



Nepal



Background	<p>During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the principality of Gorkha united many of the other principalities and states of the sub-Himalayan region into a Nepali Kingdom. Nepal retained its independence after the Anglo-Nepalese War of 1814-16, and the subsequent peace treaty laid the foundations for two centuries of amicable relations between Britain and Nepal. In 1951, the Nepali monarch ended the century-old system of hereditary rule and instituted a cabinet system that brought political parties into the government. That arrangement lasted until 1960, when political parties were again banned, but it was reinstated in 1990 with the establishment of a multiparty democracy within the framework of a constitutional monarchy.</p> <p>A Maoist-led insurgency broke out in 1996. During the ensuing 10-year civil war between Maoist and government forces, the monarchy dissolved the cabinet and parliament. In 2001, Crown Prince DIPENDRA first massacred the royal family and then shot himself. His brother GYANENDRA became king, and the monarchy reassumed absolute power the next year. A peace accord in 2006 led to the promulgation of an interim constitution in 2007. After a nationwide Constituent Assembly (CA) election in 2008, the newly formed CA declared Nepal a federal democratic republic, abolished the monarchy, and elected the country's first president.</p>
	<p>When the CA failed to draft a Supreme Court-mandated constitution, then-Prime Minister Baburam BHATTARAI dissolved the CA. An interim government held elections in 2013, in which the Nepali Congress (NC) won the largest share of seats. In 2014, NC formed a coalition government with the second-place Communist Party of Nepal-Unified Marxist-Leninist (UML). Nepal's new constitution came into effect in 2015, at which point the CA became the Parliament and Khagda Prasad Sharma OLI the first post-constitution prime minister (2015-16). He resigned ahead of a no-confidence motion, and Parliament elected Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M) leader Pushpa Kamal DAHAL as prime minister.</p>
	<p>The parties headed by OLI and DAHAL ran in coalition and swept the parliamentary elections in 2017, and OLI was sworn in as prime minister in 2018. OLI's efforts to dissolve parliament and hold elections were declared unconstitutional in 2021, and the opposition-supported NC leader Sher Bahadur DEUBA was named prime minister. The NC won a majority of seats in the parliamentary elections in 2022, but DAHAL then broke with the ruling coalition and partnered with OLI and the CPN-UML to become prime minister. DAHAL's first cabinet lasted about two months, until OLI withdrew his support over disagreements about ministerial assignments. In early 2023, DAHAL survived a vote of confidence and formed a coalition with the NC to remain prime minister.</p>
Capital	name: Kathmandu
Government type	federal parliamentary republic
Area	<p>total : 147,181 sq km land: 143,351 sq km water: 3,830 sq km</p>
Climate	varies from cool summers and severe winters in north to subtropical summers and mild winters in south
Natural resources	quartz, water, timber, hydropower, scenic beauty, small deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt, iron ore
Population	total: 31,122,387 (2024 est.)
Population growth rate	0.7% (2024 est.)
Ethnic groups	Chhetri 16.5%, Brahman-Hill 11.3%, Magar 6.9%, Tharu 6.2%, Tamang 5.6%, Bishwokarma 5%, Musalman 4.9%, Newar 4.6%, Yadav 4.2%, Rai 2.2%, Pariyar 1.9%, Gurung 1.9%, Thakuri 1.7%, Mijar 1.6%, Teli 1.5%, Yakthung/Limbu 1.4%, Chamar/Harijan/Ram 1.4%, Koiri/Kushwhaha 1.2%, other 20% (2021 est.)
Religions	Hindu 81.2%, Buddhist 8.2%, Muslim 5.1%, Kirat 3.2%, Christian 1.8%, other 0.5% (2021 est.)
Languages	Nepali (official) 44.9%, Maithali 11.1%, Bhojpuri 6.2%, Tharu 5.9%, Tamang 4.9%, Bajjika 3.9%, Avadhi 3%, Nepalbhasha (Newari) 3%, Magar Dhut 2.8%, Doteli 1.7%, Urdu 1.4%, Yakthung/Limbu 1.2%, Gurung 1.1%, other 8.9% (2021 est.)
Executive branch	<p>chief of state: President Ram Chandra POUDEL (since 13 March 2023) head of government: Prime Minister Sushila KARKI; note - KARKI was sworn in as interim prime minister on 12 September 2025 after Khagda Prasad Sharma OLI resigned on 9 September following violent protests; KARKI will serve until elections are held in March 2026</p>
Legislative branch	legislature name: Federal Parliament (Sanghiya Sansad)
Diplomatic representation in the US	chief of mission: Ambassador Lok Darshan REGMI (since 11 June 2025)
Diplomatic representation from the US	chief of mission: Ambassador Dean R. THOMPSON (since October 2022)
Economic overview	low-income South Asian economy; post-conflict fiscal federalism increasing stability; COVID-19 hurt trade and tourism; widening current account deficits; environmentally fragile economy from earthquakes; growing Chinese relations and investments
Real GDP (purchasing power parity)	<p>\$149.643 billion (2024 est.) \$144.352 billion (2023 est.) \$141.546 billion (2022 est.)</p>
Real GDP per capita	<p>\$5,000 (2024 est.) \$4,900 (2023 est.) \$4,800 (2022 est.)</p>

Exports	\$3.744 billion (2024 est.) \$2.258 billion (2023 est.) \$2.106 billion (2022 est.)
Exports - partners	India 67%, USA 12%, Germany 3%, China 2%, UK 2% (2023)
Exports - commodities	knotted carpets, garments, flat-rolled iron, synthetic fibers, palm oil (2023)
Imports	\$17.777 billion (2024 est.) \$13.877 billion (2023 est.) \$15.227 billion (2022 est.)
Imports - partners	India 71%, China 17%, UAE 3%, Singapore 2%, Germany 1% (2023)
Imports - commodities	refined petroleum, natural gas, garments, iron reductions, broadcasting equipment (2023)

Population Pyramid

