FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) IN NEPAL

(2024/25)

A SURVEY REPORT

Nepal Rastra Bank

Economic Research Department

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FOREWORD

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a key role in accelerating economic growth, enhancing productivity, generating employment, and facilitating technology transfer. Attracting quality investments is therefore one of the key strategies that contribute to the overall economic growth of Nepal in the context of integration with regional and global markets.

The government of Nepal has implemented a number of policy and institutional reforms to meet the requirements of promoting investment, including the Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act (FITTA) and the establishment of the One Stop Service Centre, alongside various measures to streamline investment procedures. Nepal continues to offer significant investment opportunities across hydropower, tourism, information technology, manufacturing, agriculture, and infrastructure. Nepal Rastra Bank carries out an annual Foreign Direct Investment Survey to compile comprehensive FDI statistics, which serves as a key input for Nepal's International Investment Position (IIP) and supports evidence-based policy formulation.

This publication, **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Nepal (2024/25): A Survey Report**, presents the latest data on FDI inflows, stock, sectoral and geographical distribution, foreign loan liabilities, and the performance of foreign-invested enterprises. It is intended to serve policymakers, investors, researchers, development partners, and the general public by providing reliable and timely insights into Nepal's FDI landscape. It is expected that the findings presented herein will contribute to informed policy dialogue and sound investment decisions in support of Nepal's long-term economic development.

I convey my sincere appreciation to participating enterprises and institutions for their valuable support and cooperation in making this survey possible. In addition, I express my appreciation to Director Mr. Madav Dangal, Deputy Director Mr. Bishnu Prasad Subedi, Assistant Director Mr. Prashant Ballav Pant, and Mr. Bimal Parajuli, as well as the entire Balance of Payments Division team, for their efforts in designing and administering the survey, analyzing the data, and preparing this report. My appreciation also extends to Mr. Ram Kumar Thapa for his support in formatting the questionnaire and the report. Constructive comments and suggestions for improving future editions of this publication are most welcome.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report provides an overview of the position and composition of foreign direct investment in Nepal based on the survey results. The findings of the survey facilitate the compilation of Nepal's International Investment Position (IIP). The survey also provides an empirical basis for macro-economic policy formulation and analysis of the external sector.

2. During FY 2024/25, gross FDI inflows rose to Rs.12 billion, while net FDI inflows amounted to Rs.7.5 billion after accounting for investment repatriation of Rs. 4.7 billion. As a result, the total stock of FDI reached approximately Rs.340 billion as of the end of the review period, representing an annual growth rate of 2.1 percent. This growth was primarily contributed by additional equity investment and reinvested earnings, underscoring the continued role of FDI as a stable source of long-term external financing and productive investment.

3. The primary component of Nepal's FDI Stock was paid-up capital during the review period, while reinvested earnings accounted for more than one-third of the total stock. This indicates that existing foreign investors have confidence on their investment and continued expanding the investment. The remaining share comprised intercompany loans, which were primarily used to finance capital-intensive investment projects.

4. The industrial sector accounted for the largest share of both total FDI inflows and stock. In particular, the manufacturing and electricity & energy were the primary beneficiaries of FDI. Financial and insurance activities came on top in the service sector as the main recipients of FDI. In spite of this progress, FDI remains concentrated within a limited number of sectors. It is crucial to promote diversification into other sectors to enhance investment resilience and broaden its economic impact.

5. India remained the largest source of FDI in Nepal during FY 2024/25, followed by China, Ireland, Australia, and Singapore. Overall, Asian economies continued to dominate Nepal's FDI landscape.

6. Bagmati Province continued to be the primary beneficiary of FDI during the review period. Investment was concentrated in major urban and industrial centers. This highlights the need to promote investment in other regions through improved infrastructure, enhanced connectivity, and strengthened investment facilitation.

7. The foreign-invested manufacturing enterprises continued to operate at a moderate capacity but recorded good profit for the period under review. Foreign loans continued

to play a significant role in investment financing, particularly in the hydropower and manufacturing sectors.

8. Nepal continued to liberalize and reform its investment policies and procedures, creating an ecosystem conducive to attracting FDI through promoting the ease of doing business and enhancing online/digital services. These improvements have improved confidence among investors. However, the survey identified key constraints to a higher FDI inflows such as infrastructure bottlenecks, regulatory and procedural delays and difficulties pertaining to land acquisition.

9. Despite concurrent regional and global economic uncertainties, Nepal's performance in attracting FDI continued to exhibit positive trends in FY 2024/25. Sustained policy reforms, enhanced project implementation, and broader sectoral and regional diversification will remain essential to further strengthening the contribution of FDI to Nepal's transformation agenda and broader economic growth.

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ABOUT THE REPORT

1.1 ***The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in (Nepal 2024/25) : A Survey Report*** is produced with two specific objectives: first, to provide an updated position of Nepal's FDI stock by counterpart economies and economic activity; and second, to compile the liabilities component, particularly FDI stock of the International Investment Position (IIP) statement. The report provides a comprehensive assessment of the status, composition, and trends of foreign direct investment in Nepal. The report is supported by administrative data and other relevant national and international databases.

1.2 The report focuses on FDI statistics in Nepal. It provides information on gross FDI inflows alongside the overall FDI stock, and its composition by equity capital, retained earnings, and intercompany debt. It also presents an analysis of sectoral and provincial distribution of FDI in Nepal. In addition, the report provides an assessment of the foreign liabilities of foreign invested enterprises, their capacity utilization, financial performance, and contextualizes these findings for the broader context of Nepal's international investment position.

1.3 The report serves as a key information document for policymakers, investors, researchers, development partners, and the general public on foreign direct investment of Nepal.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

2.1 Economic Research Department (ERD) of Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) annually conducts a survey to estimate Nepal's FDI stock and to compile the direct investment liabilities component in the International Investment Position (IIP). The estimates presented in this report were compiled using internationally accepted statistical standards and guidelines, including the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment (Fourth Edition). The statistics were compiled using enterprise-level survey responses and audited financial statements. The statistics were reviewed using relevant administrative data and other verifiable sources.

Data Collection

2.2 The survey was conducted by Balance of Payment and International Trade Division, Economic Research Department of Nepal Rastra Bank using a structured questionnaire.

2.3 The primary data collected were further supplemented by verifiable information from audited financial statements of reporting enterprises, administrative records obtained from the Department of Industry (DoI), Investment Board Nepal (IBN), and the Office of the Company Registrar (OCR), as well as data form Nepal Rastra Bank's internal records, and other statistical databases. In addition, follow-up discussions were subsequently undertaken with individual enterprises to verify the accuracy of the information provided and to ensure the reliability of the data.

2.4 The survey was designed to capture information across several dimensions, including paid-up foreign equity investment, reinvested earnings (reserves), intercompany loans and other foreign liabilities, the economic activity and geographic location of enterprises, and; indicators of employment, sales, profitability, and capacity utilization.

Survey Coverage and Sample Selection

2.5 As of mid-July 2024, a total of 867 foreign direct investment (FDI) enterprises had been approved and were reported as active in Nepal. During FY 2024/25, an additional 64 enterprises recorded FDI inflows, thereby expanding the survey population to 931 enterprises in total.

2.6 From this population, a sample of 576 enterprises were selected and administered structured questionnaires. Of these, the 504 enterprises included in the previous FDI surveys were stratified into three groups on the basis of their FDI capital size as of mid-July 2023, whereas the newly identified enterprises were classified according to the actual FDI inflows recorded during FY 2024/25. This stratified sampling methodology ensured adequate representation across enterprises of varying investment magnitude and thereby enhanced the reliability of the survey estimates. Details of the sampling procedure and respondents are presented in Table 1.

2.7 The survey was administered electronically via email through fillable digital forms, complemented by enterprise site visits to facilitate data collection. Respondents were further required to submit audited financial statements to enable verification of the reported data and information. A summary of the survey methodology is presented in Table 2.

Valuation Framework

2.8 The compilation of FDI statistics follows the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment (Fourth Edition) and the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6).

2.9 FDI stock was measured using the asset–liability principle and comprises three major components:

- **Paid-up Capital**: Foreign investors' equity participation in resident enterprises.
- **Reinvested Earnings (Reserves)**: Retained earnings attributable to foreign investors that remain invested in the enterprise.
- **Intercompany Debt (Loans)**: Outstanding debt liabilities between direct investors and direct investment enterprises, including foreign loans and other debt instruments.

2.10 This framework ensures consistency with international standards and enhances the comparability of Nepal's FDI statistics with those of other economies.

Estimation Technique

2.11 Due to the problem of obtaining complete information on all approved foreign invested enterprises, a ratio-based estimation approach was adopted to estimate the FDI of enterprises that did not response the survey or provided incomplete information. The methodology proceeded through a sequence of interrelated steps: enterprises were first classified according to their principal economic activity and size; relevant ratios were calculated using the information provided by enterprises that responded; these sector and size specific ratios were then applied to enterprises with missing response or incomplete information. Wherever possible, the estimated values were compared with the available administrative data and verifiable financial information to ensure accuracy and reliability.

2.12 The realization ratio is calculated as:

$$x = \frac{\Sigma r_i}{n}$$

where n is the number of surveyed enterprises, r_i is the ratio of realized capital to approved capital of an individual enterprise covered by the survey, and x is the average ratio of realized capital to approved capital. FDI stock was estimated by multiplying this ratio with the approved FDI amount.

Limitations

2.13 The findings of this report should be interpreted in light of the following limitations:

- The survey covers only enterprises approved as foreign direct investment projects under the prevailing legal framework; therefore, foreign investments outside the approved FDI regime are not included.
- Some enterprises did not respond to the survey or had incomplete financial information, requiring statistical estimation.
- The report primarily presents descriptive analysis of FDI trends and does not assess the causal impact of FDI on macroeconomic or sectoral outcomes.
- The quality of estimates depends on the accuracy and completeness of enterprise responses and administrative records available at the time of compilation.
- Revisions may be incorporated in future editions as additional information becomes available or entities update their financial statements.

GLOBAL MARKET OVERVIEW

3.1 The global investment landscape remained resilient in 2024 despite persistent geopolitical tensions, elevated financing costs, supply chain realignments, and submissive global economic growth. Despite the challenges, global foreign direct investment (FDI) flows registered a modest recovery compared to the previous year. The recovery was uneven across economies and sectors. Developed economies recorded significant fluctuations. Developing Asia remained the preferred destination for global FDI due to its stable economic fundamentals, expanding domestic markets, and resilient manufacturing and services sectors (UNCTAD, 2026).

3.2 Against this backdrop, Nepal continued to strengthen its investment environment through policy and procedural reforms expanding opportunities in hydropower, tourism, manufacturing, information technology, and infrastructure. However, Nepal needs to undertake further reforms to realize its investment potential by addressing project implementation and infrastructure quality, and improving the overall ease of doing business.

Global Investment Landscape

3.3 Global foreign direct investment (FDI) registered a moderate recovery in 2024 after two consecutive years of decline. The pace of recovery remained uneven across economies. Developing economies continued to attract the largest share of global FDI inflows, due to their role as critical production centers in global supply chains. Greenfield investment projects, particularly in renewable energy, digital infrastructure, semiconductor manufacturing, and minerals, reflected a growing emphasis on future technologies (UNCTAD, 2026). International investors increasingly prioritized resilient supply chains, digital technologies, clean energy, and climate-related investments in response to evolving geopolitical and economic conditions. However, cross-border mergers and acquisitions remained below pre-pandemic levels, suggesting that investors continued to exercise caution about large-scale takeovers (UNCTAD, 2026).

3.4 According to UNCTAD, 2026, the global FDI flows increased 6.0 percent to USD 1624.3 billion in 2025 from USD 1531.7 billion in 2024. FDI in developed economies increased 11.5 percent to USD 723.5 billion in 2025 from USD 649.1 billion in 2024. Meanwhile, FDI in developing economies grew 2.1 percent to USD 900.8 billion in 2025 against USD 882.6 billion in 2024.

3.5 Several structural factors have been driving the global FDI. The rising need of renewable energy and the transition to a low-carbon economy have fueled investment in clean energy. Rapid digitalization and need for technology-intensive industries have further accelerated capital flows into advanced technologies (UNCTAD, 2026). Additionally, multinational corporations have increasingly diversified their supply chains through "China+1" strategies to enhance resilience and reduce concentration risks. Investments in artificial intelligence (AI), data centers, semi-conductors, and advanced manufacturing have surged, reflecting the growing importance of digital technology and innovation (UNCTAD, 2026). In addition, the need for reliable infrastructure and logistics has supported investments in global production networks and facilitated international trade, reinforcing their role as important drivers of global FDI.

Regional Investment trends

Asia:

3.6 FDI inflows to Asia increased 3.4 percent from USD 622.9 billion in 2024 to USD 644.0 billion in 2025. The region remains the largest recipient of FDI, accounting for 39.7 percent of global FDI. However, the inflows are highly concentrated among its largest recipients: Singapore (23.4 percent), Hong Kong-China (18.1 percent) and China (16.3 percent) (UNCTAD, 2026).

3.7 Developing Asia remained the largest FDI recipient in 2025 due to its strong manufacturing base, attractive consumer markets, competitive labor force, and expanding digital economy. Major investment destinations such as China, Singapore, India, Vietnam, and Indonesia continued to attract substantial foreign investment in manufacturing, renewable energy, digital technology, and infrastructure.

3.8 Across Asia, renewable energy, electronics, electric vehicles, and digital services were the primary FDI recipients, reflecting the region's rapid transition toward technology-driven and sustainable economic development (UNCTAD, 2026). At the same time, regional economic integration and diversification of supply chains presented new investment opportunities in South Asia promoting trade led growth.

South Asia

3.9 Following the global trend, FDI inflows to South Asia substantially increased 35.4 percent to USD 46.1 billion in 2025 from USD 34.1 billion in 2024. India, the dominant recipient in the sub region, accounting for the vast majority of inflows FDI in India, increased 43.6 percent with inflows of USD 38.9 billion in 2025 (UNCTAD, 2026) which is shown in Table 3 and 4.

3.10 South Asia also stood as an attractive region for FDI inflows in 2025. It was primarily driven by India's robust economic growth and expanding investment in manufacturing, infrastructure, renewable energy, and technology. Bangladesh registered considerable amount of investment in textiles and manufacturing, while Sri Lanka and Pakistan experienced relatively subdued inflows due to macroeconomic challenges.

3.11 Nepal's FDI inflows remain lower compared with other South Asian economies but it has been registering a steady rise in foreign direct investment commitments over the decade. Nepal has the advantage of abundant hydropower resources, strategic location between India and China, preferential market access, and investment friendly policies to attract foreign investment.

FDI INFLOWS TO NEPAL

4.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been a vital source of long-term capital, technology transfer, managerial expertise, and employment in Nepal. Despite the lower quantum of FDI in Nepal, compared to other South Asian economies, it has been witnessing a steady increase in foreign investment commitments in the past decade. The growth has been supported by policy reforms, improvements in the investment framework, and expanding opportunities in hydropower, manufacturing, tourism, information technology, and infrastructure.

4.2 The Department of Industry (DoI) and the Investment Board Nepal (IBN) are the principal agencies for approving foreign investment proposals in Nepal. Even though the approval amount of FDI is increasing, there is a significant gap between the approval and actual recorded FDI in Nepal

FDI Project Approvals

4.3 FDI project approvals have shown an increasing trend over the years, reflecting growing investor interest in Nepal despite a challenging global investment environment. Policy reforms, improvement in investment ecosystem, expansion of online approval systems, and increasing opportunities of investment in renewable energy and services have contributed to higher investment commitments.

4.4 As of mid-July 2025, a cumulative total of 931 foreign investment projects had obtained approval from the Government of Nepal. The trend of FDI projects is presented in Appendix I. These projects span a wide range of economic activities, with manufacturing, tourism, information technology, energy, agriculture, and service industries accounting for the majority of approvals.

Sectoral Attraction of Approved FDI Projects

4.5 The distribution of approved projects indicates that foreign investors are prioritizing the sectors which have strong domestic demand, export potential, and natural resource advantages. The tourism sector has recorded the highest number of approved projects, reflecting Nepal's comparative advantage in geography, cultural heritage, and adventure tourism. The service sector, particularly information technology, education, healthcare, and business services, has witnessed increasing interest in recent years.

4.6 Although the manufacturing sector has fewer projects, it receives a relatively larger share of approved investment due to its capital-intensive nature. Likewise, hydropower and energy projects account for a relatively small number of projects but involve substantially larger investment commitments because of their high capital requirements.

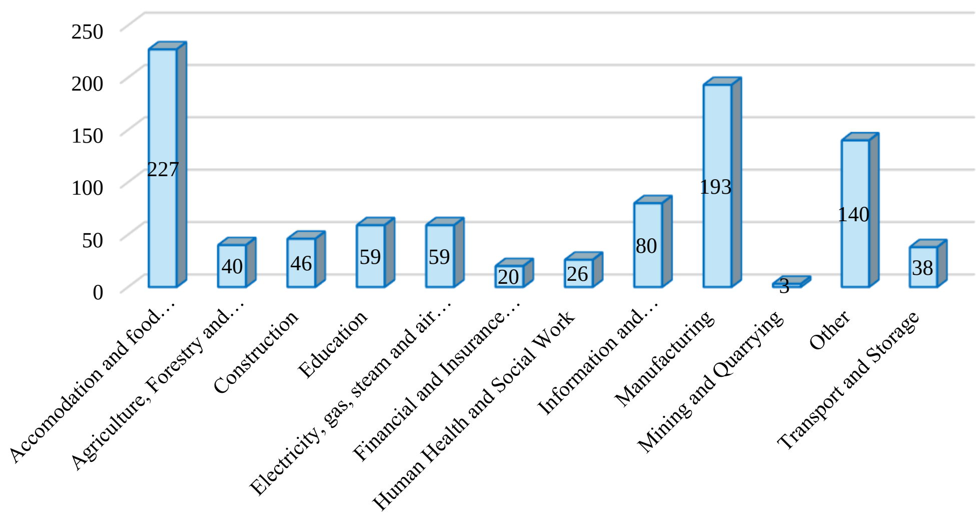
4.7 Agriculture and agro-processing continue to receive comparatively fewer projects despite significant investment potential, indicating opportunities for future diversification.

Key Trends in FDI Projects

Sectoral Trends

4.8 Tourism continues to account for the largest number of approved foreign investment projects in Nepal, reflecting sustained investor interest in the country's hospitality and its future potential. In terms of investment value, however, the manufacturing sector remains the largest recipient of approved FDI, while hydropower continues to dominate large-scale investment commitments. In recent years, information technology, digital services, renewable energy, and green infrastructure have also emerged as promising sectors, indicating a gradual diversification of Nepal's investment landscape.

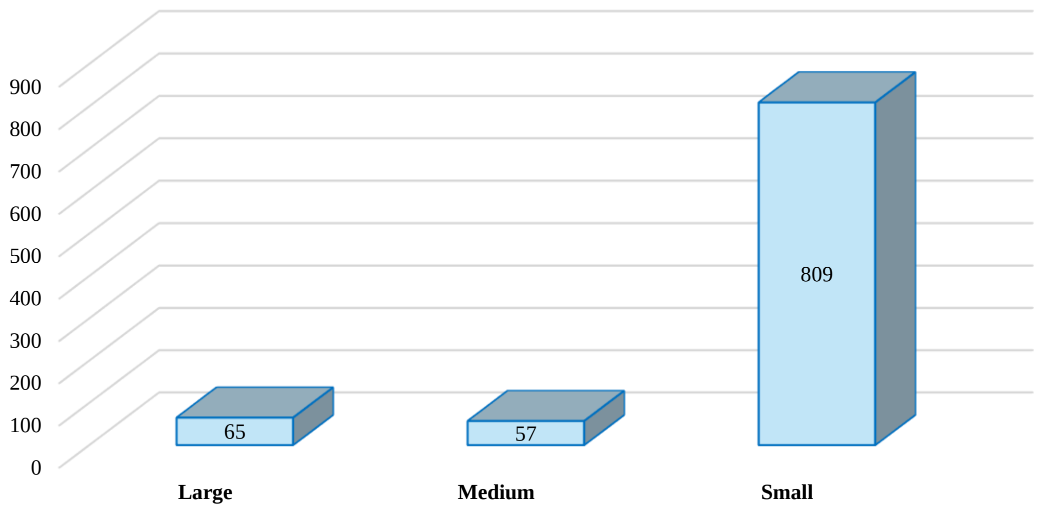
Figure 1: Number of Projects



Investment Size

4.9 Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) constitute the majority of approved foreign investment projects, demonstrating broad investor participation across different industries. However, large-scale projects account for the largest share of approved investment capital, particularly in hydropower, manufacturing, and infrastructure. Greenfield investments continue to dominate Nepal's FDI profile, while the growing use of reinvested earnings by existing foreign investors reflects increasing confidence in the country's long-term investment prospects.

Figure 2: Number of Projects



Emerging Patterns

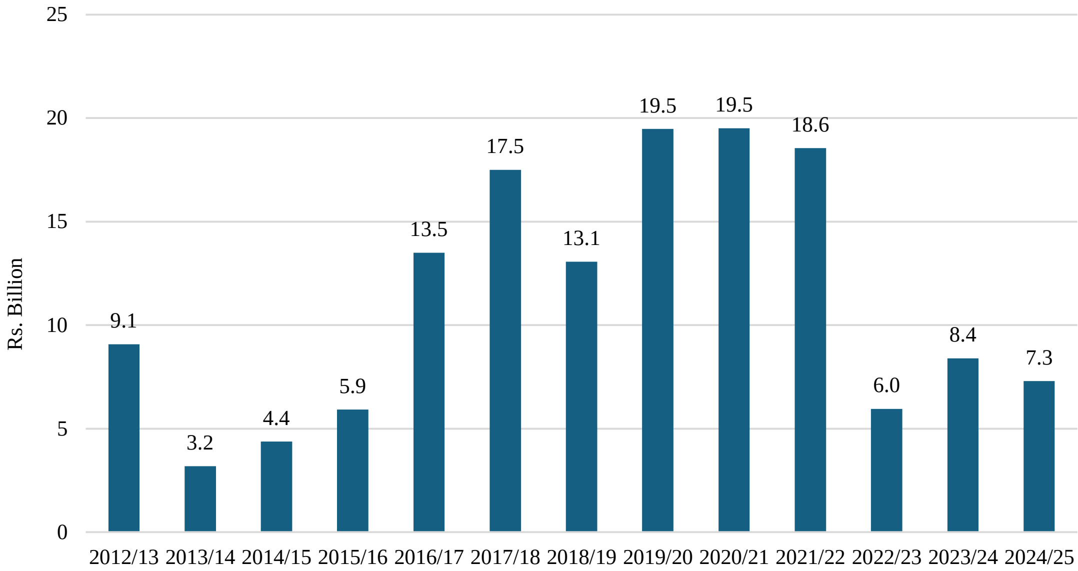
4.10 Nepal's FDI landscape is gradually evolving with increasing investor interest in information technology, digital services, renewable energy, and cross-border electricity trade. Foreign investment is also diversifying towards knowledge-based and export-oriented industries, although it remains concentrated in Bagmati Province and other major urban centers due to better infrastructure and market access. Moreover, neighboring Asian economies, particularly India and China, continue to be the principal sources of foreign investment in Nepal.

4.11 The increasing number of approved foreign investment projects reflects Nepal's improving investment environment. However, maximizing the economic benefits of FDI requires greater emphasis on project realization, faster regulatory approvals, improved infrastructure, and stronger investor aftercare services. Policies that facilitate export-oriented manufacturing, renewable energy, digital services, and regional investment diversification will further enhance Nepal's attractiveness as an investment destination.

Annual FDI inflows

4.12 In line with the global trend, gross FDI inflows remains Rs.12.0 billion in 2024/25. The divestment of foreign investment (repatriation of investment) during 2024/25 remained at Rs.4.7 billion which is around 39.2 percent of gross FDI inflows (NRB, 2025a). Net FDI inflows to Nepal remains Rs.7.3 billion in 2024/25 (Figure 1).

Figure 3: Net FDI Inflows



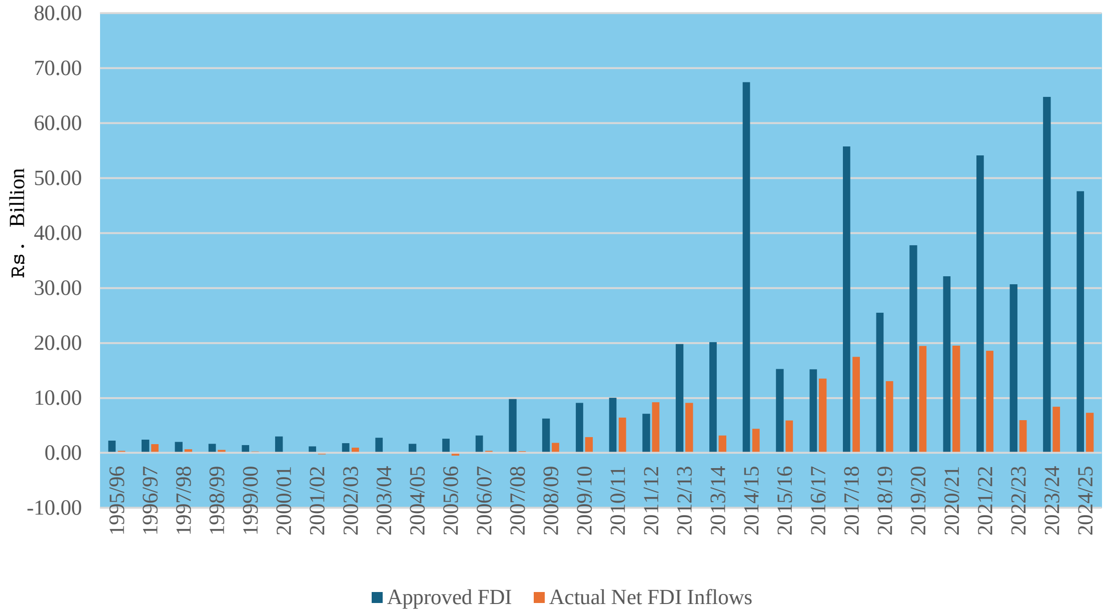
Source: NRB (2025a).

Gap between approved and realized FDI

4.13 While the number of approved projects has steadily increased, actual investment realization remains lower than approved commitments. Narrowing the gap between approved and realized investment remains an important policy priority.

4.14 Figure 4 highlights this divergence over time, showing the gap between FDI commitments and realized investments. Between fiscal years 1995/96 and 2024/25, actual net FDI inflows amounted to only about 29.6 percent of the total approved FDI (see Appendix I). This gap arises from several factors. Firstly, FDI approval represents the intended or committed investment, which may not necessarily materialize in full. Secondly, there are often significant time lags between approval and the actual inflow of capital. Additionally, investments in sectors with longer gestation periods may be realized incrementally over multiple years. These factors collectively contribute to the observed discrepancy between approved FDI and actual net inflows.

Figure 4: Approved FDI and Actual Net FDI Inflows



Source: DOI (2026), and NRB (2025a).

Dividend Repatriation

4.15 In 2024/25, FDI enterprises repatriated dividends worth Rs.33.9 billion. The manufacturing sector received the highest approval for dividend repatriation, followed by the financial and insurance services sector. (Table 5).

SURVEY FINDINGS

Composition of FDI Stock

5.1 FDI stock increased 2.1 percent in 2024/25, amounting to Rs. 340 billion as of mid-July 2025 (Table 6). An increase of paid-up capital by 9.2 percent and reserves by 2.6 percent mainly contributed to the increase of FDI stock, while intra-company loans declined 28.1 percent.

5.2 Paid-up capital remained the largest component of Nepal's FDI stock, accounting for 54.2 percent of the total in 2024/25, followed by reserves (36.9 percent) and loans (8.9 percent) (Table 7). Compared with 2023/24, the share of paid-up capital increased from 50.7 percent to 54.2 percent, while the share of loans declined from 12.6 percent to 8.9 percent, indicating a gradual shift in the composition of FDI towards equity financing.

FDI Stock by Sectors

5.3 Of the total FDI stock, the manufacturing sector holds 27.8 percent share, the electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning sector 27.8 percent, and the financial and insurance services sector 26.3 percent (Table 8).

5.4 The industrial sector accounts for 56.2 percent of total FDI stock (Appendix II). It comprises manufacturing sector, electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning sector, and construction, mining and quarrying sectors.

5.5 The service sector accounts for 43.7 percent of the total FDI stock, with financial and insurance services representing 26.3 percent. In addition, the information and communication sector constitute 8.2 percent, while the accommodation and food services sector make up 7.0 percent of the total FDI (Appendix II).

FDI Stock by Countries

5.6 As of mid-July 2025, Nepal has received foreign investment from 60 different countries. In terms of total FDI stock, India has 32.8 percent share in total FDI stock followed by China 9.3 percent, Ireland 7.3 percent, Australia 6.5 percent and Singapore 5.4 percent (Table 9).

5.7 In terms of paid-up capital, India has a stake of Rs.57.8 billion followed by China with Rs.30.6 billion, South Korea with Rs.17.6 billion, and Hong Kong with Rs.13.4 billion.

5.8 The majority of India's FDI stock has remained in three sectors – manufacturing (39.0 percent), electricity, gas, stream, and air conditioning (31.9 percent), and financial and insurance services (21.3 percent). In terms of paid-up capital, the investment in electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning remains the highest (Table 10).

5.9 China's FDI stock is mostly concentrated in electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning sector, which accounts for 79.1 percent of total FDI stock, followed by the manufacturing sector at 34.8 percent (Table 11).

Province-wise FDI Stock[1]

5.10 A marked provincial disparity is evident in the distribution of FDI stock. Bagmati province holds the largest share accounting for 64 percent of total FDI stock, whereas Karnali province accounts for less than 1 percent (Table 12).

Foreign Loans and Financial Performance

Foreign Loans

5.11 As of mid-July 2025, the outstanding foreign loans (excluding direct loans from foreign direct investors) of FDI enterprises stood at Rs.75.8 billion. Such loans were Rs.59.9 billion a year ago (Table 13). The enterprises in the hydropower sector have utilized the most foreign loans with the outstanding loan of Rs.52.8 billion as of mid-July 2025 (Table 13).

Capacity Utilization

5.12 The survey also captures the capacity utilization of FDI enterprises in manufacturing sector. The capacity utilization of surveyed enterprises stood at 59.4 percent on average[2] during 2024/25 (Table 15).

Sales from Operation and Profitability

5.13 The survey data shows the decline of total sales of the surveyed enterprises. The total sales of surveyed enterprises decreased 0.7 percent in 2024/25 to Rs. 470.8 billion from Rs. 474 billion a year ago. Similarly, the average[3] return on equity (ROE) of surveyed FDI enterprises stood at about 11.2 percent for 2024/25, which was around 11.4 percent a year ago (Table 15).

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[1] Province-wise FDI are classified based on location of projects, production units and head offices.

[2] Weighted average of capacity utilization is calculated by taking weights based on sales of individual enterprises compared to the total sales of surveyed enterprises.

[3] Weighted average of ROE is calculated by taking weights based on equity of individual enterprises compared to the total equity of surveyed enterprises.

International Investment Position (IIP)

5.14 The international investment position (IIP) is the statistical statement that shows the value and composition of financial assets of residents at a point in time which are claims on non-residents and liabilities of residents of an economy to non-residents.[4]

5.15 As of mid-July 2026, the foreign assets increased 45.5 percent to Rs.4262.8 billion compared to an increase of 31.4 percent in the previous year. The foreign liabilities increased 13.8 percent to Rs. 2446.1 billion compared to an increase of 11.7 percent in the previous year (Table 14). Consequently, net IIP remained positive at Rs.1816.7 billion in 2025/26 compared to Rs.779.8 billion in the previous year.

5.16 The foreign assets are comprised of direct investment, portfolio investment, official reserve assets, and other investments, which include other equity, currency and deposits, loans, trade credit and advances, and other account receivables. Official reserve assets constitute the highest share of foreign assets accounting for 87.2 percent followed by other account receivables 8.0 percent and trade credit and advances 2.3 percent (Appendix V).

5.17 As of mid-July 2026, the official reserve assets increased 45.3 percent to Rs.3718.4 billion compared to an increase of 30.7 percent in the previous year. Other account receivables increased 72.8 percent while currency and deposits under foreign assets increased 32.9 percent in the review year (Appendix V).

5.18 The foreign liabilities comprise direct investment, portfolio investment, and other investments, which include other equity, currency and deposits, loans, trade credit and advances, other account payables, and special drawing rights. Loans constitute the highest share of foreign liabilities (72.0 percent) followed by direct investment (14.8 percent) and trade credit and advances (6.4 percent) (Appendix V).

5.19 As of mid-July 2026, foreign loan liabilities increased 13.7 percent to Rs.1761.7 billion compared to an increase of 11.9 percent in the previous year. Direct investment and trade credit and advances under foreign liabilities increased 6.6 percent and 15.9 percent respectively in the review year (Appendix V).

[4] This definition is based on Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, sixth edition (IMF, 2009).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary

6.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a critical role in Nepal's economic development promoting long term investment, technology transfer, managerial expertise, employment generation and regional integration. The Foreign Direct Investment Survey 2024/25 provides details of Nepal's FDI position based on responses from 262 enterprises selected from 576 sampled firms out of 931 active FDI-approved enterprises. The survey offers insights into the size, composition, sectoral distribution, source economies, operational performance, and emerging trends of foreign investment in Nepal.

6.2 The survey results indicate that Nepal's FDI performance has been positive during FY2024/25 despite global economic uncertainty and increasing competition for international investment. Gross FDI inflows increased 6.2 percent to Rs. 8.5 billion, while the stock of FDI expanded 2.1 percent to Rs.340 billion as of mid-July 2025. The increase in FDI stock is primarily driven by the growth of paid-up capital and reinvested earnings. Paid-up capital accounted for more than half of total FDI stock, followed by reserves and intercompany loans, indicating that equity investment continues to be the dominant mode of foreign investment in Nepal.

6.3 The industrial sector, especially hydropower and manufacturing, remained the primary beneficiary of FDI in terms of investment value. The service sector, led by financial services, information and communication, accommodation and food services, and tourism, also recorded significant investment flows. The survey also highlights the emerging investment opportunities in renewable energy, information technology, digital services, agro-processing, and other knowledge-based industries.

6.4 FDI in Nepal was recorded from 60 economies, among which the top five sources countries were India, China, Ireland, Australia, and Singapore. Although foreign direct investment has become increasingly diversified across source economies, it remains geographically concentrated within Bagmati Province, due to the comparative facility of infrastructure, markets, and administrative services.

6.5 The survey further reveals that the average capacity utilization of manufacturing enterprises was 59.4 percent, while the overall profitability of FDI enterprises was 11.2 percent, indicating considerable scope for improving production efficiency and business performance. FDI enterprises also recorded outstanding foreign borrowing of Rs 56.7 billion of which hydropower companies accounted for the majority portion due to their high capital intensity.

6.6 In general, the survey indicates that Nepal's investment climate has continued to improve due to the conducive policy reforms, including Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act (FITTA), ease of doing business and digitalization of the approval process. However, FDI inflows remain comparatively lower relatives to other South Asian countries, indicating the need for further improvement in project implementation, infrastructure development, and overall ease of doing business.

Conclusion

6.7 Nepal has the potential to attract greater foreign direct investment due to its strategic location between two major economies, abundant hydropower resources, younger labour force, expanding regional connectivity, and investment friendly policies. However, the challenge lies in realizing the country's investment potential by ease of doing business and promoting sustainable infrastructure development.

6.8 The challenge lies not only in attracting new investment commitments but also in improving the realization, quality, and developmental impact of FDI. By strengthening infrastructure, enhancing institutional efficiency, promoting innovation, and maintaining macroeconomic stability, Nepal can position itself as an increasingly competitive investment destination in South Asia.

6.9 The findings of this report reaffirm that foreign direct investment will continue to play a critical role in Nepal's economic transformation by promoting productivity growth, technology transfer, export competitiveness, and long term sustainable growth. Continued policy reforms and their effective implementation are necessary to maximize benefit from foreign direct investment.

Tables

Table 1: Number of Survey Respondents

Group	Criteria (Size of Capital)	Number of Enterprises		
		Total	**Number of Respondents**	**Share (%)**
Large	≥500,000,000	65	57	87.7
Medium	< 500,000,000 & ≥150,000,000	57	35	61.4
Small	< 150,000,000	809	170	21.0
Total		**931**	**262**	**-**

Source: Methodology part of survey

Table 2: Summarize Methodology

Item	Description
Reference Period	Fiscal Year **2024/25 (2081/82 B.S.)**
Survey Coverage	Foreign direct investment enterprises operating in Nepal
Survey Universe	**262 respondent enterprises** from **576 sampled enterprises** (931 approved foreign-invested enterprises)
Survey Method	Structured enterprise survey, audited financial statements, and administrative records
Primary Data Source	Nepal Rastra Bank FDI Survey 2082
Supplementary Sources	Office of Company Registrar, Department of Customs, and other official sources
International References	IMF (BPM6), OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI (4th Edition), UNCTAD, and World Bank publications

Source: Methodology part of survey

Table 3: FDI Inflows by economy and region[5]

(USD billion)

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Percent Change 2025
World	862.6	1,777.1	1,437.4	1,320.9	1,531.7	1,624.3	6.0
Developed economies	233.1	886.6	518.0	463.0	649.1	723.5	11.5
Developing economies	629.5	890.5	919.5	857.8	882.6	900.8	2.1
Asia	505.4	667.7	673.7	624.2	622.9	644.0	3.4
China	149.3	181.0	189.1	163.3	116.2	104.7	-10.0
Singapore	71.1	126.2	136.5	126.6	136.2	150.9	10.8
Hong Kong-China	134.7	140.2	109.7	122.9	137.9	116.5	-15.6
South Asia	69.8	51.4	55.7	34.4	34.1	46.1	35.4

Source: UNCTAD (2026)

Table 4: FDI Inflows in South Asia

(USD billion)

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Change (2025)
South Asia	**68.6**	**50.2**	**54.2**	**33.0**	**32.6**	**44.5**	**36.4**
Afghanistan	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**-**
Bangladesh	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.8	**44.6**
Bhutan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
India	64.1	44.8	49.4	28.1	27.1	38.9	**43.6**
Maldives	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	**6.3**
Nepal	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	**-22.8**
Pakistan	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.9	**-30.5**
Sri Lanka	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	**37.5**

Source: UNCTAD (2026).

(1. Published data in UNCTAD includes Iran (Islamic Republic Of). So total FDI inflows in South Asia Varies.)

[5] FDI Data may differ from previous report as data are continuously updated by relevant national authorities.

Table 5: Dividend Repatriation

(Rs. million)

	Sectors	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3	-	3.04	4.00
2	Construction	52.2	-	24.26	10.00
3	Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning	1,678.10	130.13	372.19	386.76
4	Manufacturing	7,315.50	8,847.58	8,967.92	28,997.66
5	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	0.00
6	Accommodation and food services	1.9	22.80	48.90	141.22
7	Education	-	-	-	126.00
8	Financial and Insurance Services	1,089.30	3,500.00	2,997.62	3,743.88
9	Human Health and Social Work	-	2.80	8.89	0.00
10	Information and Communication	5,402.80	3,673.51	14.50	2.88
11	Transport and Storage	25.7	42.90	6.65	4.36
12	Other	106.6	1,114.95	135.42	497.40
	Total	**15,675.20**	**17,334.68**	**12,579.39**	**33,914.15**

Source: Survey Estimates

Table 6: FDI Stock

(Rs. Million)

S.N.	Components	As of Mid-July					Percent Change	
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2023/24	2024/25
1	Paid-up Capital	122,885.5	141,962.5	155,909.6	168,755.7	184,212.6	8.2	9.2
2	Reserves	71,982.1	83,786.1	99,662.4	122,275.5	125,493.9	22.7	2.6
3	Loans	33,079.3	38,581.0	39,924.6	41,939.7	30,144.1	5.0	-28.1
	Total FDI stock	**227,946.9**	**264,329.5**	**295,496.6**	**332,970.9**	**339,850.6**	**12.7**	**2.1**

Source: Survey Estimates

Table 7: FDI Stock by Components (Share in Total)

S.N.	Components	As of Mid-July				
		2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
1.	Paid-up Capital	53.91	53.71	52.76	50.68	54.20
2.	Reserves	31.58	31.70	33.73	36.72	36.93
3.	Loans	14.51	14.60	13.51	12.60	8.87
	Total FDI stock	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Survey Estimates.

Table 8: FDI Stock by Major Sectors[6]

(Rs. million)

S.N.	Sectors	As of Mid-July				Percent change (%)	
		2023	**2024**	**2025**		**2023/24**	**2024/25**
				Amount	**Share in Total (%)**		
1.	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	88,611.8	98,337.3	94,309.4	27.8	11.0	-4.1
2.	Manufacturing	86,774.6	97,566.4	94,541.2	27.8	12.4	-3.1
3.	Financial and Insurance Services	76,752.2	81,395.4	89,408.7	26.3	6.0	9.8
4.	Accommodation and food services	18,546.2	21,729.7	23,679.8	7.0	17.2	9.0
5.	Information and Communication	19,741.4	26,907.3	27,895.6	8.2	36.3	3.7
6.	Education	1,697.2	1,794.3	1,732.8	0.5	5.7	-3.4
7.	Human Health and Social Work	1,077.6	1,187.4	1,302.8	0.4	10.2	9.7
8.	Construction	855.7	1,426.3	1,524.6	0.4	66.7	6.9
9.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	302.6	288.7	453.3	0.1	-4.6	57.0
10.	Mining and Quarrying	83.5	532.4	566.4	0.2	537.9	6.4
11.	Transport and Storage	-7,840.1	-7,597.1	-7,013.8	-2.1	-3.1	-7.7
12.	Other	8,894.0	9,402.7	11,450.0	3.4	5.7	21.8
	Total	295,496.6	332,970.9	339,850.6	100.0	12.7	2.1

Source: Survey Estimates.

6 The classification of major sectors is based on International Standard Industrial Classification, Fourth Revision (ISIC Rev. 4).

Table 9: FDI Stock by Major Countries

(Rs. million)

S. N.	Country	As of Mid-July 2025				Share in Total FDI Stock (%)
		Paid-up Capital	**Reserves**	**Loan**	**FDI Stock**	
1.	India	57,793.4	49,910.6	3,932.5	111,636.5	32.8
2.	China	30,598.9	- 9,985.9	10,826.7	31,439.7	9.3
3.	Ireland	10,686.6	13,986.7	5.0	24,678.3	7.3
4.	Australia	12,515.9	9,333.5	193.7	22,043.1	6.5
5.	Singapore	8,189.9	9,699.9	534.1	18,423.9	5.4
6.	United States of America	4,373.3	6,057.4	7,161.0	17,591.7	5.2
7.	South Korea	17,557.4	- 2,189.8	693.7	16,061.2	4.7
8.	West Indies	80.0	14,965.5	57.1	15,102.6	4.4
9.	Hong Kong	13,385.5	- 108.4	603.7	13,880.8	4.1
10.	Isle of Man	77.9	12,940.5	-	13,018.3	3.8
11.	Others	28,953.9	20,883.8	6,136.7	55,974.4	16.5
	Total	**184,212.6**	**125,493.9**	**30,144.1**	**339,850.6**	100

Source: Survey Estimates.

Table 10: FDI Stock by Major Sectors (India)

(Rs. million)

Component	**Paid-up Capital**	**Reserves**	**Loan**	**FDI Stock**	**Share in India's FDI Stock (%)**
Manufacturing	7,228.75	33,964.77	2,387.32	43,580.84	39.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	34,386.66	819.21	400.00	35,605.87	31.9
Financial and Insurance Services	11,730.12	12,019.12	47.74	23,796.98	21.3
Accommodation and food services	2,047.83	2,764.31	917.96	5,730.10	5.1
Others	2,400.08	343.23	179.43	2,922.74	2.6
Total	**57,793.43**	**49,910.64**	**3,932.45**	**111,636.52**	**100.00**

Source: Survey Estimates.

Table 11: FDI Stock by Major Sectors (China)

(Rs. million)

Component	Paid-up Capital	Reserves	Loan	FDI Stock	Share in China's FDI Stock (%)
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning	13,902.52	1,952.78	9,012.04	24,867.34	79.1
Manufacturing	13,469.09	-2,929.08	389.92	10,929.93	34.8
Accommodation and food services	1,141.53	-24.08	12.39	1,129.85	3.6
Information and Communication	182.45	-42.90	1,400.01	1,539.55	4.9
Others	1,903.30	-8,942.59	12.29	-7,026.99	-22.4
Total	**30,598.89**	**-9,985.86**	**10,826.66**	**31,439.68**	**100.0**

Source: Survey Estimates.

Table 12: Province-wise FDI Stock

(Rs. million)

Province	FDI Stock	Share in Total (%)
Koshi	45,474.19	13.4
Madhesh	23,119.19	6.8
Bagmati[7]	217,347.16	64.0
Gandaki	33,946.78	10.0
Lumbini	4,655.07	1.4
Karnali	937.14	0.3
Sudur Paschim	14,371.08	4.2
Total	**339,850.61**	**100.0**

Source: Survey Estimates

[7] FDI enterprises under service sector along with BFIs having corporate and head offices in Bagmati province are included in Bagmati Province.

Table 13: Outstanding Foreign Loan of FDI Enterprises

(Rs. million)

Sectors	2022	2023	2024	2025
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	28,428.4	29,264.4	34,700.9	52,824.8
Manufacturing	16,077.8	17,044.4	18,332.4	19,231.0
Accommodation and food services	140.2	-	-	-
Financial and Insurance Services	22,034.4	11,915.6	4,754	1,585.2
Information and Communication	2.9	-	-	-
Transport and Storage	1,998.5	2,055.6	2,089.8	2,146.6
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	**68,682.3**	**60,280.1**	**59,877.1**	**75,787.5**

Source: Survey Estimates.

Table 14: Foreign Assets and Liabilities of Nepal

(Rs. million)

Description	As of Mid-July			Percent Change	
	2024^R	2025^R	2026^P	2024/25	2025/26
Assets	2,230,194.9	2,929,691.1	4,262,844.5	31.4	45.5
Liabilities	1,924,352.0	2,149,924.1	2,446,103.4	11.7	13.8
o/w Direct Investment	332,970.9	339,85 0.6	362,242.5	2.1	6.6
Net International Investment Position (IIP)	305,842.9	779,767.0	1,816,741.1	155	133

Source: NRB (2026a).

Table 15: Financial Performance of FDI Entperprises

(Rs. billion)

Description	2023/24	2024/25
Sales	474.0	470.8
Return on Equity (ROE) (%)	11.4	11.2
Capacity Utilization (%)	47.5	59.4

Source: Survey Estimates.

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Appendix I : Foreign Investment Approval and Realization in Nepal

(Rs. million)

Fiscal Year	Approved FDI*	Actual FDI Inflow**	Actual Net FDI Inflow**	Actual Net FDI Inflow as a Percentage of Approved FDI
1995/96	2,219.9		388	17.5
1996/97	2,395.5		1,621	67.7
1997/98	2,000.3		685	34.2
1998/99	1,666.4		578	34.7
1999/00	1,417.6		233	16.4
2000/01	3,002.6		-33	-1.1
2001/02	1,209.7		-282.3	-23.3
2002/03	1,793.8		961.4	53.6
2003/04	2,764.8		-	-
2004/05	1,635.8		136	8.3
2005/06	2,606.3		-469.7	-18
2006/07	3,186		362.3	11.4
2007/08	9,812.6		293.9	3.0
2008/09	6,255.1		1,829.2	29.2
2009/10	9,100		2,852	31.3
2010/11	10,053.2		6,437.1	64
2011/12	7,138.3		9,195.4	128.8
2012/13	19,818.7		9,081.9	45.8
2013/14	20,132.4		3,194.6	15.9
2014/15	67,455		4,382.6	6.5
2015/16	15,254.3		5,920.9	38.8
2016/17	15,206.5		13,503.9	88.8
2017/18	55,760.5	17,959.5	17,504.6	31.4
2018/19	25,484.4	16,647.3	13,065.2	51.3
2019/20	37,805.8	19,678.5	19,478.7	51.5
2020/21	32,172.8	19,909.4	19,512.7	60.6
2021/22	54,158.9	19,219.0	18,560.3	34.3
2022/23	30,699.4	7,977.8	6,170.5	20.1
2023/24	69,833.6	8,474.7	8,400.7	12.0
2024/25	64,965.14	12,019.0	7305.5	11.25
Total	**577,005.99**		**170,869.41**	**29.6**

*Source: *DOI (2025). **NRB (2024a).*

Appendix II : Sector-wise Stock of FDI

(Rs. million)

Sectors	Mid-July 2024					Mid-July 2025				
	Paid-up	**Reserves**	**Loan**	**Total**	**Share in Total FDI (%)**	**Paid-up**	**Reserves**	**Loan**	**Total**	**Share in Total FDI (%)**
1. Agriculture	**297.7**	**-27**	**18**	**288.7**	**0.1**	**396.3**	**- 9.1**	**66.1**	**453.3**	**0.1**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	297.7	-27	18		-	396.3	- 9.1	66.1	453.3	0.1
2. Industry	**100,205.6**	**67,475.8**	**30,181.1**	**197,862.5**	**59.4**	**110,219.9**	**63,508.4**	**17,213.2**	**190,941.5**	**56.2**
Construction	1,137.3	263.6	25.3	1,426.3	0.4	1,146.9	350.1	27.6	1,524.6	0.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	70,687	1,673.7	25,976.6	98,337.3	29.5	79,482.2	2,238.9	12,588.3	94,309.4	27.8
Manufacturing	27,797.4	65,589.9	4,179.2	97,566.4	29.3	29,007.0	60,936.8	4,597.4	94,541.2	27.8
Mining and Quarrying	583.8	-51.3	-	532.4	0.16	583.76	- 17.41	-	566.36	0.17
3. Services	**68,252.4**	**54,826.7**	**11,740.6**	**134,819.7**	**40.5**	**73,596.3**	**61,994.7**	**12,864.8**	**148,455.8**	**43.7**
Accommodation and food services	14,009.4	5,941.9	1,778.4	21,729.7	6.5	16,464.2	5,119.7	2,095.9	23,679.8	7.0
Education	1,152.4	53.6	588.3	1,794.3	0.5	1,159.8	- 15.3	588.3	1,732.8	0.5
Financial and Insurance Services	36,941.4	42,965.5	1,488.4	81,395.4	24.4	39,500.0	48,319.6	1,589.1	89,408.7	26.3
Human Health and Social Work	1,302.1	-435.8	321.1	1,187.4	0.4	1,342.7	- 443.5	403.5	1,302.8	0.4
Information and Communication	3,075.6	16,397.2	7,434.4	26,907.3	8.1	3,293.2	16,543.0	8,059.3	27,895.6	8.2
Transport and Storage	10,004.2	- 611.5	10	9,402.7	2.8	1,862.0	- 8,995.8	119.9	- 7,013.8	- 2.1
Other service	1,767.1	-9,484.2	119.9	-7,597.1	- 2.3	9,974.4	1,466.9	8.7	11,450.0	3.4
Total	**68,755.7**	**122,275.5**	**41,939.7**	**332,970.9**	**100.0**	**184,212.6**	**125,493.9**	**30,144.1**	**339,850.6**	**100.0**

Source: Survey Estimates.

Appendix III : Country-wise FDI stock in Nepal

(Rs. million)

S.N.	Countries	Paid Up	Reserves	Loans	Total	Share in Total (%)
1	India	57,793.4	49,910.6	3,932.5	111,636.5	32.8
2	China	30,598.9	-9,985.9	10,826.7	31,439.7	9.3
3	Ireland	10,686.6	13,986.7	5.0	24,678.3	7.3
4	Australia	12,515.9	9,333.5	193.7	22,043.1	6.5
5	United States of America	5,439.2	7,498.9	8,677.6	21,615.8	6.4
6	Singapore	8,189.9	9,699.9	534.1	18,423.9	5.4
7	South Korea	17,557.4	-2,189.8	693.7	16,061.2	4.7
8	West Indies	80.0	14,965.5	57.1	15,102.6	4.4
9	Hong Kong	13,385.5	-108.4	603.7	13,880.8	4.1
10	Isle of Man	77.9	12,940.5	-	13,018.3	3.8
11	United Kingdom	3,294.1	3,649.4	84.3	7,027.8	2.1
12	Netherland	3,313.3	3,597.7	95.4	7,006.5	2.1
13	Bermuda	1,507.6	3,187.8	415.9	5,111.3	1.5
14	Bangladesh	2,146.9	2,808.0	0.1	4,955.0	1.5
15	Mauritius	2,933.9	-394.5	2,308.1	4,847.5	1.4
16	Pakistan	2,810.1	1,936.8	-	4,746.9	1.4
17	United Arab Emirates	1,340.6	2,663.1	3.6	4,007.3	1.2
18	Japan	3,477.3	-905.0	771.4	3,343.7	1.0
19	Malaysia	1,106.5	557.5	8.5	1,672.5	0.5
20	Sri Lanka	1,197.2	406.5	7.0	1,610.8	0.5
21	Norway	614.2	809.8	31.8	1,455.9	0.4
22	Bahrain	356.8	938.5	2.5	1,297.8	0.4
23	British Virgin Island	577.0	35.7	149.3	762.0	0.2
24	Taiwan	601.2	-26.2	-	575.0	0.2
25	Switzerland	507.2	-12.3	44.5	539.4	0.2
26	Brunei	92.6	-32.1	427.0	487.5	0.1
27	Denmark	197.8	267.0	-	464.8	0.1
28	Canada	405.7	-86.7	109.9	428.9	0.1
29	Cayman Islands	97.0	212.6	-	309.6	0.1
30	Germany	134.2	25.1	19.9	179.2	0.1
31	Belgium	61.4	-17.8	110.3	153.9	0.0
32	Italy	139.1	-3.3	5.0	140.8	0.0
33	Sweden	110.3	6.7	0.0	117.0	0.0
34	Russia	166.9	-54.0	-	112.9	0.0
35	Indonesia	98.1	-	-	98.1	0.0
36	France	61.9	5.9	1.4	69.2	0.0
37	Turkey	45.0	4.9	0.7	50.6	0.0
38	Malta	45.0	-	-	45.0	0.0
39	Bhutan	7.5	35.2	-	42.7	0.0
40	Iraq	10.0	30.2	-	40.2	0.0
41	New Zealand	34.2	1.2	-	35.3	0.0

S.N.	Countries	Paid Up	Reserves	Loans	Total	Share in Total (%)
42	Kazakhstan	31.6	-	-	31.6	0.0
43	Philippines	43.9	- 13.8	-	30.0	0.0
44	Poland	50.7	- 23.5	0.2	27.4	0.0
45	Seychelles	25.6	-	-	25.6	0.0
46	Austria	23.2	-	- 0.2	23.0	0.0
47	Tajikistan	15.4	-	-	15.4	0.0
48	Israel	15.3	-	-	15.3	0.0
49	Spain	10.6	1.5	-	12.1	0.0
50	Mexico	8.2	2.8	-	11.0	0.0
51	Azerbaijan	5.2	-	-	5.2	0.0
52	Finland	5.0	-	-	5.0	0.0
53	South Africa	5.0	-	-	5.0	0.0
54	Belarus	2.3	-	-	2.3	0.0
55	Slovakia	1.9	-	-	1.9	0.0
56	Belize	1.7	-	-	1.7	0.0
57	Brazil	1.6	-	-	1.6	0.0
58	Cyprus	4.6	- 4.0	-	0.7	0.0
59	Kuwait	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.0
60	Samoa	145.0	- 168.4	23.5	0.1	0.0
	Total	**184,212.59**	**125,493.91**	**30,144.11**	**339,850.61**	**100.0**

Source: Survey Estimates.

** FDI from International Finance Corporation (IFC) has also been included into United States of America*

Appendix IV :Country-wise and Sector-wise composition of FDI stock (mid-July 2025)

(Rs. million)

S.N.	Countries	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total	Share in Total (%)
1	India	22.0	79,465.4	32,149.2	111,636.5	32.8
2	China	-	36,276.3	- 4,836.7	31,439.7	9.3
3	Ireland	10.0	5.4	24,662.9	24,678.3	7.3
4	Australia	9.4	951.6	21,082.1	22,043.1	6.5
5	United States of America	72.1	2,744.8	18,798.9	21,615.8	6.4
6	Singapore	-	15,993.5	2,430.3	18,423.9	5.4
7	South Korea	52.1	15,375.9	633.2	16,061.2	4.7
8	West Indies	-	-	15,102.6	15,102.6	4.4
9	Hong Kong	-	8,589.7	5,291.1	13,880.8	4.1
10	Isle of Man	-	13,018.3	-	13,018.3	3.8
11	United Kingdom	14.7	548.7	6,464.4	7,027.8	2.1
12	Netherland	208.1	349.2	6,449.2	7,006.5	2.1
13	Bermuda	-	3,524.5	1,586.8	5,111.3	1.5
14	Bangladesh	-	-	4,955.0	4,955.0	1.5
15	Mauritius	-	4,018.7	828.7	4,847.5	1.4
16	Pakistan	-	7.7	4,739.2	4,746.9	1.4
17	United Arab Emirates	-	3,306.7	700.6	4,007.3	1.2
18	Japan	25.4	1,409.5	1,908.8	3,343.7	1.0
19	Malaysia	-	282.6	1,389.9	1,672.5	0.5
20	Others	39.4	5,072.9	4,119.5	9,231.8	2.7
	Total	**453.3**	**190,941.5**	**148,455.8**	**339,850.6**	-

Source: Survey Estimates.

Appendix V : International Investment Position (IIP) of Nepal*

(mid-July 2026)

(Rs. million)

Description	2024^R	2025^R	2026^P	Share in Total (%)	Percent Change	
					2024/25	2025/26
Assets	2,230,194.9	2,929,691.1	4,262,837.6	100.0	31.4	45.5
Direct Investment	-	-	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portfolio Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Investments	272,498.4	370,772.2	544,466.5	12.8	36.1	46.8
Other Equity	13,409.5	14,219.7	14,939.7	0.4	6.0	5.1
Currency and Deposits	61,236.9	63,508.6	84,407.0	2.0	3.7	32.9
Loans	2,873.0	4,839.9	5,581.9	0.1	68.5	15.3
Trade credit and advances	65,366.3	90,648.4	98,202.3	2.3	38.7	8.3
Other Account Receivables	129,612.8	197,555.6	341,335.7	8.0	52.4	72.8
Official Reserve Assets	1,957,696.5	2,558,918.9	3,718,371.1	87.2	30.7	45.3
Liabilities	1,924,352.0	2,149,924.1	2,446,103.4	100.0	11.7	13.8
Direct Investment**	332,970.9	339,850.6	362,242.5	14.8	2.1	6.6
Portfolio Investment				-	-	-
Other Investments	1,591,381.1	1,810,073.5	2,083,860.9	85.2	13.7	15.1
Other Equity				-	-	-
Currency and Deposits	73,859.6	82,776.3	117,052.0	4.8	12.1	41.4
Loans	1,384,205.2	1,549,017.5	1,761,674.2	72.0	11.9	13.7
Trade credit and advances	93,407.4	136,060.3	157,736.2	6.4	45.7	15.9
Other Account Payables	1,150.0	1,293.9	1,598.2	0.1	12.5	23.5
Special Drawing Rights	38,758.9	40,925.5	45,800.3	1.9	5.6	11.9
Net IIP	305,842.9	779,767.0	1,816,741.1			

Source: NRB (2026a).

* Based on residents and non-residents
**Direct Investment based on survey.
R: Revised
P: Provisional