

Nepal Budget 2083/84 (FY 2026/27)


Analytical Assessment: Priorities, Comparison & Ambition Gauge

Actual Budget Presented by Finance Minister Dr. Swarnim Wagle on May 29, 2026 — Republic Day




⚠️ Ambitiousness gauge — realistic or over-reach?

 Actual vs Recommended budget deep dive

 5-Year budget trend & execution capacity

 Sector priorities — what changed & why

 Key risks: Revenue gap, capital execution, debt

BUDGET FY 2083/84 — AT A GLANCE

5 Objectives

Economic transformation, living standards, governance, private sector, tech-led growth

5 Focus Areas

Energy & AI, agriculture, infrastructure, investment climate, tourism & trade

5 Priorities

Productive economy, human capital, capex, fiscal discipline, federalism

5 Tax Reforms

Income tax halved threshold doubled, customs simplified, excise abolished, VAT digital incentive, CGT finalised

5 Non-Tax Reforms

Govt restructuring, investment law, SOE divestment, energy unbundling, sovereign wealth fund



Political Stability

End of political instability cycle; stable governance for reform



Foreign Reserves

Healthy forex reserves with adequate liquidity in financial system



Clean Energy Potential

Vast hydropower capacity & emerging tech infrastructure



Youth Demographic

Large young workforce as significant capital resource



Internal Market

Sluggish domestic demand & low productive-sector investment



Global Supply Chain

International supply chain disruptions remain a challenge

5 Main Objectives

FY 2083/84 Budget

01

Economic Transformation

Build a production-oriented economy that delivers international prestige through fiscal and structural reforms

02

Improve Living Standards

Expand the middle class, reduce poverty, and ensure equitable economic opportunities for all Nepali citizens

03

Institutional Reform & Good Governance

Streamline government structures, eliminate waste, and establish accountable, results-oriented public administration

04

Private Sector Confidence

Restore business confidence through legal reforms, investment facilitation, and a transparent regulatory environment

05

Technology-Led Growth

Position Nepal as an AI and tech hub, leveraging clean energy and digital infrastructure for economic modernisation

5 Key Focus Areas

FY 2083/84 Budget

Energy & Technology

- › Restructure Nepal Electricity Authority into 3 separate companies
- › Establish Nepal's first Sovereign AI Computing Centre (Syuchatar, KTM)
- › Enable private sector cross-border electricity trading
- › Clean energy bond & Diaspora bond issuance

Agriculture Revival

- › 40% capital investment subsidy for commercial farmers (up to Rs 2 crore)
- › 80% premium subsidy on crop & livestock insurance
- › Farmer-centric service system with doorstep technical access
- › Agriculture Bill to Parliament for legal framework

Infrastructure & Connectivity

- › Upgrade roads to all district headquarters within 5 years
- › Smart urban mobility (electric buses) in Kathmandu & Pokhara
- › Hybrid annuity model for infrastructure projects
- › Growth Poles & Regional Quads development strategy

Investment Climate

- › 'Investment Express' — automated one-stop investment clearance
- › Legal reforms: company law, foreign investment, insolvency
- › Commercial dispute arbitration tribunal
- › Limited Liability Partnership law for angel/VC investment

Tourism & Trade

- › Visit Nepal Year 2085 & Nepal Wellness Year 2027 preparations
- › Promote 'Wellness Tourism' and high-value resort development
- › Restructure Civil Aviation Authority for EU air safety compliance
- › Nirvana Path (Lumbini–Muktinath) and Shaligram Path promotion

5 Budget Priorities

FY 2083/84 Budget

PRIORITY 1

Productive Economy & Employment

Revive agriculture, promote green industrialisation, expand forest-based industries, herbal processing, and tourism to create quality domestic jobs and reduce import dependence.

PRIORITY 2

Human Capital & Social Equity

Prioritise education (mathematics, STEM), healthcare, social security, and ensure access for women, marginalised communities, and Persons with Disabilities to economic opportunities.

PRIORITY 3

Capital Expenditure Acceleration

Operate development projects in 'Mission Mode' — fix cost and time, improve procurement, deploy sunset law for stalled projects, and track mobilisation advances.

PRIORITY 4

Fiscal Consolidation & Debt Management

Control recurrent expenditure, save Rs 20 billion through restructuring, issue sovereign wealth fund, hedge foreign exchange risk, and improve sovereign credit ratings.

PRIORITY 5

Federalism & Subnational Development

Strengthen provinces and local governments financially; implement 'Growth Quads' regional strategy to channel investment into rural-urban fringe growth poles.

Direct & Indirect Tax Measures

T1 Income Tax Threshold Doubled

DIRECT TAX

- Personal income tax exemption raised to Rs 10 lakh (doubled from current)
- Maximum personal income tax rate reduced by 10 percentage points
- Involuntary ownership transfers due to death exempted from Sec 57 of Income Tax Act

T2 Customs Duty Rationalisation

CUSTOMS

- Customs duty reduced on 273 types of industrial raw materials
- Existing 11 customs rate tiers consolidated into 7 tiers
- Raw material duty kept at least one tier below finished-goods duty

T3 Excise Duty Removal & Green Tax

INDIRECT TAX

- Excise duty abolished on 360 goods
- Infrastructure Development Tax, Road Maintenance Fee and similar scattered taxes unified into a single 'Green Tax'
- Simplification of border-point levies

T4 Digital Payment VAT Incentive

VAT

- 10% VAT discount for consumers paying digitally at point of invoice
- VAT refund process to be fully automated
- Lottery-style incentive scheme to promote invoice culture

T5 Capital Gains Tax Finalised & Tax Dispute Relief

CGT / AMNESTY

- Capital gains tax on listed company share sales made final withholding (no further assessment)
- Special scheme: pay 1% surcharge on disputed tax amount to close pending litigation
- Penalties, interest and surcharges waived upon settlement

5 Major Non-Tax Reforms

FY 2083/84 Budget

Structural, Institutional & Financial Reforms

N1 Government Restructuring

INSTITUTIONAL

- Federal ministries reduced from 22 to 18
- 31 agencies abolished, 6 merged, 6 transferred, 18 restructured
- Estimated savings: Rs 20 billion from organisational streamlining

N2 Investment Climate Legal Reforms

LEGAL / BUSINESS

- Company law amended: conflict-of-interest clarity, easier dissolution
- Foreign Investment Act: remove NRB prior approval for repatriation
- Limited Liability Partnership law for venture capital & angel investment

N3 Public Enterprise Reform & Divestment

SOE REFORM

- Nepal Airlines converted to company; strategic partnership sought
- Shares of National Life Insurance & Bishal Bazaar offered publicly
- DDA for 7 SOEs incl. Gorkhali Rubber; PPP model for management

N4 Energy Sector Restructuring

ENERGY

- Nepal Electricity Authority split into 3 companies (generation, transmission, trading)
- Private sector permitted to trade electricity in international markets
- 'Take or Pay' PPA model for new power purchase agreements

N5 New Financial Instruments & Sovereign Wealth

FINANCE

- Offshore bond in Nepali currency on international markets
- Clean Energy Bond and Diaspora Bond to be issued
- Sovereign Wealth Fund ('Matrabhumi Kosh') established for strategic assets
- Hedging services against forex risk for foreign-loan projects

Actual Budget 2083/84 vs. Our Recommendation — Head-to-Head

 **ACTUAL BUDGET — Rs 2,124.34 Billion**

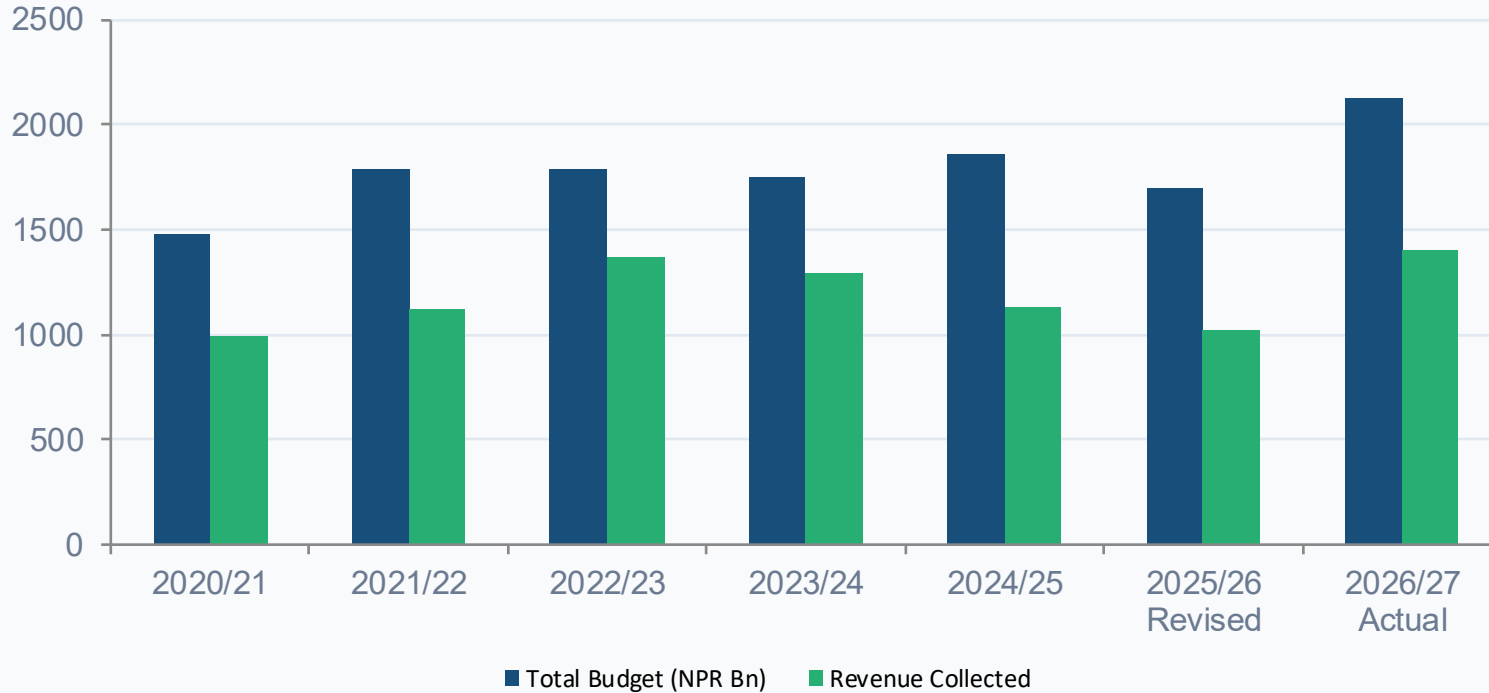
 **OUR RECOMMENDATION — Rs 1,950 Billion**

Component	Actual Budget	Our Recommendation	Difference	Signal
Total Size	Rs 2,124.34B	Rs 1,950B	+8.9%	✓ OK
Recurrent Expenditure	Rs 1,270.58B (59.8%)	Rs 740B (38%)	+71.7%	⚠ Concern
Capital Expenditure	Rs 431.10B (20.3%)	Rs 448B (23%)	-3.8%	⚠ Concern
Financial Management	Rs 422.64B (19.9%)	Rs 292B (15%)	+44.7%	⚠ Concern
Revenue Target	Rs 1,405.31B	Rs 1,200B	+17.1%	✓ OK
Fiscal Deficit	Rs 657.29B (31%)	Rs 533B (27%)	+23.3%	⚠ Concern
Foreign Loans	Rs 247.28B	Rs 250B	-1.1%	✓ OK
Domestic Borrowing	Rs 410B	Rs 420B	-2.4%	✓ OK
GDP Growth Target	7.0%	5.5% (realistic)	Over-ambitious	⚠ Concern
Inflation Target	6.0%	5.5%	Slightly high	✓ OK

⚠ **Key Gap: Recurrent expenditure at 59.8% of budget vs recommended 38% — structural imbalance persists. Capital at only 20.3% vs 23% recommended.**

Budget Size Trajectory: 5-Year Trend & Scale of Ambition

Total Budget vs Revenue (NPR Billion) — 2020/21 to 2026/27



Budget Growth vs Reality

Year	Budget Δ	Rev Δ	GDP	Cap%
2021/22	+21.6%	+13.1%	5.63%	72%
2022/23	0.0%	+21.5%	1.98%	58%
2023/24	-2.3%	-4.8%	3.67%	61%
2024/25	+6.2%	-13.1%	4.61%	57%
2025/26	+5.6%	-9.4%	3.85%	29%
2026/27	+25.2%	+37.6%*	7%*	?

* Target — actual TBD

⚠️ Ambition vs Fiscal Reality

NPC Ceiling: Rs 1.89T | **FM Revised Ceiling:** Rs 2.15T | **Actual Budget:** Rs 2.124T | **Our Recommendation:** Rs 1.95T

The 2026/27 budget at Rs 2.124T is **+25.2% above the revised current year estimate** and **+12.4% above the NPC ceiling**. This is Nepal's LARGEST-EVER budget. Revenue must grow 37.6% to meet targets — last year actual was Rs 1.021T vs target of Rs 1.315T.

🔴 AMBITION RATING: VERY HIGH

+25.2% budget growth when revenue grew only 3% in prior year. 7% GDP target vs 3.85% actual. Largest budget in history presented during a treasury deficit year.

Budget 2083/84 — Main Priorities & Sectoral Analysis

1 IT & Digital Economy

National strategic industry
Digital parks, data centers
IT exports target: \$1B+

2 Physical Infrastructure

Rs 268B allocation
Complete national pride projects
PPP model activated

3 Energy & Hydropower

Reservoir projects priority
Green hydrogen pilots
30,000 MW LT target

4 Agriculture & Food

MSP enforcement digital
Agro-processing zones
Contract farming policy

5 Education & Skills

Rs 218.3B allocation
AI-based learning 10K schools
TVET + Remote Work policy

6 Health & Social

Rs 75B health + Rs 120B SS
Telehealth platform
Street-children-free target

Revenue & Financing Structure — 2083/84

66.2%

Tax+Non-tax Revenue
Rs 1,405.31B

2.9%

Foreign Grants
Rs 61.74B

11.6%

Foreign Loans
Rs 247.28B

19.3%

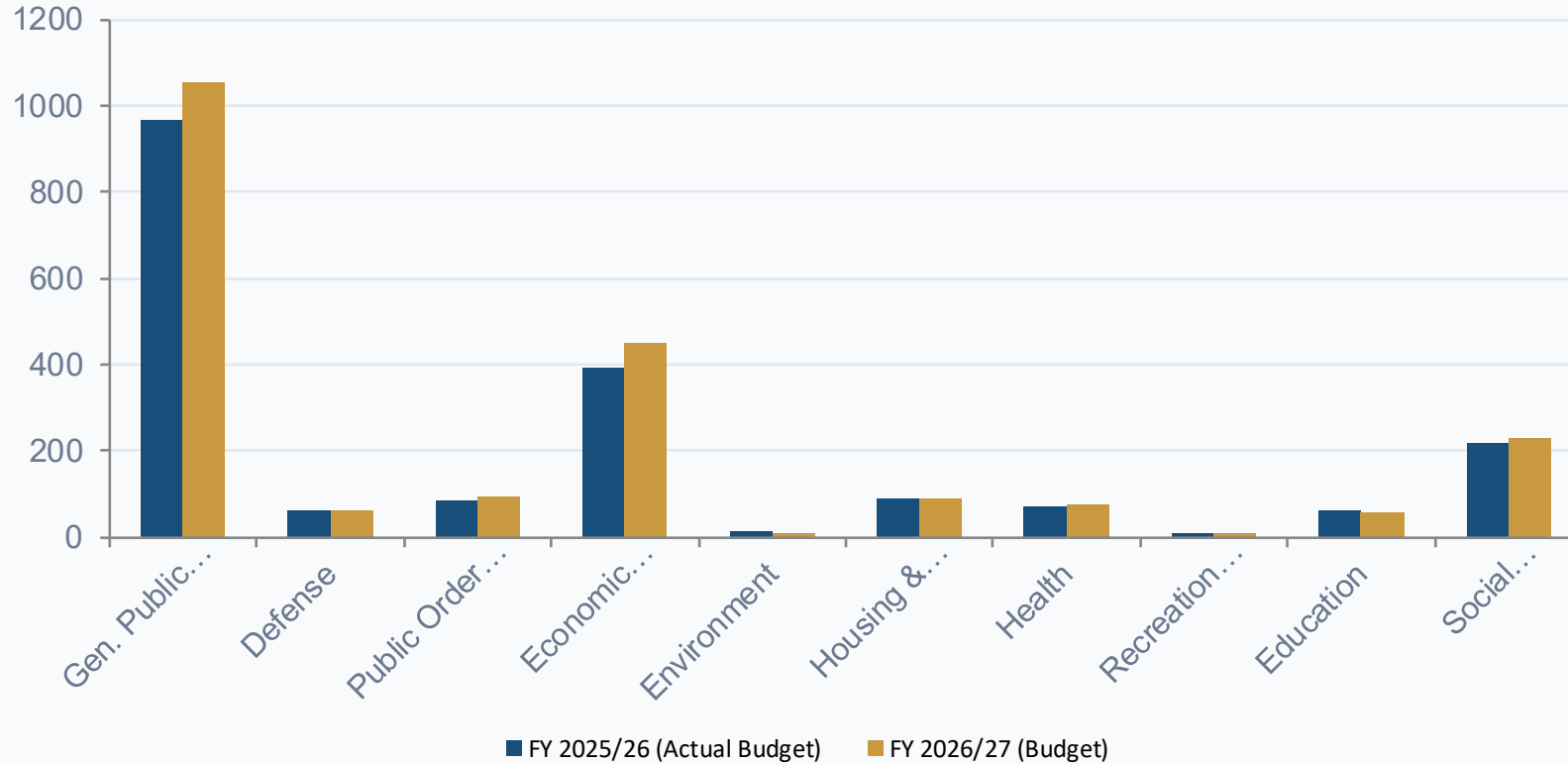
Domestic Borrowing
Rs 410B

100%

TOTAL
Rs 2,124.34B

Sectoral Allocation: 2025/26 vs 2026/27 — Changes & Shifts

Sectoral Budget Allocation: FY 2025/26 vs FY 2026/27 (NPR Billion)



YoY Change Analysis

Gen. Public Service	+8.9%	+86.1B
Defense	+4.6%	+2.8B
Public Order	+8.3%	+7.1B
Economic Affairs	+14.6%	+57.1B
Environment	-22.5%	-2.9B
Housing & Comm.	-2.2%	-1.9B
Health	+6.5%	+4.5B
Recreation	-23.8%	-2.1B
Education	-2.3%	-1.4B
Social Protection	+5.1%	+10.9B

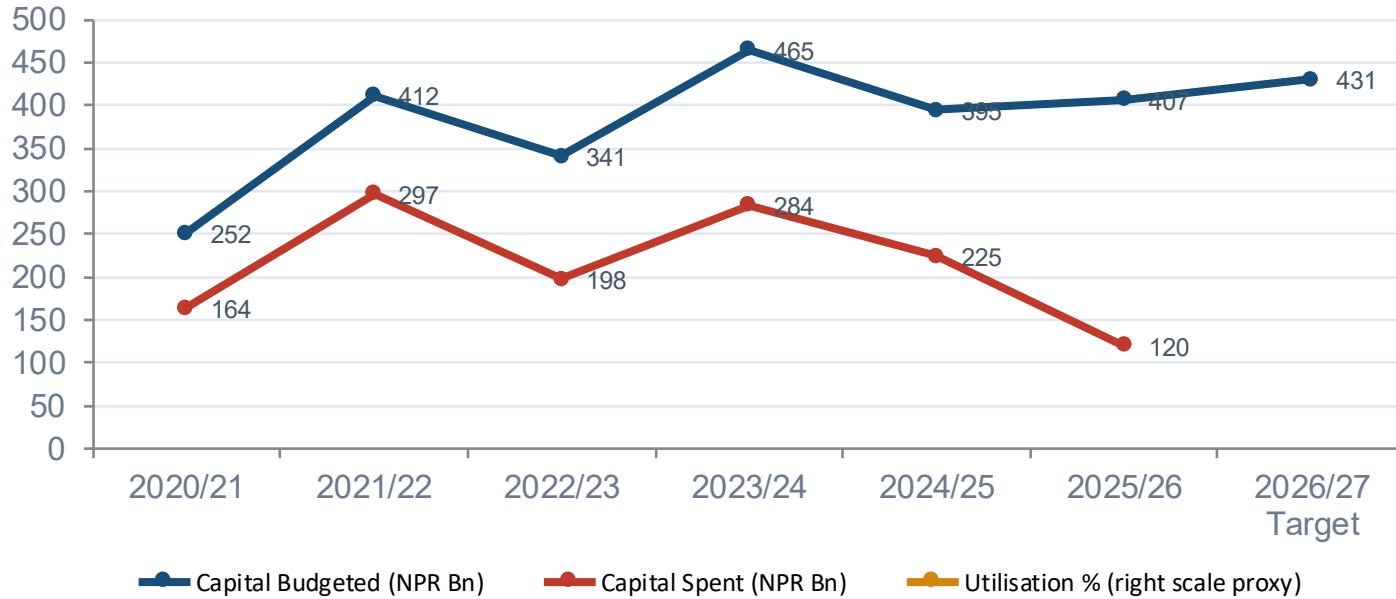
📌 Key Sectoral Observations

- ◆ Economic Affairs: +14.6% — Largest increase; reflects infrastructure & productive investment push
- ◆ Education: -2.3% \$ 449.2M
- ◆ Environment: -22.5% — Concerning given climate risks and REDD+ commitments
- ◆ Social Protection: +5.06% — \$ 227.8M; social security \$ 120B
- ◆ Economic Affairs: +14.59% \$ 3,401M
- ◆ General Public Service +8.88 \$ 7,990M

\$1=Rs 132

Capital Execution Crisis — The Core Challenge Behind Ambition

Capital Budget vs Actual Spend (NPR Billion)



Why This Matters for 2026/27



2025/26: Historic Low

Only 29.4% capital utilisation — Rs 120B spent of Rs 407B budgeted. Mid-year slowdown due to political transition.



2026/27 asks for +6.1%

Budget raises capital to Rs 431B (+6.1%). Without institutional reform, execution will fail again.



GDP Impact

Each 1% drop in capital utilisation costs Nepal 0.05-0.07pp of GDP growth. 29% utilisation cost ~2pp in 2025/26.



To achieve 7% GDP growth

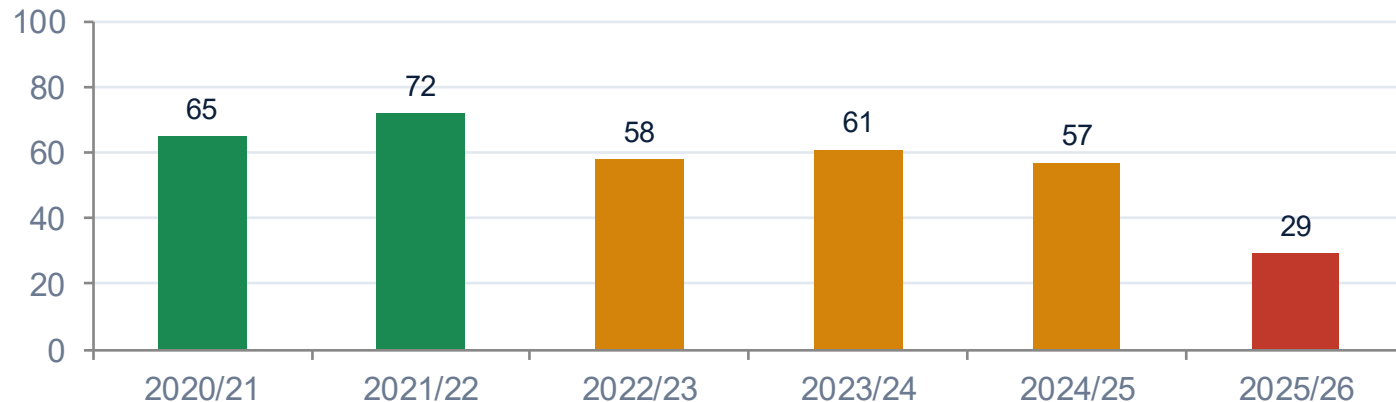
Nepal needs ≥80% capital utilisation (~Rs 345B actually deployed). Historical best was 72% (2021/22).



Our Recommendation

Mandate e-procurement, project prep facility, performance contracts for project chiefs, PPP pipeline.

Capital Budget Utilisation (%) — Crisis in 2025/26

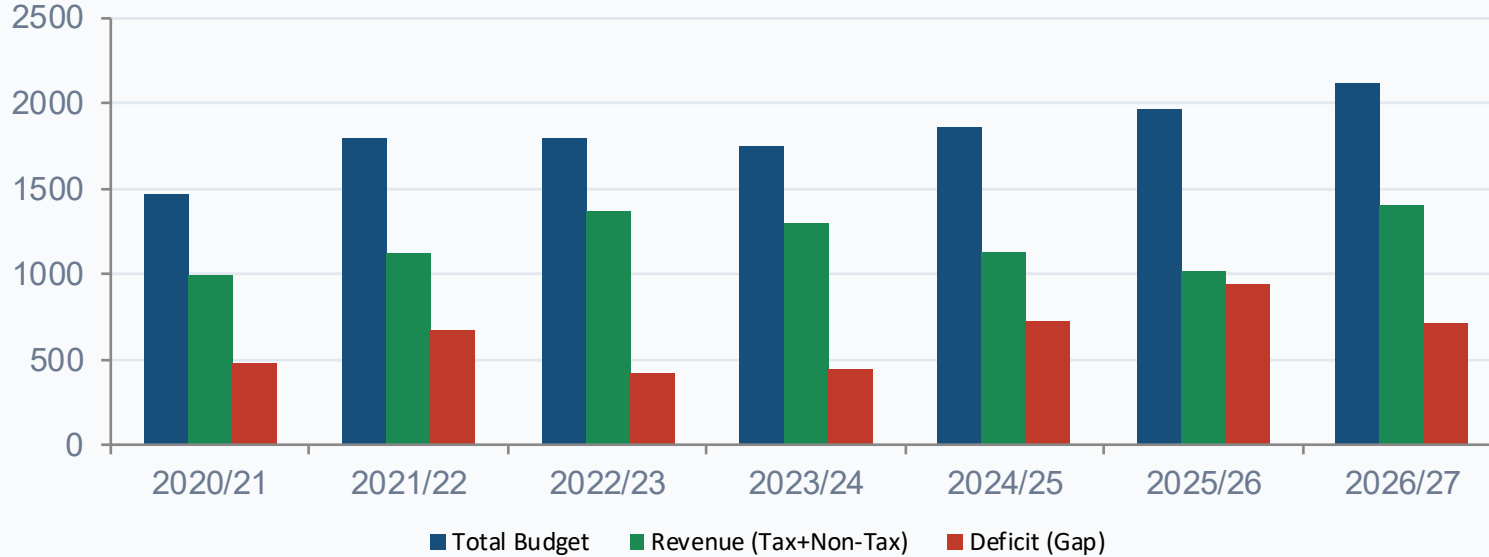


VERDICT: Capital component is NOT enough

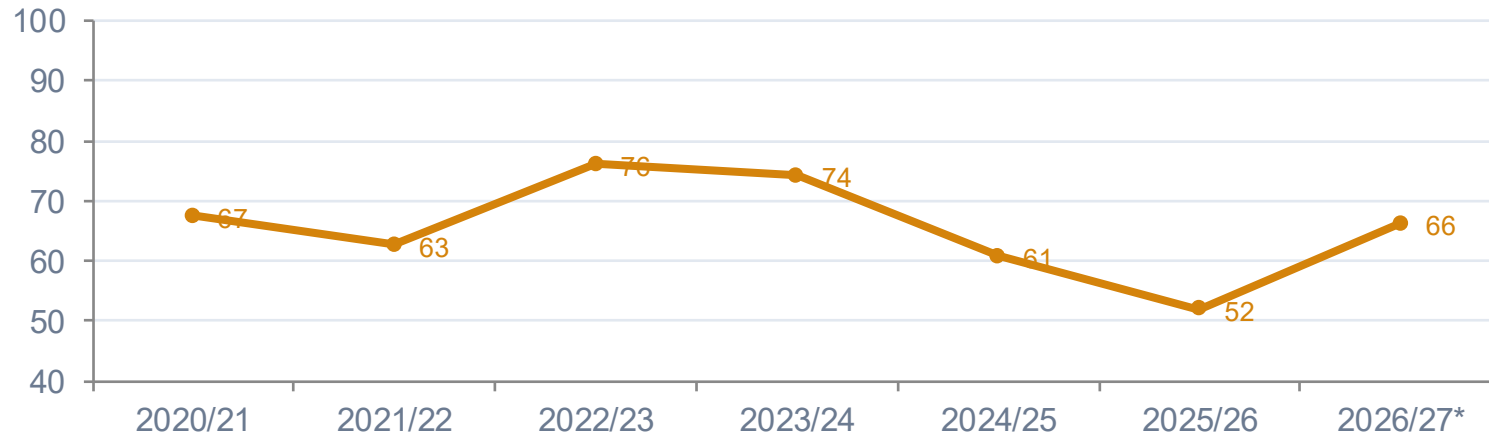
Rs 431B capital target requires 80% utilisation (Rs 345B) to meet 7% GDP growth. Given 29.4% in 2025/26 and only 57% average over 5 years, this target is HIGHLY AMBITIOUS without fundamental structural reform.

Revenue Gap, Deficit & Debt Sustainability Analysis

Budget vs Revenue vs Deficit (NPR Billion)



Revenue Coverage Ratio (% of Budget) — 2025/26 was lowest at 52%



Fiscal Risk Dashboard

⚠️ 2026/27 Fiscal Deficit	5.2% of GDP
Rs 657.29B	
✓ IMF Recommended Deficit	≤ 3.5% of GDP
≤ Rs 396B	
⚠️ Domestic Borrowing	vs Rs 362B target
Rs 410B	
✓ Foreign Loans	11.6% of budget
Rs 247.28B	
⚠️ Public Debt (est.)	~47–50% of GDP
~Rs 3.1–3.3T	
🔴 Revenue Growth Req.	vs 3.2% actual 2025/26
+37.6%	
🔴 Treasury Deficit (May 26)	Ongoing fiscal strain
Rs 199B	
✓ Revenue/GDP Target	IMF ECF requirement
17.5%+	

Is Budget 2083/84 Ambitious? — Analytical Scorecard

VERDICT: HIGHLY AMBITIOUS — Credible in Intent, Challenging in Execution

Dimension	Actual Budget	Benchmark	Rating	Analysis
Budget Size	Rs 2,124B (+25.2%)	NPC ceiling: Rs 1,890B	🔴 OVER-REACH	12.4% above NPC ceiling; Political pressure pushed size beyond FM's own preferred Rs 2.1T
GDP Growth Target	7.0%	Actual 2025/26: 3.85%	🔴 VERY AMBITIOUS	Requires near-doubling of growth. Last achieved 7%+ was pre-COVID. Structural constraints remain.
Revenue Target	Rs 1,405B (+37.6%)	Revised 2025/26: ~Rs 1,171B	🔴 OVER-AMBITIOUS	Requires Rs 234B additional revenue. Actual 2025/26 missed target by Rs 294B. +19.98% is ambitious
Capital Expenditure	Rs 431B (20.3%)	Recommended: Rs 448B (23%)	⚠️ BELOW TARGET	Capital % actually lower than recommended. Without execution reform, Rs 431B will see same fate as 2025/26.
Recurrent Exp. Share	59.8% of budget	Recommended: <45%	⚠️ CONCERNING	Mandatory obligations Rs 1.33T vs revenue Rs 1.02T. Structural spending trap worsening.
Fiscal Deficit	5.2% of GDP	IMF target: ≤3.5%	⚠️ ABOVE SAFE ZONE	Deficit Rs 657B vs IMF-recommended Rs 396B. Debt sustainability at risk above 48% GDP.
Sectoral Priorities	IT, Infrastructure, Agriculture, Social	Aligned with NETF and RSP manifesto	✅ WELL-DIRECTED	Priorities are correct — IT as strategic industry, infrastructure, agriculture reform are right directions.
Structural Reforms	NRB Act, BAFIA, FITTA, PPP reforms	IMF & WB recommendations	✅ POSITIVE	Legislative reform agenda is comprehensive and well-aligned with multilateral recommendations.
Execution Capacity	29.4% utilisation in 2025/26	Required: ≥80%	🔴 CRITICAL GAP	Cannot achieve 7% growth with historical execution rates. Institutional reforms are the decisive variable.
Debt Management	Borrowing Rs 657B	Debt ~47-50% GDP	⚠️ BORDERLINE	Near IMF's 48% GDP threshold. Domestic borrowing at Rs 410B vs Rs 362B in 2025/26 raises debt trajectory.

Three-Way Comparison: Actual 2026/27 vs Our Recommendation vs 2025/26

FY 2025/26 (Actual Outturn)

Total Budget	Rs 1,964B
Recurrent	Rs 1,181B (60.1%)
Capital	Rs 407B (20.7%)
Financial Mgmt	Rs 375B (19.1%)
Revenue Target	Rs 1,315B
Actual Revenue	Rs 1,021B (-22%)
Fiscal Deficit	Rs 943B (33%)
Capital Used	Rs 120B (29.4%)
GDP Growth	3.85% (est.)
Inflation	2.13% avg

Our Recommendation (Multi-Source Analysis)

Total Budget	Rs 1,950B
Recurrent	Rs 740B (38%)
Capital	Rs 448B (23%)
Financial Mgmt	Rs 292B (15%)
Revenue Target	Rs 1,200B (achievable)
Rev. Coverage	61.5% of budget
Fiscal Deficit	Rs 533B (27%)
Cap. Utilisation	≥80% mandatory
GDP Growth	5.5% (realistic)
Inflation	≤5.5%

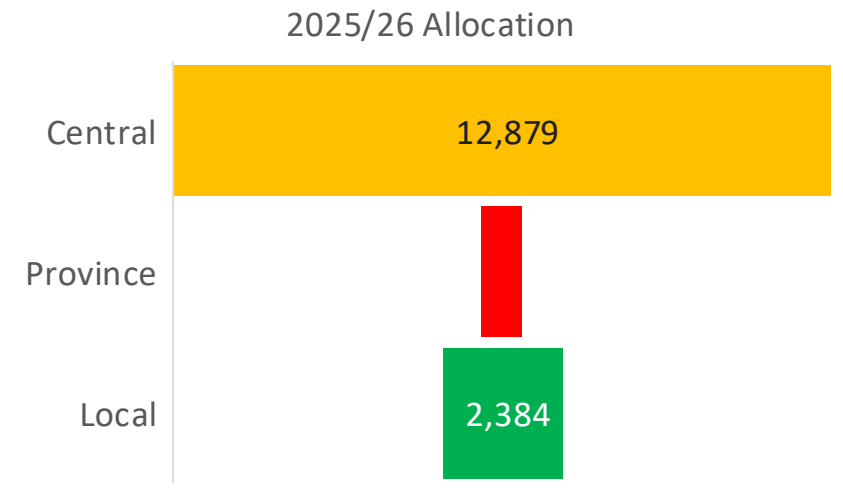
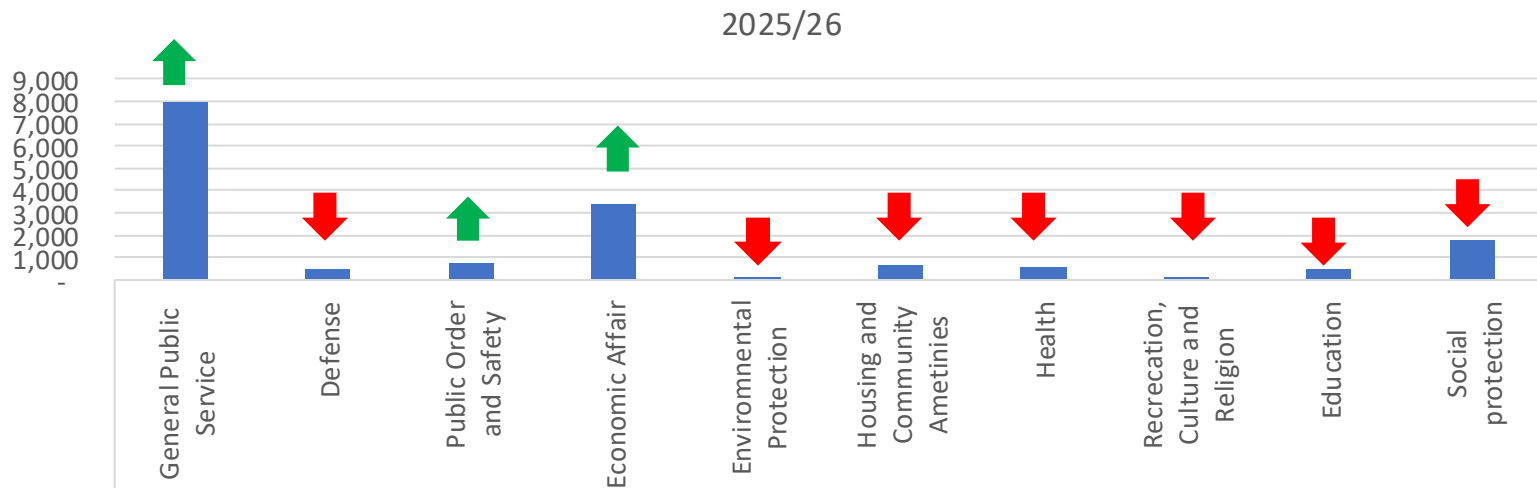
ACTUAL Budget 2083/84 (FM Wagle, May 29 2026)

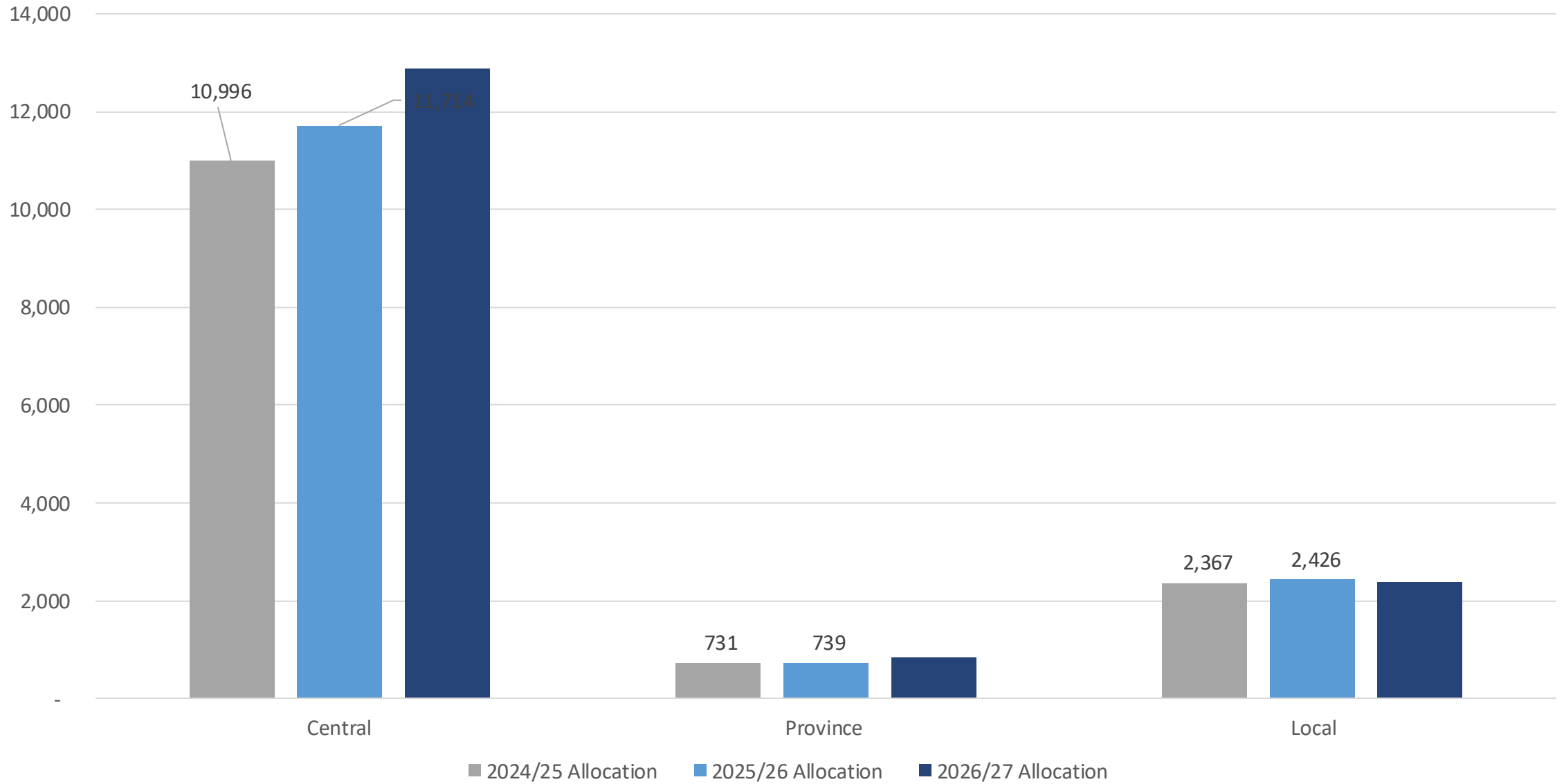
Total Budget	Rs 2,124.34B ↑
Recurrent	Rs 1,270.58B (59.8%)↑
Capital	Rs 431.10B (20.3%)↓
Financial Mgmt	Rs 422.64B (19.9%)↑
Revenue Target	Rs 1,405.31B (+37.6%)
Rev. Coverage	66.2% of budget
Fiscal Deficit	Rs 657.29B (31%)
Cap. Utilisation	Target: 80% (from 29%)
GDP Growth	7.0% TARGET ↑↑
Inflation	6.0% target

1 USD= NRP 132													
Allocated Budget	Budget (\$ Million) 2023/24	Revised Amount 2024/25	Budget Amount (\$ Million) 2024/25	Budget (\$ Million) 2024/25 (Half-Yearly Review)	Estimated at the end of FY2024/25	Revised 2024/25	Budget 2025/26	Revised 2025/26	Variance (13/12)	Actual Mid-Term 205/26	Achivement % of Budget. 14/12	Budget 2026/27	Change as compared with FY 2025/26 (15-12)/12
Current Expenditure	5,618.92	5,194.73	5,543.85	5,007.41	4,536.45	4,911.82	5,781.48	5,395.65	93.33%	2,246.18	38.85%	6,411.45	10.90%
Capital Expenditure	2,288.44	1,631.11	2,669.35	2,268.95	1,701.71	2,226.54	3,090.06	1,904.54	61.63%	374.45	12.12%	3,265.96	5.69%
Financial Provisioning	2,329.19	1,875.40	2,782.46	2,757.07	2,551.36	2,716.11	2,842.74	2,499.20	87.92%	1,163.99	40.95%	3,201.89	12.63%
Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer	3,030.96	2,892.37	3,097.55	2,790.32	2,367.14	2,739.20	3,165.34	3,051.57	96.41%	1,444.30	45.63%	3,214.22	1.54%
Total	13,267.52	11,593.60	14,093.20	12,823.74	11,156.66	12,593.68	14,879.62	12,850.96	86.37%	5,228.92	35.14%	16,093.52	8.16%
Deficit								-198.06		-233.83			

1 USD= NRP 132																
Revenue Sources	Budget Amount (\$ Million) 2023/24	Revised Amount (\$ Million) 2023/24	Budget Amount (\$ Million) 2024/25	Budget (\$ Million) 2024/25 (Half-Yearly Review)	Change (6/5)	Estimated at the end of FY2024/25	Variance (11/9)	Revised Amount (\$ Million) 2024/25	Budget 2025/26	Change as compared with FY 2024/25 (13-9)/9	Revised (\$ Million) 2025/26	Variance (14/13)	Actual (\$ Million) Mid-Term 205/26	Achieveme nt % of Budget 15/13	Budget (\$ Million) 2026/27	Change as compared with FY 2025/26 (16-13)/13
Tax Revenue	9,459.24	8,449.20	9,547.75	8,676.27	90.87%	8,299.07	86.92%	8,544.48	9,962.12	4.34%	8,600.21	86.33%	3,880.70	38.95%	10,646.35	6.87%
Foreign Grant	378.36	224.38	396.41	277.49	70.00%	111.00	28.00%	264.35	404.90	2.14%	234.85	58.00%	54.75	13.52%	467.77	15.53%
Deficit	3,429.92	2,920.03	4,149.04	3,869.98	93.27%	2,746.60	66.20%	3,784.85	4,512.60	8.76%	4,015.90	88.99%	1,527.30	33.85%	4,979.40	10.34%
Foreign Debt	1,611.74	1,101.85	1,649.04	1,369.98	83.08%	246.60	14.95%	1,284.85	1,770.18	7.35%	1,075.42	60.75%	179.81	10.16%	1,873.34	5.83%
Domestic Debt	1,818.18	1,818.18	2,500.00	2,500.00	100.00%	2,500.00	100.00%	2,500.00	2,742.42	9.70%	2,742.42	100.00%	1,347.49	49.13%	3,106.06	13.26%
Total Budget	13,267.52	11,593.60	14,093.20	12,823.74	90.99%	11,156.66	79.16%	12,593.68	14,879.62	5.58%	12,652.90	85.04%	5,462.75	36.71%	16,093.52	8.16%
Deficit											-198.06		-233.83			

Sectoral Distribution (in \$ million)											
Allocation	General Public Service	Defense	Public Order and Safety	Economic Affair	Enviromental Protection	Housing and Community Ametinies	Health	Recreation, Culture and Religion	Education	Social protection	Exchnage Factor
2023/24	4,777	434	539	2,962	65	500	779	50	1,498	1,663	1 USD = nPR 132
%age	36.00%	3.27%	4.07%	22.32%	0.49%	3.77%	5.87%	0.38%	11.29%	12.53%	100.00%
Allocation	Up	Up	Up	Down	Down	Down	Down	Down	Up	Up	
2024/25	7,067	442	569	2,903	64	508	434	45	440	1,621	1 USD = nPR 132
%age	50.15%	3.13%	4.04%	20.60%	0.46%	3.60%	3.08%	0.32%	3.12%	11.50%	100.00%
Allocation	Up	Down	Down	Down	Down	Down	Down	Down	Down	Down	
2025/26	7,338	458	643	2,968	98	674	532	67	459	1,642	1 USD = nPR 132
%age	49.32%	3.08%	4.32%	19.95%	0.66%	4.53%	3.57%	0.45%	3.09%	11.04%	100.00%
Allocation	Down	Down	Up	Down	Up	Up	Up	Up	Down	Down	
2026/27	7,990	479	697	3,401	76	659	566	51	449	1,726	1 USD = nPR 132
%age	49.65%	2.98%	4.33%	21.13%	0.47%	4.10%	3.52%	0.32%	2.79%	10.72%	100%
Allocation	Up	Down	Up	Up	Down	Down	Down	Down	Down	Down	





Conclusions: Nepal Budget 2083/84

Budget Size: Over-Reach by Rs 174B



At Rs 2,124.34B, the budget is 12.4% above NPC ceiling and Rs 174B above our recommended Rs 1,950B. Political pressure drove the excess beyond FM Wagle's preferred Rs 2.1T level. Size without execution = wasted paper.

Priorities: Well-Directed



IT as strategic national industry, infrastructure-led growth, agriculture modernization, and social protection expansion are the correct priorities — aligned with RSP manifesto, IMF, ADB, and Kala Legal recommendations.

Revenue Target: Unrealistic



Requiring Rs 1,405B in revenue (+37.6%) when 2025/26 only reached Rs 1,021B is a 38% jump. Nepal has never achieved revenue growth this fast. This creates a structural deficit trap from Day 1.

Capital Budget: The Critical Test



Rs 431B capital is adequate in size but insufficient in ambition — capital % (20.3%) is LOWER than our recommended 23%. The REAL test is utilisation: going from 29.4% to 80% requires unprecedented institutional reform.

Fiscal Sustainability: Watch the 48% Line



Deficit at 5.2% of GDP (Rs 657B) significantly exceeds IMF's 3.5% target. Public debt heading toward 47–50% of GDP — uncomfortably close to Nepal's debt sustainability threshold.

FINAL SCORECARD

Overall Ambitiousness

● Very High

Execution Risk

● Critical

Priority Alignment

✓ Strong

Revenue Realism

● Poor

Fiscal Sustainability

⚠ At Risk

Reform Agenda

✓ Good