/Sep
Overall Inflation	100	1.87	5.96	6.34
Food and Beverages	35.49	-1.34	6.77	7.54
Non-food and Service	64.51	3.70	5.52	5.69

- In the review month, y-o-y consumer price inflation in the Kathmandu Valley, Terai, Hill and Mountain region stood at 5.28 percent, 6.89 percent, 6.41 percent and 5.69 percent respectively.

Wholesale Price Inflation (WPI)

- The y-o-y wholesale price inflation stood at 8.08 percent in mid-September 2026 compared to 2.10 percent a year ago.

8. The y-o-y wholesale price inflation of consumption goods increased 0.55 percent, while intermediate goods and capital goods stood at 12.87 percent and 6.39 percent, respectively. The y-o-y wholesale price inflation of construction material increased 5.08 percent in the review month.

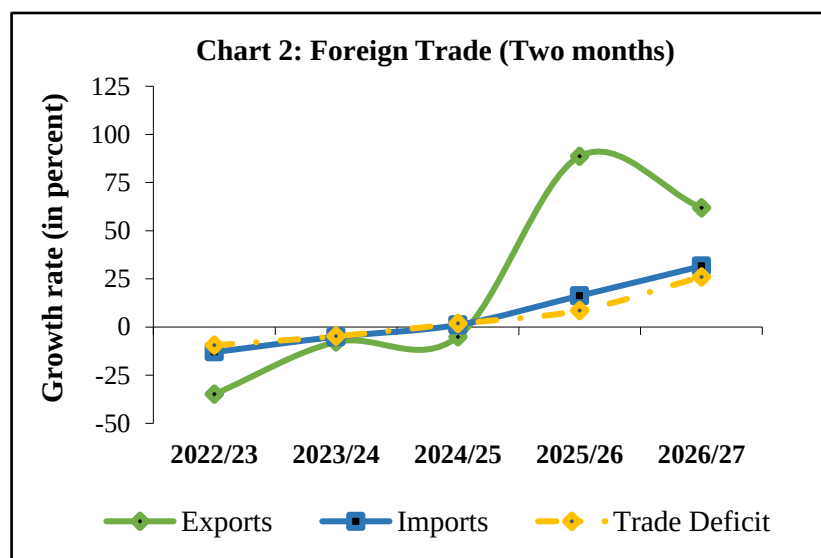
Consumer Price Inflation in Nepal and India

9. The y-o-y consumer price inflation in Nepal remained at 6.34 percent in mid-September 2026. Such inflation in India stood at 4.82 percent in August 2026.

External Sector

Merchandise Trade

10. During the two months of 2026/27, merchandise exports increased 61.9 percent to Rs.76.59 billion compared to a growth of 88.6 percent in the same period of the previous year. Destination-wise, exports to India, China, and other countries increased 70.6 percent, 137.6 percent, and 22.7 percent, respectively. Exports of soybean oil, polyester yarn & thread, palm oil, zinc sheet and particle



board, among others, increased, whereas exports of medicine (ayurvedic), tanned skin, pulses, Nepalese paper & paper products and herbs, among others, decreased in the review period.

11. During the two months of 2026/27, merchandise imports increased 31.6 percent to Rs.401.52 billion compared to a growth of 16.2 percent a year ago. Destination-wise, imports from India, China, and other countries increased 27.4 percent, 17.2 percent, and 56.6 percent, respectively. Imports of petroleum products, chemical fertilizer, crude soybean oil, edible oil and transport equipment, vehicle & other vehicle spare parts, among others, increased, whereas imports of gold, rice/paddy, aircraft spare parts, polythene granules, medical equipment & tools, among others, decreased in the review period.
12. Total trade deficit increased 26.0 percent to Rs.324.93 billion during the two months of 2026/27. Such a deficit had increased 8.6 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. The export-import ratio increased to 19.1 percent in the review period from 15.5 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year.
13. During the two months of 2026/27, merchandise imports from India against payment in convertible foreign currency amounted to Rs.37.93 billion. This amount was Rs.27.75 billion in the same period of the previous year.

Composition of Foreign Trade

14. As per the Broad Economic Categories (BEC), the final consumption goods, intermediate goods, and capital goods accounted for 71.1 percent, 28.8 percent, and 0.1 percent of the total exports respectively in the review period. In the same period of the previous year, the ratio of final consumption, intermediate, and capital goods remained 69.3 percent, 29.9 percent, and 0.8 percent of total exports, respectively.
15. On the imports side, the share of final consumption, intermediate, and capital goods remained 39.4 percent, 51.9 percent, and 8.7 percent in the review period. Such ratios were 36.8 percent, 54.3 percent, and 8.9 percent respectively in the same period of the previous year.

Export-Import Price Index

16. The y-o-y unit value export price index, based on customs data, increased 6.9 percent, whereas the import price index increased 16.1 percent in the second month of 2026/27. The terms of trade (ToT) index decreased 7.9 percent during the same period.

Services

17. Net services income remained at a deficit of Rs.22.04 billion during the review period. Such income had a deficit of Rs.30.88 billion in the same period of the previous year.

Table 2: Some indicators related to BoP (Two Months)				
	Values in billion		Percentage Change During Two Months	
	2025/2026^R	2026/27^P	2025/2026	2026/27
Travel income	11.62	14.94	10.3	28.6
Travel payment	47.31	41.10	9.6	-13.1
O/W Education	32.76	29.55	16.2	-9.8
Remittance inflow	352.08	436.36	33.1	23.9
Direct Investment - Equity other than reinvestment of earnings	1.27	2.98	-53.0	134.0
R= Revised P=Provisional				

18. Under the service account, travel income increased 28.6 percent to Rs.14.94 billion in the review period. Such income was Rs.11.62 billion in the same period of the previous year.

19. Under the service account, travel payment decreased 13.1 percent to Rs.41.10 billion, including Rs.29.55 billion for education. In the same period of the previous year, travel payment was Rs.47.31 billion including Rs.32.76 billion for education.

Remittances

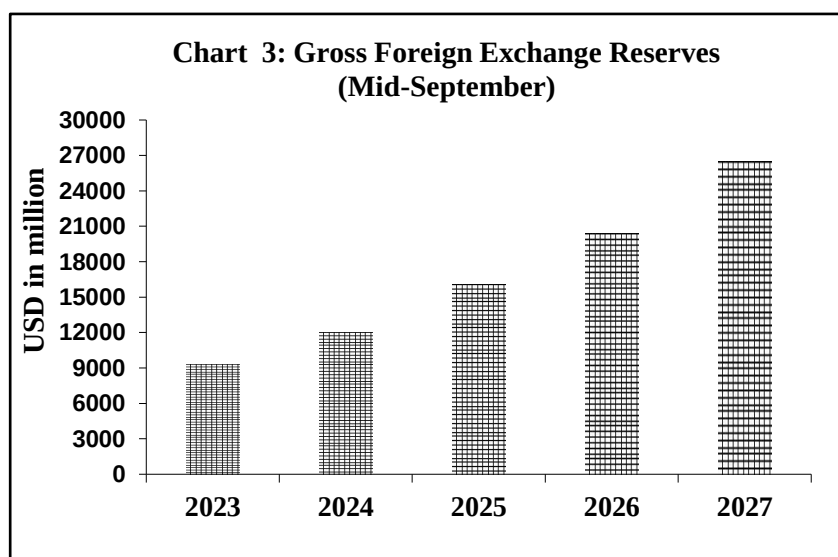
20. Remittance inflows increased 23.9 percent to Rs.436.36 billion in the two months of 2026/27 compared to an increase of 33.1 percent in the same period of the previous year. During mid-August to mid-September (Bhadra month), remittance inflows stood at Rs. 221.31 billion. In the same period of the previous year, such inflows were Rs. 174.67 billion.
21. In the US Dollar terms, remittance inflows increased 13.5 percent to 2.85 billion in the review period. Such inflow had increased 27.6 percent in the same period of the previous year.
22. Net secondary income (net transfer) reached Rs.469.44 billion in the review period. Such income was Rs.384.88 billion in the same period of the previous year.
23. The number of Nepali workers, both institutional and individual, taking first-time approval for foreign employment stands at 78,320 and taking approval for renew entry stands at 52,163. In the same period of the previous year, such numbers were 90,198 and 45,884 respectively.

Current Account and Balance of Payments

24. The current account remained at a surplus of Rs. 169.04 billion in the review period. Such surplus was Rs.130.97 billion in the same period of the previous year. In US Dollar terms, the current account registered a surplus of 1.11 billion in the review period against a surplus of 936.7 million in the same period of the previous year.
25. In the review period, net capital transfer amounted to Rs.1.53 billion. In the same period of the previous year, such transfers amounted to Rs. 2.20 billion. Similarly, in the review period, the country received Rs.2.98 billion in foreign direct investment (equity only). In the same period last year, foreign direct investment inflows (equity only) amounted to Rs. 1.27 billion.
26. Balance of Payments (BOP) remained at a surplus of Rs.187.68 billion in the review period. Such surplus was Rs. 153.68 billion in the previous year. In US Dollar terms, the BOP remained in surplus at Rs. 1.23 billion in the review period, compared with Rs. 1.10 billion in the same period of the previous year.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

27. Gross foreign exchange reserves increased 4.3 percent to Rs.4065.78 billion in mid-September 2026 from Rs.3897.67 billion in mid-July 2026. In US dollar terms, the gross foreign exchange reserves increased 4.6 percent to 26.48 billion in mid-September 2026 from 25.31 billion in mid-July 2026.



28. Of the total foreign exchange reserves, the reserves held by NRB increased 4 percent to Rs.3610.76 billion in mid-September 2026 from Rs. 3473.19 billion in mid-July 2026. Reserves held by banks and financial institutions (except NRB) increased 7.2 percent to Rs. 455.01 billion in mid-September 2026 from Rs. 424.48 billion in mid-July 2026. The share of Indian currency in total reserves stood at 21.3 percent in mid-September 2026.

Foreign Exchange Adequacy Indicators

29. Based on the imports of the two months of 2026/27, the foreign exchange reserves of the banking sector are sufficient to cover the prospective merchandise imports of 20.9 months, and merchandise and services imports of 17.8 months. The reserves-to-GDP, reserves-to-imports, and reserves-to-M2 ratios stood at 61.6 percent, 148.5 percent, and 44.9 percent, respectively, in mid-September 2026. These ratios were 59.1 percent, 163.4 percent, and 43.8 percent in mid-July 2026.

Price of Oil and Gold

30. The price of oil (Crude Oil Brent) in the international market increased 83.4 percent to US dollar 127.84 per barrel in mid-September 2026 from US dollar 69.69 per barrel a year ago. The price of gold increased 15.4 percent to US dollar 4263.55 per ounce in mid-September 2026 from US dollar 3695.40 per ounce a year ago.

Exchange Rate

31. Nepalese currency vis-à-vis the US dollar appreciated 0.3 percent in mid-September 2026 from mid-July 2026. It had depreciated 2.7 percent in the same period of the previous year. The buying exchange rate per US dollar stood at Rs.153.24 in mid-September 2026 compared to Rs.153.72 in mid-July 2026.

Fiscal Situation

Expenditure and Revenue

32. According to the Ministry of Finance, Financial Comptroller General Office (FCGO), the total expenditure of the Government stood at Rs.199.84 billion during the first month of 2026/27. The recurrent expenditure, capital

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in Billion)			Percentage Change	
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2025/26	2026/27
Total Expenditure	137.55	180.16	199.84	31.0	10.9
Recurrent Expenditure	82.99	114.18	122.04	37.6	6.9
Capital Expenditure	14.89	6.35	7.66	-57.3	20.6
Financial Management	39.67	59.63	70.14	50.3	17.6
Total Revenue	166.39	157.53	183.21	-5.3	16.3
Tax Revenue	145.19	150.40	172.43	3.6	14.6
Non-Tax Revenue	21.19	7.13	10.78	-66.3	51.1

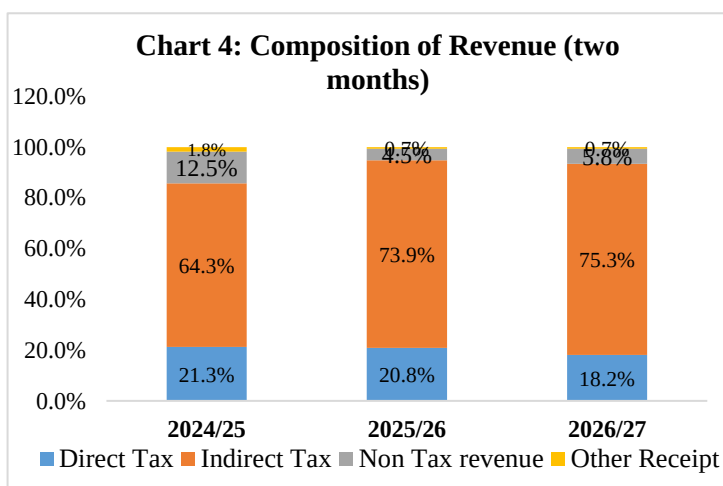
Source: Financial Comptroller General Office

expenditure and financial expenditure amounted to Rs.122.04 billion, Rs.7.66 billion and Rs. 70.14 billion, respectively, in the review period.

33. In the review period, total revenue mobilization of the Government (including the amount to be transferred to provincial and local governments) stood at Rs.183.21 billion. The tax revenue amounted to Rs.172.43 billion and non-tax revenue to Rs.10.78 billion in the review period (Table 3).

Composition of Revenue

34. In the review period, indirect tax remained the largest contributor to total revenue, at 75.3 percent, followed by direct tax (18.2 percent), non-tax revenue (5.8 percent), and other receipts (0.7 percent). Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the share of direct tax declined, while the share of indirect tax and non-tax revenue increased, and other receipts remained the same (Chart 4).



Source: Revenue Management Department

Cash Balance of Government

35. Cash Balance at various accounts of the GoN maintained with NRB remained Rs.384.69 billion (including Provincial Governments and Local Government Account) in mid-September 2026. This balance was Rs. 277.46 billion as of mid-July 2026.

Provincial Government

Expenditure and Revenue

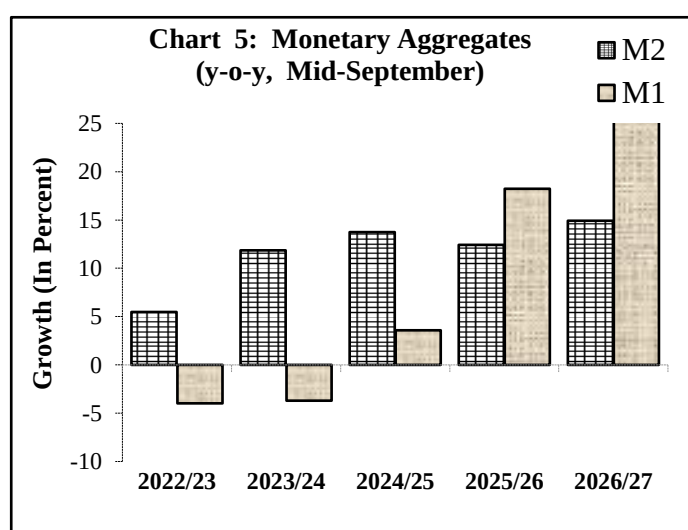
36. During the review period, total expenditure of provincial governments stood at Rs.4.48 billion, and total resource mobilization stood at Rs.24.54 billion, respectively. Of the total resource mobilization, fiscal transfers (including revenue sharing) from the federal government amounted to Rs. 16.38 billion, and provinces' own-source revenue and other receipts amounted to Rs. 6.42 billion.

Monetary Situation

Money Supply

37. Broad money (M2) increased 1.7 percent in the review period compared to an increase of 0.3 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. On a y-o-y basis, M2 expanded 14.9 percent in mid-September 2026.

38. Net foreign assets (NFA), after adjusting foreign exchange valuation gain/loss, increased by Rs.187.68 billion (4.7 percent) in the review period compared to an increase of Rs.153.68 billion (5.8 percent) in the corresponding period of the previous year.



39. Reserve money increased by 2.1 percent in the review period compared to a decrease of 5.0 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. On a y-o-y basis, reserve money increased by 13.6 percent in mid-September 2026.

Monetary Sector's Domestic Claims

40. Monetary sector's total domestic credit decreased by 0.8 percent in the review period compared to a decrease of 0.8 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. On a y-o-y basis, domestic credit increased by 2.1 percent in mid-September 2026.

41. Monetary Sector's net claims on government decreased by 19.8 percent in the review period in contrast to a decrease of 13.0 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. On a y-o-y basis, such claims decreased by 30.9 percent in mid-September 2026.

42. Monetary Sector's claims on the private sector increased by 2.2 percent in the review period compared to an increase of 1.6 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. On a y-o-y basis, such claims increased by 7.2 percent in mid-September 2026.

Deposit Mobilization

43. Deposits at Banks and Financial Institutions (BFIs) increased by Rs.72.80 billion (0.9 percent) to 8349.72 billion in the review period compared to an increase of Rs.32.86 billion (0.5 percent) in the corresponding period of the previous year. On a y-o-y basis, deposits at the BFIs expanded 14.4 percent in mid-September 2026.

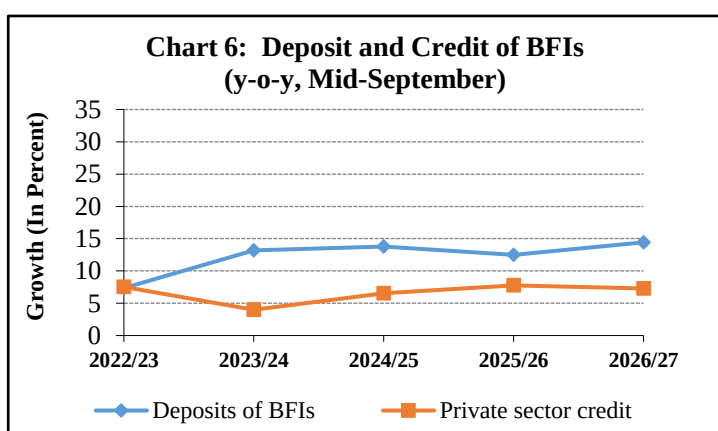
44. The share of demand, saving and fixed deposits in total deposits stood at 7.5 percent, 48.0 percent and 34.7 percent respectively in mid-September 2026. Such shares were 5.8 percent, 38.0 percent and 47.9 percent respectively a year ago (Table 4).

Table 4: Deposits at Banks and Financial Institutions (Percentage Share)				
Deposits	Mid-July		Mid-September	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
Demand	7.1	8.1	5.8	7.5
Saving	36.8	47.0	38.0	48.0
Fixed	48.3	35.3	47.9	34.7
Other	7.8	9.5	8.4	9.7

45. The share of institutional deposits in total deposit of the BFIs stood at 33.3 percent in mid-September 2026. Such a share was 35.2 percent a year ago.

Credit Disbursement

46. Private sector credit from the BFIs increased by 1.6 percent (Rs.93.52 billion) in the review period to Rs.5950.58 billion compared to an increase of 0.9 percent (Rs.49.24 billion) in the corresponding period of previous year. On y-o-y basis, credit to the private sector from the BFIs increased by 7.3 percent in mid-September 2026.



47. The shares of private sector credit from the BFIs to non-financial corporations and households stand at 62.5 percent and 37.5 percent respectively in mid-September 2026. Such shares were 62.8 percent and 37.2 percent a year ago.
48. In the review period, private sector credit from commercial banks, development banks and finance companies increased by 1.7 percent, 0.6 percent and 1.4 percent respectively.
49. Out of the total outstanding credit of the BFIs as of mid-September 2026, 15.6 percent is against the collateral of current assets (such as agricultural and non-agricultural products) and 62.8 percent against lands and buildings. Such ratios were 15.1 percent and 64.3 percent, respectively, a year ago.
50. In the review period, outstanding loan of the BFIs to the mines increased by 10.4 percent, transportation equipment production and fitting by 7.6 percent, metal productions, machinery, and electrical tools and fitting by 7.3 percent, construction by 3.7 percent, service industries by 2.7 percent, wholesaler and retailers by 2.5 percent, transportation, communications and public services by 2.1 percent, productions by 1.9 percent, and consumable loan by 0.2 percent, whereas finance, insurance, and fixed assets decreased by 4.7 percent and agriculture sector by 2.2 percent.
51. In the review period, trust receipt (import) loan from the BFIs increased by 9.4 percent, deprived sector loan by 4.7 percent, term loan by 1.6 percent, real estate loan (including residential personal home loan) by 1.4 percent, demand and other working capital loan by 1.4 percent, and margin nature loan by 0.8 percent, whereas cash credit loan decreased by 1.3 percent, overdraft by 1.2 percent, and hire purchase loan by 0.1 percent.

Liquidity Management

52. In the review period, NRB absorbed, on a transaction basis, a total liquidity of Rs.3,764.50 billion, including Rs.782.70 billion through Deposit Collection auction and Rs.2,981.80 billion through Standing Deposit Facility (SDF). In the corresponding period of the previous year, the net liquidity absorbed through various instruments of open market operations was Rs. 6,785.60 billion. As of mid-September 2026, the total outstanding liquidity absorbed through various instruments was Rs.1,365.10 billion, including deposit collection auction of Rs.900.60 billion, SDF of Rs.64.50 billion, and NRB Bond of Rs.400.00 billion.
53. In the review period, NRB injected liquidity of Rs.197.07 billion through the net purchase of USD 1,289.33 million from the foreign exchange market. Liquidity of Rs.149.42 billion was injected through the net purchase of USD 1,064.45 million in the corresponding period of the previous year.
54. The NRB purchased Indian currency (INR) equivalent to Rs.73.55 billion through the sale of USD 480.0 million in the review period. The NRB purchased INR equivalent to Rs.53.24 billion through the sale of USD 380.0 million in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Interbank Transactions

55. In the review period, interbank transactions of the BFIs amounted to Rs.339.57 billion on a turnover basis, including Rs.319.40 billion interbank transactions among commercial banks, and Rs.20.17 billion among other financial institutions (excluding transactions among commercial banks). In the corresponding period of the previous year, such transactions were Rs.228.74 billion, including Rs.198.09 billion among commercial banks, and Rs.30.65 billion among other financial institutions (excluding transactions among commercial banks).

Interest Rate

56. The weighted average 91-days Treasury bills rate remained at 1.35 percent in mid-September 2026. Such rate was 2.13 in mid-September 2025. The weighted average interbank rate among the BFIs, which was 2.75 percent a year ago remained the same at 2.75 percent in the review month as well (Table 5).

Table 5: Weighted Average Interest Rate (percent)		
Types	Mid-September 2025	Mid-September 2026
91-days Treasury bills rate	2.13	1.35
Interbank rate of BFIs	2.75	2.75
Base Rate		
Commercial Banks	5.72	4.70
Development Banks	8.09	6.15
Finance Companies	8.77	6.72
Deposit Rate		
Commercial Banks	3.96	3.11
Development Banks	4.58	3.48
Finance Companies	5.73	4.04
Lending Rate		
Commercial Banks	7.66	6.38
Development Banks	8.95	7.67
Finance Companies	10.19	8.47

57. The average base rates of commercial banks, development banks and finance companies stood at 4.70 percent, 6.15 percent and 6.72 percent respectively in the second month of 2026/27. The average base rates of commercial banks, development banks, and finance companies were 5.72 percent, 8.09 percent, and 8.77 percent, respectively, in the corresponding month a year ago.
58. Weighted average deposit rates of commercial banks, development banks and finance companies stood at 3.11 percent, 3.48 percent and 4.04 percent respectively in the review month. Weighted average deposit rate of commercial banks, development banks and finance companies were 3.96

percent, 4.58 percent and 5.73 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 6.38 percent, 7.67 percent, and 8.47 percent, respectively, in the review month. Such rates of commercial banks, development banks and finance companies were 7.66 percent, 8.95 percent and 10.19 percent respectively in the corresponding month a year ago.

Financial Access

59. As of mid-September 2026, a total of 104 BFIs, including 20 commercial banks, 17 development banks, 16 finance companies, 50 microfinance financial institutions and 1 infrastructure development bank, are in operation. The number of BFI branches (including microfinance financial institutions) remained 11,289 in mid-September 2026 compared to 11,332 in mid-July 2026 (Table 6).

Table 6: Number of BFIs and their Branches*						
Bank and Financial Institutions	Number of BFIs			Branches of BFIs		
	mid-July 2025	mid-July 2026	mid-September 2026	mid-July 2025	mid-July 2026	mid-September 2026
Commercial Banks	20	20	20	5,099	4,941	4,907
Development Banks	17	17	17	1,132	1,112	1,111
Finance Companies	17	16	16	291	294	293
Microfinance Financial Institutions	52	51	50	5,004	4,985	4,978
Infrastructure Development Bank	1	1	1	-	-	-
Total	107	105	104	11,526	11,332	11,289

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

60. As of mid-September 2026, the number of deposit accounts in 'A', 'B', and 'C' class BFIs is 64,008,767, while the number of loan accounts is 2,052,262 (Table 7).

Table 7: Numbers of Deposit and Loan accounts of BFIs				
Banks and Financial Institutions	Number of deposit accounts		Number of loan accounts	
	2025 mid-September	2026 mid-September	2025 mid-September	2026 mid-September
Commercial Banks	51,856,252	54,976,152	1,662,342	1,731,042
Development Banks	7,578,060	7,937,656	267,303	260,093
Finance Companies	1,019,281	1,094,959	63,589	61,127
Total	60,453,593	64,008,767	1,993,234	2,052,262

Financial Soundness Indicators

61. As per the preliminary data, the core capital to Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) of the BFIs stood at 9.82 percent, and the total capital to RWA stood at 12.64 percent on average in mid-September 2026. Likewise, the net liquid assets-to-deposits ratio of the BFIs stood at 37.41 percent. As of mid-July 2026, the non-performing loan (NPL) ratio of the BFIs stood at 5.66 percent.

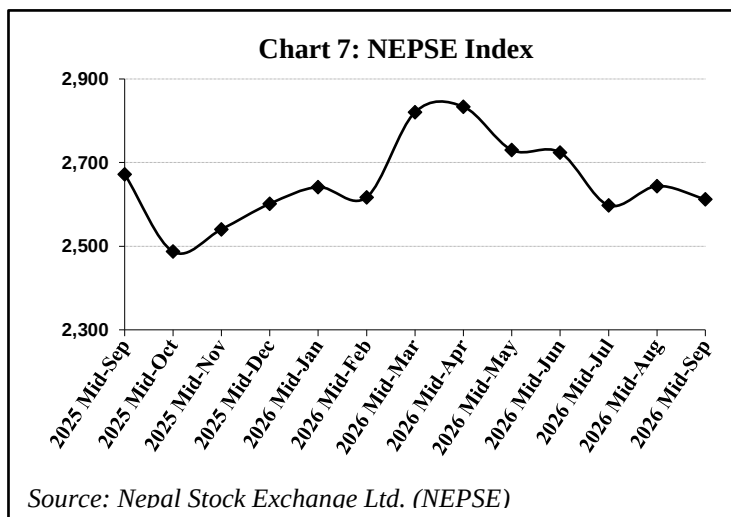
Electronic Transactions

62. From mid-August to mid-September 2026, debit card users conducted 10.08 million transactions amounting to Rs.74.78 billion. Similarly, 81.19 million transactions worth Rs.614.67 billion were conducted through mobile banking, and 75.58 million transactions worth Rs.167.93 billion were conducted through QR code payments.

Capital Market

63. NEPSE index stood at 2612.43 in mid-September 2026 compared to 2672.25 in mid-September 2025.

64. Stock market capitalization in mid-September 2026 stood at Rs.4496.72 billion compared to Rs.4467.30 billion in mid-September 2025. The market capitalization-to-GDP ratio stood at 68.13 percent in mid-September 2026, compared to 72.05 percent in mid-September 2025.



65. The number of companies listed on NEPSE reached 305 in mid-September 2026. Of these, 133 are BFIs and insurance companies, 111 are hydropower companies, 31 are manufacturing and processing industries, 9 are hotels, 7 are investment companies, 4 are trading companies, and 10 are others. NEPSE listed 276 companies in mid-September 2025.

66. The share of BFIs and insurance companies out of total market capitalization is 51.4 percent in mid-September 2026. Similarly, the share of hydropower companies is 17.8 percent, manufacturing and processing industries is 8.7 percent, investment companies is 6.9 percent, trading companies is 4.1 percent, hotels is 3.2 percent, and other companies is 8.0 percent.

67. The paid-up value of 9.61 billion shares listed on NEPSE stood at Rs.946.84 billion in mid-September 2026.

68. Securities worth Rs.12.03 billion were listed on NEPSE during the first two months of 2026/27. These securities comprise ordinary shares worth Rs.9.45 billion, bonus shares worth Rs.1.53 billion, right shares worth Rs.231 million, and others (after merger) worth Rs.819 million.

69. Securities Board of Nepal approved the total public issuance of securities worth Rs.3.87 billion in the review period, which includes mutual funds worth Rs.2.08 billion, debentures worth Rs.1.20 billion, and ordinary shares worth Rs.592 million.



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