

- The 15th Plan along with Long Term Vision 2043 has articulated the national aspiration of 'Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali',
- The Constitution aims to foster good governance, development, justice and prosperity,
- Remarkable



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- ▶ The growth is estimated to be 2.3% against the target of 8.5% in FY 2019/20.
 - ▶ Travel restrictions canceled the flagship campaign 'Visit Nepal 2020'.
 - ▶ Disruption in regular health.
 - ▶ About 35 thousand schools closure affected about 8.7 million students directly.
 - ▶ Delay, and time and costs overrun of development programs and projects,
 - ▶ Labor market (Domestic and Global) disturbance.
 - ▶ Tourism, transport and manufacturing sectors hit the hardest along with education, construction, agriculture, trade and supply.



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- Formulation and implementation of the 15th Plan along with Vision 2043 which includes 10 national goals aligned with the 2030 Agenda,
 - Implementation of National Pride Projects, Game Changer Projects, major programs,
 - Relief packages, tax rebates, delayed payment of taxes, and concessional loan, recovery plan, policy and programs to minimize the adverse effects of COVID-19,
 - Priority in health, agriculture, infrastructure and social development in the budget,



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- Positive impact as graduation will increase the country's creditworthiness and boost foreign direct investment,
 - Negative impact on export-oriented small and medium enterprises
 - Loss of flexibilities possible as a WTO member such as LDC-specific international support measures, however, LDC graduation may increase country's credit worthiness and boosts FDI.



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- ▶ An integral component of national aspiration and plan documents.
 - ▶ Ensuring the sustainability of graduation.
 - ▶ Needs to navigate alternative sources of development finance including blended finance.
 - ▶ Best use of LDC specific preferential markets and diversification.



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- Investment in infrastructure, employment, production and productivity,
 - Support for health infrastructure, quality education, sustainability of social security,
 - Support for ICT, reducing digital divide, technology transfer and disaster-risk reduction,
 - Continued preferential market access to promote the exports,
 - Continued export subsidies as a WTO member on pharmaceutical products among others,



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- Formulation of a transition strategy with the engagement of all stakeholders;
 - Institutional arrangement for strategy development and capacity development,
 - Coordination and consultation with development and trading partners,
 - Develop productive capacity through investment in human capital, infrastructure, health and entrepreneurship, reducing inequality and building resilience.
 - Request for maximum preparatory period of 5 years for ensuring a smooth, meaningful, irreversible and sustainable graduation.

