

Judiciary after 2015: appellate courts have become high courts

STATIONS OF APPELLATE COURTS

Province 1 - Biratanar, Dhankuta and Ilam

Biratnagar

Province 2- Janakpur and Rajbiraj

Janakpur

Province -3 Patan and Hetauda

Patan

Province 4- Baglung and Pokhara

Pokhara

Province 5 - Dang, Nepalgunj and Butwal

Tulsipur (Dang)

Province 6- Surkhet and Jumla

Surkhet

Province 7- Dipayal and Mahendranagar

Mahendranagar

Judiciary: registered and pending cases

Statistics of cases in courts across the country (from mid-July 2025 to mid-March 2026)

New cases registered
128,215

Old cases
147,463

Cases remaining to be decided
180,474

Judiciary: courts set on fire during Gen Z revolt

Courts set on fire

**SUPREME
COURT** **1**

**SPECIAL
COURT** **1**

**HIGH
COURTS** **3**

**DISTRICT
COURTS** **14**



Judiciary: courts set on fire during Gen Z revolt (damages)

Damage in courts across the country



Current case files
39,745

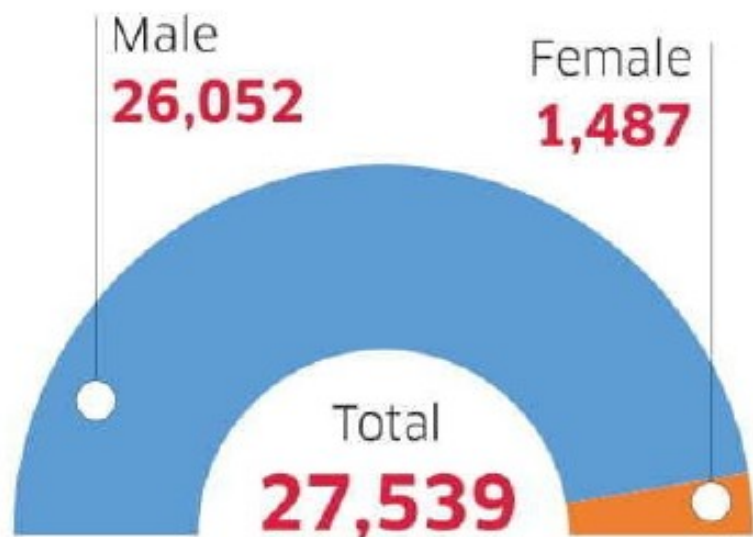
Historical documents
909,534

Revenue related files
4,353

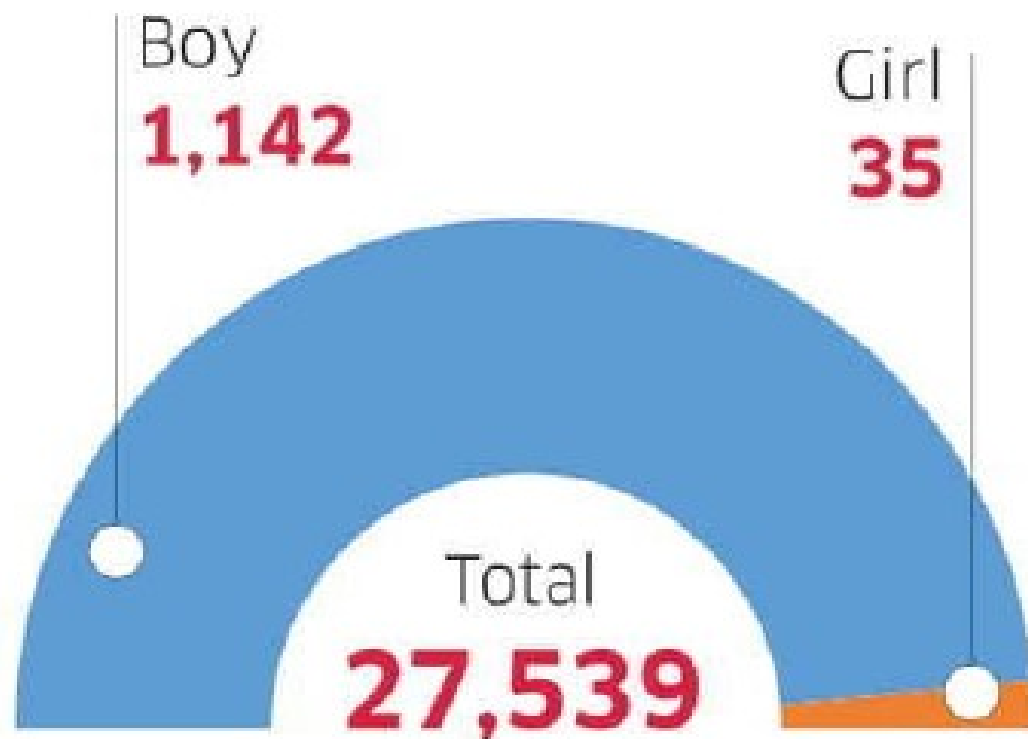
Books
24,289

Number of prisoners

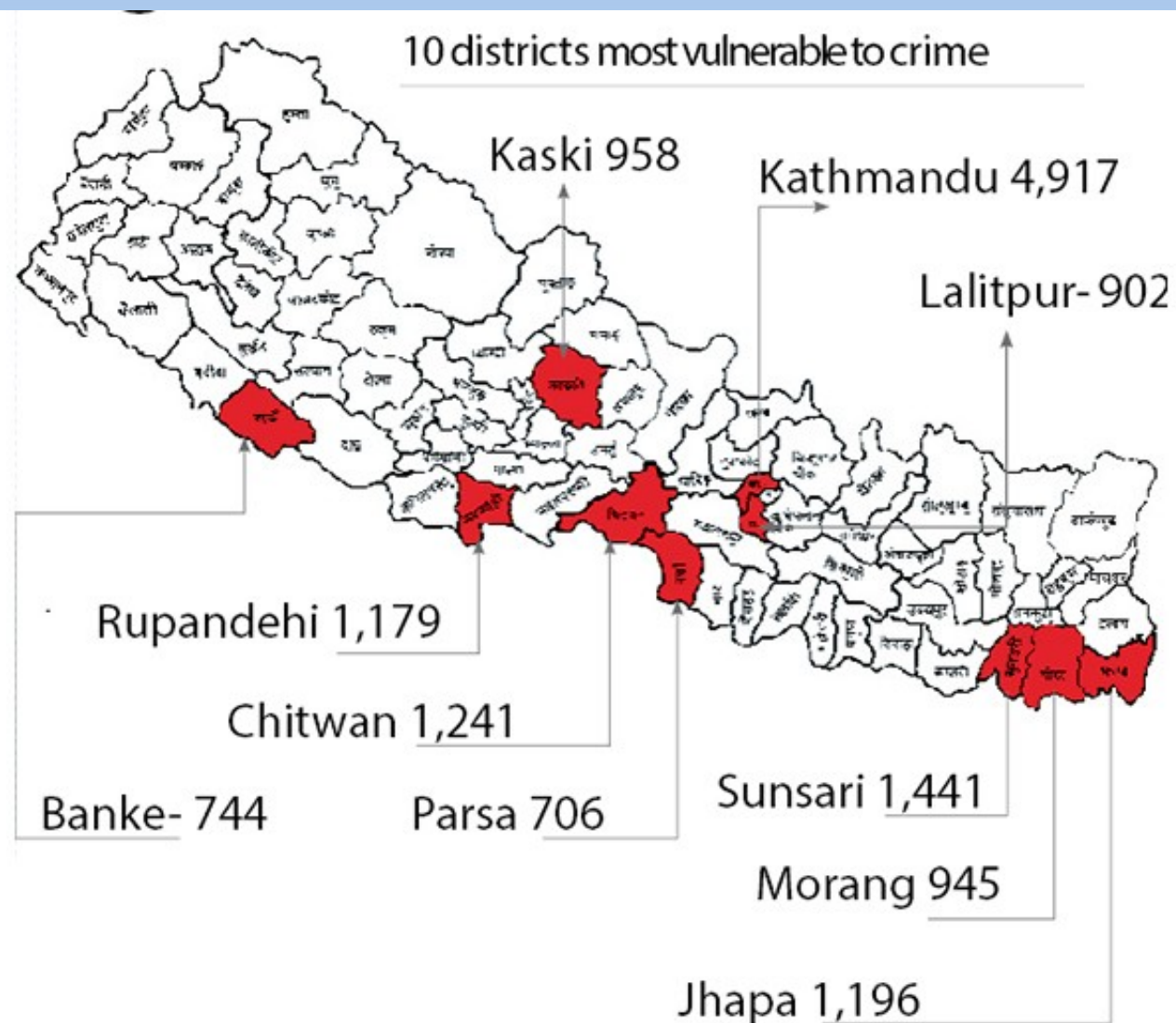
Data of total prisoners in Nepal (until 15 Dec 2022)



In Juvenile Correctional Home



Districts most vulnerable to crimes



Arrests in Koshi Province (fiscal year 2025/26)

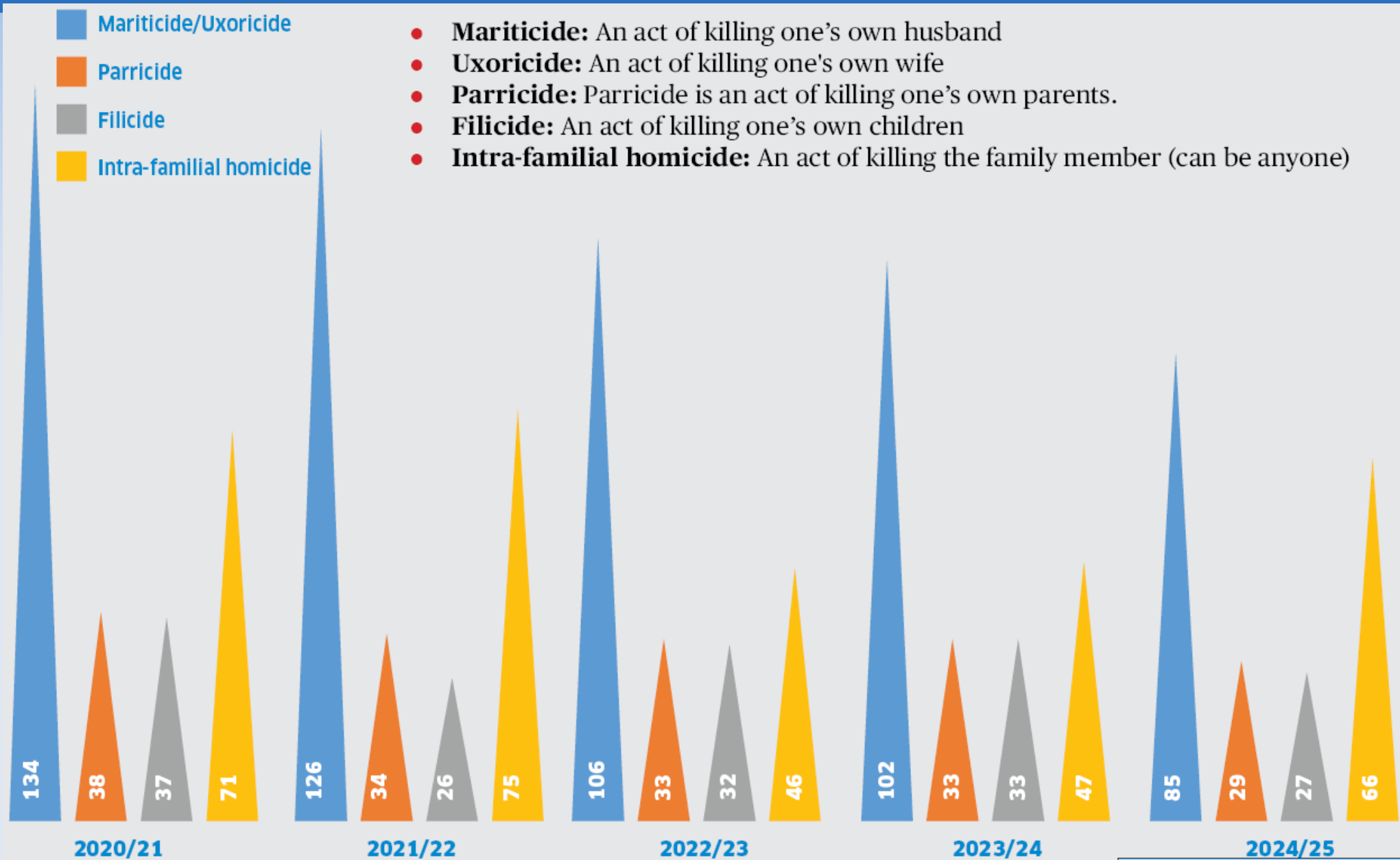
Those arrested for various crimes in Koshi Province



Data for fiscal year 2025/26 as of mid-March 2026.

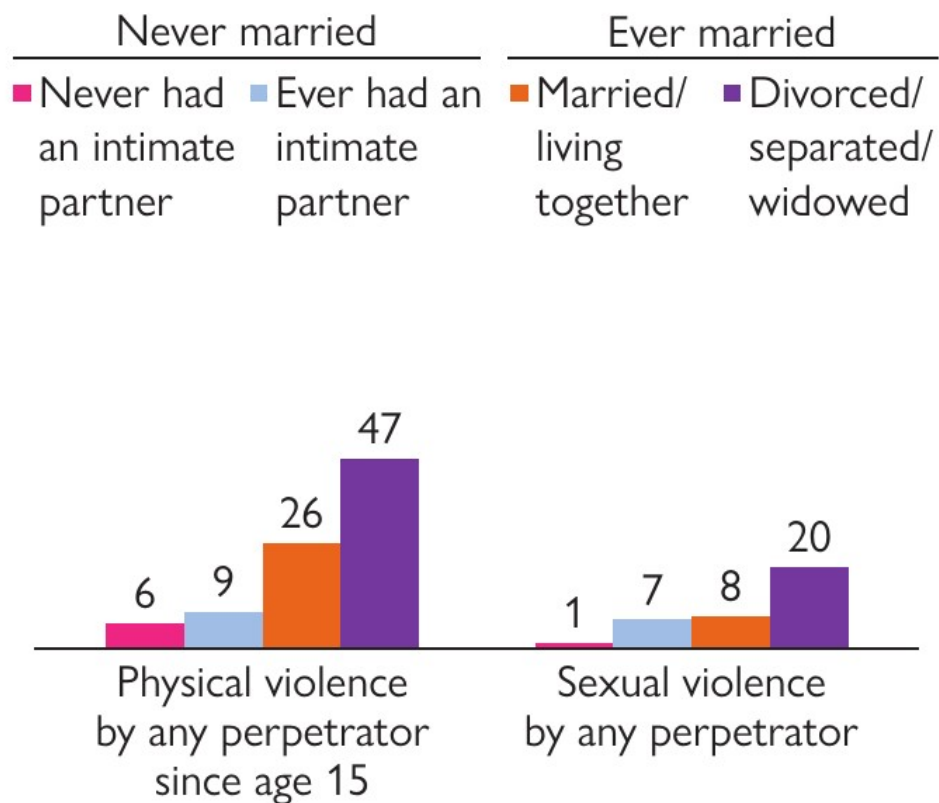
Chart: Mani Dahal • Source: Koshi Province Police Office Biratnagar • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Domestic murder

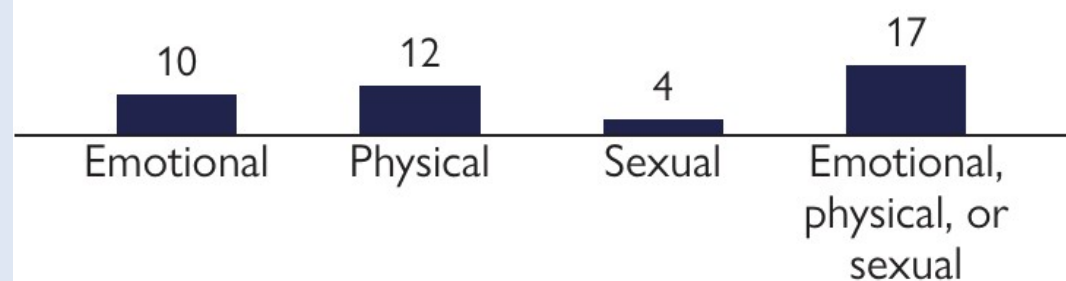


Violence against Women

Percent of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced:



Percent of women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months



Rape and rape attempts (2015-2020)

Table 1: Number of cases reported, prosecuted and sanctioned

Year ⁶	No. of rape cases reported to Police ⁷	Attempt to Rape cases reported to Police ⁸	Prosecuted (Rape/Attempt) ⁹	Sanctioned (Rape/Attempt) ¹⁰
16 July 2015- 15 July 2016	1089	452	1730	1105 (64%)
16 July 2016- 15 July 2017	1131	536	2027	952 (60%)
16 July 2017-15 July 2018	1480	727	2196	1083 (58%)
16 July 2018- 15 July 2019	2230	786	3158	1348 (54%)
16 July 2019- 15 July 2020	2144	687	Data available. not	Data not available.
16 July 2020 - onwards	Data not available.			

Rape (punishment since 2017)

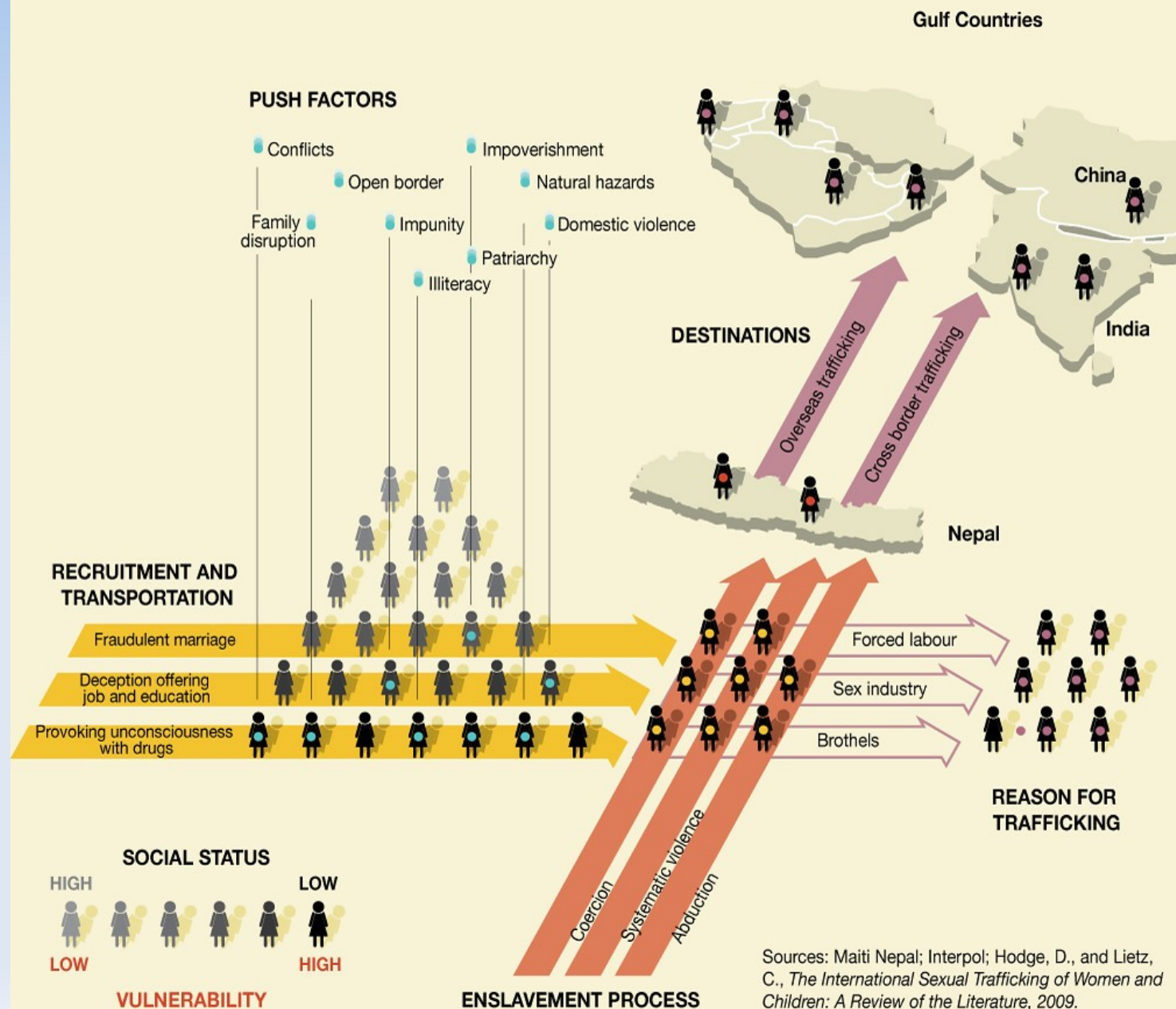
Section 219 (3) of the National Penal (Code) Act 2017 prescribes the following punishment:

Table 2: Punishment and Compensation

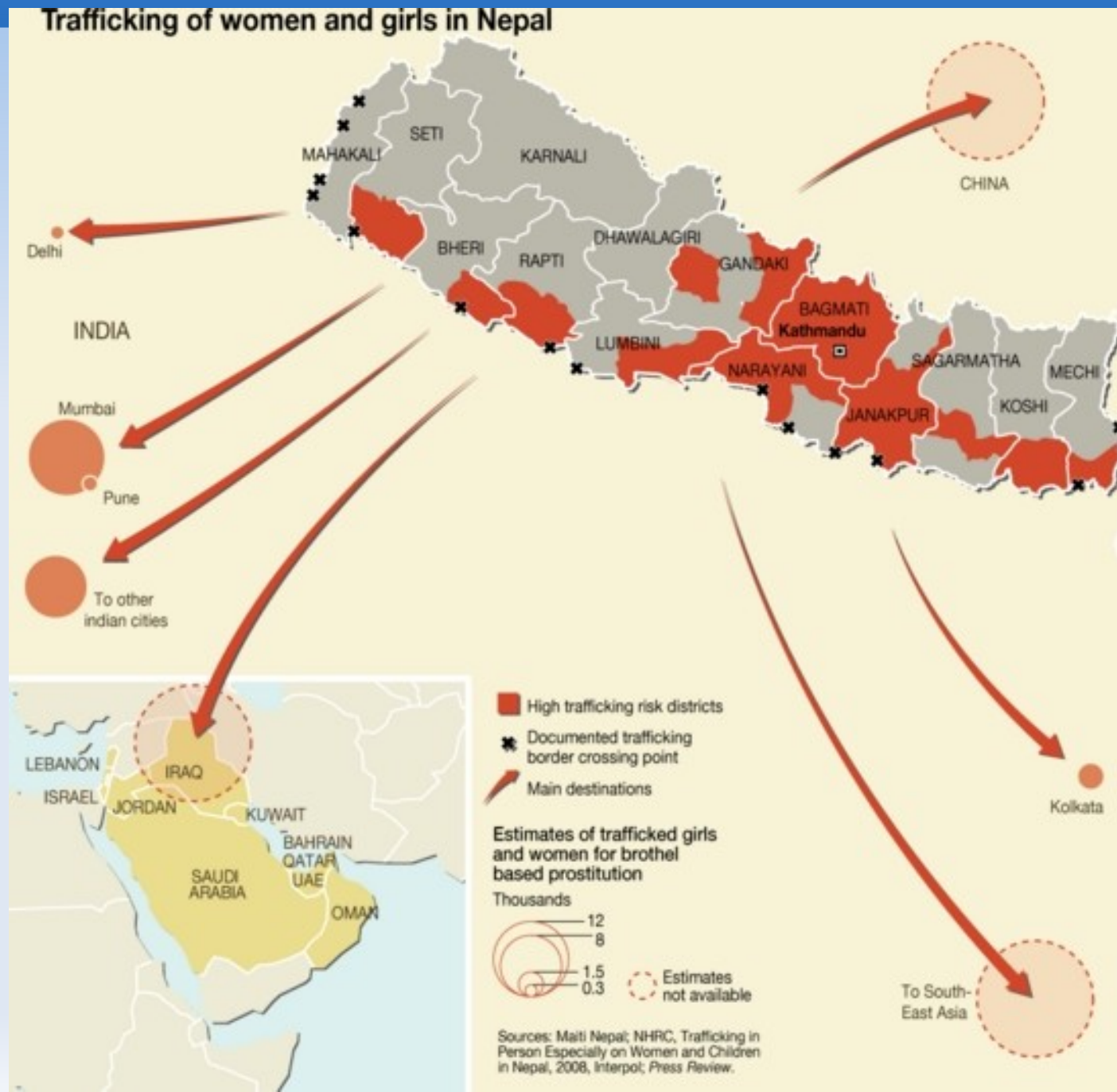
Age of victim	Imprisonment	Fine/Compensation ¹³
Less than 10yrs	16-20yrs	600,000 NPR
10yrs or 10 to less than 14yrs	14-16yrs	600,000 NPR
14yrs or 14 to less than 16yrs	12-14yrs	400,000 NPR
16yrs or above 16 but below 18yrs	10-12yrs	400,000 NPR
18yrs or above 18yrs	7-10yrs	200,000 NPR

Trafficking

Human trafficking in Nepal - Patterns



Trafficking destinations



Trafficking

Old trafficking route



New trafficking route



Missing children (2017-2020)

Year	Total lost children	Boys	Girls	Search ongoing	Found
2017-18	2,330	923	1,407	1,018	43.7%
2018-19	3,422	1,051	2,371	882	74.23%
2019-20	2,729	690	1529	510	81.31%

Drugs abuse

- **Prevalence:** 15.87% of adolescents reported substance use, with significantly higher rates among boys (80.8%) than girls (19.2%).
- **Age of Initiation:** Tobacco use begins around 14 years, alcohol at 14.5 years, and cannabis at 16 years.
- **Most Common Substances:** Alcohol (70.3%) is the most commonly used substance, followed by tobacco (54.3%) and cannabis (20.3%).
- **Reasons for Use:** Peer pressure (83.9%), curiosity (58%), and entertainment (42%) were cited as key drivers.
- **Knowledge Gaps:** 77% of adolescents had limited awareness of the health risks associated with substance use.
- **Social and Economic Influences:** Users were more likely to come from nuclear families with parents of lower educational backgrounds.
- **Gender-Specific Trends:** Boys reported higher substance use due to peer influence, whereas girls faced stigma in seeking support.

Criminal code changes (2018)

Highlights of Criminal Code

- Match-fixing in sports is crime; guilty will face one-year jail
- Three months jail for forcing women to live in menstruation shed
- Eight years jail for acid attack
- Dowry system criminalized; three years jail and Rs 30,000 fine for taking dowry
- Imprisonment till death for six heinous crimes including killing after torture, murder after rape, genocide, murder after kidnapping, killing after hijacking or blasting aeroplane, and killing through poisoned mass-produced food and drinks
- Sentence on corruption, rape, genocide, kidnapping and human trafficking are unpardonable
- Life imprisonment increased to 25 years from 20 years
- Environment pollution and public land encroachment criminalized
- Stricter sentence on breach of privacy, defamation
- Picture tampering, eavesdropping or recording private conversation may land one year in jail
- Abandoning cattle or pet is punishable crime
- Hiring persons for begging alms is crime
- Five to 10 years jail for enslavement
- Three years jail for manipulating weighing machines
- National flag blazing may land three years in jail
- Telephone-tapping criminalized, may land three years in jail
- Five years jail for religious conversion, foreigners involved in religious conversion to face jail and deportation
- Five years jail for obstructing public road, disrupting public service
- Seven years jail for obstructing president or members of parliament in their work
- One year jail for postal stamp re-use
- Three months jail for writing on currency notes or tearing currency notes
- One year jail for selling date-expired medicines
- Doctors may face murder case for wrong treatment leading to death

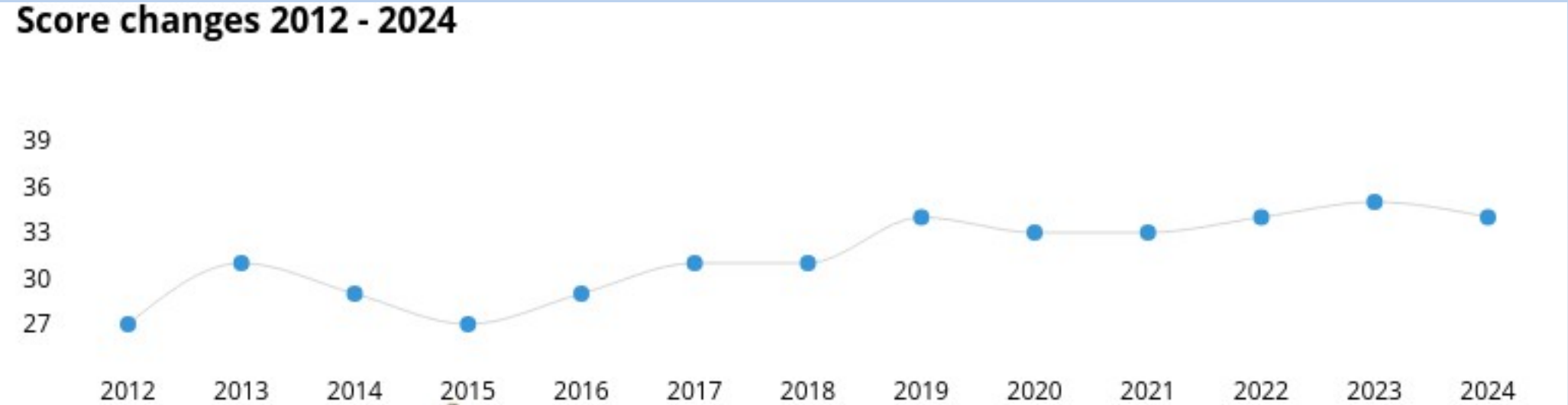
Civil code changes (2018)

Highlights of Civil Code

- Eligibility for marriage 20 years for both male and female
- Women can use maternal family name after marriage
- Government approval a must for child adoption by foreigners
- Widow can claim husband's property
- Husband can also file for divorce at court
- One year cooling period on divorce application
- Landlords cannot remove tenants without prior notice of 35 days

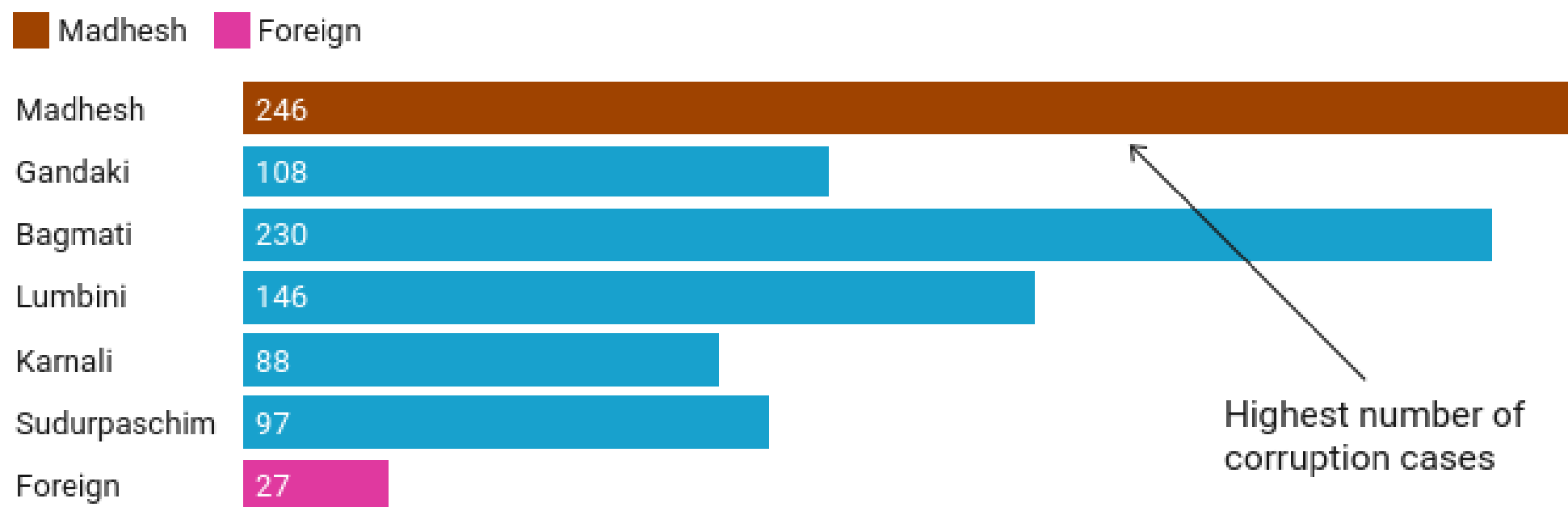
Corruption (CPI 2012-2024)

Score changes 2012 - 2024



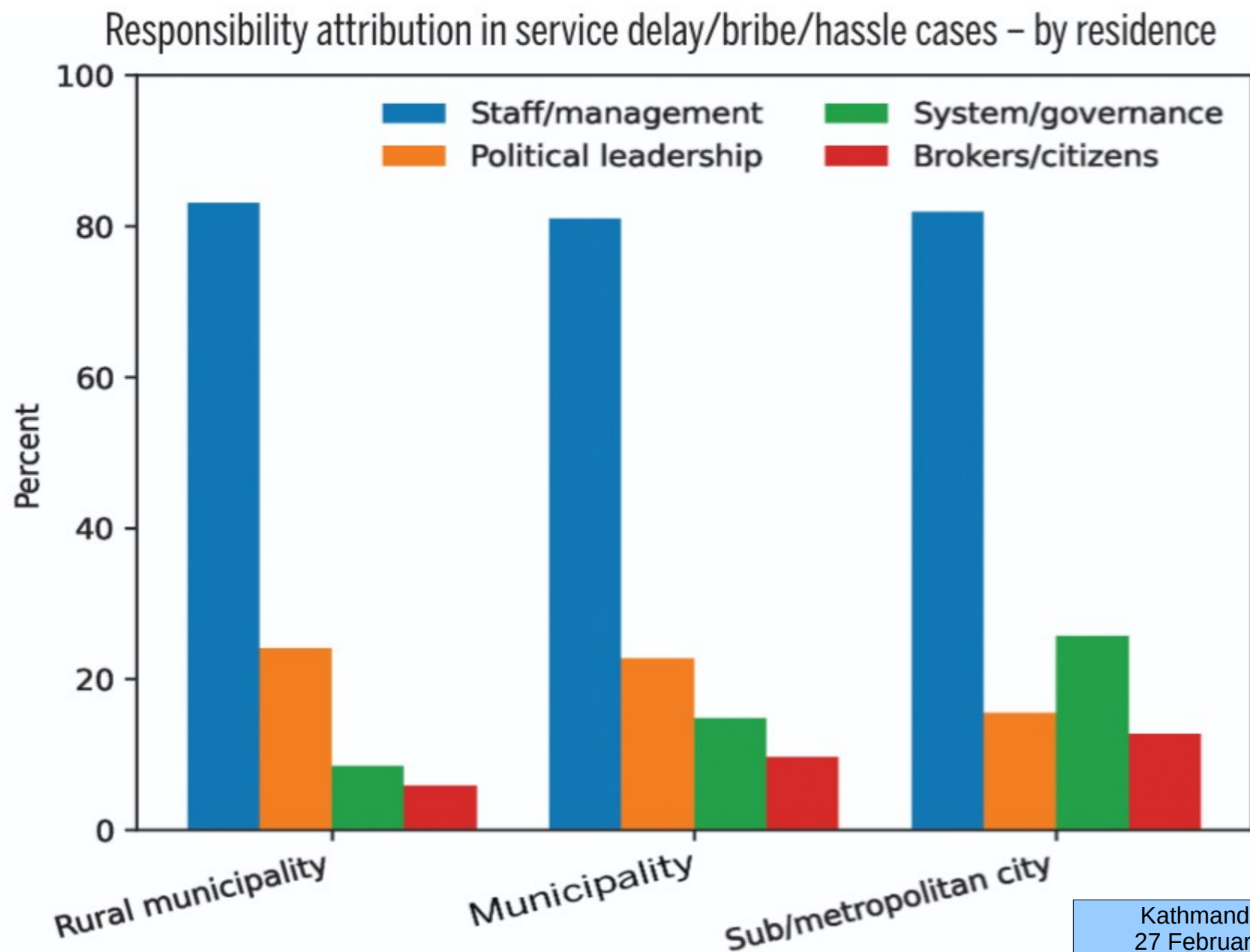
Corruption (fiscal year 2024/25)

Province-wise cases of corruption decided by the Special Court

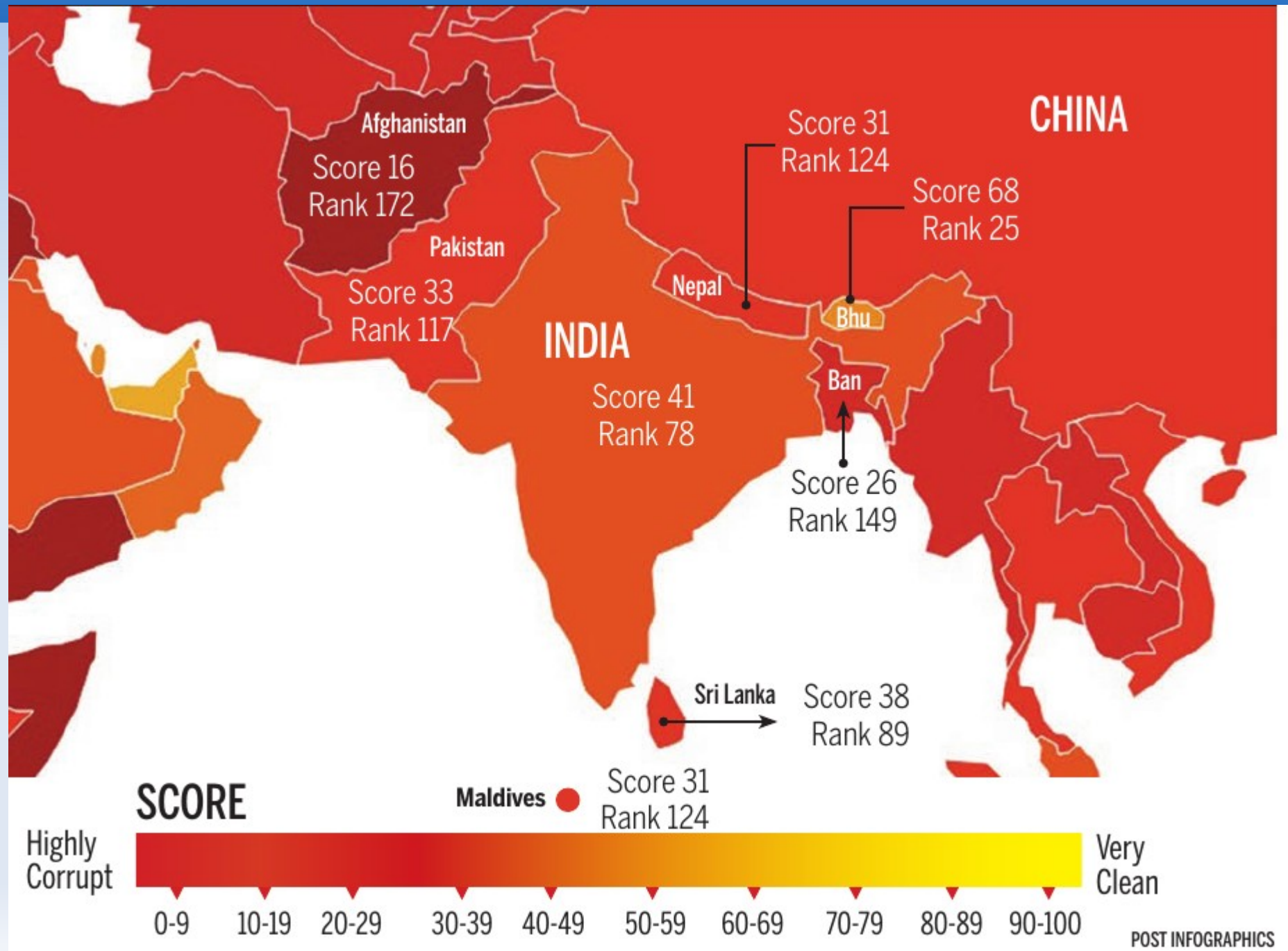


Source: Special Court • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Corruption, etc. (2024/25)



Corruption (CPI compared to other SA countries)



Another form of corruption

WIP/VIP Allowances

Amount in rupees

House rent	Monthly salary	Vehicle repair/ maintenance	Fuel	Lubricant	Under secretary/ Section officer	Office assistant	Driver	Total
								

Ex-President (1)

Monthly	200,000	50,000	25,000	207 liter (per liter Rs 98)	20 liter (per liter Rs 600)	34,220	16,230	18,340	
Annual	2.4 million	650,000	300,000	243,432	144,000	444,860	210,990	220,080	4,613,362

Ex-Vice-president (1)

Monthly	75,000	40,000	25,000	180 liter (per liter Rs 98)	20 liter (per liter Rs 600)	30,500	16,230	—	
Annual	900,000	520,000	300,000	211,680	144,000	395,500	210,990	—	2,683,170

Ex-PMs (7)

Monthly	75,000	—	25,000	180 liter (per liter Rs 98)	20 liter (per liter Rs 600)	30,500	16,230	—	
Annual	6.3 million	—	2.1 million	1.481 million	1.08 million	2.789 million	1.476 million	—	15,142,190

Ex-Chief Justices (17)

Monthly	75,000	—	25,000	180 liter (per liter Rs 98)	20 liter (per liter Rs 600)	30,500	16,230	—	
Annual	15.3 million	—	5.1 million	3.598 million	2.448 million	6.740 million	3.586 million	—	36,773,890

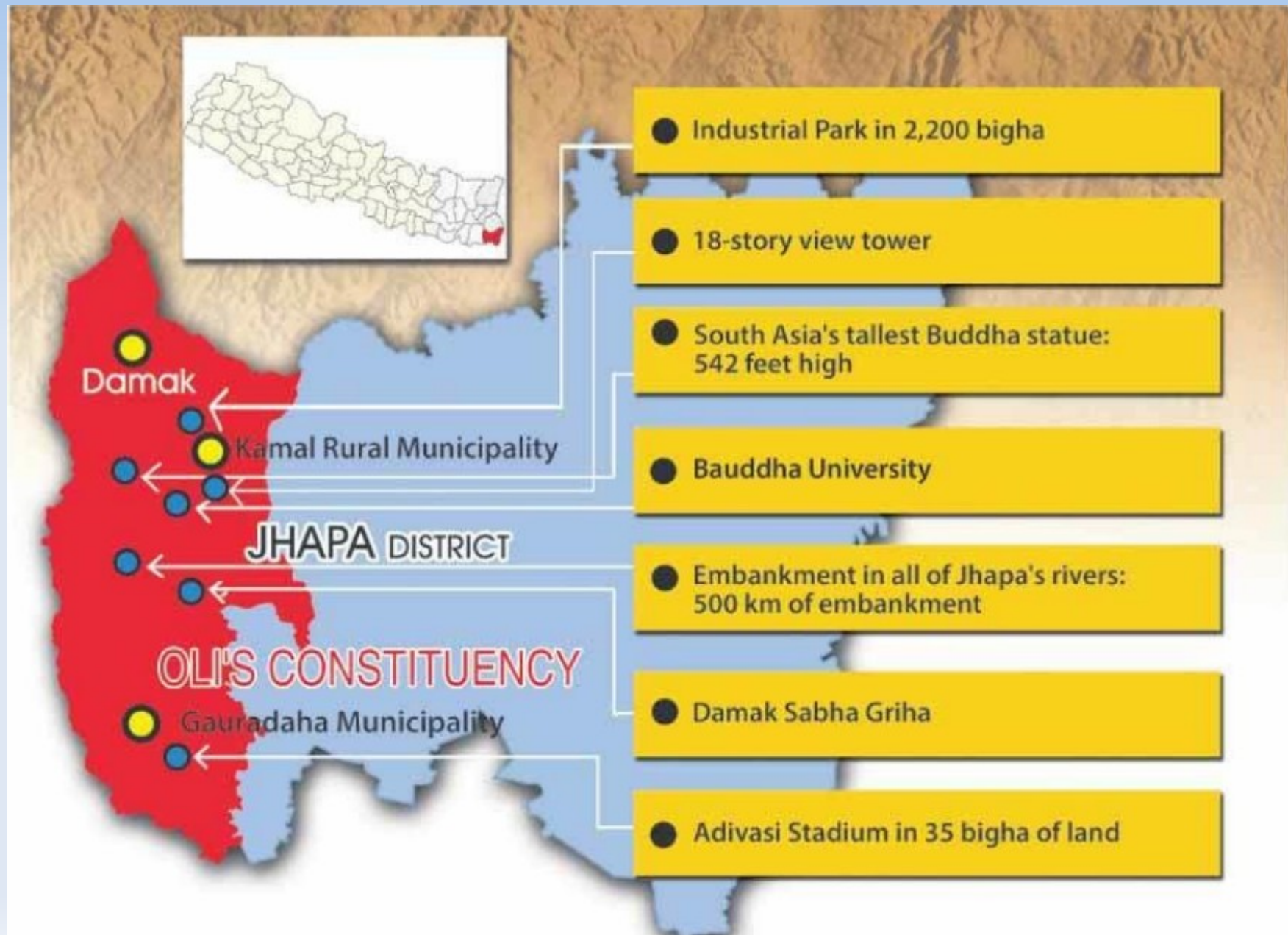
Ex-Speakers (4)

Monthly	75,000	—	25,000	180 liter (per liter Rs 98)	20 liter (per liter Rs 600)	30,500	16,230	—	
Annual	3.6 million	—	1.2 million	846,720	576,000	1.586 million	843,960	—	8,652,680

Total 67,865,292



Projects in Ex-PM Oli's constituency (2018/19)



Projects in Ex-PM Oli's constituency: View Tower in Damak



Money laundering

The shady money trail

Of the

282.91

billion rupees FDI government approval,

66.9

billion rupees

sourced from tax haven countries
(June 18, 2018, NRB)

82.657

billion rupees

came from tax haven countries, which is

15.557

billion rupees more than permitted amount

60%

of total FDI to Nepal
came from tax haven
countries

45%

of

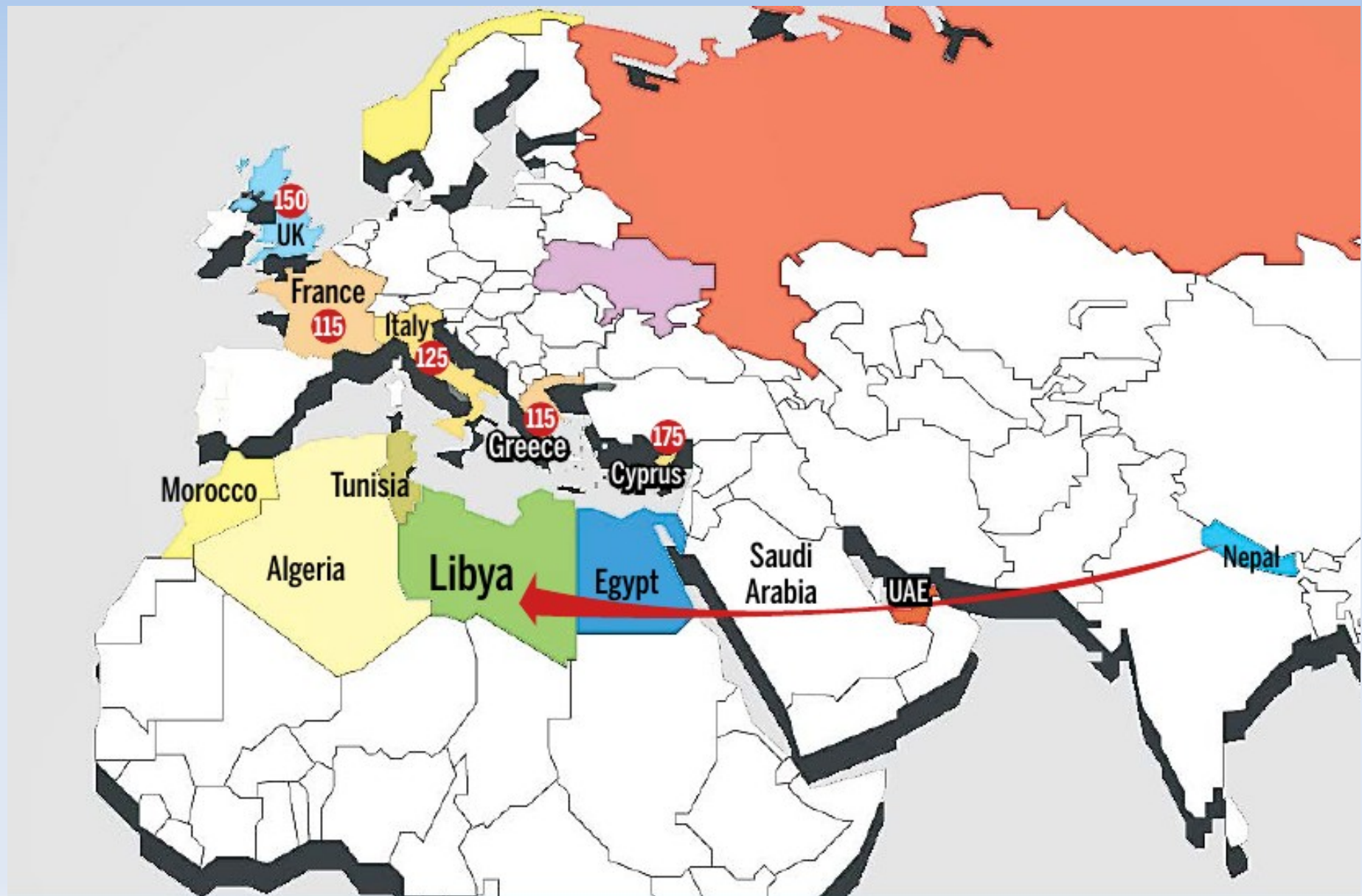
137.67

billion rupees

FDI in two decades came from
British Virgin Islands



Asylum seekers from Nepal (2019)



Map of Nepal

(Political and Administrative)

