

Country Paper
The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal
2026

**Economic Injustice in Nepal: A Brief
Assessment**

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Introduction

Along with sluggish growth and development, Nepal's progress on improving livelihoods of people has equally been slow and less satisfactory. Persistence of inequality, widespread informality and shrinking fiscal space for public services compounded by steep rise in debt services and expenses on highly unproductive areas continue to define the lived reality of millions. This report provides a comprehensive, evidence-based review and analysis of economic justice in Nepal, drawing on civil society perspectives, community voices, and verified national and international data.

Key findings show that despite consumption poverty declining steadily overtime and standing at 20.3 percent in 2022, Nepal's income-based inequality coefficient was already 0.58 in 2019/20 which is among the highest in the world. Equally strikingly, a phenomenon of wealth concentration has manifested overtime simultaneously. In 1985 the wealth share of 10 percent highly rich people was 56.9 percent. Their share went up further and reached 58.7 percent in 2025. In contrast, the share of bottom 50 percent which was merely 5 percent in 1985 reduced further and stood at 4.7 percent in 2025. A very fast rise in public debt has also taken place especially in recent years, from 22.28 percent of GDP in 2014/15 to 43.71 percent of GDP in 2024/25, almost doubling as a share of GDP in 10 year's period. Approximately 81.2 percent of Nepal's workforce operates informally, without legal' protections or social security. Remittances accounted for nearly 27.8 percent of GDP in 2024/25, underscoring serious structural weaknesses in the domestic economy.

The report identifies multiple interlocking deeper structural problems in the Nepalese economy— higher inequality and poverty, predominance of regressive taxation, shrinking spending in public services, rise in public debt unsustainably, a largely unprotected labour force, unchecked corporate power with market capture practices and analyses simultaneously how these have heavily affected women, farmers, informal workers, Dalits, indigenous communities. youth and other vulnerable population. Finally, it presents a clear agenda of civil society demands for progressive taxation, universal social protection, increased investment to ensure access to and

quality of public services, debt justice, labour rights, and community-centered economic development alternatives.

Economic justice in Nepal is not a distant aspiration. It, rooted in transformative discourse, requires immediate concrete policy changes and reforms with strong political will and commitments.

Indicator	Verified Figure / Source
National Consumption Poverty Rate (2022)	20.3 Percent CBS NLSS-IV
Income Gini Coefficient (2019/20)	0.58 - Oxfam / Nepal Economic Forum
Wealth Share of Richest 10 Percent (2025)	58.7 Percent-Global Inequality Lab
Five Year's Average GDP Growth Rate at Factor Cost (2019/20 to 2024/25)	3.8 Percent-NSO
GDP per Capita (2025)	USD 1516-NSO
Five Year's Average Inflation Rate (2019/20 to 2024/25)	5.4 Percent-NRB
Remittances as Percent of GDP (2024/ 2025)	27.8 Percent NRB
Public Debt as Percent of GDP (FY2024/25)	43.71 Percent - MoF
Informal Employment Share	81.2 Percent – World Bank
Informal Economy as Percent of GDP	44.66 Percent NRB/CEDCON
Unemployment Rate (2024)	12.6 Percent - NSO
VAT Rate	13 Percent - MoF
Households Receiving Remittances	77 Percent- NSO (NLSS-IV)

1. Background

Nepal stands at a critical juncture in its development endeavors . While the country has undergone significant political transformation by completing its transition to a federal democratic republic, the country has hardly been able to embark on the path to higher quality growth and development and ensure benefits to the larger section of population equitably (NSO, 2024 and MoF, 2025). Large sections of society, especially women, informal workers, smallholder farmers, Dalits, indigenous communities, Madhesis, landless people, and youth continue to struggle with abject poverty, rising costs of living, unemployment, limited access to and quality of public services and various forms of vulnerabilities .

Nepal is also experiencing the compounding effects of global and regional crises. Externally transmitted prices are significantly increasing the cost of food, fuel, transportation, health care, and education, among others. Households with low and fixed incomes are struggling to meet daily needs. Youth unemployment and underemployment are the most concerning areas. The official unemployment rate stands at 12.6 percent with very high youth unemployment rate at 22.7 percent (NSO , 2024) indicating the incapacity of domestic economy to generate sufficient decent jobs in the country. As a result, more than 2200 youths are compelled to leave the country by air routes alone daily in search of job for resolving livelihood problems of their families. In 2025, remittances reached 27.8 percent of GDP (NRB, 2025), which is one of the highest ratios in the world and reflects deeper structural weaknesses in the domestic economy.

Nepal's fiscal position is increasingly under strain. Total public debt reached 43.71 percent of GDP by the end of fiscal year 2024/25 (NRB , 2025) leading to escalation in debt servicing obligations markedly as well which in turn has started consuming a larger share of public revenues. Added by mounting wasteful and unproductive expenses amidst deepening structural problems in the budgetary and public expenditure management system, investment gap in critical areas such as health, education, agriculture, social protection, and employment generation has widened further in recent years. Encouragement to the privatisation and public-private partnership models by the International Financial Institutions have additionally raised the possibility of reducing accessibility and affordability of essential services of the poor and other vulnerable population.

Climate change is further intensifying the economic insecurity of people. Notably, Nepal is ranked among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world. Floods, landslides, droughts, and extreme weather events are disproportionately affecting poor households, particularly those dependent on agriculture and natural resources. Vulnerable groups often lack resources to recover from disasters, pushing them into deeper poverty. Against such backgrounds, economic justice should not become merely a policy aspiration but an integral part of development imperatives.

2. Purpose of the Report

The broad purpose of this report is to examine the role of Nepal's current development models and economic policies in addressing deepened poverty, inequality, and social exclusion problems. More particularly, it aims to analyse whether economic growth has benefited the larger section of population or has primarily favored certain groups at the cost of poor and other vulnerable population. For the same purpose, the report covers and focuses on multiple key thematic areas which include inequality and poverty, taxation, public spending, debt, labour and the informal economy, and corporate power. As a part of such coverages, its focused objective from civil society perspectives is to examine how economic decisions affect vulnerable populations requiring interlinked development and policy alternatives.

Specifically, the report aims to:

- Provide a rigorous, people-centered analysis of Nepal's economic situation with a focus on justice, equity, and redistribution.
- Present verified, up-to-date economic data on justice issue alongside qualitative community perspectives on it.
- Identify who benefits from and who is excluded by the current economic growth and development pattern.
- Analyze fiscal policies including taxation, public spending, debt, and related structural reform policies from economic justice perspectives.
- Assess how economic decisions affect women, informal workers, farmers, marginalized communities and other vulnerable population.

- Amplify civil society voices and highlight the importance of development policy alternatives for ensuring economic justice.
- Generate evidence for advocacy, policy dialogue, and public awareness on equitable people-centered development.

3. Key Thematic Areas

3.1 Inequality and Poverty Trends

Along with low but poor quality growth, deep-rooted structural disparities and policy deficiencies continue to affect large segments of the population. Though consumption based national poverty and inequality rates have declined steadily overtime and stood 20.3 and 0.30 percent respectively in 2022 (NSO, 2024), they do not reflect true situation as consumption is based on higher debt, among others, with compulsion to repay loan later through property sales etc. The true gap between the haves and have nots is reflected by income and wealth inequality and hence they are better indicators of state of justice in societies and the country. If estimated income and wealth based Gini coefficients as well as wealth concentration indices are examined closely, a dramatic rise in these can be observed. The income inequality Gini which was 0.49 in 2010/11 rose to 0.58 in 2019/20 which is one of the highest levels recorded in the world at that time (Oxfam Nepal, 2019; Nepal Economic Forum, 2024). It has also been reported that the richest 10 percent earn more than three times the income of the poorest 40 percent and hold more than 26 times wealth compared to the poorest 40 percent (Oxfam Nepal, 2019). The latest global inequality estimates further show that the wealth shares of the highest 10 percent rich people reached 58.7 percent in 2025 from 56.9 percent in 1985 as against further reduction in wealth share of 50 percent people at the bottom, from 5 to 4.7 percent during the same period (Global Inequality Lab, 2026). Though in some limited urban areas like Kathmandu Valley and few other cities some improvements in infrastructure and economic activity have taken place but higher migration and limited income earning sources on the one hand and poor infrastructure and public services coupled with limited economic opportunities in rural areas on the other are compounding both poverty intensity and inequality problems.

As an indicator of fueling both poverty and inequality, inflation has increased at an average rate of 5.4 percent in the last five years period (2019/20 to 2024/25). This has disproportionately affected the low-income families, who spend a higher share of their income on food, fuel, and other basic necessities. Strikingly, poor households are largely forced to reduce spending on health care, education, and nutrition as a direct consequence leading to increased vulnerabilities. As is discussed below, too much labor market vulnerability is one of the biggest contributors to perpetuate poverty and escalate inequality in Nepal. Added feature is that out of the total households, almost 77 percent receive remittances in one form or the other (NSO, 2024) and thus it portrays the too much livelihoods dependency on migration which is a testimony of very weak domestic economy in creating economic opportunities internally. This also additionally indicates that poverty and inequality conditions are closely linked with external migration, nature of job and employment to a greater extent.

3.2 Taxation and Fiscal Justice

Nepal's tax system is structurally regressive. Out of the total revenue, 90 percent comes from the taxes. In that the contribution of indirect taxes is still predominant at 70 percent. In the indirect tax also, the contribution of VAT, a highly regressive tax, is predominant at 32.6 percent (MoF, 2026). VAT and other indirect taxes such as customs duties and other consumption taxes affect all consumers equally regardless of income of consumers, placing disproportionately greater burden on poor households who spend a larger share of their earnings on taxable goods and services. It is evidently clear that even the VAT exemptions on agricultural products and other essentials have not fully shielded poor households from the burden of the tax (Nepal Economic Forum, 2025).

Direct tax such as income and wealth-related taxes contribute smaller share in the total tax revenue, limiting the redistributive function of the fiscal system. Moreover, wealthier individuals and corporations' are highly benefitted from the tax exemptions and incentives. The irony is that despite tax incentives of billions of Rupees every year in the name of promoting industries, a deceleration in manufacturing sector is continuing since long which raises question marks on their rationales. In addition, corporate sectors in hydropower, banking, real estate, and large infrastructure frequently receive incentives. Moreover, often tax incentives are exclusively provided to the business groups who have closer nexus with the powerful political actors. Added

to these is that there is a practice of imposing flat rate on capital income, capital gains and final withholding tax and hence the equity aspect is ignored in such direct taxes with exclusive benefits to the wealthier people.

On the other hand, still larger economy operating informally is still out of the tax net. As an offshoot, tax evasion, illicit financial flows and deliberate weak enforcement of taxes is most common. All these means that a big injustice is imbedded in the tax system and practices with higher tax incidence among the poor and low income people as they do not get special incentives and privileges (Khanal and Pandey, 2026). Therefore, there is an urgency of moving towards a more progressive tax system in Nepal. For strengthening such a tax system, introduction of wealth tax added by bringing progressivity in capital gains and corporate profit taxes will be necessary which will enable not only to bring about equity in the tax system but also to expand the revenue mobilization at a faster and sustainable way.

3.3 Public Spending Priorities and Access to and Quality of Public Services

The actual total government expenditure of Nepal reached Rs. 1513.2 billion in the fiscal year 2024/25, comprising current expenditure of Rs. 956.6 billion, capital expenditure of Rs. 224 billion, and financing expenditure of Rs. 332.7 billion (MoF, 2026). The composition of the expenditure, thus, shows that the large chunk of budget is absorbed by the current expenditure which comes out to be 63.2 percent of the total expenditure for the fiscal year 2024/25. On the other hand, the share of capital expenditure is merely 14.8 percent. Noticeably, in 2024/25 the share of expenditure on financial management which mainly consists of debt serving has exceeded the capital expenditure at 22 percent. Largely, the present budgetary system encompasses through resource allocation priority and operational efficiency problems. From such a deficient system, neither productive capacity nor transformation of the economy can be enhanced in a more equitable and sustainable way (Khanal and Khanal, .2024).

Most worrying phenomenon is that despite fast rise in current expenditure, the share of public spending in health and education is shrinking in recent years amidst insignificant capital budget on the infrastructure and qualitative development related programs and activities. Consequently, health and education services continue to face critical shortages of staff, equipment, and infrastructure, particularly in rural and remote areas. Public schools and hospitals are under pressure, forcing many people to rely on private services that are expensive and inaccessible to low-income families. Social protection programmes such as old-age allowances have expanded in recent years, but coverage and benefit levels remain inadequate for addressing widespread economic insecurity. Thus, from access to and quality of health and education services as well as social security standpoint, poor and other vulnerable people are most sufferers (Khanal and Pandey, 2026). From justice standpoint, this becomes a serious problem particularly in a situation when the tax system is highly regressive. Therefore, for strengthening economic justice system, overhauling of budgetary system is a must so that it could be a catalyst towards improving people's livelihoods, reducing inequality, and ensuring universal access to and quality of public services.

3.4 Debt and Austerity

Nepal's public debt has grown substantially in recent years. Total outstanding public debt reached Rs. 2.67 trillion by the end of fiscal year 2024/25 which comes out to be 43.71 percent of GDP. Such a ratio was 42.71 percent in the previous year. The phenomenal rise in public debt continued and reached 45.95 percent of the GDP by the mid-Dec/Jan 2025/26. In this, the share of external debt is 24.35 percent and that of domestic debt is 21.6 percent. The weighted average interest rate on Nepal's debt is 3.4 percent which is high (Public Debt Management Office, 2026).

Though Nepal's debt level still remains below the statutory ceiling of 50 percent of GDP and hence is relatively low compared to many other countries with same level of per capita income, the pace of accumulation is very fast which is a major area of concern. As obvious, when debt as a share of GDP increases at a faster rate than the GDP, this simply means that the debt has contributed very little to enhance productive capacity of the economy, a precondition to augment higher growth in a more equitable and sustained way. Furthermore, when depreciation inflates the local-currency value of foreign loans, this poses a growing fiscal risk. It is reported that exchange rate losses added Rs. 40.3 billion to debt obligations in the first three months of FY2025/26 alone (The Farsight Nepal, 2025). Consequently, fiscal space is rapidly shrinking in Nepal amidst fast rise in unproductive and wasteful expenses of the government as pointed out above also. In such circumstances, conditions attached to external loans from international financial institutions such as the IMF and World Bank emphasizing on fiscal discipline, market oriented big bang reforms in the name of expanding private sector participation accompanied by pressures to impose various austerity measures may lead to further reduction in public spending in critical areas with disproportionate impacts on poor and marginalised communities.

It is also noticeable that when infrastructure projects are funded through debts, they also raise serious concerns about transparency, environmental impacts, and the distribution of benefits. This is why civil society groups are continuously demanding that public borrowing should give high priority on social welfare, transparency, and long-term sustainability. In this respect, they are particularly emphasizing on the need of debt audits to ascertain that whether or not loans are generating equitable returns in a sustainable way.

3.5 Labour Market and Informal Economy

Labor market conditions and informality in the economy are closely interlinked and are major hurdles in Nepal to transform economy in a way that could ensure sustained high quality growth and rapid expansion in decent job and employment, preconditions for alleviating poverty at a faster rate and strengthening equitable path to prosperity and sustainable development. Remarkably, despite very low labor force participation rate in general and women participation rate in particular, the informality in labor market is very high in Nepal at around 81.3 percent added by 82.4 per cent women in informal employment. More alarmingly, informal youth employment is reported to be as high as 92.4 percent (World Bank, 2025). The informality is characterized by insecure working conditions, and low wages. As such, workers are hired without written contracts, minimum wage protections, health insurance, paid leave, and workplace safety guarantees. So much so, women and marginalized communities face additional structural barriers to employment and equal wages, further deepening inequality.

As an offshoot of above, the size of the informal economy is equally very high in Nepal. A recent study shows that the size of informal economy is in the neighborhood of 44.66 percent (NRB and CDCEON, 2024). The study finds that the highest share of informal economy is in the real estate sector (99.97 percent) followed by agriculture, forestry and fisheries (96.48 percent), accommodation and food services (50.42 percent), transportation-related to entertainment and recreation (33.69 percent).

More discernible feature of the informality is that women are disproportionately concentrated in the most precarious categories of informal work: domestic service, home-based manufacturing, subsistence agriculture, and unpaid care work. Despite contributing enormously to the economy and to social reproduction, women workers remain economically insecure and socially undervalued. Some estimates show that only around 3,000 businesses are formally registered by women, a stark indicator of structural exclusion (Nepal Economic Forum, (2024).

Labour migration plays a central role in Nepal's economy, with remittances reaching 27.8 per cent of GDP in 2024/25. However, migrant workers mostly men in Gulf countries and Malaysia frequently face exploitation, unsafe conditions, debt bondage, and limited legal recourse. Their absence reshapes household structures and places additional unpaid care burdens on women

at home. Trade unions and labour rights organisations continue to demand stronger protections, living wages, and expansion of social security to cover all workers including migrants and informal workers.

3.6 Corporate Power, Privatization, and Financialization

Neo-liberalism oriented market reforms including privatization have been intensified in Nepal since last several decades. As a part of this, apart from rapid expansion in the involvement and domination of the private sector in sectors such as banking and insurance, critical services such as health and education are increasingly privatized and are allowed to operate fully on the commercial line. As is well known, all round and excessive privatization makes very pervasive adverse effect on common people because of affordability and accessibility problems. . Many poor households have no access to quality private health care and education due to high costs, effectively creating a two-tier system that entrenches inequality.

Most concerning aspect in the post neo-liberal period is that corporate influence over policymaking has grown day by day. The large business groups through their close nexus with influential political actors are increasingly succeeding to make economic decisions in their favor. This has augmented policy corruption to a greater extent. Public-private partnership models are increasingly promoted in the areas of infrastructure and service delivery which in turn are raising serious concerns about unequal risk sharing, limited public oversight, and the prioritization of profit over public welfare. Financialization, rapid expansion of banking, real estate speculation, and capital markets are benefitting certain sections of the society. Lack of broad-based employment generation and expansion in social welfare schemes have contributed to fuel economic injustice further.

All these underscore on the need of a people-centered economy in which stronger regulation of corporate power, greater public accountability in governance, and policies ensuring economic activity that serve social welfare rather than narrow profit interests are made its integral part.

3.7 People's Alternatives and Economic Justice Pathways

Civil society organisations, labour unions, women's groups, farmers' movements, and development activist in Nepal are actively promoting alternative economic frameworks grounded in redistribution, inclusion, and democratic accountability. These alternatives are not theoretical they are grounded in the lived realities of the communities most affected by current policies rooted in neoliberalism.

A central demand is for reform in the Nepal's tax system to make it highly progressive. For this to realize, stronger taxation on wealth, luxury property, large corporate profits, and high-income groups would be necessary which will help to expand public revenues markedly and also reduce concentration of economic power simultaneously. Now there are also widespread calls for introducing universal social protection covering unemployment, health, pensions, maternity, and all workers including those in the informal sector.

There is also a need of rapid investment expansion in areas such as health, education, agriculture, rural infrastructure, and areas associated with climate resilience at the same time ensuing equity in their distribution. Moreover, Labour rights advocates are highlighting on the urgent need for living wages, safe working conditions, and protection for migrant workers. Some of the NGOs, INGOs and Women's organisations are persistently demanding to recognize to the unpaid care work as a part of system of national accounts. These is also growing demand for massive expansion in gender-responsive budgeting system by covering all sectors through concrete government programmes. It should be added that cooperatives and community-based economic models offer viable alternatives to profit-driven development in which strengthening of local resilience and democratic participation is emphasized.

4. Key Questions for Analysis

The following questions guide the analytical framework of this report and reflect the central tensions in Nepal's current economic model. They are also entry points for further research, advocacy, and policy engagement:

1. Who benefits most from economic growth and development projects and who is systematically excluded?
2. Why does income inequality continue to increase despite overall growth in GDP?
3. How fair and progressive is Nepal's taxation system, and what reforms are needed?
4. How are debt accumulation and fiscal pressures shaping public investment priorities?
5. Are public budgets adequately designed and delivered to serve vulnerable populations?
6. What alternatives can ensure more equitable, sustainable, and people-centred development?
7. How do economic decisions affect women, Dalits, indigenous communities, and other marginalised groups differently?
8. What role should civil society play in economic governance and accountability?

5. Community Voices: Stories from the Ground

Community testimonies are central to understanding the human impact of economic policy. The case stories below include two illustrative accounts drawn from broader patterns documented across Nepal.

Community Voice 1: Informal Worker Facing Inflation (Kathmandu)

A street vendor in Kathmandu reported that rising food and transportation costs have significantly reduced household savings and increased debt. Although daily earnings have remained roughly the same, the cost of rent, cooking gas, and food has increased sharply. Without social protection, a written employment contract, or stable income, the family struggles to meet basic needs. 'The prices keep going up but my earnings don't. I don't know how long we can manage,' she said.

Her experience is representative of hundreds of thousands of informal workers in Nepal's urban economy who have no safety net against rising costs.

Community Voice 2 :

At 58 years of age, Priya Rais continues to engage in laundry and cooking tasks for various households, working for three different families each week. Although expressing a desire to join the Social Security Fund, she mentioned that her salary is insufficient to accommodate any deductions required to join the fund.

6. Civil Society Demands and Recommendations

Civil society organisations, trade unions, women's rights groups, farmers' movements, and development actors in Nepal have articulated the following comprehensive set of demands for economic justice. These recommendations reflect the priorities of those most affected by current economic policies and are grounded in the evidence presented in this report:

On Taxation and Revenue

- *Establish a more progressive and fair taxation system, including meaningful wealth taxes, capital gains taxes, and increased corporate tax compliance.*
- *Reduce reliance on regressive indirect taxes (VAT, customs duties) that disproportionately burden poor households.*
- *Close corporate tax exemption loopholes, particularly in hydropower, banking, and real estate sectors.*
- *Strengthen anti-tax evasion measures and address illicit financial flows.*

On Public Spending and Social Investment

- *Substantially increase public investment in health, education, agriculture, rural development, and climate resilience.*
- *Ensure public services are affordable, accessible, and equitable, particularly for rural and remote communities.*
- *Implement gender-responsive budgeting across all government programmes.*
- *Expand universal social protection: unemployment support, health insurance, pensions, and maternity protection for all workers.*

On Labour Rights and Informal Workers

- *Enforce minimum wages across all sectors including domestic work, agriculture, and construction.*
- *Extend formal labour protections and social security to all informal and migrant workers.*

- *Ratify and fully implement relevant ILO conventions on labour rights.*
- *Recognise and account for women's unpaid care and domestic work in national economic planning.*

On Debt, Corporate Power, and Governance

- *Conduct transparent public debt audits; renegotiate loan conditions to prioritise human development.*
- *Reject austerity conditionalities that reduce social spending or mandate privatisation of essential services.*
- *Strengthen regulation of corporate power and public-private partnerships with full transparency and accountability.*
- *Promote cooperatives, local economies, and community-based economic models as alternatives to profit-driven development.*
- *Ensure climate-resilient and community-centred development that protects vulnerable populations from disaster risk.*

7. Conclusion

Nepal's development model largely driven by neo-liberal orthodoxy encompasses through fragile and poor quality growth as well as exclusion of majority of people from receiving benefits and opportunities in such processes. The evidence presented in this report makes it clear that rising income inequality, a regressive tax system, growing public debt, shrinking fiscal space for social investment amidst fast rise in unproductive expenses and debt servicing liabilities, labor market vulnerability and widespread informal employment without protections on the one hand and growing corporate influence over policy decisions to safeguard their businesses and other economic interest on the other cannot be regraded to be inevitable outcomes of proclaimed development. Indeed, they are the results of more biased policy choices made by those in power who make decisions in favor of rich with often vested interest at the expense of those who are voiceless and have little access to corridor of power.

As the report clearly shows, women, informal workers, smallholder farmers, Dalit and indigenous communities, young people, and migrant workers bear the greatest costs of the structural failures of the economy. Rising inflation, inadequate and poor quality public services, deepening labour exploitation, mounting climate vulnerability, and absence of social protection to workers and other vulnerable population leave millions of Nepali citizens without a meaningful human security. Almost 77 percent of household's dependency on remittances entails that there is no productive domestic employment in the country. But as report reveals, there is no problem of hardworking people in the country but the problem is of a failure of the economic system in generating just, decent, and dignified livelihoods in the country.

Therefore, there is a firm conviction in the civil society that if development discourse is fully overhauled by keeping people at the centre of development, prosperity with economic justice can be achieved in Nepal in a short period ensuring sustainability as well. Towards that end, progressive taxation, universal social protection, increased public investment in essential services with focus on poor and vulnerable population, prevention of debt use in unproductive areas accompanied by system of complete transparency, strong labour rights and community-centered development will be needed which are viable and most suitable pathways of development for country like Nepal. It should be added that civil society has articulated such alternatives clearly

and consistently. What is required now is the political will to act, to design an economy that serves all Nepali citizens, not merely the privileged few.

A just economic system must prioritise human dignity, social welfare, environmental sustainability, and democratic participation. Nepal's path forward depends on embracing this vision added by building coalitions, strengthening evidence based decision makings with participatory processes and ensuring accountability mechanisms to make it a reality not a mirage.

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