

SMEs in Nepal and NEED for Paperless trade



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Objective of Paperless Trade

- Improving Predictability and traceability of SMEs as they are playing a vital role in the industries within the country and in export business.
- This will enable government to manage administration online and opportunity to integrate SMEs in supply chain including insurance, bank, freight forwarders, airlines and shipping line etc
- This will Increase clarities, transparency, traceability, avoiding red tape.
- That will save time, cost ,procedure compliance and reduce paper documents.



SMEs - Issues and Problems

- **Landlocked position of Nepal leading to high costs.**
- **Lack of physical infrastructure and appropriate technology.**
- **Inadequate and irregular supply of raw materials and other inputs like labor and energy.**
- **Small size of international market and low domestic and foreign investment.**
- **Industry security due to labor problems and political instability.**
- **Poor industrial relations.**
- **Lack of conducive policy, regulatory and appropriate financing mechanisms.**

Status

- **Around 800,000 micro and SMEs in Nepal(formal/Informal)**
- **SMEs provide 82 % of employment and contribute 82% to export earnings.**
- **Small 80%, Cottage 18% and Large scale Industries Only 2 %**
- **76% in Agro and 24% in non-agro sectors.**

Advantages of SMEs in General

- **Quick reactions**
- **Low overhead costs**
- **Close supervision & control**
- **Job creation and**
- **Contribution to GDP**
- **Employment generation**

Recent Specific Challenges

- **Highly dependent on leadership**
- **Too many associations and unions**
- **Vulnerable due to limited product Range**
- **Quality and standard issues**
- **Capacity building system**
- **Infrastructure like SEZ's/Hubs**
- **Lack skilled staff/Systems/Networking**
- **Domestic and Int'l regulation**
- **Capital/technology and innovation**
- **Limited Purchase & Supply management**
- **Market Linkages and Export procedures and documentations.**
- **NTMs covered and waived by the WTO agreements, like SPS, TBT and TRIPS.**
- **Lack of knowledge of the logistic services provided by Freight Forwarders.**

Different Policies ranked SMES differently

	Policy	Small Industries	Medium Industries
1	Industrial Enterprises Act, 1961	Capital investment of Rs 50,000	Investment between Rs 50,000 and Rs 0.5 million
2	Industrial Enterprises Act, 1974	Fixed capital investment between Rs.02. to Rs.1.0 million	Fixed capital investment between Rs.1.0 to Rs. 5.0 million
3	Industrial Policy, 1981	Capital investment of up to Rs two million	Fixed capital investment between Rs 2.0 to Rs. 10.0 million
4	Industrial Policy, 1992	Fixed capital investment not exceeding Rs. 10 million	Fixed capital investment between Rs 10 to Rs. 50 million
5	Industrial Policy, 1997 (amended)	Fixed assets not exceeding Rs 30 million	Fixed assets between Rs 30 and Rs. 100 million

Some Government policies related to SMEs

- Information Technology policy 2000
- FDI and technology Transfer act 1992
- Technical and Vocational training Act 1999
- Industrial Enterprise act 1992
- Industrial policy 1992
- Supply Act 2012
- Trade Policy 2008
- National Science and technology act 1989
- Three year interim plan(2007 – 2010)
- First to tenth Five year plan.
- National Single window and automation.
- ET Act

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4995

