

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ACT

2020 (IEA)

2020



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1. Background

The Industrial Enterprises Act 2076 (IEA) was enacted to develop healthy, competitive and production-oriented economy with a focus on export promotion and import management with an objective to increase domestic production and employment opportunities, facilitate industries, create investment friendly environment by optimum utilization of natural, physical and human resource.

2. When was the IEA enacted (Section 1)?

Industrial Enterprise Act 2076 ("IEA") was enacted by GON with effect from Magh 28, 2076 (11 February 2020) repealing the Industrial Enterprises Act 2073.

3. Which industries require registration (Section 3)?

All industries, including its branches, can establish and operate only with a valid registration with the Department of Industries (DOI).

4. What are the Procedures for registration (Section 4)?

Registration shall be done at the DOI once an application is filed with all the relevant documents for the following industries

- Industry requiring permission as listed in Schedule 1
- Established under foreign investment
- Related to the Schedule 5 of constitution
- Industry operating in two or more province
- Providing educational consultancy services pertaining to diplomatic matters.

All other industries shall be registered at the provincial level and regulated thereunder. Whereas industries related to atomic energy, radioactive materials production shall be established and operated under GON. DOI shall notify applicants to submit additional documents if the application is not complete within 90 days from the date of the application. Where an application is rejected, DOI must inform the applicant with sufficient reasons within 5 days of such decision.

5. Certificate of registration (Section 5)

The DOI or the provincial regulator shall issue a certificate of registration within 5 days of receipt of the application.

6. Appeal for non-registration (Section 6)

The applicant can file an appeal to the ministry or authorized body in provincial level for rejection of registration within 30 days. Such authority shall inspect and make decision within 30 days of receipt of application.





7. What are the permissions required to establish an industry?

7.1 Permission for pollution control (Section 7)

Registered industries requiring Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or Environment Impact Analysis (EIA) shall commence its operation only after approval of such reports. IEE/EIA reports shall also be submitted and approved, if required, for increasing capital/ capacity, objective change/ added and change in area of operation. Responsibility of pollution reduction is of the industry and those industries not requiring EIA/IEE shall provide a self-declaration of the same.

7.2 Establishment of specified industries (Section 8)

The permission from Industry & Investment Promotion Board (Board) shall be required for registration of industries specified in Schedule 1 whereas the additional permission from the cabinet of ministers, GON shall be required for weapon, arms & ammunition industry. The Board shall decide within 30 days from the date the registration authority submits its recommendation and the applicant shall be notified of the issue of permit or rejection within 5 days thereof.

The permit is nontransferable prior to the commencement of the production or transaction except to the legal heir.

7.3 Shifting the industry (Section 11)

Permission of the DOI is required for shifting the industry from one province to another whereas relocating the industry within the province can be notified to the registering authority with reasons. Registering authority should permit transfer with recommendation of local level authority.

7.4 Increment of capital / capacity of production or addition or change of objectives (Section 12)

Permission of the registration authority (DOI or provincial level) is necessary for increment of capital, production capacity and change in the objectives. Permission may be granted, if all documents along with the application is in order, within 90 days from the date of the application. The new industry registration certificate should be issued with amendments made.

Permission for these changes in cottage industries or industry having paid up capital up to NRs 10 million not requiring any registration, shall not be required. However, where EIA/IEE is required, the reports should be approved before making aforementioned changes.

8. What are the returns to be filed with the DOI?

8.1 Information relating to commencement operation, production or transactions (Section 9):

Every industry shall commence its operation within the time specified in the registration certificate and submit the information to registration authority within 30 days thereof. If not, it should apply for extension before expiry of 30 days which can be extended within 6 months of expiry with late fee. Extension for more than 3 times shall require Board's approval. Non-approval of extension of time should be informed within 7 working days. If time limit cannot be extended, the registration certificate provided earlier shall be deemed to be cancelled.

8.2 Details to be provided (Section 13):

Every industry after commencing its commercial production shall furnish the specified details and documents to the registration authority within 6 months after end of each financial year either physically or in electronic form. The details shall be submitted even if the industry is not in operation for more than one financial year or there was no production or transaction by whatsoever reason, NIL returns is required to be submitted. However, if any industry has notified of the closure of the industry, submission of such information is not required.

8.3 Information regarding closure of industry (Section 14)

Information of closure shall be provided within 30 days of such closure or suspension of its operation to Registration Authority.

9. Application for cancellation of registration (Section 15)

If an industry has to cancel its registration for non-operation for any reason it shall notify the registering authority. After clearance of tax liability and other government liability, registration can

be cancelled and DOI shall notify the applicant and related stakeholders. In case of liquidation, cancellation is done as per the prevailing law and liquidator is required to inform Registration Authority about the cancellation.

10. Monitoring and Supervision (Section 10)

The monitoring and supervision of the industries including compliance with laws and rules shall be conducted by the Ministry of Industries, Commerce & Supplies or DOI.

11. Which records are to be maintained (Section 16)?

The registration authority shall maintain the following records:

- Records related to industry registration, renewal, change in ownership / name / place, capacity / capital increment, objective alteration, industry cancellation and other industry management activity.
- Registration Authority should also keep all records, documents and other details safely in electronic mode. Such records can be shared within government offices by making formulating relevant rules.



- Records of industry can shall be provided only to the person who have ownership owners of the industry on request. These records can also be . However, if provided the government official or court required the records for investigation, etc., Registration Authority shall provide such records.

12. How industries are classified?

Industries are classified either on the basis of capital or the nature as follows:

12.1 On the basis of capital (Section 17(1))

Industries	Fixed Capital (NRs in million)	Remarks
a) Micro	<2	Value excluding land owned by proprietor, 9 employee, transaction of NRs 10 million
b) Cottage	-	Traditional skill and tech based, labor intensive using local resources, technology and energy usage of <50kwh
c) Small	< 150	Industries other than micro and small industries
d) Medium	150- 500	-
e) Large	500	-

12.2 On the basis of nature of product or services [Section 17(2)]

Industries	Remarks
a) Energy based	Industries mentioned in Schedule III
b) Manufacturing	Industries producing goods using raw materials or semi or processed raw materials.
c) Agro Forest based	Industries based on agriculture or forest products: Industries prescribed in Schedule IV
d) Mineral Industry	Industry producing metal or minerals other than metals through excavation or processing.
e) Construction Industry	Industries prescribed in Schedule- V operated using constructed physical infrastructure
f) Tourism Industry	Industries related to tourism services as prescribed in Schedule VI
g) Information Technology, Information Transmission and IT service-based industry	Industries prescribed in Schedule VII
h) Service Oriented Industry	Service production or service provider-based industries as prescribed in Schedule VIII





13. What is included in computation of fixed capital? (Section 18):

Following asset shall be taken as base for determining the fixed capital of an industry:

- Infrastructures in land, underground, space, water or underwater
- Infrastructures on land (like sewage, Internal road, water canal)
- Industry's office, factories, building or godowns
- Housing constructed for employees or worker
- Machineries and system, related with supply of electricity
- Machinery, equipment and their parts
- Transportation vehicles
- Capital nature equipment and objects
- Furniture and fixtures
- Communication tools and so related equipment

Also following expenses incurred during or before commencement of industry can also be considered as fixed capital.

- Capital nature technical and supervision expenses

- Previous investment or operational expenses
- Interest expense of capitalized nature
- Environment research and study expenses before operation of industry

14. Which industries fall under national priority (Section 19)?

The following have been classified as national priority industries:

- Cottage Industries
- Energy Industries
- Industries based on Agriculture and Forest Products
- Infrastructure Industries
- Export Oriented Industries
- Adventure Tourism with Infrastructure, Rural Tourism, Environmental Tourism, Golf Course, Polo, Pony Trekking, Hiking Tourism, Rafting, Shaja Conference Tourism, Sports Tourism, Religious Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Amusement Park Construction and Operation, Wildlife Sanctuary
- Mining and mineral industries, petroleum and natural gas and fuel exploration and production of clinker and cement using exotic limestone, lead fiber (pulp) and paper, sugar, chemical fertilizers (excluding mixtures),

organic fertilizers, slippers, yarn production, animal husbandry, fish farming, poultry and bee keeping, Floriculture, early processing of rubber based on indigenous raw materials and production of rubber products, powdered milk, pharmaceutical products, waste and waste treatment, fuel saving equipment manufacturing industries, pollution reducing equipment manufacturing industries and equipment manufacturing equipment for the disabled, agricultural machinery and industrial machinery manufacturing industries, electricity. The industry of producing moving vehicles, the industry of making medicine for snake bites, the industry of producing artificial eye lenses.

- Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Veterinary Hospitals and Hospitals, Health Testing Services, Health Laboratories, Biological Research and Teaching and Training Institutions to be establishment outside of Kathmandu Valley, Area of Metropolitan and Sub metropolitan city of Tarai area.
- Information Technology Industry
- Industrial zones to be built and operated by the private sector, special economic zones and industries established in industrial villages,
- The GON has set the required criteria and identified the high price and low weight volume (High Price Low Weight /Volume) and published the information in the Nepal Gazette.
- Industries manufacturing goods or services as determined by the National Integrated Trade Strategy (NTIS) approved by the GON.
- Film Making

15. What exemptions, benefits or facilities are available to registered industries

15.1 Under the Income Tax, 2058 (Section 24)

Tax incentives are given under the Income Tax Act 2058 for various category of industries including tax concessions for establishment in rural and remote areas and also on the basis of employment generation etc. The summary of such incentives are given in Annex 1.

Industries based on tobacco and alcohol are not entitled to receive any income tax facilities and concessions. However, their expenses on employee welfare, expenses or investment on system or machinery tools to reduce environmental impact, R&D, expenses to increase energy efficiency is deductible.

Industry will have a choice of selecting any one of the exemptions if it is eligible for multiple exemption for same income.

Except for the industry based on tobacco, liquor and casinos, all other industries shall utilize its accumulated profits for expansion of its capacity or investment in equity of production based, energy based, agricultural/forest produce based industry and dividends received from such investments will be exempt from dividend distribution tax.

Cottage and small-scale industries registered and in operation before enactment of this Act and those registered with fixed capital up to NRs 10 million shall get tax concession of 50%.

15.2 Under Customs Act, 2019 (Section 25)

Industries registered under this IEA will be entitled to the following exemptions, benefits or facilities:

- Export industries not utilizing the bonded warehouse facility or cash deposit can claim duty drawback through One Stop Service Centre (OSSC).
- Industry not using bonded warehouse facility but exports its products through proper banking channel or sells its goods inside the country in foreign currency, can import raw materials, auxiliary raw materials or packaging materials (provided it is certified and recommended by DOI that packaging material is not produced in Nepal) by providing guarantee in line with customs regulation.
- Customs duty of raw materials, auxiliary raw materials and packaging materials will be one slab lower than applicable for the imported finished goods made from such materials.
- Industry can import machinery, transformer, generator with the capacity of more than 10 KW and industrial tools in the lowest slab of customs duty.

- Quality testing laboratory can import machinery and scientific equipment for the purpose of testing quality as well as machinery and equipment for research and development in the lowest slab of customs duty.
- Those industries producing Intermediate goods used for exporting industrial goods shall be eligible for refund of duty paid in input goods on the ratio of actual export. Such application is to be made within 1 year of export.

15.3 Benefits and concessions for micro industries (Section 26)

No registration charges and fees is levied on micro industries and are entitled to receive full income tax exemption from the date of its enactment.

15.4 Concession for women entrepreneurs (Section 27)

Industry, with ownership of women entrepreneurs only, is entitled to 35% discount on industry registration and 20% discount on industrial property registration. Priority is given to women entrepreneurs in allocating areas for establishment of industry in industrial zones and are entitled to receive export loan as per their credibility to export their industrial products.

15.5 Specific provision for industry operating in industrial area: (Section 28)

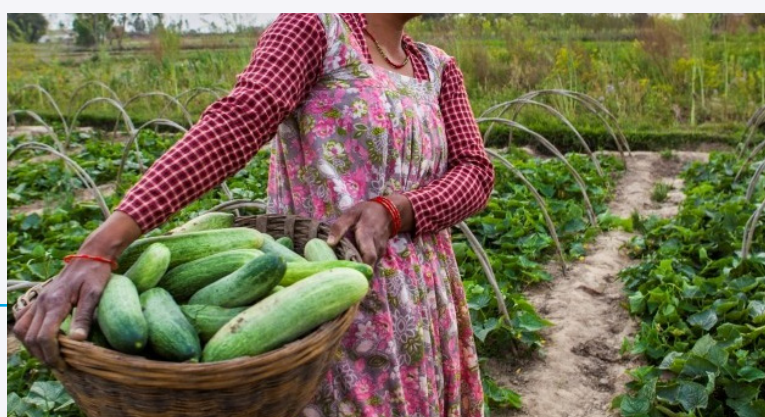
Industry established in industrial area, cluster, corridor or village can be provided specific benefits by GON.

15.6 Additional benefits and concessions (Section 29)

The following additional exemptions, benefits and concessions are available to specific industries:

- Right to use of particular forest area can be provided on lease with agreed terms and conditions to forest products-based industry as per the prevailing law.
- No royalty or charges will apply to electricity produced for own consumption and any spill-over electricity produced can be sold in mutually agreed rate.

- GON via official gazette can provide additional concession or benefits to export industry, industry established in special economic zone, governmental or private industrial area.
- Additional exemption, benefits and concession can be provided after recommendation by Board to the industry under national priority, industry using domestic raw materials, industry doing optimum utilization of labor and skills and industry established by invention of goods & technology.
- Depending upon the proportion of non-supply of electricity to the industry, concession on demand charges levied on bills paid by the industry for electricity, may be provided by the GON.
- GON shall provide seed capital to cooperative, micro industry, cottage and small industry to establish industry in Remote areas.
- Industry established with foreign investment, or multi-national company, can import new products or goods, produced by its mother company in other country, into Nepal for limited period with stated terms and conditions, to promote it or for its market development.
- Except for the industry based on tobacco, liquor, industry mentioned in Section 17(2) like production based, agricultural/forest produce based industry & mining industry can be provided exemption, facility and concession specified by GON.
- Concession on import duty can be provided on import of machinery, equipment, tools and new technology for increasing capacity of a micro, cottage & small industry.
- The GON can provide for additional exemption, facilities and concession for industrial area, product specific zone and industrial village.
- The GON can provide for additional exemption, facilities and concession for the industries registered in extremely undeveloped, undeveloped and underdeveloped areas.



16. What support can DOI provide to acquire land required for setting up an industry? (Section 30)

Land should be acquired by the industrialist on their own as per the prevailing laws. However, in case of any challenges, industrialist can request DOI to facilitate for acquisition of land.

16.1 Land may be provided on lease (Section 31)

- For the purpose of establishing national priority industries, if land under the ownership of the government is required then the industrialist can apply to DOI mentioning the area required to make necessary arrangement of those land on lease basis. If such industry cannot commence due to any reason, such lease for land provided will be cancelled.

16.2 Concession on acquiring land in excess of upper ceiling (Section 32)

Industry can apply to registering authority to keep the excess land if total land acquired is in excess of upper ceiling mentioned in the prevailing law. DOI can recommend it to ministry for approval but such land can only be used for objectives mentioned in the application for such concession. If not used for said objective, GON can reacquire such land without any condition. Also, such additional land cannot be sold or used as mortgage with BFIs for financing purpose.

17. Guarantee of encouragements, concession, benefits and facilities (Section 33)

This act will not introduce any provision that will impair the encouragement, concessions, benefits and facilities provided under this act. Those industries established under earlier act (i.e. IEA 2073), shall avail the encouragement, concessions, facilities and discounts as per the earlier act if it was promised for the predetermined period but if not so promised then will avail as per new act. Also, those industries registered

under the earlier act but commence the actual productions after enactment of this act shall avail such facilities under this act only. Further, if industry enjoying the above privileges under earlier act is impaired/reduced by establishment of this act then, such privileges shall continue as per earlier act only. As per Section 36, It is prohibited to misuse the provisions of Section 33. If misused, such benefits will be revoked.

18. On industries not to be nationalized and acquired (Section 34)

The GON shall not nationalize and directly or indirectly acquire industries established under the IEA except for public interest after following the specified procedures.

19. Industrial security (Section 35)

GON shall provide industrial security to all the industries.

20. Establishment of One Stop Service Center (OSSC) (Section 37)

For the purpose of providing exemption, facilities and concession and other clerical services such as registration & renew, extension & cancellation of license, the regulatory body can establish OSSC as required by the GON. The functions, roles and responsibilities of OSSC is discussed in Section 38 of IEA, 2076.

21. Sick industrial enterprises (Section 39)

GON can declare an enterprise as sick industrial enterprise if:

- It was in operation during last 5 years
- Was operating at 30% or less of its total installed capacity during previous 3 years and operating in loss during such preceding

periods because of the situation out of its control.

After making proper investigation and analysis, GON can allow some benefits for fixed period if it seems the possibility for revival through reasonable changes in management and other impacting factors. Co-operative society can also manage sick industry if deemed eligible and approved by the shareholders.

Industries which have been declared as sick under Section 39 shall be categorized as i) Fully Sick, ii) Sick, iii) Sickness oriented on the basis of predefined criteria as per Section 40.

22. Exemptions, facilities & concessions to sick industrial enterprise (Section 41)

Notwithstanding anything provided in any prevailing laws, exemptions either fully or partially from payment of tax, duty, fees etc. shall be provided to industries which have been declared as sick with respect to the import of plant & machinery and tools for the purpose of extension, re-structuring or diversification of such sick industries.

23. High level recommending committee (Section 42)

GON can establish a high-level recommending committee involving the expertise of various sectors of economy for identifying, classifying, restructuring, reconstructing & managing the affairs of sick Industries.

24. Punishment and fines (Section 43)

If any industry is found to be operating without registration under Section 3, GON can order immediate closure of such industry with the recommendation of Registering Authority. Further, following fines shall be payable by each category of industry in case of following listed violations.

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Micro Industry	Cottage & Small-Scale Industry	Middle Scale Industry	Large Scale Industry
Without Registration (Section 3)	5,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
With any other objectives	20,00	50,000	100,000	500,000
Section 9 for information of commencement	2,000 for every 6 months	10,000 for 6 months	25,000 for every 6 months	
Section 11 -12	5,000	25,000 to 50,000 (Additional 100% if industry requiring permission as per Section 8)	100,000 to 300,000 (Additional 100% if industry requiring permission as per Section 8)	
Section 13 for details to be submitted within prescribed time limit	1,000	5,000	10,000	25,000
Rules and directions from Authority	5,000	50,000 -150,000	150,000 -350,000	250,000 – 3,000,000
Other than specifically provided	15,000	15,000 -30,000	30,000 - 50,000	50,000 -100,000



Further, if any industry violates the provision of Section 36 then, the exemptions, facilities and concessions provided under this act can be abated and also the benefit availed can be recovered as a fine.

Any violation of CSR provision of Section 54 will attract penalty of 1.5% of net profit. If such violation is continuously repeated for more than one financial year, additional 0.5% of net profit penalty will be levied.

Also, if penalty levied u/s 43 is for industry required to take permission as per Section 8, 50% additional penalty shall be chargeable (Except for violation of Section 11-12 i.e. 100%)

25. Provision for recovery (Section 44)

Dues levied under this act shall be collected under government dues collection mechanism. Opportunity of being heard shall be given before exercising any power against the industry.

26. Provision for appeal (Section 46)

Appeal against any order under this act can be filed within 35 days of order with the high court. However, appeal should be made in respective district level court in case of local level registration as registering authority and high court at province level registration authority.

27. Provision for Special Economic Zones (Section 47)

For the purpose of smooth operation of industrial activities management of economic zone, international economic zone, export promotion zone, export processing zone, special economic zone, special trading zone, tourism zone or other special zone shall be as per prevailing laws.

28. Nepal Business Forum

(Section 48)

GON can form a forum to make proper implementation of the act, industrial enterprise management, addressing challenges encountered during capital mobilization, and also to give the required advice to the government on matters relating to issues in the application and implementation of industrial act with respect to both private and public sector industries.²⁹

29. Industrial manpower (Section 49)

The manpower required for industries should be fulfilled by using Nepalese citizens only. However, if the industry could not find any eligible candidate even after publishing a vacancy in national newspapers then it can appoint a foreign citizen holding a work permit for a maximum tenure of 5 years. If the specialization of the person so appointed was technical and cannot be replaced by any national citizen then, he/she can be re-appointed for a further tenure of 2 years. The foreign national so appointed can remit only 70% of his total income to his country.

The employee shall abide by the law of the land. Any dispute between the employee/group of employees and the industry shall be solved as per the provision of prevailing laws. The industry is not liable to pay salary to employees who did not work during the period of dispute caused by themselves.

30. Can production be carried through contract & sub-contract manufacturing? (Section 50)

Any industry can procure goods and services or part of it (except its main product or the services) from any other contract, subcontract manufacturing permitted only for the auxiliary products and not the main product.

31. Industry or Investment Promotion Fund (Section 51)

For preservation and promotion of industrial investments the GON can establish the fund which shall consist of amount received from government, domestic industry, association and persons, collection of return of investment from miscellaneous funds, grants received from international associations and institutions with prior approval of GON for promotion, technological development, management, re-construction and re-structure of sick industries and omen entrepreneurship development. Province level government can establish one Industry or Investment Promotion Fund for promotion and preservation of industrial entity in their respective province under Section 52.

32. Other provisions

- a. Dual exemption, facility and concession under this act and any other prevailing law cannot be availed (Section 53)
- b. Medium or large-scale industry or cottage/ small scale industry with annual turnover of more than NRs 150 million has to allocate at least 1% of its net profit for CSR activities every year. The amount so allocated should be used for the specified areas and shall be allowed as expenses for the purpose of tax provisions. Also, detailed progress report of CSR activity planned and performed during the year should be submitted to registering authority within 6 months of end of financial year (Section 54).
- c. GON can declare industrial village, industrial cluster, industrial area or industrial corridor through official gazette (Section 55).
- d. It is restricted to build a house or develop a township in the area declared as industrial areas. GON shall pay a reasonable amount of compensation to the households whose lands are so acquired on compulsory basis where applicable (Section 56).
- e. DOI can apply electronic governance system for the smooth functioning and convenient provision of services to the industries (Section 57).
- f. GON can arrange for automatic approval system on the basis of predefined criteria

to facilitate industry administration services involving registration to cancellation on a convenient manner (Section 58).

- g. Any person having ownership of any industry under this act can transfer his authority fully or partially to any other person by submitting notarized statement (Section 59).
- h. Renewal or extension of tenure for commencement of business (Section 60):
- i. Micro industries or industries having paid-up

Industry	Charges in NRs
Micro Industry	5,000 per year
Cottage and Small-Scale Industry	15,000 per year
Middle Scale Industry	50,000 per year
Large Scale Industry	150,000 per year

capital up to a specified limit shall be governed by the province government as per prevailing laws of the respective province with respect to registration, administration and regulation (Section 61).

- j. If any issue occurred during the implementation of this act, GON can provide for solution through publication in official gazette (Section 64).
- k. GON shall within the limit of this act and rules can play a role of management and administration of industrial sectors through formation & implementation of directives, procedures and criteria for the following purposes (Section 68):
 - Industry registration and regulation,
 - Promotion of domestic production,
 - Providing exemption, facilities and concessions under this act,
 - Management of Sick Industries etc.

33. Abbreviations

GON	: Government of Nepal
IEA	: Industrial Enterprises Act
DOI	: Department of Industry
MOF	: Ministry of Finance
Board	: Industry and Investment Promotion Board
OSSC	: One Stop Service Center
EIA	: Environmental Impact Analysis
IEE	: Initial Environmental Examination

Annex: 1

Income earned from/by	Concession on income tax rate
a) Manufacturing	20%
b) Export income by manufacturing	5% reduction in tax rate in addition to applicable concessional tax rate
c) Investment and operation of road, bridge, tunnel, ropeway, railway, tram, trolleybus, airport, industrial structure and premises complex	40%
d) Enterprise established in very undeveloped, undeveloped and underdeveloped areas mentioned in Schedule-10, respectively, except for Enterprises producing brandy, cider and wine based on fruits on these areas	90%, 80% & 70% for first 10 years of establishment, respectively
e) Enterprise established in very undeveloped and undeveloped areas for enterprises producing brandy, cider and wine based on fruits on these areas.	40% & 25% for first 10 years of establishment, respectively
f) Manufacturing and processing of indigenous tea, business of dairy products and textile makers	50%
g) Individual who earn royalty based on the export of intellectual property	25%
h) Individual acquiring incomes by the sale of intellectual property	50%
i) Capital investment of more than 1 billion and providing direct employment for whole year to more than 500 persons by manufacturing or service industry	Full exemption for first 5 years of operation and 50% for next 3 years
j) Increase in capacity of currently running enterprise (by increase of 25 % of its installed capacity, capital up to NRs 2 billion and direct employment for whole year to more than 300 employees)	Full exemption for 5 years from the year such increased capacity and 50% for next 3 years
k) Person or entity having license to generate, transmit or distribute electricity shall be provided concession if the commercial operation commences before BS 2080 Chaitra End. (Provisions shall be applicable for electricity generated from solar, wind or organic material). Concession for those industries obtaining license before enactment of this Act shall be governed by prevailing provision at such time.	Full exemption for first 10 years and 50% for next 5 years
l) Industries conducting business on mining (excluding limestone), petroleum, natural gas and fuel exploration and excavation and commencing commercial production within the end of Chaitra month of B.S 2080.	Full exemption for first 7 years and 50% for next 3 years
m) Tourism sector related industries having capital investment of more than 2 billion	Full exemption for first 5 years of operation and 50% for next 3 years
n) Industry specified in official gazette by GON like zoological, geological, biotech and industries established in IT park like software development, data processing, cybercafé, digital mapping related industry	50%
o) Any manufacturing and communication and information-based Industry which provide direct employment to Nepali citizen are eligible for rebate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employed 300 or more Nepali citizen – 15% - Employed 1200 or more Nepali citizen – 25% <p><i>* If half of employed are women, dalits and differently abled person, such industries will receive further 15% tax rebate.</i></p>

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