

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

FY 2082/83-Q2

**MID OCTOBER 2026 TO MID JANUARY 2026
(KARTIK 2082 TO POUSH 2082)**

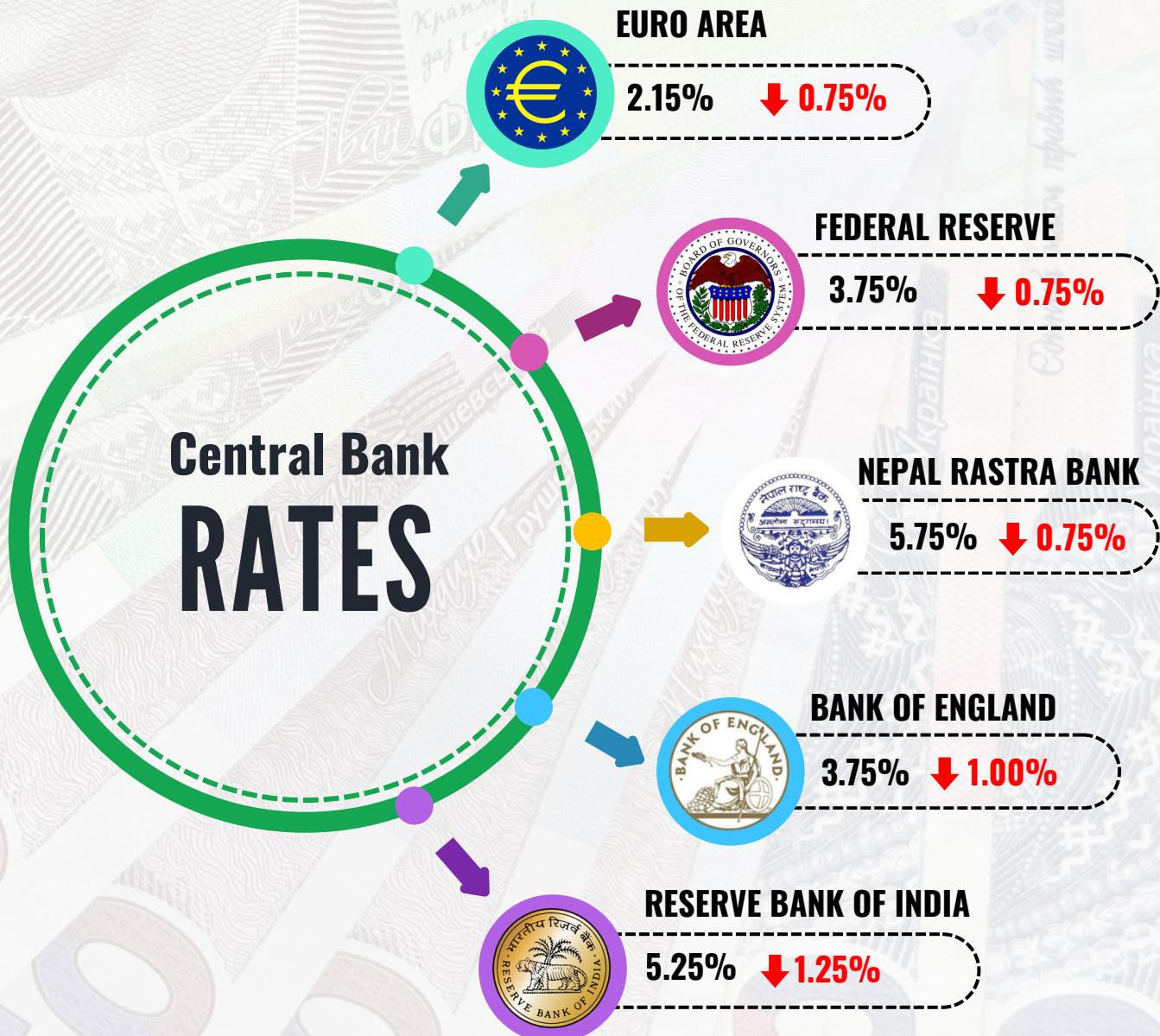


(FEBRUARY, 2026)

PUBLISHED BY NEPAL BANKERS' ASSOCIATION



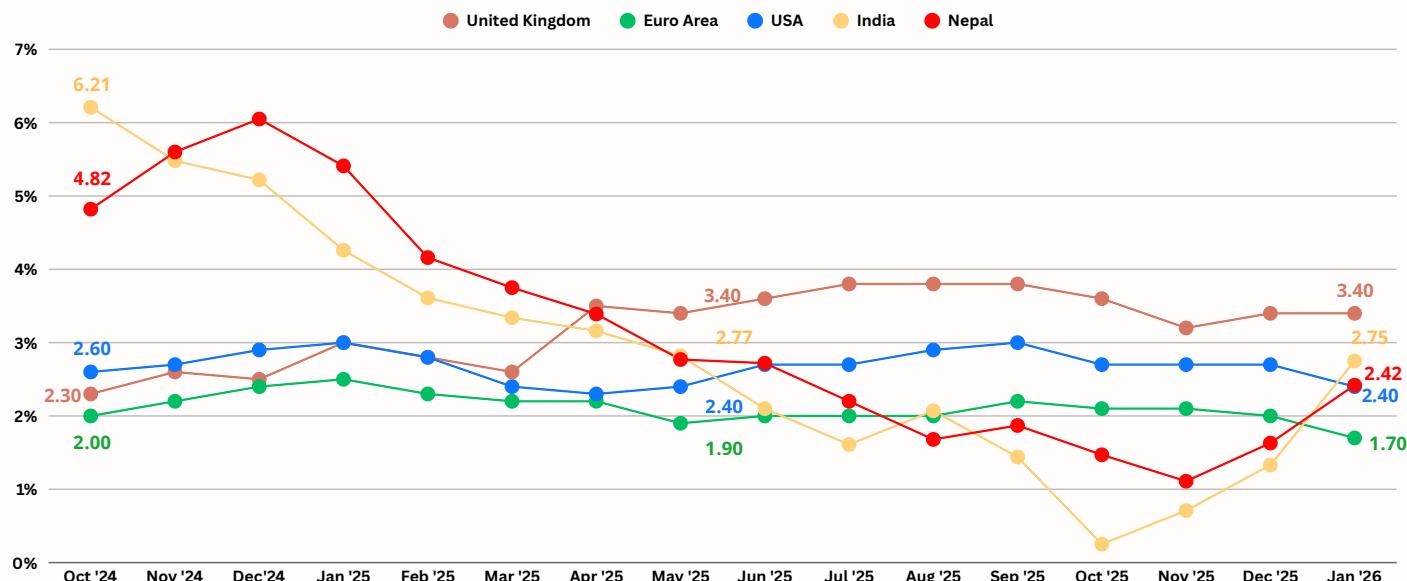
GLOBAL SCENARIO



Jan 2025 to Jan 2026

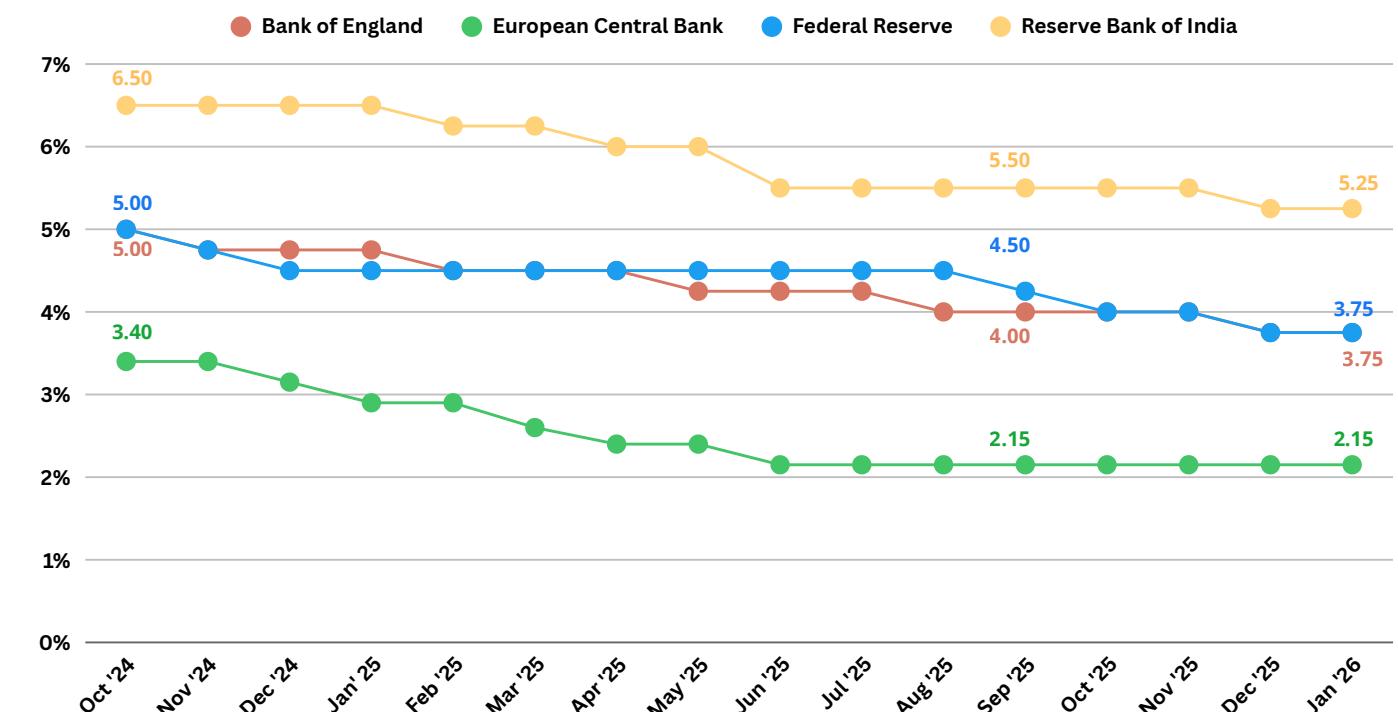
Source: Respective Central Banks

Inflation in Major Economies (in %)



Source: Respective Central Banks

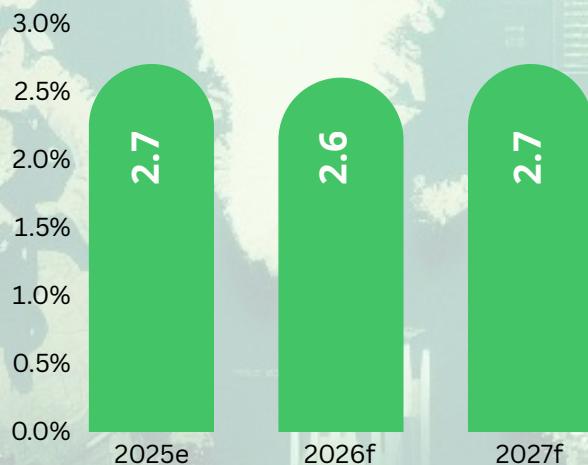
Central Bank's Interest Rate in Major Economies (in %)



Source: Respective Central Banks

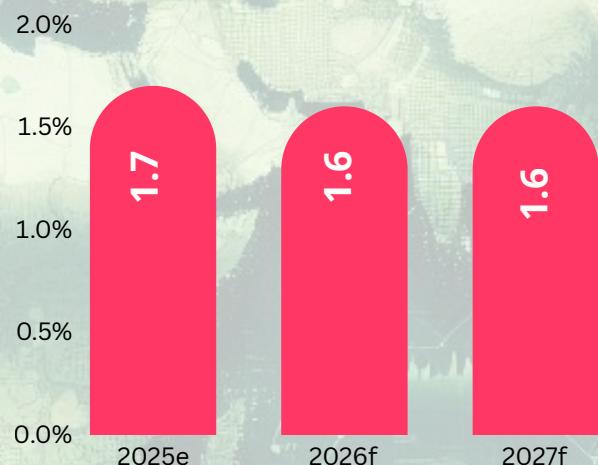
World Bank Projections

Real GDP Growth Projections (in %)



GLOBAL ECONOMY

ADVANCED ECONOMIES



EMERGING MARKET AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

Source: Global Economic Prospects, January 2026

e - estimated

f - forecast

Asian Development Bank Projections

GDP Growth Projection (in %)

	2024	2025 September	2025 December	2026 September	2026 December
Developing Asia	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.6
Developing Asia (excluding China)	5.1	4.9	5.4	4.8	4.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.9	5.0
East Asia	4.7	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.1
South Asia	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.0
Southeast Asia	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.4
The Pacific	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.4

Inflation Projection (in %)

	2024	2025 September	2025 December	2026 September	2026 December
Developing Asia	2.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.1
Developing Asia (excluding China)	4.8	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	6.8	7.7	8.0	6.6	7.1
East Asia	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
South Asia	6.5	3.7	3.3	4.7	4.7
Southeast Asia	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8
The Pacific	1.9	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.4

Source: Asian Development Outlook, December 2025

World Economic Outlook 2026 – Highlights

- Global growth is projected to remain resilient at 3.3 percent in 2026 and at 3.2 percent in 2027: rates similar to the estimated 3.3 percent outturn in 2025. The forecast marks a small upward revision for 2026 and no change for 2027 compared with that in the October 2025 World Economic Outlook.
- This steady performance on the surface results from the balancing of divergent forces. Headwinds from shifting trade policies are offset by tailwinds from surging investment related to technology, including artificial intelligence (AI), more so in North America and Asia than in other regions, as well as fiscal and monetary support, broadly accommodative financial conditions, and adaptability of the private sector.
- Global headline inflation is expected to decline from an estimated 4.1 percent in 2025 to 3.8 percent in 2026 and further to 3.4 percent in 2027. The inflation projections are also broadly unchanged from those in October and envisage inflation returning to target more gradually in the United States than in other large economies.
- Risks to the outlook remain tilted to the downside. Reevaluation of productivity growth expectations about AI could lead to a decline in investment and trigger an abrupt financial market correction, spreading from AI-linked companies to other segments and eroding household wealth.
- Trade tensions could flare up, prolonging uncertainty and weighing more heavily on activity. Domestic political tensions or geopolitical tensions could erupt, introducing new layers of uncertainty and disrupting the global economy through their impact on financial markets, supply chains, and commodity prices.
- Larger fiscal deficits and high public debt could put pressure on long-term interest rates and, in turn, on broader financial conditions.
- On the upside, activity could be further lifted by AI-related investment and eventually transform into sustainable growth if faster AI adoption translates into strong productivity gains and increased business dynamism. Activity could also be supported by a sustained easing in trade tensions.
- Policies to foster stability and sustainably lift medium-term growth prospects require a keen focus on restoring fiscal buffers, preserving price and financial stability, reducing uncertainty, and implementing structural reforms without further delay.

Asian Development Outlook 2025 - Highlights

- The 2025 growth forecast for economies in developing Asia and the Pacific (developing Asia) is raised by 0.3 percentage points from September, to 5.1%. The upgrade is due to stronger-than-expected growth in India, driven by robust domestic consumption, and solid export performance in the region's high-income technology-exporting economies.
- The 2026 growth forecast is also revised up by 0.1 percentage points, on reduced trade uncertainty following the conclusion of several trade agreements. However, regional growth is expected to slow to 4.6% next year, dented by higher US tariffs and weaker global economic activity.
- Robust external demand, particularly for electronics-related products, prompted upward revisions to growth projections for East Asia, to 4.6% in 2025 and 4.1% in 2026.
- Growth in South Asia is now forecast at 6.5% in 2025, up by 0.6 percentage points, on an improved outlook for India. The 2026 projection is unchanged at 6.0%.
- Southeast Asia's growth projections are also revised up, to 4.5% in 2025—reflecting a strong third-quarter performance in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Viet Nam—and to 4.4% in 2026, on an improved external environment and supportive public spending.
- Growth forecasts for the Caucasus and Central Asia are upgraded to 5.8% in 2025 and to 5.0% in 2026, supported by strong public investment, rising remittances, robust domestic demand, and stable macroeconomic conditions. Growth forecasts for the Pacific are held steady, at 4.1% in 2025 and 3.4% in 2026.
- Inflation in developing Asia is expected to ease further to 1.6% in 2025, down from 1.7% projected in September, mainly reflecting lower-than-expected food inflation in India. The 2026 inflation forecast remains unchanged at 2.1%.
- Renewed tariff tensions and trade policy uncertainty, and higher financial market volatility, remain key risks. Geopolitical pressures and weakness in the People's Republic of China's property market could also weigh on the region's growth outlook.

Global Investment Trends Monitor – Highlights

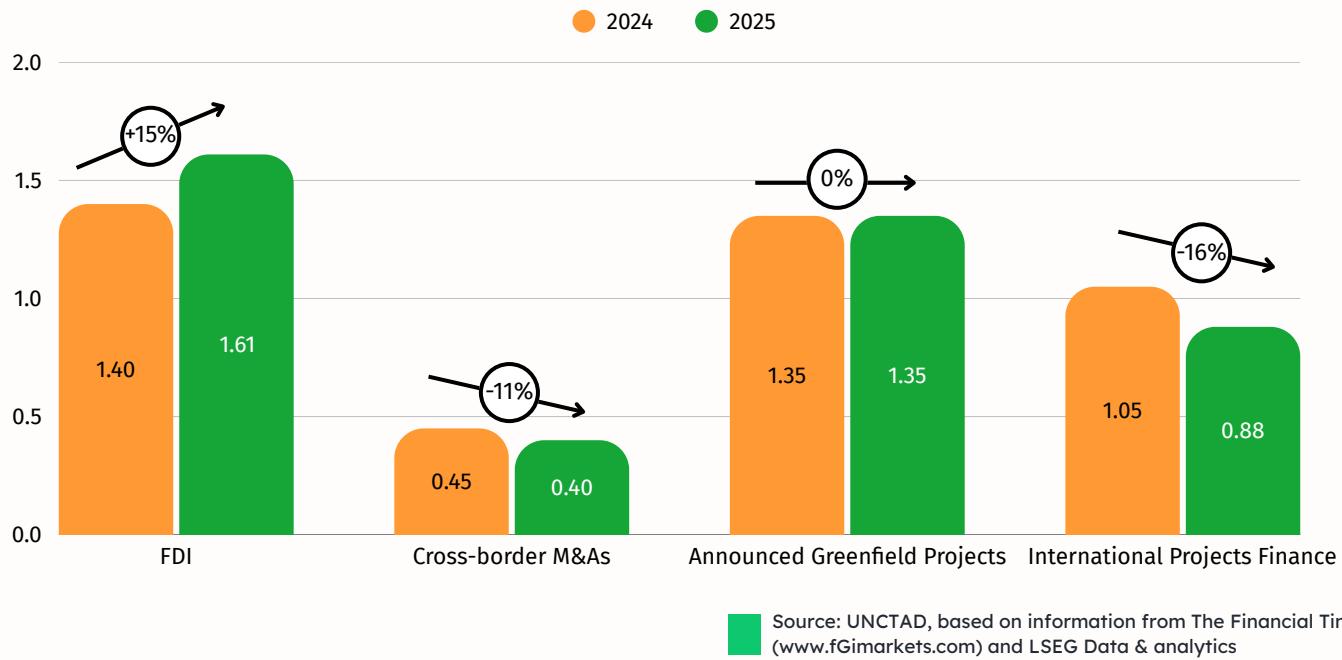
- Global foreign direct investment (FDI) flows rose by 14% in 2025, reaching an estimated \$1.6 trillion. An increase in flows of more than \$140 billion through several global financial centers played an important part.
- FDI flows to developed economies increased by 43% to \$728 billion, while flows to developing economies declined by 2% to an estimated \$877 billion, or 55% of global flows. Three quarters of the least developed countries (LDCs) saw stagnant or declining inflows.
- International investment deals and project announcements – including greenfield (mainly industry), project finance (mainly infrastructure), and cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&As) – were mostly in negative territory.
- International M&A values were down 10%, despite a boom in domestic deals. The downturn in international project finance continued for the fourth consecutive year, with values declining by 16%. The value of new greenfield project announcements was close to the high level recorded in 2024, supported by mega projects in developed countries, but project numbers were 16% lower.
- Industry trends in 2025 show that data centers now shape the FDI landscape; they accounted for one-fifth of global greenfield project values. The value of newly announced projects in semiconductors increased by 35%.
- In contrast, project numbers fell sharply in tariff-exposed global value chain (GVC) intensive sectors (-25%), particularly in textiles, electronics, and machinery. International infrastructure projects also declined by 10%, largely due to fewer investments in renewable energy.
- Looking ahead, downside risks are mounting. An increase in FDI flows in 2026 remains possible, as projections for inflation and borrowing costs in major markets suggest a further easing of financing conditions.
- Rising M&A activity could also support growth. However, geopolitical tensions, regional conflicts, and economic fragmentation trends are likely to depress project activity, with further concentration of capital expenditures in few strategic industries, especially data centers and semiconductors.



Source: UNCTAD – Global Investment Trends Monitor, No. 50

Global Investment Trends - 2025 vs 2024

(Trillions of dollars)



Global Risks Ranked by Severity

Short term (2 years)

1st	Geoeconomic confrontation
2nd	Misinformation and disinformation
3rd	Societal polarization
4th	Extreme weather events
5th	State-based armed conflict
6th	Cyber insecurity
7th	Inequality
8th	Erosion of human rights and/or of civic freedoms
9th	Pollution
10th	Involuntary migration or displacement

Long term (10 years)

1st	Extreme weather events
2nd	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
3rd	Critical change to Earth systems
4th	Misinformation and disinformation
5th	Adverse outcomes of AI technologies
6th	Natural resource shortages
7th	Inequality
8th	Cyber insecurity
9th	Societal polarization
10th	Pollution

Risk categories

● Environmental (Green) ● Geopolitical (Yellow) ● Societal (Red) ● Technological (Purple)

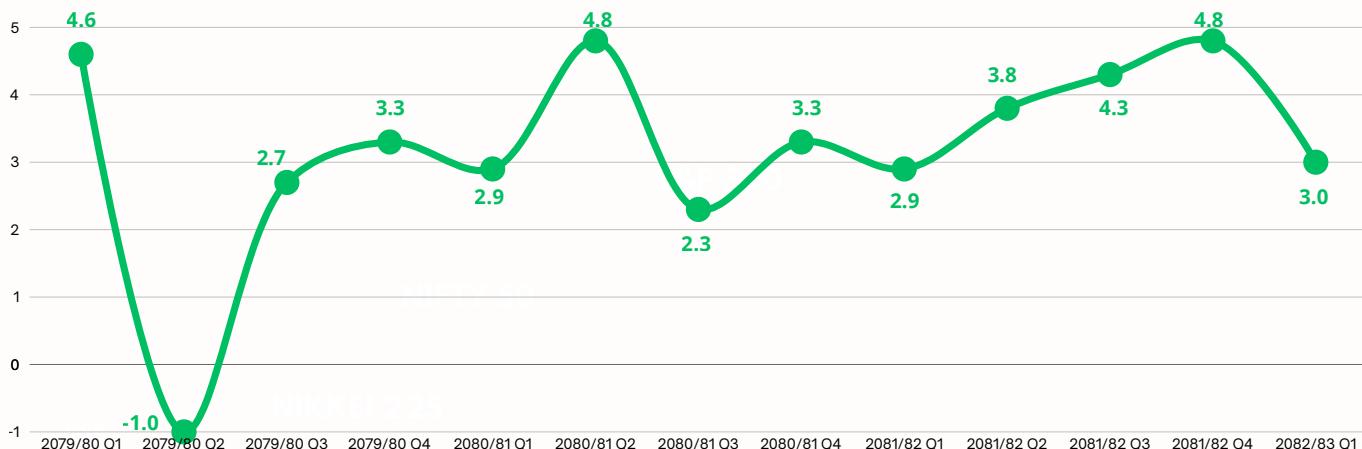


NATIONAL CONTEXT

Macroeconomic Indicators

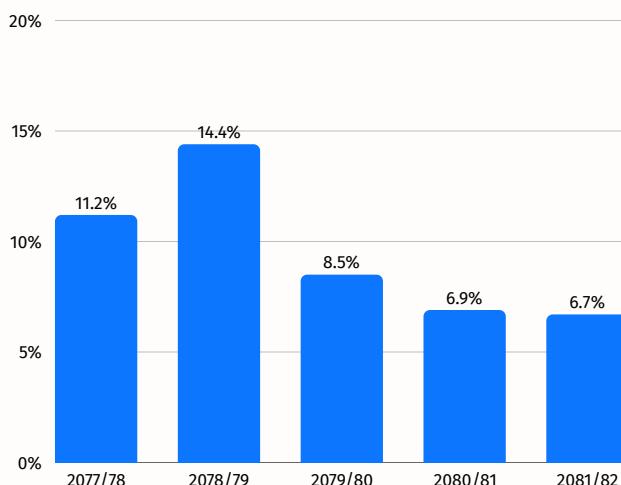
Quarterly GDP Growth

in Percentages



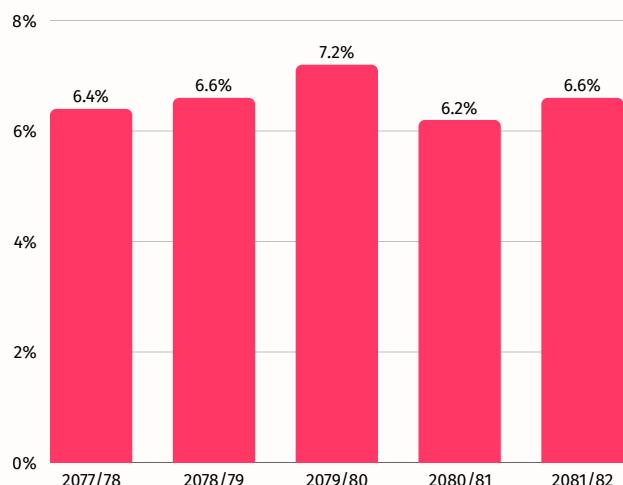
Source: National Statistics Office

Gross National Income (GNI) Growth



Source: NRB

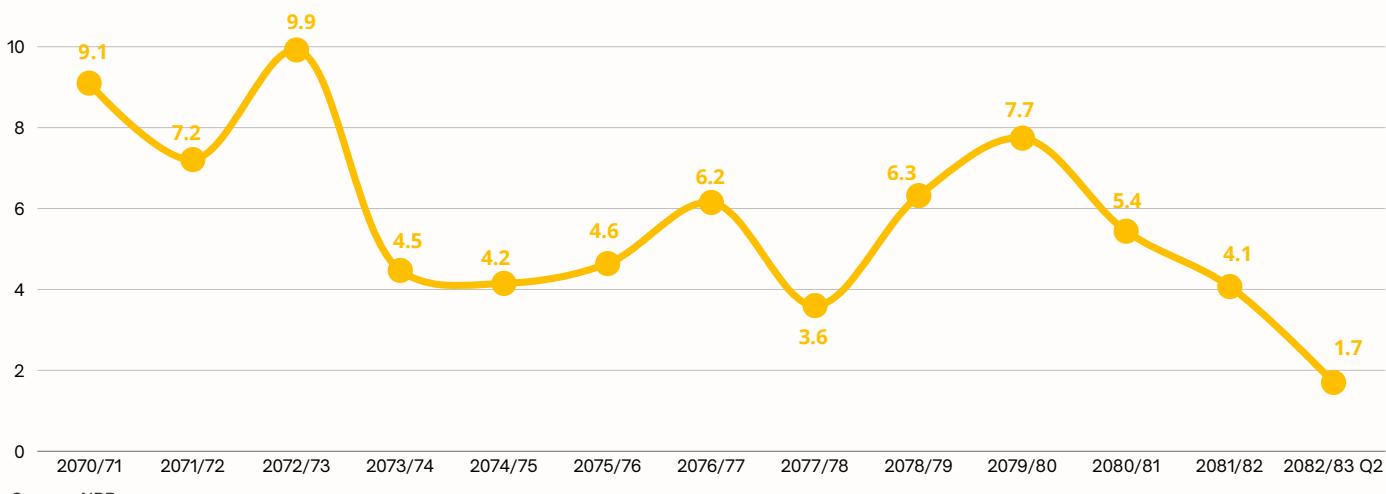
Gross Domestic Savings / GDP



Source: NRB

Inflation (Y-O-Y)

in Percentages



Source: NRB

Labour Approval In FY 2082/83 (as of Poush, 2082)

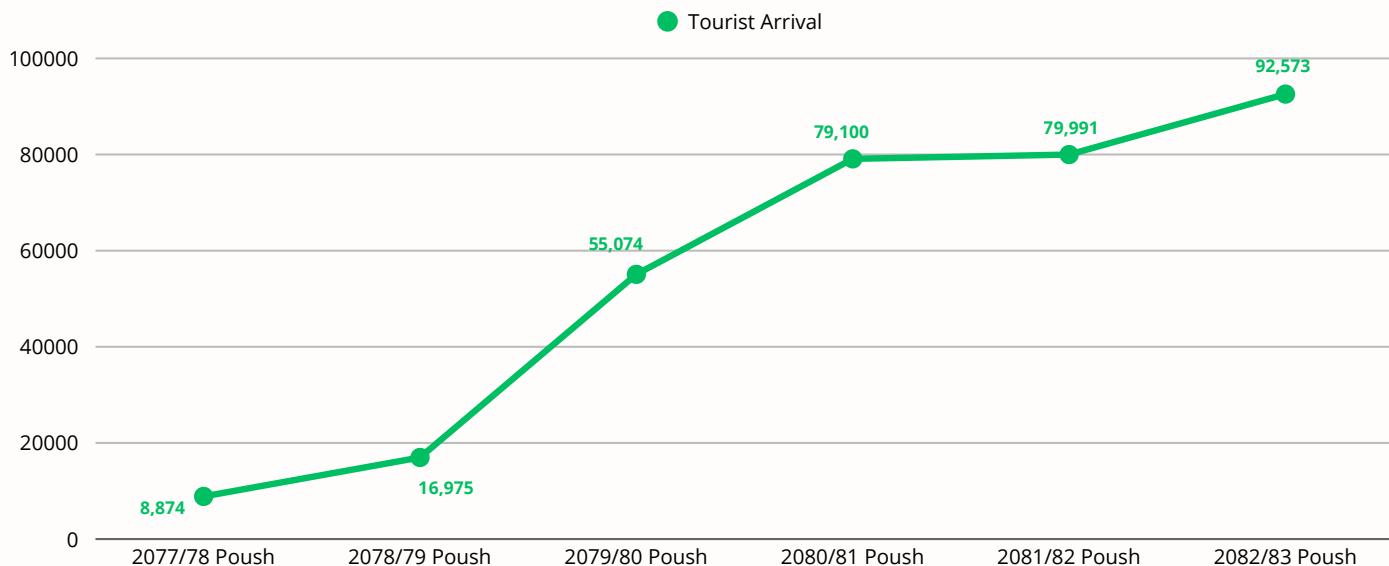
Details	Male	Female	Total
New Individual	48,388	15,567	63,955
Recruiting agency	125,753	12,534	138,287
Re Entry	175,189	19,544	194,733
G-to-G	4,122	723	4,845
Legalization	155	99	254
Grand Total	353,610	48,464	402,074

Source: Department of Foreign Employment

Skill Type	Male	Female	Total
High Skilled	435	211	646
Professional	1,385	332	1,717
Semi-skilled	54,632	4,992	59,624
Skilled	213,872	32,265	246,137
Unskilled	83,286	10,664	93,950
Grand Total	353,610	48,464	402,074

Source: Department of Foreign Employment

Number of Tourists



Source: Nepal Tourism Board

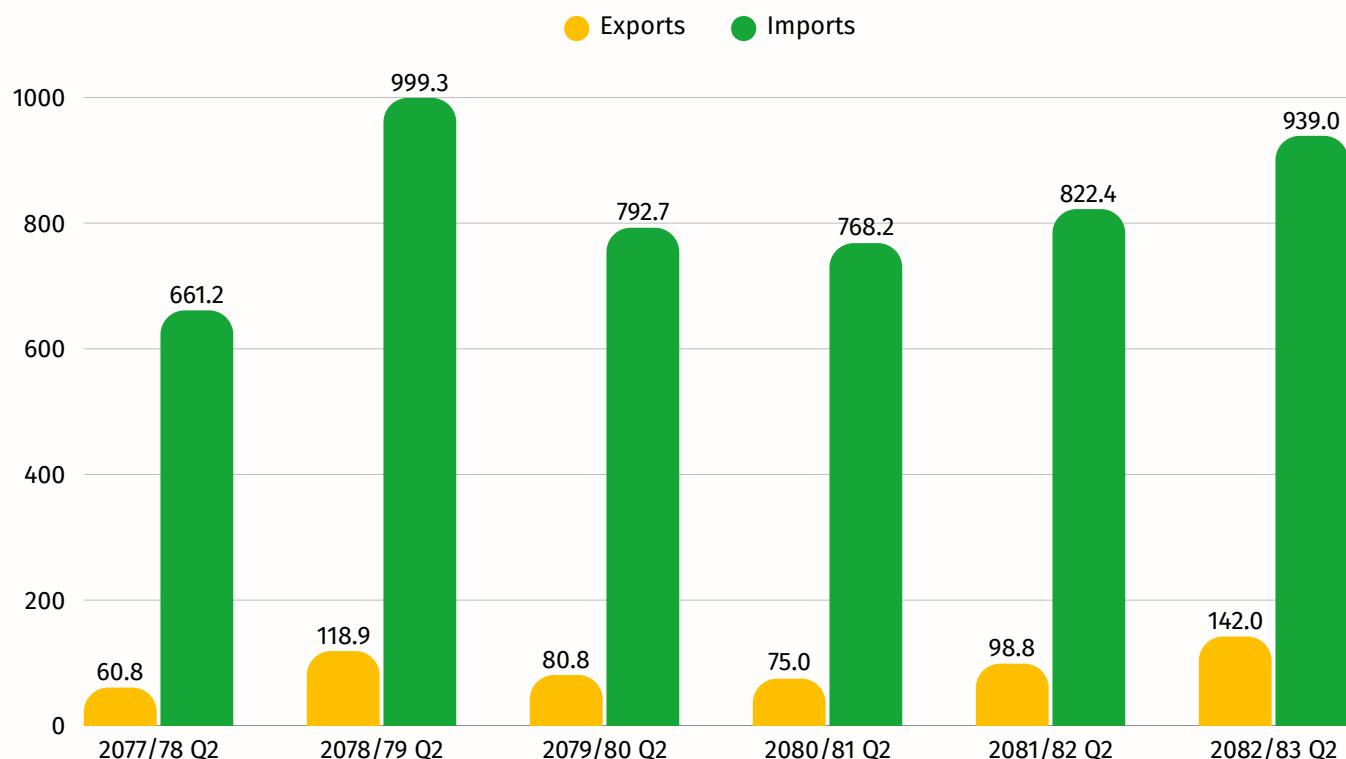


EXTERNAL SECTOR



Exports and Imports

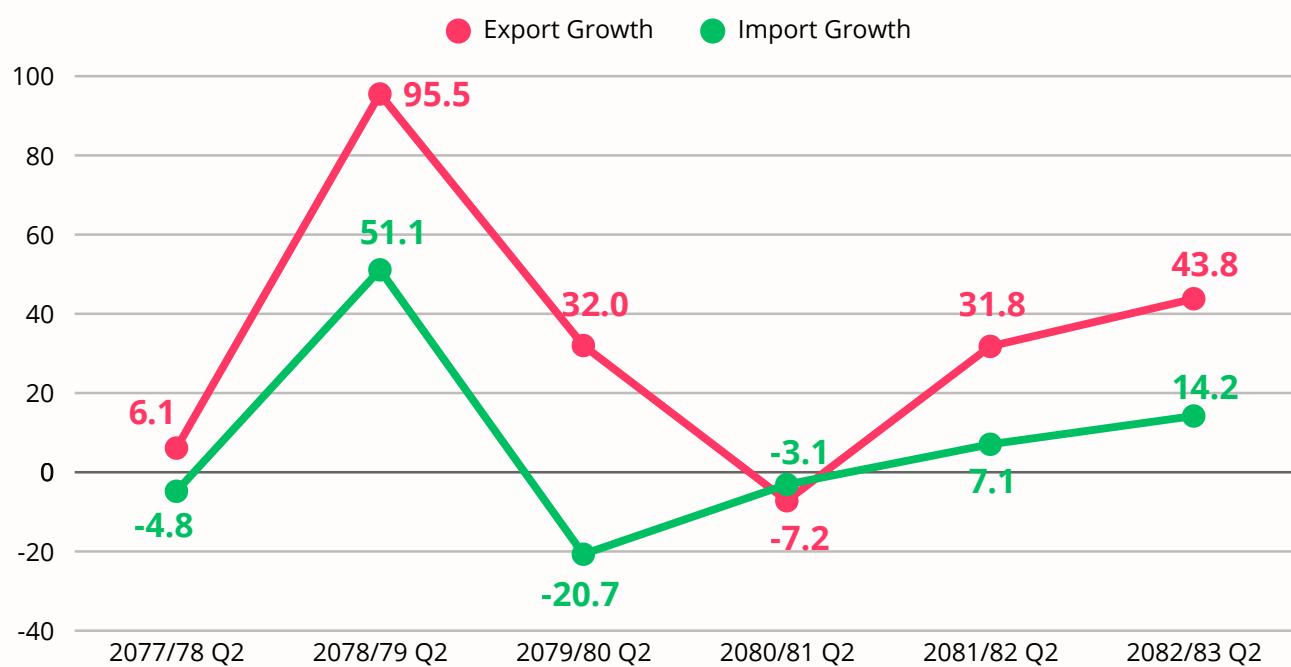
Amount in Billions (Rs.)



Source: Department of Customs

Export and Import Growth

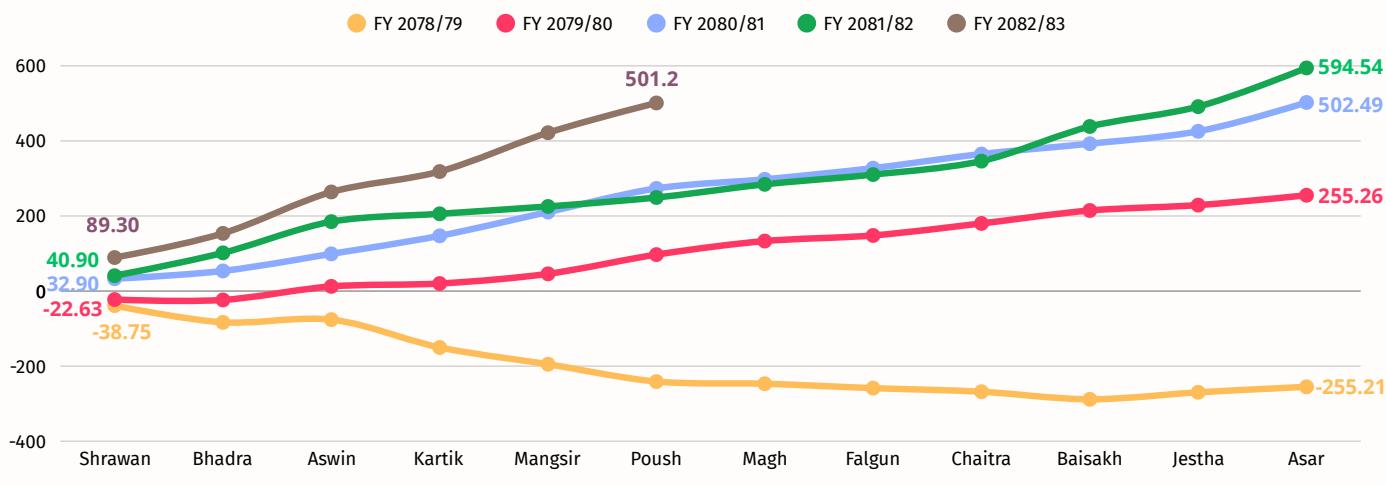
in Percentages



Source: Department of Customs

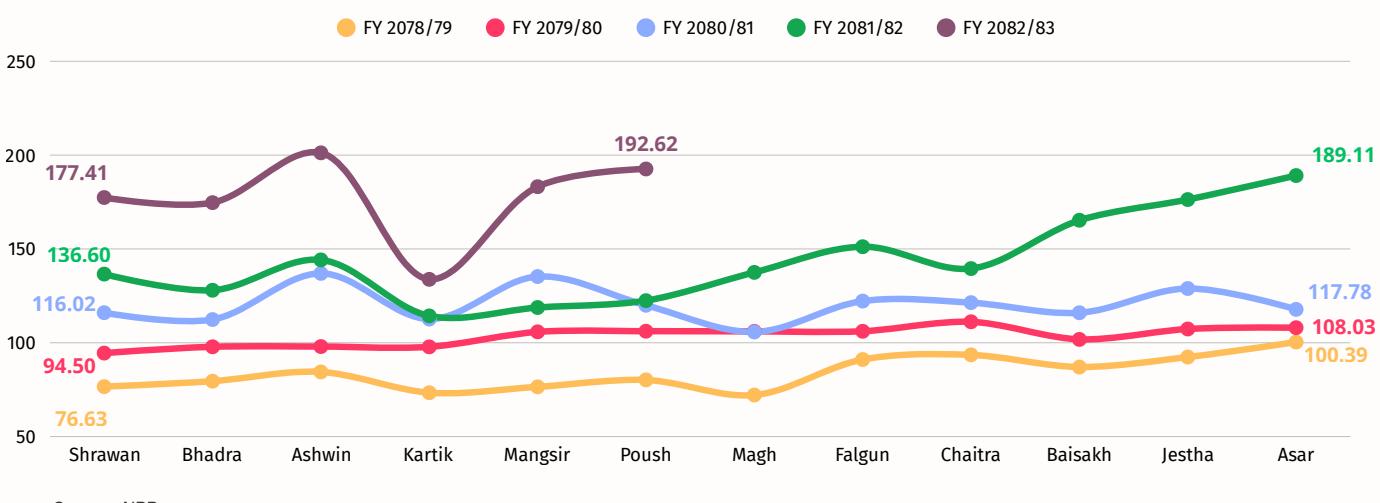
Balance of Payment

Amount in Billions (Rs.)



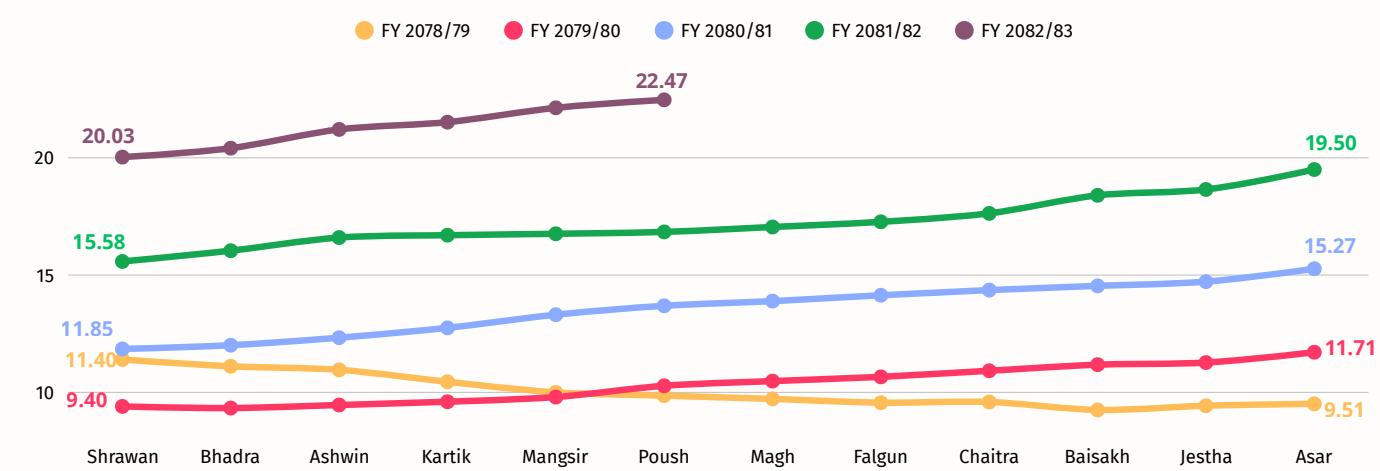
Inward Remittance

Amount in Billions (Rs.)



Gross Foreign Exchange Reserves

Amount in Billions (USD)





PUBLIC FINANCE

Government Revenue and Expenditure

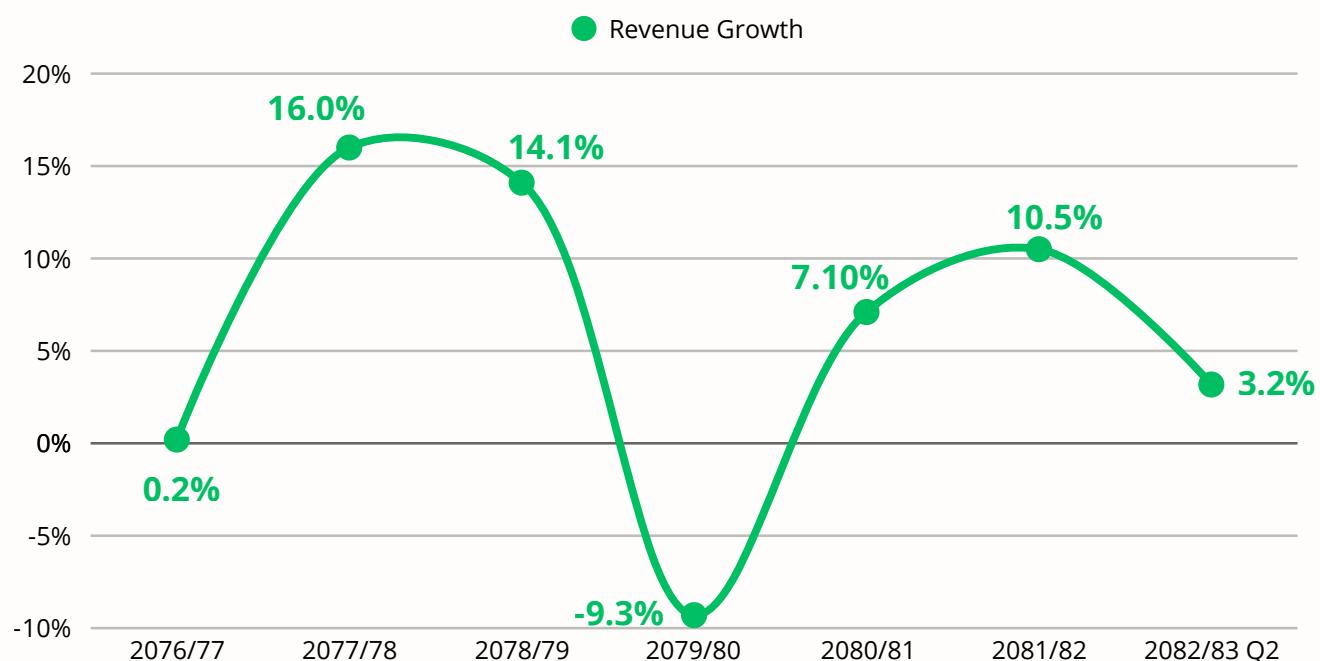
Amounts in Lakh (00000)

	2081			2082			
	Target/Budget	Poush 29	Percentage	Target/Budget	Poush 30	Percentage	
REVENUE:	1. Revenue	14,193,030	5,596,074	39.43%	14,800,000	5,773,999	39.01%
	a) Tax Revenue	12,842,096	4,893,992	38.11%	13,255,839	5,161,151	38.93%
	b) Non-Tax Revenue	1,350,934	702,082	51.97%	1,544,161	612,848	39.69%
	2. Grants	523,265	73,706	14.09%	534,469	71,069	13.30%
	3. Other Receipts	0	77,899	0%	0	40,074	0%
	TOTAL RECEIPTS OF GON (1+2+3):	14,716,295	5,747,679	39.06%	15,334,469	5,885,142	38.38%
EXPENDITURE:	1. Total Expenditure from Treasury (a+b+c)	18,603,030	6,676,019	35.89%	19,641,100	6,902,154	35.14%
	a. Recurrent	11,406,645	4,520,030	39.63%	11,809,800	4,871,431	41.25%
	b. Capital	3,523,540	569,350	16.16%	4,078,880	494,254	12.12%
	c. Financing	3,672,845	1,586,639	43.20%	3,752,420	1,536,469	40.95%

Source: Financial Comptroller General Office

Revenue Growth

in Percentages

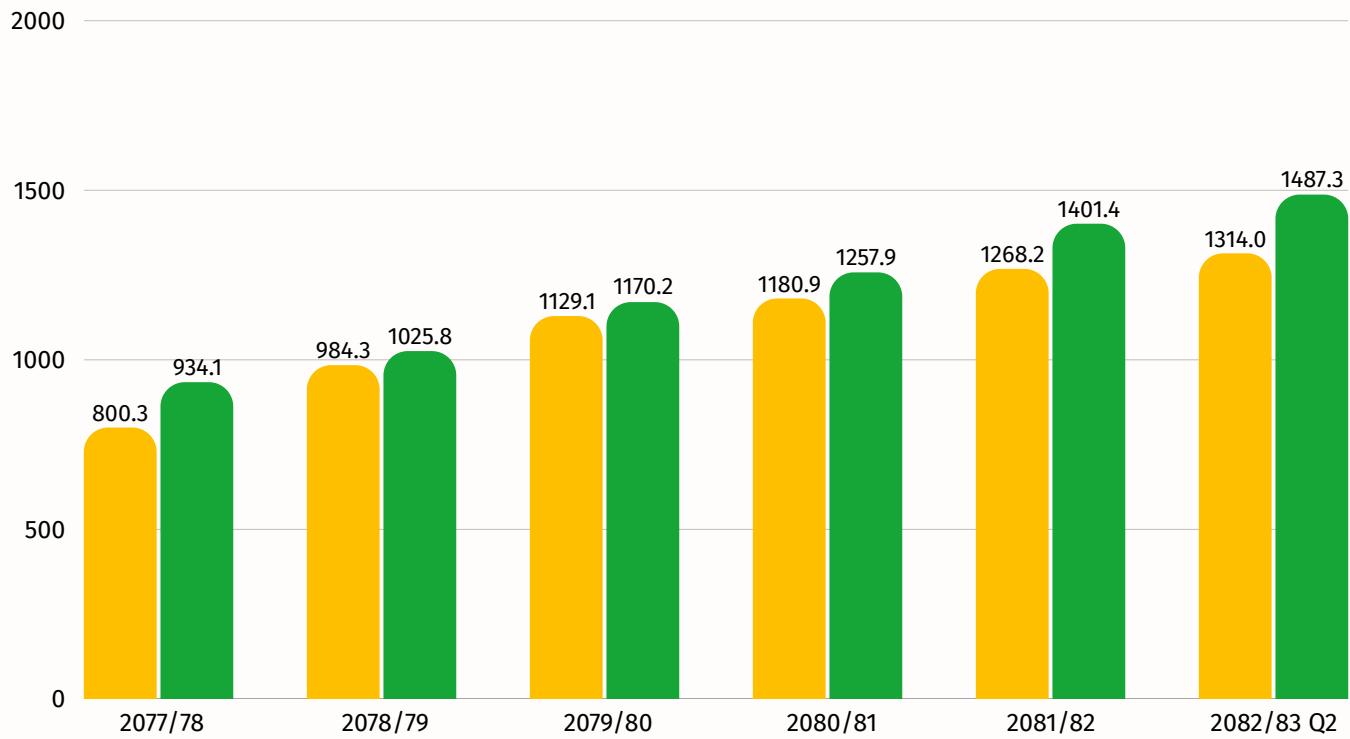


Source: NRB

Outstanding Domestic Debt and External Debt

Amount in Billions (Rs.)

● Outstanding Domestic Debt ● Outstanding External Debt

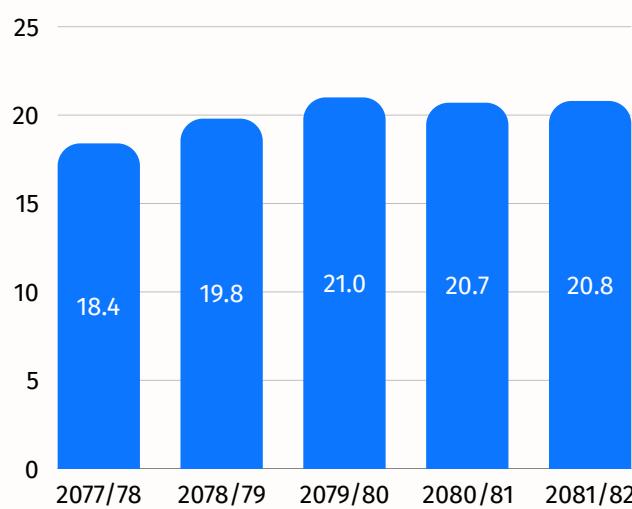


Source: NRB

Domestic Debt / GDP

in Percentages

● Domestic Debt / GDP



External Debt / GDP

in Percentages

● External Debt / GDP

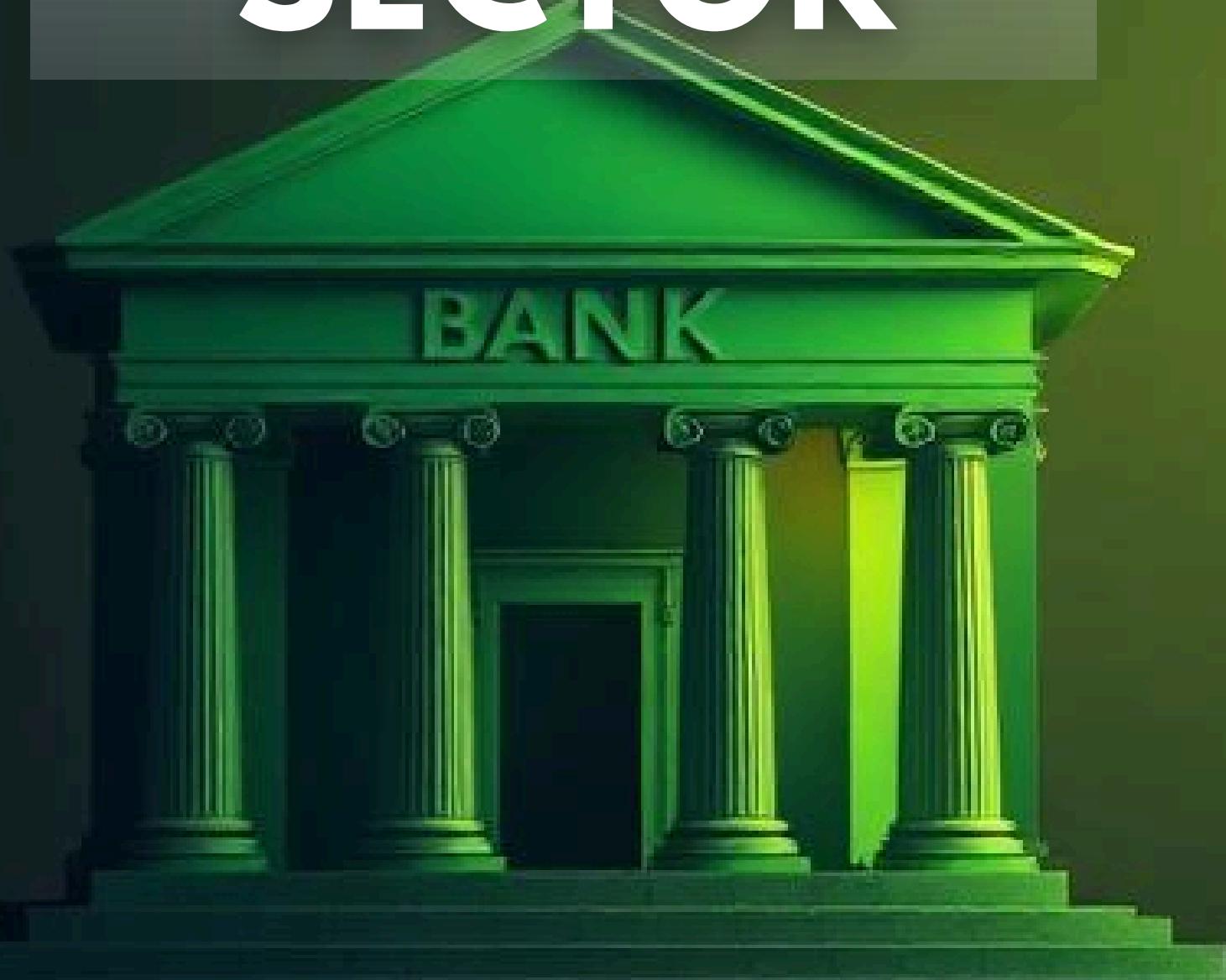


Source: NRB

Source: NRB

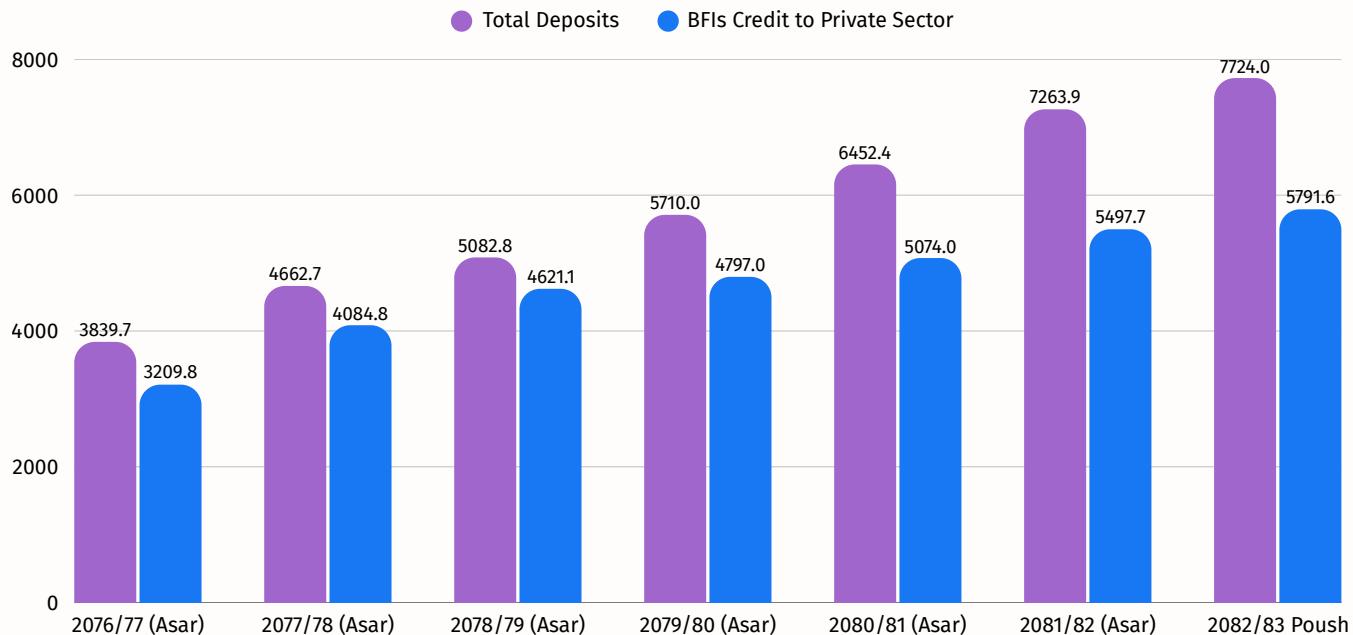


BANKING SECTOR



Total Deposit and Credit of BFIs

Amount in Billions (Rs.)

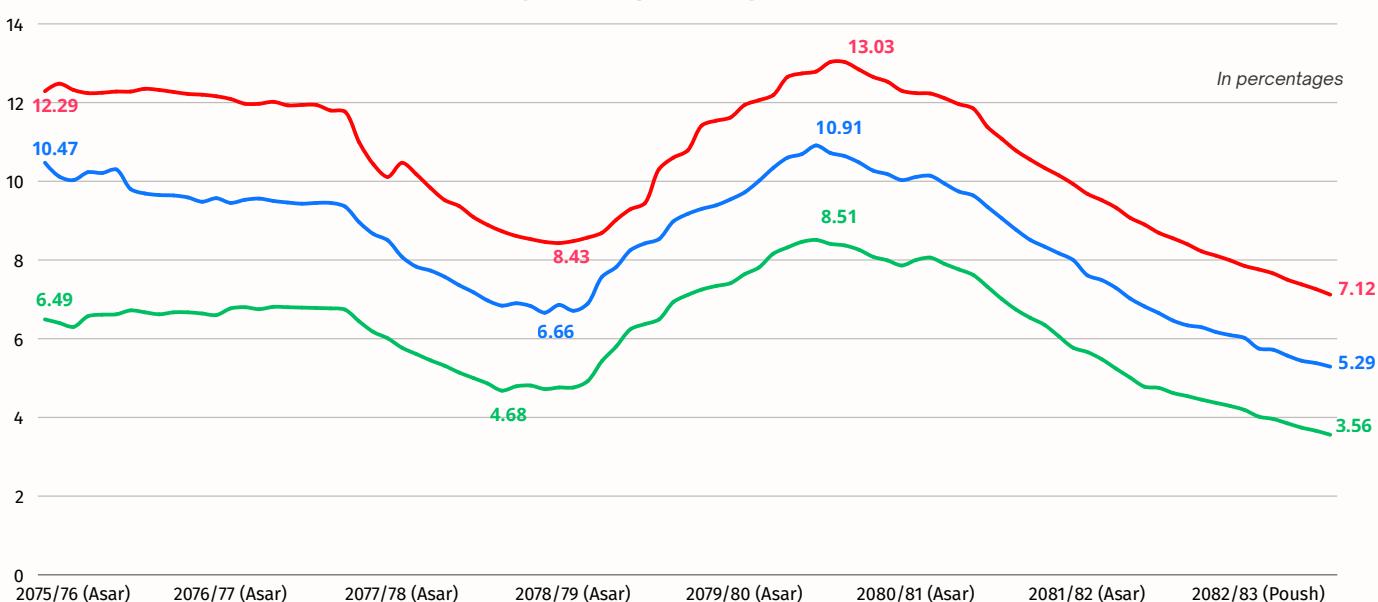


Source: NRB

Base Rate and Weighted Interest Rates of Commercial Banks

WAIRD WAIRC Base Rate

In percentages



Source: NRB

Deposit & Lending of Commercial Banks

FY 2081/82

	Shrawan 1, 2081	Poush 29, 2081	Growth	Amount in Billions (Rs.)	Growth (%)
Deposit	5755	5988	223		4.05%
Lending	4571	4816	245		5.36%

FY 2082/83

	Shrawan 1, 2082	Poush 30, 2082	Growth	Amount in Billions (Rs.)	Growth (%)
Deposit	6531	6944	413		6.32%
Lending	4975	5157	182		3.66%

Source: Nepal Bankers' Association

Sector-wise Lending of Commercial Banks

	Amounts in Billion (Rs.)		CHANGES SINCE	(%)CHANGES SINCE
	Poush 2081	Poush 2082	Poush 2081	Poush 2081
Agricultural and Forest Related	321.14	314.24	-6.90	-2.15%
Fishery Related	14.78	14.13	-0.65	-4.38%
Mining Related	11.12	11.56	0.44	3.91%
Agriculture, Forestry & Beverage Production Related	893.70	928.93	35.23	3.94%
Construction	198.61	219.81	21.20	10.67%
Electricity, Gas and Water	395.80	461.01	65.20	16.47%
Metal Products, Machinery & Electronic Equipment & Assemblage	69.56	72.36	2.79	4.02%
Transport, Communication and Public Utilities	67.06	76.60	9.54	14.23%
Wholesaler & Retailer	958.78	955.36	-3.42	-0.36%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	353.08	373.42	20.34	5.76%
Tourism Services	211.47	227.12	15.64	7.40%
Other Services	192.26	205.24	12.98	6.75%
Consumption Loans	886.46	1064.29	177.83	20.06%
Local Government	1.18	1.19	0.01	0.82%
Others	241.63	225.56	-16.08	-6.65%
TOTAL	4816.63	5150.81	334.18	6.94%

Source: NRB

Product-wise Lending of Commercial Banks

	Amounts in Billion (Rs.)		CHANGES SINCE	(%)CHANGES SINCE
	Poush 2081	Poush 2082	Poush 2081	Poush 2081
Term Loan	1751.14	1874.27	123.13	7.03%
Overdraft	85.66	85.35	-0.31	-0.36%
Cash Credit Loan	613.22	607.95	-5.26	-0.86%
Trust Receipt Loan/Import Loan	129.73	134.97	5.24	4.04%
Demand & Other Working Capital Loan	799.32	831.46	32.14	4.02%
Residential Personal Home	322.05	349.61	27.56	8.56%
Real Estate Loan	229.91	211.53	-18.38	-8.00%
Margin Nature Loan	91.54	129.68	38.14	41.67%
Hire Purchase Loan	112.00	122.70	10.70	9.55%
Deprived Sector Loan	258.63	254.15	-4.48	-1.73%
Bills Purchased	8.34	12.38	4.03	48.37%
Other Product	415.09	536.76	121.67	29.31%
TOTAL	4816.63	5150.81	334.18	6.94%

Source: NRB

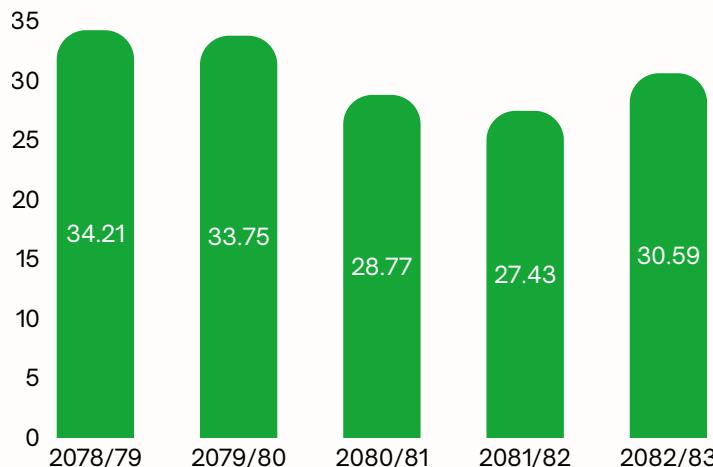
Financial Access of Commercial Banks

	POUSH 2081	POUSH 2082	POUSH 2081	(%)CHANGES SINCE
NO. OF BRANCHES	5,078	5,092	14	0.28%
NO. OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	49,651,137	53,023,438	3,372,301	6.79%
NO. OF LOAN ACCOUNTS	1,605,815	1,678,406	72,591	4.52%
NO. OF BRANCHLESS BANKING CENTERS	1,048	784	-264	-25.19%
NO. OF MOBILE BANKING CUSTOMERS	22,535,858	24,853,030	2,317,172	10.28%
NO. OF INTERNET BANKING CUSTOMERS	1,487,355	1,704,429	217,074	14.59%
NO. OF ATMS	4,845	4,899	54	1.11%
NO. OF DEBIT CARDS	12,117,170	12,601,066	483,896	3.99%
NO. OF CREDIT CARDS	304,588	322,773	18,185	5.97%
NO. OF PREPAID CARDS	216,309	367,198	50,889	23.53%

Source: NRB

Avg. Net Profit of Commercial Banks

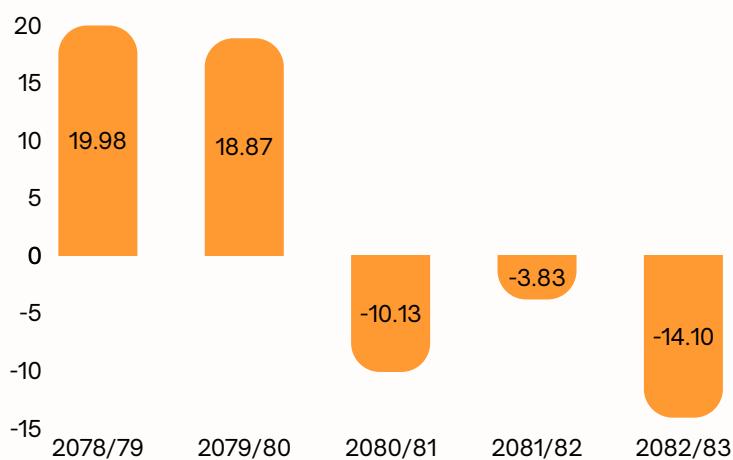
Amount in Billions (Rs.)



Source: Unaudited Q2 Reports of Commercial Banks

Avg. Distributable Profit of Commercial Banks

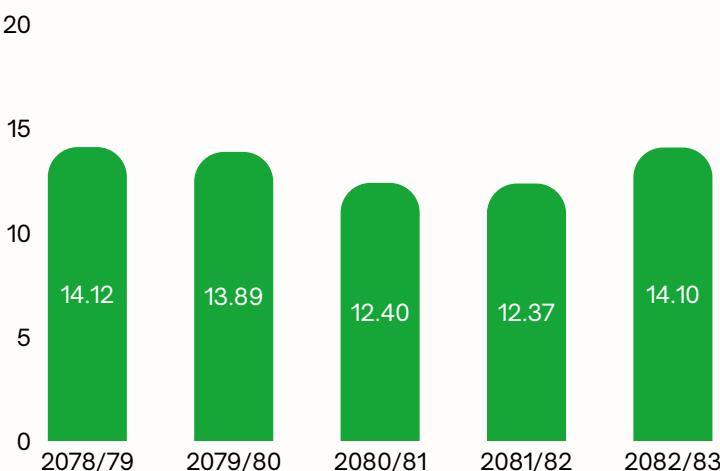
Amount in Billions (Rs.)



Source: Unaudited Q2 Reports of Commercial Banks

Avg. Income Tax Paid of Commercial Banks

Amount in Billions (Rs.)



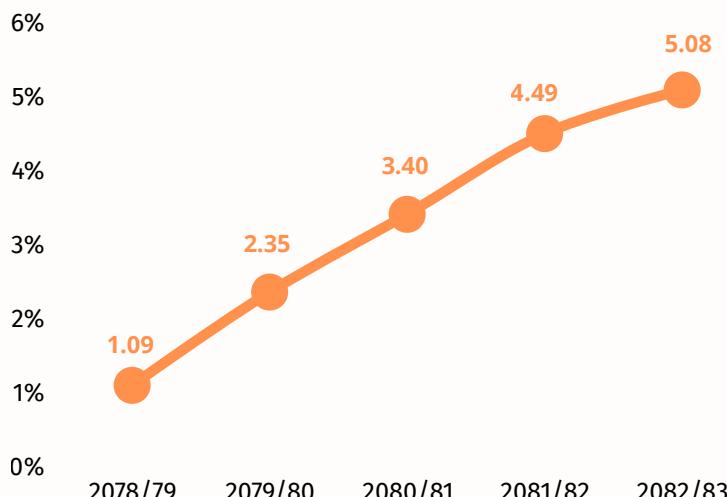
Source: Unaudited Q2 Reports of Commercial Banks

Net Profit
30.59 billions

Distributable Profit
-14.10 billions

Income Tax
14.10 billions

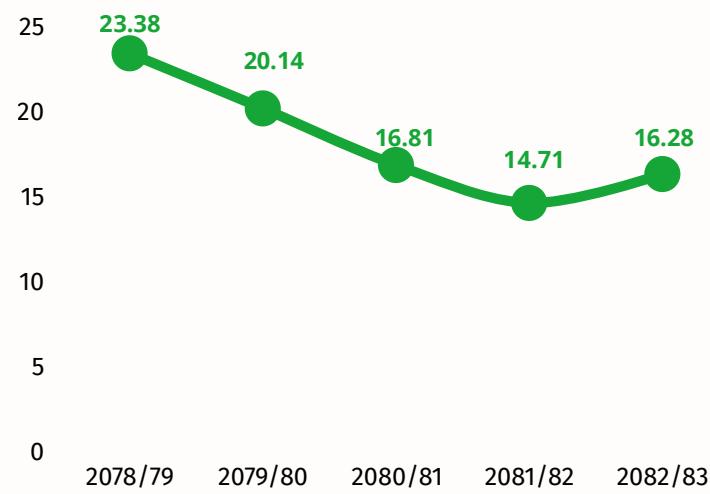
Avg. Non Performing Loans of Commercial Banks



Source: Unaudited Q2 Reports of Commercial Banks

Non Performing Loan
5.08%

Avg. Earning Per Share of Commercial Banks



Source: Unaudited Q2 Reports of Commercial Banks

Earning Per Share
16.28

Avg ROE of Commercial Banks



Source: Unaudited Q2 Reports of Commercial Banks

Return on Equity
8.25%

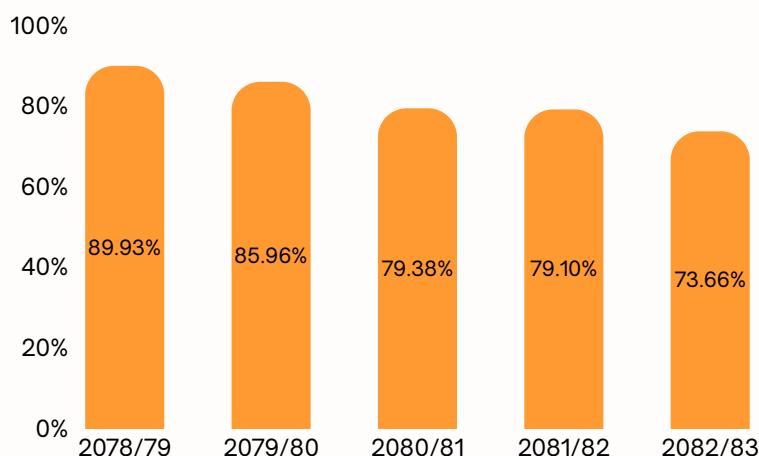
Avg Cost of Funds of Commercial Banks



Source: Unaudited Q2 Reports of Commercial Banks

**Cost of Funds
3.72%**

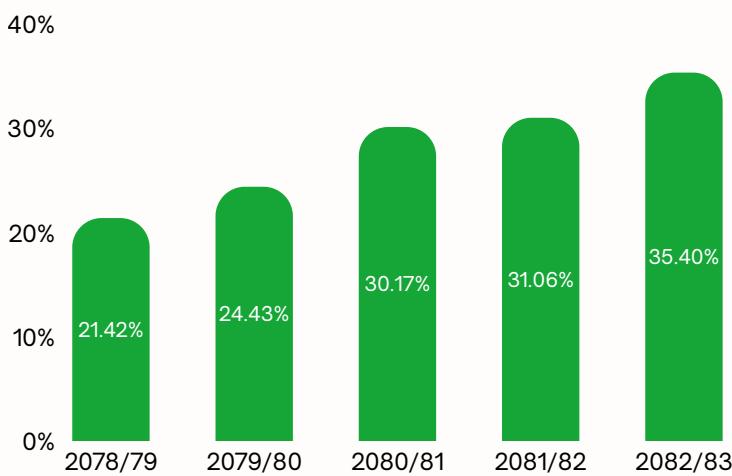
Avg CD Ratio of Commercial Banks



Source: Unaudited Q2 Reports of Commercial Banks

**CD Ratio
73.66%**

Avg Liquidity Ratio of Commercial Banks



Source: Unaudited Q2 Reports of Commercial Banks

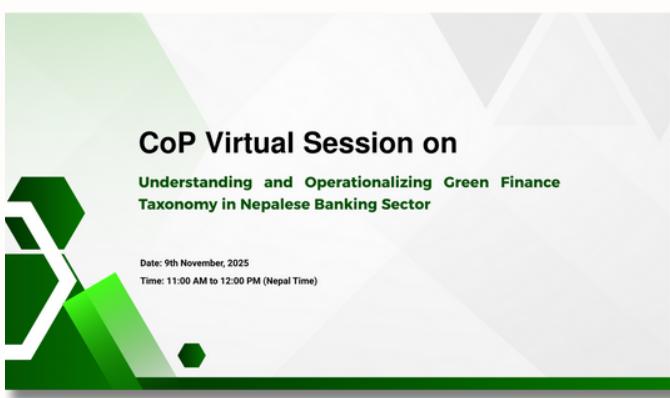
**Liquidity Ratio
35.40%**

NBA ACTIVITIES

KARTIK - POUSH 2082

CoP Virtual Session on "Understanding and Operationalizing Green Finance Taxonomy in the Nepalese Banking Sector"

November 9, 2025 - Nepal Bankers' Association (NBA) organized a virtual Community of Practice (CoP) session on "Understanding and Operationalizing Green Finance Taxonomy in the Nepalese Banking Sector". The session was held as part of NBA's ongoing CoP initiative under Sustainable Finance, which provides a platform for peer learning, knowledge sharing and collective dialogue among banking professionals.



During the session, the technical presentation was delivered by Dr. Bimal Raj Regmi, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management Expert, who shared insights into various aspects of Nepal's Green Finance Taxonomy - 2024. Dr. Regmi shared on how the taxonomy offers a structured classification system to identify and distinguish green economic activities, enabling financial institutions to align their portfolios with national sustainability priorities. He also emphasized the practical importance of integrating the taxonomy into banking operations and discussed common implementation challenges. Furthermore, he underlined the need for banks to begin early preparation and capacity-building efforts even before the taxonomy becomes mandatory.

The session was attended by more than 45 banking professionals from various member banks, reflecting the growing interest and commitment within the banking community to enhance their understanding and operational readiness in the area of sustainable finance.

Capacity Building Program on Energy Efficiency Loan Mechanism

November 24, 2025 - Nepal Bankers' Association (NBA), in collaboration with GIZ under the REEEP-GREEN project framework, has successfully concluded Capacity Building Workshop aimed at developing and operationalizing an Energy Efficiency Loan Mechanism in Nepal.

As part of the initiative, a series of workshops were organized across major industrial corridors in different places - Bhairahawa, Butwal, Pokhara, Biratnagar, Birgunj, Chitwan and Nepalganj engaging bank's province heads, branch managers and credit officials. In total, the program strengthened the technical understanding of energy efficiency financing for more than 200 senior officials from eight banks. During the workshops, the participants received hands-on exposure to how such financing can support industries to reduce energy costs while contributing to Nepal's green and competitive industrial growth.



The concluding program was held in Kathmandu in the presence of senior officials of participating banks, where feedback and insights from the provincial workshops were shared to support product finalization. The event provided a valuable platform for the industry leaders to discuss opportunities, implementation readiness and the role of the financial sector in accelerating Nepal's energy efficiency transition.

NBA is committed to further strengthening the sustainable and green finance practices within the banking sector and looks forward to collaborate with different stakeholders mainstreaming sustainable financing practices in Nepal.



NBA's 39th Annual General Meeting

December 3, 2025 - Nepal Bankers' Association (NBA) successfully conducted its 39th Annual General Meeting (AGM). In the General Meeting, there was a program for the election of the Four Executive Committee Members. The AGM elected the following four Members to the Executive Committee of the Association unopposed – Mr. Ajaya Bikram Shah, Chief Executive Officer, Laxmi Sunrise Bank Limited; Mr. Manoj Kumar Gyawali, Chief Executive Officer, Nabil Bank Limited; Mr. Ram Kumar Tiwari, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, Nepal SBI Bank Limited; and Mr. Sanjeev Manandhar, Chief Executive Officer, Prime Commercial Bank Limited.



With the newly elected members, NBA's Executive Committee is as follows:

1. Mr. Santosh Koirala, Chief Executive Officer, Machhapuchchhre Bank Ltd. – President
2. Mr. Surendra Raj Regmi, Chief Executive Officer, Global IME Bank Ltd. – Vice-President
3. Mr. Ajaya Bikram Shah, Chief Executive Officer, Laxmi Sunrise Bank Ltd. – Member
4. Mr. Manoj Kumar Gyawali, Chief Executive Officer, Nabil Bank Ltd. – Member
5. Mr. Ram Chandra Khanal, Chief Executive Officer, Kumari Bank Ltd. – Member
6. Mr. Ram Kumar Tiwari, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, Nepal SBI Bank Ltd. – Member
7. Mr. Sanjeev Manandhar, Chief Executive Officer, Prime Commercial Bank Ltd. – Member
8. Mr. Sudesh Khaling, Chief Executive Officer, Everest Bank Ltd. – Member
9. Mr. Tilak Raj Pandeya, Chief Executive Officer, Nepal Bank Ltd. – Member
10. Mr. Ashoke SJB Rana, Chief Executive Officer, Himalayan Bank Ltd. – Advisor

NBA's Annual Function

December 3, 2025 - On the occasion of its 39th Annual General Meeting, Nepal Bankers' Association (NBA) organized its Annual Function. The program commenced with a welcome address by NBA President Mr. Santosh Koirala, who warmly welcomed all the distinguished participants. He noted that despite the multiple challenges currently facing by banking sector, the timely policy reforms undertaken by Nepal Rastra Bank have played a significant role in addressing and overcoming from several of these challenges, and he expressed sincere appreciation to the Central Bank for its continued support.



The Chief Guest of the program, Governor of Nepal Rastra Bank, Prof. Dr. Biswo Nath Poudel, congratulated all the honored personalities and thanked them for their valuable contribution to strengthen the Nepal's banking sector. He highlighted that Nepal has abundant potential for economic development and emphasized the need to identify investment-worthy sectors and suggested to channelize credit towards them. He also highlighted that existing challenges in the banking sector can be resolved through dialogue and cooperation, urging all stakeholders to work collaboratively.

Concluding the program, NBA Vice President Mr. Surendra Raj Regmi stated that wherever there are challenges, there are also opportunities, and that the current challenges facing the banking sector also present numerous opportunities for growth and innovation. He urged stakeholders to proactively seize these opportunities. He then expressed heartfelt gratitude for the continued support and cooperation of all participants and conveyed his confidence that such collaboration would continue in the days ahead.

During the program, NBA Chief Executive Officer Mr. Anil Sharma delivered a presentation highlighting the major activities and initiatives undertaken by NBA, along with key emerging challenges and the opportunities of the Nepalese banking sector.

Continuing its tradition of honoring an individual who has made significant contribution to the banking sector, for this year, NBA presented a Certificate of Honor to Dr. Upendra Mahato. He was honored in recognition of the visionary leadership and exceptional contribution to Nepal's economic, industrial, business and social development, as well as for his role as the former Chairman of Machhapuchchhre Bank Limited.

The program also felicitated former CEOs who left the bank during the last year and were present in the program – Mr. Gyanendra Prasad Dhungana and Mr. Sunil K.C., for their invaluable service to the banking sector and support NBA.



Exposure Visit to Kolkata Port and Customs



December 15, 2025 - Nepal Bankers' Association (NBA) successfully organized an exposure visit to Kolkata Port and Kolkata Customs office, with participation of officials from Trade Finance Department of member banks. The study tour was aimed at enhancing practical understanding of international trade operations and daily functioning of Kolkata port.

As part of the program, the delegation visited the Kolkata Port, where port officials provided an in-depth presentation and guided tour on port operations, logistics and trade facilitation. The visit strengthened bankers' understanding of the critical link between port operations and trade finance.

The team also met with Consul General at the Consulate General of Nepal, Kolkata where several trade and banking related matters were shared. The dialogue, which focused on the current challenges and also some recommendations from the Consulate General office, was extremely beneficial to the bank staffs to promote fair and smooth trade, stronger institutional coordination and regional economic growth.



Additionally, the team also visited the Customs Office, where officials shared valuable insights on customs procedures, clearance processes and regulatory compliance which were essential for effective trade finance and risk management for the banking officials.



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