

National Accounts of Nepal 2023/24

National Report



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

National Statistics Office

Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

2024

National Accounts of Nepal 2023/24

National Report



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office
Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal
2024

Recommended Citation

National Statistics Office: National Accounts Statistics of Nepal, 2023/24

National Report: Government of Nepal,
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office
Ramshah Path, Thapathali, Kathmandu

Copyright © 2024

Government of Nepal,
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

National Statistics Office

Ramshah Path, Thapathali, Kathmandu

Published by

National Statistics Office

Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: 977-01-5361506, 5345947, 5329406

P.O.B.: 11031

email: naccount@nsonepal.gov.np

website: www.nsonepal.gov.np

Printed in Nepal



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office

Phone { 5345946
5345947
5345948
5345848
5341801
5328406

Fax: 977-1-5327720
Post Box No.: 11031
Thapathali, Kathmandu

Ref. No.

Foreword

National Statistics Office (NSO) is pleased to present the national report for the fiscal year 2023/24 on the National Accounts of Nepal. The organization has adopted the System of National Accounts 2008, adhering to its concepts, definitions, and methodologies for compiling the national accounts estimates.

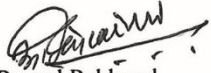
This report contains aggregate series of gross domestic product by production, expenditure, and income approaches; gross national income; gross national disposable income; savings; a series of quarterly national accounts; and other related macroeconomic indicators. It also includes gross domestic product and its growth rates at the provincial level. I believe that these macro-economic indicators are very useful for macro-economic analysis, policy formulation and comparison at national as well as at provincial level. In addition to these indicators, the report also provides insights into the major concepts, approaches, methodologies, and data sources of the system of national accounts in Nepal. I hope this report will support policymakers, academia, economists, and other stakeholders in understanding national accounts statistics and their compilation practices in Nepal.

This publication has been made possible through the efforts of the National Accounts Section team, led by Deputy Chief Statistician, who heads the National Accounts Statistics Division of the NSO. I extend my special thanks to him for his leadership. I also express my thanks to the Directors of the National Accounts Section, as well as to all Statistics Officers working in this section for their dedicated efforts throughout the entire process of compiling the national accounts aggregates and preparing this report.

I am very grateful to all the related government ministries and departments, Nepal Rastra Bank, and other non-government agencies for their invaluable contribution of data, which was essential for compiling the national accounts aggregates. I extend my sincere thanks to the United Nations Statistics Division, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for their valuable technical inputs to strengthen the national accounts statistics of Nepal.

NSO always welcomes comments and suggestions from diverse users to improve national accounts statistics of Nepal.

June, 2024


Mr. Arjun Prasad Pokharel
Chief Statistician
National Statistics Office

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
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

राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान २०८०/८१ को संक्षिप्त झलक

क. वार्षिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा

१. परिचय

अर्थतन्त्रमा निश्चित अवधिभित्र सञ्चालन भएका सबै आर्थिक क्रियाकलापबाट उत्पादित वस्तु तथा सेवाको प्रवाह र मौज्जात लगायत सोसँग सम्बन्धित संस्थागत एकाइबीचको कारोबारको मापन गरी लेखा राख्ने प्रणालीलाई राष्ट्रिय लेखा प्रणाली भनिन्छ। यो प्रणालीको मार्गदर्शनबमोजिम देशको 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, 2008) ले मार्गदर्शन प्रदान गर्दछ। यही मार्गदर्शनबमोजिम हाल राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले राष्ट्रिय लेखा तथ्याङ्क अनुमान गरी प्रकाशन गर्दछ।

नेपालमा पहिलो पटक आर्थिक वर्ष २०१८/१९ मा राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान तयार गरिएको पाइन्छ। नियमित रूपमा यस्ता अनुमान प्रकाशन गर्ने कार्य आर्थिक वर्ष २०२१/२२ देखि भएको देखिन्छ। यसै क्रममा राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को राष्ट्रिय लेखाका प्रारम्भिक अनुमान प्रकाशन गरेको छ। साथै, राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमानको तीन वर्षे परिमार्जन अभ्यासबमोजिम राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम विवरण र २०७९/८० को संशोधित अनुमान समेत प्रकाशन गरेको छ। चालु आर्थिक वर्षको राष्ट्रिय लेखाका प्रारम्भिक अनुमान तयार गर्दा छ देखि नौ महिनासम्मका

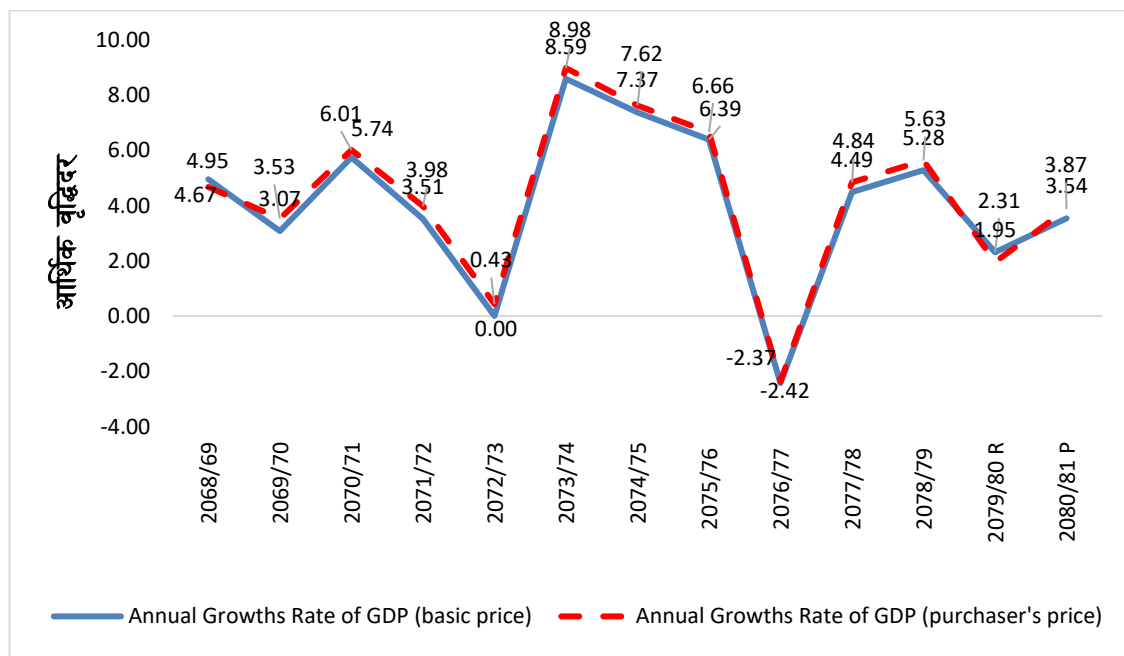
वास्तविक आँकडा प्रयोग गरिएको छ र बाँकी अवधिको लागि तथ्याङ्कीय विधिअनुसार अनुमान गरी समग्र वार्षिक अनुमान तयार गरिएको छ।

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 चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा नेपालको अर्थतन्त्रको आकार ५७ खर्ब ४ अर्ब पुग्ने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा अर्थतन्त्रको आकार ५३ खर्ब ४८ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ मा अर्थतन्त्रको आकार ४९ खर्ब ७६ अर्ब रहने अन्तिम विवरण सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

हाल प्रकाशित राष्ट्रिय लेखाका स्थिर मूल्यका अनुमान तथा आर्थिक वृद्धिदर आर्थिक वर्ष २०६७/६८ को आधारभूत मूल्य (Basic Price) मा आधारित छन्। चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा स्थिर मूल्यमा अनुमान गरिएको आर्थिक वृद्धिदर (GDP को वार्षिक वृद्धिदर) आधारभूत मूल्यमा ३.५४ प्रतिशत र उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा ३.८७ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आधारभूत मूल्यको आर्थिक वृद्धिदर गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा २.३१ प्रतिशत हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, अन्तिम तथ्याङ्कअनुसार आधारभूत मूल्यको आर्थिक वृद्धिदर आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ मा ५.२८ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ। उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा आर्थिक वृद्धिदर गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा १.९५ प्रतिशत हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ भने अन्तिम तथ्याङ्कअनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ मा ५.६३ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ (चित्र १)।

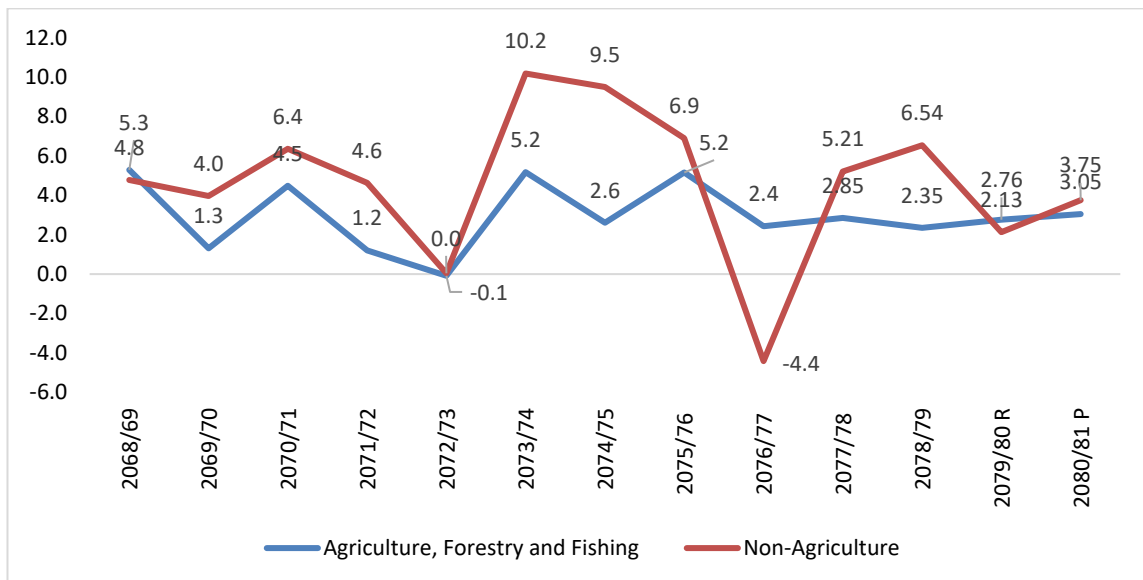
चित्र १: कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर



३. बृहत् औद्योगिक समूह अनुसारको अनुमान

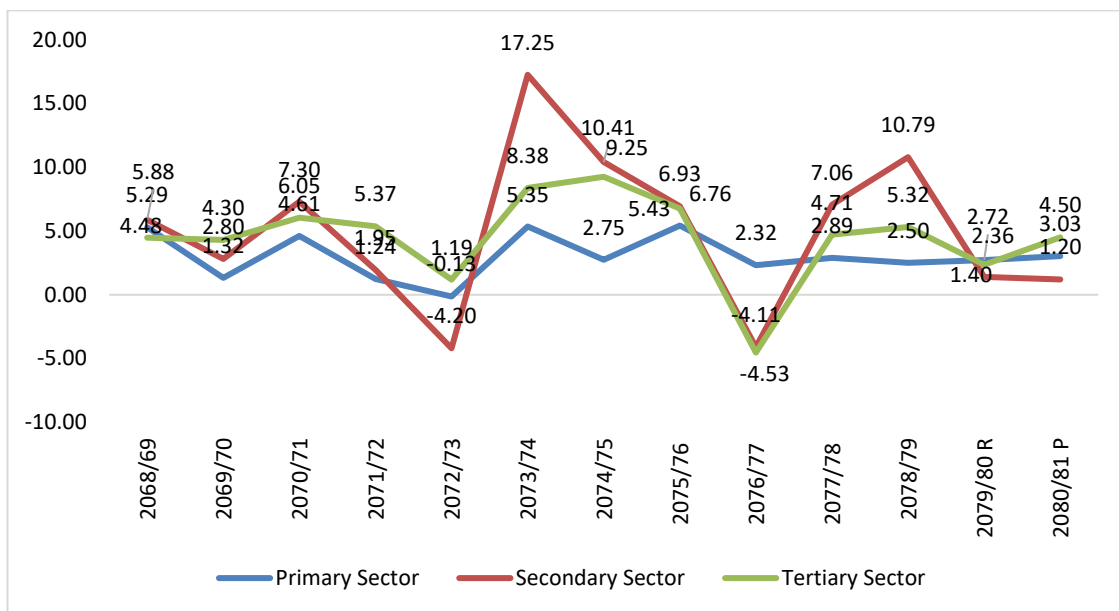
चित्र २ मा समग्र औद्योगिक क्षेत्रका बृहत् दुई समूह; कृषि तथा गैरकृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा कृषि क्षेत्रको ३.०५ प्रतिशत र गैरकृषि क्षेत्रको ३.७५ प्रतिशत वृद्धिदर हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। संशोधित विवरण अनुसार गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा कृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.७६ प्रतिशत र गैरकृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.९३ प्रतिशत रहने अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, अन्तिम विवरण अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ मा कृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.३५ प्रतिशत र गैरकृषि क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ६.५४ प्रतिशत कायम हुने तथ्याङ्क सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

चित्र २ कृषि तथा गैरकृषि क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिदर



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। चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर क्रमशः ३.०३ प्रतिशत, १.२० प्रतिशत र ४.५० प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। संशोधित विवरण अनुसार गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर क्रमशः २.७२ प्रतिशत, १.४० प्रतिशत र २.३६ प्रतिशत रहने अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, अन्तिम विवरणअनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर क्रमशः २.५० प्रतिशत, १०.७९ प्रतिशत र ५.३२ प्रतिशत कायम हुने तथ्याङ्क सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

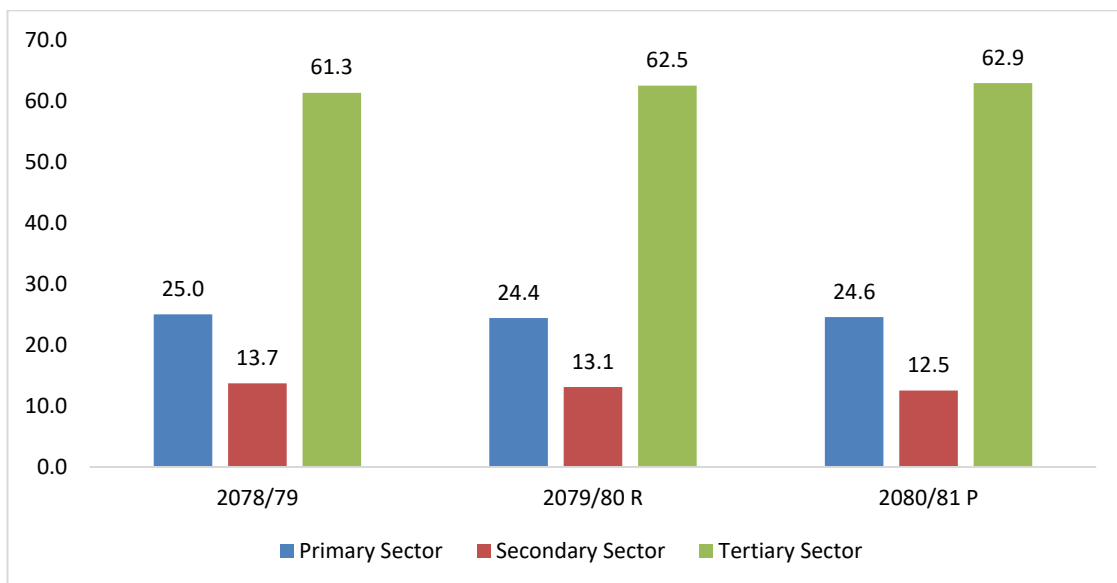
चित्र ३ प्राथमिक, द्वितीय, तथा सेवा क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर



चित्र ४ मा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रले पुर्याएको योगदान प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। जसअनुसार चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रले कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा क्रमशः २४.६ प्रतिशत, १२.५ प्रतिशत र ६२.९ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रले कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा क्रमशः २४.४ प्रतिशत, १३.१ प्रतिशत र ६२.५ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ मा प्राथमिक, द्वितीय तथा सेवा क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर क्रमशः २५.० प्रतिशत, १३.७ प्रतिशत र ६१.३ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा प्राथमिक क्षेत्र र सेवा क्षेत्रको योगदान गत आर्थिक वर्षको तुलनामा सिमान्त रूपमा बढेको देखिन्छ भने द्वितीय क्षेत्रको योगदानमा गत आर्थिक वर्ष सिमान्त रूपमा घटेको देखिन्छ।

चित्र ४ : बृहत् आर्थिक क्षेत्र अनुसार कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा योगदान



४. मुख्य औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण अनुसार कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि

सम्पूर्ण आर्थिक क्रियाकलापको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण चौथो संस्करण अनुसार वस्तु तथा सेवा उत्पादनका क्रियाकलापलाई २१ ओटा मुख्य क्रियाकलापमा वर्गीकरण गरिएको छ। नेपालको सन्दर्भमा २१ ओटा औद्योगिक क्रियाकलापमध्ये बाह्य संघसंस्था एवं यसका अङ्गका क्रियाकलापलाई छोडेर पछिल्ला तीन ओटा 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 क्रियाकलाप) लाई अन्य सेवाका क्रियाकलापमा समावेश गरी १८ किसिमका आर्थिक क्रियाकलापमा वर्गीकरण गरी राष्ट्रिय लेखाका अनुमान प्रकाशन गरिएको छ। चित्र ५ मा औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण अनुसार कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वृद्धिदर प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। उक्त विवरणका आधारमा मुख्य औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण अनुसारका आर्थिक क्रियाकलापको अवस्था संक्षिप्त रूपमा तल प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

४.१ कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धिदर ३.०५ प्रतिशत रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। धान लगायतका वर्षे बालीको उत्पादनमा भएको वृद्धि; दलहन, तरकारी तथा नगदे बालीमा भएको वृद्धि तथा पशुपक्षीजन्य उत्पादन (दूध, अण्डा, माछा तथा मासु) मा भएको वृद्धिले यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा सुधार हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.७६ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.३५ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.२ खानी तथा उत्खनन्

खानी तथा उत्खनन् क्षेत्रको चालु आर्थिक वर्षको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर २.३१ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । निर्माण क्षेत्रमा सामान्य गिरावट भए तापनि खानी तथा उत्खनन् क्षेत्रको रोयल्टी संकलनमा गत आर्थिक वर्षको तुलनामा उल्लेख्य सुधार भएकोले यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वृद्धिदर चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा अघिल्लो आर्थिक वर्षको तुलनामा सुधार हुने अनुमान गरिएको छ।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ०.९८ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ८.८४ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.३ उद्योग

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा उद्योग क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ऋणात्मक (-१.६०%) हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । निर्माण तथा व्यापार क्षेत्रमा सुधार हुन नसक्दा वस्तु तथा सेवाको समग्र मागमा कमी आएका कारण उत्पादनमूलक उद्योगले पूर्ण क्षमतामा उत्पादन

गर्न नसकेकोले यो क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ऋणात्मक हुने अनुमान गरिएको हो। साथै, पछिल्लो समयमा अर्थतन्त्रमा सिर्जित विभिन्न प्रतिकूल कारणले विश्वव्यापी रूपमा नै अर्थतन्त्रमा उल्लेख्य सुधार आउन नसकेको अवस्थामा नेपालका उद्योगहरूको उत्पादनमा समेत संकुचन देखापर्ने अनुमान गरिएको हो।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ऋणात्मक (-१.९८%) रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ६.७० प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.४ विद्युत, ग्याँस, वाष्प तथा वातानुकूलित आपूर्ति सेवा

यस क्षेत्रको चालु आर्थिक वर्षको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर १७.४४ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। केही विद्युत परियोजनाको उत्पादन थप भएसँगै चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धि उल्लेख्य रूपमा वृद्धि हुने अनुमान गरिएको हो।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर १९.८९ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ५२.६८ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.५ पानी आपूर्ति, ढल, फोहोर व्यवस्थापन तथा पुनःउत्पादनका क्रियाकलाप

यस क्षेत्रको चालु आर्थिक वर्षको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर २.८० प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। पानीको मागमा भएको क्रमिक वृद्धिसँगै पानी आपूर्ति गर्ने संस्थाहरूको उत्पादनमा भएको वृद्धि र सो सँगसँगै अन्य क्रियाकलापको उत्पादन समेत बढेका कारणले चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा सामान्य वृद्धि हुने अनुमान गरिएको हो।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.२५ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.०८ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.६ निर्माण

यस क्षेत्रको चालु आर्थिक वर्षको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ऋणात्मक (-२.०७%) हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। निर्माण सामाग्रीको आयातमा आएको कमी, निर्माण सामाग्रीको स्वदेशी उत्पादनमा भएको कमी जस्ता कारणले चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा संकुचन हुने अनुमान गरिएको हो।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ऋणात्मक (-१.१०%) रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ६.९३ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.७ थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार, गाडी तथा मोटरसाइकल मर्मत सेवा

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ०.१६ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा व्यापारजन्य वस्तुको आयात तथा आन्तरिक उत्पादनमा आएको गिरावटले यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धि नगण्य रूपमा मात्र वृद्धि हुने अनुमान गरिएको हो।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ऋणात्मक (-३.०२%) रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ७.४२ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.८ यातायात तथा भण्डारण

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ११.८९ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्षको तुलनामा सवारी साधनको आयातमा भएको वृद्धि, पर्यटकको आवागमनमा भएको वृद्धि जस्ता कारणले चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धि सुधार हुने अनुमान गरिएको हो।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर १.४५ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.६० प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.९ आवास तथा भोजन सेवा

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर २१.८४ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। विदेशी पर्यटकको आवागमनमा भएको वृद्धि, आन्तरिक पर्यटनमा भएको वृद्धि जस्ता कारणले चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा उल्लेख्य सुधार हुने अनुमान गरिएको हो।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर १८.०३ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर १२.५६ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.१० सूचना तथा सञ्चार

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ४.९१ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा कम्प्युटर प्रोग्रामिङ तथा इन्फर्मेसन सर्भिससम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापमा भएको वृद्धि, इन्टरनेट सेवा प्रदायकको कारोवार तथा ताररहित सञ्चार सेवामा भएको वृद्धिको कारणले यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि सामान्य बढ्ने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.१५ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.१९ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.११ वित्तीय तथा बीमा क्षेत्र

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ७.८० प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । बैंकमा निक्षेप तथा ऋण प्रवाहमा भएको वृद्धि, बैंक र वित्तीय संस्थाको सेवा शुल्कको आम्दानीमा भएको वृद्धिसँगै यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा बढोत्तरी हुने अनुमान गरिएको हो ।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ७.२७ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ६.९१ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.१२ घरजग्गा कारोबारको सेवा

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर २.९८ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । घर जग्गाको कारोबारमा तुलनात्मक रूपमा कमी आएको भए तापनी निजी आवास तथा भाडाका क्रियाकलापमा भएको बढोत्तरीले यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि अघिल्लो वर्षको तुलनामा सामान्य रूपमा बढ्ने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको हो ।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर २.१८ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर १.७२ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.१३ पेशागत वैज्ञानिक तथा प्राविधिक क्रियाकलाप

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ४.१५ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । पछिल्लो समयमा विभिन्न प्राविधिक कार्यका लागि पेशागत संस्थासँग सेवा लिने प्रवृत्तिमा भएको बढोत्तरीले यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि अघिल्लो वर्षको तुलनामा सामान्य बढ्ने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको हो ।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.९३ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.५० प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.१४ प्रशासनिक तथा सहयोगी सेवाका क्रियाकलाप

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ४.०४ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । पछिल्लो समयमा विभिन्न प्रशासनिक सेवाका लागि सम्बन्धित संस्थाहरूसँग सेवा लिने प्रवृत्तिमा भएको वृद्धि, रोजगारी सेवा तथा पर्यटन आगमनमा भएको वृद्धिले यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि अघिल्लो वर्षको तुलनामा बढ्ने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको हो ।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ५.०३ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर १.५८ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.१५ सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा रक्षा

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ४.४९ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । तीन ओटै तहका सरकारको सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा रक्षा अन्तर्गत गरेको मध्यवर्ती खर्चमा देखिएको कमीले यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर बढ्ने अनुमान गरिएको हो ।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ५.७५ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.०८ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

४.१६ शिक्षा

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर २.७१ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । गत वर्षको तुलनामा चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा निजी शैक्षिक संस्थाका विद्यार्थी सङ्ख्यामा कमी आएको भए तापनि सरकारी शैक्षिक संस्थाका विद्यार्थीको सङ्ख्यामा भएको बढोत्तरीसँगै शिक्षा क्षेत्रमा सरकारी क्षेत्रको खर्च बढेका कारण यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा सामान्य वृद्धि हुने अनुमान गरिएको हो ।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ३.९३ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.६६ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ ।

४.१७ स्वास्थ्य तथा सामाजिक कार्य

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ५.५२ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । विगतका वर्षको तुलनामा चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा स्वास्थ्य सेवा लिनेहरूको सङ्ख्यामा भएको बढोत्तरीका कारण यस क्षेत्रको मूल्य अभिवृद्धिमा वृद्धि हुने अनुमान गरिएको हो ।

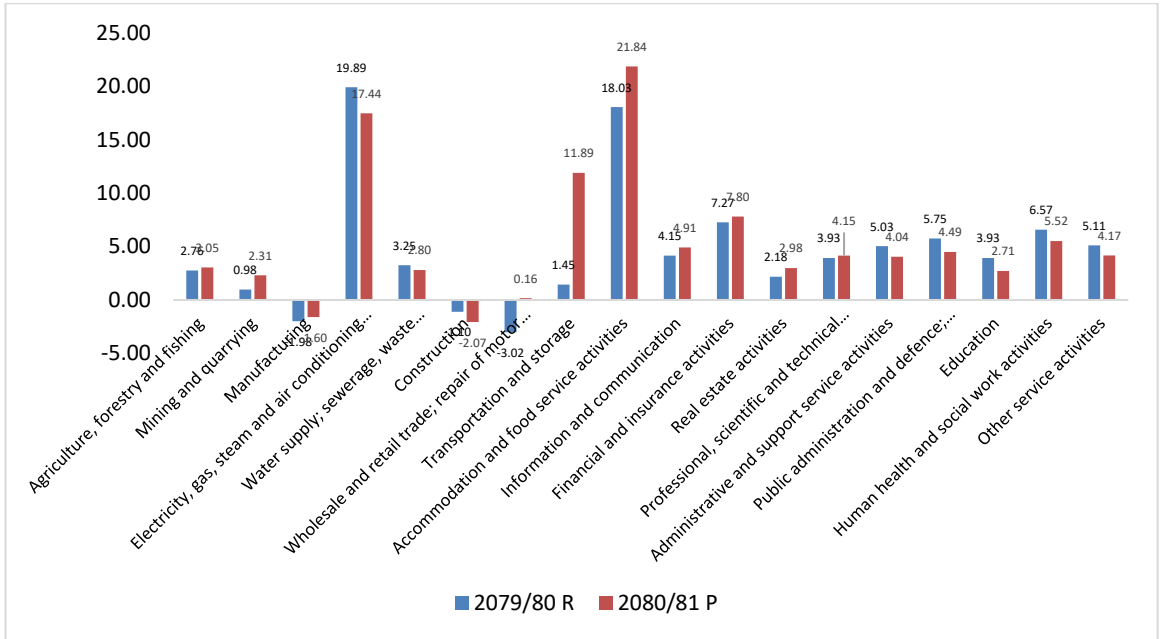
गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ६.५७ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ । आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ६.९९ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ ।

४.१८ अन्य सेवाका क्रियाकलाप

चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर ४.१७ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ । केन्द्रीय तथा स्थानीय सरकारले सामुदायिक, सामाजिक क्षेत्रमा गरेको खर्चमा भएको वृद्धि तथा निजी क्षेत्रबाट सञ्चालित मनोरञ्जनात्मक तथा अन्य सेवामा भएको वृद्धिले यस क्षेत्रको उत्पादनमा वृद्धि हुने अनुमान गरिएको हो ।

गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ५.११ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा यस क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ४.४८ प्रतिशत कायम गरिएको छ।

चित्र ५ औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण अनुसार कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वृद्धिदर



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

- **कुल उत्पादन (Gross output):** चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा आधारभूत मूल्यको कुल उत्पादन रु. ८७ खर्ब ५२ अर्ब ६४ करोड हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा कुल उत्पादन रु. ८२ खर्ब १७ अर्ब ५० करोड रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा कुल उत्पादन रु. ७३ खर्ब ९२ अर्ब २० करोड कायम गरिएको छ।
- **मध्यवर्ती उपभोग (Intermediate consumption):** चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा उपभोक्ताको मूल्यको मध्यवर्ती उपभोग रु. ३७ खर्ब दुई अर्ब ५५ करोड हुने प्रारम्भिक

अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा मध्यवर्ती उपभोग रू. ३४ खर्ब ७८ अर्ब ५५ करोड रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्कअनुसार उक्त वर्षमा मध्यवर्ती उपभोग रू. ३१ खर्ब ३६ अर्ब २२ करोड कायम गरिएको छ।

- **कुल स्थिर पुँजी निर्माण (Gross fixed capital formation):** चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा GDP को २४.४५ प्रतिशत कुल स्थिर पुँजी निर्माण हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा GDP को २५.०८ प्रतिशत कुल स्थिर पुँजी निर्माण हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्कअनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को २८.९८ प्रतिशत कुल स्थिर पुँजी निर्माण भएको छ।
- **अन्तिम उपभोग खर्च (Final consumption expenditure):** चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा GDP को ९२.३८ प्रतिशत अन्तिम उपभोग खर्च हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा GDP को ९२.५९ प्रतिशत अन्तिम उपभोग खर्च हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को ९३.४२ प्रतिशत अन्तिम उपभोग खर्च भएको छ।
- **वस्तु तथा सेवा निर्यात (Export):** चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा GDP को ७.९४ प्रतिशत निर्यात हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा GDP को ६.९६ प्रतिशत निर्यात हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को ६.७० प्रतिशत निर्यात भएको छ।
- **वस्तु तथा सेवा आयात (Import):** चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा GDP को ३३.७० प्रतिशत आयात हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा GDP को ३४.६८ प्रतिशत आयात हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष

२०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को ४२.२७ प्रतिशत आयात भएको छ।

- **कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत (Gross national saving):** चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा GDP को ३६.१५ प्रतिशत कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा GDP को ३३.७९ प्रतिशत कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को २९.६३ प्रतिशत कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत भएको छ।
- **विप्रेषण (Remittance):** चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा GDP को २२.९६ प्रतिशत विप्रेषण प्राप्त हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा GDP को २२.८२ प्रतिशत विप्रेषण प्राप्त संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा GDP को २०.२४ प्रतिशत विप्रेषण प्राप्त भएको छ।
- **प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (Per capita GDP):** चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन १,४३४ यू.एस. डलर हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन १,३८९ यू.एस. डलर हुने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन १,४११ यू.एस. डलर कायम गरिएको छ।
- **प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय (Per capita GNI):** चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय १,४५६ यू.एस. डलर हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०७९/८० मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय १,४०५ यू.एस. डलर रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। आर्थिक वर्ष २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क अनुसार उक्त वर्षमा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय १,४१९ यू.एस. डलर कायम गरिएको छ।

ख. प्रादेशिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा

१. परिचय

अर्थतन्त्रका विविध पक्षलाई मापन गरी आर्थिक नीति निर्माण गर्न तथा आर्थिक विकासका गतिविधिको अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन गर्नका लागि राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले नियमित रूपमा राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन लगायत समष्टिगत आर्थिक सूचक तथा त्यससँग सम्बन्धित तथ्याङ्क विगत छ दशकदेखि निरन्तररूपमा सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको छ। यसै क्रममा राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले चालु आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ को वार्षिक राष्ट्रिय लेखाका प्रारम्भिक अनुमान प्रकाशन गरिसकेको छ। यी अनुमानहरू राष्ट्रिय लेखा प्रणाली (System of National Accounts, 2008) को मार्गदर्शन अनुशरण गरी तयार गरिएको छ। यसैगरी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरणको चौथो संस्करण (NSIC rev 4) अनुसारका २१ ओटा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रहरूमध्ये २० ओटा क्षेत्रलाई १८ ओटा समूहमा समावेश गरी राष्ट्रिय तहका कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि अनुमान गरिएको छ।

देशको शासन प्रणालीमा भएको परिवर्तन पश्चात् प्रादेशिक तहमा भएको आर्थिक गतिविधिको मापन गर्न र प्रदेशमा देखिएका सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विभेदलाई न्यून गर्न आवश्यक नीति निर्माण गर्न र विकासका गतिविधिलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउन प्रदेशस्तरको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन अत्यावश्यक हुन्छ। यही विषयलाई हृदयङ्गम गर्दै कार्यालयले समष्टिगत आर्थिक सूचकमध्येको महत्वपूर्ण सूचक प्रदेशस्तरको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको अनुमान गर्ने कार्य आ.व. २०७५/७६ देखि शुरु गरेको थियो। यही क्रमको निरन्तरता स्वरूप आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि प्रदेशस्तरको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन लगायतका केही प्रमुख आर्थिक सूचक निर्माण गरी प्रकाशन गरिएको छ। प्रादेशिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमानका लागि विश्व प्रचलित विधि - Top-down पद्धतिको अनुशरण गरिएको छ। जसअनुसार उत्पादन पद्धती अनुरूप राष्ट्रिय तहमा अनुमान गरिएको प्रत्येक औद्योगिक क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिलाई उपयुक्त सूचकका आधारमा विभाजन गरी प्रदेश तहको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि अनुमान गरिएको छ। सम्पूर्ण

औद्योगिक क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको योगफललाई प्रादेशिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (Provincial Gross Domestic Product – PGDP) को रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

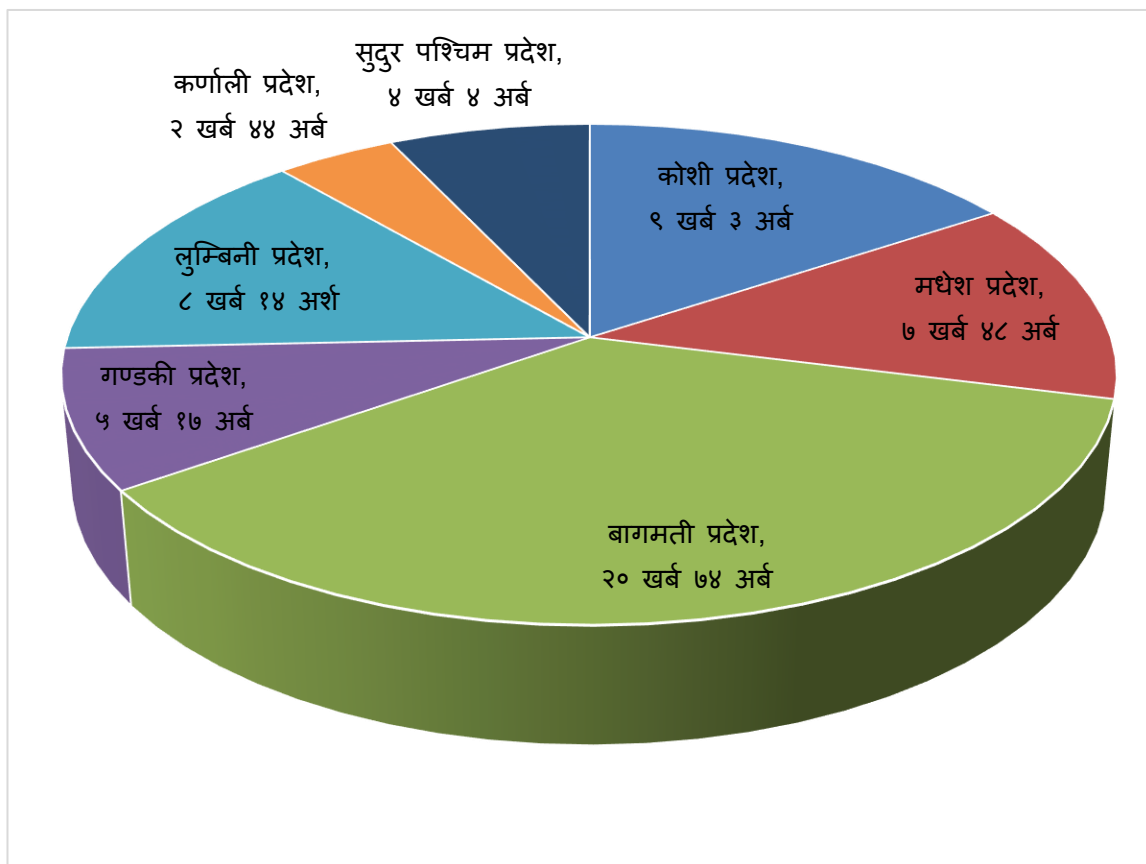
प्रादेशिक अनुमान प्रचलित मूल्य र स्थिर मुल्य दुवैमा मापन गरी सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ। प्रचलित मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनबाट अर्थतन्त्रको आकार अनुमान गरिन्छ भने स्थिर मूल्यको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनबाट आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अनुमान गरिन्छ। हाल प्रकाशित स्थिर मूल्यका अनुमान आ.व. २०६७/२०६८ को मूल्यमा आधारित छन्।

राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान गर्ने क्रममा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि पहिलो छ देखि नौ महिनासम्मका उपलब्ध आँकडा तथा सूचना प्रयोग गरी बाँकी अवधिको अवस्था सामान्य रहने अपेक्षा सहित तथ्याङ्कीय विधिबाट राष्ट्रिय लेखाका प्रारम्भिक अनुमान तयार गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी उपलब्ध तथ्याङ्कका आधारमा अघिल्लो आ.व. २०७९/८० को संशोधित अनुमान र त्योभन्दा अघिल्लो आ.व. २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्क सार्वजनिक गरिएको छ।

२. अर्थतन्त्रको आकार र प्रादेशिक योगदान

चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा राष्ट्रिय वार्षिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा करिब ५७ खर्ब ५ अर्ब हुने अनुमान गरिएकोमा बागमती प्रदेशले ३६.४ प्रतिशत, कोशी प्रदेशले १५.८ प्रतिशत, लुम्बिनी प्रदेशले १४.३ प्रतिशत, मधेश प्रदेशले १३.१ प्रतिशत, गण्डकी प्रदेशले ९.१ प्रतिशत, सुदुर पश्चिम प्रदेशले ७.१ प्रतिशत र कर्णाली प्रदेशले ४.३ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० को संशोधित अनुमानबमोजिम कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा प्रादेशिक योगदान सिमान्त रूपमा मात्र परिवर्तन भएको छ। गत वर्षको तुलनामा कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा कोशी, मधेश, कर्णाली र सुदुर पश्चिमको योगदान सिमान्त रूपमा घटेको छ भने बाँकि प्रदेशको योगदान सिमान्त रूपमा बढेको छ। चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको प्रादेशिक अर्थतन्त्रको आकार चित्र १ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

चित्र १ अर्थतन्त्रको आकार (आ.व. २०८०/८१)

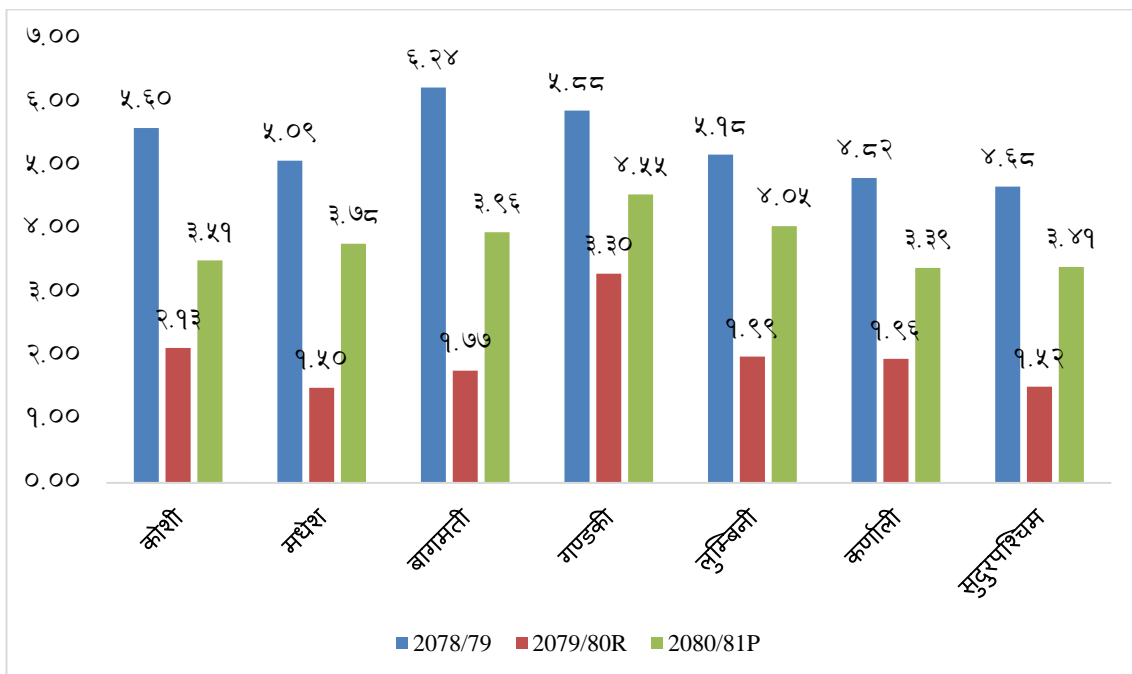


२. प्रादेशिक आर्थिक वृद्धिदर

चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ को प्रारम्भिक अनुमानबमोजिम उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा प्रादेशिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (४.५५ प्रतिशत) गण्डकी प्रदेशमा र त्यसपछिको धेरै (४.०५ प्रतिशत) लुम्बिनी प्रदेशमा देखिन्छ। त्यसैगरी, सबैभन्दा थोरै वृद्धिदर (३.३९ प्रतिशत) कर्णाली प्रदेशमा हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा राष्ट्रिय कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदर ३.८७ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएकोमा गण्डकी, लुम्बिनी र बागमती प्रदेशको राष्ट्रिय वृद्धिदरभन्दा धेरै र बाँकि प्रदेशको राष्ट्रिय वृद्धिदरभन्दा थोरै हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ को प्रारम्भिक अनुमान, आ.व. २०७९/८० को संशोधित अनुमान तथा आ.व. २०७८/७९ को अन्तिम तथ्याङ्कबमोजिमको

प्रादेशिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर चित्र २ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। जसअनुसार सबै प्रदेशमा आ.व. २०७८/७९ को वृद्धिदरभन्दा आ.व. २०७९/८० को वृद्धिदर कम देखिन्छ भने आ.व. २०७९/८० को वृद्धिदरभन्दा आ.व. २०८०/८१ को वृद्धिदर धेरै रहेको देखिन्छ।

चित्र २ प्रादेशिक कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदर



३. औद्योगिक वर्गीकरणअनुसारको प्रादेशिक कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि तथा वृद्धिदर

औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण अनुसारको आर्थिक क्रियाकलापलाई हेर्दा गत आ.व. र यस आ.व.मा बागमती प्रदेश बाहेक सबै प्रदेशमा कृषि क्षेत्रको योगदान सबैभन्दा बढी देखिन्छ भने बागमती प्रदेशमा थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार क्षेत्रको योगदान सबैभन्दा बढी देखिन्छ। चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा राष्ट्रिय तहमा दोस्रो हिस्सा ओगटेको व्यापार क्षेत्रले मधेश प्रदेशमा पनि दोस्रो हिस्सा नै ओगटेको देखिन्छ। त्यसैगरी, बागमती प्रदेशमा घरजग्गासम्बन्धी कारोवार तथा आफ्नै आवास सेवाको हिस्सा दोस्रो स्थानमा रहेको छ। कोशी, गण्डकी, लुम्बिनी,

कर्णाली र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा सार्वजनिक प्रशासन र रक्षा क्षेत्रको योगदान दोस्रो स्थानमा रहेको देखिन्छ। बागमती र मधेश प्रदेश बाहेक सबै प्रदेशहरूको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा क्रियाकलापको योगदान सबै भन्दा न्यून देखिन्छ भने बागमतीमा पानी आपूर्ति तथा फोहर व्यवस्थापनसम्बन्धी क्रियाकलाप र मधेशमा खनिज तथा उत्खनन् क्रियाकलापको योगदान सबैभन्दा न्यून देखिन्छ।

चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ को औद्योगिक वर्गीकरणअनुसार औद्योगिक क्षेत्रको कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर राष्ट्रिय तहमा आवास तथा भोजन सेवाको सबैभन्दा धेरै (२१.८४ प्रतिशत) रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएकोमा लुम्बिनी प्रदेश बाहेक अन्य सबै प्रदेशको सबैभन्दा धेरै वृद्धिदर यही क्षेत्रको रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। लुम्बिनी प्रदेशमा विद्युत क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै देखिन्छ। त्यसैगरी सुदूरपश्चिम र कोशी प्रदेशमा उद्योग (Manufacturing) क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा न्यून रहेको देखिन्छ भने अन्य प्रदेशमा निर्माण क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा न्यून देखिन्छ। निर्माण क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर सबै प्रदेशमा ऋणात्मक देखिन्छ भने उत्पादनमूलक उद्योग क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर कर्णाली प्रदेश बाहेक अन्य प्रदेशमा ऋणात्मक देखिन्छ। राष्ट्रिय तहमा पनि यी दुई क्षेत्रको वृद्धिदर ऋणात्मक रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.१ कोशी प्रदेश

कोशी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि करिब रु. ९ खर्ब ३ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा करिब रु. ८ खर्ब ४९ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा १५.८४ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा यस प्रदेशले १५.८८ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी, यस प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ३.५१ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा २.१३ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु

आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा कोशी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै (३२.८० प्रतिशत) योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य क्षेत्रको रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून (०.३२ प्रतिशत) योगदान प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा पनि कृषि क्षेत्रको योगदान अग्रस्थान (३२.६८ प्रतिशत) मा हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.३१) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। कोशी प्रदेशमा क्षेत्रगत रूपमा हेर्दा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (२२.३२ प्रतिशत) आवास तथा भोजन सेवा क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-२.६७ प्रतिशत) उत्पादनमुलक उद्योग क्षेत्रको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, गत आ.व. २०७९/८० का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (२६.३० प्रतिशत) विद्युत क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-२.९६ प्रतिशत) थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार र मोटर भेहिकल मर्मत क्षेत्रको रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.२ मधेश प्रदेश

मधेश प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि करिब रु. ७ खर्ब ४८ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा करिब रु. ७ खर्ब ३ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा १३.१२ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा यस प्रदेशले १३.१४ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी, यस प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ३.७८ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा १.५० प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा मधेश प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै (३५.१९ प्रतिशत) योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य क्षेत्रको रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून (०.१५ प्रतिशत) योगदान खानी तथा उत्खनन् क्षेत्रको रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। गत आ.व.

२०७९/८० मा पनि कृषि क्षेत्रको योगदान अग्रस्थान (३४.८१ प्रतिशत) मा हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र खानी तथा उत्खनन् क्षेत्रको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.१६) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। मधेश प्रदेशमा क्षेत्रगत रूपमा हेर्दा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (२१.९५ प्रतिशत) आवास तथा भोजन सेवा क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-२.१९ प्रतिशत) निर्माण क्षेत्रको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, गत आ.व. २०७९/८० का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (१५.६९ प्रतिशत) विद्युत क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-३.३६ प्रतिशत) थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार र मोटर भेहिकल मर्मत क्षेत्रको रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.३ बागमती प्रदेश

बागमती प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि करिब रु. २० खर्ब ७५ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा करिब रु. १९ खर्ब ३८ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ३६.३६ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा यस प्रदेशले ३६.२२ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी, यस प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ३.९६ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा १.७७ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा बागमती प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै (२१.५३ प्रतिशत) योगदान थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार, मोटर भेहिकल मर्मत क्षेत्रको रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून (०.२८ प्रतिशत) योगदान पानी आपूर्ति तथा फोहर व्यवस्थापन क्षेत्रको रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। गत गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा पनि थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार, मोटर भेहिकल मर्मत क्षेत्रको योगदान अग्रस्थान (२१.९८ प्रतिशत) मा हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र पानी आपूर्ति तथा फोहर व्यवस्थापन क्षेत्रको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.३० प्रतिशत) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। बागमती प्रदेशमा क्षेत्रगत रूपमा हेर्दा चालु आ.व.

२०८०/८१ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (२०.९३ प्रतिशत) आवास तथा भोजन सेवा क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-२.७१ प्रतिशत) निर्माण क्षेत्रको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, गत आ.व. २०७९/८० का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (१८.७० प्रतिशत) आवास तथा भोजन सेवा क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-२.९८ प्रतिशत) थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार र मोटर भेहिकल मर्मत क्षेत्रको रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.४ गण्डकी प्रदेश

गण्डकी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि करिब रु. ५ खर्ब १७ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा करिब रु. ४ खर्ब ८४ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ९.०६ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा पनि यस प्रदेशले ९.०६ प्रतिशत नै योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी, यस प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ४.५५ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा ३.३० प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा गण्डकी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै (२५.७२ प्रतिशत) योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य क्षेत्रको रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून (०.३१ प्रतिशत) योगदान प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा पनि कृषि क्षेत्रको योगदान अग्रस्थान (२५.४३ प्रतिशत) मा हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.३१) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। गण्डकी प्रदेशमा क्षेत्रगत रूपमा हेर्दा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धिको वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (२२.८४ प्रतिशत) आवास तथा भोजन सेवा क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-१.९६ प्रतिशत) निर्माण क्षेत्रको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, गत आ.व. २०७९/८० का लागि कुल मूल्य

अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (२१.९७ प्रतिशत) विद्युत क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-२.७६ प्रतिशत) थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार र मोटर भेहिकल मर्मत क्षेत्रको रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.५ लुम्बिनी प्रदेश

लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि करिब रु. ८ खर्ब १४ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा करिब रु. ७ खर्ब ६४ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा १४.२६ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा यस प्रदेशले १४.२९ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी, यस प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ४.०५ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा १.९९ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै (२९.६३ प्रतिशत) योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य क्षेत्रको रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून (०.३४ प्रतिशत) योगदान प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। गत गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा पनि कृषि क्षेत्रको योगदान अग्रस्थान (२९.२७ प्रतिशत) मा हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.३३ प्रतिशत) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। लुम्बिनी प्रदेशमा क्षेत्रगत रूपमा हेर्दा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (२८.९३ प्रतिशत) विद्युत क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-१.४३ प्रतिशत) उत्पादनमूलक उद्योग क्षेत्रको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, गत आ.व. २०७९/८० का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (२०.५७ प्रतिशत) विद्युत क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-३.१४ प्रतिशत) थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार र मोटर भेहिकल मर्मत क्षेत्रको रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.६ कर्णाली प्रदेश

कर्णाली प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि करिब रु. २ खर्ब ४४ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा करिब रु. २ खर्ब २९ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ४.२८ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा पनि यस प्रदेशले ४.२८ प्रतिशत नै योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी, यस प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ३.३९ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा १.९६ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा कर्णाली प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै (२९.५१ प्रतिशत) योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य क्षेत्रको रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून (०.१७ प्रतिशत) योगदान प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। गत गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा पनि कृषि क्षेत्रको योगदान अग्रस्थान (२९.३२ प्रतिशत) मा हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.१६) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। कर्णाली प्रदेशमा क्षेत्रगत रूपमा हेर्दा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (२२.५२ प्रतिशत) आवास तथा भोजन सेवा क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-१.०२ प्रतिशत) निर्माण क्षेत्रको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, गत आ.व. २०७९/८० का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (२१.८७ प्रतिशत) विद्युत क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-२.३१ प्रतिशत) थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार र मोटर भेहिकल मर्मत क्षेत्रको रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

३.७ सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश

सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि करिब रु. ४ खर्ब ४ अर्ब हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ भने गत आ.व.

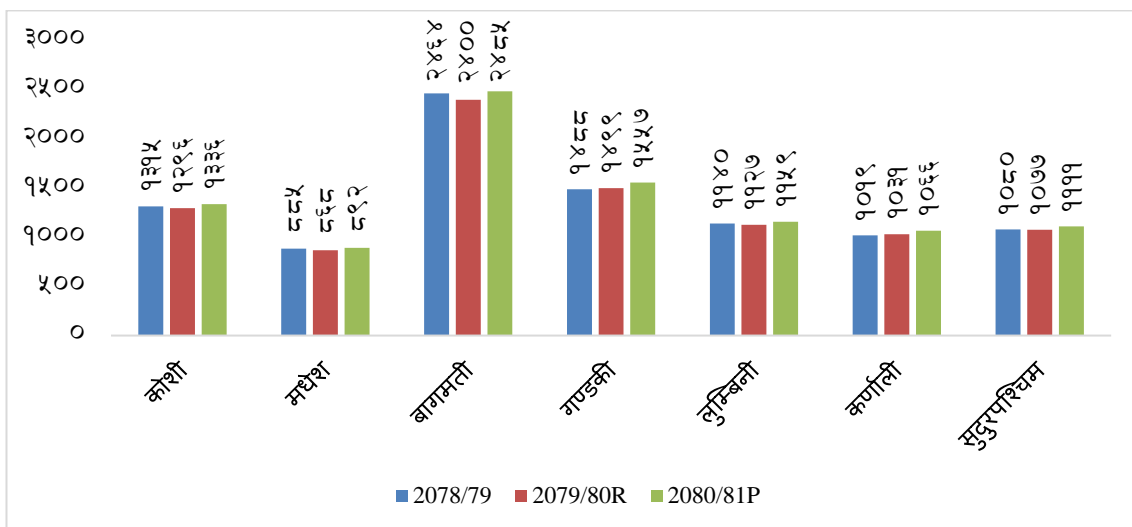
२०७९/८० मा करिब रु. ३ खर्ब ८१ अर्ब रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. मा यस प्रदेशले राष्ट्रिय तहको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा ७.०९ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा यस प्रदेशले ७.१३ प्रतिशत योगदान पुर्याउने संशोधित अनुमान रहेको छ। त्यसैगरी, यस प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ३.४१ प्रतिशत हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा १.५२ प्रतिशत रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा सुदुरपश्चिम प्रदेशको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनमा सबैभन्दा धेरै (३३.०० प्रतिशत) योगदान कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्य क्षेत्रको रहने र सबैभन्दा न्यून (०.१३ प्रतिशत) योगदान प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको रहने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा पनि कृषि क्षेत्रको योगदान अग्रस्थान (३२.४५ प्रतिशत) मा हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान र प्रशासनिक सहयोगी सेवा क्षेत्रको योगदान अन्तिम स्थान (०.१२) मा रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। सुदुरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा क्षेत्रगत रूपमा हेर्दा चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (२२.३३ प्रतिशत) आवास तथा भोजन सेवा क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-१.८२ प्रतिशत) उत्पादनुमूलक उद्योग क्षेत्रको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी, गत आ.व. २०७९/८० का लागि कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि वृद्धिदर सबैभन्दा धेरै (१७.८१ प्रतिशत) विद्युत क्षेत्रको र सबैभन्दा थोरै (-२.९६ प्रतिशत) थोक तथा खुद्रा व्यापार र मोटर भेहिकल मर्मत क्षेत्रको रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ।

४. प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन

चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन सबैभन्दा धेरै बागमती प्रदेशको र सबैभन्दा थोरै मधेश प्रदेशको हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान रहेको छ। गत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा पनि प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन सबैभन्दा धेरै बागमती प्रदेशको र सबैभन्दा थोरै मधेश प्रदेशको रहने संशोधित अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन यू.एस. डलरमा बागमती प्रदेशको २४८४, गण्डकी

प्रदेशको १५५७, कोशी प्रदेशको १३३६, लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको ११५९, सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको ११११, कर्णाली प्रदेशको १०६६ र मधेश प्रदेशको ८९२ हुने प्रारम्भिक अनुमान गरिएको छ। चालु आ.व. २०८०/८१ का लागि राष्ट्रिय तहमा प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन यू.एस. डलरमा १४३४ 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



Macroeconomic Indicators: Fact Sheet

SN क्र.सं.	Indicators सूचकहरू	Unit एकाई	2021/22 2078/79	2022/23 R 2079/80	2023/24 P 2080/81
1	Annual Growth Rate of GDP at Purchaser's Price (base year: 2010/11) कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदर उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा (आधार वर्ष: २०६७/६८)	Percent प्रतिशत	5.63	1.95	3.87
2	Annual Growth Rate of GDP at Basic Price (base year: 2010/11) कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन वृद्धिदर आधारभूत मूल्यमा (आधार वर्ष: २०६७/६८)	Percent प्रतिशत	5.28	2.31	3.54
3	Size of Economy (Nominal GDP at purchaser's price) अर्थतन्त्रको आकार (कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन चालु आ.व.को उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा)	NRs. (million) रु. (दशलाख)	4976558	5348528	5704844
4	Nominal Percapita GDP प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (प्रचलित मूल्यमा)	US\$ (डलर)	1411	1389	1434
5	Nominal Percapita GNI प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय आय (प्रचलित मूल्यमा)	US\$ (डलर)	1419	1405	1456
6	Nominal Percapita GNDI प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल राष्ट्रिय खर्चयोग्य आय (प्रचलित मूल्यमा)	US\$ (डलर)	1736	1755	1843
7	Final Consumption Expenditure as Percentage of GDP कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको प्रतिशतको रूपमा अन्तिम उपभोग खर्च	Percent प्रतिशत	93.42	92.59	92.38
8	Gross Domestic Saving (Percentage of GDP) कुल गार्हस्थ्य बचत (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	6.58	7.41	7.62
9	Gross National Saving (Percentage of GDP) कुल राष्ट्रिय बचत (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	29.63	33.79	36.15
10	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Percentage of GDP) कुल स्थिर पुँजि निर्माण (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	28.98	25.08	24.45
11	Compensation of Employee (Percentage of GDP) पारिश्रमिक (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	34.75	35.57	35.58
12	Resource Gap (Percentage of GDP) स्रोत अन्तर (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	-12.53	-1.35	2.78
13	Remittances (Percentage of GDP) विप्रेषण (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	20.24	22.82	22.96
15	Total Tax (Percentage of GDP) जम्मा कर (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	19.78	16.18	16.71

SN क्र.सं.	Indicators सूचकहरू	Unit एकाई	2021/22 2078/79	2022/23 R 2079/80	2023/24 P 2080/81
16	Implicit GDP Deflator निहित कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन डिफ्लेटर	Index सूचकाङ्क	188	205	211
17	Share of Primary Sector (Percentage of GDP) प्राथमिक क्षेत्रको हिस्सा (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	25	24.42	24.56
18	Share of Secondary Sector (Percentage of GDP) द्वितीय क्षेत्रको हिस्सा (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	13.7	13.1	12.53
19	Share of Service Sector (Percentage of GDP) सेवा क्षेत्रको हिस्सा (जीडिपीको प्रतिशत)	Percent प्रतिशत	61.3	62.48	62.90
P = Preliminary (प्रारम्भिक), R = Revised (संशोधित)					

Executive Summary

National Statistics Office (NSO) has been regularly publishing National Accounts aggregates like gross domestic production (GDP), consumption, saving, investment etc. for last six decades. In line with three-year revision practice on national accounts, the NSO has published preliminary estimates of fiscal year 2023/2024, revised estimates of the year 2022/23 and final estimates of the year 2021/22. The preliminary estimates of the current fiscal year 2023/24 are based on the data of first six to nine months and normal estimation for the remaining six to three months of the economic sectors.

Annual Growth Rate of GDP

The annual growth rate of GDP at purchaser's price is estimated to be 3.87 percent in the current fiscal year 2023/24. Likewise, the revised growth rate of the fiscal year 2022/23 remained 1.95 percent and the annual growth rate for the fiscal year 2021/22 is finalized at 5.63 percent. The annual growth rates of GVA of primary sector, secondary and tertiary sector are estimated to be 3.03, 1.20 and 4.50 percent respectively in this fiscal year.

Gross Output and Intermediate Consumption

The current price measure of gross output at basic price is estimated to be 8,752,644 million rupees in the year 2023/24 and the reviewed gross output is 8,217,500 for the year 2022/23. To produce the aforesaid gross output, the entire economy consumed a total of 3,702,551 million rupees in the year 2023/24 and 3,478,559 million rupees in the year 2022/23. There are almost similar intermediate consumption and output ratios among all industries in the last two consecutive years 2022/23 and 2023/24. There is no notable increment was reported in any sector during this period. The highest intermediate consumption to output ratio was estimated in manufacturing (75.84%) and followed by accommodation and beverage (69.63%), and other services (69.20%) in the current year 2023/24. In the same period, the retail and wholesale trade has the lowest ratio (20.88) while the mining and quarrying has 21.94 percent. However, the intermediate consumption and output ratio remains constant for some of the economic activities as compared to the fiscal year 2022/23.

Size of the Economy

The current price measure of gross domestic product in the current fiscal year 2023/24 is estimated to be 5,050,092 million rupees at basic price which was 4,738,941 million rupees in the year 2022/23. Similarly, the current price measure of GDP at purchaser price in the same year is estimated to be 5704844 million rupees which was 5,348,528 million rupees in the previous year 2022/23. The share of agriculture sector in GDP is estimated to be 24.09 percent in 2023/24 which was 23.92 percent in year 2022/23. Likewise, the share of non-agriculture sector in GDP is estimated to be 75.91 percent in 2023/24 which was 76.08 percent in 2022/23. Similarly, the shares of primary sector, secondary and tertiary sector in GDP are 24.6 percent, 12.5 percent and 62.9 percent respectively in the current fiscal year 2023/24 which were 24.4 percent, 13.1 percent and 62.5 percent respectively in the previous years. In contrast with the trend of economy there is slight increment in the share of agriculture and service sector and slight decrease in the share of secondary sector in the current year 2023/24 as compared to the previous year.

Among 18 sections of the economy; agriculture, forestry, and fishing has the highest share (24.09%) in the GDP and is followed by wholesale and retail trade (13.84%) in the year 2023/24. There is very low contribution of water supply (0.44%) and mining and quarrying (0.47%) in the GDP in 2023/24 though the share of agriculture is in declining trend and there is a gradual increase in the contribution of non-agricultural sectors in the country's GDP, share of agriculture sector has slightly gone up in this year due to negative growth of manufacturing and construction sectors.

Expenditure Category

NSO has been estimating some macroeconomic indicators of the expenditure approach like consumption, capital formation and net export from expenditure category. A total of 5270387 million rupees at current price is estimated as final consumption expenditure in the current year 2023/24. This consumption is the aggregate of Government consumption, private consumption and consumption of NPISHs. Majority of the consumption expenditure goes to private consumption (91.2%) and followed by Government consumption (6.8%) and then by consumption of NPISHs (2.0 %) in the current year. A total of 1741479 million rupees is estimated for gross capital formation in the same year. This capital formation consists of gross fixed capital formation (80.1%) and change in stock (19.9%). Similarly, the net export of goods and services is estimated to be negative which equals to -1469239 million rupees in the year 2023/24. This shows the transaction

of the economy with rest of the world is dominated by the import. The ratio of export to import is 23.56 percent in this year.

Income, Expenditure and Saving

The major income source of households in an economy is compensation of employee which is expected to be 2,029,715 million rupees in this year 2023/24 with 35.57 percent share to the GDP. Similarly, operating surplus/ mixed income as a residual estimate by income approach is expected to remain 3,017,659 million with highest share (52.89%) to the GDP in this year whereas taxes and subsidies on production and imports is 657,470 million with share of 11.52 percent.

The gross national income (GNI) for the year 2023/24 at current price is estimated to be 5792275 million rupees which was 5410895 million rupees in the previous year. The gross disposable national income (GNDI) is estimated to be 7332838 million rupees in this fiscal year which was 6759377 million rupees in 2022/23. Likewise, gross domestic saving for the year 2023/24 is estimated to be 434457 million rupees and gross national saving for the same year is estimated to be 2062451 million rupees. The resource gap for the year 2023/24 is estimated to be 158754 million rupees.

The nominal per capita GDP in the year 2023/24 is 191888 rupees which was increased by 5.68 percent as compared to the preceding year whereas the real per capita GDP is increased only by 2.92 percent in the same year as compared to the preceding year. The nominal per capita GNI is 194,829 rupees in the year 2023/24 which is increased by 6.07 percent as compared to the preceding year whereas the real per capita GNI is increased only by 3.05 percent in the same year as compared to the preceding year. Similarly, the estimated nominal per capita GNDI is 246,647 rupees in the year 2023/24 which is increased by 7.49 percent as compared to the preceding year. The real per capita GNDI is increased by 4.44 percent in this fiscal year as compared to the preceding year.

Final consumption expenditure as percentage of GDP in the year 2023/24 is estimated to be 92.38 percent. Thus, gross domestic saving comprises only 7.62 percent of GDP. The gross national saving, the available resource for capitalization, is about 36.15 percent of GDP. The gross fixed capital formation, the productive potentiality of the economy, is about 24.45 percent of GDP. The resource gap, inefficiency in the resource mobilization, is about 2.78 percent of GDP in the year 2023/24 which was -1.35 percent in the previous year. The current resource shows that there is idle saving i.e. saving is not directed

towards investment. There is high volume of remittance in the economy which is about 22.96 percentage of GDP in the year 2023/24.

Quarterly National Accounts: Second Quarter of Fiscal Year 2023/24

The seasonally unadjusted growth rate in second quarter of fiscal year 2023/24 is expected to be 4.03 percent as compare to the second quarter of previous fiscal year. But, the seasonally adjusted growth rate of third quarter of fiscal year 2023/24 is estimated to be reduced by 0.73 percent with compare to second quarter of the same fiscal year. Based on seasonally unadjusted estimates, the preliminary estimates for the second quarter show 17 economic sectors with positive growth rates and one economic sector has negative growth as compare to second quarter of the previous year. Accommodation and food services has the highest growth rate (29.30%) as compare to same quarter of the previous year and is followed by electricity and gas (17.08%) during the same period. Likewise, transport, storage and communication; public administration and defense; Health and social service; education; financial intermediation and agriculture sectors have significant contribution to QNA in the same period. In contrast, the production of manufacturing went down by 0.43 percent and is followed by wholesale and retail trade sector with nominal growth of 0.45 percent and education with 0.78 percent

Provincial National Accounts

The provincial national accounts of fiscal year 2023/24 shows that higher level of economic activities at purchaser price is concentrated in Bagamati province (36.4%) and followed by Koshi Province (15.8%), Lumbini Province (14.3%), Madhesh Province (13.1%), Gandaki Province (9.1%), Sudurpashchim Province (7.1%) and Karnali Province (4.3%). The Bagamati province covers top most share of the industries except agriculture, forestry and fishing. However, the share of agriculture is highest in Koshi province (21.7%). Similarly, It is estimated to have highest growth of 4.55 percent at purchaser price in Gandaki province, while Karnali province is observed to have comparatively lowest growth of 3.39 at purchaser price.

Table of Content

Foreword	iv
Abbreviations.....	v
राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमान २०८०/८१ को संक्षिप्त झलक	vii
Macroeconomic Indicators: Fact Sheet	xxxv
Executive Summary	xxxvii
CHAPTER I	
Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Approaches used for National Accounts System in Nepal	2
1.3 Valuation of Output.....	2
1.4 Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities	3
1.5 Valuation of GDP	4
1.6. Quarterly National Accounts	5
1.7. National Accounts at Province.....	6
CHAPTER II	
Economic Activities, Sources of Data and Compilation Methodology	7
2.1 Economic Activities.....	7
2.2 Sources of Data.....	8
2.3 Compilation Methodology.....	9
2.3.1 Production Approach.....	9
2.3.2 Expenditure Approach	22
2.3.3 Income Approach.....	27
2.4 Quarterly National Accounts	31
2.5 National Accounts at Province.....	32
CHAPTER III	
National Accounts Estimation by Production Approach.....	34
3.1 Gross output (GO) and Intermediate Consumption (IC)	35
3.2 Gross Value Added and Composition of GDP	36

3.2.1 GVA at Current Prices	36
3.2.2 GVA at Constant Prices	37
3.3 Estimation by Broad Industrial Group	38
3.4 Primary Sector	39
3.4.1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.....	39
3.4.2 Mining and Quarrying.....	40
3.5 Secondary Sector	40
3.5.1 Manufacturing	41
3.5.2 Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	41
3.5.3 Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	42
3.5.4 Construction	43
3.6 Tertiary Sector	44
3.6.1 Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles.....	45
3.6.2 Transportation and Storage.....	46
3.6.3 Accommodation and Food Service Activities	47
3.6.4 Information and Communication	47
3.6.5 Financial and Insurance Activities.....	48
3.6.6 Real Estate Activities.....	49
3.6.7 Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	50
3.6.8 Administrative and Support Service Activities	51
3.6.9 Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	52
3.6.10 Education	53
3.6.11 Human Health and Social Work Activities	53
3.6.12 Other Services.....	54
CHAPTER IV	
GDP Estimation by Expenditure Approach.....	55
Expenditure Components of GDP-E.....	56
A. Final Consumption Expenditure	56
B. Gross Capital Formation	57
Exports.....	58
Imports	59
CHAPTER V	60

National Accounts Estimation by Income Approach	60
CHAPTER VI	
Key Macroeconomic Indicators	62
6.1 Introduction	62
6.2 Key Economic Performance Indicators	62
6.2.1 Per Capita GDP/Per Capita GNI/ Per Capita GNDI	62
6.2.2 GDP Growth Rate.....	63
6.2.3 Compensation of Employees/GDP	63
6.2.4 Operating Surplus/GDP	63
6.2.5 GFCF/GDP	63
6.2.6 Change in GFCF/Change in GDP	63
6.2.7 Saving/GDP (Saving Rate of Nation)	64
6.2.8 Saving/GFCF (Domestic Funding of Investment)	64
6.2.9 Government Deficit/GDP (Government Deficit Rate)	64
6.2.10 Taxes/GDP (Government Effort or Tax Burden)	64
6.2.11 Import/GDP (Import Reliance)	64
6.2.12 Export/GDP (Export Effort)	64
6.2.13 (Export + Import)/GDP (Degree of Openness of the Economy)	65
6.2.14 (Export - Import)/GDP (Export Import Gap)	65
6.2.15 Debt/Assets Ratio	65
6.3 Per Capita GDP, GNI And GNDI.....	65
6.4 GNI, GNDI and Saving at Current Prices	68
6.5 Implicit GDP Deflator	71
CHAPTER VII	
GDP Deflator.....	72
CHAPTER VIII	
Quarterly Accounts	75
8.1. Background	75
8.2. QNA Unadjusted Estimates for the Second Quarter of 2023/24	75
8.3 Seasonally Adjusted Growth Summary	77

CHAPTER IX	
Provincial National Accounts.....	79
9.1 Background.....	79
9.2 National Accounts Estimates at Province Level.....	80
9.2.1 PGDP Growth Rates.....	80
9.2.2 Size of Provincial GDP.....	85
9.3 Composition of PGDP.....	87
CHAPTER X	
Current Status and Future Directions of National Accounts Statistics in Nepal	90
10.1 Current Status of National Accounts.....	90
10.1.1 Methodologies and Data Coverage.....	90
10.1.2 Gaps and Challenges.....	91
10.2 Future Plans for Enhancing National Accounts.....	92
10.3 Conclusion.....	94
References.....	95
ANNEX I: Annual National Accounts Statistics	97
ANNEX II: Provincial GDP	113
ANNEX III: Quarterly National Accounts Statistics	159
ANNEX IV: Technical Notes	165
ANNEX V: Glossary.....	178
Annex VI: Contributors in Report Preparation.....	200

CHAPTER I

Introduction

1.1 Background

National Statistics Office (NSO) is the sole national statistical organization of the Government of Nepal, established by the Statistics Act 2079. The NSO is responsible for the collection, processing, consolidation, and publication of socio-economic statistics. This organization has been involved in the compilation and publication of national accounts statistics for the last six decades. Historically, the compilation of national accounts began in the fiscal year 1961/62 A.D. in line with the System of National Accounts (SNA) and has continued on a regular basis since 1964/65.

The National Statistical Office in Nepal is working towards improving the system of national accounts despite limited resources. Although Nepal has a long history of compiling national accounts, its national accounts statistics need to be strengthened to align with global statistical developments. The NSO faces certain limitations in terms of scope, coverage, and methodology for compiling national accounts. However, periodic revisions have been made to the gross domestic product series, improving coverage and methodologies with each revision.

There have been five revisions for rebasing the national accounts estimates. The first revision shifted the base year from 1964/65 to 1974/75. The second revision changed the base year to 1984/85, and the third revision further updated it to 1994/95. Six years later, the base year was shifted to 2000/01. The latest revision established 2010/11 as the base year. The first three revisions adhered to the concepts, classifications, and methodologies recommended by the 1968 United Nations System of National Accounts (UNSNA). Due to a lack of data and resources, only limited accounts were prepared until the third revision. After adopting the 2000/01 base year, GDP and other macroeconomic indicators were estimated in line with the System of National Accounts (SNA 1993). In the latest improvement effort, the SNA 2008 has been applied since the 2010/11 rebasing. Following the SNA 2008 guidelines, the NSO has begun to compile GDP using the expenditure approach independently. The results from the latest censuses and various benchmark surveys have been used for benchmarking estimates associated with GDP.

The NSO has a long history of producing annual GDP and other macroeconomic indicators at current and constant prices. Additionally, this organization initiated developing quarterly national accounts from the last decade. Following the promulgation of the new constitution, Provincial Governments demanded GDP data at the provincial level. Using available data, international practices, and other resources, an effort was made to compile GDP at the provincial level starting from the fiscal year 2018/19.

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. It also revises and finalizes GDP estimates for the two preceding years. These national accounts aggregates are published regularly through official publications and are available on the official website: www.nsonepal.gov.np/national-accounts/.

1.2 Approaches used for National Accounts System in Nepal

The concepts, definitions and methodologies for compiling the national accounts is guided by the SNA 2008. NSO as the main custodian for the preparing national accounts statistics, produces the Gross Value Added (GVA) at both current and constant prices by applying production and expenditure approaches independently. Therefore, there is statistical discrepancy in GDP estimates i.e. difference between GDP estimates by two approaches. Along with this, NSO also estimates income components of the economy. Since there is no independent estimate for operating surplus/ mixed income, there is no individual GDP by income approach.

1.3 Valuation of Output

Based on SNA 2008, there are two major types of output: market output and non-market output and they are valued in different ways.

Market output is the normal situation in a market economy where producers make decisions about what to produce and how much to produce in response to expected levels of demand and expected costs of supply. (SNA 2008, para 6.95)

Non-market output is output undertaken by general government and non-profit institution serving household (NPISHs) that takes place in the absence of economically

significant prices. A price is said to be not economically significant when it has little or no influence on how much the producer is prepared to supply and is expected to have only a marginal influence on the quantities demanded. (SNA 2008, para 6.97)

Market output produced for sale is preferred to estimate at basic prices, especially when a system of value added tax (VAT), or similar deductible tax, is in operation. Output produced by market producers for own final use should be valued at the average basic prices of the same goods or services sold on the market. Non-market products are valued on basis of cost of production for the products including 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.

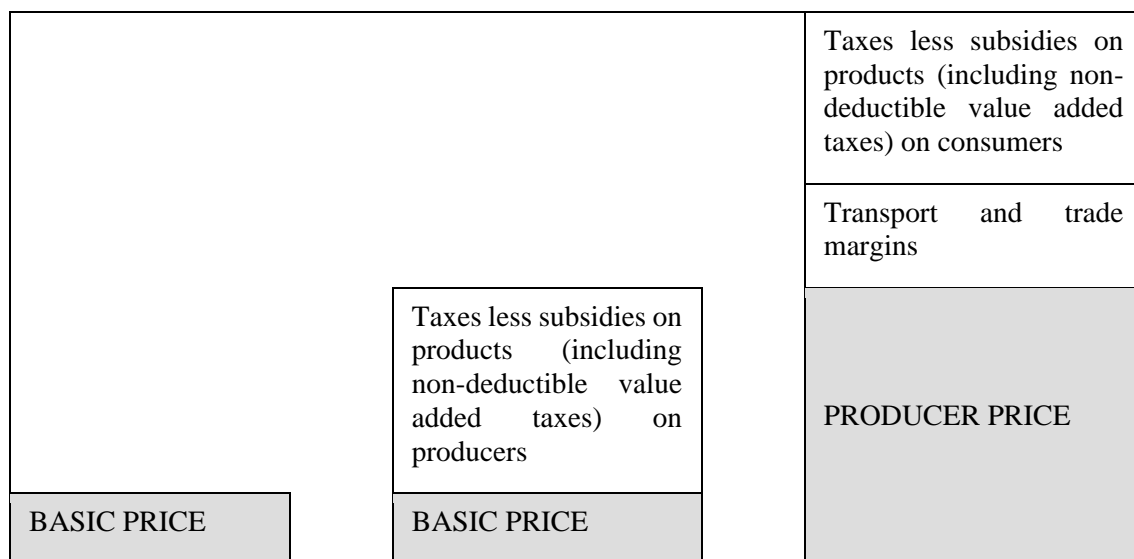
Output at current price is measured at the value prevailing at the time when the production takes place. Transactions are valued at the actual price agreed upon by the transactors. Market prices are the basic reference for valuation in the system. If market price is not available, valuation is made as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

GDP at constant price is measured on the basis of the prices of the base year. The purpose of these types of estimates is to remove price effects (inflation) and to derive volume of real transactions. The common methods of obtaining constant price estimates are deflation and volume extrapolation. In the new series, the estimates of constant price is made using year 2010/11 as a base period.

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.

Figure 1.1 Valuation Histogram



1.6. Quarterly National Accounts

Quarterly national accounts (QNA) constitute a system of integrated quarterly time series coordinated through an accounting framework. QNA are high-frequency indicators that provide more timely picture of current economic developments than annual national accounts and are more comprehensive than individual short-term indicators. QNA can serve as a framework for assessing, analyzing, and monitoring the current economic development of the economy. To meet this goal, QNA should be timely, coherent, accurate, comprehensive, and reasonably detailed. The system of QNA adopts the same principles, definitions, and structure as 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 SNA 1993 with 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 Statistical Office has taken on the responsibility of providing macro-economic aggregates at the provincial level and has initiated the estimation of Provincial GDP starting from the fiscal year 2018/19. Considering Nepal's data supply system, a top-down approach has been applied for disaggregating the 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.
- **Institutional Sectors:** There are five main sectors:
 1. Households
 2. General Government
 3. Financial Corporations

4. Non-Financial Corporations
5. Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

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

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 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. For dissemination purposes of gross value added by ISIC, the sections S, T, U 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

There are basically three types of data sources for the SNA. They are as following:

- a. **Censuses/ Surveys:** Population census, agriculture census, manufacturing census and economic census. The major censuses in Nepal are population census, agriculture census, manufacturing census and economic census. Similarly, the major surveys like living standards survey, 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.

- b. **Administrative Records:** Administrative records of various organizations are 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.
- 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

NSO has been using production and expenditure approaches to estimate GDP individually. However, income approach could not be applied self-sufficiently. The mixed income/ operating surplus are estimated 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.

$$\text{GDP} = \text{Output} - \text{intermediate consumption} + \text{taxes less subsidies on products.} \quad (2.1)$$

As discussed earlier there are 21 sections in ISIC Rev 4 and Nepal presents the national accounts estimates under 18 major sections. 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 includes the exploitation of vegetal and animal natural resources, comprising the activities of growing of crops, raising and breeding of animals, harvesting of timber and other plants, animals or animal products from a farm or their natural habitats (ISIC Rev 4, Section A). The growth of crops, trees, livestock which is organized, managed and controlled by producing institutions or mostly households in the context of Nepal is covered in this group. Output in agriculture is measured as being produced continuously over the entire period of production and not simply at the moment of time when the process is completed i.e. when the crops are harvested or animals are slaughtered. Agriculture industry is grouped in to 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) 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 estimate 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) as 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. operated¹ 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.

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. Similarly, benchmark estimates from private courier survey is extrapolated using growth of service

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.

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.

$$\text{Output for General Government} = \text{Compensation of Employees} + \text{Intermediate Consumptions} + \text{Consumption of Fixed Capital} \quad (2.2)$$

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. And 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/ study 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.

U. Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies

This class includes activities of international organizations such as the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional bodies etc., the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of Petroleum Exportin

All the activities under this section have not taken in to accounts in the system of national accounts in Nepal.

2.3.2 Expenditure Approach

The expenditure approach to GDP includes household final consumption expenditure, government 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:

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

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 mainly 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, health, housing, education 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, school, hospital etc.

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

Government final consumption expenditure = Total government output-goods and services sold on the market + goods and services purchased to be provided for free to the population. (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 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.

$$\text{GDP} = \text{Compensation of employees} + \text{Operating surplus/ mixed income} + \text{Taxes less subsidies on production and imports} \quad (2.6)$$

- **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**, which 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**, which 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, payroll 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. Constant estimates of taxes less subsidies is obtained by deflating with WPI and CPI i.e. current estimates of import duties, excise duties and VAT are deflated with WPI of imported goods, WPI of manufactured goods, and CPI of restaurants and beverage respectively.

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.

$$\text{GNI} = \text{GDP} + \text{Compensation of employees and property income from the rest of the world} - \text{Compensation of employees and property income to the rest of the world} \quad (2.7)$$

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 Disposable 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.

$$\text{GNDI} = \text{GNI} + \text{Current transfers from the ROW} - \text{Current transfers to ROW}. \quad (2.8)$$

Transfers instead 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.

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

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 so many software and techniques to do seasonal adjustment. The National Statistics of Nepal has been using the X12-ARIMA software for seasonal adjustment purpose. The seasonally adjusted QNA estimates are generally used to compare quarter to quarter.

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 proportionally to all seven provinces using 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 nine 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.

Consumer Price Indices for the Mountain, Hill, Terai, and Kathmandu Valley regions, as published by the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB), have been used to construct province-wise deflators. Appropriate weights are assigned to the respective provinces, and then the national deflator for the related sector is distributed to the provinces.

CHAPTER III

National Accounts Estimation by Production Approach

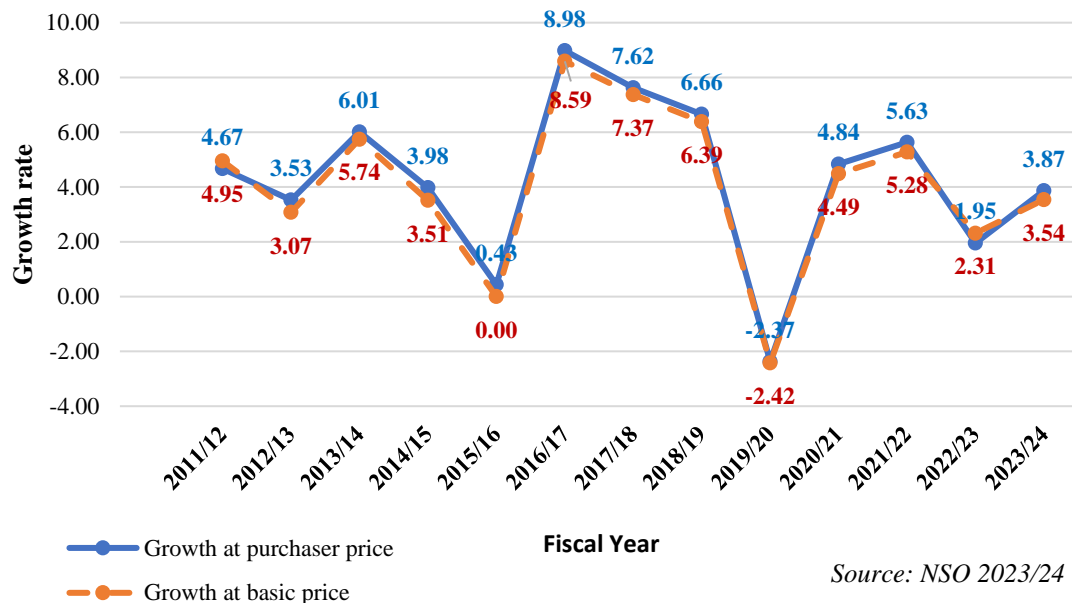
This chapter provides the estimates of gross value added by economic activities at current and constant prices by production approach following the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA, 2008).² The national accounts estimate consist of broad economic sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary) sectors and 21 industrial sectors according to ISIC rev 4.³ For reporting clarity, these industries are aggregated into 18 industrial groups, with the last three service sectors consolidated under 'other services'. Since Nepal adopting the three years revision practice in national accounts statistics, these results are based on the preliminary estimate of 2023/24, revised estimate of 2022/23 and final estimate of 2021/22.

The preliminary estimate of the National Accounts shows that the overall annual growth rate of GDP at purchaser's price is 3.87 percent in the fiscal year 2023/24 which is bigger than 1.95 percent growth in 2022/23 and smaller than 5.63 percent growth in 2021/22. Moreover, the annual GDP growth rate at basic price is 3.54 percent in the fiscal year 2023/24, 2.31 percent growth in 2022/23 and 5.28 percent growth in 2021/22 (Figure 3.1).

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

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

Figure 3.1 Annual growth rate of GDP

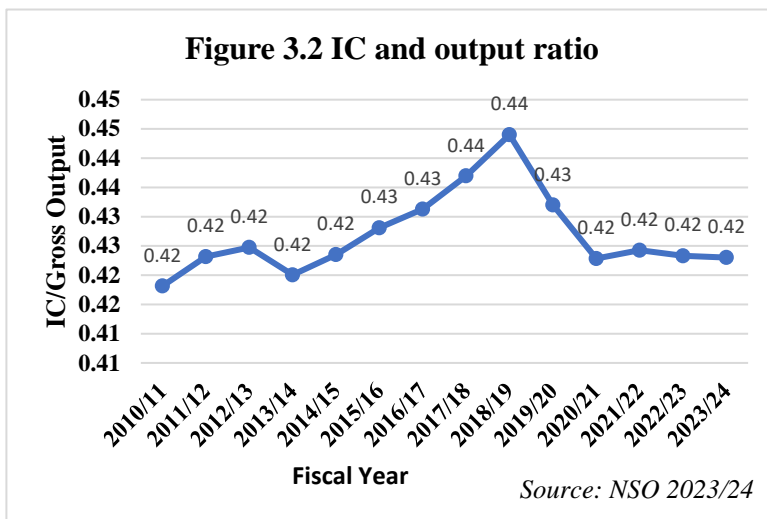


In the fiscal year 2023/24, among aggregated eighteen industries, 16 industries depicts positive growth rates while two industries, Manufacturing (-1.6%) and Construction (-2.07%), experienced negative growth in their gross value added (see Annex 1, Table 1). Notably, three industries—Accommodation and food service activities, Electricity and gas, and Transportation and storage—achieved double-digit growth rates. Accommodation and food service activities led with the highest growth rate at (21.84%), followed by electricity and gas at (17.44%), Transportation and storage at (11.89%), Financial and insurance activities at (7.80%), and Human health and social work activities at (5.52%), respectively, among all the sectors.

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

The total value of gross output at current basic price for the Nepalese economy as a whole is estimated to be around Rs. 8752 billion for the year 2023/24 (Annex 1, Table 2). Among the major industrial divisions, agriculture, forestry and fishing has the highest share in gross output (Rs.1624 billion) followed by manufacturing sectors (Rs. 1018 billion) whereas mining and quarrying has the lowest share in gross output (Rs. 30 billion).

The preliminary estimate of total intermediate consumption for the year 2023/24 is 3702551 million (see Annex 1, Table 3). The analysis of structural changes in economic activities centers on the intermediate consumption (IC) to output ratio. Sectors with lower IC to output ratios typically



achieve higher gross value added-output ratios, which accelerate value chain integration. Competitiveness is also evaluated using input-output ratios. In a 14-years period, from the base year 2010/11 to current fiscal year 2023/24, the economy's aggregate IC to output ratio increases marginally from 41.82% to 42.30%. The economy's aggregate IC and output ratio in 2022/23 was 42.33% and 42.42% in 2021/22 showing a slight increment in its competency after fiscal year 2018/19 (Figure 3.2).

3.2 Gross Value Added and Composition of GDP

The gross value added is measured in current as well as constant prices. The current price measure is used to find the size and composition of the economy where as the constant price measure is used to analyze the performance of the economy overtime. A brief picture on GVA at current and constant prices is given below.

3.2.1 GVA at Current Prices

The gross value added for each industry are independently estimated at current basic price. The total GVA of all sectors is the gross domestic product of the economy at current basic price. The GDP at current basic price for the economy is estimated to be Rs. 5050 billion for the year 2023/24 (See Annex 1, Table 4). The GDP at current purchasers' prices is estimated to be Rs.5704 billion for the same time period. Among the industries, Agriculture, forestry and fishing augmented the highest level of gross value added Rs. 1216 billion followed by Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (Rs. 698 billion) and public administration and defence; compulsory social

security (Rs. 486 billion). The estimation shows that water supply; sewerage and waste management section has the least level of gross value added Rs. 22 billion.

The composition in the total GVA reveals the corresponding weights of each of the industrial classification of economic activities (Annex 1, Table 12). Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the most dominant industry in the Nepalese economy as it deserves 24.09 percent share in the total GVA in the current fiscal year. Wholesale and retail trade signifies the second highest share in GVA (13.84%) followed by public administration and defence; compulsory social security (9.63%). Although the share of water supply; sewerage and waste management sector industry in the total GVA is the lowest (0.44%).

Out of the total gross value added at current price, tertiary sector contributes the highest amount of Rs.3176 billion followed by primary sector Rs 1240 billion and then by secondary sector Rs 632 billion at current basic price. The composition of total GVA comprises 62.9 percent share of tertiary sector followed by primary sector 24.6 percent and then by secondary sector 12.5 percent (Annex 1, Table 10). The time series data over the composition of GVA indicates gradual transformation of the economy from agriculture based towards service based as the percentage share of the tertiary sector on GDP is increasing overtime.

3.2.2 GVA at Constant Prices

The GDP at constant basic prices for the economy is projected to be Rs. 2398 billion in the fiscal year 2023/24 (see Annex 1, Table 5). In the base period 2010/11, this figure was Rs. 1436 billion. Accurately assessing the economy's performance requires adjusting for inflation's impact on its estimates. National Accounts estimates at constant prices are essential for making informed decisions about the economy's performance. These constant price estimates gauge economic variables based on prices from a specified base year. In the past 14 years, the economy has grown approximately 167 percent in real terms. The preliminary GDP estimate at constant purchasers' prices is Rs. 2678 billion for 2023/24, compared to Rs. 2579 billion in 2022/23 and Rs. 2529 billion in 2021/22.

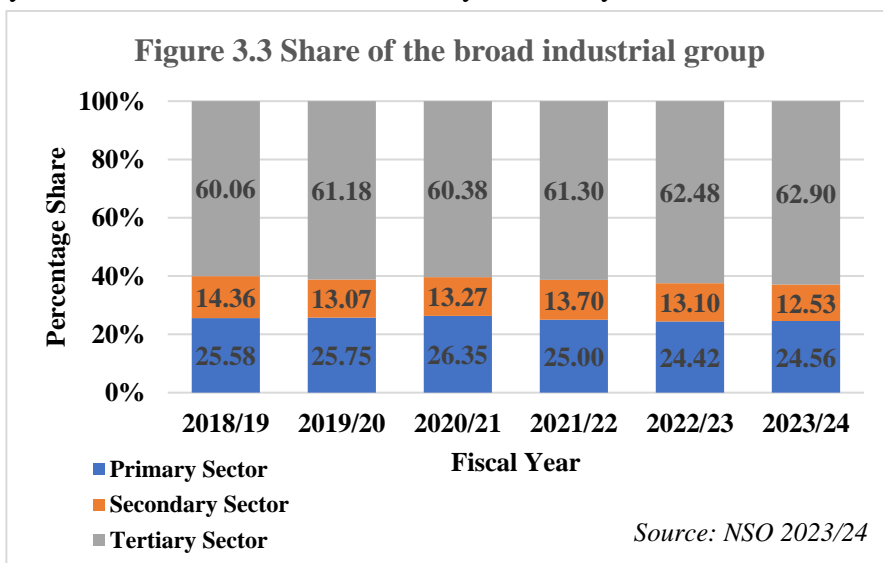
In terms of industrial classifications, Agriculture, forestry, and fishing exhibit the highest gross value added at Rs. 701 billion, followed by Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles at Rs. 34 billion, and Real estate activities at Rs. 188 billion. Conversely, the other services sector shows the lowest gross value added at Rs. 11 billion.

3.3 Estimation by Broad Industrial Group

The industry is divided into two main sectors: agriculture and non-agriculture. The agriculture sector encompasses activities related to agriculture, forestry, and fishing, while the remaining seventeen industries as presented in the table released by NSO fall under the non-agriculture sector. The estimated GVA growth for the agricultural sector in fiscal year 2023/24 is 3.05%, whereas the non-agriculture sector is expected to grow by 3.75%. Favorable climatic conditions and timely rainfall during the summer cropping season, coupled with access to fertilizers and pesticides, contribute positively to the sector's growth. However, inadequate rainfall during the winter season adversely affects agricultural production.

Furthermore, the entire industrial sector is classified into three major categories: the primary sector, the secondary sector, and the tertiary sector. Out of the total gross value added at current price, tertiary sector deserves the highest amount of Rs.3176 billion followed by primary sector Rs 1240 billion and then by secondary sector Rs 632 billion at current basic price.

The composition of total GVA comprises 62.9 percent share of tertiary sector followed by primary sector 24.6 percent and then by secondary sector 12.5 percent (Figure 3.3). The



time series data over the composition of GVA indicates gradual transformation of the economy from agriculture based towards service based as the percentage share of the tertiary sector on GDP is increasing overtime. Subsequent sections present detailed findings concerning these sectors and the specific industries within each category.

3.4 Primary Sector

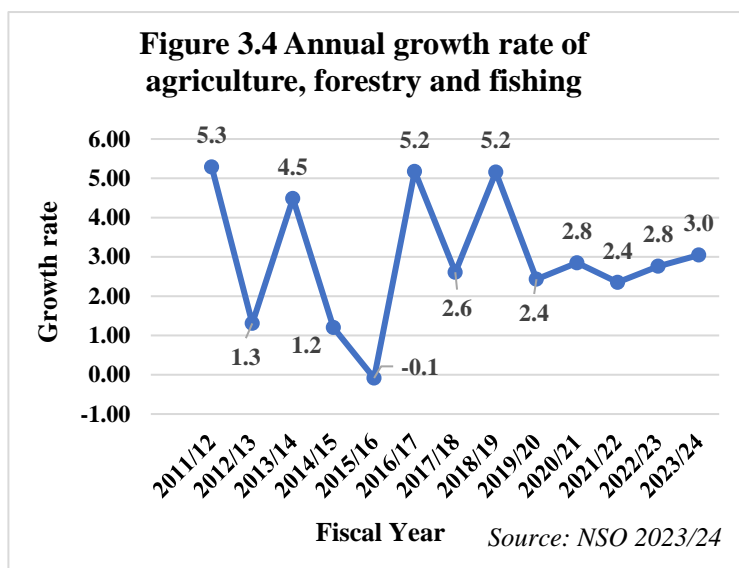
The primary sector encompasses agriculture, forestry, fishing (section A), and mining, and quarrying industries (section B). The sector's contribution to GDP was estimated at 24.6% in 2023/24, slightly varying from 24.4% in 2022/23 and 25.0% in 2021/22. Preliminary estimates indicate GVA growth rate of 3.03% for the primary sector in fiscal year 2023/24, followed by the growth rates of 2.72% in 2022/23 and 2.50% in 2021/22 (Anex 1, Table 10).

3.4.1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing play pivotal role within the primary sector of Nepal's economy. This sector holds substantial prominence in economic activity. Estimation shows that the contribution of this sector in GDP is 24.09% in 2023/24, showing slight variation from 23.92% in the previous year and 24.46% in fiscal year 2021/22 (Anex 1, Table 12).

The preliminary estimates indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is Rs. 1624 billion in this fiscal year 2023/24 followed by revised estimate Rs. 1510 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.25 in this fiscal year 2023/24 slightly increase from 0.249 in last period.

In the current fiscal year 2023/24, the GVA of agriculture, forestry, and fishing at current basic prices amounts to around Rs. 1217 billion, while at constant basic prices it totals around Rs. 701 billion (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The sector's GVA is estimated to grow by 3.05% in 2023/24, a slight increase from the revised estimate of 2.76% in 2022/23 and 2.35% in fiscal year 2021/22 (Figure 3.4). Favorable weather conditions and timely rainfall during the summer crop seasons, along



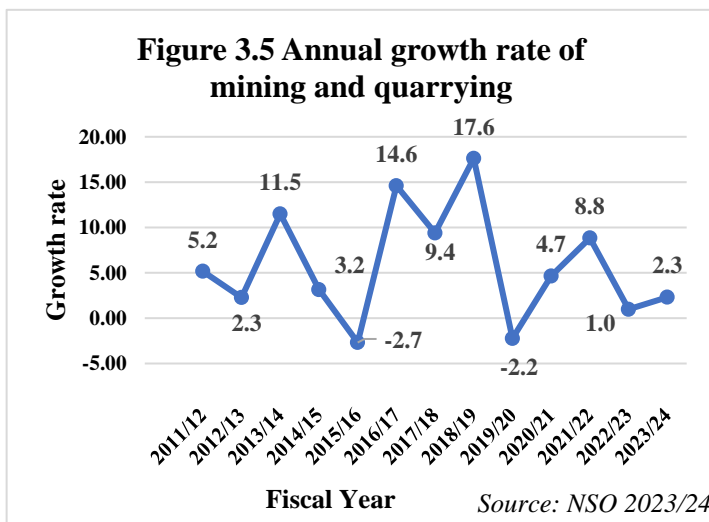
with increase in fruits, cash crops and livestock item, contribute positively to sectoral growth. However, inadequate winter rainfall adversely affects agricultural production for winter crops to some extent.

3.4.2 Mining and Quarrying

Mining and quarrying represent the second industry within the primary sector, making very minimal contribution to the national economy. The estimate indicates that this sector's contribution in GDP is 0.47% in 2023/24, slightly declining from 0.51% the previous year and 0.55% in fiscal year 2021/22 (Annex 1, Table 12).

The preliminary estimates indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is Rs. 30 billion in this fiscal year 2023/24 followed by revised estimate Rs. 30 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.219 in this fiscal year 2023/24 slightly increase from 0.216 in last period.

In fiscal year 2023/24, the estimated GVA of mining and quarrying stands at Rs. 23 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 17.412 billion at constant basic prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The growth of GVA in this sector is estimated to increase by 2.31% in 2023/24, surpassing the revised estimate of 0.98% in 2022/23 but lower than the 8.84% recorded in fiscal year 2021/22 (Figure 3.5). Despite



a decline in the construction sector, increased royalty collection from mining and quarrying has contributed to enhancing the growth rate of this sector.

3.5 Secondary Sector

The secondary sector consists of manufacturing, electricity and gas, Water supply; sewerage and waste management and construction industries. The sector's contribution in GDP was estimated at 12.5% in the current fiscal year 2023/24 which is slightly

declined from 13.1% in 2022/23 and 13.7% in 2021/22. The estimated GVA growth rate of secondary sector is 1.20 percent in current fiscal year 2023/24 whereas it was 1.4 percent in 2022/23 and 10.79 in 2021/22 (Anex 1, Table 10).

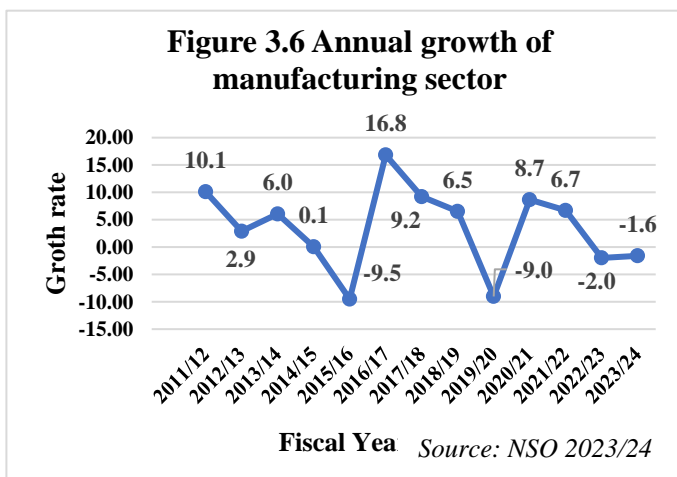
3.5.1 Manufacturing

Manufacturing industry represent the second largest industry within the secondary sector. The estimate indicates that this sector's contribution in GDP is 4.87% in 2023/24, which is declining from 5.16% in the previous year and 5.65% in fiscal year 2021/22 (Annex 1, Table 12).

The preliminary estimates of this year indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is Rs. 1018 billion in 2023/24 followed by revised estimate of Rs. 1010 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.7584 in current fiscal year 2023/24 slightly increase from 0.7580 in last period.

In this year, the estimated GVA of manufacturing industries stands at Rs. 246 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 126 billion at constant basic prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5).

The growth of GVA in this sector is estimated to decline by -1.60% in 2023/24, surpassing the revised estimate of -1.98% in 2022/23 but lower than the 6.70% recorded in fiscal year 2021/22 (Figure 3.6).



The lack of anticipated global economic improvement, contraction in the trade activities, decline in construction activities, and reduced demand for output of manufacturing sector have adversely affected the growth rate of this sector.

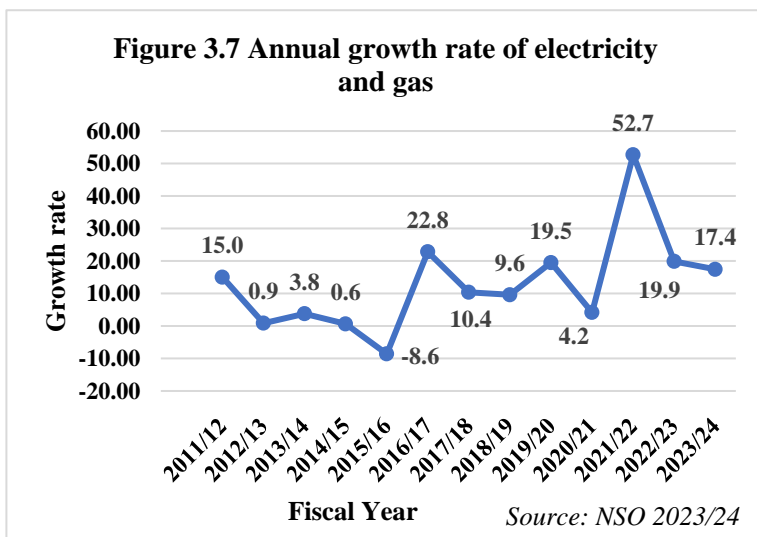
3.5.2 Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply

This industry encompasses activities related to electricity and gas and falls within the secondary sector. Estimates show that this sector's contribution to GDP was 1.81% in 2023/24, an increase from 1.62% in the previous fiscal year and 1.51% in fiscal year 2021/22 (Annex 1, Table 12).

The preliminary estimates of this year indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is Rs. 265 billion in 2023/24 followed by revised estimate of Rs. 227 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.656 in this year 2023/24 slightly decrease from 0.662 in last period.

In the current year, the estimated gross value added (GVA) of industries involved in electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply amounts to Rs. 91 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 63 billion at constant basic prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The growth rate of GVA in this sector is estimated to increase by 17.44% in 2023/24, a decrease from the revised estimate of 19.89% in 2022/23 and the substantial growth of 52.68% observed in fiscal year 2021/22 (Figure 3.7).

Government and non-governmental efforts in electricity generation, transmission, and distribution have significantly contributed to the sector's growth. The addition of new projects to



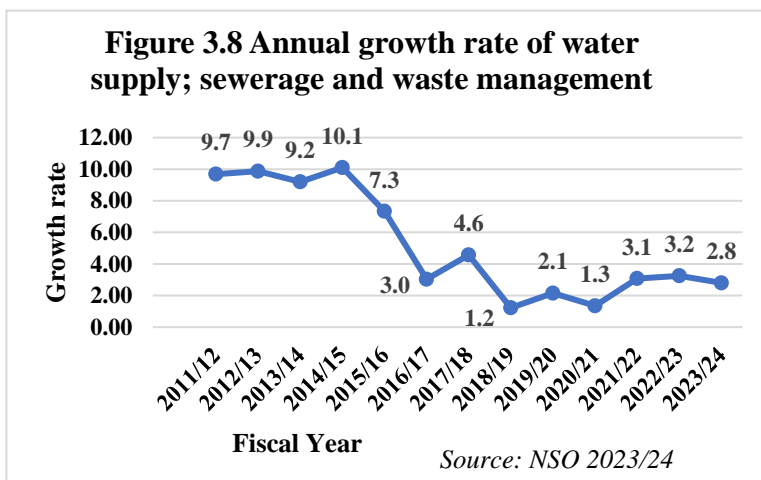
the national grid of NEA and the smooth supply of gas and other fuels have further facilitated the expansion of electricity and gas industries.

3.5.3 Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities

The economic activities comprising water supply, sewerage, and waste management fall under the secondary sector. According to estimates, this sector accounted for 0.44% of GDP in this fiscal year 2023/24, a decrease from 0.46% in the previous fiscal year and 0.50% in fiscal year 2021/22 (refer to Annex 1, Table 12).

The preliminary estimates of this year indicate that the gross output of this industry in current basic price is Rs. 52 billion in 2023/24 followed by revised estimate of Rs. 51 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.575 in this year 2023/24 slightly increase from 0.573 in last period.

In the current year, the estimated GVA of industry involved in Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities are Rs. 22 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 17 billion at constant basic prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The growth rate of GVA in this sector is



estimated to increase by 2.80% in 2023/24, a decrease from the revised estimate of 3.25% in 2022/23 and the substantial growth of 3.08% observed in fiscal year 2021/22 (Figure 3.8).

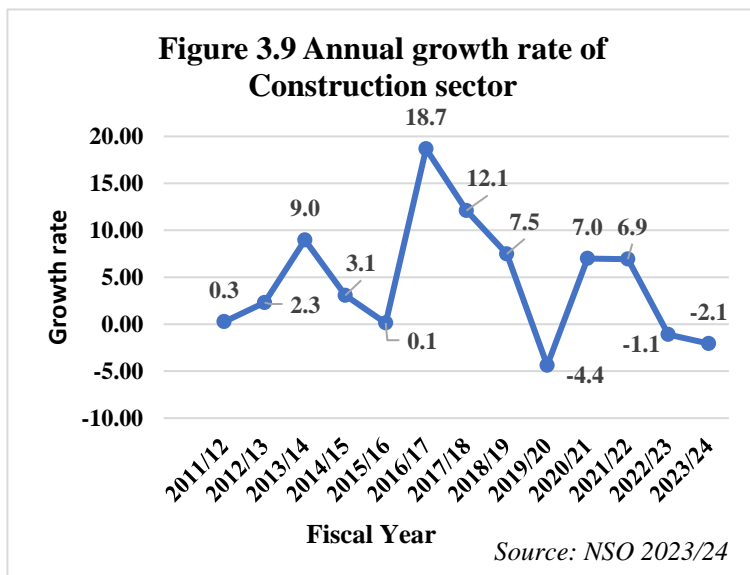
The gradual rise in water demand has led to increased production and distribution of water. Furthermore, rapid urbanization has bolstered water supply and waste management activities, contributing to the growth rate of this sector.

3.5.4 Construction

The economic output, value added of construction activities measure in this sector. Construction sector is the largest shareholding industry in the secondary sector and 8th shareholding industry in GDP of Nepal according to the preliminary estimate of 2023/24. According to estimates, this sector accounted for 5.41% of GDP in this fiscal year 2023/24, a decrease from 5.85% in the previous fiscal year and 6.04% in fiscal year 2021/22 (refer to Annex 1, Table 12).

The preliminary estimates of this year indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is Rs. 724 billion in 2023/24 followed by revised estimate of Rs. 733 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.623 in this year 2023/24 slightly increase from 0.622 in last period.

In the current fiscal year, the estimated GVA of the construction industry is reported as Rs. 273 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 161 billion at constant basic prices, following revised figures of Rs. 277 billion and Rs. 165 billion in the preceding period (see Annex 1, Tables 4 and 5). Projections indicate a decrease in the GVA growth rate for this sector to



-2.07% in 2023/24, contrasting with a revised estimate of -1.10% for 2022/23 and a growth rate of 6.93% observed in fiscal year 2021/22 (see Figure 3.9).

The contraction in construction activities, reduced demand for construction materials, declining domestic production, and decreased imports of construction materials have adversely impacted the growth rate of this sector.

3.6 Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector comprises all the service sectors: wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities, information and communication, financial and insurance activities, real estate activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities, public administration and defense; compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities, other services. Other services include the R, S, T, and U sections of ISIC rev. 4 the service activities of arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities; and activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use.

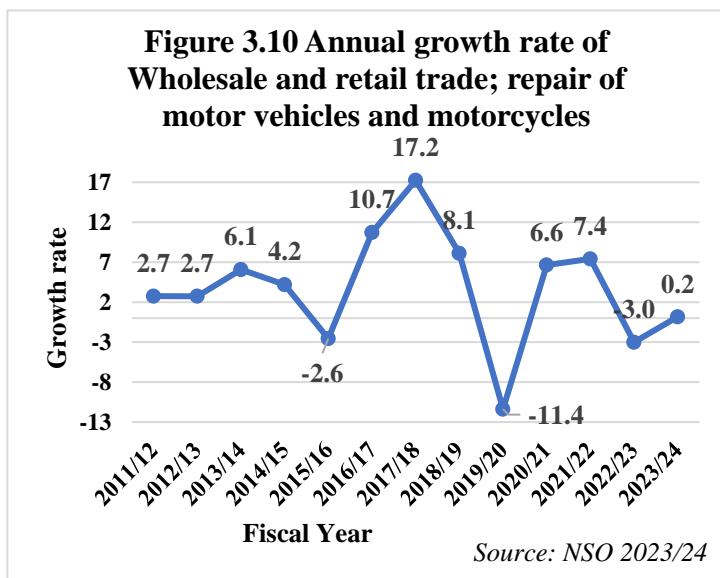
According to current estimates, share of tertiary sector is estimated to be 62.9% of GDP in current fiscal year 2023/24 which is higher than previous fiscal year's share (62.5% in 2022/23 and 61.3% in 2021/22). According to the preliminary estimation, the growth rate

of tertiary sector is 4.5% in 2023/24 slightly varying from previous 2.36% in 2022/23 and 5.32% in 2021/22 growth rates.

3.6.1 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. Every activity is further classified as wholesale and retail trade. The estimation approach followed is commodity flow. The benchmark estimates of output for trading activities are derived by using Distributive Trade Survey. Trading output is estimated using these markups at disaggregated level of NSIC four-digit levels for domestic production of agricultural and manufactured commodities, and harmonized commodity classification system for imported goods. The constant price estimate for trade activities is obtained deflating the current price estimates by the respective components of wholesale price index (WPI) compiled by Nepal Rastra Bank.⁴

According to preliminary estimates, trade sector accounted for 13.84% of GDP in the current fiscal year 2023/24, slightly decreased from 14.09% in the previous fiscal year and 15.75% in fiscal year 2021/22. This sector is the second highest driving sector of the Nepalese economy contributing around 14% annually. The preliminary estimates of this year indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is Rs. 883 billion in 2023/24 followed by revised estimate of Rs. 846 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.208 in this year 2023/24 almost same from 0.211 in last period. In this year, the estimated GVA of industry are Rs. 698 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 347 billion at constant basic



⁴ <https://www.nrb.org.np/>

prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The growth rate of GVA of this sector is estimated to be 0.16% in 2023/24, an increase from the revised estimate of -3.02% in 2022/23. The growth rate of this sector sharply decreased from 7.42% observed in fiscal year 2021/22 to the succeeding years. The contraction in trade sector is mainly due to the decline in the import of trade-related goods and domestic production in the current fiscal year is expected to result in only a negligible increase in the value added in this sector

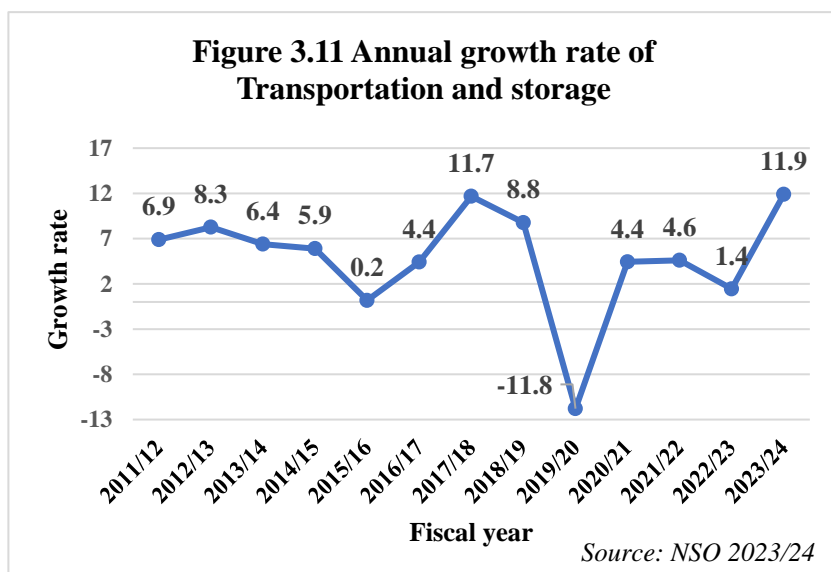
3.6.2 Transportation and Storage

This includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, pipeline, road, water or air and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling, storage etc. Included in this sector is the renting of transport equipment with driver or operator. Also included are postal and courier activities.

According to preliminary estimates, this sector accounted for 7.28% of GDP in this fiscal year 2023/24, a increase from 6.73% in the previous fiscal year and 6.04% in fiscal year 2021/22. The preliminary estimates of this year indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is Rs. 806 billion in 2023/24 followed by revised estimate of Rs. 721 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.543 in this year 2023/24 slightly decrease from 0.558 in last period. In this year, the estimated GVA of

industry are Rs. 367 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 139 billion at constant basic prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The growth rate of GVA in this sector is estimated to increase by 11.89% in 2023/24, a increase from the revised estimate of 1.49% in 2022/23 and growth

of 4.6% observed in fiscal year 2021/22. Compared to the previous fiscal year, the



increase in vehicle imports and the rise in tourist arrivals are expected to improve the value added in this sector in the current fiscal year.

3.6.3 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.

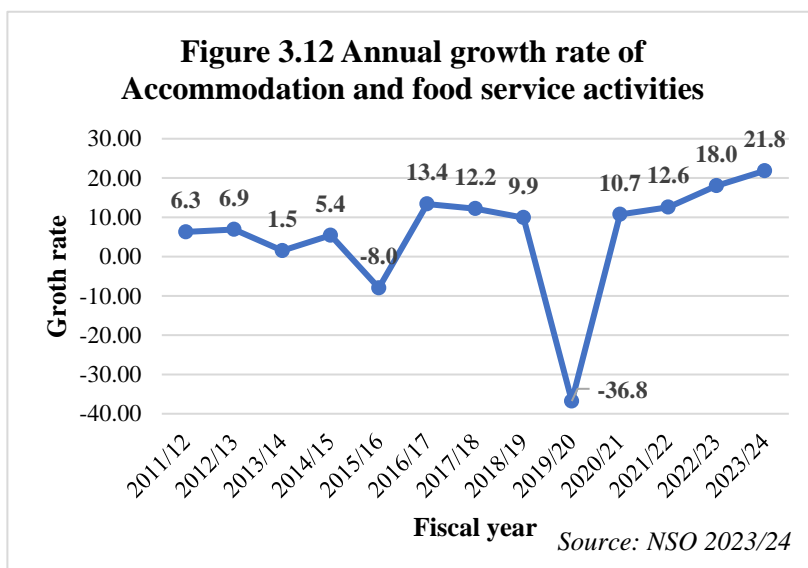
According to preliminary estimates, this industry accounted for 2.42% of GDP in this fiscal year 2023/24, an increase from 1.96% in the previous fiscal year and 1.60% in fiscal year 2021/22. The preliminary estimates of this year indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic

price is Rs. 402 billion in 2023/24 followed by revised estimate of Rs. 312 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.69 in this year 2023/24 slightly decrease from 0.704 in last period. In this year, the estimated GVA of industry are Rs. 122 billion at

current basic prices and Rs. 43 billion at constant basic prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The growth rate of GVA in this sector is estimated to increase by 21.84% in 2023/24, an increase from the revised estimate of 18.03% in 2022/23 and growth of 12.56% observed in fiscal year 2021/22. The increase in foreign tourist arrivals and the rise in domestic tourism are expected to result in a significant improvement in the value added in this sector in the current fiscal year.

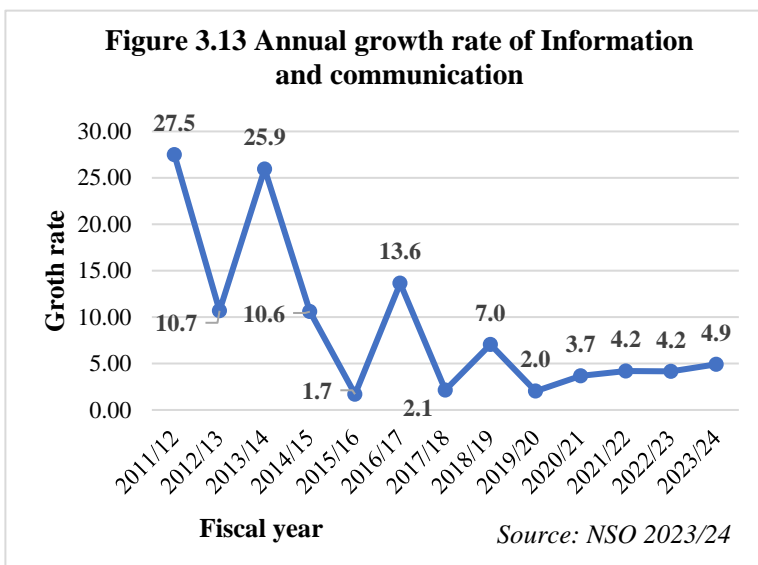
3.6.4 Information and Communication

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 main components are 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.

The preliminary estimate indicates that this sector's contribution in GDP is 1.94% in 2023/24, slightly declining from 1.96% the previous year and 2.07% in fiscal year 2021/22 (Annex 1, Table 12). The preliminary estimates indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is Rs. 245 billion in this fiscal year 2023/24 followed by



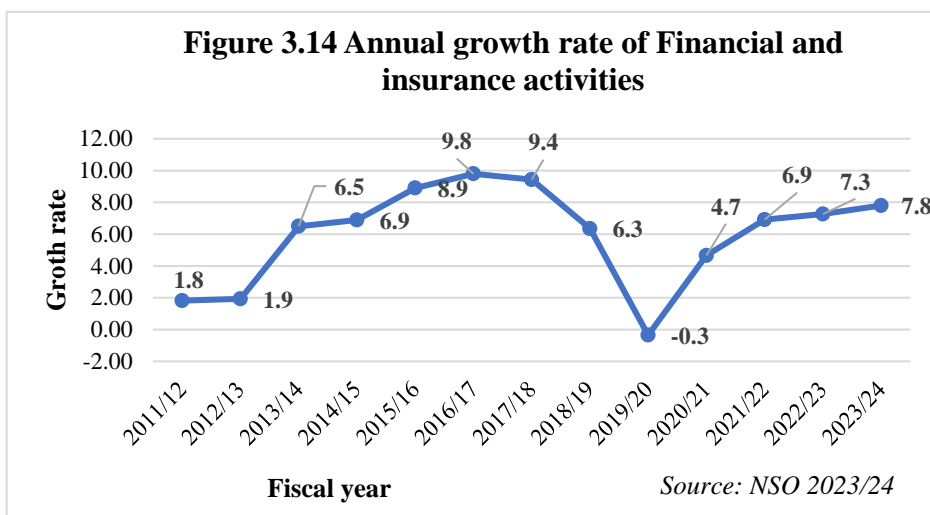
revised estimate Rs. 232 in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.60 in this fiscal year 2023/24 slightly decrease from 0.602 in last period. In fiscal year 2023/24, the estimated GVA of this industry stands at Rs. 98.010 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 94,024 billion at constant basic prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The growth of GVA in this sector is projected to increase by 4.91% in 2023/24, the revised estimate of 4.15% in 2022/23 and 4.19% recorded in fiscal year 2021/22.

3.6.5 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. This also includes the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities.

The preliminary estimate indicates this industry's contribution in GDP is 6.82% in 2023/24, slightly declining from 7.04% the previous year and 6.80% in fiscal year 2021/22 (Annex 1, Table 12). The preliminary estimates indicate that the gross output of

this sector in current basic price is Rs. 455 billion in this fiscal year 2023/24 followed by revised estimate Rs. 437 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.243 in this fiscal year 2023/24 almost same from 0.237 in last period. In fiscal year 2023/24, the estimated gross value added (GVA) of this industry stands at Rs. 344 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 145 billion at constant basic prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The growth of GVA in this sector is projected to increase by 7.80% in 2023/24, the revised estimate of 7.27% in 2022/23 and 6.91% recorded in fiscal year 2021/22.

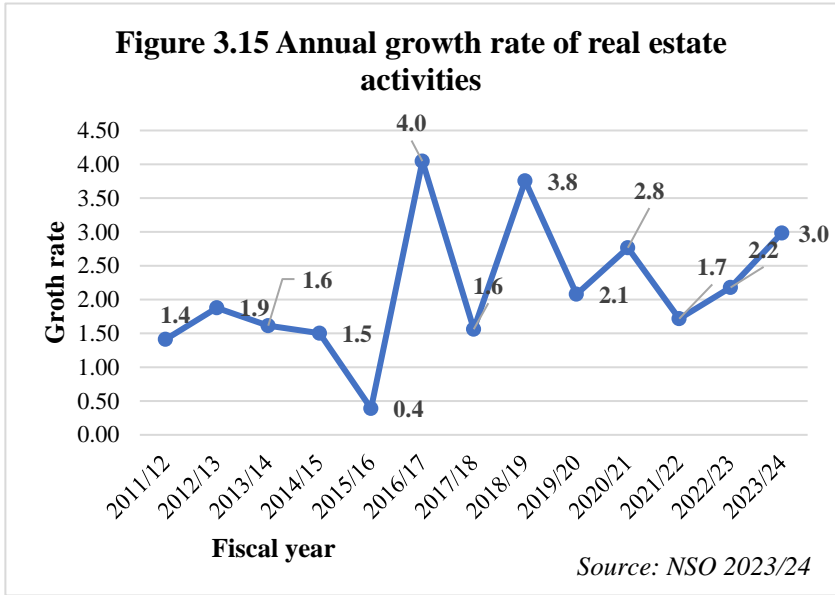


The increase in deposits and loan disbursements, along with the rise in service fee income of banks and financial institutions, is expected to lead to an increase in the total value added in this sector.

3.6.6 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. Activities carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures. This also includes real estate property managers.

The preliminary estimate indicates that this industry's contribution in GDP is 8.33% in 2023/24, which is slightly increased from 8.24% in the previous year and 8.32% in fiscal year 2021/22 (Annex 1, Table 12). The preliminary estimates of this year indicate that the gross output of this sector

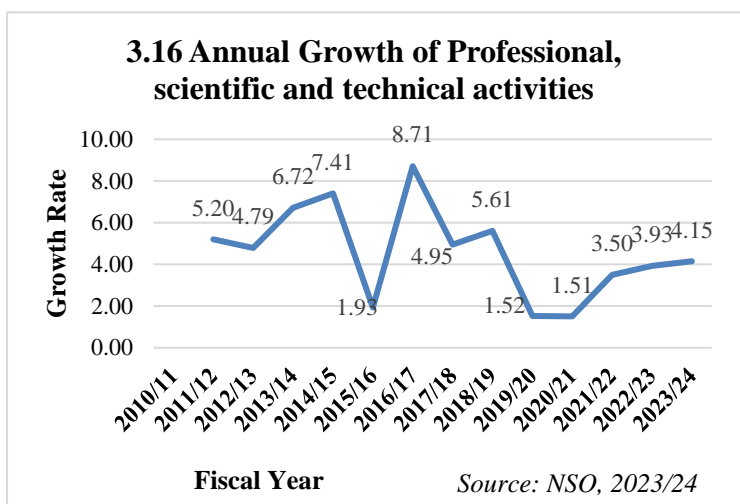


in current basic price is Rs. 547 billion in 2023/24 followed by revised estimate of Rs. 511 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.232 in this year 2023/24 and 0.236 in last period. In this year, the GVA of this industry stands at Rs. 420 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 188 billion at constant basic prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The growth of GVA in this sector is estimated to increase by 2.98% in 2023/24, the revised estimate of 2.18% in 2022/23 and 1.72% recorded in fiscal year 2021/22.

3.6.7 Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

Professional, scientific and technical activities include specialized professional, scientific and technical activities. These activities require a high degree of training, and make specialized knowledge and skills available to users.

Preliminary estimate shows that this sector's contribution



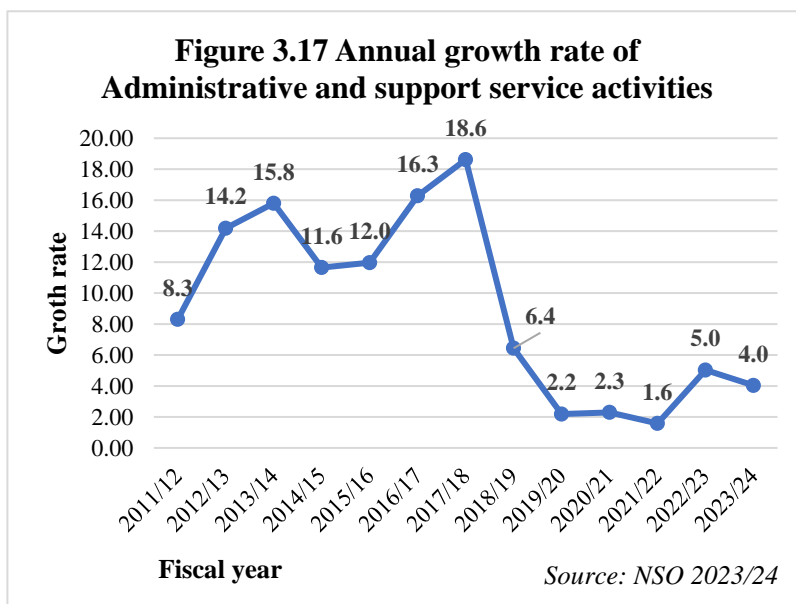
to GDP is 0.99% in 2023/24, an increase from 0.96% in the previous fiscal year and 0.96% in fiscal year 2021/22 (Annex 1, Table 12). The estimates of this year indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is Rs. 115 billion in 2023/24 followed by revised estimate of Rs. 95 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.569 in this year 2023/24 slightly increase from 0.526 in the last period. In the current year, the GVA in this sector is Rs. 49 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 22 billion at constant basic prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The growth rate of GVA in this sector is projected to increase by 4.15% in 2023/24, an increase from the revised estimate of 3.93% in 2022/23 and the growth of 3.50% observed in fiscal year 2021/22.

3.6.8 Administrative and Support Service Activities

Administrative and support service activities include a variety of activities that support general business operations.

According to preliminary estimates, this sector's contribution to GDP is 0.71% 2023/24, slightly increases from 0.70% in the previous fiscal year and 0.71% in fiscal year 2021/22.

The preliminary estimates of this year indicate that the gross output of this sector in current basic price is Rs. 88 billion in 2023/24 followed by revised estimate of Rs. 83 billion in 2022/23 (Anex 1, Table 2). It is estimated that this sector has IC and output ratio of 0.59 in this year 2023/24 slightly decrease from 0.6 in last



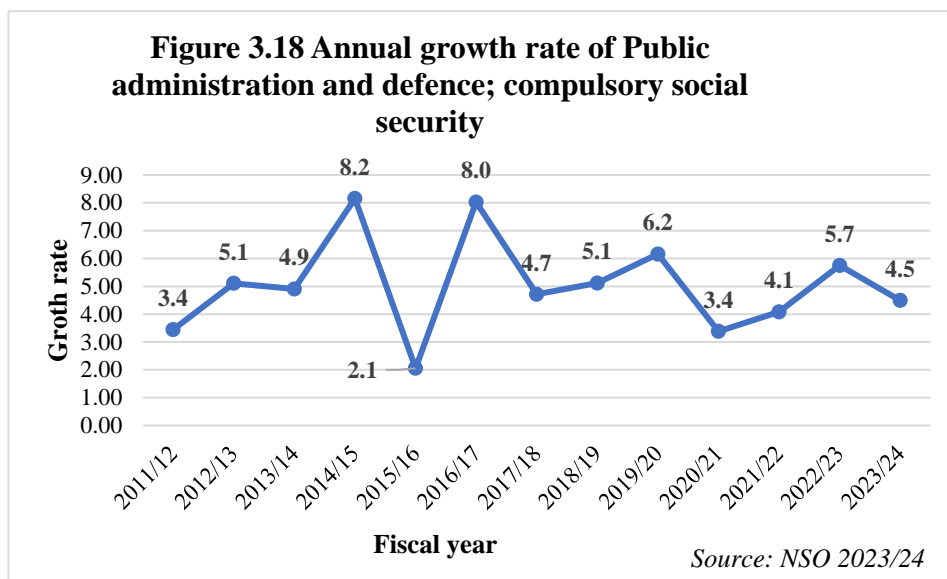
period. In this year, the estimated GVA of industry are Rs. 36 billion at current basic prices and Rs. 17 billion at constant basic prices (Annex 1, Table 4, 5). The growth rate of GVA in this sector is estimated to increase by 4.04% in 2023/24, a decrease from the

revised estimate of 5.03% in 2022/23 and growth of 1.58% observed in fiscal year 2021/22.

3.6.9 Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security

This includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration. This also 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, compulsory social security activities.

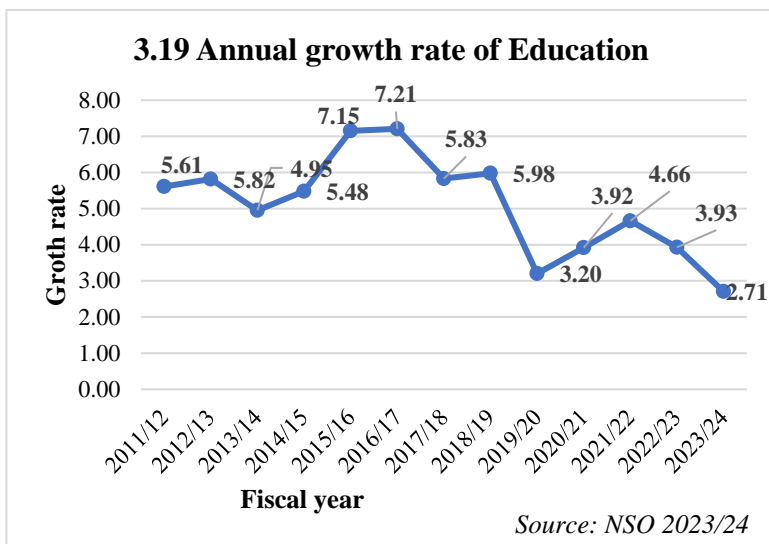
Compared to the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the preliminary estimates for the current fiscal year 2023/24 indicate a growth rate of 4.49 percent in total value added at constant prices. The gross output and intermediate consumption from this industry at current basic price are Rs. 662 billion and Rs. 175 billion, respectively. Preliminary estimates of the current and constant Gross Value Added from this industry in the current fiscal year are Rs. 486 billion and Rs. 121 billion, respectively. The contribution of this industry to the total GDP is 9.63 percent, which is a slight decrease from 9.97 percent in the previous fiscal year.



3.6.10 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.

Compared to the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the preliminary estimates for the current fiscal year 2023/24 indicate a growth rate of 2.71 percent in total value added at constant prices. The gross output and intermediate consumption from this industry at current basic price are Rs. 599 billion and RS. 170 billion, respectively. Preliminary estimates of the current and constant Gross Value Added from this industry in the current fiscal year are RS. 429 billion and RS. 143 billion, respectively. The



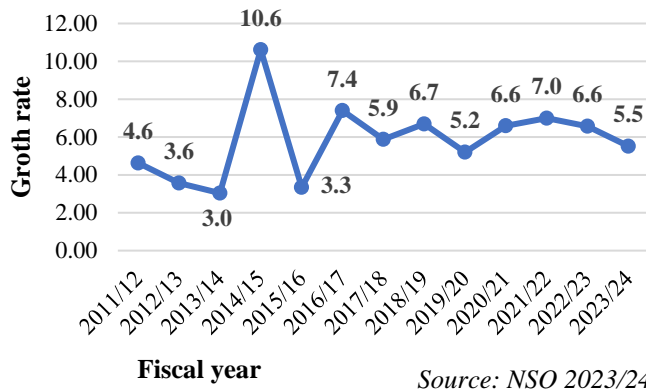
The contribution of this industry to the total GDP is 8.5 percent, which is a slight decrease from 8.34 percent in the previous fiscal year.

3.6.11 Human Health and Social Work Activities

Human health and social work activities 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.

Compared to the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the preliminary estimates for the current fiscal year 2023/24 indicate a growth rate of 5.52 percent in total value added at constant prices. The gross output and intermediate consumption from this industry at current basic price are Rs. 134 billion and Rs. 40 billion, respectively. Preliminary estimates of the current and

Figure 3.20 Annual growth rate of Human health and social work activities



constant Gross Value Added from this industry in the current fiscal year are RS. 94 billion and Rs. 35 billion, respectively. The contribution of this industry to the total GDP is 1.87 percent, which is a slight decrease from 1.92 percent in the previous fiscal year.

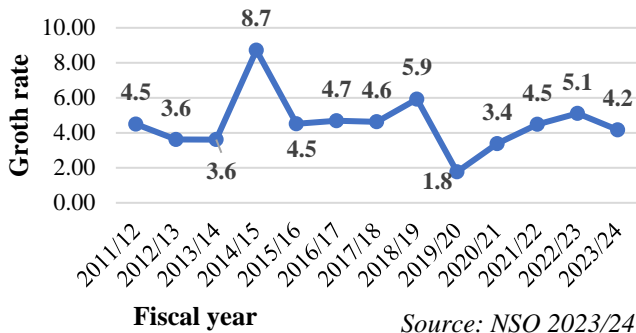
3.6.12 Other Services

This includes, arts, entertainment and recreation, activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use.

Compared to the previous fiscal year 2022/23, the preliminary estimates for the current fiscal year 2023/24 indicate a growth rate of 4.17 percent in total value added at constant prices. The gross output and intermediate consumption from this industry at current basic price are Rs. 94 billion and Rs. 65 billion, respectively.

Preliminary estimates of the current and constant Gross Value Added from this industry in the current fiscal year are Rs. 29 billion and Rs. 11 billion, respectively. The contribution of this industry to the total GDP is 0.57 percent, which is a slight decrease from 0.59 percent in the previous fiscal year.

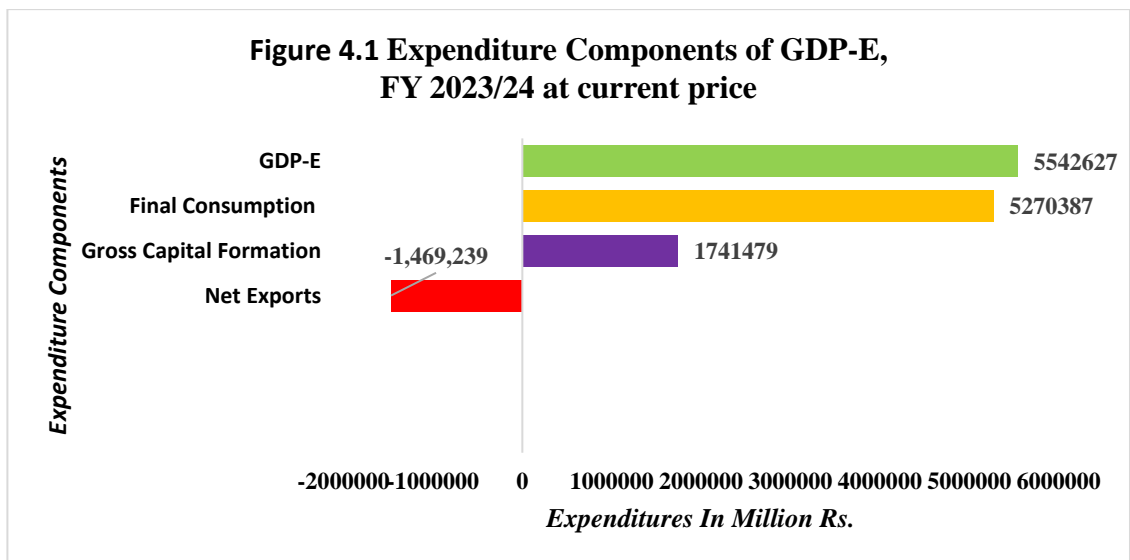
Figure 3.21 Annual growth rate of Other Services



CHAPTER IV

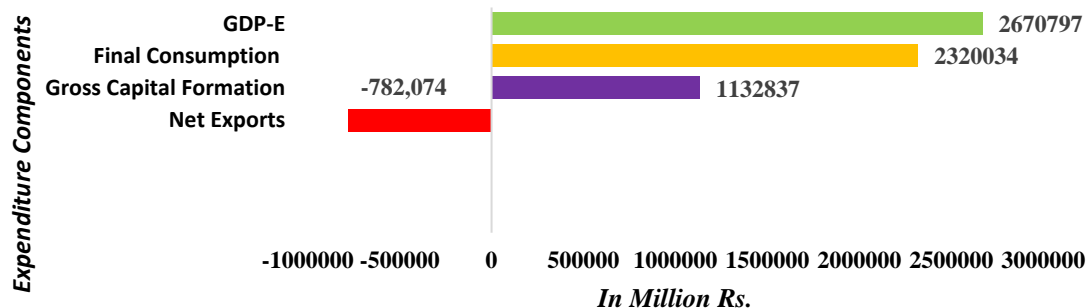
GDP Estimation by Expenditure Approach

The preliminary estimate of GDP-E at Current Prices for FY 2023/24 is Rs. 5542 billion, representing 95.1% of final consumption expenditure, 31.4% of gross capital formation, and -26.5% of net exports. The final and revised estimate of GDP-E at current prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 4752 billion and Rs. 5,162 billion respectively (Annex 1, table 6).



The preliminary estimate of GDP “E” at constant Price for FY 2023/24 is Rs. 2,670 billion, representing 86.9% of final consumption expenditure, 42.4% of gross capital formation, and -29.3% of balance of exports and imports (Net exports). The final and revised estimate of GDP “E” at constant prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 is Rs. 2413 billion and Rs. 2472 billion respectively (Annex 2, table 7).

**Figure 4.2 Expenditure Components of GDP-E
FY 2023/24 at constant price**



Expenditure Components of GDP-E

A. Final Consumption Expenditure

The preliminary estimate of final consumption expenditure at current prices for FY 2023/24 is Rs. 5270 billion, reflecting 91.2% of private, 6.8% of general government, and 2% of NPISH. The final and revised estimate of final consumption expenditure at current prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 4648 billion and Rs. 4952 billion respectively (Annex 1, table 6).

Private Final Consumption Expenditure: The preliminary estimate of private final consumption expenditure at current prices for FY 2023/24 is Rs. 4804 billion, covering 48.6% of food, 18.5% of non-food, and 33% of services. The final and revised estimate of private final consumption expenditure at current prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 4141 billion and Rs. 4498 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 FY 2023/24 is Rs. 359 billion, representing 80.6% of collective consumption and, 19.4% of individual consumption. The final and revised estimate of general government final consumption expenditure at current prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 418 billion and Rs. 355 billion respectively (Annex 1, table 6).

Final Consumption Expenditure of 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 FY 2023/24 is Rs. 107 billion. Similarly, the final and revised estimate of NPISH final consumption expenditure at current prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 88 billion and Rs. 98 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 FY 2023/24 is Rs. 4980 billion. Similarly, the final and revised estimate of actual final consumption expenditure of household at current prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 4383 billion and Rs. 4651 billion respectively (Annex 1, table 6).

Similarly, final consumption expenditure at constant prices is obtained by using appropriate price indexes for deflation. For example, household final consumption expenditure at constant prices is obtained by using consumer price indexes for deflation. In case of final consumption expenditure of general government and NPISH, wage indexes are used to deflate. The preliminary estimate of final consumption expenditure at constant Price for FY 2023/24 is Rs. 2320 billion, representing 91.3% for private, 6.7% for general government, and 2% for NPISH. The final and revised estimate of final consumption expenditure at constant prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 2,332,778 million and Rs. 2,303,854 million respectively (Annex 2, table 7).

B. Gross Capital Formation

The preliminary estimate of gross capital formation at current prices for FY 2023/24 is Rs. 1741 billion, representing 80.1 % of gross fixed capital formation and 19.9% of change in inventories. Acquisition less disposals of valuables is included in change in inventories. The final and revised estimate of gross capital formation at current prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 1873 billion and Rs. 1693 billion respectively (Annex 1, table 6).

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 FY 2023/24 is Rs. 1394 billion million, covering 64.3 % of private, 29.7% of general government and, 7% of state-owned enterprises. The final and revised estimate of gross fixed capital formation at current prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 1442 billion and Rs. 1341 billion respectively (Annex 1, table 6).

Change in Inventory: The preliminary estimate of change in inventory at current prices for FY 2023/24 is Rs. 346 billion. The final and revised estimate of change in inventory at current prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 431 billion and Rs. 352 billion respectively (Annex 1, table 6).

The preliminary estimate of gross capital formation at constant price for FY 2023/24 is Rs. 1132 billion, representing 84 % of gross fixed capital formation and 16% of change in inventories. The final and revised estimate of gross capital formation at constant prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 1163 billion and Rs. 1008 billion respectively (Annex 2, table 7).

Gross Capital Formation: The preliminary estimate of gross capital formation at constant price for FY 2023/24 is Rs. 1132 billion, representing 84 % of gross fixed capital formation and 16% of change in inventories. The final and revised estimate of gross capital formation at constant prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 is Rs. 1163 billion and Rs. 1008 billion respectively (Annex 2, table 7).

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 FY 2023/24 is Rs. 453 billion, covering 44.3% of good and 56.7% of services. The final and revised estimate of export at current prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 333 billion and Rs. 371 billion respectively (Annex 1, table 6).

Exports at constant prices is obtained by deflating with export price indexes. The preliminary estimate of exports at constant prices for FY 2023/24 is Rs. 220 billion, covering 44.3% of good and 55.7% of services. The final and revised estimate of export at constant prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 180 billion and Rs. 186 billion respectively (Annex 2, table 7).

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 FY 2023/24 is Rs. 1922 billion, representing 82.5% of good and 17.5 % of services. The final and revised estimate of export at Current Prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs 2103 billion and Rs. 1855 billion respectively (Annex 1, table 6). Imports at constant prices is obtained by deflating with import price indexes. The preliminary estimate of imports at constant prices for FY 2023/24 is Rs. 1002 billion, covering 82.5% of good and 17.5% of services. The final and revised estimate of export at constant prices for the fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are Rs. 1263 billion and Rs. 1026 billion respectively (Annex 2, table 7).

Statistical Discrepancies: Since the 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 GDP by expenditure approaches. The discrepancy is calculated as the gap between GDP by production and GDP by expenditure methods. The preliminary, revised and final estimate of discrepancy at current prices for fiscal years 2023/24, 2022/23 and 2021/22 are Rs. 162 billion, Rs.185 billion, and Rs 224 billion respectively. Also, Statistical Discrepancies as percentage of GDP for the fiscal years 2023/24, 2022/23 and 2021/22 are 2.9%, 3.6%, and, 4.7% respectively (Annex 1, table 6).

Nominal Vs. 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 hand, 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

GDP by income approach as presented in table 5.1 presents key components of national accounts by income approach and related indicators for Nepal from fiscal year 2018/19 to 2023/24, 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 Nepal's GDP. Gross Operating Surplus (GOS), listed in the table 5.1 as "Operating Surplus/Mixed Income, Gross", represents a significant portion of Nepal's economic output.

In fiscal year 2023/24, the GOS is projected to be 3017 billion rupees, which is the largest component of GDP by income approach. The GOS has shown steady growth over the years, increasing from 1916 billion rupees in 2018/19 to the projected 3017 billion rupees in 2023/24. GOS typically includes profits of incorporated enterprises, income from self-employment (mixed income), and rental income. The large size of GOS relative to GDP suggests that a substantial portion of Nepal's economy is driven by business profits, self-employment, and informal sector activities. This underscores the significant role of informal and mixed-income sectors in the economy. The prominence of GOS in Nepal's national accounts underscores the importance of understanding the country's business environment, informal economy, and income distribution to gain a comprehensive view of its economic structure.

The data reveals an interesting pattern when comparing Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), and Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI). GNDI consistently exceeds both GDP and GNI, reflecting Nepal's substantial inflow of remittances and transfer payments. This highlights the crucial role of overseas workers and international aid in bolstering the country's disposable income.

Table 5.1 Income components and Aggregates

(in millions Rs. at current price)

Description	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	3858930	3888704	4352550	4976558	5348528	5704844
Compensation of Employees	1423500	1557945	1616197	1729331	1902264	2029715
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	518733	462307	639372	722745	611971	657470
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income, Gross	1916697	1868451	2096981	2524482	2834293	3017659
Gross National Income (GNI)	3898846	3934657	4375836	5005397	5410895	5792275
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	4893631	4916879	5447188	6123274	6759377	7332838
Lending/Borrowing (Resource gap) (+/-)	-265360	-33763	-333672	-623377	-72158	158754

Source: National Statistics office, 2024

A significant shift is observed in the resource gap (lending/borrowing) for FY 2023/24. While Nepal experienced negative resource gaps from 2018/19 to 2022/23, indicating a need for external financing, the country shows a positive resource gap of 158 billion rupees in 2023/24. This turnaround shows more capability for internal investment and less reliance on external resources, indicating a potentially critical economic change for Nepal.

The estimate of gross national income (GNI) at current purchasers' price is confined to 5792 billion for the year 2023/24 (Table 5). Whereas the gross national disposable income (GNDI) is estimated to be 7332 billion for the same time period. It seems that there is significant effect of the flow of remittances and transfers in the economy.

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 past six fiscal years 2018/19 to 2023/24, Nepal's per capita economic indicators have shown notable trends in both nominal and real terms. Per capita GDP in nominal terms has steadily increased from 135,889 NRs. in 2018/19 to 191,888 NRs. in 2023/24, representing a significant growth of about 41% over this period. However, the annual growth rate has been inconsistent, with a slight contraction (-0.15%) in 2019/20, likely due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, followed by a strong rebound of 10.91% in 2020/21. The growth rate has since moderated, settling at 5.68% in 2023/24.

Per capita GNI, which includes income earned by residents from abroad, has closely mirrored GDP trends but with slightly higher values. It rose from 137,294 NRs. in 2018/19 to 194,829 NRs. in 2023/24, an increase of about 42%. The growth patterns are

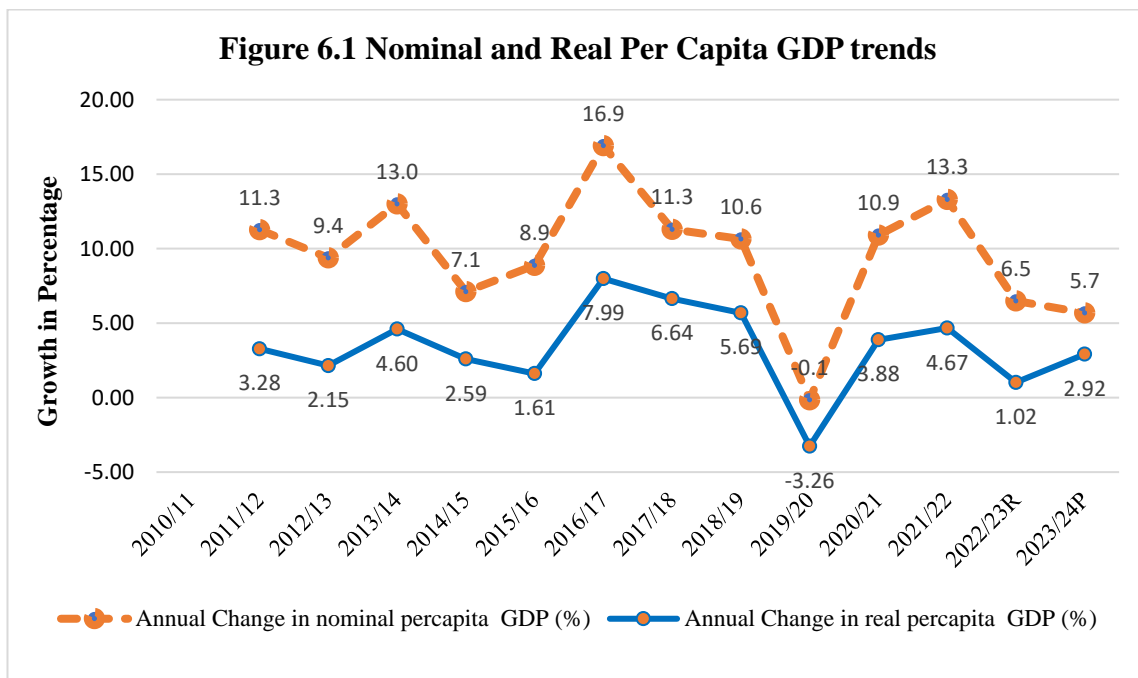
similar to GDP, including the stagnation in 2019/20 and subsequent recovery. Per capita GNDI, which further includes international transfers, shows the highest values among the three indicators, growing from 172,325 NRs. to 246,647 NRs., a 43% increase over the period. This suggests that international transfers play a significant role in Nepal's economy.

When examining these indicators in real terms (at constant prices), which accounts for inflation, the growth is more modest but still positive. Real per capita GDP increased from 82,392 NRs. to 90,105 NRs., a growth of about 9.4% over six years. Real per capita GNI and GNDI show similar trends.

Interestingly, while nominal figures show consistent year-on-year growth (except for 2019/20), real figures reveal more volatility. For instance, real per capita GDP and GNI experienced contractions in 2019/20 and minimal growth in 2022/23, highlighting the impact of inflation on purchasing power. The divergence between nominal and real growth rates underscores the importance of considering inflation when assessing economic progress. While nominal figures paint a picture of robust growth, real figures provide a more nuanced view of the actual economic gains experienced by the average Nepali citizen.

The nominal per capita GDP and GNDI for the period 2023/24 were estimated to be Rs. 191,888 and Rs. 246,647 respectively. The estimates of real per capita GDP and GNDI for the same time period were estimated to be Rs. 90,105 and Rs. 117,135 respectively. The values of nominal per capita GDP and GNDI (in USD) for the year 2023/24 were estimated to be \$1434 and \$1843 respectively. The growth of real per capita GDP is found to be lower as compared to that of nominal over the years. The growth of real per capita GDP is estimated to be 2.92 percent in the year 2023/24 as compared to the previous year 2022/23. It shows that the purchasing power of Nepalese is increased in this year as compare to the previous year (Figure 6.1).

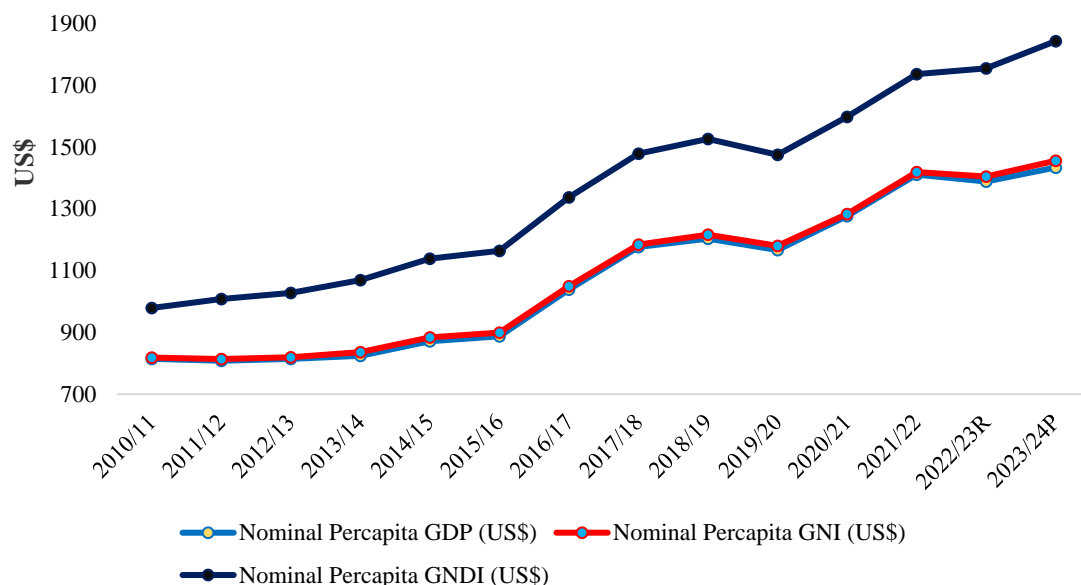
Figure 6.1 Nominal and Real Per Capita GDP trends



Source: National Statistics office, 2024

In the past two fiscal years 2022/23 and 2023/24, Nepal's economy has shown a mix of positive developments and challenges. The nominal per capita GDP increased from 181,569 NRs. to 191,888 NRs. growth rate decreased from 6.49% to 5.68%. Similar trends were observed in per capita GNI and GNDI, suggesting overall improvements in national income and disposable income. Notably, the economy demonstrated resilience by shifting from a contraction in real GNI (-1.58%) to positive growth (3.05%), signaling a recovery. The country also saw improvements in both domestic and national savings, with the latter showing a significant increase from 33.79% to 36.15% of GDP. Export activity expanded, rising from 6.96% to 7.94% of GDP, while imports decreased relative to GDP, potentially indicating a move towards a more balanced trade position.

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



Source: National Statistics office, 2024

However, some indicators point to ongoing economic challenges. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a percentage of GDP declined from 25.08% to 24.45%, suggesting a decrease in investment. While final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP slightly decreased, it remains high at over 92%, indicating that a large portion of the economy is still driven by consumption rather than investment or exports. The Resource Gap shifted from negative to positive, which could be seen as an improvement in resource availability. Workers' remittances remained a significant contributor to the economy, staying stable at around 23% of GDP. On the fiscal front, there was a modest increase in total tax as a percentage of GDP, rising from 16.2% to 16.7%, potentially reflecting improved tax collection efforts. Overall, while the economy shows signs of growth and some structural improvements, it continues to face challenges in accelerating growth rates and shifting towards a more investment and export-driven model.

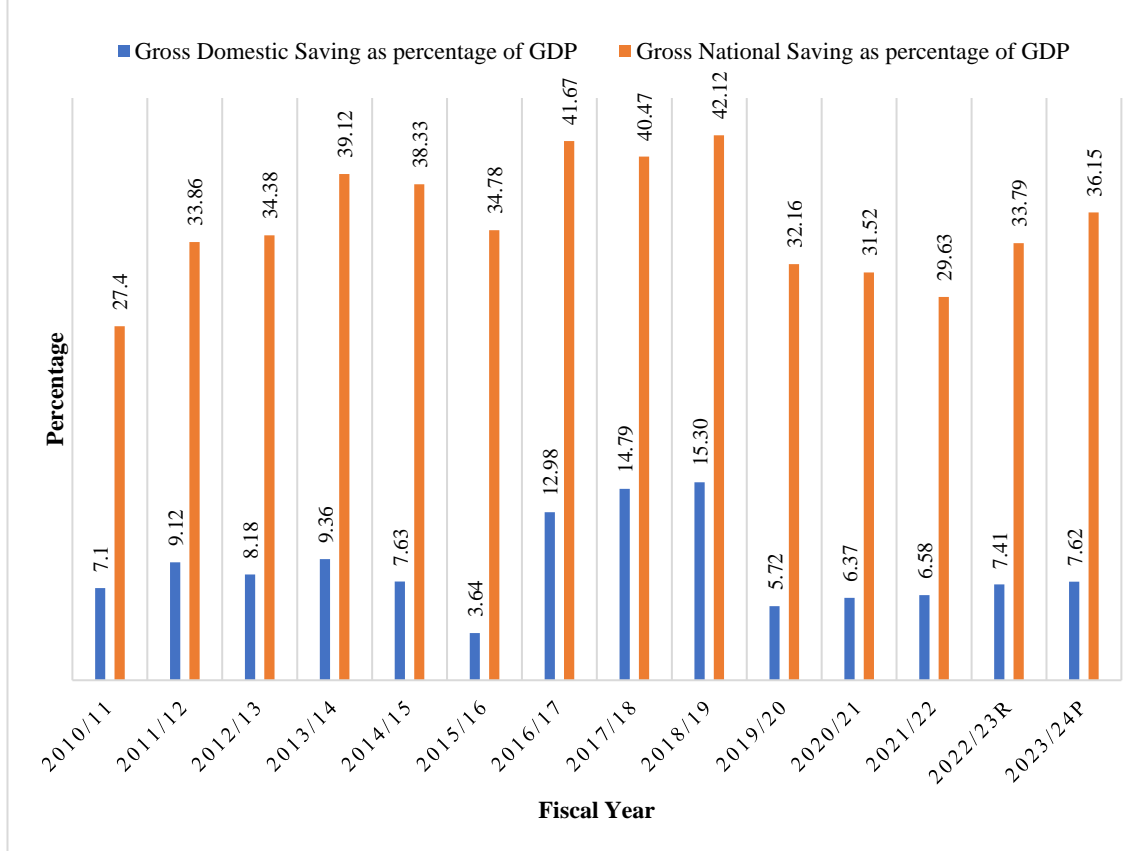
6.4 GNI, GNDI and Saving at Current Prices

The estimate of gross national income (GNI) at current purchasers' price is confined to 5792 billion for the year 2023/24 (Table 5.1). Whereas the gross national disposable income (GNDI) is estimated to be 7332 billion for the same time period. The 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 is working abroad and thus provides the GNDI estimates far from GNI estimates. The impact of increase in purchasing power of the economy i.e. increase in GNDI is clearly seen in the aggregate demand of the economy as final consumption expenditure is rising over time. Nepalese economy is not capable to sweep away the advantages of the rise in demand by enhancing its productive capacity. Data shows there is neither a problem of funding nor the problem of demand. The resource gap of 158 billion is the strong evidence in this regard and can be invest more. Now the time has come to rethink about the prevailed policies and should take remedial measures for the proper functioning of the economy.

The estimate of GNI at current purchasers' price was confined to 5792 billion Rs. for the year 2023/24 (Table 5). Whereas the gross national disposable income (GNDI) was estimated to be 7332 billion for the same time period. There is a large inflow of current transfers to the economy as a result of growing adults abroad for working and thus, the GNDI estimates far from GNI estimates. The impact of the growing GNDI reflects in purchasing power of the economy i.e. increase in GNDI clearly shows that the aggregate demand of the economy is increasing. Consequently, the final consumption expenditure of household is rising over time. The resource gap for the fiscal year 2023/24 is 158 billion rupees. The gross domestic saving rate is 7.62 percent of the GDP 2023/24 (Annex 1, Table 9). The significant inflow of net current transfers (Rs. 1540 billion) has positive impact on gross national disposable income. As a result, the level of gross national saving has shown an increasing trend over the years.

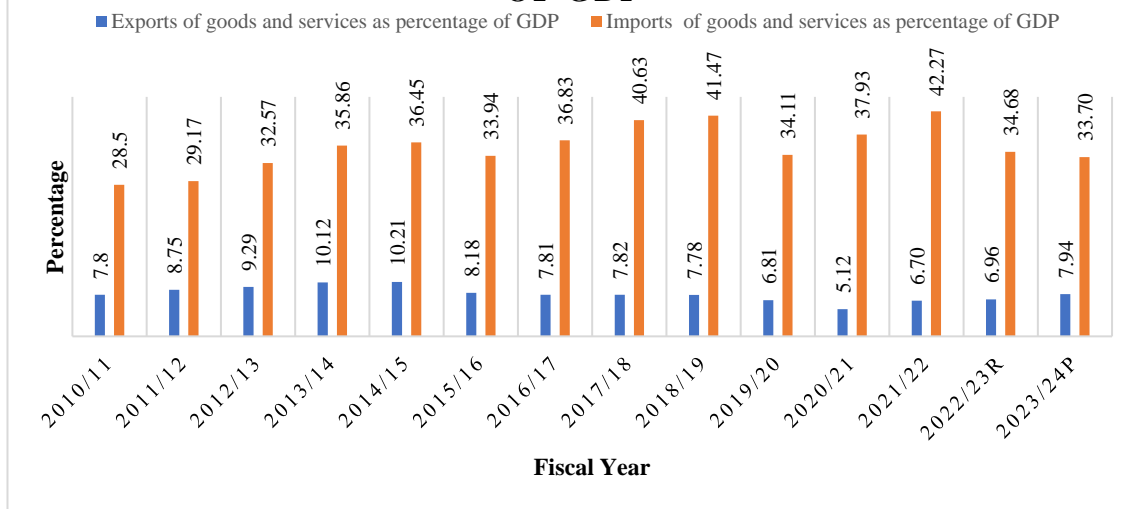
FIGURE 6.3: SAVING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Source: NSO, 2023/24

The percentage share of exports to GDP was declining over the years from the beginning to FY 2020/21, and it is in increasing trend after this FY, whereas the percentage share of imports to GDP is increasing since the period FY 2020/21. Nepal is significantly dependent on imports, which has made the country's import and export situation problematic in recent years. The export-import ratio as a percentage of GDP can be sketch as follows:

FIGURE 6.4: EXPORT-IMPORT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Source: DoC and NSO, 2023/2024

6.5 Implicit GDP Deflator

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.

CHAPTER VII

GDP Deflator

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 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)

$$GDP\ deflator = \frac{Nominal\ GDP}{Real\ GDP}. \quad (7.1)$$

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.⁵ 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 2010/11.

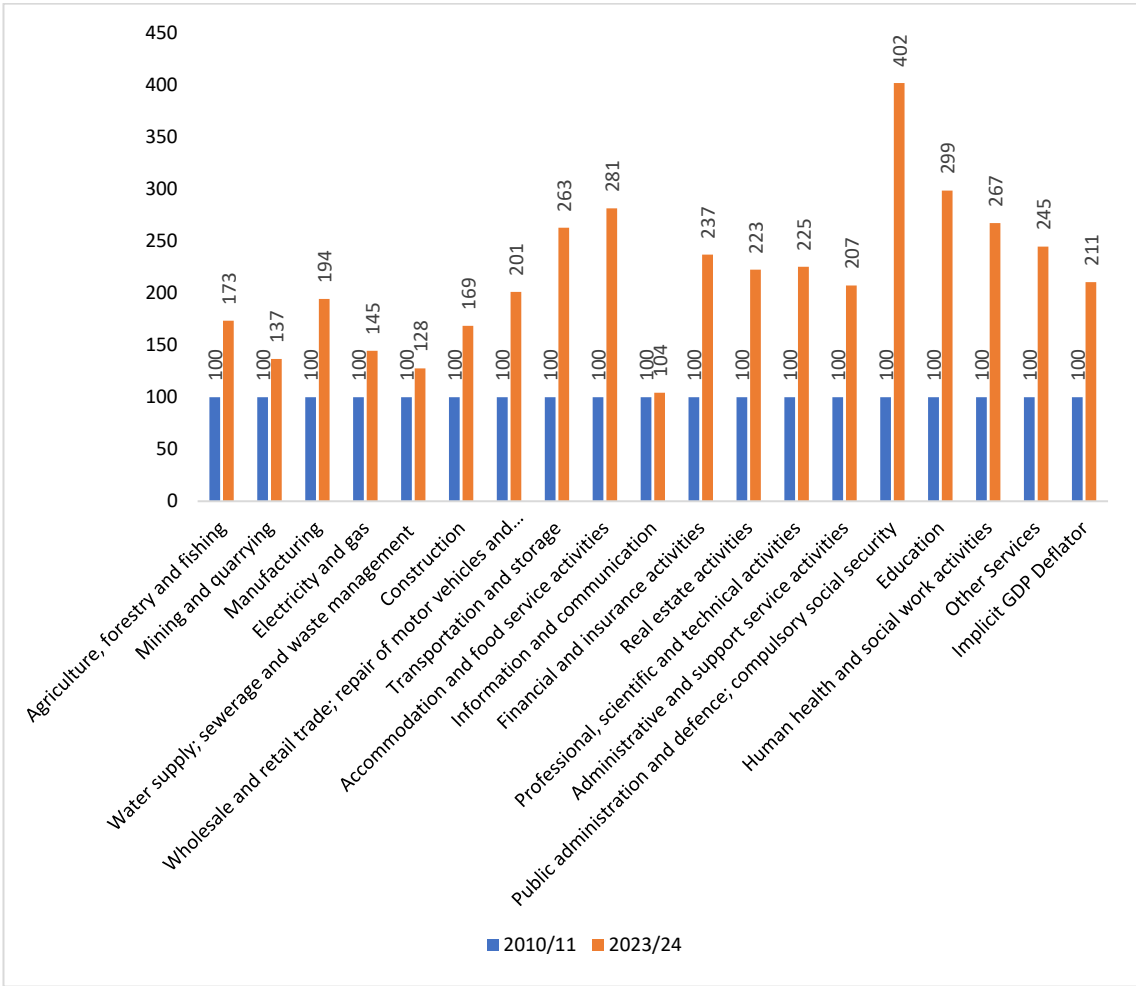
The implicit GDP deflator represents the movement of general price level on the economy. Overall Implicit GDP deflator rises to 211 in 2023/24 from 100 in the base year 2010/11. Obviously, the higher deflator of a sector signifies a higher price increase in this sector as compared to other sectors. Among 18 industrial classification, public administration and defence shows the highest deflator in 2023/24 followed by education sector. On the other, Information communication shows the lowest deflator followed by water supply, sewerage and waste management (Figure 7.1). Increase in salary increases the deflator of public administration and defence while price stability in Information

⁵ <https://www.nrb.org.np/category/current-macroeconomic-situation/?department>

communication keeps its deflator almost static. Industry wise deflators for the period of 2010/11 to 2023/24 are presented in the Annex (see Table 11).

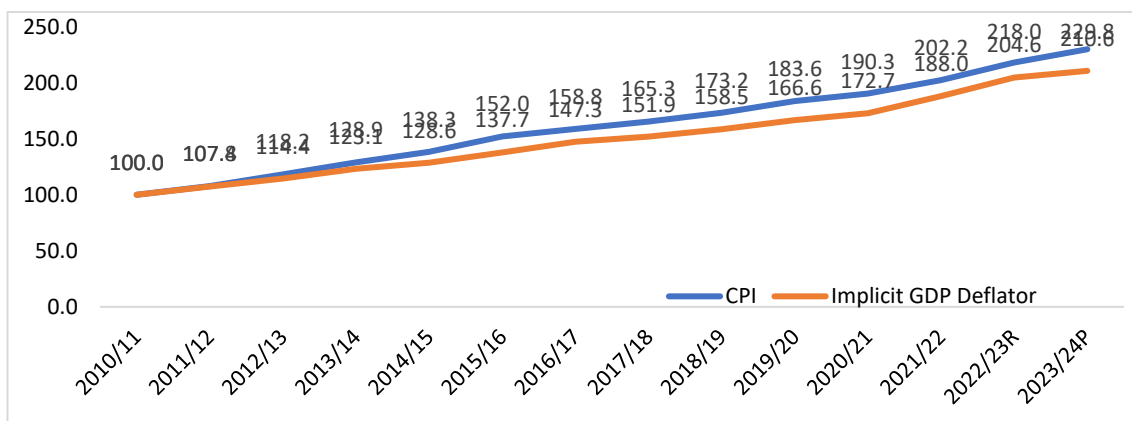
Economists also compare the GDP deflator and consumer price index (CPI) to examine the price movement of an economy. In this regard, GDP deflator is also used to measure the proxy inflation rate as well. Figure 7.2 shows CPI and implicit GDP deflator series for past 14 years. Both CPI and GDP deflator are showing similar growing trend though GDP deflator remains little below as compared to the CPI.

Figure 7.1 Deflators by industries (base year versus 2023/24)



Source: National Statistics Office, 2023/24

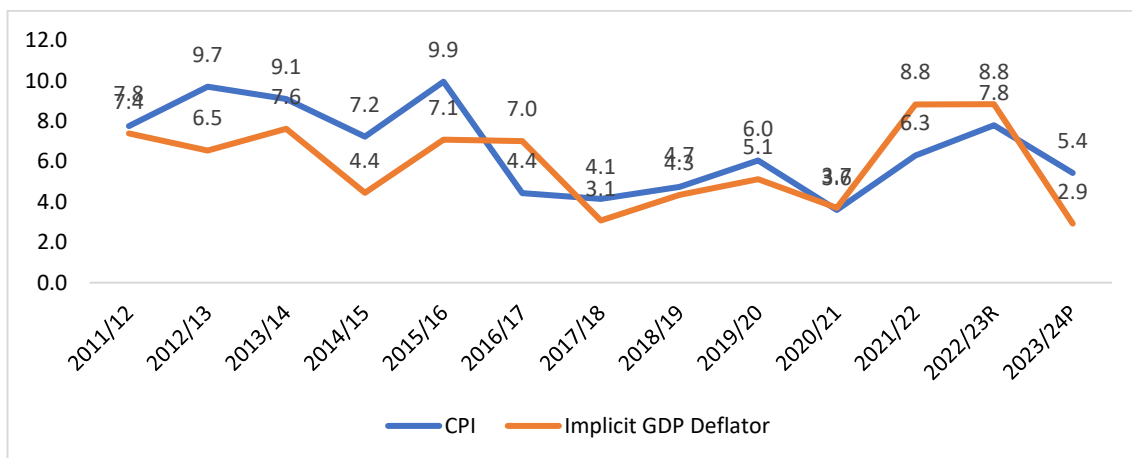
Figure 7.2 Implicit GDP deflator and consumer price index



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

Figure 7.3 shows the growth rate of CPI and implicit GDP deflator for the period of 2011/12 to 2023/24. At the beginning of the period, growth rate of CPI surpassed the growth of implicit GDP deflator but FY 2016/17 onwards, both growth rates remain almost similar. During the period of 2015/16 to 2020/21, growth rate of these two indicators remains lower as compared to other years. However, in 2023/24, the growth rates again decreased. FY 2023/24 also witnessed the lowest growth rate of GDP deflator as compared to the other fiscal years from 2011/12 to till the date.

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

CHAPTER VIII

Quarterly Accounts

8.1. Background

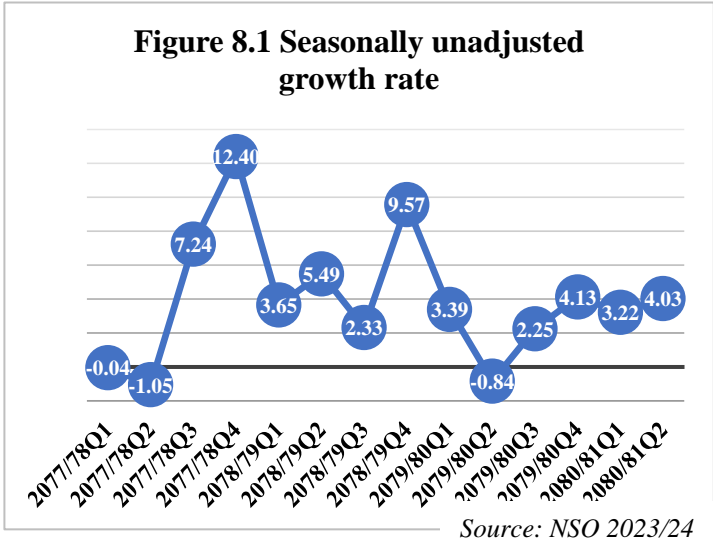
Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) constitute a system of integrated quarterly time series coordinated through an accounting framework. QNA adopt the same principles, definitions, and structure as the annual national accounts. They can be termed as high frequency indicators which are regarded as more 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 2018/19 under the base year of 2000/01. The latest series is from 2010 to the second quarter of the 2023/24 under base year of 2010/11. The back casting is yet to be done to link the series of the different base years.

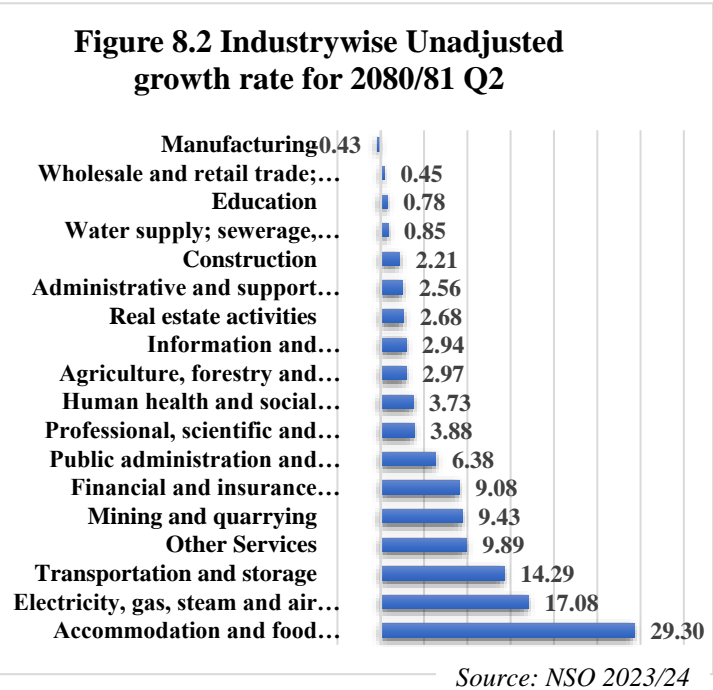
8.2. QNA Unadjusted Estimates for the Second Quarter of 2023/24

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 fiscal 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 FY 2023/24 accounts for 4.03 percent while the growth rate on the first quarter was 3.22 percent.

As depicted by the figure 8.2, the major contributing industries for the average growth(unadjusted) of 4.03 percent in the second quarter of 2080/81 are hotel and restaurant (accommodation and beverage) 29.30 percent followed by electricity, gas and water (17.08 percent), transportation and storage (14.29 percent), financial intermediation service (9.08 percent) and so on. The driver for the accommodation and transportation sector growth is the result of increase in the number of international tourist arrival and increase in the tourism activities. Similarly, the industries having highest share in GDP i.e. Agriculture is expected to have growth of 2.97 percent. The reason of the growth is the favorable climate, accessibility of insecticides and pesticides for farmers. The trade sector is expected to have minimal growth of 0.45 percent. The decrease in effective demand for the tradeable goods is the major factor to limit this growth. Decrease in import and decrease in domestic manufacturing production justifies the growth of this sector. Similarly, manufacturing industries is expected to have negative growth of 0.43 percent. The significant demand and supply of loanable fund resulted in the growth of the Financial and insurance service activities.



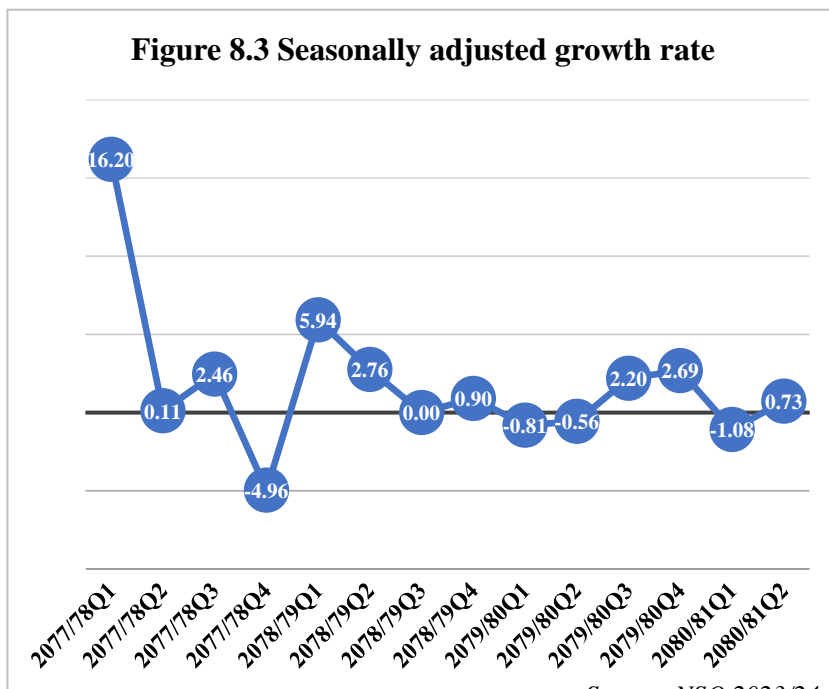
The driver for the accommodation and transportation sector growth is the result of increase in the number of international tourist arrival and increase in the tourism activities. Similarly, the industries having highest share in GDP i.e. Agriculture is expected to have growth of 2.97 percent. The reason of the growth is the favorable climate, accessibility of insecticides and pesticides for farmers. The trade sector is expected to have minimal growth of 0.45 percent. The decrease in effective demand for the tradeable goods is the major factor to limit this growth. Decrease in import and decrease in domestic manufacturing production justifies the growth of this sector. Similarly, manufacturing industries is expected to have negative growth of 0.43 percent. The significant demand and supply of loanable fund resulted in the growth of the Financial and insurance service activities.



The significant demand and supply of loanable fund resulted in the growth of the Financial and insurance service activities.

8.3 Seasonally Adjusted Growth Summary

It is expected to have an adjusted growth of the 0.73 percent in the second quarter of the FY 2080/81. Similarly, there was negative growth of 1.08 percent in the first quarter of the FY 2080/81.



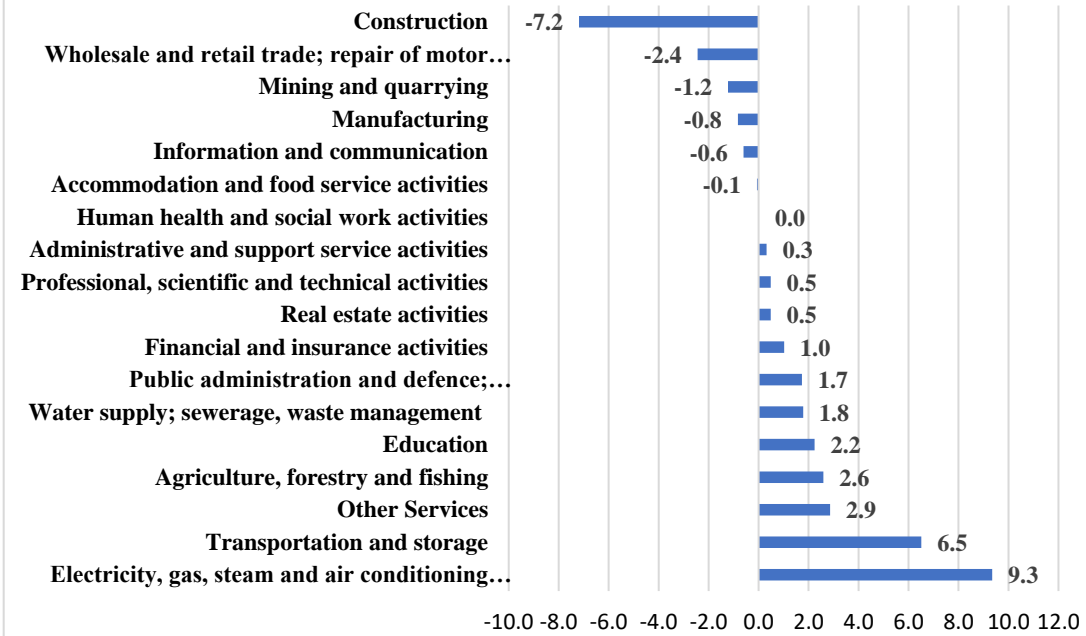
The adjusted growth is as compared to the successive quarters. Since the seasonality is adjusted, it is justifiable to compare the successive quarters' growth. The seasonally adjusted growth trend is depicted by the figure 8.3. As shown by the figure 4, Electricity & gas is observed to have highest growth (9.3 percent)

followed by transportation & storage (6.5 percent) and agriculture, forestry & fishing (2.6 percent). Construction industries is expected to have highest negative growth of 7.2 percent, followed by negative growth rate of 2.4 for wholesale and retail trade, mining & quarrying (-1.2 percent), manufacturing (-0.8 percent) and information and communication (-0.6 percent) in the second quarter of the FY 2080/81.

The seasonally adjusted data has their own beauty. These 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

Figure 8.4 Industrywise adjusted growth rate for 2080/81 Q2



Source: NSO 2023/24

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.

CHAPTER IX

Provincial National Accounts

9.1 Background

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 Fiscal Year 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.

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

9.2 National Accounts Estimates at Province Level

This report presents preliminary estimates of national accounts at the provincial level for the fiscal year 2023/24, revised estimates for 2022/23, and final estimates for 2021/22 and earlier periods. It should be noted that both the revised and preliminary estimates are subject to revision in the upcoming year.

9.2.1 PGDP Growth Rates

In general, 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 six-year period from the fiscal year 2018/19 to the preliminary values for 2023/24. 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	2022/23R	2023/24P
1	Koshi	7.23	0.03	5.05	5.60	2.13	3.51
2	Madhesh	8.00	-2.03	4.48	5.09	1.50	3.78
3	Bagamati	5.59	-5.69	5.08	6.24	1.77	3.96
4	Gandaki	6.93	-0.71	4.21	5.88	3.30	4.55
5	Lumbini	6.89	-0.84	4.72	5.18	1.99	4.05
6	Karnali	8.42	1.39	5.00	4.82	1.96	3.39
7	Sudur Paschim	6.73	2.00	4.78	4.68	1.52	3.41
8	Nepal	6.66	-2.37	4.84	5.63	1.95	3.87

Source: National Statistics Office, P = preliminary, R = Revised

Economic Impact of COVID-19 (2019/20)

The fiscal year 2019/20 marks a significant downturn across all provinces, reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Provinces like Bagamati (-5.69%) and Madhesh (-2.03%) experienced severe contractions, indicating the widespread economic disruptions while Karnali (1.39%) and Sudur Paschim (2.00%) shows comparatively lower impact of COVID-19 during this period.

Recovery and Growth Patterns (2020/21 - 2021/22)

FY 2020/21: Following the pandemic-induced contraction, all provinces show positive growth rates in 2020/21, with recovery most evident in Bagamati (5.08%) and Karnali (5.00%). This suggests a rebound as economies adapted and resumed activity.

FY 2021/22: This recovery continued strongly into 2021/22, with provinces such as Bagamati (6.24%) and Gandaki (5.88%) leading the growth. These figures highlight the resilience and gradual normalization of economic activities post-pandemic.

Volatile Growth in 2022/23

Despite earlier recovery, the 2022/23 fiscal year saw a slowdown across most provinces, with notable decreases in growth rates. Gandaki (3.30%) and Koshi (2.13%) had

comparatively higher growth, due to significant increase in tourism and electricity production. However, other provinces witnessed the lower growth possibly due to the effects of new economic challenges.

Preliminary Growth Rate for 2023/24

Estimated growth rate of provincial GDP for 2023/24 indicate a cautious optimism with all provinces expecting growth rates between 3.39% (Karnali) and 4.55% (Gandaki). This suggests a recovery phase as provinces adjust to the new economic realities.

The higher preliminary growth in provinces like Gandaki and Lumbini significantly contributes to the national GDP, indicating their increasing roles in the country's economic framework. Steady performances from regions like Bagamati and Koshi also bolster the national growth, ensuring a balanced recovery.

Provincial Performance Highlights

Koshi: Koshi experienced significant fluctuations, with a peak growth of 7.23% in 2018/19 and a near stagnation in 2019/20 (0.03%). The province's recovery post-pandemic has been moderate, with estimations indicating a steady 3.51% growth in 2023/24.

Madhesh: Madhesh showed robust growth in 2018/19 (8.00%) but faced a sharp contraction during the pandemic. Its recovery has been slower, with modest growth estimated for 2023/24 (3.78%).

Bagamati: Bagamati's economy was severely hit in 2019/20 with a decline of -5.69%, but it rebounded strongly with one of the highest growth rates in 2021/22 (6.24%). The preliminary growth for 2023/24 is a moderate 3.96%, reflecting a balanced recovery phase.

Gandaki: Gandaki has shown a relatively stable growth trajectory, with a notable recovery in 2021/22 (5.88%) and the highest preliminary growth for 2023/24 at 4.55%.

Lumbini: Lumbini's growth has been moderate, with slight dips during the pandemic and a steady recovery. The 2023/24 estimation of 4.05% indicates a return to more stable growth.

Karnali: Karnali had a strong growth rate in 2018/19 (8.42%) but has since seen fluctuating performance. The preliminary growth for 2023/24 is 3.39%, showing a slower but positive economic adjustment.

Sudur Paschim: Sudur Paschim has shown consistent but modest growth, with the preliminary estimation for 2023/24 at 3.41%, indicating a stable economic environment.

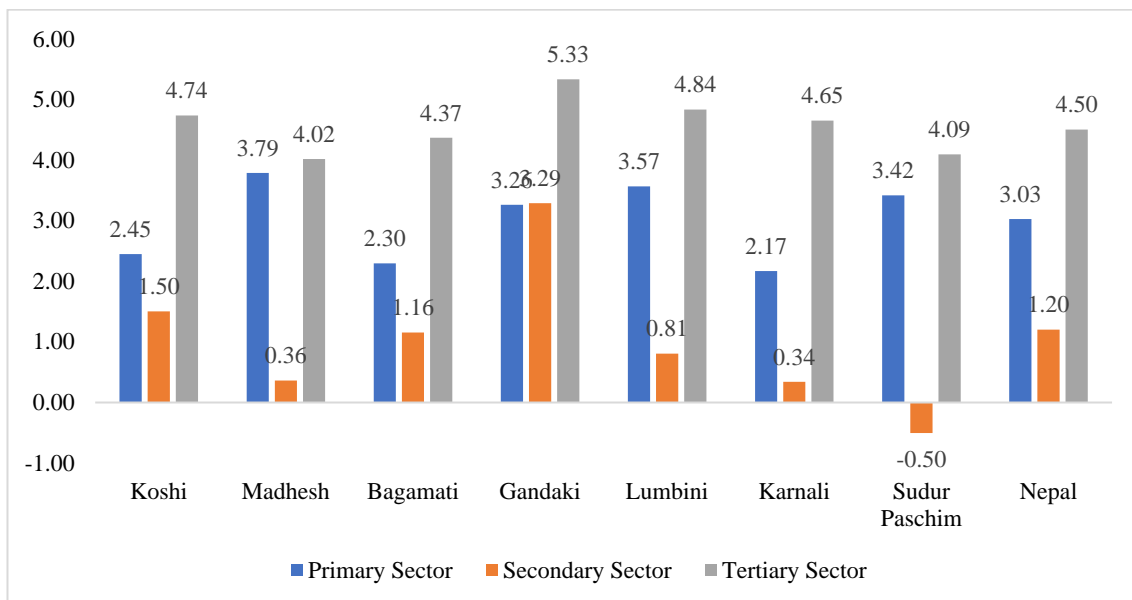
Nepal (Overall): The national GDP growth rate follows a similar pattern to the provincial trends, with a significant dip in 2019/20 (-2.37%) due to the pandemic. The subsequent years show recovery and stabilization, with the preliminary estimated growth rate for 2023/24 at 3.87%.

Provincial GDP Growth Rates by Broad Economic Classification

The primary sector remains crucial in regions like Sudur Paschim and Madhes, while the tertiary sector is the dominant growth driver in economically vibrant provinces such as Gandaki and Bagamati. The secondary sector's varying performance highlights the need for targeted industrial policies to bolster manufacturing and industry. Overall, the services sector's robust growth across most provinces signals its vital role in the national economy, driving the highest contributions to GDP growth and indicating a shift towards a more service-oriented economic structure.

Figure 9.1 illustrates the preliminary GDP growth rates for 2023/24 across Nepal's provinces, broken down by economic sectors—Primary (agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining, quarrying), Secondary (manufacturing and industry), and Tertiary (services) reveal significant regional and sectoral variations. Madhesh emerges with the highest share from the Primary sector at 3.79%, indicating a significant reliance on agriculture and related activities. In contrast, Gandaki leads in the Secondary sector at 3.29%, reflecting a strong industrial base, while also topping the Tertiary sector at 5.33%, highlighting robust service sector contributions. Lumbini closely follows with a substantial Tertiary sector contribution of 4.84%. Sudur Paschim shows a unique negative contribution (-0.50%) in the Secondary sector, suggesting potential economic challenges in industrial development. Overall, Gandaki showcases a diversified economic profile, emphasizing both industrial prowess and service sector strength, contrasting with Madhesh's primary sector dominance centered around agriculture and allied activities.

Figure 9.1 Provincial GDP growth rates by broad economic classification, 2023/24



Source: National Statistics Office, 2023/24

Provincial GDP Growth Rates by Industrial Classification

Table 9.2 compares industry-specific growth rates across provinces in Nepal, highlighting the highest and lowest performers in terms of economic sectors. Across all provinces except Lumbini, the accommodation and food service activities sector emerge as the highest performer, with growth rates ranging from 20.93% (Bagamati) to 22.84% (Gandaki). In Lumbini Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply notably excels in provinces, where it achieves a growth rate of 28.93%. Conversely, the Construction sector consistently appears as the lowest performer, with negative growth rates ranging from -1.02% (Karnali) to -2.71% (Bagamati). This trend is observed across provinces such as Madhesh and Bagamati, indicating challenges or slower activity in construction compared to other industries. Similarly, Koshi and Sudur Paschim shows the lowest growth rate in manufacturing sector. The data underscores varying economic dynamics and sectoral strengths or weaknesses across Nepal's Provinces. Detail Industry wise provincial GDP growth rates are presented in Annex II.

Table 9.2 The highest performing and lowest performing industry by province, 2023/24

SN	Provinces	Highest performer		Lowest performer	
		Industry	Growth (%)	Industry	Growth (%)
1	Koshi	Accommodation and food service activities	22.32	Manufacturing	-2.67
2	Madhesh	Accommodation and food service activities	21.95	Construction	-2.19
3	Bagamati	Accommodation and food service activities	20.93	Construction	-2.71
4	Gandaki	Accommodation and food service activities	22.84	Construction	-1.96
5	Lumbini	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	28.93	Construction	-1.43
6	Karnali	Accommodation and food service activities	22.52	Construction	-1.02
7	Sudur Paschim	Accommodation and food service activities	22.33	Manufacturing	-1.82

Source: National Statistics Office, 2023/24

9.2.2 Size of Provincial GDP

Provincial GDP at purchaser's price represents the size of provincial economy. In general size of economy is measured in current price estimate. GDP size is useful in estimating the economic capacity of provinces. Moreover, the size provincial GDP is used in budget estimation and also used in computing various macroeconomic indicators such as per capita GDP, growth rate of GDP, compensation of employee as percentage of GDP, operating surplus as percentage of GDP. These indicators indicate level of economic

development in comparison to other economies, performance of the economy, income share of employees in GDP, income share of capital to GDP etc.

Table 9.3 presents the PGDP for each of Nepal's provinces across three fiscal years (2021/22, 2022/23, and 2023/24) and their respective contributions to the total GDP of Nepal. This data allows for a comparative analysis of how each province contributes to the national economy and their economic growth trends over these years.

In the fiscal year 2021/22, the Bagamati Province stands out as the most significant contributor to Nepal's GDP, making up 36.59% of the total. This trend continues into the subsequent years, with Bagamati contributing 36.22% in 2022/23 and 36.36% in 2023/24. Despite slight fluctuations, Bagamati consistently holds the largest share of the national GDP, underscoring its pivotal role in the country's economy. Following Bagamati, the Koshi and Lumbini provinces are also notable contributors. Koshi's share of the GDP remains relatively stable at around 15.83%, while Lumbini contributes approximately 14.27% annually. These provinces show steady economic share, reflecting stability in their economic activities.

Madhesh Province contributes around 13% to the national GDP. Its percentage contribution has remained almost unchanged over the three years, indicating consistent economic output. Similarly, Gandaki Province's contribution is stable, growing slightly from 8.93% in 2021/22 to 9.06% in 2023/24.

On the other hand, Karnali and Sudur Paschim are among the provinces with smaller contributions to the national GDP. Karnali's share is around 4.3%, and Sudur Paschim's is about 7%. Both provinces show slight growth in their GDP contributions, pointing towards incremental but steady economic improvements.

Overall, Nepal's total GDP has been growing each year, increasing from 4976 billion NPR in 2021/22 to 5704 billion NPR in 2023/24. This growth indicates a positive trend in the nation's economic development. The stable and significant contributions from provinces like Bagamati, Koshi, and Lumbini highlight their vital roles in driving this growth in size. Meanwhile, the modest but consistent contributions from Gandaki, Madhesh, Karnali, and Sudur Paschim suggest potential for further economic development and the importance of focusing on these regions to achieve balanced national growth. In summary, the provincial analysis reveals a diversified economic landscape in Nepal, with Bagamati Province as the economic powerhouse. At the same time, other provinces like Koshi and Lumbini also play crucial roles. As Nepal's total GDP continues to grow,

understanding the contributions and potential of each province becomes vital for strategic economic planning and fostering inclusive national development.

Size of value added by industry for each province is presented in the Annex II. Out of 18 industrial classification, agriculture sector shows the leading industry in six provinces excluding Bagamati. Trade sector shows the higher performing sector in Bagamati as it generates the highest output among other industries. Detail information regarding the value added by industry for each province is presented in the annex.

Table 9.3 Provincial GDP and their contribution to the overall national GDP

(in millions Rs. at current price)

SN	Provinces	2021/22		2022/23R		2023/24P	
		PDGD	% as of total GDP	PDGD	% as of total GDP	PDGD	% as of total GDP
1	Koshi	789685	15.87	849019	15.87	903052	15.83
2	Madhesh	654393	13.15	702689	13.14	748368	13.12
3	Bagamati	1821160	36.59	1937451	36.22	2074418	36.36
4	Gandaki	444236	8.93	484127	9.05	516698	9.06
5	Lumbini	706559	14.20	764657	14.30	814035	14.27
6	Karnali	208044	4.18	229144	4.28	243993	4.28
7	Sudur Paschim	352482	7.08	381446	7.13	404285	7.09
8	Nepal	4976558	100	5348533	100	5704848	100

Source: National Statistics Office, 2023/24

9.3 Composition of PGDP

Table 9.4 outlines the distribution of various industries' contributions to the provincial GDPs of Nepal's seven provinces, reflecting their diverse economic structures. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing are dominant in most provinces, notably Madhesh (35.2%), Sudur Paschim (33.0%), and Koshi (32.8%), illustrating their agricultural focus. In contrast, Bagamati Province stands out with a highly diversified economy; it leads in wholesale and retail trade (21.5%), real estate (15.3%), and financial and insurance activities (11.6%), showcasing its role as Nepal's commercial and financial nucleus centered around Kathmandu. Gandaki Province is characterized by its significant superiority on electricity supply (5.3%) and tourism (accommodation and food services at 4.7%), reflecting its natural resource wealth and tourism potential. Lumbini also

maintains a balanced economic portfolio with notable contributions from agriculture (29.6%) and construction (6.6%), supporting its role in manufacturing and infrastructure. Karnali and Sudur Paschim, on the other hand, show a pronounced dependency on public administration (25.0% and 16.9%) and education (15.6% and 14.0%), indicating a significant reliance on government and public sector activities. These patterns underscore the varied economic landscapes across Nepal's provinces, with each having distinct sectoral strengths and dependencies that influence their overall economic output. Detail data on contribution by industry and by province is presented in Annex II.

Table 9.4 Composition of PGDP by industrial division at province level, 2023/24P

SN	Industries	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagamati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur Paschim
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.8	35.2	11.3	25.7	29.6	29.5	33.0
2	Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
3	Manufacturing	6.6	5.3	4.9	3.1	5.5	1.0	3.7
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.5	0.8	1.7	5.3	0.9	0.7	0.9
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
6	Construction	6.3	4.1	3.8	8.0	6.6	7.3	7.3
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.0	13.1	21.5	7.5	9.7	5.5	7.9
8	Transportation and storage	5.8	7.2	9.5	5.7	7.6	2.7	3.6
9	Accommodation and food service activities	2.3	0.9	2.6	4.7	2.0	3.2	1.9
10	Information and communication	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5
11	Financial and insurance activities	3.9	3.6	11.6	6.1	5.0	1.8	2.5
12	Real estate activities	6.6	2.7	15.3	5.0	4.4	1.9	2.6
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
14	Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1

SN	Industries	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagamati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur Paschim
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9.2	10.4	4.9	12.6	11.3	25.0	16.9
16	Education	8.4	10.6	5.0	9.0	10.5	15.6	14.0
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.5
18	Other services	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
	Aggregate	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: National Statistics Office, 2023/24

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 Rebasings Activities: Rebasings 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 FY 2010/11 is almost 13 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 Annual 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 providers. 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 Annual 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.

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.

References

- CBS (2010/11); Results of National Population Census; Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.
- CBS (2011), Population Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.
- CBS (2001), Rebasng and Linking of National Accounts Series 1984/85 – 1999/00, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.
- CBS (2011); Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11 Volume I & II; Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.
- CME, 2011/12. Census of Manufacturing Establishment, Central Bureau of Statistics, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Department of Agriculture; Agricultural Marketing Information Bulletin – various issues; Department of Agriculture, Marketing Development Directorate, Kathmandu.
- DOC; Foreign Trade Statistics of Nepal- various issues; Department of Customs, Kathmandu.
- Eurostat 2008, Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, European Commission
- FCGO; Consolidated Financial Statements of the Government of Nepal; Financial Controller General's Office, Ministry of Finance, Kathmandu.
- ISIC, Rev. 4. International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 4, United Nations
- Ministry of Finance; Economic Survey- various issues; Ministry of Finance, Kathmandu.
- MOAC; Statistical Information on Nepalese Agriculture- various issues; Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kathmandu.
- MOTCA; Summary of Tourism Statistics- various issues; Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Kathmandu.
- NLFS, 2008. Nepal Labor Force Survey, Central Bureau of Statistics, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

NLSS, 2010/11. Nepal Living Standard Survey, Central Bureau of Statistics, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

NRB; Quarterly Economic Bulletin- various issues; Nepal Rastra Bank, Kathmandu.

NRB; Banking and Financial Statistics; Nepal Rastra Bank, Kathmandu.

OECD (2002); Measuring the Non-Observed Economy –A Handbook; OECD, IMF, ILO, ISC, France.

SNA, 1993. System of National Accounts 1993, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN

SNA, 2008. System of National Accounts 2008, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, WB, UN

SSME, 2008/09, Survey of Small Manufacturing Establishment, Central Bureau of Statistics, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

SUTs, 2015/16. Supply and Use Tables of Nepal 2010/11, Central Bureau of Statistics, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

UNDP; Development Cooperation – Nepal- various issues; United Nations Development Programme, Kathmandu.

UN, WB, IMF. OECD, EU (2008); System of National Accounts 2008, New York Brussels, Luxembourg, Washington.

UN (1999); A System Approach to National Accounts Compilation: A Technical Report, The United Nations, New York.

ANNEX I

Annual National Accounts Statistics

Table 1: Annual Growth Rate of GDP by Economic Activities (In percentage)
(at constant prices)

Section	Industrial Classification	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.08	5.17	2.61	5.16	2.43	2.85	2.35	2.76	3.05
B	Mining and quarrying	-2.69	14.60	9.40	17.62	-2.23	4.65	8.84	0.98	2.31
C	Manufacturing	-9.51	16.83	9.21	6.52	-9.03	8.66	6.70	-1.98	-1.60
D	Electricity and gas	-8.61	22.84	10.38	9.61	19.51	4.18	52.68	19.89	17.44
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	7.33	3.03	4.57	1.22	2.15	1.35	3.08	3.25	2.80
F	Construction	0.12	18.68	12.10	7.48	-4.39	7.00	6.93	-1.10	-2.07
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-2.56	10.71	17.23	8.11	-11.39	6.64	7.42	-3.02	0.16
H	Transportation and storage	0.17	4.41	11.68	8.77	-11.79	4.44	4.60	1.45	11.89
I	Accommodation and food service activities	-7.98	13.39	12.21	9.92	-36.78	10.73	12.56	18.03	21.84
J	Information and communication	1.69	13.65	2.14	7.05	2.02	3.67	4.19	4.15	4.91
K	Financial and insurance activities	8.90	9.80	9.43	6.35	-0.35	4.66	6.91	7.27	7.80
L	Real estate activities	0.39	4.05	1.56	3.75	2.08	2.77	1.72	2.18	2.98
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.93	8.71	4.95	5.61	1.52	1.51	3.50	3.93	4.15
N	Administrative and support service activities	11.96	16.28	18.62	6.44	2.19	2.30	1.58	5.03	4.04

Section	Industrial Classification	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.05	8.03	4.71	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	5.75	4.49
P	Education	7.15	7.21	5.83	5.98	3.20	3.92	4.66	3.93	2.71
Q	Human health and social work activities	3.34	7.40	5.87	6.69	5.20	6.60	6.99	6.57	5.52
R-T	Other Services	4.52	4.69	4.63	5.92	1.77	3.38	4.48	5.11	4.17
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-0.08	5.17	2.61	5.16	2.43	2.85	2.35	2.76	3.05
	Non-Agriculture	0.04	10.18	9.50	6.90	-4.42	5.21	6.54	2.13	3.75
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	0.00	8.59	7.37	6.39	-2.42	4.49	5.28	2.31	3.54
	Taxes less subsidies on products	4.95	12.86	10.02	9.20	-1.88	8.03	8.75	-1.12	6.77
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	0.43	8.98	7.62	6.66	-2.37	4.84	5.63	1.95	3.87

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

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

Rs. millions

Section	Industrial Classification	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	879071	962412	1018269	1102208	1,200,933	1,275,874	1,383,538	1,510,349	1,624,000
B	Mining and quarrying	17314	19973	23519	28044	26,060	26,073	29,723	30,655	30,517
C	Manufacturing	535031	636338	725884	822005	759,579	848,445	986,933	1,010,765	1,018,562
D	Electricity and gas	53883	76652	90041	106033	120,134	124,879	189,336	227,659	265,537
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	39750	42667	44925	45903	47,020	47,757	49,089	51,048	52,757

Section	Industrial Classification	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
F	Construction	398869	480714	569440	649787	601,955	611,461	704,782	733,308	724,789
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	445613	511567	604157	690591	662,687	738,227	842,576	846,204	883,262
H	Transportation and storage	332152	398189	438757	465793	392,799	422,240	583,274	721,444	806,268
I	Accommodation and food service activities	183800	238040	260255	278733	197,921	214,199	236,245	312,716	402,843
J	Information and communication	151113	163277	169674	183446	186,187	198,162	219,163	232,848	245,102
K	Financial and insurance activities	181348	220855	255854	284078	321,876	336,177	388,564	437,585	455,353
L	Real estate activities	314304	344768	373111	406834	428,760	445,386	473,556	511,375	547,737
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	49607	57971	67500	71966	77,682	82,266	89,902	95,580	115,925
N	Administrative and support service activities	38711	45951	56256	65848	70,828	73,784	77,097	83,246	88,587
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	178247	230416	250415	323175	386,289	409,842	490,735	637,144	662,220
P	Education	207618	247618	277860	342451	382,759	393,377	442,173	550,686	599,952
Q	Human health and social work activities	41945	51786	56869	72494	89,817	100,601	115,624	131,660	134,970
R-T	Other Services	45669	54529	65087	72322	82,853	87,784	89,896	93,229	94,264
	<i>Gross Output at basic prices</i>	4,094,046	4783724	5,347,875	6011711	6,036,140	6,436,533	7,392,208	8,217,500	8,752,644

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

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

Rs. Millions

Section	Industrial Classification	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	213517	233142	246394	269320	338,415	317,379	342,722	377,020	407,352
B	Mining and quarrying	3732	4305	5070	6045	5,617	5,624	6,470	6,630	6,695
C	Manufacturing	407538	486922	556319	629775	585,566	641,001	746,462	766,250	772,525
D	Electricity and gas	34879	47580	59060	72174	79,759	82,832	125,055	150,671	174,106
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	21513	23998	25437	26179	26,896	27,030	27,996	29,272	30,336
F	Construction	247109	297738	351716	415527	388,426	388,873	447,674	455,920	451,777
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	94834	110079	130506	147546	147,710	158,543	172,248	178,565	184,487
H	Transportation and storage	171574	214097	240891	249997	212,476	225,859	326,211	402,705	438,581
I	Accommodation and food service activities	137524	181891	192940	203083	147,489	155,420	168,015	220,034	280,517
J	Information and communication	90715	94809	99398	109324	109,231	115,469	131,161	140,107	147,091
K	Financial and insurance activities	53864	62612	69197	76943	79,931	82,892	98,965	103,905	111,008
L	Real estate activities	97345	100658	108734	111120	105,804	111,774	119,373	120,815	127,245
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	26313	31010	37716	39244	42,331	45,168	49,130	50,253	66,010
N	Administrative and support service activities	23791	28981	36557	40377	43,058	44,664	46,707	50,186	52,557
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	40420	45475	56758	104604	109,629	122,186	117,407	164,648	175,833
P	Education	46358	49789	58316	90865	94,300	96,713	104,334	155,455	170,514

Section	Industrial Classification	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Q	Human health and social work activities	8759	10331	12807	22719	29,489	35,322	41,461	40,667	40,681
R-T	Other Services	32858	39742	49037	54389	61,490	64,850	64,830	65,456	65,234
	<i>Intermediate Consumption at purchasers' prices</i>	<i>1,752,644</i>	<i>2,063,161</i>	<i>2,336,853</i>	<i>2,669,231</i>	<i>2,607,615</i>	<i>2,721,600</i>	<i>3,136,223</i>	<i>3,478,559</i>	<i>3,702,551</i>

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

Table 4: Gross Value Added by Industrial Division
(at current prices)

Rs. Millions

Section	Industrial Classification	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	665553	729269	771875	832887	862,518	958,495	1,040,816	1,133,329	1,216,648
B	Mining and quarrying	13582	15668	18450	21999	20,443	20,448	23,254	24,025	23,821
C	Manufacturing	127493	149416	169565	192230	174,014	207,444	240,471	244,515	246,036
D	Electricity and gas	19004	29072	30981	33859	40,375	42,047	64,281	76,988	91,431
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	18238	18669	19488	19724	20,124	20,728	21,092	21,776	22,421
F	Construction	151760	182976	217723	234260	213,530	222,588	257,108	277,388	273,012
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	350779	401489	473652	543045	514,977	579,684	670,329	667,639	698,775
H	Transportation and storage	160578	184092	197866	215797	180,323	196,380	257,062	318,739	367,687
I	Accommodation and food service activities	46276	56149	67315	75650	50,433	58,779	68,230	92,682	122,326
J	Information and communication	60398	68468	70276	74122	76,956	82,693	88,002	92,741	98,010

Section	Industrial Classification	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
K	Financial and insurance activities	127485	158243	186657	207134	241,945	253,284	289,599	333,680	344,345
L	Real estate activities	216959	244110	264377	295714	322,956	333,612	354,183	390,561	420,492
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	23294	26961	29784	32722	35,351	37,098	40,772	45,327	49,915
N	Administrative and support service activities	14920	16970	19699	25471	27,771	29,121	30,390	33,060	36,030
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	137826	184941	193657	218571	276,660	287,656	373,328	472,496	486,387
P	Education	161260	197829	219544	251586	288,459	296,664	337,839	395,230	429,438
Q	Human health and social work activities	33187	41455	44062	49776	60,328	65,279	74,163	90,993	94,289
R-T	Other Services	12811	14787	16050	17933	21,363	22,933	25,066	27,773	29,030
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	2,341,402	2,720,563	3,011,022	3,342,481	3,428,524	3,714,933	4,255,985	4,738,941	5,050,092
	Taxes less subsidies on products	266782	356582	444927	516450	460,179	637,617	720,573	609,587	654,752
	Taxes on Products	268135	358179	447158	518837	462,634	640,029	723,099	611,797	656,763
	Subsidies on Products	1353	1597	2231	2387	2,454	2,412	2,526	2,210	2,011
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	2,608,184	3,077,145	3,455,949	3,858,930	3,888,704	4,352,550	4,976,558	5,348,528	5,704,844

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

Table 5: Gross Value Added by Industrial Division
(at constant 2010/11 prices)

Section	Industrial Classification	<i>Rs. millions</i>								
		2072/73 2015/16	2073/74 2016/17	2074/75 2017/18	2075/76 2018/19	2076/77 2019/20	2077/78 2020/21	2078/79 2021/22	2079/80 R 2022/23	2080/81 P 2023/24
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	541301	569312	584167	614292	629,229	647,154	662,372	680,667	701,396
B	Mining and quarrying	10263	11761	12867	15134	14,797	15,485	16,854	17,018	17,412
C	Manufacturing	91537	106940	116785	124403	113,171	122,968	131,209	128,609	126,548
D	Electricity and gas	15891	19520	21546	23617	28,224	29,403	44,891	53,819	63,208
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	14222	14653	15322	15510	15,843	16,056	16,550	17,088	17,567
F	Construction	106864	126822	142165	152801	146,095	156,315	167,144	165,305	161,889
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	251008	277884	325767	352194	312,080	332,798	357,483	346,704	347,270
H	Transportation and storage	100812	105258	117552	127863	112,783	117,785	123,207	124,988	139,849
I	Accommodation and food service activities	27420	31092	34887	38348	24,245	26,847	30,220	35,668	43,459
J	Information and communication	62840	71416	72942	78084	79,662	82,589	86,046	89,620	94,024
K	Financial and insurance activities	88170	96810	105941	112667	112,274	117,504	125,629	134,757	145,269
L	Real estate activities	153478	159689	162181	168269	171,766	176,516	179,546	183,458	188,932
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	15922	17309	18165	19184	19,476	19,769	20,461	21,264	22,147
N	Administrative and support service activities	10198	11859	14067	14972	15,300	15,651	15,898	16,698	17,372
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	80625	87095	91200	95865	101,769	105,212	109,508	115,801	121,005
P	Education	99852	107048	113288	120060	123,904	128,760	134,760	140,055	143,845
Q	Human health and social work activities	21550	23144	24503	26143	27,502	29,316	31,366	33,427	35,271

Section	Industrial Classification	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
R-T	Other Services	8496	8894	9306	9857	10,031	10,370	10,835	11,389	11,863
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	541301	569312	584167	614292	629,229	647,154	662,372	680,667	701,396
	Non-Agriculture	1159147	1277194	1398486	1494971	1,428,920	1,503,344	1,601,607	1,635,669	1,696,930
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	1,700,448	1,846,506	1,982,653	2,109,263	2,058,149	2,150,497	2,263,979	2,316,336	2,398,326
	Taxes less subsidies on products	169975	191831	211053	230480	226,150	244,320	265,698	262,735	280,510
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1,870,424	2,038,337	2,193,706	2,339,743	2,284,300	2,394,818	2,529,677	2,579,070	2,678,836

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

Table 6: Gross Domestic product by Expenditure Approach (Rs. Millions)
(at current prices)

Description	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	2608184	3077145	3455949	3858930	3888704	4352550	4976558	5348528	5704844
Final Consumption Expenditure	2,513,172	2,677,585	2,944,759	3,268,383	3,666,295	4,075,169	4,648,915	4,952,327	5,270,387
<i>Government consumption</i>	<i>206,725</i>	<i>262,128</i>	<i>278,603</i>	<i>313,233</i>	<i>352,617</i>	<i>359,260</i>	<i>418,656</i>	<i>355,556</i>	<i>359,002</i>
Collective Consumption	131,536	167,722	175,079	190,440	219,304	221,478	264,974	300,659	289417
Individual Consumption	75,189	94,406	103,524	122,793	133,313	137,782	153,682	54,896	69,585
<i>Private consumption</i>	<i>2,266,462</i>	<i>2,370,592</i>	<i>2,617,171</i>	<i>2,896,380</i>	<i>3,246,422</i>	<i>3,639,526</i>	<i>4,141,516</i>	<i>4,498,357</i>	<i>4,804,075</i>
Food	1135856	1165486	1271256	1415726	1584997	1796520	2026614	2176192	2334557
Non-food	402639	438546	494380	550602	621369	682771	770557	839717	886553
Services	727967	766560	851534	930052	1040056	1160234	1344345	1482447	1582965
<i>Nonprofit institutions serving households</i>	<i>39,985</i>	<i>44,865</i>	<i>48,985</i>	<i>58,770</i>	<i>67,256</i>	<i>76,383</i>	<i>88,744</i>	<i>98,414</i>	<i>107,310</i>

Description	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
<i>Actual final consumption expenditure of household</i>	2,381,636	2,509,863	2,769,680	3,077,943	3,446,991	3,853,691	4,383,941	4,651,667	4,980,970
Gross Capital Formation	736,577	1,148,546	1,366,752	1,596,777	1,183,732	1,530,513	1,873,368	1,693,273	1,741,479
<i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)</i>	748,685	940,850	1,120,864	1,304,902	1,184,858	1,276,857	1,442,210	1,341,255	1,394,906
General Government	142,822	243,536	253,229	221,875	206,830	270,684	295,887	396,089	400,099
State Owned Enterprises	135157	141642	89184	99682	93025	61162	66868	79984	97,833
Private	470707	555672	778451	983345	885003	945012	1079455	865183	896974
<i>Change in Stock *</i>	-12,108	207,696	245,888	291,875	-1,125	253,656	431,158	352,018	346,573
Net Exports of Goods and Services	-671,773	-892,927	-1,134,108	-1,300,060	-1,061,938	-1,428,309	-1,770,093	-1,483,008	-1,469,239
<i>Imports</i>	885,111	1,133,319	1,404,213	1,600,283	1,326,576	1,651,124	2,103,641	1,855,000	1,922,323
Goods	756,488	977,946	1,229,272	1,398,685	1,169,261	1,499,202	1,873,440	1,582,793	1,586,579
Services	128,623	155,374	174,940	201,598	157,314	151,922	230,201	272,207	335,744
<i>Exports</i>	213,338	240,392	270,105	300,222	264,638	222,815	333,548	371,992	453,083
Goods	74,866	82,127	93,474	113,851	108,288	143,745	211,465	183,631	200,581
Services	138,472	158,265	176,631	186,372	156,350	79,070	122,084	188,362	252,502
GDP	2,577,977	2,933,204	3,177,403	3,565,099	3,788,089	4,177,373	4,752,190	5,162,592	5,542,627
Statistical Discrepancies	30207.7	143940.7	278546.6	293831.3	100615	175178	224367	185935	162218
Statistical Discrepancies as percentage of GDP	1.2	4.9	8.8	8.2	2.7	4.2	4.7	3.6	2.9

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

Table 7: Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Approach
(at constant prices)

Rs. millions

Description	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79 R	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1,870,424	2,038,337	2,193,706	2,339,743	2,284,300	2,394,818	2,529,677	2,579,070	2,678,836
Final Consumption Expenditure	1,673,400	1,714,634	1,813,624	1,963,977	2,035,007	2,178,659	2,332,778	2,303,854	2,320,034
<i>Government consumption</i>	<i>135,991</i>	<i>165,119</i>	<i>168,507</i>	<i>184,955</i>	<i>192,011</i>	<i>188,832</i>	<i>207,023</i>	<i>163,114</i>	<i>156,231</i>
Collective Consumption	86,529	105,651	105,893	112,449	119,418	116,412	131,028	137,930	125,949
Individual Consumption	49,462	59,468	62,614	72,506	72,593	72,420	75,995	25,184	30,282
<i>Private consumption</i>	<i>1,511,106</i>	<i>1,521,254</i>	<i>1,615,490</i>	<i>1,744,320</i>	<i>1,806,374</i>	<i>1,949,679</i>	<i>2,081,872</i>	<i>2,095,592</i>	<i>2,117,104</i>
Food	715,408	720,212	764,827	825,819	855,198	923,043	985,628	992,123	1,002,308
Non-food	265,017	266,797	283,324	305,918	316,801	341,934	365,118	367,524	371,297
Services	530,681	534,245	567,339	612,583	634,375	684,703	731,127	735,945	743,500
<i>Nonprofit institutions serving households</i>	<i>26,304</i>	<i>28,262</i>	<i>29,628</i>	<i>34,702</i>	<i>36,623</i>	<i>40,148</i>	<i>43,883</i>	<i>45,148</i>	<i>46,699</i>
<i>Actual final consumption expenditure of household</i>	<i>1,586,872</i>	<i>1,608,983</i>	<i>1,707,732</i>	<i>1,851,528</i>	<i>1,915,590</i>	<i>2,062,247</i>	<i>2,201,750</i>	<i>2,165,925</i>	<i>2,194,086</i>
Gross Capital Formation	560,904	870,363	976,406	1,085,030	795,614	1,041,194	1,163,039	1,008,544	1,132,837
Gross Fixed Capital Formation(GFCF)	570,679	702,408	785,371	874,481	796,389	874,412	904,142	813,727	952,061
General Government	108,865	181,816	177,433	148,690	139,018	185,369	185,496	240,303	273,079
State Owned Enterprises	103022	105745	62490	66802	62526	41884	41920	48526	66773
Private	358,793	414,846	545,448	658,989	594,845	647,159	676,726	524,899	612,209
Change in Stock *	-9,776	167,955	191,035	210,550	-775	166,782	258,897	194,817	180,776
Net Exports of Goods and Services	-549,887	-737,143	-897,832	-950,567	-742,270	-950,733	-1,082,320	-839,853	-782,074
<i>Imports</i>	<i>714,626</i>	<i>916,470</i>	<i>1,090,956</i>	<i>1,154,398</i>	<i>913,728</i>	<i>1,085,637</i>	<i>1,263,172</i>	<i>1,026,609</i>	<i>1,002,703</i>
Goods	610,777	790,826	955,042	1,008,971	805,372	985,746	1,124,944	875,962	827,575

Description	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79 R	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Services	103,848	125,644	135,914	145,427	108,356	99,891	138,229	150,647	175,127
Exports	164,739	179,327	193,125	203,831	171,458	134,904	180,852	186,757	220,628
Goods	57,811	61,265	66,834	77,297	70,160	87,031	114,658	92,191	97,673
Services	106,928	118,062	126,291	126,534	101,299	47,873	66,195	94,566	122,956
GDP	1,684,418	1,847,854	1,892,199	2,098,440	2,088,352	2,269,120	2,413,497	2,472,546	2,670,797
Statistical Discrepancies	186005.9	190482.7	301507.7	241302.4	195947.8	125697.7	116180.6	106524	8039.0
Statistical Discrepancies as a percentage of GDP	11.04	10.31	15.93	11.50	9.38	5.54	4.81	4.31	0.30

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

Table 8: Gross National Disposable Income and Saving
(at current prices)

Rs. millions

Description	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79 R	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	2,608,184	3,077,145	3,455,949	3,858,930	3,888,704	4,352,550	4,976,558	5,348,528	5,704,844
Compensation of Employees	1,072,003	1,226,772	1,302,767	1,423,500	1,557,945	1,616,197	1,729,331	1,902,264	2,029,715
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	268192	358035	446579	518733	462307	639372	722745	611971	657470
Taxes less subsidies on production	1,409	1,453	1,651	2,284	2,128	1,756	2,172	2,384	2,718
Taxes less subsidies on products	266782	356582	444927	516450	460179	637617	720573	609587	654752
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income, Gross	1,267,990	1,492,338	1,706,603	1,916,697	1,868,451	2,096,981	2,524,482	2,834,293	3,017,659
Primary Income Receivable	43085.3	51,959	69,143	79,917	68,055	60,879	57,494	96,171	126,549
Primary Income Payable	9080.9	20,964	46,528	40,001	22,102	37,593	28,654	33,804	39,119

Gross National Income (GNI)	2642189	3108140	3478564	3898846	3934657	4375836	5005397	5410895	5792275
Current transfers Receivable	781989.6	855,709	870,476	1,005,588	987,674	1,077,414	1,125,595	1,356,266	1,572,286
Current transfers Payable	3802.8	3,908	5,805	10,803	5,452	6,062	7,719	7,784	31,723
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	3420376	3959941	4343235	4893631	4916879	5447188	6123274	6759377	7332838
Final Consumption Expenditure	2,513,172	2,677,585	2,944,759	3,268,383	3,666,295	4,075,169	4,648,915	4,952,327	5,270,387
Gross Domestic Saving	95,012	399,560	511,191	590,548	222,409	277,381	327,642	396,201	434,457
Gross National Saving	907,204	1,282,356	1,398,476	1,625,248	1,250,584	1,372,019	1,474,359	1,807,051	2,062,451
Gross Capital Formation	736,577	1,148,546	1,366,752	1,596,777	1,183,732	1,530,513	1,873,368	1,693,273	1,741,479
Lending/Borrowing (Resource gap) (+/-)	140419	-10131	-246822	-265360	-33763	-333672	-623377	-72158	158754

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

Table 9: Summary of Macro Economic Indicators

Description	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Percapita GDP (NRs.)	94398	110357	122815	135889	135692	150495	170506	181569	191888
Annual Change in nominal percapita GDP (%)	8.88	16.91	11.29	10.64	-0.15	10.91	13.30	6.49	5.68
Percapita GNI (NRs.)	95628	111469	123619	137294	137295	151300	171494	183686	194829
Annual Change in nominal percapita GNI (%)	8.76	16.56	10.90	11.06	0.00	10.20	13.35	7.11	6.07
Percapita GNDI (NRs.)	123793	142018	154347	172325	171568	188344	209795	229464	246647
Annual Change in nominal percapita GNDI (%)	9.24	14.72	8.68	11.65	-0.44	9.78	11.39	9.38	7.49
Percapita GDP at constant price (NRs.)	67696	73102	77959	82392	79708	82804	86671	87553	90105
Annual Change in real percapita GDP (%)	1.61	7.99	6.64	5.69	-3.26	3.88	4.67	1.02	2.92
Percapita GNI at constant price (NRs.)	69450	75657	81399	86639	82418	87585	91227	89784	92526
Annual Change in real percapita GNI (%)	1.57	8.94	7.59	6.44	-4.87	6.27	4.16	-1.58	3.05
Percapita GNDI at constant price (NRs.)	89905	96391	101632	108745	102993	109028	111601	112159	117135

Description	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Annual Change in real percapita GNDI (%)	2.02	7.21	5.44	7.00	-5.29	5.86	2.36	0.50	4.44
Percapita incomes in US\$									
Nominal Percapita GDP (US\$)	888	1039	1177	1204	1167	1277	1411	1389	1434
Nominal Percapita GNI (US\$)	899	1049	1184	1216	1180	1284	1419	1405	1456
Nominal Percapita GNDI (US\$)	1164	1337	1479	1527	1475	1598	1736	1755	1843
Final Consumption Expenditure as percentage of GDP	96.36	87.02	85.21	84.70	94.28	93.63	93.42	92.59	92.38
Gross Domestic Saving as percentage of GDP	3.64	12.98	14.79	15.30	5.72	6.37	6.58	7.41	7.62
Gross National Saving as percentage of GDP	34.78	41.67	40.47	42.12	32.16	31.52	29.63	33.79	36.15
Exports of goods and services as percentage of GDP	8.18	7.81	7.82	7.78	6.81	5.12	6.70	6.96	7.94
Imports of goods and services as percentage of GDP	33.94	36.83	40.63	41.47	34.11	37.93	42.27	34.68	33.70
Gross Fixed Capital Formation as percentage of GDP	28.71	30.58	32.43	33.82	30.47	29.34	28.98	25.08	24.45
Resource Gap as percentage of GDP(+/-)	5.38	-0.33	-7.14	-6.88	-0.87	-7.67	-12.53	-1.35	2.78
Workers' Remittances as percentage of GDP	25.50	22.60	21.85	22.79	22.50	22.08	20.24	22.82	22.96
Product Tax as a percentage of GDP	10.28	11.64	12.94	13.45	11.90	14.70	14.53	11.44	11.51
Total Tax as a percentage of GDP	16.1	17.8	19.1	18.9	18.0	20.0	19.8	16.2	16.7
Exchange rate (US\$: NRs)	106.35	106.21	104.37	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.82
Population (millions)	27.63	27.88	28.14	28.40	28.66	28.92	29.19	29.46	29.73

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

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

Description	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79 R	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions Rs.	2341402	2720563	3011022	3342481	3428524	3714933	4255985	4738941	5050092
Primary Sector	679135	744937	790324	854886	882961	978943	1064069	1157354	1240469
Secondary Sector	316495	380132	437758	480074	448042	492806	582952	620666	632900
Tertiary Sector	1345772	1595493	1782940	2007520	2097522	2243184	2608963	2960921	3176724
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions Rs.	1700448	1846506	1982653	2109263	2058149	2150497	2263979	2316336	2398326
Primary Sector	551564	581073	597033	629426	644026	662638	679225	697685	718808
Secondary Sector	228514	267936	295820	316331	303332	324742	359794	364821	369212
Tertiary Sector	920370	997497	1089800	1163506	1110791	1163117	1224960	1253830	1310306
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)	0.00	8.59	7.37	6.39	-2.42	4.49	5.28	2.31	3.54
Primary Sector	-0.13	5.35	2.75	5.43	2.32	2.89	2.50	2.72	3.03
Secondary Sector	-4.20	17.25	10.41	6.93	-4.11	7.06	10.79	1.40	1.20
Tertiary Sector	1.19	8.38	9.25	6.76	-4.53	4.71	5.32	2.36	4.50
Implicit GDP Deflator	138	147	152	158	167	173	188	205	211
Primary Sector	123.1	128.2	132.4	135.8	137.1	147.7	156.7	165.9	172.6
Secondary Sector	138.5	141.9	148.0	151.8	147.7	151.8	162.0	170.1	171.4
Tertiary Sector	146.2	159.9	163.6	172.5	188.8	192.9	213.0	236.2	242.4
Composition of GDP (in percentage)									
Primary Sector	29.0	27.4	26.2	25.6	25.8	26.4	25.0	24.4	24.6
Secondary Sector	13.5	14.0	14.5	14.4	13.1	13.3	13.7	13.1	12.5
Tertiary Sector	57.5	58.6	59.2	60.1	61.2	60.4	61.3	62.5	62.9

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

Table11: Gross Domestic Product Deflator by Industrial Division

Section	Industrial Classification	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79 R	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	122.95	128.10	132.13	135.58	137.08	148.11	157.13	166.50	173.46
B	Mining and quarrying	132.34	133.21	143.39	145.36	138.16	132.06	137.97	141.17	136.81
C	Manufacturing	139.28	139.72	145.19	154.52	153.76	168.70	183.27	190.12	194.42
D	Electricity and gas	119.59	148.93	143.79	143.37	143.05	143.00	143.19	143.05	144.65
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	128.24	127.40	127.19	127.17	127.02	129.09	127.44	127.43	127.63
F	Construction	142.01	144.28	153.15	153.31	146.16	142.40	153.82	167.80	168.64
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	139.75	144.48	145.40	154.19	165.01	174.19	187.51	192.57	201.22
H	Transportation and storage	159.28	174.90	168.32	168.77	159.89	166.73	208.64	255.02	262.92
I	Accommodation and food service activities	168.77	180.59	192.95	197.27	208.01	218.94	225.78	259.84	281.47
J	Information and communication	96.11	95.87	96.35	94.93	96.60	100.13	102.27	103.48	104.24
K	Financial and insurance activities	144.59	163.46	176.19	183.85	215.50	215.55	230.52	247.62	237.04
L	Real estate activities	141.36	152.87	163.01	175.74	188.02	189.00	197.27	212.89	222.56
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	146.30	155.77	163.96	170.57	181.51	187.66	199.27	213.16	225.38
N	Administrative and support service activities	146.30	143.11	140.04	170.12	181.51	186.07	191.15	197.99	207.40
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	170.95	212.34	212.34	228.00	271.85	273.41	340.92	408.02	401.96
P	Education	161.50	184.80	193.79	209.55	232.81	230.40	250.70	282.20	298.54
Q	Human health and social work activities	154.00	179.12	179.82	190.40	219.36	222.67	236.44	272.21	267.33
R-T	Other Services	150.79	166.25	172.47	181.92	212.97	221.14	231.34	243.87	244.70
	<i>Implicit GDP Deflator</i>	137.69	147.34	151.87	158.47	166.58	172.75	187.99	204.59	210.57

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

Table 12: Composition of Gross Domestic Product by ISIC Division
(at current prices)

NSIC	Industrial Classification	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79 R	2079/80 R	2080/81 P
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28.43	26.81	25.63	24.92	25.16	25.80	24.46	23.92	24.09
B	Mining and quarrying	0.58	0.58	0.61	0.66	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.51	0.47
C	Manufacturing	5.45	5.49	5.63	5.75	5.08	5.58	5.65	5.16	4.87
D	Electricity and gas	0.81	1.07	1.03	1.01	1.18	1.13	1.51	1.62	1.81
E	Water supply; sewerage and waste management	0.78	0.69	0.65	0.59	0.59	0.56	0.50	0.46	0.44
F	Construction	6.48	6.73	7.23	7.01	6.23	5.99	6.04	5.85	5.41
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.98	14.76	15.73	16.25	15.02	15.60	15.75	14.09	13.84
H	Transportation and storage	6.86	6.77	6.57	6.46	5.26	5.29	6.04	6.73	7.28
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1.98	2.06	2.24	2.26	1.47	1.58	1.60	1.96	2.42
J	Information and communication	2.58	2.52	2.33	2.22	2.24	2.23	2.07	1.96	1.94
K	Financial and insurance activities	5.44	5.82	6.20	6.20	7.06	6.82	6.80	7.04	6.82
L	Real estate activities	9.27	8.97	8.78	8.85	9.42	8.98	8.32	8.24	8.33
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.99
N	Administrative and support service activities	0.64	0.62	0.65	0.76	0.81	0.78	0.71	0.70	0.71
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.89	6.80	6.43	6.54	8.07	7.74	8.77	9.97	9.63
P	Education	6.89	7.27	7.29	7.53	8.41	7.99	7.94	8.34	8.50
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.42	1.52	1.46	1.49	1.76	1.76	1.74	1.92	1.87
R-T	Other Services	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.59	0.57

R = Revised/P = Preliminary

April 28, 2024

ANNEX II

Provincial GDP

Table 1.K Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Koshi (at current prices, in million Rs.), R = Revised/P = Preliminary

	Industrial Classification	Koshi					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	177857	187610	208415	226393	245945	262316
2	Mining and quarrying	3005	2576	2576	2930	3027	3002
3	Manufacturing	42230	37852	45389	52583	53256	53013
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6315	7903	8609	12885	16613	20342
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3331	3398	3500	3562	3677	3786
6	Construction	43139	39161	40822	47153	51258	50407
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	57003	53341	60043	69432	69154	72246
8	Transportation and storage	27445	22934	24976	32693	40538	46763
9	Accommodation and food service activities	11232	7488	8727	10131	13761	18163
10	Information and communication	12392	12866	13825	14713	15505	16386
11	Financial and insurance activities	18643	22017	23049	26418	30438	31248
12	Real estate activities	37120	40539	41877	44485	49053	52955
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	3092	3340	3505	3852	4283	4716
14	Administrative and support service activities	1807	1970	2066	2156	2345	2556
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	32808	41528	43178	56038	71277	73538
16	Education	39353	45096	46378	52815	61787	67025

	Industrial Classification	Koshi					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
17	Human health and social work activities	8558	10372	11223	12751	15644	16177
18	Other service activities	3166	3772	4049	4425	4912	5136
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	528495	543762	592208	675416	752472	799774
	Taxes less subsidies on products	70747	72584	100940	114269	96547	103278
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	599242	616346	693148	789685	849019	903052

Table 1.M Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Madhesh (at current prices, in million Rs.), R = Revised/P = Preliminary

SN	Industrial Classification	Madhes					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	164492	164981	183129	197867	216697	233055
2	Mining and quarrying	3134	859	859	977	1009	1001
3	Manufacturing	27311	24756	29540	34080	34632	34791
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2034	2323	2603	3870	4201	5044
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3742	3818	3933	4002	4132	4254
6	Construction	23178	21206	22105	25533	27636	26970
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	66579	62846	70743	81805	81476	86604
8	Transportation and storage	27830	23255	25326	33152	41106	47419
9	Accommodation and food service activities	3623	2415	2815	3267	4438	5858
10	Information and communication	12571	13052	14025	14925	15729	16622
11	Financial and insurance activities	13395	16089	17730	20017	23315	23992

SN	Industrial Classification	Madhes					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
12	Real estate activities	12432	13578	14026	15040	16971	18177
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1769	1911	2006	2205	2451	2699
14	Administrative and support service activities	1745	1902	1995	2082	2265	2468
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	31284	39599	41173	53435	67303	69051
16	Education	41428	47450	48798	55571	65011	69951
17	Human health and social work activities	6242	7566	8187	9301	11411	11622
18	Other service activities	1756	2092	2245	2454	2717	2786
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	444546	449697	491234	559583	622500	662364
	Taxes less subsidies on products	61747	85700	94810	80189	86004	86004
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	503538	511444	576934	654393	702689	748368

Table 1.B Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Bagamati (at current prices, in million Rs.), R = Revised/P = Preliminary

SN	Industrial Classification	Bagamati					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	140427	147297	164182	178159	194105	208322
2	Mining and quarrying	7397	10099	10101	11487	11868	11768
3	Manufacturing	68882	62130	73713	86159	87884	89185
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10797	12466	12692	22361	25585	30305
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4593	4686	4827	4912	5071	5221
6	Construction	60484	54337	56642	65426	70888	69826

SN	Industrial Classification	Bagamati					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	304560	291004	327569	378790	377270	395396
8	Transportation and storage	101947	85188	92774	121442	150579	173703
9	Accommodation and food service activities	30073	20048	23366	27123	36843	48627
10	Information and communication	23150	24035	25827	27485	28965	30611
11	Financial and insurance activities	131747	149716	153870	176728	204709	212861
12	Real estate activities	199985	218407	225614	238735	262234	281521
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	21793	23544	24707	27154	30187	33243
14	Administrative and support service activities	18585	20264	21249	22174	24123	26290
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	39360	49821	51802	67229	86431	89961
16	Education	53241	61210	62955	71693	83872	91811
17	Human health and social work activities	12811	15527	16801	19088	23419	24574
18	Other service activities	8018	9551	10253	11207	12432	13000
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	1237850	1259330	1358945	1557352	1716465	1836224
	Taxes less subsidies on products	225040	165669	233785	263808	220986	238194
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	1462890	1424999	1592730	1821160	1937451	2074418

Table 1.G Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Gandaki (at current prices, in million Rs.), R = Revised/P = Preliminary

SN	Industrial Classification	Gandaki					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	81327	83541	92225	100342	109146	117722
2	Mining and quarrying	2697	2658	2658	3023	3123	3097
3	Manufacturing	11125	10082	12031	13882	14106	14169
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10402	12435	12252	17388	21187	24319
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1618	1650	1700	1736	1793	1846
6	Construction	32022	28861	30086	34751	37020	36385
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28095	26221	29516	34131	33994	34385
8	Transportation and storage	15405	12873	14019	18351	22754	26248
9	Accommodation and food service activities	13265	8843	10307	11964	16251	21449
10	Information and communication	8076	8385	9010	9589	10105	10679
11	Financial and insurance activities	15947	19598	21529	24340	27422	27729
12	Real estate activities	15629	17069	17632	18853	20923	22756
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2006	2168	2275	2500	2779	3061
14	Administrative and support service activities	1013	1104	1158	1208	1315	1433
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	26400	33417	34745	45093	56676	57867
16	Education	24099	27622	28407	32350	37846	41298
17	Human health and social work activities	5706	6915	7483	8501	10430	10786
18	Other service activities	1492	1778	1908	2086	2309	2437
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	296323	305218	328940	380087	429179	457665
	Taxes less subsidies on products	44505	42333	56492	64149	54948	59033
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	340828	347551	385432	444236	484127	516698

Table 1.L Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Lumbini (at current prices, in million Rs.), R = Revised/P = Preliminary

SN	Industrial Classification	Lumbini					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	144935	148771	165925	180467	198226	213393
2	Mining and quarrying	3528	3230	3231	3674	3796	3764
3	Manufacturing	31015	28108	33542	38700	39325	39499
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2474	2919	3019	4132	4978	6496
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3619	3692	3803	3870	3996	4114
6	Construction	41099	37305	38887	44918	48464	47781
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	55274	52019	58556	67712	67440	70187
8	Transportation and storage	32203	26910	29306	38361	47565	54870
9	Accommodation and food service activities	8976	5984	6974	8096	10997	14515
10	Information and communication	11636	12081	12982	13815	14559	15386
11	Financial and insurance activities	20492	25888	27608	31379	35210	35719
12	Real estate activities	21846	23858	24645	26267	29060	31773
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2576	2783	2921	3210	3568	3930
14	Administrative and support service activities	1747	1905	1997	2084	2268	2471
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	36696	46449	48295	62679	79819	81695
16	Education	44319	50787	52231	59480	69584	75484
17	Human health and social work activities	8361	10133	10965	12457	15284	15805
18	Other service activities	2060	2455	2635	2880	3188	3334
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	472856	485276	527520	604182	677326	720215
	<i>Taxes less subsidies on products</i>	67146	66040	89253	102377	87331	93820
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	540002	551316	616773	706559	764657	814035

Table 1.K Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Karnali (at current prices, in million Rs.), R = Revised/P = Preliminary

SN	Industrial Classification	Karnali					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	43980	45873	50794	55819	59532	63747
2	Mining and quarrying	791	307	307	349	360	357
3	Manufacturing	1574	1526	1797	2029	2082	2144
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	399	457	780	905	1378	1529
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1111	1134	1168	1181	1219	1256
6	Construction	12866	12210	12728	14702	15735	15671
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9414	8804	9910	11459	11413	11866
8	Transportation and storage	3416	2855	3109	4070	5046	5821
9	Accommodation and food service activities	4245	2830	3298	3829	5201	6864
10	Information and communication	2108	2189	2352	2503	2638	2788
11	Financial and insurance activities	1923	2589	2913	3266	3840	3872
12	Real estate activities	2487	2716	2805	3178	3720	4007
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	476	515	540	593	660	727
14	Administrative and support service activities	256	279	293	305	332	362
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	24288	30743	31965	41485	51953	53977
16	Education	19679	22541	23181	26398	30883	33703
17	Human health and social work activities	3358	4069	4403	5003	6138	6365
18	Other service activities	607	723	776	848	924	987
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	132979	142358	153119	177921	203054	216044
	Taxes less subsidies on products	18913	19169	26402	30123	26090	27949
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	151892	161527	179521	208044	229144	243993

Table 1.S Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Sudur Paschim (at current prices, in million Rs.), R = Revised/P = Preliminary

SN	Industrial Classification	Sudur Pashchim					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	79870	84445	93826	101768	109679	118093
2	Mining and quarrying	1447	716	716	814	841	834
3	Manufacturing	10094	9559	11433	13039	13230	13236
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1438	1872	2092	2741	3047	3395
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1711	1745	1798	1829	1889	1945
6	Construction	21473	20451	21318	24624	26389	25973
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	22121	20742	23349	27000	26891	28092
8	Transportation and storage	7550	6309	6871	8994	11151	12864
9	Accommodation and food service activities	4237	2824	3292	3821	5190	6851
10	Information and communication	4188	4348	4673	4973	5240	5538
11	Financial and insurance activities	4987	6049	6585	7451	8747	8923
12	Real estate activities	6216	6789	7013	7626	8602	9303
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1010	1091	1145	1258	1399	1540
14	Administrative and support service activities	318	347	364	380	413	450
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	27732	35103	36498	47368	59037	60298
16	Education	29465	33754	34713	39531	46247	50167
17	Human health and social work activities	4741	5746	6217	7063	8666	8960
18	Other service activities	834	994	1067	1166	1291	1350
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	229432	242884	262968	301445	337950	357811
	Taxes less subsidies on products	31107	32637	45044	51037	43496	46474
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	260539	275521	308012	352482	381446	404285

Table 2K: Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Koshi, (at constant prices 2010/11, in million Rs.) R = Revised/P = Preliminary

	Industrial Classification	Koshi					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	132290	136920	140997	144468	147955	151582
2	Mining and quarrying	1898	1861	1943	2116	2138	2186
3	Manufacturing	27223	24643	26897	28644	27969	27221
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4446	5566	5971	9537	12044	14488
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2618	2671	2704	2788	2878	2972
6	Construction	28044	26800	28492	30638	30537	29851
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	37032	32219	34270	36790	35700	35819
8	Transportation and storage	16259	14220	15172	15872	15948	17808
9	Accommodation and food service activities	5717	3546	3975	4466	5231	6399
10	Information and communication	13042	13288	13777	14283	14820	15527
11	Financial and insurance activities	10132	10177	10618	11379	12271	13132
12	Real estate activities	21080	21388	21833	22128	22541	23318
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1813	1835	1856	1917	1986	2065
14	Administrative and support service activities	1086	1081	1102	1119	1173	1217
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	14390	14566	15793	16438	17469	18295
16	Education	18622	19342	20081	21023	21836	22423
17	Human health and social work activities	4445	4719	5026	5379	5727	6044
18	Other service activities	1714	1766	1822	1904	2002	2081
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	132290	136920	140997	144468	147955	151582
	Non-Agriculture	209561	199688	211333	226421	232269	240846

	Industrial Classification	Koshi					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	341851	336608	352330	370889	380225	392428
	Taxes less subsidies on products	31573	36921	40057	43486	42977	45643
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	373424	373529	392387	414375	423202	438071

Table 2M: Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Madhesh, (at constant prices 2010/11, in million Rs.)
R = Revised/P = Preliminary

	Industrial Classification	Madhes					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	124096	120827	123822	127848	131783	136785
2	Mining and quarrying	632	610	642	699	705	722
3	Manufacturing	17589	15849	17497	18564	18115	17938
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1506	1721	1896	2226	2576	3140
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2940	2997	3039	3132	3222	3340
6	Construction	15054	14271	15276	16590	16397	16038
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	43345	37910	40388	43368	41912	41978
8	Transportation and storage	16501	14596	15374	16162	16080	17924
9	Accommodation and food service activities	1873	1115	1296	1457	1686	2056
10	Information and communication	13234	13462	14010	14531	14837	15477
11	Financial and insurance activities	7282	7428	8147	8636	9360	10131
12	Real estate activities	6916	6915	7021	7093	7330	7557
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1037	1048	1062	1097	1133	1188

	Industrial Classification	Madhes					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
14	Administrative and support service activities	1027	1042	1065	1081	1129	1182
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13721	15276	15059	15674	16495	17179
16	Education	19820	20324	21135	22140	22900	23507
17	Human health and social work activities	3278	3438	3667	3927	4164	4362
18	Other service activities	961	978	1011	1057	1104	1139
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	124096	120827	123822	127848	131783	136785
	Non-Agriculture	166717	158979	167587	177435	179145	184858
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	290813	279806	291409	305283	310927	321643
	Taxes less subsidies on products	26327	30892	33216	35860	35338	37699
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	317139	310698	324626	341143	346265	359342

Table 2B: Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Bagamati, (at constant prices 2010/11, in million Rs.) R = Revised/P = Preliminary

	Industrial Classification	Bagamati					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	101465	107040	109978	111603	115361	118008
2	Mining and quarrying	7502	7341	7683	8359	8443	8638
3	Manufacturing	44764	40663	43731	47230	46549	45892
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7408	8581	8665	15486	17800	20850
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3610	3703	3766	3887	4025	4067
6	Construction	39640	37383	40347	42779	42592	41439

	Industrial Classification	Bagamati					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	196880	176719	188806	203011	196968	197166
8	Transportation and storage	60320	53381	54993	57404	58765	65849
9	Accommodation and food service activities	15362	9560	10733	12125	14393	17405
10	Information and communication	24380	24958	25907	27266	28737	30191
11	Financial and insurance activities	71645	69581	71672	77029	82788	90031
12	Real estate activities	114123	116766	120376	122355	124749	128011
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	12773	12984	13203	13685	14249	14853
14	Administrative and support service activities	10863	11177	11448	11635	12234	12734
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	17264	18327	18947	19720	21183	22381
16	Education	25711	26395	27528	28823	30066	30887
17	Human health and social work activities	6842	7103	7598	8133	8697	9232
18	Other service activities	4463	4496	4660	4871	5140	5368
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	101465	107040	109978	111603	115361	118008
	Non-Agriculture	663548	629118	660065	703798	717377	744994
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	765013	736158	770043	815401	832738	863001
	Taxes less subsidies on products	100430	80009	87571	95760	94572	101013
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	865444	816167	857614	911161	927310	964014

Table 2G: Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Gandaki, (at constant prices 2010/11, in million Rs.) R
 = Revised/P = Preliminary

	Industrial Classification	Gandaki					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	59407	60793	62290	62952	64714	66849
2	Mining and quarrying	1962	1936	2015	2195	2219	2268
3	Manufacturing	7224	6603	7131	7534	7381	7274
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7072	8498	8545	12067	14717	16708
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1275	1304	1317	1358	1404	1447
6	Construction	20856	19868	21206	22496	21973	21543
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18350	15927	16896	18064	17566	17619
8	Transportation and storage	9161	8012	8445	8831	9068	10183
9	Accommodation and food service activities	6563	4431	4675	5243	6231	7654
10	Information and communication	8527	8709	8958	9292	9784	10345
11	Financial and insurance activities	8694	9110	9965	10457	11082	11586
12	Real estate activities	8970	9171	9388	9642	9932	10326
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1179	1197	1208	1243	1289	1329
14	Administrative and support service activities	615	609	620	627	658	677
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11579	12292	12708	13227	13890	14396
16	Education	11443	11913	12337	12861	13380	13746
17	Human health and social work activities	2974	3164	3361	3582	3820	4009
18	Other service activities	811	837	861	896	941	979
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	59407	60793	62290	62952	64714	66849
	Non-Agriculture	127254	123581	129633	139614	145335	152088

	Industrial Classification	Gandaki					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	186661	184375	191924	202566	210049	218938
	Taxes less subsidies on products	19861	20677	21753	23675	23667	25422
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	206522	205052	213676	226241	233716	244360

Table 2L: Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Lumbini, (at constant prices 2010/11, in million Rs.) R = Revised/P = Preliminary

	Industrial Classification	Lumbini					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	106041	108685	112108	115154	119263	123549
2	Mining and quarrying	2382	2322	2432	2648	2673	2735
3	Manufacturing	20060	18204	19873	21041	20573	20320
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1725	2046	2096	2892	3486	4495
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2847	2908	2943	3029	3120	3227
6	Construction	26739	25397	27147	29130	28761	28350
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	36014	31483	33481	35870	34742	34816
8	Transportation and storage	19108	16854	17714	18593	18763	20986
9	Accommodation and food service activities	4590	2818	3195	3589	4197	5134
10	Information and communication	12268	12503	12943	13427	13876	14560
11	Financial and insurance activities	11155	11991	12726	13513	14170	15017
12	Real estate activities	12257	12466	12718	12876	13139	13768
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1511	1531	1549	1597	1651	1720

	Industrial Classification	Lumbini					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
14	Administrative and support service activities	1037	1047	1068	1082	1131	1176
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16095	17086	17664	18386	19562	20324
16	Education	21147	21826	22656	23676	24538	25267
17	Human health and social work activities	4384	4620	4919	5255	5583	5908
18	Other service activities	1126	1152	1188	1239	1297	1353
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	106041	108685	112108	115154	119263	123549
	Non-Agriculture	194446	186255	196312	207842	211262	219157
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	300487	294940	308421	322995	330525	342706
	Taxes less subsidies on products	29966	32752	34734	37947	37615	40356
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	330453	327691	343154	360942	368140	383062

Table 2K: Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Karnali, (at constant prices 2010/11, in million Rs.) R = Revised/P = Preliminary

	Industrial Classification	Karnali					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32064	33335	34482	35406	35610	36381
2	Mining and quarrying	229	217	232	252	253	260
3	Manufacturing	1018	1001	1065	1103	1092	1099
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	389	436	712	841	1025	1131
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	874	887	898	925	961	987
6	Construction	8479	8416	8950	9535	9366	9270

	Industrial Classification	Karnali					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6148	5294	5630	6074	5934	5943
8	Transportation and storage	2032	1777	1913	1980	1977	2201
9	Accommodation and food service activities	2100	1418	1472	1655	1958	2399
10	Information and communication	2221	2251	2338	2420	2557	2675
11	Financial and insurance activities	1046	1191	1342	1407	1558	1622
12	Real estate activities	1427	1459	1493	1625	1766	1818
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	279	282	285	296	308	318
14	Administrative and support service activities	155	152	155	158	167	172
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10653	11309	11692	12169	12733	13429
16	Education	9313	9626	9991	10503	10992	11233
17	Human health and social work activities	1746	1844	1963	2110	2263	2369
18	Other service activities	329	337	348	365	379	396
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	32064	33335	34482	35406	35610	36381
	Non-Agriculture	48439	47896	50479	53418	55289	57321
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	80503	81232	84961	88824	90899	93702
	Taxes less subsidies on products	8440	8949	9726	10424	10292	10924
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	88944	90181	94687	99248	101191	104626

Table 2S: Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, Sudur Paschim, (at constant prices 2010/11, in million Rs.) R = Revised/P = Preliminary

	Industrial Classification	Sudur Pashchim					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	58928	61629	63475	64941	65980	68241
2	Mining and quarrying	528	509	538	584	589	604
3	Manufacturing	6525	6208	6774	7092	6930	6804
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1071	1376	1517	1843	2171	2396
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1345	1372	1389	1432	1478	1527
6	Construction	13990	13961	14896	15975	15679	15398
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14425	12529	13326	14306	13882	13928
8	Transportation and storage	4483	3943	4174	4366	4387	4899
9	Accommodation and food service activities	2142	1357	1499	1684	1973	2414
10	Information and communication	4412	4491	4656	4827	5009	5248
11	Financial and insurance activities	2713	2796	3034	3209	3527	3750
12	Real estate activities	3496	3602	3687	3827	4001	4133
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	592	599	606	626	649	674
14	Administrative and support service activities	189	190	194	197	207	214
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12163	12912	13349	13894	14469	15001
16	Education	14004	14477	15031	15735	16344	16783
17	Human health and social work activities	2473	2614	2784	2980	3173	3347
18	Other service activities	454	465	480	502	526	547
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	58928	61629	63475	64941	65980	68241
	Non-Agriculture	85006	83402	87935	93080	94993	97666

	Industrial Classification	Sudur Pashchim					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	143935	145031	151410	158022	160974	165908
	Taxes less subsidies on products	13883	15950	17264	18545	18274	19454
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	157817	160981	168674	176567	179248	185362

Table 3K: Contribution of Koshi Province on Value Added and Gross Domestic Product, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Koshi (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.4	21.8	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.6
2	Mining and quarrying	13.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
3	Manufacturing	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.5
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18.7	19.6	20.5	20.0	21.6	22.2
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9
6	Construction	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.5
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3
8	Transportation and storage	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
9	Accommodation and food service activities	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
10	Information and communication	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
11	Financial and insurance activities	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
12	Real estate activities	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
14	Administrative and support service activities	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1

	Industrial Classification	Koshi (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1
16	Education	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
18	Other service activities	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
Aggregate		15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8

Table 3M: Contribution of Madhesh Province on Value Added and Gross Domestic Product, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Madhesh (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19.7	19.1	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.2
2	Mining and quarrying	14.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
3	Manufacturing	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.5
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
6	Construction	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.4
8	Transportation and storage	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
9	Accommodation and food service activities	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
10	Information and communication	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
11	Financial and insurance activities	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
12	Real estate activities	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3

	Industrial Classification	Madhesh (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
14	Administrative and support service activities	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2
16	Education	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.3
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.3
18	Other service activities	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6
	Aggregate	13.3	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1

Table 3B: Contribution of Bagamati Province on Value Added and Gross Domestic Product, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Bagamati (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1
2	Mining and quarrying	33.6	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4
3	Manufacturing	35.8	35.7	35.5	35.8	35.9	36.2
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	31.9	30.9	30.2	34.8	33.2	33.1
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3
6	Construction	25.8	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.6
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	56.1	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.6
8	Transportation and storage	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
9	Accommodation and food service activities	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
10	Information and communication	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2
11	Financial and insurance activities	63.6	61.9	60.7	61.0	61.3	61.8

	Industrial Classification	Bagamati (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
12	Real estate activities	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.4	67.1	67.0
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6
14	Administrative and support service activities	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.5
16	Education	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.4
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	26.1
18	Other service activities	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.8	44.8
Aggregate		37.0	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.2	36.4

Table 3G: Contribution of Gandaki Province on Value Added and Gross Domestic Product, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Gandaki (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7
2	Mining and quarrying	12.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
3	Manufacturing	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30.7	30.8	29.1	27.0	27.5	26.6
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
6	Construction	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9
8	Transportation and storage	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
9	Accommodation and food service activities	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
10	Information and communication	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9

	Industrial Classification	Gandaki (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
11	Financial and insurance activities	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.1
12	Real estate activities	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
14	Administrative and support service activities	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9
16	Education	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4
18	Other service activities	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4
	Aggregate	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.1

Table 3L: Contribution of Lumbini Province on Value Added and Gross Domestic Product, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Lumbini (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.5
2	Mining and quarrying	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
3	Manufacturing	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.4	6.5	7.1
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
6	Construction	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0
8	Transportation and storage	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9
9	Accommodation and food service activities	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9

	Industrial Classification	Lumbini (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
10	Information and communication	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
11	Financial and insurance activities	9.9	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.4
12	Real estate activities	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
14	Administrative and support service activities	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.8
16	Education	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
18	Other service activities	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Aggregate		14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3

Table 3K: Contribution of Karnali Province on Value Added and Gross Domestic Product, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Karnali (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2
2	Mining and quarrying	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
3	Manufacturing	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.7
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
6	Construction	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
8	Transportation and storage	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

	Industrial Classification	Karnali (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
9	Accommodation and food service activities	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
10	Information and communication	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
11	Financial and insurance activities	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
12	Real estate activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
14	Administrative and support service activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1
16	Education	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8
18	Other service activities	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
	Aggregate	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3

Table 3S: Contribution of Sudur Paschim Province on Value Added and Gross Domestic Product, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Sudur Pashchim (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7
2	Mining and quarrying	6.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
3	Manufacturing	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.7
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
6	Construction	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

	Industrial Classification	Sudur Pashchim (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
8	Transportation and storage	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
9	Accommodation and food service activities	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
10	Information and communication	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
11	Financial and insurance activities	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
12	Real estate activities	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
14	Administrative and support service activities	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4
16	Education	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
18	Other service activities	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
Aggregate		6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1

Table 4K: Composition of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Koshi, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Koshi (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.7	35	35.2	33.5	32.7	32.8
2	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
3	Manufacturing	8.0	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.1	6.6
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.5
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5

	Industrial Classification	Koshi (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
6	Construction	8.2	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.3
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.8	9.8	10.1	10.3	9.2	9.0
8	Transportation and storage	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.8
9	Accommodation and food service activities	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3
10	Information and communication	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
11	Financial and insurance activities	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9
12	Real estate activities	7.0	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.6
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
14	Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.2	7.6	7.3	8.3	9.5	9.2
16	Education	7.4	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.4
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0
18	Other service activities	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
	Aggregate	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4M: Composition of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Madhesh, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Madhesh (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37.0	36.7	37.3	35.4	34.8	35.2
2	Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
3	Manufacturing	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.1	5.6	5.3
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
6	Construction	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.1
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15.0	14.0	14.4	14.6	13.1	13.1
8	Transportation and storage	6.3	5.2	5.2	5.9	6.6	7.2
9	Accommodation and food service activities	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
10	Information and communication	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5
11	Financial and insurance activities	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
12	Real estate activities	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
14	Administrative and support service activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.0	8.8	8.4	9.5	10.8	10.4
16	Education	9.3	10.6	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.6
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
18	Other service activities	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4B: Composition of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Bagamati, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Bagamati (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.3	11.7	12.1	11.4	11.3	11.3
2	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
3	Manufacturing	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.9
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.7
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
6	Construction	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24.6	23.1	24.1	24.3	22.0	21.5
8	Transportation and storage	8.2	6.8	6.8	7.8	8.8	9.5
9	Accommodation and food service activities	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.6
10	Information and communication	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
11	Financial and insurance activities	10.6	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.9	11.6
12	Real estate activities	16.2	17.3	16.6	15.3	15.3	15.3
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
14	Administrative and support service activities	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.2	4.0	3.8	4.3	5.0	4.9
16	Education	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
18	Other service activities	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4G: Composition of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Gandaki, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Gandaki (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.4	27.4	28.0	26.4	25.4	25.7
2	Mining and quarrying	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
3	Manufacturing	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.1
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.5	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.9	5.3
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
6	Construction	10.8	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.0
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.5	8.6	9.0	9.0	7.9	7.5
8	Transportation and storage	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.7
9	Accommodation and food service activities	4.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.8	4.7
10	Information and communication	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
11	Financial and insurance activities	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.1
12	Real estate activities	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.0
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
14	Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.9	10.9	10.6	11.9	13.2	12.6
16	Education	8.1	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.8	9.0
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4
18	Other service activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4L: Composition of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Lumbini, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Lumbini (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.7	30.7	31.5	29.9	29.3	29.6
2	Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
3	Manufacturing	6.6	5.8	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.5
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
6	Construction	8.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.6
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.7	10.7	11.1	11.2	10.0	9.7
8	Transportation and storage	6.8	5.5	5.6	6.3	7.0	7.6
9	Accommodation and food service activities	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0
10	Information and communication	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1
11	Financial and insurance activities	4.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0
12	Real estate activities	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.4
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
14	Administrative and support service activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.8	9.6	9.2	10.4	11.8	11.3
16	Education	9.4	10.5	9.9	9.8	10.3	10.5
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2
18	Other service activities	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4K: Composition of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Karnali, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Karnali (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.1	32.2	33.2	31.4	29.3	29.5
2	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
3	Manufacturing	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
6	Construction	9.7	8.6	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.3
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.6	5.5
8	Transportation and storage	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
9	Accommodation and food service activities	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.2
10	Information and communication	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
11	Financial and insurance activities	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
12	Real estate activities	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
14	Administrative and support service activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	18.3	21.6	20.9	23.3	25.6	25.0
16	Education	14.8	15.8	15.1	14.8	15.2	15.6
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9
18	Other service activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4S: Composition of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Sudur Paschim, (at current price)

	Industrial Classification	Sudur Pashchim (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34.8	34.8	35.7	33.8	32.5	33.0
2	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
3	Manufacturing	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.7
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
6	Construction	9.4	8.4	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.3
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.6	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.0	7.9
8	Transportation and storage	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6
9	Accommodation and food service activities	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.9
10	Information and communication	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
11	Financial and insurance activities	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
12	Real estate activities	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
14	Administrative and support service activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.1	14.5	13.9	15.7	17.5	16.9
16	Education	12.8	13.9	13.2	13.1	13.7	14.0
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5
18	Other service activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table5K: Growth Rate of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Koshi

	Industrial Classification	Koshi (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.15	3.50	2.98	2.46	2.41	2.45
2	Mining and quarrying	17.83	-1.96	4.40	8.92	1.01	2.26
3	Manufacturing	7.04	-9.48	9.15	6.50	-2.36	-2.67
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18.71	25.21	7.27	59.71	26.30	20.29
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.53	2.01	1.24	3.11	3.23	3.27
6	Construction	7.55	-4.44	6.32	7.53	-0.33	-2.25
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.51	-13.00	6.37	7.35	-2.96	0.33
8	Transportation and storage	10.35	-12.54	6.70	4.61	0.48	11.66
9	Accommodation and food service activities	10.00	-37.97	12.09	12.34	17.14	22.32
10	Information and communication	7.44	1.88	3.68	3.68	3.76	4.77
11	Financial and insurance activities	7.74	0.45	4.33	7.16	7.84	7.02
12	Real estate activities	3.17	1.46	2.08	1.35	1.87	3.45
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.59	1.19	1.17	3.29	3.60	3.97
14	Administrative and support service activities	8.37	-0.44	1.96	1.54	4.83	3.75
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	1.23	8.42	4.08	6.27	4.73
16	Education	5.51	3.86	3.82	4.69	3.87	2.69
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	6.30	6.16	6.49	7.03	6.47	5.54
18	Other service activities	5.52	3.02	3.18	4.49	5.15	3.95
	Aggregate at basic price	7.05	-1.53	4.67	5.27	2.52	3.21
	Aggregate at purchaser price	7.23	0.03	5.05	5.60	2.13	3.51

Table5M: Growth Rate of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Madhesh

	Industrial Classification	Madhesh (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.97	-2.63	2.48	3.25	3.08	3.80
2	Mining and quarrying	18.67	-3.46	5.23	8.90	0.76	2.44
3	Manufacturing	7.39	-9.89	10.40	6.10	-2.42	-0.98
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.00	14.26	10.17	17.43	15.69	21.91
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.27	1.93	1.40	3.06	2.87	3.66
6	Construction	8.31	-5.20	7.05	8.60	-1.16	-2.19
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16.48	-12.54	6.54	7.38	-3.36	0.16
8	Transportation and storage	10.08	-11.55	5.34	5.12	-0.51	11.47
9	Accommodation and food service activities	9.94	-40.49	16.29	12.43	15.68	21.95
10	Information and communication	7.22	1.72	4.07	3.72	2.11	4.31
11	Financial and insurance activities	10.50	2.00	9.69	6.00	8.38	8.24
12	Real estate activities	1.77	-0.01	1.54	1.02	3.34	3.10
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.25	1.12	1.35	3.26	3.28	4.85
14	Administrative and support service activities	6.90	1.50	2.13	1.55	4.44	4.69
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	11.33	-1.42	4.08	5.24	4.15
16	Education	5.91	2.55	3.99	4.75	3.43	2.65
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	6.76	4.87	6.66	7.09	6.04	4.76
18	Other service activities	5.98	1.77	3.35	4.57	4.45	3.17
	Aggregate at basic price	7.89	-3.78	4.15	4.76	1.85	3.45
	Aggregate at purchaser price	8.00	-2.03	4.48	5.09	1.50	3.78

Table5B: Growth Rate of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Bagamati

	Industrial Classification	Bagamati (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.44	5.49	2.75	1.48	3.37	2.29
2	Mining and quarrying	17.39	-2.15	4.67	8.80	1.00	2.31
3	Manufacturing	5.79	-9.16	7.54	8.00	-1.44	-1.41
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9.84	15.83	0.99	78.71	14.94	17.14
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.19	2.58	1.69	3.21	3.55	1.04
6	Construction	7.16	-5.69	7.93	6.03	-0.44	-2.71
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.46	-10.24	6.84	7.52	-2.98	0.10
8	Transportation and storage	7.08	-11.50	3.02	4.38	2.37	12.05
9	Accommodation and food service activities	11.47	-37.77	12.27	12.97	18.70	20.93
10	Information and communication	6.08	2.37	3.80	5.24	5.39	5.06
11	Financial and insurance activities	5.70	-2.88	3.01	7.47	7.48	8.75
12	Real estate activities	4.10	2.32	3.09	1.64	1.96	2.61
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.12	1.65	1.69	3.65	4.12	4.24
14	Administrative and support service activities	5.85	2.90	2.42	1.64	5.15	4.09
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	7.42	5.66
16	Education	6.42	2.66	4.29	4.70	4.31	2.73
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	6.79	3.82	6.96	7.05	6.93	6.15
18	Other service activities	6.01	0.75	3.64	4.52	5.52	4.44
	Aggregate at basic price	5.13	-3.77	4.60	5.89	2.13	3.63
	Aggregate at purchaser price	5.59	-5.69	5.08	6.24	1.77	3.96

Table5G: Growth Rate of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Gandaki

	Industrial Classification	Gandaki (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.80	2.33	2.46	1.06	2.80	3.30
2	Mining and quarrying	17.42	-1.32	4.06	8.91	1.12	2.19
3	Manufacturing	6.21	-8.61	7.99	5.66	-2.03	-1.45
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6.91	20.17	0.55	41.21	21.97	13.52
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.88	2.34	0.97	3.11	3.39	3.06
6	Construction	7.17	-4.74	6.74	6.08	-2.32	-1.96
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.47	-13.21	6.09	6.91	-2.76	0.30
8	Transportation and storage	10.75	-12.54	5.40	4.57	2.69	12.29
9	Accommodation and food service activities	7.76	-32.49	5.50	12.16	18.83	22.84
10	Information and communication	7.87	2.13	2.86	3.73	5.30	5.74
11	Financial and insurance activities	3.91	4.79	9.39	4.94	5.98	4.55
12	Real estate activities	3.89	2.24	2.37	2.71	3.01	3.97
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.90	1.54	0.88	2.94	3.70	3.13
14	Administrative and support service activities	9.13	-0.94	1.70	1.20	4.94	2.89
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	5.01	3.64
16	Education	6.07	4.11	3.55	4.25	4.04	2.74
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	6.84	6.39	6.21	6.59	6.64	4.95
18	Other service activities	6.06	3.25	2.91	4.02	5.02	4.04
	Aggregate at basic price	6.70	-1.22	4.09	5.55	3.69	4.23
	Aggregate at purchaser price	6.93	-0.71	4.21	5.88	3.30	4.55

Table5L: Growth Rate of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Lumbini

	Industrial Classification	Lumbini (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.13	2.49	3.15	2.72	3.57	3.59
2	Mining and quarrying	18.09	-2.51	4.71	8.90	0.92	2.33
3	Manufacturing	6.79	-9.25	9.17	5.88	-2.22	-1.23
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.52	18.62	2.43	37.96	20.57	28.93
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.58	2.13	1.22	2.91	3.00	3.43
6	Construction	7.78	-5.02	6.89	7.31	-1.27	-1.43
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.73	-12.58	6.34	7.14	-3.14	0.21
8	Transportation and storage	10.25	-11.80	5.10	4.96	0.91	11.85
9	Accommodation and food service activities	9.35	-38.61	13.41	12.30	16.96	22.32
10	Information and communication	7.54	1.92	3.53	3.74	3.34	4.93
11	Financial and insurance activities	8.90	7.49	6.13	6.18	4.86	5.98
12	Real estate activities	2.73	1.70	2.02	1.24	2.04	4.79
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.57	1.32	1.15	3.11	3.38	4.17
14	Administrative and support service activities	7.91	0.97	1.94	1.36	4.53	3.98
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	6.40	3.90
16	Education	6.10	3.21	3.80	4.50	3.64	2.97
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	6.84	5.38	6.47	6.84	6.24	5.82
18	Other service activities	6.06	2.27	3.16	4.29	4.68	4.32
	Aggregate at basic price	6.67	-1.85	4.57	4.73	2.33	3.69
	Aggregate at purchaser price	6.89	-0.84	4.72	5.18	1.99	4.05

Table5K: Growth Rate of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Karnali

	Industrial Classification	Karnali (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.23	3.97	3.44	2.68	0.58	2.17
2	Mining and quarrying	17.33	-5.08	6.83	8.42	0.56	2.73
3	Manufacturing	5.06	-1.74	6.44	3.55	-1.00	0.64
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-2.31	11.91	63.37	18.21	21.87	10.29
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.76	1.55	1.21	3.00	3.89	2.71
6	Construction	7.11	-0.74	6.34	6.54	-1.77	-1.02
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.67	-13.89	6.34	7.89	-2.31	0.16
8	Transportation and storage	10.75	-12.54	7.69	3.46	-0.12	11.31
9	Accommodation and food service activities	7.76	-32.49	3.84	12.40	18.29	22.52
10	Information and communication	7.73	1.34	3.86	3.51	5.66	4.61
11	Financial and insurance activities	2.22	13.90	12.59	4.88	10.73	4.11
12	Real estate activities	3.89	2.24	2.37	8.81	8.68	2.94
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.77	0.82	1.14	3.94	4.05	3.09
14	Administrative and support service activities	9.09	-1.92	1.96	1.72	5.70	2.99
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	4.63	5.47
16	Education	5.71	3.36	3.80	5.12	4.66	2.19
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	6.64	5.58	6.46	7.50	7.25	4.68
18	Other service activities	5.87	2.46	3.16	4.99	3.84	4.49
	Aggregate at basic price	8.33	0.90	4.59	4.55	2.34	3.08
	Aggregate at purchaser price	8.42	1.39	5.00	4.82	1.96	3.39

Table5S: Growth Rate of Annual Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Division at Sudurpaschim

	Industrial Classification	Sudur Pashchim (%)					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.14	4.58	3.00	2.31	1.60	3.43
2	Mining and quarrying	17.77	-3.70	5.67	8.68	0.75	2.51
3	Manufacturing	6.84	-4.86	9.12	4.69	-2.28	-1.82
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.87	28.44	10.29	21.44	17.81	10.40
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.59	1.98	1.24	3.11	3.21	3.32
6	Construction	7.49	-0.21	6.70	7.24	-1.85	-1.79
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.23	-13.14	6.37	7.35	-2.96	0.33
8	Transportation and storage	10.42	-12.05	5.85	4.61	0.48	11.66
9	Accommodation and food service activities	8.88	-36.65	10.47	12.35	17.13	22.33
10	Information and communication	7.56	1.80	3.68	3.68	3.76	4.78
11	Financial and insurance activities	7.21	3.08	8.51	5.78	9.91	6.32
12	Real estate activities	3.28	3.02	2.36	3.79	4.55	3.30
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.53	1.22	1.17	3.29	3.67	3.89
14	Administrative and support service activities	8.51	0.50	1.97	1.45	5.08	3.38
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.12	6.16	3.38	4.08	4.14	3.68
16	Education	5.81	3.38	3.82	4.69	3.87	2.69
17	Human health and social work activities, Other Service activities and	6.63	5.70	6.49	7.04	6.48	5.48
18	Other service activities	5.85	2.57	3.18	4.55	4.78	3.99
	Aggregate at basic price	6.50	0.76	4.40	4.37	1.87	3.06
	Aggregate at purchaser price	6.73	2.00	4.78	4.68	1.52	3.41

Table 6K: Annual GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group at Koshi

Description	Koshi					
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions Rs.	528495	543762	592208	675416	752472	799774
Primary Sector	180862	190186	210992	229323	248972	265317
Secondary Sector	95014	88314	98320	116183	124804	127548
Tertiary Sector	252620	265263	282897	329909	378696	406908
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions Rs.	341851	336608	352330	370889	380225	392428
Primary Sector	134188	138781	142940	146584	150093	153768
Secondary Sector	62331	59680	64064	71607	73428	74532
Tertiary Sector	145332	138148	145326	152698	156703	164128
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	6.3	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4
Secondary Sector	7.8	-4.3	7.3	11.8	2.5	1.5
Tertiary Sector	7.4	-4.9	5.2	5.1	2.6	4.7
Implicit GDP Deflator						
Primary Sector	134.8	137.0	147.6	156.4	165.9	172.5
Secondary Sector	152.4	148.0	153.5	162.3	170.0	171.1
Tertiary Sector	173.8	192.0	194.7	216.1	241.7	247.9
Composition of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	34.2	35.0	35.6	34.0	33.1	33.2
Secondary Sector	18.0	16.2	16.6	17.2	16.6	15.9
Tertiary Sector	47.8	48.8	47.8	48.8	50.3	50.9
Percapita GDP (NRs.)	123810	126300	140884	158890	169465	178822
Nominal Percapita GDP (US\$)	1097	1086	1195	1315	1296	1336
Exchange rate (US\$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.82
Population (millions)	4.84	4.88	4.92	4.97	5.01	5.05

Table 6M: Annual GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group at Madhesh

Description	Madhes					
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions Rs.	444546	449697	491234	559583	622500	662364
Primary Sector	167626	165840	183988	198844	217706	234056
Secondary Sector	56266	52103	58180	67485	70600	71059
Tertiary Sector	220654	231754	249067	293254	334193	357248
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions Rs.	290813	279806	291409	305283	310927	321643
Primary Sector	124728	121437	124464	128547	132487	137507
Secondary Sector	37089	34838	37709	40512	40310	40456
Tertiary Sector	128995	123532	129236	136223	138130	143680
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	6.0	-2.6	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.8
Secondary Sector	7.2	-6.1	8.2	7.4	-0.5	0.4
Tertiary Sector	10.0	-4.2	4.6	5.4	1.4	4.0
Implicit GDP Deflator						
Primary Sector	134.4	136.6	147.8	154.7	164.3	170.2
Secondary Sector	151.7	149.6	154.3	166.6	175.1	175.6
Tertiary Sector	171.1	187.6	192.7	215.3	241.9	248.6
Composition of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	37.7	36.9	37.5	35.5	35.0	35.3
Secondary Sector	12.7	11.6	11.8	12.1	11.3	10.7
Tertiary Sector	49.6	51.5	50.7	52.4	53.7	53.9
Percapita GDP (NRs.)	85201	85526	95361	106927	113520	119357
Nominal Percapita GDP (US\$)	755	735	809	885	868	892
Exchange rate (US\$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.82
Population (millions)	5.91	5.98	6.05	6.12	6.19	6.27

Table 6B: Annual GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group at Bagamati

Description	Bagamati					
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions Rs.	1237850	1259330	1358945	1557352	1716465	1836224
Primary Sector	147824	157395	174284	189647	205973	220090
Secondary Sector	144756	133619	147874	178858	189428	194537
Tertiary Sector	945270	968315	1036787	1188848	1321064	1421597
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions Rs.	765013	736158	770043	815401	832738	863001
Primary Sector	108967	114380	117661	119962	123803	126646
Secondary Sector	95421	90330	96509	109382	110966	112248
Tertiary Sector	560625	531448	555872	586057	597969	624108
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	3.3	5.0	2.9	2.0	3.2	2.3
Secondary Sector	6.4	-5.3	6.8	13.3	1.4	1.2
Tertiary Sector	5.3	-5.2	4.6	5.4	2.0	4.4
Implicit GDP Deflator						
Primary Sector	135.7	137.6	148.1	158.1	166.4	173.8
Secondary Sector	151.7	147.9	153.2	163.5	170.7	173.3
Tertiary Sector	168.6	182.2	186.5	202.9	220.9	227.8
Composition of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	11.9	12.5	12.8	12.2	12.0	12.0
Secondary Sector	11.7	10.6	10.9	11.5	11.0	10.6
Tertiary Sector	76.4	76.9	76.3	76.3	77.0	77.4
Percapita GDP (NRs.)	245864	237105	262827	297575	313503	332439
Nominal Percapita GDP (US\$)	2178	2039	2230	2463	2398	2484
Exchange rate (US\$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.82
Population (millions)	5.95	6.01	6.06	6.12	6.18	6.24

Table 6G: Annual GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group at Gandaki

Description	Gandaki					
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions Rs.	296323	305218	328940	380087	429179	457665
Primary Sector	84023	86199	94883	103365	112269	120819
Secondary Sector	55166	53029	56069	67757	74106	76720
Tertiary Sector	157133	165991	177988	208965	242804	260127
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions Rs.	186661	184375	191924	202566	210049	218938
Primary Sector	61370	62730	64305	65146	66934	69117
Secondary Sector	36427	36273	38199	43455	45475	46972
Tertiary Sector	88864	85372	89420	93965	97640	102849
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	5.2	2.2	2.5	1.3	2.7	3.3
Secondary Sector	6.7	-0.4	5.3	13.8	4.7	3.3
Tertiary Sector	7.8	-3.9	4.7	5.1	3.9	5.3
Implicit GDP Deflator						
Primary Sector	136.9	137.4	147.6	158.7	167.7	174.8
Secondary Sector	151.4	146.2	146.8	155.9	163.0	163.3
Tertiary Sector	176.8	194.4	199.0	222.4	248.7	252.9
Composition of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	28.4	28.2	28.8	27.2	26.2	26.4
Secondary Sector	18.6	17.4	17.0	17.8	17.3	16.8
Tertiary Sector	53.0	54.4	54.1	55.0	56.6	56.8
Percapita GDP (NRs.)	139113	141281	156680	179853	196003	208346
Nominal Percapita GDP (US\$)	1232	1215	1329	1488	1499	1557
Exchange rate (US\$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.82
Population (millions)	2.45	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.47	2.48

Table 6L: Annual GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group at Lumbini

Description	Lumbini					
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions Rs.	472856	485276	527520	604182	677326	720215
Primary Sector	148463	152000	169155	184141	202022	217156
Secondary Sector	78206	72024	79251	91621	96762	97890
Tertiary Sector	246187	261252	279114	328420	378543	405169
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions Rs.	300487	294940	308421	322995	330525	342706
Primary Sector	108423	111007	114540	117802	121936	126284
Secondary Sector	51371	48556	52060	56092	55940	56392
Tertiary Sector	140693	135376	141821	149102	152649	160030
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	4.4	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.6
Secondary Sector	7.0	-5.5	7.2	7.7	-0.3	0.8
Tertiary Sector	8.4	-3.8	4.8	5.1	2.4	4.8
Implicit GDP Deflator						
Primary Sector	136.9	136.9	147.7	156.3	165.7	172.0
Secondary Sector	152.2	148.3	152.2	163.3	173.0	173.6
Tertiary Sector	175.0	193.0	196.8	220.3	248.0	253.2
Composition of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	31.4	31.3	32.1	30.5	29.8	30.2
Secondary Sector	16.5	14.8	15.0	15.2	14.3	13.6
Tertiary Sector	52.1	53.8	52.9	54.4	55.9	56.3
Percapita GDP (NRs.)	109312	110263	121892	137731	147333	155054
Nominal Percapita GDP (US\$)	968	948	1034	1140	1127	1159
Exchange rate (US\$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.82
Population (millions)	4.94	5.00	5.06	5.13	5.19	5.25

Table 6K: Annual GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group at Karnali

Description	Karnali					
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions Rs.	132979	142358	153119	177921	203054	216044
Primary Sector	44771	46180	51100	56167	59893	64105
Secondary Sector	15951	15327	16473	18817	20414	20600
Tertiary Sector	72257	80851	85546	102937	122748	131339
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions Rs.	80503	81232	84961	88824	90899	93702
Primary Sector	32293	33553	34715	35658	35863	36641
Secondary Sector	10760	10739	11625	12404	12444	12487
Tertiary Sector	37450	36940	38622	40762	42592	44574
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	11.3	3.9	3.5	2.7	0.6	2.2
Secondary Sector	6.1	-0.2	8.2	6.7	0.3	0.3
Tertiary Sector	6.6	-1.4	4.6	5.5	4.5	4.7
Implicit GDP Deflator						
Primary Sector	138.6	137.6	147.2	157.5	167.0	175.0
Secondary Sector	148.2	142.7	141.7	151.7	164.0	165.0
Tertiary Sector	192.9	218.9	221.5	252.5	288.2	294.7
Composition of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	33.7	32.4	33.4	31.6	29.5	29.7
Secondary Sector	12.0	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.5
Tertiary Sector	54.3	56.8	55.9	57.9	60.5	60.8
Percapita GDP (NRs.)	91501	96723	106858	123103	134791	142686
Nominal Percapita GDP (US\$)	811	832	907	1019	1031	1066
Exchange rate (US\$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.82
Population (millions)	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71

Table 6S: Annual GDP Growth Rate, Deflator and Composition by Broad Industrial Group at Sudur Paschim

Description	Sudur Pashchim					
	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
GDP at basic prices(current)/In millions Rs.	229432	242884	262968	301445	337950	357811
Primary Sector	81317	85161	94541	102582	110520	118927
Secondary Sector	34715	33627	36640	42233	44555	44549
Tertiary Sector	113399	124095	131786	156630	182875	194336
GDP at basic price(constant)/In millions Rs.	143935	145031	151410	158022	160974	165908
Primary Sector	59457	62138	64013	65526	66569	68845
Secondary Sector	22931	22917	24576	26342	26258	26125
Tertiary Sector	61547	59977	62821	66154	68147	70937
Annual Growth Rates of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	5.2	4.5	3.0	2.4	1.6	3.4
Secondary Sector	6.8	-0.1	7.2	7.2	-0.3	-0.5
Tertiary Sector	7.6	-2.6	4.7	5.3	3.0	4.1
Implicit GDP Deflator						
Primary Sector	136.8	137.1	147.7	156.6	166.0	172.7
Secondary Sector	151.4	146.7	149.1	160.3	169.7	170.5
Tertiary Sector	184.2	206.9	209.8	236.8	268.4	274.0
Composition of GDP (in percentage)						
Primary Sector	35.4	35.1	36.0	34.0	32.7	33.2
Secondary Sector	15.1	13.8	13.9	14.0	13.2	12.5
Tertiary Sector	49.4	51.1	50.1	52.0	54.1	54.3
Percapita GDP (NRs.)	97947	103191	114930	130549	140755	148634
Nominal Percapita GDP (US\$)	868	887	975	1080	1077	1111
Exchange rate (US\$: NRs)	112.88	116.31	117.87	120.84	130.75	133.82
Population (millions)	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.71	2.72

ANNEX III

Quarterly National Accounts Statistics

**Table 1: Growth Rate of Seasonally Unadjusted (Year on Year) National Quarterly GDP by Economic Activities
(at Constant Price, Base Year 2010/11)**

Section	Industrial Classification	2078/79				2079/80				2080/81	
		2021/22				2022/23				2023/24	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.8	3.3	2.5	0.4	2.9	2.7	4.0	1.6	1.7	3.0
B	Mining and quarrying	11.1	3.9	10.8	9.8	-3.9	1.3	-2.5	9.3	14.5	9.4
C	Manufacturing	6.9	4.6	5.6	10.3	-3.2	-4.4	-2.0	1.6	1.6	-0.4
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	29.0	38.1	73.9	88.7	36.6	12.4	-20.8	31.9	1.6	17.1
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management	-3.4	0.0	6.2	6.8	0.5	2.3	3.1	2.9	1.7	0.8
F	Construction	8.6	4.1	10.3	5.4	-6.8	-8.8	-4.2	9.0	12.5	2.2
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	-11.0	11.0	-1.7	42.3	-0.1	-14.4	-1.6	7.0	-1.1	0.5
H	Transportation and storage	15.8	7.5	-2.8	-4.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.6	14.3
I	Accommodation and food service activities	21.9	4.7	3.7	30.1	56.0	0.4	5.8	25.4	11.7	29.3
J	Information and communication	7.2	3.5	-1.6	7.7	7.1	4.8	4.5	0.0	3.1	2.9
K	Financial and insurance activities	9.8	-2.1	1.2	17.5	10.0	4.0	15.3	0.9	11.4	9.1
L	Real estate activities	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.7	3.9	2.8	4.6	3.9	3.7	4.5	5.0	4.9	3.9
N	Administrative and support service activities	-1.5	1.6	5.8	2.7	4.7	4.0	3.5	7.9	7.2	2.6

Section	Industrial Classification	2078/79				2079/80				2080/81	
		2021/22				2022/23				2023/24	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.9	7.8	-0.6	1.9	5.0	6.2	8.5	1.8	6.5	6.4
P	Education	9.8	6.6	-1.6	4.4	3.2	7.1	3.8	2.3	0.8	0.8
Q	Human health and social work activities	0.5	13.7	4.6	9.9	11.0	6.3	4.9	4.1	1.1	3.7
R, S, T	Other Services	1.8	3.9	5.9	6.3	9.6	3.0	4.4	4.0	2.8	9.9
Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) growth at basic price		3.7	5.5	2.3	9.6	3.4	-0.8	2.2	4.1	3.2	4.0

Table 2: Seasonally Adjusted (Quarter on Quarter) Growth Rate of National Quarterly GDP by Economic Activities

(at Constant Price, Base Year 2010/11)

Section	Industrial Classification	2078/79				2079/80				2080/81	
		2021/22				2022/23				2023/24	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	-0.9	0.8	2.6
B	Mining and quarrying	5.9	-2.7	7.8	-1.3	-6.6	2.5	2.5	11.2	-2.3	-1.2
C	Manufacturing	6.0	1.9	1.4	-0.9	-4.9	1.0	2.7	2.1	-3.9	-0.8
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	39.4	12.7	19.6	-0.2	0.9	-5.9	-16.6	65.5	21.9	9.3
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management	1.5	2.3	2.3	-0.2	-2.6	3.3	1.9	-0.3	-2.4	1.8
F	Construction	3.6	2.1	3.3	-3.6	-8.0	0.6	6.1	11.0	-5.6	-7.2
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	36.0	11.3	-6.1	-2.3	-2.0	-4.5	7.6	3.8	-6.7	-2.4

Section	Industrial Classification	2078/79				2079/80				2080/81	
		2021/22				2022/23				2023/24	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
H	Transportation and storage	8.5	-3.5	-4.2	0.9	6.4	-3.8	-0.4	1.4	4.3	6.5
I	Accommodation and food service activities	-2.5	20.1	13.6	-4.4	15.3	-17.6	15.8	10.9	4.4	-0.1
J	Information and communication	1.6	0.8	0.3	4.8	0.7	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	3.9	-0.6
K	Financial and insurance activities	-6.0	4.9	5.4	14.9	-13.5	2.7	11.3	-0.8	1.8	1.0
L	Real estate activities	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.5
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	2.2	0.5
N	Administrative and support service activities	-0.3	2.4	2.8	-2.1	0.3	3.7	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.3
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-1.3	0.9	-0.9	3.6	1.2	2.0	1.3	-2.3	5.4	1.7
P	Education	3.6	-0.9	-0.8	3.0	1.9	2.6	-3.7	2.0	0.1	2.2
Q	Human health and social work activities	3.6	3.8	0.4	2.4	4.0	-0.8	-0.6	1.8	0.5	0.0
R, S, T	Other Services	-1.6	2.7	2.0	-1.2	6.1	-1.9	-0.6	0.4	3.6	2.9
Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) growth at basic price		5.9	2.8	0.0	0.9	-0.8	-0.6	2.2	2.7	-1.1	0.7

**Table 3: Seasonally Unadjusted (Year on Year) National Quarterly GDP by Economic Activities
(at Constant Price, Base Year 2010/11, in million Rs.)**

Section	Industrial Classification	2078/79				2079/80				2080/81	
		2021/22				2022/23				2023/24	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	134552	196009	154571	176523	138412	201208	160688	179402	140814	207187
B	Mining and quarrying	3978	4166	4411	4298	3823	4221	4300	4698	4377	4619
C	Manufacturing	31562	33931	34149	31616	30546	32441	33470	32124	31035	32301
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12845	10259	8098	13888	17548	11530	6416	18324	17829	13499
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management	4514	3916	3931	4020	4539	4007	4053	4136	4617	4041
F	Construction	39362	41802	44083	42130	36701	38123	42252	45919	41273	38965
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	76350	104418	91186	85657	76278	89354	89710	91674	75448	89756
H	Transportation and storage	36118	34321	31091	21682	36539	34754	31453	21876	37109	39719
I	Accommodation and food service activities	5848	8556	8747	7081	9122	8590	9251	8880	10193	11107
J	Information and communication	21377	21832	20833	21956	22886	22882	21780	21949	23597	23554
K	Financial and insurance activities	28540	26886	31706	38461	31408	27962	36565	38815	34975	30501
L	Real estate activities	44843	44848	44838	44858	45818	45822	45812	45831	46819	47048
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	4971	5157	5139	5193	5167	5348	5372	5452	5418	5556
N	Administrative and support service activities	3786	3998	4141	4070	3963	4158	4285	4390	4247	4264
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	26796	27039	26844	28827	28123	28705	29133	29347	29955	30536
P	Education	33664	33258	32691	35147	34734	35609	33941	35955	35009	35888

Section	Industrial Classification	2078/79				2079/80				2080/81	
		2021/22				2022/23				2023/24	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Q	Human health and social work activities	7692	7714	7665	8294	8539	8198	8039	8632	8632	8504
R, S, T	Other Services	2630	2685	2719	2801	2882	2767	2839	2912	2964	3040
Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) at Basic Price		519430	610796	556842	576502	537029	605679	569360	600316	554310	630085

**Table 2: Seasonally Adjusted (Quarter on Quarter) National Quarterly GDP by Economic Activities
(at Constant Price, Base Year 2010/11, in million Rs.)**

Since seasonal effects of quarterly estimates have been eliminated, the sum of seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates of any year may differ from annual unadjusted annual estimates.

Section	Industrial Classification	2078/79				2079/80				2080/81	
		2021/22				2022/23				2023/24	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	164676	165229	165358	166517	168725	169999	171326	169777	171214	175657
B	Mining and quarrying	4150	4038	4353	4297	4012	4112	4215	4689	4580	4524
C	Manufacturing	32137	32736	33186	32893	31280	31603	32448	33132	31831	31567
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9575	10794	12912	12887	12997	12231	10200	16878	13179	14411
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management	3977	4070	4163	4153	4044	4179	4258	4247	4147	4221
F	Construction	40857	41716	43105	41547	38240	38487	40845	45327	42767	39693
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	85433	95063	89236	87189	85433	81605	87845	91217	85067	82990

Section	Industrial Classification	2078/79				2079/80				2080/81	
		2021/22				2022/23				2023/24	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
H	Transportation and storage	32374	31243	29920	30186	32110	30876	30753	31171	32524	34643
I	Accommodation and food service activities	6210	7461	8478	8108	9347	7700	8918	9887	10323	10316
J	Information and communication	21094	21264	21328	22356	22514	22341	22329	22322	23182	23043
K	Financial and insurance activities	28154	29540	31124	35747	30910	31751	35354	35071	35688	36053
L	Real estate activities	45160	45418	45725	46049	46165	46129	45819	45820	46822	47051
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5030	5108	5140	5185	5223	5303	5378	5441	5482	5498
N	Administrative and support service activities	3892	3985	4098	4012	4024	4172	4251	4343	4368	4382
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	27084	27336	27080	28054	28390	28955	29339	28667	30206	30730
P	Education	33815	33523	33240	34238	34879	35781	34469	35146	35175	35963
Q	Human health and social work activities	7567	7855	7888	8074	8394	8324	8277	8430	8471	8472
R, S, T	Other Services	2636	2708	2761	2729	2896	2842	2824	2836	2938	3022
Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) at Basic Price		553821	569087	569095	574221	569583	566390	578848	594401	587964	592236

ANNEX IV

Technical Notes

क. वार्षिक राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमानका प्रकाशित तालिकासम्बन्धी प्राविधिक नोट

(नोट: राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयले वार्षिक राष्ट्रिय लेखाका १२ ओटा तालिका र प्रादेशिक राष्ट्रिय लेखाका छ ओटा तालिका प्रकाशन गर्दै आएको छ। यीनै तालिका नम्बरलाई यस खण्डमा सन्दर्भको रूपमा लिइएको छ।)

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,

$$\text{आर्थिक वृद्धिदर} = \frac{\text{यस अवधिको रियल जीडीपी} - \text{अघिल्लो अवधिको रियल जीडीपी}}{\text{अघिल्लो अवधिको रियल जीडीपी}} \times 100$$

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,

कुल उत्पादन = जम्मा उत्पादन परिमाण \times प्रति एकाई मूल्य

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 पूँजीको उपभोग, तलब, ज्याला, सरकारलाई तिर्नुपर्ने कर र नाफा समावेश हुँदैन।

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,

$$\text{कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि} = \text{कुल उत्पादन} - \text{मध्यवर्ती उपभोग}$$

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

$$\text{कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (आधारभूत मूल्यमा)} = \Sigma \text{ कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि}$$

$$\text{कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (उपभोक्ताको मूल्यमा)} = \Sigma \text{ कुल मूल्य अभिवृद्धि} + \text{उत्पादनमा लागेको कर} - \text{उत्पादनमा प्राप्त हुने अनुदान}$$

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,

$$\text{कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन} = \text{अन्तिम उपभोग} + \text{लगानी} + \text{निर्यात} - \text{आयात}$$

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 हुन्छ: सामूहिक उपभोग (Collective Consumption) जस्तै: ट्राफिक सेवा र व्यक्तिगत उपभोग (Individual Consumption) जस्तै: 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 बुझनुपर्दछ।

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 आमदानीलाई 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 Production 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।

द. 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। जस्तै: 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)

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

९. 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।

१०. 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

११. 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।

१२. 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।

१३. 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,

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

१४. 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।

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

कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन मूल्य भाजक अर्थात् 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,

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

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।

१५. जीडीपीको 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,

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

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।

१५. 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 वर्गीकरण गरी तालिका प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

समग्र २१ औद्योगिक क्षेत्रलाई कृषि र गैरकृषि गरी मुख्य दुई 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

प्रशासनिक व्यावसायिक सेवा, सार्वजनिक प्रशासन तथा रक्षा, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य र अन्य सेवाहरू पर्दछन्।

ख. 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,

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

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. जीडीपीको 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,

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

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 जीडीपी) मा हुने परिवर्तन हो। प्रदेशको अर्थतन्त्रको अवस्थाको मूल्याङ्कन गर्न यो सूचक प्रयोग गरिन्छ। सुत्रमा,

$$\text{प्रादेशिक आर्थिक वृद्धिदर} = \frac{\text{यस अवधिको रियल प्रादेशिक जीडीपी} - \text{अघिल्लो अवधिको रियल प्रादेशिक जीडीपी}}{\text{अघिल्लो अवधिको रियल जीडीपी}} \times 100$$

आर्थिक वृद्धिदर अर्थतन्त्रको गतिशील 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,

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

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	<i>Accrual accounting</i> 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 are created and intermediate consumption when materials and supplies are being used.
Assets	<i>Assets</i> 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 <i>balance of payments</i> 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 <i>balance of primary incomes</i> 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 <i>balance sheet</i> 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 <i>balancing item</i> 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	<i>Barter transactions</i> 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 <i>base period</i> .

Basic price	The <i>basic price</i> 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	<i>Gross capital stock</i> 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 <i>central bank</i> 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	<i>Central government</i> 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 <i>Central Product Classification (CPC)</i> 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 <i>centre of economic interest</i> 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 <i>change in real national net worth</i> 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)	<i>Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress)</i> 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 <i>c.i.f.</i> (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 <i>classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)</i> 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 <i>classification of outlays of producers by purpose (COPP)</i> 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 <i>classification of the functions of government (COFOG)</i> 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-sectors.
Classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions (COPNI)	The <i>classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions (COPNI)</i> 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	<i>Consumer durables</i> 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	<i>Consumption</i> is an activity in which institutional units use up goods or services; consumption can be either intermediate or final.
Consumption good or service	Consumption <i>good or service</i> 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	<i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> 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.
COPNI (classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions)	<i>COPNI (classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions)</i> 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.
COPP (classification of outlays of producers by purpose)	<i>COPP (classification of outlays of producers by purpose)</i> 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).
Corporation	A <i>corporation</i> 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 <i>CPC (Central Product Classification)</i> is a classification based on the physical characteristics of goods or on the nature of the services rendered.

Current accounts	<i>Current accounts</i> 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	<i>Current transfers</i> 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	<i>Disposable income</i> 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	<i>Dividends</i> are a form of property income to which shareholders become entitled as a result of placing funds at the disposal of corporations.
Domestic output	<i>Domestic output</i> is output produced by resident enterprises.
Double deflation	<i>Double deflation</i> 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 <i>centre of economic interest</i> 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	<i>Economic production</i> 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 <i>economic territory of a country</i> consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods, and capital circulate freely.

Economic territory (of an international organisation)	The <i>economic territory of an international organisation</i> 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	<i>Economically active persons</i> are persons engaged in production included within the boundary of production of the SNA.
Economically significant prices	<i>Prices</i> are said to be <i>economically significant</i> 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 <i>employee</i> 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	<i>Exports of goods</i> 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	<i>Final consumption</i> 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	<i>Government final consumption expenditure</i> 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	<i>Household final consumption expenditure</i> 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	<i>Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs</i> consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.
Financial account	The <i>financial account</i> records the net acquisition of financial assets and net incurrence of liabilities for all institutional sectors by type of financial asset.
Financial assets	<i>Financial assets</i> 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 <i>financial corporations</i> 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	<i>Financial derivatives</i> 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	<i>Financial enterprises</i> are enterprises that are principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities which are closely related to financial intermediation.
Financial intermediaries	<i>Financial intermediaries</i> 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	<i>Financial intermediation</i> 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)	<i>Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)</i> is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly.
Financial lease	A <i>financial lease</i> 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	<i>Financial transactions</i> 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)	<i>First-in-first-out (FIFO)</i> 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)	<i>Fisher's Ideal price index</i> is the geometric mean of the Laspeyres and Paasche price indices.
Fisher's Ideal Index (volume)	<i>Fisher's Ideal volume index</i> is the geometric mean of the Laspeyres and Paasche volume indices.
FISIM (financial intermediation services indirectly measured)	<i>FISIM (financial intermediation services indirectly measured)</i> is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly.
Fixed assets	<i>Fixed assets</i> 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 <i>f.o.b. price</i> (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	<i>Foreign direct investment</i> 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	<i>Full-time equivalent employment</i> 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	<i>Functional classifications</i> 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).
GDP - expenditure based	<i>Expenditure-based GDP</i> is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.
GDP - income based	<i>Income-based GDP</i> is compensation of employees, plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports, plus gross mixed income, plus gross operating surplus.
GDP - output based	<i>Output-based GDP</i> is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).
GDP at market prices	<i>GDP at market prices</i> is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).
General government	The <i>general government</i> 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)	<i>GNI (gross national income)</i> 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	<i>Goods</i> 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	<i>Government final consumption expenditure</i> consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
Gross capital formation	<i>Gross capital formation</i> 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	<i>Gross capital stock</i> 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	<i>Expenditure-based gross domestic product</i> is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices, less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.
Gross domestic product - income based	<i>Income-based gross domestic product</i> 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	<i>Output-based gross domestic product</i> is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).
Gross domestic product at market prices	<i>Gross domestic product at market prices</i> is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).

Gross fixed capital formation	<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i> 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	<i>Gross national disposable income</i> 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)	<i>Gross national income (GNI)</i> 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	<i>Gross saving</i> is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure.
Gross value added	<i>Gross value added</i> 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	<i>Gross value added at basic prices</i> is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Gross value added at producers' prices	<i>Gross value added at producers' prices</i> is output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Holding gains	Positive or negative <i>holding gains</i> 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 <i>homogeneous production</i> is a producer unit in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out.

Household	<i>A household</i> 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	<i>Household final consumption expenditure</i> 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	<i>Illegal production</i> 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 producers.
Import duties	<i>Import duties</i> 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	<i>Imports of general merchandise</i> 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	<i>Imports of goods</i> 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	<i>Imports of services</i> 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, <i>indirect taxes</i> 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 <i>institutional sectors</i> , on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour, and objectives.
Institutional unit	An <i>institutional unit</i> 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 <i>insurance</i> 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	<i>Intermediate consumption</i> 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	<i>ISIC</i> 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	<i>Local government</i> 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	<i>Machinery and equipment</i> consists of transport equipment and other machinery and equipment other than that acquired by households for final consumption.
Margin (trade)	A <i>trade margin</i> 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	<i>Market establishments</i> produce mostly goods and services for sale at prices which are economically significant.
Market non-profit institutions serving businesses	<i>Market non-profit institutions serving businesses</i> 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	<i>Market output</i> 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	<i>Market prices</i> for transactions are the amounts of money willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing sellers.
Market price equivalents	<i>Market price equivalents</i> 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	<i>Market producers</i> are producers that sell most or all of their output at prices that are economically significant.

Mixed income	<i>Mixed income</i> is the surplus or deficit accruing from production by unincorporated enterprises owned by households.
Monetary gold	<i>Monetary gold</i> 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, <i>national income</i> 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	<i>Non-financial assets</i> 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	<i>Non-financial corporations</i> are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services.
Non-monetary gold	<i>Non-monetary gold</i> covers exports and imports of all gold not held as reserve assets (monetary gold) by the authorities.
Non-monetary transactions	<i>Non-monetary transactions</i> are transactions that are not initially stated in units of currency; barter is an obvious example.
Non-produced assets	<i>Non-produced assets</i> are non-financial assets that come into existence other than through processes of production.
Non-profit institutions (NPIs)	<i>Non-profit institutions (NPIs)</i> 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	<i>Non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government</i> must be properly constituted legal entities which exist separately from government but over which government exercises control.
Non-profit institutions engaged in market production	<i>Non-profit institutions engaged in market production</i> 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	<i>Non-profit institutions engaged in non-market production</i> 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)	<i>Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)</i> 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 <i>operating surplus</i> 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	<i>Output</i> 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	<i>Output produced for own final use</i> 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	<i>Own-account producers</i> 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	<i>Own-account workers</i> are self-employed persons without paid employees.
PPP (purchasing power parity)	A <i>PPP (purchasing power parity)</i> 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 <i>price</i> of a good or service is the value of one unit of a particular good or service.
Principal activity	The <i>principal activity</i> 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	<i>Produced assets</i> are non-financial assets that have come into existence as outputs from processes that fall within the production boundary.
Producer's price	A <i>producer's price</i> 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	<i>Producers for own final use</i> produce mostly goods and services for final consumption or fixed capital formation by the owners of the enterprises in which they are produced.
Production	<i>Production</i> 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 <i>production account</i> records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the SNA.
Production boundary	The <i>production boundary</i> 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)	<i>Public corporations</i> 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 <i>purchaser's price</i> 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 <i>purchasing power parity (PPP)</i> 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	<i>Quasi-corporations</i> 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)	<i>Real gross domestic income (real GDI)</i> 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 <i>reference rate (of interest)</i> 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 <i>rest of the world</i> 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 <i>rest of the world account</i> 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 <i>SAM (social accounting matrix)</i> 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	<i>Satellite accounts</i> 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	<i>Saving</i> is disposable income less final consumption expenditure (or adjusted disposable income less actual final consumption).
SDRs (Special Drawing Rights)	<i>SDRs (Special Drawing Rights)</i> 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 <i>social accounting matrix (SAM)</i> 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)	<i>Special drawing rights (SDRs)</i> are international reserve assets created by the International Monetary Fund and allocated to its members to supplement existing reserve assets.
Tangible fixed assets	<i>Tangible fixed assets</i> are non-financial produced assets that consist of dwellings; other buildings and structures; machinery and equipment and cultivated assets.
Tangible non-produced assets	<i>Tangible non-produced assets</i> 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 <i>tax on a product</i> 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	<i>Total final consumption</i> 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	<i>Total hours worked</i> consist of the aggregate number of hours actually worked during the period in employee and self-employment jobs.
Trade credits and advances	<i>Trade credits and advances</i> 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 <i>trade margin</i> 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	<i>Trading gains and losses</i> 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 <i>transaction</i> 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 <i>transfer</i> 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 <i>uses</i> 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	<i>Valuables</i> 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	<i>Gross value added</i> 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	<i>Net value added</i> is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital.
Value added tax (VAT)	A <i>Value added tax (VAT)</i> is a tax on products collected in stages by enterprises.
Wages and salaries	<i>Wages and salaries</i> consist of the sum of wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind.
Wages and salaries in cash	<i>Wages and salaries in cash</i> 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	<i>Wages and salaries in kind</i> 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 Preparation

The working team led by Mr. Dilli Raj Joshi, Deputy Chief Statistician, National Accounts Statistics Division

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ganesh Prasad Acharya | Director |
| 2. Rishi Ram Sigdel | Director |
| 3. Purna Bahadur Gharti Magar | Statistics Officer |
| 4. Avadhesh Kumar Shukla | Statistics Officer |
| 5. Sharada Sharma | Statistics Officer |
| 6. Shiva Shrestha | Statistics Officer |
| 7. Gangaram Bhattarai | Statistics Officer |
| 8. Nara Bahadur Kunwar | Statistics Officer |
| 9. Sabita Aryal | Statistics Assistant |