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Editorial

Monitoring and Evaluation (M/E) has an important role to play in public sector governance. The stronger the M/E system is, the better the effectiveness of government activities will be in terms of sound management of resources. The strong M/E system ensures the government in (a) greater focus on the achievement of results, (b) greater accountability in the use of resources, (c) a clear basis for decision making and (d) the promotion of knowledge sharing and institutional learning.

For the betterment of the governance the M/E systems must reflect the information needs and approaches established by key organizational policies and strategies and reporting requirements. Likewise, the M/E systems need to be responsive and appropriate to the situation and the operation being monitored and evaluated. And, to the extent possible, M/E systems should be integrated with those of implementing partners.

Nepal Government has given a top priority to the M/E system in the public governance. Most of the Ministries/Secretariats/Departments have M/E Divisions/Sections established for this purpose. Ministry of Finance has also established M/E Division with the Vision of monitoring and evaluating overall broad-based economic growth through prudent fiscal and economic management. The Mission of the Division is to enhance good practice of performance and standard through quality control and productivity by effective and efficient utilization of resources and enhance domestic revenue base. In terms of coverage of activities entrusted with the Division, it is seen urgent to make it effective by developing proper mechanism for the sound working environment of the Division. We need to develop proper modality of M/E by devising the sector wise information collecting formats. We must frame an effective action plan for the sound M/E system in the Ministry. We need proper cooperation from and coordination with different government institutions, mainly, the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, and National Planning Commission Secretariat. For this, we need policy level support and commitment as a first-step initiative.

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Governor of the Bank for Nepal
at the 2006 Annual Meetings of the Board of Governors of the World Bank
and the International Monetary Fund (**Substitute from New One**)



नेपाल सरकार

अर्थ मन्त्रालय

केन्द्रीय अनुगमन इकाईको सूचना

नेपाल सरकारले विगत बर्षहरु देखिनै राजस्वको मूल आधारको रुपमा मूल्य अभिवृद्धि करको कार्यान्वयन गर्दै आएको ब्यहोरा उच्चमी ब्यवसायीहरुलाई विदितै छ । विलिङ्ग प्रणाली प्रभावकारी भएमा मात्र मूल्य अभिवृद्धि करको सफल कार्यान्वयन हुन सक्ने र खरीद गरेको सामानको बारेण्टी, ग्यारेण्टी तथा देश विकासको लागि पनि विल लिने दिने गर्नु हुन सम्बन्धित सबैमा अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

आफूले बिक्री गरेको मालबस्तुको विल दिनु बिक्रेताको कर्तव्य हो भने आफूले खरीद गरेको मालबस्तुको बिल प्राप्त गर्नु खरीदकर्ताको अधिकार र दायित्व पनि हो । तसर्थ, खरीद तथा बिक्री कर्ताले बिल लिने दिने कार्यमा आफ्नो कर्तव्य तथा दायित्वको पालना गरी सरकारको राजस्व संकलन गर्ने कार्यमा समेत सहयोग पुऱ्याउन अर्थ मन्त्रालय सम्बन्धित सबैमा आग्रह गर्दछ, साथै विलिङ्ग प्रणालीको अनुगमन गर्न नेपाल सरकारबाट खटिई आउने कर्मचारीहरुलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गरि दिनु हुन समेत सम्बन्धित सबैमा अपिल गर्दछ ।

**“कर तिर्नु कानूनी कर्तव्य मात्र होइन,
सम्मान पाउने अवसर पनि हो ।”**

Financial Inclusion in Nepal



Tula Raj Basyal
Senior Economic Advisor
Ministry of Finance

Nepal's financial system as regulated by the central bank presently consists of the banking sector (20 commercial banks) and the non-banking sector (38 development banks and 74 finance companies as the deposit-taking institutions and 12 micro-finance development banks including the five regional rural development banks, 17 micro-finance cooperatives and 47 micro-finance NGOs as the micro-finance institutions.) These banks and institutions have been run in accordance with the licensing, regulatory and supervisory framework under the legal and regulatory environment as provided by the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) Act 2002, Banks and Financial Institutions Act 2005, and the NRB directives. Replacing the previous practice of issuing separate directives for the different categories of the institutions, the NRB has issued, since mid-July 2005, the directives in a consolidated form so as to increase regulatory uniformity and avoid the possibility of distortions and fragmentation in the financial system. The Banks and Financial Institutions Act, also called the Umbrella Act because it has encompassed the concept of the universal banking by introducing the uniform regulatory arrangements among all the depository institutions, has classified the depository institutions, namely, commercial banks, development banks and finance companies, into the 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories respectively. All these depository institutions, therefore, perform the entire banking businesses except for the hypothecation credit which only the commercial banks have been authorized to perform. The micro-finance development banks, the Grameen Bank model replicates in Nepal, not being of the depository nature, have been grouped under category "D".

It may be observed that the last 15 years saw rapid progress in the number and activities of the NRB-regulated financial institutions compared to the position before July 1992 when there were only five commercial banks (one fully and one majority government-owned) and two development banks (both government-owned). The lack of competition attributed to the controlled policy regime adopted before the 1990s could not bring about the favorable results in broadening and deepening as well as making qualitative improvements in the financial system. The financial liberalization policy was instrumental for the institutional and operational growth of the financial system in a short period of time. Except for the five of the 20 commercial banks and two of the 38 development banks that were in existence before July 1992, the rest of the institutions (201 in number) were established following the adoption of the financial liberalization policy since the 1990s. The liberalization policy was also

associated with the growing role and increased participation of the private sector in the establishment of the banks and other financial institutions. Except for three micro-finance development banks (regional rural development banks), all the other institutions established since the 1990s have remained the private sector undertakings (198 in number). So, the positive policy initiatives at the government level that catalyzed the growth of the private sector involvement contributed toward the institutional, operational and geographic expansion of the financial system in the country.

The total deposits mobilized by the institutions under the regulation of the central bank reached Rs. 372.9 billion in mid-March 2007. Commercial banks shared 87.4 percent of the total deposits followed by the finance companies at 8.5 percent, development banks at 3.1 percent, and the rest 1.0 percent. The total loans and advances of these institutions in mid-March 2007 amounted to Rs. 373.8 billion, 52.0 percent of the GDP. Institution-wise shares in the total loans and advances were as follows: commercial banks 86.7 percent, finance companies 8.3 percent, development banks 3.0 percent, micro-finance development banks 1.3 percent, and the rest 0.7 percent. Their total assets in mid-March 2007 reached Rs. 465.4 billion, 64.7 percent of the GDP. The share percentages of the institutions in the total assets have been as follows: commercial banks 83.8 percent, finance companies 9.7 percent, development banks 3.6 percent, micro-finance development banks 2.0 percent, and the rest 0.9 percent. The shares of the micro-finance institutions in the total deposits, total loans and advances, and total assets thus represented 1.0 percent, 2.0 percent, and 3.9 percent respectively. So, of the total loans, just 2 percent has been extended as the micro-credit. This situation, coupled with the mixed implementation experiences of even the modest levels of the existing micro-finance arrangements and the institutional operations, does not evidence satisfactory progress with respect to the financial inclusion which has been regarded as the important instrument for ameliorating the conditions of the economically weaker and marginalized people by enabling them to undertake economically productive pursuits at the local level through increasing their reach to the financial resources.

Interestingly, the history of the targeted and the micro-finance is not so young in Nepal. Realizing the role of finance in promoting economic activities, generating self-employment opportunities, and improving the socio-economic status among the people in the lower rungs of the development ladder, various approaches have been adopted so as to enhance the financial inclusion through the focus on the collateral-free micro-finance arrangements. Tracing the development of the micro-finance, it may be worthwhile to mention that the government initiated the establishment of the cooperative institutions, which also dealt in the credit activities both in cash and kind, in many parts of the country in the 1960s and the 1970s. These institutions, however, could not sustain their operations because they could not competitively carry out their business of credit delivery, retail work in some essential consumer goods or the marketing of agricultural materials and output in an environment of managerial inefficiency and non-business influences in their dealings. As part of the directed credit program, the NRB, since 1974, instructed the commercial banks to extend a certain portion of their resources toward the smaller-scale activities of the business nature in the agriculture, cottage and small industries as well as the services activities, in the various names like the small sector, priority sector, intensive banking program, lead bank\ scheme, etc. Beginning from five percent of the total deposits, the lending requirement was later linked to the total loans. The minimum level of the loans to be extended for these priority activities was gradually raised to 12 percent, which was later reduced and presently stands at three percent. The commercial banks were even asked to set up bank branches to maintain an average of at least one bank branch for every 15,000 people. While opening the commercial bank branches in the rural areas, the central bank also provided interest-free working capital to be repaid in a number of years and

compensated, at a decreasing rate, the losses incurred for three years. However, the branch expansion alone could not encompass the collateral-less people in the traditional banking fold. So, the establishment of the rural development banks under the public sector in the 1990s and the other micro-finance institutions in the private sector since the 1990s helped to catalyze, though at a very modest level, the reach and growth of the financial system in the hitherto neglected or excluded populace. The focus of the micro-finance being on the deprived women through the modality of the group guarantee as they could least afford to put collateral to prove their creditworthiness, the micro-finance has remained a popular program among the rural households in their efforts to improve their socio-economic status.

Besides the NRB-licensed micro-credit institutions as stated above, there are presently around 2700 saving and credit cooperatives, which perform the limited finance functions among their members only. These cooperatives, regulated by the Department of the Cooperatives under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, have an average deposit base of around Rs. 1 million only (compared to this, the size of the commercial banking system is naturally quite big, with the outstanding total deposits at Rs 302.7 billion and total loans at Rs. 363.7 billion, representing 42.1 percent and 50.5 percent of the GDP in mid-July 2007, with the deposits per commercial bank averaging Rs. 15.1 billion and the loans per commercial bank averaging Rs. 18.2 billion respectively.) The Postal Services Department regulates the 117 postal saving units established in the postal offices though the operation of these units is also small, with an average deposit base of Rs. 3.4 million (total deposits in the 117 offices at Rs. 395.2 million). Among them, 49 offices extend credit to the postal employees, with the per office average credit at Rs. 5.7 million (total credit Rs. 276.6 million.) In addition, there are a number of self-help groups/community-based organizations that cater to the finance needs of their members at a modest level. The non-formal credit arrangement called the revolving saving and credit associations along with the rural moneylenders, merchants, goldsmiths, relatives and friends cater to the credit needs unmet or under-addressed by the formal system. It is estimated that the formal system provides just 20 percent of the credit needs in the rural areas with the rest 80 percent being met by the informal sector. With 85 percent of the total population living in the rural areas, rural Nepal has still been adversely affected by the under-supply of the credit. As a result, productive economic activities and employment opportunities have witnessed slower rise in the countryside.

The monetary policy for FY 2007/08 has encompassed a number of measures toward improving the situation of financial inclusion. The policy has directed the commercial banks to extend three percent of the total loans and investments in the form of the deprived sector credit, which hitherto was three percent of the loans only. The policy mentions that the development banks and the finance companies would also be instructed to provide the deprived sector credit beginning from FY 2007/08. The micro-credit ceiling for a borrower has been raised from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 60,000 while the collateral-based lending for a micro-enterprise has also been raised from Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 150,000. Even re-finance would be available from the NRB against such loans. The NRB's refinance rate for the rural development banks has been maintained at 3.5 percent as before. Foreign employment loans extended by the banks and financial institutions would also be counted under the deprived sector loan. The rural self-reliance fund, which provides concessionary assistance to the micro-finance institutions, would be transformed into a wholesale lending institution in the micro-finance through necessary legal enactments. A separate second-tier institution to license, regulate and supervise the micro-finance institutions including the financial cooperatives and the financial NGOs would be established once the micro-finance policy and the related Act are approved and put into implementation.

However, a number of problems, shortcomings and challenges still constrain the objective of the financial inclusion. The activities of the formal financial institutions are centered in the cities and the loan portfolio reflects greater concentration in sectors and activities where the access and involvement of the common people is the least. Collateralized lending practices in the formal system prevent the collateral-less individuals from accessing the financial resources, leaving them little option than to rely on the informal sources of finance. Relatively lower interest rates on deposits and higher rates in lending have reduced the intermediation efficiency of the financial system. The dominance of the willful defaulters in the financial system resulted in a very high level of non-performing assets, which still ranges at 14 percent. Excessive paperwork and lack of procedural simplicity discourage common people to enhance their access to the formal finance. The higher transaction and processing cost also discourages the financial institutions to focus on small clients, either in loans or other financial services. Deposits in the financial system are growing because of the remittance flows as well as the lack of alternative investment opportunities particularly in the capital market which is still narrow, under-developed and less organized. The insurgency that started since 1996 also took a heavy toll of the financial system in general and that of the initiatives directed at enhancing the reach of, and access, to the financial system in particular. Many rural or sub-urban branches were closed, resulting in financial disintermediation which significantly inconvenienced the clients in the rural areas. Resources were further centered on the cities in the real estate, consumer durables and other consumptions. Productive investments suffered and the economic growth shrunk, resulting in a marginal per capita income growth.

The micro-finance institutions established to support poverty reduction through generation of economic activities and self-employment opportunities at the villages have not only been affected by the insurgency but also the excessive unionization, inadequacy of managerial improvement measures, low level of operations, and lack of necessary support, thereby negatively affecting the flow of resources to the deprived and weaker sections of the society. The interest rates charged by these institutions are also perceived to be high in comparison to the other interest rates prevailing in the financial system. Although the nature of work of these institutions, namely, to go to the doorsteps of the clients instead of the clients coming to the institution, is the major factor for the higher intermediation and delivery cost, running these institutions effectively and enhancing the financial inclusion on a sustainable basis requires necessary support from outside. The role and efficiency of the micro-finance institutions owned and operated by the private sector vis-à-vis those in the public sector is considerably higher in Nepal. These private sector institutions are also receiving support from the international donors. So, these private sector institutions need to augment their capacity and also encompass the really needy ones into their folds at an increased pace. The economic exclusion being the real cause for the financial exclusion, reducing the absolute poverty levels through implementation of appropriate socio-economic development measures would pave the way for greater financial inclusion in the long-run. Therefore, speedier, broad-based and sustainable socio-economic development is what guarantees the economic and financial inclusion on a permanent basis. However, for the short and medium-term, the only option for increasing the financial inclusion of the economically deprived people is to enhance the supply of the collateral-free micro-finance on the group-guarantee basis.

NEPAL PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE REVIEW (NPPR) 2007

BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPROVING PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL PERSPECTIVE



Krishna Gyawali
Joint-Secretary
Ministry of Finance

I. INTRODUCTION – BUDGET FY2007/08

Economic growth rate of 5 percent is the Budget target for fiscal year 2007/08, the first budget of the Eight Party Coalition Government. Towards achieving this target and building a prosperous, modern, federal and inclusive—all culminating into a new---Nepal, public spending of 21.23 percent of GDP financed by domestic revenue of 13 percent of GDP, domestic borrowing of 2.6 percent of GDP, and aid finance of 5.62 percent of GDP have been set aside. Past structural reforms and resources shift to social sectors are paying dividends. The recently concluded demographic and health survey shows improvements in all major health outcomes in addition to poverty reduction. But, to sustain this positive trend and meet Millennium Development Goals (MDG), in addition to social sector investments, investments in economic sector need to be increased - especially investments to expand connectivity and to increase beneficiaries' access to both social and economic capitals. However, such additional investment may not be within reach of our domestic resource envelope alone, as the country prepares to conduct Constituent Assembly elections, manage extra budgetary expenditures related to mainstreaming the political forces that were otherwise outside the systems and meet emergency basic needs of the people affected by Mother Nature's vagaries that have resulted into loss of life and property.

The Government of Nepal (GON) has maintained aggregate fiscal discipline against competing claims for additional resources from all quarters. Going by demand for resources from respective line ministries, Budget FY2007/08 is 40 percent lower than demand; domestic borrowing, as percent of GDP, is capped at levels of preceding fiscal years; while capital expenditure target increased after meeting ever increasing recurrent expenditure. Capital expenditure target increase by 2 percent of GDP seems feasible as normalcy returns to the country, absorption capacity of expenditure has crossed 90 percent of budgeted amount in FY2006/07; and, above all, more resources have

been channeled through community owned and managed activities, a preferred implementation modality espoused by *Jan Andolan II*.

The stance of maintaining prudent fiscal policy does come with a choice; a trade off of choices between fiscal deficit and service deficit. Cognizant of these two choices' trade-off and its implications, GON has taken a mid path: while expanding pro-poor expenditures – doubling of expenditures since FY2000/01 – fiscal deficit has been maintained at below 3 percent of GDP. However, in absence of commensurate increase in foreign aid - the adherence to such tight fiscal discipline would limit quantum of peace dividend that could have been delivered in this fiscal year.

The active support from friends of Nepal has resulted into increase in commitment of foreign aid to 26 percent of FY2007/08 budget compared from 20 percent of aid funding in revised estimated expenditure of FY2006/07. Hence, the responsibility of delivery of Budget 2007/08 rests equally on the shoulders of the Government and development partners. And, we look forward to work together with our development partners in delivery of peace dividends to the people of Nepal.

II. ACHIEVEMENTS OF PAST BUDGET REFORMS

Robustness of systems in place has ensured fiscal and macroeconomic stability. This is not a small achievement considering weathering of several economic shocks, management of competing claims for resources against low levels of discretionary fund availability and management of extra budgetary spending coming from peace building activities. With the implementation of Medium Term Expenditure anchoring sector strategies, particularly in education and health sectors, government expenditures have gradually aligned to sound sector strategies and expenditure in these two sectors, as percent of GDP, have increased from 3.8 percent in FY2005/06 to budgeted amount of 5.05 percent in FY2007/08. Encouraged by these sector performances, Government has not only increased funding levels; but, as a policy, will push for more sector wide support arrangements with development partners.

The recently concluded Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment led by the Government concludes that some features of well designed Public Financial Systems are in place. Particularly, the budget has become a credible policy tool having some sectors' policies and outcomes linked and reasonable control framework. But above all, in this fluid and testing time, public financial management systems have turned out to be resilient. However, this is not the time for complacency as the road ahead is full with difficulties and challenges abound.

At this moment, the key challenge that we face today is responding to the expectations of *Jan Andolan II* and accelerating growth to deliver peace dividends. The government has very little scope to maneuver for additional funds

with increasing recurrent spending pressure, weak external assistance, self-restrained domestic borrowing levels; and, collections from current revenue efforts may not bridge funding gap. To sustain peace, deliver of peace dividends must be done in a meaningful and expeditious way. For this, the country needs to accelerate growth and improve service delivery requiring more investments in performing sectors; funds for which are in short supply.

Another area of budget challenge is to address disparities within regions, sectors and access to opportunities to meet demand from population at large. This challenge can be addressed only if existing institutions, central and local, are utilized to their potentials. This is another area that we would like to work with the development partners in the coming days. However, it would be a good gesture from development partners' side if assistance flows through government systems, failure of which affects on accountability and governance systems; and, above all, policy coherence.

III. FOREIGN AID AND PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Foreign aid plays important role in financing Nepal's socio-economic development efforts. Apart from its contribution to sustaining public investment, foreign aid is crucial to meeting the objective of poverty reduction, and achieving positive changes in peoples' lives after establishing sustainable peace as articulated in the Three Years Interim Plan (2007/08-2009/10). Recognizing the critical role that foreign aid occupies in the economy, the Foreign Aid Policy (FAP), 2002, seeks to analyze the processes, problems, and prospects of the foreign aid so as to maximize its impact and effectiveness in terms of achieving better development results and to meet increased aid requirements to help finance development activities.

Since 2006, GON has started to take the lead in reviewing the portfolio performance vis-à-vis with budget implementation. Until last year, the review was primarily focused on the portfolio financed by three development partners – the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and the World Bank, although a few other bilateral partners were invited as observers. As committed during 2006 review, the Nepal Portfolio Performance Review (NPPR) for 2007 has included bilateral partners such as, the DFID, as one of the core members of the NPPR process, in addition to three multilateral development partners, and the EU and other donors involved in SWAp are included as observers. GON is committed to involve other bilateral donors also as core member of NPPR process in the coming years, and develop NPPR process as one of the major platforms for donors-GON harmonization in budget and portfolio implementation. This initiative is in the spirit of adopting Paris Declaration of Aide Effectiveness and also in line with the Foreign Aid Policy, to harmonize the portfolio review process. The sole aim is to examine the generic implementation issues that affect the overall implementation of budget, and to agree on the action plan to rectify such issues so that overall implementation environment could be made more conducive, to achieve the overall aim of

budget utilization and development impact thus yielding peace dividends to the people of Nepal.

Despite the flow of foreign resources in Nepal, the country has not been able to maximize the absorption capacity optimizing the gains that can be reaped from such assistance. As highlighted in the FAP 2002, the statement made therein that discrepancy between the results achieved from aid resources, and their potential for enhancement is still wide, still remains valid. The growth generated from the past investments have not been sound, fundamentals of overall economic environment continue to remain unstable, and institutional capacity on many fronts require substantial capacity building efforts to respond to rising public demands and development needs. The challenge for the Government is to promote ownership of development programs and projects – this requires commitment, change in mind set, and also cooperation of development partners to operate through the government system. As long as a few development partners work in parallel as a competitor, it forces to undermine the capacity building in development and engenders several problems that include disharmony among staff that work in the government system and in the projects operated directly by development partners. There is a great deal of commitment and enthusiasm amongst civil servants that operate within the government system provided conducive environment is provided both by the Government and the development partners. Development partners are true friends of Nepal and their partnership can be tested only if they operate harmonizing with the government system and provide technical assistance for capacity building in specialized field such as, aid management, project management, procurement management, financial management, monitoring and evaluation of programs. Through harmonized approach of reviewing generic implementation issues during NPPR, GON hopes to circumvent its shortcomings and harness new ideas and innovations translated through Action Plan aiming to improve overall portfolio management, contributing to budget implementation.

IV. GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TOWARDS BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

The Budget Speech of 2007, apart from bringing out GON's annual policies and programs, has articulated several steps for effective implementation of those policies and programs. Some of the steps emphasized in the Budget Speech 2007 are: (1) It is mandatory for all line ministries to carry out progress review meeting on the 7th day of each month under the chairmanship of respective Minister; (2) There is an arrangement for secretary level review meeting held bimonthly in the MOF; (3) All ministries and constitutional bodies are now required to make their annual programs and plans public by mid August; (4) All agencies should ensure to obtain approvals of their work programs and ensure to issue necessary work instructions to their subordinate offices within the first trimester; and (5) Annual progress report and financial statement should be made public within the first four months after the end of the fiscal year by all ministries and constitutional bodies. These are some efforts directed towards

strengthened monitoring of implementation of programs ensuring transparency of approved programs and financial accountability.

With regard to accelerating the implementation of local level policy and program, in this fiscal year, the budget authorization for unconditional block grants to local bodies have been issued directly by the Ministry of Finance on the first day of the Fiscal Year. In addition, to facilitate implementation of budget policies and programs in remote areas, provision has been made that the capital expenditures allocated for Karnali Zone and Bajura District will not be frozen until mid-November of the subsequent fiscal year.

The Ministry of Finance through the budget authorization letter to all of the line agencies has made several provisions for effective implementation of Budget programs and policies. The highlights of such authorization are summarized below:

A. Program Approval, Budget Allocation, and Authorization

All line agencies should provide budget authorization letter to the respective departments, offices, and projects by the first of August 2007 together with budget distribution, and also with program approval from the NPC in the case of development programs. Other than the annual approved programs of autonomous authorities such as, local bodies, Poverty Alleviation Fund, and Roads Board, budget authorization of all Priority 1 projects should be sent to the concerned agencies before first of August by obtaining program approval from the NPC. To keep the development programs on track, GON has made it necessary that any adjustment or program amendment in P 1 projects be done only after getting prior approval from the NPC.

In circumstances other than given below, no program approval will be granted after the first trimester if such an approval could not be obtained within this period:

- i. Agreement yet to be formalized with the concerned donor,
- ii. Additional release from the Contingency budget,
- iii. Belonging to special program of Contingency budget,
- iv. Rescue program of reconstruction, rehabilitation and conflict victims,
- v. Appropriation related to the Karnali zone and Bajura district of Seti zone, and
- vi. Hold on budget and other remaining budget of sub headings

B. Budget Release, and Implementation

The provision of budget release on the basis of physical progress for the P1 projects has been continued. Arrangement has been made to

release budget equivalent to that of one trimester or appropriated amount for the first trimester whichever is higher with taking into consideration the last year's physical progress of the P1 projects. After the release of first installment, remaining budget will be released on the basis of physical progress. Likewise, line agencies have been made responsible to decide on budget release to those projects whose performance in the last FY was less than 50 per cent. Furthermore, provision has been made not to release any budget for capital expenditures if the associated program has not been approved and budget authorization was not received.

To ensure that foreign resources are received on a timely basis, the budget financed by donors and associated matching fund to be borne by the GON, have been held up in other than P1 projects, until the associated loan or grant is effective. For the effective expenditure tracking purposes, it is mandatory to submit the monthly expenditure statement of the direct payment and commodity assistance to the respective district treasury office. FCGO may hold up budget of the offices failing to abide by this condition. As both the Procurement Act and Regulations are now into effect, all procurements are required to be done according to this new legal arrangement. To ensure that this has been followed properly, a separate monitoring office called Public Procurement Monitoring Office (PPMO) is also being established with the mandate of enforcing the provisions of both the Act and Regulations.

GON has made it mandatory that contract agreement must be completed by 15th January. The concerned ministries have been instructed to hold up the budget release of the agencies failing to do so without any genuine reason, or delaying to conduct such contract by more than 3 months of the program approval. In the case of necessity, the program changes of the development programs should be completed before 15th April. **To continue projects without any disruptions, GON from the current FY has allowed Multi-Year contract for the construction work of the projects which are developed within the MTEF framework.**

To ensure effective implementation of budget, line agencies are required to develop and implement time bound Action Plan for their year long performance activities. Finance Ministry will constantly monitor the performances and it may reallocate budget taking away from less performing projects to the better performing ones. Likewise, to make the public investment more effective, spending agencies are required to calculate unit cost of development programs and spend budget in the areas that potentially produce more benefits.

Similarly, line agencies are required to execute foreign aided projects on the basis of the Work Plan agreed with the concerning donor. Accordingly, reimbursement of the foreign loan or grant should be taken

in the timely manner. All the Secretaries of the line ministries are requested to be careful about the unwarranted fiscal burden and its negative effect on cash flow of the GON if they fail to lodge reimbursement claims timely.

C. Expenditure, Virement, and Progress Reporting

To expedite projects/programs implementation at the local level, MOF has issued the budget authorization letter directly to the local bodies on the very first day of the Fiscal Year. This process will save time and the local bodies will be able to start spending on their activities from the beginning of the Fiscal Year. However, the central agency, MOLD will have the responsibility of maintaining fiscal accountability of unconditional grants received by local bodies, as well as of monitoring the progress of budget spending and preparing the financial statement of local bodies.

GON is strict that no virement can be made from capital expenditure to recurrent expenditure. To ensure timely implementation of project works, line agencies are requested not to seek source changes or virement after 15 April of the fiscal year.

Furthermore, to ensure proper utilization of foreign aid, no foreign trips, studies or participation in the workshops shall be allowed from the foreign loans against the Foreign Aid Policy 2002.

D. Provision Relating to Financial Responsibility

To make line agencies financially responsible, all ministries and constitutional bodies are required to make public their annual programs and action plan before 15th August of the fiscal year. Furthermore, the bases taken for the decision of contract award of the amount above Rs. 60 million should be published in the newspapers, and the annual progress as well as the financial statement of such projects shall be made public within the four months of the end of the particular FY. To make GON budget gender sensitive, gender impact assessment report of the projects costing above Rs. 50 million shall be made public.

To ensure the effective implementation of budget policies and programs, and of the P1 projects, as already mentioned earlier, all ministries are required to have monthly progress review meeting within the first 7 days of a month under the chairmanship of the respective minister. The progress report assessed from such meeting should be submitted to the MOF before the 10th day of each month. A bimonthly review meeting will be held at MOF under the chairmanship of Finance Minister in the presence of all the secretaries of GON.

Likewise, arrangement has been made that the budget authorization of the development programs issued from the ministries to the district level offices should be published in national level newspapers. Line agencies are required to ensure a monthly publication of the income and expenditure of their sister offices, and of grant receiving offices. The conditional and non conditional amount that goes to the local bodies shall be displayed in a hoarding board, so that the general public will know and can do public auditing too. Publishing the physical and financial progress of P1 projects has been made mandatory. The project descriptions such as the project name, cost estimate, work start date, tentative project completion date, bid amount, name and address of the contractor, expected outcome of the project, shall be displayed publicly on the construction site of the projects being implemented from the government and local bodies.

V. IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF NPPR 2006 ACTION PLAN

The Attachment summarizes the implementation status of action plans that were agreed during NPPR 2006. This section highlights key progresses.

Government's Full Ownership of Portfolio Review

Portfolio review exercise forms an integral part of the budget review process, and since last year, this has been gradually internalized into the government's system. GON has prepared its road map for portfolio review. Learning by doing and through close collaboration with development partners, GON has been able to take the lead in annual portfolio review exercise. The outcome of this exercise will be fed into the government's Action Plan to improve the implementation environment. As a commitment made in 2006, GON has taken a lead in 2007 to make inclusive of other development partners in this portfolio review exercise thus achieving the overarching goal of portfolio review harmonization.

Mid-term Review of Portfolio

This initiative started with the mid-term review of FY2006/07 budget. A sample of few projects was selected for review of their performance, and the findings were incorporated into MOF review document. This was carried out in February 2007, and will continue every year. GON will summarize the findings of such review and will publicly disseminate through its website.

Thematic Recommendations

During NPPR 2006, discussions were held in working groups in three thematic groups – Results Based Reporting, Financial Management, and Procurement Management. Recommendations of the working groups were reconciled, and submitted to the Finance Secretary and other concerned line

agencies for necessary action. These actions will also be reviewed in working groups discussing during the 2007 Review, and will be incorporated as part of the Action Plan that will move forward.

Procurement Management

As required by the Public Procurement Act 2007, it is now mandatory for all projects/programs to submit procurement plans together with the annual plans and budgets. MOF will closely monitor this requirement. Development partners such as ADB and World Bank, are also closely monitoring the compliance to this requirement, and in fact, as part of Project Readiness Filters, this will form an integral filter to assess the readiness for implementation for the first year of the Project.

Sectoral Plans

Preparing sectoral or business plans is now a priority for the government. This forms a basis for readiness to transit to a sector-wide approach (SWAp). So far, GON has prepared sectoral plans for roads, drinking water, agriculture, irrigation, health and education sectors. Draft plan is ready for rural electrification.

Financial Management

A good progress was made in financial management. GON has completed the draft assessment of Public Expenditure Financial Accountability (PEFA) indicators as per the guidelines of PEFA Secretariat. Final draft report has been widely circulated within the government system and to the development partners. Valuable comments have been received, and GON will soon incorporate these comments and finalize the Report. This will form a basis of setting Public Financial Management benchmarks. GON will also discuss the Action Plan for financial management improvement, and through a sector-wide approach, with cooperation from various development partners, will begin to implement the plan to upgrade the benchmarks from the current setting.

VI. CONCLUSION

The background paper provides a brief overview of FY2006/07 budget achievements, expectations of FY2007/08 budget, linkages between portfolio management, foreign aid and budget implementation, and then status of implementation of action plans that were agreed during NPPR 2006. GON has announced some policy measures in FY2007/08 budget that promote effective implementation thereby assuring a better transparency of information and monitoring of implementation at the Ministerial level. The challenge for the government is to test the translation of these policy announcements into actions. Barring some diversions on political agenda until the Constituent Assembly election is over, GON will aim to closely monitor the implementation of these

policy announcements. With the harmonized approach of portfolio review and discussion on generic implementation issues, GON hopes for a better outcome of effective implementation of budget thus contributing the benefits of development to the public at large.

Output achievements from yearly public investment are critical to achieve Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) outcomes. Annual portfolio review initiative undertaken by GON will now be an annual event to be internalized within the government system. This harmonized approach is in line with the thrust of the Foreign Aid Policy of GON and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. On GON side, there are several challenges that need to be addressed in order to improve environment for project implementation. On development partner's side, they also need to operate in the spirit of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness by aligning their assistance with the government system. It would be a good gesture from development partners' side if assistance flows through government systems, failure of which affects government accountability and ownership, and, above all, policy coherence. This not only helps in transparency of all aid flows into the government system, but also contributes to enhancing government capacity for better utilizing the foreign aid. Global experiences reveal that operating through a parallel donor system would largely diminish the capacity building in the government system. Although our target will ideally be to achieve 100 percent budget utilization level, this does not happen, as reflected by historical records. With all concerted efforts, even if we aim to achieve at least 80 percent of the capital budget targets, it will be considered a great achievement for GON. This requires concerted efforts from all implementing agencies, creating conducive environment by policy makers for implementation, and commitment to deliver the agreed work programs within the budget year. Reciprocally, GON also expects prompt response from development partners working collaboratively with GON counterparts, by helping them in capacity building through regular monitoring, mentoring and correcting when mistakes happen unknowingly.

NEPAL PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF NPPR 2006 ACTION PLAN

| Focus Area | Agreed Actions | Responsible Agencies | Performance Indicators | Target Dates/Revised dates | Implementation Status |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1. Government's full ownership over portfolio review | <p>GON will review portfolios with a view to scaling up a broader review process focusing on results</p> <p>Harmonize Government's overall portfolio review with budget process</p> <p>Extend the portfolio review to include bilateral portfolios too</p> | MOF (lead), NPC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government own and lead the portfolio performance review exercise. Carry out portfolio performance review (NPPR 2007) Portfolio review process becoming Government's regular planning, programming, budgeting and donor consultation process | <p>September 2007</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>September 2007</p> | <p>Preliminary meeting held on 8 June 2007 at MOF, and a follow up meeting was held in August 2007 during the preparation of NPPR 2007.</p> <p>NPPR 2007 addressing this action and will continue.</p> |
| 2. Mid-term review of portfolios | GON will conduct mid term progress review of sample projects, comprising good as well as bad performing portfolios. This will be done as a part of Mid-Term review of Budget | MOF (lead) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-terms review report publicized | March 2007 | The review was done in February 2007, and was included in MOF Report. |
| 3. Thematic Recommendations | GON will review the recommendations of three thematic discussions (Results Based Reporting, Financial Management, and Procurement Management) synthesize and prioritize them, and submit to the Finance Secretary for further action. | MOF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form a Task Force to review the Thematic Group recommendations. Submit the proposal to the Finance Secretary for follow-up action | <p>October 2006</p> <p>December 15 2006</p> | Follow-up in process. NPPR 2007 will review these actions again. |
| 4. Procurement Management | GON will make mandatory to submit procurement plans for all P1 projects/programs together with the submission of annual plans to initiate FY 2006/07 budget discussion. | MOF (lead), NPC, Line Ministries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement plans prepared for all P1 projects/programs | Ongoing | Public Procurement Act 2007 clearly states the need for mandatory submission of Procurement Plans. This will be closely monitored by GON. ADB and World Bank are also monitoring these in their portfolio. |

| Focus Area | Agreed Actions | Responsible Agencies | Performance Indicators | Target Dates/Revised dates | Implementation Status |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | GON will continue with public procurement reform with support from the development partners | Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (lead), MOF, MOLJ, FCGO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement legislation enacted Public Procurement Monitoring Office (PPMO) established and functional immediately after the enactment of procurement legislation | December 2006 March 2006 | Public Procurement Act was approved on January 7, 2007. Public Procurement Regulations was approved recently in the third week of August. Establishment of PPMO is still pending, and necessary action for its establishment is underway. |
| 5. Business Plans (Sectoral Plans) | Prepare "Business Plans" for Roads, Drinking Water, Rural Electrification, Agriculture, Irrigation, Health, and Education | NPC (lead), MOF, MOES, MOHP, MOAC, MOWR, MOLD, MHPP, AEPC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business plans prepared for agreed sectors | March 2007 | Business Plans were prepared for roads, drinking water, agriculture, irrigation, health, and education sectors. For rural electrification, draft business plan has been prepared. |
| 6. Financial Management | Carry out the Public Financial Management(PFM) Sector Work, and establish PFM High level Set of Monitoring Indicators, and prepare an integrated Financial Management Improvement Program | MOF/FCGO (lead), NPC, Support is requested from World Bank and other development partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft report prepared Final Report prepared, and an Integrated Financial Management Improvement Program prepared | February 2007 June 2007 | The Public Financial Management Sector Work is now complete under World Bank's assistance. GON has also established PFM high level set of monitoring indicators as required by the PEFA Guidelines. Final report is now in process, and action plan for financial management improvement is also under discussion. |
| 7. Implementation of Action Plan set in NPPR 06 | GON will follow up and ensure that the actions set in the Action plan have been implemented | MOF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bimonthly review of the progress | Ongoing | Follow-up actions regularly monitored. These will be reviewed during NPPR 2007. |
| 8. Establishing a steering committee | GON will establish one steering committee at MOF to monitor the progress of the Road Map | MOF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bimonthly review of the progress and reporting to the Finance Secretary | December 2006 | Steering Committee has been formed. It comprises representatives from MOF, NPC and FCGO. |

आन्तरिक राजस्व विभागको गतिविधि

- प्रस्तुती शान्तराज सुवेदी
उप-महानिर्देशक
आन्तरिक राजस्व विभाग

कर प्रशासन संयन्त्रलाई स्वच्छ, दक्ष, प्रभावकारी, आधुनिकिकरण तथा मितव्ययी बनाई करदातालाई प्रभावकारी सेवा प्रदानगरी आन्तरिक राजस्वको अधिकतम परिचालन गर्ने उद्देश्यले आन्तरिक राजस्व विभागको स्थापना भएको हो । कर प्रशासनलाई एउटै व्यवस्थापनद्वारा सरल र संहज किसिमले संचालन गर्ने क्रममा तत्कालिन विक्रीकर विभाग र अन्तःशुल्क विभागलाई एकिकरण गरेर स्थापना गरिएको विक्रीकर विभागलाई मूल्य अभिवृद्धि करको कार्यान्वयन गर्नेक्रममा मूल्य अभिवृद्धि कर विभागमा परिणत गरियो । तत्पश्चात प्रत्यक्ष करको प्रशासन गरिरहेको कर विभागलाई समेत समाहित गरि २०५८ वैशाख २ गते देखि मूल्य अभिवृद्धि कर विभाग र कर विभाग दुवैको संयुक्त प्रशासन कर विभागको नामवाट गरियो भने २०५८ श्रावण १ गते देखि यसै विभागलाई आन्तरिक राजस्व विभाग नामाकरण गरियो ।

१. प्रमुखलक्ष्य

दक्ष, स्वच्छ एवं पारदर्शी कर प्रशासनद्वारा करदातालाई प्रभावकारी सेवा प्रदान गरी आन्तरिक राजस्वको अधिकतम परिचालन गर्नु यस विभागको प्रमुख लक्ष्य रहेको छ ।

२. उद्देश्य

- स्वैच्छिक अधिकतम कर सहभागिता गराउने,
- करदातालाई मैत्रीपूर्ण सेवा प्रदान गर्ने,
- करदाताको अधिकारको संरक्षण गर्ने,
- कर प्रशासन संयन्त्रलाई स्वच्छ, पारदर्शी, मितव्ययी, दक्ष, आधुनिक प्रविधियुक्त तथा समयानुकूल बनाउदै लैजाने,
- कर परीक्षण, कर निर्धारण तथा कर संकलनको सांगठनिक क्षमता सुदृढ गर्ने र
- आन्तरिक राजस्व संकलनमा बृद्धि गर्ने ।

३. नीति तथा रणनीति

- करको दायरा बढाउने ।
- दक्षता, प्रभावकारीता एवं स्वच्छतामा आधारित कर ब्यवस्थाको निर्माण गर्ने ।
- निष्पक्ष करप्रशासनको विकास गर्ने ।
- करका दरहरुलाई छिमेकी मुलुकहरुको तुलनामा प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बनाउने ।
- लेखामा आधारित कर प्रणालीको विकास गर्ने ।

- स्वयंकर निर्धारण र स्वैच्छिक कर सहभागितामा क्रमशःवृद्धि गर्दै लैजाने ।
- जोखिम विश्लेषणको आधारमा कर परीक्षण गर्न करदाताहरुको चयन गर्ने ।
- मूल्य अभिवृद्धि करलाई राजस्वको प्रमुख श्रोतको रुपमा विकसित गर्ने तथा प्रत्येक करका लागि महत्वपूर्ण आधारभूमिको रुपमा स्थापित गर्ने ।
- कर तटस्थता तथा समानताको सिद्धान्तको अवलम्बन गर्ने ।
- राजस्व प्रशासनको काम कारवाहीलाई पारदर्शी, सरल र करदातामैत्री बनाउदै लैजाने ।
- अन्तःशुल्कलाई आन्तरिक राजस्वको आधार व्यापक गर्न उपयोग गर्ने ।
- नेपाल सरकारको सेवाकोलागि स्वच्छ तथा बजार दरको आधारमा गैरकर राजस्व दरवन्दीको नियमित पुनरावलोकन गर्ने ।
- गैर राजस्व संकलनकोलागि प्रभावकारी तथा उचित समन्वय तथा अनुगमन गर्ने ।
- विश्वसनीय एवं अनुमान योग्य राजस्वनीतिको विकास गर्ने ।
- आन्तरिक राजस्वनीतिलाई टेवा पुऱ्याउन ब्यवसायिक एवं भ्रष्टाचारमुक्त प्रशासन संयन्त्रको निर्माण गर्ने ।
- करप्रणालीलाई आधुनिकिकरण गर्दै लैजाने क्रममा क्रमशःविद्युतीय कार्यप्रणालीमा रुपान्तरण गर्दै जाने ।

४. राजस्व असूलीको वर्तमान स्थिती

आन्तरिक राजस्व विभागले आयकर, मूल्य अभिवृद्धि कर, अन्तःशुल्क तथा गैरकर राजस्वको प्रशासन गर्दछ । यस विभागको आ.व. २०६३।०६४ को लक्ष्य, प्रगती र आ.व. २०६४।०६५ को राजस्व संकलनको लक्ष्य यस प्रकार छ ।

आन्तरिक राजस्व विभागको राजस्व संकलन स्थिती

| सि.नं. | विवरण | आ.व. २०६३।६४ | | | कूल ग्राह्य उत्पादन | २०६४।६५ को लक्ष |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | लक्ष | असूली | प्रतिशत | | |
| | कुल कर राजस्व | ४८८१७००० | ५२४१०४०७ | १०७ | | ५८१२६८०० |
| १ | कूल प्रत्यक्ष कर | १२७१०५०० | १५९२६१३० | १२५ | | १६८६९२०० |
| | (क) आयकर | १११८२३३० | १४३०४८३४ | १२८ | | १४६२५५०० |
| | (ख) वहाल कर | ५६०४०० | ५८४५१३ | १०४ | | ८५४१०० |
| | (ग) व्याज कर | ९६७७७० | १०३६७८३ | १०७ | | १३८९६०० |
| २ | कूल अप्रत्यक्ष कर | ३५१००५०० | ३६८०२२८१ | १०२ | | ४०१७५१०० |
| | (क) मूल्य अभिवृद्धि कर | २६४६३००० | २६५५८९०७ | १०० | | २९६५१९०० |
| | - आन्तरिक | १००३२००० | ९५४४७०६ | ९५ | | ११२३९९०० |
| | - पैठारी | १६४३१००० | १७०१४२०१ | १०४ | | १८४१२००० |
| | (ख) अन्तःशुल्क | ८६३७५०० | ९२४३३७४ | १०७ | | १०५२३२०० |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------|---------|-----|--|---------|
| | - आन्तरिक | ६८७९३९० | ७२७३४८० | १०६ | | ८२०५७०० |
| | - पैठारी | १७५८११० | १९६९८९४ | ११२ | | २३१७५०० |
| ३ | सवारी साधन कर | १००६००० | ६८१९९६ | ६८ | | १०८२५०० |

उपरोक्त तथ्यहरूलाई हेर्दा आ.व. २०६३/६४ राजस्व संकलनका दृष्टिबाट उत्साहप्रद रहेको छ। समग्र राजस्व संकलनमा भएको यो वृद्धि मूल्य अभिवृद्धि करलाई छोडेर हेर्ने हो भने यो असूली विगत दशककै उच्च दर हो।

५. वेरुजु फछ्यौट

वेरुजु फछ्यौट तर्फ पनि आ.व. २०६३/०६४ मा आन्तरिक राजस्व विभागले उल्लेखनीय प्रगती हासिल गरेको छ। यस वर्षसम्मको समग्र आन्तरिक राजस्व विभागको वेरुजु ४ अर्ब २७ करोड मध्ये २ अर्ब १ करोड फरफारक गरी ४७ प्रतिशत प्रगती हासिल गरेको छ। विभाग स्वयमको वेरुजुमा भने भण्डै ६२ प्रतिशत सम्परीक्षण भै फछ्यौट भएको छ। ४० प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी वेरुजु फछ्यौट गर्ने कार्यालयहरूको वेरुजु फछ्यौटको प्रगतीको स्थिति निम्न तालिकाले देखाउछ।

वेरुजु फछ्यौट तर्फ (४०% भन्दा बढी फछ्यौट गर्ने कार्यालय)

(रु. हजारमा)

| सि.नं. | कार्यालयको नाम | कूल वेरुजु | फछ्यौट रकम | प्रतिशत | कैफियत |
|--------|--|------------|------------|---------|--------|
| १ | आन्तरिक राजस्व विभाग | ३६५८४८ | २२६५९० | ६१.९४ | |
| २ | आन्तरिक राजस्व भक्तपुर | १०९८१२ | ८१४५१ | ७४.१७ | |
| ३ | आन्तरिक राजस्व काठमाण्डौ क्षेत्र नं. ३ | ५९४९५३ | ३९५४६३ | ६६.४७ | |
| ४ | आन्तरिक राजस्व वीरगञ्ज | १०३६०५ | ५७८३९ | ५५.८३ | |
| ५ | आन्तरिक राजस्व पोखरा | १४७१८२ | ८०२४९ | ५४.५२ | |
| ६ | आन्तरिक राजस्व ललितपुर | ३७९४४८ | १९२३२७ | ५०.६९ | |
| ७ | आन्तरिक राजस्व भद्रपुर | ३४५८५ | १७७०५ | ५१.१९ | |
| ८ | आन्तरिक राजस्व काठमाण्डौ क्षेत्र नं. २ | ३०७०८२ | १४६०१३ | ४७.५५ | |
| ९ | ठूला कलाता कार्यालय | ८६२३६२ | ३८८१०२ | ४५.०० | |
| १० | आन्तरिक राजस्व हेटौडा | १५८९३८ | ६९९८७ | ४४.०३ | |
| ११ | समग्र आन्तरिक राजस्व विभाग | ४२७४७३९ | २०१०३६२ | ४७.०३ | |

६. कर प्रशासनमा आधुनिकिकरण

कर प्रशासनलाई आधुनिकिकरण गर्दै करदाता मैत्री बनाउन र विद्युतीय शुशासनको माध्यमबाट कर प्रणालीलाई संचालन गर्न विभागले निम्न आधुनिक विद्युतीय कार्यप्रणालीको शुरुवात गरिसकेको छ ।

(a) **e-PAN (Electronic Permanent Account Number) System**

यो एक इण्टरनेटमा आधारित सिष्टम हो । करदाताहरूले यसमा जहाँसुकैबाट इण्टरनेटको माध्यमबाट access गर्न सक्दछन् । यस सिष्टममा करदाताले दर्ता हुनको लागि भर्नु पर्ने फर्म जस्ताको तस्तै राखिएको छ । करदाताले आफै वा अन्य कुनै निकाय बाट उक्त विवरणहरू यसमा इण्ट्री गर्नु पर्दछ र इण्ट्री भइसकेपछि सिष्टमबाट प्राप्त हुने रिपोर्ट प्रिन्ट गरी आफ्नो नजिकको आ.रा.वि.बाट स्वीकृत प्राप्त निकाय (उ.वा.संघ, आदी) मा आवश्यक कागजात सहित पेश गर्नु पर्दछ । ती निकायका सम्बन्धित अधिकृतले e-PAN System मा log-in गरेर उक्त विवरणहरू रुजु गर्दछन र सबै ठीक भएमा उक्त विवरणलाई प्रमाणित (Verify) गर्दछन । Verify भैसकेका सबै विवरणहरू विभागको सूचना प्रविधि शाखाको Central Tax Registration Database मा Transfer हुन्छन् र करदाताको आफ्नो account मा अध्यावधिक भएर बस्दछन् । सोही अधिकृतको आदेशमा सिष्टमले अस्थायी आयकर दर्ता कार्ड (PAN Card) प्रिन्ट गर्दछ, जसको एक प्रति सम्बन्धित करदातालाई दिने र अर्को प्रति आफ्नो संस्थामा राख्नु पर्दछ । त्यसपछि सो स्वीकृत प्राप्त निकायले अस्थायी तथा आवश्यक कागजात समेत सम्बन्धित आ.रा.का.मा पेश गर्नु पर्दछ । उक्त कागजातको आधारमा आ.रा.का.को सम्बन्धित कर अधिकृतले आ.रा.वि.को Protax System बाट स्थायी आयकर दर्ता प्रमाणपत्र प्रिन्ट गरेर दिनु पर्दछ । सो प्रमाणपत्र सम्बन्धित करदाताले सोही स्वीकृत प्राप्त निकायबाट प्राप्त गर्दछन । हालसम्म (3 Setp. 2007 सम्म) यो सिष्टमबाट E-PAN वितरण गर्न ९६ वटा संस्थाले स्वीकृति लिई ६३० जना व्यवसायीलाई PAN Card वितरण गरिसकेको छन् ।

(b) **e-TDS (Electronic Tax Deduction at Source) System**

यो पनि एक इण्टरनेटमै आधारित सिष्टम हो । Withholder ले यसमा जहाँसुकैबाट इण्टरनेटको माध्यमबाट access गर्न सक्दछन् । सिष्टमलाई बिना कुनै तालिम प्रयोग गर्न सकिने गरी सरल बनाइएको छ । यस सिष्टममा Withholder ले आफूले कट्टा गरेका TDS सम्बन्धी विवरणहरू (व्यक्ति/निकाय, PAN नम्बर, कट्टा गरेको मिति, TDS को प्रकार तथा भौचर सम्बन्धी विवरणहरू) इण्ट्री गर्नु पर्दछ र इण्ट्री भइसकेपछि सिष्टमबाट प्राप्त हुने रिपोर्ट प्रिन्ट गरी भौचर समेत आफ्नो सम्बन्धित आ.रा.का.मा पेश गर्नु पर्दछ । आ.रा.का.का. सम्बन्धित कर अधिकृतले e-TDS System मा log-in गरेर उक्त विवरणहरू रुजु गर्दछ र सबै ठीक भएमा सोही

अधिकृतको आदेशमा सिष्टमले उक्त विवरणलाई प्रमाणित (Verify) गर्दछ । यसरी प्रमाणित भैसकेका विवरणहरु सबै आ.रा.का.का सम्बन्धित कर अधिकृतहरुले e-TDS System मा हेर्न सक्दछन् र सो सिष्टममा देखिएको आधारमा TDS बुझाएको कागजात दिन सक्दछन् । अर्थात् TDS कट्टा हुने व्यक्ति/निकायले आफ्नो कट्टा भएको रकमको प्रमाण लिनको लागि सम्बन्धित सबै संस्थाहरुमा नगैकन e-TDS System बाटै हेर्न सक्दछ । हालसम्म (3 Setp. 2007 सम्म) यो सिष्टमबाट जम्मा २८५४ वटा विवरणहरु प्रमाणित भैसकेका छन् जसबाट जम्मा रु ३८ करोड संकलन भएको छ भने यस System मा ११ वटा आन्तरिक राजस्व कार्यालयहरुमा E-TDS प्राप्त हुने गरेको छ ।

(c) e-Installment (Electronic Estimated Income Tax Returns) System

यो पनि एक इण्टरनेट आधारित सिष्टम हो । करदाताहरुले यसमा जहाँसुकैबाट इण्टरनेटको माध्यमबाट access गर्न सक्दछन् । यस सिष्टममा करदाताले आफ्नो अनुमानित आयकर विवरणमा भर्नु पर्ने विवरणहरु इण्ट्री गर्दछन । इण्ट्री भइसकेपछि सो को रिपोर्ट प्रिन्ट गरेर सही, छाप लगाएर सम्बन्धित आ.रा.का.मा पेश गर्नु पर्दछ । आ.रा.का.को कर अधिकृतले करदाताले पेश गरेको विवरणलाई e-installment system मा log-in गरेर रुजु गर्दछ । सबै ठीक भएमा सोही अधिकृतको आदेशमा सिष्टमले उक्त विवरणलाई प्रमाणित (Verify) गर्दछ । Verify भैसकेका सबै विवरणहरु सूचना प्रविधि शाखाको Central Income Tax Database मा Transfer हुन्छन् र करदाताको आफ्नो account मा अध्यावधिक भएर बस्दछन् ।

(d) SMS System

आन्तरिक राजस्व विभागले Mobile SMS को प्रयोग गरी कुनै करदाता आयकरमा मात्र वा मू.अ.कर मा समेत दर्ता छ, छैन भन्ने कुराको जानकारी प्राप्त गर्न सकिने व्यवस्था मिलाएको छ । यो सेवा सुचारु भए पछि कुनै पनि करदाताले आफूले प्राप्त गरेको विजकमा लेखिएको PAN नं. सही हो वा भुठो हो भनेर सजिलै संग जानकारी प्राप्त गर्न सकिने भएको छ । यसरी तुरुन्त बुझ्न सकिने भएकोले भुठो विल बनाई राजस्व छल्नेहरुलाई यो प्रविधिले निरुत्साहित गर्ने विश्वास लिइएको छ । यस्तो किसिमको सेवा प्रयोग गर्न मोवाइल फोनमा निम्न कोड प्रयोग गर्नु पर्ने छ । मोवाइलको सन्देश लेख्ने अवस्थामा पुगेर RD टाइप गर्ने र एक स्पेश दिने त्यस पछि जुन PAN नं. को बारेमा आफूलाई बुझ्नु पर्ने हो त्यो PAN नं. टाइप गरी ९८५११०१८१८ मा SMS गरी पठाउने । जसबाट तुरुन्तै निम्न प्रकारका उत्तरहरु पाउन सकिन्छ ।

1. PAN not registered
2. Registered in VAT

| |
|------------------------------|
| RD <PAN Number> |
|------------------------------|

3. Registered in Income Tax
4. Registered in Income Tax and in VAT
5. Registered in VAT. This PAN is suspended
6. Registered in Income Tax. This PAN is suspended
7. Registered in Income Tax and in VAT. This PAN is suspended

त्यसै गरी मू.अ.कर मा दर्ता रहेको भए उक्त करदाताले नियमित रुपमा मू.अ.कर विवरण पेश गरेको छ छैन वा कारोवार बन्द भै सकेको छ वा छैन भन्ने कुराको जानकारी प्राप्त गर्न NF टाइप गर्ने र एक स्पेस दिने त्यसपछि जुन PAN नं. को बारेमा जानकारी लिने हो उक्त नम्बर टाइप गर्ने त्यसपछि ९८५११०१८१८ मा SMS गरी पठाउने । तपाईं निम्न प्रकारको उत्तरहरु पाउन सक्नु हुनेछ ।

1. PAN is already closed
2. PAN is not registered in VAT
3. All Returns filed upto 'date'
4. Last unfiled date 'date' Total unfiled returns 'number'

NF <PAN Number>

कस्तो कोड लेखेमा जानकारी प्राप्त हुन्छ भन्ने बुझ्नु परेमा HELP लेखि ९८५११०१८१८ मा SMS गरी पठाउने जसबाट निम्न प्रकारको सूचना प्राप्त हुने छ ।

HELP

Please type
RD Pan Number for Registration Detail
NF Pan Number for Non Filer Enquiry

माथि उल्लेखित कोड बाहेकका अन्य अक्षर लेखी पठाएमा निम्न प्रकारको सूचना प्राप्त हुने छ ।

Please type
RD Pan Number for Registration Detail
NF Pan Number for Non Filer Enquiry

Other Character

(e) ECR/Fiscal Printer

खुद्रा व्यवसायीहरु र डिपार्टमेन्टल स्टेरहरुमा विलिंग कार्यलाई सहज बनाउन ECR र कम्प्यूटरबाट विलिंग गर्नेहरुका लागि Fiscal Printer को माध्यमबाट विलिंग गर्ने

कार्यको शुरुवात भई सकेको छ । ECR/Fiscal Printer मेसिन उपलब्ध गराउने संस्थाहरुको सूची आन्तरिक राजस्व विभागले स्वीकृत गरिसकेको छ भने यी मेसिनहरु प्रयोग गर्ने सम्बन्धमा विभागले सम्बन्धित उद्योग, व्यवसायी एवं संघ/संस्थाहरूसंग विभिन्न चरणमा वार्ता गरिसकेको छ ।

७. अन्तःशुल्क टिकट व्यवस्थापन

भौतिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली अन्तर्गत चुरोट, वियर र मदिराका प्रत्येक कार्टूनमा अन्तःशुल्क टिकट लाग्दै आएकोमा नेपाल सरकारको घोषित नीति अनुरूप हाल मदिराका प्रत्येक बोतल र चुरोट तर्फ सफ्ट कप प्याकेटका प्रत्येक वट्टामा अन्तःशुल्क टिकट लागी सकेको छ भने चुरोट तर्फ Hard cup वट्टामा मेसिनद्वारा टिकट लगाउनुपर्ने हुनाले हाल मेसिनको उपलब्धता नभै सकेको हुदाँ मेसिन प्राप्त गरी जडान नगरेसम्मको लागी outer (दश प्याकको वट्टा) प्याकमा टिकट लगाउने व्यवस्था विभागले मिलाएको छ । तर वियरका प्रत्येक बोतलमा अन्तःशुल्क टिकट लगाउने कार्यको थालनी भने अझै हुन सकेको छैन ।

८. विद्युतीय माध्यमबाट कर विवरण बुझाउन सकिने

करदातालाई आयकर, मूल्य अभिवृद्धि कर र अन्तःशुल्कका विवरणहरु विद्युतीय माध्यमबाट आन्तरिक राजस्व कार्यालयहरुमा पेश गर्न सक्ने व्यवस्था गर्न विभिन्न E-filing Soft ware तयार गरी सकेको छ । २०६४ असोज देखि मूल्य अभिवृद्धि करको विवरण e-filing को माध्यमबाट बुझाउन सकिने व्यवस्था गरिसकिएको छ भने आयकर तर्फ अग्रिम कर विवरण बुझाउनने Soft ware तयार भै लागु भै सकेको छ । हाल आयकर तर्फको नयाँ Version को soft ware सञ्चालनमा ल्याउन कर अधिकृतहरुलाई तालिम दिने कार्य भैरहेको छ । त्यस्तै दोहोरो सेस्ता प्रणालीमा आधारित राजस्व लेखाको Soft ware सम्पूर्ण आन्तरिक राजस्व कार्यालयहरुमा जडान गरिसकिएको छ । यसका साथै विद्युतीय माध्यमबाट भुक्तानी (e-payment) गर्न सकिने व्यवस्था मिलाउन पनि महालेखा नियन्त्रक कार्यालय, नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक र अन्य सम्बन्धित संघ/संस्थाहरूसंग छलफल भइरहेको छ ।

९. करदाता र कर प्रशासन बीचको समन्वय

करदातासंग समन्वय गरी प्रभावकारी सेवा पुऱ्याउन करप्रशासनलाई करदाता मैत्री बनाउनुका साथै गुनासाहरुको तत्काल ब्यवस्थापन गर्ने कार्यको तदारुकताका साथ कार्यान्वयन गरिएको छ । करदाताहरुको सुझाव, सल्लाह एवं राय प्रतिक्रियालाई सकारात्मक रुपमा लिई त्यसको तत्काल समाधान गर्नेतर्फ विभाग अग्रसर रही आएको छ । यसरी हाल कर प्रशासन र करदाताबीचको समन्वय र सम्पर्कलाई हेर्दा विगतको तुलनामा सकारात्मक रुपमा अगाडी बढेको छ ।

अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन संस्थागत विकासको आवश्यकता



शिव कुमार कटुवाल
उप-सचिव, अर्थमन्त्रालय

**"Monitoring answers the question what happened how & why ?
Evaluation answers the question what different does it make ? "**

अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन आजभोली Buzz words भएका छन् र यी दुई शब्दको प्रयोग तथा महत्व बढेको पाइन्छ । विकास योजना, आयोजना, परियोजना, नीति विश्लेषण वा नीति शास्त्रका पुस्तकहरूमा अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकनलाई ठूलो महत्व दिएर व्याख्या गरेको पाइन्छ । साथसाथै विश्व बैंक, ए.डि.वि., यु.एन.डि.पी., जाईका, जि.टि.जेड आदि जस्ता अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय दातृ संस्थाहरूले सहयोग उपलब्ध गराएका आयोजनाहरूको आफैले अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन गर्ने, आवश्यक निर्देशिकाहरू प्रकाशन गर्ने कार्य पनि व्यापक रूपमा भएको पाइन्छ ।

अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकनको ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि हेर्दा व्यवस्थापनको क्षेत्रमा अनुगमनको व्यवस्था पुरानै भए तापनि मूल्यांकन भने दोश्रो विश्वयुद्ध पश्चात सन् १९५० को दशकको सुरु देखिनै विकास प्रशासनको प्रादुर्भाव सँगसँगै मूल्यांकन, अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान, प्रतिवेदन आदिको प्रचलन सुरु भएको देखिन्छ । सन् १९५० देखि कछुवाको गतिमा अगाडि बढि रहेको अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन प्रकृत्याले सन् १९९० को दशकदेखि गति लिएर ठूलो महत्व पाएको छ । संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकामा सन् १९९३ मा Government performance and Result Act (GPRA) लागु गरियो र सरकारका सम्पूर्ण कार्यहरूको अनुगमन गर्ने कार्यलाई एउटा अभियानकै रूपमा संचालन गरियो । एशियाको सबैभन्दा विकसित मुलुक जापानमा पनि अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकनलाई महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिएको र कुनै पनि कार्यक्रम वा विकास आयोजना अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन गर्दा उपयुक्त नदेखिएमा त्यस्ता कार्यक्रम वा विकास आयोजना बन्द गर्ने गरेको पनि पाइन्छ ।

दण्ड र पुरस्कार जस्तै अनुगमन र मूल्यांकन पनि सँगसँगै आउने शब्द हुन तर दण्ड र पुरस्कारले एक अर्काको विपरित अर्थ बुझाउछन् भने अनुगमन र मूल्यांकनमा केही फरक भए ता पनि एक अर्काका परिपूरकको रूपमा रहेका छन् । अनुगमन भनेको योजना वा कुनै पनि कार्यको कार्यान्वयन ठीक ढंगले भईरहेको छ कि छैन भनेर हेर्ने र ठीक तरिकाले नभएको पाईएमा त्यसको कारण, कमिकमजोरी, सुधार गर्नुपर्ने पक्ष आदि पत्ता लगाई व्यवस्थापनले चाल्नु पर्ने कदम बारे सुझाव दिएर योजना अनुसार ठीक ढंगले कार्यान्वयन अगाडि बढाएर लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न मद्दत पुऱ्याउने प्रविधि हो । राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोगबाट अनुवाद गरिएको एउटा प्रकाशनमा भनिएको छ "अनुगमन भन्नाले व्यवस्थापनद्वारा कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनको हरेक तहमा गरिने निरन्तर र आवधिक पुनः निरिक्षण र जाँचबुझको कामलाई जनाउँछ । लक्ष्य प्राप्त गर्नको लागि योजना बमोजिमका काम भई रहेका छन् कि छैनन् भन्ने कुरा निश्चित गर्न

यस प्रकारको निरिक्षण र जाँचवृत्त गर्ने गरिन्छ ।¹ यसरी अनुगमन निरन्तर र नियमित रूपमा दैनिक गरिरहनु पर्ने कार्य हो र व्यवस्थापनको एउटा अभिन्न अंग हो ।

त्यसै गरी मूल्यांकन भनेको “आयोजनाको उद्देश्यको आधारमा यस्ता क्रियाकलापहरूको सान्दर्भिकता, दक्षता र प्रभावकारीताको सुव्यवस्थित र उद्देश्यपूर्ण तरिकाले लेखाजोखा गर्ने एक प्रक्रिया हो ।” यसले चालु कार्यक्रमलाई सुधार गर्ने र भावी कार्यक्रम र निर्णय प्रक्रियामा व्यवस्थापनलाई सहयोग गर्ने एउटा संगठनात्मक प्रविधि हो । निरन्तर अनुगमनबाट प्राप्त जानकारी/सूचना मूल्यांकनको लागि आधार हुन्छ र नपुग सूचना मूल्यांकनको समयमा संकलन गर्न सकिन्छ । मूल्यांकन एउटा यस्तो तन्कने (Elastic) शब्द हो जसले विभिन्न मतहरूलाई समेटेर तन्कन सक्दछ । यसले योग्यता वा गुण स्पष्ट वा अस्पष्ट मापदण्डको आधारमा जाँच्ने काम गर्दछ । सार्वजनिक प्रशासनको वृहत सन्दर्भमा भन्नु पर्दा मूल्यांकनलाई "Evaluation is Judging the merit of government process and programmes"² पनि भनिन्छ । OECD ले Monitoring र Evaluation को परिभाषा निम्न बमोजिम उल्लेख गरेको पाइन्छ :-

"Monitoring is a Continuous function that uses the systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention with indicators of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds."

"Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project, program or policy, including its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision making process of both recipients and donors."

यसरी अनुगमनले कार्यक्रमको लागत र प्रतिफल (Input & Output) को लेखाजोखा गर्दछ भने मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र अलिक व्यापक छ । यसले लागत र प्रतिफलको मात्र नभएर त्यस्तो प्रतिफलले लक्षित वर्गमा अल्पकालिन र दीर्घकालिन रूपमा कस्तो प्रभाव पारेको छ भन्ने बारे पनि लेखाजोखा गर्दछ । अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन विचको भिन्नतालाई निम्न बमोजिम उल्लेख गर्न सकिन्छ :-

Monitoring is an ongoing process to check the progress of a project against its plan and modify the plan if necessary. "Is the project going all right?"

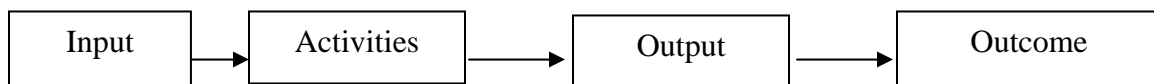
Evaluation is an assessment, as systematic and objective as possible, of an ongoing or completed project in terms of different criteria. An evaluation should provide recommendation and lessons for the future course of the project or for other projects. "Is this the right project?"

¹ राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग, अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन, निर्देशक सिद्धान्तहरू काठमाडौं : राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोगको सचिवालय २०५०, पृष्ठ ११

² C.O. Jones, Peter Rossi et al. as quoted in introduction to the study of public policy (3rd Ed) California Books/cole Publishing co. p198

अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकनका सिद्धान्तहरू (Principles or criteria of monitoring and evaluation) :—

कुनै पनि आयोजनाको अनुगमन गर्दा सामान्यतया ४ कुराहरूको अध्ययन गरिन्छ जस्तै :—
Inputs, Activities, outputs र outcomes । आयोजनाको अभिन्न अंगका रूपमा पनि यी ४ कुराहरूलाई लिन सकिन्छ



यसै सन्दर्भमा मूल्यांकनका सिद्धान्तहरूका बारेमा विभिन्न विद्वानहरूले र विभिन्न संस्थाहरूले अलग अलग धारणा व्यक्त गरेका छन् । त्यस्ता विचारलाई समेटेर मूल्यांकनका **criteria** लाई निम्न बमोजिम ५ किसिमले उल्लेख गर्न सकिन्छ :-

१. सान्दर्भिकता (Relevance)
२. दक्षता (Efficiency)
३. दिगोपना (Sustainability)
४. प्रभावकारिता (Effectiveness)
५. प्रभाव वा असर (Impact)

कुनै पनि आयोजनाको अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन गर्ने पहिलो Criteria त्यस आयोजनाको सान्दर्भिकता (Relevance) हो । यसमा आयोजनाको आवश्यकता, औचित्य, लक्षित समूह, तुलनात्मक लाभ/लागत आदि कुराहरूको बारेमा विस्तृत र गहन अध्ययन गरिन्छ । सान्दर्भिकताको सिलसिलामा त्यस आयोजनाको Overall Goal, Purpose, आयोजनाको उपलब्धी र प्रभाव (Output and Outcome) आदि कुराहरूको बारेमा पनि हेर्नु पर्दछ । आयोजनाको सन्दर्भमा Efficiency को बारेमा पनि विस्तृत अध्ययन गरिन्छ । आयोजनाको अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकनको तेश्रो Criteria को रूपमा आयोजनाको दिगोपना (Sustainability) को बारेमा अध्ययन गर्नु हो । आयोजनाको Lifetime, सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र र वर्गले धान्न सक्ने नसक्ने, भावी पुस्ताको लागि आयोजनाको उपयोगिता, आयोजनाको उपलब्धी दिगो छ कि छैन आदि कुराहरूको बारेमा यसमा हामीले हेर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । चौथो सिद्धान्तको रूपमा प्रभाव, क्षमता वा कौशल (Efficacy) लाई लिने गरेको पाइन्छ । कसै कसैले Efficacy लाई Effectiveness र Impact गरी दुई भागमा बाडेर हेर्ने गरेको पनि पाइन्छ । यसरी आयोजनाको अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन गर्दा हेरिने खास खास कुराहरूमा उपरोक्त Criteria का अतिरिक्त Overall Goal, Project Purpose, Inputs, Activities, outputs, Impacts आदि पर्दछन् ।

केही विद्वानहरूले मूल्यांकनका criteria निम्न बमोजिम पनि उल्लेख गरेको पाइन्छ :-

- Effectiveness (Impact or betterment)
- Efficiency (Cost/benefit ratio)
- Equity (Equal distribution)
- Adequacy (Sufficiency)
- Appropriateness
- Responsive
- Economy (Low cost)

अनुगमन र मूल्यांकनमा मूल्यांकनको क्षेत्र व्यापक भएको कुरा माथि नै उल्लेख गरिसकिएको छ । मूल्यांकनको नतिजा राम्रो हुनको लागि दक्ष, सक्षम, निपूण र योग्य मूल्यांकन कर्ताको (Good Evaluator) आवश्यकता पर्दछ । सामान्यतया मूल्यांकन निम्न बमोजिम ४ अवस्थामा गर्ने गरेको पाइन्छ :-

- I Exate
- ii Midterm
- iii Terminal (Final)
- iv Expost

सार्वजनिक व्यवस्थापनका आधुनिक शिद्धान्त तथा व्यवहारलाई सफल बनाउन मात्र नभएर कुनै पनि विकास आयोजनाबाट बाञ्छित लक्ष्य हासिल गर्नको लागि अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकनको ठूलो भूमिका रहन्छ । नतिजामुखी, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक, ग्राहककेन्द्रित, सम्पूर्ण गुणात्मक, पारदर्शीता, उत्तरदायी आदि गुण सम्पन्न सार्वजनिक प्रशासन बनाउनको लागि सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रमले के गरिरहेको छ भन्ने कुराको जानकारी सरोकारवालाले यथा समयमा पाउनु पर्दछ । परम्परागत प्रविधिहरू जस्तै:- समन्वय, सुपरिवेक्षण, निर्देशन, नियन्त्रण, पदसोपान, प्रतिवेदन, समीक्षा बैठक आदि समयको माग अनुसार प्रभावकारी हुन नसकेको वर्तमान अवस्थामा प्रशासनका हालका चुनौति सामना गर्न कार्य सम्पादनमा आधारित दण्ड र पुरस्कार, वृत्ति विकास, Result based Management, अकर्मण्यता आदिका समस्या समाधान गर्न श्रोत र साधनको सदुपयोग र समयोचित परिचालन गर्ने जस्ता कार्यहरूलाई व्यवहारमा उतार्न अन्य कुराको साथसाथै अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकनको ठूलो भूमिका रहन्छ । Better management of ongoing projects (i.e., to provide information for decision making for short term and long term project steering), Accountability to donors/taxpayer and learning from experiences जस्ता कुराहरूको लागि M&E को ठूलो भूमिका रहेको हुन्छ । यसर्थ लक्षित वर्गको सहभागितालाई प्रोत्साहित गर्ने, सहभागितामुलक अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन प्रणाली आजको आवश्यकता हो ।

यसै तथ्यलाई हृदयंगम गरी नेपाल सरकारले JICA को सहयोगमा नेपालमा M&E System लाई प्रभावकारी बनाउनको लागि Strengthening monitoring & evaluation System in Nepal नामक परियोजना पनि संचालन गरिरहेको छ । नेपालको मौजुदा अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन प्रणालीलाई प्रभावकारी बनाई आयोजना तथा कार्यक्रमबाट बाञ्छित लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न तथा नेपाल सरकारका हरेक क्रियाकलापको अनुगमन समेत गर्नको लागि विश्वका अन्य मुलुकहरुमा जस्तै एउटा उच्च स्तरीय स्वतन्त्र र प्रभावकारी Evaluation Society को स्थापना गरी काम गर्नु आवश्यक छ ।

ॐॐॐॐ

नेपाल सरकार
अर्थमन्त्रालय

राजस्व अनुसन्धान विभागको अनुरोध

आयकर, मूल्य अभिवृद्धिकर, भन्सार महसुल, अन्तःशुल्क जस्तो राजस्वको चुहावट भएको वा हुन सक्ने जानकारी दिनुहोस ।

| किन | कहाँ |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● कानूनले तपाईंलाई पुरस्कार दिने व्यवस्था गरेको छ । ● तपाईंको नाम, ठेगाना गोप्य रहेन छ । ● तपाईंलाई कारवाहीको जानकारी दिइनेछ । | <p>टेलिफोन : १६६०-०१-५५००० (पैसा नलाग्ने फोन)</p> <p>फ्याक्स : ०१-५५४२०२३</p> <p>इमेल : info@dri.gov.np</p> <p>वेवसाइट : WWW.dri.gov.np</p> |

Some Trends in Customs Valuation in Nepal



Hari Prasad Shrestha*

INTRODUCTION

The customs valuation can be compared with the heart in the human body. As heart regulates human body, customs valuation restrains deceit in the import stage of trade. It is crucial to decide value for customs purpose to stipulate the quantum of duty payable. The Nepalese customs valuation has been guided by the WTO valuation method. The rules and regulations related to the customs valuation in Nepal are in conformity with WTO agreement.

The basic purpose is to have a valuation method, which would:

- a. Be realistic
- b. Be neutral
- c. Check the use of illogical or untrue valuation methods
- d. Use of the maximum possible area “ the transaction value”
- e. Be comprehensible and certain
- f. Make no disparity between the sources of supply
- g. Give surety that the customs value reflects “ the fair market price” between “independent buyer and seller”

ELEMENTS FOR BETTER VALUATION

1. **Develop improved organism for the valuation control of declaration before clearance and a more through subsequent verification of the customs value, the purpose of the initial control is to confirm whether:**
 - a. The control of the declaration of value has been completed fully and correctly
 - b. The essential supporting documents are appended there too
 - c. The buyer and seller are related and if so whether the transaction value is acceptable or not
 - d. The calculations are accurate
 - e. The declared value is realistic in the light of commercial practices of the industry and of identical or similar goods.

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2. Develop infrastructure, procedure and mechanism to handle valuation fraud, which consists as follows:

- a. Organizational setup with trained staff and computerized data base
- b. Transparent work procedure with advisory board and appellate body
- c. Valuation rulings (Centrally rulings) and appropriate declaration forms
- d. Consultations with stakeholders, reasoned decision and strong arrangement of post audit
- e. Legal structure to combat fraud
- f. Organization of national fraud investigation unit with risk assessment techniques
- g. Exchange of information and intelligence through bilateral arrangements
- h. Coordination with other agencies at national level and with WCO and RILOs

3. Obtain international price list to transmit it to the customs offices to check invoice manipulation (under valuation). Because, in the lack of international price, only invoice value furnished by the importer may not be correct. The indicators of invoice manipulation are as follows:

- a. Declared value lesser than published list prices
- b. Lower than current imports of identical or similar goods
- c. Lower than price of raw materials
- d. Imports under same contract at different ports (dis-assembled/ unassembled)
- e. Special discount
- f. Goods made to order (assists)
- g. Related party transactions
- h. Royalties and license fees
- i. Indirect payments

4. To develop valuation data base (record) in the customs offices to know the recent price list of identical and similar goods. Usually this is considered to be strong elements for better valuation outcome. All the major customs offices should be interlinked with computer networking for the flow of continuous information, which should be utilized in each and every single valuation purpose. This should be applied, in a system of pre- valuation. The main purposes for introducing valuation database are as follows:

- a. Updating product information with customs to minimize undervaluation of imported goods
- b. Controlling the importers shifting from one customs to another for undervaluation of imported goods
- c. Increasing transparency in customs valuation and enhancing trade compliance
- d. Facilitating risk analysis
- e. Checking misclassification of imported goods
- f. Monitoring of related party transactions and transfer pricing

- g. Minimizing undue price advantage of undervalued imported goods and providing domestic producers a level playing field.

DATABASE FOR THE CUSTOMS VALUATION IN NEPAL

Database for the customs valuation in Nepal is in primordial phase. A Herculean effort is considered necessary to restructuring it. Every customs offices in Nepal maintains internal separate data base of the major imported items in the form of book, files record, records in computer, records of information received through reliable sources. The data base is the major source of information for the valuation purpose. Goods imported from India under DRP, goods imported by the public sector, limited companies, multinational companies are considered to be more reliable. And the prices of goods imported directly from the renounced manufactures are also considered to be more truthful. Update of valuation database is done with these reliable prices base. The customs valuation records are being kept manually in record book as well as electronically in the computers. The final goal of this duo-system is to abolish manual system slowly and to increase dependency on the computers. This process of shifting completely from the manual to mechanism is depends on the better infrastructure improvement, working system reformation and manpower development.

CUSTOMS VALUATION AND IMPACT ON TRADE

A working paper prepared by Mr. Pushpa Raj Rajkarnikar in 2006 on “Implementation of the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement in Nepal: An Ex-ante Impact Assessment” for the Asia- Pacific Research & Training Network on Trade, Bangkok, has revealed some significant and remarkable findings of the Nepalese customs valuation. The paper has analyzed declared and reviewed value of imported goods as well as declared and deducted value of imported goods. The table 1 shows extent of under declaration, which is from 1.8 percent in TV part to 126.2 percent in multimedia projector. But in two cases there is no under declaration. On average 21 percent of under declaration has been identified.

Table 1
Declared and Reviewed value of Imported Goods

| S.N. Goods | Declare value | Assessed value | Reviewed value | Under Valuation | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | | | Amount | Percentage |
| 1.Celeron Del computer Gx 280 small desktop | US\$650/- | US\$750/- set | US\$734/- set | 84 | 12.9 |
| 2. Samsung Color monitor 15” | US\$71/-pc | US\$73/-pc | US\$71/-pc | - | - |
| 3.Color Plasma TV42d4S | US\$1800/set | US\$2280/-set | US\$2280/-set | 480 | 26.7 |
| 4.Dawoo 14” CTV | US\$16.70/kits | US\$17/-kits | US\$17/- | 0.3 | 1.8 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Parts Kits | | | kits | | |
| 5.LCD Multimedia Projector | US\$420/-pcs | US\$950/-pcs | US\$950/-pcs | 530 | 126.2 |
| 6.L.G.Refrigerator sets 413Ltrs | US\$283.49/pcs | US\$336/pcs | US\$315/pcs | 31.5 | 11.1 |
| 7.Copy Paper | US\$740/mt | US\$790/mt | US\$790/mt | 50 | 6.8 |
| 8. HDPC Injection Grade | US\$870/mt | US\$900/mt | US\$900/mt | 30 | 3.4 |
| 9.Green Peas (Whole) | US\$247/mt | US\$263/mt | US\$263/mt | 16 | 6.5 |
| 10.Small Cardamom (mix Green) | US\$2600/mt | US\$3250/mt | US\$3250/mt | 650 | 25.0 |
| 11.Clorotetracycline Feed Grade | US\$1340/mt | US\$2150/mt | US\$2150/mt | 810 | 60.4 |
| 12.Weilding Electrode 3.2X350mm | US\$555/mt | US\$590/mt | US\$555/mt | - | - |
| Total | 9593.2 | 12349.0 | 12275.0 | 2682.0 | 21.0 |

Table 2 shows deductive exercise of imported goods. This reveals undervaluation of 17 percent. Based on review of appeal and deductive exercise, it can be concluded that undervaluation ranges from 17 to 21 percent or 19 percent on an average.

Table 2

Declared and Deducted Value of Imported Goods

| S. No. | Name of Goods | Aggregate Market Price | Profit | Transport Cost | Customs | | Deducted Value | Declared Value | Undervaluation | |
|--------|---|------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| | | | | | Rate in % | Duty | | | Amount | Percentage |
| 1. | Celeron Del computer Gx 280 small desktop | 812 | 40.6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 763 | 650 | 113 | 14.8 |
| 2. | Samsung Color monitor 15" | 100 | 5.00 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 93.00 | 71.00 | 22 | 23.7 |
| 3. | Color Plasma TV42d4S | 2920 | 146 | 2 | 35 | 721 | 2053 | 1800 | 253 | 12.3 |
| 4. | Dawoo 14" CTV Parts | 21.00 | 1.5 | 1 | 15 | 1.07 | 16.08 | 16.70 | (0.62) | (3.9) |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|------|-------|----|----|-----|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Kits | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | LCD Multimedia Projector | 600 | 30.00 | 2 | 10 | 52 | 516 | 420 | 96 | 18.6 |
| 6. | L.G.Refrigerator sets 413Ltrs | 710 | 35.00 | 5 | 15 | 88 | 582 | 283 | 299 | 51.4 |
| 7. | Copy Paper | 1050 | 45 | 55 | 15 | 100 | 707 | 420 | 287 | 40.6 |
| 8. | HDPC Injection Grade | 350 | 52 | 55 | 10 | 86 | 857 | 870 | (23) | (2.7) |
| 9. | Green Peas (Whole) | 345 | 18 | 55 | 10 | 20 | 252 | 247 | 5 | 2.0 |
| 10 | Small Cardamom (mix Green) | 3400 | 170 | 55 | 10 | 289 | 2886 | 2600 | 286 | 9.9 |
| 11 | Clorotetracycline Feed Grade | 1610 | 80 | 55 | 5 | 200 | 1945 | 1340 | 605 | 31.1 |
| 12 | Weilding Electrode 3.2X350mm | 610 | 31 | 55 | 5 | 25 | 499 | 555 | (56) | (11.2) |
| | Total | | | | | | 11169.08 | 9272.7 | 1886.36 | 17 |

नेपाल सरकारको आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/६४ को राजस्व असूली विवरण

चालू आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/६४ को असार मसान्तसम्ममा रु. ८७ अर्ब १९ करोड ९७ लाख राजस्व संकलन भई गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०६२/६३ को सोही अवधिको तुलनामा २०.६४ प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ। कूल राजस्व मध्ये कर राजस्वतर्फ रु. ७१ अर्ब ९७ करोड ३४ लाख ४७ हजार असूली भएको छ। यसै गरी गैरकरतर्फ रु. १५ अर्ब २२ करोड ६२ लाख ५३ हजार राजस्व असूली भएको छ। यस अवधिमा कूल राजस्व असूलीमा कर राजस्वको अंश ८२.५४ प्रतिशत र गैरकर राजस्वको अंश १७.४६ प्रतिशत रहेको लक्ष्यको तुलनामा १०२ प्रतिशत भएको छ।

राजस्व असूलीको शिर्षकगत तुलनात्मक विवरण निम्नानुसार छ :-

१. भन्सार महसूल तर्फ :- आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/६४ को असार महिनासम्ममा जम्मा रु. १६ अर्ब ७० करोड ७१ लाख १२ हजार राजस्व संकलन भएको छ। यसले कूल राजस्व असूलीमा १९.१६ प्रतिशतले योगदान दिएको छ।
२. मूल्य अभिवृद्धि कर तर्फ :- आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/६४ को असार महिनासम्ममा रु. २६ अर्ब ५५ करोड ८९ लाख ७ हजार राजस्व संकलन भएको छ। यसले कूल राजस्व असूलीमा ३०.४६ प्रतिशतले योगदान दिएको छ।
३. अन्तःशुल्क तर्फ :- आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/६४ को असार महिनासम्ममा यस शिर्षक अन्तर्गत रु. ९ अर्ब २४ करोड ३३ लाख ७४ हजार राजस्व संकलन भएको छ। यसले कूल राजस्व असूलीमा १०.६० प्रतिशतले योगदान दिएको छ।
४. कर तर्फ :- आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/६४ को असार महिनासम्ममा यस शिर्षक अन्तर्गत रु. १५ अर्ब ९२ करोड ६१ लाख ३० हजार राजस्व संकलन भएको छ। यसले कूल राजस्व असूलीमा १८.२६ प्रतिशतले योगदान दिएको छ।
५. रजिष्ट्रेशन दस्तुर तर्फ :- आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/६४ को असार महिनासम्ममा रजिष्ट्रेशन दस्तुर रु. २ अर्ब ८५ करोड ५९ लाख २८ हजार राजस्व संकलन भएको छ। यसले कूल राजस्व असूलीमा ३.२८ प्रतिशतले योगदान दिएको छ।
६. सवारी साधन कर तर्फ :- आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/६४ को असार महिनासम्म रु. ६८ करोड १९ लाख ९६ हजार असूली भएको छ। यसले कूल राजस्व असूलीमा ०.७८ प्रतिशतले योगदान दिएको छ।
७. गैरकर राजस्व तर्फ :- आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/६४ को असार महिनासम्ममा रु. १५ अर्ब २२ करोड ६२ लाख ५३ हजार गैरकर राजस्व असूली भएको छ। यसले कूल राजस्व असूलीमा १७.४६ प्रतिशतले योगदान दिएको छ।

आ.व. २०६३/६४ को राजश्व असूली विवरण

(रु. हजारमा प्रारम्भिक T)

| सि.नं. | कर शिर्षक | वार्षिक अनुमान (२०६३/०६४) | २०६२/६३ को असूली | | २०६३/६४ असारको | | २०६३/६४ असारसम्मको | | वार्षिक लक्षका तुलनामा % | २०६३/६४ असार महिनाको लक्ष्यको तुलनामा | २०६३/६४ असार सम्मको लक्ष्यको तुलनामा | गत वर्षको यस अवधिको तुलनामा |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | असारको | असारसम्मको | लक्ष्य | असूली | लक्ष्य | असूली | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| १. | भंसार तर्फ | 18328000 | 1997500 | 15326474 | 1790000 | 1858340 | 18328000 | 16707112 | 91.16 | 103.82 | 91.16 | 109.01 |
| | पैठारी | 14347000 | 1172541 | 11740826 | 1404700 | 1423886 | 14347000 | 13650236 | 95.14 | 101.37 | 95.14 | 116.26 |
| | भारतीय अन्तःशुल्क | 2640000 | 690152 | 2314432 | 240000 | 320419 | 2640000 | 1896519 | 71.84 | 133.51 | 71.84 | 81.94 |
| | निकासी | 700000 | 47243 | 618859 | 80000 | 61370 | 700000 | 696823 | 99.55 | 76.71 | 99.55 | 112.60 |
| | अन्य | 641000 | 87564 | 652357 | 65300 | 52665 | 641000 | 463534 | 72.31 | 80.65 | 72.31 | 71.06 |
| २. | मू.अ.क. तर्फ | 26463000 | 2542547 | 21933476 | 2931728 | 2926042 | 26463000 | 26558907 | 100.36 | 99.81 | 100.36 | 121.09 |
| | उत्पादन, विक्री, सेवा | 10032000 | 931159 | 8059903 | 1178093 | 1406258 | 10032000 | 9544706 | 95.14 | 119.37 | 95.14 | 118.42 |
| | पैठारी | 16431000 | 1611388 | 13873573 | 1753635 | 1519784 | 16431000 | 17014201 | 103.55 | 86.66 | 103.55 | 122.64 |
| ३. | अन्तःशुल्क | 8637500 | 972181 | 6534934 | 1242190 | 1687586 | 8637500 | 9243374 | 107.01 | 135.86 | 107.01 | 141.45 |
| | आन्तरिक उत्पादन | 6879390 | 835951 | 5453900 | 1056020 | 1324932 | 6879390 | 7273480 | 105.73 | 125.46 | 105.73 | 133.36 |
| | पैठारी | 1758110 | 136230 | 1081034 | 186170 | 362654 | 1758110 | 1969894 | 112.05 | 194.80 | 112.05 | 182.22 |
| ४. | कर तर्फ | 12710500 | 2500475 | 11026243 | 3045805 | 4723630 | 12710500 | 15926130 | 125.30 | 155.09 | 125.30 | 144.44 |
| | आयकर | 11182330 | 2218721 | 9776747 | 2701316 | ४४२९०६५ | 11182330 | १४३०४८३४ | 127.92 | 163.96 | 127.92 | 146.31 |
| | घर जग्गा वहाल कर | 560400 | 105618 | 508307 | 115430 | १३४५६८ | 560400 | ५८४५१३ | 104.30 | 116.58 | 104.30 | 114.99 |
| | व्याजकर | 967770 | 176136 | 741189 | 229059 | १५९९९७ | 967770 | १०३६७८३ | 107.13 | 69.85 | 107.13 | 139.88 |
| ५. | रजिष्ट्रेशन दस्तुर | 2905000 | 255799 | 2597693 | 250000 | 462200 | 2905000 | 2855928 | 98.31 | 184.88 | 98.31 | 109.94 |
| ६. | सवारी साधन कर | 1006000 | 49241 | 751350 | 85000 | 3962 | 1006000 | 681996 | 67.79 | 4.66 | 67.79 | 90.77 |
| | जम्मा कर राजश्व | 70050000 | 8317743 | 58170170 | 9344723 | 11661760 | 70050000 | 71973447 | 102.75 | 124.80 | 102.75 | 123.73 |
| ७. | जम्मा गैर कर राजश्व | 15844300 | 4923457 | 14111930 | 4041500 | 4252940 | 15844300 | 15226253 | 96.10 | 105.23 | 96.10 | 107.90 |
| | कूल राजश्व | 85894300 | 13241200 | 72282100 | 13386223 | 15914700 | 85894300 | 87199700 | 101.52 | 118.89 | 101.52 | 120.64 |

१. कूल असूली नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकको तथ्यांकबाट लिइएको ।

२. गैरकर राजस्व : नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकबाट प्राप्त कूल असुलीमा विभागहरुबाट प्राप्त कर राजस्व घटाई आउने रकम उल्लेख गरिएको ।

अर्थ मन्त्रालय
आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/६४ को प्रगति विवरण

अ मासिक रुपमा सम्पन्न भएका मुख्य मुख्य कामको विवरण
क परिमाण खुलाउन सकिने कामको विवरण

| | सम्पादित प्रमुख कार्यहरु | यो महिनाको उपलब्धि | चालु आ.व.को यो महिनासम्मको उपलब्धि | गतवर्षको सोही महिनाको तुलनामा यस महिनाको प्रगति (प्रतिशतमा) |
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आन्तरिक राजस्व विभाग

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| १ | PAN दर्ता (संख्या) | १५४८ | २२२९८ | ६८.१० |
| २ | VAT दर्ता (संख्या) | ४९१ | ४७२७ | ७२.६७ |
| ३ | मू.अ.कर फिर्ता (रु. हजारमा) | ३५८७२७ | ४२९३४८८ | १०२.७९ |
| ४ | मैत्रीपूवा भ्रमण (संख्या) | ७१५ | २४७४ | ४६.२७ |
| ५ | अनुसन्धान (संख्या) | १२३ | २२३ | १६७.६७ |
| ६ | Full audit सम्पन्न (संख्या) | १४८२ | ३४९२ | १६३.४८ |
| ७ | आकस्मिक निरीक्षण (संख्या) | ७०३ | २५६८ | ५७.४० |
| ८ | आयकर बक्यौता असुली (हजारमा) | ४४०९३५ | १६६३८२१ | २४०.५६ |
| ९ | बेरुजू सं.प. (रु. हजारमा) | १३४०३३१ | १९४५५६८ | १६३.०२ |
| १० | राजश्व संकलन (रु.हजारमा) | ७१८०८१३ | ३२८७५९२९ | १३१.७२ |

भन्सार विभाग

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| १ | मूल्य पनरावलोकनमा निर्णय भएको संख्या | १९ | १५७ | |
| २ | मूल्य पुनरावलोकन समितिको बैठक | २ | १४ | |
| ३ | अन्तरराष्ट्रिय मूल्यसूची वितरण | २ | २१ | |
| ४ | जाचँपास पछिको परिक्षण (PCA) | | २८ | |
| ५ | निरीक्षण भ्रमण | १ | २३ | |
| ६ | अख्तियार दुरुपयोग अनुसन्धान सम्बन्धी पत्राचारहरु | २ | १८ | |
| ७ | बैंक व्यारेन्टी सम्बन्धी | ७ | ३४ | |
| ८ | बस्तु परिक्षण वर्गीकरण प्रयोजन समेत | १४२ | २१७० | |
| ९ | बस्तु वर्गीकरण गरिएको संख्या | ६ | ६६ | |
| १० | महसूल सुविधा प्रदान गरिएको संख्या | १२७ | १२३५ | |
| ११ | कुटनैतिक सुविधा प्रदान गरिएको संख्या | ५५ | २५९ | |

राजस्व अनुसन्धान विभाग

रु. हजारमा

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| १ | भन्सार चोरी पैठारी नियन्त्रणको सिलसिलामा विभिन्न मितिमा कब्जामा लिएका मुद्दाहरूका सामानहरू जफत गरी धरौटी समेत लिई आवश्यक कारवाही भैरहेको । | १३४६२ | ११३६२३ | |
| २ | मु.अ.कर छलेको आशंकामा विभिन्न मितिमा विभिन्न करदाताहरूको कारोवारको सम्बन्धमा गरिएको छानवीनबाट कर निर्धारण गरिएको । | १०८२३ | ४५४३७ | |
| ३ | अन्तः शुल्क | | ३२४ | |
| ४ | आयकर | २३६२ | ४४८२४ | |
| | राजस्व चुहावट | | २३३८२८ | |
| ५ | विदेशी विनिमयको अवैध कारोवार तथा अपचलन सम्बन्धमा भएको छानवीनबाट सम्बन्धित अदालतमा मुद्धा दायर गरिएको | २९२८ | २४१०० | |
| ६ | अन्य | १२ | ५४१ | |

बजेट महाशाखा

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| १ | निकास प्रगति (रु. करोडमा) चालु (साँवा समेत) पूजिगत | ९५२.३७ १०१७.४३ | ९१६०.०३ ३४०१.३४ | |
| २ | खर्च प्रगति (रु. करोडमा) चालु खर्च (साँवा समेत) पूजिगत खर्च | १४८७.०४ ११०८.१६ | ९०५४.५९ ३१७१.१५ | |

कानून महाशाखा

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| १ | रिट निवेदन | X | १ | |
| २ | लिखित जवाफ | ३ | ४४ | |
| ३ | सूचना सम्पादन | १२ | ८१ | |
| ४ | सूचना प्रकाशन | ११ | ७२ | |
| ५ | राय | २८ | २९५ | |
| ६ | नियम | X | २ | |
| ७ | अध्यादेश | X | X | |
| ८ | विधेयक | २ | १८ | |

ख. परिमाण खुलाउन नसकिने कामको विवरण

आन्तरिक राजस्व विभाग

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| १ | कर फछ्यौट आयोगको कार्य अवधि जेष्ठ मसान्तमा समाप्त भएको । अवधिकालमा आयोगमा १३४८ निवेदन तथा ४४३० फाइल प्राप्त भएको मध्ये २५३५ ओटा फछ्यौट |
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| | भई मू.अ.कर समेत रु. २ अर्ब ५१ करोड ४४ लाख थप माग भएको । रु. ६ अर्ब ३६ करोड नोक्सानी अमान्य गरिएको । |
| २ | बक्यौता फल्ल्यौट समितिको कार्यअवधि आषाढ मसान्तमा समाप्त भएको । |
| ३ | सूचना प्रविधि शाखा अन्तर्गत (क) आ.रा.का.हरुमा सञ्चालनमा रहेको Modern Revenue Accounting System को Second Version तयार गरी Rollout कार्य भैरहेको । (ख) Income Tax System को Forms final गरिएको । (ग) Fiscal Printer लाई Accounting Software सँग Compatible गर्न सम्बन्धित Stakeholders सँग बैठक समेत गरी कार्य शुरु गरिएको । |

भन्सार विभाग

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| १ | कुटनैतिक तथा महसूल छुटमा जाँचपास भएका सवारी साधनको पुनः महसूल असूल गर्न १२ वटा सवारी साधनको महसूल असूल गर्न लेखि पठाएको । |
| २ | मुल्य पुनरावलोकनका लागि प्राप्त निवेदनहरु प्रतिक्रियाको लागि सम्बन्धित भन्सार कार्यालयमा पठाइएको । |
| ३ | दस वर्ष यताको कार्य अवधिको अर्थ मन्त्रालय मार्फत संसदबाट माग भएको विवरण यस विभाग र मातहत भन्सार कार्यालयहरु समेतबाट माग गरि पठाएको र केहि प्राप्त हुन बाँकीको शिघ्र पठाउने कार्य भई रहेको । |
| ४ | स्वतः बहुवा भएका मुखिया, बहिदार समेत १८० जना कर्मचारीहरुको निजामति किताबखानामा पद दर्ता तथा खारेजी गर्ने काम सम्पन्न भएको । |
| ५ | ASYCUDA को नयाँ Version लाई UNCTAD को Mission द्वारा परिक्षण गराएको । |
| ६ | आर्थिक विधेयक २०६४ले गरेका परिवर्तनलाई ASYCUDA को System मा सेट गरेको । |
| ७ | HS 2007 अनुरूपको Classification लाई ASYCUDA मा समावेश गराईएको । |
| ८ | WCO तथा IMF Mission द्वारा गरिएको अध्यनलाई व्यवस्थित गरि सम्पन्न गराईएको । |
| ९ | त्रि.वि. स्थल भन्सार कार्यालयमा Scanner Machine राख्नको लागि प्राविधिक अध्यन सम्पन्न गरेको । |

क.प्र महाशाखा

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| १ | केहि कर्मचारीहरुको सरुवा तथा काज सम्बन्धी कार्य गरेको । |
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आ.का.वि. तथा नि.वि. महाशाखा

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| १ | आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/०६४ को आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण तयार गरी प्रकाशन गरिएको । |
| २ | नेपाल सरकारले रेलवे कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जनकपुरलाई जनकपुर-जयनगर रेलवे सुदृढीकरण आयोजनाका लागि रु.३,५०,००,०००/- ऋण लगानीका सम्बन्धमा मिति २०६४।३।६ मा ऋण तमसुक गरिएको । |
| ३ | विदेशमा गरिने लगानीलाई नियमित गर्न बनेको विधेयक, २०६४ को मस्यौदा उपर कारवाही अगाडि पठाइएको । |
| ४ | आन्तरिक ऋण उठाउन स्वीकृति भएको कुल रकम मध्ये चौथो त्रैमासिकमा रु. २२० करोडको १२ वर्षे विकास ऋणपत्र २०७६ निष्काशन गर्न नेपाल सरकार (मन्त्रिस्तर) को मिति २०६४।३।७ को निर्णयानुसार स्वीकृति प्रदान गरिएको । |

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| ५ | Duty Drawback वापतको रकम भुक्तानी गर्न रु.२१,७४,०४३-नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकलाई उपलब्ध गराउने गरी अर्थ मन्त्रालयको नाममा निकाशा पठाउने भन्ने नेपाल सरकार (सचिवस्तर) बाट मिति २०६४।३।१० मा निर्णय भएको । |
| ६ | नेपाल सरकारले खानेपानी संस्थानलाई काठमाडौं उपत्यकाको विभिन्न स्थानहरूमा खानेपानी विस्तारको लागि रु.२५ लाख ९७ अजार ऋण लगानीका सम्बन्धमा मिति २०६४।३।१९ मा ऋण तमसुक गरिएको । |
| ७. | विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा कार्यरत विदेशी नागकिहरूलाई भिसा तथा श्रम स्वीकृतिका लागि सिफारिस गरिएको । |
| ८. | विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा सञ्चालक समितिको अध्यक्ष/सदस्यमा मनोनयन गरिएको । |
| ९. | विभिन्न निकाय तथा भ्रमण दलको लागि विदेशी मुद्रा सटही सुविधा प्रदान गर्न नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकलाई लेखि पठाइएको । |
| १० | वित्तीय क्षेत्रसंग सम्बन्धित प्राप्त निवेदनहरू आवश्यक कारवाहीको सम्बन्धित निकायमा पठाइएको । |
| ११ | यस महाशाखाले सम्पादन गर्नुपर्ने अनय विविध कार्यहरू सम्पन्न गरिएको । |

संस्थान समन्वय महाशाखा

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| १ | सरकारी संस्थान र समितिहरूबाट माग भई आए अनुसार बढुवा तथा खुलाबाट पदपूर्ति गर्न विभिन्न संस्थान/समितिहरूलाई औचित्य हेरी सहमति दिने क्रम जारी । |
| २ | सार्वजनिक संस्थानहरूबाट सुविधा वृद्धि गर्न सहमति माग भै आएअनुरूप औचित्य हेरी आवश्यक निर्णय लिने क्रम जारी । |
| ३ | सरकारी संस्थान सम्बन्धी कार्य प्रगति तथा लक्ष्य विवरण (पहेलो किताब) प्रकाशना गरिएको । |
| ४ | उच्चस्तरीय सार्वजनिक संस्थान सुधार सुझाव समिति, २०६३ ले अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन मा.अर्थ मन्त्रीज्यू समक्ष प्रस्तुत गरि सकेको र अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन तयारीको क्रममा रहेको । |
| ५ | निजीकरण समितिबाट नेपाल दुर संचार कम्पनीको ५ प्रतिशत शेयर कर्मचारीहरूलाई र १० प्रतिशत शेयर सर्वसाधारणलाई विक्री गर्ने सम्बन्धमा मन्त्री परिषदबाट स्वीकृत भई शेयर निष्काशन प्रवन्धक नियुक्त गर्न RFP Document तयार भई सूचना प्रकाशन गर्ने क्रममा रहेको । |
| ६. | कृषि औजार कारखानाको खरीदकर्तासँग भएको विवाद समाधानको लागि मध्यस्थता ट्राइबुनलबाट मिति २०६४।१।३ मा निर्णय (Award) प्राप्त भएको । तत्सम्बन्धमा निजीकरण समितिमा प्रस्तुत गर्न Agenda स्वीकृत भएको । |
| ७. | नेपाल चिया विकास निगमको ६५ प्रतिशत शेयर खरीदकर्तासँगको विद्यमान समस्या समाधान हेतु निजीकरण समितिबाट मिति २०६३।८।२९ मा राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोगका मा. सदस्य डा. पोषराज पाण्डेज्यूको संयोजकत्वमा गठित कार्यदलबाट प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत भएको र निजीकरण समितिको बैठकमा पेश गर्न Agenda स्वीकृत भई सकेको। |
| ८. | अन्य दैनिक कार्यहरू सम्पादन गरिदै आएको । |
| ९ | ले.प. अध्यावधिक गराउन सम्बन्धित संस्थानलाई निर्देशन दिने कार्यलाई निरन्तरता दिइए वापत यस अवधिमा ३६ वटा सार्वजनिक संस्थानमध्ये २० वटा संस्थानहरूको आ.व. ०६२।६३ सम्मको लेखा परीक्षण सम्पन्न गरेका छन् भने १० वटा संस्थानहरूको आर्थिक वर्ष ०६०।६१ सम्मको लेखा परीक्षण सम्पन्न गरेका छन् । बाँकी संस्थानहरूलाई पनि निरन्तर रूपमा अनुगमन गर्दै निर्देशन दिने कार्य जारी रहेको । |
| १० | संस्थानहरूको संचालन तथा व्यवस्थापनमा दक्ष, व्यावसायीक एवं पेशाविदहरूलाई मात्र संचालक |

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| | समितिमा प्रतिनिधित्व गराउने र संचालक सदस्य संख्या ५ मा सीमित गर्ने निति अनुरूप अधिकांश संस्थानमा यो व्यवस्था अबलम्बन गरि सकिएको छ । केही संस्थानहरुको संचालक समितिको सदस्य संख्या ऐन/नियमद्वारा नै तोकिएको ऐन/नियममा संशोधन गरि सदस्य संख्या ५ मा सीमित गर्ने कार्यलाई निरन्तरता दिइदै आइएको छ, तथापि सो कार्यले पूर्णता पाउन केही बाँकी रहेको । |
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बैदेशिक सहायता तथा समन्वय महाशाखा

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| १. | जर्मन सरकारले स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमको लागि रु. ८७ करोड ११ लाख र मध्य मस्युड्दी जल विद्युत आयोजनाको लागि रु. १ अर्ब ४ करोड ५३ लाख अनुदान सहायता उपलब्ध गराउने सम्बन्धि सम्झौता पत्रमा नेपाल सरकार र जर्मन सरकार विच मिति २०६४।३।८ मा हस्ताक्षर सम्पन्न भयो । |
| २. | नेपाल सरकारले जापान सरकारलाई तिर्नु पर्ने रु. ८६ करोड ९२ लाख बराबरको साँवा र व्याज बापतको रकम जापान सरकारले मिनाहा दिने (Debt Relief Fund) सम्बन्धि आदानप्रदान पत्रमा मिति २०६४।३।२१ मा जापान सरकार र नेपाल सरकार विच हस्ताक्षर सम्पन्न भयो । |

राजस्व महाशाखा

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| १ | <p>आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/०६४ को बाह्रौं महिना असार मसान्तसम्ममा कूल रु १ खर्ब २५ अर्ब ६१ करोड ३७ लाख निकास भएकै मध्ये यस अवधिमा चालु खर्च तर्फ रु ७४ अर्ब ८३ करोड ८६ लाख र पूँजीगत तर्फ रु ३४ अर्ब ०१ करोड ३४ लाख तथा सावाँ फिर्ता तर्फ रु १६ अर्ब ७६ करोड १७ लाख निकास भएको छ । जुन गत वर्षको सोही अवधिको तुलनामा २३.५ प्रतिशतले बढी छ ।</p> <p>निकास मध्ये यस अवधिसम्ममा चालु खर्च तर्फ रु. ७३ अर्ब ७८ करोड ८७ लाख खर्च भएको छ भने पूँजीगत तर्फ रु ३१ अर्ब ७१ करोड १५ लाख तथा सावाँ भुक्तानी तर्फ रु १६ अर्ब ७५ करोड ७२ लाख भुक्तानी भै उक्त अवधिमा कूल खर्च रु. १ खर्ब २२ अर्ब २५ करोड ७४ लाख पुगेको छ । जुन गत वर्षको सोही अवधिको तुलनामा २३.१ प्रतिशतले बढि छ ।</p> <p>नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकका अनुसार आर्थिक वर्ष २०६३/६४ को असार मसान्तसम्ममा रु ८७ अर्ब १९ करोड ९७ लाख राजश्व संकलन भई गत आर्थिक वर्ष २०६२/६३ को सोही अवधिको तुलनामा २०.६४ प्रतिशतले बढी भएको छ ।</p> |
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बजेट महाशाखा

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| १ | २०६४ आषाढ मसान्त सम्ममा नगद तर्फ चालु खर्चमा ७४ अर्ब ८३ करोड ८६ लाख, पूजिगत खर्चमा ३४ अर्ब ०१ करोड ३४ लाख र साँवा भुक्तानीमा १६ अर्ब ७६ करोड १७ लाख गरी जम्मा ०१ खर्ब २५ अर्ब ६१ करोड ३७ लाख निकास भएको छ । त्यसैगरी सोही अवधिमा नगदतर्फ चालु खर्च रु. ७३ अर्ब ७८ करोड ८७ लाख, पूजिगत खर्च रु. ३१ अर्ब ७१ करोड १५ लाख र साँवा भुक्तानीमा १६ अर्ब ७५ करोड ७२ लाख गरी जम्मा रु. ०१ खर्ब २२ अर्ब २५ करोड ७४ लाख खर्च भएको छ । |
| २ | २०६४ आषाढ मसान्तसम्ममा नगद प्रवाहको स्थिति ४ अर्ब २० करोड १० लाख घनात्मक रहेको छ । |
| ३ | राजस्व असूली ८७ अर्ब १९ करोड ९७ लाख पुगेको छ । जुन गत वर्षको तुलनामा २०.६ प्रतिशतले बढी छ । |

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| ४ | २०६४ आषाढ सम्ममा १७ अर्ब ८९ करोड २३ लाख आन्तरिक ऋण उठाइएको छ । जुन गत वर्षको तुलनामा ५१.२ प्रतिशतले बढी छ । |
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अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन महाशाखा

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| १ | यस मन्त्रालय र अन्तर्गत विभागहरुको बजेटको बूदागत मासिक समिक्षा बैठक तथा विभिन्न मन्त्रालयहरुको सचिव स्तरीय बैठक नियमित हुने गरेको । |
| २ | यस मन्त्रालय अन्तर्गतका अति प्राथमिकता प्राप्त आयोजनाहरुको प्रथम तथा दोस्रो चौमासिक प्रगति समिक्षा बैठक सम्पन्न गरिएको । साथै, मिति २०६४।२।२८ गते मन्त्रालय स्तरीय विकास समस्या समाधान समितिको बैठक सम्पन्न भयो । |
| ३ | अति प्राथमिकता आयोजनाको अनुगमन निरिक्षण गरिएको र आगामी आ.व. ०६४।६५ को बजेट तर्जुमा सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक छलफल एवं सुझाव संकलन गरी रा.यो.आ.मा पठाएको । |
| ४ | केन्द्रिय अनुगमन इकाईमा २०६४ आषाढ सम्ममा पर्न आएका ४३ वटा उजुरी एवं निवेदनहरु आवश्यक छानविन गरि सम्बन्धीत निकायहरुमा आवश्यक कार्यवाहीको लागि निर्देशन सहित पठाइएको । |

राजस्व परामर्श समिति

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| १ | आगामी आ.व. ०६४/६५ को वार्षिक बजेट तर्जुमाको सिलसिलामा भन्सार, आयकर, अन्त शुल्क, मु.अ.क. लगायत राजश्व सम्बन्धि विषयहरुमा संकलित विभिन्न निकायहरुको सुझावहरुलाई समेटि तयार गरिएको प्रतिवेदन मा.अर्थ मन्त्रीज्यू समक्ष मिति ०६४।३।१५ गते पेश गरियो । |
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आ कार्यसम्पादनका सिलसिलामा अनुभूत गरिएका मुख्य-मुख्य समस्या/मुद्दाहरु भन्सार विभाग

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| १ | पुराना र व्यक्ति पहिचान हुन नसकेका र पैठारि कर्ता फेला पर्न नसक्ने अवस्थामा रहेका वेरुजु फछ्छ्यौट गर्न समस्या देखिएको । |
| इ | समस्या समाधान गर्न गरिएका उल्लेखनीय प्रयासहरु |

भन्सार विभाग

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| १ | भन्सार मूल्यांकनकालागि Internet बाट सूचना संकलन गरिएको । |
| २ | व्यापार तथा निकासी प्रवर्द्धन केन्द्रबाट प्राप्त सूचना एकिकृत गरिएको । |



नेपाल सरकार
अर्थ मन्त्रालय

केन्द्रीय अनुगमन इकाईको सूचना

मुलुकको विद्यमान संक्रमणकालीन अवस्थाको फाइदा उठाई निकासी पैठारीमा संलग्न केही ब्यक्ति/समूहले आफूले आयात गर्ने मालबस्तुको न्यून विजकीकरण गरी पैठारी गर्ने, चोरी निकासी पैठारीको प्रयास गर्ने गरेको हुन सक्ने अवस्थालाई दृष्टिगत गरी त्यस्तो अवस्था नियन्त्रण गर्न अर्थ मन्त्रालय अन्तर्गत विभाग तथा कार्यालयहरुबाट टोलीहरु खटिने हुँदा सर्वसाधारणको जानकारीकोलागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ ।

कहिं कतै चोरी पैठारी हुन सक्ने सम्भावना रहेको वा न्यून विजकीकरण गरिएको थाहा भएमा नेपाल सरकारबाट खटिएको उक्त टोलीलाई सो को जानकारी उपलब्ध गराई सचेत नागरिकको कर्तव्य निर्वाह गर्न समेत अर्थ मन्त्रालय आम जनसमुदायमा हार्दिक आग्रह गर्दछ ।

**Projectwise
Foreign Aid Commitment
FY 2006/07 (2063/64)**

| S.N. | Date of Agreement | Donor | Name of the Project | Type of Assistance | Amount in million | | Sector |
|------|--------------------|---------|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------|
| | | | | | In Foreign Currency | In NRs. | |
| 1 | July 27, 2006 | China | Economic and Technical Cooperation | Grant | RMB 100 | 900.00 | Others |
| 2 | August 15, 2006 | Japan | Debt Relief Fund | Grant | JY 1649.87 | 1067.47 | Others |
| 3 | August 28, 2006 | USA | Enhance Stability and Security (Conflict Program) | Grant | US\$ 10.60 | 787.25 | Others |
| 4 | August 28, 2006 | USA | Strengthen Governance and Protect Human Rights (Democracy and Governance Program) | Grant | US\$5.79 | 429.87 | Human Rights |
| 5 | August 28, 2006 | USA | Develop Capacity of Critical Institutin (Rule of Law Program) | Grant | US\$ 0.70 | 51.97 | Law and Justice |
| 6 | August 28, 2006 | USA | Build Capacity of Critical Institutions (Health Program) | Grant | US\$ 9.12 | 677.20 | Health |
| 7 | August 28, 2006 | USA | Enhance Stability and Security (HIV/AIDS Program) | Grant | US\$ 6.68 | 495.61 | Health |
| 8 | September 1, 2006 | Finland | Rural Village Water Resources Management Project | Grant | Euro 11.40 | 1087.70 | Local Dev. |
| 9 | September 11, 2006 | ADB | Road Connectivity Sector I Project | Grant | US\$ 55.2 | 4121.20 | Transport |
| 10 | September 11, 2006 | India | Budgetary Support | Grant | Irs. 1000 | 1600.00 | Others |
| 11 | September 13, 2006 | Japan | Improvement of Short Wave and Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Stations | Grant | JY 937.00 | 588.44 | Communication |
| 12 | November 1, 2006 | ADB | Rural Finance Sector | Loan | US\$ 56.00 | 4038.72 | Finance |

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| | | | Development Cluster Program | Grant | US\$ 8.7 | 627.44 | |
| 13 | November 9, 2006 | Switzerland | District Roads Support Program (DRSP) Phase III | Grant | SFr. 8.738 | 500.00 | Transport |
| 14 | December 14, 2006 | Denmark | Kailali Kanchanpur Rural Electrification Project | Grant | DKr. 18.2 | 231.00 | Power |
| 15 | December 15, 2006 | Japan | Non Project Grant Assistance Scheme | Grant | JY 1100 | 668.80 | Others |
| 16 | December 28, 2006 | ADB | Education Sector Program 1 (ESP) | Loan | US\$ 30 | 2124.00 | Education |
| 17 | December 28, 2006 | ADB | Capacity Development Project | Grant | US\$ 2.00 | 141.60 | Education |
| 18 | January 8, 2007 | Canada | Consolidating Capacities of Gender Resource Organizations (CCGRO) Project | Grant | C\$ 0.7668 | 46.11 | Women, Children and Social Welfare |
| 19 | January 17, 2007 | South Korea | Nepal-Korea Friendship Hospital, Thimi | Grant | US\$ 1.16 | 82.00 | Health |
| 20 | February 15, 2007 | Switzerland | Trail Bridge Sub Sector Programme (TBSSP) Phase II | Grant | SFr. 11.071 | 627.20 | Local Dev. |
| | | | Raising the Impact of National Skill Testing System in Nepal Programm Phase I | Grant | SFr. 0.95 | 53.80 | Education |
| 21 | February 23, 2007 | ADB | Commercial Agriculture Development Project in the Eastern Development Region | Grant | US\$ 18.00 | 1270.80 | Agriculture |
| 22 | March 2, 2007 | Switzerland | Local Infrastructure for Livelihood Improvement (LILI) Phase I Project | Grant | SFr. 0.92 | 53.55 | Local Dev. |
| 23 | March 2, 2007 | Switzerland | Support to the Peace Process in Nepal | | SFr. 1.5 | 86.89 | Peace Fund |
| 24 | March 5, 2007 | Japan | Increase of Food Production (2KR) Programme | Grant | JY 300.00 | 180.00 | Agriculture |
| 25 | March 7, 2007 | Norway | Nepal Peace Trust Fund | Grant | NKr. 13.00 | 130.00 | Peace Fund |
| 26 | March 9, 2007 | World Bank | Poverty Alleviation Fund Project | Grant | US\$ 25.00 | 1776.00 | Others |
| 27 | March 9, 2007 | World Bank | Avian Influenza Control Project | Grant | US\$ 18.20 | 1293.00 | Health |

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| 28 | March 15, 2007 | Denmark | Energy Sector Assistance Program II (ESAP II) | Grant | DKr. 150.00 | 1833.00 | Science and Technology |
| 29 | March 15, 2007 | Norway | Energy Sector Assistance Program II (ESAP II) | Grant | NKr. 125 | 1250.00 | Science and Technology |
| 30 | March 15, 2007 | Japan | Food Aid Program (Food Aid - KR) | Grant | JY 300.00 | 180.00 | Supplies |
| 31 | March 16, 2007 | Japan | Improvement of TV Programs of Nepal Television Corporation (Cultural Grant) | Grant | JY 26.6 | 16.01 | Communication |
| 32 | April 4, 2007 | Denmark | Nepal Peace Trust Fund | Grant | DKr. 10.00 | 123.00 | Peace Fund |
| 33 | April 27, 2007 | India | Nepal - Bharat Maitri Bhaktawari-Hari Eye Hospital in Krishnanagar | Grant | N/A | N/A | Health |
| 34 | April 30, 2007 | World Bank | Second Higher Education Project | Grant | US\$ 60.00 | 3924.00 | Education |
| 34 | May 28, 2007 | Finland | Nepal Peace Trust Fund | Grant | Euro 3.00 | 261.24 | Peace Fund |
| 35 | June 8, 2007 | Japan | Construction of New Kawasoti Sub-station | Grant | JY 847.00 | 452.30 | Power |
| 36 | June 22, 2007 | Germany | Sector Programme Health and Family Planning | Grant | Euro 10.00 | 871.10 | Health |
| | | | Middle Marssyangdi Hydroelectric Project | Grant | Euro 12.00 | 1045.32 | Power |
| 37 | July 5, 2007 | Japan | Debt Relief Fund | Grant | JY 1630.77 | 869.20 | Others |
| Total | | | | | | 36562.79 | |

माननीय अर्थ मन्त्रीज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा बजेटको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनका लागि नेपाल सरकारका सचिवहरुको सम्पन्न अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन बैठकको विवरण

माननीय अर्थमन्त्रीज्यू डा. रामशरण महतले राय सुभाषको लागि पत्राचार गर्नुभन्दा सम्बन्धित पदाधिकारीहरु एकै ठाउँमा बसी माइन्ट गरी तुरुन्त सेवा प्रदान गर्न र बजेटको कार्यान्वयन पक्षमा सबैले ध्यान दिएर कार्य गर्न नेपाल सरकारका सचिवहरुलाई निर्देशन दिनु भएको छ । उक्त कुरा २०६४।४।२९ गते अर्थमन्त्रालयमा आयोजित आ.ब. २०६४।६५ को बजेट वक्तव्यको बुदाँ नम्बर १७३ अनुसार नेपाल सरकारका सचिवहरुलाई निर्देशन दिने क्रममा वहाँले व्यक्त गर्नु भएको हो । सोहि अवसरमा मन्त्रीज्यूले कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनमा बजेटको अभाव नहुने र बहुवर्षिय टेण्डर प्रणाली लागू भै सकेकोले त्यसले विकास निर्माण कार्यमा बढोत्तरी भै पूजीगत खर्च बढने विचार व्यक्त गर्नु भयो ।

उक्त बैठकमा अर्थमन्त्रालयका सचिव (राजस्व) रामेश्वरप्रसाद खनालज्यूले चालू बजेटको अख्तियारीको उद्देश्य र मुख्य मुख्य बुँदाहरुको जानकारी दिनु हुँदै जिल्लामा सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयबाट चाढो भन्दा चाढो अख्तियारी पठाउनु पर्नेमा जोड दिनु भयो ।

उक्त बैठकको शुरुमा अर्थमन्त्रालय अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन महाशाखाका सहसचिव शारदा प्रसाद त्रितालले स्वागत मन्तव्य दिनुहुँदै कार्यक्रमको उद्देश्य तथा गतवर्षको प्रगति प्रस्तुत गर्नु भयो ।

सोही कार्यक्रममा अर्थमन्त्रालय बजेट तथा कार्यक्रम महाशाखाका सहसचिव कृष्णहरि बाँस्कोटाले चालू वर्षको बजेटको कार्यान्वयनमा सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयहरुले गर्नु पर्ने मुख्य मुख्य कार्यहरु मन्त्रालयगत रुपमा प्रस्तुत गर्नु भएको थियो ।

उक्त बैठकमा नेपाल सरकारका विभिन्न मन्त्रालयका सचिवहरुबाट आ-आफ्नो मन्त्रालयको समस्या र बजेट वक्तव्यमा उल्लेखित बुदाहरुको कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सम्बन्धमा सुभाष दिनु भयो ।

Actions against Willful Defaulters

(a) Among defaulters who have taken loan of more than Rs 50 million as principal, actions should start from the highest loan defaulter to the lowest. Such actions should be taken by the concerned bank itself under the prevailing legal provisions and NRB should be notified accordingly. Otherwise, the bank should approach NRB with its recommendations for necessary actions.

(b) If such a defaulter pay the dues or agrees to restructuring /rescheduling, the bank should take immediate steps to withdraw all prior actions.

(c) Facilities like credit card, debit card issued in the name of defaulters should be suspended immediately.

(d) Concerned bank when approaching NRB for actions against willful and blacklisted defaulter and person, or firm or company or institution providing loan guarantee will choose one or more of actions listed below keeping in view the spirit of provision under paragraph (a). In doing so, the concerned bank should review nature of loan, status of its use, possibilities of realization, behavior and intention of the defaulter

i. Seizure of existing passport and blocking of action to issue new one by informing Foreign Ministry and Home Ministry to take necessary actions and publishing of public notice to this effect;

ii. Any willful defaulter to be disqualified for the post of public responsibility in the government organized public entities in the capacity of expert/consultant or for the post of political appointment. Anyone found working should be retired immediately;

iii. No honor, title, or recognition or any other entitlement or facility from State should be given;

iv. Prohibition to become a board member of any company already registered or to be registered under the company act;

v. Prohibition to register new industry, firm or company, to take part in the government contract and blocking of liquid/fixed assets under defaulter's ownership except the concerned bank gives clearance to remove such blocking for the purpose of paying the loan in question. For all such actions, instructions to all the concerned agencies like Land revenue office, Transport management office, municipalities/submetropolis/ metropolis should be sent.

vi. Government bonds owned by the defaulter should be seized and auctioned. Proceeds of such auction should be used to offset the dues of loan.

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank

Activities on International Trade Sector

- Government has established Trade and Export Promotion Committee in October 2006, after integrating the three institutions (Trade Promotion Center, Export Promotion Committee and Carpet and wool development Committee) which were established for the purpose of export promotion. Trade and export promotion center has been established to perform the functions of this committee.
- The preferential treatment for the carpet export, one of the main export commodities of Nepal, in the European market has been extended for additional two years. European Union has been providing the facility of immunity from the rule of origin to the Nepalese products since 1977. The period of this facility has been extended for further two years period as up to 31 December 2008, which was already terminated on 31 December 2006. Due to the facility provided with the provision in the rules of origin, there is no compulsion for Nepal to use domestic textile to produce readymade garments that are exported to the European Union member countries. Nepal may export readymade garments by using the imported textiles to these countries. Government of Nepal had requested European Union for the continuity of such facilities on the ground that tremendous decline of the export of readymade garments to other countries especially towards United States was taking place then. The share of European market, although little, in the total export of readymade garments, is gradually expanding. The export of Nepalese readymade garment is gradually falling down since 2005 after the end of the Quota system at the international textile trade. At this juncture, it is believed that such facility provided by European Union to Nepal will relieve to some extent.
- Nepal-India Commercial treaty has automatically been renewed for further next five years since 6 March 2007. As it was in the past, all the provisions of this treaty will be effective and the facilities provided by the treaty will continue.
- The 14th South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Summit meeting was held in New Delhi on April 2007 making 30 points Declaration. This summit has given due emphasis on the full implementation of SAFTA along with the inclusion of service sector business. Similarly, the summit has emphasized to make road map of South Asian Customs Union and South Asian Economic Union. In this 14th SAARC summit, India has declared to bring zero customs rate by the end of 2007 to provide entry into its market to the four least developed countries of SAARC region. Similarly, India has declared to minimize the list of sensitive goods to enter India from these countries. But this provision may create additional difficulties for the Nepalese products, which were being exported with customs exemption facilities, to uphold the larger share of Indian market. Nepalese products will have to face painstaking competition with the products of Bangladesh, Bhutan and Maldives since the products of these countries also will have the same customs exemption facilities from 2008. Nepal has not been able to increase the competitive capacity and to reduce the cost of production of most of the commodities that are being exported to India. The export of vegetable ghee, jute products, polyester yarn and readymade garments will be mostly affected, as a result. As Bangladesh has gained

expertise in the field of readymade garments, the product of Bangladesh will provoke a serious challenge in this region.

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank

General Description of Privatized Enterprises

| S.No | NAME OF THE COMPANY | YEAR OF PRIVATIZATION | "METHOD OF PRIVATIZATION | SALES PROCEEDS (RS. '000) | PROPORTIONATE SHARE | |
|------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | | | | Mgt. | Public |
| 1 | BHRIKUTI PAPER MILLS (BPM) | Oct-92 | Asset and business sale | 229800 | 70 | 30 |
| 2 | HARISIDHI BRICK AND TILE FACTORY (HBTF) | Oct-92 | Asset and business sale | 214830 | 72 | 28 |
| 3 | BANSBARI LEATHER AND SHOE FACTORY | Mar-92 | Asset and business sale | 29854 | 75 | 25 |
| 4 | NEPAL FILM DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (NFDC) | Nov-93 | Share Sale | 64662 | 51 | 49 |
| 5 | BALAJU TEXTILE INDUSTRY LTD. (BTI) | Dec-93 | Share Sale | 17716 | 70 | 30 |
| 6 | RAW HIDE COLLECTION AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. (RHDCD) | Dec-93 | Share Sale | 3990 | ----- | 100 |
| 7 | NEPAL BITUMEN AND BARREL UDHYOG LTD. (NBBU) | Jan-94 | Share Sale | 13127 | 65 | 35 |
| 8 | NEPAL LUBE OIL LTD. (NLO) | Jan-94 | Share Sale | 31057 | 40 | 38 |
| 9 | NEPAL JUTE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY | 1993 | Liquidation | Liquidation | ----- | |
| 10 | TOBACCO DEVELOPMENT COMPANY | 1994 | Liquidation | Liquidation | ----- | |
| 11 | NEPAL FOUNDRY INDUSTRY (NFI) | Mar-96 | Share Sale | 14473 | 51 | 49 |
| 12 | SHRI RAGHPATI JUTE MILLES (SRJM) | Aug-96 | " | 82204 | 65 | 35 |
| 13 | BIRATNAGAR JUTE MILLES (BJM) ¹ | Oct-02 | Lease | Lease contract (5 Yrs) | ----- | |
| 14 | NEPAL BANK LTD. (NBL) ² | Mar-97 | Share Sale | 125140 | ----- | 59 |
| 15 | NEPAL TEA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NTDC) ³ | Jun-00 | Share Sale and lease | 267105 | 65 | 35 |
| 16 | AGRICULTURE SERVICE CENTRE | 2001 | Liquidation | Liquidation | ----- | ----- |
| 17 | COTTAGE & HANDICRAFTS EMPORIUM | 2002 | Liquidation | Liquidation | ----- | ----- |
| 18 | COAL LIMITED | 2002 | Liquidation | Liquidation | ----- | ----- |
| 19 | HETAUDA TEXTILE INDUSTRY | 2002 | Liquidation | Liquidation | ----- | ----- |
| 20 | NEPAL TRANSPORT CORPORATION | 2002 | Liquidation | Liquidation | ----- | ----- |
| 21 | BUTWAL POWER COMPANY | Jan-03 | Share Sale | 874200+ 1 million | 75 | 25 |
| 22 | BIRJUNG SUGAR FACTORY Ltd. | 2003 | Dissolution | | | |
| 23 | AGRICULTURE TOOLS FACTORY Ltd. | 2003 | Dissolution | | | |

It includes the price of management share only.

1. BJM is a semi- government enterprise in which private sector has majority shares. The decision to contracting out it was taken by the company's board and all the procedures were taken accordingly.
2. In this bank the government had majority shares. The government decided to sell some of its shares in the market, so that the private sector could

become the majority shareholder. So it floated 10 % of the shares in the share market.

3. Now, HMGN owns 39 % shares of the total shares.
4. Completion date is yet to be finalised.

Corporate Agencies under Ministry of Finance

| | |
|--|---|
| Nepal Rastra Bank (Central Bank) | Concerned with monetary policy, supervision, monitoring and regulation of banks and financial institutions, and advising the government on monetary and fiscal matters. |
| Securities Board | Undertake registration of securities, market intermediaries, stock exchange and Unit and Mutual Funds, regulate and monitor securities transactions. |
| Agriculture Development Bank | Help mobilise internal resources for economic development, and provide banking and other support services to the rural poor. |
| Rastriya Banijya Bank | Provide banking services. |
| Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation | Undertake credit guarantee for loans provided to priority sector by commercial banks. |
| Stock Exchange Centre | Work as securities exchange market for the institutional development of capital market. |
| Citizen Investment Trust | Encourage people to save and mobilise savings for productive activities. |
| Employees Provident Fund | Work as an employee trust to render post-retirement benefits to its clients. |
| Rastriya Beema Sansthan (National Insurance Corporation) | Provide life and non-life insurance facilities. |
| Beema Samiti | Responsible for Insurance business promotion, regulation, management, monitoring and evaluation. |

Executive Summary of Economic Survey

Fiscal Year 2006/07

1. World output growth rate reached 5.4 percent in 2006. Of this, advanced economies' growth rate stood at 3.1 percent while the emerging and developing economies grew by 7.9 percent. In 2007, the growth rate is projected to come down to 4.9 percent, of which the advanced economies will grow by 2.5 percent while the emerging and developing economies will maintain 7.5 percent. Nepal's immediate neighbors, India and China, achieved growth rates of 9.2 percent and 10.7 percent respectively in 2006, but the following year will see a slight slump with 8.4 percent and 10.0 percent respectively. Talking of South Asia as a whole, the region witnessed an encouraging growth rate of 8.7 percent in 2006, whereas in 2007, it is projected to marginally come down to 8.1 percent. As regards the price rise, it reached 2.3 percent in advanced economies and 5.3 percent in the rest of the countries in 2006, and is projected to remain 1.8 percent and 5.4 percent respectively in 2007.

2. Nepal's economic growth rate remained below 5.0 percent in the last six years because of the country's precarious economic circumstances. In FY 2005/06, Nepal's GDP growth rate stood at a meager 3.3 percent of which the agricultural sector's growth was 1.1 percent and the non-agricultural sector's higher, at 4.6 percent. The growth rate further decelerated in FY 2006/07 to 2.5 percent, with the agricultural sector's marginal growth of 0.7 percent against the nonagricultural sector's 2.5 percent. The extremely unfavorable weather, among other things, caused this high decline in agricultural production, especially that of the paddy. The impact could clearly be seen on the overall agricultural production index which increased by a mere 0.4 percent in 2006/07 against the increase of 1.1 percent in the preceding year. Conversely, the production index of the major industrial products grew by 2.1 percent this year compared to the growth of 1.9 percent last year. In the current FY 2006/07, GDP growth rate at current producers' prices is estimated to remain 11.1 percent, the highest at current prices since FY 2000/01 (the benchmark year for the new series of the National Accounts Statistics).

3. FY 2006/07 in comparison to FY 2005/06 noticed higher growth rates in sectors such as real estate and professional services (8.7 percent this year against 1.1 percent last year), transport, communications and storage (8.1 percent this year against 4.4 percent last year), education (5.6 percent this year against 2.7 percent last year), and industry (2.2 percent this year against 2.0 percent last year).

4. The sectors that recorded dismal performance in FY 2006/07 compared to FY 2005/06 include agriculture (as noted above), wholesale and retail trading (-2.6 percent this year against 3.7 percent last year), construction (1.5 percent against 7.3 percent), hotels and restaurants (2.8 percent against 6.0 percent), electricity, gas and water (3.2 percent against 3.6 percent), public administration and defense (3.6 percent against 6.9 percent), other community, social and individual services (5.0 percent against 7.5 percent), health

and social services (5.2 percent against 7.0 percent), quarrying (6.0 percent against 7.6 percent) and financial intermediation (8.6 percent against 16.5 percent).

5. A review of the share of the major production sectors in GDP at real prices in FY 2006/07 testifies to the growing predominance of the services sector in the economy. Viewed sector-wise, agriculture stands with 36.1 percent contribution to the GDP at real prices in FY 2006/07; wholesale and retail trade with 13.1 percent; transport, communications and storage with 8.7 percent, industry with 7.8 percent, real estate and professional services with 7.5 percent, construction with 6.1 percent, and education with 5.9 percent. The increase in services sector's contribution reflects the changing feature of economic development. Compared to its growth rate of 4.7 percent in FY 2005/06, it has recorded a phenomenal growth rate of 9.0 percent in the following year, thus increasing its total share in GDP from 46.4 percent last year to 47.1 percent this year.

6. The proportion of Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) to GDP remained 7.9 percent In FY 2005/06, which increased to 9.4 percent in the succeeding year. Similarly, the proportion of Gross National Saving (GNS) to GDP increased from 28.2 percent in FY 2005/06 to 28.6 percent in the following year. Though the proportion of total investment to GDP slightly declined from 26.0 percent in FY 2005/06 to 25.3 percent in the following year, the surplus of GNS over total investment in proportion to GDP increased from 2.2 percent last year to 3.3 percent this year, reflecting an improvement in the resource balance.

7. High revenue growth is one of the major achievements in FY 2006/07. In FY 2005/06, revenue grew by 3.1 percent and its proportion to GDP stood at 11.2 percent. This year, it increased by 19.5 percent and its proportion to GDP rose to 12.0 percent. The proportion of tax revenue to GDP increased from 8.9 percent last year to 9.7 percent this year. The budget deficit remains under control, and the proportion of the outstanding public debt (both domestic and external) to GDP has come down to 46.2 percent this year from 50.1 percent last year.

8. The net capital investment of public enterprises (PEs) increased by 4.4 percent to the tune of Rs. 196 billion 670 million this year. The proportion of operating profit to net capital investment also increased from 0.9 percent last year to 5.0 percent this year. However, still a few PEs remain without updated audit reports and there is also a need for settling and harmonizing the accounts of the government and the PEs regarding the former's share and loan investments into the latter.

9. Consumer price rise is estimated to have decreased to 6.6 percent in FY 2006/07 from 8.0 percent in FY 2005/06. Wholesale Price Index, however, is likely to go up from 8.9 percent last year to 9.0 percent this year. Similarly, the GDP Price Deflator is also projected to grow from 6.4 percent last year to 8.3 percent this year.

10. In the banking sector, the total deposits are projected to increase to 17.4 percent in FY 2006/07 from 16.1 percent in FY 2005/06. The proportion of total deposits in the banking sector to GDP has increased from 41.6 percent last year to 43.6 percent this year. The share of outstanding private sector credit in the total banking sector credit took an upturn from 69.8 percent last year to 75.3 percent this year. Likewise, the proportion of narrow

money supply to GDP slightly grew from 17.5 percent last year to 17.7 percent this year, whereas the proportion of broad money supply to GDP recorded considerable increase from 53.6 percent last year to 55.9 percent this year. This shows the progress in financial intermediation.

11. On foreign trade, the proportion of trade deficit to GDP remained 17.6 percent last year, which has marginally come down to 17.5 percent this year. The remittances earned by the Nepali employees abroad recorded good progress, with an estimated increase from Rs. 97 billion 690 million last year to Rs. 102 billion 10 million this year. On external transactions, the BOP position remains in surplus. As a result, total foreign exchange reserves increased from Rs. 165 billion 130 million (US\$ 2 billion 220 million) at the end of FY 2005/06 to Rs. 171 billion 370 million (US\$ 2 billion 420 million). This reserve would be sufficient to finance 11 months of imports of good and 9 months of imports of goods and services combined.

12. While the number of tourists fell by 2.6 percent to 3,75,398 between December 2004 and December 2005, it reached 3,93,949 between December 2005 and December 2006, registering an increase of 4.9 percent. In the first six months of FY 2006/07, the number of air travelers, both foreign and the Nepalese, stood around 800,000.

13. On the road transport sector, the first eight months of FY 2005/06 witnessed the construction of blacktopped, graveled and fair-weather roads totaling the length of 17,297 km; it reached 17,609 km during the same period in FY2006/07.

14. The number of primary, lower secondary and secondary schools remained 34,543 in the academic year 2005, which increased to 42,110 in the following academic year. In the similar vein, the number of enrolled students increased from 64,63,000 in academic year 2005 to 64,96,000 in academic year 2006. The number of teachers remained 1,30,626 in academic year 2005, which increased to 1,41,605 in the following academic year. Of the total teachers, the number of those trained grew from 52,305 to 82,498 during the same comparable years.

15. Progress has been noted in the health sector as well. The number of health institutions including the hospitals, for instance, increased from 6,796 in July 2006 to 6,944 during the first eight months of FY 2006/07. The skilled human resources in the health sector also noticed an increase: from 90,849 to 91,744 during these comparable years.

16. Nepal confronts with a number of economic challenges at present: low economic growth, low per capita income, higher level of poverty, poor social indicators, underdeveloped physical infrastructure, and high-cost economy leading to higher cost of production and so on. While the world economy in general and the emerging and developing economies, India and China at our doorsteps in particular, are moving fast along the trajectory of economic growth, Nepal still finds itself grappled with a host of problems that demand early and effective solutions to ensure an inclusive, just and high economic growth on a sustainable basis. To attain a discernible progress in poverty

reduction, economic agenda should be accorded fitting priority coupled with the institutionalization of sustainable peace and democracy in the country.

Some Features of the Budget of Fiscal Year 2007-08

1. Priority and Strategy

(In '000)

| Code | Priority | Amount | Percentage |
|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| P1 | First | 148928678 | 88.12 |
| P2 | Second | 18892289 | 11.18 |
| P3 | Third | 1174633 | 0.70 |
| Grand Total | | 168995600 | 100.00 |

| Code | Strategy | Amount | Percentage |
|-------------|---|-----------|------------|
| 01 | Relief, Reconstruction and Reintegration | 3 516645 | 2.08 |
| 02 | Employment oriented, Pro-poor and Broad Based Economic Grow | 15508305 | 9.18 |
| 03 | Good Governance and Effective Service Delivery | 11249679 | 6.66 |
| 04 | Physical Infrastructure Development | 29517420 | 17.47 |
| 05 | Inclusive Development and Targeted Programs | 15460506 | 9.15 |
| 07 | General Administration | 93743045 | 55.46 |
| Grand Total | | 168995600 | 100.00 |

2. Gender Responsive

| Code | Gender Responsive | Amount | Percent |
|------|-----------------------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Directly Supportive | 19094960 | 11.3 |
| 2 | Indirectly Supportive | 56034449 | 33.16 |
| 3 | Neutral | 93866191 | 55.54 |

Note : Gender Responsive Budget Classification

Basis of classification for gender Responsive Budget are as follows :

- a) More than 50% of budget directly beneficial for women – Direct Responsive
- b) 20 to 50 percent of budget directly beneficial for women – Indirect Responsive
- c) Less than 20 Percent of budget beneficial for women – Neutral

Following indicators are used to assess the percentage above

| S.N. | Indicators | Percentage |
|------|--|------------|
| 1 | Women Capacity Development | 20 |
| 2 | Women Participation in formulation and implementation of Program | 20 |
| 3 | Women's share in benefit | 20 |
| 4 | Support in employment and income generating to women | 20 |

| | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----|
| 5 | Quality reform in time consumption | 20 |
| Total | | 100 |

3. Pro-poor budget

| Code | Pro-poor | Amount | Percent |
|------|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | Pro-poor Budget | 51189024 | 30.29 |
| 2 | Neutral Budget | 117806576 | 69.71 |

Note : Basis of classification for Pro-poor budget are as follows:

| Description | Classification |
|--|-----------------|
| Budget – Directly helps in poverty reduction | Pro-poor Budget |
| Budget – Indirectly helps in poverty reduction | Neutral budget |

Pro Poor Indicators :

- Investment in rural sector.
- Income generation program in rural area.
- Capacity enhancement program in rural area.
- Budget allocated for social mobilization.
- Investment in social sector specially for education, health etc.
- Social security programs.
- Grant for local bodies.
- Expenditure focusing on poverty reduction.

4. Peace Fund

Statement of Commitment, Disbursement and Expenditures – 2006/07

Rs in Million

| Source | Commitment | Disbursement | Expenditure | Amount to be received | Balance |
|------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|
| DFID | 316.189 | 316.189 | - | - | 316.189 |
| SDC | 80.874 | 53.916 | - | 26.958 | 53.916 |
| Denmark | 121.062 | 121.062 | - | - | 121.062 |
| Norway | 130.000 | - | - | 130.000 | - |
| Finland | 261.240 | - | - | 261.240 | - |
| Total | 909.365 | 491.167 | - | 418.198 | 491.167 |
| Nepal Government | - | 442.857 | 442.857 | - | - |
| Grand Total | 909.365 | 934.024 | 442.857 | 418.198 | 491.167 |

छाँया अर्थतन्त्र (Shadow or Underground Economy)

छाँया अर्थतन्त्रलाई अर्को भाषामा भूमिगत अर्थतन्त्र, अनौपचारिक अर्थतन्त्र अथवा समानान्तर अर्थतन्त्र पनि भन्ने गरिएको छ । छाँयाँ अर्थतन्त्रमा अवैध प्रकारबाट भएको आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप मात्र हैन वैध तरिकाले उत्पादित वस्तु तथा सेवाहरुको अभिलेख नराखी गरिने आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप पनि पर्दछन् चाहे ती मौद्रिक वा साटफेर कारोवारद्वारा आर्जित हुन् । यसकारण छाँयाँ अर्थतन्त्रमा ती सम्पूर्ण आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप पर्दछन् जुन करको दायराभित्र पर्ने तर कर छलेर कारोवार गरिएको हुन्छ ।

| क्रियाकलापको प्रकार | मौद्रिक कारोवार | अमौद्रिक कारोवार |
|---------------------|--|--|
| अवैध | चोरीका सामानको विक्रि, ड्रगको उत्पादन तथा बेचबिखान, वेश्यावृत्ति, जुवातास, तस्करी, जालसाजी आदि । | ड्रगको साटफेर, चोरी तथा तस्करी, आफ्नै प्रयोजनका लागि ड्रग उत्पादन, आफ्नो लागि चोरी गर्ने आदि । |

भूमिगत आर्थिक क्रियाकलापका प्रकारहरु

| | कर छल्ने | कर हटाउने | कर छल्ने | कर हटाउने |
|-----|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| वैध | स्व रोजगारीको आय घोषणा नगर्ने, ज्याला, तलव तथा वैध वस्तु तथा सेवासँग सम्बन्धित भएपनि घोषणा नगर्नु | कर्मचारीलाई छुट, फाइदाहरु | वैध वस्तु तथा सेवाको साटफेर | आफै तथा छिमेकीको सहयोगमा गर्ने |

छाँयाँ अर्थतन्त्रको ठीक परिभाषा दिन गाह्रो छ किनभने छाँयाँ अर्थतन्त्र विभिन्न समयमा विभिन्न तवरले विकसित भैरहेको पाइन्छ । कर तथा नियमहरुको परिवर्तनसँगै छाँयाँ अर्थतन्त्रले पनि रूप परिवर्तन गरिरहेको हुन्छ ।

बुँदागतरूपमा छाँयाँ अर्थतन्त्रको पहिचान

- दोस्रो अर्थतन्त्र, अनाधिकारिक अर्थतन्त्र, कालो तथा अनियमित अर्थतन्त्र समेत भन्ने गरिएको अर्थतन्त्र हो ।
- तस्करी, भ्रष्टचार, कालो बजारी, लागु पदार्थको कारोवार तथा वैधानिक तर अनौपचारिक किसिमका कार्यहरुले छाँयाँ अर्थतन्त्रको निर्माण भएको हुन्छ ।

- यस्ता क्रियाकलापहरू करको सञ्जाल (Tax net) भन्दा बाहिर रही भइरहेका हुन्छन् र समाज कल्याणमा नकारात्मक असर पारिरहेका हुन्छन् ।
- छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रमा हुने प्रायः सवै कारोवारहरू नगदमा नै भइरहेको पाइन्छ । जस्तै: विल नदिने व्यापारीसँगका कारोवार तथा ज्यालादारीमा काम गर्ने ज्यामीलाई दिइने ज्याला आदिको कारोवार ।
- स्वरोजगारीबाट प्राप्त आयसमेत प्रायः करको दायराभित्र नआएको तथा अभिलेखमा नआएको देखिन्छ ।
- छायाँ अर्थतन्त्र कुनै न कुनै रूप तथा आकारमा प्रायः प्रत्येक देशमा रहेको देखिन्छ । छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रमा भइरहेको वृद्धि नीति निर्माताहरूको चिन्ताको विषय रहेको छ । यसले मौद्रिक नीति निर्माणमा अप्ठ्यारो सृजना गर्ने मात्र नभई कर छली गरिने कारोवारका कारण वित्त नीतिमा समेत असर गरिरहेको हुन्छ ।

छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको वृद्धि हुनका कारणहरू

- करको दर तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा योगदानमा गरिने वृद्धि । करको दरमा गरिने वृद्धिले क्रमशः करको आधार घटाउँदै ल्याउने र मान्छेको करतिर्ने चाहनालाई पनि घटाउँछ र यदि सरकारले करको दर घटाएमा पनि कर नतिर्ने प्रवृत्तिको विकास गराउँछ । यसले छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रलाई बढावा दिइरहेको हुन्छ ।
- अर्थतन्त्रमा गरिने अनुगमन तथा नियमन । विशेष गरी श्रम बजारमा गरिने नियमन जस्तै: साप्ताहिक कार्यतालिकामा कम गर्नु, एउटा कार्यालयमा भन्दा बढी कार्यालयमा काम गर्न नपाइने नियम आदिले अवैध अर्थतन्त्रलाई बढाउँछ ।
- मान्छेको आफ्नो आय नदेखाउने प्रवृत्ति जस्ता गैरआर्थिक कारणले समेत छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रलाई बढावा दिन्छ ।
- सरकारले जनताबाट उठाएको करको सही सदुपयोग गर्न सकेको छैन भन्ने मनोवैज्ञानिक अवधारणाले पनि कर छल्ने तथा छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रमा काम गर्ने वातावरण बनाएको छ ।

छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रले पार्ने असरहरू

अर्थतन्त्रमा छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रले सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक दुवै असर पारेको हुन्छ ।

नकारात्मक असरहरू

- समष्टि अर्थतन्त्रका परिसूचकहरू अविश्वसनीय तथा प्रभावहीन हुन्छन् र नीति निर्माण प्रकृयाको प्रभावकारितामा असर गर्दछन् ।
- अर्थतन्त्रमा फर्महरूको बीचमा स्वच्छ प्रतिस्पर्धाको अभाव हुन्छ किनभने छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रमा कारोवार गर्नेहरूले सस्तो दरले वस्तु तथा सेवा प्रदान गर्न सक्ने भएकोले वैध फर्महरूलाई प्रतिस्पर्धा गर्न गाह्रो हुन्छ ।

- राष्ट्रको राजस्व घटाउने कारण जनताले पाउने सेवाको परिमाण तथा स्तरमा कमी आँउछ ।
- छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको वृद्धिको कारण राजस्व र खर्चको अन्तर बढिरहेकोले पूर्वाधारमा हुने लगानी न्यून आय भएका जनतालाई राज्यले दिनुपर्ने न्यूनतम सुविधा दिन नसक्दा समाजमा द्वन्दको अवस्था समेत देखापर्दछ ।
- सरकारले विकास कार्यमा गर्ने लगानीको मात्रा घटी आर्थिक वृद्धिमा नकारात्मक असर पर्दछ ।

सकारात्मक असरहरु

- यसले अर्थतन्त्रमा रोजगारीको सृजना गरिरहेको हुन्छ, किनभने आयको आधिकारिक अभिलेख नहुने र कर छलिन हुनाले मानिसहरुले छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको रोजगारीको बढी माग गरिरहेका हुन्छन् ।
- छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रले आपूर्ति गर्ने वस्तु तथा सेवाको मूल्य तुलनात्मकरूपले सस्तो पर्ने भएकोले मानिसको क्रय शक्तिमा वृद्धि (Increase Purchasing Power) भइरहेको हुन्छ ।

छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको आकार

छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको आकार एकिन गर्न अति नै गाह्रो हुन्छ । भूमिगत कारोवार गर्नेहरुले छल पत्ता नलाग्ने गरि काम गरिरहेका हुन्छन् । तर नीति निर्माता तथा सरकारी अधिकारीहरुले भने यस्ता सूचनाहरु लिइरहनुपर्ने हुन्छ । स्रोत तथा साधनको समूचित वाँडफाँड तथा विनियोजनका लागि छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रमा कति व्यक्ति सक्रिय छन्, कस्ता प्रकारका भूमिगत क्रियाकलापहरु कसरी र कहिले हुने गरेका छन् तथा कति रकमको भूमिगत कारोवार भैरहेको हुन्छ भन्ने जानकारी राजस्व प्रशासनलाई हुनु आवश्यक छ ।

त्यसैले अर्थशास्त्री तथा सरकारी तथ्यांक विरहरुले विभिन्न प्रकारले छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको आकार नाप्ने प्रयास गरी गणना गरेको देखिन्छ । विभिन्न अनुसन्धानकर्ताहरुले ८४ देशको नमूना छनौट गरी विभिन्न विधिहरु प्रयोगगरी छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको अनुमान गणना गर्दा निम्नानुसारको ठूलो परिमाणको छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको आकार अनुमान गरेको देखिन्छ ।

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| राष्ट्र समूह | कुलग्राहस्थ उत्पादनमा छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको अंश |
| विकासशिल राष्ट्र | ३५-४४ प्रतिशत |
| संक्रमणकालीन राष्ट्र | २९-३० प्रतिशत |
| आइसिडि राष्ट्र | १४-१६ प्रतिशत |

विभिन्न तरिकाहरुको प्रयोग गरी अनुमान गरिएकोले यस्तो श्रेणी ९चबलनभ० मा देखिएको हो ।

विकाशशील राष्ट्र

सन् १९९८-९९ नाइजेरिया तथा इजिप्टमा गरिएको सर्वेक्षण अनुसार यी देशहरूमा छाँया अर्थतन्त्रको आकार क्रमशः कुल गृहस्थ उत्पादनको ७७% तथा ६९% रहेको देखियो । साउथ अफ्रिकामा भने यसको विपरीत केवल न्मए को ११% मा मात्र छाँया अर्थतन्त्र रहेको देखियो । एसियामा थाइलैण्ड न्मएको ७०% अवैध अर्थतन्त्र देखिइ एक नम्बरमा पन्यो तर हङ्कङ र सिंगापुरमा कूल गार्हस्थ उत्पादनको १४% मात्र अवैध अर्थतन्त्रले ओगटको पाइन्छ । ल्याटिन अमेरिकाको हकमा भने वोलिमियामा सबैभन्दा ठूलो भूमिगत अर्थतन्त्र रहेको देखिन्छ जसले न्मएको ६७% ओगटको छ र चिनको १९% मात्र देखिइ सबैभन्दा कम रहेको पाइयो ।

संक्रमणकालीन राष्ट्रहरू

पूर्व सोभियत संघ अर्न्तगतको जर्जियामा सन् १९९८-९९ को तथ्याङ्कको आधारमा छाँया अर्थतन्त्रको आकार कुल गार्हस्थ उत्पादनको ६४%, तथा रसियामा न्मए को ४४ रहेको तर उज्वेकस्तानमा भने ९% मा रहेको देखिन्छ । मध्य तथा पूर्वका युरोपिय राष्ट्रहरूमा बुल्गेरियाको छाँयाँ अर्थतन्त्र न्मए को ३४% तथा स्लोमेनियाको छाँयाँ अर्थतन्त्र न्मए को ११% रहेको देखियो ।

OECD राष्ट्रहरू

२१ वटा OECD देशहरूको सन् १९९९-२००१ को अध्ययनमा ग्रीस र इटलीमा छाँयाँ अर्थतन्त्रको आकार क्रमशः ३०% तथा २७% तथा अमेरिका र अष्ट्रियामा १०% तथा स्वीजरल्याण्डमा ९% देखियो ।

सार्क राष्ट्रहरू

छाँयाँ अर्थतन्त्र, कर तथा वातावरणीय अर्थतन्त्रमा बृहत अध्ययन गर्ने अर्थशास्त्री फ्रेडरिक स्नेडर (Friedrich Schneider) ले १४५ राष्ट्रहरूमा Dymimic & Currency Demand Method प्रयोग गरी गरेको अध्ययनले ६ वटा सार्क राष्ट्रहरूको छाँया अर्थतन्त्रको अवस्था निम्नानुसारको छ ।

| राष्ट्र | १९९९/०० | २००१/०२ | २००२/०३ |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| बंगलादेश | ३५.६ | ३६.५ | ३७.७ |
| भुटान | २९.४ | ३०.५ | ३१.७ |
| भारत | २३.१ | २४.२ | २५.६ |
| नेपाल | ३८.४ | ३९.७ | ४०.८ |
| पाकिस्तान | ३६.८ | ३७.९ | ३८.७ |
| श्रीलंका | ४४.६ | ४५.९ | ४७.२ |

सार्क राष्ट्रहरू मध्ये श्रीलंकाको छाँया अर्थतन्त्र सबैभन्दा ठूलो र भारतको सबैभन्दा सानो देखिन्छ ।

नेपालको सन्दर्भमा छायाँ अर्थतन्त्र

नेपालको सन्दर्भमा छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको आकार सन् २००१/०२ तथा सन् २००२/०३ मा क्रमशः कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको ३९.७ प्रतिशत र ४०.८ प्रतिशत रहेको पाइएको छ ।

नेपालको कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनसँग छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको प्रतिशतको आधारमा निम्न तालिकाबाट गणना गरी राष्ट्रलाई क्षति भैरहेको राजस्व निकाल्न सकिन्छ ।

| शीर्षक | आ.व. २०५८/५९ (२००१/०२) | आ.व. २०५९/६० (२००२/०३) | आ.व. २०६०/६१ (२००३/०४) | आ.व. २०६१/६२ (२००४/०५) | आ.व. २०६२/६३ (२००५/०६) | आ.व. २०६३/६४ (२००६/०७) | आ.व. २०६४/६५ (२००६/०७) |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| कुल ग्राहस्थ्य उत्पादन रु. करोडमा | ४५९४४ | ४९२२३ | ५३६७४ | ५८९४९ | ६४६४७ | ७९९४७ | ७९३५७ |
| छायाँ अर्थतन्त्र (कुल ग्राहस्थ्य उत्पादनको %) | ३९.७ | ४०.८ | ४०* | ४०* | ४०* | ४०* | ४०* |
| छायाँ अर्थतन्त्र (रु. करोडमा) | १८२३९ | २००८३ | २१४७० | २३५७६ | २५८५९ | २८७७९ | ३१७४३ |
| छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रसमेत समावेश गर्दा हुने समग्र GDP (रु. करोडमा) | ६४१८३ | ६९३०६ | ७५१४४ | ८२५१७ | ९०५०६ | १००७२६ | ११११०० |
| GDP मा कुल राजस्वको अंश (प्रतिशतमा) | १०.९८ | ११.८२ | ११.६१ | ११.९० | ११.१८ | १२.०२ | १३ |
| छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रसमेत समावेश गर्दा हुने कुल राजस्व (रु. करोडमा) | ७०४७ | ८१९२ | ८७२४ | ९८१९ | १०११८ | १२१०७ | १४४४३ |
| आधिकारिक अर्थतन्त्रमा | ५०४४ | ५६२२ | ६२३३ | ७०१२ | ७२२६ | ८६०० | १०००० |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| उठेको कुल राजस्व (रु. करोडमा) | | | | | | | |
| क्षति भएको राजस्व (रु. करोडमा) | २००३ | २५७० | २४९१ | २८०७ | २८९२ | ३५०७ | ४४४३ |
| क्षति भएका] VAT (रु. करोडमा) | ४८७ | ५४८ | ५८० | ७५६ | ८७६ | ९८२ | ११५२ |
| क्षति भएको आयकर (रु. करोडमा) | ३५४ | ३३१ | ३८० | ४१७ | ४९३ | ५०८ | ५६५ |
| क्षति भएको अन्तःशुल्क (रु. करोडमा) | १५१ | १९४ | २४९ | २५६ | २६१ | २९३ | ३१८ |
| क्षति भएको भन्सार महशुल (रु. करोडमा) | ५०३ | ५८० | ६२२ | ६२७ | ६१२ | ५९२ | ६२५ |

* अनुमानित ४० प्रतिशत मानेर गणना गरिएको ।

८८ अनुमानित

८८८ GDP को बृद्धि १०.०३ ५ तथा राजस्व बृद्धि १३ ५ ले हुने आधारमा प्रक्षेपण गरिएको ।

यसरी छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रका कारण आ.व. २०५८/५९ मा रु. २० अर्ब ०३ करोड, आ.व. २०५९/६० मा रु. २५ अर्ब ७० करोड, आ.व. २०६०/६१ मा २४ अर्ब ९१ करोड, आ.व. २०६१/६२ मा २८ अर्ब ७ करोड तथा आ.व. २०६२/६३ मा २८ अर्ब ९२ करोड तथ आ.व. २०६३/६४ मा ३५ अर्ब ७ करोड कुल राजस्व न्यून हुन गएको अनुमान गर्न सकिन्छ । VAT, आयकर, अन्तःशुल्क तथा भन्सार महशुलमा पनि माथि उल्लेख गरिए बमोजिम उल्लेख्य क्षति हुन गएको अनुमान छ । छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको आकार अनुमानित ४० प्रतिशत मानिएको भएता पनि समय प्रवृत्ति विश्लेषण गर्ने हो भने पछिल्ला वर्षहरुमा कुल गार्हस्थ उत्पादनमा छायाँ अर्थतन्त्रको अंश बढ्दै गएको हुन सक्ने अनुमान गर्न सकिन्छ ।

स्रोत : राजस्व परामर्श समितिको प्रतिवेदन, २०६४

Introduction to SAARC Finance

The SAARC FINANCE was established on 9 September 1998 as a regional network of the SAARC Central Bank Governors and Finance Secretaries. It is a permanent body, which got formal recognition of SAARC at the 11th SAARC Summit, held in Kathmandu, Nepal in January 2002. As per the decision of the Summit, Chairperson of SAARC FINANCE is invited to the sessions of the SAARC Council of Ministers to make a presentation on SAARC FINANCE activities. The SAARC FINANCE Chair moves in rotation with the change of the SAARC Chair. Its meetings of SAARC Central Bank Governors and Finance Secretaries take place twice a year, concurrently with the IMF/World Bank Annual and spring meetings.

Board Objectives

- To promote cooperation among central banks and finance ministries in SAARC member countries through staff visits and regular exchange of information.
- To consider and propose harmonization of banking legislations and practices within the region.
- To work towards a more efficient payment system mechanism within the SAARC region and strive for higher monetary and exchange cooperation.
- To forge closer cooperation on macro-economic policies of SAARC member states and to share experiences and ideas.
- To study global financial developments and their impact on the region including discussions relating to emerging issues in the financial architecture, IMF and World Bank and other international lending agencies.
- To monitor reforms of the international financial and monetary system and to evolve a consensus among SAARC countries in respect of the reforms.
- To evolve whenever feasible joint strategies, plan and common approaches in international fora for mutual benefit particularly in the context of liberalization of financial services.
- To undertake training of staff of the ministries of finance, central banks and other financial institutions of the SAARC member countries in subjects relating to economics and finance.
- To explore networking of the training institutions within the SAARC region specializing in various aspects of monetary policy, exchange rate reforms, bank supervision and capital market issues.
- To promote research on economic and financial issues for the mutual benefit of SAARC member countries.
- To consider any other matter on the direction/request of the SAARC FINANCE, Council of Ministers or other SAARC bodies.

SAARC FINANCE Coordinator

Each central bank established a SAARC FINANCE Cell in its Research Department to coordinate the activities of SAARC FINANCE. Member central banks also appoint a Coordinator. The coordinators meet twice a year to facilitate the working of the Network.

The Coordinator of the central bank of SAARC Chairperson's country acts as the central Coordinator.

Nomination of Coordinators in Ministries of Finance

As per the decision of 7th and 8th SAARC FINANCE meetings, five members Bhutan , Nepal , Pakistan , Sri Lanka and Maldives has nominated SAARC FINANCE Coordinators in their respective Ministry of Finance. However, the 9th meeting of the Network decided that the Coordinators from Central Banks are sufficient at present to deal with the SAARC FINANCE matters. Subsequently it was also decided during the 4th meeting of Coordinators to leave it up to the country in question to decide about having a Coordinator at the Ministry of Finance. However, as decided earlier, all correspondence and information sharing would continue to take place through Central Banks' Coordinators.

SAARC FINANCE Secretariat

The Network has a rotating Secretariat. It moves to the chairing central bank of SAARC FINANCE as the chairmanship shifts. The objective of the Secretariat is to assist the Chair and to coordinate among the SAARC FINANCE Coordinators.

Staff Exchange Program

Staff exchange program is one of the major objectives of the SAARC FINANCE. Since the inception of the SAARC FINANCE, various officers of the member central banks have visited various institutions of member countries under this program. The topics of the visits have covered a broad range of issues: from risk-based supervision to human resource management and forward marketing arrangements for agricultural product, etc. Considering the effectiveness of the staff exchange program, including training, seminars, etc., the matter of cost sharing is left entirely to the countries concerned.

Seminars, Studies, Workshops, Symposiums

As per the decision of the 13th SAARC FINANCE meeting, every member Central Bank (except Bhutan and Maldives) would organize at least one seminar every year. The SAARC FINANCE members have already conducted a number of seminars, studies, workshops and symposiums on different topics concerning monetary policy, foreign exchange management, human resource management, oil price hike, micro finance, pyramid schemes, e-commerce, financial sector assessment, using national currencies in SAARC trade etc.

Sharing Information

As one of the major objectives of the Network, a good number of publications and other documents on various policy issues are exchanged among the member country's

institutions. Sharing information among the SAARC FINANCE institutions progressed satisfactorily.

Involvement of Other Financial Institutions

In the case of the involvement of other financial institutions, as per the decision of the 9th SAARC FINANCE meeting, the institutions that are under the regulatory purview of the central banks could be invited to participate in the SAARC FINANCE activities like research, training, seminars etc., if such activities would be useful for them. In the meeting it was also decided that the multilateral institutions like the World Bank, IMF, ADB, BIS etc., could be involved for technical matters in the training and seminar programs but the leadership should lie with the SAARC FINANCE itself.

SAARC FINANCE Link on Central Bank's Website

As per the decision of 4 th SAARC FINANCE Coordinators' Meeting, the member central banks have created a separate link of SAARC FINANCE at their websites. Work is underway to improve the link and post new materials into the respective websites. central banks have created a separate link of SAARC FINANCE at their websites. Work is underway to improve the link and post new materials into the respective websites.

Source: nrb.org.np

**Address by Hon'ble Finance Minister of Nepal
Dr Ram Sharan Mahat
At the SAARC Finance Ministers' Second Meeting
New Delhi, September 15, 2007**

**Country Statement on Cooperation in the Financial Sector among the
SAARC Member States**

**Hon'ble Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen.**

Please accept greetings from me personally and on behalf of the government and the people of Nepal. It is my pleasure to represent Nepal in the deliberations of this august gathering. We are humbled by the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us. We express our appreciation for the excellent arrangement made by the Government of India for this meeting.

Mr. Chairman, the economic performance of South Asia has been a matter of pride in recent years. With right policy environment, the South Asian economies have finally broken the low-growth paradox. The average growth rate of the region has exceeded 8 percent for the past five years, with India leading the pack attaining 8.5 percent growth. The conditions and problems in South Asia, however, remain daunting. This region accounts for 23 percent of the world population with less than 3 percent of the global GDP. It has the largest concentration of global poverty. Agriculture has remained this region's backbone, but its performance still depends largely on the monsoon. The agricultural productivity as expressed in the value added per worker averages US\$ 400 compared to about US\$ 2,800 in Latin America. A high-technology export as percent of manufactured exports was 4 percent in 2004 compared to 14 percent in Latin America. The life expectancy, child mortality, maternal mortality, and the prevalence of child malnutrition point out weak development performance in our region.

My country Nepal, as you may be aware, has just emerged from the pains of a violent insurgency for more than a decade which took a heavy toll on the economy. We are in the midst of a peace process and waiting for the historic day of 22 November when the nation will exercise its sovereign right to elect the constituent assembly to prepare a new constitution for the country. Still in the political transition, the economy has shown improvements, but still far short of the robust growth witnessed in the rest of the region. The GDP growth has yet to pick up. The macro indicators have remained fairly stable. The fiscal deficit has been contained to less than 4 percent of GDP. The rate of inflation

has come down to 6 percent. Despite high trade deficit, the surpluses in the current account and the balance of payments have kept the foreign exchange level sufficient to finance merchandise imports for 10 months. The country has also made appreciable progress in the fields of poverty reduction and human development indicators.

Mr. Chairman, the host of development challenges facing South Asia need to be addressed for attaining the goals of socio-economic development and the poverty reduction. The process of cooperation in the financial sector among the countries would not be institutionalized unless the problems are addressed on a sustainable basis. Though broadly categorized as the developing countries geographically situated in proximity to each other as the neighbors, differences with respect to the development experiences, size and structure of the economies, and prospects for the future are becoming clearly evident on a number of instances. While some countries have seen accelerated growth of their economies and stepped higher on the socio-economic development ladder, others are still reeling at the lower rungs of development. However, strong complementarities remain which would provide the firm basis for economic inter linkages and cooperation.

Continued progress in making enabling environment and reducing the cost of doing business would substantially help the process of economic integration across the region. To be regionally competitive, one also needs to be domestically efficient. In the process, legal, regulatory, managerial and technological improvements are required. Reduced transactions cost and the broadly uniform macroeconomic policy regime would provide stable, efficient and smooth environment that supports investments, entrepreneurship, technological development, and price competitiveness. This process would reduce risks, vulnerabilities, uncertainties, and other destabilizing tendencies. Convergence of the trade and tariffs and their rationalization would enhance efficient production built on comparative advantages and specialization that is sustainable, hence improving the competitiveness of the business.

Regional integration would facilitate trade and business by building economies of scale, complementarities, efficiency in resource mobilization, trade-related infrastructure, and the entire range of business-support services on a competitive basis. Opportunities would be created to make optimum utilization of regionally available resources, benefiting the entire value chain process. Efficiency in the credit and payments systems along with the reforms in the capital account transactions under a sound framework would help catalyze the development of competitive investments, increase productivity and build higher economic growth. The stronger cooperation and coordination among the regulatory bodies would help in the orderly development and prudent regulation of the financial markets in the region.

Progress in customs harmonization and procedural improvements, tax matters, arbitration council, and investment promotion would be useful for fostering economic activities and integrating our economies on a regional basis. Studies by the SAARC FINANCE in the critical areas of the macro economy including the banking and payments systems would be useful and relevant for the development of the benchmarks/convergence criteria in the

process of enhancing cooperation for operationalizing the concept of regional economic integration. The successful implementation of the SAFTA would be an essential component in this regard. It may be recalled here that the South Asian Free Trade Area is scheduled to come into operation by January 1, 2016. Early completion of the tasks envisaged under the financial sector cooperation besides the development of the time-bound action plan for the implementation of the agreed arrangements including the SAARC Development Fund (SDF) would help strengthen the regional economic cooperation. The financial and technical support of the ADB through initiatives like the South Asian Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) would be effective in making the related work for facilitating the process of South Asian integration.

The economic integration would be facilitated if the structural and procedural problems that the region suffers from are addressed as a priority. The overall difficulty of doing business in our region has now come into global focus. According to a recent World Bank/IFC Report, South Asia imposes some of the highest regulatory obstacles to running a company, second only to Sub-Saharan Africa. Reforms are necessary in the fields of labor markets flexibility, property rights, and access to credit. The administrative cost of running a business in South Asia is 45 percent of income per capita, excessive when compared to Europe and Central Asia's 15 percent. The region ranks the worst in the world with respect to the procedural barriers and cost of firing unproductive workers. The cost to complete the registration of the property as well as the time and cost relating to completion of the contract enforcement is appallingly high. With an extremely limited scope, access and quality of credit information, South Asia offers to the potential lender the least legal protection in the world. When a firm becomes bankrupt in South Asia, a creditor receives only 21 cents to the dollar, the lowest of all the regions, according to the Report. These problem areas need to be corrected for making the individual country systems less burdensome, less time-consuming and less costly besides contributing to making the integration process sound and sustainable.

With Hon'ble Chairman's vision and dedication, we are confident that South Asian region will progress as a strong regional economic community in not too distant a future.

I thank you all.



नेपाल सरकार
अर्थ मन्त्रालय

केन्द्रीय अनुगमन इकाईको सूचना

राजस्वसँग सम्बन्धित ब्यापारी, उद्योगपति, कर्मचारी वा अन्य कसैबाट कुनै तरिकाले राजस्व चुहावटको कुनै घटना हुने वा भए गरेको तथ्य जानकारी भएमा निम्न ठेगानामा खबर गर्नुहुन अनुरोध छ । प्राप्त विवरणमा यथाशीघ्र कारवाही हुने ब्यहोरा समेत अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

फोन नं.:— ०१-४२११७६५
फ्याक्स नं.:— ०१-४२११७७०
इमेल ठेगाना:-complain@mof.gov.np

सार्वभौम जनताद्वारा देशको मूल कानून निर्माण
गर्न चुनिएका प्रतिनिधिहरुको सभा नै संविधान
सभा हो ।

नेपाल सरकार
सूचना विभाग



Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr. Ram Sharan Mahat and Finance Secretary Mr. Bidhyadhar Mallik Addressing the Press Meeting in the Ministry of Finance the dayafter tomorrow the budget speech in legislative parliament

**Nepal Government
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