National Accounts Statistics of Nepal

2025/26

National Report

Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office
Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal
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FOREWORD

It is with deep institutional pride and a strong sense of responsibility, the *National Accounts of Nepal 2025/26* the official annual publication of the National Statistics Office (NSO), Nepal is presented. This publication delivers a thorough and methodologically robust overview of the nation's economic framework, structural transformation and sectoral dynamics, serving as an essential foundation for macroeconomic policy guidance, strategic development planning, academic research and evidence-informed decision-making.

National accounts statistics play a significant role in the official statistics system because they provide an integrated framework for measuring economic activities and evaluating the national economy's overall performance. This publication includes comprehensive data on GDP estimates using the production, expenditure and income approach. It additionally incorporates key macroeconomic aggregates such as output, intermediate consumption, gross value added by industries and other pertinent indicators used to assess the structure and dynamics of Nepalese economy.

Efforts have been made to ensure rigorousness, internal consistency and cross-national comparability. The estimates presented in this book were developed in complete compliance with System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008). Alongside annual aggregates, this edition includes an analytical evaluation of the Quarterly National Accounts for the first two quarters of fiscal year 2025/26, which sheds light on current economic trends and short-term macroeconomic dynamics. The inclusion of Provincial Gross Domestic Product (PGDP) data highlights the significance of regional economic statistics in driving development planning, resource distribution and policy decisions in Nepal's federal governance structure.

The National Statistics Office is dedicated to systematically enhancing national accounts statistics in terms of quality, coverage, timeliness and methodological soundness. The continuous cooperation with ministries, public enterprises and private institutions that consistently supply crucial data and information has enabled this advancement. The National Accounts team technical proficiency, commitment and hard work in creating this publication are greatly appreciated.

I am full of confidence that policymakers, economists, researchers, academic institutions, development partners and other stakeholders who want to learn more about Nepal's changing economic framework as well as performance will find the *National Accounts of Nepal 2025/26* to be an extensive source of credible information. The National Statistics Office values constructive feedback and recommendations from users, as important resource for enhancement of forthcoming editions.

Dr. Kamal Prasad Pokhrel
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PREFACE

As Deputy Chief Statistician, it is my great honor to present this edition of the National Accounts of Nepal 2025/26. This publication is the result of dedicated commitment, methodological rigor and multidisciplinary collaboration, all aimed at providing a comprehensive and accurate picture of Nepal's economic performance.

The compilation of national accounts is a complex and demanding undertaking that requires the careful integration of data from a wide range of sources. This publication provides a comprehensive presentation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates based on the production, expenditure and income approaches. All estimates have been compiled in full accordance with the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008), ensuring not only internal consistency but also international comparability with the national accounts of other economies.

National accounts compilation is a dynamic and evolving process that requires continuous enhancement of data sources, estimation methodologies and institutional collaboration. This edition reflects our commitment to strengthening the quality of national accounts through the integration of new data sources and the improvement of consistency across annual and quarterly estimates. Although these refinements may not always be apparent to users, they play a vital role in ensuring the credibility, reliability and policy relevance of macroeconomic statistics in a rapidly changing economy.

The successful compilation of this publication is the result of the dedication and professionalism of the National Accounts Section. I extend my sincere appreciation to the staff for their technical competence, diligence and commitment to maintaining high statistical standards under demanding circumstances. I am equally grateful to the line ministries, public enterprises and private-sector data providers for their continued cooperation and invaluable contributions. Their support remains essential to the production of reliable and comprehensive national accounts statistics.

I sincerely hope that this publication will be a useful resource for all those who wish to better understand Nepal's economic growth and development path, including policymakers, researchers, students, and investors. It is intended to support evidence-based policy design, academic study and informed investment decisions.

The National Statistics Office also welcomes constructive feedback and suggestions from users. Such inputs are highly valuable as we continue our efforts to improve the quality, accuracy and usefulness of future editions.

Dhundi Raj Lamichhane
Deputy Chief Statistician
National Statistics Office
PNepal

Abbreviations

BOP	Balance of Payment
CIF/FOB	Cost Insurance Freight/ Free on Board
COFOG	Classification of the Function of Government
CME	Census of Manufacturing Establishment
CPC	Central Product Classification
DTS	Distributive Trade Survey
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDP-E	Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Approach
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GVA	Gross Value Added
HS	Harmonized System
IC	Intermediate Consumption
ICT	Information Communication Technology
I/NGO	International /Non-Government Organization
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
NLSS	Nepal Living Standards Survey
NPISH	Non-Profit Institution Serving Household
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSSN	National Statistical System of Nepal
PGDP	Provincial Gross Domestic Product
PCE	Private Consumption Expenditure
SSME	Survey of Small Manufacturing Establishment
SUTs	Supply and Use Tables
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSNA	United Nations System of National Accounts

Key Macroeconomic Indicators of Nepal

(नेपालका केही प्रमुख आर्थिक सूचकहरू)

SN क्र.सं.	Indicators सूचकहरु	Unit एकाई	2023/24 2080/81	2024/25 R 2081/82R	2025/26 P 2082/83P
1	Annual Growth Rate of GDP at Purchaser's Price (base year: 2010/11) कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदर उपभोक्ताको	Percent प्रतिशत	3.68	4.43	3.85
2	Annual Growth Rate of GDP at Basic Price (base year: 2010/11) कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदर आधारभूत मूल्यमा	Percent प्रतिशत	3.38	3.80	3.68
3	Size of Economy (Nominal GDP at purchaser's price) अर्थतन्त्रको आकार (चालु आ.व.को उपभोक्ताको	NNPR (million) रू.	5760235	6199865	6600099
4	Nominal Percapita GDP प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (प्रचलित मूल्यमा)	US$ (डलर)	1456	1516	1513
5	Nominal Percapita GNI प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय (प्रचलित मूल्यमा)	US$ (डलर)	1480	1535	1535
6	Nominal Percapita GNDI प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय (प्रचलित मूल्यमा)	US$ (डलर)	1877	1994	2044
7	Final Consumption Expenditure as Percentage of GDP कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको प्रतिशतको रूपमा	Percent प्रतिशत	93.3	93.1	90.3
8	Gross Domestic Saving (Percentage of GDP) कुल गार्हस्थ्य बचत (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	6.7	6.9	9.7
9	Gross National Saving (Percentage of GDP) कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	35.6	38.4	44.8

SN क्र.सं.	Indicators सूचकहरु	Unit एकाई	2023/24 2080/81	2024/25 R 2081/82R	2025/26 P 2082/83P
10	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Percentage of GDP) कुल स्थिर पुँजि निर्माण (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	24.5	23.6	26.3
11	Compensation of Employee (Percentage of GDP) पारिश्रमिक (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	36.7	37.0	38.1
12	Resource Gap (Percentage of GDP) स्रोत अन्तर (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	3.8	6.6	10.5
13	Worker's Remittances (Percentage of GDP) वैदेशिक रोजगारको विप्रेषण (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	25.1	27.8	33.0
15	Total Tax (Percentage of GDP) जम्मा कर (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	16.4	16.9	16.8
16	Implicit GDP Deflator निहित कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन डिफ्लेटर	Index सूचकाङ्क	213.2	219.5	225.0
17	Share of Primary Sector (Percentage of GDP) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रको हिस्सा (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	24.9	25.0	24.5
18	Share of Secondary Sector (Percentage of GDP) द्वितीय क्षेत्रको हिस्सा (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	13.1	13.2	13.7
19	Share of Service Sector (Percentage of GDP) सेवा क्षेत्रको हिस्सा (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	61.9	61.8	61.8

P = Preliminary (प्रारम्भिक), R = Revised (संशोधित)

Table of Content

Executive Summary

The National Statistics Office (NSO) has been regularly publishing National Accounts aggregates, including Gross Domestic Product (GDP), consumption, saving, and gross capital formation, for the past six decades. In line with its three-year revision practice for National Accounts, the NSO has published the preliminary estimates for fiscal year 2025/26, the revised estimates for fiscal year 2024/25, and the final estimates for fiscal year 2023/24. The preliminary estimates for the current fiscal year 2025/26 are based on data available for the first six to eight months, supplemented by normal estimation procedures for the remaining months across the economic sectors.

Annual Growth Rate of GDP

The annual growth rate of GDP at purchaser's prices is estimated at 3.85 percent in 2025/26. Likewise, the revised annual growth rate for 2024/25 remained at 4.43 percent, while the annual growth rate for 2023/24 has been finalized at 3.68 percent. The annual growth rates of Gross Value Added (GVA) in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors are estimated at 1.63 percent, 5.77 percent, and 4.21 percent, respectively, for the fiscal year 2025/26.

Gross Output and Intermediate Consumption

The current price measure of gross output at basic prices is estimated at 9,922,906 million rupees in 2025/26, while the revised gross output for 2024/25 is 9,384,503 million rupees. To generate this level of gross output, the economy consumed a total intermediate consumption of 4,127,326 million rupees in 2025/26 and 3,930,091 million rupees in 2024/25. The intermediate consumption-to-output ratios remained largely stable across most industries between 2024/25 and 2025/26, with the exception of the education sector and other services sector, which recorded declines of 8 and 5 percentage points, respectively. No significant increases were observed in any sector during this period. The highest intermediate consumption-to-output ratio was observed in manufacturing (72.54 percent), followed by accommodation and beverage services (71.92 percent) and electricity and gas (64.48 percent) in 2025/26. In contrast, real estate activities recorded the lowest ratio (18.66 percent), followed by education (19.02 percent). Overall, the intermediate consumption-to-output ratio remained broadly stable for most economic activities compared to 2024/25.

Size of the Economy

The current price measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices is estimated at 5,795,581 million rupees in 2025/26, compared to 5,454,412 million rupees in 2024/25. Similarly, GDP at purchasers' prices is estimated at 6,600,099 million rupees in 2025/26, up from 6,199,865 million rupees in the previous fiscal year. The share of the agriculture sector in GDP is estimated at 24.0 percent in 2025/26, compared to 24.5 percent in 2024/25. Correspondingly, the share of the non-agriculture sector is estimated at 76.0 percent in 2025/26, up from 75.5 percent in the previous year. Likewise, the shares of the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors in GDP are estimated at 24.5 percent, 13.7 percent, and 61.8 percent, respectively, in 2025/26, compared to 25.0 percent, 13.2 percent, and 61.8 percent, respectively, in 2024/25. The fiscal year 2025/26 witnessed a slight decline in the share of the agriculture sector, accompanied by marginal increases in the shares of the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Among the 18 economic activities, agriculture, forestry, and fishing accounts for the largest share of GDP, contributing 24.0 percent in 2025/26, followed by wholesale and retail trade with a share of 14.1 percent. In contrast, water supply and mining and quarrying make relatively small contributions to GDP, accounting for 0.40 percent and 0.43 percent, respectively, in 2025/26.

Expenditure Approach

The National Statistics Office (NSO) estimates key macroeconomic aggregates under the expenditure approach, including final consumption expenditure, capital formation, and net exports. Under this approach, total final consumption expenditure at current prices is estimated at 5,959,408 million rupees in 2025/26. This aggregate comprises government final consumption expenditure, private final consumption expenditure, and final consumption expenditure of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs). The largest share of consumption expenditure is attributed to private consumption (91.3 percent), followed by government consumption (6.6 percent) and consumption of NPISHs (2.1 percent) in 2025/26.

Gross capital formation is estimated at 2,107,899 million rupees in the same year. This consists of gross fixed capital formation (82.2 percent) and changes in inventories (17.8 percent). Similarly, net exports of goods and services are estimated to be negative, amounting to -1,620,519 million rupees in 2025/26. The export-to-import ratio is estimated at 28.9 percent in the same year, indicating that the economy's transactions with the rest of the world continue to be dominated by imports.

Income, Expenditure and Saving

In Nepal, compensation of employees is estimated to be the largest component of household income in 2025/26, amounting to 2,512,157 million rupees and accounting for 38.1 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Similarly, operating surplus and mixed income, estimated as a residual under the income approach, is projected at 3,281,441 million rupees, contributing 49.7 percent of GDP. Taxes less subsidies on production and imports are estimated at 806,568 million rupees, representing 12.2 percent of GDP during the same period.

Gross National Income (GNI) at current prices is estimated at 6,696,581 million rupees in 2025/26, compared to 6,278,332 million rupees in the previous fiscal year. Similarly, Gross Disposable National Income (GNDI) is estimated at 8,914,093 million rupees in 2025/26, up from 8,152,629 million rupees in 2024/25. Gross domestic saving is estimated at 640,691 million rupees in 2025/26, while gross national saving is estimated at 2,954,685 million rupees in the same year. The resource gap for 2025/26 is estimated at 693,476 million rupees.

The nominal per capita GDP in 2025/26 is estimated at 217,946 rupees, representing an increase of 5.47 percent compared to the preceding year. In contrast, real per capita GDP increased by 2.90 percent during the same period. Similarly, nominal per capita GNI is estimated at 221,132 rupees in 2025/26, reflecting a growth of 5.68 percent over the previous year, while real per capita GNI increased by 3.12 percent. Likewise, nominal per capita GNDI is estimated at 294,357 rupees in 2025/26, an increase of 8.34 percent compared to the preceding year. Real per capita GNDI is estimated to have increased by 5.71 percent during the same period.

Final consumption expenditure is estimated at 90.3 percent of GDP in 2025/26. Consequently, gross domestic saving accounts for only 9.71 percent of GDP. Gross national saving, which represents the resources available for capital formation, is estimated at 44.77 percent of GDP. Similarly, gross fixed capital formation, an indicator of the economy's productive capacity, is estimated at 26.26 percent of GDP. The resource gap is estimated at 10.51 percent of GDP in 2025/26, compared to 6.60 percent in the previous year. This indicates that available savings are not fully translated into domestic investment. Remittance inflows remain a significant source of income in the economy, amounting to 33.02 percent of GDP in 2025/26.

Quarterly National Accounts: Second Quarter of 2025/26

The seasonally unadjusted GDP growth rate for the second quarter of 2025/26 is estimated at 4.05 percent compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. However, on a seasonally adjusted basis, GDP is estimated to have declined by 2.04 percent in the second quarter of 2025/26 compared to the first quarter of the same fiscal year. Based on the seasonally unadjusted estimates, all economic activities recorded positive growth rates in the second quarter. Electricity and gas registered the highest growth rate at 22.74 percent compared to the same quarter of the previous year, followed by financial and insurance activities at 12.51 percent. In contrast, water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities recorded the lowest growth rate at 0.55 percent, followed by public administration and defense at 1.11 percent.

Provincial National Accounts

The provincial accounts estimates for 2025/26 indicate that the largest share of economic activity at purchasers' prices is concentrated in Bagmati Province, accounting for 36.7 percent of the national economy. This is followed by Koshi Province (15.8 percent), Lumbini Province (14.2 percent), Madhesh Province (13.1 percent), Gandaki Province (9.0 percent), Sudurpashchim Province (7.0 percent), and Karnali Province (4.2 percent). Bagmati Province holds the largest share in all economic activities except agriculture, forestry, and fishing. In contrast, Koshi Province records the highest share in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, accounting for 21.4 percent of the national total. In terms of economic growth at purchasers' prices, Bagmati Province is estimated to have achieved the highest growth rate at 5.4 percent, whereas Madhesh Province recorded the lowest growth rate at 1.31 percent.

राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान

क. वार्षिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा

१. परिचय

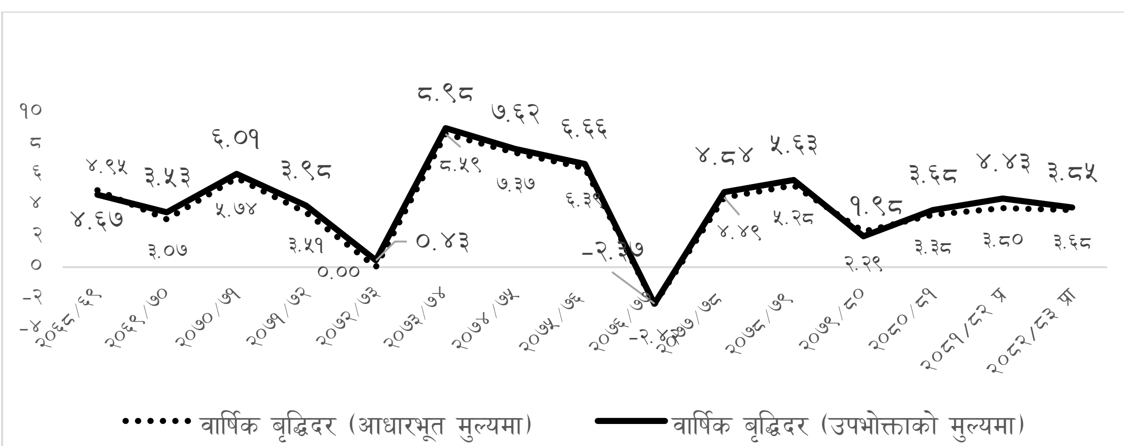
अर्थतन्त्रमा निश्चित अवधिभित्र सञ्चालन भएका सबै आर्थिक क्रियाकलापबाट उत्पादित वस्तु तथा सेवाको प्रवाह, उपभोग र मौज्दातसँग सम्बन्धित संस्थागत एकाइबीचको कारोबारको मापन गरी लेखा राख्ने प्रणालीलाई राष्ट्रिय लेखा प्रणाली भनिन्छ। यो प्रणालीको मार्गदर्शनबमोजिम अर्थतन्त्र भित्र सञ्चालित आर्थिक क्रियाकलापको तथ्याङ्कीय मापन गरी कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन, आय, उपभोग, बचत जस्ता आर्थिक परिसूचक तयार गर्ने कार्य राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान अन्तर्गत पर्दछ। राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान गर्न संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ, युरोपियन यूनियन, विश्व बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्रा कोष, आर्थिक विकास तथा सहयोगका लागि संगठन जस्ता अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संस्थाद्वारा संयुक्त रूपमा विकास गरेको राष्ट्रिय लेखा प्रणाली (System of National Accounts, २००८) ले मार्गदर्शन प्रदान गर्दछ। यही मार्गदर्शनबमोजिम राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले राष्ट्रिय लेखा तथ्याङ्क अनुमान गरी प्रकाशन गर्दै आएको छ। नेपालमा पहिलो पटक आर्थिक वर्ष २०१८/१९ मा राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान तयार गरिएको भए तापनि नियमित रूपमा यस्ता अनुमान प्रकाशन गर्ने कार्य आर्थिक वर्ष २०२१/२२ देखि भएको देखिन्छ। यसै क्रममा राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को राष्ट्रिय लेखाका प्रारम्भिक अनुमानका साथै अघिल्ला दुई वर्षको राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमानको परिमार्जन गर्ने अभ्यासबमोजिम आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को संशोधित अनुमान र २०८०/८१ को अन्तिम मान प्रकाशन गरेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को राष्ट्रिय लेखाका प्रारम्भिक अनुमान तयार गर्दा उपलब्ध तथ्याङ्कको आधारमा छ देखि आठ महिनासम्मका उपलब्ध आँकडा प्रयोग गरिएको छ भने बाँकी छ देखि चार महिना अवधिको अनुमानका लागि तथ्याङ्कीय विधि प्रयोग गरिएको छ।

२. अर्थतन्त्रको आकार र आर्थिक वृद्धिदर

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (Gross Domestic Product – GDP) का अनुमान आधारभूत मूल्य (Basic Price) र उपभोक्ताको मूल्य (Purchaser's Price) मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। अर्थतन्त्रको आकार मापन

गर्न उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा मापन गरिएको प्रचलित मूल्यको GDP प्रयोग गरिएको छ। जसअनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा नेपालको अर्थतन्त्रको आकार ६६ खर्ब पुग्ने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा अर्थतन्त्रको आकार ६१ खर्ब ९९ अर्ब रहेको संशोधित अनुमान तथा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा अर्थतन्त्रको आकार ५७ खर्ब ६० अर्ब रहेको विवरण सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ। हाल प्रकाशित राष्ट्रिय लेखाका स्थिर मूल्यका अनुमान आर्थिक वर्ष २०६७/६८ को मूल्य (Base Year Price) मा आधारित छन्। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वृद्धिदर मापन गर्नको लागि स्थिर मूल्यमा मापन गरिएको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन प्रयोग गरिएको छ। जसअनुसार, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा आर्थिक वृद्धिदर आधारभूत मूल्य (Basic Price) मा ३.६८ प्रतिशत र उपभोक्ताको मूल्य (Purchasers' Price) मा ३.८५ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आधारभूत मूल्यको आर्थिक वृद्धिदर आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ३.८० प्रतिशत हुने संशोधित अनुमान र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा ३.३८ प्रतिशत कायम भएको विवरण सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा आर्थिक वृद्धिदर आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ४.४३ प्रतिशत हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। साथै, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा ३.६८ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ (चित्र १)।

चित्र १: कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर (प्रतिशतमा)



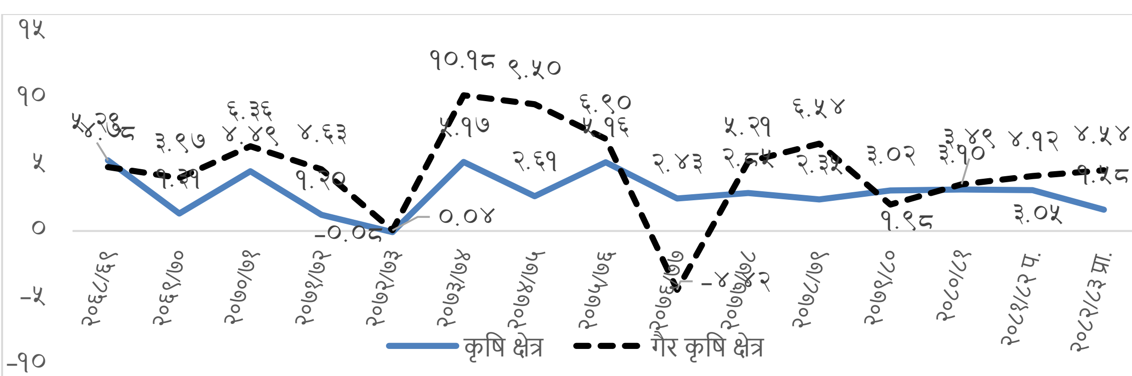
नोटः प-परिमार्जित, प्रा-प्रारम्भिक

३. बृहत् औद्योगिक समूहअनुसारको वृद्धिदर तथा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा पुऱ्याएको योगदान

समग्र औद्योगिक क्षेत्रका बृहत् दुई समूह; कृषि तथा गैरकृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर चित्र २ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कृषि क्षेत्रको १.५८ प्रतिशत र गैरकृषि क्षेत्रको ४.५४ प्रतिशत वृद्धिदर हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.०५ प्रतिशत तथा गैरकृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.१२ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा कृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.१० प्रतिशत तथा गैरकृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.४९ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

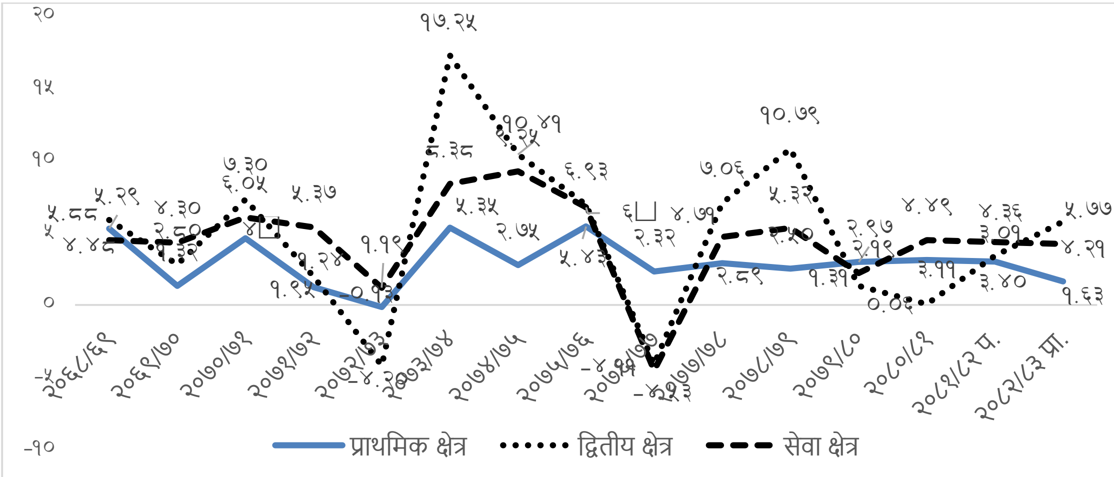
समग्र औद्योगिक क्षेत्रलाई प्राथमिक क्षेत्र (*Primary Sector),* द्वितीय क्षेत्र (*Secondary Sector)* र सेवा क्षेत्र (*Tertiary Sector)* गरी प्रमुख तीन समूहमा विभाजन गरेर समेत अध्ययन गर्ने गरिन्छ। यी तीन बृहत् औद्योगिक क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर चित्र ३ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर क्रमशः १.६३ प्रतिशत, ५.७७ प्रतिशत र ४.२१ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। संशोधित विवरण अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर क्रमशः ३.०१ प्रतिशत, ३.४० प्रतिशत र ४.३६ प्रतिशत रहको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर क्रमशः ३.११ प्रतिशत, ०.०६ प्रतिशत र ४.४९ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

चित्र २ कृषि तथा गैरकृषि क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिदर



नोटः प-परिमार्जित, प्रा-प्रारम्भिक

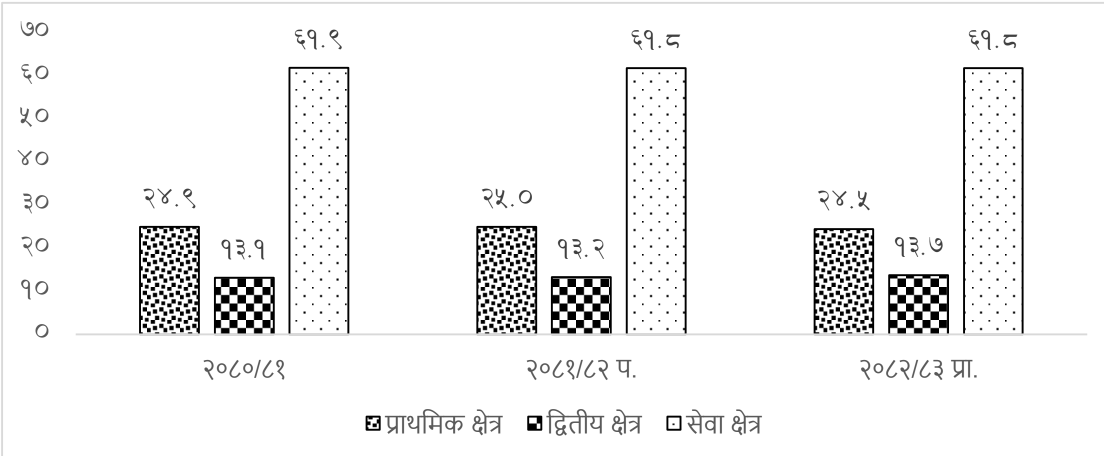
चित्र ३ प्राथमिक, द्वितीय, तथा सेवा क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर



नोटः प-परिमार्जित, प्रा-प्रारम्भिक

चित्र ४ मा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रले पुऱ्याएको योगदान प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। जसअनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रले कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा क्रमशः २४.५ प्रतिशत, १३.७ प्रतिशत र ६१.८ प्रतिशत योगदान पुऱ्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रले कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा क्रमशः २५.० प्रतिशत, १३.२ प्रतिशत र ६१.८ प्रतिशत योगदान पुऱ्याउने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रले क्रमशः २४.९ प्रतिशत, १३.१ प्रतिशत र ६१.९ प्रतिशत योगदान पुऱ्याएको तथ्याङ्क सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

चित्र ४ : बृहत् आर्थिक क्षेत्र अनुसार कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा योगदान

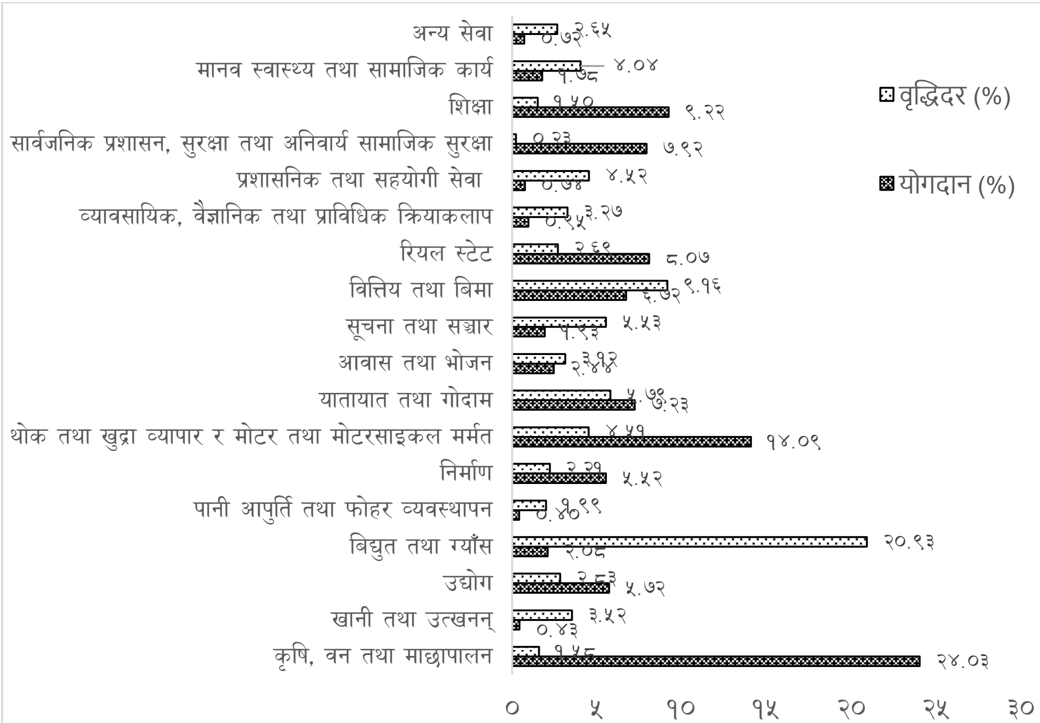


नोटः प-परिमार्जित, प्रा-प्रारम्भिक

४. औद्योगिक वर्गीकरणअनुसार कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर तथा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा योगदान

सम्पूर्ण आर्थिक क्रियाकलापको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण चौथो संस्करण अनुसार वस्तु तथा सेवा उत्पादनका क्रियाकलापलाई २१ वटा मुख्य क्रियाकलापमा वर्गीकरण गरिएको छ। नेपालको सन्दर्भमा २१ वटा औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापमध्ये बाह्य संघसंस्था एवं यसका अङ्गका क्रियाकलापलाई छोडेर पछिल्ला तीनवटा आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप) कला, मनोरञ्जन तथा मनोविनोद; अन्य सेवा प्रदान गर्ने क्रियाकलाप; र रोजगारदाताका रूपमा घरपरिवारका घरायसी क्रियाकलाप, आफ्ना प्रयोगका लागि छुट्याउन नसकिने विभिन्न वस्तु तथा सेवा उत्पादन गर्ने क्रियाकलापलाई (अन्य सेवाका क्रियाकलापमा समावेश गरी जम्मा १८ किसिमका आर्थिक क्रियाकलापमा वर्गिकरण गरी राष्ट्रिय लेखाका अनुमान प्रकाशन गरिएको छ। चित्र ५ मा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१ ८२ मा/औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण अनुसारको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर तथा ती औद्योगिक समूहले कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा पुऱ्याएको योगदान प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

चित्र नं. ५: औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणअनुसारको वृद्धिदर तथा GDP मा योगदान, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३



नोटः प-परिमार्जित, प्रा-प्रारम्भिक

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको सबैभन्दा धेरै वृद्धिदर विद्युत तथा ग्याँस (२०.९३%) क्षेत्रको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। यस क्षेत्रलाई वित्तीय तथा बीमा (९.१६%) क्षेत्रले पछ्याएर दोस्रो धेरै वृद्धि गर्ने क्षेत्रको रूपमा रहेको छ। अर्कोतर्फ, सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा सुरक्षा (०.२३%) र शिक्षा (१.५०%) क्षेत्रको वृद्धि तुलनात्मक रूपमा सबैभन्दा कम रहने अनुमान गरिएको छ।

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा यस वर्ष कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य क्षेत्र (२४.०३%) ले र व्यापार क्षेत्र (१४.०९%) ले तुलनात्मक रूपमा धेरै योगदान गर्ने अनुमान गरिएको छ। अर्कोतर्फ, पानी आपूर्ति, ढल, फोहोर व्यवस्थापन (०.४०%) र खानी तथा उत्खनन् (०.४३%); तुलनात्मक रूपमा सबैभन्दा थोरै योगदान गर्ने क्रियाकलाप रहेको अनुमान गरिएको छ।

४. १ कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य क्षेत्रले २४.०३ प्रतिशत योगदान पुऱ्याएको प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि (Gross Value Added - GVA) वार्षिक वृद्धिदर १.५८ प्रतिशत रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कृषि उत्पादनको समग्र प्रवृत्ति मध्यम वृद्धि देखिन्छ। तर धान उत्पादन ४.१६ प्रतिशतले ऋणात्मक हुने र मकै, गहुँ, कोदो, दलहन तथा औद्योगिक बालीहरूमा सामान्य मात्राको वृद्धि हुने अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, पशुजन्य उत्पादनतर्फ मासु, अण्डा तथा माछा उत्पादनमा पनि सामान्य वृद्धि हुने अनुमान गरिएको छ। साथै, फलफुल तथा अन्य केही हिउँदे बालीको उत्पादनमा अति न्यून मात्राको वृद्धि हुने अनुमानका कारणले कृषि क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा न्यून वृद्धि हुने अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.०५ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.१० प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.२ खानी तथा उत्खनन्

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा खानी तथा उत्खनन् क्षेत्रले कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ०.४३ प्रतिशत योगदान पुऱ्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। यो आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि अघिल्लो आर्थिक वर्षको तुलनामा ३.५२ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। निर्माण क्षेत्रमा धनात्मक वृद्धि र खानी तथा उत्खनन् क्षेत्रको रोयल्टी संकलनमा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को तुलनामा सामान्य सुधार भएकोले यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा पनि सामान्य सुधार हुने अनुमान रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर १.३९ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ भने आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.३५ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.३ उद्योग

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा उद्योग क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ५.७२ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर २.८३ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। संशोधित तथ्याङ्क

अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.२७ प्रतिशत रहने अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्ष यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ऋणात्मक (-२.०२ प्रतिशत) कायम भएको छ। यस क्षेत्रमा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा ऋणात्मक वृद्धिदर देखिए तापनि त्यस पछिका आर्थिक वर्षमा भने सुधारको संकेत देखिएको छ। खासगरी सिमेण्ट, वनस्पति घिउ, कंक्रीट, भट्टमासको कच्चा तेल, फलामे रड, खोटो, सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ, वायरिङ्ग तार, जुट, वियर लगायतका वस्तुको उत्पादनमा भएको वृद्धिले यस क्षेत्रमा सुधार आउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। साथै, भट्टमासको कच्चा तेल, जस्तापाता तथा फलामे रडको कच्चा पदार्थ, कोईला लगायत कच्चा पदार्थको आयतमा भएको वृद्धि र उत्पादित वस्तुको मागमा भएको वृद्धिका कारणले पनि उद्योग क्षेत्रको उत्पादन वृद्धिमा सकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेको देखिन्छ।

४.४ विद्युत् तथा ग्याँस

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा विद्युत् तथा ग्याँस क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा २.०८ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर २०.९३ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। यस क्षेत्रमा नयाँ आयोजनाबाट विद्युत् उत्पादन भई विद्युत् उत्पादनको क्षमता वृद्धि हुनु, प्रसारण संरचनाको विस्तार हुनुका साथै उपभोगमा विस्तार भएका कारण यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धि उल्लेख्य रहन गएको देखिन्छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर १२.७१ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ११.६१ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.५ पानी आपूर्ति, ढल, फोहोर व्यवस्थापन तथा पुनःउत्पादनका क्रियाकलाप

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा पानी आपूर्ति, ढल, फोहोर व्यवस्थापन तथा पुनःउत्पादनका क्रियाकलाप क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ०.४० प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर १.९९ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। सेवा माग र आपुर्तिमा भइरहेको क्रमिक वृद्धिसँगै यस क्षेत्रको कुल मुल्य अभिवृद्धि पनि सामान्य रूपमा बढेको अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.०५ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर १.२७ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.६ निर्माण

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा निर्माण क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ५.५२ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर २.२१ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। निर्माण सामग्रीको आयात र निर्माणजन्य औद्योगिक वस्तुहरूको आन्तरिक उत्पादनमा सामान्य वृद्धि रहेको देखिन्छ। सरकारी क्षेत्रवाट हुने पूँजीगत खर्चमा उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुन नसकेको कारण निर्माण क्षेत्रको उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुन नसक्ने अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ०.९६ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ऋणात्मक (-२.२०%) कायम भएको छ।

४.७ थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार, गाडी तथा मोटरसाइकल मर्मत सेवा

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार, गाडी तथा मोटरसाइकल मर्मत सेवा क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा १४.०९ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ४.५१ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को तुलनामा व्यापारजन्य वस्तुहरुको आयातमा भएको वृद्धि साथै कृषि तथा व्यापारजन्य वस्तुहरूको आन्तरिक उत्पादनमा आएको वृद्धिले यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा सुधार हुने अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.८८ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ऋणात्मक (-०.३१ प्रतिशत) कायम भएको छ।

४.८ यातायात तथा भण्डारण

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यातायात तथा भण्डारण क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ७.२३ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ५.७९ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। सवारी साधनको आयात, आन्तरिक तथा विदेशी पर्यटकको वृद्धि साथै थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार क्षेत्रमा भएको वृद्धिले यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा वृद्धि हुने अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ७.०७ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक

वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर १३.४३ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.९ आवास तथा भोजन सेवा

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा आवास तथा भोजन सेवा क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा २.४४ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ३.१२ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। विदेशी तथा आन्तरिक पर्यटकहरूको वृद्धिले आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा सकारात्मक प्रभाव हुने अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.६१ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २१.०३ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.१० सूचना तथा सञ्चार

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा सूचना तथा सञ्चार क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा १.९३ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ५.५३ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ।आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कम्प्यूटर प्रोग्रामिङ् तथा इन्फर्मेशन सर्भिससम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापमा भएको वृद्धि, इन्टरनेट सेवा प्रदायकको कारोवार तथा ताररहित सञ्चार सेवामा भएको वृद्धिको कारणले यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा वृद्धि हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.८८ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.९१ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.११ वित्तीय तथा बिमा

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा वित्तीय तथा बिमा क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ६.७२ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ९.१६ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। बैंकमा निक्षेप तथा ऋण प्रवाहमा भएको वृद्धि, निर्जीवन बिमा तथा जिवन बिमाको नवीकरण बिमाशुल्क प्रिमियम कलेक्सनमा वृद्धि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा कोष, संचय कोष, नागरिक लगानि कोष तथा धितोपत्र कारोवार व्यवसायिक तथा मर्चेन्ट बैंकहरूको आयमा समेत वृद्धिका कारण यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य

अभिवृद्धिमा बढोत्तरी हुने अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ७.५५ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ९.९६ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.१२ घरजग्गा कारोवार

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा घरजग्गा क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ८.०७ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर २.६९ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। घर जग्गाको कारोबारमा भएको सामान्य वृद्धि र निजी आवास तथा भाडाका क्रियाकलापमा भएको बढोत्तरीले यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि सामान्य रूपमा बढ्ने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको हो। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.७७ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.२० प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.१३ पेशागत वैज्ञानिक तथा प्राविधिक क्रियाकलाप

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा पेशागत वैज्ञानिक तथा प्राविधिक क्रियाकलाप क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ०.९५ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ३.२७ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। पछिल्लो समयमा विभिन्न प्राविधिक कार्यका लागि पेशागत संस्थासँग सेवा लिने प्रवृत्तिमा भएको वृद्धिसगै ति संस्थाहरूको संख्यामा भएको वृद्धिले गर्दा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि अघिल्लो वर्षको तुलनामा सामान्य बढ्ने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.०३ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.१५ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.१४ प्रशासनिक तथा सहयोगी सेवा

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा प्रशासनिक तथा सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ०.७४ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ४.५२ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। पछिल्लो समयमा विभिन्न प्रशासनिक सेवाका लागि सम्बन्धित संस्थाहरूसँग सेवा लिने प्रवृत्तिमा

भएको वृद्धि, रोजगारी सेवा तथा विदेशी तथा आन्तरिक पर्यटकहरुको वृद्धिले यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि अघिल्लो वर्षको तुलनामा बढ्ने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.७३ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.४८ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.१५ सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा रक्षा

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ७.९२ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ०.२३ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। तीन वटै तहका सरकारको सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा रक्षा अन्तर्गत गरेको खर्चमा भएको नगन्य मात्राको वृद्धिले यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर न्यून मात्रामा मात्र बढ्ने अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.०० प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.२५ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.१६ शिक्षा

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ९.२२ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर १.५० प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को तुलनामा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा सरकारी शैक्षिक संस्थाका विद्यार्थी सङ्ख्या घटेको तथा निजि शैक्षिक संस्थाका विद्यार्थी न्युन मात्रामा वृद्धि भएको देखिएको र यस क्षेत्रमा सरकारी खर्चमा कमी आएका कारण कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा सामान्य मात्र वृद्धि हुने अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.३६ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.९८ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.१७ स्वास्थ्य तथा सामाजिक कार्य

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा स्वास्थ्य तथा सामाजिक कार्यसम्बन्धी क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा १.७८ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ४.०४ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को तुलनामा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा स्वास्थ्य सेवा लिनेहरूमध्ये अन्तरंग सेवा लिनेको सङ्ख्या घटेको र बहिरंग सेवा लिनेको सङ्ख्या बढेको कारणले यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा उल्लेख्य वृद्धि हुन नसक्ने अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.६९ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ६.१३ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

४.१८ अन्य सेवाका क्रियाकलाप

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा अन्य सेवाका क्रियकालाप क्षेत्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ०.७२ प्रतिशत योगदान रहने र कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर २.६५ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। मनोरञ्जनात्मक तथा अन्य सेवामा भएको निरन्तर वृद्धिले यस क्षेत्रको उत्पादनमा सामान्य वृद्धि हुने अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.०६ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ५.४३ प्रतिशत कायम भएको छ।

५. अन्य केही प्रमुख आर्थिक सूचकको अवस्था (प्रचलित मूल्यमा)

कुल उत्पादन (Gross output(: आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२८३ मा/ आधारभूत मूल्यको कुल उत्पादन रु. ९९ खर्ब २२ अर्ब ९० करोड हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१८२ / मा कुल उत्पादन रु. ९३ खर्ब ८४ अर्ब ५० करोड रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०.८१ को तथ्याङ्कअनुसार उक्त वर्षमा कुल उत्पादन रु/ ८७ खर्ब ८१ अर्ब २ करोड कायम गरिएको छ।

- **मध्यवर्ती उपभोग (Intermediate consumption):** आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा उपभोक्ताको मूल्यको मध्यवर्ती उपभोग रु. ४१ खर्ब २७ अर्ब ३२ करोड हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको

छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा मध्यवर्ती उपभोग रु. ३९ खर्ब ३० अर्ब ९ करोड रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्कअनुसार उक्त वर्षमा मध्यवर्ती उपभोग रु.३६ खर्ब ७६ अर्ब २१ करोड कायम गरिएको छ।

- **कुल स्थिर पुँजी निर्माण (Gross fixed capital formation):** आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा GDP को २६.२६ प्रतिशत कुल स्थिर पुँजी निर्माण हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा GDP को २३.५७ प्रतिशत कुल स्थिर पुँजी निर्माण हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्कअनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को २४.५१ प्रतिशत कुल स्थिर पुँजी निर्माण भएको छ।
- **अन्तिम उपभोग खर्च (Final consumption expenditure):** आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा GDP को ९०.२९ प्रतिशत अन्तिम उपभोग खर्च हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा GDP को ९३.११ प्रतिशत अन्तिम उपभोग खर्च हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को ९३.३१ प्रतिशत अन्तिम उपभोग खर्च भएको छ।
- **वस्तु तथा सेवा निर्यात (Export):** आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा GDP को ९.९७ प्रतिशत निर्यात हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा GDP को ८.८३ प्रतिशत निर्यात हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को ७.५५ प्रतिशत निर्यात भएको छ।
- **वस्तु तथा सेवा आयात (Import):** आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा GDP को ३४.५२ प्रतिशत आयात हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा GDP को ३३.७२ प्रतिशत आयात हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को ३२.६२ प्रतिशत आयात भएको छ।
- **कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत (Gross national saving):** आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा GDP को ४४.७७ प्रतिशत कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा GDP को ३८.३९ प्रतिशत कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष

२०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को ३५.६० प्रतिशत कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत भएको छ।

- **वैदेशिक रोजगारबाट प्राप्त विप्रेषण (Worker's Remittance):** आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा GDP को ३३.०२ प्रतिशत विप्रेषण प्राप्त हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८३ मा GDP को २७.८० प्रतिशत विप्रेषण प्राप्त संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को २५.०९ प्रतिशत विप्रेषण प्राप्त भएको छ।
- **प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (Percapita GDP):** आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन १,५१३ यू.यस. डलर हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन १,५१६ यू.यस. डलर हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन १,४५६ यू.यस. डलर कायम भएको छ। डलरको सटहीदरमा भएको उच्च वृद्धिले प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा भन्दा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कम हुन गएको अनुमान रहेको छ।
- **प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय (Percapita GNI):** आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय १,५३५ यू.यस. डलर हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय १,५३५ यू.यस. डलर रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय १,४८० यू.यस. डलर कायम भएको छ। डलरको सटहीदरमा भएको उच्च वृद्धिले प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा बराबर रहन गएको अनुमान रहेको छ।
- **प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय (Percapita GNDI):** आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय २,०४४ यू.यस. डलर हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय १,९९४ यू.यस. डलर

रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय १,८७७ यू.यस. डलर कायम भएको छ। डलरको सटहीदरमा भएको उच्च वृद्धि भए तापनि प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय क्रमशः बढ्नुको कारण विप्रेषणको उच्च प्राप्ति भएको अनुमान रहेको छ।

ख. प्रादेशिक लेखा

१. परिचय

अर्थतन्त्रका विविध पक्षलाई मापन गरी आर्थिक नीति निर्माण गर्न र आर्थिक विकासका गतिविधिको अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन गर्नका लागि राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले नियमित रुपमा राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन लगायतका समष्टिगत आर्थिक सूचकहरू सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको छ। यसै सन्दर्भमा नेपालमा पहिलो पटक आर्थिक वर्ष २०१८/१९ मा राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान तयार गरेको पाइन्छ। नियमित रूपमा यस्ता अनुमान प्रकाशन गर्ने कार्य आर्थिक वर्ष २०२१/२२ देखि भएको देखिन्छ। यसै क्रममा राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को वार्षिक राष्ट्रिय लेखाका प्रारम्भिक अनुमान प्रकाशन गरिसकेको छ।

देशमा संघीय शासन प्रणाली शुरू भएसँगै प्रादेशिक तहमा भएको आर्थिक गतिविधिको मापन गर्न र प्रदेशमा देखिएका सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक असमानतालाई न्यूनिकरण गर्नका लागि आवश्यक नीति निर्माण गर्न र विकासका गतिविधिलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउन प्रदेशस्तरको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन आवश्यक पर्दछ। यही विषयलाई ध्यानमा राखी राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले प्रदेशस्तरको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको अनुमान गर्ने कार्य आर्थिक वर्ष २०७५/७६ देखि शुरु गरेको छ। यही क्रमको निरन्तरता स्वरूप आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रदेशस्तरको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन लगायतका केही प्रमुख आर्थिक सूचक निर्माण गरी प्रकाशन गरिएको छ।प्रादेशिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान गर्नका लागि उत्पादनमा आधारित Top-down विधिको प्रयोग गरिएको छ। जसअनुसार राष्ट्रिय तहमा अनुमान गरिएको प्रत्येक औद्योगिक वर्गिकरण अनुसारको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिलाई उपयुक्त सूचकका आधारमा विभाजन गरी प्रदेश तहको औद्योगिक वर्गिकरण अनुसारको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि अनुमान गरिएको छ। उक्त प्रादेशिक औद्योगिक वर्गिकरण अनुसारको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको योगफललाई प्रादेशिक

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (Provincial Gross Domestic Product – PGDP) को रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन अनुमान गर्न राष्ट्रिय लेखा प्रणाली (System of National Accounts, २००८) को मार्गदर्शन अनुसरण गरी अन्तर्राष्ट्रियस्तरीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरणको चौथो संस्करण (International Standard Industrial Classification – ISIC revision ४) अनुसारका आर्थिक क्रियाकलापबाट उत्पादित वस्तु तथा सेवाको गणना गरिएको हुन्छ। जसअनुसार वर्गीकृत कुल २१ ओटा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रमध्ये २० ओटा क्षेत्रलाई १८ ओटा समूहमा समावेश गरी राष्ट्रिय तहका कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि अनुमान गरिएको छ।सोहीबमोजिम प्रदेश तहका कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि पनि १८ ओटा समूहमा प्रस्तुत गरी प्रकाशन गरिएको छ।

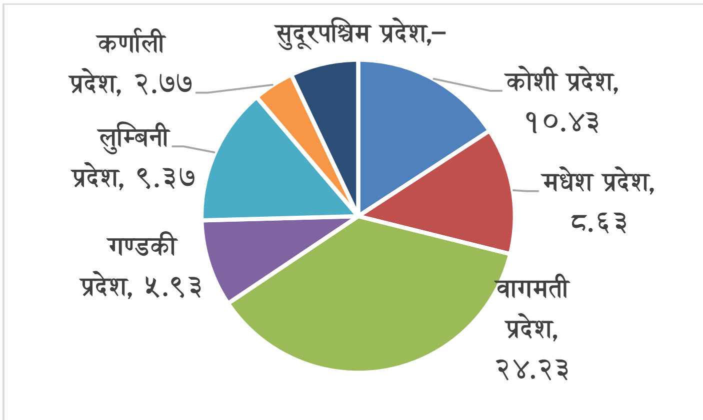
प्रादेशिक लेखाका अनुमान प्रचलित र स्थिर दुवै मुल्यमा मापन गरी सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ। प्रचलित मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनबाट अर्थतन्त्रको आकार अनुमान गरिन्छ भने स्थिर मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनबाट आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अनुमान गरिन्छ। हाल प्रकाशित स्थिर मूल्यका अनुमान आर्थिक वर्ष २०६७/२०६८ को मूल्यमा आधारित छन्। प्रादेशिक लेखा अनुमान गर्ने क्रममा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ का लागि पहिलो छ देखि आठ महिनासम्मका उपलब्ध आँकडा तथा सूचना प्रयोग गरी बाँकी अवधिको अवस्था सामान्य रहने अपेक्षा सहित तथ्याङ्कीय विधिबाट प्रादेशिक लेखाका प्रारम्भिक अनुमान तयार गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, उपलब्ध तथ्याङ्कका आधारमा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को संशोधित अनुमान र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ। राष्ट्रिय लेखा तथ्याङ्क परिमार्जन गर्ने अभ्यासबमोजिम आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ का अनुमानलाई आगामी वर्ष क्रमशः परिमार्जन सहित प्रकाशन गरिने छ।

२. अर्थन्त्रको आकार र प्रादेशिक योगदान

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा राष्ट्रिय वार्षिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा ६६ खर्ब हुने अनुमान गरिएकोमा बागमती प्रदेशको २४ खर्ब २३ अर्ब (३६.७ प्रतिशत), कोशी प्रदेशको १० खर्ब ४३ अर्ब (१५.८ प्रतिशत), लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको ९ खर्ब ३७ अर्ब (१४.२ प्रतिशत), मधेश प्रदेशको ८ खर्ब ६३ अर्ब (१३.१ प्रतिशत), गण्डकी प्रदेशको ५ खर्ब ९३ अर्ब (९.० प्रतिशत), सुदुरपश्चिम

प्रदेशको ४ खर्ब ६४ अर्ब (७.० प्रतिशत) र कर्णाली प्रदेशको २ खर्ब ७७ अर्ब (४.२ प्रतिशत) रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ का लागि प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको प्रादेशिक अर्थतन्त्रको आकार चित्र १ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

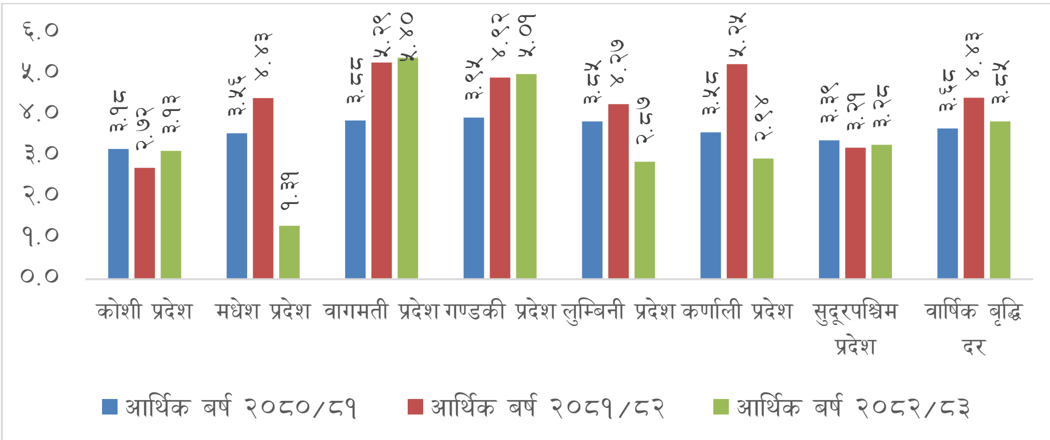
चित्र १ अर्थतन्त्रको आकार (रू. खर्बमा), २०८२/८३



२. प्रादेशिक आर्थिक वृद्धिदर

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को प्रारम्भिक अनुमानबमोजिम स्थिर मुल्यमा मापन गरिएको उपभोक्ताको मूल्यको प्रादेशिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको सबैभन्दा उच्च वार्षिक वृद्धिदर बागमती प्रदेश (५.४०%) मा र त्यसपछिको गण्डकी प्रदेश (५.०१%) मा देखिन्छ। त्यसैगरी, सबैभन्दा न्युन वार्षिक वृद्धिदर मधेश प्रदेश (१.३१%) मा हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। स्थिर मूल्यमा मापन गरिएको उपभोक्ता मूल्यको राष्ट्रिय कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वार्षिक वृद्धिदर ३.८५ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएकोमा बागमती र गण्डकी प्रदेशको राष्ट्रिय वार्षिक वृद्धिदरभन्दा बढी र बाँकि प्रदेशको राष्ट्रिय वार्षिक वृद्धिदरभन्दा कम हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को प्रारम्भिक अनुमान, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को संशोधित अनुमान तथा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्कबमोजिमको प्रादेशिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर चित्र २ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

चित्र २ प्रादेशिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदर (प्रतिशतमा)



३. औद्योगिक वर्गीकरणअनुसारको प्रादेशिक कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि तथा वृद्धिदर

औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण अनुसारको आर्थिक क्रियाकलापलाई हेर्दा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ र २०८२/८३ मा बागमती प्रदेश बाहेक सबै प्रदेशमा कृषिको योगदान सबैभन्दा बढी देखिन्छ भने बागमती प्रदेशमा थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापारको योगदान सबैभन्दा बढी देखिन्छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा राष्ट्रिय तहमा दोस्रो हिस्सा ओगटेको व्यापारले कोशी तथा मधेश प्रदेशमा पनि दोस्रो हिस्सा नै ओगटेको देखिन्छ। त्यसैगरी, बागमती प्रदेशमा घरजग्गासम्बन्धी कारोवार सेवाको हिस्सा दोस्रो स्थानमा रहेको छ। गण्डकी र कर्णाली प्रदेशमा सार्वजनिक प्रशासन र रक्षाको योगदान दोस्रो स्थानमा रहेको देखिन्छ भने लुम्बिनी र सुदुरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा शिक्षाको योगदान दोस्रो स्थानमा रहेको देखिन्छ। अर्कोतर्फ, कोशी, गण्डकी, लुम्बिनी र सुदुरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा; मधेश, वागमती र कर्णाली प्रदेशमा खानी तथा उत्खनन् क्रियाकलापको योगदान सबै भन्दा न्यून देखिन्छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा मधेश प्रदेशको कृषि, लुम्बिनी र सुदुरपश्चिम प्रदेशको सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा रक्षा वाहेक सबै प्रदेशका अन्य सबै क्रियाकलाप वृद्धिदर धनात्मक रहेको देखिन्छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा औद्योगिक वर्गीकरणअनुसारको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर राष्ट्रिय तहमा सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँसको (२०.९३%) रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेकोमा कोशी, मधेश, वागमती, गण्डकी र लुम्बिनी प्रदेशमा सबैभन्दा धेरै वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सोही क्रियाकलापको रहने र

कर्णाली तथा सुदुरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा सबैभन्दा धेरै वार्षिक वृद्धिदर वित्तिय तथा विमा सेवाको रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कोशी प्रदेशमा पानी आपूर्ति तथा फोहोर व्यवस्थापनको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा न्यून रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने वागमती, गण्डकी, कर्णाली प्रदेशमा सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा रक्षाको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा न्यून रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । लुम्बिनी र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा रक्षा र मधेश प्रदेशमा कृषिको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर ऋणत्मक रहने अनुमान छ।

३.१ कोशी प्रदेश

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ का लागि कोशी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा रु. १० खर्ब ४३ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा रु. ९ खर्ब ८२ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा १५.८ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा पनि यस प्रदेशले १५.८ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशको स्थिर मूल्यमा मापन गरिएको उपभोक्ता मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर ३.१३ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा २.७२ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कोशी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्यको (३२.५%) रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून योगदान प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा (०.३%) को रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कृषिले (३३.१%) योगदान गरी अग्रस्थानमा हुने र प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवाको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.३%) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। कोशी प्रदेशमा औद्योगिक वर्गिकरण अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँसको (२३.७६%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै पानी आपूर्ति, ढल, फोहोर व्यवस्थापनको (०.३९%) हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२

मा कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँसको (८.२९%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै निर्माणको (-०.७०%) रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.२ मधेश प्रदेश

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ का लागि मधेश प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा रु. ८ खर्ब ६३ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा रु. ८ खर्ब १८ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा १३.१ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस प्रदेशले १३.२ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशको स्थिर मूल्यमा मापन गरिएको उपभोक्ता मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर १.३१ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ४.४३ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा मधेश प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्यको (३४.९७%) रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून योगदान खानी तथा उत्खनन् (०.१४%) को रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कृषिको (३५.८७%) योगदान सहित अग्रस्थानमा हुने र खानी तथा उत्खनन्को (०.१४%) मा न्यून रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। मधेश प्रदेशमा औद्योगीक वर्गिकरण अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँसको (१०.९१%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै कृषि (-१.२६%) को हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँसको (८.७६%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै निर्माण (०.७८%) को रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.३ बागमती प्रदेश

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा बागमती प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा रु. २४ खर्ब २३ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा रु. २२ खर्ब ५७ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय

तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ३६.७ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस प्रदेशले ३६.४ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशको स्थिर मूल्यमा मापन गरिएको उपभोक्ता मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर ५.४० प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ५.२९ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा बागमती प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै योगदान थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापारको (२१.७%) रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून योगदान पानी आपूर्ति तथा फोहोर व्यवस्थापनको (०.३%) रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापारको (२१.४%) योगदान अग्रस्थानमा हुने र पानी आपूर्ति तथा फोहोर व्यवस्थापन क्षेत्रको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.३%) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। बागमती प्रदेशमा औद्योगीक वर्गिकरण अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँसको (२२.८८%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै सार्वजनिक प्रसाशन तथा रक्षा (०.६१%) को हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँसको (१८.७८%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै खानी तथा उत्खनन् (१.३९%) को रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.४ गण्डकी प्रदेश

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा गण्डकी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा रु. ५ खर्ब ९२ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा रु. ५ खर्ब ५४ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ९.० प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस प्रदेशले ८.९ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशको स्थिर मूल्यमा मापन गरिएको उपभोक्ता मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर ५.०१ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ४.९२ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२

मा गण्डकी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्यको (२५.७%) रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून योगदान प्रशासनिक तथा सहयोगी सेवा (०.३%) को रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य (२६.२%) को योगदान अग्रस्थानमा हुने र प्रशासनिक तथा सहयोगी सेवाको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.३%) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। गण्डकी प्रदेशमा औद्योगीक वर्गिकरण अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँसको (२३.९%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा रक्षाको (०.६५%) हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँसको (१२.०२%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै (१.४२%) खानी तथा उत्खननको रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.५ लुम्बिनी प्रदेश

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा रु. ९ खर्ब ३६ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा रु. ८ खर्ब ८३ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा १४.२ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस प्रदेशले १४.३ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशको स्थिर मूल्यमा मापन गरिएको उपभोक्ता मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर २.८७ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ४.२७ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य (२९.८%) को रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून योगदान प्रशासनिक तथा सहयोगी सेवा (०.४%) को रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा पनि कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्यको (३०.१%) योगदान अग्रस्थानमा हुने र प्रशासनिक तथा सहयोगी सेवाको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.४%) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। लुम्बिनी प्रदेशमा औद्योगीक वर्गिकरण अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल मूल्य

अभिवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँसको (९.१८%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-०.१९%) सार्वजनिक प्रसाशन तथा रक्षाको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँस (८.३८%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै (१.३५%) निर्माणको रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.६ कर्णाली प्रदेश

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कर्णाली प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा रु. २ खर्ब ७७ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा रु. २ खर्ब ६३ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ४.२ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस प्रदेशले ४.३ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशको स्थिर मूल्यमा मापन गरिएको उपभोक्ता मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर २.९४ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ५.२५ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कर्णाली प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्यको (३१.५२%) रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून योगदान खानी तथा उत्खनन्को (०.१५%) रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा पनि कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्यको (३१.४%) अग्रस्थानमा हुने अनुमान र खानी तथा उत्खनन् क्षेत्रको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.१६%) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। कर्णाली प्रदेशमा औद्योगीक वर्गिकरण अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै वित्तिय तथा विमा सेवाको (६.५४%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै (०.०५%) सार्वजनिक सेवा तथा रक्षाको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै वित्तिय तथा विमा सेवाको (८.४०%) र सबैभन्दा थोरै (१.२६%) खानि तथा उत्खनन्को रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.७ सुदुरपश्चिम प्रदेश

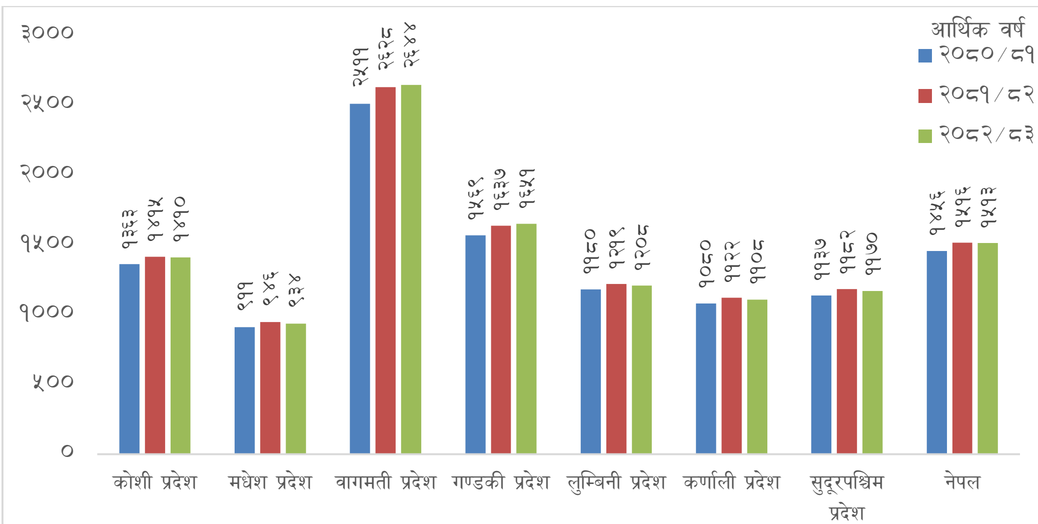
आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा रु. ४ खर्ब ६३ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा रु. ४ खर्ब ४१ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ७.० प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा यस प्रदेशले ७.१ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा यस प्रदेशको स्थिर मूल्यमा मापन गरिएको उपभोक्ता मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर ३.२८ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा ३.२१ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्यको (३३.४%) रहने र सबैभन्दा कम प्रशासनिक तथा सहयोगी सेवाको (०.१%) रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ।आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा पनि कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्यको (३३.६%) योगदान सहित अग्रस्थानमा हुने र प्रशासनिक तथा सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.१%) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा औद्योगीक वर्गिकरण अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै वित्तिय तथा विमा सेवाको (७.९८%) र सबैभन्दा कम (-०.१८%) सार्वजनिक सेवा तथा रक्षाको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै विद्युत तथा ग्याँसको (७.७१%) र सबैभन्दा कम निर्माण (-२.०४%) को रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

४. प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन सबैभन्दा धेरै बागमती प्रदेशको र सबैभन्दा कम मधेश प्रदेशको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन सबैभन्दा धेरै बागमती प्रदेशको र सबैभन्दा कम मधेश प्रदेशको रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन

यू.एस. डलरमा बागमती प्रदेशको २६४४, गण्डकी प्रदेशको १६५१, कोशी प्रदेशको १४१०, लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको १२०८, सुदुरपश्चिम प्रदेशको ११७०, कर्णाली प्रदेशको ११०८ र मधेश प्रदेशको ९३४ हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आर्थिक वर्षका लागि राष्ट्रिय तहमा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन यू.एस. डलरमा १५१३ हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। यस हिसाबले बागमती र गण्डकी प्रदेश बाहेक अन्य प्रदेशको प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन राष्ट्रिय औषतभन्दा कम रहेको देखिन्छ। प्रादेशिक प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनसम्बन्धी विस्तृत विवरण चित्र ३ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

चित्र ३ प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (अमेरिकी डलरमा)



ग. त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा

१. परिचय

अर्थतन्त्रभित्र अविछिन्न रूपमा विभिन्न आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप सञ्चालन भइरहेका हुन्छन्। जस अन्तर्गत वस्तु तथा सेवाको उत्पादन, उपभोग, सञ्चय, लगानी आदि कार्यहरू पर्दछन्। यस्ता क्रियाकलापको मापनबाट विभिन्न आर्थिक सूचक जस्तैः कुल उत्पादन, मध्यवर्ती उपभोग, कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि, आर्थिक वृद्धिदर, अन्तिम उपभोग, लगानी आदि तयार गरिन्छ। यस किसिमका आर्थिक परिसूचकहरू राष्ट्रिय लेखा प्रणालीबाट उपलब्ध हुन्छन्। आर्थिक सूचकमा भएको आवधिक परिवर्तनको आधारमा

सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला निकायले आवश्यक नीति निर्माण गर्ने, नीति परिवर्तन गर्ने, कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनमा पुनरावलोकन गर्ने लगायतका विभिन्न निर्णय गर्दछन्। साथै, आर्थिक सूचकको प्रयोगबाट अर्थतन्त्रको स्वरूप, संरचना तथा व्यवहारको अध्ययन गरिन्छ। यसका अतिरिक्त, अर्थशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय तुलनात्मक अध्ययनमा समेत आर्थिक सूचकको व्यापक प्रयोग भइरहेको हुन्छ।

राष्ट्रिय लेखा प्रणाली बमोजिम आर्थिक सूचक निर्माण गर्नका लागि अर्थतन्त्रभित्र सञ्चालित सबै प्रकारका आवासीय एकाईले सञ्चालन गरेका आर्थिक क्रियाकलापलाई मापन गरी तथ्याङ्कीय स्वरूपमा प्रस्तुत गर्ने गरिन्छ। यस किसिमका तथ्याङ्क उपलब्ध गराउनका लागि राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मापदण्ड तथा सिद्धान्तको अनुशरण गरी वार्षिक, प्रादेशिक तथा त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखाका अनुमान नियमित रूपमा सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको छ। वार्षिक राष्ट्रिय लेखाका अनुमानबाट छोटो अवधिमा हुने आर्थिक वृद्धि वा संकुचनलाई लेखाजोखा गर्न सकिंदैन। तसर्थ, छोटो अवधिमा भएका परिवर्तनलाई समेटी अर्थतन्त्रको दिशाबोध गर्नका लागि त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखाका अनुमान प्रयोग गर्ने प्रचलन रही आएको छ। यसै सन्दर्भमा नेपालले पनि आर्थिक वर्ष २०६७/६८ देखि निरन्तर रूपमा त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान तयार गरी प्रकाशन गर्दै आएको छ। अर्थतन्त्र भित्र सञ्चालित सबै आवासीय एकाईले सञ्चालन गरेका आर्थिक क्रियाकलापहरूमा छोटो अवधिमा भएका परिवर्तनलाई विभिन्न सूचकको माध्यमबाट मापन गरी राष्ट्रिय लेखाका त्रैमासिक अनुमान तयार गरिन्छ।

हाल प्रकाशित त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखाका अनुमान आर्थिक वर्ष २०६७/६८ लाई आधार वर्ष मानेर तयार गरिएका छन्। त्रैमासिक रूपमा प्रकाशित अनुमान स्थिर मूल्यमा मात्र मापन गरिएका छन्। प्रत्येक त्रैमासिक समाप्त भएको ९० दिन भित्रमा त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान सार्वजनिक गर्ने कार्यालयको अभ्यासबमोजिम चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को दोस्रो त्रैमासिकको अनुमान सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ। यस क्रममा अघिल्ला त्रैमासिकहरूमा प्रकाशित राष्ट्रिय लेखाका अनुमानहरूलाई अद्यावधिक गरी परिमार्जन समेत गरिएको छ।

२. त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान गर्ने विधि

त्रैमासिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनका अनुमान तयार गर्दा विभिन्न आर्थिक क्रियाकलापहरूसँग सम्बन्धित सूचकहरूका आधारमा प्रथमतः मौसमी प्रभाव सहितका त्रैमासिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (*Seasonally Unadjusted Quarterly Gross Domestic Product)* अनुमान गरिन्छ। त्यसपछि अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्रा कोष (*International Monetary Fund-IMF)* ले प्रचलनमा ल्याएको अरिमा (*X-12a ARIMA)* को प्रयोग गरी

मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजित कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनका (*Seasonally Adjusted Quarterly Gross Domestic Product)* अनुमान तयार गरिएको छ। यी अनुमानका आधारमा त्रैमासिक वृद्धिदर तयार गरिन्छ। तालिका १ मा मौसमी प्रभाव सहितका मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वृद्धिदर (*Growth rate of value added)* तथा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदर प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। यस्ता वृद्धिदर अनुमान गर्न अघिल्लो आर्थिक वर्षको सोही त्रैमासिकको विवरणसँग तुलना गर्ने गरिन्छ। यो तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएका वृद्धिदरबाट अघिल्लो आर्थिक वर्षको त्रैमासिकबाट लगत्तै त्यसपछिको आर्थिक वर्षको सम्बन्धित त्रैमासिकमा कति प्रतिशतले आर्थिक वृद्धि भयो भनेर जानकारी प्राप्त हुन्छ। अर्कोतर्फ, तालिका २ मा मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजित मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वृद्धिदर (*Growth rate of gross value added)* तथा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदर प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। यस्ता वृद्धिदर क्रमशः अघिल्लो त्रैमासिकको विवरणसँग तुलना गरी गणना गरिएको हुन्छ । यो तालिकाको तथ्याङ्कबाट अघिल्लो त्रैमासिकबाट लगत्तैको पछिल्लो त्रैमासिकमा कति प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भयो भनेर बुझ्नको लागि उपयोगी हुन्छ। त्यसैगरी, तालिका ३ मा मौसमी प्रभाव सहितका स्थिर मूल्य (आर्थिक वर्ष २०६७/६८ आधार वर्ष) मा मापन गरिएका आधारभुत मूल्यका कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि तथा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, तालिका ४ मा मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजित स्थिर मूल्य (आर्थिक वर्ष २०६७/६८ आधार वर्ष) मा मापन गरिएका आधारभुत मूल्यका कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि तथा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

३. आर्थिक वृद्धिको त्रैमासिक अवस्था

तालिका १ मा प्रस्तुत मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजन नगरिएको तथ्याङ्क अनुसार त्रैमासिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन आधारभूत मूल्यमा अघिल्लो आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को दोस्रो त्रैमासिकको तुलनामा चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को सोही अवधिमा ४.०५ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। यो बृद्धि हुनुमा विद्युत उत्पादन तथा वितरण, निक्षेप संकलन तथा ऋण प्रवाह, निर्जीवन बिमा प्रिमियम कलेक्सन, पशुजन्य उत्पादन, फलफूल तथा तरकारी उत्पादन, व्यापार सेवा, पर्यटन आगमन, लगायतका क्रियाकलापमा भएको वृद्धि मुख्य कारण रहेको छ। समग्रमा यस त्रैमासमा प्रस्तुत गरिएका कुल १८ वटा औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणका सबै औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणमा धनात्मक वृद्धिदर रहेको अनुमान गरिएको छ। यद्यपि आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को दोस्रो त्रैमासिकको तुलनामा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को दोस्रो त्रैमासिकमा निर्माण सामाग्रीको आयत, धान वालीको उत्पादन तथा केही

वस्तुहरूको घरेलु उत्पादनमा भएको गिरावटका कारण यस त्रैमासिकको वृद्धिदर सामान्य अवस्थामा रहेको देखिन्छ।

तालिका २ मा प्रस्तुत मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजित तथ्याङ्कका आधारमा त्रैमासिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन आधारभूत मूल्यमा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को पहिलो त्रैमासिकको तुलनामा सोही आर्थिक वर्षको दोस्रो त्रैमासिकमा २.०४ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको प्रारम्भिक अनुमान छ। प्रस्तुत गरिएका कुल १८ ओटा औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणमध्ये १६ ओटा औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणमा भएको वृद्धिको प्रभाव तथा दुई वटा औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणको सामान्य संकुचनका कारणले समग्र कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सामान्य वृद्धि भएको अनुमान गरिएको छ।

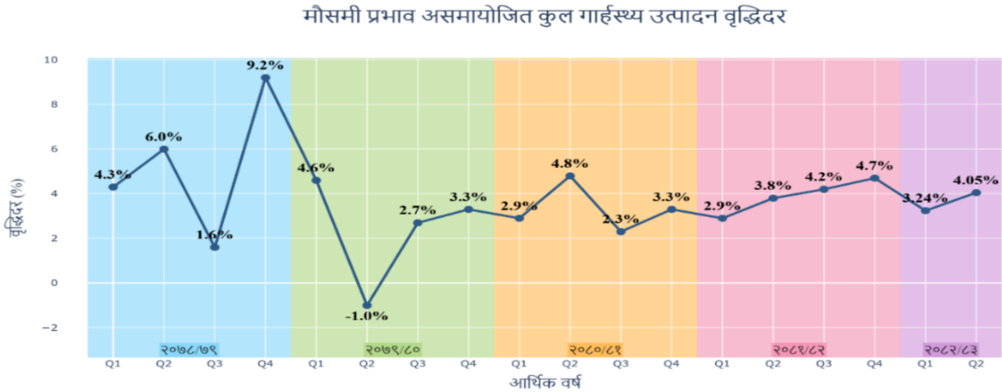
४. मौसमी प्रभाव असमायोजित त्रैमासिक कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर

(आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को दोस्रो त्रैमासिकको तुलनामा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को दोस्रो त्रैमासिकको वृद्धि)

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को दोस्रो त्रैमासिक र अघिल्लो आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को दोस्रो त्रैमासिक अवधिबीच क्षेत्रगत तुलना गर्दा अर्थतन्त्रका प्रस्तुत गरिएका १८ ओटा औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणहरूको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर धनात्मक रहेको प्रारम्भिक अनुमान छ (तालिका १)। जसमध्ये विधुत तथा ग्याँस सम्बन्धित क्रियाकलापको सबैभन्दा धेरै वृद्धिदर (२२.७४%) रहेको छ भने यस औद्योगिक वर्गिकरण लाई पछ्याउँदै वित्तिय तथा बिमासम्वन्धी क्रियाकलाप; यातायात तथा भण्डारण; आवास तथा भोजन; थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापारमा क्रमशः १२.५१ प्रतिशत, ९.६५ प्रतिशत, ५.१८ प्रतिशत र ४.११ प्रतिशत वृद्धि भएको प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ।

अर्थतन्त्रमा सबैभन्दा धेरै योगदान पुर्याउने कृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.२१ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। धान वालीको उत्पादनमा कमी आएको भए तापनि पशुपन्छी, तरकारीबाली तथा फलफुल र वनपैदावारको उत्पादनमा भएको सामान्य वृद्धिले यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा सकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेको देखिन्छ। त्यसैगरी, अर्थतन्त्रको दोस्रो ठुलो हिस्सा ओगटेको थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.११ प्रतिशत भएको अनुमान गरिएको छ। व्यापारजन्य वस्तुको स्वदेशी उत्पादन तथा आयातमा भएको वृद्धिका कारणले यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धि हुन गएको देखिन्छ। अर्कोतर्फ, पानी आपुर्ती, ढलनिकास, फोहोर व्यवस्थापन (०.५५%), सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा रक्षा तथा अनिवार्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा (१.११%), शिक्षा (१.१६%) जस्ता क्रियाकलापमा न्यून वृद्धि भएको अनुमान छ।

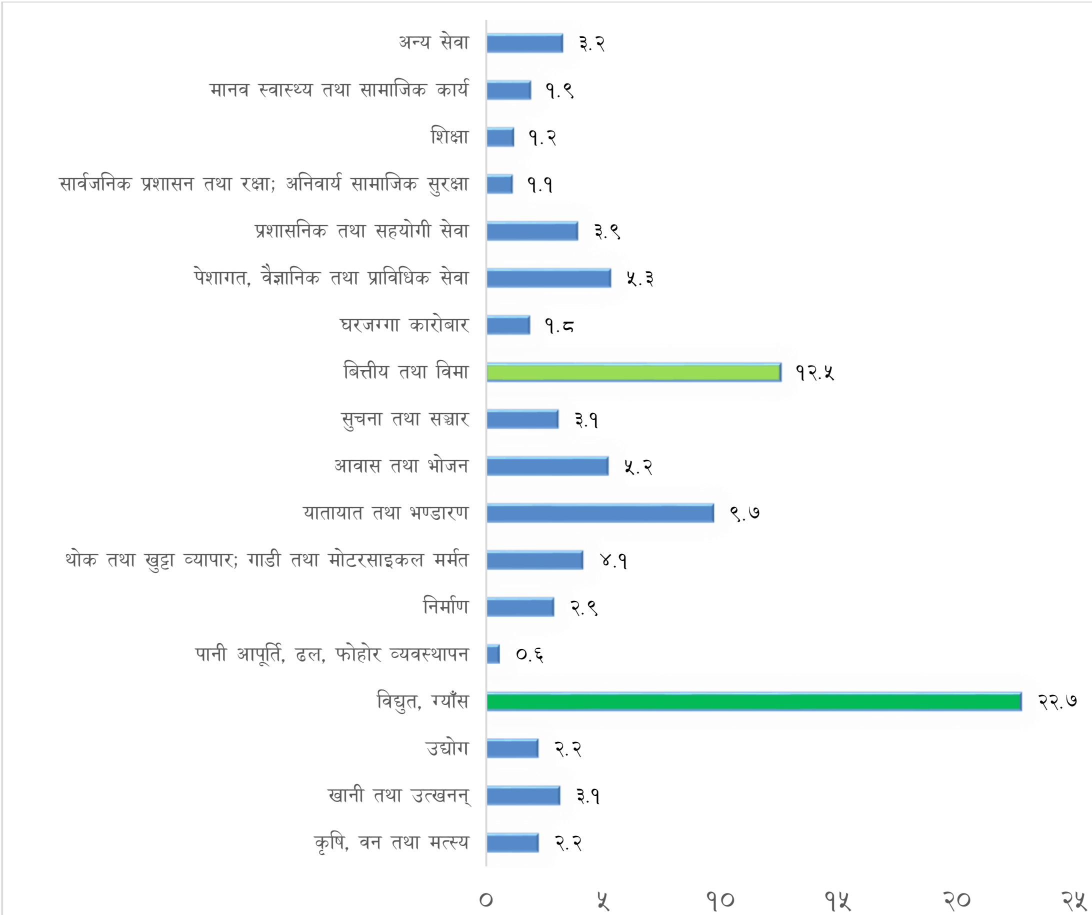
चित्र १ मौसमी प्रभाव असमायोजित आर्थिक वृद्धिदर *(अघिल्लो आर्थिक वर्ष र लगत्तै पछिल्लो आर्थिक वर्षको सम्बन्धित त्रैमासिकको तुलनात्मक वृद्धिदर)*



विगत चार आर्थिक वर्षहरूको त्रैमासिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदरलाई चित्र १ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। जसअनुसार नेपालको आर्थिक वृद्धिदर तुलनात्मक रूपमा आर्थिक बर्ष २०७८/७९ को चौथो त्रैमासिकमा सबैभन्दा धेरै र २०७९/८० को दोस्रो त्रैमासिक सबैभन्दा थोरै देखिन्छ भने अन्य वर्षहरूमा सामान्य घटबढ भएको देखिन्छ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को दोस्रो त्रैमासिकमा प्रस्तुत गरिएका १८ ओटा औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको वर्गिकरण अनुसारको मौसमी प्रभाव असमायोजित कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदरलाई चित्र २ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

चित्र २ औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको वर्गिकरण अनुसार मौसमी प्रभाव असमायोजित कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर (आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को दोस्रो त्रैमासिक)



५. मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजित त्रैमासिक कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर

(आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को पहिलो त्रैमासिकको तुलनामा सोही आर्थिक वर्षको दोस्रो त्रैमासिकको वृद्धि)

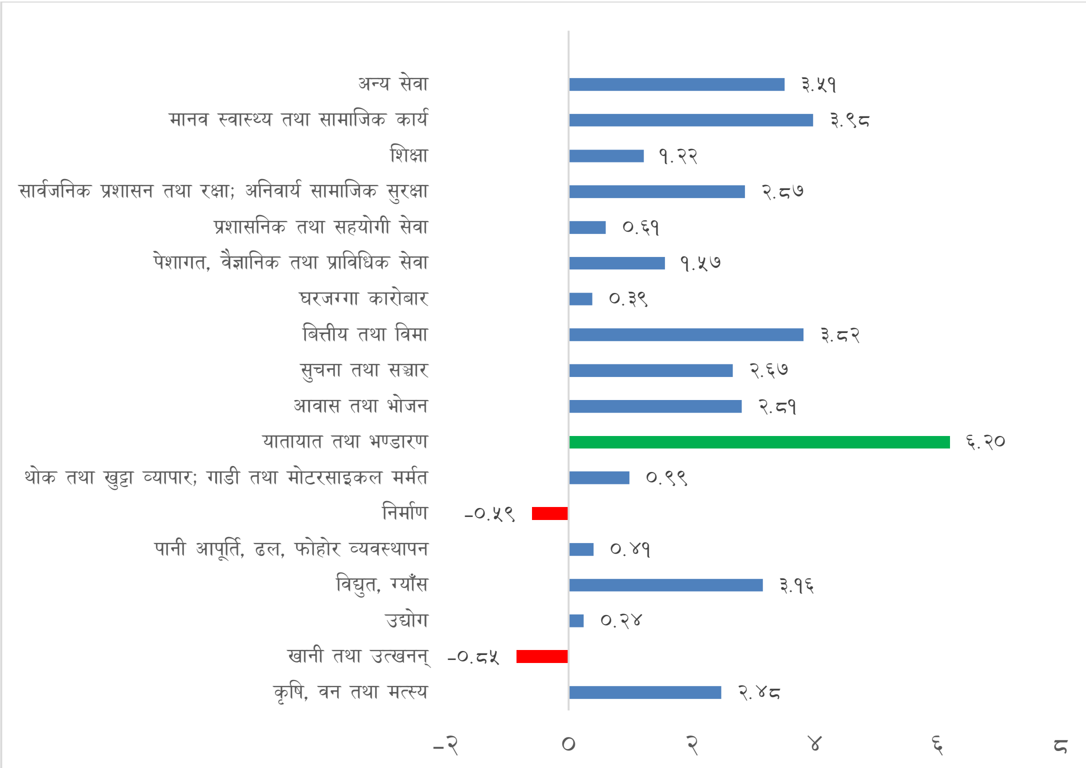
मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजित त्रैमासिक वृद्धिलाई हेर्दा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को पहिलो त्रैमासिक (साउन, भदौ र असोज) को तुलनामा सोही आर्थिक वर्षको दोस्रो त्रैमासिक (कार्तिक, मंसिर र पुष) मा कुल १८ ओटा औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणमध्ये १६ वटा क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर धनात्मक देखिएको छ भने दुईवटा औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणको वृद्धिदर ऋणात्मक देखिएको छ । यो अवधिमा अर्थतन्त्रमा सबैभन्दा बढी हिस्सा रहेको कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य क्षेत्र २.४८ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको देखिन्छ। त्यसैगरी,

अर्थतन्त्रमा दोस्रो बढी हिस्सा रहेको थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापारको ०.९९ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको देखिन्छ।

धनात्मक वृद्धिदर हुने १६ वटा औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणहरूमध्ये सबैभन्दा धेरै वृद्धिदर यातायात तथा भण्डारण ६.२० प्रतिशत र यस क्षेत्रलाई पछ्याउँदै मानव स्वास्थ तथा सामाजिक क्रियाकलापको ३.९८ र बित्तीय तथा बिमाको ३.८२ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। यसरी आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को पहिलो त्रैमासिकमा भन्दा सोही आर्थिक वर्षको दोस्रो त्रैमासिकमा समग्र अर्थतन्त्रको वृद्धि २.०४ प्रतिशत भएको प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ को पहिलो त्रैमासिकमा १८ वटा औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणको मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजित कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदरलाई चित्र ३ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

कूल १८ वटा औद्योगिक वर्गिकरणको मौसमी प्रभाव असमायोजित मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर तथा समग्र अर्थतन्त्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदर तालिका १ मा र मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजित कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वृद्धिदर र समग्र अर्थतन्त्रको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदर तालिका २ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आधारभूत मूल्यमा मापन गरिएका स्थिर मूल्यका मौसमी प्रभाव असमायोजित तथा समायोजित कूल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि तथा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनका मानहरु क्रमशः तालिका ३ र ४ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। स्थिर मूल्यमा मापन गरिएका कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको तथ्याङ्कले समग्र अर्थतन्त्रको आकार भने प्रस्तुत गर्न सक्दैन।

चित्र ३ औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापअनुसार मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजित कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर (आर्थिक वर्ष २०८२/८३ दोस्रो त्रैमासिक)



CHAPTER I
Introduction

1.1 Background

The National Statistics Office (NSO), established under the Statistics Act, 2079, is the sole national statistical organization of the Government of Nepal. The NSO is responsible for the collection, processing, compilation, consolidation, and dissemination of official socio-economic statistics. The Office has been engaged in the compilation and publication of national accounts statistics for more than six decades. The compilation of national accounts in Nepal commenced in fiscal year 1961/62 in accordance with the principles of the System of National Accounts (SNA) and has been carried out on a regular basis since fiscal year 1964/65.

The National Statistics Office (NSO) of Nepal has been continuously striving to strengthen the system of national accounts. Although Nepal has a long history of compiling national accounts statistics, further improvements are required to align the system with evolving international statistical standards and best practices. The NSO continues to face challenges related to the scope, coverage, and methodological aspects of national accounts compilation. Nevertheless, periodic revisions of the gross domestic product (GDP) series have been undertaken, with each revision enhancing the coverage, data sources, and compilation methodologies, thereby improving the overall quality and reliability of the national accounts statistics.

National accounts estimates in Nepal have undergone five major rebasing revisions. The first revision shifted the base year from 1964/65 to 1974/75. The second revision updated the base year to 1984/85, while the third revision further changed it to 1994/95. Subsequently, the base year was revised to 2000/01, and the most recent rebasing established 2010/11 as the base year. The first three revisions were undertaken in accordance with the concepts, classifications, and methodologies recommended by the 1968 United Nations System of National Accounts (UNSNA). Owing to limitations in data availability and resources, the compilation of national accounts remained restricted in scope until the third revision. Following the adoption of the 2000/01 base year, GDP and other macroeconomic aggregates began to be estimated in accordance with the recommendations of the System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 1993). The most recent rebasing exercise, based on 2010/11, incorporated the methodological framework of the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008).

In line with the recommendations of SNA 2008, the NSO has initiated the independent compilation of GDP using the expenditure approach. Furthermore, the results of recent censuses and benchmark surveys have been utilized to benchmark and improve GDP estimates and related macroeconomic indicators, thereby enhancing the accuracy and reliability of the national accounts statistics.

The National Statistics Office (NSO) has a long-standing history of producing annual estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other macroeconomic aggregates at both current and constant prices. In addition, the NSO initiated the compilation of Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) during the past decade to provide more timely information on economic performance. Following the promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal, provincial governments increasingly demanded economic statistics at the subnational level, particularly estimates of Gross Domestic Product by province. In response to this demand, the NSO undertook efforts to compile provincial GDP estimates beginning from fiscal year 2018/19, utilizing available data sources, international best practices, and other relevant resources. This initiative aims to support both the Federal and Provincial Governments in analyzing economic policies and formulating development plans at national and provincial levels. However, there are many challenges in making the provincial GDP more reliable.

The NSO generally prepares national accounts estimates three months before the end of the current fiscal year, labeling them as preliminary estimates. It also revises and finalizes GDP estimates for the two preceding yeas. These national accounts aggregates are published regularly through official publications and are available on the official website: https://nsonepal.gov.np/category/1065/

1.2 Approaches used for National Accounts System in Nepal

The concepts, definitions, classifications, and methodologies used in the compilation of national accounts statistics are guided by the recommendations of the System of National

Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008). The National Statistics Office (NSO) independently estimates Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at both current and constant prices using the production and expenditure approaches. As GDP estimates derived from the production and expenditure approaches are compiled independently, differences arise between the two estimates, resulting in a statistical discrepancy. In addition to GDP and GVA estimates, the NSO also compiles estimates of the income components of the economy. However, due to the absence of an independent estimate of operating surplus and mixed income, GDP is not currently compiled separately using the income approach.

1.3 Valuation of Output

According to the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008), output is broadly classified into two categories: market output and non-market output, each of which is valued using different methods. Market output represents the typical form of production in a market economy, where producers make decisions regarding what and how much to produce in response to expected demand and the anticipated costs of supply (SNA 2008, para. 6.95). In contrast, non-market output refers to production undertaken by general government units and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) in the absence of economically significant prices. A price is considered not economically significant when it has little or no influence on the quantity that producers are willing to supply and only a marginal effect on the quantities demanded (SNA 2008, para. 6.97).

For market output produced for sale, valuation at basic prices is preferred, particularly in economies where a value added tax (VAT) or a similar deductible tax system is in operation. Output produced by market producers for own final use is valued at the average basic prices of comparable goods or services sold in the market. Non-market output is valued on the basis of the cost of production, including the consumption of fixed capital.

1.4 Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities

GDP is the total value of goods and services produced in an economy within a defined accounting period after deducting the cost of goods and services involved in the process of production. In other words, it is equal to the sum of GVA of all resident production units of the entire economic territory within a defined time period.

$$\text{GVA} = \text{Output} - \text{Intermediate Consumption}$$

Output is related to the unit of production and consists only of those goods or services produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment.

Output includes:

1. **Market Production**: Goods and services produced for sale on the market.
2. **Production for Final Use**: Goods and services produced for own final use by the producer.
3. **Non-Market Production**: Goods and services provided for free or at economically insignificant prices.

Output includes market production, production for final use and non-market production. The output is related to the unit of production. Output, therefore consists only of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that becomes available for use of outside that establishment.

Intermediate consumption is the value of goods and services consumed as inputs in the production process, excluding fixed assets. These goods and services may be either used up or transformed during production. The consumption of fixed assets is not included in intermediate consumption; it is recorded separately as consumption of fixed capital.

1.5 Valuation of GDP

GDP can be valued in several ways. The common valuation technique as recommended by the SNA is being used for the valuation of the GDP. The GDP estimates are measured at current and constant prices. The prices used in valuation process in national accounts are basic prices, producers’ prices and purchasers' prices.

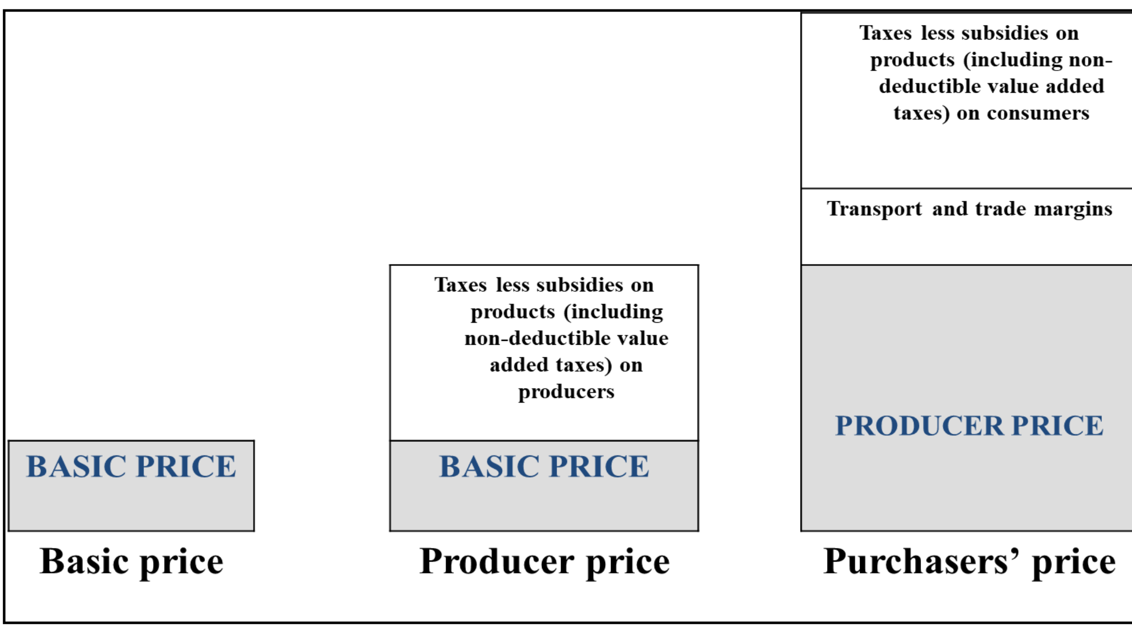
Output at current price is measured at the value prevailing at the time when the production takes place. Transactions are valued at the actual price agreed upon by the transactors. Market prices are the basic reference for valuation in the system. If market price is not available, valuation is made as of the cost incurred in the process of production. The current price estimates record the changes in the level of activity and prices.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices is measured using the prices of a designated base year. The primary purpose of constant price estimates is to eliminate the effects of price changes (inflation) and to measure the real volume of economic activity over time. The most commonly used methods for deriving constant price estimates are deflation and volume extrapolation. In the current national accounts series, constant price estimates are compiled using fiscal year 2010/11 as the base year.

The output is measured mainly at basic price and the intermediate consumption is measured at purchaser's price and thus, the value added is obtained at basic price. The stock, capital formation and consumptions are measured in purchaser's price. Similarly, imports and exports are to be valued at free on board (f.o.b.) price.

The accounting rule is based on accrual principal of recording and the valuation is on market price. The real term of value added at basic price is used to estimate the GDP growth. The nominal term value added is used to estimate the current size of economy and to estimate the share of various industries in the economy. The relation of different prices is presented in the following Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 Valuation Histogram



1.6. Quarterly National Accounts

Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) constitute a system of integrated quarterly time series that are organized within a coherent accounting framework. QNAs are high-frequency indicators that provide a more timely picture of current economic developments compared to annual national accounts, and they are more comprehensive than individual short-term indicators.

The QNA framework serves as a tool for assessing, analyzing, and monitoring short-term economic developments in the economy. To fulfill this objective, QNA estimates are required to be timely, coherent, accurate, comprehensive, and sufficiently detailed. The QNA system adopts the same principles, definitions, and accounting structure as those used in the annual national accounts.

The National Statistical Office (NSO) has been preparing and publishing the QNA since the last decade. In line with the QNA system, NSO has compiled seasonally unadjusted and adjusted constant estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices by industry.

Methodological Evolution

- **Initial Compilation**: In the initial years of compiling QNA, NSO followed the UNSNA 1953, UNSNA 1963 and UNSNA 1993 with the base year 1964/65 to the base year 2000/01.

- **Rebasing in 2018/19**: After rebasing in 2018/19, the SNA 2008 was applied for compiling national accounts statistics, shifting the base year to 2010/11. Therefore, NSO now has two series of QNA estimates with different base years.

QNA Series

1. First Series:
    - Base Year: 2000/01
    - Period: 2004/05 to the second quarter of 2018/19
2. Second Series:
    - Base Year: 2010/11
    - Period: From 2018/19 to date

1.7. National Accounts at Province

National accounts at province level are the provincial specification of the national accounts that play a vital role in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of regional policies. Provincial macroeconomic indicators are useful for assessing social and economic disparities within the provinces and for formulating long-term plans at the provincial level.

The National Statistics Office (NSO) has assumed the responsibility of producing macroeconomic aggregates at the provincial level and initiated the estimation of Provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from fiscal year 2018/19. Considering the existing data supply system in Nepal, a top-down approach has been adopted for the disaggregation of national GDP to the provincial level. The top-down method of regionalization distributes industry-wise national aggregates to the provincial level using appropriate indicators. The approach adopted in province level is considered the best available under the current situation and follows international best practices.

NSO has estimated both current and constant GDP for the seven provinces to meet the needs of users. These estimates provide a comprehensive view of the economic performance at the provincial level, aiding in the assessment of regional disparities and the formulation of targeted economic policies for development.

CHAPTER II
Economic Activities, Sources of Data and Compilation Methodology

The detail on the economic activities, their data sources, and adopted compilation methodology of national accounts in Nepal are discussed in this chapter.

2.1 Economic Activities

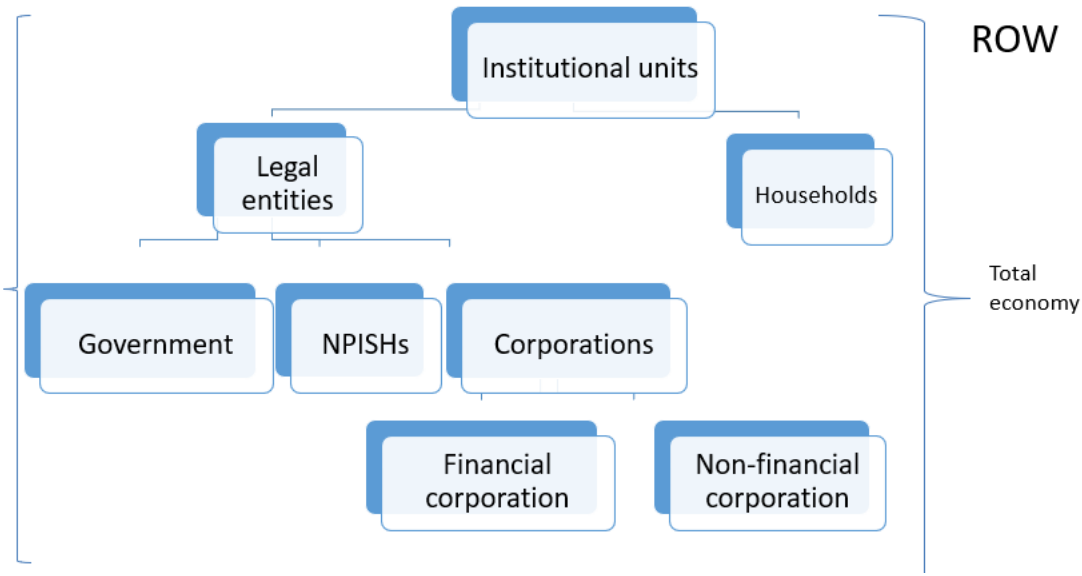
National Accounts track the economic value created through the production process, distributed as income to recipients, and then consumed, saved, or invested. These transactions, known as non-financial transactions, are measured in monetary terms, even when no such data exist (for example, where services are given for free, and values must be imputed).

Key Concepts and Definitions

- **Economic Activity**: Refers to the use of inputs to produce outputs. The outputs can be transferred or sold to other units (in market or non-market transactions), placed in inventory, or used by the producing units for their own final use. Economic activities include the production of goods and services for others but exclude services provided for one's own consumption or to the same household members, such as cooking food, cleaning clothes, and caring for children.

- **Institutional Units**: Economic entities capable of owning assets, incurring liabilities, and engaging in economic activities and transactions with other entities. These units are grouped into institutional sectors, which include households and legal entities (general government, corporations, and non-profit institutions serving households). Corporations are further classified into financial and non-financial corporations (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 Institutional Units and Institutional Sectors



The resident institutional sectors together comprise the total economy of the country, which also engages in transactions with the rest of the world (ROW).

Classification Systems

To facilitate the study of economic phenomena, ensure comparability, and provide guidance for the development of national classification systems and the collection and reporting of statistics according to economic activity categories, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) has provided the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities since 1948. The latest version being used by NSO till this report is ISIC Rev. 4.0, which classifies all economic activities into 21 sections.

The system of national accounts in Nepal follows the SNA 2008 and ISIC Rev. 4. However, for the dissemination purpose of gross value added by ISIC, the sections R, S, and T are merged into a category called "other services."

Basic Economic Activities

The three basic economic activities recorded in the SNA are:

1. **Production**: The production of goods and services.
2. **Consumption**: The use of goods and services.
3. **Accumulation**: The process of increasing various forms of capital.

By adhering to these international standards and classifications, Nepal ensures that its national accounts are consistent, comparable, and aligned with global practices, facilitating a better understanding of its economic structure and performance.

2.2 Sources of Data

Estimation of National Accounts is based on mainly three types of data sources as follows:

a. **Censuses/Surveys:** Census carried out by NSO are Population census, agriculture census, manufacturing census and economic census. Data from these censuses are used as benchmark estimates and for other relevant indicators. Similarly, the major surveys such as Nepal Living Standards Survey, Nepal Labour Force Survey, Distributive Trade Survey, Costs of Production Surveys are very useful for the compilation of the national accounts. Likewise, the NSO conducts various small-scale studies each year as a key data supply source for national accounts estimation.

b. **Administrative Records:** Administrative records of various organizations are also major data source of national accounts statistics. For example, the administrative records of health facilities provide various indicators like patient flow, human resource, etc. which are key indicators to estimate the output of health service. Similarly, the administrative records of the Financial Comptroller General Office (FCGO) are main source of government expenditures, used to estimate the output of government activities.

c. **Studies/ Observations:** Study reports as well as national or international journals also provide data for the verification purpose. To some extent, the NSO has been using the expert opinions or observations for data verification.

2.3 Compilation Methodology

There are three approaches for the estimation of National Accounts;

a. Production approach,
b. Expenditure approach and
c. Income approach

The National Statistics Office employs both the production and expenditure approaches to estimate GDP. However, the income approach has not been applied as a standalone method due to data limitations. Consequently, mixed income and operating surplus are derived residually.

2.3.1 Production Approach

Production approach is predominantly applied approach to estimate GDP in Nepal. SNA 2008 describes the GDP production as the difference of output and intermediate consumption where the output is measured in basic price and the intermediate consumption is measured in purchaser price. The GDP at purchaser price is estimated by adding the net taxes on products to GDP at basic price.

GDP at purchaser's price = Output - intermediate consumption + taxes less subsidies on products. (2.1)

As discussed earlier there are 21 sections in ISIC Rev 4. The last section "U" is for the activities carried out by extraterritorial organizations that does not belong to any national economy and therefore, only 20 sections are considered. Nepal presents the national accounts estimates under 18 major industrial groups by grouping the last three sections "R,S, and T" in a single group called "Other services". A brief note on the data sources and methods regarding these economic activities are described here in brief.

A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

This section covers the use of vegetal and animal natural resources, including activities such as the cultivation of crops, raising and breeding of animals, and the harvesting of timber and other plants, as well as animals or animal products from farms or their natural habitats (ISIC Rev. 4, Section A). In the context of Nepal, the production of crops, trees, and livestock is largely organized, managed, and controlled by producing units or predominantly by households. Output in agriculture is treated as being produced continuously over the entire production period, rather than at a single point in time when the production process is completed, such as at the time of harvest or slaughter.

The agriculture industry is grouped into three major divisions:

a. Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
b. Forestry and logging, and
c. Fishing

Under this section, Gross value added for different divisions as mentioned above is estimated separately and sum up for this section.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) provides data on the production of various crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, and spices. Similarly, the Department of Livestock supplies data on livestock products. The annual average prices of agricultural products, as prepared by the NSO, are used to estimate agricultural gross output. Case studies conducted by MoALD for different agricultural products at various times, along with production cost surveys by NSO, are used to estimate inputs for these products. The base year prices of agricultural products are used to derive estimates at constant prices.

The Department of Forest provides data for estimating forest products, including firewood, logs, medicinal products, and other forest-related products. Case studies conducted by the Department of Forest (DoF) at various times serve as the data source for inputs, outputs, and capital formation. For community forestry, studies conducted by DoF and the NSO are used to estimate the GVA and other national accounts aggregates. However, there is insufficient information available on the prices of forest products.

Consequently, several exercises were conducted to adjust the prices and valuation of such forest-based products. The base year prices of forest products are used to derive estimates at constant prices.

The estimates of fish products are obtained from MoALD. The estimation includes production from both pond fish farming and catches from natural rivers. Information on the cost structure of fish farming, based on small-scale studies conducted by the NSO, is incorporated to estimate the GVA. For the estimates of GVA at constant prices, the base year prices are used.

B. Mining and Quarrying

This section includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (limestone, coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). This section also includes quarrying of sand, stone and clays. Additionally, supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing, for example, crushing, grinding, cleaning, sorting, concentrating ores are included in this section.

The estimates of output for mining products are based on administrative records provided by the Department of Mining and Geology (DoMG). The input structure of mining activities is also derived from the DoMG's records. Information on quarrying activities is obtained from the share of quarrying products in construction. The cost composition of construction activities by type is sourced from the benchmark survey on construction composition conducted in 2005. Additionally, this survey also provided the input-output structure of quarrying activities. The benchmark estimates of both mining and quarrying are extrapolated by using their growth rates of royalty collected. The estimates of value added at constant prices for this section is derived using the price index of construction materials.

C. Manufacturing

This section includes the physical or chemical transformation of goods i.e. materials, substances, or components into new products. The raw materials used in the production process come from agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, and other manufacturing activities. Additionally, substantial alteration, renovation, or reconstruction of goods is generally considered to be part of manufacturing.

For compilation purpose, manufacturing activities are grouped into two major groups as given below:

a. Modern and Small-scale manufacturing
b. Household manufacturing

Each group comprises establishment and activities classified as per Nepal Standards Industrial Classification (NSIC). The estimates of modern manufacturing are based on the data provided by Census of Manufacturing Establishments (CME) 2011/12. The level of output, input and other transactions are moved forward and backward for other years. Manufacturing production and price indices prepared annually by the NSO are used to estimate GVA at current and constant prices. The weights of these indices are based on CME 2011/12. The estimates of gross value added and other transactions of small-scale manufacturing are being estimated using manufacturing production and price indices assuming constant pattern of inputs and outputs. The benchmark figure is moved using manufacturing indices for other years ahead. To arrive at current price estimates, manufacturing price index is used as an inflator.

The benchmark estimates of household manufacturing activities are based on Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) 2010/11 and moved for other years using growth of households. Manufacturing production and producer's price indices are used at disaggregated level (NSIC group) for estimating GVA at current prices. Similarly, estimates at constant price are derived using Manufacturing Producer Price Index (MPPI) estimated by NSO as a deflator.

D. Electricity and Gas

This section includes the activity of providing electric power, natural gas through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. The generation, transmission and distribution of electric power are major activities of this section.

Output and input associated with generation, transmission and distribution of electricity are obtained from the financial statements of Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) and other private electricity corporations. For small scale electricity units (micro- hydro), a benchmark survey was conducted to estimate the level of their transactions. GVA and other aggregates are obtained from the processing of financial statements.

Regarding the estimation of output of supply of gas, growth rate of bio gas plant is used to extrapolate the base year value. Similarly, input output ratio as derived from the bio gas survey at household level, is used to estimate gross value added.

The aggregate GVA of both electricity and gas at current price is deflated by annual producer price index of electricity for constant price estimates.

E. Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities

This section includes activities related to water collection, treatment and supply through various means. Similarly, this section also includes the management (including collection, treatment and disposal) of various forms of waste, such as solid or non-solid industrial or household waste, as well as contaminated sites.

The estimates for the water supply activities are based on the financial statements of Nepal Drinking Water and Sewage Corporation and Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani Limited (KUKL) and water user groups.

In case of sewerage, waste management, the benchmark estimate is extrapolated by using growth rate of establishments engaged. The producer price index of water as prepared by the NSO is used as price deflator for the constant estimates.

F. Construction

This section includes all types of construction activities for buildings (residential and non-residential buildings) and civil engineering works such as motorways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railways etc. It also includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and also construction of a temporary nature.

Construction activities are grouped into two major categories for the estimation of GVA: Pakki (concrete) construction and Kachchi (Non-concrete) construction. The commodity flow approach (use of total supply of construction materials e.g. domestic production and imports) is used to estimates the output for Pakki construction activities. For the estimates of GVA and other NA aggregates, result of benchmark study on the cost composition of construction activities (2005) is used. The current price estimate is obtained using price and volume indices of construction.

For Kachchi construction, different indicators such as length of earthen roads, expenditure on household construction are used to estimate the output. The expenditure made by households for muddy construction is estimated by extrapolating benchmark estimate from the Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11. The growth rate of households is used for extrapolation. Similarly, benchmark estimate of earthen road is extrapolated by using growth in length of the earthen road in the current fiscal year.

The Input Price Index of Construction Sector as prepared by the NSO is used as a deflator for constant estimate.

G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

This section includes wholesale and retail sale of any type of goods and the rendering of services incidental to the sale of these goods. It also includes the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Activities under wholesale and retail trade cover the trading of agricultural products, domestically manufactured products, and imported goods. Each activity is further categorized into dealers' trade, wholesale trade, and retail trade. The commodity flow approach is applied to estimate the GVA of these trades. The estimates of output for trading activities are derived using the Distributive Trade Survey of 2008. Trading output is estimated using mark-ups at a disaggregated level: NSIC three-digit levels for domestic production of agricultural and manufactured commodities, and the harmonized commodity classification system at the four-digit level for imported goods. The volume of tradable goods for domestic production, especially agricultural production and manufacturing goods produced by the informal sector, is estimated based on NLSS III data. The input structure for trading activities is obtained from the Distributive Trade Survey of 2008.

Regarding the GVA of motor and motorcycle repair, the benchmark estimates are extrapolated using the growth rates of establishments providing repair services.

The constant price estimate for trade and repair activities is obtained by deflating the current price estimates using the respective components of the wholesale price index (WPI) prepared by the Nepal Rastra Bank.

H. Transportation and Storage

This section includes the provision of passenger or freight transport by road, rail, water or air, pipeline etc. and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling, storage etc. In addition, the renting of transport equipment with driver or operator as well as postal and courier activities are included in this section.

Three major types of transportation under operation in Nepal are land transportation, air transportation and supporting transport activities. The activities of land transport are further grouped into two categories: mechanized transportation and non-mechanized transportation. Mechanized transportation comprises a variety of carriers – bus/ minibus, tempo, microbus, Jeep/taxi, tourist vehicle, tractor, truck, tanker. Similarly, non-mechanized transport includes rikshaw, push cart, cart etc. The survey on mechanized land transportation covering all types of transportation means provides detail information on output, input and capital formation. The benchmark value is moved using number of plying vehicles i.e. operated[1] each year for obtaining estimates for other years. A survey was conducted by the NSO in 2003 to get benchmark estimates for non-mechanized land transport activities.

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[1] Information on the total cumulative number of vehicles available from Department of Transport is used to estimate the number of vehicles in operation using the survey information on the lifetime of transport vehicles by types. On the basis of the data on lifetime of vehicles, number of vehicles not in operation is estimated and deducted each year from the total number to arrive at the number of vehicles that are in operation.

The estimates of GVA and other aggregates of air transport activities are obtained from the financial statements of air transport activities. For constant price estimates, current values are deflated by the transport CPI.

Supporting transport activities include a variety of activities related to transportation of passenger or freight via different mode of transport. Activities of travel agencies, the survey provided details on output, input, capital formation and other aggregates. Number of tourist arrivals is used as volume indicator for estimating GVA and other aggregates at constant prices. Transport component of CPI is used as an inflator for the estimates at current prices. Survey on freight services 2004 has been used as a benchmark for the estimates of GVA and other NA aggregates. The total quantity of goods transported during the year is used as an indicator for moving the benchmark value forward and backward assuming constant input output structure. To arrive at the constant price estimates, transport component of CPI is used as a deflator.

Storage activity includes the operation of storage facilities for all kinds of goods. The gross value added and other aggregates are derived from the financial statement of Nepal Transit and Warehouse Company. The study of Storage and Warehouse 2005 is used to estimate GVA and other aggregates for other private storage and warehouse companies. The commodity flow (volume) is used as an indicator /extrapolator to compute GVA and other aggregates for other years. To arrive at the constant price estimates, transport CPI has been used as a deflator.

In case of postal activities, the estimates of output and intermediate consumption of governmental postal service activities are obtained directly from the FCGO. However, the output of public postal services are grouped into the public administration section. On the other, benchmark estimates from private courier survey is extrapolated using growth of service providers to come up with current GVA. To arrive at the constant price estimates, CPI of the communication is used as a deflator.

I. Accommodation and Food Service

This section includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers, and food and beverage service activities providing complete meals or drinks fit for immediate consumption i.e. activities of hotels and restaurants.

The activities of hotels and restaurants are grouped into two major groups – hotels and restaurants. Hotels of different types and levels such as star and non-star rated are included in the estimation of GVA and other national accounts aggregates. For five star and four-star hotels, individual financial statements are used for estimation process but GVA for other category of hotels is estimated using outputs of Hotels and Lodges Survey, 2003. Number of tourist arrival is used as an indicator and volume extrapolator. For restaurant category, benchmark estimate is derived from Restaurant Survey 2005 and then extrapolated using household growth rate as a volume indicator. Similarly, the estimate for unincorporated restaurant activities is derived processing the data from NLSS III survey. The constant price estimate for this sector is obtained deflating current price value by the relevant component of CPI – restaurant meals.

J. Information and Communication

This section includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products: publishing activities, including software publishing, motion picture and sound recording activities, radio and TV broadcasting and programming activities, telecommunications activities and information technology activities and other information service activities. This section also covers computer programming, consultancy, data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals etc.

Financial statement of Nepal Telecom Authority and other private telecommunication corporations allows for the calculation of output, intermediate consumption, GVA and capital formation at current prices. Constant price measures are obtained by deflating the current value by the selected price index of communication component of CPI.

The benchmark estimates relating to the motion picture production, motion picture projections, radio and TV activities are extrapolated using their number of establishments providing services.

The benchmark output and input of the computer programming, consultancy, data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals etc. were estimated on the basis of the studies associated with these activities. For current year estimation, growth in number of establishment is used as an inflator. Constant price estimates are obtained by deflating the current value by the selected price index of communication component of CPI.

K. Financial and Insurance Activities

This section includes financial service activities, including insurance, reinsurance and pension funding activities as well as activities to support financial services. This section also includes the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities. In addition, this sector also includes the financial activities of Citizen Investment Trust (CIT), Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and other regulatory bodies of financial institutions such as stock exchange, security board of Nepal, insurance authorities. Saving, Credit and multipurpose cooperatives are also incorporated in this section.

The estimates associated with activities of central bank is obtained from the detail financial statement of the Nepal Rastra Bank. In case of commercial bank and financial institutions, they charged for the variety of services such as handling of cheques, currency exchanges and they form the output of financial institutions. Their income is generated from the charging high interest rate to the borrower and low interest rate to depositors. This income constitutes the significant output of financial institutions, it is known as Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured in SNA 2008.

The transactions of the commercial banks, development banks, finance companies and other credit granting agencies compiled by Nepal Rastra Bank are utilized and reclassified these transactions according to SNA classifications for deriving GVA and other national accounts estimates. In addition, financial statements of the respective agencies are also processed and analyzed to get more information required for compiling the accounts. The estimation of GVA and other related aggregates for insurance activities, financial statements of insurance companies are utilized for estimation process. Similarly, activities of auxiliary to financial intermediation- Nepal Stock exchange, security brokers, and money changers are compiled using their records and financial statements. For the constant estimates of banking sector, double deflation is applied. For other sectors, the constant estimates have been estimated using CPI of related activities and National Salary and Wage Index (NSWI) of the financial sector as a deflator.

L. Real Estate Activities

This section includes acting as lessors, agents and/or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate and leased property, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate sub-agents. Activities in this section may be carried out on own or and may be done on a fee or contract basis.

Real estate activities are grouped into three major types- organized real estate, own account housing activities, real estate companies and land developer companies. To cover the activities of organized real estate, a benchmark survey was conducted by the NSO. Based on this survey, data on output, input and other transactions are obtained for the base year 2010/11. The benchmark estimates are moved forward using the number of real estate agencies involved in the production of real estate services. To arrive at the constant price estimates, housing component of CPI is used as a deflator.

Buying, Selling and Renting Services: Renting services include renting and operating of self-owned or leased real estate such as apartment buildings dwelling, land, and residential and non-residential buildings. The estimates of renting activities are based on the benchmark study on Renting Activities in 2017/18. The study provides detail information on output, input, and capital formation etc. for the base year 2010/11.

Owner-Occupied Dwelling Service: For the owner-occupied dwelling service NLSS provides required data for actual and imputed rental activities. In addition, NLSS provides the actual rents for the rented residential units. Inputs of such dwellings are estimated from the minor repair and maintenance costs per square meter obtained from same NLSS data sources and number of stock of dwellings at the same year. The rental value for all dwellings includes the dwellings owner occupied as well as dwellings offered by government enterprises or institutions to their employees. To arrive at estimates other than benchmark year, growth rate of population obtained from national population census. The housing component of CPI is used for the estimates of GVA at constant prices.

M. Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

This section includes specialized professional, scientific and technical activities. These activities require a high degree of training, and make specialized knowledge and skills available to users i.e. legal and accounting activities, activities of management consultancy, auditing, architectural and engineering activities; advertising, veterinary activities, photographic and scientific research and development etc.

The benchmark estimates of all economic activities under this section were estimated on the basis of economic census 2018 and benchmark survey/studies. For current estimation of GVA for different activities, gross output is extrapolated using number of establishments engaged in these activities. For constant estimates, non-food CPI is used as a deflator.

N. Administrative and Support Service Activities

This section includes a variety of activities that support general business operations. These activities differ from those in section M, since their primary purpose is not the transfer of specialized knowledge. Rental and leasing activities, activities of employment placement agencies, travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities, security and investigation activities, general cleaning of buildings, office administrative support and other business support activities, Photocopy service, packaging activities etc.

Renting services include renting of a range of machinery, equipment personal and household goods. The benchmark estimates of all economic activities under this section were estimated on the basis of economic census 2018 and benchmark survey/studies. For current estimation of GVA for different activities, gross output is extrapolated using number of establishments engaged in these activities. For constant estimates, non-food CPI is used as a deflator.

O. Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security

This section includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration. This includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulation, as well as the administration of programmes based on them, legislative activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programmes. This section also includes compulsory social security activities.

The SNA 2008 recommends that value of output of the government sector should include all their costs, intermediate consumption and all elements of value added. Such output of the government, along with intermediate consumption are obtained from administrative report of the FCGO. This report provides the government expenditures by the classification of the functions of government (COFOG). The valuation of these estimates is based on the principle of the valuation of non-market goods and services. The government expenditure data are reclassified as below.

Output for general government = Compensation of employees + Intermediate consumptions + consumption of fixed capital (2.2)

However, as a data limitation, consumptin of fixed capital is not incorpated in the estimated output. For the constant estimates, double deflation is applied. The Salary index of public administration is used to deflate output of the government under this section while the intermediate consumption is deflated using CPI of other services.

P. Education

This section includes education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. It also includes education by the different institutions in the regular school, military schools and academies system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programmes etc. This section covers public as well as private education.

In the estimation process, this section is divided in two parts: Public education and private education. For public education, public expenditure made by general government is obtained from FCGO. Expenditures are allocated to functional code of COFOG. GVA at current basic price of public education is estimated on the basis of these data. For the constant value of the GVA, double deflation is applied as in public administration section.

For private education service activities, benchmark estimates of Gross output as obtained from Private Education Survey 2014, is extrapolated by using number of students studying at all levels of private educational institutions as obtained from Education Management Information System (EMIS)/FLASH report. Similarly, education services provided by other institutions i.e. coaching institutions, tuition centres etc. are included using the information collected by the survey/study of educational institutions. The aggregate output of the private sector is extrapolated using the number of students enrolled in different level of educational institutions to get estimates for other years. To arrive at the constant price estimates, education component of CPI is used as a deflator.

Q. Human health and social work activities

This section includes the provision of health and social work activities. Activities include a wide range of activities, starting from health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities, over residential care activities that still involve a degree of health care activities to social work activities without any involvement of health care professionals.

Health services are provided by two main sectors: Government and private. The data required for estimating GVA of the government sector is obtained from FCGO and estimate on the basis of cost of production approach. For the constant value of the GVA, double deflation is applied as in education section.

For private health services, there are benchmark estimates from Census of Private Health Hospital (2013) and different surveys/studies on private clinics, dental services, pathologies etc. (2018). An aggregate benchmark estimate of private health services is extrapolated for other years using the number of indoor as well as outdoor patients as obtained from Health Management Information System (HMIS). The component of CPI for the health services is used as a deflator to arrive at the constant price estimate of private health services.

R. Arts, entertainment and recreation

This section includes a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sports and recreation activities.

The GVA of this section under the government is estimated on the basis of the government expenditures as obtained from the FCGO. In case of Private sector's contribution to the GVA of these activities, the benchmark estimates as derived from the economic census 2018, and are moved back and forth for other years using the number of those related establishments. The constant estimates of these activities are derived using CPI of other services.

S. Other Service Activities

This section includes the activities of membership organizations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification.

The GVA of this section is estimated on the basis of benchmark estimates as derived from the NPISH surveys (2009), other surveys such as dry cleaning and the economic census 2018. These benchmark estimates are moved back and forth for other years' GVA estimates using the number of those related establishments. The constant estimates of these activities are derived deflating the current value by services component of CPI.

T. Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services Producing Activities of Households for own use

This class includes: activities of households as employers of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable-lads, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries etc.

The major source of data on these activities is the Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS). Based on the NLSS, the benchmark estimates for GVA were estimated and extrapolated by using growth rate of households for current year's estimates. CPI for other services is used for obtaining the constant estimate.

2.3.2 Expenditure Approach

The expenditure approach to GDP includes household final consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, NPISH's final consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and net exports. The NSO initiated to estimate GDP individually by this approach after the latest rebasing 2010/11.

GDP calculated using the expenditure approach at market prices is estimated as follows:

$$\text{GDP} = \text{Final consumption} + \text{Gross capital formation} + \text{Export} - \text{Import}. \qquad (2.3)$$

Final Consumption Expenditure

It includes consumption of goods and services by residents to satisfy individual wants and social needs. Additionally, goods and services bought from the market, produced for own use, obtained through bartering or received in kind for other individuals are included in the final consumption expenditure. Households, government and non-profit institutions serving households ((NPISHs) do final consumption of goods and services. But corporations do not have any final consumption expenditure.

Final consumption expenditure is divided into the following three categories.

a) Private Final consumption expenditure;
b) Final consumption expenditure of general government;
c) Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE)

Private final consumption expenditure expresses the expenditures that households actually made for their own final consumption. The PFCE refers to the final consumption expenditure of households in the domestic market, including the final consumption expenditure of resident households abroad, minus the final consumption expenditure in the domestic market of non-resident households. It covers the final consumption expenditure of resident households, including those temporarily stationed abroad. The final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households, valued in terms of operating expenses, is also included under PFCE. Additionally, PFCE encompasses goods and services received as income in kind, commodities purchased on credit, and goods and services produced for own consumption.

The PFCE for the current year is estimated by inflating the benchmark estimates with CPI and growth of population. The level and structure of private consumption are estimated using household consumption data from the NLSS-III. Private consumption expenditure is grouped into three major categories: food consumption, non-food consumption, and services. Net consumption expenditure of non-residents and residents abroad is estimated using balance of payments statistics. The household consumption of the food, non-food and services at constant prices are estimated with deflating by related CPI.

Final Consumption Expenditure of General Government

The general government sector consists of federal, provincial and local government units in Nepal. In addition to these units, it also includes non-profit institutions serving government (NPISG). These NPISGs are engaged in non-market production and are controlled and financed mainly by government units.

General government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure incurred by government in its production of non-market final goods and services (except GFCF) and market goods and services provided as social transfers in kind. The final consumption expenditure of the general government is broken down by purpose and by types of service in line with COFOG into individual consumption and collective consumption.

An individual consumption reflects expenditures incurred by government on behalf of an individual household for food, housing etc. This category of expenditure is equal to social transfers in kind from government to households and so includes expenditure by government on market goods and services provided to households. A collective consumption is the expenditure made by the government for the benefit of society as a whole, or large parts of society i.e. public services, defence etc. The government consumption in health and education goes to collective as well as individual consumption. The administrative and regulatory activities in health and education is collective while remaining activities in health and education are under individual consumption.

Data required for the estimation of general government final consumption expenditure is obtained from the FCGO.

Government final consumption expenditure = Government output - output for own account capital formation - sales of goods and services (significant or insignificant price) + goods and services purchased for delivery to households (free or insignificant price)

(2.4)

Overall government consumption at constant prices is estimated by deflating with the aggregate CPI.

Consumption Expenditure of Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH)

The activities of all types of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) fall under the scope of NPISH and include research and scientific services, education services, health services, welfare services, recreational, cultural, and related services, religious services, services of professional and labor organizations, civic associations, and miscellaneous services not elsewhere classified. Since Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) produce non-market services, their consumption is defined similarly to that of the general government sector.

The benchmark estimate for the level of consumption of NPISHs is derived from survey on NPISHs. Based on the survey data, a ratio estimate is made for other years using the number of NPISHs as an extrapolator. For the estimate of consumption of NPISHs at constant prices, the overall CPI is used.

Actual Final Consumption Expenditure of Household

Actual final consumption of households is the value of the consumption of goods and services acquired by households, whether by purchase in general, or by transfer from government units or NPISHs, and used by them for the satisfaction of their needs and wants; it is derived from their final consumption expenditure by adding the value of social transfers in kind receivable.

The actual final consumption expenditure of household is the sum of private final consumption expenditure, individual final consumption expenditures of the general government, and final consumption expenditure of the NPISH.

Gross Capital Formation

Gross capital formation is the investment in capital goods. It includes produced capital goods (machinery, buildings, roads, etc.) and improvements to non-produced assets. It also measures the additions to the capital stock of buildings, equipment and inventories, i.e. the additions to the capacity to produce more goods and income in the future. Gross capital formation which is a major factor in changing the values of non-financial assets in the economy includes:

a) Gross fixed capital formation;
b) Changes in inventories;
c) Acquisition less disposals of valuables (like jewelry and works of art).

Gross capital formation = Gross fixed capital formation + Change in inventories + Acquisition less disposal of valuables. (2.5)

Gross fixed capital formation includes output of all type of construction, expenditures on domestically produced and imported machinery and equipment, value of livestock and cultivated trees, expenditures on research and development and weapons system. In the process of estimating the gross fixed capital formation, total investment of the economy on capital goods i.e. machinery and equipment is estimated on the basis of value of imported and domestically produced machinery and equipment. The value of imported capital goods is obtained from NRB whereas domestically produced such goods are estimated using manufacturing producer price index as well as manufacturing production index of related capital goods.

Regarding the value of livestock and cultivated trees, the benchmark estimate is extrapolated using number of breeding livestock as provided by the MoALD and trend of cultivated trees.

The investment made by the government on the GFCF is estimated on the basis of the COFOG data. Similarly, the investment of state-owned enterprises on the GFCF is estimated on the basis of their annual reports.

Changes in inventories: Changes in inventories (or stocks) are defined as the difference between additions to and withdrawals from inventories. In national accounts they consist of changes in:

- stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways;
- stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used later for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing;
- work in progress, which are goods being processed but not yet delivered to the user at the end of the accounting period;
- strategic stocks managed by government authorities (food, oil, stocks for market intervention).

The value of acquisition less disposal of valuable goods is included in change in inventories. The benchmark value of change in inventories for current year is estimated extrapolating using study reports as well as annual reports of various state-owned enterprises. The constant estimate of the part is obtained deflating with WPI of imported goods. Estimate of private GFCF is estimated as a residual i.e. after deducting government GFCF and state-owned enterprises GFCF from the total.

Exports and imports of Goods and Services

Exports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from resident to non-residents, while imports consist of purchases, barter or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by resident from non-residents. NRB provides data on exports and imports of goods and services at f.o.b. prices.

2.3.3 Income Approach

The income approach for estimating a country's GDP is based on the accounting principle that all economic expenses should equal the total income generated by the production of all the goods and services in an economy. The income approach assumes that all income must come from one of the four main factors of production: land, labor, entrepreneurship, and capital. The income approach covers all income generated by residents or corporations in the production of goods and services. GDP by income approach is estimated by using the following equation.

GDP = Compensation of employees + Operating surplus/mixed income + Taxes less subsidies on production and imports (2.6)

- **Compensation of employees** shows the *return to labour*
- **Operating surplus** shows the *return to capital*
- **Mixed income** refers to *the income of unincorporated businesses*
- **Taxes less subsidies on production** shows *how much is appropriated by government*

Compensation of Employees (CE)

Compensation of employees is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. Compensation of employees represents the income generated in the production of goods and services accruing to the labour factor of production, is comprised of two components: wages and salaries; and employers' social contributions.

Compensation of employee in government sector is obtained from the information provided by FCGO whereas the compensation of employee for private sectors is estimated on the basis of various surveys and census like census on manufacturing establishment, labour force surveys and living standards surveys.

Gross Operating Surplus

Gross operating surplus can be interpreted as the compensation owed to capital from the production of goods and services. In its simplest terms it is the value of goods and services produced (output) less intermediate consumption (inputs) less compensation of employees less taxes on production. It can be thought of as the income left over for the owners of the capital once they have paid for their inputs, their workers and the government.

There are two components to gross operating surplus:

- **Consumption of Fixed Capital** represents the income that needs to be generated in order to replace the capital that is used up in the production process. CFC represents the decline in the value of the produced capital stock due to normal damage and obsolescence, and wear and tear from the use of the assets in production
- **Net Operating Surplus** represents the income that is payable to the owners of capital once they have accounted for the capital that was used up in the production process.

Mixed Income

Mixed income refers to the income of unincorporated businesses that are generated from their productive activity. "Mixed", because it includes remuneration of both capital and labour services and it is impossible to separate the two, given that the accounting records of the unincorporated business and households are not separated.

In Nepal's system of national accounts, the operating surplus/mixed income is currently estimated using a residual method.

Taxes

Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units. **Taxes on products** is a tax payable per unit of some good or service consumed. For example: Value Added Tax (VAT), excise duty, custom import duties etc. **Taxes on production** consist of all taxes except taxes on products that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production. Examples include natural resources licences and taxes, real property taxes, permits and fees etc.

Subsidies

Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services that they produce, sell or import. Subsidies on products is a subsidy payable per unit of a good or service consumed. Subsidies on production consist of subsidies except subsidies on products that resident enterprises may receive as a consequence of engaging in production. Subsidies are subtracted in the calculation of gross domestic product.

In Nepal's system of national accounts, figures of Taxes and subsidies are obtained from Ministry of Finance/NRB and inland revenu department. Constant estimates of taxes less subsidies is obtained by volume extrapolation.

Gross National Income (GNI)

Gross national income is estimated by net additions of primary incomes (payable to the ROW and primary income receivable) to GDP from non-resident units. In other words, GNI is equal to GDP less compensation of employees, property income, taxes on production paid to the ROW and plus corresponding items received from ROW.

GNI = GDP + Compensation of employees and property income from the rest of the world – Compensation of employees and property income to the rest of the world. (2.7)

These payments are recorded in the balance of payments (BOP) in the Primary Income Account. Hence, the estimates of net primary incomes are provided by the Nepal Rastra Bank.

Gross National Disposal Income (GNDI)

Gross national disposable income is equal to GNI plus current transfers receivable from the units of the rest of the world fewer current transfers payable to non-resident units. GNDI measures the income available to the economy for final consumption and gross saving.

GNDI = GNI + Current transfers from the ROW– Current transfers to ROW. (2.8)

Transfers include mostly donations, grants, and remittances. These transfers are recorded in the balance of payments in the Secondary Income Account. The Secondary Income Balance (SIB) is the difference between the transfers received from the rest of the world and the transfers that the economy makes to the rest of the world. The figures in relation with the transfers is available from the Nepal Rastra Bank.

Gross National Saving

Saving is derived as a balancing item subtracting final consumption expenditure from the disposable income. Saving represents that part of disposable income that is not spent on final consumption of goods and services.

$$S = \text{GNDI} - \text{Final Consumption Expenditure} \qquad (2.9)$$

Capital transfers are transactions in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash and inventories) is transferred from one institutional unit to another, in which cash is transferred to enable the recipient to acquire another asset. Hence, Gross national saving (GNS) is a measure of an economy's saving that is available to support its fixed assets.

Net Lending and Borrowing (Resource Gap)

The balancing item of the capital account, described as net lending/borrowing is known as saving plus capital transfers receivable minus capital transfers payable minus the value of acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets. When the economy is in lending position or the value is positive, it represents that part of disposable income that is not spent on consumption of goods and services can be used to acquire non-financial or financial assets.

The economic interpretation of the resource gap centers on its role as a metric indicating the balance between the economy's savings and its investment needs over a specific period. A positive resource gap signifies that national savings exceed domestic investment, allowing for potential capital exports or a reduction in foreign borrowing. This surplus can stimulate economic growth by enabling increased investment in infrastructure, technology, and human capital. In contrast, a negative resource gap indicates insufficient savings to fund desired levels of investment, necessitating borrowing or attracting foreign investment to bridge the deficit. This deficit may indicate economic vulnerability to external shocks or changes in investor sentiment.

Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) = ((Gross national saving + capital transfers net, receivable from abroad) - gross fixed capital formation - change in inventories - acquisitions less disposals of valuables - acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets. (2.10)

In summary, the resource gap is a critical economic indicator that reflects the balance between national savings and investment. It provides insights into a country's economic health, growth potential, and the sustainability of its economic policies.

2.4 Quarterly National Accounts

In the system of the QNA, NSO has followed the production approach to come up with the industry level quarterly estimates. Volume Indicators at the sub industries level have been used to more extent and benchmarking is done using the annual published constant GVA for the respective industries in order to make consistent with the annual GDP. The quarterly estimates hence derived from such benchmarking for individual industries are summed to get quarterly estimates.

The seasonally unadjusted estimates are prepared on the basis of benchmarking technique, namely Denton's technique. Similarly, ARIMA-X12 as developed by the IMF is applied to estimate seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP.

Benchmarking

Benchmarking methodology is used in order to derive the unadjusted figures of quarterly national accounts. Pro-rata distribution and proportional Denton techniques are used for the benchmarking purpose. Due to the step problem faced using the pro-rata distribution technique, proportional Denton technique is used for the benchmarking. For the proportional Denton, inbuilt excel function i.e. XLPBM is used in order to derive the quarterly estimates. In the QNA. The seasonally unadjusted QNA estimates are used for year-on-year comparison.

Seasonal Adjustment

Seasonal adjustment is the process of removing seasonal and calendar effects from a time series. In a broad sense, seasonal adjustment comprises the removal of both within-a-year seasonal movements and the influence of calendar effects (such as the different number of working days or moving holidays). By removing the repeated impact of these effects, seasonally adjusted data highlight the underlying long-term trend and short-run innovations in the series. There are many softwares and techniques for seasonal adjustment. The National Statistics of Nepal has been using the X12-ARIMA for seasonal adjustment purpose. The seasonally adjusted QNA estimates in generally used to compare quarter on quarter growth.

2.5 National Accounts at Province

There are three methods of compiling provincial accounts

a. Bottom-up approach,
b. Top-down method and
c. Mixed method

A bottom-up approach involves estimating regional aggregates based on information directly collected from local Kind of Activity Units (KAUs). When complete data from local KAUs is unavailable, a pseudo bottom-up method can be applied. In this method, data for local KAUs is estimated from enterprise, KAU, or local unit data using regional indicators. These estimates are then aggregated to obtain regional totals, similar to the standard bottom-up method. This approach is particularly useful for multi-regional enterprises or KAUs.

NSO follows the top-down method to estimate the provincial GDP. According to this method, national level estimates of the value added are divided to all seven provinces based on appropriate indicators. Then the total value addition of all industrial sectors is to be presented as Provincial Gross Domestic Product - PGDP. The current and constant price estimates are assigned to the respective provinces and then other derived statistics are computed. In order to disaggregate the national figure, various indicators are used. Indicators are collected from various sources such as census, sample surveys, administrative records and so on. Nevertheless, the indicators of the current year are only based on six to eight months' data while for the revision of previous year's estimate, year-wide indicators are used. Therefore, as in the national GDP estimation practice, the provincial GDP also undergoes for three-years revision practices.

Based on data availability and international practices, the NSO has compiled provincial national accounts using a production-based top-down method. The national Gross Value Added at current basic prices for different economic sectors has been disaggregated at the provincial level using appropriate indicators. These indicators are selected from available data sources and are intended to be representative of the variable being estimated. CPI at province level is available, NSO uses them to deflate the respective output.

CHAPTER III

National Accounts Estimation by Production Approach

3.1. Introduction

This chapter provides the estimates of gross value added by economic activities at current and constant prices by production approach following the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA, 2008).[2] The national accounts estimate consist of broad economic sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary) sectors and 21 industrial sectors according to ISIC rev4.[3] Although national accounts estimates were first prepared in Nepal for year 1961/62, regular publication of such estimates has been taking place since year 1964/1965. Since Nepal adopting the three years' revision practice in national accounts statistics, these results are based on the preliminary estimate of year 2025/26, revised estimate of year 2024/25 and final estimate of year 2023/24. In preparing the preliminary estimates for year 2025/26, data available for a period of six to eight months has been utilized, while statistical methods have been used to estimate the remaining four to six months.

3.2 Size of Economy and Economic Growth Rate

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates are presented at both basic prices and purchasers' prices. Current price GDP at purchasers' prices is used to measure the overall size of the economy. According to the preliminary estimates, the size of Nepal's economy is estimated to be NPR 6,600 billion in fiscal year 2025/26. The revised estimate for fiscal year 2024/25 places the size of the economy at NPR 6,199 billion, while the final estimate for fiscal year 2023/24 stands at NPR 5,760 billion.

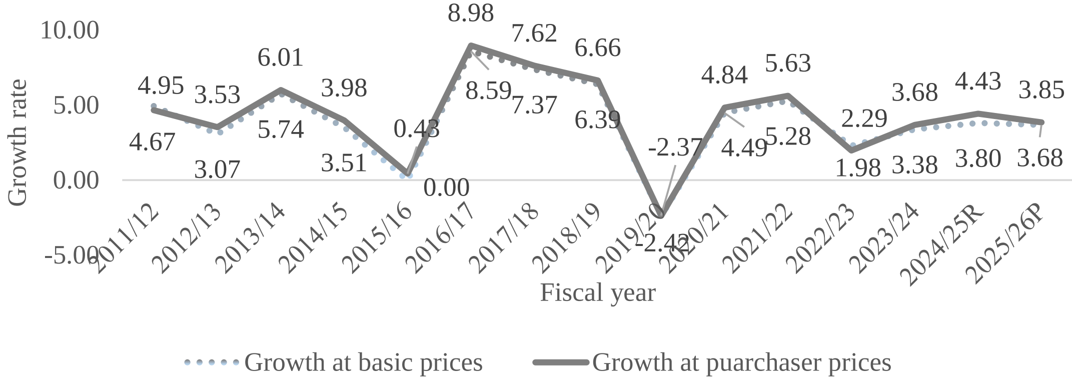
The constant price estimates of national accounts are currently based on year 2010/11 base year prices. Constant price GDP has been used to measure the economic growth rate. According to preliminary estimates, the economic growth rate for year 2025/26 is

[2] The System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA)

[3] International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 4, ISIC rev. 4

estimated at 3.68 percent at basic prices and 3.85 percent at purchasers' prices. The revised estimates show a growth rate of 3.80 percent at basic prices for year 2024/25, while the final figure for year 2023/24 stands at 3.38 percent. Similarly, the revised estimate for economic growth at purchasers' prices is 4.43 percent for year 2024/25, and the final figure for year 2023/24 is 3.68 percent (Figure3.1).

Figure 3.1 Annual Growth rate of GDP



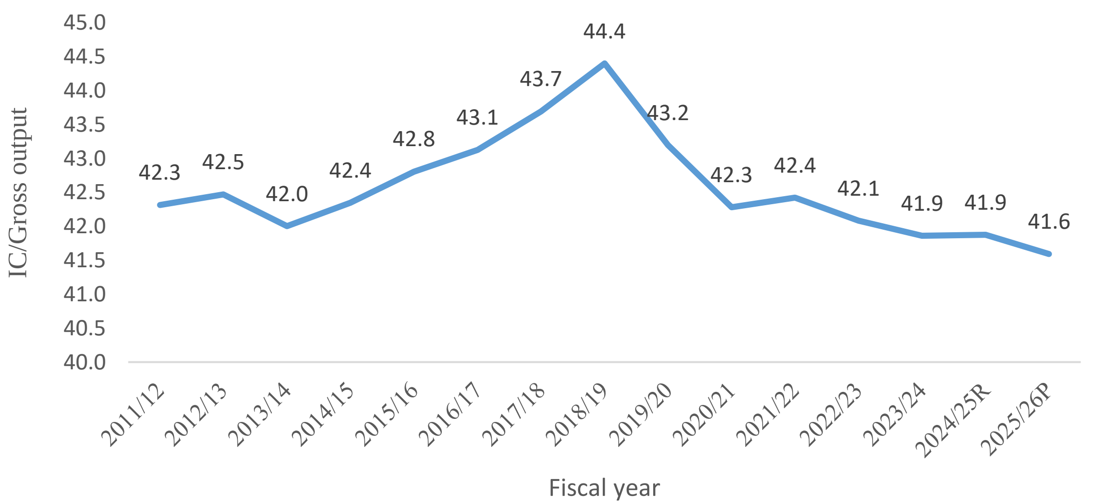
3.3 Gross output (GO) and Intermediate Consumption (IC)

The total value of gross output at current basic prices for the Nepalese economy is estimated at approximately NPR 9,922 billion in fiscal year 2025/26 (Annex 1, Table 2). Among the major industrial divisions, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing accounts for the largest share of gross output, estimated at NPR 1,856 billion, followed by Manufacturing with NPR 1,206 billion. In contrast, Mining and Quarrying contributes the smallest share, with gross output estimated at NPR 32 billion.

The preliminary estimate of total intermediate consumption for fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 4,127 billion (Annex 1, Table 3). Analysis of structural changes in economic activity often focuses on the ratio of intermediate consumption (IC) to gross output. Sectors with lower IC-to-output ratios generate higher gross value added (GVA)-to-output ratios, reflecting greater value addition within the production process. Input-output ratios are also widely used as indicators of production efficiency and competitiveness.

Over the fifteen-year period from the base year 2010/11 to 2025/26, the intermediate consumption-to-output ratio increased from 41.8 percent to a peak of 44.4 percent in 2018/19, before declining to 41.6 percent in 2025/26 (Figure 3.2).

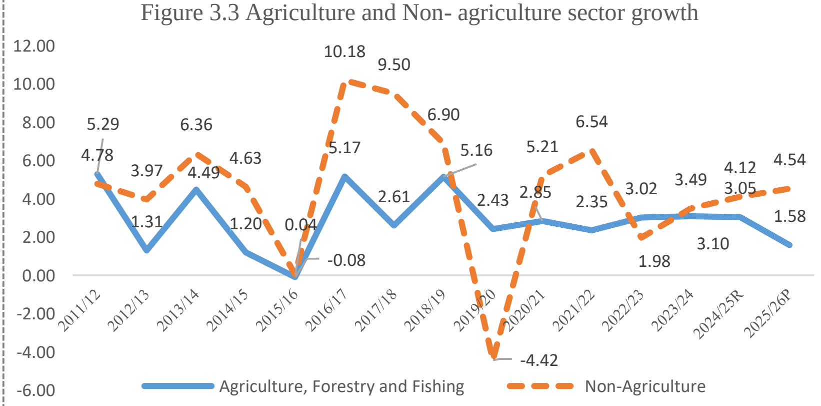
Figure 3.2 IC and Output ratio (in Percent)



3.4 Growth Rate by Broad Industrial Groups and Contribution to GDP

Industrial groups are divided into two broad categories: agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. The agriculture sector encompasses activities related to agriculture, forestry, and fishing, while the remaining seventeen industrial groups form the non-agriculture sector. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 estimates growth of 1.58 percent in the agricultural sector and 4.54 percent in the non-agricultural sector. According to the revised estimate

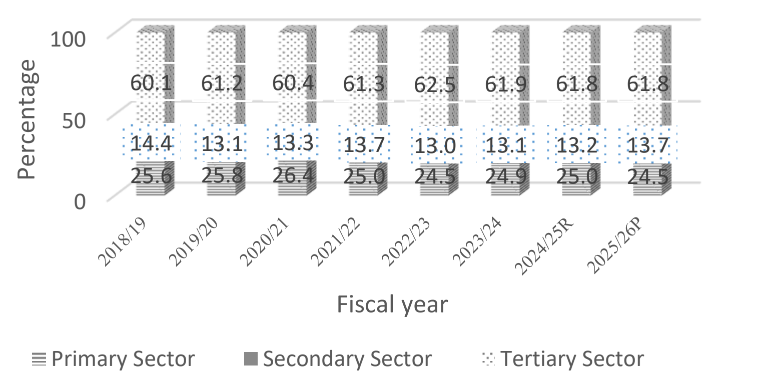
Figure 3.3 Agriculture and Non- agriculture sector growth



for the fiscal year 2024/25, the agricultural sector recorded a growth rate of 3.05 percent, and the non-agricultural sector recorded a growth rate of 4.12 percent. The final estimates for the fiscal year 2023/24 reveal that the agricultural sector grew by 3.10 percent and the non-agricultural sector by 3.49 percent (Figure 3.3).

The overall economy is also studied by dividing it into three major sectors: The Primary Sector, the Secondary Sector, and the Tertiary (Services) Sector. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 estimates growth rates of 1.63 percent for the primary sector, 5.77 percent for the secondary sector, and 4.21 percent for the service sector. According to the revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25, the growth rates are 3.01 percent for primary sector, 3.40 percent for secondary sector, and 4.36 percent for services Sector. The final estimate for the fiscal year 2023/24 shows growth rates of 3.11 percent for primary, 0.06 percent for secondary, and 4.49 percent for services Sector.

Figure 3.4 Share of Primary, Secondary and tertiary sector



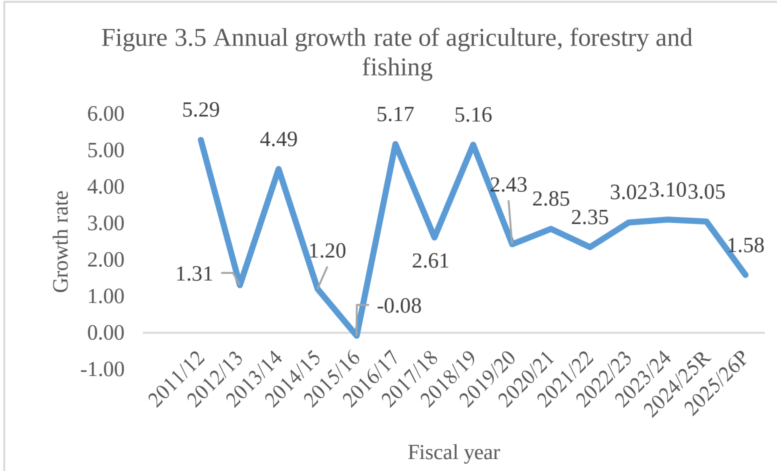
The composition of total GVA comprises 61.8 percent share of tertiary sector followed by primary sector 24.5 percent and then by secondary sector 13.7 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26 (Figure 3.4). The timeseries data over the composition GVA indicates gradual transformation of the economic from primary towards tertiary sector (Figure 3.4).

3.5 Growth Rate by Major Industrial Groups and Contribution to GDP

3.5.1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing play pivotal role to the national economy. This sector holds substantial prominence in economic activity. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 indicates that the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector contributes 24.03

percent to GDP. The gross value added (GVA) of this sector is estimated to grow at an annual rate of 1.58 percent.



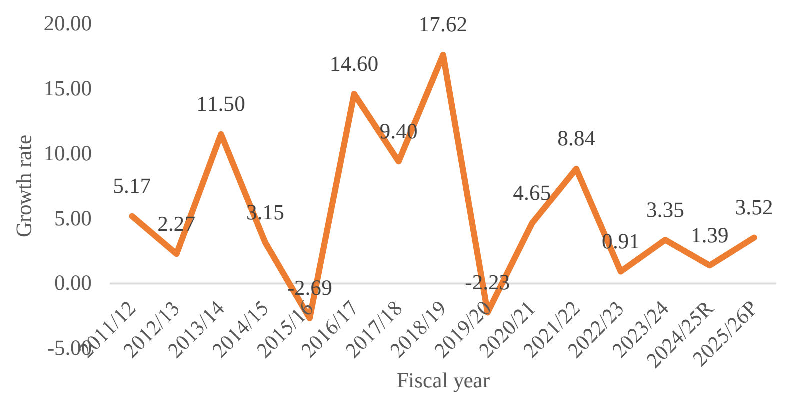
Nevertheless, total agricultural output in the fiscal year 2025/26 is estimated to rise moderately, supported by moderate growth in maize, wheat, millet, pulses, industrial crops, and livestock products such as meat, eggs, and fish. Nevertheless, 4.16 percent decline is estimated for paddy production in this year. Low growth estimates for fruit production and certain other winter crops, together with the decline in paddy, result in an overall modest growth estimate for the agricultural sector's GVA.

In comparison, the revised estimates for fiscal year 2024/25 and the final estimates for fiscal year 2023/24 indicate agricultural sector growth rates of 3.05 percent and 3.10 percent, respectively (Annex 1, Table 12). The preliminary estimates for fiscal year 2025/26 suggest a modest acceleration in the sector's performance, reflecting its continued role as a key driver of economic activity. At current basic prices, the gross output of the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector is estimated at NPR 1,856 billion, while intermediate consumption is projected at NPR 463 billion (Annex 1, Tables 2 and 3). Consequently, the sector records an input-output ratio of 0.249, indicating that approximately 25 percent of total output is absorbed by intermediate inputs, while the remaining share contributes to gross value added. This relatively low input intensity underscores the sector's substantial value-creation capacity within the overall economy.

3.5.2 Mining and Quarrying

Mining and quarrying represent the another industry within the primary sector, making very minimal contribution to the national economy. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 places the Mining and Quarrying sector's contribution to GDP at 0.43 percent, with its gross value added growing at 3.52 percent. Positive growth in the construction sector and a marginal improvement in royalty collection from mining and quarrying activities relative to fiscal year 2024/25 are expected to modest increase in this sector's value added. The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 1.39 percent, and the final figure for year 2023/24 stands at 3.35 percent (Figure 3.6). The preliminary estimates for the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector at current basic prices is NPR 32 billion, with intermediate consumption at NPR 7 billion. The resulting input-output ratio is 0.22 which is similar to the fiscal year 2024/25.

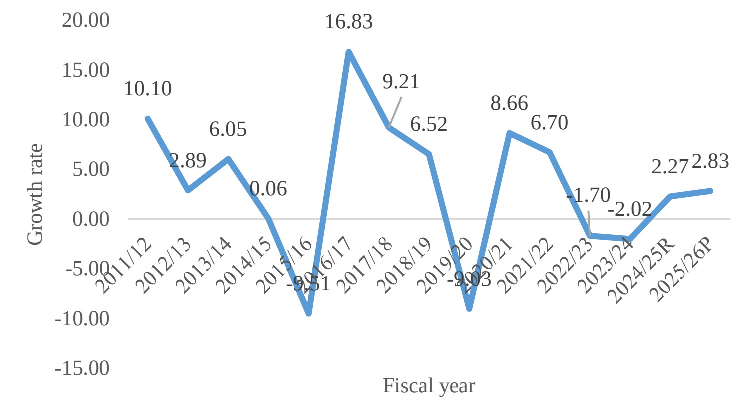
Figure 3.6 Annual growth rate of mining and quarrying



3.5.3 Manufacturing

The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 places the Manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP at 5.72 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 2.83 percent. The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 2.27 percent, while the final figure for the fiscal year 2023/24 records a negative growth rate of -2.02 percent (Figure 3.7). Following the contraction observed in year 2023/24, subsequent years indicate a recovery. This preliminary recovery is supported by increased production of cement, vegetable ghee, concrete, soybean crude oil, iron rods, tobacco products, wiring cables, jute, and beer. Furthermore, Rising imports of raw materials such as soybean crude oil, galvanized iron sheets, iron rod raw materials, and coal, together with increased demand for manufactured goods, are expected to have a positive influence on manufacturing sector output. Preliminary estimates for the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of the sector at current basic prices amounts to NPR 1,206 billion, that of revised estimate of NPR 1,118 billion for the fiscal year 2024/25 (Annex 1, Table 2). This sector's intermediate consumption (IC) to output ratio is estimated at 0.725 in year 2025/26, representing a slight decrease from the previous year's ratio of 0.723.

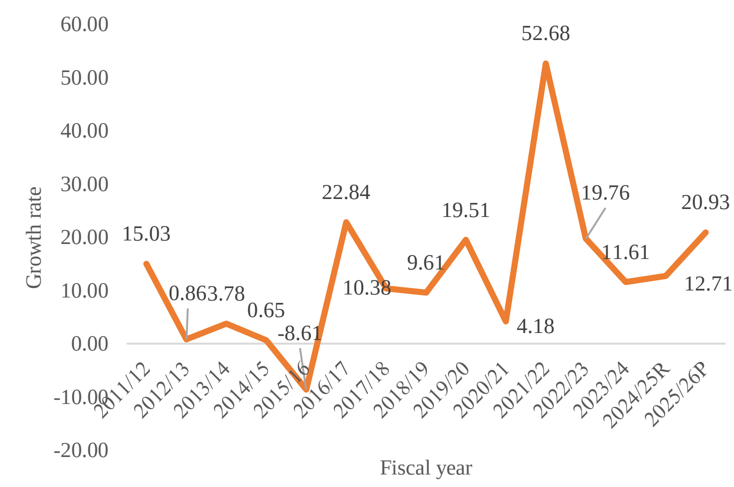
Figure 3.7 Annual growth rate of manufacturing



3.5.4 Electricity and Gas

This industry encompasses activities related to electricity and gas and falls within the secondary sector. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 places the Electricity and Gas sector's contribution to GDP at 2.08 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 20.93 percent. This notable growth is attributed to Government and non-governmental efforts in electricity generation, transmission, and distribution. The addition of new projects to the national grid of NEA and the smooth supply of gas and other fuels have further

Figure 3.8 Annual growth rate of electricity and gas



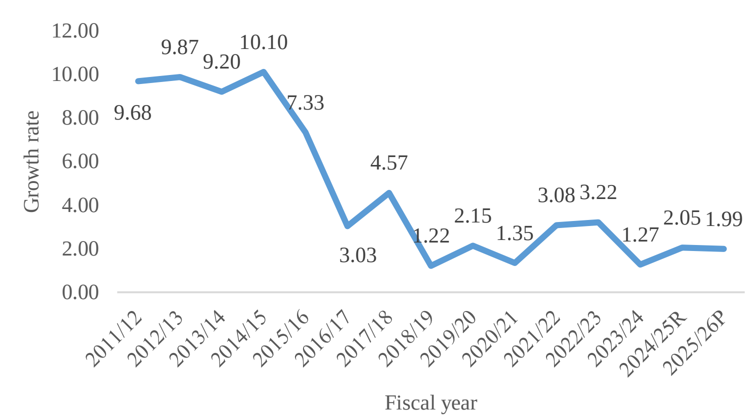
facilitated the expansion of electricity and gas industries. The revised estimate for fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 12.71 percent, while the final figure for the fiscal year 2023/24 stands at 11.61 percent (Figure 3.8).

The preliminary estimates of the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is NPR 54 billion with intermediate consumption at NPR 31 billion which gives input-output ratio is about 0.64, which is slightly decreased from 0.65 in previous year.

3.5.5 Water Supply; Sewerage and Waste Management

The economic activities comprising water supply, sewerage, and waste management fall under the secondary sector. According to the preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 this sector's contribution to GDP at 0.40 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 1.99 percent. The gradual rise in water demand has led to increased production and distribution of water. Furthermore, rapid urbanization has bolstered water supply and waste management activities, contributing to the growth rate of this sector. The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 2.05 percent, while the final figure for the fiscal year 2023/24 stands at 1.27 percent (Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9 Annual growth rate of Water supply; sewerage and waste management



The preliminary estimates of the the fiscal year 2025/26 shows that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is NPR 340 billion with intermediate consumption at NPR 219 billion. The resulting input-output ratio is 0.57 for the fiscal year 2025/26 which is almost similar to the previous year.

3.5.6 Construction

The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 places the Construction sector's contribution to GDP at 5.52 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 2.21 percent. Modest growth is observed in imports of construction materials and domestic production of construction-related industrial goods. As capital expenditure from the government sector has not increased significantly, notable growth in the construction sector is not expected for the fiscal year 2025/26. The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 0.96 percent, while the final figure for the fiscal year 2023/24 records negative growth of -2.20 percent (Figure 3.10).

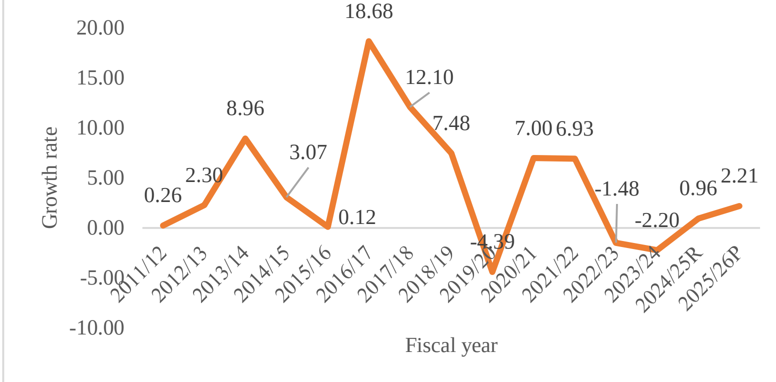


Figure 3.10 Annual growth rate of Construction

The preliminary estimates of the fiscal year 2025/26 shows that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is NPR 849 billion with intermediate consumption at NPR 529 billion. The resulting input-output ratio is 0.62 for the fiscal year 2025/26.

3.5.7 Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

Wholesale and retail trade covers the trading activities of agriculture products, domestically manufactured products and imported goods. The benchmark estimates of output for trading activities are derived by using Distributive Trade Survey. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 places this sector's

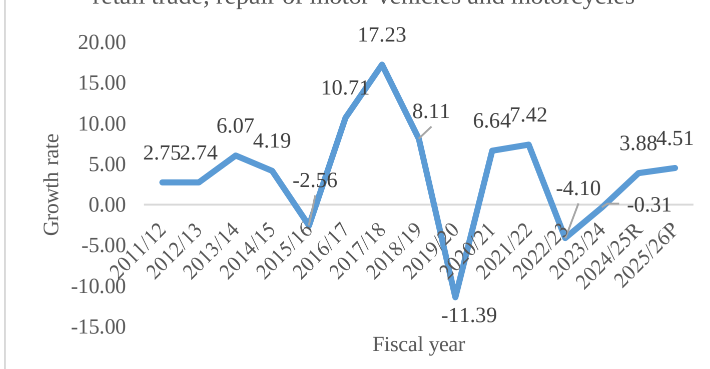


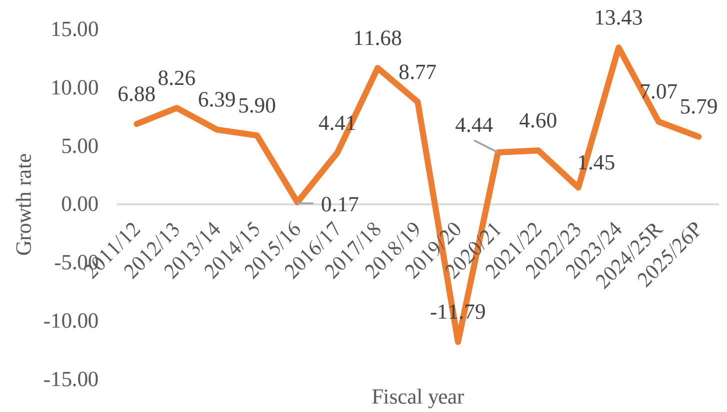
Figure 3.11 Annual growth rate of Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

contribution to GDP at 14.09 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 4.51 percent. An increase in the import of tradable goods compared to the fiscal year 2024/25, along with growth in domestic production of agricultural and tradable goods, is expected to improve value added in this sector. The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 3.88 percent, while the final figure for the fiscal year 2023/24 records negative growth of -0.31 percent (Figure 3.11). The preliminary estimates of the fiscal year 2025/26 shows that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is NPR 1,026 billion with intermediate consumption at NPR 210 billion. The resulting input-output ratio is 0.20 for the fiscal year 2025/26.

3.5.8 Transportation and Storage

This section includes transportation and storage services. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 shows that the Transportation and Storage sector's contribution to GDP at 7.23 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 5.79 percent. Growth in vehicle imports, increases in domestic and foreign tourist arrivals, and growth in the wholesale and retail trade sector are expected to drive value added growth in this sector. The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 7.07 percent, while the final figure for the fiscal year 2023/24 stands at 13.43 percent (Figure 3.12). The preliminary estimates of the fiscal year 2025/26 shows that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is NPR 944 billion with intermediate consumption at NPR 525 billion. The resulting input-output ratio is 0.55 for the fiscal year 2025/26.

Figure 3.12 Annual growth rate of Transportation and storage

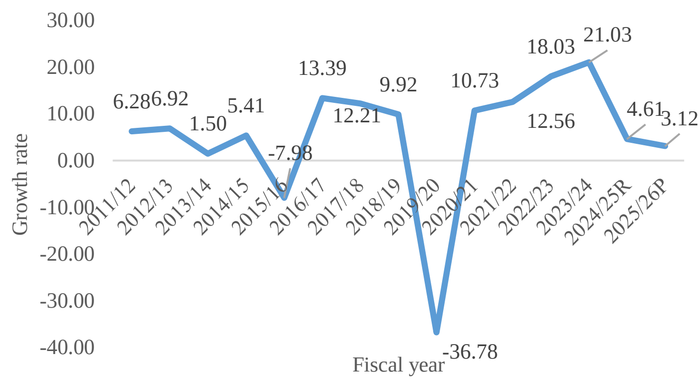


3.5.9 Accommodation and Food Service Activities

Accommodation and food service activities includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 places this sector's contribution to GDP at 2.44 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 3.12 percent (Figure 3.13). Growth in both domestic and international tourist arrivals is expected to have a positive impact on value added in the fiscal year 2025/26.

The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 4.61 percent, while the final figure for the fiscal year 2023/24 stands at 21.03 percent.

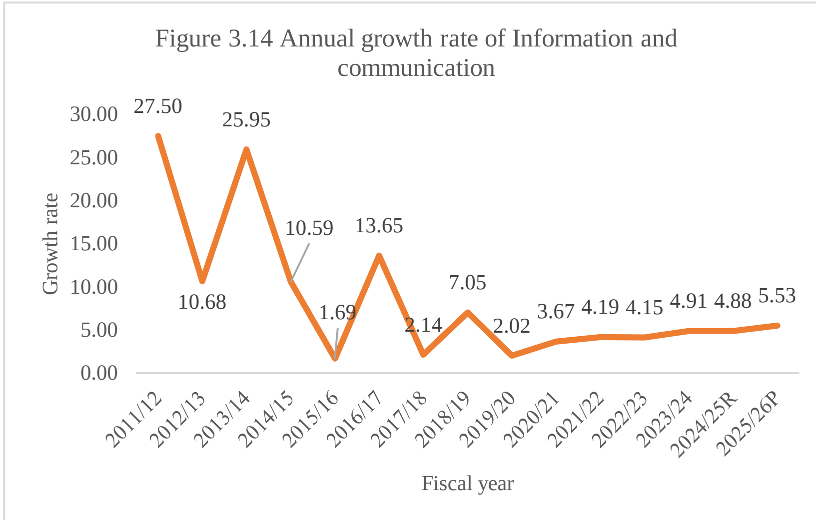
Figure 3.13 Annual growth rate of Accommodation and food service activities



The preliminary estimates for the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector at current basic prices is NPR 504 billion, and intermediate consumption at current basic prices is estimated at NPR 362 billion. The resulting input-output ratio is 0.72 for the fiscal year 2025/26.

3.5.10 Information and Communication

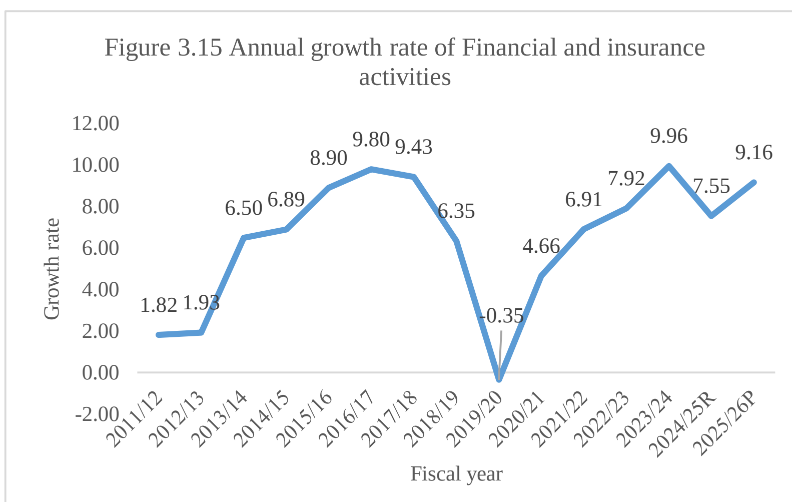
Information and communication include the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products, as well as data or communications, information technology activities and the processing of data and other information service activities. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 places the Information and Communication sector's contribution to GDP at 1.93 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 5.53 percent. Growth in computer programming and information service activities, increased business for internet service providers, and expansion in wireless communication services are expected to contribute to value added growth in this sector. The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 4.88 percent, while the final figure for the fiscal year 2023/24 stands at 4.91 percent (Figure 3.14).



The preliminary estimates for year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector at current basic prices is NPR 270 billion, and intermediate consumption at current basic prices is estimated at NPR 159 billion. The resulting input-output ratio is 0.59 for year 2025/26.

3.5.11 Financial and Insurance Activities

Financial and insurance activities include financial service activities, including insurance, reinsurance and pension funding activities and activities to support financial services.



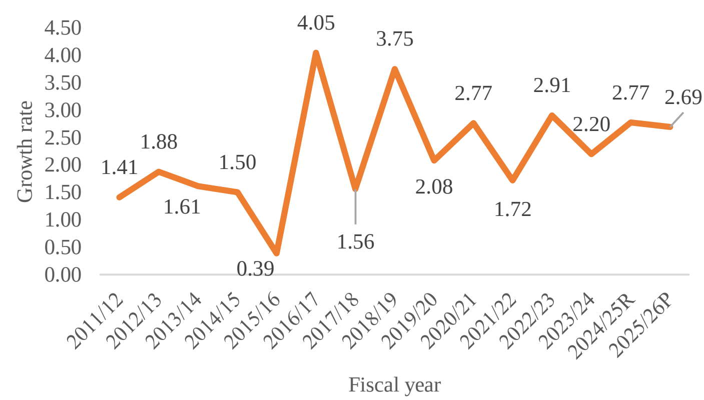
The preliminary estimate for year 2025/26 places the Financial and Insurance sector's contribution to GDP at 6.72 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 9.16 percent (Figure 3.15). Growth in bank deposits and credit flows, increased premium collection for non-life and life insurance renewals, and growth in income of the Social Security Fund, the Employees' Provident Fund, the Citizens Investment Trust, as well as securities trading businesses and merchant banks, are expected to contribute to increased gross value added in this sector. The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 7.55 percent, while the final figure for the fiscal year 2023/24 stands at 9.96 percent.

The preliminary estimates for the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector at current basic prices is NPR 505 billion, and intermediate consumption at current basic prices is estimated at NPR 115 billion. The input-output ratio for the fiscal year 2025/26 has edged down to 0.23, compared to 0.24 in the preceding year.

3.5.12 Real Estate Activities

Real estate activities include acting as lessors, agents and/or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate escrow agents. In addition, this sector also include own account accomodation service. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 shows the Real Estate sector's contribution to GDP at 8.07 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 2.69 percent. Modest growth in real estate transactions and an increase in private residential and rental activities are expected to result in a moderate increase in gross value added for this sector. The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 2.77 percent, while the final figure for the fiscal year 2023/24 stands at 2.20 percent (Figure 3.16).

Figure 3.16 Annual growth rate of Real estate activities



The preliminary estimates of the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is NPR 575 billion followed by revised estimate of NPR 556 billion in fiscal year 2024/25. It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.19 in fiscal year 2024/25 and 0.20 in previous year.

3.5.13 Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

Professional, scientific and technical activities include specialized professional, scientific and technical activities. The preliminary estimate for year 2025/26 places this sector's contribution to GDP at 0.95 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 3.27 percent. The growing trend of engaging professional firms for various technical works, along with an increase in the number of such institutions, is expected to lead to modest growth in value added compared to the previous year. The revised estimate for year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 4.03 percent, while the final figure for year 2023/24 stands at 4.15 percent (Figure 3.17).

The preliminary estimates for the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector at current basic prices is NPR 505 billion, and intermediate consumption at current basic prices is estimated at NPR 115 billion. The input-output ratio for the fiscal year 2025/26 has edged down to 0.23, compared to 0.24 in the preceding year.

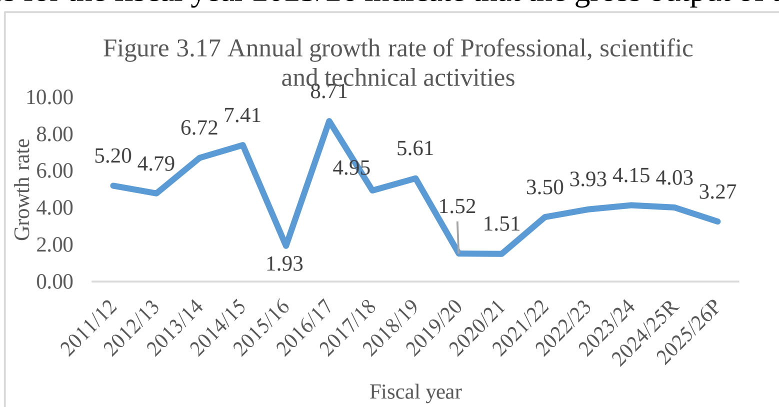
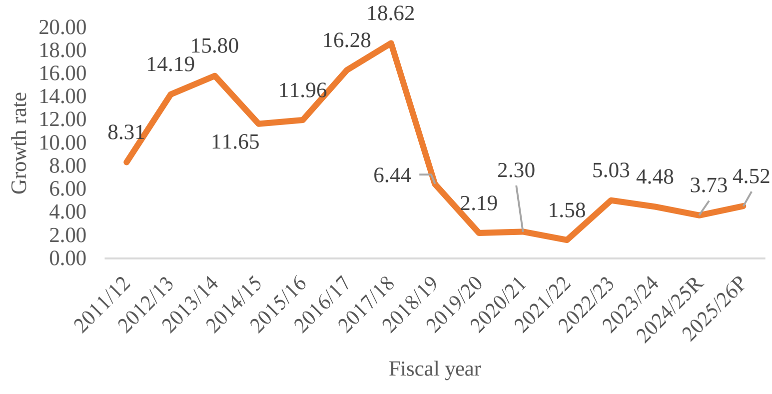


Figure 3.17 Annual growth rate of Professional, scientific and technical activities

3.5.14 Administrative and Support Service Activities

Administrative and support service activities include a variety of activities that support general business operations. According to The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 places this sector's contribution to GDP at 0.74 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 4.52 percent. The growing trend of engaging relevant institutions for administrative services, growth in employment services, and an increase in domestic and foreign tourist arrivals are expected to drive higher value added compared to the previous year. The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 3.73 percent, while the final figure for fiscal year 2023/24 stands at 4.48 percent (Figure 3.18).

Figure 3.18 Annual growth rate of Administrative and support service activities

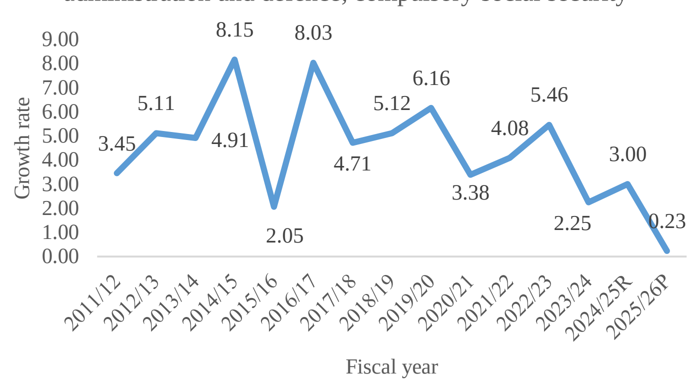


The preliminary estimates for the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector at current basic prices is NPR 102 billion, and intermediate consumption at current basic prices is estimated at NPR 92 billion. The input-output ratio for the fiscal year 2025/26 has edged down to 0.58, compared to 0.59 in the preceding year.

3.5.15 Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security

This includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 places this sector's contribution to GDP at 7.92 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 0.23 percent. Negligible growth in expenditure on public administration and defence by all three tiers of government is expected to result in only minimal growth in value added for this sector. The revised

Figure 3.19 Annual growth rate of Public administration and defence; compulsory social security



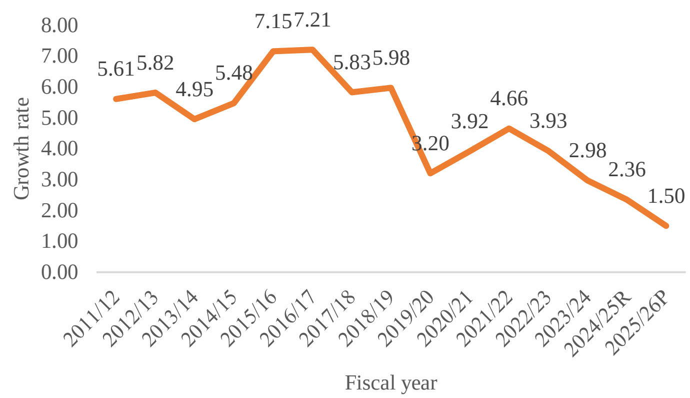
estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 3.00 percent, while the final figure for fiscal year 2023/24 stands at 2.25 percent (Figure 3.19).

The preliminary estimates for the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector at current basic prices is NPR 610 billion, and intermediate consumption at current basic prices is estimated at NPR 151 billion. The input-output ratio for the fiscal year 2025/26 has edged down to 0.25, compared to 0.26 in the preceding year.

3.5.16 Education

This includes education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. This includes public as well as private education. The preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 places the Education sector's contribution to GDP at 9.22 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 1.50 percent. A decline in the number of students in public educational institutions and only a marginal increase in private educational institution enrollments compared to the fiscal year 2024/25, combined with a reduction in government expenditure on education, is expected to result in modest growth in gross value added. The revised estimate for year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 2.36 percent, while the final figure for year 2023/24 stands at 2.98 percent (Figure 3.20).

Figure 3.20 Annual growth rate of Education

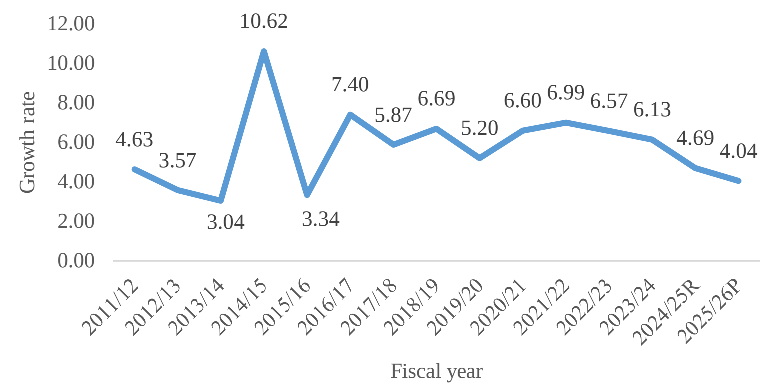


The preliminary estimates for the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector at current basic prices is NPR 659 billion, and intermediate consumption at current basic prices is estimated at NPR 125 billion. The input-output ratio is observed as 0.19 for the fiscal year 2025/26.

3.6.17 Human Health and Social Work Activities

Human health and social work activities includes the provision of health and social work activities. According to the preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 shows that this sector's contribution to GDP at 1.78 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 4.04 percent. A decline in inpatient service utilization and an increase in outpatient service utilization compared to the fiscal year 2024/25 are expected to limit significant growth in value added for this sector. The revised estimate for year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 4.69 percent, while the final figure for year 2023/24 stands at 6.13 percent (Figure 3.21).

Figure 3.21 Annual growth rate of Human health and social work activities

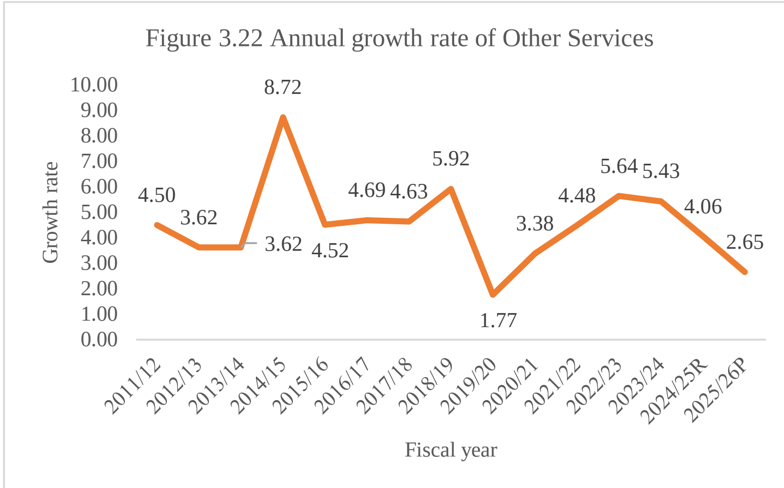


The preliminary estimates for the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector at current basic prices is NPR 141 billion, and intermediate consumption at current basic prices is estimated at NPR 38 billion. The input-output ratio for the fiscal year 2025/26 has edged down to 0.27, compared to 0.29 in the preceding year.

3.5.18 Other Services

This includes, arts, entertainment and recreation, activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use. According to the preliminary estimate for the fiscal year 2025/26 places this sector's contribution to GDP at 0.72 percent, with a gross value added growth rate of 2.65 percent. Continued growth in entertainment and other services is expected to lead to modest growth in output for this sector. The revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 shows a growth rate of 4.06 percent, while the final figure for the fiscal year 2023/24 stands at 5.43 percent.

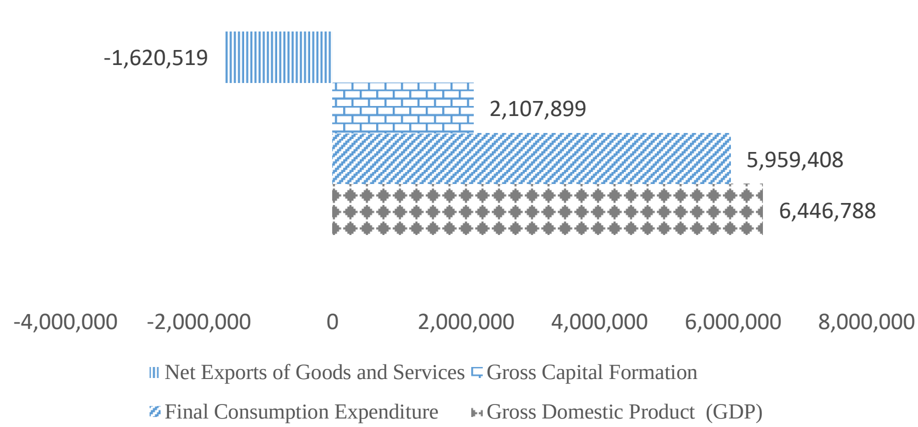
The preliminary estimates for the fiscal year 2025/26 indicate that the gross output of this sector at current basic prices is NPR 99 billion, and intermediate consumption at current basic prices is estimated at NPR 57 billion. The input-output ratio is observed as 0.42 for the fiscal year 2025/26.



CHAPTER IV
GDP Estimation by Expenditure Approach

The preliminary estimate of GDP by expenditure approach (GDP-E) at current prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 6,446 billion, representing 92.43 percent of final consumption expenditure, 28.9 percent of gross capital formation, and -25.2 percent of net exports. The final and revised estimate of GDP-E at current prices for the fiscal years 2023/24 and 2022/23 are NPR5,645 billion and NPR5,172 billion respectively (Annex 1, Table 6).

Figure 4.1 Expenditure Components of GDP-E, FY 2025/26 at current price (In Million Rs.)



The preliminary estimate of GDP-E at constant price for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 2,594 billion, representing 94.3 percent of final consumption expenditure, 39.4 percent of gross capital formation, and -34.7 percent of balance of exports and imports (Net exports). The final and revised estimate of GDP-E at constant prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and 2023/24 are NPR 2,535 billion and NPR 2,451 billion respectively (Annex 2, table 7).

4.1 Expenditure Components of GDP-E

4.1.1 Final Consumption Expenditure

The preliminary estimate of final consumption expenditure at current prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 5,959 billion, reflecting 91.3 percent of private, 6.6 percent of general government, and 2.1 percent of NPISH. The final and revised estimate of final consumption expenditure at current prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and 2023/24 are NPR 5,772 billion and NPR 5,375 billion respectively (Annex 1, table 6).

Private Final Consumption Expenditure:

The preliminary estimate of private final consumption expenditure at current prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 5,438 billion, covering 48.3 percent of food, 18.5 percent of non-food, and 33.2 percent of services. The final and revised estimates of private final consumption expenditure at current prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and year 2023/24 are NPR 5,135 billion and NPR 4,821 billion, respectively (Annex 1, Table 6).

Final Consumption Expenditure of General Government:

The preliminary estimate of General Government Final Consumption Expenditure at current prices for year 2025/26 is NPR 395 billion, representing 90.1 percent of collective consumption and 9.9 percent of individual consumption. The final and revised estimates of general government final consumption expenditure at current prices for year 2024/25 and year 2023/24 are NPR 520 billion and NPR 446 billion, respectively (Annex 1, Table 6).

Final Consumption Expenditure of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households:

Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) final consumption expenditure includes all final expenditures on goods and services made by institutions like libraries, museums, churches, charities, labor and professional associations, etc. The preliminary estimate of NPISH final consumption expenditure at current prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 126 billion. Similarly, the final and revised estimates of NPISH final consumption expenditure at current prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and year 2023/24 are NPR 117 billion and NPR 107 billion, respectively (Annex 1, Table 6).

Actual Final Consumption Expenditure of Household:

The preliminary estimate of actual final consumption expenditure of household at current prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 5,604 billion. Similarly, the final and revised estimates of actual final consumption expenditure of household at current prices for the fiscal year 2024/25 and year 2023/24 are NPR 5,307 billion and NPR 5,010 billion, respectively (Annex 1, Table 6).

Final consumption expenditure at constant prices is obtained by using appropriate price indices as deflators. For example, household final consumption expenditure at constant prices is obtained by using the consumer price index for deflation. In the case of final consumption expenditure of general government and NPISH, a wage index is used to deflate. The preliminary estimate of total final consumption expenditure at constant prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 2,447 billion, representing 91.4 percent for private (households), 6.5 percent for general government, and 2.1 percent for NPISH. The final and revised estimates of total final consumption expenditure at constant prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and year 2023/24 are NPR 2,433 billion and NPR 2,358 billion, respectively (Annex 2, Table 7).

4.1.2 Gross Capital Formation

The preliminary estimate of gross capital formation at current prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 2,108 billion, representing 82.2 percent of gross fixed capital formation and 17.8 percent of change in inventories. Acquisition less disposals of valuables are included in change in inventories. The final and revised estimates of gross capital formation at current prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and 2023/24 are NPR 1,823 billion and NPR 1,648 billion, respectively (Annex 1, Table 6).

The preliminary estimate of gross capital formation at constant prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 1,021 billion, representing 81.5 percent of gross fixed capital formation and 18.5 percent of change in inventories. The final and revised estimates of gross capital formation at constant prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and 2023/24 are NPR 948 billion and NPR 920 billion, respectively (Annex 2, Table 7).

Gross Fixed Capital Formation: Fixed capital covers tangible or intangible assets which are produced as outputs from production processes and which are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other production processes for more than one year. Gross fixed capital formation is the total value of acquisitions less disposals, of fixed assets during the reference period, plus the activity related to certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as the discovery of mineral deposits or major improvements to the quantity, quality or productivity of land) owing to the productive activity of institutional units. The preliminary estimate of gross fixed capital formation at current prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 1,733 billion, covering 73.5 percent private, 19.1 percent general government, and 7.5 percent state-owned enterprises. The final and revised estimates of gross fixed capital formation at current prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and 2023/24 are NPR 1,461 billion and NPR 1,412 billion, respectively (Annex 1, Table 6).

Changes in Inventory: The preliminary estimate of changes in inventory at current prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 375 billion. The final and revised estimates of changes in inventory at current prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and 2023/24 are NPR 362 billion and NPR 236 billion, respectively (Annex 1, Table 6).

4.2 Exports

Exports of goods and services consist of the flow of goods and services from residents to non-residents. The preliminary estimate of exports at current prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 658 billion, covering 56.8 percent of goods and 43.2 percent of services. The final and revised estimates of exports at current prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and 2023/24 are NPR 547 billion and NPR 435 billion, respectively (Annex 1, Table 6).

Exports at constant prices are obtained by deflating with an export price index. The preliminary estimate of exports at constant prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 276 billion, covering 56.8 percent of goods and 43.2 percent of services. The final and revised estimates of exports at constant prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and 2023/24 are NPR 248 billion and NPR 203 billion, respectively (Annex 2, Table 7).

4.3 Imports

Imports of goods and services consist of the flow of goods and services from non-residents to residents. The preliminary estimate of imports at current prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 2,278 billion, representing 84.8 percent of goods and 15.2 percent of services. The final and revised estimates of imports at current prices for the fiscal years 2024/25 and 2023/24 are NPR 2,091 billion and NPR 1,879 billion, respectively (Annex 1, Table 6).

Imports at constant prices are obtained by deflating with an import price index. The preliminary estimate of imports at constant prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is NPR 1,151 billion, covering 84.8 percent of goods and 15.2 percent of services. The final and revised estimates of imports at constant prices for the fiscal year 2024/25 and 2023/24 are NPR 1,094 billion and NPR 1,029 billion, respectively (Annex 2, Table 7).

Statistical Discrepancies: GDP by expenditure approach has been compiled independently after rebasing with the base year 2010/11, there are some differences between the GDP by production and expenditure approaches. The discrepancy is calculated as the gap between GDP by production and expenditure methods. The preliminary, revised, and final estimates of discrepancy at current prices for the fiscal years 2025/26, 2024/25, and 2023/24 are NPR 153 billion, NPR 148 billion, and NPR 181 billion, respectively. Also, statistical discrepancies as a percentage of GDP for the fiscal years 2025/26, 2024/25, and 2023/24 are 2.4 percent, 2.4 percent, and 3.2 percent, respectively (Annex 1, Table 6).

Nominal Versus Real GDP-E: Nominal GDP-E and Real GDP-E are essential for evaluating economic health, making policy decisions, and conducting economic comparisons. Nominal gross domestic product (GDP-E) measures the spending on all final goods and services (goods and services that do not undergo further transformation) within a given accounting period using current prices. On the other, real gross domestic product (GDP-E) measures the spending on all final goods and services produced in an economy over a specific period, adjusted for inflation or deflation, using constant prices from a base year.

CHAPTER V
National Accounts Estimation by Income Approach

National accounts estimation by income approach as presented in table 5.1 presents key components of GDP by income approach and related indicators of Nepal from the fiscal year 2019/20 to 2025/26, providing insights into the country's economic structure and trends. A notable feature is the operating surplus/mixed income, estimated residually through the production approach, which consistently accounts for approximately over half of GDP. Gross operating surplus (GOS), presented in the Table 5.1 as "Operating Surplus/Mixed Income, Gross", represents a significant portion of Nepal's economic output.

Table 5.1 Income components and Aggregates *(in millions NPR at current price)*

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 R	2025/26 P
Gross Domestic Product (GDP by production approach)	4,352,550	4,976,558	5,366,996	5,760,235	6,199,865	6,600,099
Compensation of Employees	1,616,197	1,729,331	1,952,414	2,113,293	2,296,304	2,512,157
Compensation of Employees as percentage of GDP	37.1	34.8	36.4	36.7	37	38.1
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	639,372	722,745	611,582	657,402	747,434	806,500
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports as percentage of GDP	14.7	14.5	11.4	11.4	12.1	12.2
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income, Gross	2,096,981	2,524,482	2,803,000	2,989,539	3,156,127	3,281,441
Gross operating Surplus/Mixed Income as percentage of GDP	48.2	50.7	52.2	51.9	50.9	49.7
Gross National Income (GNI)	4,375,836	5,005,397	5,430,503	5,854,303	6,278,332	6,696,581
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	5,447,188	6,123,274	6,800,126	7,425,547	8,152,629	8,914,093
Lending/Borrowing (Resource gap) (+/-)	-333,672	-623,377	-45,918	221,708	409,198	693,476
Lending/Borrowing (Resource gap) (+/-) as percentage of GDP	-7.7	-12.5	-0.9	3.8	6.6	10.5

Note: P = Preliminary, R = Revised

Compensation of employees also rose in absolute terms from NPR 1,616.2 billion in the fiscal year 2020/21 to NPR 2,512.2 billion in year 2025/26 over the six-year period. However, its share in GDP declined from 37.1 percent in year 2020/21 to a low of 34.8 percent in the fiscal year 2021/22, before recovering to 38.1 percent in the fiscal year

2025/26. This trend suggests that while labor income has increased, the relative share of labor in total value added has fluctuated, reflecting both changes in wage dynamics and a shift toward more capital-intensive sectors.

Taxes less subsidies on production and imports also grew from NPR 639.4 billion in the fiscal year 2020/21 to NPR 806.5 billion in the fiscal year 2025/26 during the six-year period. As a share of GDP, this component peaked at 14.7 percent in the fiscal year 2020/21, then declined and stabilized around 12.2 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26. The gross operating surplus and mixed income component, which represents the returns to capital and self-employment, saw significant growth from NPR 2,097.0 billion in the fiscal year 2020/21 to NPR 3,281.4 billion in the fiscal year 2025/26. Its share of GDP rose from 48.2 percent to a peak of 52.2 percent in the fiscal year 2022/23, before settling at 49.7 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26. This indicates a high and rising contribution of capital income, suggesting that the economy’s growth has been increasingly driven by profits and mixed income rather than wages.

Gross National Income (GNI), which is obtained by adjusting GDP with net primary income from abroad, increased steadily alongside domestic production. It rose from NPR 4,375.8 billion in the fiscal year 2020/21 to NPR 6,696.6 billion in the fiscal year 2025/26 over the six-year period. Similarly, Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which additionally includes net current transfers such as remittances, recorded a stronger increase from NPR 5,447.2 billion in the fiscal year 2020/21 to NPR 8,914.1 billion in the fiscal year 2025/26. The comparatively higher growth of GNDI than GDP highlights the significant role of remittance inflows in supporting national consumption and savings.

The resource gap, measured as lending or borrowing (+/–), showed a considerable improvement during the last few years. The economy moved from a deficit position, which reached –12.5 percent of GDP in the fiscal year 2021/22, to a surplus of 10.5 percent of GDP in the fiscal year 2025/26. This shift indicates an improvement in Nepal’s macroeconomic stability, largely supported by strong remittance inflows.

CHAPTER VI
Key Macroeconomic Indicators

6.1 Introduction

Macroeconomic indicators are essential metrics that provide insights into an economy's overall health and performance. Macroeconomic indicators are statistics or data readings that indicate the economic situation in a specific country, region, or industry. An economic indicator is a piece of economic data, typically on a macroeconomic scale, that analysts use to analyze existing or potential investment opportunities. These indicators are also used to assess the overall health of an economy. While there are several economic indicators, certain pieces of data given by the government and non-profit groups have gained widespread attention. Such indicators include, but are not limited to, the Consumer Price Index (CPI), GDP, per capita GDP/GNI, inflation rate, trade balance, government budget deficit/surplus and unemployment rates. These indicators provide policymakers, businesses, investors, and individuals with valuable information to make informed decisions about economic activities, investments, and financial planning. They collectively paint a comprehensive picture of an economy's health, stability, and growth prospects.

6.2 Key Economic Performance Indicators

Key macroeconomic indicators collectively provide a comprehensive view of an economy's performance, structure, and potential for future growth. This section will describe each economic performance indicator, highlighting important economic interpretations and implications as follows:

6.2.1 Per Capita GDP/Per Capita GNI/ Per Capita GNDI

- Measures average economic output or income per person
- Crucial for international comparisons of living standards
- Reflects overall economic development level
- Can mask income inequality within a country

- Per capita GNI includes net factor income (Primary income) from abroad
- Per capita GNDI includes net income (Secondary income) from abroad, giving a more comprehensive picture of available resources

6.2.2 GDP Growth Rate

- Indicates the speed of economic expansion
- Key measure of economic health and performance
- Positive rates suggest economic progress, negative rates indicate recession
- High growth rates are often seen in developing economies

6.2.3 Compensation of Employees/GDP

- Shows the proportion of economic output going to workers
- Reflects income distribution and labor's share of the economy
- Can indicate bargaining power of workers
- Lower ratios might suggest higher income inequality or a capital-intensive economy
- Trends in this ratio can reflect structural changes in the economy

6.2.4 Operating Surplus/GDP

- Represents the share of GDP attributed to capital returns and profits
- Indicates overall profitability of the economy
- Higher ratios might suggest a more business-friendly environment
- Can reflect the balance of power between labor and capital
- Includes income from self-employment and unincorporated businesses

6.2.5 GFCF/GDP

- Measures investment in fixed assets as a proportion of GDP

- Indicator of future productive capacity and economic growth potential
- Higher ratios often associated with rapidly developing economies
- Can signal confidence in the economy's future
- Composition of GFCF (e.g., infrastructure vs. machinery) is also important

6.2.6 Change in GFCF/Change in GDP

- Measures efficiency of capital investment in generating growth
- Represents the Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR)
- Lower ratios indicate more efficient use of capital
- Can vary significantly across sectors and over time
- Useful for assessing the effectiveness of investment policies
- High ratios may suggest diminishing returns to capital or inefficient allocation

6.2.7 Saving/GDP (Saving Rate of Nation)

- Indicates national propensity to save
- Higher rates suggest more resources available for investment
- May reflect confidence in the economy or cultural saving habits

6.2.8 Saving/GFCF (Domestic Funding of Investment)

- Shows self-reliance in funding capital formation
- Higher ratios indicate less dependence on foreign capital
- Reflects domestic capacity to finance economic growth

6.2.9 Government Deficit/GDP (Government Deficit Rate)

- Measures fiscal health of the government
- Higher rates may indicate unsustainable spending or economic struggles
- Can impact interest rates and future tax burdens

6.2.10 Taxes/GDP (Government Effort or Tax Burden)

- Indicates level of government involvement in the economy
- Higher ratios suggest greater redistribution or public services
- May impact incentives for work and investment

6.2.11 Import/GDP (Import Reliance)

- Shows dependence on foreign goods and services
- Higher ratios may indicate lack of domestic production capacity
- Can affect currency valuation and trade policies

6.2.12 Export/GDP (Export Effort)

- Measures competitiveness in global markets
- Higher ratios suggest strong international demand for domestic products
- Indicates importance of foreign markets to the economy

6.2.13 (Export + Import)/GDP (Degree of Openness of the Economy)

- Reflects integration with global economy
- Higher ratios suggest more exposure to international economic trends
- May indicate vulnerability to external shocks or benefits from trade

6.2.14 (Export - Import)/GDP (Export Import Gap)

- Measures trade balance relative to economic size
- Positive values indicate trade surplus, negative values a deficit
- Impacts currency valuation and international investment positions

6.2.15 Debt/Assets Ratio

- compares total debt to total assets in an economy
- Higher ratio: Indicates more leverage and potentially higher risk

- Lower ratio: Suggests more stable financial position
- Sustainability: Reflects the economy's ability to meet financial obligations
- Growth potential: High debt may limit future economic growth
- Financial stability: Lower ratios generally indicate more resilient economies

These macroeconomic indicators cover aspects such as savings, investment, public finances, international trade, and overall economic openness, providing a multifaceted view of an economy's structure, performance, and potential, and allowing for comprehensive analysis and international comparisons.

6.3 Per Capita GDP, GNI and GNDI

Over the six-years period from the fiscal year 2020/21 to 2025/26, Nepal’s per capita economic indicators have shown a positive trend in nominal terms. Per capita GDP increased steadily from NPR 150,495 in the fiscal year 2020/21 to NPR 217,946 in the fiscal year 2025/26, reflecting an overall rise of around 45 percent during the period. However, the annual growth pattern remained uneven. Economic activities were adversely affected during the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by a strong recovery with growth rates of 10.91 percent in the fiscal year 2020/21 and 13.30 percent in the fiscal year 2021/22. In the subsequent years, the growth rate gradually moderated and is estimated to remain at 5.48 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26.

Per capita GNI, which includes income earned by residents from abroad, has closely mirrored GDP trends but with slightly higher values. It rose from NPR 151,300 in the fiscal year 2020/21 to NPR 221,132 in the fiscal year 2025/26, an increase of about 46 percent. The growth patterns are similar to GDP.Per capita GNDI, which further includes international transfers, shows the highest values among the three indicators, growing from NPR 188,344 to NPR 294,357, a 56.3 percent increase over the period. This suggests that international transfers play a significant role in Nepal's economy.

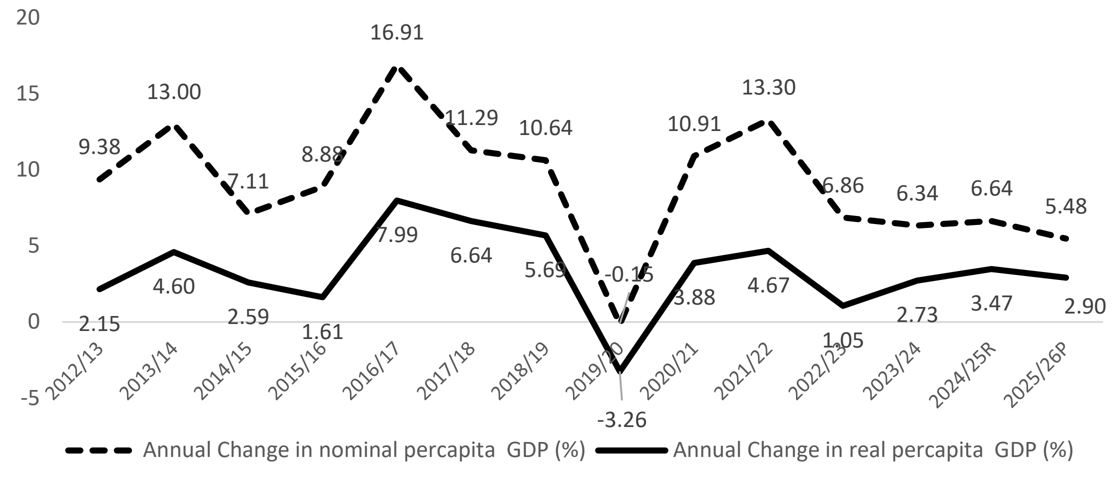
In real terms (at constant prices), which adjust for inflation, the growth of these indicators was comparatively moderate but remained positive throughout the period. Real per capita

GDP increased from NPR 82,804 in the fiscal year 2020/21 to NPR 95,789 in the fiscal year 2025/26, representing an overall increase of 15.7 percent over the six-year period. Similarly, real per capita GNI increased from NPR 87,585 to NPR 98,301, recording a growth of 12.2 percent, while real per capita GNDI rose from NPR 109,028 to NPR 130,852, reflecting a 20.0 percent increase during the same period (Annex 1, Table 9).

Although nominal indicators showed steady year-on-year growth, the real indicators experienced comparatively greater variation during the period. In particular, real per capita GDP and GNI recorded growth of only about 1.0 percent in the fiscal year 2022/23, demonstrating the effect of inflation on economic performance in some years. The variation between nominal and real growth rates highlights the need to adjust for inflation when analyzing economic progress. While nominal indicators reflect strong economic growth, real indicators provide a clearer understanding of the actual gains in the living standards and economic welfare of the average Nepalese citizen.

The nominal per capita GDP and GNDI for the fiscal year 2025/26 are estimated at NPR 217,946 and NPR 294,357 respectively. In real terms, per capita GDP and GNDI for the same period were estimated at NPR 95,789 and NPR 130,852 respectively. Likewise, the nominal per capita GDP and GNDI in US dollar terms were estimated at USD 1,513 and USD 2,044 respectively (Figure 6.2). Over the years, the growth rate of real per capita GDP has remained lower than that of nominal per capita GDP, reflecting the impact of inflation. Real per capita GDP is estimated to grow by 2.90 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26 compared to the previous year 2024/25 (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Nominal and Real Per Capita GDP trends



During the last two fiscal years, 2024/25 and 2025/26, Nepal's economy experienced both encouraging progress and continuing challenges. Nominal per capita GDP increased from NPR 206,625 in the fiscal year 2024/25 to NPR 217,946 in the fiscal year 2025/26, while the annual growth rate moderated slightly from 6.64 percent to 5.48 percent. Similar upward trends are observed in per capita GNI, which rose from NPR 209,240 to NPR 221,132, and per capita GNDI, which increased from NPR 271,706 to NPR 294,357, indicating overall improvement in national income and disposable income levels.

The economy also showed resilience in recent years. After a contraction of 1.63 percent in real per capita GNI in the fiscal year 2022/23, positive growth was recorded at 2.91 percent in 2023/24, 3.23 percent in the fiscal year 2024/25, and an estimated 3.12 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26, reflecting a continuing economic recovery. National savings as a share of GDP also improved significantly, increasing from 35.60 percent in year 2023/24 to 38.39 percent in the fiscal year 2024/25, and further to 44.77 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26. Likewise, export performance strengthened, with exports rising from 7.55 percent of GDP to 8.83 percent and further to 9.97 percent in year 2025/26. Imports also increased relative to GDP, from 32.62 percent to 33.72 percent, and then to 34.52 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26 (Annex 1, Table 9).

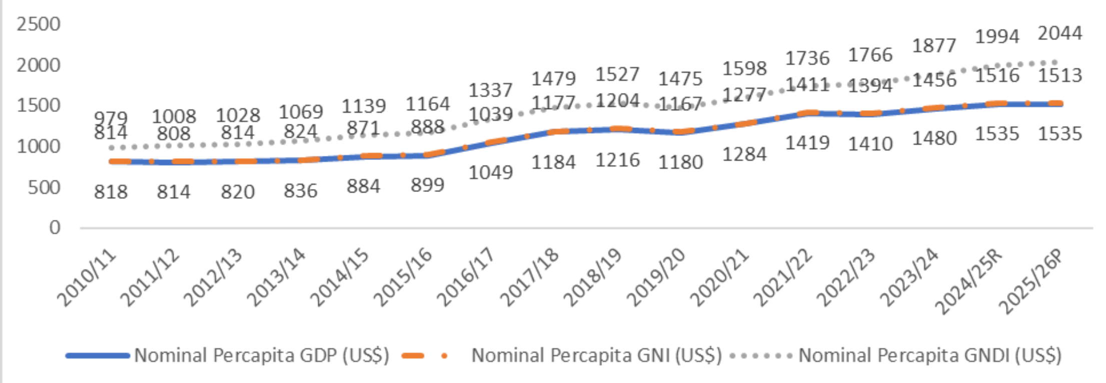


Figure 6.2 Nominal Per Capita GDP, GNI and GNDI trends (In US$)

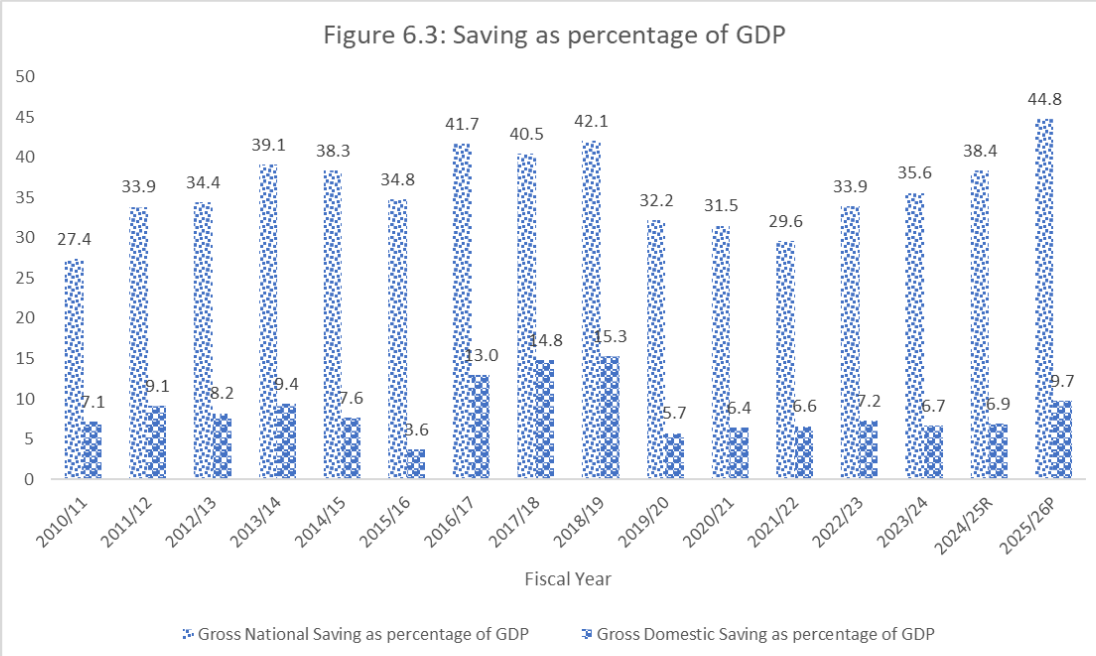
The gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP declined from 24.59 percent in the fiscal year 2023/24 to 23.57 percent in the fiscal year 2024/25, then increased to 26.26 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26, suggesting a decrease in investment followed by a strong recovery. While final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP slightly decreased from 93.31 percent in the fiscal year 2023/24 to 93.11 percent in the fiscal year 2024/25, and further to 90.29 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26, indicating that a large portion of the economy is still driven by consumption, though the share is gradually declining. The resource gap shifted from negative to positive from the fiscal year 2022/23 onward, reaching 3.85 percent of GDP in the fiscal year 2023/24, 6.60 percent in the fiscal year 2024/25, and 10.51 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26, which could be seen as an improvement in resource availability.

Workers' remittances remained a significant resource to the economy, increasing to 27.80 percent of GDP in the fiscal year 2024/25 and 33.02 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26. On the fiscal front, there was a modest increase in total tax as a percentage of GDP, rising from 16.40 percent in the fiscal year 2023/24 to 16.93 percent in the fiscal year 2024/25, before slightly easing to 16.79 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26, potentially reflecting improved tax collection efforts.

6.4 GNI, GNDI and Saving at Current Prices

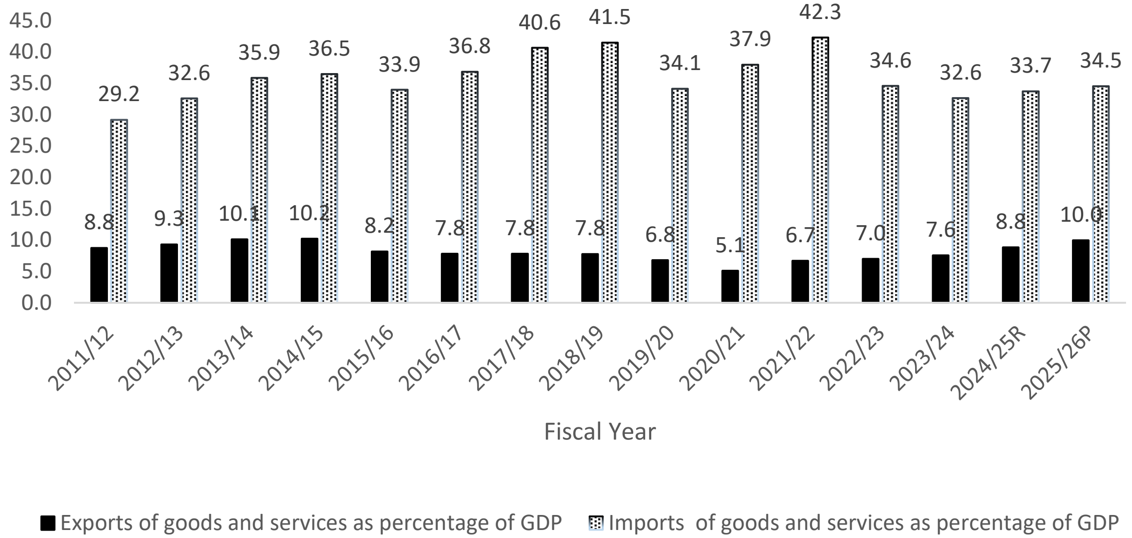
The estimate of gross national income at current purchasers' prices is NPR 6,697 billion for the fiscal year 2025/26 (Table 8). Whereas the gross national disposable income is estimated to be NPR 8,914 billion for the same period. GNI is frequently used to gauge the standard of living in a nation. However, it does not include unilateral transfers or, more significantly, remittances, which have been an increasingly significant source of revenue for developing nations in recent decades. GNDI gives a far better picture of people's actual available income because it incorporates both income and transfers. There is a huge inflow of current transfers in the economy as more Nepalese manpower works abroad, and thus the GNDI estimates are far higher than GNI estimates. The increase in GNDI is clearly seen in the aggregate demand of the economy, as final consumption expenditure is rising over time. The Nepalese economy is not capable of sweeping away the advantages of the rise in demand by enhancing its productive capacity. Data show there is neither a problem of funding nor a problem of demand. The resource gap of NPR 693 billion (10.5% of GDP) is strong evidence in this regard, and the country can invest more. Now, the time has come to rethink the prevailing policies and take remedial measures for the proper functioning of the economy.

The gross domestic saving rate is 6.69 percent of GDP in the fiscal year 2023/24, 6.89 percent in the fiscal year 2024/25, and 9.71 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26 (Figure 6.3, Table 9). The significant inflow of net current transfers (NPR 2,228 billion in the fiscal year 2025/26) has a positive impact on gross national disposable income. As a result, the level of gross national saving has shown an increasing trend over the years.



The percentage share of exports to GDP is declining over the years from the beginning until the fiscal year 2020/21, and it has been on an increasing trend after that year. Specifically, exports as a percentage of GDP rose from 5.12 percent in the fiscal year 2020/21 to 6.70 percent in the fiscal year 2021/22, 7.01 percent in the fiscal year 2022/23, 7.55 percent in the fiscal year 2023/24, 8.83 percent in the fiscal year 2024/25, and further to 9.97 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26. In contrast, the percentage share of imports to GDP has been volatile over the period: it increased to a peak of 42.27 percent in the fiscal year 2021/22, then declined to 34.56 percent in the fiscal year 2022/23 and 32.62 percent in the fiscal year 2023/24, before rising again to 33.72 percent in the fiscal year 2024/25 and 34.52 percent in the fiscal year 2025/26. Nepal remains significantly dependent on imports, which has made the country's import and export situation unbalanced. The export-import ratio (net exports) as a percentage of GDP is presented in Figure 6.4.

Figure 6.4: Export-Import as percentage of GDP



CHAPTER VII
GDP Deflator

7.1 Introduction

As defined earlier GDP is the total production of final goods and services valued at current market prices in an economy. Current price GDP can present the size of economy, however, it fails to exhibit the real growth of the economy due to price movement. Therefore, to calculate the real economic growth a constant price GDP is estimated. In order to calculate constant price GDP, the goods and services are valued using price of base year. At present, the base year of Nepal's GDP is 2010/11, meaning the goods and services are valued using the price of the fiscal year 2010/11. Constant price GDP is free from the price effect and it can effectively capture the economic growth. Having current price GDP (nominal GDP) and constant price GDP (real GDP), one can compute the GDP deflator using the following formula (7.1)

$$GDP\ deflator = \frac{Nominal\ GDP}{Real\ GDP}. \tag{7.1}$$

In practice, current price value added of different economic activities are deflated to estimate the real term value added by using their respective price indices. As for example, the current price estimate of value added for wholesale trade is deflated by wholesale price index produced by central bank of Nepal.[4] However, due to lack of price indices in some industries, proxy price indices are also used. At present, the constant price National Accounts estimates are valued at the price of the fiscal year 2010/11.

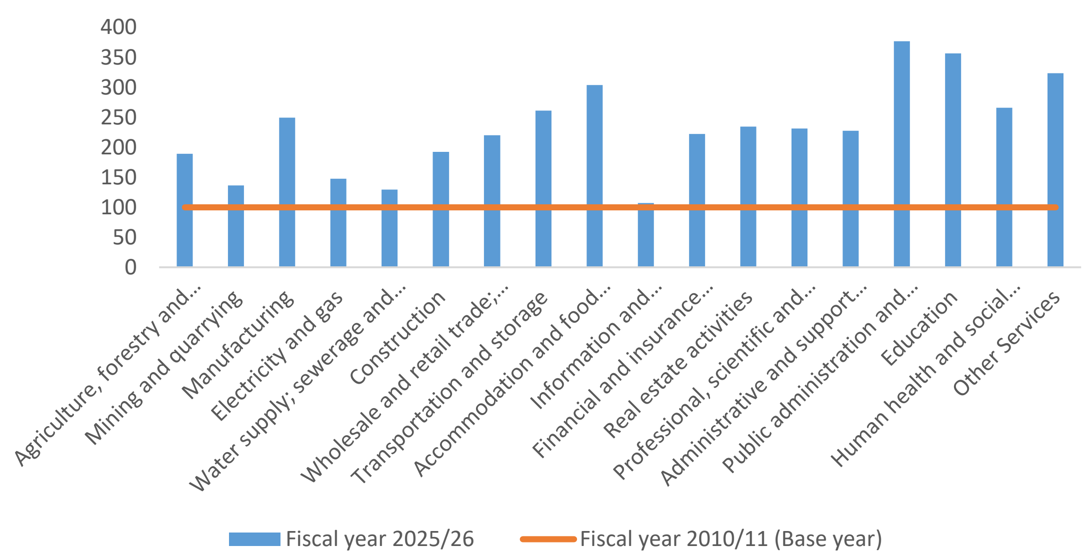
The implicit GDP deflator represents the movement of the general price level in the economy. Overall, the implicit GDP deflator rises to 225 in the fiscal year 2025/26 from 100 in the base year 2010/11. Obviously, a higher deflator for a sector signifies a greater price increase in that sector compared to others. Among the 18 industrial classifications, public administration and defence shows the highest deflator (377) in the fiscal year 2025/26, followed by education (357) and other services (324). On the other hand, information and communication shows the lowest deflator (107), followed

[4] https://www.nrb.org.np/category/current-macroeconomic-situation/?department=red

by water supply, sewerage and waste management (129) (Figure 7.1). Increases in salaries raise the deflator of public administration and defence, while price stability in information and communication keeps its deflator almost static. Industry-wise deflators for the period from year 2010/11 to year 2025/26 are presented in the Annex (Table 11).

Economists also compare the GDP deflator and consumer price index (CPI) to examine the price movement of an economy. In this regard, GDP deflator is also used to measure the proxy inflation rate as well. Figure 7.2 shows CPI and implicit GDP deflator series for past 15 years. Both CPI and GDP deflator are showing similar growing trend though GDP deflator remains little below as compared to the CPI.

Figure 7.1 Deflators by industries , Fiscal year 2025/26

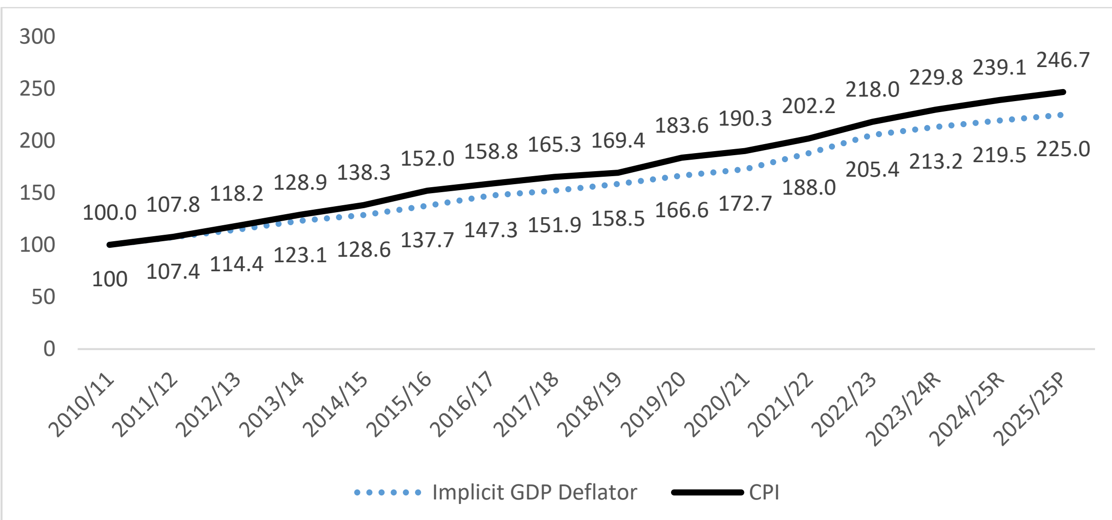


7.2 Implicit GDP Deflator and Price Level

The implicit GDP deflator represents the movement of general price level on the economy. The gross domestic product implicit price deflator, or GDP deflator, measures changes in the prices of goods and services produced in the economy, including those exported to other countries. The GDP deflator is a measure of the overall price level in an economy. It's called "implicit" because it's not directly measured, but rather calculated from other economic data. Specifically, it's the ratio of nominal GDP to real GDP, multiplied by 100. It shows how much of the increase in GDP is due to changes in prices rather than actual output.

Understanding the GDP deflator helps in assessing the true growth of the economy by distinguishing between growth due to increased production and growth due to price increases. It's a crucial tool for policymakers and economists in evaluating economic performance and setting monetary policy. Analysts utilize economic indicators, which are macroeconomic measurements, to comprehend economic activity and opportunities in the present and future.

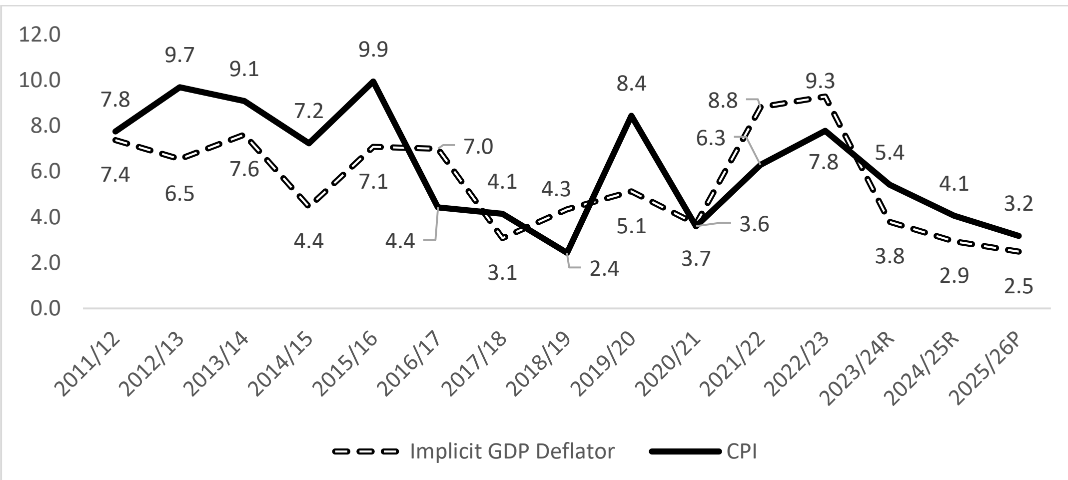
Figure 7.2 Implicit GDP deflator and consumer price index



Source: Nepal Rastra Bank for CPI and National Statistics Office for GDP deflator

Figure 7.2 compares the movements of the Implicit GDP Deflator and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from the fiscal year 2010/11 to the preliminary estimates of 2025/26. Both indicators exhibit a sustained upward trend over the period, reflecting persistent inflationary pressures in the Nepalese economy. Taking 2010/11 as the base year (index = 100), the CPI increased steadily to 246.7 by 2025/26, while the Implicit GDP Deflator rose to 225.0. The CPI remained above the GDP deflator throughout the period, indicating that consumer prices increased at a faster pace than the overall price level of domestically produced goods and services. The divergence became more pronounced after 2018/19, particularly during the post-pandemic period, when consumer prices accelerated more rapidly than the GDP deflator. Although both indices recorded notable increases in recent years, the higher growth in CPI suggests stronger inflationary pressures on household consumption compared to the broader economy. Overall, the figure highlights a substantial rise in the general price level over the last fifteen years, with consumer inflation outpacing the growth of economy-wide prices as measured by the Implicit GDP Deflator.

Figure 7.3 Growth rate of implicit GDP deflator and consumer price index



Source: Nepal Rastra Bank for CPI and National Statistics Office for GDP deflator

Figure 7.3 shows the growth rate of CPI and implicit GDP deflator for the period of the fiscal year 2011/12 to the fiscal year 2025/26. At the beginning of the period, growth rate of CPI surpassed the growth of implict GDP deflator but 2016/17 onwards, both growth rates remain almost similar. During the period of the fiscal year 2015/16 to the fiscal year 2020/21, growth rate of these two indicators remains lower as compared to other years. However, in the fiscal year 2025/26, the growth rates again decreased. The the fiscal year 2025/26 also witnessed the lowest growth rate of GDP deflator as compared to the other years from the fiscal year 2011/12 to till the date.

CHAPTER VIII
Quarterly Accounts

8.1 Introduction

Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) constitute a system of integrated quarterly time series coordinated through an accounting framework.[5] QNA adopt the same principles, definitions, and structure as the annual national accounts. They can be termed as high frequency indicators which are regarded as more realistic and provides timely information for evidence based and informed decision making. Such indicators are more comprehensive to capture the trend of business cycles too. They can serve as a framework for assessing, analyzing, and monitoring current economic development if the estimation process fulfills the criteria of timeliness, coherence, comprehensiveness.

National statistics office (NSO) of Nepal has a decade long experience of compiling quarterly national accounts. NSO has been estimating unadjusted quarterly estimation based on the benchmarking technique and adjusted quarterly estimation using seasonal adjustment technique. Hence, two types of estimates are being produced under QNA system in Nepal. Under QNA System, NSO Nepal has the two series because of different base years. One series range from 2004/05 to second quarter of the fiscal 2018/19 under the base year of the fiscal 2000/01. The latest series is from 2010/11 to the second quarter of the fiscal year 2025/26 under base year of 2010/11.

To calculate quarterly GDP growth rates, the process begins by estimating seasonally unadjusted quarterly GDP using indicators tied to different economic activities. Next, seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP estimates are generated by applying the X-12a ARIMA method, which was introduced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These adjusted estimates are then used to derive the quarterly growth rate.

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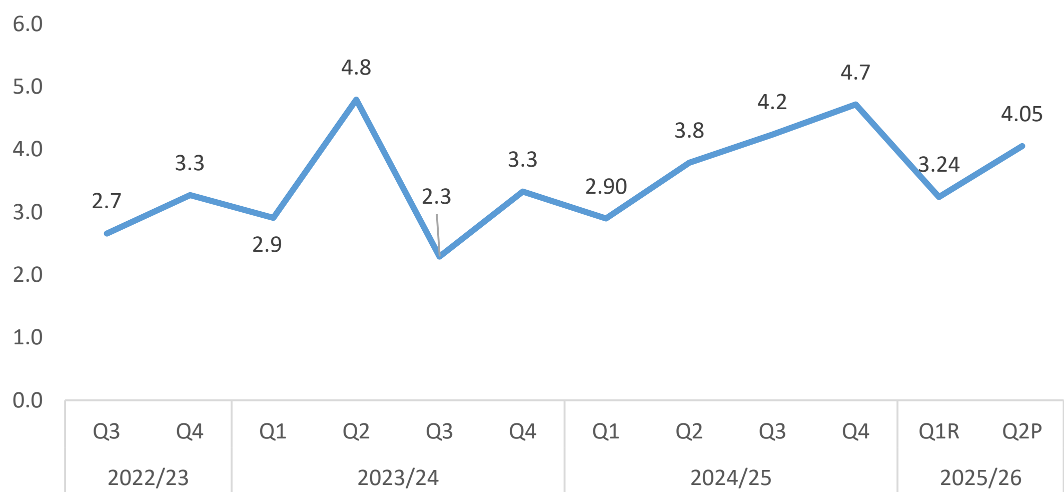
[5] First quarter: Mid July to mid October,
Second quarter: Mid October to mid January,
Third quarter: Mid January to mid April,
Fourth quarter: Mid April to mid July

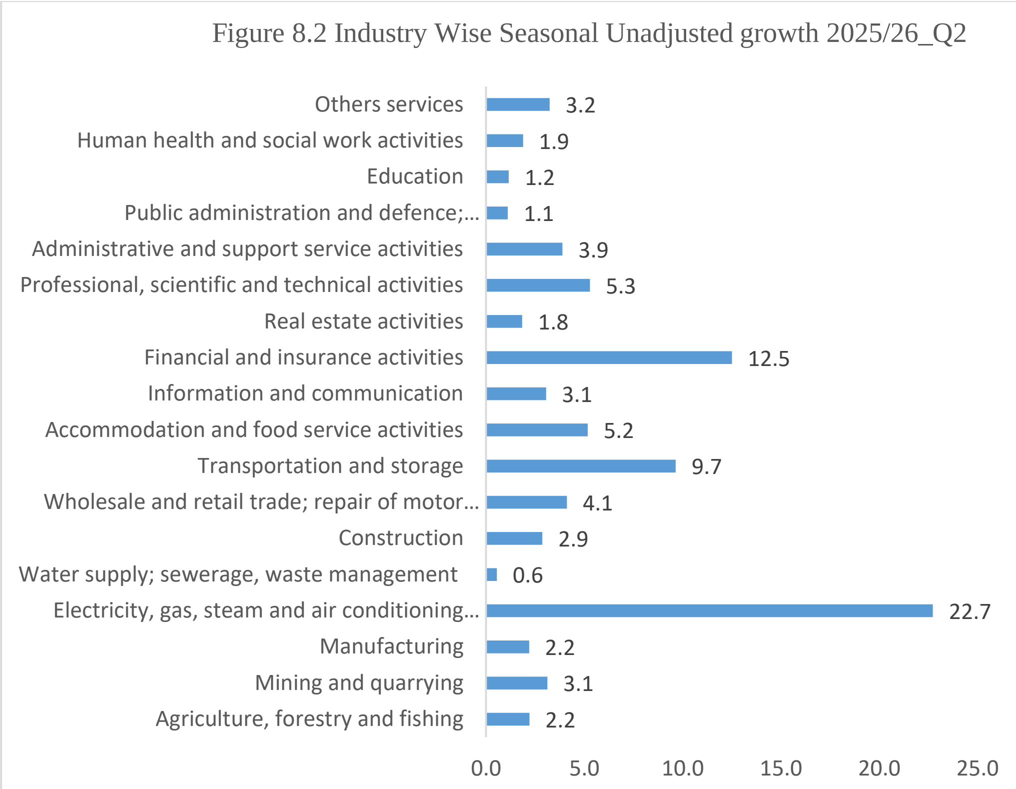
8.2. QNA Unadjusted Estimates

NSO publishes two tables of quarterly GDP growth as discussed in the methodology part. One growth is adjusted for seasonality and often called seasonally adjusted growth, where we compare the growth rate of the successive quarters regardless of the year. Similarly, next one is unadjusted for seasonal components where we compare the growth of the quarter with the same quarter of previous year. The unadjusted growth in the second quarter of the fiscal 2025/26 accounts for 4.05 percent while the growth rate on the first quarter of the year was 3.24 percent (Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1 Seasonally Unadjusted growth 2025/26_Q2



In the second quarter of the fiscal 2025/26, compared to the same quarter of the previous year (2024/25), all 18 industrial sectors of the economy recorded positive growth in their gross value added. The highest growth rate (22.7%) is observed in the electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply sector, making it the fastest-growing industry. The financial and insurance activities sector recorded the second-highest growth at 12.5 percent, followed by transportation and storage with 9.7 percent. Due to increased import and domestic production of construction materials, the construction sector is estimated to have grown by 2.9 percent (Figure 8.2).



In addition, Transportation and storage grew by 9.7 percent, while the manufacturing sector expanded by 2.2 percent. The wholesale and retail trade sector, the second-largest contributor to the economy grew by 4.1 percent, supported by increased domestic production of agricultural and trade-related goods as well as higher imports of key commodities. The information and communication sector recorded a growth of 3.1 percent.

The agriculture sector, which contributes the most to the national economy, grew by only 2.2 percent. This growth is attributed to increased production of paddy, vegetables, citrus fruits, winter fruits, and livestock products. Other service-related activities showed moderate growth: public administration and defence (1.4 percent), real estate activities (1.8 percent), and education (2.7 percent). However, the human health and social work sector contracted by 2.2 percent during the quarter.

On the other hand, the wholesale and retail trade sector; the second-largest contributor to the economy, has expanded further in the second quarter of the fiscal 2025/26 due to increased domestic production of agricultural and trade-related goods, as well as a rise in the import of key trade commodities. Moreover, compared to the second quarter of the previous year, the production of industrial goods has shown gradual improvement in the current year's second quarter, resulting in significant growth in the manufacturing sector.

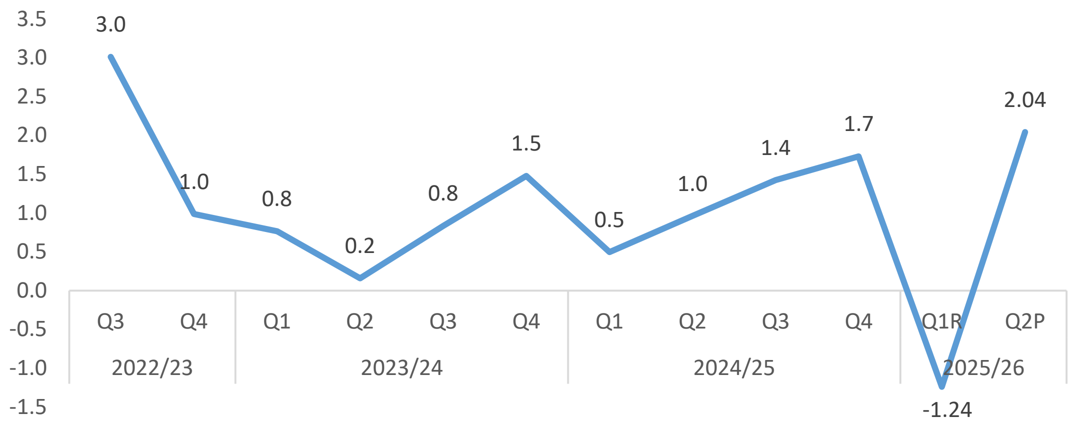
During the second quarter of the fiscal 2025/26, the growth rates in other service-related activities such as public administration and defense (1.1%), health (1.9%), and real estate activities (1.8%) have remained moderate.

8.3. Seasonally Adjusted Growth

The adjusted data and trend-cycle estimates are needed to identify changes in the business cycle and turning points. Turning points in the business cycle may not be visible if seasonal patterns and one-time events in the data are not filtered out. Unadjusted data and other components of the series are needed for other purposes, including various aspects of monitoring current economic developments. Unadjusted data are required for purposes such as econometric modeling.

Opinions differ among both users and compilers whether it is the role of statistics agencies to produce seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle estimates. Opinions differ on the usefulness of seasonally adjusted data and whether seasonal adjustment and trend-cycle estimation should be the responsibility of compilers of official statistics. Consequently, country practices in this respect differ. Most publish seasonally adjusted data and trend cycle estimates in addition to the unadjusted figures (at least for the main aggregates), and this practice is encouraged.

Figure 8.3 Seasonally Adjusted Growth 2025/26_Q2



It is expected to have an adjusted growth of 2.04 percent in the second quarter of the fiscal 2025/26 (Figure 8.3). Based on seasonally adjusted quarterly growth, preliminary estimates indicate that, compared to the first quarter of the fiscal 2025/26, 16 industrial sectors witnessed increased GVA during the second quarter of the fiscal 2025/26. Meanwhile, the GVA of mining and quarrying, and construction activities declined during that period.

The transportation and storage sector registered the highest growth at 6.2 percent, followed by human health and social work (4.0 percent), financial and insurance (3.8 percent), and other services (3.5 percent). Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply grew by 3.2 percent, while public administration and defence expanded by 2.9 percent. The accommodation and food service sector grew by 2.8 percent, and information and communication by 2.7 percent. Agriculture, forestry and fishing – the largest contributor – recorded a moderate growth of 2.5 percent. Professional, scientific and technical activities grew by 1.6 percent, education by 1.2 percent, and wholesale and retail trade by 1.0 percent. Administrative and support service activities increased by 0.6 percent, water supply, sewerage and waste management by 0.4 percent, and real estate activities by 0.4 percent. The manufacturing sector grew marginally by 0.2 percent. Two sectors recorded negative growth: mining and quarrying contracted by -0.8 percent, and construction declined by -0.6 percent during the quarter.

CHAPTER IX
Provincial National Accounts

9.1 Introduction

The National Statistics Office regularly publishes key economic indicators, including Gross Domestic Product at the national level. These economic statistics help assess overall economic performance, support economic policymaking, and monitor economic development activities. In this context, Nepal prepared its first national economic accounts estimates in 1961/1962. Since then, the regular publication of such economic data has continued from 1964/1965 onward. Following this established economic practice, the Office has now released the annual national accounts estimates for the current economic period, 2025/26. These estimates provide valuable insights into the structure and growth of the national economy.

The advent of federal governance makes National Accounts at province level are important for the formulation of provincial economic policies as well as budget and program planning, monitoring, and evaluation. As does by the national accounts of a country, national accounts at province level are also used in macroeconomic analysis, comparisons and measuring the economic behaviour of provinces. National accounts at province level are also useful to gauge the economic capacity of provinces which is very important in resource mobilization not only by the provinces but also for provincial budget allocation by the central government.

On top of these facts and realizing the urgent requirements of newly formed provincial governments, the then Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) initiated to estimate GDP at province level for the first time in 2018/19. At this stage, CBS followed the System of National Accounts (SNA 1993) framework and International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic activities (ISIC rev. 3) to estimate the Provincial Gross Domestic Product (PGDP). However, SNA 1993 does not provide the explicit roadmap and guidelines for compiling provincial/regional GDP but it provides basic principle similar to the national GDP. Therefore, CBS followed the compilation guideline provided by Eurostat 2013.[6] In the initial stage, CBS published the provincial GDP using 17 economic activities. Later, in 2019/20, CBS rebased the national accounts series establishing the year 2010/11 as base year and migrating the compilation guidelines from SNA 1993 to SNA 2008 and ISIC rev. 3 to ISIC rev. 4. After this rebasing of national accounts estimates, National Statistics Office (NSO) presents the provincial GDP with the help of six tables (Annex II). Out of six tables, five of them presents various provincial GDP related indicators disaggregating the data on 18 industrial groups while table 6 presents the indicators on broad industrial classification: primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

9.2 National Accounts Estimates at Province Level

Provincial accounts estimates have been measured and published in both current and constant prices. The size of the economy is estimated from the Gross Domestic Product at current prices, while the economic growth rate is estimated from the Gross Domestic Product at constant prices. The currently published constant price estimates are based on the prices of the fiscal 2018/19. In the process of estimating provincial accounts, estimates of provincial accounts have been prepared using statistical methods, using available data and information from the first to eight months for the fiscal 2025/26, with the expectation that the situation for the remaining period will remain normal. Similarly, based on available data, revised estimates for the fiscal year 2024/25 and final data for the fiscal 2023/24 have been published. It should be noted that both the revised and preliminary estimates are subject to revision in the upcoming year.

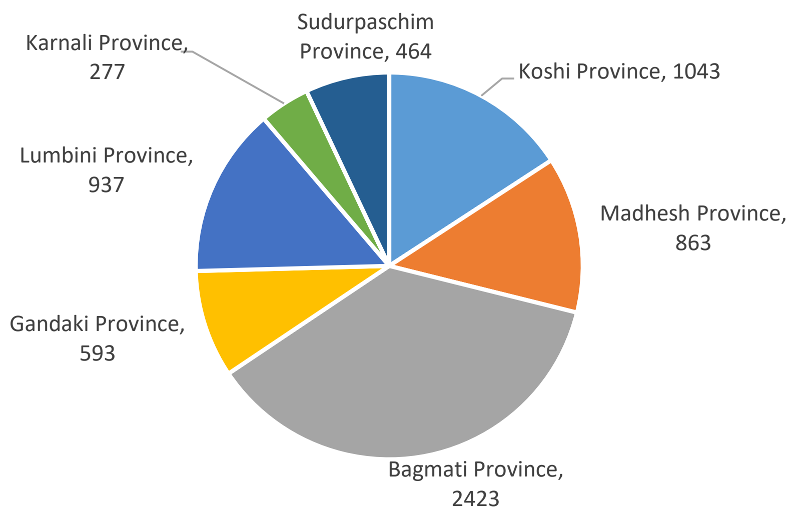
9.2.1 Size of the Economy and Provincial Contribution

The size of an economy helps to determine fiscal capacity, investment potential, fair resource allocation and ability to mobilize more resources for development and. Larger economies drive national growth by generating more resources for development and public services. In 2025/26, national GDP at current prices is estimated at 66,000 billion rupees. Bagmati Province leads with 24,023 billion rupees (36.7 percent), followed by

[6] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5937641/KS-GQ-13-001-EN.PDF/7114fba9-1a3f-43df-b028-e97232b6bac5

Koshi (10,043 billion, 15.8 percent), Lumbini (9,037 billion, 14.2 percent), and Madhesh (8,063 billion, 13.1 percent). Gandaki (5,093 billion, 9.0 percent), Sudurpashchim (4,064 billion, 7.0 percent), and Karnali (2,077 billion, 4.2 percent) make up the rest. Figure 9.1 illustrates the relative sizes of provincial economies for 2025/26.

Figure 9.1 Size of Economy in Billion(2025/26)



9.2.2 PGDP Growth Rates

GDP growth rate is used to measure the performance of an economy meaning GDP growth rate is a key economic indicator that measures the rate at which a country's economy is expanding or contracting. It is calculated by comparing the GDP of one period to the GDP of the previous period, typically expressed as a percentage. The GDP growth rate measures how fast the economy is growing or contracting by comparing the GDP of one period to the GDP of the previous period. A positive growth rate indicates economic expansion, while a negative growth rate indicates contraction. With the help of GDP growth rate, economists predict about economic boom, depression, recession, or normal situation. In addition, GDP growth rate is the key macroeconomic indicator of an economy commonly used for macroeconomic analysis and forecasting.

Provincial GDP growth rate extends this concept to a sub-national level, focusing on the economic performance of individual provinces or regions within a country. It reflects how the economy of a specific province is growing or shrinking over time, providing insights into regional economic dynamics and trends. Table 9.1 presents the GDP growth rates for each province in Nepal over a seven-year period from the fiscal year 2018/19 to the preliminary values for the fiscal year 2025/26. The data highlights the economic trajectories of each province and provides insights into the regional economic performance trends within the country. The data underscores the diverse economic performance across Nepal's provinces, influenced by external shocks like the COVID-19 pandemic and regional economic structures. As provinces strive to recover and grow, targeted policy interventions will be crucial to support areas with slower growth and to capitalize on the strengths of regions showing robust economic performance. Ensuring balanced and inclusive growth will be key to achieving sustainable economic development across the country.

Table 9.1 GDP growth rates at purchaser's price

SN	Provinces	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25R	2025/26P
1	Koshi	7.23	0.03	5.05	5.60	2.16	3.18	2.72	3.13
2	Madhesh	8.00	-2.03	4.48	5.09	1.00	3.56	4.43	1.31
3	Bagamati	5.59	-5.69	5.08	6.24	1.91	3.88	5.29	5.40
4	Gandaki	6.93	-0.71	4.21	5.88	3.80	3.95	4.92	5.01
5	Lumbini	6.89	-0.84	4.72	5.18	1.94	3.85	4.27	2.87
6	Karnali	8.42	1.39	5.00	4.82	2.14	3.58	5.25	2.94
7	Sudur Paschim	6.73	2.00	4.78	4.68	1.47	3.39	3.21	3.28
8	Nepal	6.66	-2.37	4.84	5.63	1.98	3.68	4.43	3.85

P = preliminary, R = Revised

The provincial gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates in Nepal exhibit considerable variation across provinces and years, reflecting diverse regional economic dynamics. In 2018/19, all provinces experienced robust growth, with Karnali (8.42%) and Madhesh (8.00%) leading the expansion. However, the subsequent fiscal year (2019/20) marked a sharp downturn across the country due to pandemic-related disruptions. Bagamati and Madhesh faced the steepest declines, with growth rates of -5.69 percent and -2.03 percent, respectively, while Karnali and Sudur Paschim were relatively less affected, growing at

1.39 percent and 2.00 percent. In 2020/21, with all provinces returning to positive growth. Koshi, Bagamati, and Karnali recorded growth rates around 5 percent, while Gandaki showed a slightly lower pace at 4.21 percent. However, growth decelerated again in the fiscal year 2022/23 across all provinces, with national growth moderating to 1.98 percent. Madhesh and Sudur Paschim were particularly sluggish at 1.00 percent and 1.47 percent, respectively. The final estimates of 2023/24 growth, showed signs of gradual recovery, with Gandaki (3.95%), Bagamati (3.88%), and Lumbini (3.85%) performing slightly above the national average of 3.68 percent. Karnali (3.58%) and Madhesh (3.56%) remained close to the average, while Koshi (3.18%) and Sudur Paschim (3.39%) registered relatively moderate growth.

In 2024/25 (revised estimates), national GDP growth is estimated at 4.43 percent, with Bagamati (5.29%), Karnali (5.25%), and Gandaki (4.92%) leading the expansion. Madhesh (4.43%) also matches the national average, while Koshi (2.72%) and Sudur Paschim (3.21%) lag behind, indicating persistent structural challenges.

The preliminary estimates for the fiscal year 2025/26 suggest a more mixed outlook. National growth is projected at 3.85 percent, with Bagamati (5.40%) and Gandaki (5.01%) continuing to perform well. However, several provinces face sharp decelerations: Madhesh (1.31%), Karnali (2.94%), and Lumbini (2.87%) are expected to grow much more slowly, while Koshi (3.13%) and Sudur Paschim (3.28%) remain modest. These estimates highlight growing uncertainty and uneven provincial dynamics in the coming year.

9.2.3 Province wise Industrial Classification Gross Value Added and Growth Rate

Looking at economic activities by industrial classification, in 2024/25 and 2025/26, the contribution of agriculture is highest in all provinces except Bagmati Province, while the contribution of wholesale and retail trade is highest in Bagmati Province. In 2025/26, trade, which holds the second share at the national level, is also seen to hold the second share in Koshi and Madhesh Provinces. Similarly, in Bagmati Province, real estate services took second place. The contribution of public administration and defense is seen in second place in Gandaki and Karnali Provinces, while the contribution of education is seen in second place in Lumbini and Sudurpashchim Provinces. On the other hand, the contribution of administrative support services is lowest in Koshi, Gandaki, Lumbini and Sudurpashchim Provinces; the contribution of mining and quarrying is lowest in Madhesh, Bagmati and Karnali Provinces.

In 2025/26, the growth rates of all other activities in all provinces except agriculture in Madhesh Province and public administration and defense in Lumbini and Sudurpashchim Provinces are seen to be positive. According to the estimate for 2025/26, the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added by industrial classification at the national level is of electricity and gas (20.93%), with the same activity having the highest annual growth rate in Koshi, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces, while the estimate shows that financial and insurance services will have the highest annual growth rate in Karnali and Sudurpashchim Provinces.

In 2025/26, the estimate shows that the annual growth rate of water supply and waste management will be the lowest in Koshi Province, while the annual growth rate of public administration and defense will be the lowest in Bagmati, Gandaki, Karnali Provinces. The annual growth rate of public administration and defense in Lumbini and Sudurpashchim Provinces and agriculture in Madhesh Province is estimated to be negative.

Koshi Province

The estimate for Koshi Province's Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices for the fiscal year 2025/26 is Rs. 10,043 billion, while the revised estimate for the fiscal year 2024/25 is Rs. 9,082 billion. This province is estimated to contribute 15.8 percent to the national Gross Domestic Product in 2025/26. The revised estimate for 2024/25 also shows this province contributing 15.8 percent. The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices measured in constant prices for this province in 2025/26 is estimated to be 3.13 percent, and the revised estimate for 2024/25 is 2.72 percent. In 2025/26, the estimate shows that the highest contribution to Koshi Province's Gross Domestic Product is from agriculture, forestry and fisheries (32.5%), and the lowest contribution is from administrative support services (0.3%). The revised estimate for 2024/25 shows agriculture contributing (33.1%) to be in the lead and administrative support services' contribution to be in the last place (0.3%). In Koshi Province, according to industrial classification, the estimate for 2025/26 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of electricity and gas (23.76%) and the lowest is of water supply, sewerage, waste management (0.39%). Similarly, the revised estimate for 2024/25 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of electricity and gas (8.29%) and the lowest is of construction (-0.70%).

Madhesh province

The estimate for Madhesh Province's Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices for 2025/26 is Rs. 8,063 billion, while the revised estimate for 2024/25 is Rs. 8,018 billion. This province is estimated to contribute 13.1 percent to the national Gross Domestic Product in 2025/26. The revised estimate for 2024/25 shows this province contributing 13.2 percent. Similarly, the annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices measured in constant prices for this province in 2025/26 is estimated to be 1.31 percent, and the revised estimate for 2024/25 is 4.43 percent. In 2025/26, the estimate shows that the highest contribution to Madhesh Province's Gross Domestic Product is from agriculture, forestry and fisheries (34.97%), and the lowest contribution is from mining and quarrying (0.14%). The revised estimate for 2024/25 shows agriculture's contribution (35.87%) to be in the lead and mining and quarrying's (0.14%) to be the lowest. In Madhesh Province, according to industrial classification, the estimate for 2025/26 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of electricity and gas (10.91%) and the lowest is of agriculture (-1.26%). Similarly, the revised estimate for 2024/25 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of electricity and gas (8.76%) and the lowest is of construction (0.78%).

Bagmati province

In 2025/26, the estimate for Bagmati Province's Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices is Rs. 24,023 billion, while the revised estimate for 2024/25 is Rs. 22,057 billion. This province is estimated to contribute 36.7 percent to the national Gross Domestic Product in 2025/26. The revised estimate for 2024/25 shows this province contributing 36.4 percent. Similarly, the annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices measured in constant prices for this province in 2025/26 is estimated to be 5.40 percent, and the revised estimate for 2024/25 is 5.29 percent. In 2025/26, the estimate shows that the highest contribution to Bagmati Province's Gross Domestic Product is from wholesale and retail trade (21.7%), and the lowest contribution is from water supply and waste management (0.3%). The revised estimate for 2024/25 shows that wholesale and retail trade's contribution (21.4%) is in the lead and the water supply and waste management sector's contribution is in the last place (0.3%). In Bagmati Province, according to industrial classification, the estimate for 2025/26 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of electricity and gas (22.88%) and the lowest is of public administration and defense (0.61%). Similarly, the revised estimate for 2024/25 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of electricity and gas (18.78%) and the lowest is of mining and quarrying (1.39%).

Gandaki Province

In 2025/26, the estimate for Gandaki Province's Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices is Rs. 5,092 billion, while the revised estimate for 2024/25 is Rs. 5,054 billion. This province is estimated to contribute 9.0 percent to the national Gross Domestic Product in 2025/26. Similarly, the revised estimate for 2024/25 shows this province contributing 8.9 percent. The annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices measured in constant prices for this province in 2025/26 is estimated to be 5.01 percent, and the revised estimate for 2024/25 is 4.92 percent. In 2024/25, the estimate shows that the highest contribution to Gandaki Province's Gross Domestic Product is from agriculture, forestry and fisheries (25.7%), and the lowest contribution is from administrative and support services (0.3%). The revised estimate for 2024/25 shows that agriculture, forestry and fisheries' (26.2%) contribution is in the lead and administrative and support services' contribution is in the last place (0.3%). In Gandaki Province, according to industrial classification, the estimate for 2025/26 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of electricity and gas (23.9%) and the lowest is of public administration and defense (0.65%). Similarly, the revised estimate for 2024/25 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of electricity and gas (12.02%) and the lowest is of mining and quarrying (1.42%).

Lumbini Provincce

In 2025/26, the estimate for Lumbini Province's Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices is Rs. 936 billion, while the revised estimate for 2024/25 is Rs. 884 billion (based on 2024/25 revised GDP of 883,586 million Rs.). This province is estimated to contribute

14.2 percent to the national Gross Domestic Product in 2025/26. The revised estimate for 2024/25 shows this province contributing 14.3 percent. Similarly, the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices measured in constant prices for this province in 2025/26 is estimated to be 2.87 percent, and the revised estimate for 2024/25 is 4.27 percent. In 2025/26, the estimate shows that the highest contribution to Lumbini Province's Gross Domestic Product is from agriculture, forestry and fisheries (29.8%), and the lowest contribution is from administrative and support services (0.4%). The revised estimate for 2024/25 also shows that agriculture, forestry and fisheries' (30.1%) contribution is in the lead and administrative and support services' contribution is in the last place (0.4%). In Lumbini Province, according to industrial classification, the estimate for 2025/26 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of electricity and gas (9.18%) and the lowest is of public administration and defense (-0.19%). Similarly, the revised estimate for 2024/25 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of electricity and gas (8.38%) and the lowest is of construction (1.35%).

Karnali Province

In 2025/26, the estimate for Karnali Province's Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices is Rs. 2,077 billion, while the revised estimate for 2024/25 is Rs. 2,063 billion. This province is estimated to contribute 4.2 percent to the national Gross Domestic Product in 2025/26. Similarly, the revised estimate for 2024/25 shows this province contributing 4.3 percent. The annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices measured in constant prices for this province in 2025/26 is estimated to be 2.94 percent, and the revised estimate for 2024/25 is 5.25 percent. In 2025/26, the estimate shows that the highest contribution to Karnali Province's Gross Domestic Product is from agriculture, forestry and fisheries (31.52%), and the lowest contribution is from mining and quarrying (0.15%). The revised estimate for 2024/25 also shows that agriculture, forestry and fisheries' (31.4%) is in the lead and the mining and quarrying sector's contribution is in the last place (0.16%). In Karnali Province, according to industrial classification, the estimate for 2025/26 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of financial and insurance services (6.54%) and the lowest is of public service and defense (0.05%). Similarly, the revised estimate for 2024/25 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of financial and insurance services (8.40%) and the lowest is of mining and quarrying (1.26%).

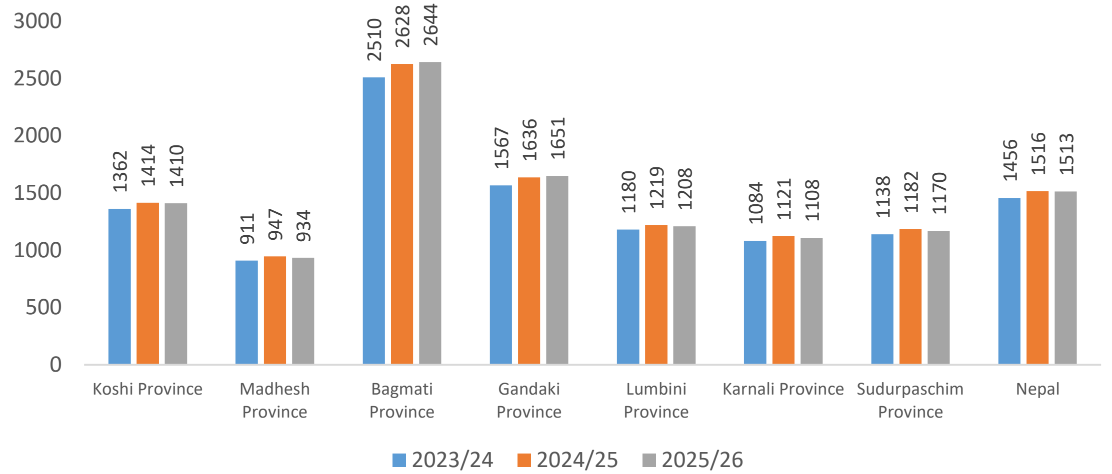
Sudurpaschim Province

In 2025/26, the estimate for Sudurpashchim Province's Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices is Rs. 4,063 billion, while the revised estimate for 2024/25 is Rs. 4,041 billion. This province is estimated to contribute 7.0 percent to the national Gross Domestic Product in 2025/26. Similarly, the revised estimate for 2024/25 shows this province contributing 7.1 percent. The annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at consumer prices measured in constant prices for this province in 2025/26 is estimated to be 3.28 percent, and the revised estimate for 2024/25 is 3.21 percent. In 2025/26, the estimate shows that the highest contribution to Sudurpashchim Province's Gross Domestic Product is from agriculture, forestry and fisheries (33.4%), and the lowest contribution is from administrative and support services (0.1%). The revised estimate for 2024/25 also shows that agriculture, forestry and fisheries' (33.6%) contribution is in the lead and the administrative and support services sector's contribution is in the last place (0.1%). In Sudurpashchim Province, according to industrial classification, the estimate for 2025/26 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of financial and insurance services (7.98%) and the lowest is of public service and defense (-0.18%). Similarly, the revised estimate for 2024/25 shows that the highest annual growth rate of Gross Value Added is of electricity and gas (7.71%) and the lowest is of construction (-2.04%).

9.2.4 Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

In 2025/26, the estimate shows that the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product is of Bagmati Province and the lowest is of Madhesh Province. In 2024/25, the revised estimate shows that the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product is of Bagmati Province and the lowest is of Madhesh Province. In 2025/26, the estimate of per capita Gross Domestic Product in US dollars is: Bagmati Province 2644, Gandaki Province 1651, Koshi Province 1410, Lumbini Province 1208, Sudurpashchim Province 1170, Karnali Province 1108, and Madhesh Province 934. The estimate of per capita Gross Domestic Product at the national level for the current year in US dollars is 1513. Thus, per capita Gross Domestic Product of provinces other than Bagmati and Gandaki Provinces is seen to be below the national average. Detailed information regarding provincial per capita Gross Domestic Product is presented in Figure 9.2.

Figure 9.2 Percapita GDP In US$



CHAPTER X
Current Status and Future Directions of National Accounts Statistics in Nepal

10.1 Current Status of National Accounts

National accounts statistics are crucial for understanding the economic performance and structure of a country. In Nepal, the NSO is responsible for compiling and disseminating national accounts data. This chapter provides an overview of the current state of national accounts in Nepal, including the methodologies used, the scope of data available, and the challenges faced. It also outlines the future plans for enhancing the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the national accounts system to better meet the country's evolving economic needs.

10.1.1 Methodologies and Data Coverage

GDP Estimates: NSO currently produces its GDP estimates using both the production and expenditure approaches. The production approach calculates GDP by summing the gross value added by all industries, while the expenditure approach aggregates consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports. These methods provide a comprehensive view of the economy's output and expenditure patterns. However, due to data unavailability on mixed income and operating surplus by institutional sector NSO is unable to estimate GDP by income approach individually. Even the case of production and expenditure approach, NSO is facing bitter data gap since most of the regular surveys are not in time.

Quarterly GDP Estimates: NSO produces quarterly GDP estimates, providing timely insights into the economic trends and allowing for responsive policy-making. These estimates help track the short-term economic performance and guide monetary and fiscal policies. The quarterly estimates are based only on the basic price at the constant price measures

Provincial GDP Estimates: With the federal structure in place, the NSO also publishes GDP estimates for seven provinces of Nepal. This is crucial for understanding regional economic disparities and planning for balanced regional development. However, with the lack of relevant and appropriate timely indicators, quality of the provincial GDP has to be improved.

10.1.2 Gaps and Challenges

Despite the aforesaid achievements, there are several areas where the system of national accounts in Nepal can be improved to provide a more detailed and timelier reliable picture of the economy. Some of them are listed as follows:

Prolonged Rebasing Activities: Rebasing of GDP is a critical process to update the base year used for calculating economic indicators, ensuring they reflect the current economic structure. However, prolonged rebasing activities can delay the availability of accurate and up-to-date economic data, affecting policy formulation and analysis. Present base year 2010/11 is almost 16 years back and therefore, without further delay, NSO need to rebase the national accounts estimates.

Limited Scope of Sequence of Accounts: Currently, Nepal's national accounts focus primarily on production account; the first account of the sequence of accounts, for economic sectors and the total economy. There is a need to expand the scope to include more comprehensive data such as income accounts, capital accounts, financial accounts, balance sheets. This would provide a fuller picture of the economic activities and financial health of various sectors.

Lack of Supply and Use Tables (SUTs): Supply and Use Tables (SUTs) are vital for providing detailed insights into the flow of goods and services within the economy and their use across different industries. Nepal currently does not compile annual SUTs, limiting the depth of economic analysis that can be performed.

Lack of a Release Calendar: The absence of a predefined release calendar for national accounts data leads to unpredictability in data availability. This hampers the ability of policymakers, businesses, and researchers to plan and make informed decisions based on consistent data release schedules.

Lack of Data: National accounts estimates are mostly depended on the administrative data. Delayed data release from those administrative agencies hampers the timely release in GDP estimates. Approving memorandum of understanding (MoU) between NSO and major data providers is the key milestone to ensure the timely data release. Similarly, periodic surveys should be in time to establish a robust data production system.

Weak Coordination Among Stakeholders: Effective national accounts compilation requires robust coordination among various stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector entities, and data provideNPR Currently, the coordination mechanisms are weak, leading to challenges in data collection, integration, and the timely release of comprehensive economic data.

Adoption of New Standards: National Accounts System of Nepal is facing challenge to timely adopt the international standards in term of new concept, methodology for compiling national accounts. While adopting these standards is essential for maintaining international comparability, it also poses challenges in terms of updating data collection systems, training personnel, and revising existing methodologies.

10.2 Future Plans for Enhancing National Accounts

To address the aforesaid challenges and improve the quality and scope of national accounts, several strategic initiatives are planned:

Accelerating the Rebasing Process: To keep national accounts data relevant and reflective of the current economic environment, the NSO will streamline the rebasing process. This involves updating the base year for GDP calculation more frequently and reducing the time lag in the rebasing cycle. The goal is to align Nepal’s rebasing practices with international standards, ensuring that economic indicators accurately represent the evolving economic landscape.

Expanding the Scope of National Accounts: The NSO plans to broaden the scope of national accounts to include additional accounts of the sequence of accounts by institutional sector:

- **Income Accounts** (generation, allocation, distribution and use)**:** These accounts will provide insights into the income generated by various sectors and how it is spent, offering a more detailed view of economic activities.

- **Capital Accounts:** NSO plans to enhance its national accounts by developing comprehensive Capital Accounts. These accounts will provide detailed insights into capital formation, asset accumulation, and the financial flows essential for economic growth assessment and planning.

- **Financial Accounts and Balance Sheets:** Introducing these elements will help assess the financial position and stability of different sectors within the economy, including households, corporations, and the government.

Compilation of SUTs: The NSO aims to continue compiling annual Supply and Use Tables (SUTs). This initiative will:

- **Enhance Data Accuracy:** Provide a detailed mapping of the production, consumption, and flow of goods and services.

- **Support Economic Analysis:** Enable more sophisticated analyses of inter-industry relationships and economic structure.

- **Help to develop IO tables:** Having SUTs annually estimated, NSO plans to develop Input-Output (IO) tables to support further macroeconomic analysis.

- **Inform Policy Development:** Supply policymakers with crucial information to design targeted economic policies.

Introduction of a Release Calendar: Establishing a fixed release calendar for national accounts data will enhance the predictability and reliability of data dissemination. This will involve setting clear timelines for the release of quarterly and annual GDP data, provincial GDP estimates, and other critical economic indicators. A well-defined release calendar will improve the transparency and usability of national accounts statistics.

Development of Local Level GDP: To further refine regional economic analysis, the NSO plans to develop GDP estimates at the local level as piloting exercise. This will involve:

- **Data Collection Enhancement:** Improving data collection mechanisms at the local level to capture economic activities accurately.

- **Analytical Tools:** Developing analytical tools to process and analyze local economic data effectively.
- **Policy Support:** Providing local governments with the data needed to formulate effective economic policies and development plans.
- **Development of Standard Guidelines:** A comprehensive guideline will be prepared to facilitate local level to prepare the Local Level GDP.

10.3 Conclusion

The national accounts statistics of Nepal are at a pivotal stage of development. While significant progress has been made in producing comprehensive GDP estimates and provincial data, there remain critical areas for improvement. Addressing the lack of a release calendar, expanding the scope of accounts, speeding up rebasing activities, and developing local level GDP estimates are essential steps towards a more robust national accounts system. These efforts will ensure that Nepal's national accounts provide accurate, timely, and comprehensive economic insights, supporting informed decision-making and effective policy formulation in the years ahead.

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ANNEX I
Annual National Accounts Statistics

Table 1: Annual Growth Rate of GVA and GDP (In percentage)

(at constant prices)

Section	Industrial Classification	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.17	2.61	5.16	2.43	2.85	2.35	3.02	3.10	3.05	1.58
B	Mining and quarrying	14.60	9.40	17.62	-2.23	4.65	8.84	0.91	3.35	1.39	3.52
C	Manufacturing	16.83	9.21	6.52	-9.03	8.66	6.70	-1.70	-2.02	2.27	2.83
D	Electricity and gas	22.84	10.38	9.61	19.51	4.18	52.68	19.76	11.61	12.71	20.93
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	3.03	4.57	1.22	2.15	1.35	3.08	3.22	1.27	2.05	1.99
F	Construction	18.68	12.10	7.48	-4.39	7.00	6.93	-1.48	-2.20	0.96	2.21
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.71	17.23	8.11	-11.39	6.64	7.42	-4.10	-0.31	3.88	4.51
H	Transportation and storage	4.41	11.68	8.77	-11.79	4.44	4.60	1.45	13.43	7.07	5.79
I	Accommodation and food service activities	13.39	12.21	9.92	-36.78	10.73	12.56	18.03	21.03	4.61	3.12
J	Information and communication	13.65	2.14	7.05	2.02	3.67	4.19	4.15	4.91	4.88	5.53
K	Financial and insurance activities	9.80	9.43	6.35	-0.35	4.66	6.91	7.92	9.96	7.55	9.16
L	Real estate activities	4.05	1.56	3.75	2.08	2.77	1.72	2.91	2.20	2.77	2.69
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.71	4.95	5.61	1.52	1.51	3.50	3.93	4.15	4.03	3.27
N	Administrative and support service activities	16.28	18.62	6.44	2.19	2.30	1.58	5.03	4.48	3.73	4.52

Section	Industrial Classification	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
		2016/17	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.03	4.71	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	5.46	2.25	3.00	0.23
P	Education	7.21	5.83	5.98	3.20	3.92	4.66	3.93	2.98	2.36	1.50
Q	Human health and social work activities	7.40	5.87	6.69	5.20	6.60	6.99	6.57	6.13	4.69	4.04
R-T	Other Services	4.69	4.63	5.92	1.77	3.38	4.48	5.64	5.43	4.06	2.65
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.17	2.61	5.16	2.43	2.85	2.35	3.02	3.10	3.05	1.58
	Non-Agriculture	10.18	9.50	6.90	-4.42	5.21	6.54	1.98	3.49	4.12	4.54
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	***8.59***	***7.37***	***6.39***	***-2.42***	***4.49***	***5.28***	***2.29***	**3.38**	**3.80**	**3.68**
	Taxes less subsidies on products	12.86	10.02	9.20	-1.88	8.03	8.75	-0.60	6.32	9.77	5.26
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	***8.98***	***7.62***	***6.66***	***-2.37***	***4.84***	***5.63***	***1.98***	**3.68**	**4.43**	**3.85**

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 2: Gross Output by Industrial Classification (at current prices)

NPR millions

Section	Industrial Classification	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	962412	1018269	1102208	1,200,933	1,275,874	1,383,538	1,522,363	1,662,169	1,780,786	1,856,226
B	Mining and quarrying	19973	23519	28044	26,060	26,073	29,723	30,655	30,835	31,561	32,322
C	Manufacturing	636338	725884	822005	759,579	848,445	986,933	1,012,249	1,040,374	1,118,577	1,206,933
D	Electricity and gas	76652	90041	106033	120,134	124,879	189,336	227,415	247,078	282,958	340,095
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	42667	44925	45903	47,020	47,757	49,089	51,048	52,434	53,631	54,901
F	Construction	480714	569440	649787	601,955	611,461	704,782	731,228	725,531	775,289	849,133
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	511567	604157	690591	662,687	738,227	842,576	846,204	876,592	948,642	1,026,703
H	Transportation and storage	398189	438757	465793	392,799	422,240	583,274	721,444	770,089	855,261	944,733
I	Accommodation and food service activities	238040	260255	278733	197,921	214,199	236,245	312,716	433,843	472,239	504,029
J	Information and communication	163277	169674	183446	186,187	198,162	219,163	232,848	243,761	256,357	270,910
K	Financial and insurance activities	220855	255854	284078	321,876	336,177	388,564	438,987	456,959	486,357	505,009
L	Real estate activities	344768	373111	406834	428,760	445,386	473,556	508,675	529,847	556,867	575,201
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	57971	67500	71966	77,682	82,266	89,902	95,580	116,325	130,010	143,350
N	Administrative and support service activities	45951	56256	65848	70,828	73,784	77,097	83,246	88,607	96,393	102,320
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	230416	250415	323175	386,289	409,842	490,735	624,380	642,630	638,983	610,322
P	Education	247618	277860	342451	382,759	393,377	442,173	550,686	629,813	657,908	659,935
Q	Human health and social work activities	51786	56869	72494	89,817	100,601	115,624	131,660	137,719	141,216	141,503
R-T	Other Services	54529	65087	72322	82,853	87,784	89,896	93,120	96,422	101,466	99,284
	Gross Output at basic prices	***4783724***	***5,347,875***	***6011711***	***6,036,140***	***6,436,533***	***7,392,208***	***8,214,504***	***8,781,027***	***9,384,503***	***9,922,906***

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 3: Intermediate Consumption by Industrial Classification (at current prices)

NPR millions

Section	Industrial Classification	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2024/25
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	233142	246394	269320	338,415	317,379	342,722	379,262	413,716	444,231	463,606
B	Mining and quarrying	4305	5070	6045	5,617	5,624	6,470	6,646	6,815	6,958	7,193
C	Manufacturing	486922	556319	629775	585,566	641,001	746,462	768570	751,782	809,685	875,475
D	Electricity and gas	47580	59060	72174	79,759	82,832	125,055	150,507	159,957	184,001	219,294
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	23998	25437	26179	26,896	27,030	27,996	29,313	30,382	30,859	31,586
F	Construction	297738	351716	415527	388,426	388,873	447,674	455,038	452,808	483,397	529,112
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	110079	130506	147546	147,710	158,543	172,248	177,149	186,266	198,027	210,215
H	Transportation and storage	214097	240891	249997	212,476	225,859	326,211	402,705	427,216	474,708	525,610
I	Accommodation and food service activities	181891	192940	203083	147,489	155,420	168,015	220,034	312,420	340,257	362,515
J	Information and communication	94809	99398	109324	109,231	115,469	131,161	140,107	145,929	151,678	159,190
K	Financial and insurance activities	62612	69197	76943	79,931	82,892	98,965	105,208	117,631	116,730	115,702
L	Real estate activities	100658	108734	111120	105,804	111,774	119,373	106,353	106,453	109,931	107,328
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	31010	37716	39244	42,331	45,168	49,130	50,172	66,250	77,345	88,359
N	Administrative and support service activities	28981	36557	40377	43,058	44,664	46,707	50,186	52,569	56,437	59,302
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	45475	56758	104604	109,629	122,186	117,407	157,022	170,830	166,031	151,142
P	Education	49789	58316	90865	94,300	96,713	104,334	155,455	170,290	174,835	125,500
Q	Human health and social work activities	10331	12807	22719	29,489	35,322	41,461	40,667	42,299	41,571	38,629
R-T	Other Services	39742	49037	54389	61,490	64,850	64,830	62,719	62,603	63,410	57,569
	Intermediate Consumption at purchasers' prices	***2,063,161***	***2,336,853***	***2,669,231***	***2,607,615***	***2,721,600***	***3,136,223***	***3,457,113***	***3,676,216***	***3,930,091***	***4,127,326***

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 4: GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP
(at current prices)

NPR Millions

Section	Industrial Classification	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	729269	771875	832887	862,518	958,495	1,040,816	1,143,101	1,248,453	1,336,555	1,392,620
B	Mining and quarrying	15668	18450	21999	20,443	20,448	23,254	24,009	24,020	24,603	25,129
C	Manufacturing	149416	169565	192230	174,014	207,444	240,471	243,679	288,592	308,892	331,459
D	Electricity and gas	29072	30981	33859	40,375	42,047	64,281	76,908	87,121	98,957	120,801
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	18669	19488	19724	20,124	20,728	21,092	21,735	22,052	22,773	23,315
F	Construction	182976	217723	234260	213,530	222,588	257,108	276,190	272,723	291,892	320,021
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	401489	473652	543045	514,977	579,684	670,329	669,055	690,325	750,615	816,488
H	Transportation and storage	184092	197866	215797	180,323	196,380	257,062	318,739	342,873	380,553	419,123
I	Accommodation and food service activities	56149	67315	75650	50,433	58,779	68,230	92,682	121,423	131,982	141,514
J	Information and communication	68468	70276	74122	76,956	82,693	88,002	92,741	97,832	104,679	111,720
K	Financial and insurance activities	158243	186657	207134	241,945	253,284	289,599	333,778	339,328	369,627	389,307
L	Real estate activities	244110	264377	295714	322,956	333,612	354,183	402,323	423,394	446,935	467,873
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	26961	29784	32722	35,351	37,098	40,772	45,408	50,075	52,665	54,990
N	Administrative and support service activities	16970	19699	25471	27,771	29,121	30,390	33,060	36,038	39,955	43,018

Section	Industrial Classification	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
		2016/17	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	184941	193657	218571	276,660	287,656	373,328	467,358	471,799	472,952	459,180
P	Education	197829	219544	251586	288,459	296,664	337,839	395,230	459,523	483,074	534,434
Q	Human health and social work activities	41455	44062	49776	60,328	65,279	74,163	90,993	95,420	99,646	102,874
R-T	Other Services	14787	16050	17933	21,363	22,933	25,066	30,401	33,819	38,056	41,715
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	***2,720,563***	***3,011,022***	***3,342,481***	***3,428,524***	***3,714,933***	***4,255,985***	***4,757,391***	***5,104,811***	***5,454,412***	***5,795,581***
	Taxes less subsidies on products	356582	444927	516450	460,179	637,617	720,573	609,606	655,424	745,453	804,518
	Taxes on Products	358179	447158	518837	462,634	640,029	723,099	611,816	657,826	748,003	807,231
	Subsidies on Products	1597	2231	2387	2,454	2,412	2,526	2,210	2,402	2,550	2,713
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	***3,077,145***	***3,455,949***	***3,858,930***	***3,888,704***	***4,352,550***	***4,976,558***	***5,366,996***	***5,760,235***	***6,199,865***	***6,600,099***

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 5: GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP (at constant 2010/11 prices)

NPR millions

Section	Industrial Classification	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	569312	584167	614292	629,229	647,154	662,372	682,403	703,555	725,011	736,481
B	Mining and quarrying	11761	12867	15134	14,797	15,485	16,854	17,007	17,578	17,823	18,450
C	Manufacturing	106940	116785	124403	113,171	122,968	131,209	128,979	126,374	129,249	132,910
D	Electricity and gas	19520	21546	23617	28,224	29,403	44,891	53,763	60,002	67,630	81,784
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	14653	15322	15510	15,843	16,056	16,550	17,083	17,300	17,656	18,006
F	Construction	126822	142165	152801	146,095	156,315	167,144	164,673	161,046	162,586	166,185
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	277884	325767	352194	312,080	332,798	357,483	342,814	341,759	355,018	371,046
H	Transportation and storage	105258	117552	127863	112,783	117,785	123,207	124,988	141,770	151,795	160,586
I	Accommodation and food service activities	31092	34887	38348	24,245	26,847	30,220	35,668	43,168	45,158	46,566
J	Information and communication	71416	72942	78084	79,662	82,589	86,046	89,620	94,018	98,602	104,052
K	Financial and insurance activities	96810	105941	112667	112,274	117,504	125,629	135,580	149,077	160,330	175,017
L	Real estate activities	159689	162181	168269	171,766	176,516	179,546	184,764	188,823	194,060	199,286
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	17309	18165	19184	19,476	19,769	20,461	21,264	22,147	23,039	23,791
N	Administrative and support service activities	11859	14067	14972	15,300	15,651	15,898	16,698	17,446	18,096	18,914
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	87095	91200	95865	101,769	105,212	109,508	115,485	118,079	121,619	121,893
P	Education	107048	113288	120060	123,904	128,760	134,760	140,055	144,225	147,623	149,841

Section	Industrial Classification	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Q	Human health and social work activities	23144	24503	26143	27,502	29,316	31,366	33,427	35,478	37,141	38,642
R-T	Other Services	8894	9306	9857	10,031	10,370	10,835	11,446	12,068	12,557	12,891
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	569312	584167	614292	629,229	647,154	662,372	682,403	703,555	725,011	736,481
	Non-Agriculture	1277194	1398486	1494971	1,428,920	1,503,344	1,601,607	1,633,315	1,690,359	1,759,980	1,839,861
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	***1,846,506***	***1,982,653***	***2,109,263***	***2,058,149***	***2,150,497***	***2,263,979***	***2,315,718***	***2,393,914***	***2,484,991***	***2,576,342***
	Taxes less subsidies on products	191831	211053	230480	226,150	244,320	265,698	264,111	280,798	308,230	324,453
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	***2,038,337***	***2,193,706***	***2,339,743***	***2,284,300***	***2,394,818***	***2,529,677***	***2,579,829***	***2,674,712***	***2,793,221***	***2,900,795***

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 6: GDP by Expenditure Approach

(at current prices)

NPR millions

Description	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	**3077145**	**3455949**	**3858930**	**3888704**	**4352550**	**4976558**	**5366996**	**5760235**	**6199865**	**6600099**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**2,677,585**	**2,944,759**	**3,268,383**	**3,666,295**	**4,075,169**	**4,648,915**	**4,979,429**	**5,375,072**	**5,772,706**	**5,959,408**
Government consumption	***262,128***	***278,603***	***313,233***	***352,617***	***359,260***	***418,656***	***355,556***	***445,941***	***519,857***	***394,539***
Collective Consumption	167,722	175,079	190,440	219,304	221,478	264,974	300,659	365117	465546	355269
Individual Consumption	94,406	103,524	122,793	133,313	137,782	153,682	54,896	80824	54311	39270
Private consumption	***2,370,592***	***2,617,171***	***2,896,380***	***3,246,422***	***3,639,526***	***4,141,516***	***4,524,879***	***4,821,434***	***5,135,722***	***5,438,238***
Food	1165486	1271256	1415726	1584997	1796520	2026614	2176192	2340487	2508128	2626720
Non-food	438546	494380	550602	621369	682771	770557	840742	885648	942000	1003651
Services	766560	851534	930052	1040056	1160234	1344345	1507944	1595299	1685594	1807867
Nonprofit institutions serving households	***44,865***	***48,985***	***58,770***	***67,256***	***76,383***	***88,744***	***98,995***	***107,698***	***117,127***	***126,631***
Actual final consumption expenditure of household	***2,509,863***	***2,769,680***	***3,077,943***	***3,446,991***	***3,853,691***	***4,383,941***	***4,678,770***	***5,009,955***	***5,307,160***	***5,604,139***
Gross Capital Formation	**1,148,546**	**1,366,752**	**1,596,777**	**1,183,732**	**1,530,513**	**1,873,368**	**1,671,782**	**1,647,501**	**1,822,993**	**2,107,899**
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	***940,850***	***1,120,864***	***1,304,902***	***1,184,858***	***1,276,857***	***1,442,210***	**1,319,764**	**1,411,864**	**1,461,443**	**1,733,226**
General Government	243,536	253,229	221,875	206,830	270,684	295,887	396,089	447,800	496,604	330,530
State Owned Enterprises	141642	89184	99682	93025	61162	66868	79984	113956	121965	129592
Private	555672	778451	983345	885003	945012	1079455	843691	850108	842874	1273104
Change in Stock *	***207,696***	***245,888***	***291,875***	***-1,125***	***253,656***	***431,158***	***352,018***	***235,636***	***361,550***	**374,673**

Description	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Net Exports of Goods and Services	**-892,927**	**-1,134,108**	**-1,300,060**	**-1,061,938**	**-1,428,309**	**-1,770,093**	**-1,479,048**	**-1,443,604**	**-1,543,567**	**-1,620,519**
Imports	***1,133,319***	***1,404,213***	***1,600,283***	***1,326,576***	***1,651,124***	***2,103,641***	***1,855,058***	***1,878,745***	***2,090,868***	***2,278,351***
Goods	977,946	1,229,272	1,398,685	1,169,261	1,499,202	1,873,440	1,582,794	1,570,114	1,761,265	1,932,945
Services	155,374	174,940	201,598	157,314	151,922	230,201	272,265	308,631	329,603	345,406
Exports	***240,392***	***270,105***	***300,222***	***264,638***	***222,815***	***333,548***	***376,010***	***435,142***	***547,301***	***657,832***
Goods	82,127	93,474	113,851	108,288	143,745	211,465	183,631	182,367	308,639	373,946
Services	158,265	176,631	186,372	156,350	79,070	122,084	192,379	252,775	238,663	283,886
GDP	**2,933,204**	**3,177,403**	**3,565,099**	**3,788,089**	**4,177,373**	**4,752,190**	**5,172,163**	**5,578,969**	**6,052,133**	**6,446,788**
Statistical Discrepancies	143940.7	278546.6	293831.3	100615	175178	224367	194833	181266	147732	153311
Statistical Discrepancies as percentage of GDP	4.9	8.8	8.2	2.7	4.2	4.7	3.8	3.2	2.4	2.4

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 7: GDP by Expenditure Approach
(at constant prices)

NPR millions

Description	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	**2,038,337**	**2,193,706**	**2,339,743**	**2,284,300**	**2,394,818**	**2,529,677**	**2,579,829**	**2,674,712**	**2,793,221**	**2,900,795**
Final Consumption Expenditure	**1,714,634**	**1,813,624**	**1,963,977**	**2,035,007**	**2,178,659**	**2,332,778**	**2,304,121**	**2,357,979**	**2,433,018**	**2,447,513**
Government consumption	***165,119***	***168,507***	***184,955***	***192,011***	***188,832***	***207,023***	***163,114***	***194,060***	***217,395***	***159,899***
Collective Consumption	105,651	105,893	112,449	119,418	116,412	131,028	137,930	158,888	194,683	143,984
Individual Consumption	59,468	62,614	72,506	72,593	72,420	75,995	25,184	35,172	22,712	15,915
Private consumption	***1,521,254***	***1,615,490***	***1,744,320***	***1,806,374***	***1,949,679***	***2,081,872***	***2,095,592***	***2,117,053***	***2,166,642***	***2,236,293***
Food	720,212	764,827	825,819	855,198	923,043	985,628	992,123	1,002,283	1,025,761	1,058,735
Non-food	266,797	283,324	305,918	316,801	341,934	365,118	367,524	371,288	379,985	392,200
Services	534,245	567,339	612,583	634,375	684,703	731,127	735,945	743,482	760,897	785,357
Nonprofit institutions serving households	***28,262***	***29,628***	***34,702***	***36,623***	***40,148***	***43,883***	***45,415***	***46,867***	***48,980***	***51,321***
Actual final consumption expenditure of household	***1,608,983***	***1,707,732***	***1,851,528***	***1,915,590***	***2,062,247***	***2,201,750***	***2,166,191***	***2,199,092***	***2,238,335***	***2,303,529***
Gross Capital Formation	**870,363**	**976,406**	**1,085,030**	**795,614**	**1,041,194**	**1,163,039**	**955,822**	**919,850**	**947,847**	**1,021,153**
Gross Fixed Capital Formation(GFCF)	***702,408***	***785,371***	***874,481***	***796,389***	***874,412***	***904,142***	***761,116***	***790,769***	***758,681***	***831,878***
General Government	181,816	177,433	148,690	139,018	185,369	185,496	228,427	250,808	257,803	158,641
State Owned Enterprises	105745	62490	66802	62526	41884	41920	46127	63826	63316	62199
Private	414,846	545,448	658,989	594,845	647,159	676,726	486,562	476,136	437,562	611,039
Change in Stock *	***167,955***	***191,035***	***210,550***	***-775***	***166,782***	***258,897***	***194,706***	***129,081***	***189,166***	***189,275***

Description	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
	2016/17	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Net Exports of Goods and Services	**-737,143**	**-897,832**	**-950,567**	**-742,270**	**-950,733**	**-1,082,320**	**-837,351**	**-825,976**	**-845,588**	**-874,545**
Imports	***916,470***	***1,090,956***	***1,154,398***	***913,728***	***1,085,637***	***1,263,172***	***1,026,061***	***1,029,174***	***1,093,959***	***1,150,962***
Goods	790,826	955,042	1,008,971	805,372	985,746	1,124,944	875,467	860,106	921,508	976,472
Services	125,644	135,914	145,427	108,356	99,891	138,229	150,594	169,068	172,451	174,490
Exports	***179,327***	***193,125***	***203,831***	***171,458***	***134,904***	***180,852***	***188,710***	***203,198***	***248,371***	***276,417***
Goods	61,265	66,834	77,297	70,160	87,031	114,658	92,160	85,160	140,063	157,130
Services	118,062	126,291	126,534	101,299	47,873	66,195	96,550	118,038	108,307	119,287
GDP	**1,847,854**	**1,892,199**	**2,098,440**	**2,088,352**	**2,269,120**	**2,413,497**	**2,422,592**	**2,451,854**	**2,535,277**	**2,594,122**
Statistical Discrepancies	190482.7	301507.7	241302.4	195947.8	125697.7	116181	157237	222858	257945	306673
Statistical Discrepancies as a percentage of GDP	10.31	15.93	11.50	9.38	5.54	4.81	6.49	9.09	10.17	11.82

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 8: GDP by Income Approach, Saving and Resource Gap (at current prices) *NPR millions*

Description	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	**3,077,145**	**3,455,949**	**3,858,930**	**3,888,704**	**4,352,550**	**4,976,558**	**5,366,996**	**5,760,235**	**6,199,865**	**6,600,099**
Compensation of Employees	**1,226,772**	**1,302,767**	**1,423,500**	**1,557,945**	**1,616,197**	**1,729,331**	**1,952,414**	**2,113,293**	**2,296,304**	**2,512,157**
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	**358035**	**446579**	**518733**	**462307**	**639372**	**722745**	**611582**	**657402**	**747434**	**806500**
Taxes less subsidies on production	1,453	1,651	2,284	2,128	1,756	2,172	1,976	1,978	1,980	1,982
Taxes less subsidies on products	356582	444927	516450	460179	637617	720573	609606	655424	745453	804518
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income, Gross	**1,492,338**	**1,706,603**	**1,916,697**	**1,868,451**	**2,096,981**	**2,524,482**	**2,803,000**	**2,989,539**	**3,156,127**	**3,281,441**
Primary Income Receivable	51,959	69,143	79,917	68,055	60,879	57,494	96,662	131,470	115,768	144,985
Primary Income Payable	20,964	46,528	40,001	22,102	37,593	28,654	33,155	37,402	37,301	48,502
Gross National Income (GNI)	**3108140**	**3478564**	**3898846**	**3934657**	**4375836**	**5005397**	**5430503**	**5854303**	**6278332**	**6696581**
Current transfers Receivable	855,709	870,476	1,005,588	987,674	1,077,414	1,125,595	1,377,408	1,577,941	1,886,161	2,227,950
Current transfers Payable	3,908	5,805	10,803	5,452	6,062	7,719	7,784	6,697	11,864	10,439
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	**3959941**	**4343235**	**4893631**	**4916879**	**5447188**	**6123274**	**6800126**	**7425547**	**8152629**	**8914093**
Final Consumption Expenditure	2,677,585	2,944,759	3,268,383	3,666,295	4,075,169	4,648,915	4,979,429	5,375,072	5,772,706	5,959,408
Gross Domestic Saving	**399,560**	**511,191**	**590,548**	**222,409**	**277,381**	**327,642**	**387,567**	**385,163**	**427,159**	**640,691**
Gross National Saving	**1,282,356**	**1,398,476**	**1,625,248**	**1,250,584**	**1,372,019**	**1,474,359**	**1,820,697**	**2,050,475**	**2,379,923**	**2,954,685**
Gross Capital Formation	1,148,546	1,366,752	1,596,777	1,183,732	1,530,513	1,873,368	1,671,782	1,647,501	1,822,993	2,107,899
Lending/Borrowing (Resource gap) (+/-)	**-10131**	**-246822**	**-265360**	**-33763**	**-333672**	**-623377**	**-45918**	**221708**	**409198**	**693476**

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 9: Summary of Macro Economic Indicators

Description	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Percapita GDP (NNPR)	**110357**	**122815**	**135889**	**135692**	**150495**	**170506**	**182196**	**193751**	**206625**	**217946**
Annual Change in nominal percapita GDP (%)	16.91	11.29	10.64	-0.15	10.91	13.30	6.86	6.34	6.64	5.48
Percapita GNI (NNPR)	**111469**	**123619**	**137294**	**137295**	**151300**	**171494**	**184352**	**196915**	**209240**	**221132**
Annual Change in nominal percapita GNI (%)	16.56	10.90	11.06	0.00	10.20	13.35	7.50	6.81	6.26	5.68
Percapita GNDI (NNPR)	**142018**	**154347**	**172325**	**171568**	**188344**	**209795**	**230847**	**249766**	**271706**	**294357**
Annual Change in nominal percapita GNDI (%)	14.72	8.68	11.65	-0.44	9.78	11.39	10.03	8.20	8.78	8.34
Percapita GDP at constant price (NNPR)	**73102**	**77959**	**82392**	**79708**	**82804**	**86671**	**87579**	**89967**	**93091**	**95789**
Annual Change in real percapita GDP (%)	7.99	6.64	5.69	-3.26	3.88	4.67	1.05	2.73	3.47	2.90
Percapita GNI at constant price (NNPR)	**75657**	**81399**	**86639**	**82418**	**87585**	**91227**	**89736**	**92344**	**95328**	**98301**
Annual Change in real percapita GNI (%)	8.94	7.59	6.44	-4.87	6.27	4.16	-1.63	2.91	3.23	3.12
Percapita GNDI at constant price (NNPR)	**96391**	**101632**	**108745**	**102993**	**109028**	**111601**	**112368**	**117128**	**123787**	**130852**
Annual Change in real percapita GNDI (%)	7.21	5.44	7.00	-5.29	5.86	2.36	0.69	4.24	5.69	5.71
Percapita incomes in US$										
Nominal Percapita GDP (US$)	1039	1177	1204	1167	1277	1411	1394	1456	1516	1513
Nominal Percapita GNI (US$)	1049	1184	1216	1180	1284	1419	1410	1480	1535	1535
Nominal Percapita GNDI (US$)	1337	1479	1527	1475	1598	1736	1766	1877	1994	2044
Final Consumption Expenditure as percentage of GDP	**87.02**	**85.21**	**84.70**	**94.28**	**93.63**	**93.42**	**92.78**	**93.31**	**93.11**	**90.29**
Gross Domestic Saving as percentage of GDP	**12.98**	**14.79**	**15.30**	**5.72**	**6.37**	**6.58**	**7.22**	**6.69**	**6.89**	**9.71**
Gross National Saving as percentage of GDP	**41.67**	**40.47**	**42.12**	**32.16**	**31.52**	**29.63**	**33.92**	**35.60**	**38.39**	**44.77**
Exports of goods and services as percentage of GDP	**7.81**	**7.82**	**7.78**	**6.81**	**5.12**	**6.70**	**7.01**	**7.55**	**8.83**	**9.97**

Description	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Imports of goods and services as percentage of GDP	**36.83**	**40.63**	**41.47**	**34.11**	**37.93**	**42.27**	**34.56**	**32.62**	**33.72**	**34.52**
Gross Fixed Capital Formation as percentage of GDP	**30.58**	**32.43**	**33.82**	**30.47**	**29.34**	**28.98**	**24.59**	**24.51**	**23.57**	**26.26**
Resource Gap as percentage of GDP(+/-)	**-0.33**	**-7.14**	**-6.88**	**-0.87**	**-7.67**	**-12.53**	**-0.86**	**3.85**	**6.60**	**10.51**
Workers' Remittances as percentage of GDP	**22.60**	**21.85**	**22.79**	**22.50**	**22.08**	**20.24**	**23.12**	**25.09**	**27.80**	**33.02**
Product Tax as a percentage of GDP	**11.64**	**12.94**	**13.45**	**11.90**	**14.70**	**14.53**	**11.40**	**11.42**	**12.06**	**12.23**
Total Tax as a percentage of GDP	**17.8**	**19.1**	**18.9**	**18.0**	**20.0**	**19.8**	**16.1**	**16.4**	**16.9**	**16.8**
Exchange rate (US$: NRs)	106.21	104.37	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.03	136.29	**144.0**
Population (millions)	27.88	28.14	28.40	28.66	28.92	29.19	29.46	29.73	30.01	30.28

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 10: GDP, GDP Growth Rate, Deflators and Composition by Broad Industry Group

Description	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions NPR	**2720563**	**3011022**	**3342481**	**3428524**	**3714933**	**4255985**	**4757391**	**5104811**	**5454412**	**5795581**
Primary Sector	744937	790324	854886	882961	978943	1064069	1167110	1272473	1361159	1417749
Secondary Sector	380132	437758	480074	448042	492806	582952	618512	670488	722514	795596
Tertiary Sector	1595493	1782940	2007520	2097522	2243184	2608963	2971769	3161850	3370739	3582236
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions NPR	**1846506**	**1982653**	**2109263**	**2058149**	**2150497**	**2263979**	**2315718**	**2393914**	**2484991**	**2576342**
Primary Sector	581073	597033	629426	644026	662638	679225	699410	721133	742834	754931
Secondary Sector	267936	295820	316331	303332	324742	359794	364497	364724	377120	398886
Tertiary Sector	997497	1089800	1163506	1110791	1163117	1224960	1251811	1308058	1365037	1422525
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)	**8.59**	**7.37**	**6.39**	**-2.42**	**4.49**	**5.28**	**2.29**	**3.38**	**3.80**	**3.68**
Primary Sector	5.35	2.75	5.43	2.32	2.89	2.50	2.97	3.11	3.01	1.63
Secondary Sector	17.25	10.41	6.93	-4.11	7.06	10.79	1.31	0.06	3.40	5.77
Tertiary Sector	8.38	9.25	6.76	-4.53	4.71	5.32	2.19	4.49	4.36	4.21
Implicit GDP Deflator	**147**	**152**	**158**	**167**	**173**	**188**	**205**	**213**	**219**	**225**
Primary Sector	128.2	132.4	135.8	137.1	147.7	156.7	166.9	176.5	183.2	187.8
Secondary Sector	141.9	148.0	151.8	147.7	151.8	162.0	169.7	183.8	191.6	199.5
Tertiary Sector	159.9	163.6	172.5	188.8	192.9	213.0	237.4	241.7	246.9	251.8
Composition of GDP (in percentage)										
Primary Sector	27.4	26.2	25.6	25.8	26.4	25.0	24.5	24.9	25.0	24.5
Secondary Sector	14.0	14.5	14.4	13.1	13.3	13.7	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.7
Tertiary Sector	58.6	59.2	60.1	61.2	60.4	61.3	62.5	61.9	61.8	61.8

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table11: Gross Domestic Product Deflator by Industrial Classification

Section	Industrial Classification	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	128.10	132.13	135.58	137.08	148.11	157.13	167.51	177.45	184.35	189.09
B	Mining and quarrying	133.21	143.39	145.36	138.16	132.06	137.97	141.17	136.65	138.05	136.20
C	Manufacturing	139.72	145.19	154.52	153.76	168.70	183.27	188.93	228.36	238.99	249.39
D	Electricity and gas	148.93	143.79	143.37	143.05	143.00	143.19	143.05	145.20	146.32	147.71
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	127.40	127.19	127.17	127.02	129.09	127.44	127.23	127.46	128.98	129.48
F	Construction	144.28	153.15	153.31	146.16	142.40	153.82	167.72	169.34	179.53	192.57
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	144.48	145.40	154.19	165.01	174.19	187.51	195.17	201.99	211.43	220.05
H	Transportation and storage	174.90	168.32	168.77	159.89	166.73	208.64	255.02	241.85	250.70	261.00
I	Accommodation and food service activities	180.59	192.95	197.27	208.01	218.94	225.78	259.84	281.28	292.27	303.90
J	Information and communication	95.87	96.35	94.93	96.60	100.13	102.27	103.48	104.06	106.16	107.37
K	Financial and insurance activities	163.46	176.19	183.85	215.50	215.55	230.52	246.19	227.62	230.54	222.44
L	Real estate activities	152.87	163.01	175.74	188.02	189.00	197.27	217.75	224.23	230.31	234.78
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	155.77	163.96	170.57	181.51	187.66	199.27	213.54	226.11	228.59	231.14
N	Administrative and support service activities	143.11	140.04	170.12	181.51	186.07	191.15	197.99	206.57	220.80	227.44
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	212.34	212.34	228.00	271.85	273.41	340.92	404.69	399.56	388.88	376.71
P	Education	184.80	193.79	209.55	232.81	230.40	250.70	282.20	318.62	327.24	356.67
Q	Human health and social work activities	179.12	179.82	190.40	219.36	222.67	236.44	272.21	268.96	268.29	266.22
R-T	Other Services	166.25	172.47	181.92	212.97	221.14	231.34	265.60	280.24	303.06	323.61
	Implicit GDP Deflator	147.34	151.87	158.47	166.58	172.75	187.99	205.44	213.24	219.49	224.95

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 12: Composition of Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Classification (at current prices)

Section	Industrial Classification	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82 R	2082/83 P
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.81	25.63	24.92	25.16	25.80	24.46	24.03	24.46	24.50	24.03
B	Mining and quarrying	0.58	0.61	0.66	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.47	0.45	0.43
C	Manufacturing	5.49	5.63	5.75	5.08	5.58	5.65	5.12	5.65	5.66	5.72
D	Electricity and gas	1.07	1.03	1.01	1.18	1.13	1.51	1.62	1.71	1.81	2.08
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.69	0.65	0.59	0.59	0.56	0.50	0.46	0.43	0.42	0.40
F	Construction	6.73	7.23	7.01	6.23	5.99	6.04	5.81	5.34	5.35	5.52
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.76	15.73	16.25	15.02	15.60	15.75	14.06	13.52	13.76	14.09
H	Transportation and storage	6.77	6.57	6.46	5.26	5.29	6.04	6.70	6.72	6.98	7.23
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2.06	2.24	2.26	1.47	1.58	1.60	1.95	2.38	2.42	2.44
J	Information and communication	2.52	2.33	2.22	2.24	2.23	2.07	1.95	1.92	1.92	1.93
K	Financial and insurance activities	5.82	6.20	6.20	7.06	6.82	6.80	7.02	6.65	6.78	6.72
L	Real estate activities	8.97	8.78	8.85	9.42	8.98	8.32	8.46	8.29	8.19	8.07
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.99	0.99	0.98	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.95	0.98	0.97	0.95
N	Administrative and support service activities	0.62	0.65	0.76	0.81	0.78	0.71	0.69	0.71	0.73	0.74
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.80	6.43	6.54	8.07	7.74	8.77	9.82	9.24	8.67	7.92
P	Education	7.27	7.29	7.53	8.41	7.99	7.94	8.31	9.00	8.86	9.22
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.52	1.46	1.49	1.76	1.76	1.74	1.91	1.87	1.83	1.78
R-T	Other Services	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.64	0.66	0.70	0.72

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

ANNEX II

Provincial GDP

Table 1.1 GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Koshi Province (at current prices, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Koshi Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	177857	187610	208415	226393	248066	268695	286037	297447
B	Mining and quarrying	3005	2576	2576	2930	3025	3027	3100	3166
C	Manufacturing	42230	37852	45389	52583	52961	62256	67106	72668
D	Electricity and gas	6315	7903	8609	12885	15085	17059	18970	23018
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	3331	3398	3500	3562	3670	3724	3845	3937
F	Construction	43139	39161	40822	47153	51036	50354	53893	59086
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	57003	53341	60043	69432	69301	71373	77606	84416
H	Transportation and storage	27445	22934	24976	32693	40538	43607	48399	53304
I	Accommodation and food service activities	11232	7488	8727	10131	13761	18029	19596	21012
J	Information and communication	12392	12866	13825	14713	15505	16356	17501	18678
K	Financial and insurance activities	18643	22017	23049	26418	30447	30594	32552	33216
L	Real estate activities	37120	40539	41877	44485	50530	53321	56379	59310
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	3092	3340	3505	3852	4290	4731	4976	5196
N	Administrative and support service activities	1807	1970	2066	2156	2345	2556	2834	3052
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	32808	41528	43178	56038	70502	71332	71475	69577
P	Education	39353	45096	46378	52815	61787	71681	76046	84300
Q	Human health and social work activities	8558	10372	11223	12751	15644	16372	16858	17242
R-T	Other Services	3166	3772	4049	4425	5376	5984	6712	7342
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	528495	543762	592208	675416	753869	811047	863884	915966
	Taxes less subsidies on products	70747	72584	100940	114269	96600	104133	118067	127150
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	599242	616346	693148	789685	850469	915181	981951	1043116

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 1.2 GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Madhesh Province (at current prices, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Madhes Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	164492	164981	183129	197867	218566	239400	258767	265086
B	Mining and quarrying	3134	859	859	977	1008	1009	1033	1055
C	Manufacturing	27311	24756	29540	34080	34503	40816	43733	46993
D	Electricity and gas	2034	2323	2603	3870	5087	6026	6797	8220
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	3742	3818	3933	4002	4124	4184	4321	4424
F	Construction	23178	21206	22105	25533	27516	26942	28835	31614
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	66579	62846	70743	81805	81649	85557	93029	101193
H	Transportation and storage	27830	23255	25326	33152	41106	44219	49078	54052
I	Accommodation and food service activities	3623	2415	2815	3267	4438	5814	6320	6776
J	Information and communication	12571	13052	14025	14925	15729	16592	17753	18948
K	Financial and insurance activities	13395	16089	17730	20017	23322	24046	25570	25663
L	Real estate activities	12432	13578	14026	15040	17482	18302	19257	20158
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1769	1911	2006	2205	2455	2708	2848	2973
N	Administrative and support service activities	1745	1902	1995	2082	2265	2469	2737	2947
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	31284	39599	41173	53435	66571	66980	67084	65039
P	Education	41428	47450	48798	55571	65011	72996	76832	86202
Q	Human health and social work activities	6242	7566	8187	9301	11411	11762	12270	12790
R-T	Other Services	1756	2092	2245	2454	2974	3245	3648	3963
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	444546	449697	491234	559583	625216	673065	719911	758095
	Taxes less subsidies on products	58992	61747	85700	94810	80189	86316	86316	95787
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	503538	503538	511444	576934	654393	704330	752505	803970

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 1.3 GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Bagamati Province (at current prices, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Bagamati Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	140427	147297	164182	178159	195778	213476	227166	238846
B	Mining and quarrying	7397	10099	10101	11487	11861	11866	12154	12414
C	Manufacturing	68882	62130	73713	86159	87732	104515	111249	118511
D	Electricity and gas	10797	12466	12692	22361	26978	31439	35734	42292
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	4593	4686	4827	4912	5062	5135	5303	5430
F	Construction	60484	54337	56642	65426	70582	69752	74654	81849
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	304560	291004	327569	378790	378071	390614	424729	462002
H	Transportation and storage	101947	85188	92774	121442	150579	161981	179781	198003
I	Accommodation and food service activities	30073	20048	23366	27123	36843	48268	52465	56255
J	Information and communication	23150	24035	25827	27485	28965	30555	32694	34893
K	Financial and insurance activities	131747	149716	153870	176728	204769	209669	231174	248480
L	Real estate activities	199985	218407	225614	238735	270131	283464	298695	312659
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	21793	23544	24707	27154	30241	33350	35075	36623
N	Administrative and support service activities	18585	20264	21249	22174	24123	26296	29154	31389
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	39360	49821	51802	67229	85491	87263	87282	85062
P	Education	53241	61210	62955	71693	83872	99416	104722	116404
Q	Human health and social work activities	12811	15527	16801	19088	23419	24868	26291	27666
R-T	Other Services	8018	9551	10253	11207	13608	15145	17234	18980
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	1237850	1259330	1358945	1557352	1728105	1847072	1985558	2127756
	Taxes less subsidies on products	225040	165669	233785	263808	221437	237152	271366	295366
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1462890	1424999	1592730	1821160	1949542	2084223	2256924	2423122

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 1.4 GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Gandaki Province (at current prices, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Gandaki Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	81327	83541	92225	100342	110087	120444	127858	133526
B	Mining and quarrying	2697	2658	2658	3023	3121	3123	3198	3267
C	Manufacturing	11125	10082	12031	13882	14053	16623	17812	19142
D	Electricity and gas	10402	12435	12252	17388	19591	21010	24531	31892
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	1618	1650	1700	1736	1789	1815	1875	1919
F	Construction	32022	28861	30086	34751	36860	36347	38901	42650
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28095	26221	29516	34131	34066	33969	36936	40177
H	Transportation and storage	15405	12873	14019	18351	22754	24476	27166	29920
I	Accommodation and food service activities	13265	8843	10307	11964	16251	21291	23142	24814
J	Information and communication	8076	8385	9010	9589	10105	10660	11406	12173
K	Financial and insurance activities	15947	19598	21529	24340	27430	27110	29461	30054
L	Real estate activities	15629	17069	17632	18853	21553	22914	24338	25476
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2006	2168	2275	2500	2784	3070	3229	3372
N	Administrative and support service activities	1013	1104	1158	1208	1315	1433	1589	1711
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	26400	33417	34745	45093	56060	56131	56024	54622
P	Education	24099	27622	28407	32350	37846	44170	45746	50405
Q	Human health and social work activities	5706	6915	7483	8501	10430	10915	11408	11892
R-T	Other Services	1492	1778	1908	2086	2528	2840	3113	3421
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	296323	305218	328940	380087	428621	458339	487733	520431
	Taxes less subsidies on products	44505	42333	56492	64149	54923	58848	66658	72244
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	340828	347551	385432	444236	483544	517187	554392	592675

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 1.5 GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Lumbini Province (at current prices, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Lumbini Province							
		2075/76	**2076/77**	**2077/78**	**2078/79**	**2079/80**	**2080/81**	**2081/82R**	**2082/83P**
		2018/19	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	144935	148771	165925	180467	199935	218755	234013	244789
B	Mining and quarrying	3528	3230	3231	3674	3793	3795	3887	3970
C	Manufacturing	31015	28108	33542	38700	39176	46340	49657	53366
D	Electricity and gas	2474	2919	3019	4132	5468	6298	7037	8382
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	3619	3692	3803	3870	3988	4046	4179	4278
F	Construction	41099	37305	38887	44918	48255	47731	51085	56009
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	55274	52019	58556	67712	67583	69338	75394	82010
H	Transportation and storage	32203	26910	29306	38361	47565	51167	56790	62546
I	Accommodation and food service activities	8976	5984	6974	8096	10997	14407	15660	16791
J	Information and communication	11636	12081	12982	13815	14559	15358	16433	17539
K	Financial and insurance activities	20492	25888	27608	31379	35220	35210	37365	38026
L	Real estate activities	21846	23858	24645	26267	29935	31992	34090	35683
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2576	2783	2921	3210	3575	3942	4146	4329
N	Administrative and support service activities	1747	1905	1997	2084	2268	2472	2741	2951
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	36696	46449	48295	62679	78951	79244	79322	76690
P	Education	44319	50787	52231	59480	69584	80727	84365	93350
Q	Human health and social work activities	8361	10133	10965	12457	15284	15994	16856	17074
R-T	Other Services	2060	2455	2635	2880	3490	3884	4328	4755
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	472856	485276	527520	604182	679626	730702	777346	822537
	Taxes less subsidies on products	67146	66040	89253	102377	87086	93817	106240	114181
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	540002	551316	616773	706559	766712	824520	883586	936718

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 1.6 GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Karnali Province (at current prices, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Karnali Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	43980	45873	50794	55819	60045	66170	72593	76737
B	Mining and quarrying	791	307	307	349	360	360	369	377
C	Manufacturing	1574	1526	1797	2029	2084	2508	2644	2781
D	Electricity and gas	399	457	780	905	1096	1221	1389	1688
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	1111	1134	1168	1181	1217	1235	1275	1306
F	Construction	12866	12210	12728	14702	15667	15654	16754	18369
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9414	8804	9910	11459	11437	11722	12746	13865
H	Transportation and storage	3416	2855	3109	4070	5046	5428	6025	6635
I	Accommodation and food service activities	4245	2830	3298	3829	5201	6814	7406	7941
J	Information and communication	2108	2189	2352	2503	2638	2783	2978	3178
K	Financial and insurance activities	1923	2589	2913	3266	3841	4004	4364	4475
L	Real estate activities	2487	2716	2805	3178	3832	4035	4261	4416
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	476	515	540	593	661	729	767	800
N	Administrative and support service activities	256	279	293	305	332	362	401	432
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	24288	30743	31965	41485	51388	52358	52841	51211
P	Education	19679	22541	23181	26398	30883	36038	37094	40933
Q	Human health and social work activities	3358	4069	4403	5003	6138	6441	6716	6935
R-T	Other Services	607	723	776	848	1012	1149	1257	1377
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	132979	142358	153119	177921	202878	219012	231879	243454
	Taxes less subsidies on products	18913	19169	26402	30123	25997	28120	31691	33795
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	151892	161527	179521	208044	228874	247131	263570	277249

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 1.7 GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Sudurpaschim Province (at current prices, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Sudurpashchim Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	79870	84445	93826	101768	110624	121513	130120	136190
B	Mining and quarrying	1447	716	716	814	840	841	861	880
C	Manufacturing	10094	9559	11433	13039	13170	15536	16691	17998
D	Electricity and gas	1438	1872	2092	2741	3603	4069	4499	5309
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	1711	1745	1798	1829	1885	1912	1975	2022
F	Construction	21473	20451	21318	24624	26275	25945	27769	30445
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	22121	20742	23349	27000	26948	27753	30176	32825
H	Transportation and storage	7550	6309	6871	8994	11151	11996	13314	14663
I	Accommodation and food service activities	4237	2824	3292	3821	5190	6800	7391	7925
J	Information and communication	4188	4348	4673	4973	5240	5528	5915	6313
K	Financial and insurance activities	4987	6049	6585	7451	8750	8695	9143	9394
L	Real estate activities	6216	6789	7013	7626	8861	9367	9916	10172
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1010	1091	1145	1258	1401	1545	1625	1697
N	Administrative and support service activities	318	347	364	380	413	451	500	538
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	27732	35103	36498	47368	58395	58490	58924	56979
P	Education	29465	33754	34713	39531	46247	54494	58269	62841
Q	Human health and social work activities	4741	5746	6217	7063	8666	9067	9247	9276
R-T	Other Services	834	994	1067	1166	1413	1573	1765	1877
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	229432	242884	262968	301445	339075	365574	388099	407340
	Taxes less subsidies on products	31107	32637	45044	51037	43449	46937	53041	56545
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	260539	275521	308012	352482	382523	412512	441141	463886

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 2.1: GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Koshi Province (at constant prices 2010/11, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Koshi Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	132290	136920	140997	144468	148050	151467	154225	157538
B	Mining and quarrying	1898	1861	1943	2116	2136	2207	2238	2317
C	Manufacturing	27223	24643	26897	28644	27990	27215	27594	28207
D	Electricity and gas	4446	5566	5971	9537	12032	13753	14894	18432
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	2618	2671	2704	2788	2877	2927	2940	2951
F	Construction	28044	26800	28492	30638	30420	29696	29487	29625
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	37032	32219	34270	36790	35299	35251	35934	36870
H	Transportation and storage	16259	14220	15172	15872	15947	18052	18978	19731
I	Accommodation and food service activities	5717	3546	3975	4466	5231	6356	6606	6857
J	Information and communication	13042	13288	13777	14283	14820	15526	16009	16619
K	Financial and insurance activities	10132	10177	10618	11379	12346	13389	13786	14294
L	Real estate activities	21080	21388	21833	22128	22702	23305	23530	23820
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1813	1835	1856	1917	1986	2065	2106	2132
N	Administrative and support service activities	1086	1081	1102	1119	1173	1222	1242	1272
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	14390	14566	15793	16438	17421	17853	18380	18470
P	Education	18622	19342	20081	21023	21836	22470	22867	23239
Q	Human health and social work activities	4445	4719	5026	5379	5727	6079	6179	6366
R-T	Other Services	1714	1766	1822	1904	2012	2117	2176	2230
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	132290	136920	140997	144468	148050	151467	154225	157538
	Non-Agriculture	209561	199688	211333	226421	231955	239483	244945	253434
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	341851	336608	352330	370889	380005	390950	399170	410971
	Taxes less subsidies on products	31573	36921	40057	43486	43340	45857	49512	51756
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	373424	373529	392387	414375	423346	436808	448681	462727

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 2.2: GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Madhesh Province (at constant prices 2010/11, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Madhes Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	124096	120827	123822	127848	130553	135700	141629	139849
B	Mining and quarrying	632	610	642	699	704	729	739	764
C	Manufacturing	17589	15849	17497	18564	18161	17916	18327	18749
D	Electricity and gas	1506	1721	1896	2226	2573	2981	3242	3596
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	2940	2997	3039	3132	3221	3289	3353	3395
F	Construction	15054	14271	15276	16590	16335	15954	16079	16293
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	43345	37910	40388	43368	41442	41312	42742	44231
H	Transportation and storage	16501	14596	15374	16162	16080	18170	19387	20329
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1873	1115	1296	1457	1686	2042	2143	2183
J	Information and communication	13234	13462	14010	14531	14837	15476	16196	16957
K	Financial and insurance activities	7282	7428	8147	8636	9418	10574	11043	11358
L	Real estate activities	6916	6915	7021	7093	7382	7553	7702	7825
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1037	1048	1062	1097	1133	1188	1229	1255
N	Administrative and support service activities	1027	1042	1065	1081	1128	1186	1224	1264
O	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	13721	15276	15059	15674	16450	16763	17251	17265
P	Education	19820	20324	21135	22140	22900	22985	23448	23967
Q	Human health and social work activities	3278	3438	3667	3927	4164	4387	4565	4763
R-T	Other Services	961	978	1011	1057	1109	1158	1201	1214
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	124096	120827	123822	127848	130553	135700	141629	139849
	Non-Agriculture	166717	158979	167587	177435	178723	183665	189869	195409
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	290813	279806	291409	305283	309276	319364	331498	335258
	Taxes less subsidies on products	26327	30892	33216	35860	35273	37460	41118	42221
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	317139	310698	324626	341143	344550	356825	372616	377479

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 2.3: GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Bagamati Province (at constant prices 2010/11, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Bagamati Privince							
		2075/76	**2076/77**	**2077/78**	**2078/79**	**2079/80**	**2080/81**	**2081/82R**	**2082/83P**
		2018/19	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	101465	107040	109978	111603	116986	119684	122678	125882
B	Mining and quarrying	7502	7341	7683	8359	8437	8720	8841	9152
C	Manufacturing	44764	40663	43731	47230	46762	45787	46903	48250
D	Electricity and gas	7408	8581	8665	15486	17781	19793	23509	28887
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	3610	3703	3766	3887	4024	4005	4115	4226
F	Construction	39640	37383	40347	42779	42429	41224	41880	43044
G	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	196880	176719	188806	203011	194758	194037	202367	212412
H	Transportation and storage	60320	53381	54993	57404	58765	66753	71797	76363
I	Accommodation and food service activities	15362	9560	10733	12125	14393	17288	18094	18661
J	Information and communication	24380	24958	25907	27266	28737	30189	31847	33821
K	Financial and insurance activities	71645	69581	71672	77029	83294	92351	100813	112636
L	Real estate activities	114123	116766	120376	122355	125637	127937	131705	135717
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	12773	12984	13203	13685	14249	14853	15497	16050
N	Administrative and support service activities	10863	11177	11448	11635	12234	12788	13295	13936
O	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	17264	18327	18947	19720	21125	21840	22445	22581
P	Education	25711	26395	27528	28823	30066	31338	32217	32827
Q	Human health and social work activities	6842	7103	7598	8133	8697	9286	9860	10450
R-T	Other Services	4463	4496	4660	4871	5166	5460	5717	5898
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	101465	107040	109978	111603	116986	119684	122678	125882
	Non-Agriculture	663548	629118	660065	703798	716553	743650	780901	824912
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	765013	736158	770043	815401	833538	863334	903579	950794
	Taxes less subsidies on products	100430	80009	87571	95760	95066	101266	112077	119739
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	865444	816167	857614	911161	928605	964601	1015656	1070533

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 2.4: GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Gandaki Province (at constant prices 2010/11, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Gandaki Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	59407	60793	62290	62952	65642	67631	69211	70209
B	Mining and quarrying	1962	1936	2015	2195	2218	2289	2322	2404
C	Manufacturing	7224	6603	7131	7534	7399	7265	7524	7852
D	Electricity and gas	7072	8498	8545	12067	14702	15860	17766	22012
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	1275	1304	1317	1358	1403	1425	1470	1518
F	Construction	20856	19868	21206	22496	21889	21431	21864	22598
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18350	15927	16896	18064	17369	17339	18160	19168
H	Transportation and storage	9161	8012	8445	8831	9068	10323	11150	11925
I	Accommodation and food service activities	6563	4431	4675	5243	6231	7603	7963	8174
J	Information and communication	8527	8709	8958	9292	9784	10344	10959	11703
K	Financial and insurance activities	8694	9110	9965	10457	11150	11796	12746	13591
L	Real estate activities	8970	9171	9388	9642	10003	10320	10754	11144
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1179	1197	1208	1243	1289	1329	1393	1451
N	Administrative and support service activities	615	609	620	627	658	680	710	748
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11579	12292	12708	13227	13852	14048	14406	14500
P	Education	11443	11913	12337	12861	13380	13775	14133	14294
Q	Human health and social work activities	2974	3164	3361	3582	3820	4032	4296	4517
R-T	Other Services	811	837	861	896	946	996	1037	1069
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	59407	60793	62290	62952	65642	67631	69211	70209
	Non-Agriculture	127254	123581	129633	139614	145162	150856	158654	168669
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	186661	184375	191924	202566	210803	218487	227864	238878
	Taxes less subsidies on products	19861	20677	21753	23675	24042	25628	28264	30083
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	206522	205052	213676	226241	234846	244115	256128	268961

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 2.5: GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Lumbini Province (at constant prices 2010/11, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Lumbini Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	106041	108685	112108	115154	119340	123556	127685	130663
B	Mining and quarrying	2382	2322	2432	2648	2671	2761	2799	2898
C	Manufacturing	20060	18204	19873	21041	20624	20296	20882	21451
D	Electricity and gas	1725	2046	2096	2892	3483	4267	4625	5049
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	2847	2908	2943	3029	3119	3178	3258	3312
F	Construction	26739	25397	27147	29130	28651	28203	28584	29080
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	36014	31483	33481	35870	34352	34264	35650	37040
H	Transportation and storage	19108	16854	17714	18593	18763	21275	22828	24034
I	Accommodation and food service activities	4590	2818	3195	3589	4197	5100	5353	5534
J	Information and communication	12268	12503	12943	13427	13876	14559	15322	16107
K	Financial and insurance activities	11155	11991	12726	13513	14257	15415	16158	16920
L	Real estate activities	12257	12466	12718	12876	13232	13760	14290	14576
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1511	1531	1549	1597	1651	1720	1790	1835
N	Administrative and support service activities	1037	1047	1068	1082	1131	1181	1225	1271
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16095	17086	17664	18386	19509	19833	20397	20358
P	Education	21147	21826	22656	23676	24538	25320	25893	26059
Q	Human health and social work activities	4384	4620	4919	5255	5583	5943	6306	6384
R-T	Other Services	1126	1152	1188	1239	1303	1377	1432	1463
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	106041	108685	112108	115154	119340	123556	127685	130663
	Non-Agriculture	194446	186255	196312	207842	210941	218451	226794	233371
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	300487	294940	308421	322995	330280	342007	354479	364034
	Taxes less subsidies on products	29966	32752	34734	37947	37669	40116	43968	45845
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	330453	327691	343154	360942	367949	382123	398447	409879

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 2.6: GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Karnali Province (at constant prices 2010/11, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Karnali Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32064	33335	34482	35406	35810	37019	39217	40495
B	Mining and quarrying	229	217	232	252	253	263	266	275
C	Manufacturing	1018	1001	1065	1103	1100	1095	1116	1133
D	Electricity and gas	389	436	712	841	1024	1073	1145	1215
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	874	887	898	925	961	972	1004	1030
F	Construction	8479	8416	8950	9535	9330	9221	9410	9666
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6148	5294	5630	6074	5867	5849	6127	6428
H	Transportation and storage	2032	1777	1913	1980	1977	2231	2410	2562
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2100	1418	1472	1655	1958	2383	2500	2581
J	Information and communication	2221	2251	2338	2420	2557	2675	2834	3008
K	Financial and insurance activities	1046	1191	1342	1407	1568	1746	1893	2017
L	Real estate activities	1427	1459	1493	1625	1778	1817	1883	1920
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	279	282	285	296	308	318	333	344
N	Administrative and support service activities	155	152	155	158	167	173	180	189
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10653	11309	11692	12169	12698	13104	13588	13594
P	Education	9313	9626	9991	10503	10992	11255	11463	11537
Q	Human health and social work activities	1746	1844	1963	2110	2263	2383	2530	2618
R-T	Other Services	329	337	348	365	381	403	419	428
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	32064	33335	34482	35406	35810	37019	39217	40495
	Non-Agriculture	48439	47896	50479	53418	55184	56961	59101	60546
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	80503	81232	84961	88824	90994	93980	98318	101041
	Taxes less subsidies on products	8440	8949	9726	10424	10378	11024	12195	12725
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	88944	90181	94687	99248	101372	105004	110514	113766

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 2.7: GVA by Industrial Classification and GDP, Sudurpaschim Province (at constant prices 2010/11, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	Sudurpashchim Province							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	58928	61629	63475	64941	66023	68499	70367	71846
B	Mining and quarrying	528	509	538	584	588	609	617	639
C	Manufacturing	6525	6208	6774	7092	6942	6799	6903	7268
D	Electricity and gas	1071	1376	1517	1843	2168	2275	2450	2592
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	1345	1372	1389	1432	1478	1503	1517	1575
F	Construction	13990	13961	14896	15975	15619	15318	15281	15880
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14425	12529	13326	14306	13727	13707	14037	14897
H	Transportation and storage	4483	3943	4174	4366	4387	4966	5245	5640
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2142	1357	1499	1684	1973	2397	2499	2576
J	Information and communication	4412	4491	4656	4827	5009	5248	5436	5837
K	Financial and insurance activities	2713	2796	3034	3209	3548	3805	3890	4201
L	Real estate activities	3496	3602	3687	3827	4029	4131	4195	4283
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	592	599	606	626	649	674	691	723
N	Administrative and support service activities	189	190	194	197	207	215	220	233
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12163	12912	13349	13894	14430	14638	15152	15126
P	Education	14004	14477	15031	15735	16344	17082	17602	17918
Q	Human health and social work activities	2473	2614	2784	2980	3173	3367	3405	3543
R-T	Other Services	454	465	480	502	529	556	575	590
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	58928	61629	63475	64941	66023	68499	70367	71846
	Non-Agriculture	85006	83402	87935	93080	94798	97292	99716	103519
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	143935	145031	151410	158022	160820	165791	170083	175366
	Taxes less subsidies on products	13883	15950	17264	18545	18342	19447	21097	22085
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	157817	160981	168674	176567	179162	185238	191179	197451

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 3.1: Contribution of Koshi Province on GVA and GDP, (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Koshi Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.4	21.8	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.5	21.4	21.4
B	Mining and quarrying	13.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
C	Manufacturing	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.7	21.9
D	Electricity and gas	18.7	19.6	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.6	19.2	19.1
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9
F	Construction	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3
H	Transportation and storage	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
I	Accommodation and food service activities	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
J	Information and communication	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
K	Financial and insurance activities	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.5
L	Real estate activities	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
N	Administrative and support service activities	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2
P	Education	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8
Q	Human health and social work activities	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.9	16.8
R-T	Other Services	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.6
Aggregate		15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.8

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 3.2: Contribution of Madhesh Province on GVA and GDP, (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Madesh Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19.7	19.1	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.4	19.0
B	Mining and quarrying	14.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
C	Manufacturing	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.2
D	Electricity and gas	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
F	Construction	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4
H	Transportation and storage	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
I	Accommodation and food service activities	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
J	Information and communication	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
K	Financial and insurance activities	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.6
L	Real estate activities	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
N	Administrative and support service activities	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
P	Education	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	15.9	15.9	16.1
Q	Human health and social work activities	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.4
R-T	Other Services	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5
Aggregate		13.3	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.20	13.08

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 3.3: Contribution of Bagamati Province on GVA and GDP, (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Bagamati Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.0	17.2
B	Mining and quarrying	33.6	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4
C	Manufacturing	35.8	35.7	35.5	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.0	35.8
D	Electricity and gas	31.9	30.9	30.2	34.8	35.1	36.1	36.1	35.0
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3
F	Construction	25.8	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	56.1	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.6	56.6	56.6
H	Transportation and storage	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
I	Accommodation and food service activities	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
J	Information and communication	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2
K	Financial and insurance activities	63.6	61.9	60.7	61.0	61.3	61.8	62.5	63.8
L	Real estate activities	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.4	67.1	67.0	66.8	66.8
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6
N	Administrative and support service activities	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.5
P	Education	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.6	21.7	21.8
Q	Human health and social work activities	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	26.1	26.4	26.9
R-T	Other Services	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.8	44.8	45.3	45.5
Aggregate		37.0	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.7

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 3.4: Contribution of Gandaki Province on GVA and GDP, (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Gandaki Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
B	Mining and quarrying	12.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
C	Manufacturing	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
D	Electricity and gas	30.7	30.8	29.1	27.0	25.5	24.1	24.8	26.4
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
F	Construction	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9
H	Transportation and storage	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
I	Accommodation and food service activities	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
J	Information and communication	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
K	Financial and insurance activities	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.7
L	Real estate activities	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
N	Administrative and support service activities	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9
P	Education	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.4
Q	Human health and social work activities	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.6
R-T	Other Services	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.2
Aggregate		8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 3.5: Contribution of Lumbini Province on GVA and GDP, (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Lumbani Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6
B	Mining and quarrying	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
C	Manufacturing	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1
D	Electricity and gas	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
F	Construction	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
H	Transportation and storage	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9
I	Accommodation and food service activities	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
J	Information and communication	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
K	Financial and insurance activities	9.9	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.8
L	Real estate activities	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
N	Administrative and support service activities	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.7
P	Education	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.5
Q	Human health and social work activities	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.6
R-T	Other Services	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4
Aggregate		14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 3.6: Contribution of Karnali Province on GVA and GDP, (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Karnali Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5
B	Mining and quarrying	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
C	Manufacturing	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
D	Electricity and gas	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
F	Construction	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
H	Transportation and storage	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
I	Accommodation and food service activities	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
J	Information and communication	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
K	Financial and insurance activities	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
L	Real estate activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
N	Administrative and support service activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2
P	Education	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7
Q	Human health and social work activities	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7
R-T	Other Services	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Aggregate		4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 3.7: Contribution of Sudurpaschim Province on GVA and GDP, (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Sudurpaschim Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8
B	Mining and quarrying	6.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
C	Manufacturing	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
D	Electricity and gas	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
F	Construction	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
H	Transportation and storage	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
I	Accommodation and food service activities	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
J	Information and communication	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
K	Financial and insurance activities	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4
L	Real estate activities	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
N	Administrative and support service activities	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.4
P	Education	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.8
Q	Human health and social work activities	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.0
R-T	Other Services	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
Aggregate		6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 4.1: Composition of GDP by Industrial Classification, Koshi Province (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Koshi Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.7	35	35.2	33.5	32.9	33.1	33.11	32.47
B	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.36	0.35
C	Manufacturing	8.0	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.0	7.7	7.77	7.93
D	Electricity and gas	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.20	2.51
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.45	0.43
F	Construction	8.2	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.2	6.24	6.45
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.8	9.8	10.1	10.3	9.2	8.8	8.98	9.22
H	Transportation and storage	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.60	5.82
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.27	2.29
J	Information and communication	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.03	2.04
K	Financial and insurance activities	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.77	3.63
L	Real estate activities	7.0	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.53	6.48
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.58	0.57
N	Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.33	0.33
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.2	7.6	7.3	8.3	9.4	8.8	8.27	7.60
P	Education	7.4	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.8	8.80	9.20
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.95	1.88
R-T	Other Services	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.78	0.80
	Aggregate	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 4.2: Composition of GDP by Industrial Classification, Madesh Province (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Madesh Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37.0	36.7	37.3	35.4	35.0	35.6	35.94	34.97
B	Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.14	0.14
C	Manufacturing	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.07	6.20
D	Electricity and gas	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.94	1.08
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.60	0.58
F	Construction	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.01	4.17
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15.0	14.0	14.4	14.6	13.1	12.7	12.92	13.35
H	Transportation and storage	6.3	5.2	5.2	5.9	6.6	6.6	6.82	7.13
I	Accommodation and food service activities	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.88	0.89
J	Information and communication	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.47	2.50
K	Financial and insurance activities	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.55	3.39
L	Real estate activities	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.67	2.66
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.40	0.39
N	Administrative and support service activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.38	0.39
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.0	8.8	8.4	9.5	10.6	10.0	9.32	8.58
P	Education	9.3	10.6	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.8	10.67	11.37
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.70	1.69
R-T	Other Services	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.51	0.52
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 4.3: Composition of GDP by Industrial Classification, Bagamati Province (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Bagamati Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.3	11.7	12.1	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.23
B	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.58
C	Manufacturing	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.57
D	Electricity and gas	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.99
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.26
F	Construction	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.85
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24.6	23.1	24.1	24.3	21.9	21.1	21.4	21.71
H	Transportation and storage	8.2	6.8	6.8	7.8	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.31
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.64
J	Information and communication	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.64
K	Financial and insurance activities	10.6	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.8	11.4	11.6	11.68
L	Real estate activities	16.2	17.3	16.6	15.3	15.6	15.3	15.0	14.69
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.72
N	Administrative and support service activities	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.48
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.2	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.00
P	Education	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.47
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.30
R-T	Other Services	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.89
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 4.4: Composition of GDP by Industrial Classification, Gandaki Province (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Gandaki Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.4	27.4	28.0	26.4	25.7	26.3	26.2	25.66
B	Mining and quarrying	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.63
C	Manufacturing	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.68
D	Electricity and gas	3.5	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.0	6.13
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.37
F	Construction	10.8	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.20
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.5	8.6	9.0	9.0	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.72
H	Transportation and storage	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.75
I	Accommodation and food service activities	4.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.77
J	Information and communication	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.34
K	Financial and insurance activities	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.0	5.77
L	Real estate activities	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.90
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.65
N	Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.33
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.9	10.9	10.6	11.9	13.1	12.2	11.5	10.50
P	Education	8.1	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.8	9.6	9.4	9.69
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.29
R-T	Other Services	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.66
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 4.5: Composition of GDP by Industrial Classification, Lumbini Province (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Lumbini Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.7	30.7	31.5	29.9	29.4	29.9	30.1	29.76
B	Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.48
C	Manufacturing	6.6	5.8	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.49
D	Electricity and gas	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.02
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.52
F	Construction	8.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.81
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.7	10.7	11.1	11.2	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.97
H	Transportation and storage	6.8	5.5	5.6	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.60
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.04
J	Information and communication	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.13
K	Financial and insurance activities	4.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.62
L	Real estate activities	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.34
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.53
N	Administrative and support service activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.36
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.8	9.6	9.2	10.4	11.6	10.8	10.2	9.32
P	Education	9.4	10.5	9.9	9.8	10.2	11.0	10.9	11.35
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.08
R-T	Other Services	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.58
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 4.6: Composition of GDP by Industrial Classification, Karnali Province (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Karnali Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.1	32.2	33.2	31.4	29.6	30.2	31.3	31.52
B	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.16	0.16	0.15
C	Manufacturing	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.14
D	Electricity and gas	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.69
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.54
F	Construction	9.7	8.6	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.55
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.69
H	Transportation and storage	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.73
I	Accommodation and food service activities	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.26
J	Information and communication	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.31
K	Financial and insurance activities	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.84
L	Real estate activities	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.81
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.33
N	Administrative and support service activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.17	0.17	0.18
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	18.3	21.6	20.9	23.3	25.3	23.9	22.8	21.04
P	Education	14.8	15.8	15.1	14.8	15.2	16.5	16.0	16.81
Q	Human health and social work activities	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.85
R-T	Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.57
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table 4.7: Composition of GDP by Industrial Classification, Sudurpaschim Province (at current price)

Section	Industrial Classification	Sudurpaschim Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34.8	34.8	35.7	33.8	32.6	33.2	33.5	33.43
B	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.22
C	Manufacturing	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.42
D	Electricity and gas	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.30
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.50
F	Construction	9.4	8.4	8.1	8.2	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.47
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.6	8.5	8.9	9.0	7.9	7.6	7.8	8.06
H	Transportation and storage	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.60
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.95
J	Information and communication	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.55
K	Financial and insurance activities	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.31
L	Real estate activities	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.50
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.42
N	Administrative and support service activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.13
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.1	14.5	13.9	15.7	17.2	16.0	15.2	13.99
P	Education	12.8	13.9	13.2	13.1	13.6	14.9	15.0	15.43
Q	Human health and social work activities	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.28
R-T	Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.46
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table5.1: Growth Rate of GVA and GDP, Koshi Province

Section	Industrial Classification	Koshi Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.15	3.50	2.98	2.46	2.48	2.31	1.82	2.15
B	Mining and quarrying	17.83	-1.96	4.40	8.92	0.95	3.31	1.41	3.52
C	Manufacturing	7.04	-9.48	9.15	6.50	-2.28	-2.77	1.39	2.22
D	Electricity and gas	18.71	25.21	7.27	59.71	26.16	14.31	8.29	23.76
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	1.53	2.01	1.24	3.11	3.19	1.75	0.42	0.39
F	Construction	7.55	-4.44	6.32	7.53	-0.71	-2.38	-0.70	0.47
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.51	-13.00	6.37	7.35	-4.05	-0.14	1.94	2.60
H	Transportation and storage	10.35	-12.54	6.70	4.61	0.48	13.20	5.13	3.97
I	Accommodation and food service activities	10.00	-37.97	12.09	12.34	17.14	21.50	3.93	3.81
J	Information and communication	7.44	1.88	3.68	3.68	3.76	4.77	3.11	3.81
K	Financial and insurance activities	7.74	0.45	4.33	7.16	8.50	8.45	2.97	3.68
L	Real estate activities	3.17	1.46	2.08	1.35	2.59	2.66	0.97	1.23
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.59	1.19	1.17	3.29	3.61	3.96	1.98	1.24
N	Administrative and support service activities	8.37	-0.44	1.96	1.54	4.80	4.20	1.62	2.46
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	1.23	8.42	4.08	5.98	2.48	2.95	0.49
P	Education	5.51	3.86	3.82	4.69	3.87	2.90	1.77	1.63
Q	Human health and social work activities	6.30	6.16	6.49	7.03	6.47	6.14	1.65	3.03
R-T	Other Services	5.52	3.02	3.18	4.49	5.67	5.22	2.80	2.47
Aggregate at basic price		**7.05**	**-1.53**	**4.67**	**5.27**	**2.46**	**2.88**	**2.10**	**2.96**
Aggregate at purchaser price		**7.23**	**0.03**	**5.05**	**5.60**	**2.16**	**3.18**	**2.72**	**3.13**

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Table5.2: Growth Rate of GVA and GDP, Madesh Province

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Section	Industrial Classification	Madesh Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.97	-2.63	2.48	3.25	2.12	3.94	4.37	-1.26
B	Mining and quarrying	18.67	-3.46	5.23	8.90	0.69	3.49	1.38	3.48
C	Manufacturing	7.39	-9.89	10.40	6.10	-2.17	-1.35	2.29	2.30
D	Electricity and gas	7.00	14.26	10.17	17.43	15.57	15.85	8.76	10.91
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	1.27	1.93	1.40	3.06	2.84	2.12	1.93	1.25
F	Construction	8.31	-5.20	7.05	8.60	-1.54	-2.33	0.78	1.33
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	16.48	-12.54	6.54	7.38	-4.44	-0.31	3.46	3.48
H	Transportation and storage	10.08	-11.55	5.34	5.12	-0.51	13.00	6.70	4.86
I	Accommodation and food service activities	9.94	-40.49	16.29	12.43	15.68	21.14	4.92	1.86
J	Information and communication	7.22	1.72	4.07	3.72	2.11	4.31	4.65	4.70
K	Financial and insurance activities	10.50	2.00	9.69	6.00	9.05	12.27	4.44	2.85
L	Real estate activities	1.77	-0.01	1.54	1.02	4.08	2.31	1.98	1.59
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.25	1.12	1.35	3.26	3.24	4.89	3.50	2.11
N	Administrative and support service activities	6.90	1.50	2.13	1.55	4.39	5.13	3.14	3.34
O	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	5.12	11.33	-1.42	4.08	4.95	1.91	2.91	0.08
P	Education	5.91	2.55	3.99	4.75	3.43	0.37	2.02	2.21
Q	Human health and social work activities	6.76	4.87	6.66	7.09	6.04	5.36	4.04	4.35
R-T	Other Services	5.98	1.77	3.35	4.57	4.94	4.44	3.64	1.12
Aggregate at basic price		**7.89**	**-3.78**	**4.15**	**4.76**	**1.31**	**3.26**	**3.80**	**1.13**
Aggregate at purchaser price		**8.00**	**-2.03**	**4.48**	**5.09**	**1.00**	**3.56**	**4.43**	**1.31**

Table5.3: Growth Rate of GVA and GDP, Bagamati Province

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Section	Industrial Classification	Bagamati Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.44	5.49	2.75	1.48	4.82	2.31	2.50	2.61
B	Mining and quarrying	17.39	-2.15	4.67	8.80	0.93	3.35	1.39	3.52
C	Manufacturing	5.79	-9.16	7.54	8.00	-0.99	-2.09	2.44	2.87
D	Electricity and gas	9.84	15.83	0.99	78.71	14.82	11.31	18.78	22.88
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.19	2.58	1.69	3.21	3.52	-0.47	2.74	2.70
F	Construction	7.16	-5.69	7.93	6.03	-0.82	-2.84	1.59	2.78
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.46	-10.24	6.84	7.52	-4.07	-0.37	4.29	4.96
H	Transportation and storage	7.08	-11.50	3.02	4.38	2.37	13.59	7.56	6.36
I	Accommodation and food service activities	11.47	-37.77	12.27	12.97	18.70	20.12	4.66	3.13
J	Information and communication	6.08	2.37	3.80	5.24	5.39	5.05	5.49	6.20
K	Financial and insurance activities	5.70	-2.88	3.01	7.47	8.13	10.87	9.16	11.73
L	Real estate activities	4.10	2.32	3.09	1.64	2.68	1.83	2.94	3.05
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.12	1.65	1.69	3.65	4.12	4.24	4.34	3.57
N	Administrative and support service activities	5.85	2.90	2.42	1.64	5.15	4.53	3.96	4.82
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	7.12	3.38	2.77	0.61
P	Education	6.42	2.66	4.29	4.70	4.31	4.23	2.80	1.89
Q	Human health and social work activities	6.79	3.82	6.96	7.05	6.93	6.78	6.18	5.99
R-T	Other Services	6.01	0.75	3.64	4.52	6.05	5.71	4.71	3.15
Aggregate at basic price		**5.13**	**-3.77**	**4.60**	**5.89**	**2.22**	**3.57**	**4.66**	**5.23**
Aggregate at purchaser price		**5.59**	**-5.69**	**5.08**	**6.24**	**1.91**	**3.88**	**5.29**	**5.40**

Table5.4: Growth Rate of GVA and GDP, Gandaki province

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Section	Industrial Classification	Gandaki Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.80	2.33	2.46	1.06	4.27	3.03	2.34	1.44
B	Mining and quarrying	17.42	-1.32	4.06	8.91	1.06	3.23	1.42	3.54
C	Manufacturing	6.21	-8.61	7.99	5.66	-1.79	-1.81	3.56	4.36
D	Electricity and gas	6.91	20.17	0.55	41.21	21.84	7.88	12.02	23.90
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	1.88	2.34	0.97	3.11	3.34	1.53	3.18	3.27
F	Construction	7.17	-4.74	6.74	6.08	-2.70	-2.09	2.02	3.35
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.47	-13.21	6.09	6.91	-3.85	-0.17	4.74	5.55
H	Transportation and storage	10.75	-12.54	5.40	4.57	2.69	13.84	8.01	6.96
I	Accommodation and food service activities	7.76	-32.49	5.50	12.16	18.83	22.02	4.75	2.65
J	Information and communication	7.87	2.13	2.86	3.73	5.30	5.73	5.94	6.79
K	Financial and insurance activities	3.91	4.79	9.39	4.94	6.63	5.80	8.05	6.63
L	Real estate activities	3.89	2.24	2.37	2.71	3.74	3.17	4.21	3.62
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.90	1.54	0.88	2.94	3.72	3.11	4.78	4.15
N	Administrative and support service activities	9.13	-0.94	1.70	1.20	4.90	3.35	4.41	5.41
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	4.73	1.41	2.55	0.65
P	Education	6.07	4.11	3.55	4.25	4.04	2.95	2.60	1.14
Q	Human health and social work activities	6.84	6.39	6.21	6.59	6.64	5.56	6.54	5.14
R-T	Other Services	6.06	3.25	2.91	4.02	5.61	5.25	4.13	3.07
Aggregate at basic price		**6.70**	**-1.22**	**4.09**	**5.55**	**4.07**	**3.64**	**4.29**	**4.83**
Aggregate at purchaser price		**6.93**	**-0.71**	**4.21**	**5.88**	**3.80**	**3.95**	**4.92**	**5.01**

Table5.5: Growth Rate of GVA and GDP, Lumbini Province

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Section	Industrial Classification	Lumbini Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.13	2.49	3.15	2.72	3.64	3.53	3.34	2.33
B	Mining and quarrying	18.09	-2.51	4.71	8.90	0.85	3.37	1.40	3.51
C	Manufacturing	6.79	-9.25	9.17	5.88	-1.98	-1.59	2.88	2.73
D	Electricity and gas	7.52	18.62	2.43	37.96	20.45	22.52	8.38	9.18
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	1.58	2.13	1.22	2.91	2.97	1.90	2.50	1.66
F	Construction	7.78	-5.02	6.89	7.31	-1.64	-1.56	1.35	1.74
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.73	-12.58	6.34	7.14	-4.23	-0.26	4.05	3.90
H	Transportation and storage	10.25	-11.80	5.10	4.96	0.92	13.39	7.30	5.28
I	Accommodation and food service activities	9.35	-38.61	13.41	12.30	16.96	21.50	4.97	3.38
J	Information and communication	7.54	1.92	3.53	3.74	3.34	4.92	5.24	5.12
K	Financial and insurance activities	8.90	7.49	6.13	6.18	5.50	8.13	4.82	4.71
L	Real estate activities	2.73	1.70	2.02	1.24	2.77	3.99	3.85	2.00
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.57	1.32	1.15	3.11	3.37	4.18	4.09	2.52
N	Administrative and support service activities	7.91	0.97	1.94	1.36	4.56	4.42	3.72	3.75
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	6.11	1.66	2.85	-0.19
P	Education	6.10	3.21	3.80	4.50	3.64	3.19	2.26	0.64
Q	Human health and social work activities	6.84	5.38	6.47	6.84	6.25	6.44	6.12	1.23
R-T	Other Services	6.06	2.27	3.16	4.29	5.18	5.64	4.04	2.12
Aggregate at basic price		**6.67**	**-1.85**	**4.57**	**4.73**	**2.26**	**3.55**	**3.65**	**2.70**
Aggregate at purchaser price		**6.89**	**-0.84**	**4.72**	**5.18**	**1.94**	**3.85**	**4.27**	**2.87**

Table5.6: Growth Rate of GVA and GDP, Karnali Province

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Section	Industrial Classification	Karnali Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.23	3.97	3.44	2.68	1.14	3.38	5.94	3.26
B	Mining and quarrying	17.33	-5.08	6.83	8.42	0.48	3.78	1.26	3.47
C	Manufacturing	5.06	-1.74	6.44	3.55	-0.23	-0.48	1.92	1.51
D	Electricity and gas	-2.31	11.91	63.37	18.21	21.74	4.81	6.63	6.18
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	1.76	1.55	1.21	3.00	3.91	1.17	3.21	2.64
F	Construction	7.11	-0.74	6.34	6.54	-2.15	-1.17	2.05	2.72
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.67	-13.89	6.34	7.89	-3.41	-0.31	4.76	4.90
H	Transportation and storage	10.75	-12.54	7.69	3.46	-0.12	12.84	8.04	6.30
I	Accommodation and food service activities	7.76	-32.49	3.84	12.40	18.29	21.70	4.93	3.23
J	Information and communication	7.73	1.34	3.86	3.51	5.66	4.60	5.96	6.14
K	Financial and insurance activities	2.22	13.90	12.59	4.88	11.42	11.40	8.40	6.54
L	Real estate activities	3.89	2.24	2.37	8.81	9.43	2.20	3.63	1.96
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.77	0.82	1.14	3.94	4.20	2.94	4.80	3.52
N	Administrative and support service activities	9.09	-1.92	1.96	1.72	5.86	3.22	4.42	4.77
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	4.35	3.20	3.70	0.05
P	Education	5.71	3.36	3.80	5.12	4.65	2.39	1.84	0.65
Q	Human health and social work activities	6.64	5.58	6.46	7.50	7.26	5.30	6.16	3.49
R-T	Other Services	5.87	2.46	3.16	4.99	4.44	5.73	3.89	2.10
Aggregate at basic price		**8.33**	**0.90**	**4.59**	**4.55**	**2.44**	**3.28**	**4.62**	**2.77**
Aggregate at purchaser price		**8.42**	**1.39**	**5.00**	**4.82**	**2.14**	**3.58**	**5.25**	**2.94**

Table5.7: Growth Rate of GVA and GDP, Sudurpaschim Province

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

Section	Industrial Classification	Sudurpaschim Province (%)							
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.14	4.58	3.00	2.31	1.67	3.75	2.73	2.10
B	Mining and quarrying	17.77	-3.70	5.67	8.68	0.69	3.56	1.34	3.49
C	Manufacturing	6.84	-4.86	9.12	4.69	-2.12	-2.05	1.53	5.28
D	Electricity and gas	3.87	28.44	10.29	21.44	17.68	4.90	7.71	5.78
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	1.59	1.98	1.24	3.11	3.18	1.75	0.89	3.83
F	Construction	7.49	-0.21	6.70	7.24	-2.23	-1.93	-0.24	3.92
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.23	-13.14	6.37	7.35	-4.05	-0.14	2.41	6.13
H	Transportation and storage	10.42	-12.05	5.85	4.61	0.48	13.20	5.62	7.54
I	Accommodation and food service activities	8.88	-36.65	10.47	12.35	17.13	21.51	4.24	3.09
J	Information and communication	7.56	1.80	3.68	3.68	3.76	4.77	3.59	7.37
K	Financial and insurance activities	7.21	3.08	8.51	5.78	10.57	7.25	2.23	7.98
L	Real estate activities	3.28	3.02	2.36	3.79	5.28	2.53	1.55	2.10
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.53	1.22	1.17	3.29	3.61	3.96	2.45	4.71
N	Administrative and support service activities	8.51	0.50	1.97	1.45	4.91	4.20	2.09	5.96
O	Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	3.86	1.45	3.51	-0.18
P	Education	5.81	3.38	3.82	4.69	3.87	4.52	3.05	1.79
Q	Human health and social work activities	6.63	5.70	6.49	7.04	6.47	6.12	1.14	4.03
R-T	Other Services	5.85	2.57	3.18	4.55	5.33	5.22	3.35	2.56
Aggregate at basic price		**6.50**	**0.76**	**4.40**	**4.37**	**1.77**	**3.09**	**2.59**	**3.11**
Aggregate at purchaser price		**6.73**	**2.00**	**4.78**	**4.68**	**1.47**	**3.39**	**3.21**	**3.28**

Table 6.1: GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group, Koshi Province

Description	Koshi Province							
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions NPR	528495	543762	592208	675416	753869	811047	863884	915966
Primary Sector	180862	190186	210992	229323	251091	271721	289138	300613
Secondary Sector	95014	88314	98320	116183	122752	133391	143814	158709
Tertiary Sector	252620	265263	282897	329909	380026	405935	430933	456644
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions NPR	341851	336608	352330	370889	380005	390950	399170	410971
Primary Sector	134188	138781	142940	146584	150186	153674	156463	159855
Secondary Sector	62331	59680	64064	71607	73318	73592	74915	79216
Tertiary Sector	145332	138148	145326	152698	156501	163685	167792	171901
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	6.3	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.2
Secondary Sector	7.8	-4.3	7.3	11.8	2.4	0.4	1.8	5.7
Tertiary Sector	7.4	-4.9	5.2	5.1	2.5	4.6	2.5	2.4
Implicit GDP Deflator								
Primary Sector	134.8	137.0	147.6	156.4	167.2	176.8	184.8	188.1
Secondary Sector	152.4	148.0	153.5	162.3	167.4	181.3	192.0	200.3
Tertiary Sector	173.8	192.0	194.7	216.1	242.8	248.0	256.8	265.6
Composition of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	34.2	35.0	35.6	34.0	33.3	33.5	33.5	32.8
Secondary Sector	18.0	16.2	16.6	17.2	16.3	16.4	16.6	17.3
Tertiary Sector	47.8	48.8	47.8	48.8	50.4	50.1	49.9	49.9
Percapita GDP (NNPR)	123810	126300	140884	158890	169828	181196	192765	203035
Nominal Percapita GDP (US$)	1097	1086	1195	1315	1299	1362	1414	1410
Exchange rate (US$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.03	136.29	144.0
Population (millions)	4.84	4.88	4.92	4.97	5.01	5.05	5.09	5.14

Table 6.2: GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group, Madesh Province

Description	Madesh Province							
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions NPR	444546	449697	491234	559583	625216	673065	719911	758095
Primary Sector	167626	165840	183988	198844	219574	240409	259800	266141
Secondary Sector	56266	52103	58180	67485	71229	77967	83686	91251
Tertiary Sector	220654	231754	249067	293254	334413	354689	376425	400703
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions NPR	290813	279806	291409	305283	309276	319364	331498	335258
Primary Sector	124728	121437	124464	128547	131258	136428	142368	140613
Secondary Sector	37089	34838	37709	40512	40289	40141	41001	42032
Tertiary Sector	128995	123532	129236	136223	137729	142795	148130	152612
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	6.0	-2.6	2.5	3.3	5.5	6.1	8.5	3.1
Secondary Sector	7.2	-6.1	8.2	7.4	6.8	-0.9	1.8	4.7
Tertiary Sector	10.0	-4.2	4.6	5.4	6.6	4.8	7.6	6.9
Implicit GDP Deflator								
Primary Sector	134.4	136.6	147.8	154.7	167.3	176.2	182.5	189.3
Secondary Sector	151.7	149.6	154.3	166.6	176.8	194.2	204.1	217.1
Tertiary Sector	171.1	187.6	192.7	215.3	242.8	248.4	254.1	262.6
Composition of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	37.7	36.9	37.5	35.5	35.1	35.7	36.1	35.1
Secondary Sector	12.7	11.6	11.8	12.1	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.0
Tertiary Sector	49.6	51.5	50.7	52.4	53.5	52.7	52.3	52.9
Percapita GDP (NNPR)	85201	85526	95361	106927	113906	121208	129059	134561
Nominal Percapita GDP (US$)	755	735	809	885	871	911	947	934
Exchange rate (US$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.03	136.29	**144.0**
Population (millions)	5.91	5.98	6.05	6.12	6.19	6.27	6.34	6.42

Table 6.3: GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group, Bagamati Province

Description	Bagamati Province							
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions NPR	1237850	1259330	1358945	1557352	1728105	1847072	1985558	2127756
Primary Sector	147824	157395	174284	189647	207639	225342	239320	251259
Secondary Sector	144756	133619	147874	178858	190353	210840	226941	248081
Tertiary Sector	945270	968315	1036787	1188848	1330113	1410889	1519297	1628416
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions NPR	765013	736158	770043	815401	833538	863334	903579	950794
Primary Sector	108967	114380	117661	119962	125423	128404	131519	135034
Secondary Sector	95421	90330	96509	109382	110996	110808	116407	124407
Tertiary Sector	560625	531448	555872	586057	597119	624122	655653	691353
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	3.3	5.0	2.9	2.0	4.6	2.4	2.4	2.7
Secondary Sector	6.4	-5.3	6.8	13.3	1.5	-0.2	5.1	6.9
Tertiary Sector	5.3	-5.2	4.6	5.4	1.9	4.5	5.1	5.4
Implicit GDP Deflator								
Primary Sector	135.7	137.6	148.1	158.1	165.6	175.5	182.0	186.1
Secondary Sector	151.7	147.9	153.2	163.5	171.5	190.3	195.0	199.4
Tertiary Sector	168.6	182.2	186.5	202.9	222.8	226.1	231.7	235.5
Composition of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	11.9	12.5	12.8	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.8
Secondary Sector	11.7	10.6	10.9	11.5	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.7
Tertiary Sector	76.4	76.9	76.3	76.3	77.0	76.4	76.5	76.5
Percapita GDP (NNPR)	245864	237105	262827	297575	315414	333970	358178	380872
Nominal Percapita GDP (US$)	2178	2039	2230	2463	2412	2510	2628	2644
Exchange rate (US$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.03	136.29	**144.0**
Population (millions)	5.95	6.01	6.06	6.12	6.18	6.24	6.30	6.36

Table 6.4: GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group, Gandaki Province

Description	Gandaki Province							
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions NPR	296323	305218	328940	380087	428621	458339	487733	520431
Primary Sector	84023	86199	94883	103365	113208	123566	131057	136793
Secondary Sector	55166	53029	56069	67757	72293	75795	83119	95604
Tertiary Sector	157133	165991	177988	208965	243120	258978	273557	288035
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions NPR	186661	184375	191924	202566	210803	218487	227864	238878
Primary Sector	61370	62730	64305	65146	67859	69920	71533	72613
Secondary Sector	36427	36273	38199	43455	45394	45981	48624	53979
Tertiary Sector	88864	85372	89420	93965	97550	102586	107708	112286
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	5.2	2.2	2.5	1.3	4.2	3.0	2.3	1.5
Secondary Sector	6.7	-0.4	5.3	13.8	4.5	1.3	5.7	11.0
Tertiary Sector	7.8	-3.9	4.7	5.1	3.8	5.2	5.0	4.3
Implicit GDP Deflator								
Primary Sector	136.9	137.4	147.6	158.7	166.8	176.7	183.2	188.4
Secondary Sector	151.4	146.2	146.8	155.9	159.3	164.8	170.9	177.1
Tertiary Sector	176.8	194.4	199.0	222.4	249.2	252.4	254.0	256.5
Composition of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	28.4	28.2	28.8	27.2	26.4	27.0	26.9	26.3
Secondary Sector	18.6	17.4	17.0	17.8	16.9	16.5	17.0	18.4
Tertiary Sector	53.0	54.4	54.1	55.0	56.7	56.5	56.1	55.3
Percapita GDP (NNPR)	139113	141281	156680	179853	195421	208509	222967	237788
Nominal Percapita GDP (US$)	1232	1215	1329	1488	1495	1567	1636	1651
Exchange rate (US$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.03	136.29	**144.0**
Population (millions)	2.45	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.49

Table 6.5: GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group, Lumbini Province

Description	Lumbini Province							
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions NPR	472856	485276	527520	604182	679626	730702	777346	822537
Primary Sector	148463	152000	169155	184141	203728	222550	237901	248760
Secondary Sector	78206	72024	79251	91621	96887	104415	111958	122034
Tertiary Sector	246187	261252	279114	328420	379010	403738	427488	451744
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions NPR	300487	294940	308421	322995	330280	342007	354479	364034
Primary Sector	108423	111007	114540	117802	122010	126316	130484	133561
Secondary Sector	51371	48556	52060	56092	55877	55945	57348	58892
Tertiary Sector	140693	135376	141821	149102	152393	159746	166646	171581
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	4.4	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.4
Secondary Sector	7.0	-5.5	7.2	7.7	-0.4	0.1	2.5	2.7
Tertiary Sector	8.4	-3.8	4.8	5.1	2.2	4.8	4.3	3.0
Implicit GDP Deflator								
Primary Sector	136.9	136.9	147.7	156.3	167.0	176.2	182.3	186.3
Secondary Sector	152.2	148.3	152.2	163.3	173.4	186.6	195.2	207.2
Tertiary Sector	175.0	193.0	196.8	220.3	248.7	252.7	256.5	263.3
Composition of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	31.4	31.3	32.1	30.5	30.0	30.5	30.6	30.2
Secondary Sector	16.5	14.8	15.0	15.2	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.8
Tertiary Sector	52.1	53.8	52.9	54.4	55.8	55.3	55.0	54.9
Percapita GDP (NNPR)	109312	110263	121892	137731	147738	156928	166110	173942
Nominal Percapita GDP (US$)	968	948	1034	1140	1130	1180	1219	1208
Exchange rate (US$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.03	136.29	144.0
Population (millions)	4.94	5.00	5.06	5.13	5.19	5.25	5.32	5.39

Table 6.6: GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group, Karnali Province

Description	Karnali Province							
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions NPR	132979	142358	153119	177921	202878	219012	231879	243454
Primary Sector	44771	46180	51100	56167	60406	66530	72962	77114
Secondary Sector	15951	15327	16473	18817	20064	20618	22063	24144
Tertiary Sector	72257	80851	85546	102937	122409	131863	136854	142197
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions NPR	80503	81232	84961	88824	90994	93980	98318	101041
Primary Sector	32293	33553	34715	35658	36063	37282	39483	40770
Secondary Sector	10760	10739	11625	12404	12416	12362	12675	13045
Tertiary Sector	37450	36940	38622	40762	42515	44336	46161	47226
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	11.3	3.9	3.5	2.7	1.1	3.4	5.9	3.3
Secondary Sector	6.1	-0.2	8.2	6.7	0.1	-0.4	2.5	2.9
Tertiary Sector	6.6	-1.4	4.6	5.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	2.3
Implicit GDP Deflator								
Primary Sector	138.6	137.6	147.2	157.5	167.5	178.5	184.8	189.1
Secondary Sector	148.2	142.7	141.7	151.7	161.6	166.8	174.1	185.1
Tertiary Sector	192.9	218.9	221.5	252.5	287.9	297.4	296.5	301.1
Composition of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	33.7	32.4	33.4	31.6	29.8	30.4	31.5	31.7
Secondary Sector	12.0	10.8	10.8	10.6	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.9
Tertiary Sector	54.3	56.8	55.9	57.9	60.3	60.2	59.0	58.4
Percapita GDP (NNPR)	91501	96723	106858	123103	134514	144240	152773	159594
Nominal Percapita GDP (US$)	811	832	907	1019	1029	1084	1121	1108
Exchange rate (US$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.03	136.29	**144.0**
Population (millions)	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.73	1.74

Table 6.7: GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group, Sudurpaschim Province

Description	Sudurpaschim Province							
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82R	2082/83P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions NPR	229432	242884	262968	301445	339075	365574	388099	407340
Primary Sector	81317	85161	94541	102582	111465	122354	130981	137069
Secondary Sector	34715	33627	36640	42233	44933	47462	50934	55773
Tertiary Sector	113399	124095	131786	156630	182677	195758	206185	214498
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions NPR	143935	145031	151410	158022	160820	165791	170083	175366
Primary Sector	59457	62138	64013	65526	66611	69108	70984	72486
Secondary Sector	22931	22917	24576	26342	26207	25895	26151	27314
Tertiary Sector	61547	59977	62821	66154	68003	70788	72948	75567
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	5.2	4.5	3.0	2.4	1.7	3.7	2.7	2.1
Secondary Sector	6.8	-0.1	7.2	7.2	-0.5	-1.2	1.0	4.4
Tertiary Sector	7.6	-2.6	4.7	5.3	2.8	4.1	3.1	3.6
Implicit GDP Deflator								
Primary Sector	136.8	137.1	147.7	156.6	167.3	177.0	184.5	189.1
Secondary Sector	151.4	146.7	149.1	160.3	171.5	183.3	194.8	204.2
Tertiary Sector	184.2	206.9	209.8	236.8	268.6	276.5	282.6	283.9
Composition of GDP (in percentage)								
Primary Sector	35.4	35.1	36.0	34.0	32.9	33.5	33.7	33.6
Secondary Sector	15.1	13.8	13.9	14.0	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.7
Tertiary Sector	49.4	51.1	50.1	52.0	53.9	53.5	53.1	52.7
Percapita GDP (NNPR)	97947	103191	114930	130549	141113	151396	161075	168515
Nominal Percapita GDP (US$)	868	887	975	1080	1079	1138	1182	1170
Exchange rate (US$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.03	136.29	144.0
Population (millions)	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.74	2.75

ANNEX III
Quarterly National Accounts Statistics
Table 1: Growth Rate of Seasonally Unadjusted (Year on Year) Quarterly GVA and GDP by Economic Classification (at Constant Price, Base Year 2010/11)

Section	Industrial Classification	2080/81				2081/82				2082/83	
		2023/24				2024/25				2025/26	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.75	2.36	3.21	5.83	4.13	2.92	3.55	2.82	1.36	2.21
B	Mining and quarrying	6.45	-3.29	-7.50	16.50	-1.53	3.66	6.06	0.40	5.42	3.12
C	Manufacturing	-0.14	-4.59	-4.30	1.23	2.77	5.22	6.27	0.84	2.16	2.19
D	Electricity and gas	17.05	18.12	38.27	-8.62	17.87	7.85	13.23	14.01	17.33	22.74
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	2.16	1.13	0.74	0.97	1.84	2.25	2.44	1.89	1.11	0.55
F	Construction	0.06	9.54	-6.30	-8.89	-3.85	4.51	5.76	2.70	4.91	2.86
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-1.15	0.66	-2.93	1.80	0.56	2.97	3.54	5.60	3.97	4.11
H	Transportation and storage	4.89	18.65	18.97	11.35	9.28	10.26	8.30	10.11	1.36	9.65
I	Accommodation and food service activities	14.40	35.31	21.40	13.80	8.99	5.51	1.84	3.85	2.12	5.18
J	Information and communication	6.90	7.83	6.38	-1.56	2.51	6.09	5.85	4.80	2.10	3.05
K	Financial and insurance activities	9.66	17.32	-1.51	8.63	1.12	3.43	4.11	17.23	7.08	12.51
L	Real estate activities	2.45	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.73	2.72	2.73	2.72	1.83	1.84
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.75	4.01	4.54	4.29	3.23	3.96	4.32	4.39	5.52	5.28
N	Administrative and support service activities	5.12	2.85	2.57	5.67	1.90	3.14	4.92	5.73	5.46	3.89
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.33	1.89	2.79	11.05	-1.02	2.07	3.45	4.13	1.45	1.11
P	Education	1.80	2.17	1.95	2.65	0.23	2.05	2.44	3.15	2.66	1.16
Q	Human health and social work activities	4.99	4.54	6.86	4.92	0.36	0.18	0.77	2.40	-2.22	1.88
R-T	Other Services	1.46	5.94	6.44	3.35	2.72	3.83	3.44	5.67	1.63	3.24
	Aggregate	**2.91**	**4.80**	**2.29**	**3.33**	**2.90**	**3.79**	**4.24**	**4.72**	**3.24**	**4.05**

Table 2: Growth Rate of Seasonally Adjusted (Quarter on Quarter) Quarterly GVA and GDP by Economic Classification (at Constant Price, Base Year 2010/11)

Section	Industrial Classification	2080/81				2081/82				2082/83	
		2023/24				2024/25				2025/26	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.93	1.55	0.85	1.71	-0.53	1.21	0.91	1.34	-2.17	2.48
B	Mining and quarrying	-1.33	-3.71	-0.73	21.81	-14.88	1.32	1.97	12.18	-8.85	-0.85
C	Manufacturing	-3.62	-2.59	1.37	5.58	-1.37	0.09	2.10	-0.03	-0.11	0.24
D	Electricity and gas	-18.74	4.31	0.52	6.54	4.14	-2.32	6.66	4.82	6.67	3.16
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	-2.02	1.46	0.39	0.60	0.02	1.24	0.41	-0.07	-0.18	0.41
F	Construction	-10.20	-6.02	-0.41	6.41	-2.88	1.79	0.75	2.59	-0.06	-0.59
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-3.97	-2.08	2.60	2.68	-1.74	0.54	2.54	3.12	-2.25	0.99
H	Transportation and storage	7.52	4.42	1.28	-0.92	6.07	1.51	1.52	0.84	-0.68	6.20
I	Accommodation and food service activities	5.21	0.57	2.81	3.67	2.27	-2.30	-1.24	3.24	0.44	2.81
J	Information and communication	1.73	-1.16	0.23	-1.55	5.01	1.99	0.41	-2.25	2.00	2.67
K	Financial and insurance activities	24.32	0.83	0.16	-9.62	13.36	-1.45	3.60	2.47	-0.36	3.82
L	Real estate activities	0.51	0.52	0.72	0.68	0.81	0.43	0.79	0.69	-0.07	0.39
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.76	1.08	1.22	0.70	0.16	1.89	1.38	1.29	0.99	1.57
N	Administrative and support service activities	2.05	0.49	0.58	1.91	-0.88	1.85	2.02	2.22	-0.67	0.61
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.31	0.89	0.94	0.70	-2.73	3.46	1.71	1.59	-4.72	2.87
P	Education	1.18	1.73	-1.94	1.83	-1.17	3.05	-1.00	2.26	-1.50	1.22
Q	Human health and social work activities	4.20	-0.30	0.46	0.74	-0.64	-0.42	1.22	2.30	-5.33	3.98
R-T	Other Services	0.51	1.37	2.06	-0.96	0.67	2.15	1.33	1.31	-2.84	3.51
	Aggregate	**0.76**	**0.16**	**0.83**	**1.48**	**0.50**	**0.96**	**1.43**	**1.73**	**-1.24**	**2.04**

Table 3: Seasonally Unadjusted (Year on Year) Quarterly GVA and GDP by Economic Classification (at Constant Price, Base Year 2010/11, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	2080/81				2081/82				2082/83	
		2023/24				2024/25				2025/26	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	206702	166383	190546	147497	212727	172293	195925	149508	217420	206702
B	Mining and quarrying	4103	3967	5388	4037	4253	4207	5410	4256	4386	4103
C	Manufacturing	31222	32294	32207	31500	32852	34319	32477	32182	33572	31222
D	Electricity and gas	13605	8669	16834	24219	14673	9817	19192	28416	18010	13605
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	4153	4119	4291	4825	4247	4219	4371	4879	4270	4153
F	Construction	37534	38830	44191	38933	39225	41068	45385	40845	40348	37534
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	89243	85622	92073	75051	91889	88656	97227	78031	95663	89243
H	Transportation and storage	41196	37633	24752	41734	45424	40757	27254	42302	49809	41196
I	Accommodation and food service activities	11478	11172	10182	11266	12111	11377	10575	11504	12738	11478
J	Information and communication	24567	23224	21909	24927	26064	24583	22962	25450	26860	24567
K	Financial and insurance activities	36107	38468	34635	37549	37344	40050	40603	40208	42016	36107
L	Real estate activities	47317	47303	47325	48608	48603	48592	48613	49496	49499	47317
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5548	5591	5653	5529	5767	5832	5901	5834	6072	5548
N	Administrative and support service activities	4310	4403	4528	4211	4445	4620	4787	4441	4618	4310
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	29080	30864	31923	28258	29681	31928	33242	28667	30010	29080
P	Education	36275	34558	36983	35334	37020	35402	38147	36273	37448	36275
Q	Human health and social work activities	8570	8597	9072	8996	8585	8663	9291	8796	8747	8570
R-T	Other Services	2955	3028	3004	3028	3068	3132	3174	3078	3168	2955
	Total	633962	584724	615497	575500	657978	609515	644534	594165	684653	633962

Table 4: Seasonally Adjusted (Quarter on Quarter) National Quarterly GVA and GDP by Economic Classification (at Constant Price, Base Year 2010/11, in million NPR)

Section	Industrial Classification	2080/81				2081/82				2082/83	
		2023/24				2024/25				2025/26	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	175452	176941	179968	179023	181188	182834	185290	181262	185758	175452
B	Mining and quarrying	4129	4099	4993	4250	4306	4391	4926	4490	4452	4129
C	Manufacturing	30718	31138	32877	32428	32458	33138	33127	33091	33172	30718
D	Electricity and gas	14866	14943	15921	16580	16195	17274	18107	19314	19924	14866
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	4322	4339	4365	4366	4420	4438	4435	4427	4445	4322
F	Construction	39024	38863	41353	40160	40878	41184	42249	42222	41972	39024
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	83015	85173	87459	85941	86407	88605	91369	89317	90202	83015
H	Transportation and storage	35721	36178	35846	38022	38596	39182	39510	39241	41674	35721
I	Accommodation and food service activities	10561	10858	11257	11512	11247	11107	11467	11518	11842	10561
J	Information and communication	23525	23580	23215	24377	24863	24964	24402	24890	25554	23525
K	Financial and insurance activities	37674	37733	34104	38661	38099	39471	40447	40302	41842	37674
L	Real estate activities	47129	47468	47791	48176	48382	48764	49102	49066	49256	47129
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5504	5571	5610	5619	5725	5804	5879	5937	6030	5504
N	Administrative and support service activities	4311	4336	4419	4380	4461	4551	4652	4621	4649	4311
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	29935	30215	30425	29593	30617	31141	31637	30143	31007	29935
P	Education	36110	35409	36056	35635	36723	36355	37178	36619	37067	36110
Q	Human health and social work activities	8760	8800	8865	8808	8771	8878	9082	8598	8940	8760
R-T	Other Services	2968	3029	3000	3020	3085	3126	3167	3077	3185	2968
	Total	**593724**	**598673**	**607524**	**610551**	**616421**	**625207**	**636026**	**628135**	**640971**	**593724**

ANNEX IV
Technical Notes

क. वार्षिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमानका प्रकाशित तालिकासम्बन्धी प्राविधिक नोट

राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले तयार गर्ने राष्ट्रिय लेखासम्बन्धी अनुमानहरू संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ, तथ्याङ्क आयोगले (United Nations, Statistics Commission) सिफारिस गरेको System of National Accounts, 2008 मा उल्लेखित विधि र वर्गीकरणहरूमा आधारित छन् । राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले प्रकाशन गर्ने १२ ओटा तालिकाहरूमा प्रयोग भएका केही प्राविधिक शब्द एवम् सूचकहरूको संक्षिप्त परिभाषा यस प्रकार रहेको छ।

१. आर्थिक वृद्धिदर (तालिका १ सँग सम्बन्धित)

आर्थिक वृद्धिदर भनेको कुनै अर्थतन्त्र भित्र निश्चित समयावधिमा सञ्चालित आर्थिक क्रियाकलापबाट मूल्य अभिवृद्धि भई नयाँ उत्पादन भएका वस्तु तथा सेवाहरूको स्थिर मूल्यमा अघिल्लो अवधिको तुलनामा भएको प्रतिशत परिवर्तन हो। अर्को शब्दमा, आर्थिक वृद्धिदर भनेको अघिल्लो अवधिको तुलनामा राष्ट्रको स्थिर मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा हुने परिवर्तन हो। देशको अर्थतन्त्रको अवस्थाको मूल्याङ्कन गर्न यो सूचक प्रयोग गरिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{आर्थिक वृद्धिदर} = \frac{\text{यस अवधिको रियल जीडीपी} - \text{अघिल्लो अवधिको रियल जीडीपी}}{\text{अघिल्लो अवधिको रियल जीडीपी}} X \text{१००}$$

आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अर्थतन्त्रको स्वास्थ्य मापन गर्न प्रयोग गरिन्छ। धनात्मक आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अर्थतन्त्र सही दिशामा अगाडि बढेको सङ्केत हो भने ऋणात्मक आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अर्थतन्त्र संकुचनमा गएको सङ्केत हो। दुई भिन्न अर्थतन्त्र बीचको आर्थिक प्रगति तुलनात्मक रूपमा अध्ययन गर्न आर्थिक वृद्धिदरलाई प्रमुख सूचकको रूपमा प्रयोग गरिन्छ। नीति निर्माता, योजनाकार, अर्थविद् तथा पत्रकारहरूले यो सूचक निकै प्रयोग गरेको पाईन्छ।

२. कुल उत्पादन (तालिका २ सँग सम्बन्धित)

कुल उत्पादन भनेको अर्थतन्त्र भित्र उत्पादन भएका वस्तु वा सेवाको जम्मा मूल्य हो। कुल उत्पादन सन्दर्भ अवधिमा उत्पादित वस्तु तथा सेवाको परिमाणलाई प्रति एकाई मूल्यले गुणन गरेर प्राप्त गरिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

क

उत्पादन यस्तो क्रियाकलाप हो जसमा संस्थागत एकाइको व्यवस्थापन र नियन्त्रणमा श्रम, पूँजी तथा वस्तुहरू र सेवाको प्रयोग गरी नयाँ वस्तु वा सेवाको उत्पादन गरिन्छ। कुनै पनि मानव संलग्नता वा नियन्त्रण बिना विशुद्ध प्राकृतिक प्रक्रियामा हुने वस्तुको उत्पादन वा वृद्धिलाई राष्ट्रिय लेखा प्रणालीले उत्पादनको दायरा बाहिर राखेको छ। त्यस्तै सेवा उत्पादन गर्ने संस्थागत एकाइले नै सो सेवा उपभोग गर्दछ भने सो सेवा समेत उत्पादनको दायरा भित्र पर्दैन।

३. मध्यवर्ती उपभोग (तालिका ३ सँग सम्बन्धित)

वस्तु तथा सेवा उत्पादन गर्न प्रयोग गरिएका कच्चा पदार्थ लगायतका वस्तु तथा सेवाको जम्मा खर्चलाई मध्यवर्ती उपभोग भनिन्छ। मध्यवर्ती उपभोगलाई उपभोक्ता मूल्यमा मापन गरिन्छ। कच्चा पदार्थ, यातायात खर्च, विद्युत् खर्च, पानी खर्च, मसलन्द लगायत अन्य सेवा खर्चहरू मध्यवर्ती उपभोग अन्तर्गत पर्दछन्। यसमा स्थिर पुँजीको उपभोग, तलब, ज्याला, सरकारलाई तिर्नुपर्ने कर र नाफा समावेश हुँदैन।

जम्मा उत्पादन परिमाण =x प्रति एकाइ मूल्य

४. कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि (तालिका ४ र ५ सँग सम्बन्धित)

कुल उत्पादनमा मध्यवर्ती उपभोग घटाएर बाँकि रहेको मान नै कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि हो। कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिलाई प्रचलित मूल्य र स्थिर मूल्यमा मूल्याङ्कन गरी प्रस्तुत गरिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि = कुल उत्पादन - मध्यवर्ती उपभोग

अर्थतन्त्र भित्र सञ्चालित सम्पूर्ण आर्थिक क्रियाकलापबाट उत्पादित कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको योगफल नै उत्पादन विधिबाट निकालिने कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन हो। सुत्रमा,

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (आधारभूत मूल्यमा) = Σ कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा) = Σ कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि + उत्पादनमा लागेको कर – उत्पादनमा प्राप्त हुने अनुदान

यदि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा स्थिर पुँजीको उपभोग घटाउने हो भने खुद मूल्य अभिवृद्धि (Net Value Added) आउँछ। नेपालमा हालसम्म स्थिर पुँजीको उपभोग गणना गर्न नसकिएकोले कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि मात्र अनुमान गरिएको छ।

५. व्यय विधिको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (तालिका ६ र ७ सँग सम्बन्धित)

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनलाई आन्तरिक उपभोग वा निर्यातका लागि उपलब्ध सबै वस्तु र सेवाहरूको मूल्यको रूपमा पनि हेर्न सकिन्छ। यस विधि अनुसार अन्तिम उपभोग, लगानी तथा खुद निर्यातको योगफल नै कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन हुन्छ। यसरी प्राप्त हुने कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा हुन्छ । सुत्रमा,

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन = अन्तिम उपभोग + लगानी + निर्यात – आयात

अन्तिम उपभोग भन्नाले घरपरिवारले आफ्ना चाहना पुरा गर्नका लागि गरेको वस्तु तथा सेवाको उपभोग बुझ्नु पर्दछ। सरकार र घरपरिवारलाई सहयोग गर्ने नाफा नकमाउने संस्थाले पनि अन्तिम उपभोग गरेका हुन्छन् । तर अन्ततः यी दुई संस्थागत क्षेत्रले गर्ने अन्तिम उपभोग पनि घरपरिवारले नै उपभोग गरेका हुन्छन्। सरकारले गर्ने अन्तिम उपभोगलाई दूई समूहमा विभाजन गरिएको हुन्छः सामूहिक उपभोग (Collective Consumption) जस्तैः ट्राफिक सेवा र व्यक्तिगत उपभोग (Individual Consumption) जस्तैः स्वास्थ्य सेवा। वित्तिय तथा गैरवित्तिय संस्थाले भने अन्तिम उपभोग गर्दैनन्। व्यय विधिको अर्को अवयव लगानी अन्तर्गत कुल स्थिर पुँजी निर्माण (Gross Fixed Capital

Formation), मूल्यवान् वस्तुको खुद प्राप्ति (Acquisition less disposal of valuables) र स्टक परिवर्तन (Change in Inventories) पर्छन्। त्यसैगरी खुद निर्यात भन्नाले निर्यात र आयातको अन्तर बुझ्नुपर्दछ।

६. तथ्याङ्कीय विसंगती (तालिका ६ र ७ सँग सम्बन्धित)

उत्पादन विधि र व्यय विधिबाट अलग अलग अनुमान गरिएको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनबीचको अन्तर नै तथ्याङ्कीय विसंगती हो। सुत्रमा,

तथ्याङ्कीय विसंगती = उत्पादन विधिको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन – *व्यय विधिको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन*

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (उत्पादन विधि) को प्रतिशतको रूपमा तथ्याङ्कीय विसंगती पाँच प्रतिशत भन्दा कम आउनुलाई सामान्य मान्ने विश्वव्यापी परम्परा छ।

७. आय विधिको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (तालिका ८ सँग सम्बन्धित)

उत्पादन गतिविधिबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानीलाई श्रम र पुँजी गरी उत्पादनका दुई कारकहरू बीच बाँडफाँड गरिन्छ। श्रमिकले तलब ज्यालाको रूपमा र लगानी कर्ताले सञ्चालन कुल सञ्चालन मुनाफा/मिश्रित आय प्राप्त गर्दछन्। साथै, सरकारले करको रूपमा आय प्राप्त गर्दछ। तसर्थ, आय विधिबाट कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन भनेको श्रमिकहरूको तलब ज्यालामा भएको खर्च, कुल सञ्चालन मुनाफा वा मिश्रित आय (Operation Surplus/Mixed Income) र उत्पादन, उत्पादन प्रक्रिया तथा आयातमा लाग्ने खुद करको (Taxes Minus Subsidies on Prduction and Imports) योग हो। सुत्रमा,

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन = तलब ज्याला + कुल सञ्चालन मुनाफा/मिश्रित आय + कर – अनुदान

यहाँ, मिश्रित आय भन्नाले लेखा नराखी अनौपचारिक रूपमा आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप सञ्चालन गरी आर्जित आय सम्झनु पर्दछ। खासगरी घरपरिवारले सञ्चालन गर्ने साना प्रकृतिका अनौपचारिक घरेलु व्यवसायले मिश्रित आय आर्जन गर्दछन्। यस्ता व्यवसायबाट उत्पादन हुने वस्तु तथा सेवा स्वयं घरपरिवारका सदस्यले पनि उपभोग गर्दछन् र अन्य संस्थागत एकाइलाई बेचबिखन पनि गर्दछन्। नेपालमा

हालसम्म मिश्रित आय गणना गर्न नसकिएको हुनाले आय विधिबाट स्वतन्त्र रूपमा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन अनुमान गर्न सकिएको छैन।

८. प्राथमिक आय (तालिका ८ सँग सम्बन्धित)

आवासीय संस्थागत एकाइले गैर आवासीय एकाइबाट उत्पादन प्रक्रियामा श्रम वा पुँजी उपलब्ध गराए बापत वा लगानी गरे बापत वा साधन र श्रोत भाडामा उपलब्ध गराए बापत प्राप्त भएको रकमलाई प्राप्त योग्य प्राथमिक आय भनिन्छ। जस्तैः कुनै नेपालमा बसोबास गर्ने व्यक्तिले भारतमा गएर श्रम गरेर प्राप्त गरेको ज्याला। त्यसैगरी, आवासीय संस्थागत एकाइले गैर आवासीय एकाइलाई उत्पादन प्रक्रियामा श्रम वा पुँजी उपलब्ध गराए बापत वा लगानी गरे बापत वा साधन र श्रोत भाडामा उपलब्ध गराए बापत भुक्तानी गरेको रकमलाई भुक्तानी योग्य प्राथमिक आय भनिन्छ ।

९. कुल राष्ट्रिय आय (तालिका ८ सँग सम्बन्धित)

आवासीय संस्थागत एकाइले गैर आवासीय एकाइबाट उत्पादन प्रक्रियामा श्रम वा पुँजी उपलब्ध गराए बापत वा लगानी गरे बापत वा साधन र श्रोत भाडामा उपलब्ध गराए बापत प्राप्त भएको रकमलाई प्राप्त योग्य प्राथमिक आय भनिन्छ। जस्तैः कुनै नेपालमा बसोबास गर्ने व्यक्तिले भारतमा गएर श्रम गरेर प्राप्त गरेको ज्याला। त्यसैगरी, आवासीय संस्थागत एकाइले गैर आवासीय एकाइलाई उत्पादन प्रक्रियामा श्रम वा पुँजी उपलब्ध गराए बापत वा लगानी गरे बापत वा साधन र श्रोत भाडामा उपलब्ध गराए बापत भुक्तानी गरेको रकमलाई भुक्तानी योग्य प्राथमिक आय भनिन्छ ।

कुल राष्ट्रिय आय भनेको आवासीय व्यक्ति र व्यवसायहरूले कमाएको कुल रकम हो। सरल भाषामा भन्नुपर्दा आवासीय संस्थागत एकाइले स्वदेश भित्रै कमाएको रकम कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन हो भने कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा खुद प्राथमिक आय जोड्दा कुल राष्ट्रिय आय हुन आउँछ। सुत्रमा,

कुल राष्ट्रिय आय = कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन + खुद प्राथमिक आय

खुद प्राथमिक आय = प्राप्तयोग्य प्राथमिक आय - भुक्तानीयोग्य प्राथमिक आय

१०. द्वितीय आय (तालिका ८ सँग सम्बन्धित)

द्वितीय आय अन्तर्गत आवासीय संस्थागत एकाइले गैर आवासीय संस्थागत एकाइसँग गर्ने त्यसता कारोबार पर्छन्, जसका कारण कसै माथि दायित्व सजना हुँदैन। दायित्व सिर्जना नहुने घरपरिवारले प्राप्त गर्ने वा भुक्तानी गर्ने नगद वा जिन्सी (Personal transfer), सरकारले प्राप्त गर्ने वा भुक्तानी गर्ने सहयोग, नाफा नकमाउने संस्थाले प्राप्त गर्ने सहयोग वा अनुदान आदि द्वितीय आय (Secondary Income) हुन्। विप्रषण द्वितीय आयको एउटा उदाहरण हो। खुद द्वितीय आय गणना गर्न आवासीय एकाइले प्राप्त गर्ने द्वितीय आयबाट आवासीय एकाइले भुक्तानी गर्ने द्वितीय आय घटाउनु पर्छ।

११. कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय (तालिका ८ सँग सम्बन्धित)

कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय भनेको अर्थतन्त्र भित्र सन्दर्भ अवधिमा उपलब्ध हुने कुल रकम हो। यो रकम आवासीय संस्थागत एकाइहरूलाई उपभोग गर्न, स्थिर पुँजी निर्माण गर्न वा निर्यात गर्नको लागि उपलब्ध हुन्छ। व्यावहारिक रूपमा कुल राष्ट्रिय आयमा खुद द्वितीय आय (Net Current Transfer) जोड्दा कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय प्राप्त हुन्छ। सुत्रमा,

कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्च योग्य आय = कुल राष्ट्रिय आय + खुद द्वितीय आय

१२. स्रोत अन्तर (तालिका ८ सँग सम्बन्धित)

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनबाट अन्तिम उपभोग खर्च घटाएपछि कुल गार्हस्थ्य बचत (Gross Domestic Saving) प्राप्त हुन्छ भने कुल खर्चयोग्य राष्ट्रिय आयबाट अन्तिम उपभोग खर्च घटाएपछि कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत (Gross National Saving) प्राप्त हुन्छ। कुल राष्ट्रिय बचतबाट कुल पुँजी निर्माण (Gross Capital Formation) अर्थात् लगानी गरिन्छ। कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत र कुल पुँजी निर्माणको अन्तरलाई स्रोत अन्तर (Resource Gap) भनिन्छ। स्रोत अन्तर निकाल्दा तथ्याङ्कीय विसंगती समेत समायोजन गरिएको हुन्छ। धनात्मक स्रोत अन्तरले देशले आफ्नो अर्थतन्त्र भित्र लगानी गरेर बाँकी विश्वलाई ऋण दिन सक्ने क्षमता रहेको संकेत गर्दछ भने ऋणात्मक स्रोत अन्तरले देशले आफ्नो अर्थतन्त्र भित्र लगानी गर्न बाँकी विश्वबाट ऋण लिनु पर्ने अवस्था रहेको संकेत संकेत गर्दछ।

१३. प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (तालिका ९ सँग सम्बन्धित)

प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन भनेको देशका प्रत्येक बासिन्दाको भागमा पर्ने कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन हो। अर्थतन्त्रका सबै आवासीय एकाइहरूको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा उत्पादन कर जोड्ने र उत्पादनमा दिएको अनुदान घटाएर आउने मानलाई सम्बन्धित वर्षको मध्य समयको जनसङ्ख्याले भाग गर्दा आउने सूचकलाई प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन भनिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन} = \frac{\text{कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन}}{\text{मध्य वर्षको जनसङ्ख्या}}$$

यो राष्ट्रहरूको समृद्धि नाप्ने विश्वव्यापी सूचक हो। अर्थशास्त्रीहरूले प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनसँगै आर्थिक वृद्धिमा आधारित रहेर देशको समृद्धिको विश्लेषण गर्ने गर्छन्। प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन देशका नागरिकको जीवनस्तर मापन गर्न समेत प्रयोग गरिन्छ।

१४. प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय (तालिका ९ सँग सम्बन्धित)

प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय भनेको देशका प्रत्येक बासिन्दाको भागमा पर्ने कुल राष्ट्रिय आय हो। कुल राष्ट्रिय आयलाई मध्य वर्षको जनसङ्ख्याले भाग गर्दा आउने सूचकलाई प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय भनिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय} = \frac{\text{कुल राष्ट्रिय आय}}{\text{मध्य वर्षको जनसङ्ख्या}}$$

१५. प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय (तालिका ९ सँग सम्बन्धित)

प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय भनेको देशका प्रत्येक बासिन्दाको भागमा पर्ने कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय हो। कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आयलाई सम्बन्धित वर्षको मध्य समयको जनसङ्ख्याले भाग गर्दा आउने सूचकलाई प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय भनिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय} = \frac{\text{कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय}}{\text{मध्य वर्षको जनसङ्ख्या}}$$

प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय भनेको अर्थतन्त्र भित्रका प्रत्येक बासिन्दाले खर्च गर्न सक्ने औसत रकम हो।

१६. कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन डिफ्लेटर (तालिका १० र ११ सँग सम्बन्धित)

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन मूल्य भाजक अर्थात जीडीपी डिफ्लेटर (Deflator) ले आधार वर्षको तुलनामा चालु वर्षमा भएको मूल्य वृद्धिको अनुपात बताउँछ। अर्को शब्दमा, जीडीपी मूल्य भाजक आधार वर्षको मूल्यलाई १०० मानी तयार गरिएको मूल्य सूचकाङ्क हो। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन डिफ्लेटर} = \frac{\text{प्रचलित मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन}}{\text{स्थिर मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन}} X \text{ १००}$$

जीडीपी डिफ्लेक्टरले अर्थ व्यवस्थामा औसत मूल्य स्तरहरूमा भएको परिवर्तन देखाउँछ। त्यसैले, यसलाई मुद्रास्फीति मापनको लागि उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकाङ्क (Consumer Price Index-CPI) सँग संयोजनमा प्रयोग गर्न सकिन्छ।

१७. जीडिपीको प्रतिशतको रूपमा औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको योगदान (तालिका १२ सँग सम्बन्धित)

औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको प्रचलित मूल्यको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिलाई आधारभूत मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनले भाग गरेर उक्त औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको योगदान गणना गरिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{जीडीपीमा योगदान} = \frac{\text{औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको प्रचलित मूल्यको मूल्य अभिवृद्धि}}{\text{प्रचलित मूल्यको जीडीपी आधारभूत मूल्यमा}} X \text{ १००}$$

औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण अनुसार जीडीपीको संरचनाको लामो श्रृङ्खलाले अर्थशास्त्रीहरूलाई अर्थतन्त्रको संरचनामा भएको परिवर्तनको विश्लेषण गर्न मद्दत पुग्दछ। देशमा कुन औद्योगिक क्रियाकलाप महत्वपूर्ण छ भन्ने कुरा जान्नको लागि कुन औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापले कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा कति योगदान दिन्छ भन्ने कुरा बुझ्नका लागि यो सूचक महत्वपूर्ण मानिन्छ।

१८. अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण (तालिका १,२,३,४,५,११,र १२ सँग सम्बन्धित)

सम्पूर्ण आर्थिक क्रियाकलापहरूको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण चौथो संस्करण (International Standards Industrial Classification of all economic activities – ISIC Revision 4) अनुसार वस्तु तथा सेवा उत्पादनका क्रियाकलापहरूलाई २१ ओटा मुख्य क्रियाकलापमा वर्गीकरण गरिएको छ। नेपालको सन्दर्भमा २१ ओटा औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापहरूमध्ये पछिल्ला चारोटा आर्थिक क्रियाकलापहरू (कला, मनोरञ्जन तथा मनोविनोद; अन्य सेवा प्रदान गर्ने क्रियाकलापहरू; रोजगारदाताका रूपमा घरपरिवारका घरायसी क्रियाकलापहरू, आफ्ना प्रयोगका लागि छुट्याउन नसकिने विभिन्न वस्तु तथा सेवाहरू उत्पादन गर्ने क्रियाकलापहरू र बाह्य संघसंस्था एवं यसका अङ्गहरूका क्रियाकलापहरू) लाई अन्य सेवाका क्रियाकलापमा समावेश गरी १८ किसिमका आर्थिक क्रियाकलापहरूमा वर्गिकरण गरी तालिका प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

समग्र २१ औद्योगिक क्षेत्रलाई कृषि र गैरकृषि गरी मुख्य दूई समूहमा विभाजन गरेर विश्लेषण गरिएको छ (तालिका ५)। त्यसैगरी, यी क्षेत्रहरूलाई प्राथमिक क्षेत्र (Primary Sector), द्वितीय क्षेत्र (Secondary Sector) र सेवा क्षेत्र (Tertiary Sector) गरी तीन बृहत् औद्योगिक समूहमा पनि वर्गीकरण गरिएको छ (तालिका १०)। प्राथमिक क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य पालन र खानी तथा उत्खनन् क्षेत्र पर्दछन्। द्वितीय क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत उद्योग, विद्युत् तथा ग्याँस, पानीको आपूर्ति र निर्माण क्षेत्र पर्दछन् । सेवा क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार, अवास तथा भोजन सेवा, यातायात सञ्चार तथा भण्डारण, वित्तीय मध्यस्थता, घरजग्गा कारोवार, पेशागत तथा प्रशासिनक व्यावसायिक सेवा, सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा रक्षा, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य र अन्य सेवाहरू पर्दछन्।

ख. त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमानका प्रकाशित तालिकासम्बन्धी प्राविधिक नोट

राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले तयार गर्ने त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखासम्बन्धी अनुमानहरू संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ, तथ्याङ्क आयोगले (United Nations, Statistics Commission) सिफारिस गरेको System of National Accounts, 2008 मा उल्लेखित विधि र वर्गीकरणहरूमा आधारित छन्। राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क

कार्यालयले प्रकाशन गर्ने त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखासम्बन्धी चार ओटा तालिकाहरूमा प्रयोग भएका केही प्राविधिक शब्द एवम् सूचकहरूको संक्षिप्त परिभाषा यस प्रकार रहेको छ।

१. आर्थिक वृद्धिदर (तालिका १ र २ सँग सम्बन्धित)

आर्थिक वृद्धिदर भनेको कुनै अर्थतन्त्र भित्र निश्चित समयावधिमा सञ्चालित आर्थिक क्रियाकलापबाट मूल्य अभिवृद्धि भई नयाँ उत्पादन भएका वस्तु तथा सेवाहरूको स्थिर मूल्यमा अघिल्लो अवधिको तुलनामा भएको प्रतिशत परिवर्तन हो। अर्को शब्दमा, आर्थिक वृद्धिदर भनेको अघिल्लो अवधिको तुलनामा राष्ट्रको स्थिर मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (रियल जीडीपी) मा हुने परिवर्तन हो। देशको अर्थतन्त्रको अवस्थाको मूल्याङ्कन गर्न यो सूचक प्रयोग गरिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{आर्थिक वृद्धिदर} = \frac{\text{यस अवधिको रियल जीडीपी} - \text{अघिल्लो अवधिको रियल जीडीपी}}{\text{अघिल्लो अवधिको रियल जीडीपी}} X १००$$

त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखाका प्रकाशित तालिका १ मा मौसमी प्रभाव असमायोजित त्रैमासिक वृद्धिलाई प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। यो वृद्धिले कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वार्षिक परिवर्तनलाई प्रस्तुत गरेको हुन्छ। उदाहरणका लागि आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को चौथो त्रैमासिकको तुलनामा आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/८२ को चौथो त्रैमासिकमा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा कति प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भयो भनेर तालिका १ मा प्रस्तुत तथ्याङ्कबाट थाह पाउन सकिन्छ। यसलाई Year on Year वृद्धि पनि भनिन्छ। यसमा मौसमी प्रभावलाई समायोजन गरिएको हुदैन।

त्यसैगरी, त्रैमासिक राष्ट्रिय लेखाका प्रकाशित तालिका २ मा मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजित त्रैमासिक वृद्धिलाई प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। यो वृद्धिले कुनै त्रैमासिकको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन सोभन्दा लगत्तै अगाडिको त्रैमासिकभन्दा कति प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भयो भनेर तालिका २ मा प्रस्तुत तथ्याङ्कबाट थाह पाउन सकिन्छ। यसलाई Quarter on Quarter वृद्धि पनि भनिन्छ। यसमा मौसमी प्रभावलाई समायोजन गरिएको हुन्छ।

आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अर्थतन्त्रको स्वास्थ्य मापन गर्न प्रयोग गरिन्छ। धनात्मक आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अर्थतन्त्र सही दिशामा अगाडि बढेको सङ्केत हो भने ऋणात्मक आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अर्थतन्त्र संकुचनमा गएको सङ्केत हो। दुई भिन्न अर्थतन्त्र बीचको आर्थिक प्रगति तुलनात्मक रूपमा अध्ययन गर्न आर्थिक वृद्धिदरलाई प्रमुख सूचकको रूपमा प्रयोग गरिन्छ। नीति निर्माता, योजनाकार, अर्थविद् तथा पत्रकारहरूले यो सूचक निकै प्रयोग गरेको पाईन्छ।

२. कुल मूल्य अभिबृद्धि (तालिका ३ र ४ सँग सम्बन्धित)

कुल उत्पादनमा मध्यवर्ती उपभोग घटाएर बाँकि रहेको मान नै कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि हो। तर त्रैमासिक कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि अनुमान गर्नका लागि आर्थिक क्रियाकलापका विभिन्न सूचक (High frequency indicators) को प्रयोग गरिने हुनाले कुल उत्पादन र मध्यवर्ती उपभोगको गणना गरिएको छैन। तालिका ३ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको तथ्याङ्क स्थिर मूल्य (आधार वर्ष २०६७/६८) मा मापन गरिएका मौसमी प्रभाव असमायोजित कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि हुन् भने तालिका ४ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको तथ्याङ्क स्थिर मूल्य (आधार वर्ष २०६७/६८) मा मापन गरिएका मौसमी प्रभाव समायोजित कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि हुन्।

३. त्रैमासिकको परिचय

नेपालको आर्थिक वर्ष प्रत्येक साउन एक गते सुरू भई असारको मसान्तमा समाप्त हुन्छ। एक आर्थिक वर्षका चार ओटा त्रैमासिकको विभाजन देहायबमोजिम गरिएको छः

(क) प्रथम त्रैमासिकः साउन, भदौ, असोज (Q1: Mid. July- Mid. October)

(ख) दोस्रो त्रैमासिकः कार्तिक, मंसिर पुष (Q2: Mid. October- Mid. January)

(ग) तेस्रो त्रैमासिकः माघ, फागुन चैत (Q3: Mid. January- Mid April)

(घ) चौथो त्रैमासिकः वैशाख, जेठ, असार (Q4: Mid. April- Mid July)

ग. प्रादेशिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमानका प्रकाशित तालिकासम्बन्धी प्राविधिक नोट

राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले तयार गर्ने राष्ट्रिय लेखासम्बन्धी अनुमानहरू संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ, तथ्याङ्क आयोगले (United Nations, Statistics Commission) सिफारिस गरेको System of National Accounts, 2008 तथा Eurostat 2013 मा उल्लेखित विधि र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरीय वर्गीकरणमा आधारित छन्। राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले प्रकाशन गर्ने प्रादेशिक राष्ट्रिय लेखाका छ ओटा तालिकाहरूमा प्रयोग भएका केही प्राविधिक शब्द एवम् परिसूचकहरूको संक्षिप्त परिभाषा यस प्रकार रहेको छ।

१. कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि (तालिका १ र २ सँग सम्बन्धित)

कुल उत्पादनमा मध्यवर्ती उपभोग घटाएर बाँकि रहेको मान नै कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि हो। कुल उत्पादन भनेको अर्थतन्त्र भित्र निश्चित अवधिमा उत्पादन भएका वस्तु वा सेवाको जम्मा मूल्य हो भने वस्तु तथा सेवा उत्पादन गर्न प्रयोग गरिएका कच्चा पदार्थ लगायतका वस्तु तथा सेवाको जम्मा खर्चलाई मध्यवर्ती उपभोग भनिन्छ। कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिलाई प्रचलित मूल्य र स्थिर मूल्यमा मूल्याङ्कन गरी प्रस्तुत गरिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि = कुल उत्पादन - मध्यवर्ती उपभोग

अर्थतन्त्र भित्र सञ्चालित सम्पूर्ण आर्थिक क्रियाकलापबाट उत्पादित कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको योगफल नै उत्पादन विधिबाट निकालिने आधारभूत मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (जीडिपी) हो। सुत्रमा,

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (आधारभूत मूल्यमा) = Σ कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा) = Σ कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि + उत्पादनमा लागेको कर — उत्पादनमा प्राप्त हुने अनुदान

२. प्रादेशिक औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिले देशको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा पुर्याएको योगदान (तालिका ३ सँग सम्बन्धित)

प्रादेशिक औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको आधारभूत मूल्यको मूल्यको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिलाई देशको सोही कृयाकलापको आधारभूत मूल्यको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिले भाग गरेर उक्त प्रदेशको उक्त औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापले देशको सोही क्रियाकलापको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा पुर्याएको योगदान गणना गरिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{प्रादेशिक कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको योगदान} = \frac{\text{प्रादेशिक कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि}}{\text{देशको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि}} X \text{ १००}$$

यो सूचकबाट देशका प्रदेशहरूले कुन कुन क्षेत्रमा के कति योगदान गरेका छन् भन्ने सूचनाका साथै प्रादेशिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनले देशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा पुर्याएको योगदान अनुमान गर्न सकिन्छ।

३. जीडिपीको प्रतिशतको रूपमा औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको योगदान (तालिका ४ सँग सम्बन्धित)

औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको आधारभूत मूल्यको मूल्यको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिलाई आधारभूत मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनले भाग गरेर उक्त औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको प्रदेशमा योगदान गणना गरिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{प्रादेशिक जीडीपीमा योगदान} = \frac{\text{औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापको आधारभूत मूल्यको मूल्यको मूल्य अभिवृद्धि}}{\text{आधारभूत मूल्यको प्रादेशिक जीडीपी}} X \text{ १००}$$

औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण अनुसार जीडीपीको संरचनाको लामो श्रृङ्खलाले अर्थतन्त्रको संरचनामा भएको परिवर्तनको विश्लेषण गर्न मद्दत पुग्दछ। प्रदेशमा कुन औद्योगिक क्रियाकलाप महत्वपूर्ण छ भन्ने कुरा जान्नको लागि कुन औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापले प्रादेशिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा कति योगदान दिन्छ भन्ने कुरा बुझ्नका लागि यो सूचक महत्वपूर्ण मानिन्छ।

४. आर्थिक वृद्धिदर (तालिका ५ सँग सम्बन्धित)

आर्थिक वृद्धिदर भनेको कुनै अर्थतन्त्र भित्र निश्चित समयावधिमा सञ्चालित आर्थिक क्रियाकलापबाट मूल्य अभिवृद्धि भई नयाँ उत्पादन भएका वस्तु तथा सेवाहरूको स्थिर मूल्यमा अघिल्लो अवधिको तुलनामा भएको प्रतिशत परिवर्तन हो। अर्को शब्दमा, आर्थिक वृद्धिदर भनेको अघिल्लो अवधिको तुलनामा प्रदेशको स्थिर मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (रियल जीडिपी) मा हुने परिवर्तन हो। प्रदेशको अर्थतन्त्रको अवस्थाको मूल्याङ्कन गर्न यो सूचक प्रयोग गरिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{प्रादेशिक आर्थिक वृद्धिदर} = \frac{\text{यस अवधिको रियल प्रादेशिक जीडीपी} - \text{अघिल्लो अवधिको रियल प्रादेशिक जीडीपी}}{\text{अघिल्लो अवधिको रियल जीडीपी}} X १००$$

आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अर्थतन्त्रको गतिशिल अवस्था वा परिवर्तन (Performance) मापन गर्न प्रयोग गरिन्छ। धनात्मक आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अर्थतन्त्र सही दिशामा अगाडि बढेको सङ्केत हो भने ऋणात्मक आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अर्थतन्त्र संकुचनमा गएको सङ्केत हो। दुई भिन्न अर्थतन्त्र बीचको आर्थिक प्रगति तुलनात्मक रूपमा अध्ययन गर्न आर्थिक वृद्धिदरलाई प्रमुख सूचकको रूपमा प्रयोग गरिन्छ। नीति निर्माता, योजनाकार, अर्थविद् तथा पत्रकारहरूले यो सूचक निकै प्रयोग गरेको पाईन्छ।

५. प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (तालिका ६ सँग सम्बन्धित)

प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन भनेको प्रदेशका प्रत्येक बासिन्दाको भागमा पर्ने प्रादेशिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन हो। अर्थतन्त्रका सबै आवासीय एकाइहरूको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा उत्पादन कर जोड्ने र उत्पादनमा दिएको अनुदान घटाएर आउने मानलाई सम्बन्धित वर्षको मध्य समयको जनसङ्ख्याले भाग गर्दा आउने सूचकलाई प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन भनिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन} = \frac{\text{कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन}}{\text{मध्य वर्षको जनसङ्ख्या}}$$

यो प्रदेशको समृद्धि नाप्ने सूचक हो। प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनसँगै आर्थिक वृद्धिमा आधारित रहेर प्रदेशको समृद्धिको विश्लेषण गर्न सकिन्छ। प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन प्रदेशका नागरिकको जीवनस्तर मापन गर्न समेत प्रयोग गरिन्छ।

६. कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन डिफ्लेटर (तालिका ६ सँग सम्बन्धित)

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन मूल्य भाजक अर्थात जीडीपी डिफ्लेटर (Deflator) ले आधार वर्षको तुलनामा चालु वर्षमा भएको मूल्य वृद्धिको अनुपात जनाउँछ। अर्को शब्दमा, जीडीपी मूल्य भाजक आधार वर्षको मूल्यलाई १०० मानी तयार गरिएको मूल्य सूचकाङ्क हो। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन डिफ्लेटर} = \frac{\text{प्रचलित मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन}}{\text{स्थिर मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन}} \; X \; \text{१००}$$

जीडीपी डिफ्लेक्टरले अर्थ व्यवस्थामा औसत मूल्य स्तरहरूमा भएको परिवर्तन देखाउँछ। त्यसैले, यसलाई मुद्रास्फीति मापनको लागि उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकाङ्क (Consumer Price Index-CPI) सँग संयोजनमा प्रयोग गर्न सकिन्छ।

ANNEX V
Glossary

Accrual accounting	*Accrual accounting* records flows at the time economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred or extinguished, so flows which imply a change of ownership are entered when ownership passes, services are recorded when provided, output at the time products apre created and intermediate consumption when materials and supplies are being used.
Assets	*Assets* are entities that must be owned by some unit, or units, and from which economic benefits are derived by their owner(s) by holding or using them over a period of time.
Balance of payments	The *balance of payments* is a statistical statement that systematically summarises, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world.
Balance of primary incomes	The *balance of primary incomes* is the total value of the primary incomes receivable by an institutional unit or sector less the total of the primary incomes payable.
Balance sheet	A *balance sheet* is a statement, drawn up at a particular point in time, of the values of assets owned by an institutional unit or sector and of the financial claims - liabilities - against the owner of those assets.
Balancing item	A *balancing item* is an accounting construct obtained by subtracting the total value of the entries on the left-hand side of an account from the total value for the right-hand side (i.e. resources less uses, or liabilities less assets).

Barter transactions	*Barter transactions* involve two parties, with one party providing a good, service or asset other than cash to the other in return for a good, service or asset other than cash.
Base period	The period that provides the weights for an index is described as the *base period*.
Basic price	The *basic price* is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Capital stock - gross	*Gross capital stock* is the value of all fixed assets still in use when a balance sheet is drawn up, at the actual or estimated current purchasers' prices for new assets of the same type, irrespective of the age of the assets.
Central bank	A *central bank* is the public financial corporation which is a monetary authority: that is, which issues banknotes and sometimes coins and may hold all or part of the international reserves of the country.
Central government	*Central government* is the body whose political authority extends over the entire territory of the country and which has the authority to impose taxes on all resident and non-resident units engaged in economic activities within the country.
Central Product Classification (CPC)	The *Central Product Classification (CPC)* is a classification based on the physical characteristics of goods or on the nature of the services rendered.

Centre of economic interest	An institutional unit is said to have a *centre of economic interest* within a country when there exists some location within the economic territory of the country on, or from, which it engages, and intends to continue to engage, in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale, either indefinitely or over a finite but long period of time.
Change in real national net worth	The *change in real national net worth* is the sum of changes in net worth of all resident institutional sectors less the neutral holding gains/losses (that is, in proportion to the general price level); it is also equal to the sum of saving and capital transfers, other changes in volume of assets and real holding gains or losses.
Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress)	*Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress)* are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.
C.i.f. price	The *c.i.f.* (i.e. cost, insurance and freight price) is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, or the price of a service delivered to resident, before the payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country.
Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)	The *classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)* is a classification used to identify the objectives of both individual consumption expenditure and actual individual consumption.

Classification of outlays of producers by purpose (COPP)	The *classification of outlays of producers by purpose (COPP)* is a classification used to identify the purposes of expenditures by producers (i.e. intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production, consumption of fixed capital and gross fixed capital formation).
Classification of the functions of government (COFOG)	The *classification of the functions of government (COFOG)* is a classification used to identify the socio-economic objectives of current transactions, capital outlays and acquisition of financial assets by general government and its sub-sectoNPR
Classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions (COPNI)	The *classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions (COPNI)* is a classification used to identify the socio-economic objectives of current transactions, capital outlays and acquisition of financial assets by non-profit institutions serving households.
Consumer durables	*Consumer durables* are durable goods acquired by households for final consumption (i.e. those that are not used by households as stores of value or by unincorporated enterprises owned by households for purposes of production); they may be used for purposes of consumption repeatedly or continuously over a period of a year or more.
Consumption	*Consumption* is an activity in which institutional units use up goods or services; consumption can be either intermediate or final.
Consumption good or service	Consumption *good or service* is one that is used (without further transformation in production) by households, NPISHs or government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community.

Consumption of fixed capital	*Consumption of fixed capital* represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.
Corporation	A *corporation* is a legal entity, created for the purpose of producing goods or services for the market that may be a source of profit or other financial gain to its owner; it is collectively owned by shareholders who have the authority to appoint directors responsible for its general management.
CPC (Central Product Classification)	The *CPC* (*Central Product Classification)* is a classification based on the physical characteristics of goods or on the nature of the services rendered.
Current accounts	*Current accounts* record the production of goods and services, the generation of incomes by production, the subsequent distribution and redistribution of incomes among institutional units, and the use of incomes for purposes of consumption or saving.
Current transfers	*Current transfers* consist of all transfers that are not transfers of capital; they directly affect the level of disposable income and should influence the consumption of goods or services.
Disposable income	*Disposable income* is derived by adding to the balance of primary incomes all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, receivable by a unit or sector and subtracting all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, payable by that unit or sector.

Dividends	*Dividends* are a form of property income to which shareholders become entitled as a result of placing funds at the disposal of corporations.
Domestic output	*Domestic output* is output produced by resident enterprises.
Double deflation	*Double deflation* is a method whereby gross value added is measured at constant prices by subtracting intermediate consumption at constant prices from output at constant prices.
Economic interest - centre of	An institutional unit is said to have a *centre of economic interest* within a country when there exists some location within the economic territory of the country on, or from, which it engages, and intends to continue to engage, in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale, either indefinitely or over a finite but long period of time.
Economic production	*Economic production* is an activity carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce outputs of goods or services.
Economic territory (of a country)	The *economic territory of a country* consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods, and capital circulate freely.

Economic territory (of an international organisation)	The *economic territory of an international organisation* consists of the territorial enclave, or enclaves, over which it has jurisdiction; these consist of clearly demarcated areas of land or structures which the international organisation owns or rents and which it uses for the purposes for which the organisation was created by formal agreement with the country, or countries, in which the enclave or enclaves are physically located.
Economically active persons	*Economically active persons* are persons engaged in production included within the boundary of production of the SNA.
Economically significant prices	*Prices* are said to be *economically significant* when they have a significant influence on the amounts the producers are willing to supply and on the amounts purchasers wish to buy.
Employee	An *employee* is a person who enters an agreement, which may be formal or informal, with an enterprise to work for the enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind.
Exports of goods	*Exports of goods* consist of exports of the following items from residents to non-residents, generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, repairs on goods, goods procured in foreign ports by domestic carriers, and non-monetary gold.
Final consumption	*Final consumption* consists of goods and services used by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.

Final consumption expenditure of government	*Government final consumption expenditure* consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
Final consumption expenditure of households	*Household final consumption expenditure* consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	*Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs* consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.
Financial account	The *financial account* records the net acquisition of financial assets and net incurrence of liabilities for all institutional sectors by type of financial asset.
Financial assets	*Financial assets* are assets in the form of financial claims, monetary gold; Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) allocated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), shares in corporations, and certain of the instruments called derivatives.
Financial corporations	The *financial corporations* sector consists of all resident corporations or quasi-corporations principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities which are closely related to financial intermediation.

Financial derivatives	*Financial derivatives* are financial instruments which are linked to a specific financial instrument or indicator (foreign currencies, government bonds, share price indices, interest rates, etc.) or to a particular commodity (gold, coffee, sugar, etc.).
Financial enterprises	*Financial enterprises* are enterprises that are principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities which are closely related to financial intermediation.
Financial intermediaries	*Financial intermediaries* are units which incur liabilities on their own account on financial markets by borrowing funds which they lend on different terms and conditions to other institutional units.
Financial intermediation	*Financial intermediation* is a productive activity in which an institutional unit incurs liabilities on its own account for the purpose of acquiring financial assets by engaging in financial transactions on the market.
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	*Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)* is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly.
Financial lease	A *financial lease* is a contract between lessor and lessee whereby the lessor purchases a good that is put at the disposal of the lessee and the lessee pays rentals that enable the lessor, over the period of the contract, to cover all, or virtually all, costs, including interest.

Financial transactions	*Financial transactions* between institutional units and between institutional units and the rest of the world cover all transactions involving change of ownership of financial assets, including the creation and liquidation of financial claims.
First-in-first-out (FIFO)	*First-in-first-out (FIFO)* is an inventory valuation method based on the assumption that goods are withdrawn from inventories in the same order as they entered.
Fisher's Ideal Index (price)	*Fisher's Ideal price index* is the geometric mean of the Laspeyres and Paasche price indices.
Fisher's Ideal Index (volume)	*Fisher's Ideal volume index* is the geometric mean of the Laspeyres and Paasche volume indices.
Fixed assets	*Fixed assets* are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production for more than one year.
F.o.b. price	The *f.o.b. price* (free on board price) is the c.i.f. price less the costs of transportation, together with insurance charges, between the customs frontier of the exporting (importing) country and that of the importing (exporting) country.
Foreign direct investment	*Foreign direct investment* is the category of international investment that reflects the objective of obtaining a lasting interest by a resident entity in one economy in an enterprise resident in another economy; foreign direct investment is defined as ownership of 10 per cent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise).

Full-time equivalent employment	*Full-time equivalent employment* is the number of full-time equivalent jobs, defined as total hours worked divided by average annual hours worked in full-time jobs.
Functional classifications	*Functional classifications* provide a means of classifying, by purpose or socio-economic objective, certain transactions of producers and of three institutional sectors - namely households, general government and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs).
General government	The *general government* sector consists of the totality of institutional units which, in addition to fulfilling their political responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce principally non-market services (possibly goods) for individual or collective consumption and redistribute income and wealth.
GNI (gross national income)	*GNI (gross national income)* is the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (GNI is identical to gross national product (GNP) as hitherto understood in national accounts generally).
Goods	*Goods* are physical objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets.
Government final consumption expenditure	*Government final consumption expenditure* consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.

Gross capital formation	*Gross capital formation* is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector.
Gross capital stock	*Gross capital stock* is the value of all fixed assets still in use when a balance sheet is drawn up, at the actual or estimated current purchasers' prices for new assets of the same type, irrespective of the age of the assets.
Gross domestic product - expenditure based	*Expenditure-based gross domestic product* is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.
Gross domestic product - income based	*Income-based gross domestic product* is compensation of employees, plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports, plus gross mixed income, plus gross operating surplus.
Gross domestic product - output based	*Output-based gross domestic product* is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsides on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).
Gross domestic product at market prices	*Gross domestic product at market prices* is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsides on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).
Gross fixed capital formation	*Gross fixed capital formation* is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as land or subsoil assets) realised by the productive activity of institutional units.

Gross national disposable income	*Gross national disposable income* may be derived from gross national income by adding all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units.
Gross national income (GNI)	*Gross national income (GNI)* is the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (gross national income is identical to gross national product (GNP) as hitherto understood in national accounts generally).
Gross saving	*Gross saving* is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure.
Gross value added	*Gross value added* is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.
Gross value added at basic prices	*Gross value added at basic prices* is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers’ prices.
Gross value added at producers’ prices	*Gross value added at producers’ prices* is output valued at producers’ prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers’ prices.
Holding gains	Positive or negative *holding gains* may accrue during the accounting period to the owners of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities as a result of a change in their prices (holding gains are sometimes referred to as “capital gains”).
Homogeneous production unit	A unit of *homogeneous production* is a producer unit in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out.

Household	A *household* is a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food.
Household actual final consumption	Household actual final consumption consists of the consumption goods or services acquired by individual households by expenditures or through social transfers in kind received from government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs).
Household final consumption expenditure	*Household final consumption expenditure* consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.
Illegal production	*Illegal production* is the production of goods or services whose sale, distribution or possession is forbidden by law; and production activities which are usually legal but which become illegal when carried out by unauthorised produceNPR
Import duties	*Import duties* consist of customs duties, or other import charges, which are payable on goods of a particular type when they enter the economic territory.
Imports of general merchandise	*Imports of general merchandise* consist of most movable goods imported by residents from non-residents and that, with a few specified exceptions, undergo changes in ownership (actual or imputed).

Imports of goods	*Imports of goods* consist of imports of the following items from non-residents to residents, generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, repairs on goods, goods procured in foreign ports by domestic carriers, and non-monetary gold.
Imports of services	*Imports of services* consist of the following services purchased by residents from non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and licence fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.
Indirect taxes	As traditionally understood, *indirect taxes* are taxes that supposedly can be passed on, in whole or in part, to other institutional units by increasing the prices of the goods or services sold but the term “indirect taxes” is not used in SNA93; rather taxes are specifically identified by their purpose (e.g. taxes on products).
Institutional sectors	Institutional units are grouped together to form *institutional sectors*, on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour, and objectives.
Institutional unit	An *institutional unit* is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.

Insurance	The activity of *insurance* is intended to provide individual institutional units exposed to certain risks with financial protection against the consequences of the occurrence of specified events; it is also a form of financial intermediation in which funds are collected from policyholders and invested in financial or other assets which are held as technical reserves to meet future claims arising from the occurrence of the events specified in the insurance policies.
Intermediate consumption	*Intermediate consumption* consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.
ISIC	*ISIC* is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities; the third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA.
Local government	*Local government* units are institutional units whose fiscal, legislative and executive authority extends over the smallest geographical areas distinguished for administrative and political purposes.
Machinery and equipment	*Machinery and equipment* consists of transport equipment and other machinery and equipment other than that acquired by households for final consumption.
Margin (trade)	A *trade margin* is the difference between the actual or imputed price realised on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.

Market establishments	*Market establishments* produce mostly goods and services for sale at prices which are economically significant.
Market non-profit institutions serving businesses	*Market non-profit institutions serving businesses* are created by associations of the businesses whose interests they are designed to promote and usually financed by contributions or subscriptions from the group of businesses concerned; the subscriptions are treated not as transfers but as payments for services rendered.
Market output	*Market output* is output that is sold at prices that are economically significant or otherwise disposed of on the market or intended for sale or disposal on the market.
Market prices	*Market prices* for transactions are the amounts of money willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing selleNPR
Market price equivalents	*Market price equivalents* are proxies, or substitute measures, for market prices in those cases for which no actual market prices have been set; a customary approach is to construct such prices by analogy with known market prices established under conditions that are considered essentially the same.
Market producers	*Market producers* are producers that sell most or all of their output at prices that are economically significant.
Mixed income	*Mixed income* is the surplus or deficit accruing from production by unincorporated enterprises owned by households.

Monetary gold	*Monetary gold* is gold owned by the monetary authorities or others subject to their effective control that is held as a financial asset and as a component of foreign reserves.
National income	At the level of the total economy, *national income* is the total value of the primary incomes receivable within the economy less the total of the primary incomes payable by resident units.
Non-financial assets	*Non- financial assets* are entities, over which ownership rights are enforced by institutional units, individually or collectively, and from which economic benefits may be derived by their owners by holding them, or using them over a period of time, that consist of tangible assets, both produced and non-produced, and most intangible assets for which no corresponding liabilities are recorded.
Non-financial corporations	*Non-financial corporations* are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services.
Non-monetary gold	*Non-monetary gold* covers exports and imports of all gold not held as reserve assets (monetary gold) by the authorities.
Non-monetary transactions	*Non-monetary transactions* are transactions that are not initially stated in units of currency; barter is an obvious example.
Non-produced assets	*Non-produced assets* are non-financial assets that come into existence other than through processes of production.

Non-profit institutions (NPIs)	*Non-profit institutions (NPIs)* are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them.
Non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government	*Non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government* must be properly constituted legal entities which exist separately from government but over which government exercises control.
Non-profit institutions engaged in market production	*Non-profit institutions engaged in market production* consist of those NPIs which charge fees determined by their costs of production and which are sufficiently high to have a significant influence on the demand for their services, but any surpluses such institutions make must be retained within those institutions as their status as “Non-profit institutions (NPIs)” prevents them from distributing them to others
Non-profit institutions engaged in non-market production	*Non-profit institutions engaged in non-market production* are NPIs that are incapable of providing financial gain to the units which control or manage them, and which must rely principally on funds other than receipts from sales to cover their costs of production or other activities.
Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	*Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)* consist of NPIs which are not financed and controlled by government and which provide goods or services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant.

Operating surplus	The *operating surplus* measures the surplus or deficit accruing from production before taking account of any interest, rent or similar charges payable on financial or tangible non-produced assets borrowed or rented by the enterprise, or any interest, rent or similar receipts receivable on financial or tangible non-produced assets owned by the enterprise; (note: for unincorporated enterprises owned by households, this component is called “mixed income”).
Output	*Output* consists of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment.
Output produced for own final use	*Output produced for own final use* consists of goods or services that is retained for their own final use by the owners of the enterprises in which they are produced.
Outworker	An outworker is a person who agrees to work for a particular enterprise or to supply a certain quantity of goods or services to a particular enterprise, by prior arrangement or contract with that enterprise, but whose place of work is not within any of the establishments which make up that enterprise; the enterprise does not control the time spent at work by an outworker and does not assume responsibility for the conditions in which that work is carried out.
Own-account producers	*Own-account producers* consist of establishments engaged in gross fixed capital formation for the enterprises of which they form part or unincorporated enterprises owned by households all or most of whose output is intended for final consumption or gross fixed capital formation by those households.

Own-account workers	*Own-account workers* are self-employed persons without paid employees.
PPP (purchasing power parity)	A *PPP (purchasing power parity)* is a price relative which measures the number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service as 1 unit of country A's currency will purchase in A.
Price	The *price* of a good or service is the value of one unit of a particular good or service.
Principal activity	The p*rincipal activity* of a producer unit is the activity whose value added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit (the output of the principal activity must consist of goods or services that are capable of being delivered to other units even though they may be used for own consumption or own capital formation).
Produced assets	*Produced assets* are non-financial assets that have come into existence as outputs from processes that fall within the production boundary.
Producer's price	A *producer's price* is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Producers for own final use	*Producers for own final use* produce mostly goods and services for final consumption or fixed capital formation by the owners of the enterprises in which they are produced.

Production	*Production* is a physical process, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit, in which labour and assets are used to transform inputs of goods and services into outputs of other goods and services.
Production account	The *production account* records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the SNA.
Production boundary	The *production boundary* includes all production actually destined for the market, whether for sale or barter, all goods or services provided free to individual households or collectively to the community by government units or NPISHs, all goods produced for own use, own-account production of housing services and services produced by employing paid domestic staff.
Public corporations (non-financial and financial)	*Public corporations* are resident corporations and quasi-corporations that are subject to control by government units, with control over a corporation being defined as the ability to determine general corporate policy by choosing appropriate directors, if necessary.
Purchaser's price	The *purchaser's price* is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser; the purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.

Purchasing power parity (PPP)	A *purchasing power parity (PPP)* is a price relative which measures the number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service as one unit of country A's currency will purchase in A.
Quasi-corporations	*Quasi-corporations* are unincorporated enterprises that function as if they were corporations, and which have complete sets of accounts, including balance sheets.
Real gross domestic income (real GDI)	*Real gross domestic income (real GDI)* measures the purchasing power of the total incomes generated by domestic production (including the impact on those incomes of changes in the terms of trade).
Reference rate (of interest)	The *reference rate (of interest)* is the pure cost of borrowing funds (i.e. a rate from which the risk premium has been eliminated to the greatest extent possible and which does not include any intermediation services).
Rest of the world	The *rest of the world* consists of all non-resident institutional units that enter into transactions with resident units, or have other economic links with resident units.
Rest of the world account	The *rest of the world account* comprises those categories of accounts necessary to capture the full range of transactions that take place between the total economy and the rest of the world.
SAM (social accounting matrix)	A *SAM (social accounting matrix)* is a means of presenting the SNA accounts in a matrix which elaborates the linkages between a supply and use table and institutional sector accounts.

Satellite accounts	*Satellite accounts* provide a framework to accommodate elements which are included in the central accounts, explicitly or implicitly, plus complementary elements (either monetary or in physical quantities) and possibly alternative concepts and presentations.
Saving	*Saving* is disposable income less final consumption expenditure (or adjusted disposable income less actual final consumption).
SDRs (Special Drawing Rights)	*SDRs (Special Drawing Rights)* are international reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund and allocated to its members to supplement existing reserve assets.
Social accounting matrix (SAM)	A *social accounting matrix (SAM)* is a means of presenting the SNA accounts in a matrix which elaborates the linkages between a supply and use table and institutional sector accounts.
Special drawing rights (SDRs)	*Special drawing rights (SDRs)* are international reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund and allocated to its members to supplement existing reserve assets.
Tangible fixed assets	*Tangible fixed assets* are non-financial produced assets that consist of dwellings; other buildings and structures; machinery and equipment and cultivated assets.
Tangible non-produced assets	*Tangible non-produced assets* are natural assets - land, subsoil assets, non-cultivated biological resources and water resources - over which ownership may be established and transferred.

Tax on a product	A *tax on a product* is a tax that is payable per unit of some good or service, either as a specified amount of money per unit of quantity or as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the good or service transacted.
Total final consumption	*Total final consumption* is the total value of all expenditures on individual and collective consumption goods and services incurred by resident households, resident NPISHs serving households and general government units.
Total hours worked	*Total hours worked* consist of the aggregate number of hours actually worked during the period in employee and self-employment jobs.
Trade credits and advances	*Trade credits and advances* are trade credit for goods and services extended directly to corporations, to government, to non-profit institutions, to households and to the rest of the world and also advances for work that is in progress (if classified as such under inventories) or is to be undertaken.
Trade margin	A *trade margin* is the difference between the actual or imputed price realised on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.
Trading gains and losses	*Trading gains and losses* arise from changes in a country’s terms of trade; for example, if the prices of a country’s exports rise faster (or fall more slowly) than the prices of its imports (i.e. if terms of trade improve) then an increased volume of imports of goods and services can be purchased by residents out of the receipts generated by a given level of exports.

Transaction	A *transaction* is an economic flow that is an interaction between institutional units by mutual agreement or an action within an institutional unit that it is analytically useful to treat like a transaction, often because the unit is operating in two different capacities.
Transfer	A *transfer* is a transaction in which one institutional unit provides a good, service or asset to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service or asset in return as counterpart.
Uses	The term *uses* refers to transactions that reduce the amount of economic value of a unit or sector (for example, wages and salaries are a use for the unit or sector that must pay them); by convention, uses are put on the left side of the account.
Valuables	*Valuables* are produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value.
Value added - gross	*Gross value added* is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.
Value added - net	*Net value added* is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital.
Value added tax (VAT)	A *Value added tax (VAT)* is a tax on products collected in stages by enterprises.

Wages and salaries	*Wages and salaries* consist of the sum of wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind.
Wages and salaries in cash	*Wages and salaries in cash* consist of wages or salaries payable at regular weekly, monthly or other intervals, including payments by results and piecework payments; plus allowances such as those for working overtime; plus amounts paid to employees away from work for on holiday; plus ad hoc bonuses and similar payments; plus commissions, gratuities and tips received by employees.
Wages and salaries in kind	*Wages and salaries in kind* consist of remuneration in the form of goods and/or services that are not necessary for work and can be used by employees in their own time, and at their own discretion, for the satisfaction of their own needs or wants or those of other members of their households.

Annex VI

Contributors in Report Preperation

This report is prepared by the following team under the leadership of Deputy Chief Statistician Dhundi Raj Lamichhane

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2.	Rishi Ram Sigdel	Director
3.	Nara Bahadur Kunwar	Statistics Officer
4.	Jeevan Paudel	Statistics Officer
5.	Kamal Raj Joshi	Statistics Officer
6.	Suman Gautam	Statistics Officer
7.	Gita Panthi Paudel	Statistics Officer
8.	Yub Raj KC	Statistics Assistant
9.	Sabita Aryal	Statistics Assistant

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