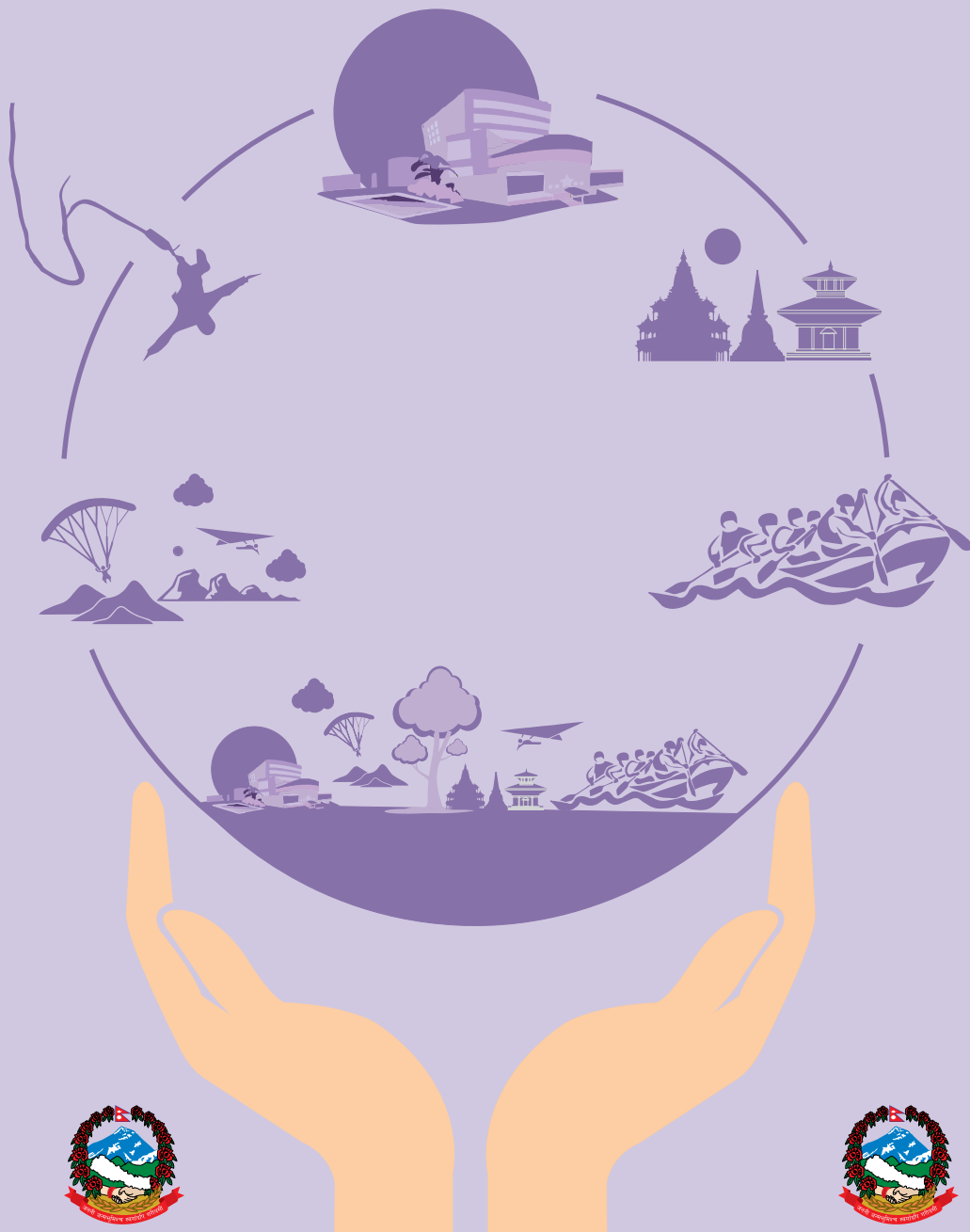


TOURISM SECTOR PROFILE



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
OFFICE OF THE INVESTMENT BOARD



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

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FOREWORD

The promulgation of the constitution last year has punctuated Nepal's long political transition to a Federal Republic. The conclusion of this process marks the beginning of another process, that of economic transformation. The Government of Nepal has realized that its sources of funds, alone, will not meet the capital required to transform Nepal. Private investments, both domestic and foreign, will be key to Nepal's growth agenda.

In the recent years, Nepal has made great strides towards attracting private sector investments. The Investment Board, chaired by the Right Honourable Prime Minister, was established in order to fast-track large investments and act as a one-window facilitation agency. Similarly, Nepal is in the process of amending various laws and regulations to make them more investment friendly.

In an effort to attract investment, Investment Board Nepal, with the support from Ministry of Industry, has produced "Nepal Investment Guide". Building on to this initiative, the Investment Board has again taken lead to come up with this publication. This document highlights sector-specific opportunities for investment, policy environment, incentive structures, and licensing processes. This sector profile

has been produced at a very opportune time as Nepal embarks on the path of economic transformation.

I am confident that this document contains sector-specific information you would want to know in your search for potential investment destinations. Similarly, I believe that this document will give you a basic understanding of the issues and concerns you, as a potential investor, may have.

I would like to thank the Department for International Development (DFID) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for providing financial support for this publication. Similarly, I would like to thank the staff at the Office of the Investment Board, Mr. Rob Taylor, Chief of Party, NHDP (peer reviewer), and others who have, directly or indirectly, contributed to the production of the document.

MAHA PRASAD ADHIKARI
CEO, Investment Board Nepal

ACRONYMS

BIPPA	Bilateral Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement
DTAA	Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GON	Government of Nepal
HAN	Hotel Association of Nepal
LDC	Least Developed Country
MASL	Meters above Sea Level
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conferencing, Exhibition
MOCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
NAC	Nepal Airlines Corporation
NATHM	Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management

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COUNTRY PROFILE

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Country profile

Table 1. Country Profile

Country name	Nepal (Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal)
Region	South Asia
Capital	Kathmandu, located in central Nepal
Population	28.5 million ¹
Area	147,181 square km
Altitude	59 - 8,848 m (Mt Everest)
Standard time	GMT + 5:45 hours
Governing system	Republic: multi-party parliamentary democracy with elected prime minister accountable to the parliament as executive head; constitution promulgated in 2015
Language	Nepali, written in Devanagari script; English is widely used in business
Religion	Secular state; Hinduism 81.3%, Buddhism 9.0%, Islam 4.4%, Kirat 3.1%, Christianity 1.4%
Geography (south to north)	Terai region: Altitude 59–700 m Hilly region: Altitude 700–3,000 m Mountain region: Altitude 3,000–8,848 m
Currency	Nepali rupee (NPR), 1 USD = 108 NPR (as of 1 January 2017), 1 INR = 1.6 NPR (fixed rate)
ISD code	+ 977
Climate	Terai region: tropical/sub-tropical, hilly region: moderate, mountain region: sub-alpine/alpine

Economic indicators

Table 2: Economic indicators of Nepal

PARTICULARS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population (million)	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.5
GDP (USD billion)	18.9	19.2	19.4	19.8	21.2
GDP growth rate (%)	3.4	4.8	4.1	5.9	2.7
GNI per capita (USD)	610	690	730	740	730
GNI PPP per capita (USD)	2,050	2,170	2,270	2,440	2,500
Agriculture value added (% GDP)	38.3	36.5	35.0	33.8	33.0
Industry value added (% GDP)	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.4	15.4
Service value added (% GDP)	46.3	48.0	49.2	50.7	51.6
Workers' remittances (USD billion)	4.2	4.8	5.6	5.9	6.7
Inflation consumer prices (%)	9.3	9.5	9.0	8.4	7.9

Source: World Development Indicators, 2016

¹ Estimated population in 2015.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Nepal is strategically located between India and China, two of the largest economies in the world. In 2015, the country adopted a new constitution that embraces multiparty democracy, federalism and private sector-led liberal economics. The government is committed to the promotion of foreign investment, providing a unique opportunity for foreign direct investment (FDI) in Nepal.

Although Nepal is classified as a least developed country (LDC) by the United Nations, its goal is to graduate from this status by 2022 and transition to a middle income country by 2030. To achieve these targets, an economic growth rate of 7–8% and investment in infrastructure of USD 13–18 billion by 2020 will be required. The Ease of Doing Business Index 2017 by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), World Bank Group places Nepal second only to Bhutan among all South Asian countries. Nepal's investment potential, combined with these features, have led to an increase in interest in FDI in recent years.

Nepal has also put in place fiscal incentives and other arrangements to facilitate global trade. As a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Nepal offers one of the lowest import duties in the region. Nepal has also signed Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements with 10 countries and concluded Bilateral Investment Protection and Promotion Agreements (BIPPAs) with 6 countries. Fol-

lowing the entry into force of the Nepal-India Trade and Transit Treaty, Nepal enjoys duty and quota-free access to India's massive and growing market. China's rapidly growing economy also provides duty free access to approximately 8,000 products.

As a result of its prolonged political transition and inadequate infrastructure, Nepal's economic growth rate has remained at 3.8%, on average, for the past 10 years, which is below the South Asian average. Remittances continue to play a critical role in GDP growth for consumption. In FY 2015/16, remittances comprised approximately 29.6% of GDP. Remittances help to increase aggregate demand in the local market, despite low economic growth.³ Over the last decade, disposable income has increased by 14.4% per year on average, which has led to a comparable increase in consumption.

At present, with foreign currency reserves of USD 9.8 billion (as of July 2016), Nepal is in a good position to receive finance imports. However, the trade deficit, which reached 31.3% of GDP in FY 2015/16, continues to be of concern. It is expected that FDI will stimulate domestic production and gradually close this gap. Despite the catastrophic earthquake of 25 April 2015 and the transport blockade of the border that followed, Nepal has begun to rebuild and continues to be a highly attractive destination for FDI in various sectors.

² World Bank (2017) *Doing Business 2017: Equal Opportunity for All*. World Bank Publications

³ Rastra Bank Nepal (2016) *Current Macro economic and Financial Situation of Nepal 2015/16*. Available at: <https://nrb.org.np/ofg/current-macroeconomic>

THE TOURISM SECTOR

OVERVIEW

The country of Nepal is unique on a number of levels, perhaps the most important being its sheer natural beauty. Home of the world's highest mountain range and containing eight of the world's ten tallest mountains, Nepal is a magnet for the world's most avid mountaineers, rock climbers, trekkers, and adventure seekers. Owing to the immense vertical drop from its northern mountains to its southern plains, it is a hotspot for climatic and biological diversity. Naturally, its cultural array mirrors its geological and climatic varieties. Chitwan National Park, a World Heritage Site, whose elevation lies between 100 and 800 meters above sea level, lays claim to more than 500 species of birds, 50 mammals and 55 amphibians and reptiles. Sagarmatha National Park, whose lowest point is approximately 2,800 meters, is home to over 100 species of birds and provides universal scenic views of flora and fauna. Nepal's biodiversity is not limited to land creatures. It is estimated that the country also has over 250 species of fishes in its vast river systems.

Nepal, situated the crossroads of the great Indian and Tibetan civilizations, is also home to a number of unique cultures. The architecture and ancient history of Nepal's cities, including its capital, Kathmandu, Jankapur, Bhaktapur, Patan, Palpa, Ilam, also reflect the country's amalgamation of diverse cultures, which is reflected in the cuisine, festivals, art and architecture. World famous cultural heritage sites including Pashupatinath (the holy Hindu temple), Janakpur (birthplace of Goddess Sita), and Lumbini (birthplace of Gautam Buddha) draw hundreds of thousands of tourists each year.

Nepal's travel and tourism sector offers virtually unlimited investment opportunities. These are enhanced by the existing pool of skilled labour in the

areas of hotel management, food and beverage service, and adventure tourism. The sector has grown rapidly in recent years. Between 2012 and 2014 when it accounted for 4.3% of the nation's GDP, gross revenues from the tourism sector increased at an annual rate of 69%.⁴ Today, Nepal's tourism sector accounts for 3.5% of the nation's total workforce. In 2014 it directly provided 487,000 jobs.⁵ The government of Nepal (GON), recognizing prior successes as well as the sector's unmet potential supports private sector participation in the sector, which comes from a number of foreign countries.

Essential tourism infrastructure, including hotels and resorts, is an obvious target for new investments. Business opportunities also exist to consolidate existing travel and tourism services which are badly fragmented.

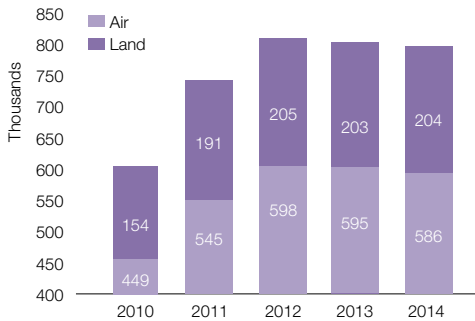
In recent years, as a result of increasing levels of disposable income, improved air connections, and a rising interest in adventure travel, the number of Asian travellers to Nepal has exploded. It is expected that these markets will continue to grow in the coming years and remain Nepal's largest travel and tourism market. India and China will remain high on the list of visitors, both in terms of raw numbers and percentage of growth. These customer bases can be increased by identifying and by refining services to cater to their specific preferences.

Nepal's own expanding middle class will also drive the delivery of quality, affordable services. It is well recognized that domestic tourists have above average spending patterns during their short trips and if service providers can successfully identify and meet their touristic needs, that market should also continue to experience rapid growth.

⁴ MoCTCA (Nepal Tourism Statistics: 2012;2013 and 2014) and IBN Estimates

⁵ WTTC, 2014.

Figure 1. Number of Tourist Arrivals



Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2014

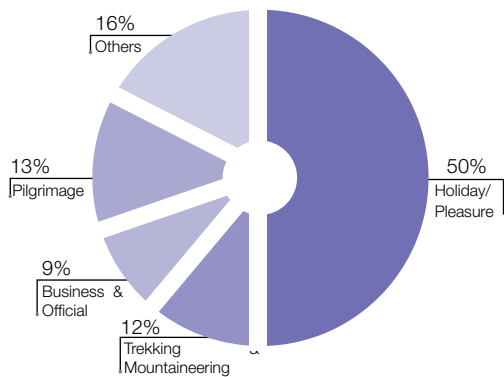
There has been a steady increase in the number of tourist visitors to Nepal in recent years. Since 2010 tourist numbers have increased at an annual growth rate of 7%. The average length of stay has held steady at approximately 12.5 days per visitor. Although most tourists enter Nepal by air, a sizeable minority also come by land. The two major entry points are Kodari, bordering China, and Bhairawaha on India’s border.

Almost half of Nepal’s tourist traffic originates in India, China, Sri Lanka, USA and the UK. In 2014 India and China together accounted for one-third of the total number of tourists to Nepal. On average, India contributes about one-fifth of the country’s total tourist traffic. Since 2010, the number of Chinese tourists coming into Nepal has increased significantly. China’s outbound tourism is expected to be double by 2020 and to reach 200 million by 2020. In 2013 Chinese tourists reached approximately 113000 which was an increase of 250% over 2009. By 2020, Chinese tourists are expected to reach 1 million, The average expenditure per Chinese visitor has increased from US \$ 50 in 2011 to \$ 100 in 2015. Similarly, visitors from India are expected to reach 50 million by 2020 and their expenditures are expected to be in the range of US \$ 40 billion.

Most visitors come to Nepal for recreation and adventure. In 2014 the major reasons for visiting Nepal were recorded as being holiday, trekking and mountaineering, followed by business,

official, and pilgrimage. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of visitors for business conventions and conferences. This segment has increased by 40% from 2010 to 2014.

Figure 2. Purposes of Visit 2014



Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2014

Institutional Arrangement

Policy Level

- Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

Regulatory and Implementing Level

- Nepal Tourism Board
- Department of Tourism

Most incoming visitors into Nepal are between 16 and 45 years of age. Almost one-fourth are between 16 and 30 years of age. This demographic is followed by the age group between 46 and 60.

Table 3. Arrivals by Age Group

Year	0-15	16-45	46-60	61+
2010	42,140	317,661	176,930	66,137
2011	35,676	416,927	193,619	89,994
2012	37,518	436,523	213,499	115,552
2013	46,966	434,843	198,392	117,415
2014	52,295	436,910	190,328	110,586

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2014

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

AREAS OF INVESTMENT

Market Potential

Tourism and its associated services comprise a significant portion of Nepal's GDP. Tourist expenditures are comprised largely of outlays for hotels, travel agencies, tour operators, trekking and rafting agencies, and miscellaneous other services. Tourist sourced revenues have increased sharply from US\$ 359 million in 2012 to US\$ 516 million in 2014.

The fact that the tourism market has increased in the face of recent downturns and the depreciation of the Nepalese currency (NPR) demonstrates that the market is deep and resilient. It also points to another welcome trend: local tourists are assuming a larger share of the market.

Emerging Trends

There are new and as yet unexplored opportunities that make tourism well-suited for new investments. Early entrants into these new market niches will likely establish a long-term competitive position.

- Two new international airports in Pokhara and Lumbini are expected to open for business soon, and this will significantly increase inbound flight capacity
- There has been an appreciable increase in MICE tourism in recent years
- Tourism packages can be customized for and mass-marketed to increasingly affluent Indian and Chinese travelers
- The market for local tourism has been growing at a rapid rate in recent years

Hotels

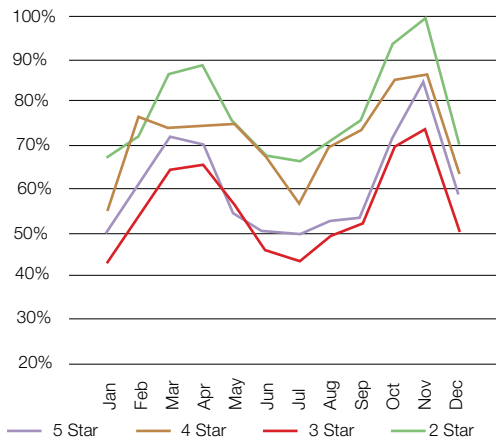
According to Hotel Association of Nepal (HAN), there are 10 five star, 2 four star, 27 three star, 48 two star, 31 one star, and 625 tourist standard hotels in the country. A disproportionate share of these facilities are located in Kathmandu. Today there are 324 hotels and resorts registered in the Kathmandu valley, comprising 18,203 rooms and 22,000 beds. Outside of the Kathmandu valley, the total capacity is 4,458 rooms and 12,598 beds. As such, lucrative opportunities await investors in underserved and undeveloped areas.

The tourist traffic in Nepal's parks and wildlife reserves has increased threefold from 145 thousand in 2010 to 426 thousand in 2014. National parks in Shivapuri, Chitwan, Bardiya and Langtang have seen a significant increase in tourist traffic. New resorts and ancillary services can tap the revenue potential of new visitors to these locations.

Significant opportunities also lie in the consolidation of various services in the hospitality sector. Today, the sector is heavily fragmented; most hotels are stand-alone assets. Experienced operators therefore have an opportunity to introduce consistency, reliability, and economies of scale into the sector.

Nepal's hotel occupancy pattern closely tracks tourist arrival patterns. Occupancy rates rise sharply in the spring (March-April) and autumn (September-November) and fall during the monsoon months. Opportunities exist to customize services that will encourage local tourism during these slow months. Experienced hospitality entrepreneurs with sound management will be well placed to capitalize on these trends.

Figure 3. Seasonality of Hotel Occupancy



Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2014

Nepali people are known for their warm hospitality and dedicated service. Often, visitors are welcomed with gratitude and treated like family. With numerous educational institutions providing training and turning out quality oriented graduates, the sector is increasingly prepared for both green field and brown field investments.

Adventure Tourism

Nepal is a thrill seekers paradise. It offers travelers a myriad of activities including mountaineering, white water rafting, trekking, paragliding, jungle safaris, and bungee jumping. The best season for mountaineering is the autumn, (from October to December). A total of 414 peaks have been opened for mountaineering, of which 188 remain unclimbed.⁶

Trekking in Nepal is the best way to experience in-depth exploration of the unique hospitality of Nepalese people, the diversity of their cultures, the eye-catching views of mountains and jungles, the superb landscape, the beautiful rivers and waterfalls, and the unspoiled local villages. Many rivers flow through the Himalayas featuring different grades of difficulty and rapids. The Trishuli, Seti, Bhotekoshi, Kali Gandaki, Karnali, Sun Koshi, Arun and Tamor

⁶ Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

rivers offer a wide range of rafting and kayaking activities. The market potential of these services can be increased by offering customized services according to the preferences and skills of tourists.

Nepal also offers a number of options for adventure activities including bungee jumping, paragliding, rock climbing, mountain cycling and zip-lining. These activities are also growing in popularity in the local market and have great potential if properly developed and marketed. This new and growing market also presents an opportunity for consolidation.

Table 4. Famous Paragliding Sites

Site	Height (masl)
Sarangkot	1,500
Sirkot	1,450
Galem	1,750
Bandipur	1,450
Korchon	3,200

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics 2014

Nepal also offers opportunities for more leisurely pursuits. The tropical forests in the plains region of Nepal offer some of the best wildlife habitats on the subcontinent. A jungle safari can be a great opportunity to experience the wealth of Nepal's biodiversity. For newer market entrants, the far west region of Nepal offer some of the most attractive flatlands, forests, and national parks which are largely underdeveloped. The region is blessed with picturesque highlands, rare wildlife, and splendid rivers.

Although Nepal, a country known primarily for its mountains, could be ideal for winter sports, this is, as yet an untapped market. The high valleys and slopes of Nepal are superb for skiing and heli-skiing. Places such as upper Langtang or parts of Khumbu are less steep and are situated at altitudes of 5,300 to 3,300 meters above sea level. They have great potential to be developed as destinations for winter sports during late winter and early spring.

Mountain flights offer the most luxurious experience of viewing of the majestic Himalayas. Investors seeking to expand into high value services such as ski resorts and mountain flight services can build a sustained competitive advantage due to high entry barriers.

Cultural/Religious Tourism

Nepal has a wealth of spectacular destinations for both the cultural connoisseur and the spiritual traveler. Nepali culture is a harmonious blend of two of the world's major religions. The tenets and traditions of Hinduism and Buddhism have co-mingled and evolved alongside one another over millennia to create a way of life that is unique to the people of Nepal. This tradition is reflected in the local cuisine, folklore, the arts, and architecture. As a result, religious sites often have cultural significance and enjoy widespread popularity. Around 56% of inbound tourists visit religious and cultural sites during their visit to Nepal.⁷ This represents an opportunity for tourism entrepreneurs to invest in associated infrastructures, including restaurants and gift shops.

Nepal also has many holy sites for devout Hindus and Buddhists. Pashupatinath, Lumbini, Janakpur, Jaleswor Mahadev, Dolakha Bhimsen, Swargadwari, Swayambhunath, Bouddhanath, Manakamana, Baraha Kshetra, Pathivara, and Gosai Kunda are among the hundreds of sites that Hindu and Buddhist devotees hope to visit. Pashupatinath and Lumbini each attract more than 150,000 visitors annually. While there is heavy pilgrim traffic to religious sites, the entrepreneurial opportunities related to this traffic have not been formally monetized. Nepal is also famous for natural treatments including Ayurvedic care and Naturopathy. For its part, Naturopathy includes exercise, yoga, reiki, meditation, physiotherapy, and various other methods for curing physical and mental illnesses. Its popularity has been increasing rapidly in recent years. However, there are a lack of facilities and trained practitioners to leverage this growth. This lack of infrastructure and human resources repre-

sents a real business opportunity for tourism entrepreneurs. The popularity as well as market of Ayurvedic medicines and care has been increasing day by day. The ancient knowledge of Ayurveda has starting benefitting from modern research and has resulted in advance and quality products and techniques in the market. Ayurvedic system of healing is based on a holistic, natural and inherent healing system which has gain popularity in recent times.

The market opportunity for religious tourism is vast. There are 1.5 billion Hindus and Buddhists in the world, and most of them live in the Indian subcontinent, China and South East Asia. Even if Nepal were able to attract only one-tenth of the total population of these regions over a 10-year period, this would increase Nepal's total tourist traffic by 150,000 tourists annually. Infrastructure is needed to make this a reality. Tourism entrepreneurs interested in investing in Nepal will be instrumental in developing this infrastructure and will be well placed to reap the benefits over the long-term.

MICE

Nepal, with its pleasant climate and warm hospitality is ideally suited for meetings, conferences, and retreats. Nepal has a temperate climate throughout the year and as such, makes an ideal location for retreats and conferences. Average temperatures in Kathmandu and Pokhara range between 20°C-30°C throughout the year. This makes both indoor and outdoor activities viable year-round.

Nepal already has the requisite infrastructure for meetings, conferences and exhibitions. There are already a number of international luxury hotel chains including Radisson, Crowne Plaza, and Hyatt Regency in Kathmandu. Marriott and Sheraton will join the market shortly. There are also luxury resorts in the immediate vicinity of Kathmandu which are readily accessible from the capital. Similarly, the famous tourist destination Pokhara, which boasts of several luxury resorts is only a short flight away from Kathmandu.

⁷Dolma Fund, 2014 (A Report on Market Data for Private Sector Investments in Nepal Tourism Sector)

SECTOR PROFILE : TOURISM

Kathmandu is well connected to major Asian destinations including Delhi, Bangkok, and Kuala Lumpur. Most Asian cities are less than a 6-hour flight away from Kathmandu. Indians do not require a visa to enter into Nepal. Virtually all others can obtain a visa on arrival.

There are opportunities for experienced entrepreneurs to leverage Nepal's unique features and existing infrastructure to promote Nepal as a regional MICE center. It has an inherent cost advantage over its regional competitors due to lower cost labor and overheads.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Nepal's tourism sector is growing rapidly and has tremendous potential, owing to its natural beauty and cultural heritage. In this context, the GON has indicated its intent to increase national productivity and income, create employment opportunities, improve regional imbalances, and more robustly to project Nepal's image in the international arena. Most of these goals can only be realized by developing and diversifying the nation's travel and tourism industries.

Tourism Act 1978

This act comprises rules related to registration, license, renewal, operation, suspension of licenses, and cancellation of tourism enterprise registrations. Main features include:

- Details on the license that is required to provide travel and trekking services
- Provisions relating to standards for hotels, lodges, restaurants, resorts and bars
- Provisions on restrictions, permissions and royalties to be paid for mountaineering
- Provisions relating to tour guides

Tourism Vision 2020

The GON's Tourism Vision 2020 (the Vision) identifies tourism as the nation's best hope for and principal contributor to a sustainable Nepal economy. The Vision seeks to achieve 2 million tourist visitors a year and, by adding one million jobs to the sector, making the tourism industry the nation's number one employment generator by 2020. It will do so by developing Nepal as a safe, unique, exciting and environmentally sustainable tourist destination. The major goals of Tourism Vision 2020 include:

- Destination promotion and other marketing efforts
- Efforts aimed at increasing international connectivity by entering into air service agreements with other countries and supporting NAC's fleet expansion program
- Incentives to private sector entrepreneurs to expand tourism services
- Developing land transport links with China, India and Bangladesh
- Promoting the development of new tourist destinations

National Tourism Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2024

The GON's Tourism Vision 2020 which intends to achieve an inflow of 2 million visitors per year and to establish tourism as the number one employment generating sector of the economy by setting a target of 1 million. Plan 2015-2024 provides much needed direction and guidance for the implementation of the proposed strategy will be implemented in two stages;

Phase 1 (2015-19): The main emphasis during this stage of development is on diversifying and improving services. In this phase range of products will be diversified by expanding new areas and locations which is expected in relieving the congestion in tourism zones, also will develop new and improved products and services that are currently emerging.

Phase 2 (2020-25): This phase will emphasize sector consolidation and expansion, strengthening the products and achievements of Phase 1, expanding the product range, and targeting new high-yield markets. The focus of the strategy will be on quality control and maintain the quality improvement.

ANNEX 1: INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

Incentive Category	Incentives and Subsidy Provision
Visa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian nationals do not need a visa to enter Nepal. • No tourist visa fee applicable to Chinese nationals. • No visa fee applicable to the passport holder of member states of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) for 30 days.
Income Tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% tax rebate to Tourism companies listed with Security Exchange Board • In case of special industry, industry based in agriculture and tourism sector that provides direct employment to at least 100 Nepalese national during a whole year, the effective tax rate shall be 70% of applicable tax rate. • Mandatory provision has been made for the employees of profitable public corporations and those employees working in 'A' and 'B' class bank and financial institution to be sponsored for internal tourism trips in Nepal by their respective employers. This may serve to drive up number of domestic tourism in Nepal.
Custom duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1% custom duty shall be applicable for import of promotional materials printed outside Nepal for promotion of tourism business. • Rebate of 50 % custom duty on the import of luxury coach, micro-bus and mini-bus is allowed for travel agents, trekking agencies, rafting agencies, hotels and resorts on the recommendation of MoCTCA.

ANNEX 2: RELEVANT AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

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Email: dg@nepalimmigration.gov.np
Website: www.nepalimmigration.gov.np

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

Bhrikuti Mandap, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: +977-1-4247037
Fax: +977-1-4227281
Email: info@tourismdepartment.gov.np
Website: www.tourismdepartment.gov.np

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS

Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
Tel: +977-1-4259861
Fax: +977-1-4259808
Email: csd@customs.gov.np
Website: www.customs.gov.np

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Lazimpat, Kathmandu
Tel: +977-1-4415802, 4410340
Fax: +977-1-4411788
Email: mail@ird.gov.np
Website: www.ird.gov.np

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY REGISTRAR

Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
Tel: +977-1-4259948, 4263089
Fax: +977-1-4259961,
Email: info@ocr.gov.np
Website: www.ocr.gov.np

NEPAL TOURISM BOARD

Tourist Service Center
Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu
Tel: +977-1-4256909
Fax: +977-1-4256910
Email: info@ntb.org.np
Website: www.welcomenepal.com

**FEDERATION OF NEPALESE CHAMBERS OF COM-
MERCE AND INDUSTRY (FNCCI)**

Pachali Shahid Shukra FNCCI Milan Marg, Teku, Kath-
mandu
Tel: +977-1-4262061, 4262218
Fax: +977-1-4261022
Email: fncci@mos.com.np
Website: www.fncci.org

CONFEDERATION OF NEPALESE INDUSTRIES (CNI)

Trade Tower, 5th Floor Thapathali Kathmandu
Tel: +977-1-5111122, 5111123
Fax: +977-1-5111122
Email: cni@wlink.com.np
Website: www.cnind.org

INVESTMENT BOARD NEPAL

Office of the Investment Board, ICC Complex,
New Baneshwor, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: 977-1-4475277, 4475278
Fax: 977-1-4475281
Email: info@ibn.gov.np
Website: www.ibn.gov.np

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Singh Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: 977-1-4211579
Fax: 977-1-4211619
Email: info@moi.gov.np
Website: www.moi.gov.np