

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In Nepal, Value Added Tax (VAT) was introduced on 16 Nov. 1997. This tax was levied in place of the Sales Tax, Hotel Tax, Contract Tax and Entertainment Tax. However, it could not be implemented fully until the FY 1998/99 due to political instability and strong opposition from the business community.

VAT replaces the old Sales Tax, Contract Tax, Hotel Tax and Entertainment Tax. It has been designed to collect the same revenue as the four taxes it replaced. Since the collection of both customs duties and income tax depends, to a great extent, upon the effectiveness of VAT, it is expected to help enhance revenue collection.

VAT is a broad-based tax as it also covers the value added to each commodity by a firm during all stages of production and distribution. It is a modern tax system to improve the collection of taxes, to increase efficiency and to lessen tax evasion. It is also regarded as the backbone of income tax system in Nepal. The current threshold for VAT registration is Rs. 2 million. Those vendors whose annual turnover is below the threshold can, however, register voluntarily. There is a persistent increase in the number of VAT registrants. IT has crossed the 40,000 mark. At the time of conversion from the then existing sales tax to VAT, a total of 2045 taxpayers were converted as VAT registrants. As the taxpayers are increasing, the amount of revenue collection and the level of tax compliance are improving today.

Tax may be classified as direct and indirect. Direct terms comprise of income tax, property tax, land tax, vehicle tax, etc. These taxes are directly imposed on a person or an organization that bears tax burden ultimately. Indirect taxes are levied on the supposing that the persons or organization first called on to pay can transfer the burdens to other e.g. sales tax, entertainment tax, hotel tax,

contract. In word of Dalton "an indirect tax is imposed on one person but paid partly or wholly by another" VAT is also fall on the group of indirect taxes. Tax is a compulsory made to the government by its citizens according to some general rule. Without reference to any special benefit, which the, said contributors are expected to produce. In other words tax may be defined that it is a reliable source to increase revenue for the use of public benefit. There is a predominant role of indirect taxes, specially import duty and sales tax in Nepalese structure. Income tax and other indirect taxes did not seem to play effective role in revenue generation because of their inefficient operation. Sales tax, however, provided a considerable bulk of revenue, but it suffered from its very narrow base and cascading and pyramiding effects, creating distortions without generation potential amount of revenue. The value added tax has been considered as an attractive alternative to exist as an indirect tax system spreading around the world at a speed which is unmatched by any of other tax in the modern time [shoup 1990], Although it is the youngest form of taxation innovated in second half of the twentieth century. It has been emerging as a main element of the worldwide tax reform, in every attempt of tax reform VAT is gaining the primary preference.

Value Added tax (VAT) is the recent innovation in the field of taxation. It is the tax imposed non value added by business firm on goods and services at the successive stages of production and distribution. Value addition on a commodity or services is simply the excess of sales value over business purchases by a business entity. During the successive stages of production and distribution processes, business enterprises add value to their purchase by processing or handling them by their own machinery, building or other capital goods. VAT is considered as one form of sales tax. It is the multiple stage tax which has grown as a heterogeneous of turnover tax and detail level sales tax. Thus VAT is the multistage sales tax which is levied on the value added of business enterprise at different stage of production and form of old sales tax.

The concept of VAT was first developed by Dr. Willem Von Siemens for Germany in 1919. But Carl S. Shoup, an American professor suggested this tax in 1949 to use in Japan. However it was applied first in France in 1954. VAT has been spreading rapidly since the 1960s and now this has become one of the main stays of the tax system in over the world covering more than 130 countries. In Nepal VAT has come into consideration to replace indirect taxes like: - Sales tax, entertainment tax, hotel tax and contract tax. For this propose a mission was established in Bhadra 2050 for study, suggestion and implementation process about VAT. But the process of VAT could start since 2052, onwards only when the parliament pass VAT act and declared its enactment from Mangsir, 1 2054(1997). Value added tax also called goods and service tax [GST] because it is charged on goods. VAT is also called as a tax on consumption as its animate burden is forwarded to the consumer. Sellers are simply and instrument for collected tax during sales. They don't been the real burden of tax. While selling the goods and services they sales the tax too. The real tax payer is the final consumer who buys the goods and services for consumption and not for sale. VAT is based of the principle of destination: means VAT should be levied on goods where they are destined for consumption. VAT is only levied by a seller who remits the tax to the state. The consumers will take into account part of the tax that he considered not to be consumed, VAT is due again corollary to this everybody can say that consumption takes places more than ones and VAT is changed at all time.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Nepal stands in the 12th position on the basis of GNP per capita from backward according to the world development report [WDR 2004]. Nepal's GNP per capita of \$ 250 is the lowest among the SARRC nations. This shows that Nepal being one of the poorest and least developed country in the world, Tax as a major instrument and important policy tools have an important role towards increasing the rate of capital formatting and there by achieving a high rate in

economic growth. The role of taxation in economic development lies in its function as raising a maximum volume of revenue.

Value added tax is the most important and effective techniques to collect more revenue for economic development. However, the introduction of VAT, planned in Nepal has triggered a hot debate among the businessmen, government and academic regarding its good and bad effect in Nepalese economy. Many questions remain unanswered and sometimes, are thrown into doubt. Various issues have been raised regarding to VAT system in Nepal. Many problems are arising successively implementation VAT system in Nepal. (Kandel, 2003)

These problems are Lack of suitable management policy of the government, Problem on billing system, Increasing gap between revenue estimated and collection, Wide-spread contradiction and non-cooperation by traders, The existence of open boarder and large amount of unauthorized trade from India to Nepal, Un-necessary price hike in name of VAT, Lack of the co-ordination of VAT department and traders.

This study has been focused in the following issues:

1. In what is trend to VAT revenue has been collecting in Nepal?
2. In what percentage of GDP, does VAT contribute to government revenue?
3. What are the efforts made by government in revenue collection?
4. What is the present performance status of VAT revenue in Nepal?
5. Which are the problems faced by the government in VAT revenue collection?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study has been carried out with some objectives. The main objectives of the study are to analyze the effectiveness of VAT on revenue generation in Nepal and give appropriate suggestions to improve the tax system so that the

government has to collect more revenue and use it in the economic development of the country. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

-) To analyze the trend of VAT collection and its contribution to government revenue.
-) To analyze the problems faced by the government in VAT revenue collection.
-) To examine the efforts made by government in VAT revenue collection.
-) To evaluate the present performance of VAT and its future prospect in Nepal.

1.4 Significance of Study

VAT is the most of the popular idea to collect the revenue for the countries. Evidence shows that VAT was used in most of the countries in short time. There are a lot of researches on VAT in abroad but very few of these are concerned about countries like Nepal. And also most of the efforts on VAT were held only on the theoretical background. Sixteen years have just been passed since VAT because operation. Since there exists on acute resource gap in Nepal the question of resource mobilization is a challenging proposition. In this context, VAT may be instrumental for mobilizing internal resource more effectively. This study is focused on various problem faced by govt. to implementation VAT system and collection of VAT and suggests some measures to solve the problem.

This study is useful for the readers Interested in the field of taxation, policy makers, researchers, tax officials and especially the student of masters degree engaged in the research work on value added tax as well as in the field of Nepalese tax system as a whole. This study provides a clear Idea and knowledge those persons who are Interested to know more about VAT system in Nepal and who are confused about the VAT system.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

-) The study is based basically on the data of 10 years (2003/04 to 2012/13).

-) Basically, the data used in the study from secondary sources and not attempt is done to examine the reliability of the data.
-) The study is limit up to availability data and sufficient literate.
-) The study is based on theory and practice.

1.6 Organization of the study

This study is divided into five different chapters. They are:

1. Introduction.
2. Review of literature
3. Resource Methodology
4. Presentation and analysis of data.
5. Major findings, conclusion and recommendation.

-) The first chapter is about introduction. It includes, background, historical perspective, statement of the problem, objective of the study, limitation and organization of the study.
-) The second chapter is about the review of the literature. Book dissertation, reports and articles have been reviewed.
-) The third chapter is about research methodology. It includes, research design. Population and sample, nature of data gathering procedure, data processing procedure and analysis of data have been described.
-) The fourth chapter deals with presentation and analysis of data. In it tax structure of Nepal and an opinion survey about fine and penalties and other some topic have been analyzed.
-) The final chapter of the study includes findings, conclusion and recommendations.

Finally an extensive bibliography and appendices are presented at the end of the Chapter.

CHAPTER - TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Review

Tax is a compulsory contribution to the government from a person without exception of special benefit. In a broader sense, there are two types of tax. One is direct tax and another is indirect tax, Income tax, property tax, gift tax etc. are the examples of direct tax. It is directly paid by the person on whom it is legally imposed. On the other hand, value added tax, sales tax, hotel tax, entertainment tax, custom duty and excise duties are the examples of indirect tax. It is imposed on one person but paid partly or wholly by another. It means that indirect tax is imposed on one person who transfers the tax liability by collecting it from customer by adding it to the goods and services sold or distributed. Thus, indirect tax is indirectly collected from the general public or ultimate consumer. Value Added Tax (VAT) is the best form of the indirect tax or sales tax which is imposed on value added amount in different levels of production and distribution of goods and services. It is the most important tax innovation of the second half the twentieth century and the speed with which the VAT has spread around to the world is unmatched by that of any other tax in the modern time. The VAT being a tax on value added, created by a business entity and imposed at every stage of business process is different than other kinds of tax. In this sense, the same value added is never taxed twice that is cumulative effects do not occur (Silber consent).

In practice the VAT is collected from producer and distributors at many points and treated as multiple stage commodity tax. The tax base for vat is the value added in production and distribution rather than the value of sense only. Value Added Tax (VAT) is the improved and modified form of the traditional sales tax and avoids cascading effect existed in sales tax. Value Added Tax is levied on value added at each stage of the production and distribution activities. The stage may be import, manufacturing wholesale and retail. Value added is sale

value minus purchase value or conversion cost plus profit. Conversion cost may include wages, interest rents, depreciation and taxes excluding VAT and income tax. Generally the tax base (value added) can be directly ascertained from the following equation (Dr. Pokharal B.B. "Taxation in Nepal").

$$\text{Value Added (tax base)} = \text{sales} - \text{purchase}$$

$$\text{Value Added (tax base)} = \text{conversion cost (i.e. Wages + Interest + Rent + Deprecation)} + \text{Profit}$$

2.2 Origin and Development of VAT in Nepal

The concept of Value Added Tax is originated from Germany in 1919. At the mean time Dr. Wilhem Von Simens developed the philosophy and principle of value added tax by recommending it for Germany to replace turnover tax (multi stage sales tax) to avoid the problems of cascading effect. Prof. Thomas S. Adams recommended value added tax for USA in 1921.

A mission led by Prof. Carl S Shoup proposal a value added for Japan in 1949 and develops its broad structure. "This mission suggested the Fuka-Kachi-Zei (VAT) for Japan in order to avoid the undesirable and unintended effect of the Japanese enterprise and turnover taxes"(Rup B.Khadka). However, the tax was considered very seriously. It was decided by the Japanese Government not to introduce it promptly. Showing the case of further study although, the Michigan State of USA introduced a limited feature of VAT but the tax was not introduced by any country till 1953"(Rup B.Khadka).

The speed of introducing VAT was geared up in early sixties, while Ivory coast followed France by adopting it in 1960, and Senegal in 1961 and it was approved by EC Council of Ministers. They consider VAT as a standard form of sales tax. Brazil and Denmark introduced VAT in 1967 and France extended it through retail level in 1968, which Germany followed the route in the same year by adopting VAT through retail level and Luxembourg and Sweden in 1969. In the movement of introducing VAT Equator, Norway and Luxembourg set up in 1970. Similarly, Belgium and Ireland coincide in the flow of adopting

VAT in 1971 and 1972 respectively. Austria, Bolivia, Italy, UK and Vietnam introduce VAT in 1973. In this concern Vietnam pioneered, in the move being the first country into Asia region and United Kingdom imposed the tax as she becomes a member of the EU.

The continuous flow of adopting VAT stopped in 1978 and 1979 and started to move slowly from 1980 while Mexico culminated it at the same year and Haiti in 1982. Dominican Republic and Guatemala accompanied it in 1983 and by People's Republic of China in 1984, while Indonesia & Turkey adopted VAT in 1985 (Babu Ram Subedi, "VAT and Its applicabilty in Nepal)).

The gear again accelerated toward VAT from 1986 when Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Portugal, Spain and Taiwan amide a change in their sales taxes by a VAT and by Grenada and Greece in 1987. VAT took place in Iceland, Kenya, Pakistan, and Trinidad and Tobago in 1990 while Bangladesh, Benin, Canada, Jamaica, Mali and South Africa adopted VAT in 1991. Albania, Macedonia, Belize Uganda and Guyana adopted VAT in 1996. Among the SAARC countries, India Introduced MODVAT (Modified Value Added Tax) in 1986for manufacturing products in order to correct excise duty. Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri-Lanka adopted value added tax in 1990, 1991, and 1998 respectively. Ultimately Nepal, Surinam and Barbados introduced VAT in the year 1997. Nepal has introduced VAT from 16 November 1997. As a response, the business community showed their dissatisfaction through various ways and HMG has decided to implement VAT in real practice form 13th Feb. 1998 (Babu Ram Subedi, "VAT and Its applicability in Nepal)).

The budget speech of 1995/96 announced that VAT will be introduced from next fiscal year in apparent to make sales tax opportunities in Nepal. Now the value added tax act 1996and value added tax rules 1997 have been approved. Ultimately HMG has decided to adopt VAT from November 16, 1997 somewhat hurriedly in the light of its preparation. It is facing transitional problem as well as sharp opposition from business community. So, it was implemented from 13th February, 1998 in real practice in Nepal.

2.3 Features of VAT

VAT is an indirect tax that is imposed on different goods and services on the basis of value added amount in different stages of production and distribution. It is not a genuinely new form of taxation but merely a sales tax administered in different form, although it is eventually born by the final consumer. VAT is collected at each stage of production and distribution chain. The main features or characteristics of VAT are as follows:

-) It is an Indirect tax.
-) It is based on value added.
-) It is a broad-based tax.
-) It is based on self-assessment system.
-) It avoids cascading and pyramiding.
-) It has the self-policing and catching up benefits.
-) It provides the facility of tax credit and tax refund.

2.4 Types of VAT

There are several bases for classifying VAT. In practical sense, the types of VAT can be classified on a threefold basic on the ground of treatment of producer's goods. The precise treatment of deductibility of tax paid on durable capital goods is of great concern in distinguishing VAT of various types. 'Capital goods' includes any assets that will not be used up entirely within the tax year of purchase i.e. machinery, buildings, equipment, furniture, vehicle etc. goods from the tax base.

The classification of VAT on the basis of the treatment of capital goods is much important. Considering the treatment of capital goods, the following classification has been made in broad sense.

A. Gross National Product Type of VAT

Under this type, capital goods purchased by a firm from other firms are not deductible from the tax base in the year of purchase. It also does not allow the deduction of depreciation from the tax base in subsequent years. Tax is levied both on consumption and gross investment. The tax base of this type of gross domestic product is:

$$\text{Base of VAT} = \text{GNP} = C + I_g$$

Where, C = consumption,

I_g = Gross investment

B) The Income Type of VAT

Under the Income type of VAT capital goods purchased from other firms are not deducted from the tax base, however, the depreciation in the subsequent years is allowed to deduct from the tax base. Similarly, it requires that an excess of year-end inventory over year-beginning inventory excess of year-beginning inventory over yearend Inventory to be deducted. [Shoup, 1969:252]. So the tax base in this type of VAT in the consumption plus net Investment. In aggregate sense that tax base is equal to net national income. In this type,

$$\text{Base of VAT} = \text{NNP} = C + I_n$$

Where, C = Consumption,

I_n = Net Investment

C) The Consumption Type of VAT

All capital goods purchased from other firms in the same tax years are allowed to deduct from the sales value while calculating base under the consumption type of VAT. Although the depreciation is not deducted from the tax base. A tax on the incremental Value Added in the production of consumer goods is referred to as the consumption type of VAT (R.A. Musgrave and P.B. Musgrave). The consumption VAT restricts the burden of tax to final

consumption goods and the exempts' capital goods (David Crowford). In national accounts term the base of consumption type of VAT is :-

$$\text{GNP} = \text{Ig}$$

or

$$\text{GNP} = (\text{In} + \text{D}) + \text{C}$$

Where,

GNP = Gross National Product

Ig = Gross Investment

In = net Investment

D = Depreciation

C = Consumption

Among those three types of VAT, the consumption type of VAT has been widely used in several countries in Europe and elsewhere in recent years. The reasons for the popularity of this type are that this variant does not affect decisions regarding investment and growth since it relieves investment from any tax burden (R.W. Lindholm, "The value added tax", A short review of the literature: journal of Economics Literature).

2.5 Methods of Calculating VAT

VAT can be computed by the following three methods:-

1. Additional method

This method also known as the direct value added computation method. Under this method the tax base is obtained by adding the incomes produced by the firm. In other words the tax base is computed by adding the payments made by the firms to the factors of production employed in turning out the product, such as wages, interest, ret, royalty and profit. This method is appropriate for the income type of VAT that includes in its base in regards to all factors. For example:-

Table: 2.1

Calculating the VAT Liability under Addition Method

	Stages of production and distribution			
	Manufacturing	Wholesale	Retail	Total
a) Wages	1000	500	200	1700
b) Rent	500	200	100	800
c) Interest	400	150	60	610
d) Profit	100	50	40	190
e) Value added (a+b+c+d)	2000	900	400	3300
f) VAT @ 13%	260	117	52	429

Source: Arbitrary Figure Estimated.

2 Subtraction Method

Under this method, value added is determined as net turnover which is obtained by subtracting the cost of materials from sales proceeds. Thus, VAT is levied on the amount which is derived by subtracting purchase from sales. This method is appropriate for the consumption variant of VAT. Under this method for the consumption type of VAT, no account is needed to be taken of capital goods produced within the firm and no inventory accounting is required. For example:-

Table:2.2

Calculating the VAT Liability under Subtraction Method

	Stages of production and distribution			
	Manufacturing	Wholesale	Retail	Total
a) Sales	4000	5000	6000	15000
b) Purchase	2000	4100	5600	11700
c) Value added (a-b)	2000	900	400	3300
d) VAT @ 13%	260	117	52	429

Source: Arbitrary Figure Estimated.

3 Tax Credit Method

This method is also known as the invoice method. Under this method, tax is levied on the total value of sales and tax payers are permitted to deduct from their gross tax liability the taxes already paid by their suppliers and passed on to them. Thus in contrast to the subtraction method, which deduct purchase from sales and levied taxes on the difference, tax on purchase is subtracted from the tax on sales under the tax credit method `under this method excess of input tax over the output tax is refundable or can be claimed as a tax credit generally, value added tax is not to be include in the base, for example:-

Table: 2.3

Calculating the VAT liability under tax Credit Method

	Stages of production and distribution			
	Manufacturing	Wholesale	Retail	Total
a) Sales	4000	5000	6000	15000
b) Tax on sale (13%)	520	650	780	1950
c) Purchase	2000	4100	5600	11700
d) Tax on purchase	2000	900	400	3300
e) VAT @ 13%	200	90	40	330

Source: Arbitrary Figure Estimated.

2.6 VAT Vs Sales Tax

Sales tax is defined as a tax collected at selling point from purchase, while selling the goods services. (This tax is also known as a levied on the use of income. It is the ream rather than personal tax. So it is imposed on market transaction. The Legal base of sale tax is the "selling price of goods and services") (Subedi Babu Ram, "Value added tax and its applicability in Nepal"). Sales taxes are applied to all on a wide range of commodities and services as distinguished from excises imposed upon particular goods or classes of goods. Sales tax like income taxes in the sauce that they are imposed on flows generated in the production of current output but they differ in other

respects. Income taxes are imposed on seller's side of factor transaction (i.e. on the net income received by household) sales taxes are imposed seller' side of product transaction (i.e. on the gross receipts of business firms) (R.A. musgrane and paggy B. Musgrane or Public finance ib theory and practice Mc Graw Hill). Usually the taxes applied to all distribution, except those sales that are explicitly excluded or exempted. In this sense, sales tax could be distinguished as single stage and multiple stage sales taxes, and general sales taxes and relative sales taxes. On these ground, the form of sales taxes are:-

-) Turnover Tax
-) Manufacturer's/importer's sales tax
-) Whole sale level sales tax
-) Retail level sales tax
-) Value added tax

Sales tax is one of the important members of the tax family. It belongs to that type of taxation which is known as "commodity taxation". Sales taxes are imposed upon the sales of all commodities except those specially exempted. Sales tax flat rate levy on the selling price of an item. A sale in a very imposed upon the sales or elements incidental to the sales such as receipts from them of all wide range of commodities, including tax imposed at fractional rates upon a gross receipt in the form of business occupation or license tax (Iron F. Due, "Sales taxation"). Sales taxes are taxes imposed upon sales of goods and services. A sales tax levied on manufacturing is purchase sales tax on consumption.

Sales tax imposed on sales of commodities and services. On the other hand purchase tax applies to the purchase by dealers rather than sales by them. Value added tax (VAT) is a recent innovation in the field of commodity taxation. It is included in the sales tax family but from an analytical point of view, it is better to remember that VAT is essentially different from sales tax because the legal

tax base of VAT (i.e. value added at each stage) is different from the base of sales tax (i.e. total sales value) (Khadka Rup B. "Sales taxation in Nepal").

Sales tax is the base of total sales value but VAT imposed on each stage of value added. Tax formalities will be much easier under the VAT than existing sales tax. Some industrialist and businessmen fear that VAT will complicate to comply with and would require them to hire a separate accountant for the purpose of VAT. This is not true; VAT is easier than sales tax which is shown by follow

Table: 2.4

VAT Vs Sales Taxes

Formalities	Sales Taxes	VAT
Registration	Yes	Yes
Renewal of Registration	Yes	No
Approval of the price by tax office	Yes	No
Certification of invoices by the VAT office	Yes	No
Issuance of invoice	Yes	Yes
Maintenance of books of account	Yes	Yes
Tax credit	Yes (partially only)	Yes (Full)
Submission of Returns	Yes (four forms)	Yes(One form)
Signature of the tax officer on Voucher	Yes	No
Payment of tax	Yes	Yes
Submission of Annual return	Yes	No
Annual Assessment	Yes	No

Source: Khadka Rup B. "Sales Taxation Nepal"

2.7 Nepalese VAT System

The frame work of the Nepalese VAT system is specified in the VAT Act and Regulations. The VAT system is also governed to some extent by the finance Act, 1999. Some procedural matters relating to VAT are also introduced through operating manual. The government also has introduced some notifications relating to the VAT system. Similarly, the VAT Department has issued several circulars on various procedural matters from time to time.

2.7.1 Type of VAT

Nepal has adopted a consumption type of VAT system. Under this system tax is levied on value added at each stage in the process of production and distribution. Particularly speaking, however value added is never calculated directly; but the some result is obtained indirectly through the input tax credit mechanism, i.e. VAT is levied on output and a credit is allowed for the full amount of the tax paid on the business input, including capital goods, at previous stages. The end result is that each and every VAT registrant pays VAT on its value added only.

2.7.2 Tax Exemption and Zero-rating

VAT is based on the destination principle. It is levied on the goods and services where the place of supply is in Nepal and importation of goods and services in Nepal. Exports of goods and services are zero-rated. This means that the tax base is domestic consumption. VAT is a broad-based tax, which applies all business turnovers through to the retail stage, with a few exceptions. It is levied on a large number of goods and services other than those specifically exempted by law.

Currently, the following goods and services are examples from VAT

-) Basic agricultural products such as paddy, rice, wheat, green and fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, eggs, unprocessed cereals, oil seeds, unprocessed

food, etc. but excluding food sold out for sale by hotels, restaurants, cafes and similar establishments.

-) Goods of basic needs such as piped water, fuel wood coal and kerosene.
-) Live animals and animal products.
-) Agricultural inputs such as seed, manure, fertilizer, soil conditioners, and agriculture hand implements and pesticides.
-) Medicines, medical and health services
-) Educational services.
-) Books, newspapers, etc.
-) Artistic and cultural goods and services
-) Specified personal or professional services.
-) Other goods or services such as postal services, Financial and insurance services, bank notes, and cheque books, gold and silver, land and building betting, casinos, Lotteries.

Zero-rating means some items are taxed at zero rates. This further, means that no VAT is payable on them, but they are otherwise regarded as taxable. So, a registered person making zero-rated sale may take full credit for the VAT paid on the taxable inputs to his business. VAT is levied with a single positive rate 13%. A few transactions or goods and services are zero-rated which are as follows

-) Export of goods.
-) Goods or stores taken on board an aircraft, provided that the goods are taken on board an aircraft on flight to a destination outside Nepal for delivery to another country and fuel is used by the aircraft on a flight to a destination outside Nepal.
-) Goods that have been shipped for use stores on a flight to destination outside Nepal.

-) Imports of goods and services by accredited diplomats.
-) Goods or services purchased or imported by His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, His Majesty the Crown Prince, and other members of the royal family.

2.7.3 Taxable Supply

VAT is levied on a taxable supply; which is defined as the process of selling, exchanging or delivering goods or services or the grant of permission there to a contract there for a consideration. To be a taxable supply the consideration can be in money or money's worth.

2.7.4 Place and Time of Supply

Under the Nepalese VAT system the place of supply is defined as follows:-

-) For moveable goods, the place where the goods were sold or transferred.
-) For immovable goods, the place where the goods are located.
-) For imported goods, the customs points where the goods first enter Nepal.
-) For goods supplied by a vender to himself, the place where the vender or producer of the goods resides.
-) For services, where the benefit of serviced is received.

Time of supply is important under VAT in order to establish the tax liability. For most practical purpose, the time of supply will be the date of the invoice, but it is important to bear in mind that there may be an alternative date of supply. Under the Nepalese VAT system time of supply is defined as follows:-

-) The time of supply of goods or services;
-) The time of Issue of an invoice; or

) The time of receipt of payment for the goods or serviced.

In the case of supply of services, the time of supply is defined as the time when the services are performed.

2.7.5 Taxable Value

The taxable value of a transaction is the price paid which is also consideration for him goods or services, by the recipient to the supplier, provided that the supplier and recipient are independent of each other. If the goods are delivered to the recipient of any taxes other than VAT, changeable on the goods or services.

In the case of imported goods, the tax base is the sum of import value, fright, transport cost insurance, commission, import duties plus any changes paid by the importer. In case of a transaction taking place between associated persons, or goods being exchanged or bartered, or at any time when the value declared is lower than the prevailing market value, the taxable value of the transaction shall be the market value of the goods or services. This value shall be taken as the consideration in money agreed between independent sellers and buyers for the supply of goods or services.

2.7.6 Tax Credit

Under tax credit system VAT registrant making taxable supplies, including the zero-rated supplies, are entitled to claim input tax credit. In other words, a tax payer is allowed to deduct tax paid on purchase from the tax collected on sales for his business. It is however, allowed to the extent that the purchased/imported goods and services are used for goods and services sold in taxable transaction, including exports. Since, only VAT registrants are allowed to claim input tax, small vendors falling below the registration threshold and not registered for VAT are required to pay VAT on their purchases but cannot claim an input tax credit. There are four case of tax credit in Nepalese VAT System.

-) In case of Taxable Supply,
-) In case of Mixed Supply,
-) Partial credit,
-) No credit,

2.7.7 Tax Refund

Tax refund is an important element of VAT system. It generally happens in the case of zero-rated supplies such as exports. This is because exporters of taxable goods do not have to collect tax on their exports but are entitled to claim tax paid on the inputs of exports. Tax refund also arises in following situation.

-) Refund to Exporters,
-) Refund to Non-exporters,
-) Refund to Diplomats,
-) Other Refunds

2.7.8 Administration

(I) Registration

Suppliers of taxable goods and services are required to register under the VAT act and collect this tax. It is, however, not necessary for them to register if they deal with only tax exempt goods and services. Similarly, small vendors falling below the registration threshold are also not required to register for VAT. The existing level of threshold is Rs. 2 million. In the case of imports, traders having annual commercial imports below Rs. 20,000,00 are not required to register only when the transaction of taxable supply exceeds the registration threshold. However, vendors falling below the registration threshold can register voluntarily.

(II) De-registration

Apply for de-registration under the following conditions:

-) In the case of an incorporated body, if the incorporated body is closed down, sold or transferred, or if the incorporated body otherwise ceases to exist.
-) In the case of a partnership firm, if it is dissolved.
-) In the case of individual ownership, if the owner dies.
-) If a registered person ceases to be engaged in taxable transactions.
-) If person is registered in error.

(III) Taxpayer Identification Number(TPIN)

Tax payers are required to mention TPINs if the following documents:

-) Tax invoice/abbreviated invoice;
-) Purchase and sales books;
-) Correspondence to the VAT office;
-) Documents relation to income tax;
-) Documents relating to customs duty;
-) Documents relating to the exports/imports; and
-) Documents relating to obtaining a loan from a bank or financial institution exceeding Rs. 100000.

Taxpayers will be submitted these document in VAT office. Then, he will receive identification Number. If a tax payer is deregistered, his Taxpayer Identification Number (TPIN) becomes ineffective. This number is not given to any other taxpayer. If he is reregistered, he is given this number (i.e. the original number) again.

2.7.9 Invoicing

VAT is an invoice-driven system. Under this system, each registrant is required to issue a tax invoice or an abbreviated invoice. Tax invoice issued to VAT tax payer. Tax invoice is a crucial document for VAT as it established the seller's liability for tax and the purchase's entitlement to credit. It provides necessary information required by the VAT act and regulation. However, it is not necessary to specify the format and content of the tax invoice the taxpayer is allowed to prepare the format of tax invoice according to his requirement, Abbreviated tax Invoice which is Issued to unregistered person.

2.7.10 Accounting

VAT registrants are required to maintain purchase and sales books and list all sales and purchase in these books. They are also required to prepare a VAT account.

(I) Purchase Book

VAT registrants are required to maintain an account of their business purchases for VAT purpose. They have to record of purchases by Invoice. At the end of each accounting period VAT registrant must total the amount of taxable purchase/importers, tax-exempt and the tax paid on purchases/imports.

(II) Sales Books

Similarly, VAT registrants are required to maintain account of their sales for VAT purpose. At the end of each accounting period VAT registrants are required to total the amount of taxable (standard-rated and zero-rated) and tax-exempt sales they have made in the period and the tax collected on sales.

(III) VAT Account

VAT registrants are also required to maintain the VAT account. It is a monthly summary of taxable purchase and sales and VAT paid on purchases and charged on sales.

(IV) Others

VAT registrants can maintain their business accounts on computer with prior approval of VAT administration.

(V) VAT Return

In the Nepalese VAT system tax payers must complete a VAT return and submit their returns to the concerned VAT office within 15 days of the month following the end of the accounting period. This is for the use of compulsory registrants; and four months for voluntary registrants. The head office is required to submit tax returns for the transcription carried out by it and its branches and sub branches, if any. There are no special rules, for example for seasonal business or others. Even if there is no transaction, it is necessary to submit a zero return.

2.7.11 Payment of tax and penal provisions

If a registrant's output tax liability is greater than his input tax credit, he is required to remit the difference to the government within 25 days from the close of the month in which the tax liability occurred. Compulsory registrants have to pay tax every month which voluntary registrants will have to pay tax on a trimester basis.

The VAT Act makes provision basis for the additional charges as late payment penalties. The rate of such penalty is 10% of the value payable in the first month, an additional 10 percent in the second month, and then no further action. There is also a provision for interest on non-payment. The current rate of interest is 15% interest on overdue is charged on a calendar Month basis. Penalty for non-issuance of invoice is Rs. 10000 each time. Similarly, a tax payer who has committed fraud or tax evasion will be charged with a penalty not exceeding 100 percent of the amount of tax, or 6 month Jail, or both.

2.7.12 Audit of VAT

VAT audit is a selective review of tax payer's book and records including yearend statement, balance sheet and profit and loss account to ensure that the major area of purchases, sales and stocks are substantially correct. The purpose of the VAT audit is to find out the actual VAT liability of the tax payers according to law and regulation. The VAT audit may be divided into two parts field audit and office audit. Office audit includes advisory visits, verification of records and fraud investigation and the latter includes desk audit checking the return for arithmetical accuracy and completeness.

2.7.13 Use of Computer

The use of computer is an essential feature of modern VAT system. Computers provide a mechanism of operation of VAT system with a greater efficiency at lower costs. As tax collection cost tends to go up than the rate of collection of tax due to the increase in salaries of the employees and stagnant economic activities, the declining prizes for computer both hardware and software with their substantially increased capacity has opened a wider scope for the use of computers in VAT operation with easy and minimum supporting cost. In Nepal, initially, it was planned to computerize the whole VAT administration. But this was changed at later date due of the budget constraints and personal problem. It was decided to computerize the VAT department first and then to extend it to the VAT office in phase wise.

2.8 Review of previous studies

Although VAT is the recent innovation in the field of taxation, several researches, experiment and studies have been making in global context. But very few studies and research have been done on the topic of Nepalese VAT system. Various report, articles, previous research and studies, thesis, dissertation reviewed about VAT and Value added tax system in Nepal in this chapter.

2.8.1 Choi Kwang, (1983): *Value added tax in the Republic of Korea:* Examines and evaluates the Value added tax in Korea from its introduction to its effects on the economy in his paper "Value added tax in the republic of Korea". VAT in People's Republic of Korea was introduced in 1977 as a part of large tax reform with the objectives of the simplification of tax restructure and its administration, the promotion of exports, capital formation and maintenance of neutrality in indirect tax system. Introduction of VAT was also gilded by revenue consideration. The characteristics of Korea VAT were of general type as had been adopted by the European countries. The effect of VAT on the economy has been lesser then its supporter had claimed in its favor or its opponents had feared would result from its introduction. The VAT did not have a major impact on the price increase, it showed a good impact on investment, and VAT supported exporters more than the previous tax system. One of the most controversial issues of VAT was its regressive nees. Studies found that the VAT in Korea was more or less regressive with respect to income. In its overall evaluation, VAT in Korea has worked relatively well, in some case much better than its designer and taxpayers had anticipated. The VAT has broadened tax base, reduced evasion, increased revenue and solved many problems associated with previous taxes.

However, the VAT may be simple in theory; the Korea experience with VAT during last 10 years had made it clear that it was not so simple in practice. It created a host of problems that gave rise to voluminous paper work, more or less arbitrary distortions in trade and consumption and inequalities in the distribution of tax burden. The proper assessment of several problems are relating to VAT including coverage, rate structure administration, special taxpayer, co-ordination with direct taxation etc. It will help other countries to learn from Korea experience. (Choi Kwang, (1983) "Value added tax in the Republic of Korea" Economic Bulletin for Asia and Pacific VOL. No. 2 (Dec) New York:

2.8.2 Lukacs Jozey (1998): Offers an explanation of the underlying theories pushing Hungary to develop a VAT system. Under the substantially changing economic condition, there was a need to lift the state regulation and leave the economy to be operated by the profit mechanism. In addition to certain other factors, the development of market force required through changes in the price structures, its wage content and taxation. In other words, the reform included the tax and price reform was to diminish the tax burden on the business sector, make it more uniform and simplicity in taxation and budgeting relationships. By reducing the part of taxes payable from corporate income the level of producer prices might have fallen with other portion of taxes being transformed into cost. This was going to be ensured by introducing VAT and personal income tax parallel with modifying the taxation of the business sector and system of producer prices. (Lukacs Jozef (1988), "The Introduction of VAT in 1988" Bulletin for the International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation VOL. 41, No. 10 Amsterdam, IBFD).

2.8.3 Carl S. Shoup (1998): In an article made an attempt to analyze the structure of the VAT and different policy issues relating to the developing countries. A VAT covering all economic activities from the earlier stage of farming or mining right through the retail level is considered comprehensive. Consumption type of VAT and tax credit method for computation is superior. VAT is more revenue productive and serves self-enforcing features, and its regressivity can be reduced by providing zero rates for foods and basic essentials. VAT will have a favorable effect and it is relatively easy to administer. But it is inflationary because it must be recouped by firms through an increase in price. In comparison with turnover tax and retail sales tax, VAT stands in the first position but it requires caution in implementation. Although, the choice between turnover tax and VAT becomes a matter of weighing the pros and cons. Basic accounting and efficient tax administration are lacking in developing countries, which creates difficulty for the successful implementation of VAT in such countries. (Shoup S. Carl (1998), "Value

added tax and Developing Countries, Research Observer", VIL. 3, No. 2, the World Bank Washington D.C.)

2.8.4 Alan A. Tait (1991): In a paper entitled "VAT policy, Issue; structure, regressively, inflation and exports" mainly deals on the policy issue of VAT by illustrating some theoretical as well empirical proofs. He has made the following conclusion:- VAT provides a new buoyant revenue base and improves tax system in terms of neutrality and efficiency. Experience broadly shows that VAT contributes from 12 percent to 30 percent of revenue in most countries, representing about 5 percent to 10 percent of gross national product (GNP). However, VAT is more complicated than other sales taxes from administrative point of view and substantial refunds can be involved. Further, collecting VAT and paying refunds make it inefficient.

The study compares VAT and its most usually quoted alternative retail taxes in several respects and concludes; neither RST nor the VAT can tax unofficial and black transactions and both are open to evasion by under recording sales. However undervaluation is more difficult in VAT. A VAT covering all stage of production to the retail level and the services is more preferable single rated VAT with only few exemptions and without zero rates makes it more regressive. However, VAT needs to be evaluated in relative sense for its regressive nature. Further, in trying to soften the regressively of VAT major distortions can be introduced. If VAT is replaced to get equal tax yield, relative price may be increased; and it will have deflationary effect rather than inflationary if net revenue is raised.

Lastly, at least if VAT cannot promote exports world makes the system easier. A VAT administration is affected by the decisions regarding. Whether all retail sales are included; should services be taxed; choice of proper rates; and the treatment of capital goods, financial services, food, small traders. (Tait, Alan A.Ed (1991) "Value added tax" Administrative and policy issue, IMF occasional papers 88 Washington D.C.)

2.8.5 Nepal Chamber of Commerce (1997), "Study Report on Possible Effects of Value added tax indifferent Ares: Study to VAT in Nepalese economy in 1997. Dr. puspa Raj KarniKar headed the team. The main finding of the study report was as follows:

-) VAT effects adversely in price level.
-) It increases the price of imported goods.
-) Ultimately increase the cost of production there by reduces the exports business.
-) Requirement of book-keeping is complicated.
-) It would finally affect the small traders.
-) It in Untimely to implement.
-) It would be unjustifiable on social ground.
-) Present administration is incapable for handling VAT.
-) Computerization system is not sufficient and it is new concept for the tax administration.

The study report suggested for a partial VAT on some commodities. It was in favor of phase-wise implementation of VAT. The study analysis negative impact of VAT neglecting its positive impact.

2.8.6 Dr. Khadka (2000): Nepal Overview of VAT system: In this book "The Nepalese tax system" reviews the Nepalese tax system and tax administration and points out the needs to introduce VAT in Nepal. The main reason to introduce VAT was to develop a stable source of revenue by broadening the tax base. In the coming future, the revenue from custom duty will diminish because of the enactment of SAFTA and WTO agreement. In such condition broad based internal tax system is required.

The sales tax was narrow based and most of the sales tax is collected from custom/manufacturing points. The huge exemption made on socio economic

ground resulted on weak tax administration and low fields of revenue. Moreover, delegation of taxing authority to the local bodies to make them financially autonomous also caused low performance of central taxes. In such a condition, another stresses on the proper implementation of VAT in Nepal. But VAT is not the great panacea because there are many hindrances on the implementation of VAT. Most of the business vendors do not want to register under VAT. Cross checking has not been possible and undervaluation is dominating so, in conclusion, the author stress the VAT will generate more revenue in the days to come when it become fully operational.

2.8.7 A high level task force headed by Prof. Dr. Dahal, Madan K. reviews the Nepalese tax system in (1995): The report outlined the following reason to adopt VAT in Nepal.

-) To broaden the tax base and to increase the tax revenue.
-) The make the tax system transparent and elastic.
-) To prevent tax evasion
-) Tao make the system efficient and
-) To encourage exports.

After analyzing the various aspects of tax structure and the position of the economy, the report finally recommended the following aspects to be incorporated before adopting the VAT in Nepal.

-) A functional organization pattern.
-) Development of effective tax refunds system.
-) Measure to increase self-compliance.
-) Tax payer services and tax-compliance.
-) Computerization of the administration.

2.8.8 Subedi, (1997): In his study has found the VAT is the best form of sales tax as it is neutral regarding the methods of production and the pint of view of

revenue potentiality. The self enforcing method of VAT makes the administrative task easier. The replaced sales tax to be inefficient and less productive because it has created cascading and pyramiding effects. For theory as well as practical purpose, VAT is the best alternative to reduce such inefficient, as it would generate more revenue with fewer distortions.

The study concludes that administrative efficiency is the main problem to implement VAT in Nepal. Other problems associated with the application of VAT are lack of account keeping system, lack of knowledge about VAT, lack of co-ordination between various agencies or organization and Government, lack of co-operation between private and public sectors, low public awareness, tax evading practice etc.

The study recommends that without extending it to retail level desired revenue generation is impossible but it seems to be impossible in the present context of Nepal. So, efficient implementation is necessary which may generate 1.5 to 2.5 fold more revenue. In conclusion, the study states the VAT is not a hen with golden eggs and not a panacea to cure all ill rather it requires active efforts and commitment for all side. (Subedi, Babu Ram (1997) "Applicability of VAT in Nepal", M.A. Dissertation Central Department of Economics, T.U.

2.8.9 Gurung, (2002): In his study that many believed that the VAT would not survive, but the Fact is that it did. The outcome however was unexpected. VAT could not broaden the tax base as desired. Today Nepalese VAT system has a fairly comprehensive base including goods and services are consumption based, and have a reasonable threshold that renders VAT administration practicable. The point that needs to stressed VAT is a modern system of taxation, that pre-suppose the existence of a certain economic order, comprising of business standards and ethics, documentation (technology) and simplified regulations that are simple, respected and complied with. Therefore, successful application of VAT will require assessment of these fundamental pillars, in out context, with a view to gradually overcome inherent deficiencies in each sector with a positive approach. Today every when there is a overall

economic downturn, VAT is flourishing. It is going to remind the mainstay of revenue. (Gurung, Kul Bahadur (2002):"VAT implementation in Nepal (In reference to present position and future prospects)" MBA Dissertation Chantal Department of Management, T.U.

2.8.10 Man Sainju, (2001): The researcher comments the VAT system that was implemented with the objective of introducing a modern tax system to make revenue collection scientific and to assist the development of Nepal has entered its fifth year of existence. Experience of the past four year reveals that the VAT system is gradually succeeding in making the revenue system of Nepal more scientific and has also been increasing internal revenue generation which is very praiseworthy. By gradually resolving the problems seen in its concept, the role of the tax administration, industrialists, businessman, and most importantly the consumers is crucial and hence their full and honest contribution is expected. The mobilization of internal revenue occupies an important role in the mission of national development. Therefore the researcher suggest, a part from the government's commitment and honestly in making a scientific and systematic tax system to make VAT more successful and effective, there is equal need for contributions from industrialist, businessmen as well as consumer. (Sainu Mohan Mand (2001), Value added tax "Four years of implementation", Inland Revenue Department and VAT project Kathmandu.)

2.8.12 Dhungana Yadav Prasad (2003)

He has scrutinized the legal aspects of VAT in Value Added Tax and Its Legal Scrutiny. He concludes that as other areas of economy that are heavily influenced by political instability, corruption, bad governance, frequent change in government and Moist revolution. VAT also witnesses weak implementation owing to these hurdles.

2.8.13 Paudel Prem Raj (2004): in his dissertation by suing the analytical and explanatory research design and having the objective to examine the historical background of VAT in general, to examine the implementation,

problems, effectiveness of the VAT in Nepal concluded after using different statistical and financial tools that the revenue collection from VAT is lower in Nepal than expected due to various problems related to VAT. In his findings, Nepalese VAT law is inappropriate and the administration is worse. He suggests the VAT laws and administration in Nepal be deeply scrutinized. There is shortcoming in the implementation. For the efficiency of tax system, in his view, there must be strong commitment, manpower development planning within the administration. Apart from them, Tax education packages are to be made and initiated hence, tax administration and tax compliance could be improved. He is too optimistic about the prospect of revenue collection from VAT if the problems relating to VAT system in Nepal can be solved and resources fully and effectively utilized. For this, as he recommends, Tax related information should be published regularly through journals, magazines, newspapers pamphlets, radios, television, and cinema. Interview programs with professors, researchers, tax experts and economists should be conducted and published through media. Timely revision should be made in the matter of VAT policy. The most important thing, the members involved in formulating VAT policies must have deep knowledge about VAT.

Dhakal Deb Raj (2004): His thesis was guided by the primary objectives like reviewing Nepal's overall tax structure for the period 1009/91 to 2001/2002, examining the theoretical background of VAT, analyzing the existing VAT system of Nepal with special emphasis on revenue mobilization and identifying the major problems of VAT in Nepal. His study is also chiefly based on the secondary sources and the research design descriptive in nature with the use of figures, ratios, percentages, tables and graphs whenever and wherever necessary. He also concluded that the implementation of VAT system has a greater significance in Nepal. However he comments that the VAT system in Nepal from its inception has been facing innumerable problems, which curtail its merits and effectiveness. According to him, its progress has been slow, initially due to opposition from the business community. He also admits the immense administrative problems. Even after its full-fledged implementation in 1999,

the system has not been taking a considerable place due to administrative inefficiency. VAT regime is extremely challenging in a burgeoning economy like Nepal where, with long open border, a large

Segment of the economy is yet to be monetized. Resistance from the business community, ignorance of general people and the lack of full support and commitment from the politicians and government officials forced the authority responsible for implementation VAT to make compromises on various aspects of VAT which has weakened the process of implementation right from the beginning. To overcome these problems he put forth his recommendation which include the establishment of proper co-ordination between Inland Revenue Department and Ministry of Finance, the amendment of Unpractical acts, rules and regulations, the need to review the VAT laws on the basis of experience gained so far, cutting down of the existing labyrinth of VAT exemption, adoption of dual rate VAT system: a lower rate of tax on the goods and services of general consumption and higher rate on luxurious goods & services, installation of computer and networking system and so on

2.8.14 shakya(2008) :The researcher conclude that the electronic media Currently DANIDA and GTZ have jointly established a VAT project in order to assist he implementation of VAT in Nepal. While the numbers of registrants are increasing butted tax collection has not been satisfactory when compared to the number of registrants. Public awareness is very low. The salesmen are not used to issuing bills and the consumers to receiving them. Undervaluation and smuggling of goods are mostly found. The problem seems to be aggravated by the government's increasing the VAT rate to13% which immensely discourages the customer in demanding bills on their purchases. Truly, recent increment in VAT rate has a fairly negative influence on general people. Their viewpoint is to broaden the tax base instead of increasing the tax rate. Tax rate has been increased time and again for nothing, but this does not get reflected in real revenue mobilizations. Rates should be continued for a long time for transparency and must be incorporated in VAT Act itself. So, the government

has to pay serious heed in increasing the tax base instead of increasing the tax rates. International experience tells us that the gradual lowering of duties or tax rate is an effective tool in achieving the desired goals rather than increasing it. Periodical policy has also been obstacles for its speedy enforcement, and a major hurdle that has hurt revenue generation. Excise duty is an important source for VAT, but it has not been effectively administered. Custom officials are more worried on customs duty than VAT collection. Widespread leakages are normal practices due to lack of professionalism, integrity, technically competent, and international orientation. Tax auditors have been auditing without basic knowledge and academic background. As it's weakly enforced, many sectors are out of tax net. Taxpayers complain that the procedures are complicated and time consuming during the decision-making process.

2.8.15 Pathak Jayendra (2009): The researcher conclude that, during the research studies, the researcher have found many number of positive and negative comments about Value added tax system in Nepal from the persons of government tax experts, businessmen and consumers. The major findings of this research are as follows:

Administrative capability is great importance for the effective implementation of VAT in Nepal. Some aspects with private sector, oral structure, audit and inspection system, reward and punishment, political intervention, selection of skilled and experience manpower are needed to improve for effective implementation of VAT. The implementation of VAT in Nepal is a good case for other countries to study when considering the reform of their indirect tax system. But the culture of doing business without maintaining proper books of accounts or maintaining multiple sets of book of account have made implementation of VAT difficult. From the study about "Value added tax system in Nepal", it is found that, there are lots of problems in VAT existing now. Most of the traders, businessmen and general public do not have obstacles idea about VAT. They have been facing many problems, such as pricing problem maintaining accounting problem and more over billing problem.

Businessmen and traders are not encouraged by the government and tax administration. However, now the government has started to introduce special package programmers, but it is not enough. The functional structure and computerized administration made it possible not only to monitor revenue but also each and every functional target. Enforcement become more effective and ever voluntary compliance increase during this period, however, the level of proper enforcement and staff attitude problems still had a negative influence on compliance and the program issuance of bills remained a major bottleneck.

The problem is further intensified due to lack of culture of issuing and receiving bills at the point of sale and purchases, non-adherence to standard norms and codes of doing business, negative behaviour of tax officials and lack of sense of accountability in the government and political parties. It is a big challenge to resolve these problems. Apparently VAT cannot deliver the intended results unless these problems are addressed seriously. The existence of open boarder and large amount of unauthorized trade from India and China pose a great threat to the success implementation of VAT in Nepal. The illegal imports would help to form a channel of unrecorded trade or black market channel resulting in a large-scale tax evasion, because the tax administration is not strong enough to check the situation. The illegal trade and tax evasion will not improve, if the tax administration does not improve on the physical and technical checking as well as boarder patrolling and posting of honest and dedicated official at custom point. Although, The revenue collection from VAT and registration is increasing trends but not satisfactory. In Nepal, more revenue can be produced by 'widening' the coverage of VAT small traders which fall on threshold limit could not have been brought under VAT net. They should be registered. The revenue can increase by discouraging tax evasion. There is wide spreading practice of evading tax.

2.8.16 Rajib Dahal (2012): Arguably, the easy and effective ways to curb the threat posed by exempt products/services are to make them taxable by declaring the rate of tax at Zero Percentage for these products/services. This is

internationally known as ‘Zero – rated goods/services’. Our Nepalese VAT law has already enumerated this concept but only few categories of items and transactions find place in Zero-rated list.

Currently, the exports are Zero – rated which is in consonance with international tax principle that only the products/services be exported and not the taxes so that our products become competitive in international markets. Other Zero rated transactions in the list are the supplies made to industries located at Special Economic Zone (SEZ), battery used in solar power generation and manufactured by domestic manufacturers etc. The need of the hour is to reduce the number of items/services and transactions currently mentioned at Annexure – I of VAT and move them to Annexure – II so that exempt products would be converted to taxable one, i.e. to convert them to ‘Zero-rated’ goods/services.

By introducing the concept of ‘Zero – rated’ for maximum number of goods and services, the goods and services would get taxable life – making inputs utilised for producing these zero rated goods creditable. Though there may not still be output tax liability, the vendor would be able to use the credits that it has accumulated while producing/distributing ‘Zero – Rated Goods’. Therefore, the expansion of this concept in VAT laws will make a good impact on the business community and ultimately, the impact will be felt by the consumers. A small effort from government side can make a big difference!

Another possible remedy that can be injected to streamline the credit mechanism would be rather than making these products exempt, a small VAT should be imposed on them. In Nepal, currently, there are only two VAT rates – 0% and 13%. In this context, a middle path can be found making majority of currently exempt products taxable, say at the rate of 1%-3%. Though imposition of tax may make these products little more expensive and may not go well with ‘people – centric!’ political class but we must understand that imposition of tax at small rate will not be so burdensome on us- the public and on the other, and helps not to snap the supply chain.

From the point of collection of revenue too, mostly these products are relatively inelastic and therefore, will not have any impacts on their demand. There would be more positives to the economy in the long run with these measures which may not at first glance, look so populist. This second prescription is recommended only when government is unable to declare exempt goods as 'Zero – rated' having constraints due to other economic factors. Whatever government does, however, should be for giving impetus to economic development and should propel our economy to forward direction.

2.9 Research Gap

About sixteen years have already been passed since VAT came into operation but very few studies had undertaken on the topic of VAT in Nepalese context and most of the studies were related with theoretical aspect. In this study, the researcher try to evaluate Nepalese VAT by identifying existing problems in major market area of Kathmandu city by conducting field survey, in order to know same how about the practice experience of VAT. Further, an attempt has been made to analysis revenue pattern of VAT in government revenue and overview of the future prospect as well. So, the study will be fruitful to the interested person parties, students, professor, government and businessman for academically as well as policy prospects.

CHAPTER- THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is focused particularly on Value added tax system in Nepal. So, materials of information relating to value added taxation is collected from different sources as possible. secondary sources of data has been used to fulfill the objectives of the study, especially to fulfill the objectives of examining the secondary sources of data and information related to VAT are derived from books, booklets, magazines etc. Where as to examine the various issues pertinent to a VAT in Nepal and to suggest useful alternative to the problems.

3.1 Research Design

Most of the materials of this study are concerned with past phenomena of the performance either numerical or theoretical. Basically it will be theoretical as well as practical study, on VAT administration. This study has tried to analyze the system by its own procedure. Basically, descriptive analysis, tabulation, interaction with resource person, secondary data has been followed.

3.2 Population and Simple Size

The area of VAT population is so large and complex that it is almost inconvenient to distinguish and count. So, in this study, for simplicity, the sample is drawn from population that includes VAT expert/officials, businessmen and customers for better result; the purposive sampling method is followed.

3.3 Data Collection Source

Secondary data have been collected from VAT department, Internal Revenue Department (IRD), Income tax office, Ministry of Finance, published reports, booklets and other articles. Report from economic surveys, Journals and newspapers also collected form investigation.

) **Secondary Data**

The secondary data have been collected from the books, articles, magazines, booklets, newspaper and annual report. The major sources of secondary data are:

1. Published documents from Ministry of Finance as Economic Survey.
2. Published report and Seminar paper of industry and trade association.
3. Annual report from Inland Revenue Department.
4. Published Journals from VAT department, tax office, Nepal Rastra Bank, Budget Speech and Chamber of Commerce.
5. News paper, Journals, Business age, Rajaswa Bajar, Soptlight, Nepal Tax Patrika VAT act 2052, Income tax act 2058 etc.
6. Published and Unpublished report, dissertation, project work etc.
7. International Monetary Fund (IMF) and May more.

3.4 Procedure of Processing and Analysis of Data

Collected data have been firstly tabulated into separate format systematically according to the subject in order. Then, simple statistical tools such as average, percentage, graph and chart have been used where necessary and they have been presented and analyzed in descriptive way.

) Average

) Percentage

CHAPTER - FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 Performance of VAT

The first step in the actual operation of a VAT is the registration of firms subject to the tax and the development of a master role of tax payers. In this process, all the vendors having a taxable business require to register for VAT. Any business enterprises if they desire to register can register voluntarily. However, there is no compulsion to register for small vendors who have an annual turnover below the threshold limit.

4.1.1 Registration

The registration procedure starts with a notice to the potential taxpayers through extensive publicity campaign. Then registration forms are distributed so that the vendors will fill up to be a formal member of the taxpayer under the VAT system. Then the registration form is returned back to the VAT department and their coding is made. Thus registered taxpayers may be unknown about VAT in detail so an informative visits needs to be made and check whether the details provided by the taxpayers are correct or not. Although all the vendors having the transaction of taxable capacity may not be registered so it is almost essential to make a door-to-door check, especially in developing countries. The newly hired staff of inspectors and enforcement officers can be used for this purpose. However, vendors may desire to come into the VAT net since an unregistered vendor can neither claim back input tax paid on his purchase nor collect output tax on his sales and hold it until it is required to be paid to the Inland Revenue Department. The trend of VAT registrants is as below table : 4.1

Table:4.1**Trend of VAT Registrants**

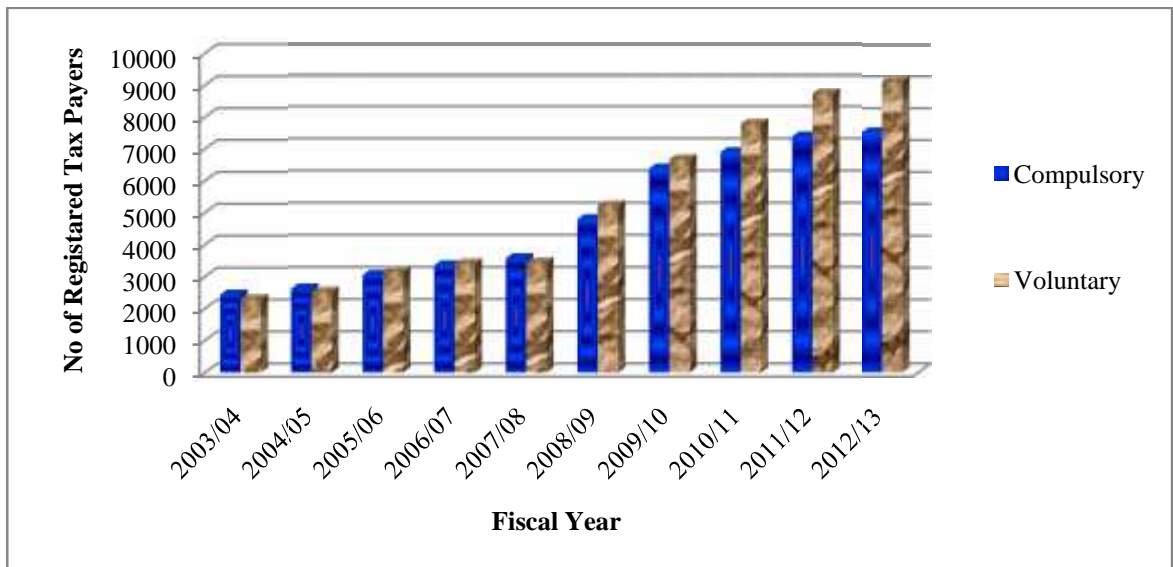
Years	No. of registered tax Payers			
	Compulsory		Voluntary	
	No.	Increase%	No.	Increase%
2003/04	2439	-	2300	-
2004/05	2608	6.929	2517	9.435
2005/06	3553	16.219	3427	24.752
2006/07	3031	9.898	3140	8.121
2007/08	3331	6.665	3395	0.943
2008/09	4765	34.112	5201	51.765
2009/10	6343	33.116	6636	27.591
2010/11	7341	7.977	7745	16.712
2011/12	7521	7.184	8687	12.163
2012/13	6849	2.452	9135	5.157

Source: Inland Revenue Department, Kathmandu.

Table 4.1 shows no. of entities and organizations registered into VAT office compulsory and voluntary from FY 2003/04 to 2012/13 No. of registrants. Both compulsory and voluntary registrants are increasing trend. To calculate increase percents are based on each year. Increasing trend of voluntary registrants are growing rapidly then compulsory registrants. In FY2005/06 increasing percent of compulsory and voluntary registrants are 16.219% and 24.752% respectively. In fiscal year 2012/13 no. of compulsory and voluntary registrants are 6849 and 9135 and their increase percent 2.452 % and 5.157s% respectively.

Figure: 1

Trend of VAT Registrants



4.1.2 Tax Invoices

The tax invoice is a crucial document for VAT as it establishes the seller's liability for tax and the purchaser's entitles to credit. A VAT registrant is required to issue a tax invoice whenever a transaction takes place, although, it is not desirable to require that invoices be issued, particularly on smaller transaction. However, it is desirable to require that invoices be issued on all sales to other registered forms, and on all sales in excess of a certain monetary sums. In the case of the small transaction made with the unregistered purchasers that is consumers. It is better to use the abbreviated invoice, if this facility is allowed by the VAT administration. In general two types of invoices – tax invoices and final consumer invoices are issued. The former is issued to the VAT registered sellers and the latter is issued to the unregistered purchases.

Tax invoice must be prepared in three copies and the first copy should be clearly identified as a tax invoice. The original copy is given to the purchaser, the second copy is retained for audit purpose and third copy is used by the seller in preparing a record of the transaction. It becomes the duty of purchaser to obtain an invoice. Tax invoice must be prepared in three copies and the first copy should be clearly identified as a tax invoice. The original copy is given to the

purchaser, the second copy is retained for audit purpose and third copy is used by the seller in preparing a record of the transaction. It becomes the duty of purchaser to obtain an invoice.

Tax invoice is the important document for tax computation. However, sometimes invoices are not at all necessary, such as in the case of a self supply, while ;in some cases they are for all practical purposes not possible e.g. newspaper sale, street stalls, passenger transport etc. That is why vendors are not required to issue a tax invoice. For example, in Korea a tax invoice need not be issued for the supply of zero rated goods and services, a supply of goods and services without any consideration, transportation by taxi, street stall sales and peddling etc. The self – policing mechanism is served by VAT only when the invoice system is accurate. So, buyers are needed to make responsible for demanding an invoice for their purchase exceeding a certain amount and a sample check of the place of business is needed in order to control tax evasion.

4.1.3 Accounting

Every VAT registered vendor should keep clear accounts of his purchase and sales, which come into the VAT base. The record of all invoices including other information such as the serial number and data of issue, transaction subject to different rates, The amount changed, self consumed goods etc. should be kept fairly so that VAT authorities can review, check, calculated the amount of VAT and tax credit easily. Generally, such records are kept fairly for 4 to 6 years so that it can be provided to the tax administration if asked to check its accuracy and fairness. Although the period relating to the preservation of the accounts may depend on, the provision regarding the period in which the final VAT assessment must be completed or the case finalized, in case of appeal. It is desirable to make such a period as short as possible because longer the period for the preservation of accounts the more of the burden it puts to the registered vendors. The tax administration is not responsible if any vendor cannot get r refund due to the lack of proper records.

Accounting system can be made simple and clear by using a separate purchase book to record all the details of purchases and a separate sales book, which records all the details of sales. However, in case of small vendors the cash flow problems can be made simple by allowing accounting for their output tax and input tax only upon receipt or payment. Government can also provide a forum for the accounting purpose to vendors. However, it is undesirable to prescribe one exact form because record systems differ significantly among the various types of business.

4.1.4 Tax Assessment

VAT is a self-assessed tax. Tax-payers determine the tax liability themselves and tax invoice, purchase and sales book help them in assessing their liabilities themselves. The registered businessmen are the agents at the government as they need to collect taxes and submit to the government. The registrant is required to remit the difference of VAT on or before the 25th day following the end of each of each month. Hence the role of purchases book, sales book and a VAT account is very crucial under VAT system assessment is a process to investigate, compare and reconcile documents and determination of annual to be paid by tax payers. Assessments are:-

-) General Assessment
-) Computer Assessment
-) Management Assessment

4.1.5 Filing of Returns or Tax Return

A tax return is a summary of the transaction of a VAT registered vendor which consists of total purchases, total sales, input tax, output tax, net tax liability etc. during a taxable period. Section 18 of the VAT act 2052, all taxpayers are required to submit a tax return on a self-assessment basis within the 25th day of the following months, i.e. within 25 days at the expiry of the tax period. Return could be debit, credit or zero.

After filling the tax return form, each vendor requires to submit it and the tax due within the specified period. The payment system having frequent interval is desirable which avoids the accumulation of the liabilities that the vendor cannot meet. Such a frequent interval also provide and even flow of money to the government and smooth out the work load as compared to longer intervals, General practice also shows that the standard tax period is of one month. Usually, payment of VAT is making through banks.

4.1.6 Non – Filers

There is a legal prevision in VAT law that all the registrants are required to submit their tax return after 25 days of completion of tax period. It does not matter whether transaction is done or not in any tax period. It is necessary to submit the tax return within specified time. Registrant who becomes fall to submit their tax return is known as non filers.

At the initial stage of VAT introduction the numbers of non-filers where high as stared in the following table 4.2.

Table : 4.2

Status of Non-filers

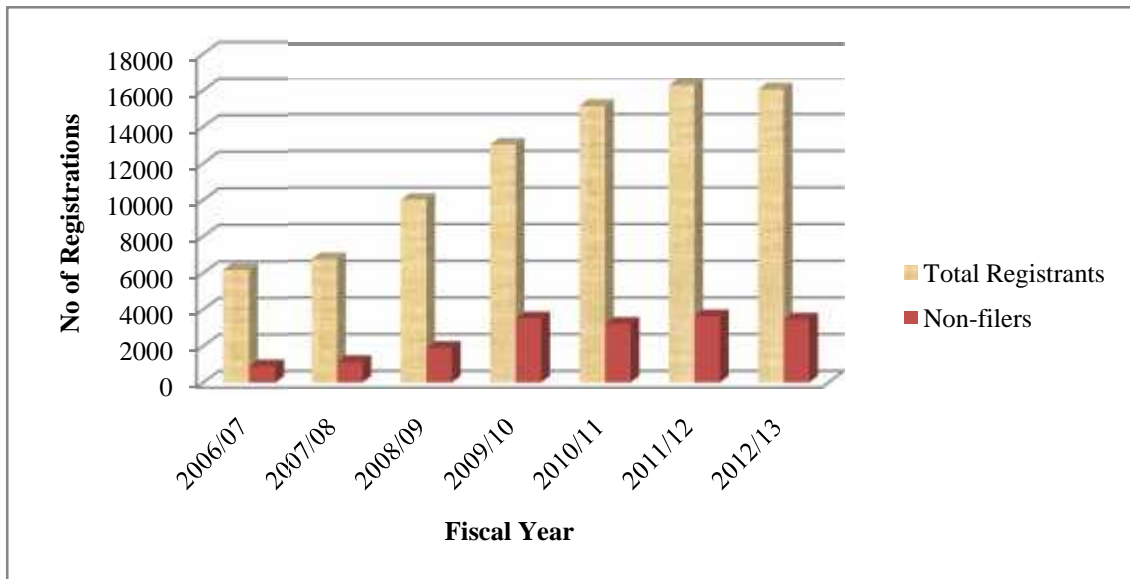
Fiscal Year	Total Registrants	Non-filers	Percentage (%)
2006/07	6171	898	14.55
2007/08	6726	1120	16.65
2008/09	9966	1893	18.99
2009/10	12979	3504	27.00
2010/11	15086	3206	21.25
2011/12	16208	3614	22.30
2012/13	15984	3437	21.50

Source: Inland Revenue Department, Kathmandu.

Table 4.2 show that the status of non-files. In fiscal year 2006/07 total no. of non-filers were 898 which was 14.55% of total registrant. In fiscal year 2009/10 no. of non-filers was high percentage of total no of registrants which was 27%. In fiscal year 2012/13 no. of non-filers were 3437 which was 21.5%.

Figure :2

Status of Non-filers



4.2 Present Status and Prospects of VAT in Nepal

4.2.1 Present Status of VAT

After several years of preparation, VAT was introduced and survived because of the efforts of a small group of extremely dedicated, motivated and hard working people who never gave up their hopes of making VAT successful one day. In Nepal it was decided to introduce VAT, as this form of taxation seems to be the best for any type of country. VAT would make it possible to broaden the tax base, to have a simple and modern tax system that exempted export and basic goods from taxation and finally to increase revenue. The functional structured has proved its metal during the ten years of VAT implementation, as the VAT department was conceded of the modern, transparent and professional public service sector in Nepal.

The implementation VAT has already passed ten years. The first two years of the VAT i.e. pre and post VAT era heralded many Ups and downs. But the VAT made history by emerging as a winner despite all odds. As fate would have it, untraceable negotiation, procrastinate action, resentment by traders etc. put VAI off balance. It is sad that despite much hype and preparation, the result of VAI has been debatable. To some it is just another felled attempt, but others are still watching patiently for the delivery of what it was exempted to do, the present status of VAT in Nepal analyze following three position.

(a) Status of Registration

Efficiency in information to tax payers and tax payer's services are the two components that have a direct bearing on the actual level of enforcement. The VAT registrants were increasing trend every year. Total no. of VAT registrant in Fiscal year 2003/04 was 38668 and in Fiscal year 2012/13 were 129899. It means no. of registered tax payers in increasing trend indicated right trade towards achieving this balance. But then the efficiency in information services and facilities are more effective component.

(b) Status of VAT Collection

The collection amount of VAT in present is very negligible. It means it is not that VAI policy and administration have been failed. There are a lot of problems which are directly affecting on tax revenue. The main problem of the country in present political instability terrorism because of terrorism problems more than 50% tourist has been reduced from second and third country as that the business of hotels restaurant industries area as well as many other sector of the country could not collected as estimated revenue. In Fiscal year 2003/04 indirect tax was Rs. 1415.8 billion. Similarly in FY 2012/13 indirect tax and VAT were Rs. 3703.2 and 8895.17 billion respectively.

C Status of VAT Administration

The administration is the vital tools of every tax system. However VAT is the modern and scientific tax systems. The account system of VAT is based on

computerization. After more than seven years of operation of VAT in a country like Nepal it has been vindicated once again that good tax means good' administration. The VAT administration also started with a new vision. Human Resource development, computerization, functional structure, decentralization etc. were down by Nepalese government. The successful implementation of VAT need vigorous, dynamic, self motivated, trained skilled and capable administration.

4.2.2 Prospects of VAT in Nepal

Though VAT, at present is still facing problems, there problems can be overcome is VAT is implemented honestly and effectively and this will help to change whose revenue structure of the country. For this if the government has to take stern action against anyone who does not comply by its regulation, it should not hesitate to do so. But as the first and foremost step the government officials must show their integrity to implement VAT. The following can be the measures to make VAT a success in Nepal.

(a) Creating public Awareness about VAT

In Nepal the main glitch in the VAT system is the lack of public awareness. Many people are still not clear about the concept of VAT. Even ten years of its implementation, the working of VAT and its effects are still unclear to them. The culture of asking for bills while purchasing goods has not developed so far. Until the bills are not issued, VAT cannot be effective.

At the time when VAT was introduced, the government had lunched campaigns through TV, radio and newspapers to educate the public. The efforts to educate the public showed be continues. At present, the IRD through the media has been creating awareness among the consumers and their need to ask for the invoice for purchase. The advertisement and hoardings have been quite successful in convincing the customers of their rights and how the vendors have exploited them. Thus, the vendors will be bound to-issue invoices.

(b) Educating Tax Payers

Strong voices against VAT have been raised by the business community right from the beginning this is natural because first of all people try to resist to change and the second reason is that most of the businessmen do not keep proper accounts and most of them evade taxes this is against the principal of VAT. Tax him business community of the tax payers should be educated regarding the merits and demerits of VAT. For this, frequent interactions and a special education program can be launched. Call centers should be set up to provide information and various aspects of VAT.

(c) Decreasing the custom duties

The problem of under inducing to a greater extent can be solved by the reduction in the rates of custom duties and increase in the exemption limit of income tax. Accurate invoicing is likely to take place only if the government pays heed to the place of the tax payers.

(d) Simplifying the Refund System

The tax refund is the basic essence of VAT. The refund system, if improved, can do wonders with the VAT system. Delays in the refund of tax should be avoided in order to impart confidence in the VAT system. Obviously, people would object to VAT if refunds are not made timely by the tax authorities. Making due refund claims is the right of the tax payers and making the refund system systematic and easy is the duty of the tax officers. Only by making the refund system simple will the appropriateness of the VAT system and its credibility increase. However, the tax officer's shows are equally cautious to detect fraudulent refund claims made.

(e) Increasing Administrative Efficiency

Improving the administrative capability is the key requirement to ensure that VAT achieves success. VAT system requires extra skills and knowledge, especially for auditing and investigation purposes. Comprehensive training

should be imported to tax officials which covers everything from theoretical aspects of VAT. Operational issues, interpretation of VAT law, rules and regulation, registration procedures, filing returns and payments, compliance, tax payer's services, tax credit, auditing and investigation skills, general knowledge of computers spot observations and interaction with the businessmen.

4.3 Trend of VAT Collection over the Study Period

Revenue mobilization in Nepal was slow for a long time. It was not more than 12% of GDP; all the known and required reform measures were implemented in custom duties, excise duties, sales and income tax. The reform packages advised by the World Bank and IMF were implemented. Even than the pace of revenue mobilization was slow. It led to the search of another tax system. In a sense, it was quit natural as in the world and especially among developing nations, the success story of VAT was very popular. The rate of revenue mobilization, in especially those countries under VAT regime, was encouraging. Within a short span of time more than 120 countries adopted this tax system though Nepal was still to enter into this regime. In the backdrop of the failure of all known measures to increase revenue, it was quite natural to expect that VAT would enhance revenue collection and this was exactly the case when VAT was first introduced in Nepal.

VAT is a most scientific, innovation and powerful tax with built in quality of universal application for both developed and developing economies. The biggest virtue of VAT is that it is revenue buoyant and highly instrumental for resource mobilization especially in an economy with actuate shortage of resources. Now VAT rate is increased from 10% to 13% has fairly comprehensive base including goods and services, is consumption based, and has a reasonable threshold that renders VAT administration practicable. Nepalese VAT system has already come a long way and that it should experience further revenue productivity in the future. In spite of preliminary resistance, VAT is currently well received by the consumer as well as business

and industrial communities of Nepal, for this is account based tax that lead to transparency and accountability both on the part of tax payers and tax collectors. The trend of Nepalese VAT collection was increasing trend over the study period from 2003/04 to 2012/13 which was shown in was shown in the following table no. 4.3.

Table :4.3

Trend of VAT collection Over the Period

Year	VAT Collection	Increasing %
2003/04	1447.89	-
2004/05	1888.54	30.43
2005/06	2161.07	14.43
2006/07	2609.56	20.75
2007/08	2981.57	14.26
2008/09	3970.09	33.15
2009/10	5492.09	38.34
2010/11	6166.36	12.28
2011/12	7093.4	15.03
2012/13	8895.17	25.40

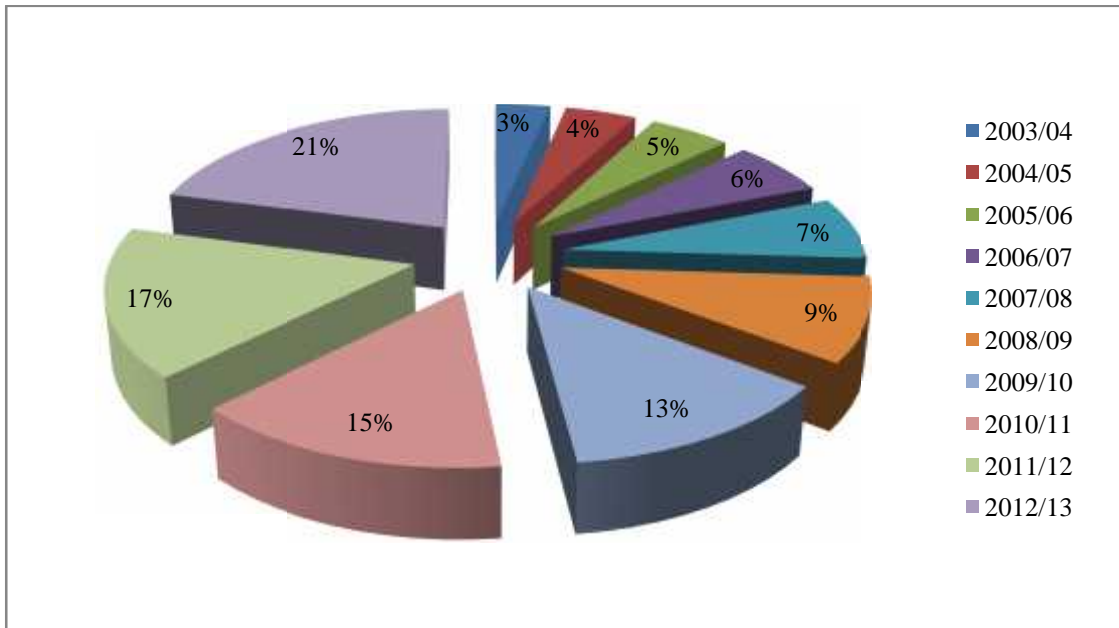
Source: Inland Revenue Department, Kathmandu.(Annual Report,2069/70)

Table 4.3 shows that VAT Revenue collection was increasing trend. Besides Fiscal Year 2005/06, in this fiscal year, the revenue collection was decreased in comparison to previous, this decrease in present age was -0.16%. The net VAT revenue collection in fiscal year 2003/04 was Rs. 1447.89billion. The highest increasing percent age of VAT revenue collection was in the fiscal year 2009/10 which was 38.34%.In fiscal year 2012/13, the revenue collection was Rs.8895.17 billion. In this year increase percentage was 25.4%.

These table 4.3 can be shown by following pie chart:

Figure: 3

Trend of VAT collection



The last 10 years trend of VAT shows many Ups and downs in VAT revenue collection. It is more obvious that revenue collection through VAT would also not be the exception since there is as lot of instability in political situation as well as in economic trends. There might be a lot of reasons behind the less collection of VAT revenue, but in this context these reasons are not concern to topic. Using these last 10 years trend it is an attempt to project the growth and size of next 7 years. For forecasting trend of VAT revenue collection future 12 years by using "Least Square Method" (See Appendix No – 3). These values Are shown in the following table.

Table : 4.4

Estimated Trend of VAT Revenue Collection for 7 year (In Rs. Billion)

Year	Estimated VAT	Increasing %
2014	8707.97	5.06
2015	9514.77	4.60
2016	10321.6	4.40

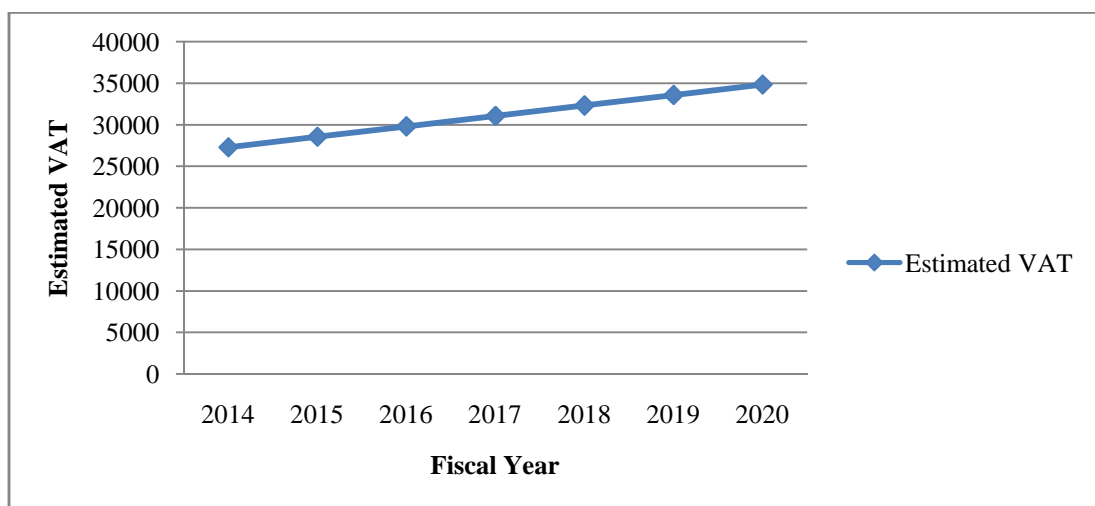
2017	11128.4	4.21
2018	11935.2	4.04
2019	12742	3.89
2020	13548.8	3.74

Source: Forecasted Figure

The future trend of VAT revenue collection will be increasing trend but increasing percentage will be decreasing trend. In year 2014, the VAT revenue collection will be Rs. 8707.97 billion and increasing percentage will be 5.06%, after seven year i.e. year 2020 VAT revenue collection will be Rs. 13548.8 billion and increasing percentage will be 3.74. Next 12 year i.e. year 2025, VAT collection will be Rs. 18389.57 billion and percentage of increasing VAT revenue collection will be 3.74. In this way the future trend of VAT revenue collection will be smoothly increasing trends. This table no. 4.4 can be shown by following, trend line.

Figure: 4

Estimated Trend of VAT Revenue Collection for Future 7 years



VAT revenue is classified into import revenue and inland production revenue. In fiscal year 2003/04 out of total VAT revenue the percentage of Inland production revenue and import revenue was 57% and 43% respectively and in

fiscal year 2012/13 this percentage was 59% and 41% respectively. The VAT collection from Inland production and import is shown separately as in the following table

Table : 4.5
Composition of VAT revenue

Rs. in billion

Fiscal Year	Inland production	Import	Total
2003/04	825.22	622.67	1447.89
2004/05	1243.95	644.59	1888.54
2005/06	1470.31	650.76	2121.07
2006/07	1675.24	934.32	2609.56
2007/08	1862.61	1118.96	2981.57
2008/09	2348	1622.09	3970.09
2009/10	3061.48	2430.61	5492.09
2010/11	3532.51	2633.85	6166.36
2011/12	4091.79	3001.61	7093.4
2012/13	5240.97	3654.2	8895.17

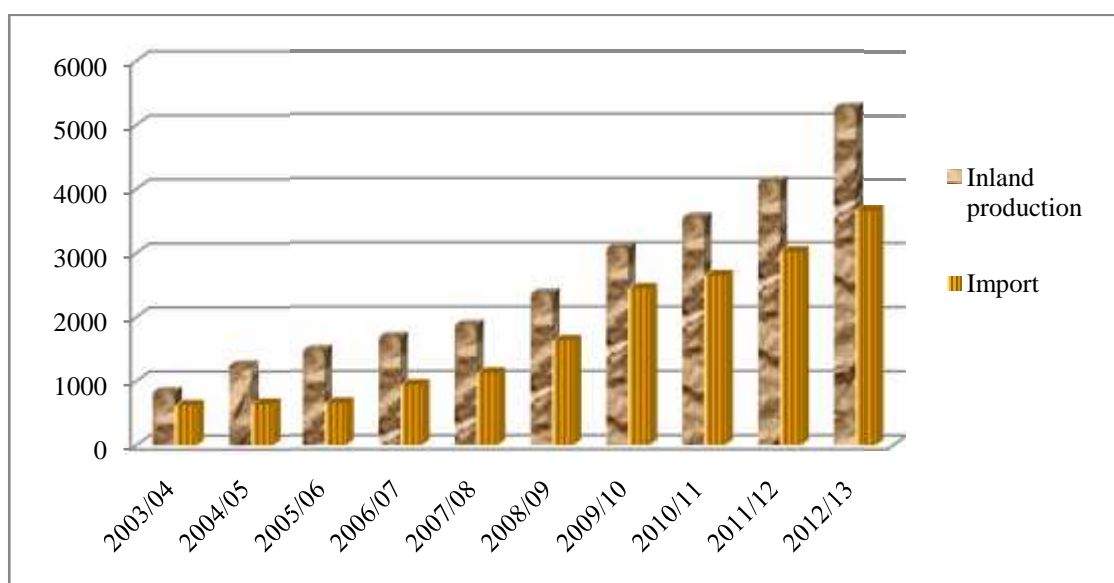
Source: Inland Revenue Department, Kathmandu.(Annual Report2069/70)

Table 4.5 shows the contribution to VAT revenue collection from inland production and import revenue. In every fiscal year from fiscal year 2003/04 to 2012/13, revenue collection from import was higher than the revenue collection from inland production. In fiscal year 2003/04, 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 the amount of VAT revenue collection from inland production were Rs. 825.22, 1243.95, 1470.31, 1675.21, 1862.61, 2348, 3061.48, 3532.51, 4091.79 and 5240.97 billion respectively. In fiscal year 2012/13, VAT revenue collection from Inland production and import was Rs. 5240.97 and 3654.2 billion respectively.

These tables 4.5 can be shown by diagram as follows.

Figure : 5

Composition of VAT revenue



Finally, the VAT collection trend of the study period was increasing trend but it was not in satisfactory level. Actual VAT collection was not reach expect level. However not only in Nepal but actual implementation of VAT in many developed as well as undeveloped countries shows that many difficulties in applying VAT, and could not collected revenue as expected. The less collection of VAT revenue seems the lack of proper implementation so that the government has to be trying to emphasis on the effective VAT implementation. There are certain points which may be useful in order to so effective implementation and collection in Nepal that are as follows:

- a) Increase the administration capability.
- b) Developed potential taxpayer identification.
- c) Provide incentive for traders.

4.4 Contribution of VAT in Government Revenues

The income of the government through all sources like taxes, fees, fines/penalties, donation etc is called government revenue or public revenue. Public revenue may be divided into two main headings: tax revenue and by non tax revenue. Tax revenue contributes about three quarters of total revenue

while non-tax revenue represent about one quarter of total revenue at the central level.

Table : 4.6

Composition of tax and non-tax revenue

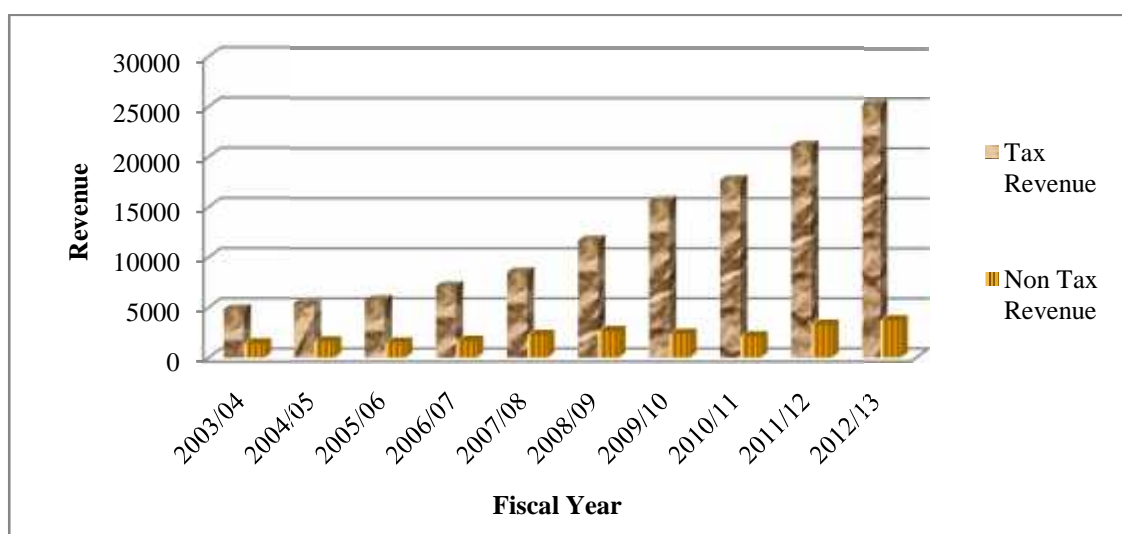
Fiscal year	Total revenue	Tax revenue		Non-tax revenue	
		Rs.	% of TR	Rs.	% of TR
2003/04	6233.1	4817.3	77.29	1415.8	22.71
2004/05	7012.27	5410.47	77.16	1601.8	22.84
2005/06	7228.19	5743.04	79.45	1485.15	20.55
2006/07	8771.21	7112.67	81.09	1658.54	18.91
2007/08	10762.25	8515.55	79.12	2246.7	20.88
2008/09	14347.45	11705.19	81.58	2642.26	18.42
2009/10	17994.58	15629.49	86.86	2365.09	13.14
2010/11	19837.59	17722.72	89.34	2114.87	10.66
2011/12	24437.3	21172.18	86.64	3265.12	13.36
2012/13	28960.39	25257.19	87.21	3703.2	12.79

Table 4.6 shows the composition of Nepal's total revenue, which constitutes tax and non-tax revenue from the fiscal year 2003/04 to 2012/13. The share of tax revenue has always been greater than the share of non-tax revenue. This indicates that the role of tax revenue is very much important in revenue mobilization of Nepal and to meet the increasing government expenditure.

In fiscal year 2003/04, the total revenue collection was Rs. 6233.1 billion in which the contribution of tax and non-tax revenue was 77.29 and 22.71 % respectively. In fiscal year 2012/13, the total revenue collection was Rs. 28960.39 billion in which these share of tax and non-tax revenue was 87.21 and 12.79% respectively. The contribution of both tax and non-tax revenue to total revenue seem to be growing simultaneously. These table no 4.6 can be shown by graph as below

Figure : 6

Composition of tax and non-tax revenue



VAT play vital role for revenue generation. The share of VAT in the total revenue is shown in the table 4.7.

Table :4.7

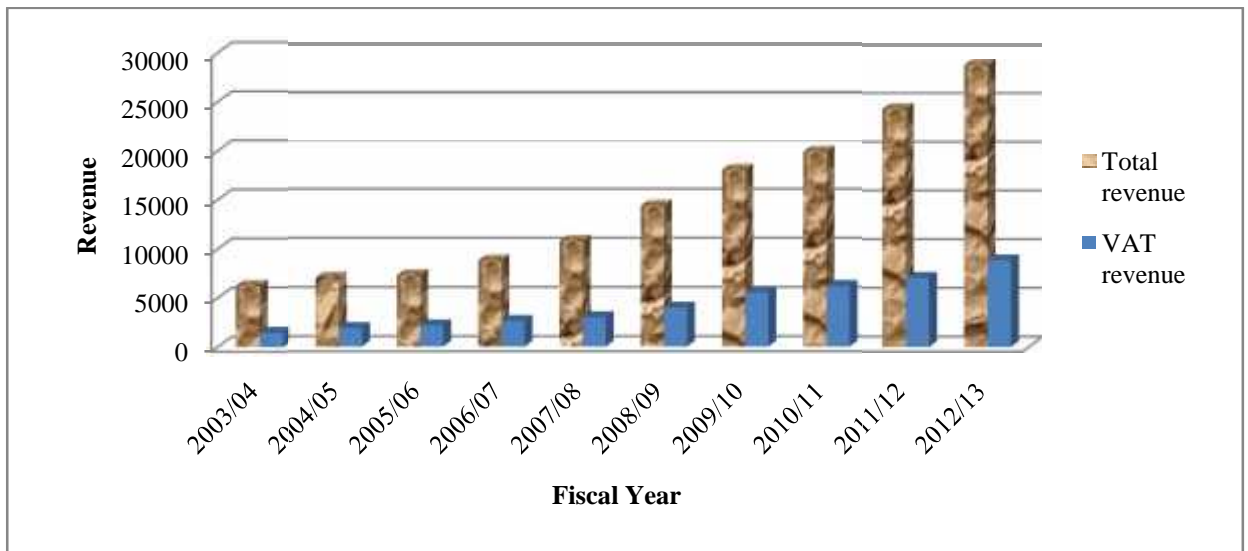
Contribution of VAT in Total Revenue of Government (Rs. in billions)

Fiscal year	Total revenue	VAT revenue	% of TR
2003/04	6233.1	1447.89	23.23
2004/05	7012.27	1888.54	26.93
2005/06	7278.19	2161.07	29.69
2006/07	8771.21	2609.56	29.75
2007/08	10762.25	2981.57	27.70
2008/09	14347.45	3970.09	27.67
2009/10	17994.58	5492.09	30.52
2010/11	19837.59	6166.36	31.08
2011/12	24437.3	7093.4	29.03
2012/13	28960.39	8895.17	30.71

Source: Economic Survey(2069|70)

Figure: 7

Contribution of VAT in Total Revenue of Government



4.5 Problem Faced by Government to Collect VAT

The government of Nepal has faced a lot of problems to collect VAT during over the VAT implementation period. Resistance from the business community, ignorance of general people and the lack of full support and commitments from the politicians and government officials forced the authority responsible for implementation VAT to make compromise on various aspects of VAT which has weakened the process to its implementation right from the beginning the culture of doing business without maintaining proper books of account has made implementation VAT difficult. The problem is further intensified due to lack of culture of issuing and receiving bills at the point of sales and purchases, non adherence to standard norms and codes of doing business, negative behavior of tax officials and lack of sense of accountability in the government and political parties. It is a big problem faced by the government.

On the other hand, there are problems associated with billing where the businessmen do not issue invoices or issue incorrect invoices and, on the other hand, there are problems related to evaluation at the point of import and production. In addition, more problems originate when every official or

employee interpret the act, rules, letters and circulars on a discretionary manner. Additional problems have emerged in its implementation due to our geographical structure lack of education, unauthorized and unorganized business due to the open boarder in the bordering market etc. This tax system does not seem very effective despite VAT having completed seven years in operation due to the political situation of the country, the lack of good co-ordination amongst VAT, customs and other taxes, lack of the practice of issuing and demanding correct invoice amongst the industrial and business sector, the of a system of maintaining accounts and the attitude of some employees and some tax payers.

There are many problems the government has been facing to collect VAT. These are as follows:

a) Problem faced on billing system

The major problem associated with VAT is the lack of compliance on the part of businessmen with the billing requirements. They hardly issue bill to customers, through it is mandatory under the VAT Act. And, if customers insist, they would charge extra money. Such practice has also discouraged the customers to demand VAT bill. Low valuation of imported goods at the customers is another major obstacle facing the government and is the root cause of the failure of the billing system.

Issue of an invoice is a must under VAT system. Likewise, it is the responsibility of the consumer to ask for the invoice, however, at the retail level. on one hand, consumer are not interested in asking for an invoice as they onside it useless and wastage of time, on the other hand, retailers are under no pressure to issue an invoice. Thus at the retail level, evasion is most likely to take place because cross-checking is not possible at this level. Even the registered ones may not be interested to obtain invoices from the sellers. The reason behind this is by not taking an invoice; they can omit some of their transaction form the books of account.

b) Problem faced on under invoicing practices

One of the challenges lying ahead of VAT collection and VAT implementation is the rampant practice of under invoicing. In Nepal, a Majority of goods are imported and the imports are allowed to enter the country only after paying custom duty at the specified rate. Depending upon the price of the goods imported, less or more custom duty has to be paid and as a result, other taxes are also affected. Therefore if an invoice with a less amount is made and goods are imported, then less custom duties has to be paid. This practice of making invoices with fewer amounts on immortal goods so as to evade customs along with other taxes is called under invoicing. Once the goods enter the country by undervalued billing, the VAT revenue along with custom duties are evaded and this can't be caught up in later stages of distribution if similar undervalued billing continues to take place.

c) Problem Faced on Tax refund

To impact confidence among the tax payer on the VAT system, the VAT administrators should not neglect the tax refund aspect. Though the VAT Act prescribes a fairly simplified procedure for this, in reality, it is quite different. There have been widespread complaints regarding the system of tax refund. The tendency is to set off cash refunds against future earnings even when cash refund is due. This is of particular concern to tax payers at the time of capital investment or at the time of declining business environment. The number and volume of refund claims made so far is found to be still very low compared to the potential refund number and amount.

d) Open Boarder Problem

Nepal shares an open boarder with India and Tibet, which encourage large volume of smuggling business. Most of the important are made through the secret ways without having a pay customs duties and VAT. Open boarder gives two kinds of incentives: one Nepalese consumer living in boarder town often go directly to India boarder to purchase cheaper goods and other the products from India are brought for trading purpose through giving rise to a large

amount of unauthorized trade. This is the most serious problem in front of the government of Nepal.

e) Geographical Problems

Geographical condition of our country has created an important issue about the VAT implementation and revenue collection. Mainly three sets of problems have been arisen due to the geographical condition.

I. In many district of Nepal there is no transportation development to these areas. In these areas, the means of transportation is air but the cost of manual or air transport is very high due to maximum freight costs which increase the cost of goods and VAT is higher in the remote areas than other developing areas.

II. There are small scale business activities in the remote areas. The revenue collection from such areas would be a negligible amount as compared to collection cost. Therefore, the high collection cost does not permit VAT to be applicable in same of the districts in Nepal.

III. Controlling and collecting VAT in far and remote areas is not easy due to the lack of transportation and communication etc. It is difficult to control the many functions of VAT likes inspection, audit, tax refund, penalty hearing appeals in the remote areas due to the lack of adequate tax office.

f) Problem of Non-cooperation between the Government and Private Sector: Government policies in Nepal are often formed and implemented without a due consideration and preparation. With regard to VAT the government never took the private sector into confidence. Private sector's not much involved in designing the VAT structure rules, regulation and solving the wide range of issue. On one hand, the private sector is actively opposing the implementation of VAT, at least, at present. On other hand, the government is firm to implement the new tax. Such a divergence would lead to many undesirable consequences which would make the VAT an unsuccessful.

The VAT structure, rules and regulation formed without consulting and discussing with the private sector are likely to become unpractical and non-

operational. International experience also shows that the VAT is less likely to be effective or successful where the private sector does not fully co-operate with government.

g) Problem on Registration

Some business, especially small traders who are liable to register, may not register themselves as tax payers. It is administratively very difficult to discover all the legal tax payers under the VAT because of the threshold limit. Tax evaders may take a good advantage of this difficulty. Further, non-compliance of the tax from the registered tax payers may also occur due to administrative weaknesses.

h) Tax Evasion

The large amount of illegal trade and other established tax evading practices pose a great challenge to a VAT in Nepal, most of the tax evasion occurs at the import level. The existence of long open boarder, weak and easily corruptible tax administration are the major factors facilitating tax evasion. There are several possible ways and forms of tax evasion in a VAT in Nepal. These are:

- I. Non-registration
- II. Sellers don't report their sale to the tax authority
- III. Unrecorded trade
- IV. Dummy business
- V. Smuggled goods supply by the channel of exempted business

i) Problem on Threshold

From the very beginning the debate about its threshold is going on and without visible sign of any consensus reached about it. If threshold is not permitted in VAT, small retailers should also be included in this system. That's why all concerned, no matter whether they are big of small businessmen of industrialists need to be registered themselves. It is impractical to think that thousands of taxpayers will be managed properly the light of the fact even ten

to twelve big customs are not controlled properly. On the other hand, it is quite difficult to justify the decision to bring very small retailers in VAT net from administrative, legal or even revenue perspectives. According to the critics of VAT threshold, illegal importing is encouraged, as it is quite easier to sell these illegal items through them.

j) Problem on Account Keeping

Nepalese retailers lack the habit of maintaining proper accounts of their transactions. But in VAT system, tax payers need to issued invoices and transaction accounts and VAT audit need to be maintained. One of the reasons of the ineffectiveness of VAT is the absence of proper maintenance of transaction accounts. This is also a most serious problem for government for better collection of VAT and better implementation of VAT.

k) Problem on tax Administration

Nepal's tax administration is no effective all around. Wide spread use of discretionary measures and lack of transparency manifest in day to day administration it has resulted into arbitrary tax assessments, harassment of genuine tax payers and provide opportunities for corruption. It is therefore, necessary to effective change in all aspects of taxation (i.e. policy, law, procedures and administration in order to implement tax reform in a meaningful way). Nepal has already witnessed a widespread resentment and nationwide demonstration by the traders on the eve of the introduction of VAT all those oppositions were not directed against the VAT but against customs and income tax administration. Since the implementation of a VAT renders transparency at all levels and enhance. Experiences have proved that however, good a tax policy would be what matters is its administration. So that government of Nepal has tries to build up sound tax administration in order to effective VAT collection.

1) Problem of Political Instability

The government of Nepal has been facing the problem of political instability since introduced of VAT in this country. Changing of government frequently create many problems on VAT collection also. Because different governments have different attitude and their own views that directly affect VAT collection, regulation, and implementation.

4.6 Efforts Made by the Government to collect VAT

It is not that, the government of Nepal does not have the option of doing nothing for the collection of VAT, form the earlier period to till now. In the very beginning when the businessmen worked to have old sales tax exemptions restored, a VAT as a single stage levy; a geographical and higher threshold, etc. The government conceded several of their demand on the pledge that from the next fiscal year the VAT would be implemented enacting the VAT law, a continuation of the old sales tax system, reduces rate for few domestic products were the major concessions allowed by the government. It was also agreed that a joint task force were to be formed to look into the matters relating to the registration aspect of retail shops. Since the beginning of VAT until now the government has made maximum efforts to collect VAT.

In May 2000, an interaction program was held. Many politicians and parliamentarians were invited to this program. For the first time, in Nepal, there was not argument against VAT as such and discussions on the issue of its proper implementation become the overriding concern. Proper implementation, transparency, fairness and service minded organization were key issue discussed during this program.

Similarly, the Inland Revenue Department and the DANIDA VAT project organized a program on the occasion of four years completion of VAT in Nepal. This article reviewed the problems, challenges and achievements made until the merger of the two former departments, namely the Department of taxation and the VAT Department, into the Inland Revenue Department, into

the Inland Revenue Department in April 2001. This conference organized to more completion of four years of VAT did conclude with the note, that though VAT in itself was accepted to legitimate business, the practical aspect, concerning application of laws and rules into action showed considerable scope for improvement.

The efforts made by the government concerned to VAT collection can be describe as in the following points.

a) Effort made on Effective Tax Administration

The new administration in the VAT Department was organized along functional lines. The purpose was to have a function-based responsibility under which it would be easy to monitor the performance and also facilitate the establishment of a professional organization in a relatively short span of time. The function structure is also supposed to be held established accountability and to reduce collusion between the tax payers and tax officers. Setting up a Functional VAT administration became easy because the startup staff were mostly fresh entrants into the revenue service. The foundation of the tax design is quit modern and extensive training was imported and core groups formed in specific function areas. To improve administrative capability, effective implementation VAT Act, law, rules and regulation different training and seminar was organized by IRD by help of RAS project, OECD, DANIDA, JICA for employees and tax payers.

Table: 4.8

Effort made on Effective Tax Administration

i) Internal Training

S. No.	Types of Training	Date	Participant No.
1	Basic Accounting Training	March 5-15,2010	19
2	Income Tax Return	July 10-20,2011	27
3	Basic Accounting Training	Aug 20-28,2011	16
4	Basic collection	Feb 21-26,2011	17
5	Verification of VAT Refund	Jan 8-20,2012	18
6	Basic Audit	Nov 7-12,2011	17
7	Basic Law and Regulation	April 3-8,2012	17
8	Basic Computer Training	May 16-25,2012	10
9	VAT Application Training	Aug 10-15,2011	8
10	Pretax Basic Computer	April 15-20,2012	8

Source: Inland Revenue Department, Kathmandu.

ii) Foreign Training and Seminar

S. No.	Subject	Date	Participant No.
1	International Tax Avoidance and Evasion	Sep 10-15, 2009	3
2	Introduction to VAT	March 12-23, 2010	1
3	The General Tax Administration Courses	July 12-23, 2011	1
4	Taxation in E-Commerce	May 27-31, 2009	2
5	Taxation in Financial Instrument	Nov 3-17, 2011	1
6	Taxation in Electronic Commerce	May 10-14, 2012	3
7	Application of Tax Treaties	March 8-12, 2012	2
8	Thirteen Tax Conference	Oct 14-17, 2011	1
9	Organization Change Management	Jan 12-March 5, 2011	1
10	Transfer Pricing Guideline Course	2-6 Feb., 2012	2

Source: Inland Revenue Department, Kathmandu.

b) Effort made on public awareness

The extended period was a blessing in disguise for everyone who was engaged in the implementation process of the VAT. Some more training information campaigns, meeting, etc, were held to convince people about the introduction of VAT. Massive education programs were carried out across section of society of businessmen, journalist etc. During seven years of VAT implementation, government have made many effort to collection VAT, A number of tax payer awareness campaigns have been lunched. A huge number of information folders have been produced and distributed; massive tax payer information has been published in the newspaper and aired through radio and television. Signboard, books, article, pamphlets and much other information concerned with VAT was produced and published across the country.

c) Effort made on Effective Tax Administration

The government has many intensives and penalties introduced, to make VAT effective and to collect more revenue' those businessmen have not necessary registration whose business transaction is under threshold, concession for 1.2 millions of import from India and Tibet without the VAT certificate, no compulsory invoices for unregistered traders, a reduction tax deducted at source, a revision in the book value of systems, tax refund system etc. An incentive has been provided by the government to business community.

Similarly, besides the above incentive and faculties provided to business community. There are provisions of penalties for the faulty businessmen. The government has defined fault as to the transaction such as non applied for ;the registration before transaction started, misused of registration number, non issuing of bills, non keeping of account, not included the particulars appointed of account, user of false account or invoice etc. The governments can penalize to the businessmen according to their fault.

d) Effort made on Launching Special Package Program

The government of Nepal had effort made of launching special package programs also made effective collection. Under this special package programs the government has decided to award 25 commercially important persons [CIPs] annually. Giving by the latest decision, president of Federation of Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industry [FNCCI] and Nepal Chamber of Commerce [NCC] too will be designated as ex-officio Commercially Important Persons [CIPs]. The new announcement has been made by following the recommendations of the private sector. Similarly, the government has reputed 10 persons as commercially important person from banking, financial and production oriented area service and banking area operation in the outside the Kathmandu Valley and highest tax payer person of the Nepal. The commercially important person can use extra commercially important person lounge, trafficking from Tribhuvan International Airport. This program

introduced by the government is very fair. By this kind of program taxpayers will be enthusiastic.

e) Effort made on Improving Billing System

The success of VAT system hinges on how the billing habit will improve in future; billing system is the life blood of VAT collection. However the government or tax administration has not done more practice on improving billing system. It is not that, they don't have done anything about this regards, but how much they have done is not enough. Sales billing remains the key factor for true implementation of VAT system. So the government has spent millions of rupees to educate the mass about billing. And lateral entry system in the market has also operated. The formal billing must be made compulsory to all taxable supplied.

f) Effort made in Tax Refund

Tax refund is important policy issued by the government for tax payers. After it became clear that refund is a reality, claims started to be made, In order to ease the refund process; two strategies were adopted for regular exporters a refund verification mechanism was introduced whereby VAT would be refunded in 30 working days. For the rest, the VAT rule of 60 days prevailed, but the implementation was not that easy.

By the above description, it is cleared that the government has made a lot of efforts about VAT collection. Tax administration had given primary priority since its introduction.

4.7 Empirical Investigation

An empirical investigation has been conducted in order to find out various aspects of VAT from the experience of real life situations. The major tool used for this purpose is an opinion questionnaire (see Annex II). A total of 40 sets of questionnaire were distributed to the tax expert/ economist, officials, businessmen and consumers. The responses received from various respondents

have been arranged, tabulated and analyzed in order to facilitate the descriptive analysis of study.

The questionnaires were asked either for the yes/no response or for ranking of choice according to of number alternatives, where the first choice was most important and last choice was least important. Sample size and group of respondent are given in the following table.

Table: 4.9
Group of Respondents

Respondents	Sample size	Percentage
Tax Expert/Economist	5	12.5
Tax Officials	15	37.5
Businessmen	10	25
Consumers	10	25
Total	40	100

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

1. Problem on VAT collection

VAT is introduced in Nepal, mainly to increase public revenue. VAT is a collection from tax payers. Being modern and scientific it is expected that tax collection will be increased through VAT, but the result has not shown satisfactory yet. What are the problems behind it? This is the crucial question. There may be various problems that may be the causes of dissatisfactory VAT collection. The question was asked "What kind of problem the government is facing to collect VAT?" to tax experts, tax officials, businessmen and consumers can be seen from table 4.10 for each option

Table: 4.10

Problem on VAT Collection

Alternatives Respondent	Total	Registration		A/C keeping		Billing	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tax experts	5	1	20	1	20	3	60
Tax Officials	15	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	100
Businessmen	10	1	10	4	40	5	50
Consumer	10	2	20	2	20	6	60
Total	40	4	10	7	17.5	29	72.5

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

From table no 4.10, It is clear that the most serious problem is billing. Which, government is facing out of total respondent 72.5% respondents are in favor of this option. Out of 40 respondents only 4 respondents or 10% respondents are in favor of registration. 7 respondents or 17.5% respondents are in favor of account keeping in conclusion. Government is facing billing problem mostly to collect VAT.

1. i) Fair Billing and Accounting System

Customers have no habit to take bill on their every purchase. This implies there is very low public consciousness level towards VAT. On the other hand businessmen do not also want to issue bills. The businessmen have the intention of malpractice on VAT. So they don't provide bill to consumer. Similarly account keeping is compulsory for successfully implementation of VAT. Most of the businesses are running traditionally in Nepal. They do not want to record of their transactions transparently. In this situation to keep fair billing and accounting the question was asked "What action the government should take to keep fair billing and accounting system?" The views of different sectors people presented as in the following table.

Table: 4.11**Fair Billing and Accounting System**

Alternatives Respondent	Total	Audit of VAT		Public Awareness		Supervision	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tax experts	5	02	0.00	3	60	2	40
Tax Officials	15	2	13.33	10	66.67	3	20
Businessmen	10	0	0.00	10	100	0	0.00
Consumer	10	0	0.00	6	60	4	40
Total	40	2	5	29	72.5	9	22.5

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

From table no 4.11, 60% tax experts claim that government should undertake public awareness program to keep fair billing and accounting system. Out of total respondents, 72.5% respondents are in favor of public awareness only 5% respondents are in favor of audit of VAT and 22.5% respondents are agreed with supervision

1. ii) Registration Problem

The registration was compulsory for those business enterprises who have taxable transaction and taxable capacity, however the traders falling below the threshold limit can register voluntarily. In Nepalese context many business or traders are not register their business transaction in VAT office. So the registration is a serious problem in Nepalese VAT system. For this problem solved the question was asked "How the registration problem can be solved?" The result of survey presented as in the following table.

Table: 4.12

Problems of Registration

Alternatives	Total	Public Awareness		Supervision	
		No.	%	No.	%
Tax experts	5	5	100	0	0.00
Tax Officials	15	8	53.33	7	46.67
Businessmen	10	2	20	8	80.00
Consumer	10	1	10.00	9	90.00
Total	40	16	40	24	60

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

These table 4.12, shows can percent tax experts approved the registration problem is arises from lack of public awareness but 90% consumer believed that lack of supervision is main case of registration problem. 80% businessmen also agree with supervision. Out of total respondents 40% respondents are in favor of public awareness and 60% respondents are in favor of supervision.

1. iii) Effective Problem Awareness Program

In Nepal the main glitch in the VAT system is the lack of public awareness. Many people are not clear about the concept of VAT. Even after of years of its implementation, the working of VAT and its effects are still unclear to them. Low public awareness what program the government should undertake?" this question was asked to respondents. Their views presented as table no. 4.13

Table: 4.13

Effective Public Awareness Program

Alternatives	Total	Public Awareness		Supervision	
		No.	%	No.	%
Tax experts	5	2	40	3	60.00
Tax Officials	15	13	86.67	2	13.33
Businessmen	10	5	50	5	50.0
Consumer	10	10	100	0	0.00
Total	40	30	75	10	25

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

These table shows 40% tax expert, 86.67% tax officials, 50% businessmen and 100% consumer are agreed with publishing booklets and advertisement in their views which is the best alternative for effective public awareness program 60% tax experts 13.33% tax officials 50% businessmen are in favor of conducting literacy. Out of total respondents 75% respondents are with agreed publishing booklets and 25% are agreeing with conducting literacy.

2 Problems in Effective Implementation of VAT

VAT is taken as more revenue generating tax. VAT has not given satisfactory result as it was expected. In the path of implementation of VAT, there are various problems as obstacles on smooth implementation. Because of newly introduction tax, there is low public awareness towards it. In regard, this field survey has been conducted to find the most problem on effective implementation of VAT.

Table: 4.14**Problems of Effective Implementation of VAT**

Respondent	Total	Open boarder		Un billing/Under billing		Administrative incapability	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tax experts	5	2	40.00	1	20.00	2	40.00
Tax Officials	15	0	0.00	11	73.33	4	26.67
Businessmen	10	2	20.00	4	40.00	4	40.00
Consumer	10	1	10.00	5	50.00	4	40.00
Total	40	5	12.5	21	52.5	14	35

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

In the view of tax officials the most serious problem on effective implementation VAT in Nepal is un-billing/under billing. 73.33% tax officials are agreed with this problem. Out of total respondents 12.5% are in favor of open boarder, 52.5% are in favor of un-billing/under billing and 35% are in favor of administrative incapability.

2(I) Control Open Boarder Problem

Open boarder between Nepal and India are creating many problems and affecting a VAT collection directly. Goods imported illegally are sold through taxable channel. An opinion survey was performed about control of open boarder problem. The question was conducted to control the boarder problem. 40% including tax experts, tax officials, businessmen and consumers for aim of views three alternative are provided for respondent. The result is as follows.

Table: 4.15**Control Open Boarder Problem**

Alternatives	Total	Seal the boarder		Strike penalty system		No of price discrimination	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Respondent							
Tax experts	5	1	20	3	60	1	20
Tax Officials	15	0	0.00	11	73.33	4	26.67
Businessmen	10	0	0.00	5	50.00	5	50.00
Consumer	10	0	0.00	6	60.00	4	40.00
Total	40	1	2.5	25	62.5	14	35

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

From the table 4.15, it is cleared that there are several ideas that can control the open boarder problem. 62.5% respondents are concerned with strike penalty system for smugglers. Seal the boarder and no price discrimination of goods between two countries is supported by 2.5% and 35% respondents respectively. Tax officials, out of 15 respondents 73.33% respondents are in favor of strike penalty system for smuggler. Out of total no respondent, only 2.5% respondents are in favor of seal the boarder.

2(II) Under Billing and Unbilling Problem

Another question was conducted with the problem of unbilling and under billing. The question was asked to different sector's persons for this purpose 40 respondent was included. Four alternatives were provided and question was asked "How unbilling and under billing problem can be solved?" This presented below in the table.

Table: 4.16**Under Billing and Unbilling Problem Solved**

Alternatives Respondent	Total	Public awareness		Monitoring		High penalty		Seize of goods Purchased	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tax experts	5	2	40.00	3	60.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tax Officials	15	7	46.67	4	26.67	0	0.00	4	26.66
Businessmen	10	6	60.00	2	20.00	1	10.00	1	10.00
Consumer	10	0	0.00	6	60.00	4	40.00	0	0.00
Total	40	15	37.5	15	37.5	5	12.5	5	12.5

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

Out of four alternative 60% tax expert are agreed with monitoring and 60% business are in favor of public awareness but 60% consumers are in favor of monitoring. Out of total respondents 37.5% are concern with public awareness, 37.5% are concerned with monitoring and 2.5% respondents were concerned with high penalty and seize of goods purchased/Imported.

2(III) Administrative in Capability

The next question was related to administrative incapability problem and question was "How administration incapability problem is aeries?" Three alternatives were provided for respondent i.e. recruitment policy of government is not good, corruption and brining and government has not enough computerize system. The view of respondent was presented as follow.

Table: 4.17**Administrative incapacity**

Alternatives	Total	Recruitment policy of govt. is not good.		Corruption and bribing		Government has not enough computerize system	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tax experts	5	0	0.00	3	60.00	2	40.00
Tax Officials	15	8	53.33	2	13.33	5	33.34
Businessmen	10	5	50.00	1	10.00	4	40.00
Consumer	10	3	30.00	6	60.00	1	10.00
Total	40	16	40.00	12	30.00	12	30.00

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

Majority of the respondents 40% agree to the recruitment policy of government is not good, 30% agree to the corruption & bribing and rest 30% concerned with government has not enough computerize system, 60% tax experts and consumers are in favor of corruption and bribing. 53.33% and 50% tax official and businessmen are respectively in favor of recruitment policy of government is not good.

1. Weaknesses to collect VAT

The another question was asked 40 respondents from different sector to find out the answer of this question "What are the weakness of government failure to collect VAT effectively" four alternative where given i.e. lack of expertise, corruption and bribing, lack of physical infrastructure lack of sufficient field office. The main causes of failure of VAT collection according to the views of different sectors, people are as below.

Table: 4.18

Major weakness of government failure to vat collect

S. No.	Weakness of governess of government	No. of questionnaire Distributed	No. of Respondents	%	Rank
1	Lack of expertise	40	10	25	3
2	Corruption & Bribing	40	2	5	4
3	Lack of Physical Infrastructure	40	16	40	1
4	Lack of sufficient field office	40	12	30	2

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

This table 4.18 is the most important option is ranked 1 and least imported option is ranked 4. There are four options given. Lack of physical infrastructure is the major weakness of government, 40% respondents are agreed with this option. So, it is most important. Corruption & bribing is the least important because with this option agreed only 5% respondents.

3(I) Control corruption & Bribing

For another question was conducted with control corruption and bribing. This question was asked 5 tax experts 15 tax officials, 10 businessmen and 10 consumers. The question is what action the government should take to control corruption and bribing? Views of different sector's people are presented below.

Table: 4.19

Control corruption and bribing

Alternatives	Total	Penalty System		Monitoring	
		No.	%	No.	%
Respondent					
Tax experts	5	1	20	4	80
Tax Officials	15	6	40	9	60
Businessmen	10	5	50	5	50
Consumer	10	4	40	6	60
Total	40	16	40	24	60

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

Out of total respondents, 60% believed that monitoring is control the corruption and bribing. According to these respondents view the government should undertook monitoring 40% respondents believed on penalty system. While 80% tax experts in favor of mentoring but only 50% businessmen in favor of monitoring.

3 (II) Penalty systems

Penalties are useful measure to encourage firms to file and pay on time and hence to recoup the revenue loosed due to the malfunctions of tax payers. Actually, Penalties are designed to punish the tax payers who do not follow the legal rule of the VAT system provided by the corresponding authority. Penalties are considered essential, as they create an incentive to tax payers to defer evasion and noncompliance, for smooth functioning and producing a full revenue potential of a VAT system. In this connection question was asked "Does the penal system improve VAT collection effectively?" to the different people and result of this survey as follows.

Table: 4.20**Penalty system**

Alternatives	Total	Yes		No		To some extent		I don't Know	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Respondent									
Tax experts	5	0	-	2	40	3	60	0	0.00
Tax Officials	15	3	20	10	66.67	2	13.33	0	0.00
Businessmen	10	2	20	3	30	1	10	4	40
Consumer	10	0	0.0	3	30	0	0.00	7	70
Total	40	5	12.5	18	45	6	15	11	27.5

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

Survey result shows that most of the respondents agree with the penalty system are not good. However 60% of tax experts suggest. It is charge to some extent. Out of total respondents 27.5 respondents is not known about the penalty system. Only 5% respondents suggest the penalty system is good.

3(III) Improve tax expertise

Another question asked to the respondents "How does the government improve tax expertise?" the view of tax experts, tax officials, businessman and consumer about improvement of tax expertise is as follows.

Table: 4.21**Improve tax expertise**

Alternatives	Total	Training & Seminar		Specialization on Taxation	
		No.	%	No.	%
Respondent					
Tax experts	5	4	80	1	20
Tax Officials	15	8	53.33	7	46.67
Businessmen	10	5	50	5	50
Consumer	10	8	80	2	20
Total	40	25	62.5	15	37.5

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

Field survey shows that 80% tax experts and consumers are in favor of training and seminar out of total respondents 62.5% respondent's vies is training and seminar is the panacea of improve tax expertise. Remaining 37.5% respondents are in favor of specialization of taxation.

3 Efforts made by government to collect VAT

It is not that, the government at Nepal does not have the option of doing nothing for the collection of VAT, since the earlier period to till now, in the very beginning when the businessmen worked to have old sales tax exemption restored, a VAT as a single stage levy; a geographical and higher threshold etc. Since the beginning of VAT until now, the government has made maximum efforts to collect VAT. In this connection a question asked to different sector's person is "What efforts the government has made to collect VAT?" Three options are given, i.e. penal system, reward system and public awareness. The result of this survey is as follows.

Table: 4.22

Efforts made by government to collect VAT

Respondent	Alternatives	Total	Penal System		Reward System		Public Awareness	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tax experts		5	1	20	1	20	3	60
Tax Officials		15	3	20	0.00	0.00	12	80
Businessmen		10	0	0.00	1	10	9	90
Consumer		10	0	0.00	3	30	7	70
Total		40	4	10	5	12.5	31	77.5

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

Survey result shows that most of the respondents agree with the public awareness, However 10% and 12.5% respondent are in favor of penal system

and reward system respectively, where in favor of penalty system and reward system respectively. 60% tax experts, 80% tax officials, 90% businessmen and 70% consumers agree with public awareness. Only 20% tax officials and 30% consumers in favor of penal system and reward system respectively.

4(I) Types of reward

The next question was related with the types of reward and the question was "Which types of rewards is given by the government?" Three alternatives were provided for respondents i.e., cash reward, exemption limit, and self actualization. The question was distributed to total 40 respondents. Their views about types of reward are as follows table 4.23

Table: 4.23

Types of Rewards

Alternatives	Total	Cash reward		Exemption Limit		Self Actualization	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Respondent							
Tax experts	5	5	100	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tax Officials	15	12	80	1	6.67	2	13.33
Businessmen	10	5	50	0	0.00	5	50
Consumer	10	3	30	0	0.00	7	70
Total	40	25	62.5	1	2.5	14	35

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

Out of total respondents, 62.5% respondents are in favor of cash reward 35% respondents are in favor of self actualization and only 2.5% respondents are in favor of exemption limit. Cent percent of tax experts, 80% tax officials, 50% businessmen and 30% consumers are agreed with cash reward. However 50% businessmen and 70% consumers are agreed with self actualization. Only one tax official is agreed with exemption limit.

4 Present position of VAT in Nepal

From the implementation period to till now, the VAT is still on the cross road. Its stability and survival are at stake. A large number of challenges has faced and have to face also in future period. These are many problems and issues of VAT implementation in Nepal of course the problem on VAT implementation have a lot, but the problems and issues have removed gradually and makes effective VAT implementation. For remove problems and makes VAT effective it is better to improve on billing system, tax refund, tax levy, tax base, threshold problem, improve on accounting etc.

From the above explanation, it can be identified about the present position of VAT. In summary and opinion survey is also performed to identify about the present position of VAT in Nepal.

Table: 4.24

What is the present position of VAT in Nepal?

Alternatives	Total	Sound		Medium		Unsound	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tax experts	5	2	40	3	60	0	0.00
Tax Officials	15	0	0.00	13	86.67	2	13.33
Businessmen	10	1	10	8	80	1	10
Consumer	10	1	10	7	70	2	20
Total	40	4	10	31	77.5	5	12.5

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

The table 4.24 shows that out of 40 respondents, 31 people, i.e. 77.5% responded medium position of VAT in Nepal. 5 responded i.e. 12.5% expressed unsound and the rest 4 respondents i.e. 10% expressed sound position of VAT in Nepal.

5 Future of VAT in Nepal

The observation on international experience of VAT is advantageous to the revenue mobilization if VAT administration is strong. However nothing can be said about the possible result and effects until the implementation of VAT will starts properly in Nepal.

The smuggling trade is at peak point, which is creating parallel economy as a challenge to the national economy, the leakage is a higher magnitude, the tax base of sales tax system is narrow and revenue collection is at the lower advantageous. However without proper implementation, there is a big doubt whether VAT will be bright in future or not. In this connection opinion survey was performed to identity about the future of VAT in Nepal. The question was "Do you think that the future of VAT is bright in Nepal?" The opinion survey's result is presented as below.

Table: 4.25

Future of VAT in Nepal

Alternatives	Total	Yes		No		I don't know	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tax experts	5	5	100	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tax Officials	15	13	86.67	0	0.00	2	13.33
Businessmen	10	5	50	2	20	3	30
Consumer	10	7	70	1	10	2	20
Total	40	30	75	3	7.5	7	17.5

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

The table 4.25 indicates that most people think future of VAT in Nepal is bright. Out of total respondents, 75% respondents think future of VAT in Nepal is bright. Only 3 people i.e. 7.5% think that future of VAT is not bright in Nepal. Rest 7 people i.e. 17.5% have no comment on future of VAT in Nepal.

6 VAT is extra burden on not

The question was asked to search the attitude of tax payers about whether VAT is extra burden or not, and it increase the price of goods or not. This question was asked tax experts, tax officials, businessmen and consumers for research investigation. The question was "Do you think that VAT is the extra burden to tax payers and it increases the price of goods?" The view of respondents presented in the following table no. 4.26.

Table: 4.26

VAT is extra burden or not

Alternatives	Total	Yes		No		I don't know	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Respondent							
Tax experts	5	5	100	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tax Officials	15	3	20	12	80	0	0.00
Businessmen	10	8	80	0	0.00	2	20
Consumer	10	8	80	0	0.00	2	20
Total	40	24	60	12	30	4	10

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

Out of total respondents 24 respondents i.e. 60% respondents are expressed that VAT is extra burden and increasing the price of goods and 30% respondents are expressed that VAT is not extra burden and not increase the price of goods. Rest 10% respondents no expressed about VAT is extra burden and it increase price of goods or not.

7 Revenue leakage

Nepal is suffering from low revenue collection VAT cannot be apart from it. Revenue leakage is appearing a serious problem facing by government. To know the causes of revenue leakage a question was put forward. The question was "What may be the reason of revenue leakage?" The respondent's should have to give their responses on ranking basis. There were four alternative

choices given to respondents to rank them. To evaluate which is the most important reason, that was ranked 1st and which was least important option that was ranked 4th. The view of tax experts, tax officials, businessmen and consumer is as presented below in the table 4.27.

Table: 4.27

Causes of revenue leakage

S. No.	Causes of revenue leakage	No. of questionnaire distributed	No. of respondents	%	Rank
1	Corruption	40	10	25	3
2	Smuggling	40	4	10	4
3	Illegal and unrecorded trade	40	14	35	1
4	Under invoicing/unbilling	40	12	30	2

Source: Opinion survey, 2013

This table 4.27, the important cause of revenue leakage is illegal and unrecorded trade. Out of 40 respondents, 35% respondents are in favor of this cause. 30% respondent's view is under invoicing/unbilling is the cause of revenue leakage. The view of 25% and 10% respondents are corruption and smuggling respectively.

CHAPTER – FIVE

SUMMERY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMANDATION

5.1 Summary

The system of VAT implemented from 16 November 1997 has entered the 16th year after completing 15th years of operation. The concept of VAT commenced in 1919 AD in Germany while this tax was first implemented in France in 1954. Currently, more than 130 countries of the world have adopted this system being influenced by the reforms in the tax administration and tax collection through this system. Value added tax (VAT) is the most recent innovation in the field of taxation. It is levied on the value added of goods and services. It covers the value in all stages of production and distribution. Actually VAT is replacement of sales tax, entertainment tax, hotel tax and contract tax.

Among various types of VAT i.e. gross national product type, income type and consumption type, the later variant exclude capital goods from its base, thus it does not panelize investment and growth. It is considered to be natural with respect to the methods of production and for its being administratively feasible. Three principle methods ensuring the VAT base are: additional method, subtracting method and tax credit method. The tax credit method is more popular in the world. VAT collected total sales minus VAT paid on total purchases by a firm is the net VAT liability under this method while addition method aids factor products and sales value minus purchase value under the subtraction method. The tax credit method is considered as a tool for cross checking measure under a VAT system. In this since, VAT is said to be a 'self policing' in nature. To adjust international trade, VAT uses one of the two principles i. e. original and destination principle.

The existing Nepalese tax system is not efficient it generates less of the potential amount of revenue and it is far from equity norms. Focusing on the ever- increasing resources gap, inefficiency of works considered that VAT is applicable in Nepal which will be more useful than existing tax system. This is

necessary for making tax system broad based natural stable and more revenue generating transparent, and to eliminate growing fiscal deficits as well as to eliminate dependency on foreign loans in Nepal. VAT is the best form of sales tax which simply of the above requirements. Low public awareness as well as tax payer's ignorance may create problems for the implementation of VAT in Nepal. As VAT covers a large number of goods and services, will be neutral creating positive impacts on products and distribution. The most serious problem for implementing VAT in Nepal is the administrative inefficiency. Qualified, intelligent competent knowledge and well trained manpower is necessary to implement and audit the business transaction for VAT purpose. Administrative incapability, non-standard accounting system is the serious problem for it, due to the lack of information and knowledge of tax payers about VAT and rampant illiteracy. Lack of co-operation and co-ordination with government to private sectors, public awareness is very low about VAT in Nepal. More qualified intelligent and skilled manpower need to be recruited and to be trained well to make it efficient.

In the implementation of VAT in Nepal, there are arisen many problems, which are challenges in the application of VAT. Narrow tax base, weak public consciousness level, defective organization structure, improper tax administration, geographical barrier, open boarder and unauthorized trade are existing problems in the implementation of VAT in Nepal. Unbilling/under billing is also the greatest problem in the implementation. Retailers say that they cannot issue proper invoice because they themselves do not get proper invoice from their supplies. Importers produce take invoices for custom propose showing value much lower than the price they have paid. Since the importer has a document showing price, it creates problems to maintain proper records all the way to the retail level. On the other hand, most of the officials engaged in VAT administration are not motivated. They want to transferred either to the income tax or custom or administration where there are more possibilities to earn private money.

It is not that, the government of Nepal does not have the option of doing nothing for collection of VAT, since earlier period till now. The government organized training and seminar, VAT advertisement given through T.V., Radio, Newspaper, pamphlets etc. For public awareness in the many conferences and seminars, the government has expressed the view of efforts made for proper implementation and collect VAT. The government made efforts on billing system, incentive and penalty system, launching special package program, tax refund policy etc. Government has made a lot of efforts about proper implementation of VAT and VAT collection.

In the empirical study, the analyses have been done about VAT on the basis of information collected from tax experts, tax officials, businessmen and consumers. The tool that is basically used is the questionnaire; the questions are asked to 40 different individuals related to the field. Out of total respondents 5 tax experts, 15 tax officials, 10 businessmen, and 10 consumers.

5.2 Conclusion

During the research studies, the researcher have found many number of positive and negative comments about Value added tax system in Nepal from the persons of government tax experts, businessmen and consumers. The conclusions of this research are as follows:

Administrative capability is great importance for the effective implementation of VAT in Nepal. Some aspects with private sector, oral structure, audit and inspection system, reward and punishment, political intervention, selection of skilled and experience manpower are needed to improve for effective implementation of VAT. The implementation of VAT in Nepal is a good case for other countries to study when considering the reform of their indirect tax system. But the culture of doing business without maintaining proper books of accounts or maintaining multiple sets of book of account have made implementation of VAT difficult.

From the study about "Value added tax system in Nepal", it is found that, there are lots of problems in VAT existing now. Most of the traders, businessmen and general public do not have obstacles idea about VAT. They have been facing many problems, such as pricing problem maintaining accounting problem and more over billing problem. Businessmen and traders are not encouraged by the government and tax administration. However, now the government has started to introduce special package programmers, but it is not enough. The functional structure and computerized administration made it possible not only to monitor revenue but also each and every functional target. Enforcement become more effective and ever voluntary compliance increase during this period, however, the level of proper enforcement and staff attitude problems still had a negative influence on compliance and the program issuance of bills remained a major bottleneck.

The problem is further intensified due to lack of culture of issuing and receiving bills at the point of sale and purchases, non-adherence to standard norms and codes of doing business, negative behavior of tax officials and lack of sense of accountability in the government and political parties. It is a big challenge to resolve these problems. Apparently VAT cannot deliver the intended results unless these problems are addressed seriously. The existence of open boarder and large amount of unauthorized trade from India and China pose a great threat to the success implementation of VAT in Nepal. The illegal imports would help to form a channel of unrecorded trade or black market channel resulting in a large-scale tax evasion, because the tax administration is not strong enough to check the situation. The illegal trade and tax evasion will not improve, if the tax administration does not improve on the physical and technical checking as well as boarder patrolling and posting of honest and dedicated official at custom point.

Although, the revenue collection from VAT and registration of registrants are increasing in trend, not satisfactory. In Nepal, more revenue can be produced by 'widening' the coverage of VAT small traders which fall on threshold limit

could not have been brought under VAT net. They should be registered. The revenue can increase by discouraging tax evasion. There is wide spreading practice of evading tax.

5.3 Recommendations

A Value added tax should be adopted in Nepal as an important measure of reforming tax system. For its proper implementation, the various problem pertaining to VAT should be considered seriously and be resolved. Now days the government is facing many problems to implementation of VAT system and to collect VAT revenue. Although this situation prevails, efforts to implementation of this tax must be taken and a timely basis for effective implemented it will not be effective nor can the desired objectives of this tax be obtained. Under such a condition, the situation instead of improving can deteriorate. In order to prevent such a situation, the policy makers must be always alert and the tax administrators always active and along with this it is necessary to develop an attitude of correctly implementing this tax. The employees too need to be given more information about it as well as training. It is equally necessary to reduce to customs and income tax rates for the success of VAT.

-) Tax related information should be published regularly through journals, magazines, newspapers pamphlets, radio, television and cinema. Interview programs with professors, researchers, tax experts and economists should be conducted and published through media. Similarly the students at school as well as campus level should be given the knowledge about VAT. The school as well as campus level curriculum should include tax education and social obligation of paying tax.
-) Efficiency of Nepalese VAT system mainly depends upon its three major subsystem i.e. VAT policies, VAT laws and VAT administration. So, for the success of Nepalese VAT system, emphasis should be given highly to these three subsystems.
-) The key to the success of VAT implementation is now Nepal Government arranges the staff positions. The ministry of finance must bear in mind that in the absence of dedicated and committed staffs with a positive attitude,

the system will not succeed. As customs and income tax administration get high preference in the internal posting the ministry must come out with some institutional arrangements which remain qualified staff in the administration of the VAT. Otherwise, there is a danger, which is a current saying, that why should be businessmen kill the VAT, the staff in the VAT will kill it themselves. So that the government should produce gazette manpower and to trained them well.

-) If the policy of VAT is to be made successful then its problems have to be divided into short term and long term problems and must be continuously resolved.
-) It is good to keep the consumers well informed about VAT. But by only advertising and issue invoices is not enough. It is necessary to have information on which sharp or on what goods VAT is to be levied. There must be a system through which a businessmen while Quoting the price of goods must quote the price of goods must quote the price including VAT so that a situation of 10% more price on demanding an invoice does not arise. There must also be a system of initialing action immediately on those who do not abide. There must have a compulsory system of issuing an invoice on each and every small purchase through cash machines in every shop. The tax amount is not paid in any country willingly. For this the tax administration must be efficient and effective.
-) The public must be given the confidence not only by the tax administrators but also by Nepal government that the tax paid by them is being spent on national welfare. One must be able to implement the policy of changing hereditary and family business into institutionalized business. There is a need for timely establishment of an institution, which through appropriate act, law and action can eradication the corruption prevailing in the country.
-) In the end, we can conclude that if the government maintains some flexibility and understanding and the private sector too responds to the government's gesture and honestly cooperates then this tax system which is the prime source of our internal revenue mobilization will achieve success.

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APPENDIS (I)

1. Trend of VAT registrants

Year	Compulsory	Voluntary	Total
2003-04	2439	2300	4739
2004-05	2608	2517	5125
2005-06	3553	3427	6980
2006-07	3031	3140	6171
2007-08	3331	3395	6726
2008-09	4765	5201	9966
2009-10	6343	6636	12979
2010-11	7341	7745	15086
2011-12	7521	8687	16208
2012-13	6849	9135	15984

(Inland Revenue apartment, IT Branch)

2. Status of Non-filers

Fiscal Year	Total Registrants	Non-filers
2006/07	6171	898
2007/08	6726	1120
2008/09	9966	1893
2009/10	12979	3504
2010/11	15086	3206
2011/12	16208	3614
2012/13	15984	3437

(Tax Bulletin 2070 ashad)

3. Trend of VAT collection Over the Period

Year	VAT Collection
2003/04	1447.89
2004/05	1888.54
2005/06	2161.07
2006/07	2609.56
2007/08	2981.57
2008/09	3970.09
2009/10	5492.09
2010/11	6166.36
2011/12	7093.4
2012/13	8895.17

Source: Inland Revenue Department, Kathmandu.

(Annual Report 2069)

Tend of VAT Collection

Let year and total VAT Revenue collection be X and Y respectively.

Let the straight line trend be

$Y = a + bx$ -----(i)

Year (X)	VAT Collection (Y)	$x = X - 2008.5$	x^2	xY
2004	1447.9	-4.5	20.25	-6515.51
2005	1888.5	-3.5	12.25	-6609.89
2006	2161.1	-2.5	6.25	-5402.68
2007	2609.6	-1.5	2.25	-3914.34
2008	2981.6	-0.5	0.25	-1490.79
2009	3970.1	0.5	0.25	1985.045
2010	5492.1	1.5	2.25	8238.135
2011	6166.4	2.5	6.25	15415.9
2012	7093.4	3.5	12.25	24826.9
2013	8895.2	4.5	20.25	40028.27
N=10	Y=42705.74	$\sum x = 0$	$\sum x^2 = 82.5$	$\sum xY = 66561.05$

Since $x = 0$

So, $a = Y/N = 42705.74/10 = 4270.57$

$b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2} = 66561.05/82.5 = 806.80$

Substituting the value of a and b in equation (i)

$Y = 4270.57 + 806.80x$

Estimated Trend of VAT revenue collection for future 7 year

Years	X	$Y = 4270.57+806.80x$	Value
2014	5.5	$4270.57+806.80*5.5$	8707.97
2015	6.5	$4270.57+806.80*6.5$	9514.77
2016	7.5	$4270.57+806.80*7.5$	10321.6
2017	8.5	$4270.57+806.80*8.5$	11128.4
2018	9.5	$4270.57+806.80*9.5$	11935.2
2019	10.5	$4270.57+806.80*10.5$	12742
2020	11.5	$4270.57+806.80*11.5$	13548.8

4 Composition of VAT revenue (Rs. in billions)

Fiscal Year	Inland production	Import	Total
2003/04	825.22	622.67	1447.89
2004/05	1243.95	644.59	1888.54
2005/06	1470.31	650.76	2121.07
2006/07	1675.24	934.32	2609.56
2007/08	1862.61	1118.96	2981.57
2008/09	2348	1622.09	3970.09
2009/10	3061.48	2430.61	5492.09
2010/11	3532.51	2633.85	6166.36
2011/12	4091.79	3001.61	7093.4
2012/13	5240.97	3654.2	8895.17

Source: Inland Revenue Department, Kathmandu.

(Annual Report 2069)

5 Composition of tax and non-tax

Fiscal year	Total revenue	Tax revenue	Non-tax revenue
		Rs.	Rs.
2003/04	6233.1	4817.3	1415.8
2004/05	7012.27	5410.47	1601.8
2005/06	7228.19	5743.04	1485.15
2006/07	8771.21	7112.67	1658.54
2007/08	10762.25	8515.55	2246.7
2008/09	14347.45	11705.19	2642.26
2009/10	17994.58	15629.49	2365.09
2010/11	19837.59	17722.72	2114.87
2011/12	24437.3	21172.18	3265.12
2012/13	28960.39	25257.19	3703.2

IRD Annual Report (2069/70)

6 Contribution of VAT in Total Revenue

Rs. in billion

Fiscal year	Total revenue	VAT revenue
2003/04	6233.1	1447.89
2004/05	7012.27	1888.54
2005/06	7278.19	2161.07
2006/07	8771.21	2609.56
2007/08	10762.25	2981.57
2008/09	14347.45	3970.09
2009/10	17994.58	5492.09
2010/11	19837.59	6166.36
2011/12	24437.3	7093.4
2012/13	28960.39	8895.17

Source: Economic Survey(2069|70)

APPENDIS (II)

Value Added Tax System in Nepal

Questionnaire

Dear Sir, Madam

Namaste,

Kindly allow me to introduce myself as a student engaged in a research work on "**Value Added Tax System in Nepal**" for the fulfillment of my dissertation paper as management for the Master Degree in Tribhuwan University.

I humbly request for your valuable comments, views, suggestions and information on this issue which would prove very useful for my study. That's why I request you to fulfill the following questionnaires.

Dambaru Ghimire

M.B.S. (T.U.)

Name:

Profession:

1. What kind of problems the government is facing to collect VAT?
 - a. Registration b. Accounting Keeping c. Billing
 - i) What action the government should take to keep fair billing and accounting system?
 - a. Audit of VAT b. Public Awareness c. Supervision
 - ii) How the registration problem can be solved?
 - a. Public awareness b. Supervision
 - iii) For effective public awareness what program the government should undertake?
 - a. Publishing booklets and advertising b. Conducting literacy

2. What effort the government has made to collect VAT?
 - a. penal system b. Reward System c. Public awareness.
 - i) Which types of reward is given by the government?
 - a. Cash reward b. Exemption limit c. Self actualization

3. What are the major weaknesses of government failure to collect VAT effectively? (Give preference of scale 1 for most)
 - a. Lack of expertise
 - b. Corruption and bribing
 - c. Lack of physical infrastructure.
 - d. Lack of sufficient field office.
 - i) What action the government should take to control corruption and bribing?
 - a. penalty system b. Monitoring
 - ii) Does the penal system improve VAT collection effectively?
 - a. Yes b. No c. I don't d. To some extent
 - iii) How does the government improve tax expertise?
 - a. Training & Seminar b. Specialization on taxation

4. Problem on effective implementation of VAT system in Nepal is
 - a. Open boarder b. Un-billing / under billing
 - c. Administrative incapability
 - i) What step the government should undertake to control open boarder problem?
 - a. Seal the boarder
 - b. Strike penalty system for smuggler
 - c. No price discrimination of goods between two countries.

- ii) How un-billing/under billing problem can be solved?
 - a. public awareness
 - b. Monitoring
 - c. High penalty
 - d. Seize of goods purchased/Imported
- iii) How administrative incapability problem is arisen?
 - a. Recruitment policy of government is not good.
 - b. Corruption and bribing.
 - c. Government has not enough computerize system
- 5. What is the present position of VAT in Nepal?
 - a. sound b. Medium c. Unsound
- 6. Do you think that VAT is the extra burden to tax payers and it increases the price of goods?
 - a. Yes b. No c. I don't know
- 7. What may be the revenue leakage? [Please, rank the most important first]
 - a. Corruption b. smuggling c. Illegal & Unrecorded trade
 - d. Under invoicing / unbilling.
- 8. Do you think that the future of VAT is bright in Nepal?
 - a. Yes b. No c. I don't know