



CONFEDERATION  
OF NEPALESE  
INDUSTRIES

# OUR JOURNEY & THEROADAHEAD

Talking **Business**  
Talking **Change**



# Talking **Business** Talking **Change**

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# Our Aspiration

To be the driving force in making the industrial sector the engine of rapid growth and development of the national economy.

# Our Comittment

To play a lead role in making the industrial sector in Nepal vibrant, resilient and globally competitive and promoting a conducive environment for achieving a rapid and sustainable growth.





# Our Journey and the Road Ahead

The Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI) is a professionally led manufacturing and service sector industry based apex organization of Nepal. It is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization playing a proactive role in the development process of Nepal from the day of its establishment over 10 years ago. Presently, it has become Nepal's premier business association with direct membership of about 130 major conglomerates comprising of some of the largest employers, taxpayers and investors from the private as well as public sectors. Along with these, CNI also has a base of some major industry associations as its institutional members.



The membership base of CNI consists of big corporate houses, blue-chip companies, joint venture companies and multinationals spread across a wide and diversified spectrum constituting of sectors related to manufacturing, information, communication and entertainment, banks and financial institutions, insurance, travel, tourism and hospitality, utilities, infrastructure and construction etc.

CNI's vision is to create and sustain an environment conducive to the growth of investment in Nepal's productive industry. In the process, it partners with industry and the government through continued dialogues, advisory and consultative processes. For this, right from the time of its establishment, CNI has been working closely with the government for required changes on policy issues, enhancing efficiency and competitiveness of industries thereby adding to the growth processes of the nation. CNI has

been persistently raising issues concerning political consensus and vision to influence the economic situation, need for reforms in financial sector, need for improved policies for increased investment (both domestic and foreign) and strengthening the private sector's capabilities.

In the process, major emphasis has been given on projecting a positive image of business. For this, CNI has consistently advocated the due respectful corporate citizenship status of wealth and employment generators in the nation. The organization has good working relations with several organizations in various developing and developed countries of Asia and Europe and hopes to learn and share experiences and build expertise as well as bilateral support in the development of the nation. CNI is performing and leading the economic and business agenda of the private sector with the theme of, "Talking Business, Talking Change".

# President's Message

## Dear friends, my colleague entrepreneurs,

It has now been close to 10 years that CNI has been in existence. On account of the armed conflict and domestic strife as well as the long drawn-out interim phase that we are still in today, this period has been quite difficult and challenging for the country, its people as well as CNI. Since CNI was born during a very challenging time, right from the start it had to work extra hard to advocate appropriate legislative policy and operational changes necessary for establishing an investment friendly climate in Nepal, enhancing the capacity and capability of the private sector to deliver growth and lending voice to the concerns of the industrial and business community.

It may be worth the while to recollect some of the major activities and initiatives that CNI undertook to achieve its mission during this period. At the height of the conflict in 2004, CNI organized a Partnership Summit in order to learn and share experiences of countries that had successfully managed their economies during a period of conflict in their countries and also send out a positive message to the world about the actual economic environment in Nepal at that time. In order to attract investments into Nepal to accelerate economic growth, a Hydropower Invest Mart was organized. In order to kick start the economy CNI actively pushed for new initiatives like the creation of SEZs; systematic management of industrial sickness, identification and promotion of country competitive products/areas; setting

up an independent body to function as a one-window-clearance mechanism and promote inward investments. CNI also formulated a well defined road map for bringing the economic agenda back to the centre stage and putting the economy back on track and organized a series of interactions and workshops to advocate it amongst the political and government wings. In order to accelerate economic growth in the country a national level Economic Summit was also organized to bring together professionals and stakeholders to brainstorm on whether a common man could earn Rs 12,000 a month in Nepal and if so what needed to be done to create an enabling environment. CNI also formulated a practical, workable and implementable industrial policy document and presented it to the government which has been extensively referred to by the government while preparing the country's industrial policy. Also, after a long struggle, CNI was finally awarded the right to issue "Certificate of Origin" for Nepalese products being exported abroad. This will now enable CNI to further expand and strengthen its promotion and market access facilitation activities for Nepalese products abroad.

In short, this period has been quite engaging and, thanks to the untiring effort, contribution and dedication of CNI members and the goodwill of our well wishers both in Nepal and abroad, has also been quite productive and a matter of satisfaction for CNI.



Talking Business

# Confederation of I



ss, Talking Change.

Nepalese Industries

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CNI is committed to aggressively expand its present global linkages and network in order to promote and facilitate inward investments into Nepal.

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Binod Chaudhary  
President - CNI

CONFERENCE

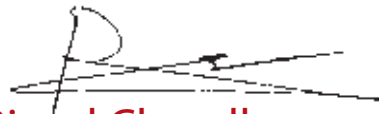


The long period of internal strife and the extended interim phase that we are still in today has somewhat impacted economic growth and development delivery in the country. However, we believe these are just short term fallouts and will be corrected once we have a constitution in place. Moreover, despite and in spite of the constraints, fallout and challenging times, sectors such as Education, Health, Tourism, Transportation and Aviation, Banking and Insurance, Telecommunication, Manufacturing, FMCG, Consumer durables, Infrastructure and Construction etc are doing well and once again vibrant.

In the days ahead we believe that sectors such as Energy particularly Hydropower and Alternative Energy, Bodycare and Healthcare Herbs and Herbal Products and Formulations, Health and Education Outsourcing, Agriculture and Forest based Industries, Mineral based Industries and Tourism which are our country

competitive products and services and areas of comparative advantage will be our pillars for growth and areas of newer opportunities. Also the setting up of physical infrastructure will be a major area of opportunity. Domestic investments are not enough to drive our pillars of growth and external investments are required. Therefore, in addition to what we already stand for, CNI is committed to aggressively expand its present global linkages and network in order to promote and facilitate inward investments into Nepal. As ever, with the dedicated support, cooperation and effort of our members and the blessings of our international friends we are confident that CNI will be able to deliver on the task in front of us.

Thank You.



**Binod Chaudhary**  
President



# Office Bearers' Message

## Working Together



CNI is working to foster an environment that is conducive to the growth of industries in Nepal, thereby securing a prosperous future for the Nepalese people.

**Narendra K Basnyat**  
Senior Vice President



CNI is the true representative body of the real stakeholders in terms of investment in this country, irrespective of their nationality.

**Birendra K Shanghai**  
Vice President



CNI is an organization that works in coordination with other organizations and is stepping in areas where the existing system has failed to look into in the current scenario.

**Hari Bhakta Sharma**

Vice President



CNI is advocating through various forums for making reforms in policy, laws and rules, which have a positive and long term impact on the economy of the country.

**Anuj K Agrawal**

Vice President



CNI is advocating for economic diplomacy, good governance and anti-corruption, new initiatives for industrial promotion and sound industrial relations.

**Raj Kumar Agrawal**

Ex- officio Vice President

# A Few Words from the Director General

The Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI) is pleased to bring out “CNI Handbook–2010” covering various aspects of the Nepalese economy, industry and trade as well as programs and strategies carried out by CNI. This publication also reflects the new and well planned initiatives of CNI for development of the private sector. CNI, with the theme “Talking Business, Talking Change”, has broadened its area of operations and ventured into new fields which we believe will bring technological change and advancement besides improving investment opportunities and enhancing the economic environment in the country.

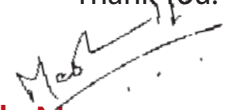
Although this publication primarily provides a perspective on the activities of CNI, it is divided into two segments. The first part focuses on CNI activities and new initiatives; the second part contains government policy on industry and business development and statistical data on export-import and foreign trade transaction of Nepal.

CNI, a real reference and focal point and an apex body of Nepalese industries, has been quite successful in conducting different activities and implementing various

policies to promote industrial growth and development in the country in a short span of time, which is largely due to the kind cooperation and contribution from all well-wishers, especially its member industries and organizations. I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to CNI Vice President Mr. Anuj Agrawal for his kind and valuable inputs in regard to initiating the preparatory work of this publication. Also, my sincere thanks are due to Mr. Pratap B. Singh, Mr. Nabin Karki, Miss Rosie Budhathoki of CNI and colleagues from Power Communication Pvt Ltd for their valuable efforts and support in bringing out this publication. Lastly, I would like to extend my heartfelt and sincere gratitude and thanksto all those who have stood by us against the thick and thin of CNI’s journey.

I would like to welcome any valuable suggestions on this handbook.

Thank You.



**Megh Nath Neupane**  
Director General



“

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Meghnath Neupane  
Director General - CNI

# A Difficult but Successful Birth



The birth of CNI took place in difficult times and under a hostile situation and environment. However, despite and in spite of these adverse conditions, CNI was not only able to make its presence felt but within a short period of time succeeded in becoming a highly credible and nationally and internationally accredited national representative body of the small and large scale industrial businesses focused on enhancing the capacity and capability of the private sector, generating an investment friendly climate in Nepal and lending voice to the concerns of the business and industrial community.

All this was possible because of the initiatives, out – of- the- box approaches, untiring efforts, dedication and contribution of the President, the Office Bearers and each and every member of the organization. In the years ahead, it is my earnest desire and hope to see this organization that we fought so hard to set up and worked so meticulously to nourish and build to this stage, to continue to grow in stature and strength, deliver and meet the expectations of not only its members but also of the country as a whole.

All my best wishes and ardent prayers are with CNI for its great future.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Min Bahadur Karki'.

**Min Bahadur Karki**  
Advisor to the President

# Catalyzing Change, Creating Professionalism

The primary goal of CNI is to encourage positive competition and competent management, secure domestic and foreign investment, and create employment opportunities in Nepal's industrial and corporate sector. To achieve this mission, CNI is working in the following areas:

- To act as a 'Think Tank' for the management and development of the economic and industrial sector of Nepal and to be recognized as the key catalyst in mobilizing the value of the private sector.
- To raise the efficiency of the Nepalese private sector to international levels and to be recognized as the leader in providing value added business support services and trade facilitation for competitiveness and quality enhancement.
- To create, protect and promote a suitable environment for investment in the industrial and services sectors of Nepal and to provide necessary services for the establishment and development of institutions.
- To give necessary recommendations and help to different government bodies and agencies on topics related to industrial or occupational policies, rules and regulations or the improvements required for investment opportunities.
- To take appropriate action to achieve the nation's social aims by ensuring that professional organizations are accountable, show integrity and high standards of quality.
- To offer advice, suggestions and to coordinate with relevant bodies for necessary changes in the existing policies and laws in order to create a conducive environment for investment and to attempt to bring extensive and latest improvements on duties and activities to raise the national economy according to the needs of the time.
- To develop a team of professionals at CNI with competence and commitment to promote national and membership interests and to formulate necessary rules and regulations, within the framework of the Constitution, in order to regulate the activities of the Confederation.
- To be financially self-reliant by expanding the membership base and introducing new services and to obtain permits to open its chapters, contact offices and branches throughout Nepal.
- To build a relationship of cooperation and mutual support for the promotion and development of bilateral, regional and international trade and investment and to share experiences and views among national, regional, and international organizations.
- To maintain harmonious relations both at the regional and the national levels among industrial organizations and production priorities and to study possibilities for areas of investment within the country and abroad.
- To offer and receive assistance and to conduct visits of delegations.

# Our Strategy

The tasks that the CNI has charted out for itself are

- Proper representation of the manufacturing and services industries in Nepal.
- Provide meaningful policy inputs to the government.
- Act as a harbinger of global change in Nepal.
- Create an industrial environment conducive to domestic and foreign investment.





# Our Functions

The functions of CNI include

- Enhancing private sector capacity and capabilities.
- Creating an investment friendly climate in Nepal through appropriate legislative and policy changes.
- Becoming the sounding voice to the concern of the Industrial and economic community in Nepal.



## Striding Ahead with Vigour



➔ CNI President Binod K Chaudhary at the CNI Secretariat in Kathmandu.

### I. CNI's Role in Drafting of National Industrial Policy (2009/2010)

CNI organized an interaction program on the draft document of Industrial Policy of GON at the Ministry of Industry. CNI put forward its specific suggestions to be incorporated in the new Industrial Policy and recommended some additional areas which have to be taken into account. CNI has held the view that the Industrial Policy supersede all other acts related to industrial development, identify some major thrust areas such as agriculture and forest based projects, water resources, tourism, mineral based industries, education and health, and export based industries, for

the overall development of industrial sector in the country. Likewise, CNI has maintained that infrastructural changes were necessary for the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and regional development centers.

The implementation of BOOT, BOO and BOT for infrastructure projects and management of sick industries were the other areas of concern expressed by CNI in its presentation. CNI President Hon Binod K Chaudhary underlined that the facilities being provided by the neighboring states of India and China for their industrial sector development was also necessary in our country if we were to attract foreign

investment in Nepal. Hon Minister of Industries Mahendra Prasad Yadav stated that new suggestions put forward by CNI would be taken into consideration while finalizing the new industrial policy. The program was also attended by Secretary Pratap K Pathak and other senior officials in the Ministry of Industry.

## II. Economic Summit - Aug 31 to Sep 2, 2008

In order to bring the economic agenda to the centre and to start a national debate, CNI organized a three day national level Economic Summit-2008 with the theme "Double Digit Growth: A National Commitment" and the slogan "Can a Nepali earn Rs. 12,000 per month in Nepal?"

### Highlights of the Summit

- The 1st working session had presentations on the theme "Understanding Growth".
- The 2nd and 3rd working sessions included presentations on the theme "Understanding Sectoral Trends".

- The 4th working session was devoted to developing practical strategies.
- On the 5th working session, the theme was on incorporating economic vision in the new constitution.
- The final working session focused on key issue of keeping enterprises away from politics where the major concern was politicization of labor unions.

### Participants included

- The Rt Hon Prime Minister and the Deputy PM; the ministers of finance, water resources, industry and labor; government secretaries and senior bureaucrats, and more than 100 CA members including the President of the Assembly.
- Current and past presidents and senior leaders of major political parties.
- National Planning Commission members including more than eight present and past vice-chairpersons and a large cross-section of professionals and sectoral experts and eminent personalities of the organized and unorganized private sector.



➡ UCPN (Maoist) Supremo and Prime Minister Prachanda and CPN (UML) President Jhalarath Khanal during the Economic Summit 2008, organized by CNI.

## Summit Conclusions and Recommendations

- An overall consensus emerged that a monthly income of NRs. 12,000 for every Nepali is possible within a time frame of around 10 years if critical legislative and policy changes could be made, if strategies and approaches could be fine-tuned and if all the stakeholders including the government, political parties and the private sector would sincerely play out their expected roles.
- The report containing recommendations of the Summit was handed over in a booklet form to the Prime Minister, ministers of various ministries, leaders of all 25 political parties and every member of the Constituent Assembly including its Rt Hon President. A committee under the convenership of the CA Member and former minister Hon Nilambar Acharya comprising a membership blend of several CA members and the private sector has been constituted to constantly monitor

## III. Partnership Summit - 2004

A few years back, when Nepal was in the midst of domestic turmoil and conflict, the national economy was spiraling rapidly downwards and the country was heading towards an economic disaster since the then government was preoccupied with other matters. Uplifting the sagging morale of the local business community as well as sending out a positive message to the international investor community on the economic activity scenario as well as the investment climate in Nepal fell on the shoulders of the private sector.

To take up this challenge, CNI decided to organize a high profile International Partnership Summit in 2004 in Kathmandu with the theme of "Can Nepal Achieve a Double-Digit Growth?". True, the theme may have sounded rather optimistic for Nepal

given the then situation. However, it was deliberately chosen because CNI wanted the common Nepali man to start asking those governing the country, the simple question as to when they would be able to earn Rs. 10,000/- a month (a double-digit growth would have translated into a gross national income of Rs. 10,000/- a month), as well as initiate a national and international debate on how Nepal could effectively manage its conflict ridden economy and also kick-start an out-of-the-box thought process for achieving a suitable high growth rate.

Former Prime Minister of Malaysia, Dr. Mahathir bin Mohammad and Prof. G.L. Peiris of Sri Lanka, a former Industry Minister as well as one time Chief of Sri Lanka's peace process, were to share their experiences on how their countries were able to effectively manage their economies even during conflict and achieve a high growth rate. The Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, the Indian Industry Minister, Prof. Lant Hayward Pritchett from Harvard University, several globally renowned dignitaries, economists, professionals, business leaders as well as their Nepali counterparts, government planners and decision makers, and leaders of Nepalese political parties were participating in this summit.

The Summit was supported by DFID through provision of a major portion of the



➔ Mr. Bharat Mohan Adhikari, the then Finance Minister addressing the opening ceremony of Partnership Summit 2004 organized by CNI.





➔ CNI President Binod K Chaudhary speaking during the opening ceremony of Partnership Summit 2004 organized by CNI

funds for hosting this valuable programme and World Bank, Nepal Office, was kind enough to support it by bringing in a speaker from Harvard. Unfortunately, despite the all-round support and enthusiasm, the Summit had to be cancelled just a few hours before its inauguration because of an unexpected development of major national security concern. However, even though the Summit could not be held physically then, it did help in sending out a positive message to the international business and economic community on the factual state of the investment climate and business environment in Nepal and also helped in drawing focus on the economic agenda in Nepal to a certain extent.

#### IV. Thrust on SEZ (Special Economic Zones) - November 18, 2008

CNI in association with Enhancing Nepal's Trade-related Capacity (ENTReC), Ministry of Commerce and Supplies/UNDP organized a half-day seminar on formulating industrial policy, trade policy, special economic zones policy and industrial rehabilitation policy. Dr. Aradhana Agrawal, Head and Associate Professor, Department of Business Economics, University of Delhi,

shared India's experiences on SEZs during the seminar.

On its part, CNI put forward the following proposals:

- Product specific EPZs/SEZs should be created for various categories.
- EPZs should be set up in close vicinity of the targeted country's border.
- Region Specific SEZs should be established to promote competency and advantages in a particular region. Some of the incentives to be provided in all SEZs as suggested by CNI were:
  - One stop clearance facility should be arranged.
  - Arrangements should be made for duty free import of capital goods, raw materials, spare parts, packing materials, DG sets, office equipments, consumables, etc.
  - To promote local vendors, local supplies should be deemed as exports and exempted from local taxes.
  - EPZ units should be exempted from corporate income tax for 10 years.
  - Export earnings should be taxed at 10% after tax holiday period.
  - Governments should provide infrastructural facilities.
  - These Zones should be covered under Essential Services Act.

CNI also recommended that EPZs/SEZs should be established immediately in the following areas:

##### Country Specific

- Panchkhal – for exports to China and for Chinese companies wishing to set up units there.
- Birgunj – for exports to India.
- Biratnagar – for exports to Bangladesh.
- Bhairawaha – for exports to India.

##### Product Specific

- Ilam – for tea development.

- Pokhara – for healthcare and education development.
- Baglung – for developing entertainment industry.
- Gulmi, Kaski and Palpa – for coffee and herbal products development.

## V. Hydropower Invest Mart, August 21-23, 2006

Hydropower Invest Mart - 2006, with the theme 'Ujyalo ko Khojima', was organized by CNI in association with GTZ-SHPP & WINROCK International from August 21-23, 2006 in Kathmandu. The aim of this program was to explore the possibility of implementation of small hydropower projects to achieve a higher and sustainable economic growth rate by maximum utilization of viable hydropower. Studies show that Nepal has the feasible capacity to generate about 42,000 MW of



- ➔ Former Ministry of Water Resources Gyanendra B Karki addressing the technical session of Hydropower Invest Mart 2006 organized by CNI.

hydropower although the total potential capacity is around 83,000 MW. Till date, only 2% of this immense potential has been explored. Considering the complex topography of the country, only small and medium sized hydropower projects are viable in Nepal.

Hydropower Invest Mart - 2006 served to create new awareness about the hydro-potential situation in the country and at the same time made concerned organizations and individual think a fresh on hydropower as a lucrative sector for investment. CNI's initiative to organize such a program lent voice to the concerns of the hydropower sector and functioned as a mechanism to bring together all stakeholders for its promotion and development besides enabling match-making between promoters, entrepreneurs and investors. In this context, the Mart worked as an ice breaker for domestic and international investors, helping them to make investment decisions in the country's hydropower sector.

Hydropower Invest Mart-2006 was divided into three distinct but interrelated segments:

- a) Preparatory - this included identification and selection of potential projects in the small hydropower sector, packaging them as marketable projects, besides identifying potential investors and promoters and ensuring their participation.

- b) Actual event - this had two components, the first was the symposium participated in by all the players and which included opening and concluding ceremonies and technical sessions. The technical sessions in particular were significant in analyzing issues related to the subject of hydropower investment. The second component included an exhibition in which various financial institutions, insurers, suppliers, contractors, etc. showcased their products/services and disseminated information about the same.
- c) Post Mart activities – this was the implementation aspect of the Mart. A permanent mechanism was developed that acted as the focal point for all the players tied up to a project.

The Hydropower Invest Mart - 2006 was not only an important forum for the development of Nepal's water resources but also a significant opportunity of productive investment for all concerned individuals and organizations involved in this sector.



➡ Participants of the Hydropower Invest Mart organized by CNI in August 2006.

# Industries Come Together For Society

CNI takes its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) very seriously and, besides encouraging all its members to be active regularly to fulfill their individual social responsibilities, it itself has been an example in this sector since its inception. Following are some of the initiatives taken by CNI as an organization that is accountable to society at large and responsible to help those in need:

- In association with Maha Sanchar and dozens of other organizations, CNI has set up a "Citizen Relief Fund" to

undertake immediate relief programs in the event of natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and fire in the country. This Fund has grown exponentially to become a dependable source for helping relief efforts in the case of natural calamities in the country. Chaudhary Group (CG) made a donation of NRs 10,00,358 to the Fund on September 5, 2008, to support the Koshi flood victims. CG Foods also made a contribution in kind worth Rs 86,000 by providing Wai Wai Tenz and Wai Wai Bhujjiya. The total contribution of Rs. 4 million was handed



- ➔ Mr. Prakash Sharan Mahat speaking at a donation program for the victims of tsunami disaster in Sri Lanka. Also present are: Mr. Narendra K Basnyat, Mr. Binod K Chaudhary, President, CNI, HE Ambassador of Sri Lanka and Mr. Rajendra K Khetan.





- ➔ A house built in collaboration between CNI - Citizen Relief Fund and HFHI-Nepal as an effort to provide shelter to those rendered homeless due to the floods in western Nepal.

over to the comedian duo of Madan Krishna Shrestha and Hari Bansha Acharya who are the main coordinators of the CNI-Citizen Relief Fund. It has so far carried out relief programs for fire victims in Kathmandu, flood victims in eastern and western Nepal and people affected with diarrhea epidemic in the far western region of the country.

- The monsoon in August 2008 caused excessive flooding in both eastern and western regions of Nepal. In an effort to rehabilitate the affected people, CNI, working in close association with Habitat for Humanity International-Nepal (HFHI-Nepal) constructed 110 houses in eastern Nepal, out of which, 50 were constructed by CNI-Citizen Relief Fund. This will, we believe, help to build along-term partnership between the two organizations to meet the future shelter needs of similarly affected citizens.
- Similarly, in July 2009, a MoU was signed with HFHI-Nepal to work as partners to provide houses to those rendered homeless due to the devastating floods in Kailali and Kanchanpur Districts of western Nepal that displaced around 25,000 people. Under the terms of the MoU, 50 houses would be built as a 1st pilot project with

provisions for constructing a total of 250 houses as per need.

- CNI-Citizen Relief Fund collected funds as well as other required materials and handed it over to Pakistani Embassy to help the victims of the devastating earthquake in Pakistan.
- Likewise, CNI-Citizen Relief Fund handed over a substantial amount of aid in cash and kind to the Sri Lankan Embassy for the relief of tsunami victims in Sri Lanka.

## Citizen Relief Fund & Habitat for Humanity International Nepal (HFHI-Nepal) - July 20, 2009

A MoU was signed with HFHI – Nepal to work as partners to provide houses to those rendered homeless due to the devastating floods in Kailali and Kanchanpur Districts of Nepal that displaced around 25,000 people. Under the terms of the MoU, 50 houses would be built as a 1st pilot project with provisions for constructing a total of 250 houses as per need. Renowned Comedian Madan Krishna Shrestha, as CRF Coordinator, signed on behalf of CNI – Citizen Relief Fund.



- ➔ CNI-Citizen Relief Fund Co-convenor Madan Krishna Shrestha addressing the 6th AGM of CNI.



# Shaping the tides of time

CNI has always played an active role in various matters to do with Nepalese trade and industry. The following is a glimpse of some of the activities undertaken in the past which have been instrumental in shaping the policy guidelines of our country.





➤ 'Vision for Growth' - CNI's recommendations on Industrial Policy 2008.

- Initiative on New Industrial Policy and Foreign Investment Policy: CNI submitted its views on Industrial Policy and Foreign Investment Policy to Minister for Industry, Commerce and Supplies Ishwor Pokharel.
- Initiative on Nepal - Trade and Transit Treaty: The high level economic task force committee of the Nepal India Treaty Expert Group organized by CNI reviewed the existing situation and held discussions on different issues concerning the treaty on August 22, 2001. On June 13, 2002, a meeting of different associations was held at CNI to sort out the difficulties and to address the problems that Nepal faced relating to exports of goods under the quota system.
- 2002/2003 Budget Recommendations to Finance Minister: On July 9, 2002, CNI put forward its comments on the 2002/2003 budget and said that reform measures announced in the budget and the steps taken to aid industrialization have made the budget pragmatic and realistic.
- Symposium on Newly Announced Income Tax 2001: A symposium on Income Tax Act 2001 was organized by

CNI on August 2, 2002. The need for a simpler and result oriented version of the newly promulgated act was voiced by businessmen and entrepreneurs.

- Formation of CEOs Forum: Considering the urgent need to redefine and reshape the investment climate of the country and usefulness of drawing on the strengths and experiences of highly qualified professionals in the corporate sector in Nepal, on July 26, 2002, CNI launched the formation of a specialized CEO's Forum. The Forum will interact regularly on various issues of economic relevance and use the CNI as a conduit to make recommendations on policy as well as at implementation level.



➤ A meeting of CNI-CEO Forum in progress.



- Policy Recommendations to Finance Minister: A delegation of CNI held talks with Finance Minister Dr. Badri Prasad Shrestha and submitted a memorandum and raised various issues that needed immediate solutions. These issues were related to policy level recommendations which will not have any adverse impact on the economy. It was held on the December 20, 2002.
- Addressing Export Issues: On Jan 19, 2003, a meeting with Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand and Minister for Industry, Commerce and Supplies Mahesh Lal Pradhan was held to apprise them about problems faced by exporters of vegetable ghee.
- Meeting with Press on CII, MCCI, & CCC Partnership: CNI met the press on Feb 16, 2003, and stated their plans about signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII). CNI also mentioned about signing MoUs with Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI), Dhaka, and Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Sri Lanka. CNI signed MoU with CII on February 19, 2003. The two Confederations have pledged to work together to resolve bilateral business and economic problems existing between the two countries.
- Round Table on Economic Agenda: Discussion meeting on economic agenda and a Round Table Conference was organized by CNI on March 16, 2003. The participants in the program recommended that the economic policy be reviewed and the economic issues be accorded greater priorities.
- Partnership with CCC: On August 7, 2003, CNI signed a MoU with Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Sri Lanka, to strengthen and expand trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation besides other business issues between member organizations and firms of the two countries.
- 2004/2005 Budget Recommendations to the Finance Minister: A delegation of CNI met with the Finance Minister on May 15, 2003. They put forward their store for reform revenue administration and correct anomalies prevailing in customs duties in the budget of the fiscal year 2003/04.
- EU Delegation meets CNI Members: A four-member EU delegation visited the CNI offices on June 22 to discuss how the EU can help Nepal's private sector to benefit from joining the WTO. The delegation stated that joining WTO does not mean getting immediate benefits; the private sector should raise its capacity



Interaction program held at CNI Secretariat with HE Ruediger Lemp, Ambassador of Germany to Nepal.

to meet the standards of the developing countries since WTO is a rule based and rules-binding system. The CNI members said that a WTO related documentation centre should be set up here and that the private sector should be trained to withstand the challenges of WTO and benefit as well.

- CNI's first AGM: CNI held its First Annual General Meeting on June 18, 2003. President Binod K Chaudhary elaborated on the achievements of CNI in its very first year and also explained about the challenges that lay ahead in the future.
- CNI bids farewell to outgoing Indian Ambassador Saran: A farewell function was jointly arranged by CNI, FNCCI, NCC and NICCI to bid farewell to outgoing Indian Ambassador Shyam Saran on July 6.
- Meeting with Prime Minister on Industrial Security: A delegation of CNI met Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa on August 29, 2003, to brief about the attack on Everest Paper Mills and requested the ensuring of proper industrial security.
- Meeting with the Industry Minister on New Industrial Policy: A meeting with Minister for Industry, Commerce and Supplies Hari Bahadur Basnet was held on October 31, 2003. The delegation informed about the recommendations on the New Industrial Policy prepared by CNI and also apprised about Local Governance Act implementation issues.
- CNI's Recommendations to Finance Minister on BOOT: CNI delegation met Finance Minister Dr. Prakash Chandra Lohani on October 31, 2003. An interaction program on review of budget implementation was also held on November 5, 2003. The Finance Minister said that the overall implementation program in the first fiscal quarter was satisfactory and informed the visiting CNI delegation about the Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) policy.
- Meeting the International Donor Community: Interaction program was held with the diplomatic and donor communities on December 19, 2003, to apprise on current economic challenges and the need for the corrective actions to be taken for the smooth running of industrial activity in Nepal.



➤ CNI President Binod K Chaudhary in discussion with former Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba during the 2nd AGM.



➔ Seminar on “Current Economic Challenges and The Need for a Cohesive Economic Community” organized by CNI.

- Interaction Program on Current Economic Challenges and the need for a cohesive Economic Community, December 19, 2003.
- Interaction Program on Budget for FY 2003/04: An interaction program for the budget FY2003/04 was held on December 28, 2003. During the course of the interaction, Finance Minister Dr. Prakash Chandra Lohani said that the government’s efforts on the upcoming budget will be announced through an ordinance that would be focused at doing away with the weaknesses experienced during the implementation of the current budget.
- Partnership with MCCI and FBCCI: CNI signed MoUs with Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industries (MCCI) on January 17, 2004, and with the Federation of Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FBCCI), Dhaka, Bangladesh, on January 18, 2004.
- Interaction with visiting ADB Team: A three member CNI delegation led by President Binod K Chaudhary met the Director General of the South Asia Division of Asian Development Bank, Dr Y Iwasahi, on January 23, 2004, and discussed private sector development and establishment of special economic zones.
- Interaction for pre Nepal - India IGC Meeting: Interaction program on pre Nepal- India Inter Governmental Committee Meeting was held on January 25, 2004. A program was organised on January 24, 2004 in honour of visiting Indian Foreign Secretary Shashank.
- Symposium on Financial Sector Reforms: The Joint Economic Forum organized and established by CNI had its first meeting on March 12, 2004. The members discussed on the progress made in the financial sector reforms in Nepal and also reviewed the negative impact on the business due to frequent bandhs.
- CNI and Bangladesh Embassy form Joint Task Force: CNI and the Embassy of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh formed a Joint Task Force to assess the state of Nepal - Bangladesh bilateral trade and economic relations, identify the barriers and challenges and propose a set of agreed strategies to help boost two way trade and investment between the two countries.



- CNI as a part of Organising Committee in Nepal Development Forum (NDF): CNI along with NDF Secretariat has jointly organized the Nepal Development Forum Meet which was held on April 29, 2004, where in the corporate culture for private sector growth was emphasized amidst different stakeholders present at the meeting.
- Meeting with high ranking Customs Officials: A discussion meeting on customs related issues was held on May 29, 2004, wherein CNI pointed out the need to strengthen customs management and lowering the customs duty to face the challenges brought by changing global scenario in international trade.
- The Role of Diplomatic Missions in Enhancing Trade, Tourism and Investment in Nepal, (June 6, 2005): CNI has been advocating economic diplomacy for accelerating economic development for quite some time now and trying to build a consensus on how economic diplomacy could be taken forward productively. CNI invited as Chief Guest the then Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Prakash Sharan Mahatta to grace the interaction program and many Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Ambassadors were present at this important CNI event.
- WTO Seminars: CNI organized its 1st WTO Seminar on “Issues of Trade Facilitation in WTO” on August 5, 2005. The 2nd Seminar was on “Non Agricultural Market Access” on September 8, 2005, in collaboration with Nepal Window II Trade Related Capacity Building Project of HMG/ UNDP. CNI’s 3rd Seminar was on “Trade Related Technical Issues” (September 15, 2005) to address issues related to trade within the WTO frame work like TBT issues, S & PS issues, IPR issues etc that the business community and other stake-holders should be well informed and familiar with.
- CNI and NCCI jointly organized “Renewal of Nepal - India Trade Treaty” on Oct 18, 2006, to discuss on the treaty between the two countries. The Joint Secretary of the Indian Government and its Minister of Commerce were present during the program.
- CNI contributed Rs. 1 lakh 11 thousand and 1 hundred rupees to the victims of Jan Andolan II.
- “Hydropower Invest Mart, 2006” was organized to attract investors to invest in the country’s hydropower sector.
- CNI organized a program called “Post Conflict Economic Management - Sri



➤ Participants at an interaction program on “The Role of Diplomatic Missions in Enhancing Trade, Tourism and Investment in Nepal” on June 8, 2005.



Lanka Experience" on Jan 27, 2007, with a view to share the practical experiences of Sri Lanka. The former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Mahamum Ranil Wickremesinghe, was present on the occasion.

- Formulating an Effective Industrial Policy, (June 5, 2007): This interaction program was organized in association with Enhancing Nepal's Trade Related Capacity Building (ENTReC) to formulate an effective Industrial Policy that would address the issues of globalization, regional realities and changing aspirations of the Nepali people. The then Minister of Industry, Commerce and Supplies was the Chief Guest. Secretaries and Joint Secretaries of MoCS and MOI and other senior government decision makers in various economic sectors; professionals, reputed economists, industrialists and members of the business community and the media participated in the interaction program.
- An interaction program was held at CNI between the officials of Commission for Studying Wealth Tax and CNI. CNI categorically informed the Commission that wealth tax should not be enforced in Nepal based on the paper prepared by the technical experts which cited the experiences of several countries applying such tax.
- An interaction program in association with Institute of Foreign Affairs was organized to develop Nepal as a transit point between India and China.
- At a time when Nepal has been witnessing an extreme electricity shortage a program titled, "Nepal India Cooperation in Power Sector and Trade", was organized with the objective of increasing the electricity trade between Nepal and India which was presided over by President of PTC India.
- CNI organized an interaction program on VDIS in the presence of Finance Minister Dr Baburam Bhattarai and other senior officials in the Ministry of Finance. CNI highlighted the problems of load shedding, worsening industrial relations situation and VDIS etc.
- CNI delegation led by its President Binod K Chaudhary met with the Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal and requested clarification of the VDIS program and sought extension of the timeframe on the same. CNI delegation also met with the Finance Minister. Other officials also attended various



➔ CNI President Binod K Chaudhary addressing the talk program on "Post Conflict Economic Management- Sri Lanka's Experience".

meetings at different levels. Later, GON decided to exempt the VDIS on the investment made in following two sectors: 1. Productive sector 2. Energy based industries.

- CNI delegation met Minister of Finance to apprise him about the likely effects of global recession in the country and requested the government to come up with an effective strategy to deal with the impact on Nepal due to the recession in the near future. To make this task more fruitful, CNI put forward its suggestions to form a working committee of government, banks and private sector.
- CNI organized a three day Economic Summit “Double Digit Growth: A National Commitment” from Aug 31 to September 2, 2008. “Rs. 12000 as monthly income of every Nepali: A National Commitment” was the main theme of the Summit. The Summit inaugurated by Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal was participated in by representatives of all political parties, Constitutional Assembly Members, various professionals and members of civil society, experts on economic and financial sectors, diplomats and donor agencies as well as by high ranking officials and representatives of the private sector. Later, “Double Digit Growth” concept was incorporated in the annual budget in line with the recommendations of CNI.
- CNI delegation met with the Governor of Nepal Rastra Bank Dipendra Bahadur Chettri and put forward various fiscal and monetary policy related issues to generate rapid economic growth in the country. The interaction was attended among others by Deputy Governors KB Manadhar and Bir Bikram Raymajhi and members of CNI’s Revenue and Taxation and Banking and Financial Services committees. The policy issues covered were external borrowings, issuing bonds and debentures, capital markets, capital account convertibility and mechanism for funding mega projects. Likewise, CNI drew the attention of the interaction program on venture capital, asset management companies and sick industry rehabilitation.
- CNI delegation accompanied the Prime Minister on his visit to India from Sep 14- Sep 18, 2008. The CNI delegation had interaction with various associations of private sector organizations in India which aimed at bringing foreign investment into Nepal.



➔ CNI delegation in a meeting with the then Minister Buddhi Man Tamang.

- CNI, along with FNCCI, NCC and NSCSI, submitted a joint memorandum to the Prime Minister and drew his attention to the major problems of load shedding, the now regular strikes, bandhs, extortion, insecurity, labor problems and global meltdown etc. and requested earliest actions in the following areas to resolve the current crisis faced by industry and business sector: 1. Erratic power supply 2. Deteriorating law and order 3. Labor disputes 4. Urgent need of an economy stimulus program.
- CNI delegation met with IMF Representative Sukhbinder Singh and discussed on Nepal's economic situation, activities required to uplift financial sector, and private sector's capability.
- CNI delegation met with Minister of Industry Asta Laxmi Shakya and apprised her about the critical stage of the industry in the country. The delegation demanded for the regular supply of electricity to the industrial sector and requested concerned bodies not to organize bandhs and strikes for a minimum three years period. Later, CNI along with FNCCI and NCC delegations met with Minister of Industry Shakya and requested for the earliest implementation of the decisions of GON dated Feb 9, 2009
- on account of difficulties prevailing in the industrial sector.
- CNI-HLCIT (High Level Committee on Information Technology) Interaction Program, (May 25, 2009): CNI organized an interaction with Manohar K Bhattarai, Vice Chairman, High Level Commission for IT, Government of Nepal. Vice Chairman Bhattarai took stock of Nepal's overall ICT scenario in terms specially of assessing Nepal's readiness to capitalize on opportunities available through emerging ITS/ITES/BPO sector.
- CNI delegation to Singapore (June 2, 2009): It was the very first delegation of its kind to Singapore from Nepal and was done so in collaboration with the Singapore Business Federation (SBF), an apex organization in promoting industry relations and business linkages in Singapore.
- Hatya, Aparahan ra Dandahinta-Samasya Samadhan ma Sarkar ra Niji Chettra ko Bhumika, (July 12, 2009).
- CNI organized a workshop entitled "Murder, Abduction and Impunity" at Hotel Soaltee. The workshop inaugurated by Home Minister Bhim Bahadur Rawal was chaired by CNI President Binod



Participants at a workshop "Opportunities, Prospects and Challenges in Indo Nepal Trade and Investment" jointly organized by CNI-YEF and WEPF.



Participants at a seminar "Current Economic Challenges and the need for a Cohesive Economic Community" organized by CNI.



K Chaudhary and Ram Nath Dhakal, President of State Affairs Committee in Constituent Assembly as Chief Guest. While President of Nepal Marwari Parishad presented a paper on the role of private sector in dealing with the aforementioned problems, Birendra Babu Shrestha, SSP, and Nava Raj Silwal, SP, jointly presented a paper on behalf of Nepal Police. Likewise, Keshab Baral, former AIG, and Vijay Sarawagi, former President, Birgunj Chamber of Commerce and Industry, made comments on the respective papers.

- President Hon Binod K Chaudhary presented CNI's recommendations for the budget FY 2009/10 to Finance Minister Surendra Pandey. CNI's recommendations were primarily divided into two areas. While CNI suggested for the continuation of important policy and programs incorporated in the government budget announced after the establishment of the democratic republic in the country, the second part of the recommendation was centered on required improvements and policy changes over the existing programs and necessary recommendations on the same.
- HE Alfonso Silva Navarro, Chilean Ambassador to Nepal, met with Acting CNI President Narendra K Basnyat at CNI. The discussion centered on ways to enhance investment and trader relations between two countries. HE Navarro informed that there was a possibility of Chilean investment in Nepal in the areas of hydropower, mines, tourism and pharmaceuticals. In turn, Nepal could export garments, carpet and handicrafts to Chile. Nepali Consular to Chile, Basanta Raj Mishra, was also present at the meeting.
- CNI delegation attended an interaction program organized in Constituent Assembly office. Later, CNI forwarded its institutional opinion with respect to various rights and duties to be

incorporated in the proposed constitution to ensure the protection of industrial community in Nepal.

- President of CNI underscored the need to address the problems of those sectors which have not been performing well recently. He demanded that extra facilities be provided to attract the investment required for bigger projects. Secretary in Ministry of Finance (Revenue) Krishna Hari Banskota agreed to consider the specific problems of the sectoral industries separately in the MoF. Minister of Finance Surendra Pandey concluded that the budget has given priorities to government, private sector and cooperatives. The comprehensive security plan of the government would be soon implemented which will reduce the number of criminal activities.
- Challenges and Opportunities of Drafting a New Constitution with Economic Development on the Centre Stage, (October 29, 2009): CNI organized this important interaction inviting all CA members who are in the process of drafting a new constitution. The drafting of a new constitution is always a very difficult task: drafting a federal structure modeled one, particularly for a tiny country like Nepal is additionally more challenging and complicated because of the issues of cost and financial viability and economic sustainability of the fragmented small state.
- Therefore, CNI invited Prof Peiris from Sri Lanka who is currently the Minister of Export Development and International Trade. He has previously served as Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Deputy Minister of Finance, Minister of Enterprise Development, Industrial Policy, and Investment Promotion. He completed a double Doctorate in Philosophy by the age of 28. He was Professor of Law, Dean of Faculty of Law and later, Vice Chancellor of the University of



- ➔ Home Minister Bhim Bahadur Rawal addressing the talk program on "Murder, Abduction and Impunity" organized by CNI.

London, Distinguished Fellow of Christ College and SMUTS Visiting Fellow in Commonwealth Studies. As Minister of Constitutional Affairs, he played a major role in the new Draft Constitution and its proposed implementation. He chaired a record 77 meetings of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Constitutional Affairs. Prof Peiris delivered his keynote address and shared his vast experience which was very helpful to Nepal's CA members.

- CNI President Hon Binod K Chaudhary was a delegate member in the Prime Minister's goodwill visit to India. Senior VP Narendra K Basnyat and NC Member Rakesh Adukia also accompanied the delegation on behalf of CNI.
- Harry Kendall, Director of South Asia, and Kapil Tamot, Head of Country Nepal, representing Adam Smith International (ASI), a UK based consulting firm, met with President of CNI Hon Binod K Chaudhary. The UK consulting firm is bidding for a Nepali project "Making Markets Work" to be funded by DFID and targeting agriculture and tourism as the key sectors to help support the private sector in Nepal. The ASI representatives sought the cooperation of CNI in the study of identifying high value Nepali agro products which can also help the market development for the country's poorer segment.
- CNI also organized a post budget (FY 2009/10) interaction meeting with Minister of Finance Surendra Pandey at Ministry of Finance. CNI presented the positive and negative aspects of the budget and drew the attention of Hon Minister towards the new problems attributable to the changes in the duties on different sectoral areas of the industry like oilseeds and flour mill, crusher, pharmaceutical, crude palmoil, plastic, cement and other infrastructure



projects, captive power plants, liquor, tourism related projects and banking sector, etc.

- Interaction on Current Economic Crisis (April 16, 2010): CNI organized an interaction on the program with Dr. Yubaraj Khatiwada, Governor, Nepal Rastra Bank, on the current economic crisis.
- Prior to the meeting with the Prime Minister, CNI delegation led by its President Hon Binod K Chaudhary had also met with Minister for Commerce and Supplies Rajendra Mahato and attended the joint meeting with FNCCI, NCC to discuss on the CO issue.
- CNI actively participated at the meeting of National Development Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister held on May 23-24, 2010. Senior Vice President Narendra K Basnyat represented the meeting on behalf of CNI and put forward CNI's concept paper of a three year Interim Plan for Nation Development.
- CNI delegation led by its President Hon Binod K Chaudhary met with Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal and requested that CNI be allowed to issue the Certificate of Origin (CO) to its member organizations for exporting products to India. The CNI delegates appraised the Prime Minister for arranging meeting with the government as well as other Chamber Organizations and honoring the continuous efforts of CNI for the last seven years with a view to secure the issuing rights of CO. Though CNI has started issuing CO to its members about a year back, no headway has been made with respect to issuing COs to India on behalf of CNI.

Therefore, CNI delegation requested the Prime Minister to authorize CNI for CO issuance to India and even suggested that the existing clause of the treaty be amended if deemed necessary for the same. CNI delegation included VPs Birendra K Shanghai and Anuj K Agrawal, Governing Council Members Tola Ram Dugar, Atma Ram Murarka, Shredhar Acharya, Vijay K Shah and Tek C Pokharel and Director General M B Karki. Likewise, NC Members Satish More, Bal Krishna Shrestha, Mahesh Lohia, Rajesh Agrawal, Vikas Dugar and Rakesh Adukia also attended the meeting. CNI members Amit More and Regan Budhathoki were present as well in the delegation as was Advocate Megh Raj Pokharel.

- CNI National Employers Forum was formally established at CNI-Secretariat. Minister for Labor and Transportation Management Mohammad Aftab Alam officially inaugurated the function of the Forum on May 20, 2010 at Kathmandu, which is under the Chairmanship of CNI Vice President Rajkumar Agrawal.



- ➡ Minister for Labor and Transport Mohammad Aftab Alam, CNI President Binod K Chaudhary, Senior VP Narendra K Basnyat and Convenor of CNI-NEF Raj Kumar Agrawal during CNI-NEF inauguration ceremony of National Employers Forum.

## Partnerships That Take Us Further

CNI believes that having bilateral agreements with regional and international associations will help it in achieving its goals of enhancing professionalism in management, advancement in technology and development of trade and industry in the country. Toward this end, CNI has some very important bilateral agreements with a number of important trade and industry organizations throughout the world which are listed here in chronological order:

### The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) - February 19, 2003



➔ Presidents of CNI and CII signing the Memorandum of Understanding.

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and the Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNN), with the aim of expanding and deepening of long-term mutually beneficial economic cooperation between India and Nepal, signed a MoU on Feb 19, 2003. In addition to other things, the MoU states that CII and CNN would facilitate promotion in bilateral trade, investments and joint ventures

in their respective countries by exchanging professional experience relating to such services as TQM, HRD, Corporate Advisory Services, Environment Management and Energy Conservation besides agreeing to cooperate in activities related to industrial and technological advancement.

### The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (CCC) - March 31, 2003



➔ Presidents of CNI and Ceylon Chamber of Commerce signing MoUs.

The MoU of this agreement states that CCC and CNI will take all opportunities within their competence to promote, strengthen and expand trade, economic, scientific, technological cooperation and other business relations between the member organizations of both the parties. It is also agreed that both CCC and CNI will exchange information on commerce, industry and the economy in general and on specific industrial sectors in respect to their specific countries.

## Metropolitan Chamber and Commerce Industry, Dhaka - January 17, 2004



➤ Presidents of CNI and Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dhaka, exchanging MoUs.

A Business Cooperation Agreement was signed between Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dhaka, and CNI whereby it was agreed that there would be ongoing exchange of data and business information, cooperation with and assistance to trade and investment missions organized by the two organizations and mutual promotion of trade fairs and special events conducted by the two parties besides providing advice and assistance to individual companies and business people visiting each other's countries.

## The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FBCCI) - January 18, 2004



➤ Presidents of CNI and FBCCI signing the Memorandum of Understanding.

An Agreement of Cooperation was signed between FBCCI and CNI to regularly exchange information about the economic development and publications of existing laws and regulations pertaining to foreign trade and investment in each other's countries with a view to opening up possibilities for increased trade and for the expansion of industrial cooperation between the enterprises and organizations of the two countries. It was also agreed to help each other in the organization of/or participation in exhibitions, international fairs, specialized exhibitions, economic and technical fairs, symposia, conferences and others similar events in each other's country.

## Partnership with The All India Association of Industries (AIAI) - May 10, 2004

CNI signed a MoU with All India Association of Industries (AIAI) on May 10, 2004, in order to promote greater economic, trade and investment opportunities between the industrial and business community of both the countries. AIAI comprises over 1500 companies, firms, professionals and industries that represent more than 1, 20,000 members from trade, commerce and industry of which over 50% represent the SME sector. The MoU states that the two organizations will encourage and promote cooperation in the field of bilateral trade, exchange of trade and investment related information, development of joint ventures and technology transfers and investment.

## Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) - February 3, 2005

A MoU was signed between KCCI and CNI wherein it was agreed that both organizations would exchange professional experience relating to services rendered to their respective members facilitating their relationship and adequate support for the successful outcome of specific programs. It was also agreed that they would cooperate





➔ Presidents of CNI and Karachi Chamber of Commerce & Industries (KCCB) exchanging the MOU signed by both presidents.

in activities for industrial and technological advancement and support each other in activities like seminars, courses and conferences by Pakistani and Nepalese specialists in Nepal and Pakistan.

## Islamabad Chamber of Commerce & Industry (ICCI) - February 4, 2005



➔ Signing of MoU between CNI and Islamabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

ICCI, represented by its President Tariq Sadiq and CNI, represented by its President Binod K Chaudhary, signed a MoU to promote bilateral cooperation for the advancement of trade and industry between Pakistan and Nepal through the vehicle and participation of the two organizations. It was agreed to exchange information and data about the quantum and flow of trade in each territory on a semi-annual basis besides promoting and strengthening trade and commerce between the two countries by arranging visits of trade delegations and holding of exhibitions and fairs in each other's country.

## The Lahore Chamber of Commerce & Industry (LCCI) - February 4, 2005



➔ At the ceremony to mark the signing of MoU between CNI and Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

LCCI signed a MoU with CNI whereby both parties agreed to exchange relevant trade and industry information of their respective countries on a regular basis. It was also agreed that both organizations would promote bilateral cooperation for the advancement of trade and industry by assisting each other to successfully hold exhibitions, trade fairs, symposia and conferences in each other's country besides exchanging trade enquiries and business proposals for joint ventures.

## The Indian Chamber of Commerce Hong Kong (ICCHK) - December 1, 2009

A MoU was signed between ICCHK and CNI recognizing the need and possibilities of enhancing economic cooperation and exploring business opportunities between Hong Kong SAR, Mainland China and Nepal. The MoU agreed to promote trilateral trade, investments and joint ventures between Hong Kong SAR, Mainland China and Nepal. It was agreed to extend all cooperation and assistance to visiting delegation of each other's organizations and to assist each other in holding exhibitions, seminars and trade fairs organized in Hong Kong SAR, Mainland China and Nepal to promote trilateral relationship.

## Moments to Remember



➔ Mr. Binod K. Chaudhary and other senior industrialists of Nepal in discussions with Mr. Alexander Pitt, Residential Director, International Monetary Fund (IMF) at the CNI Secretariat.



➔ Chief Guest Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal and other dignitaries at the inaugural programme of CNI Economic Summit on August 31, 2008.



➔ CNI officials welcoming senior UML leader Bhim Bahadur Rawal at the CNI Economic Summit on August 31, 2008.





➔ Mr. Binod K. Chaudhary welcoming H.E. Shashank, Foreign Secretary, Government of India, at a function in his honour organized on February 24, 2004.



➔ CNI office bearers with CNI President Binod K. Chaudhary at the program organized for 'Draft Presentation of Industrial Policy 2002'.



➔ CNI office bearers with CNI President Binod K. Chaudhary at the inauguration ceremony of Young Entrepreneurs Forum on August 15, 2005.



➡ Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal inaugurating CNI's 6th AGM in December 2008 at Kathmandu.



➡ CNI President Binod K Chaudhary, other CNI office bearers and distinguished participants at the post-budget discussions organized by CNI in July 2006 in the capital.



➡ CNI office bearers and President Binod K Chaudhary at the press conference at Hotel Hyatt Regency, Kathmandu, to announce the 3 day Hydropower Invest Mart commencing from Aug 21, 2004



➡ Minister of Labor and Transport Management Mohammed Aftab Alam inaugurating the CNI National Employers Forum May 20, 2010.



➡ CNI President Binod K Chaudhary welcoming senior UML leader Jhala Nath Khanal at the CNI Economic Summit on August 31, 2008.





➡ Prof GL Peris, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka, delivering his speech at the CNI organized interaction programme on 'Challenges, Opportunities and Drafting a New Constitution with Economic Development at the Center Stage' in October 2009 at the capital.



➡ UCPN (Maoist) leaders Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda), Dr. Baburam Bhattarai and other Maoist leaders' on of the first encounter with the private sector, which they were still under ground.





➤ Trade union leaders addressing the inaugural function of CNI National Employers Forum on May 20, 2010.



➤ CNI officials at a press interaction with media people.



➤ CNI office bearers with Finance Ministry officials at a programme organized by CNI on January 25, 2005.



➤ Finance Minister Surendra Pandey with CNI President Binod K Chaudhary at the 2010/2011 pre-budget discussion programme held at the Finance Ministry in June 2010.



➤ CNI President Binod K Chaudhary speaking at a discussion program organized by CNI on "CNI's Approach to Budget 2005/2006".





➡ CNI office bearers and other participants at the discussion programme organized by CNI in November 2006 to bring the economic agenda to the center stage.



➡ CNIPresidentBinodKChaudharyalongwithotherCNIofficials in an interaction program with the then Finance Minister Badri P Shrestha on "Revival of the National Economy".



➡ CNI President Binod K Chaudhary welcoming senior UML leader and Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal at the CNI Economic Summit on August 31, 2008.



➡ Dr. Shankar P Sharma, the then VC of National Planning Commission, speaking at "Stakeholders' Symposium" hosted by CNI.





➡ Acting President of CNI Narendra K Basnyat at a meeting with Chilean Ambassador to Nepal His Excellency Alfonso Silva Navarro in August 2009.



➡ CNI office bearers welcoming the Australian Ambassador at the CNI Secretariat.



➡ CNI office bearers welcoming F. Ring, German Ambassador at the CNI Secretariat.



➡ CNI office bearers and President Binod K Chaudhary at an interaction programme with the Japanese envoy at the CNI Secretariat.



➔ Meeting with the HE M. Morshad Khan, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, by CNI business delegation at Dhaka.



➔ Minister of State for Finance and Economic Affairs of Pakistan Hina Rabbani Khar addressing a welcome program organized by CNI in March 2005.



➔ The then Ambassador of Pakistan to Nepal at the CNI Secretariat.



➔ Austrian Trade Commissioner Hans-Joerg Hoertnagel at the CNI Secretariat.



➔ A meeting between the officials of Embassy of China and CNI at the CNI Secretariat.





➤ Minister of State for Finance and Economic Affairs of Pakistan Hina Rabbani Khar with her Nepali counterpart Madhukar Shamshere Rana and CNI officials.



➤ Meeting between CNI officebearers and at the CNI Secretariat in Kathmandu.



➤ CNI President Binod K Chaudhary welcoming HE Tatsuo Mizumo, Ambassador of Japan at the CNI Secretariat.



➤ Ambassador of United States to Nepal HE Nancy J Powell in a discussion with CNI President Binod K Chaudhary and other CNI office bearers at the CNI Secretariat in Kathmandu.



➡ CNI President Binod K Chaudhary welcoming senior Maoist leader Dr Baburam Bhattarai at the CNI Economic Summit on August 31, 2008.



➡ Foreign Minister of Bangladesh HEM Morshad Khan addressing a program organized by CNI..

# CNI Forums

Joint Economic Forum (JEF)

CEOs Forum

Young Entrepreneurs Forum

Women Entrepreneurs and  
Professionals Forum

National Employers Forum

CNI Eminent Experts Group



CNICommittee

ExternalRelationsCommittee

Infrastructure including Energy and  
Environment Committee

CNI Building Construction Fund  
Raising Committee

IndiaTradeandExportCommittee

CommitteeonIndustryQualityand  
Certificate of Origin

Agriculture Livestock and Public  
Private Partnership Committee

Membership Services and Human Resource  
Development Committee

PR&CommunicationCommittee

# Organization Structure



# CNI Organization Structure

## General Body

This is the highest body constituted of all members of CNI. It is also called the General Assembly.

## National Council

National Council is one of the high level bodies consisting of 33 people (including office bearers) representing different sectors of CNI Membership.

## Governing Council

Governing Council is the policymaking body of CNI that is constituted of seven senior business leaders including the President.

## Office Bearers

Office Bearers Committee is the main functional body of CNI consisting of the President, the Senior Vice President, four Vice Presidents (including ex-officio Vice President) and Director General (non-voting member).

## Secretariat

CNI has an efficient Secretariat with a Documentation and Information Unit and a Forum Committee as well as a Meeting Hall and various office bearers and administrative wings supported by professional and support staff.



➔ Office bearers meeting at CNI Secretariat.

## Making a Difference by Participation

CNI is well represented in the following bodies/organizations/committees:

### **Economic Policy Network I**

This network is under the Ministry of Finance and looks after the economic policy related matters.

### **Economic Policy Network II**

EPN is an ADB funded project with Ministry of Finance as the focal point. ADB provided technical assistance to the Government of Nepal to establish an Economic Policy Network II to facilitate the policy dialogue among various stakeholders, foster consensus and secure commitment for implementation of the policy reform agenda in the year 2003. The committee meets frequently and holds discussion on issues like strategies for promoting industrial property licensing in Nepal, constraints and approaches for developing market access and vertical linkage in high value agriculture, economic policy on international trade, investment and employment.

### **Industrial Promotion Board**

This committee under the Department of Industries, Ministry of Industry, looks after the issues of industries. It works for industrial promotion in Nepal.

### **Revenue Consultative Committee**

CNI has been represented in the Steering Committee of Revenue Consultative Committee

(RCC). There are altogether four sub-committees under this main committee which also has representation from CNI in Industries Sub-committee, Custom Sub-committee, Tax Sub-committee and Social Development Committee.

### **Technical Committee**

The Technical Committee provides access to the technical requirements of exportable and importable products and offers suggestions to the Government of Nepal in the areas of technical issues related to Certificate of Origin which has to be fulfilled by the industries exporting their products to India under the Nepal-India Trade Treaty.

### **Revenue Committee**

This committee is under the Department of Customs, Ministry of Finance. Policy level issues are discussed along with the participation of the private sector at the higher levels.

### **Women Entrepreneurs Forum**

This committee is under the Ministry of Industry and looks after the policy and programs of Women Entrepreneurs.

### **Sick- Industry Rehabilitation Committee**

This committee is under Nepal Rastra Bank which looks after the policy, problems and programs for the rehabilitation of sick Industries.



**“**The implementation of SAFTA has facilitated trading arrangements to eight members of SAARC on preferential basis.**”**

### **National Development Council**

Rt Hon'ble Prime Minister chairs the Council and it approves the long term plan and policies for the nation's development.

### **Economic Diplomacy Implementation and Monitoring Committee**

Foreign Ministry looks after this committee and it monitors and follows up on plans and programs for economic diplomacy.

### **High Level LDC Committee**

This committee is under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Hon'ble Minister chairs the committee.

### **National Business Forum (NBF)**

This forum has been constituted under the executing order of Nepal Government and IFC of World Bank provides technical and financial support to this committee.

### **Industrial Security Force**

CNI was represented in the Industrial Security Force committee which was formed to deal with matters related to provision of security measures to industrial institutions in the country.

### **Regional Trading Arrangements (RTAs)**

Nepal is associated with two regional trading arrangements to promote trade at the regional level.

### **SAFTA**

The 12th SAARC Summit held in Islamabad in January 2004 adopted the South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) policy which came into operation from the same month. The implementation of SAFTA has facilitated trading arrangements to eight members of SAARC on preferential basis. It has been committed to gradually reduce tariff and lower it from five to zero percent for commodities exclusive of those in the negative list of the member states. Besides, SAFTA also intends to minimize other barriers prevailing in trade among these countries. SAFTA allows trade of merchandise goods only. This will enable promotion of trade among the poorer countries in South Asia.

However, the treaty itself does not incorporate all components that are essential for the least developed member states to draw concrete consensus on certain issues, namely, Revenue Compensatory Mechanism, Rules of Origin, Sensitive List, Technical Assistance for least developed members, among other rules and regulations for the effective implementation of the Trade Liberalization Programme and granting of Special and Differential Treatment to LDC members. These issues form the crux of the treaty. Until and unless concrete and constructive negotiations are concluded on these issues, the future of SAFTA will remain uncertain.

“CNI advocated and lobbied towards the opening of the service sector and sub sector under the GATT even after Nepal’s accession to WTO.”

### World Trade Organization

CNI has contributed significantly to the Government of Nepal prior to Nepal’s accession to WTO. CNI organized a series of meetings, workshops and seminars related to various aspects of WTO. CNI has also been consulted during different phase of negotiations. Nepal’s accession to WTO as its 147th member was made on April 24, 2004. Further, CNI advocated and lobbied

towards the opening of the service sector and sub sector under the GATT even after Nepal’s accession to WTO. CNI is also providing information and support for the preparation of different acts viz. Insolvency Act; Competition Act; Patent Acts; and other Acts to be drafted to comply with the WTO trade regime. CNI has also opened the WTO Cell to monitor and advise the government on WTO related matters.



➡ Participants at the seminar on “Issues of Trade Facilitation on WTO” organized by CNI in collaboration with Nepal Window II Trade Related Capacity Building.

**B**IMSTEC was initiated with the goal to combine the 'Look West' policy of Thailand and ASEAN with the 'Look East' policy of India and South Asia.

### **BIMSTEC**

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) was formally launched in June 1997 at the joint initiation of Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Nepal was granted membership in 2003. This sub-regional grouping aims to create an enabling environment for rapid economic development, accelerates social progress in the sub-region, promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest, provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities, cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of, and complementary to national development plans of member states, maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations, and cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a sub-regional basis and which makes best use of available synergies.

BIMSTEC was initiated with the goal to combine the "Look West" policy of Thailand and ASEAN with the "Look East" policy

of India and South Asia. So, it can be said to be a link between ASEAN and SARRC. Seven members of BIMSTEC covers 13 Priority Sectors led by member countries in a voluntary manner namely, Trade and Investment, Technology, Energy, Transport and Communication, Tourism, Fisheries, Agriculture, Cultural Cooperation, Environment and Disaster Management, Public Health, People-to-People Contact, Poverty Alleviation and Counterterrorism and Transnational Crimes. Nepal hopes to contribute to the cause of regional economic cooperation on account of enormous potential of tourism, hydropower, trade and investment.

### **Accounting Standard Board**

ASB has formed International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Governance Plan Formation Committee with a view to enforce international financial reporting standards effective from 2011. CNI was represented during the preparation of the committee which is a representative organization of the business association in Nepal.

# CNI Governing Council

## Convenor

### Mr. Chiranjilal Agrawal

Godavari Marble Industries (P) Ltd.  
Pingalsthan, Kathmandu



## President

### Mr. Binod K. Chaudhary

CG Foods (Nepal) Pvt. Ltd.  
Chaudhary House, Sanepa, Lalitpur



## Member

### Mr. Shridhar Prasad Acharya

Godavari Village Resorts (P) Ltd.  
Amarabati, Toukhel, Lalitpur



### Mr. Tola Ram Dugar

Dugar Foods and Beverage (P) Ltd.  
Jamal Kathmandu



### Mr. Atma Ram Murarka

Sri Ram Refined Oil Industries (P) Ltd.  
Thapathali, Kathmandu



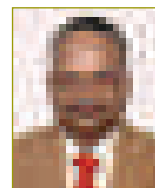
### Mr. Tek Chandra Pokhrel

Shangri-La Tours (P) Ltd.  
Kantipath, Kathmandu



### Mr. Vijay Shah

Himalayan Distillery Limited  
Jawalakhel, Lalitpur





# CNI National Council

(December 2008 onwards)

## President

Hon. Binod K Chaudhary  
C.G Foods (Nepal) Pvt Ltd  
Sanepa, Lalitpur

## Senior Vice President

Mr. Narendra K Basnyat  
Bank of Kathmandu  
Kamal Pokhari, Kathmandu

## Vice President

Mr. Raj Kumar Agrawal  
Shree Shiva Shakti Ghee Udhog (Pvt) Ltd  
Teku, Kathmandu

## Vice President

Mr. Birendra K Shanghai  
Annapurna Vegetable Products Pvt Ltd  
Putali Sadak, Kathmandu

## Vice President

Mr. Hari Bhakta Sharma  
Deurali-Janta Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd  
Hattisar, Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu

## Vice President

Mr. Anuj Kumar Agrawal  
Mainawati Steel Industries Pvt Ltd  
Kichhapokhari, Kathmandu

## Vice President

Mr. Ananda Kumar Bagaria  
Probiotech Industries Pvt Ltd  
Kamaladi, Kathmandu

Mr. Atma Ram Murarka  
Sri Ram Refined Oil Industries Pvt Ltd  
Thapathali, Kathmandu

Mr. Bal Krishna Shrestha  
Hama Iron and Steel Industries  
Tripureshwor, Kathmandu

Mr. Basanta Raj Mishra  
Temple Tiger Group of Companies  
Kamaladi, Kathmandu

Mr. Gunchandra Bista  
Avinash Hatchery Pvt Ltd  
Narayanghat, Chitwan

Mr. Hemant Golcha  
Ahirant Multi Fibers Ltd  
Golchha House, Ganabahal, Kathmandu

Mr. Kamal K Begani  
Nandhan Ghee and Oil Industries Pvt Ltd  
Bhagawati Bahal, Naxal, Kathmandu

Mr. Jeevan Nepal

Maruti Cement Pvt Ltd  
Tripureshwor, Kathmandu

Mr. Manoj Kedia  
Kedia International Pvt Ltd  
Tindhara Road, Kamaladi, Kathmandu

Mr. Parmeshwor Lal Agrawal  
Narayani Leather Manufacturing Industries  
Chachan House, Tripureshwor, Kathmandu

Mr. Rajendra P Aryal  
Trikon Advertising Service  
Ghantaghar, Kathmandu

Mr. Rajesh K Agrawal  
Rajesh Metal Crafts Ltd  
Teku, Kathmandu

Mr. Rakesh K Adukia  
Nepal Herbs and Herbal Products Association  
Tripureshwor, Kathmandu

Mr. Ramesh Gupta  
Ganapati Vanaspati Pvt Ltd (Lucky Group)  
Tripureshwor, Kathmandu

Mr. Satish K More  
Ganapati Vanaspati Pvt Ltd (Lucky Group)  
Tripureshwor, Kathmandu

Mr. Shakti K Begani  
Atlas De Cargo, Bhatbhateni, Kathmandu

Mr. Shiva Ratan Sharda  
Pashupati Khadya Tel Udyog P. Ltd  
Thapathali, Kathmandu

Mr. Subodh Todi  
Super Lamicoats, Radha Kuti Arcade  
Putalisadak, Kathmandu

Mr. Sashi Kanta Agrawal  
Dhanlaxmi Synthetics Ltd. Shiva Arcade  
Basantapur, Kathmandu

Mr. Upendra Poudyal  
NMB Bank Limited  
Babarmahal, Kathmandu

Mr. Vishnu Agrawal  
United Finance Limited, IJ Plaza  
Durbar Marg, Kathmandu

Mr. Kishore K Khanal  
Everest Multi Products Ind Pvt Ltd  
Tripureshwor, Kathmandu

# CNI Office Bearers

## Current Office Bearers

elected at 4th, 5th and  
6th AGM - December 19, 2008

### Mr. Binod K Chaudhary

President, CNI  
CG Foods (Nepal) Pvt Ltd  
Chaudhary House, Sanepa, Lalitpur  
Phone: 5525171  
Mob: 9851023373  
Fax: 5527364



### Mr. Narendra K Basnyat

Senior Vice President, CNI  
Bank of Kathmandu  
Kamal Pokhari, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4437531  
Fax: 4428986



### Mr. Birendra K Shanghai

Vice President, CNI  
Annapurna Vegetable Products P Ltd  
Triveni Complex, Putalisadak, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4253050/ 4224074/ 4224104  
Mob: 9851020530  
Fax: 4240780



### Mr. Hari Bhakta Sharma

Vice President, CNI  
Deurali - Janta Pharmaceuticals P Ltd  
Hattisar, Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4435167  
Mob: 9851021281  
Fax: 4435166



### Mr Anuj K Agrawal

Vice President, CNI  
Mainawati Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd  
Khichhapokhari, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4221312  
Mob: 9851020888  
Fax: 4226013/ 4248688



### Mr. Raj Kumar Agrawal

Vice President, CNI  
Shree Shiva Shakti Ghee Udhyog Pvt Ltd  
Teku, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4229831  
Mob: 9851023783  
Fax: 4229832



### Mr. MeghNath Neupane (appointed June 16, 2010)

Director General, CNI Secretariat  
Bagmati Chambers, 3rd Floor, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4243711/4244686



## Office Bearers

elected at 3rd AGM - June 21, 2006

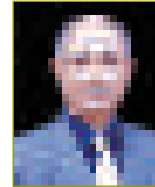
### Mr. Binod K Chaudhary

President, CNI  
Fast Food (Nepal) Pvt Ltd  
Chaudhary House, Sanepa, Lalitpur  
Phone: 5525171  
Mob: 9851023373  
Fax: 5527364



### Mr. Narendra K Basnyat

Senior Vice President, CNI  
Bank of Kathmandu  
Kamal Pokhari, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4437531  
Fax: 4428986



### Mr. Pawan Golyan

Vice President (Finance), CNI  
Reliance Spinning Mills Ltd  
Basantapur, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4241849/ 4226081/ 4488150  
Mob: 9851021001  
Fax: 4224461/ 4225538



### Mr. Atma Ram Murarka

Vice President, CNI  
Sri Ram Refined Oil Industries P Ltd  
Thapathali, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4260056  
Mob: 9802030491  
Fax: 4260809



### Mr. Jagdish Prasad Agrawal

Vice President, CNI  
National Polyplast Ind. Pvt Ltd  
Kamaladi, Kathmandu/ Gitamata Road, Birgunj  
Phone: 4229831/ 051522336  
Mob: 9855022654/ 9802900171  
Fax: 4229832/ 051520963



### Mr. Min Bahadur Karki

Director General, CNI Secretariat,  
Bagmati Chambers, 3rd Floor, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4243711/ 4244686



## Office Bearers

elected at 2nd AGM - Dec 14, 2004

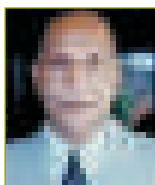
### Mr. Binod KChaudhary

President, CNI  
CG Foods (Nepal) Pvt Ltd  
Chaudhary House, Sanepa, Lalitpur  
Phone: 5525171  
Mob: 9851023373  
Fax: 5527364



### Mr. Atma Ram Murarka

Vice President, CNI  
Sri Ram Refined Oil Industries P Ltd  
Thapathali, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4260056  
Mob: 980203049  
Fax: 4260809



### Mr. Rajendra K. Khetan

Vice president, CNI  
Gorkha Brewery Pvt.Ltd  
Khetan Group, Hattisar, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4444445  
Fax: 4444443



### Mr. Narendra K Basnyat

Vice President, CNI  
Bank of Kathmandu  
Kamal Pokhari, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4437531  
Fax: 4428986



### Mr. Pawan Golyan

Treasurer, CNI  
Reliance Spinning Mills Ltd  
Basantapur, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4241849/ 4226081/ 4488150  
Mob: 9851021001  
Fax: 4224461/ 4225538



### Mr. Min Bahadur Karki

Director General, CNI Secretariat,  
BagmatiChambers,3rdFloor,Kathmandu  
Phone: 4243711/ 4244686  
Mob: 9851106954





## Office Bearers

elected at 1st AGM - June 18, 2003

### **.Binod K Chaudhary**

President, CNI  
CG Foods (Nepal) Pvt Ltd  
Chaudhary House, Sanepa, Lalitpur  
Phone: 5525171  
Mob: 9851023373  
Fax: 5527364



### **Mr. Chiranji Lal Agrawal**

Vice President, CNI  
Godavari Marble Industries P Ltd  
Pingalsthan, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4411187/ 4412268/ 4421994  
Fax: 4412961



### **Mr. Tek Chandra Pokhrel**

Vice President, CNI  
Shangri- La Tours P. Ltd  
Kantipath, Kathmandu  
Phone: 422613/ 4434343  
Fax: 4227068



### **Mr. Devendra Kumar Agrawal**

Vice President, CNI  
Shivam Plastics Industries P Ltd  
Biratnagar  
Phone: 025-540388/ 021- 526835  
Fax: 025- 540360



### **Mr. Pawan Golyan**

Treasurer, CNI  
Reliance Spinning Mills Ltd  
Basantapur, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4241849/ 4226081/ 4488150  
Mob: 9851021001  
Fax: 4224461/ 4225538



### **Mr. Min Bahadur Karki**

Director General, CNI Secretariat,  
Bagmati Chambers, 3rd Floor, Kathmandu  
Phone: 4243711/ 4244686  
Mob: 9851106954



# CNI Adhoc Committee

## Adhoc Committee

Constituted in 2001

### Mr. Binod K Chaudhary

President & M.D. Chaudhary Group  
President Federation of Nepalese Chambers  
of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) 1993-95  
Vice President SAARC Chambers of Commerce  
and Industry (1993-95)  
Executive Member Steering Committee  
G77 Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1990-93)



### Mr. Tek Chandra Pokhrel

Managing Director Sangrila Tours  
Member National Tourism Council  
Honourary Consulate General of Mexico



### Mr. Atma Ram Murarka

Chairman Murarka Organization  
Former Vice-President, FNCCI  
President Nepal Vegetable Oil & Ghee  
Manufacturers Association



### Mr. Bal Krishna Shrestha

Executive Chairman  
Hama Iron & Steel Industry  
President Nepal Steel Rolling Mills Association



### Mr. Banwari Lal Mittal

Managing Director Air Ananya  
Senate Member Tribhuvan University  
Past President Nepal Chamber of Commerce  
and Industry (1989-1993)



### **Mr. Chiranji Lal Agrawal**

Managing Director  
Godavari Marble Industry  
Former First Vice President FNCCI



### **Mr. Hari Bhakta Sharma**

Managing Director  
Deurali Janata Pharmaceuticals  
General Secretary Association of Pharmaceutical  
Producers of Nepal



### **Mr. Himalaya S. Rana**

Chairman Himalayan Bank  
First Governor Nepal Rastra Bank  
Former Diplomat with United Nations



### **Mr. Hulas Chand Golchha, Late**

Chairman Golchha Organization  
Chairman WASME International  
Committee for LDCs  
Immediate Past President Nepal Britain  
Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Past President Morang Industry Association  
Honourary Consulate General of Poland



### **Mr. Jagdish Prasad Agrawal**

Managing Director Pro Biotek  
Former Secretary General FNCCI  
Secretary General Nepal Marwari Parishad  
Former Vice President Management Association of  
Nepal



### **Mr. M.A. Lari**

Chairman & Managing Director  
Hotel Everest International  
Chairman World Travels Nepal  
Executive Member Hotel Association of Nepal  
Vice President Modern Indian School



### **Mr. Mahesh Kumar Agrawal**

Managing Director Mahesh Overseas Enterprises  
Immediate Past President  
Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Member National Development Council



**Mr. Mahesh Kumar Agrawal (Mittal)**

Executive Chairman Mittal Tea Industries  
Former Vice-Chairman Employers Council FNCCI  
Former Member National Tea and Coffee  
Development Board



**Mr. Mohan Gopal Khetan, Late**

Chairman Khetan Group  
Former Treasurer FNCCI  
Founder Executive Member Kathmandu University  
Honourary Consulate General of Turkey



**Mr. Pawan Golyan**

Vice Chairman Golpan Group  
Chairman & Managing Director  
Reliance Spinning Mills



**Mr. Shridhar Prasad Acharya**

Managing Director Godavari Village Resort



**Mr. Santosh K. Tibarewala**

Managing Director Tibarewala & Sons  
Chairman Industry Committee, FNCCI  
Governing Council Member WASME  
Honourary Consulate General of the  
Kingdom of Morocco



**Mr. Shashi Kant Agrawal**

Chairman SK Group  
Chairman Reliable Yarn Industries  
Executive Member FNCCI  
President Nepal Sugar Mills Association





**Mr. Shiva Ratan Sharda**

Chairman Sharda Group  
President Nepal Soap  
Manufacturers Association



**Mr. Sita Ram Prasai**

Executive Chairman Universdal Tours and Travels  
President Nepal Korea Chamber of Commerce and  
Industry  
Founder Chairman Sita Ram Literary Academy  
Executive Member Nepal Korea (ROC)  
Friendship Association



**Dr. Thakur Nath Panta, Late**

President Bank of Kathmandu  
Executive Director National  
Campus for Business Studies  
Secretary Ministry of Finance HMG (1991-1994)



**Mr. Tola Ram Dugar**

Chairman TM Dugar Group  
Founder Chairman  
Nepal Jain Parishad Kathmandu



**Mr. Upendra Poudyal**

General Manager Nepal Merchant  
Banking & Finance Ltd.



**Mr. Vijay K. Shah**

Chairman Himalayan Distillery  
Former Vice President FNCCI  
President Nepal Beverages &  
Cigarette Industries Association  
Founder Co-Chairman Agro Enterprises Centre FNCCI



# Secretariat and Professional Management

### Membership Services

CNI Membership Committee has been actively rendering services to CNI members. Fast and efficient means of e-mail communication has been brought into active use. This system provides members with speedy, economical and prompt service.

The visits of CNI delegation to Sri Lanka, India and Bangladesh have been able to further strengthen and expand its relationship with associated chamber organizations in these countries. Active involvement of CNI members in such visits to chamber organizations of neighboring countries have provided an opportunity to explore the potential trade opportunities in these markets.

### Certificate of Origin

CNI has also been engaged in issuing Certificate of Origin to CNI members engaged in exports of various products to third country markets. CNI has also been represented in the Technical Committee of

the Department of Industries to look after the technical aspects of exports formalities.

### Documentation and Information Centre

The CNI is equipped with important information related to trade and industry both in Nepal and at the international level. The centre's collection is updated regularly with trade directories, publications, journals and articles.

### Foreign Trade/Information Division

CNI has been actively coordinating information needs of its members and other users and addressing their query on commercial and industrial matters.

### Publications

CNI has been publishing its quarterly newsletter which carries information on its activities and issues related with the economy.

“CNI has been actively coordinating information needs of its members and other users and addressing their query on commercial and industrial matters.”







# CNI Membership

## Impact on the Economy

### CNI Membership Impact

CNI's members include 125 corporate houses, leading institutions and multinational companies representing more than 1000 companies and 500 industries with a combined turnover of Rs. 35,000 crores and investments of Rs. 20,000 crores. They provide direct employment to 50,000 people and indirect employment to 150,000 and contribute to 70-90% in all major sectors of the economy. They have a footprint across all major cities, towns and industrial regions extending from Mechi to Mahakali.

# Big Corporate Houses of Nepal in CNI

The membership of CNI comprises of the most esteemed business and industrial houses of Nepal. In fact, combined together they represent around 80% of the country's economy. That is why CNI claims to speak for the business and industrial sector in Nepal and that is why CNI has a great impact on policy and decision making in Nepal's economic sector. Listed here are the major houses and the sectors they are involved in:

## 1. Chaudhary Group [CG]

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Manufacturing (Cement)
- c. Banking and Finance
- d. Education
- e. Health
- f. Tourism
- g. Automobiles
- h. Housing and Infrastructure Development
- i. Electronics
- j. Agro-Based Industry
- k. Power and Energy
- l. Trading

## 2. Golchha Organization

- a. Electronics
- b. Automobiles
- c. Manufacturing (Steel)
- d. Foods and Beverages
- e. Banking and Finance
- f. Agro-Based Industry
- g. Trading

## 3. Dugar Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Automobiles
- d. Agro-Based Industry
- e. Manufacturing (Steel)
- f. Trading

## 4. Sharda Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Housing and Infrastructure Development
- d. Agro-Based Industry
- e. Manufacturing (Cement, Steel)
- f. Trading

## 5. Vishal Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Agro-Based Industry
- d. Manufacturing (Steels)
- e. Housing and Infrastructure Development
- f. Trading

## 6. Shanker Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Housing and Infrastructure Development
- d. Agro-Based Industry
- e. Manufacturing (Cement, Steels)
- f. Trading

### 7.Triveni Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Agro-Based Industry
- d. Trading

### 8.MC Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Automobiles
- d. Agro-Based Industry
- e. Manufacturing (Marbles)

### 9.Chachan Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Agro-Based Industry
- d. Trading
- e. Manufacturing (Cement)

### 10.Lucky Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Automobiles
- d. Agro-Based Industry
- e. Trading
- f. Housing and Infrastructure Development

### 11.Shiva Shakti Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Automobiles
- d. Agro-Based Industry
- e. Trading
- f. Housing and Infrastructure Development

### 12.Goenka Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Automobiles

- d. Agro-Based Industry
- e. Trading
- f. Housing and Infrastructure Development

### 13.Kedia International Organization

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Automobiles
- d. Agro-Based Industry
- e. Trading
- f. Housing and Infrastructure Development

### 14.Begani Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Automobiles
- d. Agro-Based Industry
- e. Trading

### 15.Khetan Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Automobiles
- d. Agro-Based Industry
- e. Trading
- f. Housing and Infrastructure Development

### 16.Murarka Group

- a. Foods and Beverages
- b. Banking and Finance
- c. Automobiles
- d. Agro-Based Industry
- e. Manufacturing (Cement, Steel)
- f. Trading
- g. Housing and Infrastructure Development

Besides the above listed organizations, there are other members of CNI who are from different sectors of Nepalese industries like Pharmaceuticals, Banks, Finance and Insurance Companies, Airline Companies, Housing and Construction Companies, Engineering Firms, Agro-Based Companies, Export-Import Companies, Hotels and Resorts, Travels and Tour Companies. CNI member companies/industries are as listed here:

## CNI MEMBERS

SN	Company Name	Address
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>		
1.	Aarati Soap & Chemical Industries P Ltd	Nagpokhari, Naxal, Kathmandu
2.	Aarati Strips Pvt Ltd	Chakrapath, Balaju, Kathmandu
3.	Airtech Industries Pvt Ltd	Thapathali, Kathmandu
4.	Annapurna Vegetable Products P Ltd	Triveni Complex, Putalisadak, Kathmandu
5.	Arihant Multi-Fibers Ltd	Golchha House, Ganabahal, Kathmandu
6.	Asian Paints (Nepal) Pvt Ltd	Thamel, Kathmandu
7.	Atlas Pet Plastic Industries Pvt Ltd	Balaju Industrial Area, Balaju, Kathmandu
8.	Avinash Hatchery Pvt Ltd	Balaju, Chakrapath, Kathmandu
9.	Baba Jute Mills Pvt Ltd	Dhakhwa Building, New Road, Kathmandu
10.	BRT International Pvt Ltd	Dhumbarahi, Kathmandu
11.	Butwal Cement Mills Pvt Ltd	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
12.	C.G. Foods (Nepal) Pvt Ltd	Chaudhary House, Sanepa
13.	Chui Se Textile Co P Ltd	Lazimpat Marga, Baluwatar, Kathmandu
14.	Crown Textile Industries	VDC 8, Ramgarhwa, Parsa, Birgunj
15.	Dabur Nepal Pvt Ltd	Tinkune, Kathmandu
16.	Deurali-Janta Pharmaceuticals P Ltd	Hattisar, Kamalpokhari
17.	Dhanlaxmi Synthetics Ltd	Shiva Arcade, Bashantapur, Kathmandu
18.	Dugar Food & Beverage Pvt Ltd	Dugar Niwas, Jamal, Kathmandu
19.	Dugar Spices & Food Products Pvt Ltd	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
20.	Eastern Textile Industries Ltd	Pyukha Tole, Newroad, Kathmandu
21.	Esskay Pvt Ltd	Sanepa Height, Lalitpur
22.	Everest Paper Mills Pvt Ltd	New Road, Kathmandu
23.	Everest Rolling Industries (P) Ltd	6/40, Safla Niwas, New Road, Kathmandu
24.	Ganapati Vanaspati Pvt Ltd	Tripureswor (Lucky Tower), Kathmandu
25.	Godawari Marble Industries Pvt Ltd	Pingalsthan, Ktm
26.	Gorkha Lahari Pvt Ltd	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
27.	Hama Iron & Steel Industries	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
28.	Hilltake Industries Pvt Ltd	Solti Mode, Kathmandu
29.	Himalayan Distillery Limited	Satdobato, Lalitpur
30.	Hulas Steel Industries Pvt Ltd	Kamaladi, Kathmandu,
31.	Hulas Wire Industries Pvt Ltd	Golchha House, Ganabahal, Kathmandu
32.	Jagdamba Steels Pvt Ltd	Tinkune, Kathmandu
33.	Karmacharya Bakes and Foods Pvt Ltd	Pokhara



34.	Kedia International Pvt Ltd	Tindhara Road, Kamaladi, Kathmandu
35.	Laminar Pvt Ltd	Jahada, Biratnagar 13
36.	Mainawati Steel Industries Pvt Ltd	Khichhapokhari, Kathmandu
37.	MB Petrolube Pvt Ltd	303, Kamaladi, Kathmandu
38.	Nandan Ghee & Oil Industries (P) Ltd	Bhagawati Bahal, Naxal, Kathmandu
39.	Narayani Leather Manufacturing Industries	98/6, Chachan House, Tripureswor
40.	National Polyplast Ind Pvt Ltd	Kamaladi, Kathmandu
41.	Nepal Boards Limited	Golchha House, Ganabahal, Kathmandu
42.	Nuplast Industries Pvt Ltd	Tripureswor, Lucky Tower, Kathmandu
43.	Pashupati Jyoti Ply Industries Pvt Ltd	Tahachal, Kathmandu
44.	Pashupati Khadya Tel Udyog P Ltd	Sharda Group, Thapathali, Kathmandu
45.	Pawan Putra Industries Pvt Ltd	Tahachal and Newroad, Kathmandu
46.	Probiotech Industries Pvt Ltd	Kamaladi, Kathmandu
47.	Puja Soap and Household Products Pvt Ltd	Ram Shah Path, Putali Sadak Kathmandu
48.	Rajesh Hardwares	Bagmati Chambers, Teku, Kathmandu
49.	Rajesh Metal Crafts Limited	Bagmati Chamber, Teku, Kathmandu
50.	Reliance Paper Mills Pvt Ltd	Bagmati Chamber, Teku, Kathmandu
51.	Reliance Spinning Mills	Shiva Arcade, Bashantapur, Kathmandu
52.	Riddhi Siddhi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd	Kuleshwor Road, Kalimati
53.	S.R. Drugs Laboratories Pvt Ltd	Saket Complex, Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
54.	Shakti Holdings Pvt. Ltd	Balkhu, Kathmandu
55.	Shanghai Plastic Industries P Ltd	Indrachok, Kathmandu
56.	Shephard Carpet Industries Pvt Ltd	Bouddha, Kathmandu
57.	Shivam Cement (P) Ltd	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
58.	Shivam Plastic Industries P Ltd	Soaltimode, Kalimati, Kathmandu
59.	Sri Krishna Oil Refinery & Vegetable Ghee Industries Pvt Ltd	Tahachal, Kathmandu
60.	Shree Shiva Shakti Ghee Udyog (Pvt) Ltd	Bagmati Chamber, Teku, Kathmandu
61.	Shree Shiva Shakti Packing Pvt Ltd	Signature Building, Teku, Kathmandu
62.	Siddhartha Cement Udhyog	Siddhartha Complex, Kamaladi, Kathmandu
63.	Siddi Vinayak Pashmina Udyog	Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu
64.	Sri Raghupati Jute Mills Ltd	Golchha House, Ganabahal, Kathmandu
65.	Sri Ram Refined Oil Industries P Ltd	Murarka Organization, Thapathali, Kathmandu
66.	Sri Ram Sugar Mills Ltd	Golchha House, Ganabahal, Kathmandu
67.	Super Lamicoats Pvt Ltd	Radha Kuti Arcade, Putalisadak, Kathmandu
68.	Sushil Vanaspati Pvt Ltd	Sherpa Mall, Durbar Marg, Kathmandu

69.	Swastik Oil Industries P Ltd	K L Dugar Group, Dillibazaar, kathmandu
70.	The Shangrila Carpet & Handicrafts Pvt Ltd	Jorpati-7, Kathmandu
71.	Transweld Nepal Pvt Ltd	Lazimpat
72.	Trisul Ancillary Products & Packaging	Balkhu, Kathmandu,
73.	Triveni Spinning Mills (P) Ltd	Triveni Complex, Putali Sadak, Kathmandu,
74.	Triveni Synpacks Pvt Ltd	Triveni Complex, Puralisadak, Kathmandu
75.	Triveni Textile Industries P Ltd	Triveni Complex, Putalisadak, Kathmandu
76.	Tyre International P Ltd	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
77.	United Distributors (Nepal) Pvt. Ltd.	Triveni Complex, 2nd Floor
78.	United Liquors Pvt Ltd	Chitwan
79.	Varun Beverages (Nepal) Pvt Ltd	Pepsi Cola, Sinamangal, Kathmandu
80.	Vishal Plastocab Industries Pvt Ltd	Koteshwor, Kathmandu
81.	Vishwokarma Cements P Ltd	Triveni Complex, Putalisadak, Kathmandu

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### Banks and Financial Institutions

1.	Bank of Kathmandu Ltd	Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu
2.	Citizens Bank International Ltd	Sharada Sadan, Kamaladi
3.	Clean Energy Development Bank Limited	Sitapaila, Kathmandu, Nepal
4.	Development Credit Bank Limited	Kathmandu Plaza, Kamaladi, Kathmandu
5.	Dreams Capital Ltd	Tripureshwor, Radha Bhawan, Ground Floor
6.	Global Bank Limited	Pani Pokhari, Kathmandu
7.	International Money Express Pvt Ltd	Pani Pokhari, Kathmandu
8.	Kumari Bank Limited	Putali Sadak, Kathmandu
9.	Macchapucchre Bank Limited	Putalisadak, Kathmandu
10.	Mankamana Development Bank Ltd	Durbar Marg, Kathmandu
11.	Nabil Bank Ltd	Kamal Pokhari, Kathmandu
12.	Nepal SBI Bank Ltd	Hattisar, Kathmandu
13.	Nepal Share Markets and Finance Ltd	Ram Shah Path, Putalisadak
14.	NIC Bank Ltd	Kamaladi, Kathmandu
15.	NMB Bank Limited	Babarmahal, Kathmandu
16.	Siddhartha Bank Limited	Kamaladi, Kathmandu
17.	United Finance Limited	IJ Plaza, Durbar Marg, Kathmandu

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### Insurance Companies

1.	Prudential Insurance Company Ltd	Triveni Complex, Putalisadak, Kathmandu
2.	Siddhartha Insurance Ltd	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
3.	The Oriental Insurance Company Limited	Jyoti Bhawan, 1st Floor, Kantipath, Kathmandu
4.	United Insurance Co (Nepal) Ltd	IJ Plaza, Durbar Marg, Kathmandu

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### Airlines, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

1.	Godavari Village Resorts P Ltd	Amarabati, Toukhel, Lalitpur
2.	Greenwich Village Resort Hotel P Ltd	Kupondole, Lalitpur
3.	Hotel Everest International	New Baneswor, Kathmandu
4.	Mankamana Darshan Pvt Ltd	Manakamana Marg, Naxal, Nagpokhari
5.	Natraj Tours and Travels Pvt Ltd	Kamaladi

6.	Shangri La Tours Pvt Ltd	Jamal, Kathmandu
7.	Shree Airlines (P) Ltd	Teku Road, Tripureswor
8.	Temple Tiger Group of Companies	Kamaladi, Kathmandu
9.	Universal Tours & Travel (P) Ltd	Heritage Plaza Kamaladi, Kathmandu
10.	Yeti Travels Pvt Ltd	Durbar Marg, Kathmandu

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### Services

1.	Atlas De Cargo	Bhatbhateni, Kathmandu
2.	Mahesh Overseas Enterprises	Shankar Dev Bldg, Khichhapokhari, Ktm
3.	Morang Auto Works	Tripureswor, Kathmandu
4.	New R R Enterprises	Lagankhel, Lalitpur
5.	Status Trading (P) Ltd	Kantipath, Kathmandu, Nepal

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### IT, Media and Entertainment

1.	Business Advantage Pvt Ltd	Naxal, Kathmandu
2.	CAS Trading House Pvt Ltd	Putalisadak, Kathmandu
3.	Con- Tech Pvt Ltd	Tinkune, Kathmandu
4.	Spice Nepal Pvt Ltd	NewBaneswor, Krishna Tower, Kathmandu
5.	Trikon Advertising Service	Kamaladi, Kathmandu
6.	Worldlink Communications Pvt Ltd	Jawalakhel, Lalitpur

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### Housing and Infrastructure

1.	Down Town Housing Pvt Ltd	Tripureshwor, Radha Bhawan, 2nd Floor
2.	Chitwon Co E Nepal (P) Ltd	Manakamana Marg, Naxal, Nagpokhari
3.	IL&FC Nepal Infrastructure Development Company P Ltd	Shanti Basti -3, Nayabato, Lalitpur

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### Institutional Members

1.	Cement Manufacturers Association of Nepal	Signature Tower, Teku, Kathmandu
2.	Computer Association of Nepal	Maitidevi, Kathmandu
3.	Nepal Herbs & Herbal Products Association	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
4.	Nepal Vegetable Ghee Oil Mfrs Association	Signature Tower, Teku, Kathmandu
5.	Hetauda Udhyog Sangh	HID, Hetauda
6.	Rupandehi Udhyog Sangh	Butwal
7.	Clean Energy Development Association of Nepal	Kathmandu

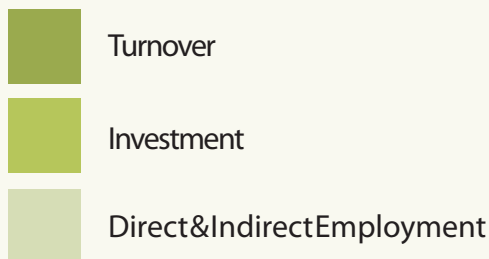
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### Chapters

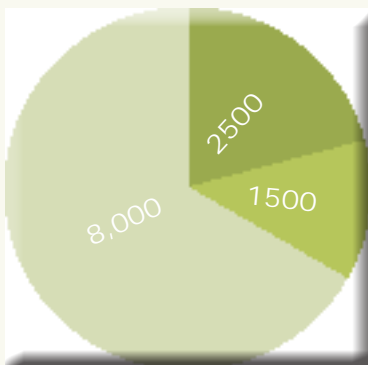
1.	Jhapa Chapter	Dhulabari, Jhapa
2.	Biratnagar Chapter	Bargachhi, Biratnagar
3.	Sunsari Chapter	Dharan, Sunsari
4.	Birgunj Chapter	Aadarshnagar, Birgunj
5.	Kapilvastu Chapter	Kapilvastu
6.	Nepalgunj Chapter	Tribhuwan Chowk, Nepalgunj

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# Some Representative Sectors and CNI Members' Contribution



## Vegetable Ghee Sector

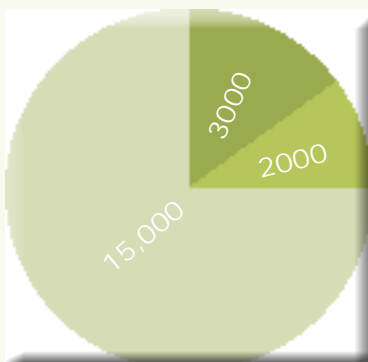


### Vegetable Ghee Sector

- » Turnover : 2500 Crores
- » Investment: 1500 Crores
- » Direct & Indirect Employment : 8,000

Representing 90% of this sector

## Cement Sector



### Cement Sector

- » Turnover : 3000 Crores
- » Investment : 2000 Crores
- » Direct & Indirect Employment : 15,000

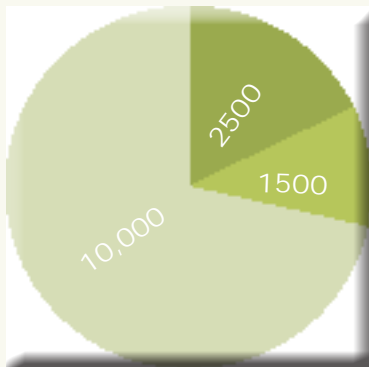
Representing 90% of this sector



**125+** Corporate Houses, Leading Institutions, MNCs as members who represent:

- » 1000+ Companies
- » 500+ Industries
- » 50,000+ Direct Employment
- » 150,000+ Indirect Employment
- » Turnover : 35,000 Crores
- » Investments : 20,000 Crores
- » 70-90%+ Contribution in all major sectors of the Economy
- » Footprint across all major cities, towns and Industrial Regions from Mechi to Mahakali

### Iron & Steel Group



### Iron & Steel Group

- » Turnover : 2500 Crores
- » Investment : 1500 Crores
- » Direct & Indirect Employment : 10,000

Representing 90% of this sector

### WovenFabric



### Woven Fabric

- » Turnover : 700 Crores
- » Investment : 300 Crores
- » Direct & Indirect Employment : 2,000

Representing 90%+ of this sector

## FMCG

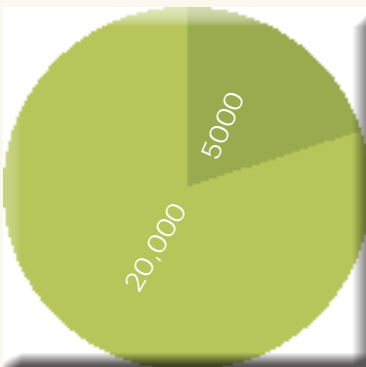


### FMCG

- » Turnover : 2000 Crores
- » Investment : 1000 Crores
- » Direct & Indirect Employment : 20,000

Representing 70%+ of this sector

## Financial Services



### Financial Services

- » Total Paid Up Capital : 5000 Crores
- » Direct & Indirect Employment : 10,000

Overall Contribution to the Sector 70%+

## Real Estate Sector

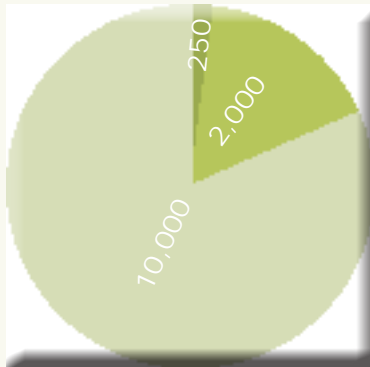


### Real Estate Sector

- » Turnover : 1000 Crores
- » Investment : 1000 Crores
- » Direct & Indirect Employment : 20,000

Representing 70% of this sector

## Sugar

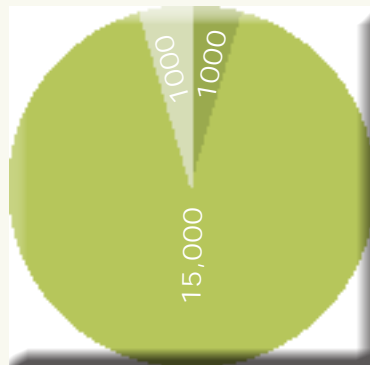


## Sugar

- » Turnover : 250 Crores
- » Investment : 2000 Crores
- » Direct & Indirect Employment : 10,000

Representing 80% of this sector

## YarnsandTextiles

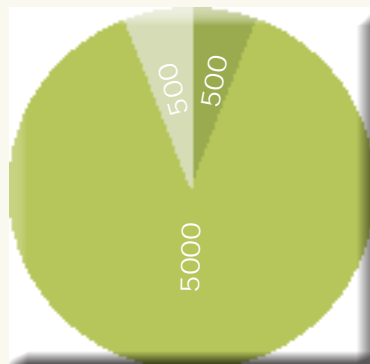


## Yarns and Textiles

- » Turnover : 1000 Crores
- » Investment : 500 Crores
- » Direct & Indirect Employment : 15,000

Representing 80% of this sector

## Paper & Pulp



## Paper & Pulp

- » Turnover : 500 Crores
- » Investment : 5000 Crores
- » Direct & Indirect Employment : 500

Representing 80% of this sector

# Nepal:

## Strategic Overview





# Nepal - Country Profile

**Location :**  
South Asia, between India and China (landlocked)

**Area :**  
150,000 sq kilometers (approx)

**Climate :**  
Varies from cool summers and severe winters in the north to sub tropical summers and mild winters in the south

**Population :**  
28.5 million, Literacy 50%

**Languages :**  
Nepali is the official language, but English and Hindi are widely used and understood in urban areas

**Currency :**  
Nepali Rupee is fixed to Indian Rupee at 1.6.  
Exchange rate with other convertible currencies determined by a basket of convertible currencies

**Government :**  
Two years back the Country was transformed from a Kingdom to a Federal Democratic Republic. A coalition of major political parties, headed by a Prime Minister from UML is in place.

**Connectivity :**  
Well connected by a network of roads with immediate neighbours, and well connected via air with other countries. Broadband superhighway connectivity within Nepal and with neighbouring countries is in place.

## Economic Overview

- » GDP :  
USD **33.26** Bn (PPP);  
USD **12.64** Bn (Absolute)
- » GDP Growth Rate :  
**4.7** % ( **2009** Estimate)
- » GDP Per Capita (PPP) :  
USD **1100**
- » GDP Composition :  
Agriculture : **32.5** %  
Industry: **16.6** %  
Services : **50.9** % (FY **2007** Est)
- » Inflation :  
**13.2** % ( **2009** Est)
- » Market Cap of Traded Shares :  
USD **5.5** Bn

# A Closer Look at Some Core Sectors

Hydropower



Infrastructure



Tourism



Information Technology



Agriculture



Cement

# Hydropower

Documented generation capacity of 83,000 MW of which, at least 44,000 MW is economically feasible.

At present, only 528 MW (100 MW from private producers) is being generated.

Besides domestic demand and consumption, India, particularly the northern and eastern belts, are a ready market for Nepalese hydropower.

Two JV companies have been successfully generating and operating hydropower projects on BOT basis. Panda Energy Corporation, USA, invested in 36 MW Bhote Kosi Project and Statkraft Norway invested in 60 MW Khimti Project.

There are multiple large and medium scale projects on which work has started with investment coming principally from Indian companies such as GMR, Bhilwara, etc.

About 7000 MW of new licenses are under advanced stages of being awarded based on concrete business proposals.

Multilateral agencies, various global development banks, venture capitalists are actively involved in raising financing for hydropower projects in Nepal.

The state-owned Nepal Electric Authority (NEA) has a pro-private project attitude and is open to signing short, medium and long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).





# Infrastructure

## Core Infrastructure

Core infrastructure is an area with tremendous potential in Nepal. Currently, there is a highway project and an airport project under advanced discussion with international developers.

Several potential projects in such areas are available for development / investment under BOOT principle.

## Residential / Commercial

High rise office buildings: Densely populated Kathmandu and high land prices create an opportunity to develop intelligent modern high-rise commercial buildings.

Residential Projects: With the massive inflow from remittances, there is a substantial and growing demand for organized housing projects in Kathmandu.

## Medical / Education

Kathmandu and Pokhara, given the climatic characteristics and proximity to major markets such as China and India, offer manifold opportunities to build educational and medical hubs.



# Tourism

Nepal is perhaps unmatched even on a global scale in its tourism potential. Some of the core tourism assets include:

- Mount Everest – the top of the world
- 7 other peaks superseding 8000 metres
- Trekking routes in Nepal are considered the best in the world for their scenic beauty and diverse terrain.
- A rich and diverse cultural heritage
- Lumbini: the birthplace of Lord Buddha
- Pashupatinath: The most revered temple of Lord Shiva
- Preserved medieval towns
- Gaming (casinos)
- Wildlife sanctuaries & a paradise for bird watchers
- The deepest gorge in the world – Kali Gandaki Gorge

With such an abundance of resources, cultures, stunning views, and a great climate, Nepal offers massive potential for:

- Cultural tourism
- Nature / Eco tourism
- Adventure tourism
- Health and education tourism
- Religious tourism
- Gaming (casinos) centered tourism

International hotel chains such as Hyatt, Radisson, Holiday Inn etc are present in Nepal through financial or technical/managerial JV's with Nepalese investors







# Information Technology

The backbone of developing an IT industry is low cost skilled manpower.

The average salaries of engineers, developers etc are 10-15% of their counterparts in the developed world.

Basic telecom and broadband infrastructure in Nepal is very good, even in rural areas.

While venture capital has been a constraint, funding from Nepalese financial institutions is available based on feasible plan and track record.





# Agriculture

Nepal is endowed with an exceptional variety of agricultural terrains because of its range of altitudes, rainfall patterns, and other geographical diversity.

Currently, Nepal produces staples such as paddy, wheat, maize, millet, barley; oilseeds such as mustard and rapeseed; cash crops such as potato, sugarcane, lentils, tobacco, jute and Niger seed.

Many niche agricultural products such as medicinal and specialty herbs, high quality orthodox tea etc are already being grown in Nepal, and exported. These areas still offer substantial opportunity for growth.

Horticulture, floriculture and organic farming are also areas with demonstrated potential in Nepal.



# Cement

Nepal itself consumes over 2.5 million tonnes, whereas current manufacturing is only 0.35-0.50 million tonnes. Besides Nepal, some of the bordering Indian towns are potential demand centers.

The demand supply gap is being bridged by importing clinker/ cement from India.

Located between two of the world's largest markets and preferential trade treaties with both countries allows duty free access to Nepalese goods.

Until date only two clinker plants have been established by Govt of Nepal about 15 years ago.

All other have been grinding plants

which process clinker into cement. There are some small and medium sized clinker plants being established now by the private sector.





# Capital and Financial Markets

Nepal has a well developed and stable financial and capital market system.

There are 28 Schedule A commercial banks. International banks such as Standard Chartered, Habib Bank, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of India etc. are present through JVs in Nepal.

A large number of development banks and NBFC (Non Banking Finance Companies) are operating successfully.

Nine life insurance companies are present, with ALICO (subsidiary of AIG) and LIC (India) being the major International players.

# Capital and Financial Markets

The Stock Exchange is very robust, and total traded scrips have a market cap of USD 5.5 billion.

Given the high remittance inflow, ratio of savings is high. This leads to a very high demand for IPOs, with most recent IPOs being oversubscribed 20-30 times.

The rate of interest is typically 300-400 basis points lower than India, even though the exchange rate is pegged, allowing access to low cost funds.

# Key Policies and Regulations

## Foreign Investment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is to be valued in post conflict transition countries like Nepal because it has a vital role in the development process. Such countries are usually characterized by political instability and security problems, market failures and small market size, as well as severe economic constraints and lack of strong institutions necessary for a well functioning economy. Corruption is often rampant along with lack of transparency and weak rule of law. There is also shortage of skilled labor due to brain drain and capital flight. Reconstruction and development of physical and institutional infrastructure are the primary goals. Development aid alone is never enough and FDI may even make foreign aid unnecessary in due time. FDI helps in ensuring long-term economic stability by generating employment opportunities through provision of capital to enhance productive capacity and by accessing international markets.

However, FDI should be of high value and generate genuine employment and transfer technological knowhow. On the host country's side, it must be remembered that investors will invest as long as the minimum business environment standards are met even if short term benefits are not present. And, investments will be considered if things are moving in the right direction and the government is committed to reform but, globalization has increased competition for FDI among developing countries. Therefore, to build credibility, Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) have to conduct a targeted marketing strategy to promote the country as a stable and peaceful location and sell the country's good investment environment, strong business-related infrastructure, labor skills, power and water supply, etc.

Still, attracting FDI is a complex matter. Past efforts to boost FDI inflows have not been very successful. Nepal's foreign investment rules and regulations are based on the Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act 1992 which was amended in 1996 in line with open and liberal economic policies. According to this Act, foreign investors are equally treated as local investors and the incentives and facilities include:

- \* foreign investors are allowed to hold 100 percent ownership in industries, except the cottage scale enterprises and a few restricted activities such as security related ones
- technology transfer is allowed in all types of industries even in the areas where foreign investment is not allowed

**“Nepal’s foreign investment rules and regulations are based on the Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act 1992 which was amended in 1996 in line with open and liberal economic policies.”**

- full repatriation of the amount received from the sale of equity, profits, or dividends and interest on foreign loan and the repatriation of the amount received under an agreement for the transfer of technology is permitted
- foreign investors will be granted a business visa until their investment is retained
- the resident visa will be provided to foreign investors, who at a time, makes an investment in excess of US\$ 100,000 or equivalent
- only nominal import duty is levied on raw materials

## Projects Identified as Suitable for Foreign Investment

### A. Agriculture & Agro-based Industry

- Cultivation and processing of vegetables, mushroom, flowers, ornamental plants, fruits, herbs, soya, sugarcane (sugar), fresh and dried ginger, garlic, coffee, etc.
- Production of flowering seeds, vegetable seeds, skimmed milk powder, baby food and nutritious food, animal feed, etc.
- Development of tea industry
- Integrated livestock industry
- Integrated dairy development
- Aquaculture
- Oil seed processing and oil extraction

### B. Textile & Wearing Apparel Industry

- Integrated textile mill, textile processing-dyeing and finishing, spinning mill
- Woolen Knitwear, hand knitted sweaters,
- Acrylic and polyester fabrics, grey cloth
- Dhoti and sari, terry towels, bed linen,
- Readymade garments
- Leather shoes, canvas shoes
- Sericulture and silk production

### C. Manufacturing Industry

- Light engineering industries, electrical appliances, electric power capacitors and condensers
- Electric arc furnace
- Leather products
- Pharmaceutical products, saline and dextrose, surgical cotton and bandages
- Ceramics
- Writing, printing and newsprint paper, specialty paper
- Organic fertilizer, industrial chemicals, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, bleaching powder, agriculture lime, chalk, caustic soda
- Glass bottles, containers
- Irrigation pumps
- Bicycles

- Yeast manufacture
- Production of malt
- Assembly of electronic components
- Dry cell battery
- Starch, glucose and fructose syrup
- Cane furniture
- Video cassette
- Cold rolling mill
- Aluminum rolling mill
- Toilet and laundry soap
- Mineral water bottling plant
- Sugar industry
- Essential oils and resinoids
- Hand tools
- Professional and occupational tools and instruments
- Medical instrument and tools
- Industries manufacturing fuel conserving instruments
- Pollution preventing accessory industries

#### D. Construction Industry

- Builders' hardware
- Stone industry-cutting and polishing
- Stone-aggregates Export & domestic markets
- Bricks (dry press)
- Plywood
- Cement-large plants, cement-mini plants
- Floor and wall tiles, parquet flooring
- Housing and apartment buildings
- Varnishes, paints and allied products
- PVC pipes and allied products
- Aluminum extrusions
- PVC doors/windows
- Slate, granite and cement

#### E. Tourism Industry

1. Resort hotels, motels
2. Cable car complexes
3. Rafting equipment
4. Hot air ballooning and parasailing

#### F. Service Industry

1. Air freight forwarding services
2. Sea freight forwarding services
3. Nursing homes
4. Carpet washing
5. Air services
6. Computer software development
7. Data entry services
8. Photo scanning and off-set printing

#### G. Mineral Resources Industry

1. Cement exploration and production
2. Petroleum exploration and exploitation
3. Natural Gas exploration and exploitation
4. Construction materials (Clay, sand, gravel, boulder, marble, stone) exploration and exploitation
5. Processing mica
6. Exploration and processing quartz
7. Production of iron, dolomite and talc
8. Glass production

#### H. Energy Industry

1. Solar energy
2. Wind energy
3. Hydro electric plants

Source: Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies.



# Trade, Industry and Tax Policy Highlights

## New Trade Policy, 2009

The New Trade Policy was launched to synchronize Nepal's trade policy provisions of World Trade Organization (WTO), South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) and Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral, Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

1. The policy has given emphasis to tourism, education, health and information technology under the service trade. A separate Service Trade Promotion Council is to be formed for promoting trade in services with the participation of the private sector.
2. For the first time in history, the Policy has envisioned the provision of initiating legal arrangements for the protection of Nepali goods under Intellectual Property Rights Act. Necessary legal arrangements will be made concerning the Patent Rights, Trade Mark, Geographical Indication and Copy Rights including Industrial Properties Protection Act.
3. With regard to trade in goods, readymade garments, carpets, pashmina and handicrafts have been given priority as before and have been identified as special focus areas.
4. Likewise, under thrust area development, focus has been given been to tea, leather goods, vegetable seeds, cardamoms, lentils/pulses and floriculture, ginger and medicinal herbs, among others.
5. The Policy has envisaged a 23-Member Board of Trade and also indicated that Trade Promotion Institute would be established by integrating the present Trade and Export Promotion Centre for the growth and promotion of Nepali goods.
6. Special emphasis has been accorded to the setting up of special economic zones and export processing zones.

Source: Trade Policy 2009, Ministry of Commerce & Supplies, GON.

## Import

- Almost all goods are in OGL
- The customs value is calculated on CIF basis (Cost Insurance and Freight) on import.
- Nepal has adopted General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) valuation system
- Principle of lower rate of customs duty on the import of raw materials compared to finished goods is in use.
- Prevailing custom duty rates are 80%, 40%, 35%, 25%, 15%, 10%, 5% and 0%.
- Goods imported from India into Nepal are granted a rebate in the chargeable ad valorem (except specific) rate of customs duty by 5% ad valorem duty in above than 25 percent custom duty and 7 % below than 25 percent .
- Goods produced in China and imported from Tibet are granted a rebate in the chargeable ad valorem (except specific) rate of customs duty by 4%.
- The ASYCUDA system is in use at seven major custom points and plan to add in two major points.

# “Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is available to Nepal's export as a Least Developed Country.”

## Fees on Import

- One and half percent local development fee is levied on import at custom point
- Agriculture Development fee of 8% is levied on import value on imported agricultural goods.
- NRs.600 as custom service fee is charged per custom declaration form on export and Rs 500 on import at custom point

## Export

- Export is generally free of custom duty.
- Some industrial items such as vegetable ghee is liable to pay export duty. Export duty rates range from 0.5 to 8%.
- Custom duty on export is levied on the basis of FOB price determined by calculating the cost incurred including in transporting the goods to custom point when exporting the goods.
- No licensees required for exports of any product other than banned or quantitatively restricted items
- Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is available to Nepal's export as a Least Developed Country.

## Industrial Policy

### Industries Requiring Permission

- Industries producing explosives including arms, ammunition and gunpowder, security printing, bank notes and coin industries.
- Cigarettes, bidi, cigar, chewing tobacco, khaini industries and industries

producing goods of a similar nature utilizing tobacco as the basic raw material and alcohol or beer producing industries.

### Foreign Investment

- Permission will not be granted for foreign investment in the industries specified in Annexure 5. Rest of the industries a permission is required.
- Foreign investments will be permitted up to 100 percent except the negative list.
- Repatriation of capital & profits is allowed.
- No intervention will be made in fixing prices of the products of any industry.
- Business visas shall be granted to foreign investors or their dependent family members or authorized representatives and their dependent family members to stay in the kingdom of Nepal so long as they maintain their foreign investment. Provided that a Foreign Investor, who makes a lump sum investment of at least US\$ 100,000, or an equivalent amount in any convertible foreign currency, and his dependent family members shall be granted residential visas so long as he maintains his investment

### Incentives and Facilities

- After an industry comes into operation, 10 percent of the gross profit shall be allowed as a deduction against taxable income on account of expenses related

with technology, product development and efficiency improvement.

- If any other industry utilizes locally available raw materials, chemicals and packing materials, etc. on which excise duty is already imposed, the excise duty shall be reimbursed to the industry utilizing such raw materials, chemicals and packing materials. The amount to be so reimbursed shall be refunded within sixty days after an application to that effect has been duly submitted.
- The customs duty & excise duty on raw materials and auxiliary raw materials, etc. utilized by any industry in connection with its product during its production shall be reimbursed on the basis of the quantity of the export.
- Any industry sells its products in the Export Promotion House, the customs duties levied on the raw materials imported for producing the products and the excise duty levied on the products shall be reimbursed for concerned industry on the basis of the quantity of sale and export.
- If an industry sells its product within the country in any foreign currency, the excise duty and custom duty on such product and customs duty, excise duty levied on the raw materials and auxiliary raw materials, etc. utilized in such product shall be reimbursed.
- The customs duties and excise duty on the production materials of intermediate goods to be utilized for the production of exportable industrial goods and excise duty levied on the product shall be reimbursed to the concerned industry producing the intermediate goods, on the basis of the quantity of export.
- If an industry producing intermediate goods sells its products to any other industry producing finished goods, the custom duty and excise duty to be levied on such products will be allowed to be adjusted on the basis of the quantity utilized by the industry producing the finished goods.

- No royalty shall be imposed if any industry generates electricity for its use.

## Tax System and Tax Rates - FY 2065/66 (2008/2009)

### Income Tax

- Nepalese income tax system generally follows the prevailing international practices
- Resident taxpayers (Individual or entities) are taxed on worldwide income while Non-resident taxpayers are taxed only on their income earned in Nepal.

### Tax Rates for Individual & Family

#### Annual Basic Exemption amount

For Individual Rs. 115,000

For Family/Couple Rs. 140,000

On taxable income:

On income of up to Rs. 85,000 beyond the exemption amount 15%

On all further incomes beyond taxable income of Rs. 75,000 25%

### Corporate Income Tax

- Registered private and public limited company and other organizations including private firms levied at a flat rate of:
- Banks, financial institutions, general insurance business, petroleum business and cigarette & beverage business 30%
- Others 25%
- For Non-Resident Persons 25%
- Enterprises accepted as industry by Industrial Enterprise Act (except alcohol & tobacco based units) 20%
- Enterprises, which construct and operate road, bridge, tunnel, ropeway, flying bridge, trolley buses, trams 20%
- Entities engaged in building and operating public infrastructure to be transferred it to NG 20%
- Entities wholly engaged in power generation, transmission or distribution for an income year 20%

“No royalty shall be imposed if any industry generates electricity for its use.”

- Income derived from shipping, air transport or telecommunication by non-resident persons 5%
- The repatriated income of a foreign permanent establishment of non-resident persons 10%
- Export business 20%
- Dividend Tax 5 %
- Capital Gain Tax
  - For Entities
  - For Natural person 15 %
- 10 years income tax holiday for Industries established in certain underdeveloped regions (22 districts).
- 5 years tax holiday for Industries established in Special Economic Zone (SEZ) or Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and 50 percent income rebate on the applicable tax rate after 5 years.
- Information technology industries established in Prescribed Information Technology Park are granted on income tax rebate at the rate of 25 percent

### Concession and Facilities for Industrial Sector According To Income Tax Act 2002

- All business related expenses are deductible from taxable income including expenses occurred to reduce pollution and minimizes the adverse environment effects and research & development expenditure.
- Manufacturing industry providing employment to 500 or more Nepali citizens during the whole year gets additional facilities of income tax rebate at the rate of 10% on the applicable tax.
- Industries established in certain underdeveloped, remote and semi-developed areas are given rebates on income tax. The rebate may range from 20 - 30% of the applicable tax depending on the level of development of the district.
- 10 years income tax holiday industries established in hilly region and prescribed special economic zone of mountain region and 50 percent income tax rebate on the applicable tax rate after 10 years.
- Fifty percent income tax rebate in income of foreign investor generated from industry established in special economic zone providing services such as foreign technology, management fee and royalty

### Depreciation

- Depreciation of depreciable assets owned and used by taxpayer during the year in the production of the taxpayer's income (business or Investment) is deductible from taxable income.
- Depreciation can be charged only in Diminishing Balance Method value of pool of assets basis.

- One third additional rate of depreciation can be charged for manufacturing industry, export business and public infrastructure entities.

## Classification, Pooling and Rates of Depreciable Assets

### Class Assets Rates:

- A. Building structure & similar work of permanent nature 5 percent
- B. Computer data handling equipment, fixture, office furniture & office equipment 25 percent
- C. Automobiles, minibus & buses 20 percent
- D. Construction & earth moving equipment and depreciable assets not included in other class 15 percent
- E. Intangible assets others than class D depreciable assets Divided on useful life

### Loss Recovery

- Business loss can be carried forward up to 7 succeeding years from any source of income.
- Investors can forward losses up to 7 succeeding years from investment income
- In addition to above facilities, Banking & General Insurance business loss can be carried forward up to 5 preceding years.
- Infrastructure development and petroleum business can forward up to 12 years.
- In case of long term contract, loss can be carried back as per the notice of the Internal Revenue Department

### Value Added Tax (Vat)

- A firm whose annual turnover of goods and services is less than Rs.2 million needs not be registered with the VAT office and collect VAT on sales. But they can register voluntarily.
- VAT is levied at a single rate of 13 percent. In certain cases, the rate may

be zero and certain goods and services are exempted from VAT.

- Value Added Tax is collected at every (manufacturing, distribution, wholesale and retail) stage of selling goods and services.
- Exports of taxable goods are zero rated.
- A firm registered with the VAT Office may claim credit on tax paid on inputs/purchases.
- VAT paid on inputs can be adjusted while collecting the VAT on finished products.
- Industries that exported more than 80 percent of total sales in past twelve months and which have a minimum of twenty percent of value addition can import raw materials providing bank guarantee on account of the payable VAT.
- Certain products such as primary food stuffs, primary agricultural products, and industrial machineries are exempted from VAT.

### VAT Exempted Goods and Services

- Basic Agricultural Products
- Goods of Basic needs
- Live animals, animal product, animals feed and feed supplements
- Agricultural inputs
- Education services
- Transport service
- Health Services
- Raw materials for pharmaceutical industries
- Books, Newspapers and Publications
- Industrial machinery
- Cultural and Artistic goods and Services
- Specified personal & Professional Services
- Others goods and services such as postal service, financial & insurance service, buying & selling of real estate.

### Zero Rated Goods and Services

- Goods exported or services provided abroad
- Goods & Services imported by accredited diplomats



**V**AT is levied at a single rate of 13 percent. In certain cases, the rate may be zero and certain goods and services are exempted from VAT.

### Excise Duty

- Excise duty is levied on certain goods (tobacco, alcohol, plastic, cement, vehicles, marble) produced in and imported to Nepal. The rates may be advalorem as well as specific.

### Products Banned for Exports

- Articles of Archaeological and Religious Importance
- National and foreign coins of archaeological value
- Idols of gods and goddesses, palm leaf inscription (Tad Patra), plant leaf inscription (Bhoj Patra)
- Scroll (Thangka paintings) of historical importance
- Conserved wildlife and Related Articles
- Wild animals
- Bile and any part of wild animals
- Musk
- Snake skin, Lizard skin
- Narcotic Drugs Narcotic Marijuana, Opium, Hashish (as defined in the Single Convention on Narcotics, 1961)
- Articles of Industrial Importance
- Explosives material and fuse or materials needed there for
- Materials used in the production of arms and ammunition.
- Industrial Raw Materials
- Raw hides and skin (including dry salted)
- Raw wool
- All imported raw materials, parts and capital goods

- Other products
- Mamira.
- Log and timber

### Products Banned for Imports

- Products injurious to health
- Narcotic drugs like, opium and morphine
- Liquor containing more than 60 percent alcohol
- Arms and ammunitions and explosives (except under import license of His Majesty's Government)
- Materials used in production of arms and ammunition
- Guns and cartridges
- Capes without paper
- Arms and ammunitions, and other explosives
- Communication equipment: wireless, walkie-talkie, and similar other audio communication equipment's (except under import license of His Majesty's Government)
- Valuable Metals and Jewelleries (except permitted under baggage rules)
- Beef and beef products
- Any other product notified by Government of Nepal Gazette.

### Cottage Industries

With the exception of cigarettes, bidi, cigar, chewing tobacco, khaini industries and industries producing other goods of a similar nature utilizing tobacco as the basic raw material, alcohol and beer producing industries, Handloom, Pedalloom, Semi-

automaticloom.Warping,Tailoring(Other than Readymade Garments), Knitting, Handknitted Blanket (Radi, Pakhi), Carpentry, Wooden Artistic Product, Cane and Bamboo Works, Natural Fibre Products, Handmade paper and Goods made up thereof. Gold, Philigiree Products including Silver, Brass, Copper Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, Ornaments, Sculptures and Pottery, Honey, Chyuri, Cardamom Processing, Clay or Ceramic Pottery, Leather Cutting and Tanning, Rural Tanning and Leather Goods producing Works, Jute, Sabai Grass, Babio, Choya, Cotton Thread Products, Artistic Products made up of Bones and Horns, Stone Carving, Ceramic Fine Arts, Pauwa, Boutique, Incense Stick (Dhup), Dolls and Toys Industries and cottage industries with the fixed asset of up to two hundred thousand rupees.

#### Note:

- i. Unless otherwise mentioned specifically, machines of the above mentioned industries should not employ through electric motors of diesel or petrol or crude oil engine more than a total of five kilowatt. Power looms shall not be included under Cottage Industries.
- ii. Permission shall be required for the establishment of mechanized woolens spinning and mechanized woolens carpet manufacturing.

## Classification Of Districts On The Basis Of Industrialization

### Remote Area

1. Darchula 2. Bajhang 3. Bajura 4. Humla, 5. Mugu 6. Jumla 7. Kalikot 8. Dolpa, 9. Mustang 10. Manang 11. Solukhumbu 12. Sankhuwa Sabha, 13. Khotang 14. Bhojpur 15. Achham 16. Dailekh 17. Jajarkot 18. Rukum 19. Okhaldhunga 20. Myagdi, 21. Terhathum 22. Ramechhap

### Undeveloped Area

1. Taplejung 2. Rolpa 3. Baitadi 4. Rasuwa, 5. Gulmi 6. Parwat 7. Dadeldhura 8. Pyuthan, 9. Doti 10. Salyan 11. Panchthar 12. Baglung, 13. Sindhupalchowk

## Under Developed Area

1. Kailali 2. Surkhet 3. Arghakhanchi 4. Palpa, 5. Syangja 6. Dhading 7. Lamjung 8. Tanahu, 9. Gorkha 10. Sindhuli 11. Udayapur 12. Dhankuta, 13. Illam 14. Kanchanpur 15. Bardia 16. Dang 17. Nuwakot 18. Kavrepalanchowk 19. Dolkha

## List of Industries Not To Be Granted Permission for Making Foreign Investment

### Clause (a)

- Cottage industries
- Personal service (such as hair-cutting, beauty parlor, tailoring and driving training etc.)
- Arms and Ammunition industries
- Explosive, gunpowder
- Industries related to Radioactive materials
- Real Estate business (except construction industries)
- Motion picture business (produced in national languages and the language of the nation)
- Security printing
- Currencies and coinage business

### Clause (b)

- Retail business
- Travel agency
- Trekking agency
- Water rafting
- Pony trekking
- Horse-riding
- Cigarette, bidi (tobacco), Alcohol (excluding those exporting more than 90 percent)
- Internal courier service
- Atomic energy
- Tourist lodging
- Poultry farming
- Fisheries
- Bee-keeping
- Consultancy services, such as management, accounting engineering and legal services

# Statistical Facts and Figures

## Economic Indicators

Population	28. 809 Million (2008)
GDP (purchasing power parity)	\$33.26 billion (2009 est)
GDP Growth (Constant Prices, National Currency)	3.995 %
GDP (Current Prices, National Currency)	NPR 965.417 Billion.
GDP (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 13.14 Billion
GDP Per Capita (Constant Prices, National Currency)	NPR 20,709.22
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, National Currency)	NPR 34,586.63.
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 470.759
GDP (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 33.41 Billion
GDP Per Capita (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 1,196.95
GDP Share of World Total (PPP)	0.047 %
Budget (Revenue)	\$2.3 billion (FY2008)
Budget (Expenditure)	\$3.7 billion (FY2008)
Inflation (Average Consumer Price Change %)	13.2 %
Industrial Production Growth Rate	1.8% (FY2008)
Exports	\$907 million (2008 est)
Imports	\$3.626 billion (2009 est)
Electricity – production	2.6 billion kWh (2007 est)
Electricity – consumption	2.243 billion kWh (2007 est)
Electricity - imports	213 million kWh (2008 est)
Current Account Balance (US Dollars)	US\$ 0.552 Billion
Current Account Balance (% GDP)	4.2 %
Debt - external	\$4.5 billion (2009 est)

- Exports - commodities: clothing, pulses, carpets, textiles, juice, pashima, jute goods
- Exports - partners: India 59.2%, US 8.7%, Bangladesh 8.3%, Germany 4.3% (2008)
- Imports - commodities: petroleum products, machinery and equipment, gold, electrical goods, medicine
- Imports - partners: India 55.4%, China 13.3%, Singapore 2% (2008)
- Laborforce-by occupation: agriculture: 76%, industry: 6%, services: 18% (2004 est)
- Agriculture products: pulses, rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, jute, root crops, milk, water buffalo meat
- Industries: tourism, carpets, textiles; rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; cigarettes, cement & brick production

Sources: World Bank, CIA World Factbook, Economy Watch, ADB, Ministry of Finance

# Overall Economic Performance

## Fiscal Performance FY 2005 - FY 2009

Items	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	as a % of GDP				
Revenue	11.7	10.8	11.9	12.8	14.9
Grants	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.8	5.0
Expenditure & Net Lending	14.9	14.5	15.9	17.6	23.3
Recurrent Expenditure	10.5	10.2	10.6	11.1	13.7
Capital Expenditure	3.7	3.3	4.4	5.5	8.3
Lending Less Repayments	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3
Overall Balance (incl. Grants)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(2.0)	(3.3)
Financing of the overall Balance	0.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	3.3
Foreign Financing	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9
Domestic Financing	0.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.4

Source: Ministry of Finance, ADB

## Fiscal Performance in the first six months of FY2008 - FY2010 (NRs Millions)

Items	Amount			% Change	
	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2009	FY2010
Expenditures	58,283	65,457	86,290	12.3	31.8
Recurrent	38,240	43,244	60,638	13.1	40.2
Capital	10,283	7,880	10,548	-23.4	33.9
Principal Repayments	7,380	9,416	4,924	27.6	-47.7
Others	2,378	4,916	10,179	106.7	107.7
Resources	55,019	72,878	96,447	32.5	32.3
Revenue	47,389	59,481	79,680	25.5	34.0
Grants	5,222	10,958	13,068	109.8	19.3
Net Non-Budgetary Receipts	1,426	1,371	4,046	-3.9	194.9
Value Added Tax	70	273	656	290.2	139.8
Budget Balance	-3,264	7,421	10,156	-327.4	36.9

Source: Ministry of Finance, ADB

## Fiscal Performance in the first six months of FY2008 - FY2010 (NRs Millions)

Items	Amount			% Change	
	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2009	FY2010
Current Account	-156.6	223.5	-322.1		
Trade Balance	-1162.1	273.0	2021.4		
Goods: Exports	464.4	488.2	419.9	5.1	-14.0
Goods: Imports	-1626.5	-1761.2	-2441.3	8.3	38.6
Net Services	-141.3	-92.0	-88.0		
Tourism	120.2	167.3	175.5	39.2	4.9
Net Current Transfers	1109.8	1524.9	1717.6	37.4	12.6
Workers' Remittances	887.4	1260.0	1402.4	42.0	11.3
Capital Account Balance	42.4	33.9	85.4		
Financial Account	43.2	232.5	-107.4		
Miscellaneous Items	42.7	34.8	14.7		
Reserves and Related Items	28.3	-524.6	329.5		
Reserve Assets	11.7	329.5	329.5		
Use of Fund Credit and Loans	16.6	0.0	0.0		
Net Change in Reserves (-increase)	30.4	-381.3	261.4		

Source: Ministry of Finance, ADB

## Country Economic Indicators

Items	Amount			% Change	
	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2009	FY2010
A. Income and Growth					
1. GDP per Capita (US \$ Current)	324	351	392	469	447
2. GDP Growth (% in constant prices)	2.9	4.1	2.6	5.6	4.7
Agriculture	3.5	1.8	1.0	5.7	2.2
Industry	3.0	4.5	3.9	1.8	1.8
Services	2.5	6.4	4.2	6.9	5.8
(% of GDP)					
B. Saving and Investment (current and market prices)					
1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	26.5	26.8	28.0	32.0	29.7
2. Gross National Saving	28.4	29.0	28.5	32.0	32.3
(annual % change)					



## Country Economic Indicators

Items	Amount			% Change	
	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2009	FY2010
C. Money and Inflation					
1. Consumer Price Index	4.5	8.0	6.4	7.7	13.2
2. Total Liquidity (M2)	8.3	15.4	14.0	25.2	27.0
	(% of GDP)				
D. Government Finance					
1. Revenue and Grants	14.1	12.9	14.1	15.5	18.0
2. Expenditure and On lending	14.9	14.5	15.9	17.6	20.0
3. Overall Fiscal Surplus (Deficit)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(2.0)	(1.9)
E. Balance of Payments					
1. Merchandise Trade Balance (% of GDP)	(14.6)	(16.8)	(17.7)	(19.2)	(21.8)
2. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	2.0	2.2	(0.1)	2.6	4.3
3. Merchandise Export (US\$) Growth (Annual % change)	11.4	2.4	2.6	12.8	(4.7)
4. Merchandise Import ( US\$) Growth (annual % change)	12.5	17.5	13.9	26.2	8.3
Remittances (% of GPP)	11.5	15.3	14.0	17.8	22.2
F. External Payments Indicators					
1. Gross Official Reserves (including gold, US \$ millions)	1,746	1,781	1,998	2,477	2,871
Months of current years' imports of goods and services	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3
2. External Debt Service (% of exports of goods and services)	9.4	9.3	11.7	9.8	8.3
3. Total External Debt (%of GDP)	37.3	35.8	29.8	26.7	28.4
G. Memorandum items					
1. GDO(current prices, NRs billion)	589.4	654.0	727.0	820.8	960.0
2. Exchange Rate ( NRs/ US \$, average)	71.9	72.0	70.2	64.7	76.6
3. Population ( millions)	25.3	25.9	26.4	27.0	28.0

Sources: Ministry of Finance, 2009 Economic Survey, Nepal Rastra Bank, 2009 Macroeconomic Situation, Central Bureau of Statistics, ADB

# सात वर्षको कसरतपछि सीएनआई गठन

**क** रिव सात बर्ष लामो कसरतपछि नेपाल उद्योग परिषद (कन्फेडरेसन अफ नेपाल इन्डस्ट्रिज, सीएनआई) गठन भएको छ र नेपाल उद्योग बाणिज्य महासंघकै पूर्वअध्यक्ष विनोद चौधरीलाई संस्थाको अध्यक्षमा निर्बिरोध चयन गरिएको छ ।

सुरुमा महासंघको चुनावमा चित्त नचुम्नेपछि यस किसिमको संस्था गठनको चर्चा हुने गर्थ्यो । तर, गत वर्षदेखि यस संस्थाको गठन प्रक्रियालाई सक्रियतापूर्वक अगाडि बढाइएको थियो । संस्था गठन हुन नदिन धुपै अबरोध खडा गरियो र यो संस्था ललितपुर जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालयमा दर्ता गरिएको छ । हाल संस्थाको राष्ट्रिय परिषद् गठन गरिसकिएको छ । चौबीस सदस्यीय परिषद्का पदाधिकारीहरूमा टेकचन्द्र पोखरेल, आत्माराम मगरका, बालकृष्ण श्रेष्ठ, बनबारीलाल मित्तल, धिरन्वीलाल अग्रवाल, शिवरत्न शारदा, सीताराम प्रसाई, दीपक बोहरा, गोलाराम दुग्ड, उपेन्द्र पौडेल, विजयकुमार शाह रहेका छन् । त्यस्तै अन्य सदस्यहरूमा हरिमक्त शम्शेर, हिमालयशम्शेर राणा, हुलासचन्द्र गोल्छा, जगदीशप्रसाद अग्रवाल, एमए लारी, महेशकुमार अग्रवाल, महेशकुमार मित्तल, मोहनगोपाल खेतान, पवन गोल्छा, श्रीधरप्रसाद आचार्य, सन्तोषकुमार टिक्डोवाना र शशिकान्त अग्रवाल रहेका छन् ।

सीएनआईका पदाधिकारीहरूले यो संस्था कसैको शत्रु संस्थाको रूपमा आएको होइन भन्ने स्पष्ट पारे पनि यो महासंघको सीताको रूपमा आएको छ । महासंघमै महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पुऱ्याएका तर पछि नेतृत्वबाट असन्तुष्ट भएकाहरूकै सक्रियतामा सीएनआईको गठन गरिएको छ । महासंघले आफूना सदस्यहरूलाई समुचित सेवा दिने तथा सबै उद्यमी व्यापारीलाई समेटेन भने सीएनआई मात्र नभई अन्य रूप र आकारमा यस्ता संस्थाहरू खुल्न सक्छन् । सीएनआईको गठनले यस कुरालाई स्पष्ट पारेको छ । प्रजातन्त्रमा संघ संस्था खोल्ने र चलाउने अधिकार सबैलाई हुन्छ । प्रभावकारी बनाउन नसके यस्ता संस्थाहरू आफै हराएर जान्छन् । काम राम्रो गर्ने भए संस्थाको जन्म आफैमा पराजो होइन । सीएनआईमा रहेका उद्योगपति व्यापारीहरूको क्षमता हेर्दा यो संस्था निकै अगाडि बढ्न सक्ने देखिन्छ । विषयबस्तुको पर्याप्त ज्ञानमात्र होइन, मारवाडीको छोरो भएर पनि नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै भाषामा प्रभावशाली ढंगले बोल्न सक्ने क्षमता बोकेका विनोद चौधरी नेतृत्व क्षमतामा समकालीन उद्योगपति व्यापारीहरूभन्दा निकै अगाडि छन् । उनी समयअनुसार नाच र गाउन जान्दछन् । त्यसैले उनको अध्यक्षतामा संस्थाको गठन गरिँदा सीएनआईको बढी चर्चा हुन पुगेको हो । स्वीकानुपछि, उनको कार्यकालमा महासंघले निकै अगाडि बढ्ने मौका पायो र कतिपय विषयमा महासंघको दुरुपयोग पनि गरियो । एउटा व्यक्तिको नेतृत्व क्षमताले संस्थाको प्रभावकारितामा आकाश-



जमिनको अन्तर ल्याउँछ । चौधरीको पालामा यो स्पष्ट देखिन्थ्यो । तर, महासंघको अन्तरराजनीति र सार्वजनिक जीवनबीच सन्तुलन कायम गर्न नसक्दा महासंघमित्र चौधरीको विपक्षमा शक्तिशाली लबी तयार हुन पुग्यो र चौधरी महासंघको मूल व्यापारिक राजनीतिबाट टाढा पुगेका हुन् ।

सुरो स्वभावका गिरिजाप्रसाद कोइरालाविरुद्ध शक्तिशाली लबी तयार भएजस्तै चौधरीका विरुद्ध पनि यस्तो लबी तयार भयो । त्यसैले व्यक्त नभए पनि चौधरीको मूल लक्ष्य भनेको महासंघको तुलनामा सीएनआईलाई प्रतिष्ठित र मर्यादित बनाउनु नै हो । यो उनको दिनागमिच छिपेको अव्यक्त महत्वाकांक्षा हो । उच्च महत्वाकांक्षा बोकेका मानिसहरूले दुरुपयोग नगरे संस्थालाई निकै अगाडि बढाउन सक्छन् । चौधरी निकै महत्वाकांक्षी उद्योगपति हुन् र उनले समेटेका सहयोगीहरूलाई हेर्दा यसले निकै योगदान पुऱ्याउन सक्ला कि भन्न सकिन्छ । तर, आठ बर्षअघि र अहिलेको स्थितिमा व्यापक अन्तर देखिइसकेको छ । राम्रो काम गर्दा तुरुन्त स्थापित हुन सकिन्छ र सागो गन्तीले मूलधारबाट बाहिर जान त्यो भन्दा धेरै छिटो बाध्य बनाउँछ । चौधरीले यस परिस्थितिलाई सूक्ष्म विश्लेषण गरेको हुनुपर्छ । सचिवालयको नेतृत्व निकै क्षमतावान मानिने ओम सिटीलाले गरिरहेको पाइन्छ । सीएनआई कुनै शाखाबिना परिषद बनेको छ । त्यसैले यसको जग कमजोर छ । तर, निकै ठूलो पूर्वाधार अधिराज्यव्यापी जग पैतीस बर्षको लामो इतिहास र प्रतिष्ठा बोकेको केन्द्रीय निकाय भएकाले महासंघ सीएनआईको गठनबाट तर्सिनुपर्ने कुनै कारण देखिँदैन । नेतृत्व दिन नसक्ने हो भने जग भत्किन पनि सक्छ । तर, एउटा कुरा स्पष्ट के छ भने प्रतिस्पर्धाले दुवै संस्थाको कार्यशैलीमा प्रभावकारिता अवश्य आउँछ । यसको फाइदा समय निजी क्षेत्रलाई हुन्छ । अर्थात् अच समयमा व्यापारिक संस्थाको संचालन राजनीतिमा व्यापक परिवर्तन आउन सक्छ । संकटमा रहेको निजी क्षेत्रलाई राण दिन आपसी फुट होइन, एकताको खाँचो थियो । सरकारले अनुकूल जो हुन्छ त्यसैलाई उपयोग गर्छ । नोकसान्नीचाहिँ यही हो- दुवै पक्षका उद्योगपति व्यापारीका लागि ।



## आर्थिक समृद्धिको चाहना



किशोर चौधरी, अध्यक्ष, नेपाल उद्योग परिषद

गिरिजाबाबुसँगै मेरो पहिलो भेट उहाँ भूमिगत हुँदाकै अवस्थामा भएको हो। २०२० सालतिर विगतनगममा पसुपति बिरकुट उद्योग सञ्चालनमा ल्याउनेतकाल उहाँसँगै त्यही भेट भएको थियो। उहाँ एउटा पुरानो गाडीमा चढेर धेरै टुन्डु भएको थियो। त्यसपछि २०३६ सालतिर जनमतसंग्रहको समयमा उहाँसँग भेटघाट अलि बढिक्रियो। २०४६ सालको आन्दोलनका देखि उहाँसँगको सम्बन्ध अरु गह्रा हुँदै गएको हो।

जनआन्दोलनको सफलतापछि उहाँको नेतृत्वमा सरकार बन्यो, २०४८ सालको आम निर्वाचनपछि। त्यतिखेर म नेपाल उद्योग वाणिज्य महासंघको अध्यक्ष थिएँ। यसले गर्दा पनि उहाँ र मबीचमा विभिन्न विषयमा पनि भेटघाट भइरहने सम्बन्ध जुनको थियो। त्यति नै बेला उहाँको नेतृत्वको सरकारले मलाई नेपाल विद्युत् प्राधिकरण, नेपाल - चायसेवा निगमजस्ता संस्थाहरूमा बोर्डमा नियुक्त गरेको हो। त्यहाँ खेर काम गर्दा मेरो काम गर्ने शैलीका बारेमा पनि उहाँलाई थाहा भएको हुनुपर्छ।

गिरिजाबाबु अर्थशास्त्रको ज्ञाता मभए पनि यसमा उहाँको सहिरो रहन थियो। विकासका लागि काम गर्नुपर्छ भन्ने मान्यता उहाँको थियो। अर्थशास्त्रका विषयमा उहाँले जसलाई विश्वास गर्नुहुन्थ्यो, उपलाई नै सबै काम गर्ने विम्वाना पनि

दिनुहुन्थ्यो। यसले काम गर्ने सबैजनालाई बचाएको थियो।

जब उहाँ प्रधानमन्त्री बननुभयो, अर्थतन्त्रका मुख्य विषयहरूमा मसँग उलफल गर्नुहुन्थ्यो। आफ्नो पार्टी र उहाँनिकटका अर्थशास्त्रीहरूसँग कुन गतिचर्यापछि पनि मसँगै त्यसबारेमा उहाँले खोज्नुहुन्थ्यो। केही अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कार्यक्रमका लागि त उहाँले मलाई नै आफ्नो 'रिपब्लिक' तयार गर्न लगाउनुभएको थियो।

गिरिजाबाबु निजी क्षेत्रको प्रवर्द्धनमाफत नै मुलुकको आर्थिक विकास हुन्छ भन्ने विश्वास राख्नुहुन्थ्यो। २०४८ सालमा उहाँ प्रधानमन्त्री भएपछि मुलुकको आर्थिक अवस्थामा आश्चर्यजनक सुधार आउनुको कारण पनि यही थियो। विश्वव्यापी रूपमा सञ्चालनमा आएको सुला बजार अर्थतन्त्रलाई नेपालमा लागू गराउन उहाँको योगदानलाई सम्मिले बिर्सन सम्भवेँन। नेपालको आर्थिक विकासका लागि उहाँले उच्च योगदान पुऱ्याउनुभएको छ। त्यसैले उहाँलाई सम्मिले नेपाली अर्थतन्त्रलाई आधुनिकीकरण गर्ने अध्येताका रूपमा सम्झिनेछौं। उहाँले जुन रूपमा आर्थिक विकासको लक्ष्य राख्नुभएको थियो, त्यो त पूरा हुन पाएन। उहाँले जुन आर्थिक नीतिलाई अगाडि बढाउनुभएको छ, त्यसको निष्कर्षलाई उहाँको सपना पूरा गर्ने सकिनेछ।

# Cut corporate tax, says CNI

## Call to remove dividend tax to encourage domestic and foreign direct investment



Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal Prachanda inaugurating the CNI Economic Summit '08 at Soaltee Crowne Plaza in Kathmandu on Sunday.

# Govt to bring in fiscal revolution

Himalayan News Service

Kathmandu, August 31

Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal Prachanda said Maoist-led government was committed to an economic revolution along with the logical end to the peace process and drafting the constitution.



# CNI, NRB discuss policies

POST REPORT  
KATHMANDU, April 11

A delegation of Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI) and a high-level team of Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) discussed on various issues, including monetary, fiscal and investment policies, on Friday. The discussion focused on finding out strategies to help boost the national economy, states a press

release issued here today. Binod Chaudhary, president of CNI lead the CNI delegation during the discussion, while NRB's team was led by Governor Bijaya Nath Bhattarai.

In a country's economic growth, the entry in international trade ways is a key factor.

my into the global economy. The release states that they also discussed on how to explore new investment sectors at a time when liquidity has been increasing and the investment opportunities have been squeezed. On the occasion, the CNI also presented a string of measures to enhance the efficiency of financial institutions in the context of post-recession.



Finance Minister Surendra Pandey (centre) gives an ear to the suggestions of Confederation of Nepalese Industries for the next fiscal year, at the Finance Ministry in Singha Durbar on Tuesday.

POST PHOTO: SHALIGRAM TIWARI

## Implement economic agenda strongly: CNI

POST REPORT  
KATHMANDU, NOV 16

As political parties have settled major political issues, time has now come for the government to devise and implement economic agenda strongly, said economists and representatives of Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI) on Thursday.

on their agenda papers for the Constituent Assembly. They also asked the Seven Party Alliance and the Maoists to announce a common economic program.

The release states that on the economists' and businessmen's request, CNI officials have decided to take up the responsi-



Binod Kumar Chaudhary (extreme right), law-maker and President of CNI delivers a speech during an interaction programme on "Challenges, Opportunities and Drafting a New Constitution with Economic Development at the Centre Stage" organised by CNI in Kathmandu on Thursday.

POST PHOTO



# राष्ट्रिय रोजगारदाता मञ्च गठन

कारोबार संवाददाला

काठमाडौं, ६ जेठ

नेपाल उद्योग परिसंघले राष्ट्रिय रोजगारदाता मञ्च गठन गरेको छ। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र र श्रमिकहरूबीच पुरानो सम्बन्ध मजबुत गर्ने र नयाँ सम्बन्ध स्थापित गर्न रोजगारदाता मञ्च गठन गरिएको परिसंघले जनाएको छ।

परिसंघले विहीवार एक कार्यक्रमकाबीच राष्ट्रिय रोजगारदाता मञ्च स्थापनाको औपचारिक घोषणा गरेको हो। रोजगारदाता मञ्चको स्थापनाको शुभारम्भ गर्दै श्रममन्त्री मोहम्मद अफताव आलमले श्रम मन्त्रालयले मजदुर श्रमजायोग गठन गर्ने लागेको जानकारी दिए। श्रमसम्बन्धी व्यवस्था, सुरक्षा र सफलताका लागि श्रममन्त्रालय तयार रहेको बताउँदै "श्रमी आलमले नेपाल



स्वागतम् : राष्ट्रिय रोजगार मञ्चको उद्घाटन समारोहमा श्रममन्त्री मोहम्मद अफताव आलमलाई स्वागत गर्दै उद्योग परिसंघ अध्यक्ष विनोदकुमार चौधरी।  
तस्वीर : सुनिल

नयाँ पत्रिका

काठमाडौं, ३० जेठ

नेपाल उद्योग परिसंघले प्रत्येक नेपालीको मासिक आय ५२ हजार रूपैयाँ राष्ट्रिय संकल्प नामक आर्थिक सम्मेलन गर्ने भएको छ। जसमा ३० औंति ३२ सञ्चालनमा आउने उद्योग हने सम्मेलन नेपालको आर्थिक विकासमा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिने उद्देश्यले आयोजना गर्न लागिएको परिसंघका अध्यक्ष तथा समन्वय विनोदकुमार चौधरीले बताए।

सम्मेलनमा श्रमिकसभामा प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने राजनीतिक पार्टीका १० सासद, विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत व्यवसायिक व्यक्ति तथा नागरिक समाजका व्यक्ति, अधीक तथा विकास क्षेत्रमा संलग्न व्यक्ति, कूटनीतिज्ञ, शिक्षा क्षेत्रका प्रतिनिधि र सरकारी अधिकारी गरी दुई सयभन्दा बढी प्रतिनिधित्व, भाग लिने परिसंघले जनाएको छ। उद्योगमन्त्रीले उद्घाटन गर्ने सो कार्यक्रम काठमाडौंमा हुनेछ।

अध्यक्ष चौधरीले उनको समय आर्थिक कान्तिर्क भाषणले आफूहरूले प्रयास धारिबन्दा बताए। उनले सर्वज्ञानसभापछि राजनीतिक दल र सरकारले पनि आर्थिक महासम्मेलन गर्न सक्ने बताए।



अध्यक्ष चौधरीले बताए। विगतमा आर्थिक विषयलाई पन्छाइयो र राजनीतिलाई नै महत्व दिइयो तर अब त्यस्ता गल्ती भन्ने हाम्रो धारणा हो, उनले भने।

द्वि-अंकिय वृद्धि राजनीतिक दलहरूबाट प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त गरिनेछ। आर्थिक वृद्धिका लागि राज्यले किनवार्ने रानीति, श्रम तथा औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध, निर्माणधर्मी बजेटमा प्रस्तुत गर्ने आर्थिक नीतियान सम्मेलनमा व्यापक छलफल हुने बताइएको छ।



...people's aspira-  
 tions," he said Inauguration  
 Economic Summit  
 organised by the  
 tion of



अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मुद्राकोषका आचारीय निर्देशक जेम्स ग्लोभरले नेपाल उद्योग परिषदका अध्यक्ष विनोदकुमार चौधरीसित कतमांडूमा भेटघाट गर्दै छैनन्। मुद्राकोषले नेपालको आर्थिक स्थिति र सुधारको लागि निजी क्षेत्रलाई सहयोग गर्न चाहन्छ।

# कोषमा थप सहयोग

# विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र घोषणा र यसबाट प्राप्त हुने लाभ

अध्यक्ष, १. विशाल  
 जनमानसको सहयोग  
 कोषमा सहयोग जुटाउन  
 पनि जमीन सुलभ। पसलको  
 करको ३० लाख संकलन  
 छ। नेपाल उद्योग परिषदको  
 प्रतिपदन १ लाख ११ हजार  
 सयको उपलब्ध गराउने  
 योजना छ। त्यसै गरी पसल  
 व्यवस्थापन विकास कर्मचारी स्थानीय  
 पुनर्भार विकास तथा कोष सञ्चालन  
 विभाग (बीसिडी) का फनचामी, धादि  
 पञ्चगौरी इन्टरनेसनल मजदुर  
 एवं लाख लाख





irrigation, proper seeds and fertilisers.

## आईएमएफ र सीएनआई प्रतिनिधि भेट

काठमाडौं/रास- नेपाल उद्योग परिसंघ (सीएनआई) र अन्तराष्ट्रिय मुद्रासंघ (आईएमएफ) का प्रतिनिधिबीच द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्ध विस्तार गर्ने बारे छलफल भएको छ। दुई पक्षका प्रतिनिधिबीच भएको भेटमा नेपालको आर्थिक विकास, औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध, जलविद्युत् तथा आयात-निर्यातका बारेमा विस्तृत रूपमा छलफल भएको सीएनआईद्वारा जारी विज्ञापनामा उल्लेख छ। सो अवसरमा नेपाल उद्योग परिसंघका अध्यक्ष विनोद चौधरीसमायतने देशको आर्थिक प्रतिनिधिहरूले राई दिशामा न्यायदान आवश्यक पर्ने नीतिगत कुराहरू तथा रचनात्मकताका बारेमा आ-आफ्ना राय व्यक्त गरेका थिए।

## Call for double digit growth



### CNI, IMF interaction

**KATHMANDU:** Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI) on Tuesday held an interaction with Alexander Pitt, resident representative of International Monetary Fund (IMF) for Nepal.

They discussed on economic development, industrial relations, hydropower de-

velopment and trade on the occasion, states a press release. CNI president Binod Chaudhary highlighted the need of economic and monetary policy reforms to bring the overall economy on track.

CNI vice-president Narendra Basnyat, Tek Chandra Pokharel, head of tourism council and advisors Bijaya Shah and Banwari Lal Mittal were also present on the occasion. - 1125



...people's aspirations," he said inaugurating Economic Summit-2008 organised by the Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI) here.

### • शान्तिसरक्षा कमजोर • उद्योगीव्यवसायीद्वारा अनिश्चितकालीन बन्दको घोषणा



माओवादीले होटल व्यवसायीलाई कुटपिट गरेको विरोधमा सोमबार मडकामा जत्रएका राजधानीका उद्योगीव्यवसायी।

**घटनाको छानविन हुन्छ : महारा**

काठमाडौं : नेपाल इन्भेस्टमेन्ट बोर्ड (माओवादी) बा प्रस्ताव बुझाएपछि बन्दको उद्योगीव्यवसायीहरूले होटल व्यवसायबाट सञ्चालक हरि भण्डारीलाई नाउलायतीका साथ कतौले कुटपिट गरेको भनी लगाएको दोष रोपपछि सम्बन्धमा घाटिले छानविन गर्ने बाध्यता भएको छ।

अहिले व्यवसायीलाई कुटपिट गर्ने कार्य माओवादी नीतिनिष्परीत भएकोले घाटिले त्यस घटनाको छानविन गरेर भन्नेलाई सन्तोसले भन्ने भएको पछि उनीहरूलाई कारवाही गर्ने बलाजु भएको छ।

माओवादीले कुटपिट गरेको आरोप लगाउँदै उद्योगीव्यवसायीले सोमबार जत्रेको बन्दका समयमा होटलबाट आम्बुपुर्ण गरेको प्रतिनिधि मन्त्रालय अहिले उन कुरा बताउनुभएको छ। अहिले होटल व्यवसायको प्रकरण रणविद्यमानमाको निर्वाचनविदेकी तन्त्रले सुविधायीका

माओवादी प्रवक्ता महारा ज्ञानमा गढाएपछि प्रवक्ताले माओवादी लगायत उद्योगीव्यवसायीलाई

## आगामी बजेटमा निजी क्षेत्रको सुफाव



देशान्तर संवाददाता काठमाडौं । चाम् आर्थिक वर्षको बजेटको अन्तिम सौजन्य २ महिना मात्र भन्दा रहेको अवस्थामा सरकार बजेटको तयारीमा जुटेको छ भने निजी क्षेत्र आगामी बजेटको बारेमा सुभाव देखा गर्न लागिपरेको छ।

बारिमा चाम् तिरीलेका उद्योगीहरूको सरकारका चाम् परिषदले गतसाता चर्चा नेपाल उद्योग परिषदले गतसाता आगामी आर्थिक वर्षको बजेटका लागि बुझाउन बुझाएको छ। परिषदको आयोजनामा 'बजेट २०५२/०५३ सीएनआईको पहल' विषयक अन्तरक्रियाको आयोजना भएको थियो।



Ramesh Nath Pandey, foreign minister, addresses a programme on economic diplomacy organised by CNI, in Kathmandu on Monday. Binod K Chaudhary, president of CNI (left) and Ravi Bhakta Shrestha, ex-president of FNCCI, are also seen in the picture.

## हाइड्रोपावर इन्भेस्ट मार्ट सुरु



हाइड्रोपावर इन्भेस्ट मार्ट-२००६ को सोमवार राजधानीमा आयोजित उद्घाटन कार्यक्रमका सहभागी।



# औद्योगिक नीति सभावपत्र पेस



## CNI reaction to budget mixed

"The budget has seriously failed to announce programs to boost the manufacturing sector," CNI said in a statement.



## Hydropower Invest Mart to start from August 21

Himalayan News Service

August 14 and distributors, insurance agencies, hardware suppliers, contractors and others in a common platform. Considering the geographical situation, small and medium sized hydro-power projects would be more desirable for Nepal and the event would also be focusing on this, said Upendra Poudyal, coordinator of the invest mart will be for construction and investment opportunities in the sector. Some 20 local IPPs will participate in the mart.

## CNI launches Young Entrepreneurs Forum



Bharat Bahadur Thapa, secretary at the MoICS, Dr Mohan Man Sainju, vice-chairman of PAF and Binod Kumar Chaudhary, president of CNI, jointly unveil the Young Entrepreneurs Forum, in Kathmandu on Thursday.



# CNI defers economic summit

POST REPORT  
KATHMANDU, AUG 17

The Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI) has announced that it is deferring its economic summit because of political developments. The new dates are August 31 to September 2. The conference, entitled "Double-Digit Growth: A National Commitment" was originally scheduled for August 14 to 17.

"Many Constituent members will not be able to attend in

as the election for prime minister is being held on that day. This has made us postpone the three-day event," CNI president Binod Kumar Chaudhary told a press conference. "Among the 200 participants, 50 are CA members."

He said that the expected formation of a new government should give importance to economic development. "The aim is to help cr

economic roadmap to steer the country ahead as it prepares to write a new constitution and build a new Nepal. The summit also intends to establish a new commitment: To enable every Nepali to earn Rs 12,000 per month.

"If we are able to put the economy on center stage during this event,

## समाचार संक्षेप

### आर्थिक सम्मेलन भदौ १५ मा

काठमाडौं, साउन २० (टास) - नेपाल उद्योग परिसंघले आयोजना गर्ने आर्थिक सम्मेलनको मिति पुनः तयार पार्ने भएको छ। राजनीतिक परिस्थितिको कारण सो सम्मेलनलाई भदौ १५ गते सम्मेलन आगामी भदौ १५ र १६ गते सम्म होल्ड गर्न निर्णय गरिएको छ। यसअघि सो सम्मेलन यही साउन १४ र १५ गते हुने तय गरिएको थियो।

## आर्थिक सम्मेलन सच्यो

काठमाडौं, २० साउन : नेपाल उद्योग परिसंघ (सीएनआई) ले आयोजना गर्न लागेको आर्थिक सम्मेलन गर्न सम्मेलनको पूर्वनिर्धारित तिथिमा व्यवस्थापिका संसदमा सरकार गठनको समय जुधेपछि सम्मेलन सार्नुपर्नेको परिस्थिति बनेको छ। यसअघि परिस्थिति साउन ३० देखि ३२ सम्म सम्मेलनको आयोजना गर्न लागिएको थियो। साउन ३१ गते व्यवस्थापिका संसदमा प्रधानमन्त्री निर्वाचनको कार्यक्रम तय भएको छ। मंगलबार राजधानीमा आयोजित

प्रकारसम्मेलनमा परिषदका अध्यक्ष विनोद चौधरीले मुख्य सहभागी सञ्चार सम्मेलनमा सहभागी बन्न नसक्ने कारण सम्मेलनमा आएका कारण सम्मेलनको तिथि पर सारिएको जानकारी दिए। आर्थिक सम्मेलनको नयाँ तिथि भदौ १५ देखि १७ सम्म तोकिएको छ। परिस्थिति यस्तै रहने भएमा आगामी भदौ १५ गतेको कार्यक्रम पुगेर रोकिएको थियो। 'झारो विवाद नै यस्तो भएकै छ। तर यसपटक मुलुकले उद्योगीतिक विकास लागू गर्न सक्ने अवसर प्राप्त भएको छ' अध्यक्ष चौधरीले भने। प्रत्येक नेपालीको मासिक आय १२ हजार रूपैयाँ बुझाउनका लागि आवश्यक तयारी तय गर्न सम्मेलन गर्न लागिएको हो। उक्त अवसरमा अध्यक्ष चौधरीले व्यवस्थापिका संसदमा आर्थिक विषयहरूको प्राथमिकता पठन नसकेको गुनासो रोक्नेछन्। मुलुकको खर्चाव्यय आर्थिक रुपान्तरणका लागि सरकार र नीति निर्माणको तहमा आर्थिक मुद्दाले प्राथमिकता पढनु जरुरी रहेको बताउँदै उनले सातौँ एक दिन व्यवस्थापिका संसदमा आर्थिक विषयमा मात्रै छलफल गर्नका लागि आफूले प्रस्ताव गर्न लागेको जानकारी दिए।

## सीएनआई आर्थिक सम्मेलन सच्यो

काठमाडौं, २० साउन- नेपाल उद्योग परिसंघले आयोजना गर्न लागेको सीएनआई आर्थिक सम्मेलन २००८ हुने सार्वजनिक गरेको छ। विचारित कार्यक्रमको दिन प्रधानमन्त्रीको चुनाव हुने भएकाले सम्मेलन घोषित गर्न नसकिने भयो। परिषदका अध्यक्ष विनोद चौधरीले साउन ३० देखि ३२ सम्म

आयोजना गर्न लागिएको 'प्रत्येक नेपालीको मासिक आय १२०००' एक राष्ट्रिय सङ्घर्ष विषयक सम्मेलनको सम्पूर्ण तयारी पूरा भए पनि नयाँ प्रधानमन्त्रीको चुनाव हुने दिन भएकाले स्थगित गरेको जानकारी दिए। चौधरीले अनुसार कार्यक्रममा प्रधानमन्त्रीदेखि सरकारीबाला भन्ने सरकारी विकासको माध्यम उपस्थिति आवश्यक भएको बताउनुभयो।

सम्मेलन कार्यक्रममा सहभागी बताउने उद्देश्य राखिएको छ। सङ्घस्यार आयोजित प्रकार सम्मेलनमा सर्वोच्च सरकार गठन भएपछि सो सम्मेलन अन्त बढी व्यापक हुने भएको बताइयो। सम्मेलनमा आर्थिक संसदको त्रिभुज विषयमा कार्यपत्र पढ्नुपर्ने समस्या र समाधानका उपाय पत्ता लगाउने उद्देश्य राखिएको छ।



# CNI defers economic summit

POST REPORT  
KATHMANDU, AUG 12

The Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI) has announced that it is deferring its economic summit because of political developments. The new dates are August 31 to September 2. The conference entitled "Double-Digit Growth: A National Commitment" was originally scheduled for August 14 to 17.

"Many Constituent Assembly members are not here as the election for prime minister is being held on that day. This has made us postpone the three-day event," CNI president Binod Kumar Chaudhary told a press conference. "Among the 200 participants, 50 are CA members."

He said that the expected formation of a new government that should give further importance to the economic roadmap to steer the country ahead as it prepares to write a new constitution and build a new Nepal. The summit also intends to establish a new commitment: To enable every Nepali to earn Rs 12,000 per month.

"If we are able to get the economy on the right stage through the new government, we will be able to ship goods and services to other countries."

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## आर्थिक सम्मेलन सन्ध्या

समाचारिका समाचारकर्ता  
काठमाडौं, १२ अगस्त

नेपाल उद्योग वाणिज्य संघ (CNI) ले आर्थिक सम्मेलनलाई अगस्त १४ देखि १७ सम्मको सप्ताहमा सार्ने निर्णय गरेको छ। नयाँ मिति अगस्त ३१ देखि सेप्टेम्बर २ सम्मको सप्ताहमा सार्ने निर्णय गरेको छ।

सम्मेलनको उद्देश्य भनेको नेपालको आर्थिक विकासलाई प्रोत्साहित गर्ने र निर्यात-आधारित विकासलाई प्रोत्साहित गर्ने हो।

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### सार्वजनिक महत्त्वको प्र

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## Hydropower mart from Aug 21

POST REPORT  
KATHMANDU, AUG 14

In an attempt to attract investment for small and medium-scale hydro-power projects in the country, Small Hydropower Promotion Project, GTZ, Winrock International and Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI) are to organize a three-day Hydropower Invest Mart from August 21-23 in the capital.

opportunities in the small hydropower sector in the country, said Upendra Paudyal, a CNI official, speaking at a press meet organized here on Monday.

The Mart will be helpful in creating an investment-friendly environment for small and medium-sized projects, he added. He also said that some 20 independent power producers and policy makers from India, Switzerland and Germany would participate in the event.

## आर्थिक सम्मेलन

## दुई साता पछि सन्ध्या

## Nepal needs Rs 400 billion annual investment for double digit growth

CNI postpones economic summit, wants economic agenda discussed



Binod Chaudhary, president of CNI and Committee, addresses a press meet in Kathmandu on Monday.

### आर्थिक रोडम्याप तयार गर्ने मुख्य उद्देश्य

● नेपाल समाचारपत्र

नेपाल उद्योग वाणिज्य संघ (CNI) ले आर्थिक सम्मेलनलाई अगस्त १४ देखि १७ सम्मको सप्ताहमा सार्ने निर्णय गरेको छ। नयाँ मिति अगस्त ३१ देखि सेप्टेम्बर २ सम्मको सप्ताहमा सार्ने निर्णय गरेको छ।



चक्रवर्ती समेलनमा परिषदका पदाधिकारीहरू।

नेपाल उद्योग वाणिज्य संघ (CNI) ले आर्थिक सम्मेलनलाई अगस्त १४ देखि १७ सम्मको सप्ताहमा सार्ने निर्णय गरेको छ। नयाँ मिति अगस्त ३१ देखि सेप्टेम्बर २ सम्मको सप्ताहमा सार्ने निर्णय गरेको छ।

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# युवा उद्यमीलाई अमेरिका लाने तयारी

राजधानी समाचारदस्ता  
काठमाडौं, ११ असार

नेपालका लागि अमेरिकी राजदूत न्यान्सी जे. पाबेलने युवा उद्यमी र व्यवसायीलाई अमेरिकाको बिजिनिटिड प्रोग्राममा सलग्न गराउने तयारी भइरहेको जनाएको छ।

नेपाल उद्योग परिसंघले सोमबार आयोजना गरेको स्वागत कार्यक्रममा उनले नेपालको आर्थिक विकासका लागि सी.एन.आई. लगायत निजी क्षेत्रको सहकार्य तथा सहभागितामा काम गर्न आफू इच्छुक रहेको बताइन्। सो अवसरमा राजदूत पाबेलने साक्षात् आर्थिक फोरम, लगानी आकर्षण गर्ने गतिविधि र कार्यक्रम तथा निजी क्षेत्रको क्षमता

वृद्धि गर्नेबारे पनि सकारात्मक विचार व्यक्त गरिन्।

उनले निजी क्षेत्रको सहयोगका लागि अमेरिकसँग व्यापार गर्न सहयोग पुऱ्याउने पनि प्रतिबद्धता जनाइन्। अमेरिकाबाट सीमित संख्यामा भए पनि आवश्यकताअनुसार विषयगत विशेषज्ञलाई बत्ताका रूपमा ल्याइदिने जस्ता प्राविधिक विषयहरूमा अमेरिकी विज्ञहरू तथा नेपाली व्यवसायीबीच वृषय सम्मेलन गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाइदिने र सीमितमात्रामा खासगरी युवा उद्यमी र व्यवसायीहरूलाई अमेरिकाको प्रमण कार्यक्रममा सलग्न गराउने विचार पनि व्यक्त गरिन्।

सो अवसरमा सी.एन.आई.का

अध्यक्ष बिनोद चौधरी, उपाध्यक्ष बरनद बस्न्यात र आत्माराम

मुरारकानगाइतका व्यक्तिबीच उर्ध्वस्वरी रहेको सी.एन.आई.वे जनाएको छ।

सो अवसरमा राजदूत र सी.एन.आई.बीच नेपालको वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति र यस पक्षसँग सम्बन्धित विभिन्न विषयबस्तुमा आफूना विचार, अवधारणा र सोच साटासाटको अलावा नेपालको अर्थतन्त्रलाई सहरीरूपमा ल्याई मुलुकलाई आर्थिकरूपमा सुदृढ, सक्षम र गतिशील बनाउन के-कसो गर्नुपर्छ र अमेरिकाले यसका लागि के-कस्तो भूमिका खेल्न सक्छ भन्ने विषयमा छरफन्त भएको पनि सी.एन.आई.ले जनाएको छ।

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