



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL  
**National Economic Census 2018**

**Analytical Report**  
**Women in Business**



National Planning Commission  
**Central Bureau of Statistics**  
Kathmandu, Nepal  
March 2021







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**Published by:**

**Central Bureau of Statistics**

Address: Ramshahpath, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Phone: +977-1-4100524, 4245947

Fax: +977-1-4227720

P.O. Box No: 11031

E-mail: ecocen@cbs.gov.np;  
ecnepal2018@gmail.com

ISBN: 978-9937-0-8821-3



# Government of Nepal National Planning Commission

**Vice-Chairman**

## MESSAGE

It is my pleasure to state that Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) has successfully conducted the nationwide first historic National Economic Census (NEC) from April 14 to June 14 2018. The National Planning Commission is happy to share this report based on the results of National Economic Census of Nepal. This report provides various economic, industry and business information in different dimensions for the users in national and sub-national levels. The report contains the statistical information on establishments, persons engaged and other related characteristics. The result of this census will be the framework for further statistical surveys to generate advanced thematic characteristics. The census results play a key role in the development planning, monitoring and evaluation of the programs. Hence, this report will also be instrumental for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) progress monitoring. I hope that this report will be an important source of data for policy makers, planners, business communities, development partners, researchers, civil society, media etc. in formulating policies, undertaking development programs and studies.

On behalf of the National Planning Commission, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all members of steering committee and technical committee for their valuable guidance throughout the census process. My heartiest thanks go to all the concerned leadership and staffs of CBS for bringing out the series of reports in time. I sincerely acknowledge JICA for technical support in this census. I would also like to thank persons both within and outside the government who contributed the smooth implementation of the census programme and made it a success.

2021

**Prof. Dr. Puspa Raj Kadel**





**Member**

## **Government of Nepal National Planning Commission**

### **FOREWORD**

It is my immense pleasure to write few words on the publication of the analytical reports of National Economic Census (NEC) 2018. Being the first economic census, it has great scope and importance providing disaggregated data on Nepalese economy and its sectoral dimensions. The analytical report provides various indicators and data in varied dimensions for the users in national, provincial and local levels. It includes the statistical information on number of establishments, persons engaged and other related characteristics. The result included in this report will serve as the framework for further statistical surveys to generate advanced thematic characteristics. The census results play the key role in the development planning, monitoring and evaluation of development programs carried out by three tiers of the government. Therefore, this report will also be instrumental for the monitoring of Fifteenth periodic plan, provincial and local level plans, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other development initiatives. I hope that this analytical report will be a leading source of data for planners, policy makers, private sectors, development partners, researchers, civil society, media and the general public in formulating policies, managing development programs, civic information and studies.

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is thankful for the effort of implementing first Economic Census and carrying out this analytical report. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Honorable Vice-Chairman Prof. Dr. Puspa Raj Kandel for his appreciable leadership in Census Steering Committee. All the members of steering committee, technical committee and thematic committees are also thankful for their valuable guidance throughout the census process. My heartiest thanks go to all concerned leadership and staffs of CBS for bringing out the series of reports in time. I also want to sincerely acknowledge the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the technical support in this census. I would also like to thank all stakeholders in entire government and elsewhere who contributed the smooth implementation of census.

2021

**Dr. Ram Kumar Phuyal**







# Government of Nepal National Planning Commission

**Secretary**

## PREFACE

Data are the heart of planning and policy formulation. An informed decision-making process is only possible with official statistics that present the accurate picture of the nation's economy. Hence, it becomes a responsibility of the government to make official statistics of all the sectors easily available and accessible to all so that the decisions made by individuals and institutions can be effective and subsequently lead to yield desired results within the targeted period of time. The National Economic Census is the statistical operation covering the establishments of agriculture, forestry and fisheries (formal) and various non-agriculture sectors (formal and informal) of the economy. The census was conducted with the aim to fulfill basic data gaps on economic statistics of the country.

Central Bureau of Statistics has brought a series of reports on National Economic Census 2018, conducted during the period of April to June, 2018. I believe that the different publications on economic census providing variety of key information on the economic characteristics of the economic entities will be useful to a wide range of stakeholders for evidence-based decision making as well as policy formulation for overall development of the country. The census results will also be more useful in formulating policies and programs at three tiers of the government: local, provincial, and federal. Further, it is equally important for monitoring development progress particularly of on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the Director General of CBS and its team for their great effort for successfully completing the Economic Census on time. I would also like to acknowledge and appreciate the support provided by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for through technical assistance in carrying out first of its kind Economic Census in the country. Finally, I offer our cordial appreciation to our valued people, respondents and the stakeholders who extended their full cooperation for the smooth and successful completion of the census.

2021



**Kewal Prasad Bhandari**





**Director General**

**Government of Nepal  
National Planning Commission  
Central Bureau of Statistics**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It is my pleasure to release **Analytical Report on Women in Business** of National Economic Census 2018. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) conducted the first National Economic Census 2018 (NEC2018) from April to June 2018, covering the entire territory of Nepal. Its main objective was to know the nature of the economic characteristics on the Nepalese economy. CBS has already released National Report Series 1, 2, and 3, Provincial Summary Reports, National Summary Reports in Nepali language, National Profile series 1, 2, and 3, Analytical Report No.1 and No. 2, Ward Profile Series 1 and 2 for the users. This report contains detail analysis on women in various industry sectors with the focus on number, employment, and financial status based on the results of Economic Census 2018. It is hoped that the analysis on women in business with diverse characteristics will be beneficial for various users to grasp the economic situation of women engaged business sector.

I would like to thank Dr. Hem Raj Regmi, Deputy Director General, economic statistics division of the Bureau for his valuable contribution and leading role in the census. Mr. Anil Sharma, and Mr. Mahesh Chand Pradhan, Directors of the economic census section deserve special thanks for their lead role in the report and driving the overall census planning, implementation, data processing and data dissemination activities. I also would like to thank Mr. Prakash Pokharel, Mr. Bikash Malla, statistics officers of the Economic Census section for supporting census administration and management.

I would like to thank all members of Economic Census Steering Committee, Technical Committee, Joint Coordinating Committee, Media Campaign Committee, and District Economic Census Coordination Committee, which provided support for the implementation of the NEC2018. I would like to thank all respondents for providing invaluable information during the census enumeration. I heartily appreciate district census officers and their team, all the staff of the Bureau and National Planning Commission who had extended support in this national endeavor.

I gratefully acknowledge technical assistance provided by the Government of Japan via Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the Project on capacity development for the implementation of Economic Census 2018 in Nepal. Special thank goes to Ms. Emi HARADA, JICA consultant for support in preparing this report. Our deep thanks are due to Mr. Fumihiko Nishi, Chief Adviser and other experts of the Project, who made all the best efforts in preparation of the reports and in successful implementation of NEC2018.

CBS always welcomes comments and suggestions from users which would be valuable for the improvement of our future publications.

March 2021

**Nebin Lal Shrestha**



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### Map of Nepal by District



#### Code of Province / District

##### 1 PROVINCE 1

101 Taplejung  
102 Sankhuwasabha  
103 Solukhumbu  
104 Okhaldhunga  
105 Khotang  
106 Bhojpur  
107 Dhankuta  
108 Terhathum  
109 Panchthar  
110 Ilam  
111 Jhapa  
112 Morang  
113 Sunsari  
114 Udayapur

##### 2 PROVINCE 2

201 Saptari  
202 Siraha  
203 Dhanusa  
204 Mahottari  
205 Sarlahi  
206 Bara  
207 Bara  
208 Parsa

##### 3 BAGMATI PROVINCE

301 Dolakha  
302 Sindhupalchok  
303 Rasuwa  
304 Dhading  
305 Nuwakot  
306 Kathmandu  
307 Bhaktapur  
308 Lalitpur  
309 Kavrepalanchok  
310 Ramechhap  
311 Sindhuli  
312 Makawanpur  
313 Chitawan

##### 4 GANDAKI PROVINCE

401 Gorkha  
402 Manang  
403 Mustang  
404 Myagdi  
405 Kaski  
406 Lamjung  
407 Tanahu  
408 Nawalparasi East  
409 Syangja  
410 Parbat  
411 Baglung

##### 5 LUMBINI PROVINCE

501 Rukum East  
502 Rolpa  
503 Pyuthan  
504 Gulmi  
505 Arghakhanchi  
506 Palpa  
507 Nawalparasi West  
508 Rupandehi  
509 Kapilbastu  
510 Dang  
511 Banke  
512 Bardiya

##### 6 KARNALI PROVINCE

601 Dolpa  
602 Mugu  
603 Humla  
604 Jumla  
605 Kalikot  
606 Dailekh  
607 Jagarkot  
608 Rukum West  
609 Salyan  
610 Surkhet

##### 7 SUDURPASHCHIM PROVINCE

701 Bajura  
702 Bajhang  
703 Darchula  
704 Baitadi  
705 Dadeldhura  
706 Doti  
707 Achham  
708 Kailali  
709 Kanchanpur

\* Codes and boundaries are as of May 2020.





## Figures at a Glance

Number of Provinces <sup>1)</sup>	7	
Number of Districts <sup>1)</sup>	77	
Number of Metropolitan Cities <sup>1)</sup> (maha-nagarpalika)	6	
Number of Sub-metropolitan Cities <sup>1)</sup> (upa-maha nagarpalika)	11	
Number of Municipalities <sup>1)</sup> (nagarpalika)	276	
Number of Rural Municipalities <sup>1)</sup> (gaunpalika)	460	
Number of Wards <sup>1)</sup>	6,743	
Number of Establishments	923,356	
Registered	462,605	establishments
	50.1	%
Not registered	460,422	establishments
	49.9	%
Female manager	273,436	persons
	29.6	%
Female owner	247,880	persons
	29.8	% <sup>2)</sup>
Young manager <sup>3)</sup>	498,646	persons
	54.0	%
Young owner	450,464	persons
	54.5	% <sup>2)</sup>
Foreign owner	10,265	persons
	1.2	% <sup>2)</sup>
New establishments <sup>4)</sup>	394,219	establishments
	42.7	%

1) The final results are sorted out based on the new administrative areas as of 14 April 2018.

2) Excludes "Not applicable", "Not stated", "Unknown", and others from the denominator.

3) Young managers (or owners) mean those who are under 40 years old, herein.

4) New establishments mean which started business between April 2015 and April 2018.

Number of Establishments (continued)	923,356	
Owned (Building/Room)	400,848	establishments
	46.7	% <sup>2)</sup>
Rented (Building/Room)	426,380	establishments
	49.7	% <sup>2)</sup>
Street business	34,101	establishments
	3.7	%
Home business	386,323	establishments
	41.8	%
Area of business place (building/room)		
Under 100ft <sup>2</sup> (9.3m <sup>2</sup> )	172,985	establishments
	20.8	% <sup>2)</sup>
Single unit	898,996	establishments
	97.4	%
Number of Persons Engaged	3,228,457	persons
Number of Persons Engaged per Establishment	3.5	
Number of Entities <sup>5)</sup>	900,924	entities
No accounting record	472,350	entities
	52.4	%
Number of Persons Engaged in Entities	3,115,112	persons
Annual Sales (S)	2,915,609	million Rs.
Annual Expenses	2,062,396	million Rs.
Annual Profit and Loss (P)	853,213	million Rs.
per Entity	947	1,000 Rs.
per Persons Engaged in Entities	274	1,000 Rs.
(P) / (S)*100	29.3	%
Number of Entities with Paid Employees	219,303	entities
Number of Paid Employees	1,709,101	persons
Annual Salaries and Wages	421,314	million Rs.
per Entity	1,921	1,000 Rs.
per Paid Employee	247	1,000 Rs.

5) An entity consists of a single unit or a head office only.

## Outline of National Economic Census 2018 (NEC2018) of Nepal

---

### 1. Background

A reliable and strong statistical infrastructure like database is the foundation of organized and proper policy formulation, developing plans and programs. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), has been contributing the data for various sectors of the economy to meet the requirements of the policy makers and planners. At present days, demand of enormous data requirements exists in various sectors, the collection and update of data for various sectors are a challenge. Fairly reasonable data for the agriculture and non-agriculture sectors is highly desired. Keeping in view the importance of the various sectors of economic activities and non-availability of basic frame for adoption in various sampling methods for collection of data and estimation of various parameters or establishing business directory, it was necessary to conduct an economic census in the country as a benchmark source. With this background, CBS initiated to start the first economic census for preparing frame of establishments which can be used for various thematic surveys for collection of data on detailed characteristics of the economy. The basic purpose of conducting the economic census was to prepare a frame for follow up surveys intended to collect more detailed sector specific information. In view of the rapid changes in the economy, it is necessary to conduct the economic census periodically in order to update the frame.

An economic census is the complete enumeration of all establishments belonging to a given population at a particular time with respect to well defined characteristics located within geographical boundaries of a country. Basically, it is the whole process of collecting, compiling, processing, analyzing, and publishing economic data related to all economic units of the country. A census is a well-structured statistical operation providing timely, reliable, accurate and detailed data on the size and distribution of economic units of different categories. The first National Economic Census (NEC) of Nepal was conducted from 14 April to 14 June 2018 in all over the country. This will also be a major source of statistics on economic activities in the country. The NEC essentially develops a sample frame for conducting various thematic economic surveys,

and develops business registers for large and small scale establishments in different sectors like agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, education, health etc. A large number of new economic establishments emerge and diminish over time. It is imperative to conduct an economic census covering all establishments conducting different sectors of economic activities as mentioned in International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC revision 4) in order to know the real picture of the economy. It was one of the reasons that Government of Nepal decided to conduct the NEC of the country realizing to fulfill the shortfall of economic data in the country and to develop statistical business register in Nepal.

The NEC is a primary source of benchmark economic statistics providing major data about the structure and functioning of the national economy about both the formal and informal sectors. The NEC will play an important role in the improvement of national accounts statistics, production and price indices, and other statistical areas, which are used to measure short-term changes in the economy. The major benefit is that the census results will support in developing the statistical business register of the country which will enable CBS to conduct a large number of economic surveys such as Integrated (Large Scale) Manufacturing Industries Survey, Distributive Trade (Whole Sale, Retail Trade), Accommodation and food service activities Surveys, Services Survey, etc. The NEC data will be the basic economic data up to the local levels.

### **1.1. Objectives**

The main objective of the NEC was to know the nature of the economic structure of the Nepali economy at preset and to provide comprehensive statistical information for policy makers, planners, researchers, business communities, and other users for policy formulation and development planning, research and study. In general, the basic objective is to provide information on number of establishments and number of persons engaged, industry wise, of all the sectors (excluding unregistered *agriculture, forestry and fisheries, public administration, defense and compulsory social security, Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing*

*activities of households for own use and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies*) of the country.

Other objectives are:

- a. to provide with the fundamental statistics on the status of the business activities of the establishments and enterprises including the financial aspects;
- b. to provide statistics to central, provincial and local governments for the formulation of plan and policy-making;
- c. to provide statistics to strengthen national accounting system;
- d. to make a base for statistical business register;
- e. to provide statistics of related field to the business owners or experts, researchers and other statistics users to formulate plans and policies for the prosperity of their business; and
- f. to provide with the directories of establishments and enterprises for the sampling frame of various sample surveys on businesses.

## **1.2. Reference date of the Census**

The census was taken as of 14 April 2018. The confirmation of Enumeration Area, the establishment listing, e-Census, and the enumeration were simultaneously conducted within a two-month period from 14 April to 14 June 2018.

## **1.3. Scope**

All the establishments engaged in non-agriculture economic activities and (registered) agriculture, forestry and fishery economic activities according to Nepal Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC) 2018, except Section-O (*Public administration and defense; compulsory social security*), Section-T (*Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use*) and Section-U (*Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies*), were included in the scope of the NEC. Not registered Agriculture activities of Section A was not covered as such activities have been or under the scope of National Sample Census of Agriculture. Similarly, Section-O was excluded considering the information on the activities are covered from the government sector. As such, Section-T was excluded

considering that activities under this section have been conventionally covered partly by the Agriculture Census and partly by the Labor Force Survey. The establishments under Section-U were not covered in the scope of the NEC as the activities under this section are not practically taken into account to the national accounts aggregates globally and kept outside the scope of the NEC. All establishments engaged in the activities under the sectors of NSIC-2018 mentioned above for revenue generation or for serving the community were considered in the scope of the NEC. However, the establishments of mobile nature which keep on moving from one place to another place not having fixed location to operate the activities, illegal activities like smuggling, gambling, beggary, prostitution, *etc.*, and domestic paid helpers, whether they work in one household or in a number of households, drivers, *etc.* who undertake jobs for others on wages or salaries, and individuals engaged in different types of jobs depending on the availability of work *e.g.* loading, unloading, helping a mason or a carpenter, doing earthwork for a contractor or individuals working without associated in establishments were kept out of the purview of the NEC.

#### **1.4. Coverage**

Geographically, the NEC has covered the entire area, that is, 753 Local levels under 77 districts and seven provinces of the country. All establishments except the mentioned excluded sectors were completely enumerated in the NEC.

#### **1.5. Enumeration units**

The enumeration unit in the NEC was considered as “establishment”. The establishment was defined as follows, according to UN definition:

The establishment is defined as an economic unit that engages, under a single ownership or control - that is, under a single legal entity - in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at a single physical location – for example, a mine, factory or workshop.

## **2. Concepts and Definitions of NEC2018**

### **2.1. Economic Activities**

All activities related with production, distribution, marketing, and sales of goods or services are referred to as economic activities. That is, the activities which are carried out for profit or own consumption are considered as the



economic activities. Such activities will contribute to the value added of the national production.

## **2.2. Economic Unit**

A unit which performs one or more economic activities for profit, own consumption, or indirect benefit to a community is defined as an economic unit. Such economic unit is used to be a single establishment.

## **2.3. Establishment**

An establishment is defined as an economic unit that engages, under a single ownership or control - that is, under a single legal entity - in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at a single physical location – for example, a mine, a shop, a factory or workshop. It is an establishment that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is operated or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

## **2.4. Broad Industrial Classifications of Economic Activities**

Nepal Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC) has been developed on the basis of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Rev.4 of all economic activities which classify 21 broad sections (United Nations, 2008). The information on economic activities is collected, tabulated on the basis of NSIC. The results of the NEC2018 are based on the NSIC broad classifications. The broad industrial sections included in the NEC2018 are as listed below:

### **1. Section-A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing**

In the National Economic Census 2018, only the agriculture, forestry and fisheries establishments registered at government agencies have been considered as economic activities.

### **2. Section-B: Mining and quarrying**

### **3. Section-C: Manufacturing**

### **4. Section-D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply**

### **5. Section-E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities**

### **6. Section-F: Construction**

7. Section-G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
8. Section-H: Transportation and Storage
9. Section-I: Accommodation and food service activities (hotel and restaurant)
10. Section-J: Information and communication
11. Section-K: Financial and insurance activities
12. Section-L: Real estate activities
13. Section-M: Professional, scientific and technical activities
14. Section-N: Administrative and support service activities
15. Section-P: Education
16. Section-Q: Human health and social work activities
17. Section-R: Arts, entertainment and recreation
18. Section-S: Other service activities

## **2.5. Single Entity**

Economic activities are either carried out by single-unit establishment or head offices with plural establishments (branches or sub-branches). The single-unit establishments are those which do not have their head offices or branches under the same management. The head offices are those which controls all their respective branch office(s) under the same management. The economic census also collected some financial information like average monthly revenues or sales, monthly operating expenditures, and average monthly salary or wages from single-unit establishments and head offices only. The financial information was not collected from branch offices or sub-branch offices. The establishment having a status of single-unit or head office are termed as one entity throughout the report, for which tables on financial information are generated.

## **2.6. Sales, Expenses, and Profit/ Loss**

The economic census collected information on average monthly revenues/sales and operating expenses for the fiscal year 2017/18<sup>1</sup> from the single entities. The revenues or sales amount includes all income or revenues gained from operating activities such as selling of good, providing services, etc. In case of a bank, the average revenue is the sum of “total interest income” and “total noninterest income”. In case of a life insurance company, the average revenue includes as the following items: premiums; policy and contract fees; net investment income (it removes the expenses associated with generating the investment income). In case of Government office such as Central Bank, Post Office etc., the salary of its officers should be included into its revenues.

Similarly, operating expenses include all expenses being paid for operating activities. Operating cost such as costs of products sold (cost of raw materials, etc.) in production establishment, and costs of goods sold in non-production establishment are included. In addition, other operating costs such as salaries and wages for employees, fuel, gas, electricity, and water expenses, transportation expenses, rental expenses, commissions, tax expenses, and so on are the examples of operating expenses. In case of a bank, the average expenses is the sum of “total interest expense”, “total noninterest expense”, and “provision for loan and lease losses”.

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<sup>1</sup> The average monthly revenues or sales is multiplied by 12 months to derive average annual revenues or sales for the tabulation. Similarly, the average monthly operating expenses is multiplied by 12 months to derive average annual operating expenses. Here, average annual revenues/sales and average annual operating expenses are simply termed as annual sales and expenses respectively. The profit/ loss has been derived as the difference of annual sales and expenses.



## Chapter 1 Overview of the women in business in Nepal

### 1-1 Historical perspectives and the current environment surrounding women in Nepal

Women in Nepal has been in a vulnerable position for long periods of time. Major problems of gender equality in Nepal pointed out by the Fifteenth Plan (2076/77-2080/81)<sup>2</sup> include prevalence of behavioral discrimination against women, the persistence of societal structure, beliefs, values, and traditional practices that promote illiteracy, harmful practices, gender-based discrimination and violence against women.

Despite of the efforts by the government, gender disparities in Nepal have not been fully eliminated. For example, the current literacy rate of women, which is 57.7%, is lower than that of men by 20%. The proportion of women with access to property right is only 26%. The rate of labour participation of women is 26.3%, while that of men is 53.8%. In addition to societal aspects, women are disproportionately more involved in unpaid housework than men<sup>3</sup>.

Women's participation in politics has improved over years. Female representation in the national and regional parliaments has dramatically improved for the last decade, mainly as the result of the introduction of gender quota systems stipulated in the Constitution and Civil Service Act (Amendment 2010)<sup>4</sup>. Despite the share of women in the members of Parliament was only 5.9% in 2005, the Constitution now reserves at least 33% of parliament seats for women at the national level. In addition, at least 40% of all leading political roles at local level are filled by women and at least one of the positions of a mayor and deputy mayor in a municipality must be also taken by a woman. Civil Service Act (Amendment 2010) also stipulated that 33 % of civil service posts are reserved for women.

<sup>2</sup> The Fifteenth Plan (2076/77 – 2080/81), 2019, National Planning Commission

<sup>3</sup> Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 2017/2018

<sup>4</sup> Gender and Inclusion Policy 2013 and Gender and Inclusion Strategy 2015-2020, Election Commission of Nepal (ECN)

Reflecting the economical, educational, health and political situation of women in Nepal, Global Gender Gap Report 2020<sup>5</sup> ranked Nepal 101<sup>st</sup> in the world and 2<sup>nd</sup> in South Asia as in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1 The Global Gender Gap Index rankings by region in South Asia, 2020**

Country	Rank		Score
	Regional	Global	
Bangladesh	1	50	0.726
Nepal	2	101	0.68
Sri Lanka	3	102	0.68
India	4	112	0.668
Maldives	5	123	0.646
Bhutan	6	131	0.635
Pakistan	7	151	0.564

The Global Gender Gap Index is a summary of the analysis of several aspects of gender gaps. Nepal was ranked high on “Political Empowerment”, while placed at lower positions on “Educational Attainment” and “Health and Survival”.

**Table 1.2 The Global Gender Gap Index and sub-indices of Nepal**

Index	Rank	Score
Global Gender Gap Index	101	0.680
a) Economic Participation and Opportunity	101	0.632
b) Educational Attainment	133	0.895
c) Health and Survival	131	0.966
d) Political Empowerment	59	0.227

<sup>5</sup> Global Gender Gap Report 2020, World Economic Forum

## 1-2 Policy on gender equality and women empowerment

In order to promote gender equality, the government of Nepal established various laws and regulations as well as specialized governmental agencies such as Ministry of Women in Children and Senior Citizen and National Women Commission. In 1991, Nepal ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and has been implementing policies and programmes such as National Plan of Action on CEDAW (2003).

The current periodical plan of Nepal, the Fifteenth Plan (2076/77-2080/81)<sup>6</sup>, has six strategies to achieve substantial gender equality by ensuring equal and meaningful participation of women. They are as follows:

- 1) All ties and sectors of the nation to formulate sectoral policies, acts, and programmes related to gender equality.
- 2) To adapt a gender-responsive governance system in the governments of all levels as well as sectors and agencies of the state.
- 3) To institutionalize a system of the gender- responsive budget at all levels of government.
- 4) To develop a data system to measure gender equality and empowerment.
- 5) To achieve economic empowerment and social transformation by giving special priority to economically poor and socially excluded women.
- 6) To increase access to justice through preventive, protective measures for ending all forms of violence, exploitation, and discrimination against women

The government of Nepal also committed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030<sup>7</sup>, which include the goal of gender equality and women's empowerment described in Table 1.3.

<sup>6</sup> The Fifteenth Plan (2076/77 – 2080/81), 2019, National Planning Commission

<sup>7</sup> “Sustainable Development Goals 2016-2030”, National Planning Commission

**Table 1.3 SDG5 and targets**

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and promotion of shared responsibility within the household and family as nationally appropriate
Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Table 1.4 shows the targets and progress of SDGs 5. As to the target 5.1 “End all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere”, one out of three indicators, “Gender Employment Measurement” achieved the target of 2019, while other indicators, such as wage equality and gender inequality, have not achieved the targets yet.

As for Target 5.5 “Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities”, all indicators of “5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments” were achieved in 2019, while many other indicators on “5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions” were not achieved yet.

**Table 1.4 Targets, indicators, and progress relevant to SDG 5**

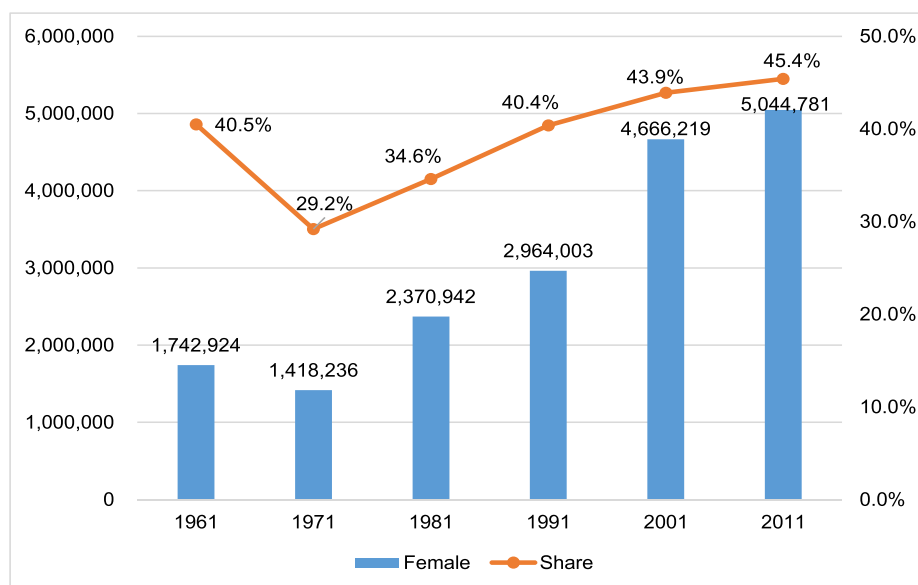
Targets and Indicators	Baseline 2015	Target 2019	Progress 2019	Target 2030
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere				
5.1.1 Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of gender				
1 Wage equality for similar work (ratio of women's wage to that of men)	0.62	0.72	0.66	0.92
2 Gender inequality Index	0.49	0.38	0.476	0.05
3 Gender Employment Measurement (Index)	0.57	0.6	0.62	0.69



Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities				
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments				
1 (a) National parliament (%)	29.5	33	33.5	40
(b) Provincial parliament (%)	-	33.0	34.4	40
(c) Local government bodies (%)	-	40.5	40.8	42
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions				
1 Women's participation in decision-making level in the private sector (%)	25	30.3	29.61	45
2 Women's participation in the cooperative sector (%)	50	50	51	50
3 Women in public service decision-making positions (%)	11	17	13.6	33
4 Ratio of women to men in professional and technical workers (%)	24	28	25	40
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources				
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land by type of tenure				
5.a.1 Number of women of enterprises owned by women	-	-	247,880	
5.a.2 Women's ownership of property (land and house)	26	29.7	33.93	40

### 1-3 Participation of women in economic activities

The participation of women in the economic activities in Nepal has been gradually improving, as the share of women in economically active population increased from 29.2% in 1971 to 45.4% in 2011<sup>8</sup>, as described in the following chart in Figure 1.1



**Figure 1.1 Share of female in economically active population<sup>9</sup> 1961-2011**

However, as Table 1.5 shows, the wage gap between female and male workers is still significant.

The share of women workers is high if the amount of monthly cash income is small, while the share of women workers is low in case the amount of monthly cash income is high. For example, the share of women workers is

<sup>8</sup> Population Monograph, Volume III, 2014, Central Bureau of Statistics

<sup>9</sup> The economically active population (EAP) is made up of all people who, during a specified time, contribute to or are available to contribute to the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). Production activities, "consists of processes or activities carried out under the control and responsibility of institutional units that use inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services" (UN SNA, 1993, p.137). The EAP provides the supply of labour for economic production in an economy.

58.0 % in case the monthly cash income is smaller than Rs. 7,600. In contrast, the share of women workers is only 12.2% in case the monthly income is more than Rs. 25,000.

**Table 1.5 Share of number of employment by amount of monthly cash income by sex<sup>10</sup>**

Monthly cash income (Rs.)	Number of persons (thousand)			Share	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,569	1,018	3,587	71.6%	28.4%
<7,600	138	191	328	42.0%	58.0%
7,600-10000	273	242	515	53.0%	47.0%
10,000-13,500	309	185	494	62.5%	37.5%
13,500-15,000	189	53	241	78.2%	21.8%
15,000-25,000	1,197	283	1,480	80.9%	19.1%
>=25,000	464	64	529	87.8%	12.2%

One of the reasons why the amount of cash income of female is smaller than that of male workers would be that not many female workers take leadership positions and professional occupations.

Another reason is that the amount of cash income of female workers is smaller than that of male workers, no matter if they are taking the same positions. As can be seen from Table 1.6, the median monthly earnings of female workers is smaller than that of male workers in almost all kinds of occupations. For example, the monthly income of a female manager is 20% smaller than the income of a male manager.

<sup>10</sup> Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 2017/2018

**Table 1.6 Median monthly earnings of female and male employees by occupations**

Occupation	Male (Rs.)	Female (Rs.)	Ratio of female to male
Total	18,000	12,000	0.67
Managers	32,000	25,500	0.80
Professionals	23,800	12,000	0.50
Technicians and associate professionals	24,000	22,800	0.95
Clerical support workers	17,000	13,500	0.79
Service and sales workers	15,000	9,125	0.61
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	12,167	11,406	0.94
Craft and related trades workers	21,292	13,500	0.63
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	15,000	8,000	0.53
Elementary occupations	15,208	10,646	0.70
Other	19,000	23,000	1.21

To achieve SDGs and other goals on gender equality and women empowerment, it would be important to get a clear understanding of the situation of women participation in political, economic and public activities.

This report uses the data from the National Economic Census 2018 (NEC2018) and covers the establishments and entities with female manager to review women's participation and leadership especially in the private sector. This report also reviews women's engagement in establishments from different aspects.

## Chapter 2 Establishments with female managers

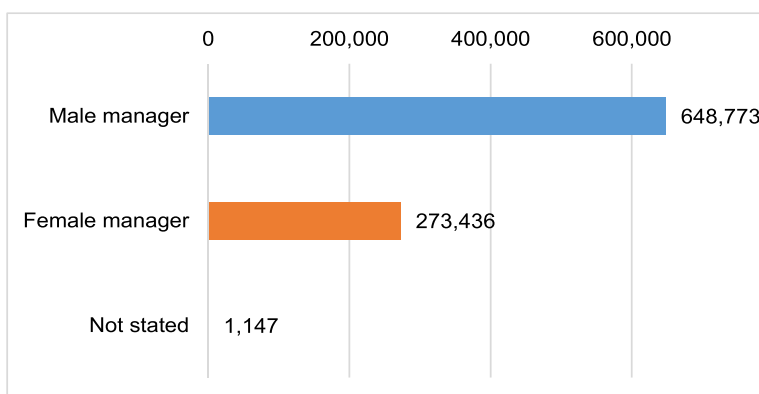
This chapter summarizes the characteristics of the establishments with female managers, reviewing the number of establishments, numbers of persons engaged in the establishments and also various financial aspects, such as annual sales and profits.

The characteristics of the establishments with female managers will be also identified by comparing them with male managers.

### 2-1 Number of establishments with female managers

This section describes the basic characteristics of establishment which was the basic unit of enumeration in the NEC2018.

The number of establishments with female managers is 273,436 and this comprises 29.6% of all establishments in Nepal.



**Figure 2.1 Number of establishments by sex of manager**

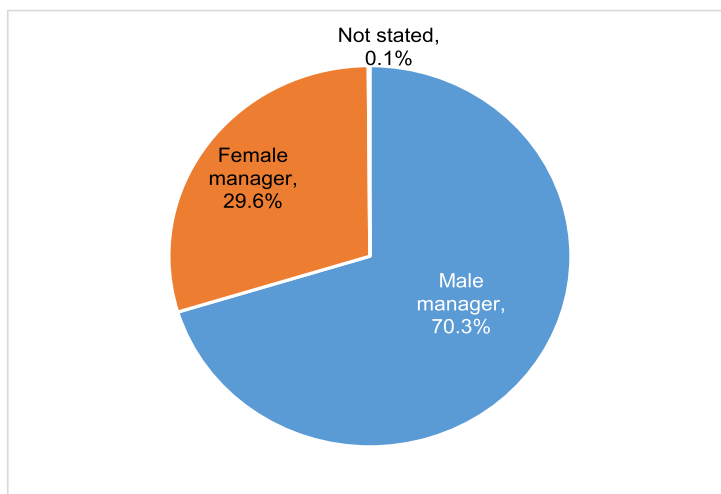


Figure 2.2 Share of number of establishments by sex of manager

### 2-1-1 Number of establishments with female managers by province

The following chart in Figure 2.3 shows the number of establishments by sex of manager and province. Bagmati Province keeps the largest number of establishments with female managers (95,656), which comprises 35.0% of all establishments with female managers in the country.

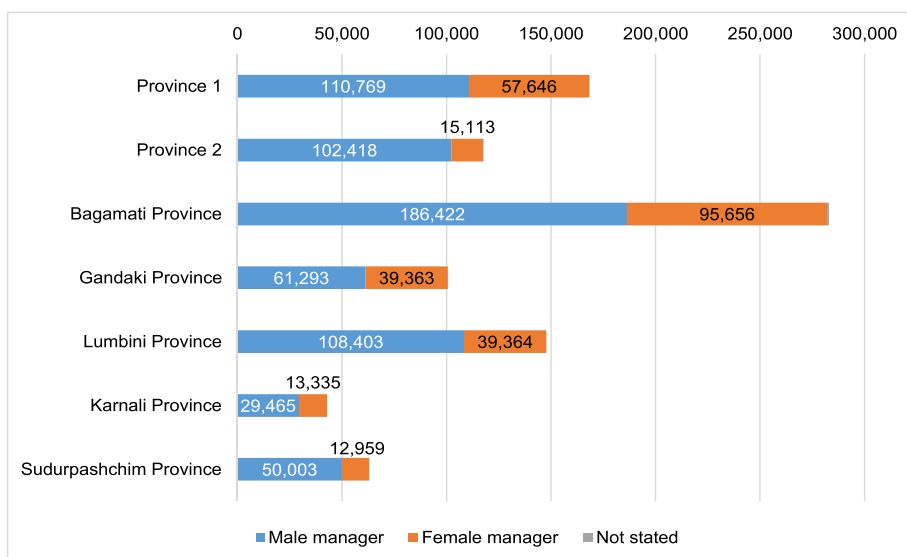
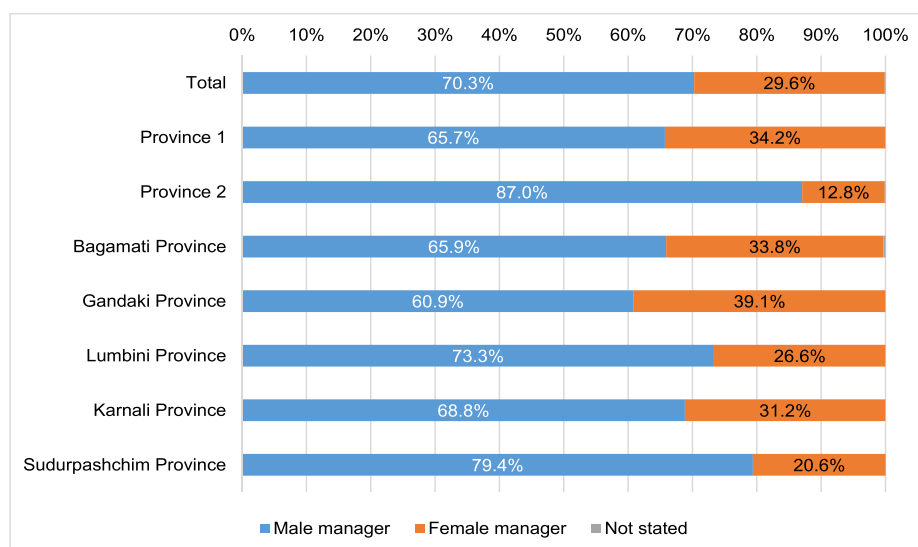


Figure 2.3 Number of establishments by sex of manager and province

The share of establishments by sex of manager and province is as described in the following chart in Figure 2.4. It reveals the proportion of female managers are low in all provinces.

The province with the highest share of establishments with female managers is Gandaki Province (39.1%), which is followed by Province 1 (34.2%).

In Province 2, the proportion of establishments with female managers is only 12.8% and this is remarkably lower than other provinces.



**Figure 2.4 Share of establishments by sex of manager and province**

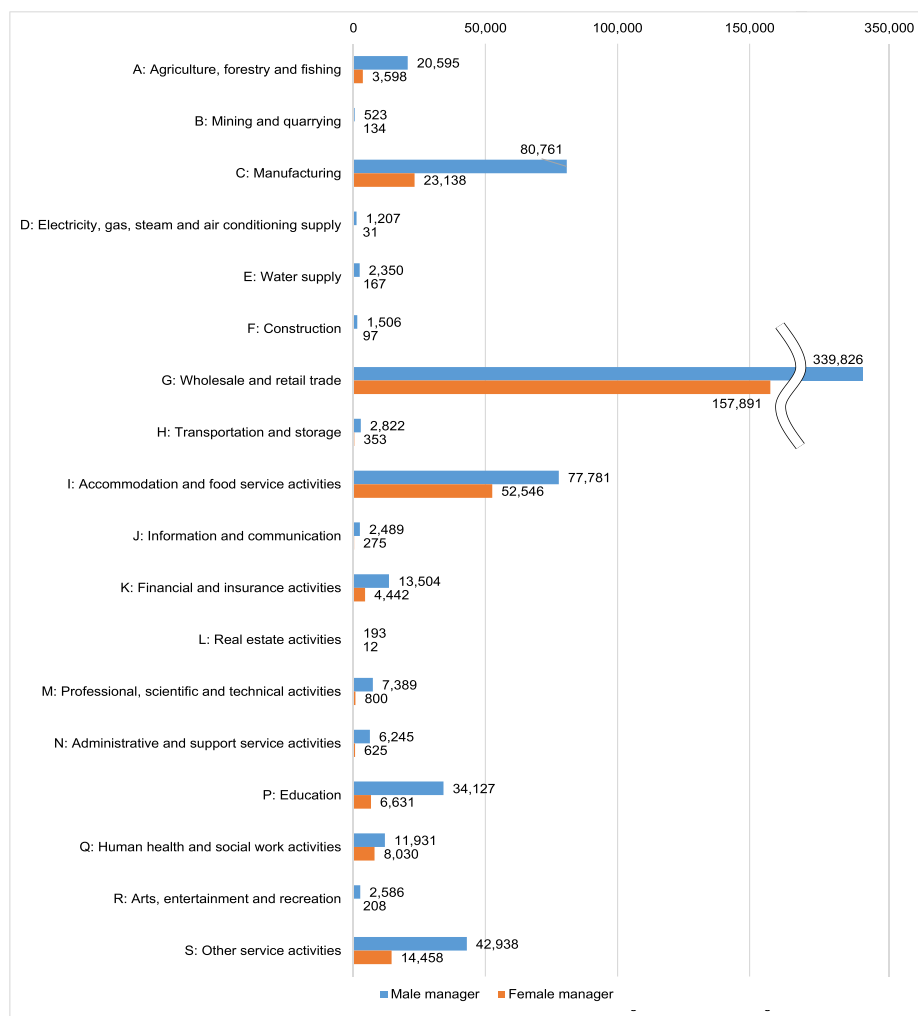
### 2-1-2 Number of establishments with female managers by Section of NSIC

The following chart in Figure 2.5 shows the number of establishments by sex of manager and industry.

The industry which has the largest number of establishments is G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (157,891 establishments), which is followed by I: Accommodation and food service activities (52,546 establishments) and C: Manufacturing (23,138 establishments).

Out of 157,891 establishments in G: Wholesale and retail trade, 98.3% or 155,184 establishments carry on Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (code 47). Similarly, out of 52,546 establishments in I: Accommodation and food service activities, 47,595 establishments (90.6%) are doing Food and beverage service activities (code 56), in particular Restaurants and mobile food service activities (code 561).

In the manufacturing industry (C), 76.1% or 17,615 establishments are involved in Manufacture of wearing apparel (code 14).



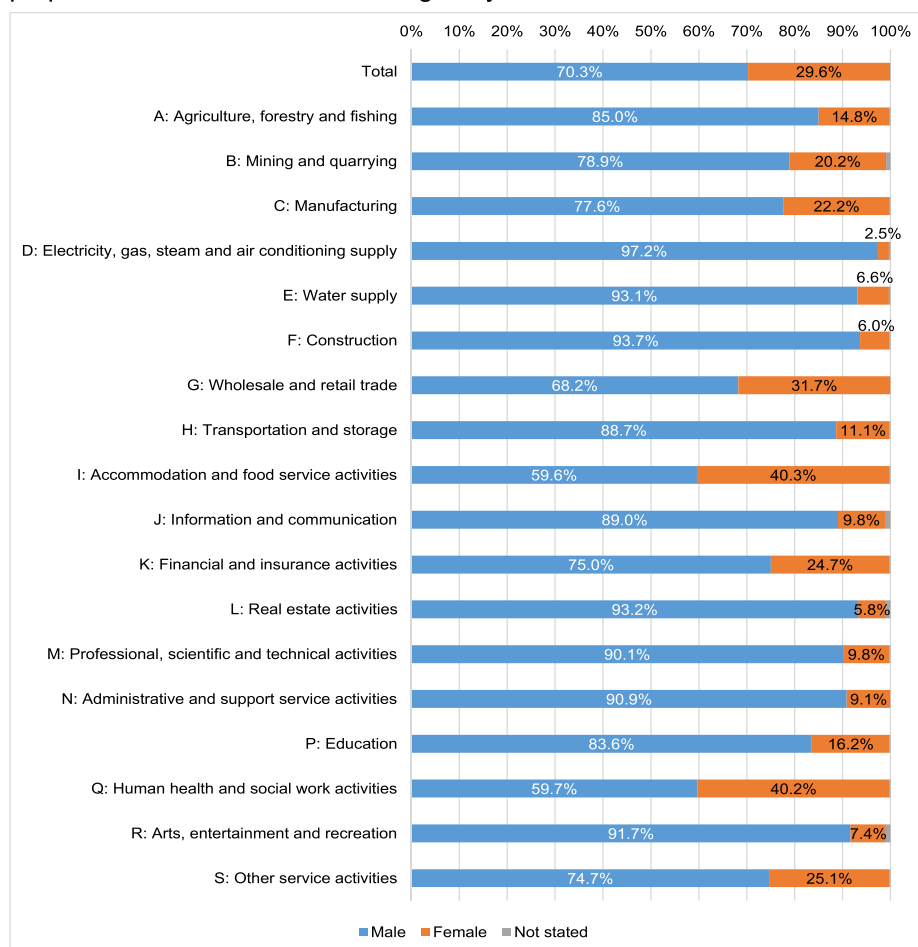
**Figure 2.5 Number of establishments by sex of manager and Section of NSIC**



Figure 2.6 shows the proportion of establishments in each industry by sex of manager. The industry with the highest share of establishments with female managers is I: Accommodation and food services (40.3%), which is followed by Q: Human health and social work activities (40.2%).

C: Manufacturing is the third largest in terms of the number of establishments with female managers, but the share of establishments with female managers in the manufacturing industry is only 22.2%.

The industries like D: Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply; E: Water supply, F: Construction and L: Real estate activities includes low proportion of establishments managed by female.

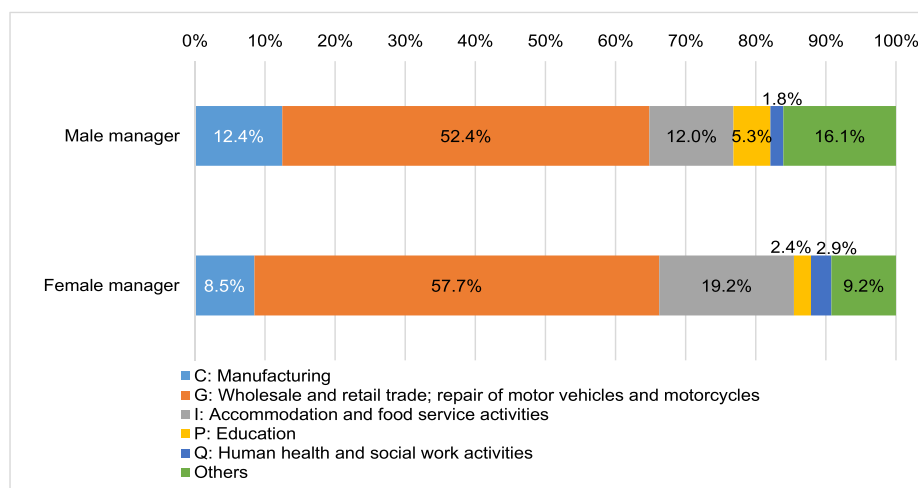


**Figure 2.6 Share of number of establishments by sex of manager and Section of NSIC**

The industrial distributions of the establishments with both male managers and female managers are as described in the following chart in Figure 2.7.

Comparing the distributions, it can be observed that the proportions of G: Wholesale and retail trade (57.7%) and I: Accommodation and food service activities (19.2%) are much higher in case of female managers.

In contrast, the share of C: Manufacturing is only 8.5% in case of female managers, and this is much smaller than that of the establishments with male managers.

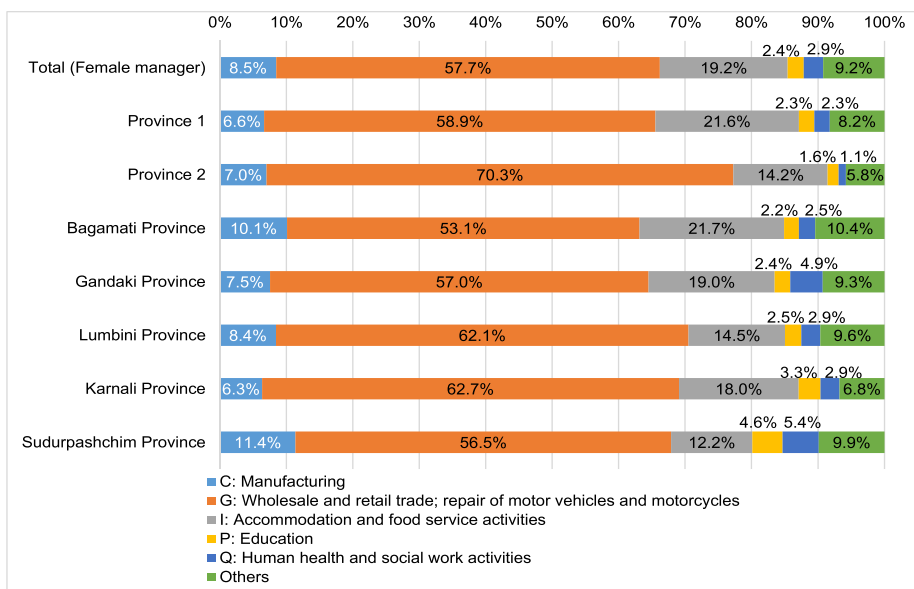


**Figure 2.7 Share of number of establishments by Section of NSIC and sex of manager**

The following chart in Figure 2.8 shows the industrial distributions of the establishments with female managers in each province.

In all provinces, five industries, namely C: Manufacturing, G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, I: Accommodation and food services activities, P: Education and Q: Human health and social work activities have the largest shares.

In Province 2, the proportion of G: Wholesale and retail trade is rather high compared to other provinces. In Sudurpashchim Province, the proportion of C: Manufacturing is higher than other provinces.

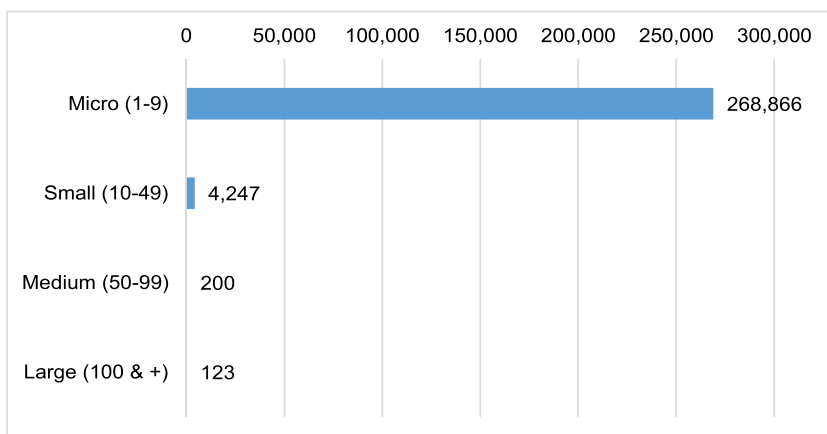


**Figure 2.8 Share of number of establishments with female managers by Section of NSIC and province**

### 2-1-3 Number of establishments by size of persons engaged

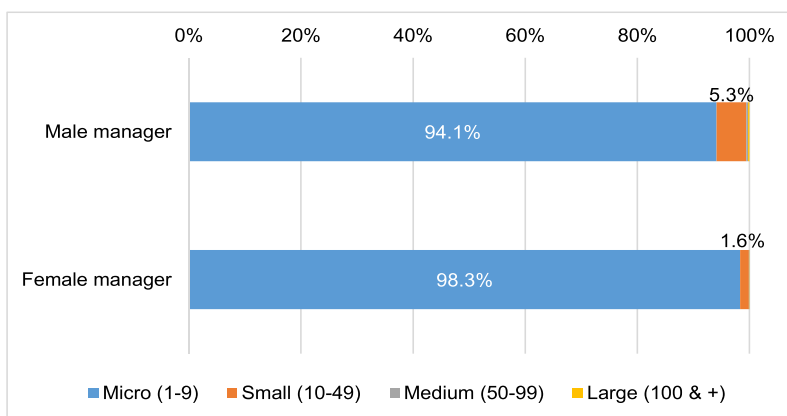
The number of the establishments with female managers according to the scale of industry is as in the following chart in Figure 2.9.

The number of micro establishments, in which one to nine (1-9) persons are engaged, is largest (268,866 establishments) among all categories and this consists of 98.3% of all establishments with female managers.



**Figure 2.9 Number of establishments with female manager by scale of industry**

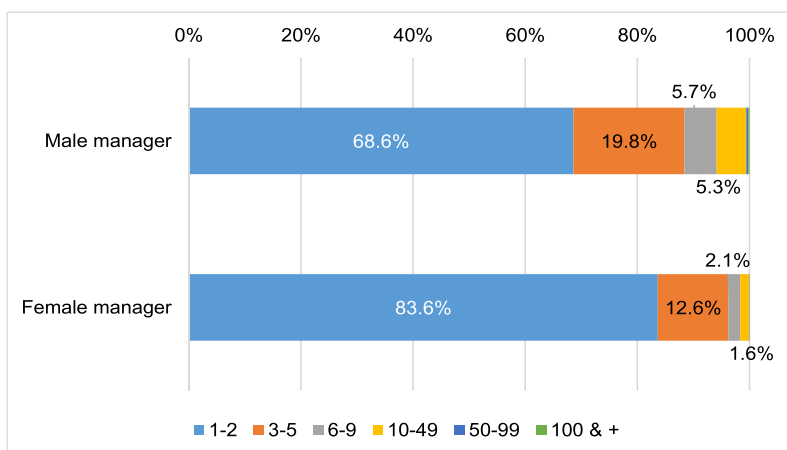
Comparing the shares of establishments categorized by scale of industry, it can be observed that the share of micro establishments is bigger in case of female managers.



**Figure 2.10 Share of number of establishments by scale of industry and sex of manager**

The following chart in Figure 2.11 shows the proportions of the establishments categorized by the numbers of persons engaged. From this chart, it can be seen that the share of establishments with female managers engaging one or two (1-2) persons is much higher than those with male managers.

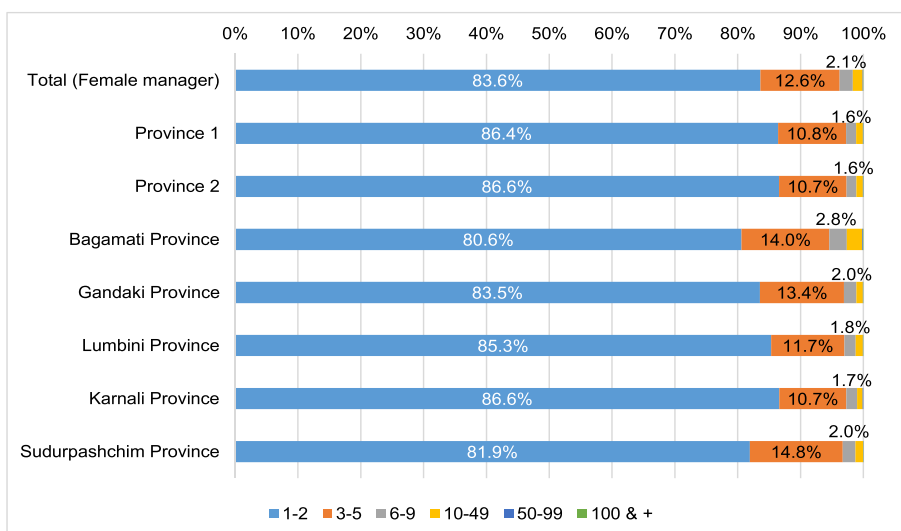
In general, it is possible to say that the scale of business of the establishments with female managers is smaller than those with male managers.



**Figure 2.11 Share of number of establishments by size of persons engaged and sex of manager**

The share of establishments with female managers categorized by size of persons engaged in each province is as depicted in Figure 2.12 and Table 2.1 below.

The province with highest proportions of establishments with 1 or 2 (1-2) persons engaged are Province 2 (86.6%) and Karnali Province (86.6%), while the province with lowest share is Bagamati Province (80.6%).



**Figure 2.12 Share of number of establishments with female managers by size of persons engaged and province**

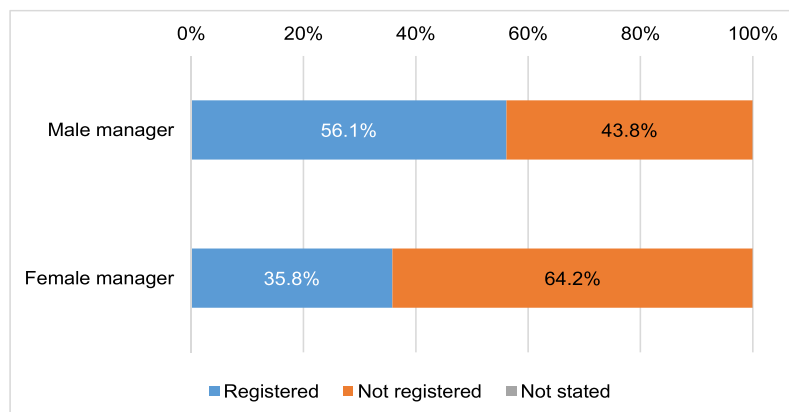
**Table 2.1 Number of establishments with female manager by size of persons engaged and province**

	Number of persons engaged					
	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-49	50-99	100 -
Province 1	49,822	6,230	932	614	31	17
Province 2	13,087	1,620	236	158	8	4
Bagmati Province	77,099	13,384	2,662	2,334	106	71
Gandaki Province	32,877	5,266	783	405	17	15
Province 5	33,585	4,595	694	459	17	14
Karnali Province	11,551	1,422	227	119	16	0
Sudurpashchim Province	10,616	1,915	263	158	5	2
Total (Female manager)	228,637	34,432	5,797	4,247	200	123

#### 2-1-4 Number of establishments by registration

The following chart shows the share of number of establishments by registration and sex of manager.

As can be seen from the chart, the proportion of registered establishments with female managers is 35.8% and this is much lower than that of male managers (56.1%).

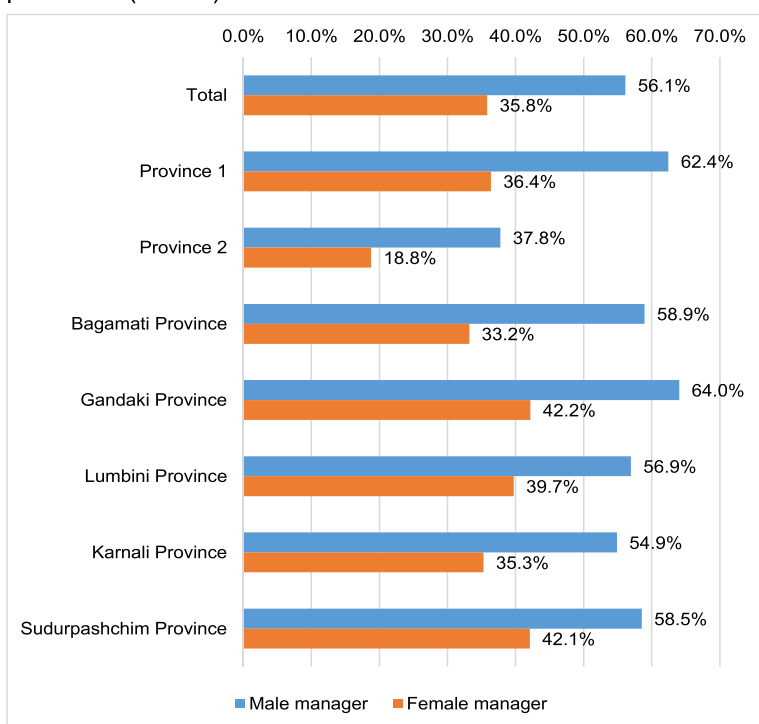
**Figure 2.13 Share of number of establishments by registration and sex of manager**

This shows that the dominance of female managers is prevalent in unregistered establishments in comparison to establishments managed by male.

Comparing the proportions of registered establishments among those with female managers and male managers in each province, it can be observed that the proportions are lower in case of female managers in all provinces.

The proportion of registered establishments with female managers is highest in Sudurpashchim Province (42.1%), but this is much smaller than that of male managers (58.5%).

The province with the lowest proportion of registered establishments with female managers is Province 2 (18.8%). In this province, the proportion of registered establishments with male managers is also lowest among all provinces (37.8%).



**Figure 2.14 Proportion of number of registered establishments by sex of manager and province**

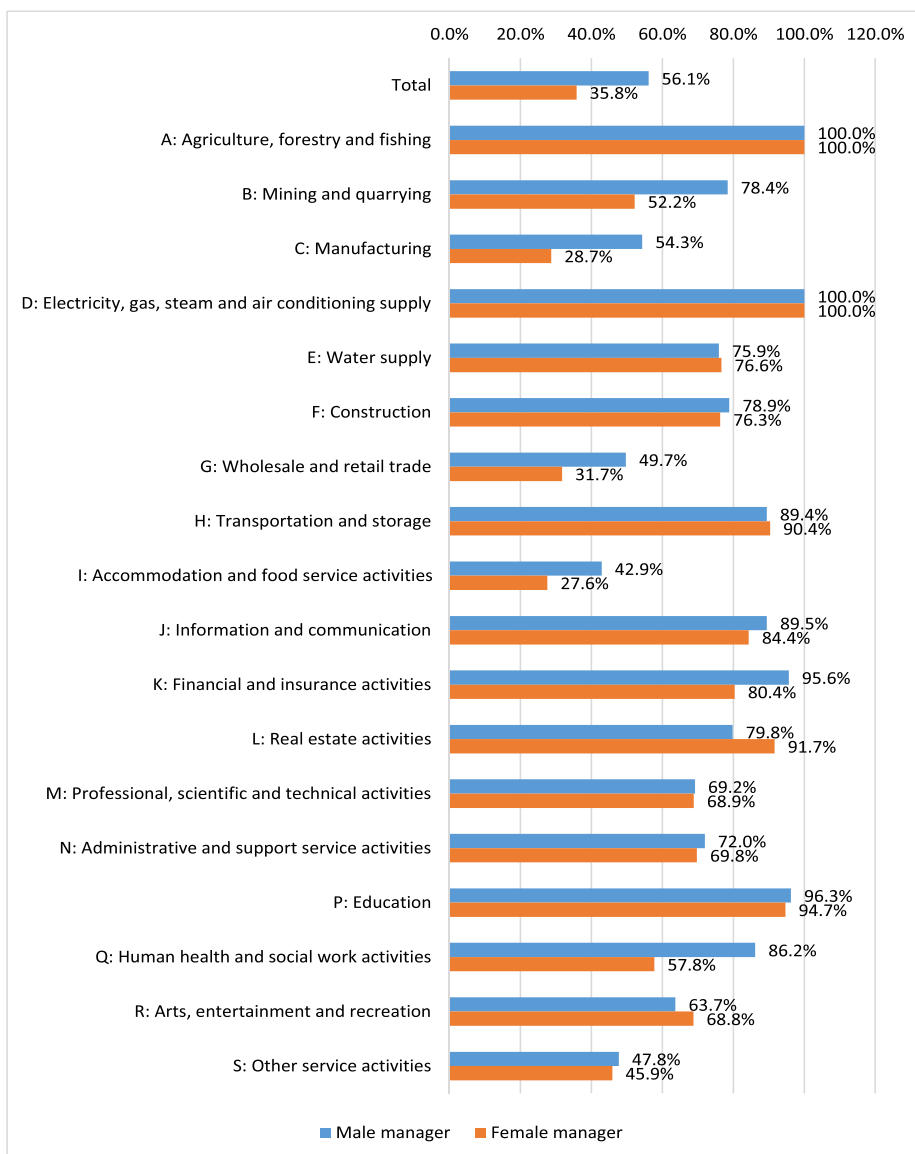
The following chart in Figure 2.15 shows the proportions of registered establishments with female and male manager of different industries.

In some industries, the proportions of registered establishments with female managers are lower than those with male managers. For example, the proportion of registered establishments with female managers engaged in G: Wholesale and retail trade is 31.7%, while the same proportion of male managers is 49.7%.

Similarly, the proportion of registered establishments with female managers in I: Accommodation and food services activities is 27.6%, and this is much smaller than the same proportion of male managers (42.9%) too.

However, it should be also noted that the proportions of registered establishments with female managers are higher than those with male managers in other industries, such as L: Real estate activities and R: Arts, entertainment and recreation.



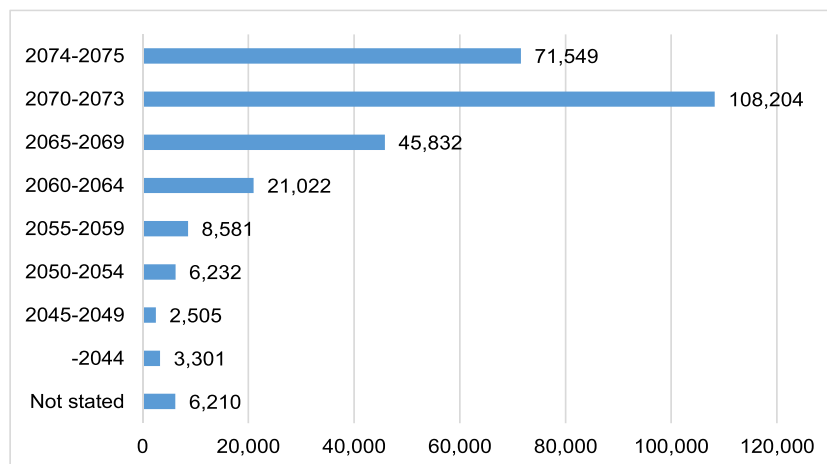


**Figure 2.15 Proportion of number of registered establishments by sex of manager and Section of NSIC**

### 2-1-5 Number of establishments by years after establishment

Categorizing the establishments with female managers by the year of starting business, it can be observed that a large proportion of establishments started business recently.

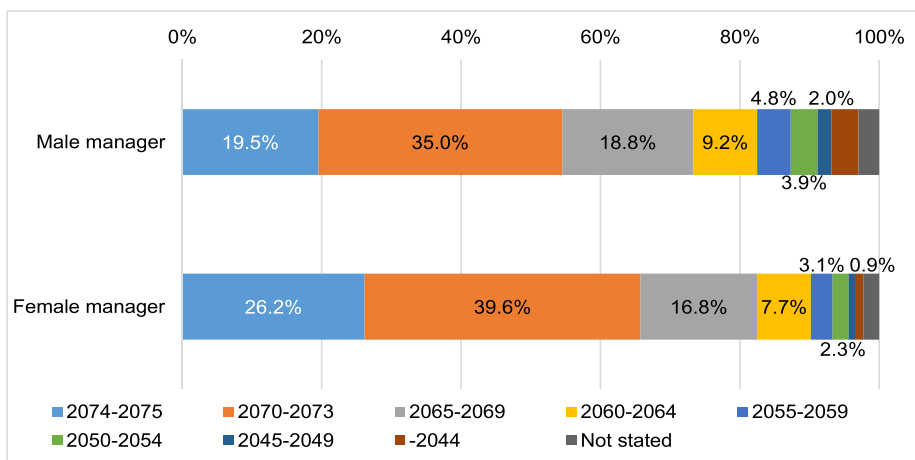
The numbers of the establishments with female managers established in 2074-75 and 2070-73 are 71,549 and 108,204 respectively. In total, the number of establishments stated business after 2070 is 179,753 and this comprises 65.7% of all establishment with female managers.



**Figure 2.16 Number of establishments with female managers by year of starting business**

Comparing the shares of establishments with female managers and male managers categorized by the year of starting business, it can be seen that the proportion of the establishments with female managers which started business recently is higher than that of male managers.

For example, the proportion of the establishments started business in 2074-2075 is 26.2% in case of female managers, while that of male managers is 19.5%.



**Figure 2.17 Share of number of establishments by year of starting business and sex of manager**

The shares of establishments with female managers by year of starting business in different industries are as described in the following chart in Figure 2.18.

The proportions of establishments started business in 2074-75 are especially high in C: Manufacturing, F: Construction, G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and I: Accommodation and food services activities.

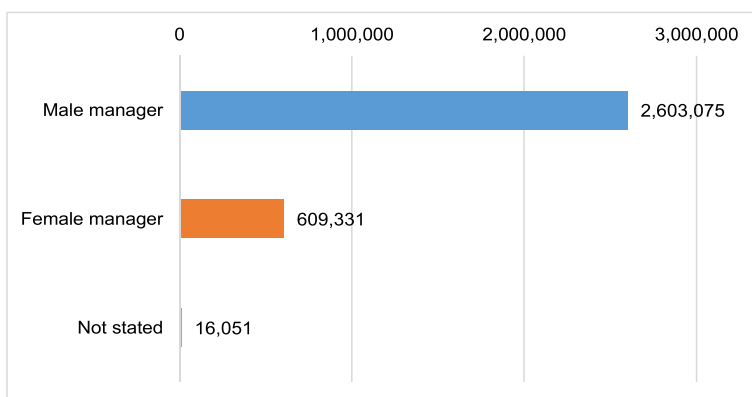


**Figure 2.18 Share of number of establishments with female manager by year of starting business and Section of NSIC**

## 2-2 Number of persons engaged in the establishments with female managers

The NEC2018 collected information on the persons' active involvement in the establishments for the production of goods or services. This section summarizes the number of persons engaged in the establishments with female managers in comparison with those with male managers.

The following charts show the numbers and shares of persons engaged in the establishments with female managers and male managers. The number of persons engaged in the establishments with female managers is 609,331 persons and it comprises 18.9% of persons engaged in all establishments.



**Figure 2.19 Number of persons engaged by sex of manager**

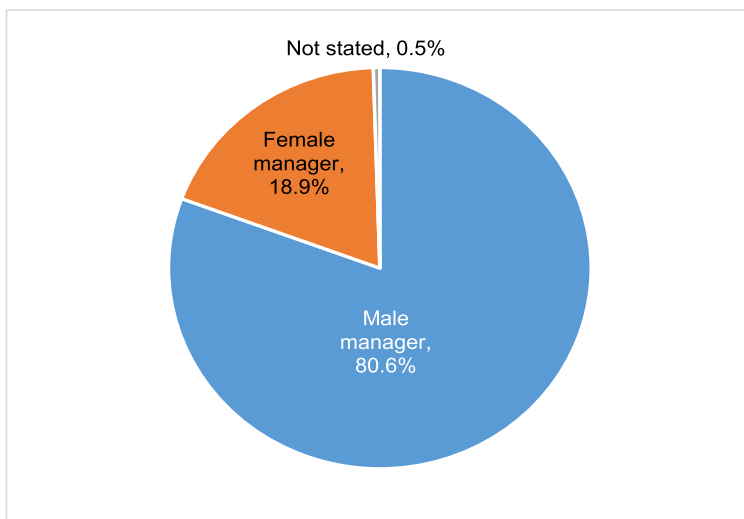
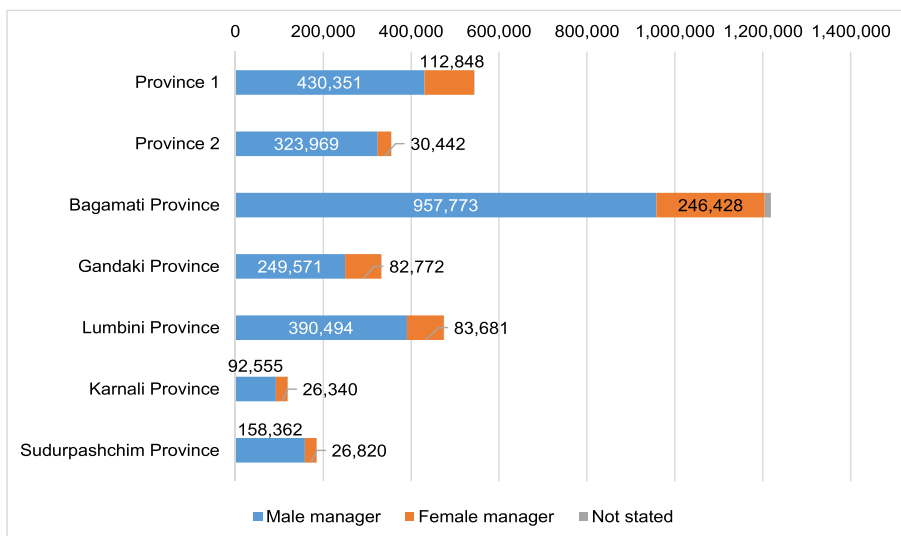


Figure 2.20 Share of number of persons engaged by sex of manager

### 2-2-1 Number of persons engaged in the establishments with female managers by province

The following chart in Figure 2.21 shows the number of persons engaged in the establishments with male managers and female managers in each province.

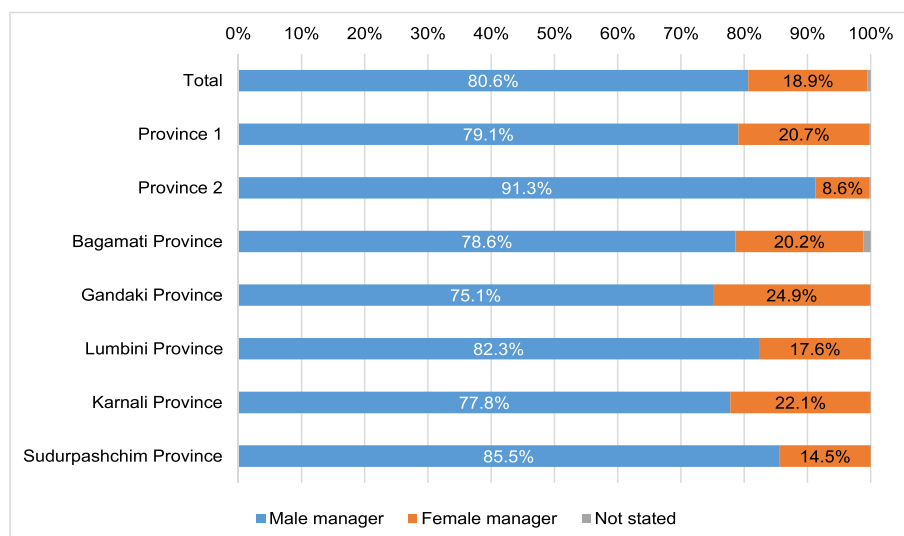
Bagmati Province has the largest population engaged in the establishments with both male managers and female managers. In this province, 957,773 persons are engaged with the establishments with male managers, while 246,428 persons are engaged in the establishments with female managers.



**Figure 2.21 Number of persons engaged by sex of manager and province**

The share of number of persons engaged in establishments with male managers and female managers in each province is as depicted in the following chart in Figure 2.22.

The province whose proportion of the number of persons engaged in the establishments with female managers is highest is Gandaki Province (24.9%). The same proportions vary around 20% in all provinces except Province 2. In Province 2, the proportion of the persons engaged in the establishments with female managers is only 8.6%.



**Figure 2.22 Share of number of persons engaged by sex of manager and province**

The following chart in Figure 2.23 shows the number of persons engaged per establishment by sex of manager and province.

As can be seen from the chart, one establishment with a female manager engages 2.2 persons on average, while one establishment with a male manager engages 4.0 persons.

In all provinces except Bagamati Province, the number of persons engaged per establishment with a female manager is 2.0-2.1, while with a male manager this figure varies among provinces.





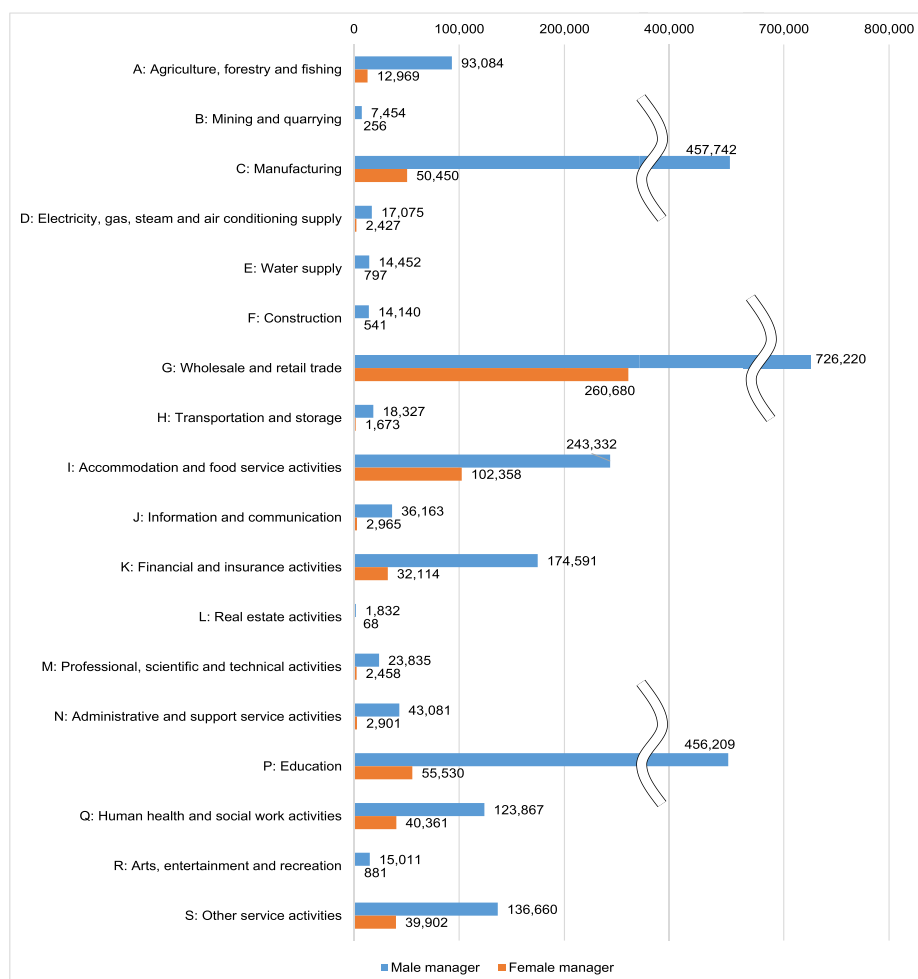
**Figure 2.23 Number of persons engaged per establishment by sex of manager and province**

### 2-2-2 Number of persons engaged in the establishments with female managers by Section of NSIC

The following chart in Figure 2.21 shows the number of persons engaged in the establishments with female managers in different industries.

The industry which has the largest number of persons engaged with the establishments with female managers is G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. In this industry, 260,680 persons are engaged in the establishments with female managers, while 726,220 persons are also engaged in the establishments with male managers.

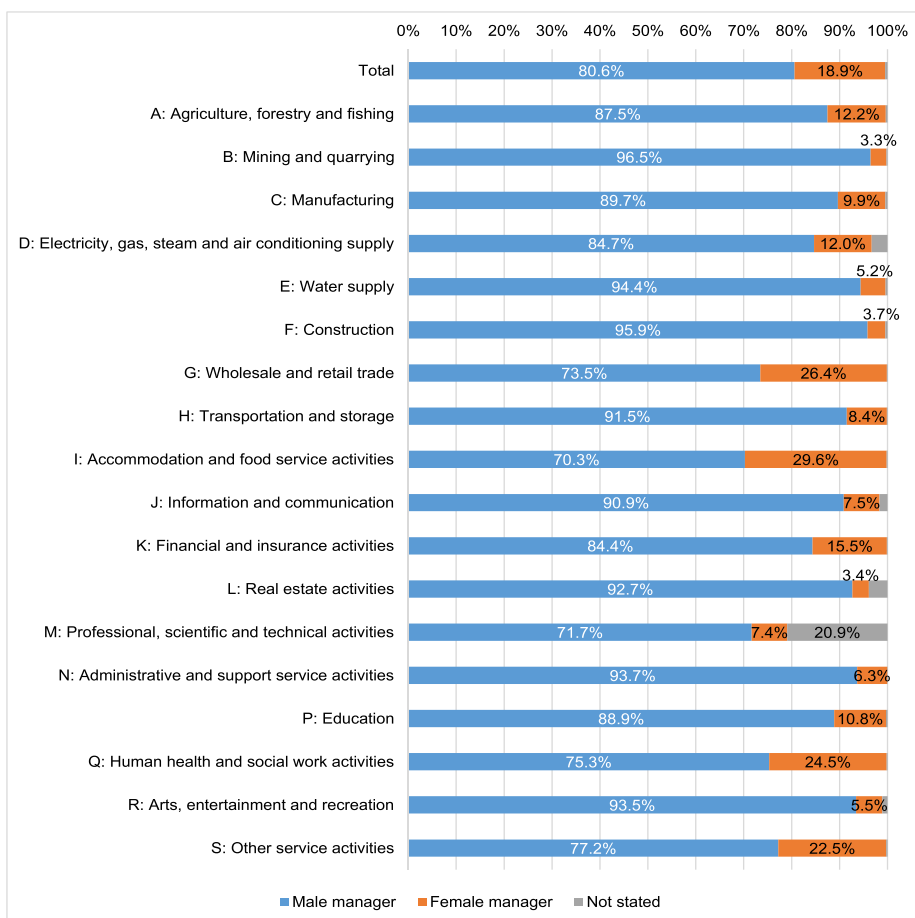
I: Accommodation and food service activities has the second largest number of persons engaged in the establishments with female managers (102,358 persons). However, the number of persons engaged in the establishments with male managers is not as big as other industries such as C: Manufacturing and P: Education.



**Figure 2.24 Number of persons engaged by sex of manager and Section of NSIC**

The following chart in Figure 2.25 shows the share of persons engaged in the establishment with male managers and female managers in industries.

The proportions of the number of persons engaged in the establishments with female managers are high in some industries, such as I: Accommodation and food service activities (29.6%), G: Wholesale and retail trade (26.4%) and Q: Human health and social work activities (24.5%).



**Figure 2.25 Share of number of persons engaged in the establishments with female managers by Section of NSIC**

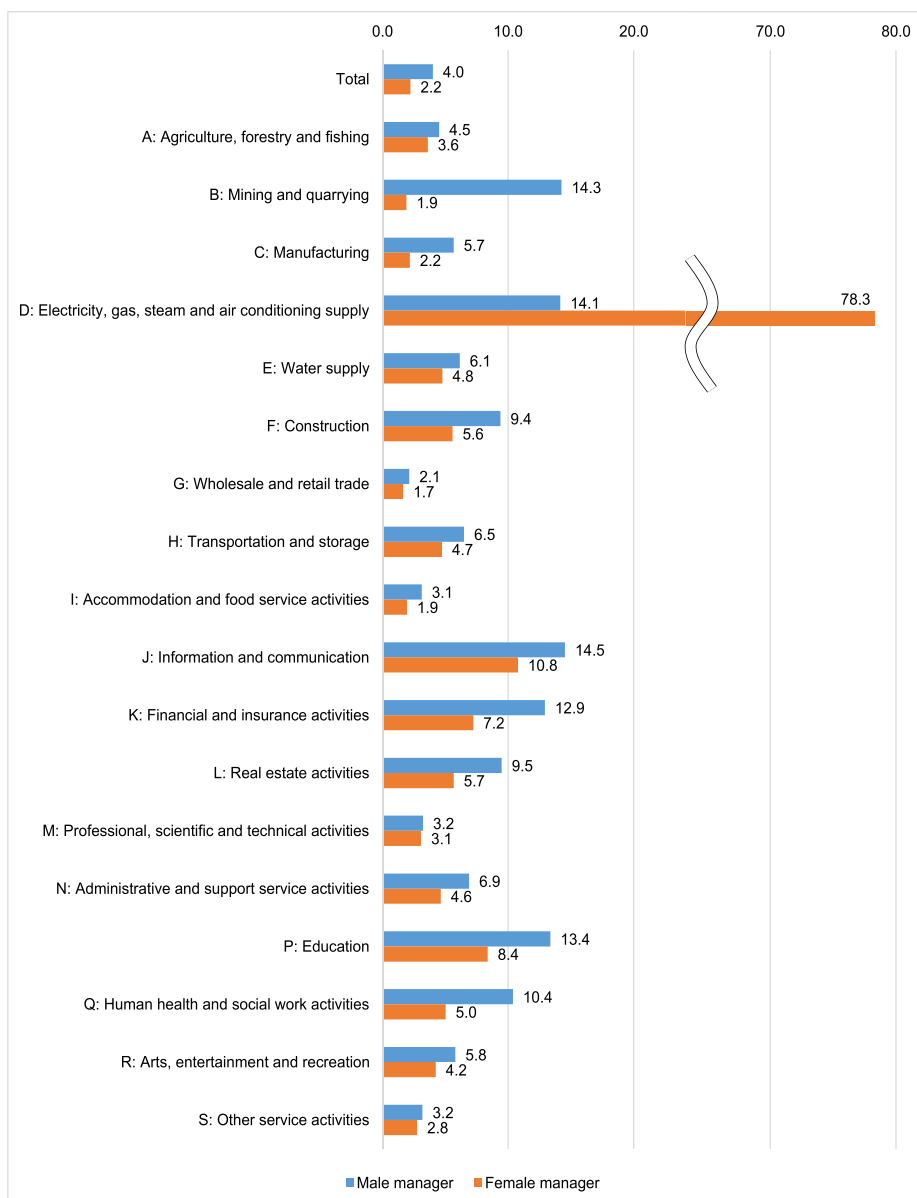
The following chart in Figure 2.26 shows the number of persons engaged per establishment by sex of manager and Section of NSIC.

The number of persons engaged per establishment with a female manager is 2.2, which is smaller than that with a male manager (4.0).

This is also smaller than that with a male manager in all industries except D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. For example, the number of persons engaged per establishment with a female manager of G: Wholesale and retail trade is 1.7 persons while that with a male manager is 2.1.

Similarly, one establishment in I: Accommodation and food service activities has 1.9 persons in case of a female manager, while that with a male manager engages 3.1 persons

The number of persons per establishment with a female manager is also low in C: Manufacturing (2.2 persons). One of the reasons for this would be that a large proportion of the establishments with female managers in the manufacturing industry are doing the manufacturing of wearing apparel (code 14 of NSIC) and most of them are small-sized.



**Figure 2.26 Number of persons engaged per establishment in the establishments with female managers by Section of NSIC**

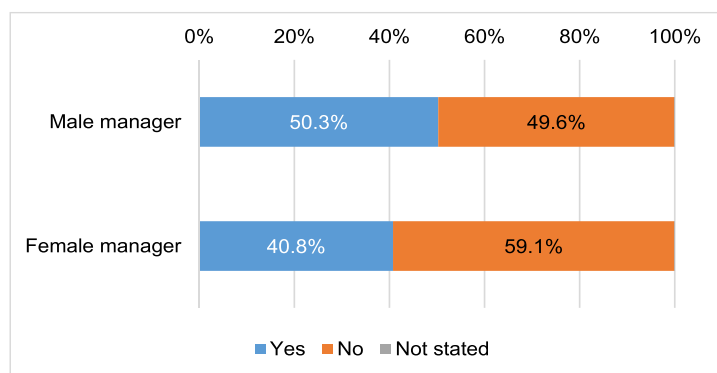
## 2-3 Financial status of the entities with female managers

The NEC2018 collected finance related information of entities, such as preparation of accounting records, annual revenues, annual profits and access to credit.

This section analyzes the financial status of the entities with female managers<sup>11</sup> from different aspects in comparison with the entities with male managers.

### 2-3-1 Preparation of accounting records

Out of the 269,840 entities with female managers in Nepal, 40.8% of them have accounting records, while more establishments (50.3%) with male manager have accounting records.



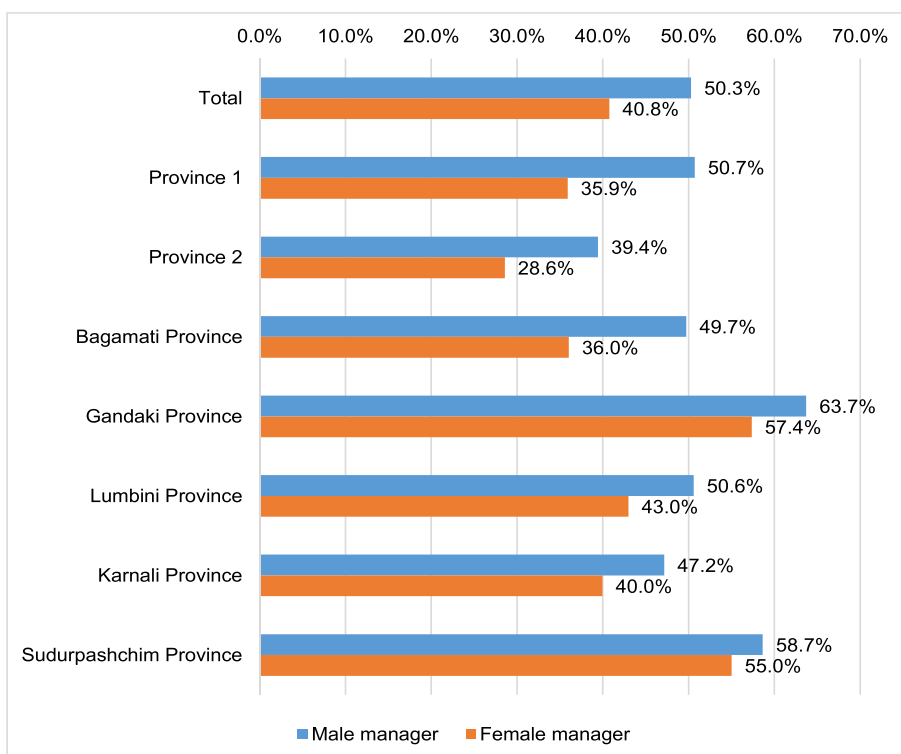
**Figure 2.27 Share of entities having accounting records or not by sex of manager**

The proportions of the entities with female and male managers which have accounting records in provinces are as in the following chart in Figure 2.28.

In all provinces, the proportions of the entities having accounting records are lower in case of female managers. However, in Gandaki Province and Sudurpashchim Province, the gaps between the proportions of female managers and male managers are rather small.

<sup>11</sup> "The entities with female managers" is defined as the entities of Single Unit or Head offices managed by female manager if the entity consist of Head office and Branch office.

In contrast, the proportion of entities with female managers which have accounting records is very low in Province 2. In this province the proportion of female managers (28.6%) is much lower than that of male managers (39.4%). Other provinces with rather big gaps are Province 1 and Bagamati Province.

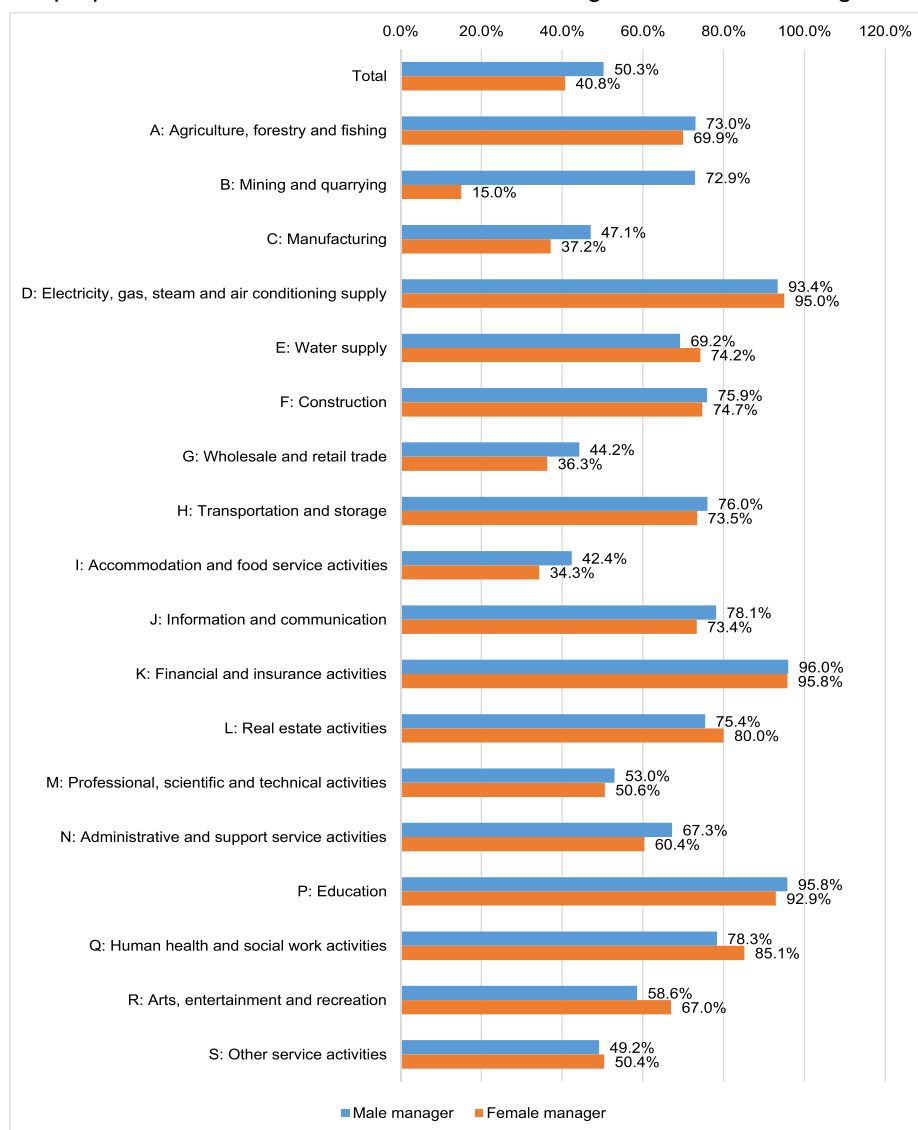


**Figure 2.28 Proportion of entities having accounting records by sex of manager and province**

The proportions of the entities with female managers and male managers which have accounting records of different industries are as in the following chart in Figure 2.29.

Unlike the chart above, the proportions of the entities which have accounting records are high in case of female managers than male managers in some industries. Such industries include D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, E: Water supply, L: Real estate activities, Q: Human health and social work activities, R: Arts, entertainment and recreation and S: Other

service activities. In other major industries, including C: Manufacturing, G: Wholesale and retail trade and I: Accommodation and food service activities, the proportions are lower in case of female managers than male managers.

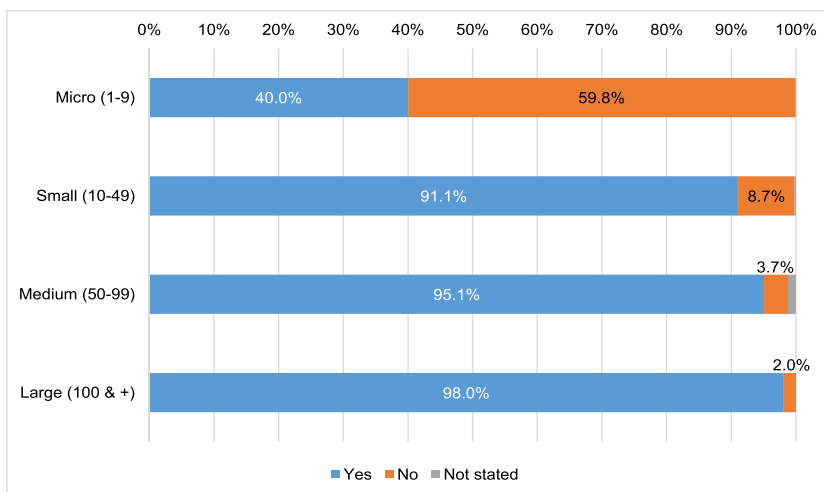


**Figure 2.29 Proportion of entities having accounting records by sex of manager and Section of NSIC**

The proportion of entities having accounting records rises as the scale of industry increases, as depicted in the following chart in Figure 2.30.



The proportion of micro entities which prepare accounting records is only 40%. Meanwhile, more than 90% of small, medium and large entities with female managers have accounting records.



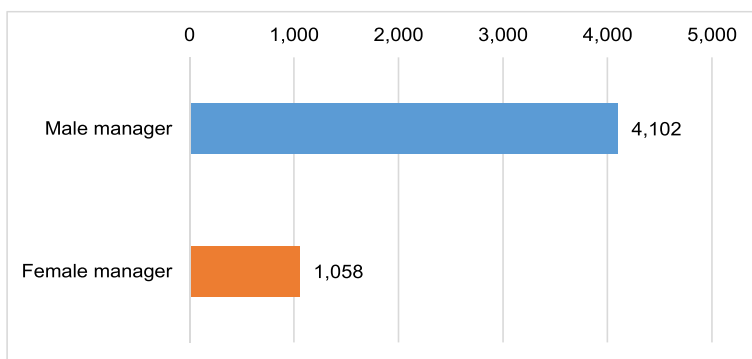
**Figure 2.30 Share of entities with female managers having accounting records or not by scale of industry**

### 2-3-2 Annual revenue / sales

(Average revenue / sales)

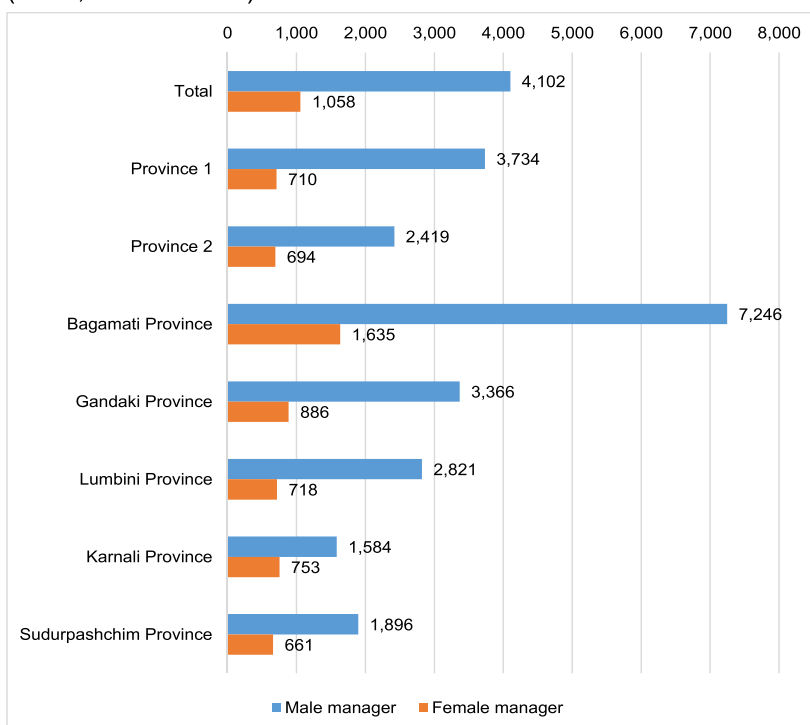
Comparing the average revenue / sales (sales) or the annual sales per entity of the entities with female manager and those with male managers, the average sales of female managers is much smaller than that of male managers.

The amount of average sales of the entities with female managers is Rs. 1,058 thousand, while that of male managers is Rs. 4,102 thousand as depicted in the chart in Figure 2.31.



**Figure 2.31 Average annual sales by sex of manager (1,000 Rs.)**

In all provinces, the amount of average sales of the entities with female managers is lower than that of male managers. The amount of average sales of the entities with female managers in Bagamati is higher than other provinces (Rs. 1,635 thousand), but this is only 22.5% of that of male managers (Rs. 7,246 thousand).

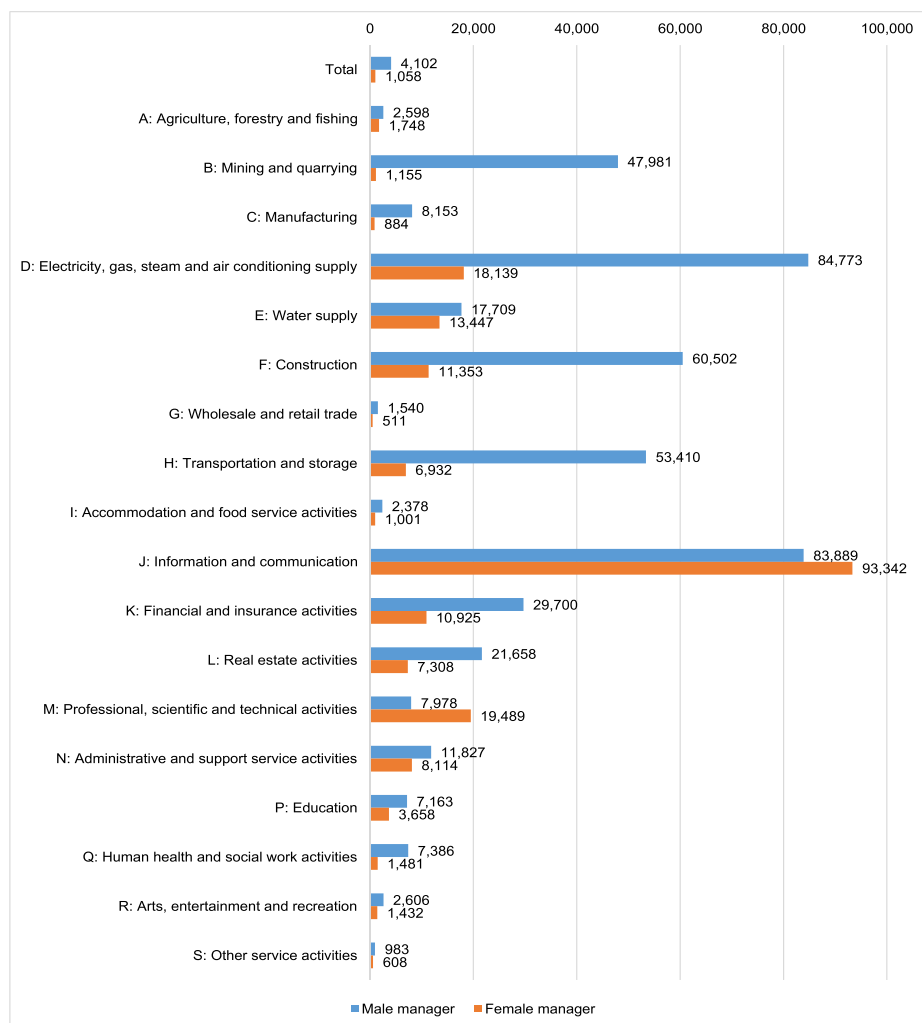


**Figure 2.32 Average annual sales by sex of manager and province (1,000 Rs.)**

The amounts of average sales of the entities with both female managers and male managers in different industries are as shown in the following chart in Figure 2.33.

Unlike the chart above which has shown the provincial comparison, this chart shows that the average sales of the entities with female managers are bigger than those with male managers in some industries. Such industries include J: Information and communication and M: Professional, scientific and technical activities. In other industries, such as E: Water supply and N: Administrative and support service activities, the gaps between female managers and male managers are smaller.

However, in other industries, the amount of average sales of the entities with female managers is generally smaller than that of male managers.

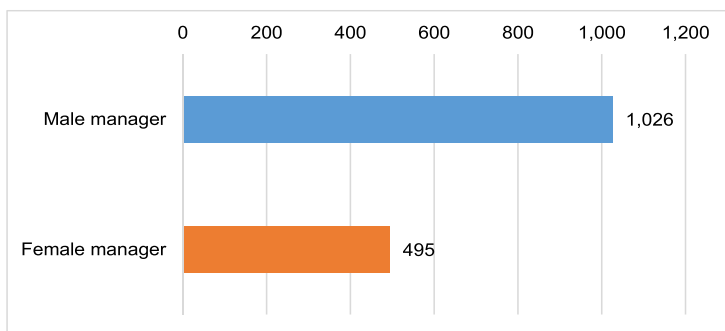


**Figure 2.33 Average annual sales by sex of manager and Section of NSIC (1,000 Rs.)**

(Annual sales per person engaged)

The amounts of annual sales per person engaged are compared between the entities with female managers and those with male managers as in the following chart in Figure 2.34.

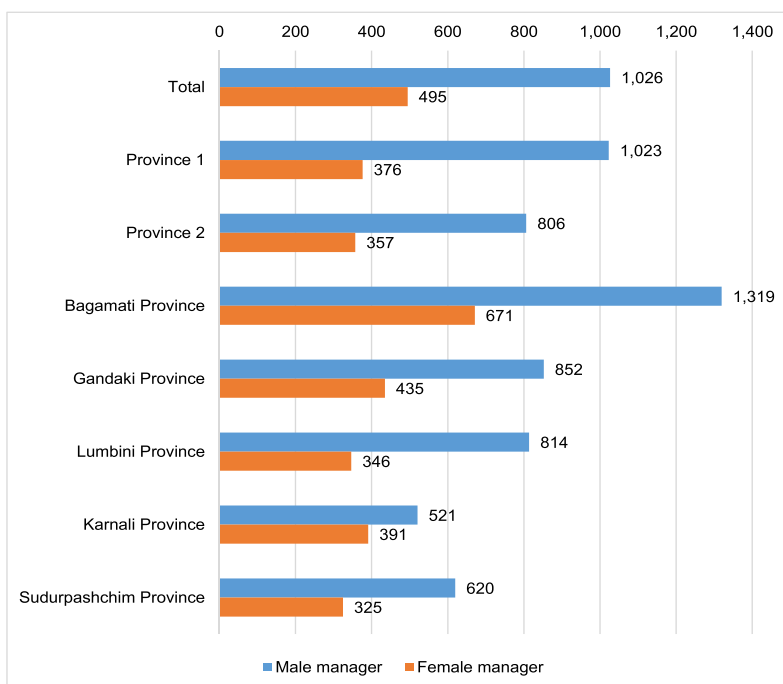
The amount of annual sales per person engaged is Rs. 495 thousand in case of female managers, and this is about half of that of male managers (Rs.1,026 thousand).



**Figure 2.34 Annual sales per person engaged by sex of manager (1,000 Rs.)**

As in the following chart in Figure 2.35, the comparison between the entities with female managers and male managers in each province shows a similar results to the chart above.

The amounts of annual sales per person engaged of the entities with female managers are about half of those of male managers in all provinces, except Karnali Province.

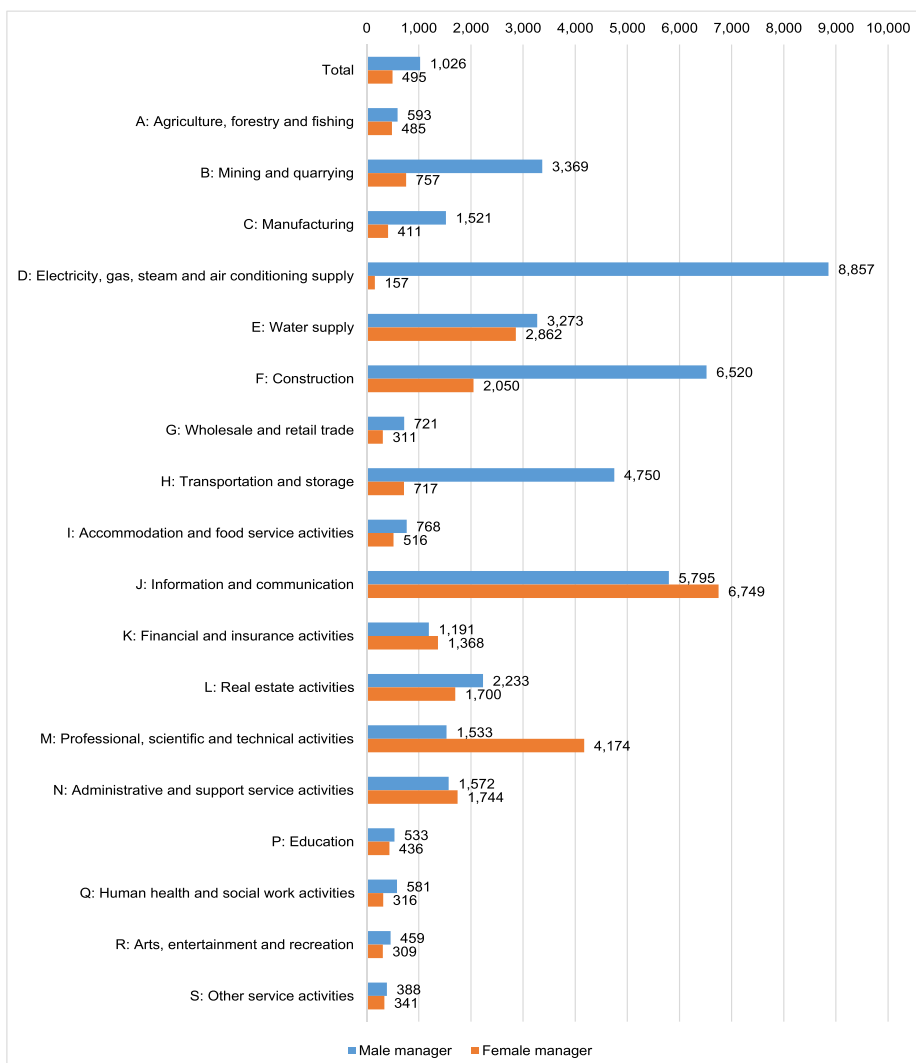


**Figure 2.35 Annual sales per person engaged by sex of manager and province (1,000 Rs.)**

In contrast, the comparison between the entities with female managers and those with male managers in each industry shows a different result.

In some industries, such as J: Information and communication, K: Financial and insurance activities, M: Professional, scientific and technical activities and N: Administrative and support service activities, the amounts of annual sales per person of the entities with female managers are bigger than those of male managers.

In many other industries, such as A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, E: Water supply, P: Education and S: Other service activities, the gaps between female managers and male managers are small.



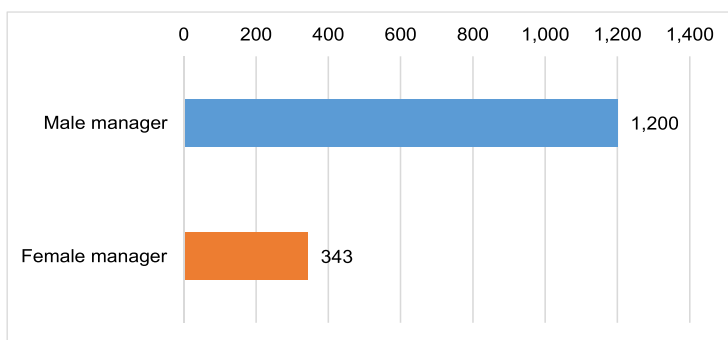
**Figure 2.36 Annual sales per person engaged by sex of manager and Section of NSIC (1,000 Rs.)**

### 2-3-3 Annual profit

(Average profit per entity)

Similar to the annual sales per entity, the amount of annual profits per entity or the average profit of the entities with female managers is much smaller than that of male managers as in the following chart in Figure 2.37.

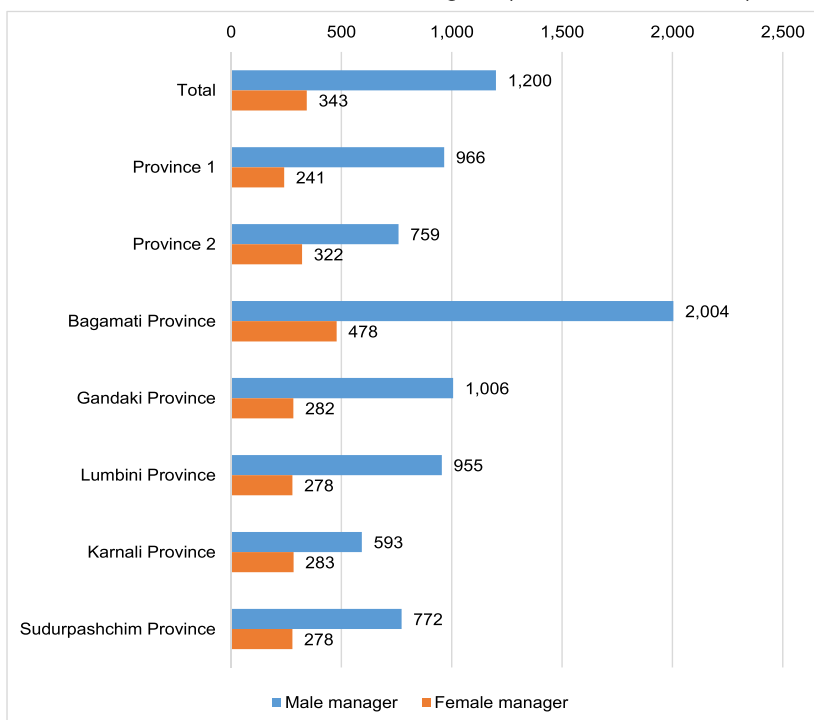
The amount of average profit is Rs. 343 thousand in case of female managers, while Rs. 1,200 thousand in case of male managers.



**Figure 2.37 Average annual profit by sex of manager (1,000 Rs.)**

Figure 2.38 which compared the amounts of average profit of the entities with female managers to those of male managers in each province shows a similar result to the chart above.

The amount of average annual profit of the entities with female managers is highest in Bagamati Province (Rs. 478 thousand), but this is also much smaller than that of male managers (Rs. 2,004 thousand).



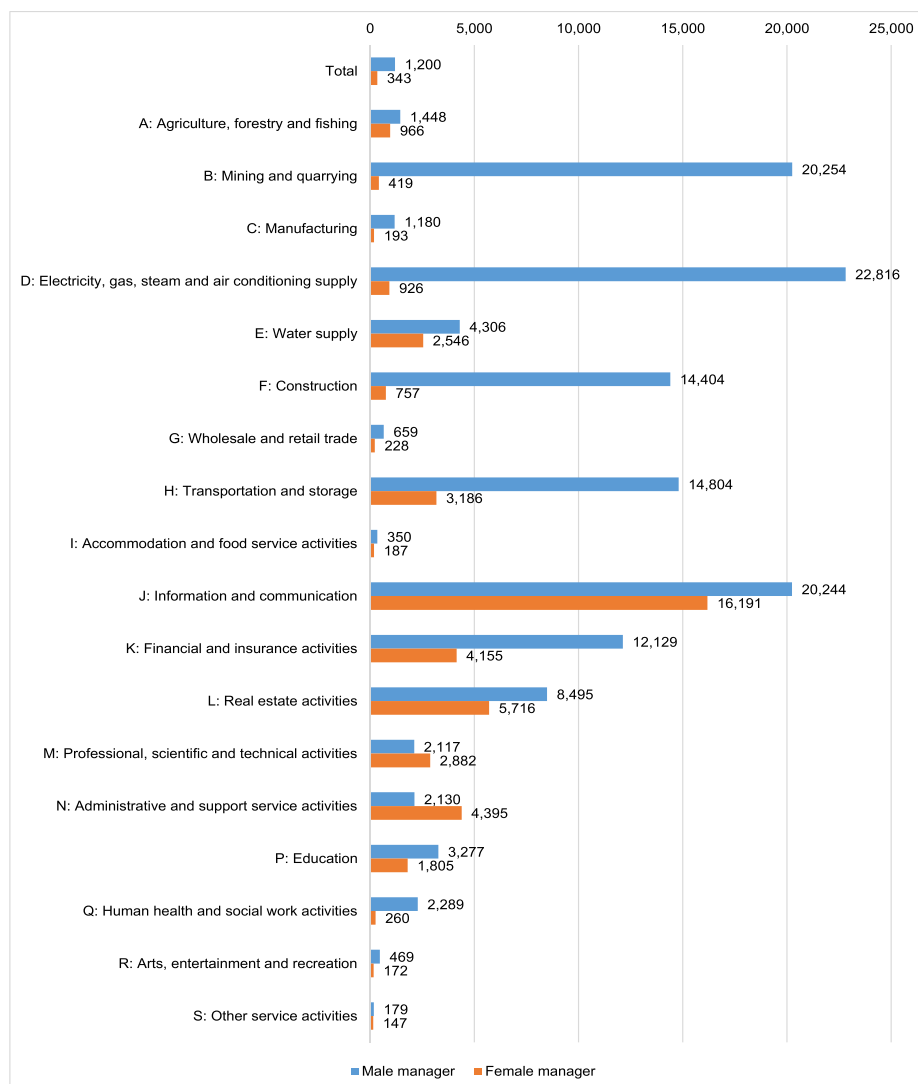
**Figure 2.38 Average annual profit by sex of manager and province (1,000 Rs.)**



The comparison of the average profits between the entities with female managers and those with male managers of different sectors is as shown in the following chart in Figure 2.39.

In some industries, such as N: Administrative and support service activities and M: Professional, scientific and technical activities, the amounts of average profits of the entities with female manager are bigger than those of male managers. In other industries, including J: Information and communication, the amounts of average profit of female managers and male managers are almost same.

However, in many other industries, the gaps between the amounts of average profits of the entities with female managers and those with male managers are very big.

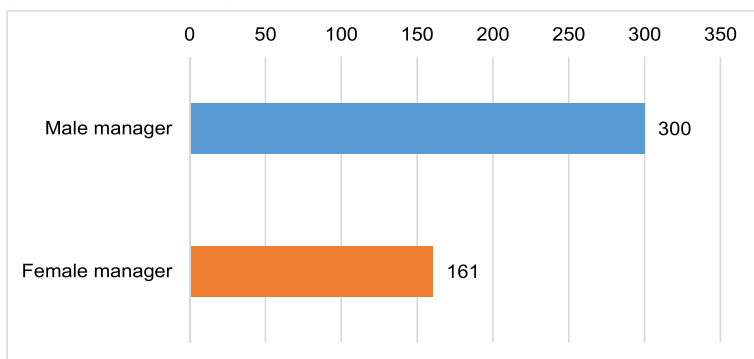


**Figure 2.39 Average annual profit by sex of manager and Sector of NSIC (1,000 Rs.)**

(Annual profit per person engaged)

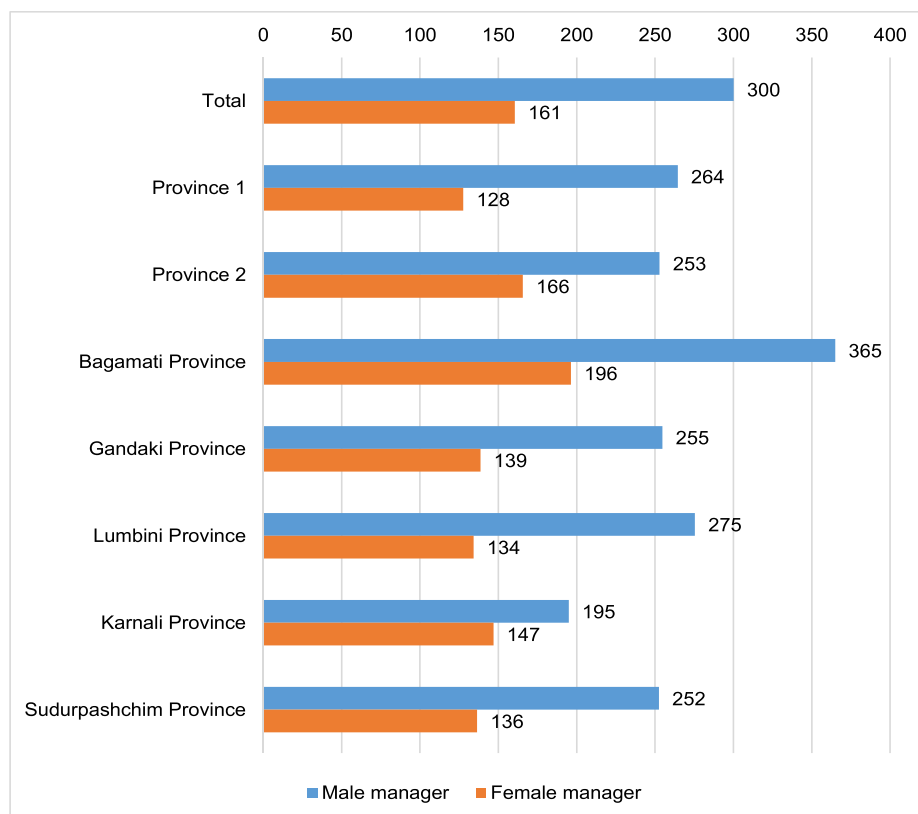
The amounts of annual profit per person engaged are compared between the entities with female managers and those with male managers as in the following chart in Figure 2.40.

The amount of annual profit per person engaged is Rs. 161 thousand in case of female managers, and this is about half of that of male managers (Rs. 300 thousand).



**Figure 2.40 Average profit per person engaged by sex of manager (1,000 Rs.)**

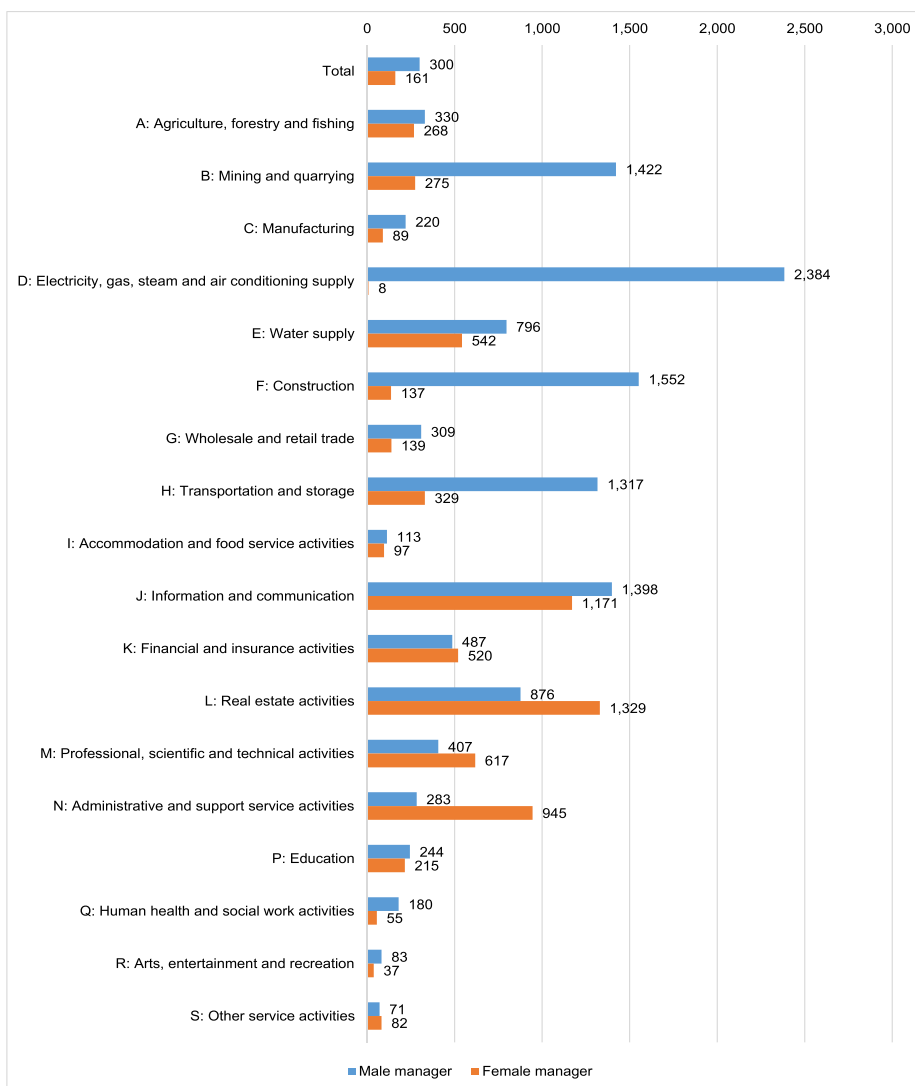
In all provinces, the annual profit per person of the entities with female managers is about half of that of male managers as described in Figure 2.41.



**Figure 2.41 Average annual profit per person engaged by sex of manager and province (1,000 Rs.)**

From the following chart in Figure 2.42, it is observed that the amounts of annual profit per person of female managers are bigger than those of male managers in some industries. Such industries include K: Financial and insurance activities, L: Real estate activities, M: Professional, scientific and technical activities, N: Administrative and support service activities and S: Other service activities.

However, in most of other industries, the amounts of annual profit per person engaged in the entities with female manager is much smaller than those with male managers. For example, the amount of annual profit per person engaged of C: Manufacturing is only Rs. 89 thousand in case of female managers, while that of male managers is Rs. 220 thousand.



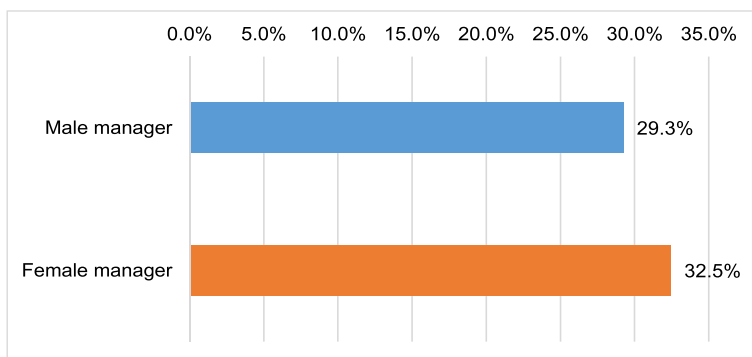
**Figure 2.42 Average annual profit per person engaged by sex of manager and Section of NSIC (1,000 Rs.)**

(Profit to sales ratio<sup>12</sup>)

Comparing the profit to sales ratio of the entities with female managers and male managers, the following chart in Figure 2.43 shows a very different result from others.

<sup>12</sup> Profit to Sales Ratio is the ratio of net profit divided by net sales for the period, usually expressed as a percentage.

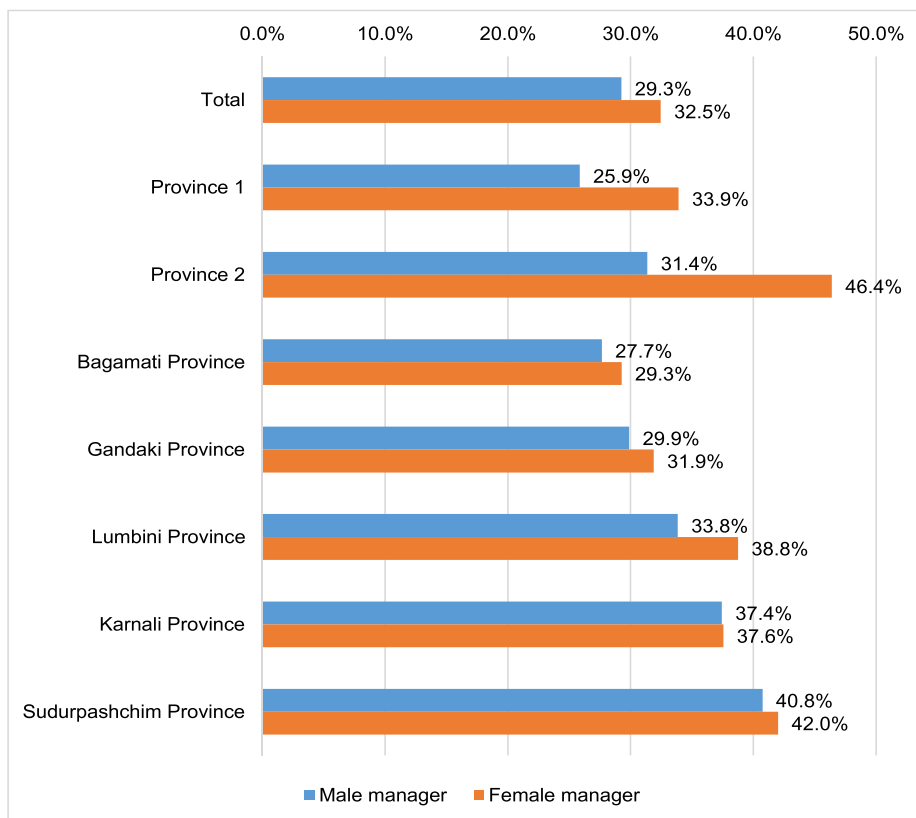
The profit to sales ratio of the entities with female manager in Nepal is 32.5%, which is higher than that of male managers (29.3%).



**Figure 2.43 Average profit to sales ratio by sex of manager**

The profit to sales ratio varies among provinces, but the ratio of female managers is higher than that of male managers in all provinces.

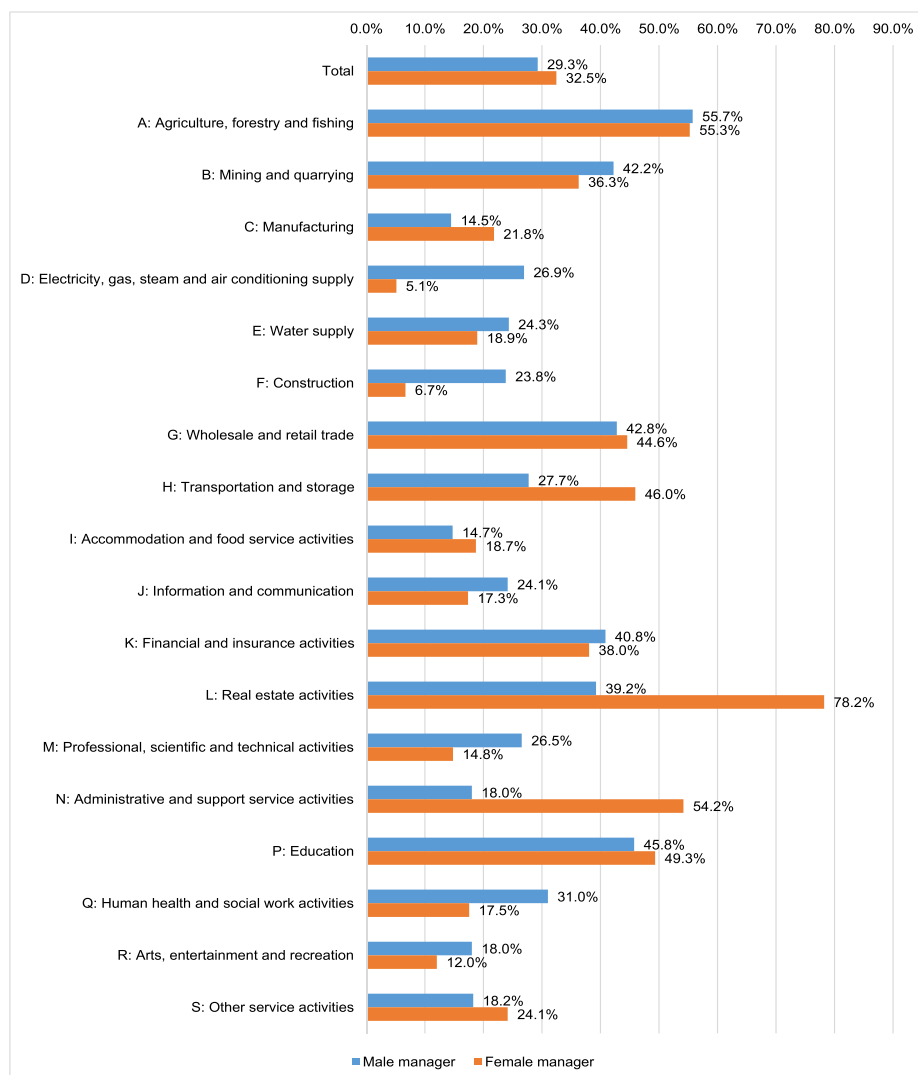
The profit to sales ratio of the entities with female managers is especially high in Province 2 (46.4%) and this was much higher than that of male managers (31.4%).



**Figure 2.44 Average profit to sales ratio by sex of manager and province**

The following chart in Figure 2.45 which compared the profit to sales ratio of entities with female managers and male managers in different industries also shows the same result.

In many industries, the profit to sales ratios are higher in the entities with female managers than those with male managers. For example, the profit to sales ratios of the entities with female managers and those with male managers in G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles are 44.6% and 42.8% respectively. Similarly, the profit to sales ratios of the entities with female managers in I: Accommodation and food service activities is 18.7%, which is higher than that of male managers (14.7%).



**Figure 2.45 Average profit to sales ratio by sex of manager and Section of NSIC**

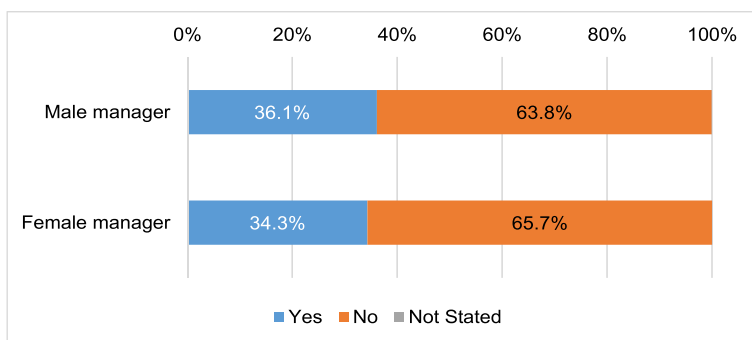


### 2-3-4 Access to Credit

The NEC2018 also collected the information on the access to credit of entities. The entities which actually took loans for the last three years, including those which already repaid the loans, are regarded as the entities with access to credit.

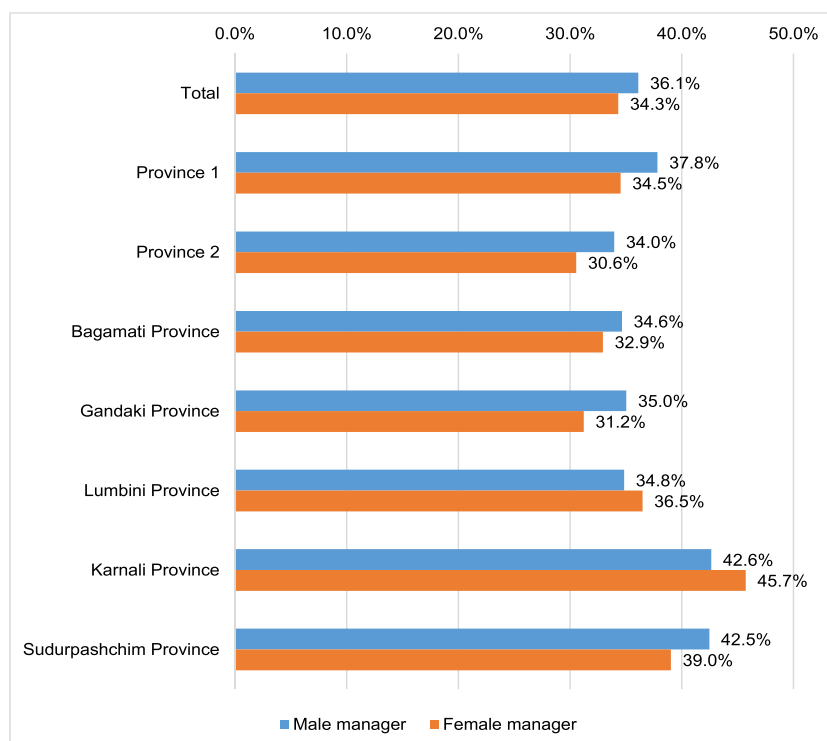
(Access to Credit)

The proportion of the entities which have or used to have loans in the entities is almost same between the entities with female managers and those with male managers. As shown in the following chart in Figure 2.46, about 35% of the entities have access to credit regardless of sex of manager.



**Figure 2.46 Share of entities with access to credit by sex of manager**

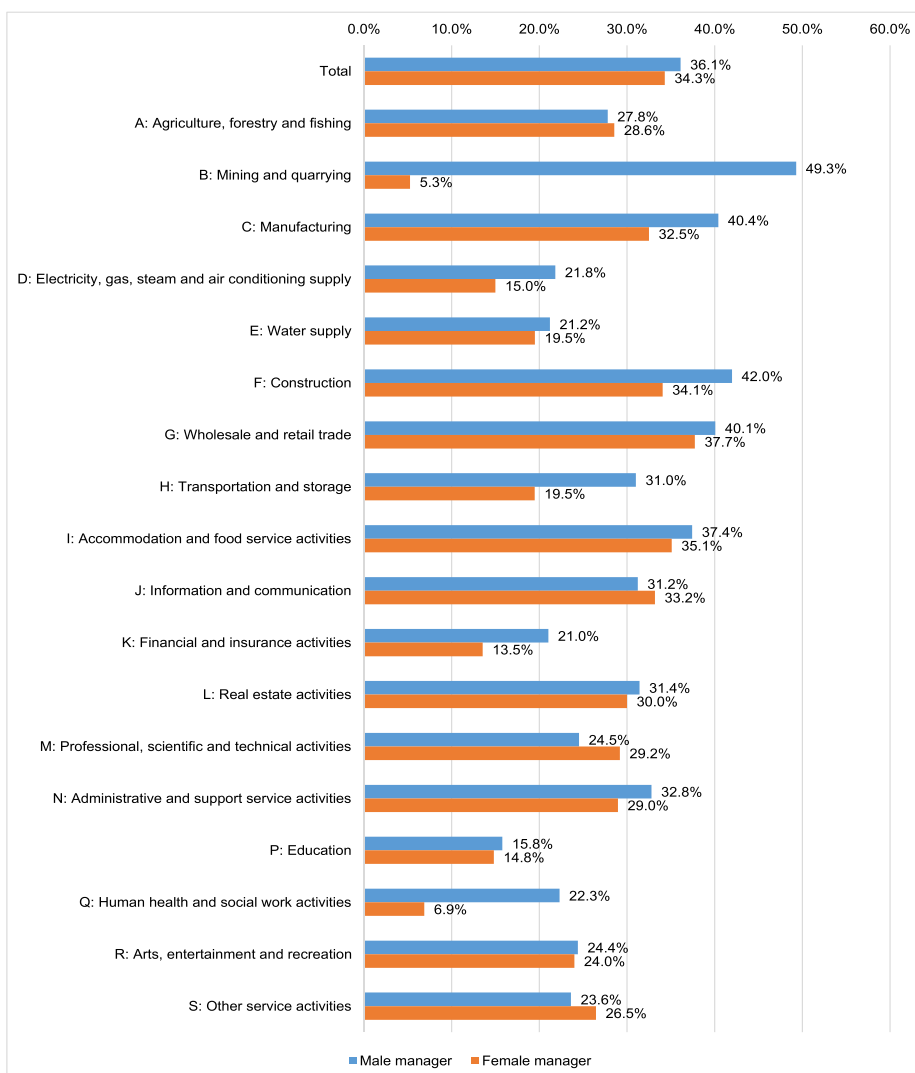
In all provinces, the proportions of the entities which have access to credit are almost same between those with female managers and male managers. In Karnali Province and Lumbini province, the entities with female managers have better access to credit than those with male managers.



**Figure 2.47 Proportion of entities with access to credit by sex of manager and province**

Looking at the proportions of the entities with access to credit of different industries, it can be observed that the proportions are almost same between the entities with female managers and those with male managers.

In some industries such as B: Mining and quarrying and Q: Human health and social work activities, the entities with female manager do not have good financial access compared to the entities with male managers.

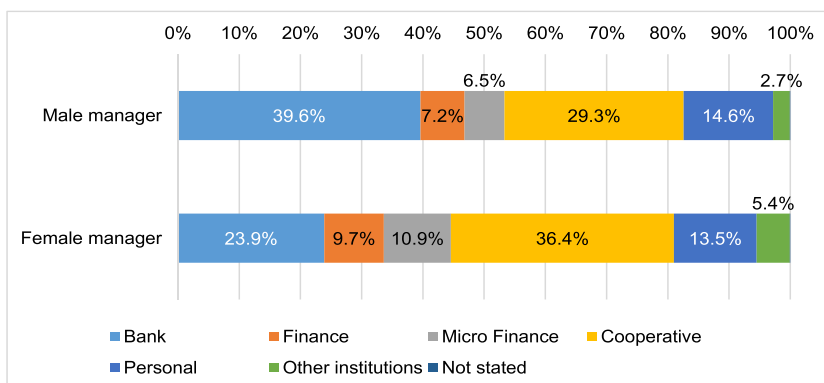


**Figure 2.48 Proportion of entities with access to credit by sex of manager and Section of NSIC**

(Loan providers)

The compositions of the loan providers to the entities with female managers and those with male managers are as described in the following chart in Figure 2.49.

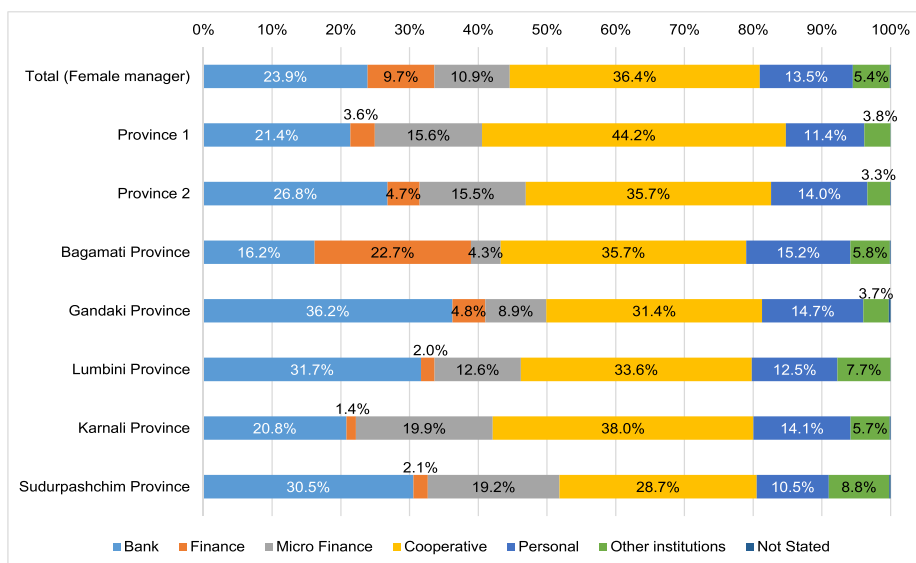
The major loan provider to the entities with female managers are cooperatives (36.4%), while the major loan providers to the entities with male manager are banks (39.6%).



**Figure 2.49 Share of loan providers to entities by sex of manager**

The compositions of the loan providers to the entities with female managers are different among provinces as described in the following chart in Figure 2.50. For example, the proportions of the entities which take loans from banks are high in Gandaki Province (36.2%) and Lumbini Province (31.7%).

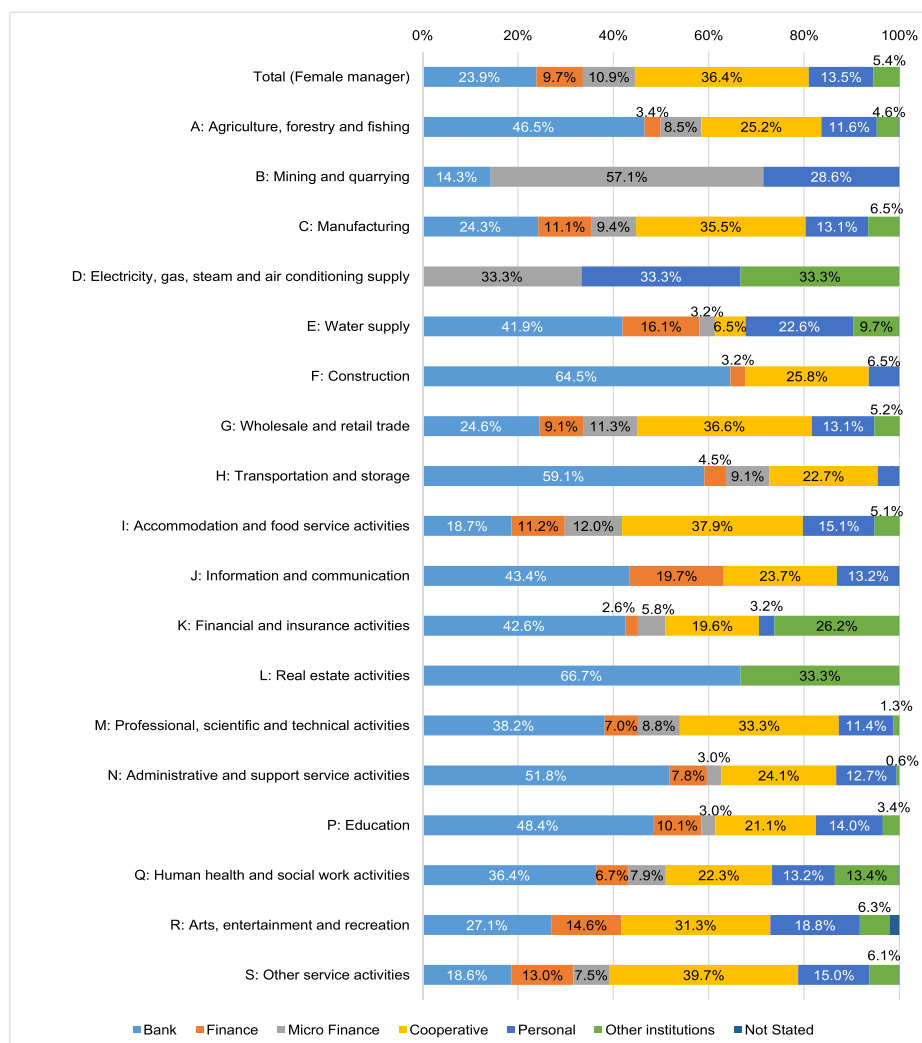
On the other hand, not many entities with female managers in Bagmati Provinces do not take loans from banks. The entities in this province take loans mainly from finance and cooperatives.



**Figure 2.50 Share of loan providers to the entities with female managers by province**

The compositions of the loan providers are different among industries too. Entities with female managers in some industries, such as L: Real estate activities (66.7%), F: Construction (64.5%) and H: Transportation and storage (59.1%) take loans mainly from banks.

In contrast, entities in other industries such as D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and B: Mining and quarrying take loans mainly from microfinance.

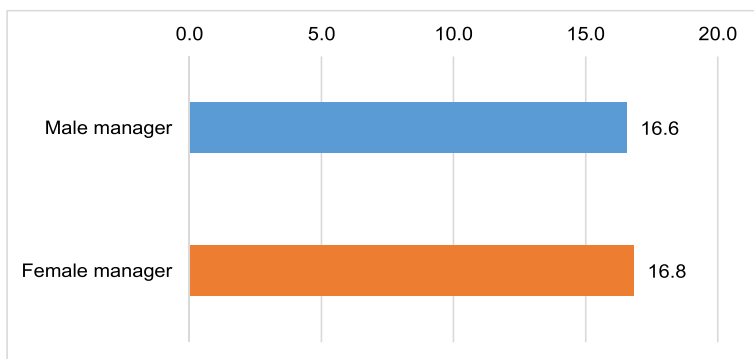


**Figure 2.51 Share of loan providers to the entities with female managers by Section of NSIC**

(Loan interest rate)

Comparing the average interest rates of entities with female managers and those with male managers as in the following chart in Figure 2.52, no significant difference is identified.

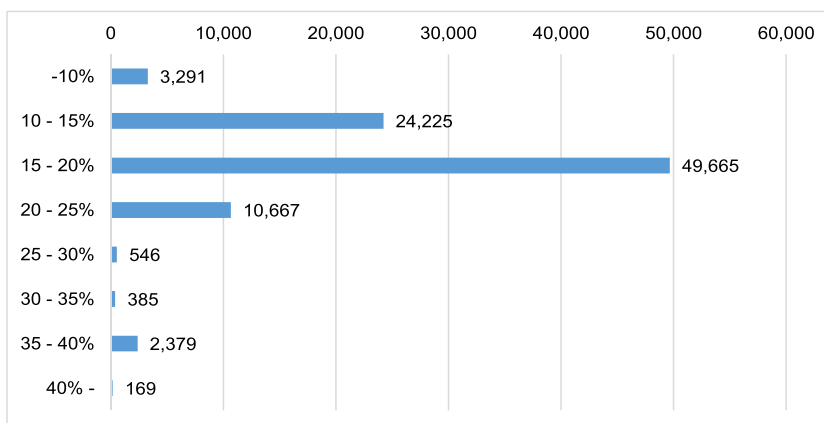
The average loan interest rate of the entities with female managers is 16.8%, while that of male managers is 16.6%,



**Figure 2.52 Average loan interest rate by sex of manager (%)**

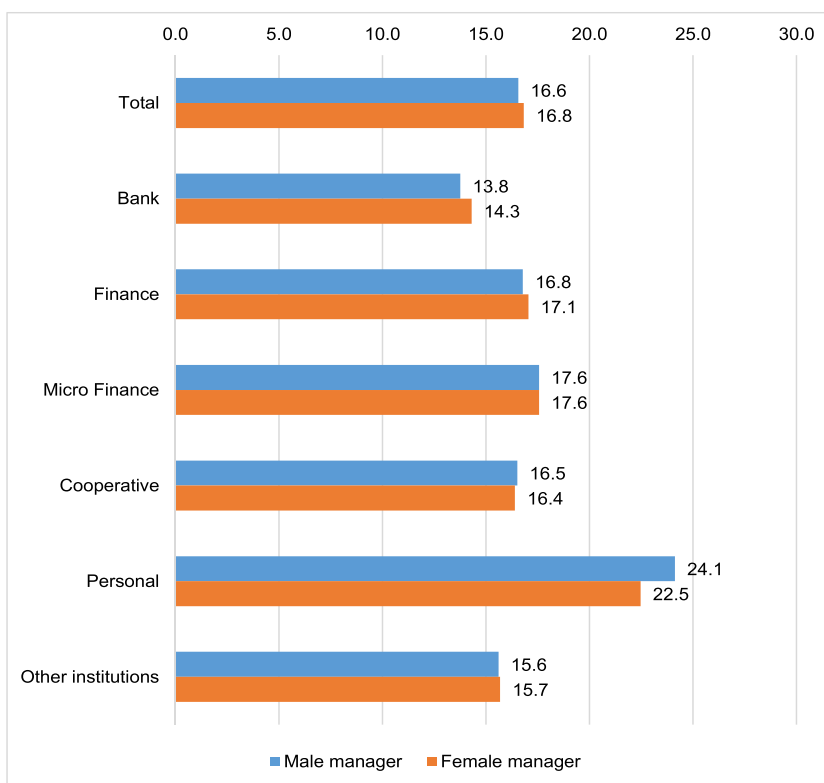
The distribution of the entities with female managers according to the level of loan interest rate is as in the following chart in Figure 2.53.

The number of entities whose loan interest rates are more than 15% and smaller than 20% (15-20%) is largest among all categories (49,665 entities). Because many entities take loans at 36% per year or 3% per month, the number of entities whose loan interest rates are 35-40% is rather big.



**Figure 2.53 Number of entities with female managers by loan interest rate**

Loan interest rates vary among types of loan providers, but any significant differences between the entities with female managers and those with male managers cannot be identified except personal loans.

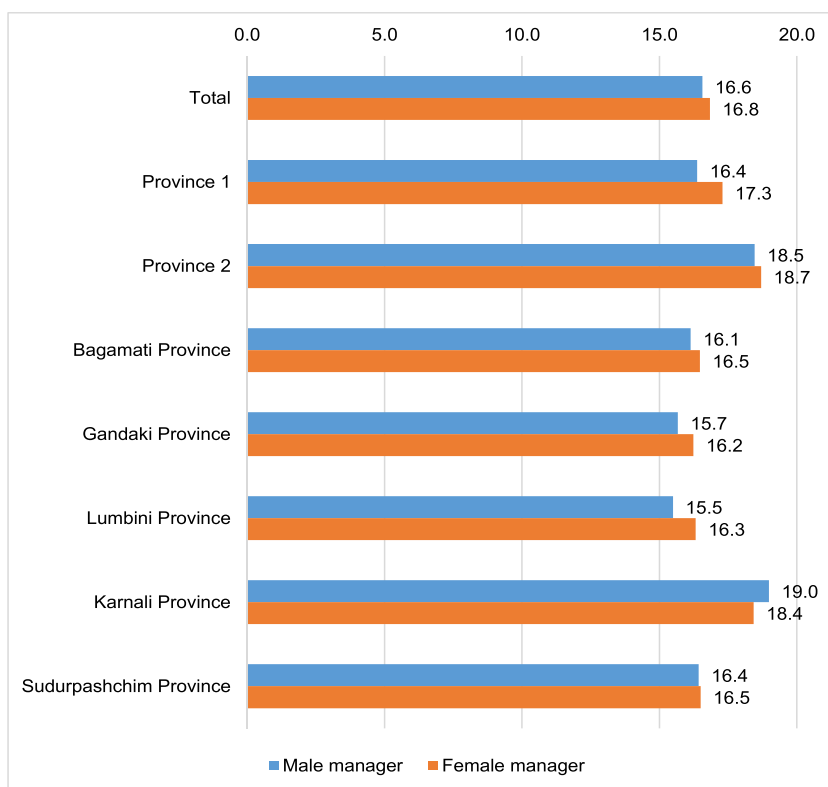


**Figure 2.54 Average loan interest rate by sex of manager and type of loan providers (%)**

Comparing the interest rates of the entities with female managers to those of male managers in provinces, any significant differences are not identified either.

Only in Karnali Province, the average interest rate of the entities with female managers is lower than that of male managers.





**Figure 2.55 Average loan interest rate by sex of manager and province (%)**

The comparison of the interest rates of the entities with female managers and those of male managers in different industries is summarized as in the following chart in Figure 2.56.

Any significant differences cannot be identified in this comparison either, except D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and E: Water supply. In some industries, the interest rates of the entities with female managers are lower than those of male managers.

Summarizing the comparisons, it can be concluded that the entities with female managers are not in a better or worse position in terms of loan interest rates.

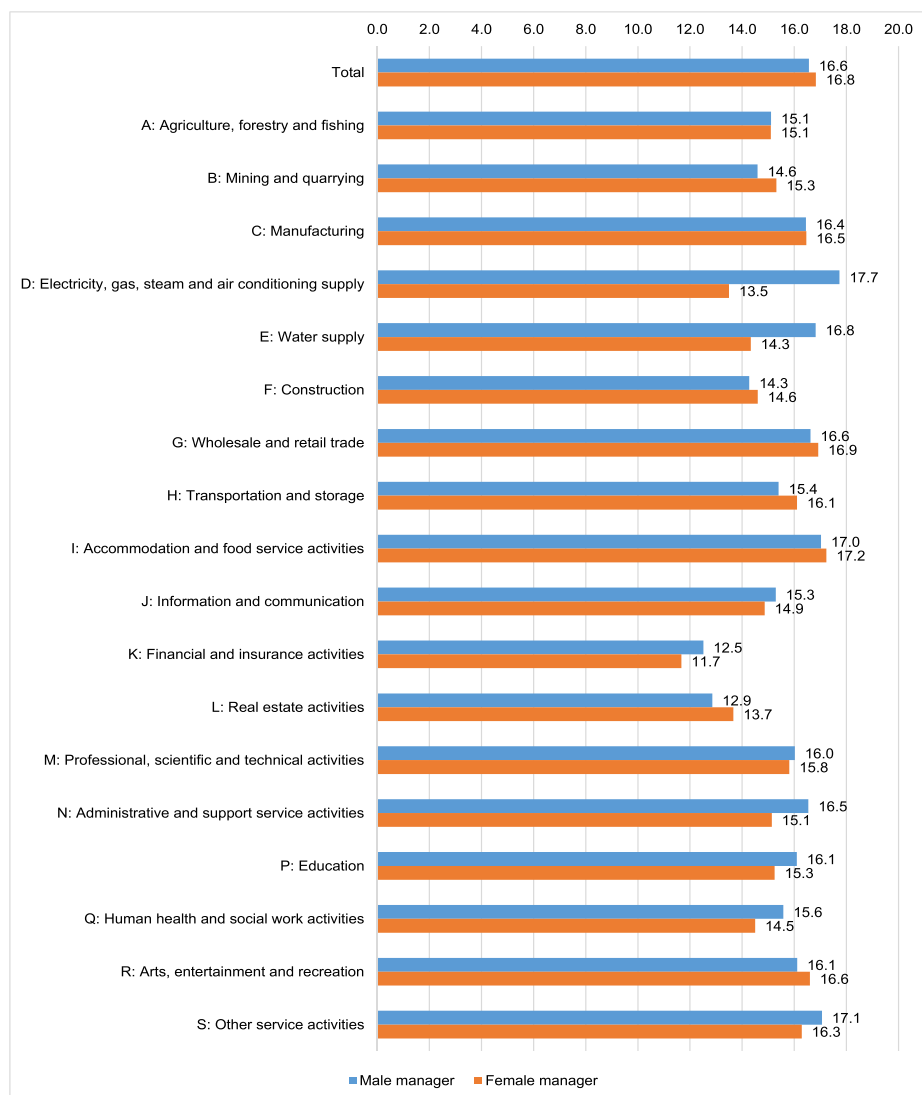


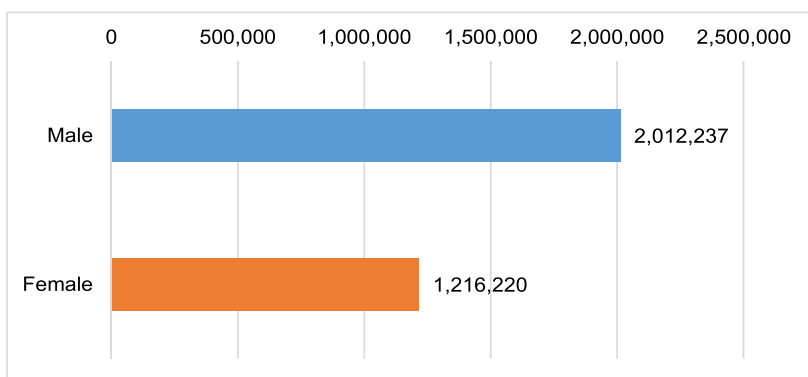
Figure 2.56 Average loan interest rate by sex of manager and Section of NSIC (%)

## Chapter 3 Number of female persons engaged

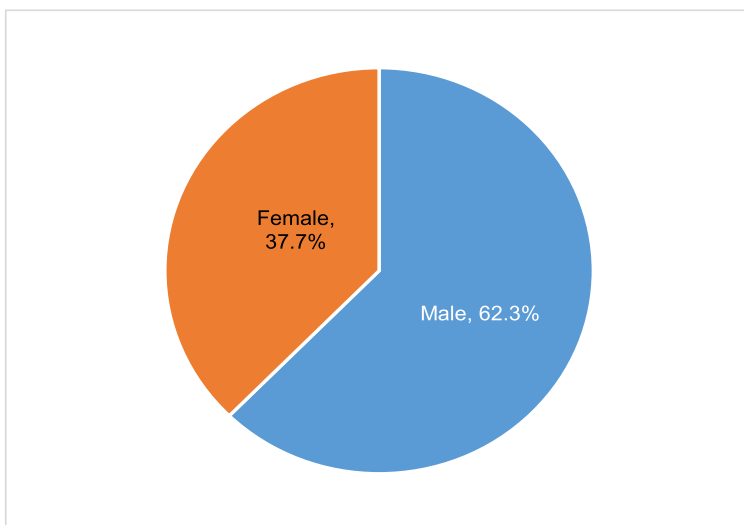
The NEC2018 collected information on the persons' active involvement in the establishments for the production of goods or services. This chapter summarizes the characteristics of the female persons engaged from different aspects, in comparison with male persons engaged.

### 3-1 Number of female persons engaged

The number of female persons engaged is 1,216,220 and this comprises 37.7% of all persons engaged in Nepal as depicted in the following charts in Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2.



**Figure 3.1 Number of persons engaged by sex**

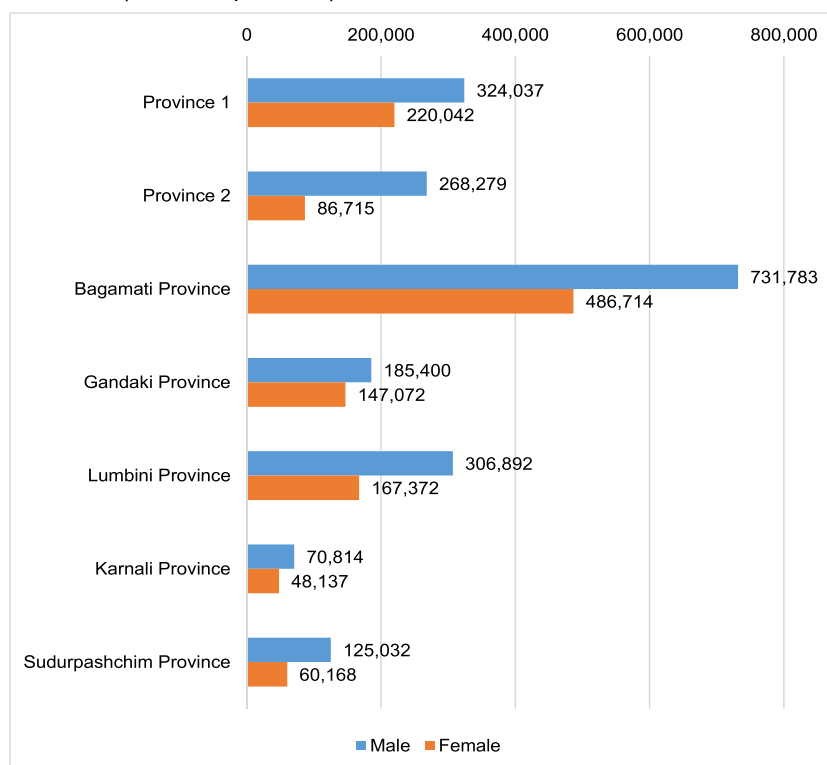


**Figure 3.2** Share of number of persons engaged by sex

### 3-2 Number of female persons engaged by province

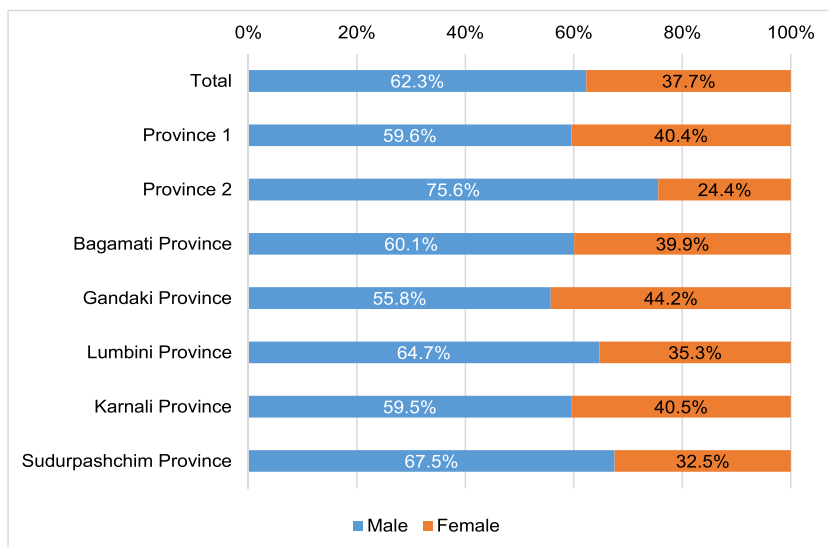
The following chart in Figure 3.3 shows the numbers of female persons and male persons engaged in each province.

The province where most female persons are engaged is Bagamati Province (486,714 persons).



**Figure 3.3 Number of persons engaged by sex and province**

Comparing the proportions of the female persons engaged in each province, it can be observed that the proportion is highest in Gandaki Province (44.2%). The proportion of female persons engaged is especially low in Province 2 (24.4%).

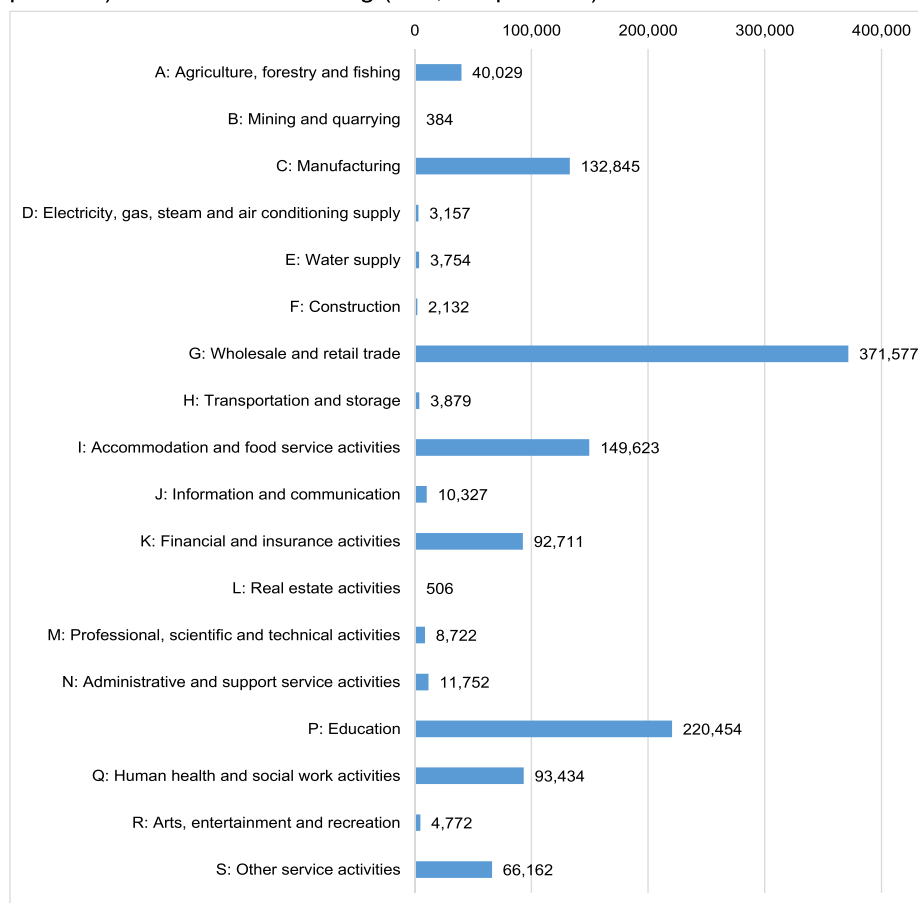


**Figure 3.4 Share of number of persons engaged by sex and province**

### 3-3 Number of female persons engaged by Section of NSIC

The following chart in Figure 3.5 shows the number of female persons engaged in the establishments of different industries (Section of NSIC).

As can be seen from the chart, the industry which engages the largest number of female persons is G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (371,577 persons), which is followed by P: Education (220,454 persons), I: Accommodation and food service activities (149,623 persons) and C: Manufacturing (132,845 persons).

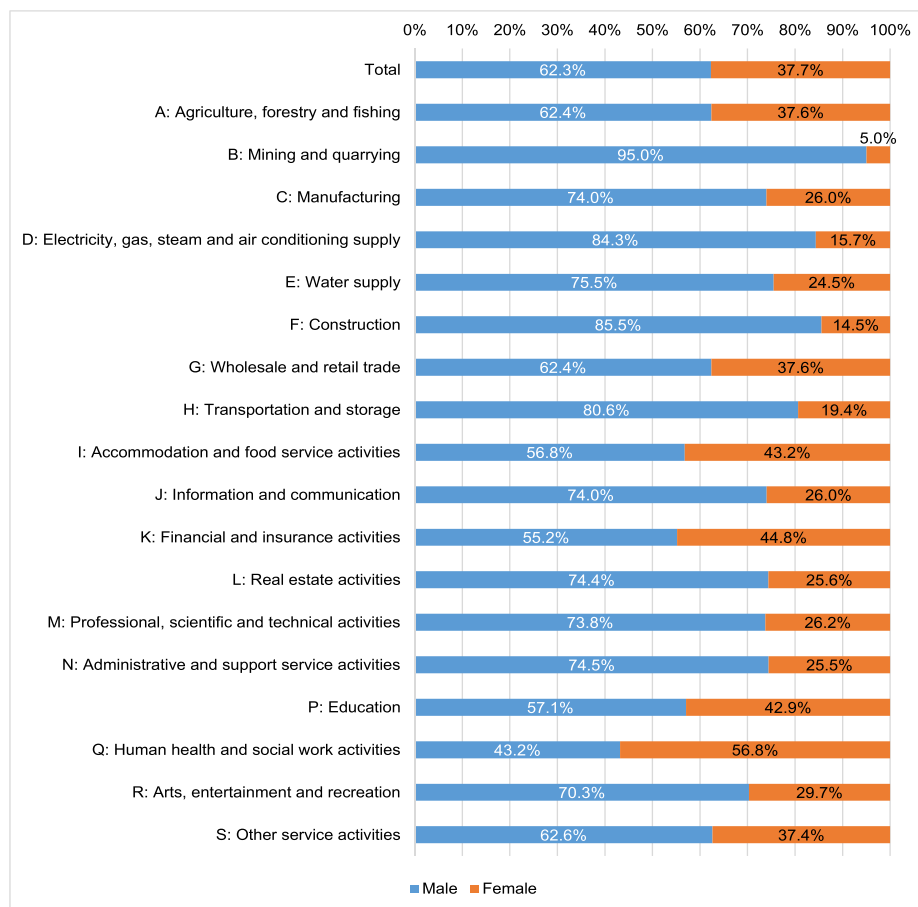


**Figure 3.5 Number of female persons engaged by Section of NSIC**

Comparing the proportions of the female persons engaged in different industries as displayed in Figure 3.6, it can be observed that the industry with

the largest share of female persons engaged is Q: Human health and social work activities (56.8%). It is remarkable that more female persons are engaged in this industry than male persons.

Other industries with higher shares of female persons engaged are K: Financial and insurance activities (44.8%), I: Accommodation and food service activities (43.2%) and G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (37.6%).



**Figure 3.6 Share of number of persons engaged by sex and Section of NSIC**

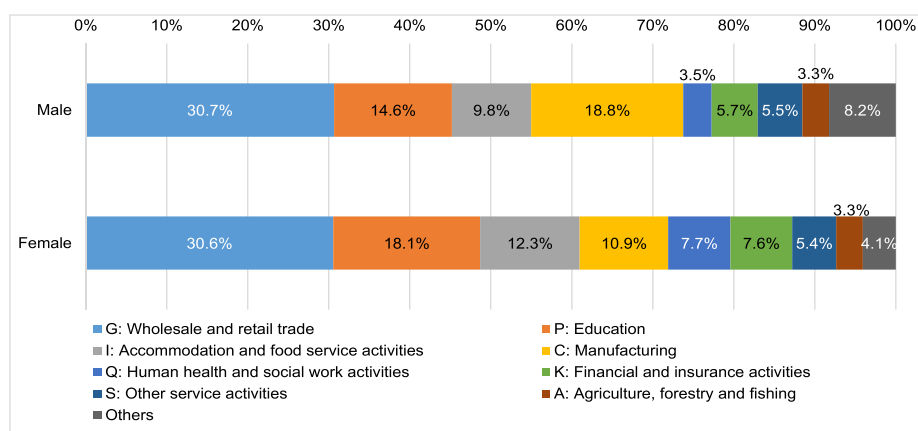
The following chart in Figure 3.7 shows the industrial distributions of female and male persons engaged.



For both female and male persons, the largest proportions are engaged in G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Comparing the female persons to male persons, more proportions of female persons are engaged in P: Education (18.1%), I: Accommodation and food service activities (12.3%), Q: Human Health and social work activities (7.7%) and K: Financial and insurance activities (7.6%).

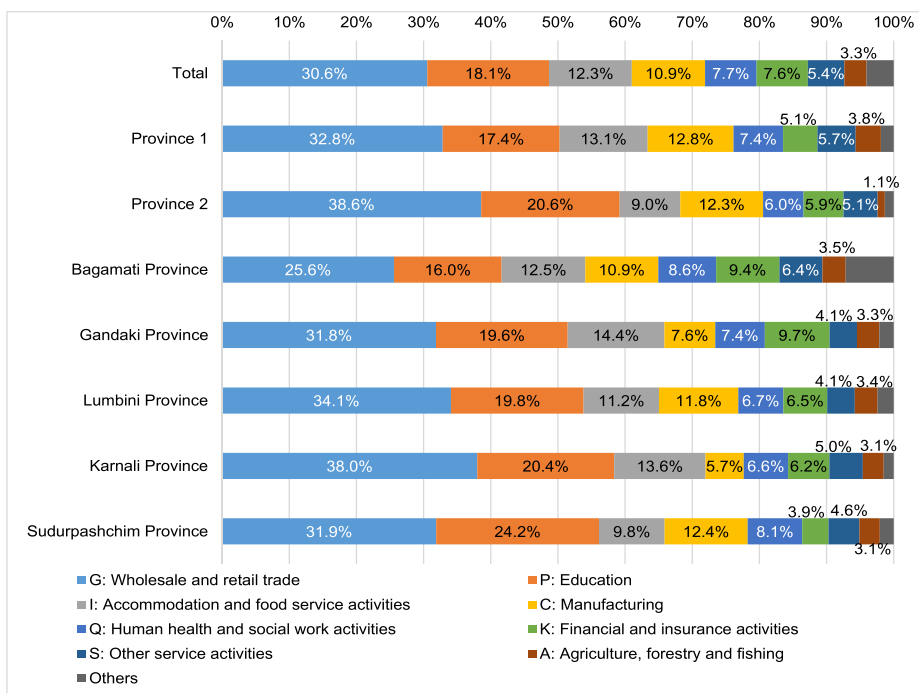
On the other hand, the proportion of female persons engaged in C: Manufacturing is remarkably lower than that of male persons.



**Figure 3.7 Share of number of persons engaged by Section of NSIC and sex**

The following chart in Figure 3.8 shows the industrial distributions of female persons in each province.

As can be seen from this chart, the proportion of female persons engaged in G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is very low in Bagamati Province (25.6%) and high in Province 2 (38.6%) and Karnali Province (38.0%). This would be because many industries offer working opportunities to female persons in Bagamati Province, while other provinces do not.

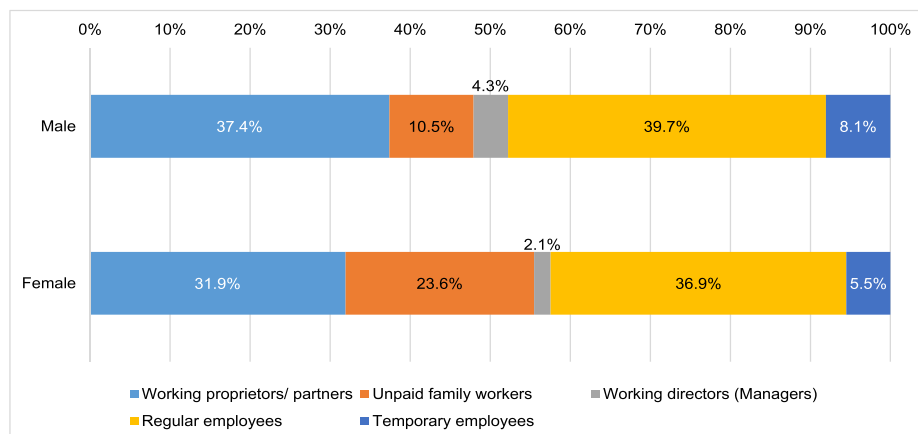


**Figure 3.8 Share of number of female persons engaged by Section of NSIC and province**

### 3-4 Number of female persons engaged by type of engagement

The following chart in Figure 3.9 shows the shares of female and male persons engaged categorized by type of engagement. This chart has been prepared based on the unpublished results of economic census data.

This chart suggests that the proportion of unpaid family workers among female persons engaged is much higher than male persons. This might be one of the reasons why the earning of female persons is smaller than male persons.



**Figure 3.9 Share of number of persons engaged by type of engagement and sex**



## **Appendices**



Appendix 1: Specimen of Form B of NEC2018

Appendix 2: Coverage of National Economic Census 2018







Government of Nepal  
National Planning Commission



Central Bureau of Statistics  
**National Economic Census 2018**  
Form B

*The information collected with this questionnaire will be kept confidential according to Statistical Act, 1958 of Nepal. No any information of individual business establishment will be published as not to disclose individual identification. The information collected in this census will not be used for taxation purpose. These collected individual data will only be used as statistical aggregates. That is, economic statistics required for formulating of plans and policies are produced by collecting basic information on the current status of the establishment.*

Please fill in the following questions as of Baishakh 1, 2075 (14 April 2018 in Western calendar) if no other individual instruction. The questions should be asked to establishment owner, manager, or concerned person of the establishment.

If a response is not applicable, please fill in a bar "-" in the appropriate box.

1- Area Information			AI
Area	Name	Code	
AI1. District			
AI2. Municipality/ Rural Municipality			
AI3. Ward			
AI4. Village/ Settlement Name			
AI5. Enumeration Area (EA)			
AI6. Sub Enumeration Area (SEA)			

2- Establishment Information			
EI1. Establishment Number (Please transcribe from column 2 of Form A: Establishment List.)			
EI2. Name of Establishment or Business			
EI3. Type of Business			
EI4. Address of Establishment	EI4A. Name of Road/ Street:		EI4B. House Number:
	EI4C. Name of the Business Complex/ Mall/ Building:		
	EI4D. Flat Number/ Floor Number:		EI4E. Shop Number:
EI5. Information for Contact	EI5A. Phone Number of Establishment:	EI5B. E-mail Address:	EI5C. Website Address:
	EI5D. Name of Contact Person:	EI5E. Designation of Contact Person:	EI5F. Phone Number of Contact Person:

3- Registration at Government Agencies			
RI1. Is this establishment registered at any Government Agencies? ( if not go to OW1)	1- Registered	2- Not registered (Go to OW1)	<input type="text"/>

Registered or not at the following Government Agencies									
RI2. Inland Revenue Office	1- Registered			2- Not registered (Go to RI3)			<input type="text"/>		
RI2.1 Permanent Account Number (PAN) , VAT No., or TPIN	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
RI3. District Office/ Development Committee of Cottage and Small Industries	1- Registered			2- Not registered			<input type="text"/>		
RI4. Office of Company Registrar	1- Registered			2- Not registered			<input type="text"/>		
RI5. Department of Industry	1- Registered			2- Not registered			<input type="text"/>		
RI6. Office of Commerce and Supplies	1- Registered			2- Not registered			<input type="text"/>		
RI7. District Administrative Office	1- Registered			2- Not registered			<input type="text"/>		
RI8. Ministry of Health	1- Registered			2- Not registered			<input type="text"/>		
RI9. Ministry of Education	1- Registered			2- Not registered			<input type="text"/>		
RI10. Office of Cooperative Registrar	1- Registered			2- Not registered			<input type="text"/>		
RI11. District Development Committee/ District Coordinating Committee	1- Registered			2- Not registered			<input type="text"/>		
RI12. Municipality/ VDC/ Rural Municipality	1- Registered			2- Not registered			<input type="text"/>		
RI13A. Other (specify):							CBS and SOs use only <input type="text"/>		
RI13B. Other (specify):							<input type="text"/>		

4- Legal Status of Registered Establishment or Business		
LS1. Legal Status of Registered Establishment or Business		
1- Individual proprietor	6- Government agency	<input type="text"/>
2- Partnership	7- State-owned organization (including quasi government and autonomy-owned organization)	
3- Private limited company	8- NGO (Non-Governmental Organization)	
4- Public limited company	9- Users' Group / Consumer Group	
5- Cooperative	10- Others (specify):	
LS2. Is this Establishment or Business Multinational Company ?		
1- Yes	<input type="text"/>	
2- No		
		(Go to MO1)

5- Ownership Status of "Not Registered" Establishment or Business			
OW1. Ownership of "Not Registered" Establishment or Business			
1- Individual proprietor			<input type="text"/>
2- Partnership			
3- Others (specify) .....			
6- Characteristics of Manager and Owner (If there are any owners, the most investing owner should be filled in.)			
MO1. Sex of Manager	1- Male 2- Female	<input type="text"/>	Age in completed years .....
MO2. Sex of Owner	1- Male 2- Female 3- Not applicable (Go to BO1)	<input type="text"/>	Age in completed years .....
MO3. Country of Owner	1- Nepal                                      9- Singapore 2- India                                        10- Other ASEAN countries 3- China                                        11- Japan 4- Pakistan                                    12- Gulf countries 5- Bangladesh                               13- United State of America 6- Sri Lanka                                   14- United Kingdom 7- Malaysia                                   15- EU countries 8- Thailand                                   16- Others (specify country) .....		<input type="text"/>

7- Business Operation Information				
	o'clock	minutes	working hours	Circle either of them
BO1. Opening Time				1- AM      2- PM
BO2. Closing Time				1- AM      2- PM
BO3. Working Hours				

BO4. Business Period Is this establishment regularly operating through the year? Circle Yes or No.	1- Yes 2- No (seasonal business) (Go to BO6)		<input type="text"/>
BO5. How many working days did this establishment have for the last one year?	<input type="text"/> working days (Go to BO8)		
BO6. When is the season? Choose the opening month and the closing month.	Opening month	Closing month	Opening month
	1 Baishakh 2 Jestha 3 Ashadh 4 Shrawan 5 Bhadra 6 Ashwin 7 Kartik 8 Mangsir 9 Poush 10 Magh 11 Phalgun 12 Chaitra	1 Baishakh 2 Jestha 3 Ashadh 4 Shrawan 5 Bhadra 6 Ashwin 7 Kartik 8 Mangsir 9 Poush 10 Magh 11 Phalgun 12 Chaitra	<input type="text"/>           Closing month <input type="text"/>

BO7. How many working days did this establishment have in the season?	<input type="text"/> working days	
BO8 Year of Starting the Business ( Baishakh 1, 2075 in Nepali calendar is April 14, 2018 in western calendar.) ► Fill in the month and year of starting the business in Nepali calendar.	yyyy	mm
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8- Tenure, Kind, and Area (square feet: ft <sup>2</sup> ) of Business Place (If using land directly, respond not only building but also land.)		
BP1. Tenure of Business Place (Building)	1- Owned 2- Rented 3- Lease or contract out 4- Others (Specify: .....) 5- Not applicable	<input type="text"/>
BP2. Tenure of Business Place (Land)	1- Owned 2- Rented 3- Lease or contract out 4- Others (Specify: .....) 5- Not applicable	<input type="text"/>
BP3. Kind of Business Place	1- Street business 2- Home business (Business place and owner's residence are united into one) 3- Business in a building with sturdy construction for shop, office, apartment, etc. (Business place and owner's residence are separate.) 4- Business in traditional market with flat building or simple construction 5- Business in modern shopping mall with signboard and sturdy construction (building with more than two stories where a number of establishments are operating) 6- Business occupying exclusively one block or one building with signboard and sturdy construction (Ex: Factory, Bank, Hospital, School, Hotel, etc.) 7- Others	<input type="text"/>
BP4. Total Area of Business Place (square feet: ft <sup>2</sup> )		
BP4.1 Building / Room occupied area using for Business (square feet: ft <sup>2</sup> )	1- Yes 2- Not applicable (Go to BP4.2)	Specify the total area ..... ft <sup>2</sup>
BP4.2 Land occupied area using for Business (square feet: ft <sup>2</sup> )	1- Yes 2- Not applicable (Go to Part 9)	Specify the total area ..... ft <sup>2</sup>

**9- Number of Persons Engaged in this establishment as of the reference date**

(In the case of "Head office" (OF1=2), all persons engaged in its branch office(s) and subbranch office(s) are excluded.)

(1)	(2)	Persons engaged				
		1- Total	Nepali		Foreigner	
			2- Male	3- Female	4- Male	5- Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PE1.1	Working proprietors/ partners					
PE1.2	Unpaid family workers					
PE1.3	Working directors (Managers) (excluding unpaid directors)					
PE1.4	Regular employees (those who are employed on a continuous basis with six month period or longer)					
PE1.5	Temporary employees (other employees than "regular employees")					
PE1.	Total number of persons engaged (Total of "PE1.1" to "PE1.5")					

(1)	(2)	Persons engaged or Workers				
		1- Total	Nepali		Foreigner	
			2- Male	3- Female	4- Male	5- Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PE2.1	Aged 15 and under					
PE2.2	Technical staff					
PE2.3	Disabled staff					
PE2.4	Accepted workers from other institutions (Other than the employees cited in PE1, persons dispatched from separately operated establishments to work at the establishment)					

**10- Main Economic Activity**

►Describe a main economic activity that is done in this establishment. For example, selling (to wholesalers or consumers), manufacturing or repairing goods, or providing services.

►Describe about these goods or services also.

►In the case of "Head office" (OF1), all activities of its branch office(s) are excluded.

EA1. Main Economic Activity

.....

.....

.....

*CBS and SOs use only*

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<b>11- Single Unit, Head Office or Branch Office</b>																	
OF1. Single Unit, Head Office, or Branch Office				1- Single unit (Go to AR1) 2- Head office (Go to HO1) 3- Branch office 4- Subbranch office				<input type="text"/>									
<b>OF2. Name, Address and PAN of Head Office</b> ▶ In case of "Branch office" or "Subbranch office". ▶ In case of "Subbranch office", fill in the name and address of its upper-level office.																	
OF2.1 Name:								(Go to CS1 Part 18)									
OF2.2 Address:																	
OF2.3 Permanent Account Number (PAN):				<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>													

<b>12- Questions HO1 to HO4 below refer only to establishments of "Head office".</b>										
HO1. Number of Branch Offices and Subbranch Offices that establishment supervises								<input type="text"/>		
HO2. Total number of entire regular employees ▶ The "entire regular employees" include regular employees of head office, branch office(s), and subbranch office(s) (namely, "Head office + Branch office(s) + Subbranch office(s)")								<input type="text"/>		

Economic activities of the entire entity that include not only those of this head office but also those of branch office(s) and subbranch office(s) (namely, "Head office + Branch office(s) + Subbranch office(s)")										
<b>HO3. Main economic activity</b> ▶ State a main economic activity in terms of the largest value added or the largest manpower input.				..... ..... .....				<i>CBS and SOs use only</i> <input type="text"/>		
<b>HO4. Secondary economic activity if this entity has two or more kinds of economic activities.</b>				..... ..... .....				<input type="text"/>		

Part 13 to 17 are asked only to establishments of "Single unit" and "Head office".

### 13- Accounting Record

AR1. Does this establishment or this enterprise prepare its accounting record?

- An accounting record includes an account book, an income statement, etc.
- An enterprise consists of a head office and its branches.

1- Yes

2- No

□

14- Average monthly revenues/ sales and operating expenses in the fiscal year of 2073/2074 or in 2074

- If the average monthly figures are unclear, that of past one month should be filled in.
- In the case of "Head office", average amount of revenues/ sales and operating expenses including its branch office(s) and subbranch offices should be filled in.
- These amounts should be filled in with left alignment and a thousand separator, ending with a bar "-".

IE1. Average monthly revenues/sales in fiscal year of 2073/2074 or in 2074

- Include all income gained from operating activities such as selling of goods, providing services, etc.  
(Sales and non-operating revenues)

Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

IE2. Average monthly expenses in fiscal year of 2073/2074 or in 2074

- Include all expenses for operating activities such as purchase of products for sales, costs for providing services, rent for shops, salaries and wages for managers and workers, tax, etc.  
(Cost of goods sold, operating expenses, non-operating expenses, and tax)

Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

IE2.1 Average monthly compensation (salaries and wages) for managers and workers in fiscal year of 2073/2074 or in 2074

Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

### 15- Capital and Ratio of Foreign Capital

## C|1. Capital

- Fill in the amount of capital, investment, and funds. (both fixed and current capital)
- This amount should be filled in with left alignment and a thousand separator, ending with a bar.

Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

### CI1.1 Ratio of Foreign Capital

(Please round off it to the one decimal place.)

					%
--	--	--	--	--	---

## CI1.2 Fixed Capital

Land, building, plant, equipment, machineries, etc.

Rs. \_\_\_\_\_



16- Access to Credit					
AC1. Has this establishment or this enterprise borrowed or paid back financial loan for business purpose within the last three years? ► Circle the code.	1- Yes 2- No (Go to AC4)				<input type="text"/>
AC2. From where has this establishment or this enterprise borrowed the financial loan?	1- Bank 2- Finance 3- Micro Finance 4- Cooperative 5- Personal 6- Other Institutions				<input type="text"/>
AC3. How much is its average interest rate per year? (Please round off it to the one decimal place.)			.	%	Go to PC1
AC4. Has this establishment or this enterprise had experience that it couldn't borrow institutional financial loan although it tried to do? ► Circle the code.	1- Yes 2- No				

17- Parent Company					
PC1. Does this establishment have a parent company?  Parent company holds a majority of all shares in this company.	1- Yes 2- No (Go to CS1)				<input type="text"/>
PC2. Name, Address and PAN of Parent Company					
PC2.1 Name:					
PC2.2 Address:					
PC2.3 Permanent Account Number (PAN):					

**18- Census Status** (To be filled in by enumerator)

CS1. Status of Survey ► Circle the code.	1- Completely enumerated 2- Partially completed 3- Unable to complete	<input type="text"/>
---	---	----------------------

**19- Respondent's Information**

Respondent's Name :
Designation :
Date of Interview :
Stamp of Establishment :

	Name	Signature	Date
Enumerator			
Supervisor			




## Appendix 2

14 April 2018

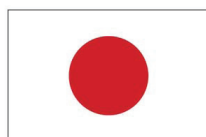
Coverage of National Economic Census 2018

Section of ISIC Rev. 4	Kind of Establishment		
	Registered / Not registered	Not registered	
	Fixed location	Movable but the same place	Mobile
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	(Registered only)		
B Mining and quarrying			
C Manufacturing			
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply			
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			
F Construction			
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
H Transportation and storage			
I Accommodation and food service activities			
J Information and communication			
K Financial and insurance activities			
L Real estate activities			
M Professional, scientific and technical activities			
N Administrative and support service activities			
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security			
P Education			
Q Human health and social work activities			
R Arts, entertainment and recreation			
S Other service activities			
T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use			
U Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies			

 shows the coverage of the Economic Census.







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