



NEPAL

May 2020

NEPAL—REQUEST FOR DISBURSEMENT UNDER THE RAPID CREDIT FACILITY—PRESS RELEASE; STAFF REPORT; AND STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR NEPAL

In the context of the Nepal - Request for Disbursement Under the Rapid Credit Facility, the following documents have been released and are included in this package:

- A **Press Release** including a statement by the Chair of the Executive Board.
- The **Staff Report** prepared by a staff team of the IMF for the Executive Board's consideration on May 6, 2020, following discussions that ended on April 17, 2020, with the officials of Nepal on economic developments and policies underpinning the IMF arrangement under the Rapid Credit Facility. Based on information available at the time of these discussions, the staff report was completed on April 27, 2020.
- A **Debt Sustainability Analysis** prepared by the staffs of the IMF and the International Development Association.
- A **Statement by the Executive Director** for Nepal.

The documents listed below have been or will be separately released:

Letter of Intent sent to the IMF by the authorities of Nepal*

*Also included in Staff Report

The IMF's transparency policy allows for the deletion of market-sensitive information and premature disclosure of the authorities' policy intentions in published staff reports and other documents.

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IMF Executive Board Approves a US\$214 Million Disbursement to Nepal to Address the COVID-19 Pandemic

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

- The IMF Executive Board approves the 50th request for emergency financial assistance to help its member countries address the challenges posed by COVID-19.
- The IMF Executive Board approved the disbursement of US\$214 million in emergency financing to help Nepal address urgent balance of payments needs created by COVID-19, which is having a severe impact on remittances, tourism, and domestic activity, and will substantially weaken Nepal's GDP growth, balance of payments, and fiscal position.
- To address the pandemic, the Government of Nepal has taken measures to increase health spending, strengthen social assistance, ensure adequate liquidity in the financial system, and support access to credit.
- IMF financing will help fill immediate financing needs and will catalyze additional financing from Nepal's development partners to support the COVID-19 response.

Washington, DC – May 6, 2020 The Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a disbursement to Nepal under the [Rapid Credit Facility](#) (RCF) equivalent to SDR156.9 million (about US\$214 million, 100 percent of quota) to help cover urgent balance of payments and fiscal needs stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic is having a severe impact on Nepal's economy. During recent months, remittances have fallen considerably, tourist arrivals collapsed, and domestic activity has taken a hit amid social distancing measures.

The authorities' immediate priority has been to deal with the human and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The authorities are increasing health spending, including by providing additional incentive pay and insurance coverage to all medical front-line personnel, importing additional medical supplies, and setting up quarantine centers and temporary hospitals. They are also strengthening social assistance by providing those most vulnerable with daily food rations, subsidizing utility bills for low-usage customers, and taking steps to partially compensate those who suffer job loss. In addition, measures are being implemented to ensure adequate liquidity in the financial system and support continued access to credit.

The IMF financial support will make a substantial contribution to filling immediate external and fiscal financing needs that have emerged due to COVID-19. It is also expected to catalyze additional support from development partners.

Following the Executive Board discussion, Mr. Tao Zhang, Deputy Managing Director and Chair, made the following statement:

"The global and domestic measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic are severely affecting the Nepali economy, through their impact on remittances, tourism, and domestic activity. These have given rise to an urgent balance of payments need and a fiscal financing gap. Fund support under the Rapid Credit Facility, following the recent approval of debt service relief under the Fund's CCRT, will help the authorities address immediate financing needs and catalyze additional support from other development partners.

“The authorities are taking proactive, well-targeted measures to address the human and economic impact of the pandemic, while preserving macroeconomic stability. Such measures include increasing health spending, strengthening social assistance to protect the most vulnerable, and providing bank liquidity and credit support.

“Additional assistance from development partners, beyond what had already been committed before the outbreak of the pandemic, is needed to close the remaining balance of payments gap and ease the fiscal situation. The authorities’ commitment to high standards of transparency and governance in the management of financial assistance is welcome.

“Beyond the immediate response to the external shock, the authorities should remain committed to policies that promote inclusive growth and resilience, while containing external pressures, protecting financial stability, and preserving fiscal sustainability. Strengthening good governance and accountability would also be important.”

For information on the emergency financing requests approved by the IMF Executive Board, please see a link to the IMF Lending Tracker:

<https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/COVID-Lending-Tracker>

For upcoming discussions on the emergency financing requests, please see a link to the calendar of the IMF Executive Board meetings:

<https://www.imf.org/external/NP/SEC/bc/eng/index.aspx>

Table 1. Nepal: Selected Economic Indicators, 2017/18-2024/25 ^{1/}

	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/2 0		2020/2 1	2021 /22	2022 /23	2023 /24	2024 /25	
		Est.	2020 Article IV Baseline Proj.	Current Baseli ne Proj.	2020 Article IV Baseline Proj.	Current Baseline Proj.	Projections			
Output and prices (annual percent change)										
Real GDP	6.7	7.1	6.0	1.0	5.7	3.5	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.2
Headline CPI (period average)	4.1	4.6	6.0	6.7	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.3
Headline CPI (end of period)	4.6	6.0	5.9	7.5	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3
Fiscal Indicators: Central Government (in percent of GDP)										
Total revenue and grants	25.3	26.0	25.8	24.0	26.0	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.2
of which: Tax revenue	21.1	21.9	21.9	20.0	21.8	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9	21.1
Expenditure	31.9	30.6	30.4	31.2	30.4	31.8	29.9	29.6	29.5	29.4
Expenses	23.0	23.6	23.1	25.1	23.1	24.8	23.1	22.8	22.9	22.9
Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	8.9	7.0	7.3	6.1	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5
Operating balance	2.3	2.4	2.8	-1.1	2.9	0.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Net lending/borrowing	-6.7	-4.6	-4.5	-7.2	-4.4	-6.6	-4.7	-4.5	-4.3	-4.2
Statistical discrepancy	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net financial transactions	3.6	4.6	4.5	7.2	4.4	6.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2
Net acquisition of financial assets	-0.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Net incurrence of liabilities	2.9	6.3	6.1	8.8	5.3	7.5	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1
Foreign 2/	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3
Domestic	0.4	4.2	3.7	5.2	3.4	5.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8
Money and credit (annual percent change)										
Broad money	19.4	15.8	13.2	8.6	11.9	11.4	12.7	11.3	10.8	10.8
Domestic credit	26.1	21.7	17.6	16.0	15.7	17.5	14.6	13.5	13.4	13.2
Private sector credit	22.3	19.1	15.0	11.5	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.2	12.3	12.1
Saving and Investment (in percent of nominal GDP)										
Gross investment	55.2	62.3	54.6	51.0	53.4	51.1	49.1	48.2	47.4	46.6
Private	25.8	30.0	25.1	24.2	24.4	23.3	22.3	21.8	21.5	21.1
Central government	8.9	7.0	7.3	6.1	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5
Change in Stock	20.5	25.3	22.2	20.8	21.7	20.8	20.0	19.6	19.3	18.9
Gross national saving	47.1	54.6	49.4	43.5	48.5	44.0	43.4	43.0	42.6	42.3
Private	46.1	53.3	47.8	45.8	47.0	45.0	42.8	42.1	41.7	41.4
Central government	1.0	1.2	1.6	-2.3	1.5	-1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Balance of Payments										
Current account (in millions of U.S. dollars)										
	-	-	-	2,42	-	-	2,16	2,10	2,09	2,00
	2,350	2,369	-1,760	6	-1,832	-2,452	8	1	3	1
In percent of GDP	-8.1	-7.7	-5.2	-7.6	-4.9	-7.1	-5.7	-5.2	-4.8	-4.2
Trade balance (in millions of U.S. dollars)										
	10,84	11,37	-11,658	9,69	-12,379	-10,455	10,9	11,4	11,9	12,4
	9	3	-11,658	1	-12,379	-10,455	53	57	95	97
In percent of GDP	-37.4	-37.1	-34.2	-30.2	-33.1	-30.3	-29.0	-28.2	-27.5	-26.5
Exports of goods (y/y percent change)	15.5	12.1	1.4	-6.4	9.9	5.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Imports of goods (y/y percent change)	27.4	5.4	2.4	-14.1	6.5	7.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.8
Workers' remittances (in millions of U.S. dollars)										
	7,224	7,769	8,402	2	8,825	6,572	5	8	6	4
In percent of GDP	24.9	25.3	24.7	18.7	23.6	19.1	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.3
Gross official reserves (in millions of U.S. dollars)										
	9,304	8,545	8,536	8,04	8,419	7,046	6,46	6,09	5,80	5,69
In months of prospective imports	7.9	8.2	6.6	7.2	6.1	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.0
Memorandum items										
Public debt (in percent of GDP)	30.2	30.1	33.7	38.0	35.7	42.4	43.8	45.3	46.7	47.8
Nominal GDP (in billions of U.S. dollars)	29.0	30.7	34.1	32.1	37.4	34.5	37.7	40.7	43.7	47.1
Nominal GDP (in billions of Nepalese Rupees)				3,73			4,63	5,16	5,72	6,33
	3,031	3,464	3,892	5	4,354	4,117	8	3	1	8
Private Sector Credit (in percent of GDP)	80.6	84.0	86.0	86.9	87.5	89.3	89.4	90.1	91.2	92.3
Exchange rate (NPR/US\$; period average)	104.4	112.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Real effective exchange rate (average, y/y percent change)	0.2	-1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources: Nepali authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

^{1/} Fiscal year ends in mid-July.^{2/} Net incurrence of foreign liabilities reflects pre-COVID identified financing and new financing (identified as of April 15) to support the COVID-response, including the IMF-RCF (US\$214 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$250 million), and World Bank (US\$29 million).

Note: 2020 Article IV Baseline is based on data as of end-Jan 2020, while current baseline forecast is as of April 15, 2020.



NEPAL

REQUEST FOR DISBURSEMENT UNDER THE RAPID CREDIT FACILITY

April 27, 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Context. The COVID-19 pandemic is having a severe impact on Nepal's economy. During recent months, remittances have fallen considerably, tourist arrivals collapsed, and domestic activity has taken a hit amidst social distancing measures. As a result, immediate external financing and fiscal financing gaps have emerged of 3 percent of GDP and 2.6 percent of GDP, respectively. Given the ongoing uncertainty and still-large downside risks, it is crucial for Nepal to maintain a strong level of foreign reserves.

Request for Fund support. The authorities are seeking financial assistance under the "exogenous shock" window of the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF). In the attached Letter of Intent (LOI), the authorities request a disbursement of SDR156.9 million, equivalent to 100 percent of quota, with the full amount to become available upon Board approval. The authorities request that the RCF be disbursed directly to the Federal Treasury to provide budget support for COVID-19 related spending. Staff assesses that Nepal meets the RCF eligibility requirements and supports the request. Public debt is at low risk of distress and there is adequate capacity to repay the Fund. The IMF disbursement is expected to play a catalytic role in securing additional financing from Nepal's development partners.

Macroeconomic policies. The authorities' immediate priority is to deal with the human and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The need for policy action is urgent given the sharp deterioration of economic activity, and significant downside risks to the outlook. The authorities intend to increase health spending, strengthen social assistance, ensure adequate liquidity to the banking system, and support access to credit. A sound policy mix before the COVID-19 pandemic, including a modest fiscal deficit and macroprudential measures to rein in excessive credit growth, contributed to macroeconomic stability, providing a strong footing to support Nepal's pandemic-response efforts. The authorities remain committed to a policy agenda that promotes inclusive growth while preserving financial-sector and external stability as well as fiscal sustainability. A cornerstone of the agenda is strengthening the investment climate in Nepal, including by implementing structural reforms that encourage high-quality public- and private-sector investment projects, in particular FDI.

Approved By
**Anne-Marie Gulde-
 Wolf (APD) and Maria
 Gonzalez (SPR)**

An IMF team comprising Ms. L. Jaramillo Mayor (Head), Mr. P. Blagrave, Mr. K. Min, Ms. J. Yoo (all APD), Ms. S. Ogawa (MCM), and Mr. L. Breuer (Senior Resident Representative for Bhutan/India/Nepal) held discussions with the Nepali authorities (Nepal Rastra Bank Governor Mr. Adhikari, Finance Secretary Mr. Dhungana, and other senior government officials) by video conferences on April 13, 14, and 16, 2020. Ms. A. Mahasandana, Mr. K. Tan, and Ms. R. Pandit (all OED) participated in the policy discussions. Mr. N. Singh and Mr. K. Rivas (both APD) and Ms. S. Dulal (local office) supported the preparation of this report.

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BACKGROUND

1. The Executive Board completed the 2020 Article IV consultation for Nepal on March 17, 2020. The staff report highlighted that strong growth in recent years has been supported by greater political stability, more reliable electricity supply, and earthquake reconstruction. The policy mix was assessed as broadly appropriate, with macroprudential measures in place to contain previously high credit growth, and the fiscal stance consistent with containing domestic and external pressures while ensuring debt sustainability.

IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC AND OUTLOOK

A. Pre-COVID-19 Pandemic Economic Developments

2. Growth was already moderating in early FY2019/20 (July 16, 2019, to July 15, 2020), helping to contain macroeconomic stability risks. Nepal's strong growth performance in recent years (7.1 percent in FY2018/19) has been supported by a stable political environment, a more reliable electricity supply, and post-earthquake reconstruction spending. For FY2019/20, growth was expected to ease to 6 percent including because of slower growth in India, sluggish remittance inflows, and weaker agricultural production. In the context of moderating growth, there was a welcome narrowing of the current account deficit, reflecting both slowing reconstruction activities and greater domestic electricity and cement production. Gross official reserves remained stable and were at US\$8.7 billion in February 2020, about 6.8 months of prospective imports. Credit growth moderated from very high levels, though credit as a share of GDP remained elevated relative to peers. In FY2019/20, the central government deficit was expected to be 4.5 percent of GDP, similar to the previous FY. Public debt at 30 percent of GDP in FY2018/19 was assessed to be at low risk of external and overall debt distress.

B. Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

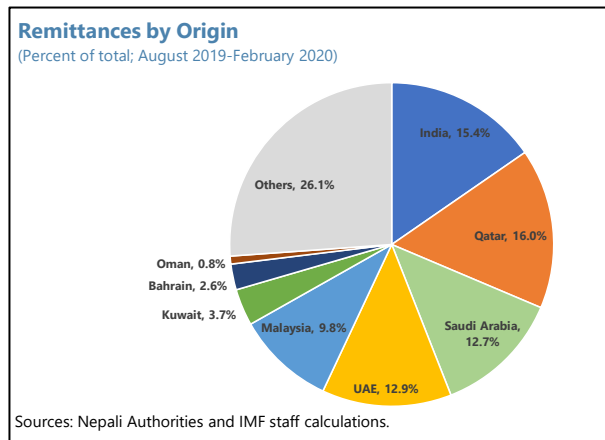
3. Social distancing measures to contain the pandemic have intensified. The government announced bans on public gatherings, halted international flights, implemented border tightening, and instituted a nationwide lockdown until May 7. Although the number of confirmed cases thus far remains limited¹, experience in neighboring countries suggests this is likely to increase. Nepal's healthcare system is not well equipped to handle the spike in COVID-19 cases from a country-wide spread of the virus.

4. The economy is expected to be severely affected through the following channels²:

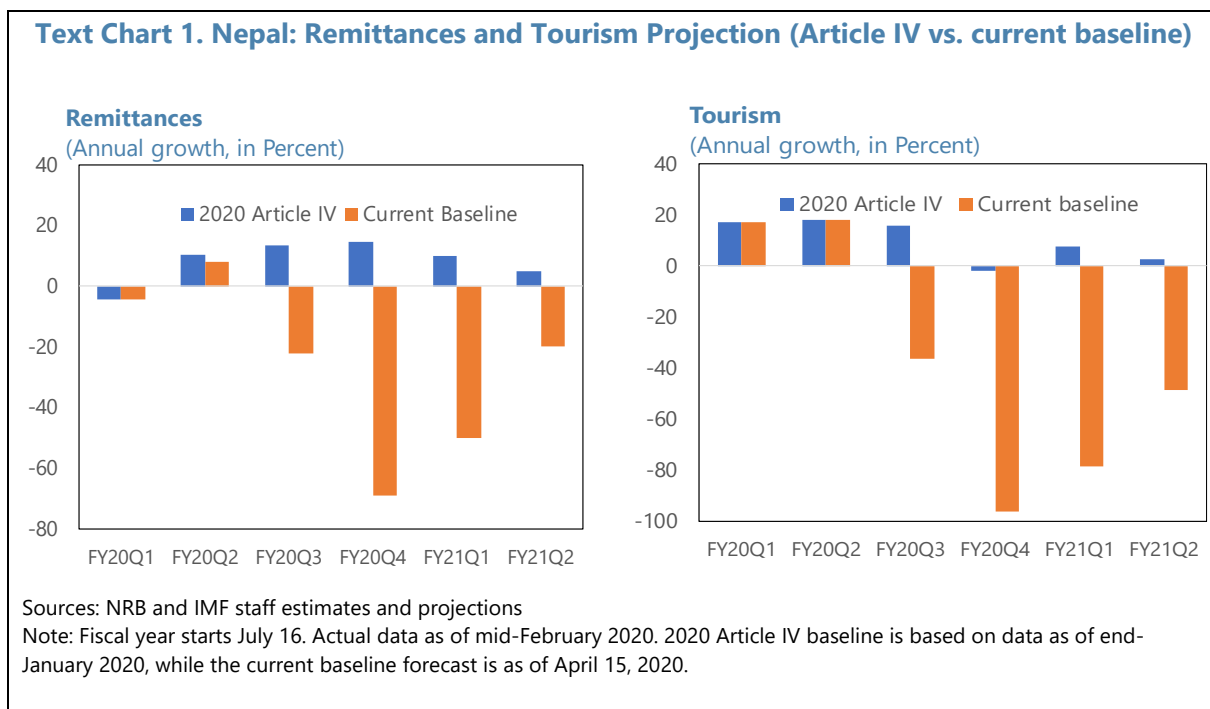
¹ Nepal has 52 confirmed cases as of April 28.

² Nepal's goods exports were only 3.3 percent of GDP in FY2018/19 (compared to 40.3 percent of GDP for goods imports) and therefore are expected to be a less important factor in the growth slowdown.

- Remittances.** Remittance inflows—mainly from Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, India, and Malaysia—represented 25 percent of GDP in FY 2018/19. They provide important support for the balance of payments and domestic consumption. Remittances are expected to fall drastically in the last quarter of FY2019/20 and the first quarter of FY2020/21 (Text Chart 1), as a result of lower remittances from workers already abroad in the face of weaker earnings and travel restrictions for Nepali workers seeking jobs abroad.



- Tourism.** Tourism and related service sectors will bear the brunt of the worldwide collapse in air travel and domestic containment measures. Tourism is expected to see a severe contraction in the last quarter of FY2019/20 and the first quarter of FY2020/21 (Text Chart 1), with a significant impact on employment.



- Construction.** Post-earthquake reconstruction and infrastructure development have buttressed growth in recent years. Supply disruptions, restrictions on mobility, and foreign labor shortages in the case of some foreign commissioned projects will cause implementation delays.

- *Trade services.* Lock down measures implemented by neighboring countries and the nationwide restrictions on movement have significantly disrupted international and domestic trade.

5. Growth would fall sharply in FY2019/20, with a deterioration in the fiscal and external accounts (Text Table 1):

- Growth in FY2019/20 (July 16, 2019 to July 15, 2020) would fall to 1 percent (5 percentage points below the pre-pandemic baseline) and 3.5 percent in FY2020/21 (compared to 5.7 percent in the pre-pandemic baseline), as the COVID-19 shock in recent months derailed the growth momentum observed in the earlier part of the FY.
- Inflation is expected to reach 7.5 percent by July 2020 (end-FY2019/2020), as the pressure on food prices continues due to disruptions to imports and food production.
- An increase in health spending, economic support measures, and revenue shortfalls would widen the overall fiscal deficit by 2.7 percent of GDP to 7.2 percent of GDP in FY2019/20. Revenue losses are estimated at 1.8 percent of GDP, of which 0.3 percent of GDP is due to active COVID-response measures. Higher healthcare costs and economic support measures would increase spending by 2 percent of GDP, but delays and reprioritization of capital expenditures would provide some offset (about 1.2 percent of GDP) (Text Table 2).
- The current account deficit is expected at 7.6 percent of GDP (compared to 5.2 percent in the pre-pandemic baseline) due to the sharp drop in remittance inflows and tourism receipts, even as imports decline.³

6. Based on the above, an urgent external financing need of 3.0 percent of GDP in FY2019/20 has emerged (Text Table 2). In parallel, the fiscal financing need is 2.6 percent of GDP. The external gap results from a worsened current account deficit of 7.6 percent of GDP and weaker capital and financial account surplus of only 4.5 percent of GDP (due to lower direct investments and bilateral loans), compared to the recent Article IV consultation. The wider fiscal deficit of 7.2 percent of GDP would be financed by 2.1 percent of GDP of previously identified (pre-COVID) external financing and 4.1 percent of GDP of domestic financing, leaving a 2.6 percent of GDP financing gap.⁴

³ Lower global oil prices provide some offset to external pressures by lowering Nepal's import bill, but negatively impact remittances received from workers in oil-producing countries.

⁴ Financing gap takes into account net acquisition of financial assets (-1.6 percent of GDP).

Text Table 1. Nepal: Selected Economic Indicators, 2019/20-2020/21 1/

	2019/20		2020/21	
	2020		2020	
	Article IV		Article IV	
	Baseline Proj.	Current Baseline	Baseline Proj.	Current Baseline
Output and prices (annual percent change)				
Real GDP	6.0	1.0	5.7	3.5
Headline CPI (period average)	6.0	6.7	5.9	6.5
Headline CPI (end of period)	5.9	7.5	5.8	6.0
Fiscal Indicators: Central Government (in percent of GDP)				
Total revenue and grants	25.8	24.0	26.0	25.2
of which: Tax revenue	21.9	20.0	21.8	21.0
Expenditure	30.4	31.2	30.4	31.8
Expenses	23.1	25.1	23.1	24.8
Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	7.3	6.1	7.3	7.0
Operating balance	2.8	-1.1	2.9	0.4
Net lending/borrowing	-4.5	-7.2	-4.4	-6.6
Statistical discrepancy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net financial transactions	4.5	7.2	4.4	6.6
Net acquisition of financial assets	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.9
Net incurrence of liabilities	6.1	8.8	5.3	7.5
Foreign 2/	2.4	3.6	1.9	1.5
Domestic	3.7	5.2	3.4	5.9
Money and credit (annual percent change)				
Broad money	13.2	8.6	11.9	11.4
Domestic credit	17.6	16.0	15.7	17.5
Private sector credit	15.0	11.5	13.8	13.3
Saving and Investment (in percent of nominal GDP)				
Gross investment	54.6	51.0	53.4	51.1
Private	25.1	24.2	24.4	23.3
Central government	7.3	6.1	7.3	7.0
Change in Stock	22.2	20.8	21.7	20.8
Gross national saving	49.4	43.5	48.5	44.0
Private	47.8	45.8	47.0	45.0
Central government	1.6	-2.3	1.5	-1.1
Balance of Payments				
Current account (in millions of U.S. dollars)	-1,760	-2,426	-1,832	-2,452
In percent of GDP	-5.2	-7.6	-4.9	-7.1
Trade balance (in millions of U.S. dollars)	-11,658	-9,691	-12,379	-10,455
In percent of GDP	-34.2	-30.2	-33.1	-30.3
Exports of goods (y/y percent change)	1.4	-6.4	9.9	5.0
Imports of goods (y/y percent change)	2.4	-14.1	6.5	7.6
Workers' remittances (in millions of U.S. dollars)	8,402	6,012	8,825	6,572
In percent of GDP	24.7	18.7	23.6	19.1
Gross official reserves (in millions of U.S. dollars)	8,536	8,049	8,419	7,046
In months of prospective imports	6.6	7.2	6.1	6.0
Memorandum items				
Public debt (in percent of GDP)	33.7	38.0	35.7	42.4
Nominal GDP (in billions of U.S. dollars)	34.1	32.1	37.4	34.5
Nominal GDP (in billions of Nepalese Rupees)	3,892	3,735	4,354	4,117
Private Sector Credit (in percent of GDP)	86.0	86.9	87.5	89.3

Sources: Nepali authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

1/ Fiscal year ends mid-July.

2/ Net incurrence of foreign liabilities reflects pre-COVID identified financing and new financing (identified as of April 15) to support the COVID-response, including the IMF-RCF (US\$214 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$250 million), and World Bank (US\$29 million).

Note: 2020 Article IV Baseline is based on data as of end-Jan 2020, while current baseline forecast is as of April 15, 2020.

7. Fund financing under the RCF will make a substantial contribution to filling the immediate balance of payments needs. Direct disbursement to the Treasury will allow the authorities to address 26 percent of the fiscal financing needs and 22 percent of the external financing gap in FY2019/20. IMF debt relief provided under the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT) (SDR2.85 million; US\$3.85 million) will also help to close the financing gap. The authorities are actively seeking additional budget support from development partners and the RCF is expected to play a catalytic role in this effort. So far, the World Bank has approved a \$29 million COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project and the Asian Development Bank is processing a pandemic response loan under the Countercyclical Support Facility for up to US\$250 million.⁵ As part of the G-20 debt relief initiative, the authorities also intend to request debt service reprofiling from official bilateral creditors (including export-import banks) over the period May 1 and December 31, 2020 to address immediate needs, which would free-up resources of up to US\$31 million for social, health or economic spending to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the absence of additional budget support in 2020, the remaining fiscal financing gap will be closed either with additional domestic financing or with rationalization of expenditures. Any remaining external financing gap will be closed with a drawdown of gross official reserves. As a result of the projected weakening in imports, reserve coverage would remain at about 7 months of prospective imports.⁶ Nonetheless, given the uncertainty about the duration and intensity of the Covid-19 shock, there is an urgent need for Nepal to preserve its foreign reserves to protect the credibility of the exchange rate peg, to prepare in case of further weakening of remittances, and to maintain buffers in case other possible risks materialize (including natural disasters).

8. Downside risks to the outlook are substantial. The depth and duration of the current external shock is highly uncertain. Current projections are based on a global scenario anticipating a sharp contraction in activity in CY2020Q2, and a modest recovery taking hold thereafter. However, there is a significant risk that containment measures could remain in place for longer in Nepal or abroad—for example, through early 2021—in which case disruptions to Nepal’s domestic activity, remittances, and tourism would result in larger and more protracted balance of payments and fiscal financing needs. In addition, if the external and fiscal financing gaps identified in this report cannot be filled, growth would be weaker than in the baseline, as there would be less support to the economy. An abrupt slowdown in deposit growth, emanating from the fall in remittances related to the COVID-19 shock, could create liquidity strain in the banking

⁵ In addition, the World Bank is reviewing its existing project portfolio to identify funds that can flexibly be allocated toward COVID19 response. The World Bank is: (1) re-aligning project design toward COVID19 relief and recovery activities through a Contingent Emergency Response Component embedded in projects as well as funds from partial project cancellations that go toward a stimulus or recovery package, overall estimated to be 15 to 18 percent of uncommitted project funds (or close to US\$300 million); and (2) aligning a series of upcoming Development Policy Credits (including on financial and fiscal policy reforms) to support COVID19 relief, recovery and resilience (US\$200 million).

⁶ The IMF’s tool for assessing reserve adequacy in credit-constrained economies (ARA-CC) suggests that 4.2 months of prospective imports of goods and services is an adequate level of reserves (see IMF Country Report No. 20/96).

system and expose loan portfolio weaknesses. The other risks identified in the 2020 Article IV consultation remain relevant, in particular natural disasters (flooding and landslides).

Text Table 2. Nepal: Projected Financing Gap in FY 2019/20

External financing need in FY 2019/20			Fiscal financing need in FY 2019/20		
	2020 Article IV	Current Projection		2020 Article IV	Current Projection
	(in percent of GDP)			(in percent of GDP)	
Current account	-5.2	-7.6	Total revenue and grants	25.8	24.0
Trade balance	-34.2	-30.2	o/w COVID response		-0.3
Service	-0.3	-0.8	Recurrent expenditure	23.1	25.1
Tourism	2.1	1.5	o/w COVID response		2.0
Income	1.2	1.2	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets 4/	7.3	6.1
Current transfer	28.4	22.5	Net lending/borrowing	-4.5	-7.2
Workers' remittances	24.7	18.7	Total financing	4.5	4.6
Capital/Financial account 1/	5.1	4.5	Net acquisition of financial assets	-1.6	-1.6
Overall Balance of payment	0.0	-3.0	Net incurrence of liabilities	6.1	6.2
External financing gap	0.0	3.0	Foreign borrowing 5/	2.4	2.1
Identified 2/		1.5	Domestic borrowing	3.7	4.1
Unidentified 3/		1.5	Fiscal financing gap	0.0	2.6
			Identified		1.5
			Unidentified		1.1

Sources: Nepali authorities; and IMF staff estimates.

1/ IMF-CCRT debt relief (US\$3.9 mil) is included.

2/ IMF-RCF (US\$214 mil), WB (US\$29 mil), and ADB (US\$250 mil).

3/ Financial support from development partners or reserve drawdown. As part of the G-20 Covid-19 debt service relief initiative, the Nepali authorities intend to request debt service reprofiling from official bilateral creditors (including export-import banks) over the period May 1 and December 31, 2020, which would free-up resources of up to US\$31 million (0.1 percent of GDP) for the authorities' Covid-10 response.

4/ A significant reduction in capital expenditures, attributable to construction delays because of pandemic-related circumstances, is projected to reduce the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets in FY2019/20.

5/ Pre-COVID identified borrowing. For FY2019/20, the World Bank is re-aligning project design toward COVID-19 relief and recovery activities through a Contingent Emergency Response Components embedded in projects as well as funds from partial project cancellations that go toward a stimulus or recovery package, overall estimated to be 15 to 18 percent of uncommitted project funds (or close to US\$300 million). Pre-COVID identified financing is lower in the current baseline than in the Article IV baseline because delays in execution of capital expenditure will delay disbursements.

POLICY DISCUSSIONS

The authorities' priority is to limit the impact of the pandemic and preserve macroeconomic stability. Over the medium-term, the government remains committed to policies that promote inclusive growth, while containing external pressures, protecting financial stability, and preserving fiscal sustainability.

9. In its effort to mitigate the human and economic impact of the pandemic on Nepal, the government is committed to temporarily enact the following measures (see Text Tables 3 and 4):

- Increasing health spending, including by providing additional incentive pay and insurance coverage to all medical personnel fighting the coronavirus, importing additional medical supplies, and setting up quarantine centers and temporary hospitals.
- Strengthening social assistance by providing those most vulnerable with daily food rations, subsidizing utility bills for low-usage customers, and taking measures to partially compensate those who suffer job loss.
- Enacting an economic recovery support package for FY2020/21, to include support to businesses most affected by the pandemic and related social distancing measures, in particular small- and medium-sized enterprises, as well as additional support to those who suffer job loss.
- Ensuring adequate liquidity in the financial system, by lowering reserve requirements and the interest rate on the standing liquidity facility.
- Supporting borrowers, by facilitating loans to areas with most needs. The size of the refinancing facility has been increased to provide subsidized interest rates to banks willing to lend to priority sectors, including small- and mid-size enterprises affected by the pandemic. The NRB announced that banks will defer loan repayments due in April until mid-July. Staff emphasized that the NRB should encourage prudent loan restructuring based on banks' risk assessments rather than taking a blanket approach. If a case-by-case approach is difficult due to reduced capacity, a category of borrowers or banking products could be targeted. At a minimum, deferment should only be applicable to loans that were performing prior to COVID-19 to avoid moral hazard.
- Supporting the continued supply of credit, by providing temporary regulatory forbearance. The NRB is no longer requiring banks to build up the 2 percent countercyclical capital buffer that was due in July 2020. In addition, the NRB temporarily relaxed reporting norms and announced that banks and financial institutions will not be charged or penalized for their non-compliance with regulatory and supervisory requirements in April. Staff encouraged the

NRB to make best efforts to maintain transparency and accuracy of supervisory data. Staff also advised the NRB to clearly communicate that banks are expected to continue to comply with regulatory requirements and, in case of a breach, banks should restore compliance in a timely manner.

- More generally, preserving credibility of the exchange rate peg by maintaining an adequate level of reserves.

Text Table 3. Nepal: COVID-19 Fiscal Policy Response (percent of GDP) 1/

	Announced Policies (FY19/20)	Prospective Policies to Support Economic Recovery (FY20/21)
Health	1.3	
<i>of which</i>		
<i>treatment of COVID-19 cases</i>	0.7	
<i>medical equipment</i>	0.3	
<i>incentive payments to healthcare workers</i>	0.3	
Social assistance	0.8	0.4
<i>of which</i>		
<i>food support (1.3 million households) 2/</i>	0.5	
<i>utility-payment subsidies for low-usage customers 4/</i>	0.1	
<i>social-security fund contributions</i>	0.0	
<i>income support for those losing formal-sector employment 3/</i>	0.2	0.4
Additional support	0.3	1.2
<i>of which</i>		
<i>support for SMEs</i>		1.2
<i>deferral of tax deadlines and exemption in customs duties for medical supplies</i>	0.3	
Total	2.3	1.7
1/ Based on information provided by authorities. Mix of announced and prospective policy measures. As of April 15, 2020.		
2/ Covers 2 months of food provision		
3/ Details regarding implementation and coverage still to be finalized		
4/ Applies to electricity, internet, and data services		

Text Table 4. Nepal: Monetary and Macro-Financial: COVID-19 Measures

Objective	Measure
Liquidity provision	- Reduce cash reserve ratio from 4 to 3 percent - Reduce the standing liquidity facility rate from 6 to 5 percent and a corresponding shift down to the interest rate corridor
Support to borrowers	- Increase the Refinance Fund limit by Rs. 10 bn to provide subsidized funding to banks willing to lend to priority sector, including SMEs affected by COVID-19 - Allow banks to defer loan payments due in April until July without penalty and loan reclassification; In case a regular payment is made, request banks to provide 10 percent waiver on the interest payment - Request banks to make a loan approval decision within 5 days from application for those loans to tourism and transportation sector, as well as for imports and distribution of critical goods and equipment related to COVID-19 - Provide subsidized loans with a quick 7-day process to those who were already approved for foreign employment but not able to migrate due to COVID-10 and are willing to establish a domestic enterprise
Temporary regulatory forbearance	- No longer require banks to build up the 2 percent countercyclical capital buffer that was due in July 2020 - Relax the BFI's reporting norm temporarily in April - Not charge any penalties for non-compliance of regulatory requirements in April

Source: The NRB
Note: Measures announced as of April 15, 2020

10. Beyond the immediate response to the current external shock, the authorities are committed to promoting inclusive growth, while preserving medium-term macroeconomic stability, as outlined in the 2020 Article IV consultation. They will adjust the macroeconomic policy mix as needed to contain external pressures (including to maintain an adequate level of reserves), protect financial stability, and preserve fiscal sustainability.

- On fiscal policy, the priority remains to protect fiscal sustainability while containing external and domestic pressures. It is also key to continue to make improvements in public financial management practices while carefully managing the transition to fiscal federalism. The authorities have indicated their commitment to maintaining fiscal discipline, by managing expenditure closely to keep the deficit in check. Once the effects of the pandemic have subsided, an enhanced commitment to fiscal consolidation will be needed to protect fiscal sustainability, which would be facilitated by the expiry of the temporary support programs. Revenue collection will continue to be enhanced by upgrades to the tax system, in particular tax administration. Efforts are underway to examine and eliminate duplication of responsibilities and spending across levels of government. Further measures would strengthen capital-spending execution rates and smooth its annual profile.
- On monetary policy, the central bank will continue to strengthen the monetary policy framework to reduce volatility in short-term interest rates, which will support financial market development and improve policy signaling and transmission. Steps will be taken to improve the autonomy and accountability of the central bank, including by updating human resource management to facilitate staff capacity development.

- On the financial sector, the NRB will continue to implement macroprudential measures to limit the buildup of systemic risk in the financial sector while taking actions to further strengthen bank supervision and regulation, including close monitoring of the asset quality of banks.
- The government remains committed to strengthening the investment climate in Nepal. This includes implementing structural reforms that encourage high-quality public- and private-sector investment projects, in particular FDI. This calls for adequate staffing and alignment of incentives across and within government ministries responsible for project approvals, implementation, and subsequent monitoring.
- Efforts to strengthen governance, increase transparency and accountability, and tackle corruption and related money laundering will continue. In this regard, crisis-mitigation spending will be undertaken in a transparent manner, with quarterly reporting and an ex-post audit of spending from COVID-related external funding. The implementing agency will also publish on its website large public procurement documentation together with ex-post validation of delivery along with the name of awarded companies and the name of their beneficial owner(s). All COVID-19 related expenditures are to be allocated and executed using existing public financial management (PFM) processes and within legislated frameworks. The Ministry of Finance will publish the allocation details on its website.
- The authorities remain committed to continue to disclose all public sector financial commitments on a timely basis to the IMF/World Bank Group, requesting technical assistance as needed to ensure adequate reporting according to GFSM 2014 definitions.

FUND SUPPORT UNDER THE RAPID CREDIT FACILITY

11. Financial support under the RCF reflects Nepal's urgent balance of payments need following the COVID-19 pandemic shock. Nepal faces an urgent BOP need, which, if not addressed, would result in immediate and severe economic disruption. There is also a high degree of uncertainty on the duration and scale of the COVID-19 impact and there are practical difficulties of holding comprehensive discussions with the authorities in the current no-travel/work-from-home environment.

12. Staff considers access of 100 percent of quota (SDR 156.9 million; US\$214 million) under the "exogenous shock" window of the RCF to be appropriate:

- The pandemic has created a large balance of payments need of about 3.0 percent of GDP, and Fund financial assistance is critical to cover a significant share of it (22 percent of the external financing gap and 26 percent of the fiscal financing needs). Disbursement as budget support will help to meet pressing fiscal financing needs.

- Outstanding credit would reach 122.7 percent of quota, below allowable limits.⁷
- The authorities remain committed to policies that promote inclusive growth, while containing external pressures, protecting financial stability, and preserving fiscal sustainability. In the current volatile and uncertain environment, staff supports the authorities' focus on immediate response measures and the need to prioritize the health sector and strengthening social assistance.
- Nepal's capacity to repay the Fund remains strong. A disbursement of 100 percent of quota would result in Fund exposure to Nepal of 0.8 percent of GDP. Annual repayments should peak at 0.1 percent of GDP and 0.4 percent of government revenue in 2026.

13. Nepal continues to be assessed at low risk of debt distress for both the external and overall public debt, unchanged from the assessment in the February 2020 Joint Bank-Fund Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA). The DSA was updated using the new baseline incorporating the COVID-19 pandemic. Even under this new baseline and stress tests, all debt and debt service indicators are projected to be well below their indicative threshold values.

14. Safeguards are deemed adequate. In line with IMF safeguards policy, the authorities have committed to undergoing a new safeguards assessment of the NRB, and to provide Fund staff with the NRB's audit reports and authorize its external auditors to hold discussions with staff. The assessment is to be completed before the Board approval of any subsequent arrangement to which the safeguards policy applies. A previous safeguards assessment was conducted in 2016 following the 2015 RCF request, supplemented by a safeguards monitoring report in 2018.

15. The RCF will be disbursed to the Federal Treasury to support the COVID-19 response. Direct budget support is justified because of legal limits on direct central bank lending to the government.⁸ The authorities will include in their Letter of Intent their commitment to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the NRB and Ministry of Finance. The MOU will specify (i) the maintenance of a specific government account at the central bank (as a subaccount of the Federal Treasury) to receive IMF resources; (ii) the requirement that the government should hold foreign exchange balances only with the central bank; and (iii) the establishment of a clear framework agreement between the NRB and the Ministry on the responsibilities for servicing financial obligations to the IMF.

⁷ In addition to the proposed disbursement of 100 percent of quota, there is outstanding credit equivalent to 22.7 percent of quota, corresponding to the remainder of previous RCF disbursements.

⁸ The Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) Act states that the overdraft provided by the NRB to the Government of Nepal cannot exceed five percent of the revenue income of the Government of Nepal in the preceding fiscal year.

STAFF APPRAISAL

16. The COVID-19 pandemic is having a severe impact on Nepal's economy. COVID-19 is impacting growth mainly through a decline in remittances, a contraction in tourism, a slowdown in construction, as well as the impact on domestic activities because of social distancing measures. Real GDP growth for FY2019/20 is expected to decline to 1 percent, significantly below the pre-COVID-19 estimate of 6 percent. The fiscal deficit is also expected to deteriorate by 2.7 percent of GDP, on account of additional spending and a shortfall in tax revenue. In addition, the depth and duration of the current external shock is highly uncertain, and downside risks to the already-weak baseline outlook are significant.

17. Based on these developments, the country is facing urgent external and fiscal financing needs. Estimates point to balance of payments need of 3.0 percent of GDP, and a fiscal financing need of 2.6 percent of GDP.

18. Staff supports the authorities' immediate priorities to mitigate the impact of the pandemic and preserve macroeconomic stability. The authorities' immediate efforts are appropriately focused on increasing health spending, strengthening social assistance, ensuring adequate liquidity to the banking system, and supporting access to credit. Beyond this immediate response, the authorities remain committed to promoting inclusive growth, while preserving financial-sector and external stability as well as fiscal sustainability.

19. Against this background, staff supports the authorities' request for a disbursement under the Rapid Credit Facility in the amount of SDR156.9 million (US\$214 million), equivalent to 100 percent of quota. Staff's support is based on the urgent balance of payments needs arising from a sudden exogenous shock, and the authorities' existing and prospective policies to address this external shock, including their commitment to seek additional external budget financing from other development partners. While the risks to the outlook are substantial, Nepal continues to be assessed at low risk of external and overall debt distress and its capacity to repay the Fund remains strong.

Table 1. Selected Social and Economic Indicators, 2017/18–2024/25¹

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
			2020		2020					
			Article IV Baseline Proj.	Current Baseline Proj.	Article IV Baseline Proj.	Current Baseline Proj.				
		Est.					Projections			
Output and prices (annual percent change)										
Real GDP	6.7	7.1	6.0	1.0	5.7	3.5	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.2
Headline CPI (period average)	4.1	4.6	6.0	6.7	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.3
Headline CPI (end of period)	4.6	6.0	5.9	7.5	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3
Fiscal Indicators: Central Government (in percent of GDP)										
Total revenue and grants	25.3	26.0	25.8	24.0	26.0	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.2
of which: Tax revenue	21.1	21.9	21.9	20.0	21.8	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9	21.1
Expenditure	31.9	30.6	30.4	31.2	30.4	31.8	29.9	29.6	29.5	29.4
Expenses	23.0	23.6	23.1	25.1	23.1	24.8	23.1	22.8	22.9	22.9
Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	8.9	7.0	7.3	6.1	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5
Operating balance	2.3	2.4	2.8	-1.1	2.9	0.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Net lending/borrowing	-6.7	-4.6	-4.5	-7.2	-4.4	-6.6	-4.7	-4.5	-4.3	-4.2
Statistical discrepancy	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net financial transactions	3.6	4.6	4.5	7.2	4.4	6.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2
Net acquisition of financial assets	-0.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Net incurrence of liabilities	2.9	6.3	6.1	8.8	5.3	7.5	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1
Foreign 2/	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3
Domestic	0.4	4.2	3.7	5.2	3.4	5.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8
Money and credit (annual percent change)										
Broad money	19.4	15.8	13.2	8.6	11.9	11.4	12.7	11.3	10.8	10.8
Domestic credit	26.1	21.7	17.6	16.0	15.7	17.5	14.6	13.5	13.4	13.2
Private sector credit	22.3	19.1	15.0	11.5	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.2	12.3	12.1
Saving and Investment (in percent of nominal GDP)										
Gross investment	55.2	62.3	54.6	51.0	53.4	51.1	49.1	48.2	47.4	46.6
Private	25.8	30.0	25.1	24.2	24.4	23.3	22.3	21.8	21.5	21.1
Central government	8.9	7.0	7.3	6.1	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5
Change in Stock	20.5	25.3	22.2	20.8	21.7	20.8	20.0	19.6	19.3	18.9
Gross national saving	47.1	54.6	49.4	43.5	48.5	44.0	43.4	43.0	42.6	42.3
Private	46.1	53.3	47.8	45.8	47.0	45.0	42.8	42.1	41.7	41.4
Central government	1.0	1.2	1.6	-2.3	1.5	-1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Balance of Payments										
Current account (in millions of U.S. dollars)	-2,350	-2,369	-1,760	-2,426	-1,832	-2,452	-2,168	-2,101	-2,093	-2,001
In percent of GDP	-8.1	-7.7	-5.2	-7.6	-4.9	-7.1	-5.7	-5.2	-4.8	-4.2
Trade balance (in millions of U.S. dollars)	-10,849	-11,373	-11,658	-9,691	-12,379	-10,455	-10,953	-11,457	-11,995	-12,497
In percent of GDP	-37.4	-37.1	-34.2	-30.2	-33.1	-30.3	-29.0	-28.2	-27.5	-26.5
Exports of goods (y/y percent change)	15.5	12.1	1.4	-6.4	9.9	5.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Imports of goods (y/y percent change)	27.4	5.4	2.4	-14.1	6.5	7.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.8
Workers' remittances (in millions of U.S. dollars)	7,224	7,769	8,402	6,012	8,825	6,572	6,975	7,368	7,746	8,144
In percent of GDP	24.9	25.3	24.7	18.7	23.6	19.1	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.3
Gross official reserves (in millions of U.S. dollars)	9,304	8,545	8,536	8,049	8,419	7,046	6,469	6,096	5,800	5,691
In months of prospective imports	7.9	8.2	6.6	7.2	6.1	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.0
Memorandum items										
Public debt (in percent of GDP)	30.2	30.1	33.7	38.0	35.7	42.4	43.8	45.3	46.7	47.8
Nominal GDP (in billions of U.S. dollars)	29.0	30.7	34.1	32.1	37.4	34.5	37.7	40.7	43.7	47.1
Nominal GDP (in billions of Nepalese Rupees)	3,031	3,464	3,892	3,735	4,354	4,117	4,638	5,163	5,721	6,338
Private Sector Credit (in percent of GDP)	80.6	84.0	86.0	86.9	87.5	89.3	89.4	90.1	91.2	92.3
Exchange rate (NPR/US\$; period average)	104.4	112.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Real effective exchange rate (average, y/y percent change)	0.2	-1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources: Nepali authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

1/ Fiscal year ends mid-July.

2/ Net incurrence of foreign liabilities reflects pre-COVID identified financing and new financing (identified as of April 15) to support the COVID-response, including the IMF-RCF (US\$214 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$250 million), and World Bank (US\$29 million).

Note: 2020 Article IV Baseline is based on data as of end-Jan 2020, while current baseline forecast is as of April 15, 2020.

Table 2. Balance of Payments, 2017/18–2024/25¹

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
			2020		2020					
			Article IV Baseline	Current Baseline	Article IV Baseline	Current Baseline				
		Est.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Projections			
							(in millions of US dollars)			
Current account	-2,350	-2,369	-1,760	-2,426	-1,832	-2,452	-2,168	-2,101	-2,093	-2,001
Current account (excluding official transfers)	-2,633	-2,667	-2,119	-2,761	-2,281	-2,865	-2,621	-2,590	-2,617	-2,564
Trade balance	-10,849	-11,373	-11,658	-9,691	-12,379	-10,455	-10,953	-11,457	-11,995	-12,497
Exports, f.o.b.	894	1,002	1,016	938	1,117	984	1,086	1,198	1,322	1,459
Imports, f.o.b.	-11,743	-12,375	-12,675	-10,629	-13,496	-11,439	-12,039	-12,655	-13,318	-13,956
Services (net)	18	-147	-118	-269	-104	-257	-38	-6	16	46
Receipts	1,697	1,654	1,844	1,532	2,034	1,678	2,063	2,249	2,427	2,633
Of which: tourism	643	651	729	483	811	551	830	908	987	1,079
Payments	-1,680	-1,801	-1,962	-1,801	-2,138	-1,935	-2,101	-2,255	-2,411	-2,587
Income	210	358	398	374	436	402	440	475	510	550
Credit	660	708	786	740	862	795	870	939	1,008	1,087
Debit	-450	-350	-389	-366	-426	-393	-430	-464	-498	-537
Current transfers	8,271	8,793	9,619	7,159	10,215	7,858	8,383	8,886	9,376	9,899
Credit, of which:	8,327	8,889	9,669	7,206	10,270	7,909	8,438	8,946	9,440	9,968
General government	283	298	359	339	449	419	458	493	529	568
Workers' remittances	7,224	7,769	8,402	6,012	8,825	6,572	6,975	7,368	7,746	8,144
Debit	-56	-96	-50	-47	-55	-51	-55	-60	-64	-69
Capital account	169	137	170	162	192	180	193	206	218	232
Financial account	1,344	689	1,584	1,772	1,533	1,280	1,407	1,533	1,589	1,670
Direct investment	169	115	163	89	179	172	188	203	261	305
Portfolio investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other investment (net)	1,175	573	1,421	1,683	1,354	1,108	1,219	1,330	1,328	1,365
Of which: Trade credit	556	427	445	379	478	408	443	472	502	533
Official loans	764	546	802	1,140	684	524	583	650	602	580
Errors and omissions	1,086	839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall balance	249	-704	-5	-492	-107	-992	-567	-362	-286	-100
							(in percent of GDP)			
Current account	-8.1	-7.7	-5.2	-7.6	-4.9	-7.1	-5.7	-5.2	-4.8	-4.2
Current account (excluding official transfers)	-9.1	-8.7	-6.2	-8.6	-6.1	-8.3	-6.9	-6.4	-6.0	-5.4
Trade balance	-37.4	-37.1	-34.2	-30.2	-33.1	-30.3	-29.0	-28.2	-27.5	-26.5
Exports, f.o.b.	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Imports, f.o.b.	-40.4	-40.3	-37.2	-33.1	-36.1	-33.2	-31.9	-31.1	-30.5	-29.6
Services (net)	0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.8	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Receipts	5.8	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Of which: tourism	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Payments	-5.8	-5.9	-5.8	-5.6	-5.7	-5.6	-5.6	-5.5	-5.5	-5.5
Income	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Credit	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Debit	-1.5	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1
Current transfers										
Credit, of which:	28.7	29.0	28.4	22.5	27.5	23.0	22.4	22.0	21.6	21.1
General government	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Workers' remittances	24.9	25.3	24.7	18.7	23.6	19.1	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.3
Debit	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Capital account	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Financial account	4.6	2.2	4.6	5.5	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5
Direct investment	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Portfolio investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment (net)	4.0	1.9	4.2	5.2	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9
Of which: Trade credit	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Official loans 2/	2.6	1.8	2.4	3.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2
Errors and omissions	3.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall balance	0.9	-2.3	0.0	-1.5	-0.3	-2.9	-1.5	-0.9	-0.7	-0.2
Memorandum items										
Imports (y/y percent change)	27.4	5.4	2.4	-14.1	6.5	7.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.8
of which Oil imports (y/y percent change)	8.9	8.7	8.4	7.7	8.4	7.7	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7
Exports of G&S (in percent of GDP)	46.2	46.2	42.9	38.7	41.8	38.8	37.5	36.6	36.0	35.1
Imports of G&S (in percent of GDP)										
Remittances (y/y percent change)	10.2	7.6	8.1	-22.6	5.0	9.3	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.1
Total external debt (in percent of GDP)	17.3	17.0	18.3	20.6	18.6	20.8	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.5
Gross official reserves (in mil U.S. dollars)	9,304	8,545	8,536	8,049	8,419	7,046	6,469	6,096	5,800	5,691
In months of prospective imports	7.9	8.2	6.6	7.2	6.1	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.0
As a share of broad money (in percent)	33.0	26.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross foreign exchange reserves (in mil U.S. dollars) 3/	10,056	9,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In months of prospective imports	8.5	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In months of current imports	9.0	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nominal GDP (in mil U.S. dollars)	29,040	30,690	34,081	32,084	37,382	34,461	37,720	40,698	43,686	47,139

Sources: Nepali authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

1/ Fiscal year ends in mid-July.

2/ Official loans reflect pre-COVID identified financing and new financing (identified as of April 15) to support the COVID-response, including the IMF-RCF (US\$214 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$250 million), and World Bank (US\$29 million).

3/ The authorities define gross foreign exchange reserves as follows: Gross official reserves - Gold/SDR/IMF reserve position + Bank/financial institutions' reserves.

Note: 2020 Article IV Baseline is based on data as of end-Jan 2020, while current baseline forecast is as of April 15, 2020.

Table 3. Reserve Money and Monetary Survey, 2017/18–2024/25¹

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
			2020		2020					
			Article IV	Current	Article IV	Current				
			Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	Baseline				
		Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Projections				
Nepal Rastra Bank										
(In billions of Nepalese rupees, end-period)										
Reserve money	710	699	703	681	710	623	594	584	580	591
Net domestic assets	-308	-237	-284	-271	-284	-234	-217	-204	-194	-193
Claims on public sector	-49	-29	-25	-25	-24	-25	-27	-28	-29	-29
Claims on private sector	5	4	6	6	7	6	6	7	8	9
Claims on banks & financial institutions	12	23	26	24	27	24	25	25	25	25
Other items (net)	-277	-234	-290	-275	-293	-239	-221	-208	-198	-197
Net foreign assets	1,018	936	987	952	994	857	810	788	774	784
Monetary Survey										
Broad money	3,094	3,582	4,054	3,890	4,536	4,334	4,882	5,435	6,022	6,672
Narrow money	669	727	807	774	903	863	972	1,082	1,204	1,334
Quasi-money	2,425	2,855	3,247	3,116	3,633	3,471	3,910	4,353	4,818	5,338
Net domestic assets	2,040	2,597	3,022	2,894	3,497	3,437	4,034	4,610	5,212	5,851
Domestic credit	2,719	3,309	3,891	3,839	4,504	4,512	5,172	5,871	6,657	7,533
Credit to public sector	276	399	545	594	695	836	1,026	1,220	1,437	1,680
of which: Credit to central government	236	346	484	531	624	762	940	1,123	1,327	1,557
Credit to private sector	2,443	2,910	3,346	3,245	3,809	3,676	4,146	4,650	5,220	5,852
Other items (net)	-679	-712	-870	-945	-1,007	-1,075	-1,138	-1,261	-1,445	-1,681
Net foreign assets	1,054	985	1,032	997	1,039	897	848	825	810	821
(Twelve-month percent change)										
Reserve money	8.1	-1.5	0.6	-2.6	0.9	-8.5	-4.8	-1.6	-0.7	1.9
Broad money	19.4	15.8	13.2	8.6	11.9	11.4	12.7	11.3	10.8	10.8
Net domestic assets	29.4	27.3	16.3	11.4	15.7	18.8	17.4	14.3	13.1	12.3
Domestic credit	26.1	21.7	17.6	16.0	15.7	17.5	14.6	13.5	13.4	13.2
Credit to public sector	73.7	44.2	36.7	49.0	27.5	40.8	22.7	19.0	17.7	17.0
Credit to private sector	22.3	19.1	15.0	11.5	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.2	12.3	12.1
Net foreign assets	3.9	-6.6	4.8	1.2	0.7	-10.0	-5.4	-2.7	-1.8	1.3
Memorandum items										
Private credit (in percent of GDP)	80.6	84.0	86.0	86.9	87.5	89.3	89.4	90.1	91.2	92.3
Net Foreign Assets, NRB (in percent of GDP)	33.6	27.0	24.6	25.5	21.4	20.8	17.5	15.3	13.6	12.4
Nominal GDP (in billions of Nepalese Rupees)	3,031	3,464	3,892	3,735	4,354	4,117	4,638	5,163	5,721	6,338

Sources: Nepali authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

1/ Fiscal year ends in mid-July.

Note: 2020 Article IV Baseline is based on data as of end-Jan 2020, while current baseline forecast is as of April 15, 2020.

Table 4. Central Government Operations, 2017/18–2024/25¹

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
			2020		2020						
			Article IV Baseline	Current Baseline	Article IV Baseline	Current Baseline					
		Est.	Budget	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Projections				
(In billions of Nepalese rupees)											
Total revenue and grants	766	901	1,170	1,006	895	1,132	1,037	1,169	1,297	1,441	1,598
Total revenue	727	860	1,112	959	850	1,068	976	1,101	1,222	1,360	1,508
Tax revenue	640	759	1,009	851	747	951	864	975	1,082	1,198	1,336
Non-tax revenue	87	101	103	108	104	118	111	126	140	161	172
Grants	39	42	58	47	45	64	61	68	75	82	90
Expenditure	968	1,059	1,496	1,182	1,165	1,322	1,307	1,388	1,528	1,685	1,863
Recurrent expenditure	697	818	1,088	898	938	1,004	1,019	1,073	1,177	1,308	1,451
Of which: Fiscal transfer	212	322	334	327	327	366	360	406	452	501	555
Revenue sharing 2/	...	97	131	124	112	139	127	141	156	173	191
Capital expenditure	271	242	408	284	228	318	288	315	351	378	412
Operating balance	69	84	82	108	-42	128	18	96	120	134	146
Net lending/borrowing	-202	-158	-326	-176	-270	-190	-271	-219	-231	-244	-266
Statistical discrepancy	-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net financial transactions	109	158	326	176	270	190	271	219	231	244	266
Net acquisition of financial assets	-22	59	99	62	59	39	37	41	46	51	56
Foreign	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic (net)	-26	58	99	62	59	39	36	41	46	51	56
Sale of equity	45	42	63	43	41	26	25	28	31	34	38
Lending minus repayment	19	17	36	19	18	12	12	13	15	16	18
Change in cash/deposit	-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net incurrence of liabilities	87	217	425	238	329	229	307	261	277	295	322
Foreign 3/	74	71	277	93	135	81	64	73	84	80	80
Domestic	13	146	148	145	194	148	243	188	193	215	242
(In percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)											
Total revenue and grants	25.3	26.0	31.3	25.8	24.0	26.0	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.2
Total revenue	24.0	24.8	29.8	24.6	22.8	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.8
Tax revenue	21.1	21.9	27.0	21.9	20.0	21.8	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9	21.1
Non-tax revenue	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
Grants	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Expenditure	31.9	30.6	40.1	30.4	31.2	30.4	31.8	29.9	29.6	29.5	29.4
Recurrent expenditure	23.0	23.6	29.1	23.1	25.1	23.1	24.8	23.1	22.8	22.9	22.9
Of which: Fiscal transfer	7.0	9.3	8.9	8.4	8.8	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Revenue sharing	...	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Capital expenditure	8.9	7.0	10.9	7.3	6.1	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5
Operating balance	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.8	-1.1	2.9	0.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Net lending/borrowing	-6.7	-4.6	-8.7	-4.5	-7.2	-4.4	-6.6	-4.7	-4.5	-4.3	-4.2
Statistical discrepancy	-3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net financial transactions	3.6	4.6	8.7	4.5	7.2	4.4	6.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2
Net acquisition of financial assets	-0.7	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Foreign	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic (net)	-0.8	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Sale of equity	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Lending minus repayment	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Change in cash/deposit	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	2.9	6.3	11.4	6.1	8.8	5.3	7.5	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1
Foreign 3/	2.4	2.1	7.4	2.4	3.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3
Domestic	0.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	5.2	3.4	5.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8
Memorandum items											
Primary balance	-6.1	-4.0	-8.0	-3.9	-6.6	-3.7	-5.8	-3.8	-3.5	-3.2	-3.1
Public debt	30.2	30.1	...	33.7	38.0	35.7	42.4	43.8	45.3	46.7	47.8
External	17.3	17.0	...	18.3	20.6	18.6	20.8	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.5
Domestic	12.9	13.1	...	15.4	17.3	17.1	21.6	23.3	24.6	26.0	27.3
Resources for sub-national governments (billions of Nepalese Rupees)	...	420	465	451	439	505	488	547	608	674	746
(in percent of GDP)	...	12.1	12.4	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Nominal GDP (billions of Nepalese Rupees)	3,031	3,464	3,735	3,892	3,735	4,354	4,117	4,638	5,163	5,721	6,338

Sources: Nepali authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

Note: The size of COVID-19-related measures is 2.3 percent in FY19/20, 1.7 percent in FY20/21.

1/ Fiscal year ends in mid-July.

2/ 30 percent of VAT and domestic excise revenues are shared with sub-national governments.

3/ Net incurrence of foreign liabilities reflects pre-COVID identified financing and new financing (identified as of April 15) to support the COVID-response, including the IMF-RCF (US\$214 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$250 million), and World Bank (US\$29 million).

Note: 2020 Article IV Baseline is based on data as of end-Jan 2020, while current baseline forecast is as of April 15, 2020.

Table 5. Financial Soundness Indicators, 2013/14–2018/19¹

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	(in percent)					
Capital adequacy						
Capital to risk weighted assets	13.4	12.6	12.2	12.9	14.7	14.1
Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets	11.8	11.0	10.4	11.4	13.4	12.8
Asset quality						
NPLs to total loans	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.3
Loan loss provision to total loans	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.9
Earnings and profitability						
Return on equity (ROE)	28.2	26.9	28.0	17.8	18.8	15.0
Return on assets (ROA)	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6
Interest income to gross income	83.4	82.6	78.9	78.7	79.7	84.5
Non-interest expenditures to gross income	18.3	18.9	21.1	19.4	17.9	15.2
Employees expenses to non-interest expenditures	43.1	44.6	45.0	46.4	48.4	50.8
Liquidity						
Liquid assets to total assets	25.3	24.4	24.7	23.0	19.3	18.4
Liquid assets to total deposits	30.4	29.2	29.4	26.9	23.5	22.8
Exposure to real estate						
Share of real estate and housing loans	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.2	13.4
Share of loans collateralized by land and buildings	50.9	51.7	52.5	59.9	59.1	59.7

Source: Nepali authorities.

1/ Data for "A" class commercial banks, excluding state owned banks. Data presented as at the end of the fiscal year (i.e. in mid-July for the year indicated).

Table 6. Indicators of Capacity to Repay the Fund, 2020-2034

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Fund obligations based on existing credit (millions of SDRs)															
Principal	2.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charges and interest	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Fund obligations based on existing and prospective credit (millions of SDRs)															
Principal	2.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	22.8	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charges and interest	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Total obligations based on existing and prospective credit															
Millions of SDRs	2.9	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	22.9	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Billions of Nepali Rupees	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	4.2	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of exports of goods and services	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of debt service	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of GDP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of government revenue	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of quota	1.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	14.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outstanding IMF credit based on existing and prospective drawings															
Millions of SDRs	192.6	185.4	178.3	171.2	164.0	141.2	109.8	78.5	47.1	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Billions of Nepali Rupees	30.0	29.8	29.6	29.3	29.1	25.9	20.9	15.4	9.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of exports of goods and services	10.8	9.7	7.9	6.9	6.1	4.8	3.5	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of debt service	36.5	28.0	21.5	17.9	15.1	11.7	7.6	5.0	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of GDP	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of government revenue	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of quota	122.7	118.2	113.6	109.1	104.5	90.0	70.0	50.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net use of IMF credit (millions of SDRs)															
Disbursements	154.1	-7.1	-7.1	-7.1	-7.1	-22.8	-31.4	-31.4	-31.4	-31.4	-15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Repayments and repurchases	156.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	22.8	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memorandum items:															
Exports of goods and services (millions of SDRs)	1,788	1,919	2,262	2,469	2,679	2,913	3,164	3,436	3,733	4,056	4,408	4,791	5,207	5,661	6,155
Debt service (billions of NPR)	82.2	106.5	137.3	163.9	192.6	220.4	273.5	309.6	344.0	386.0	431.8	461.4	517.2	579.8	651.0
Nominal GDP (at market prices, billions of NPR)	3,735	4,117	4,638	5,163	5,721	6,338	7,082	7,869	8,743	9,714	10,793	11,992	13,324	14,804	16,448
Government revenue (billions of NPR)	850	976	1,101	1,222	1,360	1,508	1,696	1,885	2,093	2,325	2,582	2,867	3,184	3,539	3,934
Quota (millions of SDRs)	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9

Source: IMF

Appendix I. Letter of Intent

Nepal

Kathmandu, Nepal

April 29, 2020

Ms. Kristalina Georgieva
Managing Director
International Monetary Fund
Washington, D.C. 20431

Dear Ms. Georgieva,

1. The Covid-19 pandemic is posing a severe threat to both the lives of the general public and the level of economic activity across the globe.
2. The pandemic is adversely affecting the main sources of Nepal's foreign currency earnings and growth. Remittances are falling as a result of the slowdown of economic activity in destination countries (namely Gulf Cooperation Council countries, India, and Malaysia) and travel restrictions for Nepali workers. Tourism is severely affected by the worldwide collapse in air travel and border closures. Exports have been negatively affected. Supply disruptions and labor shortages are causing delays in infrastructure projects. Domestic activity has also taken a toll amidst social distancing measures.
3. Against this backdrop, the country is experiencing an exceptional balance of payments need. While there is a high degree of uncertainty regarding the duration and scale of the COVID-19 impact, we currently anticipate that real output growth in FY2019/20 will fall short by about 5 percent as per IMF estimates, compared to the pre-COVID outlook. The deterioration in the balance of payments is giving rise to a balance of payments need projected to be in the order 3.0 percent of GDP.
4. Our fiscal situation will be affected by a shortfall in tax revenue as well as emerging spending pressures. The fiscal deficit is estimated to widen by about 2.7 percent of GDP. We will need significant budget resources to address higher spending on health and social assistance. We are facing fiscal financing needs of about 2.6 percent of GDP.

5. To face the immediate external financing needs, the Government of Nepal requests emergency financing from the IMF under the “exogenous shock” window of the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) in the amount of SDR156.9 million (US\$214 million), equivalent to 100 percent of quota. IMF debt relief provided under the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT) (SDR 2.85 million; US\$ 3.85 million) will also help to close the financing gap. We are actively seeking additional budget financing from our development partners, and we are confident that IMF support will play a catalytic role. In this regard, The World Bank has approved a fast-track \$29 million COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project and the Asian Development Bank is processing a pandemic response loan under the Countercyclical Support Facility for up to US\$250 million. We also intend to request debt service reprofiling from official bilateral creditors (including export-import banks) over the period May 1 and December 31, 2020 to address immediate needs, which would free-up resources of up to US\$31 million for social, health or economic spending to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

6. We intend to use the RCF disbursement to help fill the projected fiscal financing gap. We request that the RCF disbursement be made directly to the Federal Treasury. We commit to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the NRB and Ministry of Finance. The MOU will specify (i) the maintenance of a specific government account at the central bank (as a subaccount of the Federal Treasury) to receive IMF resources; (ii) the requirement that the government should hold foreign exchange balances only with the central bank; and (iii) the establishment of a clear framework agreement between the NRB and the Ministry on the responsibilities for servicing financial obligations to the IMF.

7. We recognize the importance of good governance, transparency and accountability, and tackling corruption and related money laundering. We commit to ensure that the funds provided by the IMF will be effectively used to safeguard public health, save lives, support livelihoods, and support the economic recovery. To that effect, we will put in place transparent and accountable reporting mechanisms and controls for public purchases and contracting processes. In this regard, we commit to report quarterly on the spending of these funds and to commission an independent audit by the Office of Auditor General of Nepal of COVID-19 related spending in about a year’s time. We will publish the quarterly reports and audit results on the website of the implementing agencies. We will also publish on the implementing agency website large public procurement documentation together with ex-post validation of delivery along with the name of awarded companies and the

name of their beneficial owner(s). All COVID-19 related expenditures will be allocated and executed using existing public financial management processes and within legislated frameworks. The allocation details will be made public on the Ministry of Finance website.

8. We remain committed to policies that promote inclusive growth, while containing external pressures, protecting financial stability, and preserving fiscal sustainability. On fiscal policy, the priority remains to protect fiscal sustainability while containing external and domestic pressures. We remain committed to maintaining fiscal discipline, by continuing to strengthen the tax system and managing expenditure closely to keep the deficit in check. We will continue to make improvements to our public financial management practices, while carefully managing the transition to fiscal federalism. On monetary policy, we will continue to strengthen the monetary policy framework to support financial market development and improve policy signaling and transmission. On the financial sector policy, we will continue to implement macroprudential measures to limit the buildup of systemic risk in the financial sector while taking actions to further strengthen bank supervision and regulation. We also remain committed to strengthening the investment climate in Nepal, including through structural reforms that encourage high-quality public- and private-sector investment projects, in particular FDI.

9. In line with IMF safeguards policy, we commit to undergoing a new safeguards assessment of the NRB and will continue providing Fund staff with the NRB's audit reports and authorize its external auditors to hold discussions with staff.

10. We do not intend to introduce measures or policies that would exacerbate the current balance-of-payments difficulties. We do not intend to impose new or intensify existing restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions, trade restrictions for balance of payments purposes, or multiple currency practices, or to enter into bilateral payments agreements which are inconsistent with Article VIII of the IMF's Articles of Agreement.

11. We remain committed to continue to disclose all public sector financial commitments on a timely basis to the IMF/World Bank Group. We will request technical assistance from the IMF as needed to ensure adequate reporting according to GFSM 2014 definitions.

12. We are determined to meet the immense challenge we are facing due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Support from the international community will be critical, and we look forward to an early

approval of financial assistance by the IMF. Beyond this much needed immediate financial assistance, we reaffirm our willingness to remain engaged with the IMF and to benefit from its policy advice and its capacity development support.

13. We authorize the IMF to publish this letter and the staff report for the request for disbursement under the RCF.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Dr. Yuba Raj Khatiwada
Finance Minister

/s/

Mr. Maha Prasad Adhikari
Governor, Nepal Rastra Bank



NEPAL

REQUEST FOR DISBURSEMENT UNDER THE RAPID CREDIT FACILITY—DEBT SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

April 29, 2020

Approved By
Anne-Marie Gulde Wolfe
and **Maria Gonzalez (IMF)**
and **Marcello Estevão (IDA)**

Prepared by the staff of the International Monetary Fund and the International Development Association.

Nepal: Joint Bank-Fund Debt Sustainability Analysis¹	
Risk of external debt distress	Low ²
Overall risk of debt distress	Low
Granularity in the risk rating	Not applicable
Application of judgement	No
Macroeconomic projections	This DSA update reflects the COVID-19 shock, with a significant impact on growth in FY2019/20 and FY2020/21. ³ Remittances have fallen considerably, tourist arrivals collapsed, and domestic activities have dropped due to containment measures that include a nationwide lockdown.
Financing strategy	Given limited domestic financing capacity, Nepal seeks external financing sources to fill its financing gap. In addition to the RCF (US\$214 million), the World Bank has approved a \$29 million COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project and the Asian Development Bank is processing a pandemic response loan under the Countercyclical Support Facility for up to US\$250 million. The IMF also provided debt relief under the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (US\$ 3.9 million). The remaining financing gap will be financed by support from development partners or reserve drawdowns. The authorities also intend to request debt service reprofiling from official bilateral creditors (including export-import banks) over the period May 1 and December 31, 2020, which would free-up resources of up to US\$31 million for the authorities' COVID-19 response.
Realism tools flagged	Yes, standard multiplier analysis (that does not consider COVID-19 impact) suggests pessimistic growth in 2020 despite large fiscal stimulus.
Mechanical risk rating under the external DSA	Low
Mechanical risk rating under the public DSA	Low

¹ Debt coverage has not changed from the [February 2020 DSA](#).

² Nepal's composite indicator score is 3.28, which signals a strong debt-carrying capacity.

³ The macroframework underlying this DSA update is the same as that included in the staff report of the 2020 RCF request, based on available information at the time. However, the COVID-19 economic impact and policy response are rapidly evolving, and risks are heavily tilted to the downside. This DSA does not incorporate the potential debt service reprofiling of official bilateral debt.

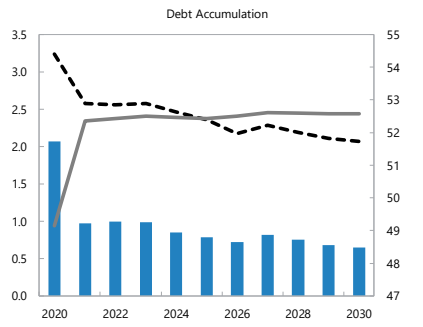
This DSA updates the joint World Bank-Fund analysis of February 2020 to reflect Nepal's recent economic development, which have been considerably affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and related containment policies. Even under the COVID-19 pandemic, Nepal's debt is assessed to remain at a low risk of external and overall debt distress, unchanged from the 2020 DSA⁴. None of the debt and debt service indicators breach the indicative threshold values. However, given elevated gross financing needs in Nepal, a deeper global slowdown could negatively affect Nepal's risk of debt distress. The Nepalese authorities should continue to: (i) improve domestic productivity; (ii) streamline bureaucratic processes; (iii) compile PPP projects and private sector external debt; (iv) implement a medium-term debt strategy and develop the government bond market; and (v) improve subnational governments' public financial management and reporting, and implement a prudent framework for subnational borrowing.

⁴ [IMF Country Report No 20/96, April 2020](#)

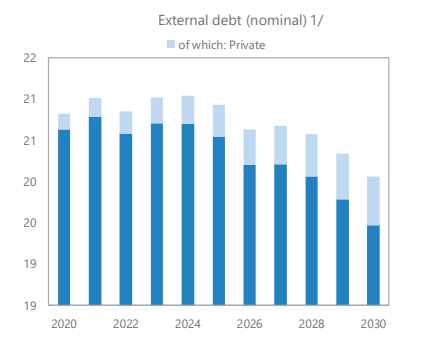
Table 1. Nepal: External Debt Sustainability Framework, Baseline Scenario, 2019-2040

	(In percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)									Average 8/		Definition of external/domestic debt Currency-based
	Actual 9/	Projections							Historical	Projections	Is there a material difference between the two criteria? No	
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030	2040			
External debt (nominal) 1/	17.1	20.8	21.0	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.1	14.9	18.7	20.7	No
<i>of which: public and publicly guaranteed (PPG)</i>	17.0	20.6	20.8	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.5	19.5	13.9	18.7	20.3	
Change in external debt	-0.2	3.7	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8			
Identified net debt-creating flows	6.4	7.1	5.9	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.7	-2.6	3.3	
Non-interest current account deficit	7.6	7.4	6.9	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.5	4.1	-0.6	4.7	
Deficit in balance of goods and services	37.5	31.0	31.1	29.1	28.2	27.4	26.6	23.8	15.9	29.8	27.0	
Exports	8.7	7.7	7.7	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	10.1			
Imports	46.2	38.7	38.8	37.5	36.6	36.0	35.3	32.9	26.0			
Net current transfers (negative = inflow)	-28.7	-22.3	-22.8	-22.2	-21.8	-21.5	-21.1	-18.9	-15.8	-29.2	-20.9	
<i>of which: official</i>	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1			
Other current account flows (negative = net inflow)	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	4.0	-1.2	-1.4	
Net FDI (negative = inflow)	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6	
Endogenous debt dynamics 2/	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	-1.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6			
Contribution from nominal interest rate	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Contribution from real GDP growth	-1.2	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8			
Contribution from price and exchange rate changes	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residual 3/	-6.6	-3.4	-5.7	-4.2	-3.5	-3.1	-2.7	-2.2	-3.6	1.4	-3.1	
<i>of which: exceptional financing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Sustainability indicators												
PV of PPG external debt-to-GDP ratio	12.4	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.1	11.9	8.7			
PV of PPG external debt-to-exports ratio	142.7	179.2	177.9	161.3	158.1	154.6	150.0	131.0	85.9			
PPG debt service-to-exports ratio	8.0	9.4	9.4	8.6	8.7	9.0	8.5	8.2	5.3			
PPG debt service-to-revenue ratio	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.2			
Gross external financing need (Million of U.S. dollars)	2427.8	2570.2	2532.3	2264.6	2228.0	2215.0	2111.7	2745.7	6809.1			
Key macroeconomic assumptions												
Real GDP growth (in percent)	7.1	1.0	3.5	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.8	
GDP deflator in US dollar terms (change in percent)	-1.3	3.5	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	4.3	2.6	
Effective interest rate (percent) 4/	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	
Growth of exports of G&S (US dollar terms, in percent)	2.5	-7.0	7.8	18.3	9.5	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.8	5.6	8.1	
Growth of imports of G&S (US dollar terms, in percent)	5.6	-12.3	7.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.2	6.5	6.7	12.9	4.4	
Grant element of new public sector borrowing (in percent)	...	49.2	52.4	52.4	52.5	52.5	52.4	52.6	52.1	...	52.2	
Government revenues (excluding grants, in percent of GDP)	24.8	22.8	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.9	24.1	19.3	23.7	
Aid flows (in Million of US dollars) 5/	368.3	977.1	892.1	970.0	1053.1	1078.9	1108.5	1411.9	2143.1			
Grant-equivalent financing (in percent of GDP) 6/	...	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.5	...	2.4	
Grant-equivalent financing (in percent of external financing) 6/	...	60.6	72.3	72.0	71.6	72.5	73.4	72.6	84.4	...	70.8	
Nominal GDP (Million of US dollars)	30690.3	32084.0	34460.5	37719.9	40697.9	43685.5	46876.7	68099.5	142125.8			
Nominal dollar GDP growth	5.7	4.5	7.4	9.5	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	9.4	7.5	
Memorandum items:												
PV of external debt 7/												
In percent of exports	144.4	181.6	180.9	164.5	161.7	158.6	154.4	137.5	95.8			
Total external debt service-to-exports ratio	8.0	11.3	11.8	11.2	11.8	12.5	12.5	14.2	14.7			
PV of PPG external debt (in Million of US dollars)	3790.4	4425.3	4737.0	5078.7	5450.7	5795.5	6137.4	8111.3	12314.4			
(Pvt-Pvt-1)/GDPt-1 (in percent)	...	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2			
Non-interest current account deficit that stabilizes debt ratio	7.8	3.7	6.7	5.7	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.9			

Definition of external/domestic debt	Currency-based
Is there a material difference between the two criteria?	No



Debt Accumulation
 ■ Debt Accumulation
 - - - Grant-equivalent financing (% of GDP)
 — Grant element of new borrowing (% right scale)



External debt (nominal) 1/
 ■ of which: Private

Sources: Country authorities; and staff estimates and projections.
 1/ Includes both public and private sector external debt.
 2/ Derived as $[r - g - p(1+g)] / (1+g+p+g)$ times previous period debt ratio, with r = nominal interest rate; g = real GDP growth rate, and p = growth rate of GDP deflator in U.S. dollar terms.
 3/ Includes exceptional financing (ie. changes in arrears and debt relief); changes in gross foreign assets; and valuation adjustments. For projections also includes contribution from price and exchange rate changes.
 The residuals in this table are mainly related to reserve drawdown and net errors and omissions. For example, there were reserve drawdown of 4.2% of GDP and positive net E&Os of 2.7% of GDP in FY2018/19.
 4/ Current-year interest payments divided by previous period debt stock.
 5/ Defined as grants, concessional loans, and debt relief.
 6/ Grant-equivalent financing includes grants provided directly to the government and through new borrowing (difference between the face value and the PV of new debt).
 7/ Assumes that PV of private sector debt is equivalent to its face value.
 8/ Historical averages are generally derived over the past 10 years, subject to data availability, whereas projections averages are over the first year of projection and the next 10 years.
 9/ Fiscal year. For example, year 2019 means FY2018/19 (mid-July 2018 to mid-July 2019).

Table 2. Nepal: Public Sector Debt Sustainability Framework, Baseline Scenario, 2019-2040
(In percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)

	Actual 8/									Projections									Average 6/	
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030	2040	Historical	Projections	Historical	Projections	Historical	Projections					
Public sector debt 1/	30.1	38.0	42.4	43.8	45.3	46.7	47.8	49.7	50.2	30.6	46.3	30.6	46.3	30.6	46.3					
of which: external debt	17.0	20.6	20.8	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.5	19.5	13.9	18.7	20.3	18.7	20.3	18.7	20.3					
Change in public sector debt	-0.2	7.9	4.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.3	-0.2											
Identified debt-creating flows	0.8	5.3	3.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-2.0	0.8	-2.0	0.8	-2.0	0.8					
Primary deficit	4.0	6.6	5.8	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.6					
Revenue and grants	26.0	24.0	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.3	21.3	25.1	21.3	25.1	21.3	25.1					
of which: grants	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2											
Primary (noninterest) expenditure	30.0	30.6	31.0	29.0	28.6	28.4	28.3	27.7	27.7	21.9	28.6	21.9	28.6	21.9	28.6					
Automatic debt dynamics	-3.2	-1.3	-2.2	-3.3	-2.9	-2.8	-2.9	-3.1	-3.2											
Contribution from interest rate/growth differential	-2.5	-1.3	-2.2	-3.3	-2.9	-2.8	-2.9	-3.1	-3.2											
of which: contribution from average real interest rate	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7											
of which: contribution from real GDP growth	-2.0	-0.3	-1.3	-2.6	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.5	-2.5											
Contribution from real exchange rate depreciation	-0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other identified debt-creating flows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Privatization receipts (negative)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0											
Recognition of contingent liabilities (e.g., bank recapitalization)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0											
Debt relief (HIPC and other)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0											
Other debt creating or reducing flow (please specify)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0											
Residual 7/	-0.9	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0					
Sustainability indicators																				
PV of public debt-to-GDP ratio 2/	25.1	31.4	35.6	37.0	38.3	39.5	40.6	42.4	45.1											
PV of public debt-to-revenue and grants ratio	96.4	130.8	141.5	146.7	152.4	156.8	161.1	168.8	177.9											
Debt service-to-revenue and grants ratio 3/	24.4	24.3	24.2	28.5	30.6	33.5	36.8	40.6	46.8											
Gross financing need 4/	10.3	12.4	11.9	11.0	11.2	11.7	12.4	12.8	14.2											
Key macroeconomic and fiscal assumptions																				
Real GDP growth (in percent)	7.1	1.0	3.5	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8					
Average nominal interest rate on external debt (in percent)	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9					
Average real interest rate on domestic debt (in percent)	-2.6	-6.3	-3.9	-2.6	-2.1	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-3.2	-2.4	-3.2	-2.4	-3.2	-2.4					
Real exchange rate depreciation (in percent, + indicates depreciation)	-4.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2.2	...	-2.2	...	-2.2	...
Inflation rate (GDP deflator, in percent)	6.8	6.7	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.6	8.1	5.8	8.1	5.8	8.1	5.8					
Growth of real primary spending (deflated by GDP deflator, in percent)	2.2	3.1	4.9	-0.3	3.9	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	10.6	4.1	10.6	4.1	10.6	4.1					
Primary deficit that stabilizes the debt-to-GDP ratio 5/	4.1	-1.3	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.5	1.8	3.5	1.8	3.5	1.8					
PV of contingent liabilities (not included in public sector debt)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0											

Sources: Country authorities; and staff estimates and projections.

1/ Coverage of debt: The central, state, and local governments plus extra budgetary funds, central bank, government-guaranteed debt, non-guaranteed SOE debt. Definition of external debt is Currency-based.

2/ The underlying PV of external debt-to-GDP ratio under the public DSA differs from the external DSA with the size of differences depending on exchange rates projections.

3/ Debt service is defined as the sum of interest and amortization of medium and long-term, and short-term debt.

4/ Gross financing need is defined as the primary deficit plus debt service plus the stock of short-term debt at the end of the last period and other debt creating/reducing flows.

5/ Defined as a primary deficit minus a change in the public debt-to-GDP ratio (i.e., a primary surplus), which would stabilize the debt ratio only in the year in question.

6/ Historical averages are generally derived over the past 10 years, subject to data availability, whereas projections averages are over the first year of projection and the next 10 years.

7/ The residuals in this table are mainly related to net acquisition of financial assets. For example, the projection of net acquisition of financial assets in FY2019/20 is 1.6% of GDP.

8/ Fiscal year. For example, year 2019 means FY2018/19 (mid-July 2018 to mid-July 2019).

Definition of external/domestic debt	Currency-based
Is there a material difference between the two criteria?	No

Public sector debt 1/

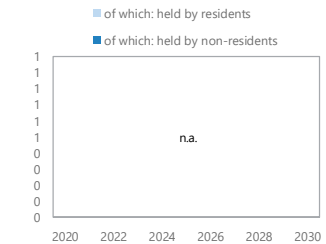
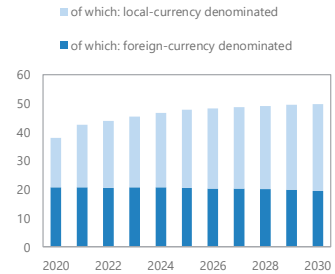


Figure 1. Nepal: Indicators of Public and Publicly Guaranteed External Debt under Alternatives Scenarios, 2020-2030



Customization of Default Settings		
	Size	Interactions
Tailored Stress		
Combined CL	No	
Natural disaster	No	No
Commodity price	n.a.	n.a.
Market financing	n.a.	n.a.

Note: "Yes" indicates any change to the size or interactions of the default settings for the stress tests. "n.a." indicates that the stress test does not apply.

Borrowing assumptions on additional financing needs resulting from the stress tests*		
	Default	User defined
Shares of marginal debt		
External PPG MLT debt	100%	
Terms of marginal debt		
Avg. nominal interest rate on new borrowing in USD	0.9%	0.9%
USD Discount rate	5.0%	5.0%
Avg. maturity (incl. grace period)	36	36
Avg. grace period	6	6

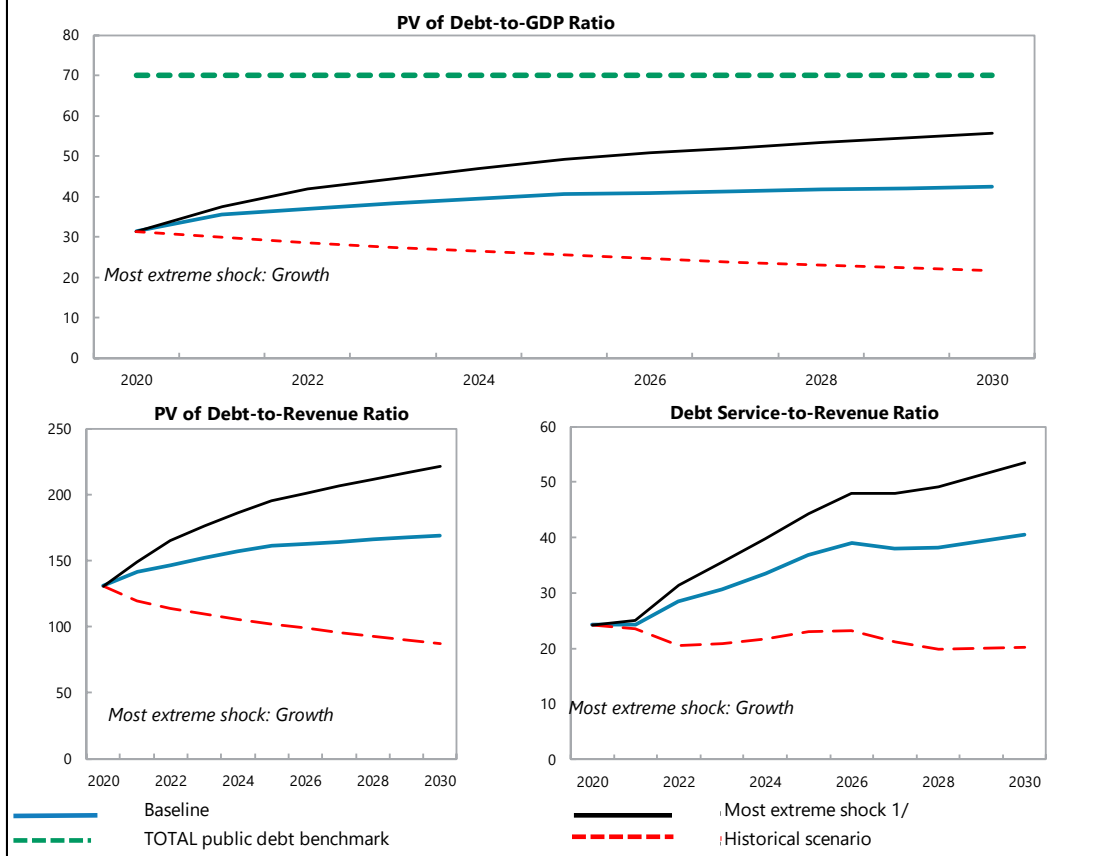
* Note: All the additional financing needs generated by the shocks under the stress tests are assumed to be covered by PPG external MLT debt in the external DSA. Default terms of marginal debt are based on baseline 10-year projections.

Sources: Country authorities; and staff estimates and projections.

1/ The most extreme stress test is the test that yields the highest ratio in or before 2030. The stress test with a one-off breach is also presented (if any), while the one-off breach is deemed away for mechanical signals. When a stress test with a one-off breach happens to be the most extreme shock even after disregarding the one-off breach, only that stress test (with a one-off breach) would be presented.

2/ The magnitude of shocks used for the commodity price shock stress test are based on the commodity prices outlook prepared by the IMF research department.

Figure 2. Nepal: Indicators of Public Debt Under Alternative Scenarios, 2020-2030



Borrowing assumptions on additional financing needs resulting from the stress tests*	Default	User defined
Shares of marginal debt		
External PPG medium and long-term	16%	16%
Domestic medium and long-term	57%	57%
Domestic short-term	27%	27%
Terms of marginal debt		
External MLT debt		
Avg. nominal interest rate on new borrowing in USD	0.9%	0.9%
Avg. maturity (incl. grace period)	36	36
Avg. grace period	6	6
Domestic MLT debt		
Avg. real interest rate on new borrowing	-1.8%	-1.8%
Avg. maturity (incl. grace period)	7	7
Avg. grace period	0	0
Domestic short-term debt		
Avg. real interest rate	-1.8%	-1.8%

* Note: The public DSA allows for domestic financing to cover the additional financing needs generated by the shocks under the stress tests in the public DSA. Default terms of marginal debt are based on baseline 10-year projections.

Sources: Country authorities; and staff estimates and projections.
 1/ The most extreme stress test is the test that yields the highest ratio in or before 2030. The stress test with a one-off breach is also presented (if any), while the one-off breach is deemed away for mechanical signals. When a stress test with a one-off breach happens to be the most extreme shock even after disregarding the one-off breach, only that stress test (with a one-off breach) would be presented.

Figure 3. Nepal: Drivers of Debt Dynamics - Baseline Scenario

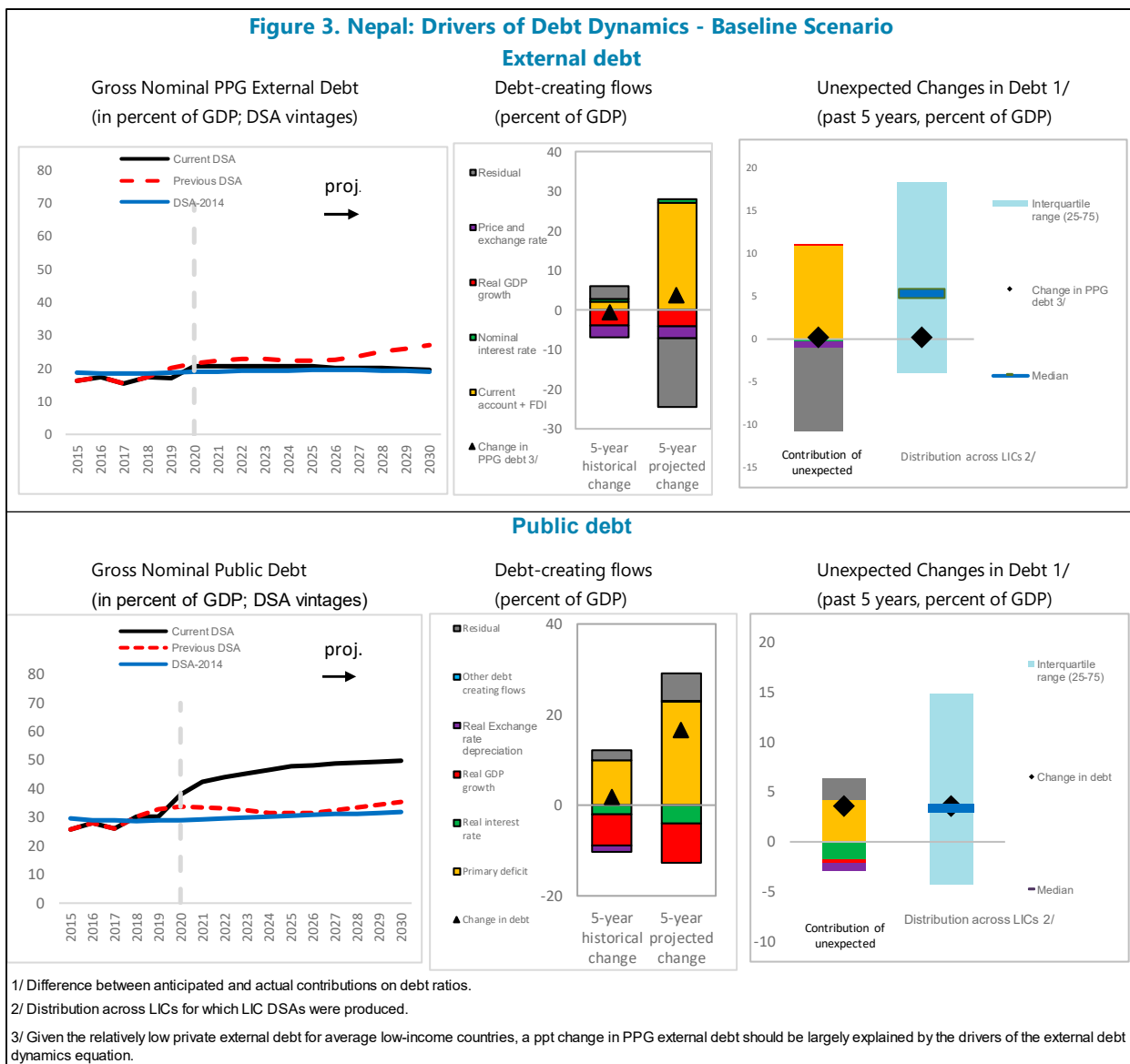
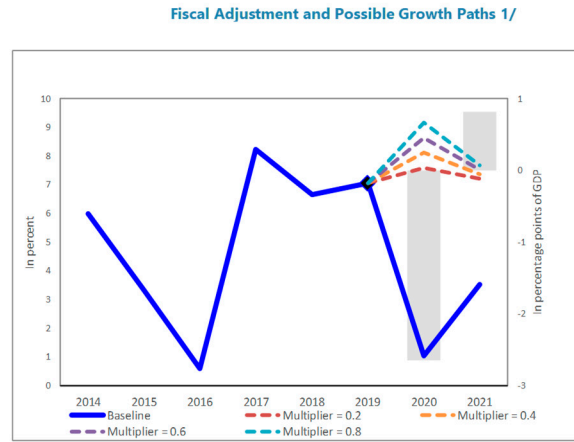
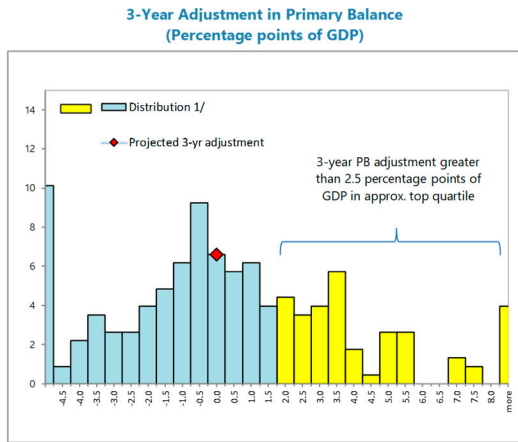
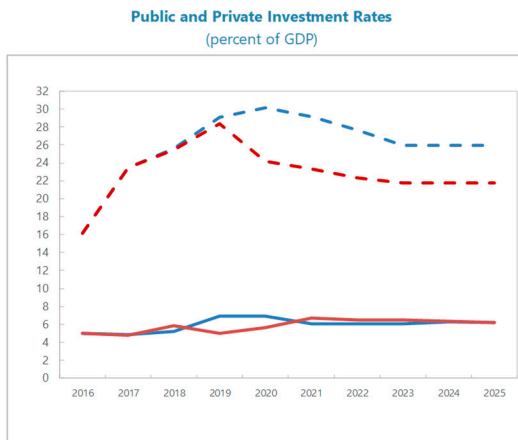


Figure 4. Nepal: Realism tools

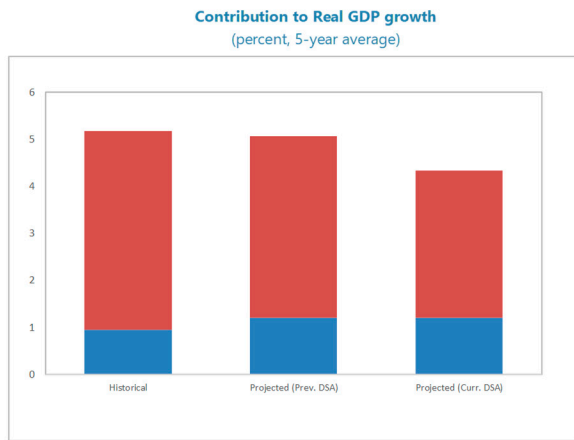


1/ Data cover Fund-supported programs for LICs (excluding emergency financing) approved since 1990. The size of 3-year adjustment from program inception is found on the horizontal axis; the percent of sample is found on the vertical axis.

1/ Bars refer to annual projected fiscal adjustment (right-hand side scale) and lines show possible real GDP growth paths under different fiscal multipliers (left-hand side scale).



— Gov. Invest. - Prev. DSA — Gov. Invest. - Curr. DSA
 - - - Priv. Invest. - Prev. DSA - - - Priv. Invest. - Curr. DSA



■ Contribution of other factors
 ■ Contribution of government capital

Table 3. Nepal: Sensitivity Analysis for Key Indicators of Public and Publicly Guaranteed External Debt, 2020-2030 (In percent)											
	Projections 1/										
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
PV of debt-to GDP ratio											
Baseline	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12
A. Alternative Scenarios											
A1. Key variables at their historical averages in 2020-2030 2/	14	10	7	4	2	0	-2	-3	-5	-6	-7
B. Bound Tests											
B1. Real GDP growth	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13
B2. Primary balance	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13
B3. Exports	14	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	13
B4. Other flows 3/	14	16	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	15	15
B5. Depreciation	14	17	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
B6. Combination of B1-B5	14	16	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	14
C. Tailored Tests											
C1. Combined contingent liabilities	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13
C2. Natural disaster	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14
C3. Commodity price	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
C4. Market Financing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Threshold	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
PV of debt-to-exports ratio											
Baseline	179	178	161	158	154	150	146	143	139	135	131
A. Alternative Scenarios											
A1. Key variables at their historical averages in 2020-2030 2/	179	127	81	50	22	-2	-21	-38	-54	-67	-78
B. Bound Tests											
B1. Real GDP growth	179	178	161	158	154	150	146	143	139	135	131
B2. Primary balance	179	180	167	165	162	158	154	152	149	145	140
B3. Exports	179	202	239	234	228	221	215	210	204	197	190
B4. Other flows 3/	179	204	209	203	198	191	185	181	175	168	161
B5. Depreciation	179	178	116	115	114	111	108	107	105	104	102
B6. Combination of B1-B5	179	214	186	225	219	212	206	201	195	188	181
C. Tailored Tests											
C1. Combined contingent liabilities	179	187	172	170	167	163	160	157	154	151	146
C2. Natural disaster	179	194	180	178	176	172	169	167	165	161	158
C3. Commodity price	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
C4. Market Financing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Threshold	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
Debt service-to-exports ratio											
Baseline	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	8
A. Alternative Scenarios											
A1. Key variables at their historical averages in 2020-2030 2/	9	9	8	7	7	6	6	6	4	2	1
B. Bound Tests											
B1. Real GDP growth	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	8
B2. Primary balance	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
B3. Exports	9	10	12	12	12	12	13	13	12	13	12
B4. Other flows 3/	9	9	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	11	10
B5. Depreciation	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	6	6
B6. Combination of B1-B5	9	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	11
C. Tailored Tests											
C1. Combined contingent liabilities	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	8
C2. Natural disaster	9	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	9
C3. Commodity price	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
C4. Market Financing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Threshold	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Debt service-to-revenue ratio											
Baseline	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
A. Alternative Scenarios											
A1. Key variables at their historical averages in 2020-2030 2/	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	0
B. Bound Tests											
B1. Real GDP growth	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3
B2. Primary balance	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
B3. Exports	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
B4. Other flows 3/	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
B5. Depreciation	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
B6. Combination of B1-B5	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
C. Tailored Tests											
C1. Combined contingent liabilities	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
C2. Natural disaster	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
C3. Commodity price	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
C4. Market Financing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Threshold	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23

Sources: Country authorities; and staff estimates and projections.

1/ A bold value indicates a breach of the threshold.

2/ Variables include real GDP growth, GDP deflator (in U.S. dollar terms), non-interest current account in percent of GDP, and non-debt creating flows.

3/ Includes official and private transfers and FDI.

Table 4. Nepal: Sensitivity Analysis for Key Indicators of Public Debt , 2020-2030

	Projections 1/										
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
PV of Debt-to-GDP Ratio											
Baseline	31	36	37	38	39	41	41	41	42	42	42
A. Alternative Scenarios											
A1. Key variables at their historical averages in 2020-2030 2/	31	30	29	27	26	26	25	24	23	22	22
B. Bound Tests											
B1. Real GDP growth	31	38	42	44	47	49	51	52	53	55	56
B2. Primary balance	31	38	42	43	44	45	45	45	45	45	45
B3. Exports	31	36	38	40	41	42	42	43	43	43	43
B4. Other flows 3/	31	38	41	42	43	44	44	45	45	45	45
B5. Depreciation	31	37	36	36	37	37	36	36	35	35	34
B6. Combination of B1-B5	31	36	38	38	39	40	40	40	41	41	41
C. Tailored Tests											
C1. Combined contingent liabilities	31	44	44	45	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
C2. Natural disaster	31	46	46	47	48	49	49	49	49	49	50
C3. Commodity price	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
C4. Market Financing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL public debt benchmark	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
PV of Debt-to-Revenue Ratio											
Baseline	131	141	147	152	157	161	163	164	166	167	169
A. Alternative Scenarios											
A1. Key variables at their historical averages in 2020-2030 2/	131	119	114	110	105	102	99	95	92	90	87
B. Bound Tests											
B1. Real GDP growth	131	149	165	176	186	195	201	206	212	217	221
B2. Primary balance	131	152	166	170	173	177	177	177	178	179	179
B3. Exports	131	143	152	158	162	166	168	169	170	172	173
B4. Other flows 3/	131	150	163	168	172	176	177	178	179	179	180
B5. Depreciation	131	147	143	146	146	146	144	142	140	138	137
B6. Combination of B1-B5	131	144	150	151	154	157	159	160	161	163	164
C. Tailored Tests											
C1. Combined contingent liabilities	131	175	176	180	182	184	184	184	184	184	184
C2. Natural disaster	131	181	184	188	191	194	195	195	196	197	197
C3. Commodity price	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
C4. Market Financing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Debt Service-to-Revenue Ratio											
Baseline	24	24	28	31	33	37	39	38	38	39	41
A. Alternative Scenarios											
A1. Key variables at their historical averages in 2020-2030 2/	24	24	21	21	22	23	23	21	20	20	20
B. Bound Tests											
B1. Real GDP growth	24	25	31	36	40	44	48	48	49	51	53
B2. Primary balance	24	24	32	37	38	41	43	42	42	43	43
B3. Exports	24	24	28	31	34	37	39	38	38	40	41
B4. Other flows 3/	24	24	29	31	34	37	39	38	39	40	41
B5. Depreciation	24	23	27	27	31	34	37	36	36	37	38
B6. Combination of B1-B5	24	24	28	31	33	36	39	38	38	39	40
C. Tailored Tests											
C1. Combined contingent liabilities	24	24	41	38	39	42	45	44	44	44	44
C2. Natural disaster	24	25	43	40	41	45	47	46	47	47	47
C3. Commodity price	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
C4. Market Financing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: Country authorities; and staff estimates and projections.

1/ A bold value indicates a breach of the benchmark.

2/ Variables include real GDP growth, GDP deflator and primary deficit in percent of GDP.

3/ Includes official and private transfers and FDI.

**Statement by Alisara Mahasandana, Executive Director for Nepal,
Keng Heng Tan, Alternate Executive Director,
Ranjana Pandit, Advisor to the Executive Director
May 6, 2020**

On behalf of our Nepali authorities, we would like to thank the Board, Management and staff for their quick action on enhancing the Fund's emergency funding facilities in this unprecedented time. The authorities have requested a disbursement under the "exogenous shock" window of the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF), equivalent to 100 percent of the country's quota or SDR 156.9 million to cover part of the significant government financing needs caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. A disbursement under the RCF will help ease budgetary pressures and strengthen the international reserve position, and thus assist Nepal to manage the impact of the pandemic.

The authorities are confident that this financial arrangement would help catalyze further international assistance. As the RCF funding facility would only cover one third of the financing needs, the authorities are also seeking additional financial support from other development partners including the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. At this point in time, the World Bank has approved USD 29 million under the COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project while the Asian Development Bank is processing a pandemic response loan for up to USD 250 million under the Countercyclical Support Facility.

In addition, the authorities have expressed their intention to request debt service reprofiling from official bilateral creditors over the period May 1 to December 31, 2020 to address immediate needs which would free up their budgetary resources. The debt service relief under the CCRT by the Fund and the prompt decision on the temporary suspension of bilateral debt payment by the G-20 leaders are important initiatives that will further help the authorities to meet the financing needs and deepen the fiscal envelope to fight against the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthen social assistance programs.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, the Nepalese economy was experiencing rapid economic growth supported by sound macroeconomic policies. Although the number of infections in Nepal is relatively low thus far, the impact to the economy has been substantial due to the heavy dependence on the inflows of remittances and the tourism sector. The containment measures have also resulted in supply disruptions and delays in infrastructure projects, as well as slowdown in the other components of domestic demand.

Given the continued high degree of uncertainty on the duration and scale of the COVID-19 impact, the authorities anticipate that the economic growth outlook will be significantly lower than the recorded growth of 7.1 percent last year. The authorities' preliminary estimates on the fiscal need to effectively respond to the COVID-19 impact and support the economic recovery amounts to 3.9 percent of GDP (USD 1.3 billion) in this and the next fiscal year. The fiscal deficit is estimated to

reach 7.2 percent of GDP in 2019/20, higher by 2.7 percentage points than the pre-COVID-19 projection. As a result, the net fiscal financing need is estimated to be around 2.6 percent of GDP in the short term.

The balance of payments financing need is projected to be 3.0 percent of GDP, compared to the pre-crisis estimates of almost balanced external position. The sharp slowdown in economic activity can push further current poverty incidence and impair Nepal's ability to graduate to developing country status by 2022 and attain its SDG goals.

Policy Response to the Pandemic

The Nepal government undertook swift containment measures to manage the pandemic, based on the national contingency health plan that focuses on containment actions along with upgrading of the emergency health care facilities. To limit the contagion, the government has taken stringent lockdown measures, including restrictions of public events and people mobility across the country, suspension of international travel, and closing of schools and universities. The government is also conducting rapid tests, ensuring public security and delivering basic supplies. Other measures recommended by the WHO have also been put in place. The authorities have formed the High-Level Coordination Committee for the Prevention and Control of COVID-19 under the convenorship of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence as well as the Nepal Relief Resilience and Recovery Advisory Committee with representatives from the World Bank, IMF, other IFIs and private sectors to provide advice to the government on the overall assessment of the COVID-19 impact, identify technical and funding gaps, and facilitate the sourcing of financing, with a focus on short-term needs and recovery planning.

Fiscal Measures

To contain the pandemic and support the economy, the authorities have introduced several immediate fiscal measures such as, the establishment of Relief Funds at the local and provincial levels to provide daily food and special care for needy people, mechanism for salary payment to formal sector employees during the lockdown, free medical insurance for medical personnel and emergency workers, waving of custom duty for medical equipment and tax payment deadline deferment.

The authorities have also targeted informal sector workers in public construction works who have lost their jobs due to the ongoing crisis by providing wages for their subsistence. Furthermore, the authorities are contemplating financial support to the hard-hit tourism sector, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and households with targeted tax relief measures. The authorities are reprioritizing their overall FY2019/20 and FY2020/21 public spending to allocate more budget to public health and social programs.

The authorities plan to finance the remaining financing needs through domestic borrowing. The authorities believe that a temporary widening of the budget deficit is needed, noting that public

debt is assessed to be at low risk of debt distress. The authorities are firmly committed to fiscal consolidation once the impact of the pandemic abates.

Monetary and Financial Policies

The banking system has shown resilience in terms of capital, liquidity, profitability and NPL, although credit growth has moderated. However, with the projection that remittances will fall significantly, risks to the banking system have increased significantly. The central bank has set up a task force to assess the broader economic impact of COVID-19 and recommend policy measures.

At this juncture, the central bank of Nepal has taken several swift policy responses aimed at easing the tight financial conditions and promoting lending to affected sectors. The bank rate was reduced by one percentage point while the Cash Reserve Ratio was cut by 100 basis points. The Central Bank Refinance Fund, a source of concessional loans, has been increased to NPR 100 billion to facilitate the flow of credit to affected sectors, including to exporters and SMEs.

Bank and Financial Institutions (BFIs) are directed to defer the scheduled installment payments due in mid-March 2020 to mid-July 2020. The requirement for a countercyclical buffer has been suspended and fast loan processing is set up for the import and distribution of medical equipment, critical goods and foods supplies. Additionally, the central bank had agreed with staff advice that the provision of financial support should be targeted, focusing on the most affected sectors. Specifically, they instructed the BFIs to provide 2 percent interest rate discount to the tourism, export and transportation industry for the upcoming quarter interest payment while interest rate for micro credit lending from the microcredit institutions will be reduced by 3 percentage point. Furthermore, the central bank is preparing a mechanism to provide subsidized loans to individuals who have obtained work permits but are unable to go for foreign employment due to this unusual situation.

Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed significant challenges to the authorities' efforts towards building a prosperous country. They look forward to working closely with the IMF and to receive tailored policy advice, particularly in managing the returning Nepali migrant workers and the declining remittances so that the authorities could better address high unemployment and promote sustained economic growth.

Our authorities are fully committed to pursuing sound macroeconomic policies and reforms to promote high and inclusive growth, create fiscal space and build buffers against external shocks, as well as strengthen financial sector stability and resilience. In this regard, deploying smooth fiscal federalism and fiscal prudence will remain a top priority for our authorities. Furthermore, they express firm commitment to strengthen good governance, transparency and accountability, and tackling corruption and money laundering as envisaged in the RCF LOI.

To this end, our authorities reiterate that the fund provided by the IMF will be effectively used on public health management and support the economic recovery. In this regard, they are committed to proper reporting, auditing and maintaining the transparency on the use of these funds.