व्यापार र विकास

(A Nepalese Journal of Trade and Development)

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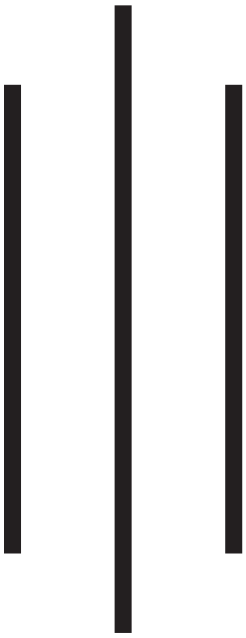

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Phone : 977-1-4211450, 4211292, 4211623
Fax : 977-1-4211167

Email:info@mocs.gov.np

URL:www.mocs.gov.np

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Trade Crisis:

The Immediate Remedial Measures

(3-4 Years)

✍ ***Ravi Bhattarai***

The last one and half decade has not been so optimistic for the Nepalese economy. The rate of economic growth has tumbled down to around 3 to 5 percent and the trade statistics also is showing negative trend for most of the years. In order to improve the situation, the Government and the private sector have put tireless efforts. However, the economy has not shown any positive signs. Despite all these efforts, Nepalese economy has made very sluggish growth and the trade deficit is widening immensely every year. In fact, almost a crisis is emerging due to low economic growth rate (4.5%), revaluation of convertible foreign currencies, the hyper growth in imports and slow export growth.

The Trade Scenario (2012/2013)

Descriptions	**Value in Nrs.**	**Change Percentage**
Total Trade	672.74 billion	17.6
Import	595.63 billion	19.6
Export	77.11 billion	4.1
Trade Deficit	518.52 billion	22.3
Export Import Ratio	1:7.7	
GDP -Trade Ratio	39.4%	
GDP -Import Ratio	35.0%	
GDP -Export Ratio	4.5%	
GDP (Estimated)	1701billoin	10.8%

Source: (Economic Survey 2070)

From the above economic facts and figures it is evident that Nepalese economy cannot sustain longer in this pace of development. Currently, substantial inflow

✍ Under-Secretary, Ministry of Commerce of Supplies, Singhdurbar.

of remittance has supported the positive level of balance of payment. However, by nature remittance is very vulnerable to external shocks. Although, at present the foreign currency reserve is at satisfactory level as it is sufficient to pay eleven month's import bill, It can collapse anytime, and in that case, the economy will have to face extreme pressure on foreign exchange reserve. Furthermore, as the remittance is not being invested in productive sectors, it is causing higher consumption which is creating further pressure on domestic price level as well as on import bills. In addition, the unskilled labor migration has also been proved very inhumane in nature. Several stories related to ferocious sexual and other abuses of the migrant workers, especially the women workers, abroad are being published in the media which is tarnishing the international image of the country and hurting the psychology of the general public. Due to the unsuitable economic environment, such as, political crisis, stringent labor rules, long and clumsy government rules and regulations, security lapses and extreme energy crisis; investment is being detracted. As a consequence, several cases of business closure and capital outflow from the national economy have been reported in the media. The massive outflow of labor force also has created dearth of labor in industrial and agriculture sector which is hurting the overall economic development. In such circumstances, there is no incentive to the investors, both public and private to invest in Nepal.

Nepal is tremendously rich in water resource. But due to various reasons, especially political and financial, it has not been able to exploit this resource to the satisfactory level, especially hydroelectricity. In the mean time the country is suffering from acute shortage of energy. To meet its energy requirements, it is heavily dependent on the petroleum products' import from abroad. The heavy dependence on petroleum product import has created multiple negative effects on the economy. First, petroleum products import is highly vulnerable to international shocks, both economic as well as political, which makes its supply very unstable and price volatile. There are frequent abnormal surges in price which affects the cost competitiveness of the Nepalese products. Second, because of the long travel distance from petroleum producing countries and its landlocked situation, Nepal is compelled to use multi cargo carriers, mainly expensive trucks instead of very low costing ships; for the transportation of petroleum products. Hence, the transportation cost becomes higher. As a result, due to the use of expensive, volatile and unstable source of energy, the cost of production as well as transportation is high which makes the Nepalese products less competitive, both in domestic market as well as in international market.

The value of foreign currencies, in particular the US dollar, EURO and Swiss

Franc has shoot up to the historically high level vis-à-vis Indian currency, with which Nepalese currency is pegged, due to mainly the slowdown in the Indian economy. This has resulted compulsory devaluation of the Nepalese currency with other major convertible foreign currencies. The steep devaluation of domestic currency has caused serious problems in the Nepalese economy. The lives of normal people due to the sky rocketing rise in the general price level, have become very difficult. Moreover, the proportion of wholly produced products in total domestic production is small; hence, most of the industries in Nepal are dependent on imports of raw materials, intermediate goods, machineries, chemicals and technology from abroad. The excessive rise in price of imports due to the devaluation of domestic currency has contributed to make their products more expensive, inefficient and uncompetitive.

As a result of all these factors, there is possibility of further widening of trade gap in the future which will have serious impact on price level, livelihood of the general people, foreign exchange reserve, domestic manufacturing and agriculture production, employment and on the economy as whole. In such circumstances, there is need of immediate actions by the government in close coordination with the private sector.

Giving due consideration to all these factors in order to apprehend the currently deteriorating situation and to give some breathing space to the national economy, the following actions should be taken immediately:

Immediate Actions

There is need to increase tariffs on imports within WTO binding limit, in particular, on gold and silver and automobiles in the pretext of abnormal increase in trade deficit. However, incentives can be provided to the gold exporters if they produce evidence of export.

The government needs to bring the Accreditation Ordinance immediately and to implement it. The complete process of implementation will take two to three years if started immediately and continued with top priority.

The development of up-to-date quality infrastructures, at least in seven major customs points, viz. Tatopani and Larcha in the north border and Birgunj, Biratnagar, Bhairahawa, Kakadvitta and Nepalgunj in the south is most required. The up-gradation of the existing infrastructure and development of new ones, if worked intensively will take around two to three years. However, some of the laboratories which already have developed some of the infrastructures may start, with some small improvements, issuing certificates on some of the quality

parameters immediately. There is some confusion regarding the operation of Integrated Check Points among the different government agencies which should be immediately clarified by high level internal discussions among the stakeholders.

In the pretext of excessive import of health hazard and low quality goods the government should start implementing quality standard on the imported goods which will reduce the health risk of the people and quantity of imports significantly.

One of the most important barriers of Nepalese exports is the incapacity of Nepalese exporters to produce certificate on health and safety standards. As most of the countries, in particular the developed and major developing countries demand it explicitly for good quality and health safety and implicitly for import restriction, there is needs to develop the capacity immediately. However, the completion of the accreditation implementation process will take some time, the government should start negotiation with the Indian and Chinese governments for Mutual Certification Recognition Agreement (MCRA) for the transition period so that export and import can flow smoothly without any hurdles into and from these major trading partners within a short period of time. Many other developing countries may also accept these MCRA and permit imports of these products into their countries on the basis of these agreements.

The hydro power sector is the most important potential sector for both increasing export and reducing import. In spite of so much lip services, Nepal has not succeed to develop any big hydro electricity projects in the past decades of development. Hydroelectricity is both a very important infrastructure for development and a very export potential product. It has no competition for market as there is severe energy crisis in the South Asia region, especially in India. In addition, it is relatively cheap and more important it is clean renewable energy which has high demand globally. In this context, the government should take the following measures to develop hydroelectricity projects:

1. The Government should negotiate with the hydro power projects under construction and encourage them to complete the construction before hand by providing cash incentive up-to three percent of total project cost, if they complete them one year before the completion schedule and up-to five percent if they complete the project before two years. (The percentage can be calculated on the scientific basis so that it should support investors substantially but without overburdening the economy).

2. The Government should instruct Nepal Electricity Authority to immediately start a medium dam hydro electricity project of around 500-700 megawatt

capacity at war footing. The government should provide NEA adequate fund to complete this project without any financial crunch. As some preliminary works have already been started, the Budhi Gandaki Project might be an appropriate candidate for the NEA to implement on an emergency basis. The government should take responsibility of security and smooth functioning of this project. In order to shorten the construction period of the project the overlapping works can be implemented together.

The construction of sufficient hydro electricity projects will have multiple positive impacts on the deteriorating economy. It will ensure and smoothen the supply of energy which will incentivize the entrepreneurs to invest further on the existing business and/or in the new ones by reducing the cost of production. Hydroelectricity is one of the most clean, environment friendly and cheap sources of energy so the smooth supply of it will reduce the cost of production further and will make the domestic products more competitive. In addition, it will reduce the import of diesel plants and diesel used therein, UPS and accessories, solar equipments etc. which are being imported worth billions of rupees. The positive environmental and health impacts are other benefit that can be significantly counted in socio economic audit. By the development of hydro electricity projects, the country can also benefit from the carbon trade agreement.

At the moment India and Nepal are suffering from severe exchange rate crisis. The value of major convertible foreign currencies is sky rocketing in comparison to Nepalese and Indian currency. The currency crisis has been generated mostly due to the devaluation of Indian currency. Due to the lack of confidence in Indian business environment and the slow economic reforms there, new FDIs are not being attracted to India while the existing ones are leaving it which has created greater demand for foreign convertible currencies. These factors have resulted extreme downward pressure on Indian currency. In addition, the speedy hike in petroleum products' price is adding fuel to the already rising 'value of foreign currency as well as price level. As a consequence, the IC exchange rate is at historically low level and the lowering process is continuing. As Nepali currency is pegged with Indian currency and India is the dominant trading partner of Nepal with around 67% of total trade, it will not be prudent for Nepal on the basis of business rationale to revalue its currency against IC, rather, if act rationally, it can benefit from the cross rate. The following actions can be taken to benefit from the cross rate:

1. Since the value of IC is deteriorating, Nepal; in the case of products

that require imported raw materials, intermediate products, chemicals, machineries and accessories; should emphasize the use of Indian products in comparison to third countries' products. They, by reducing the cost of production, will enhance the competitiveness of Nepalese products in comparison to other international products. This will increase the possibilities of increasing exports to the third countries.

2. Since, India is suffering from excessive demand for foreign currency; Nepal can negotiate with it to provide some more concessions to Nepalese importers on the payment of convertible currency for the purchase of Indian products. As the cost of Indian imports, due to the special concessions provided to Nepal, will be lower than their price even in the Indian market, it will increase the competitiveness of Nepalese products even in the comparison of Indian products. This will further enhance the possibilities of exports in the third countries and India as well. The increased purchase of Indian products with foreign convertible currency will also reduce the scarcity of IC which is fetching higher value in the domestic black market than the official price fixed by NRB. However, this measure should be applied on the imports of raw materials, intermediate products, chemicals and machineries only. If applied to consumer goods, there is possibility of increased cheaper imports contributing to reduced competitiveness of local products and adverse impact on foreign currency reserve.

3. Recently, due to the currency devaluation, Nepalese products have become cheaper for the international markets. Therefore, Nepal should immediately launch intensive promotional activities in the international markets, such as, massive audio/visual advertisements through media; awareness program; Nepal trade fairs; interactions with exporters, importers and investors; establishment of display centers; familiarization of uniqueness and competitiveness of Nepalese products etc.

The IP issue is very important for the international consumers mainly in the developed countries. In addition, Nepal branding is very reputed and popular due to its high mountain terrains, in particular Mt. Everest and Himalayan Mountain Range; multiplicity of ethnicity and linguistics; precious flora and fauna; beautiful rivers and rivulets; mystic rural culture; touristic image, etc. Therefore, Nepal; in close coordination with the private sector, especially exporters; should immediately launch massive campaign for developing brands, registering trade mark, patent and copy rights and geographical indication, at least for the major exporting products of Nepal. Nepal should also strengthen its IP implementation

mechanism and make its IP law enforcement strong and effective. The strong IP enforcement will ensure the importers and consumers abroad of quality products and safety to the foreign investors for their investment made in Nepal. If these actions are started immediately with high priority, implementation of some of them will take less than a year, others may complete in two/three years.

There is high reputation and preference for the organic products in high end consumers, in particular, of developed and advanced developing countries. Nepal has high potentiality to produce such products, due to lack of commercialization of agriculture. In this regard, the government; in close coordination with the private sector, in particular, the farmers and their different products associations; should in the beginning declare some of the mountainous district as organic districts and should start actions immediately to confirm with that. In the first phase, some of the eastern mountain districts viz. Ilam, Panchthar, Taplejung can be declared as organic districts or, for maintaining regional balance, five districts from five development regions, i.e., one district from each region can be selected for the declaration.

Keeping in view the trade crisis, the government should also consider rationalizing the imports. Currently, there have been no serious efforts from the government to rationalize the imports on the basis of quality, health, IP and other standards. As a result, there is unhindered inflow of low quality, health hazardous, date expired and fakes products in the domestic market. Consequently, the consumers have been deceived, health risk of the general people has increased and the government has been losing customs duty and other duties and ultimately, the import bills and trade gap are increasing tremendously. In quick response to this, the government should immediately implement the standards requirement for imports at its customs points. Even the developed and advance developing countries are using these measures in the disguise of health and standard to restrict import and promote domestic production.

Moreover, the government should also give priority consideration to increase production of goods that can immediately substitute imports. In this regard, the agricultural products can come in the fore front. Nepal has high quality unique agricultural organic products which have not been produced at the optimum level due to various reasons. If the government pays serious concern to increase their production, it can be achieved in relatively very short period of time with relatively middle sized investment; e. g. Nepal is currently importing green vegetables, meats, dairy products in huge amounts worth billions of rupees. The production of all these products, if the government gives them high priority, can be increased in a very short period of time and with a small additional amount

of investment. If the priority continues the production of these products can be increased significantly in midterm and can be exported to international markets with appropriate packaging, branding and GI. Similarly, the increase in the goats and sheep rearing will increase the supply of meat in the domestic market as well as provide raw materials to pashmina and carpet industries which will substitute not only imported meat but also imported raw pashmina and wool. They do not need longer period to increase production. They can be increased drastically in one to three years. To make this possible the government needs to work with the private sector and provide them some training, concessional loans, effective extension services etc.

One of the major weaknesses of the Nepalese production is the emphasis on the production of primary and intermediate products which fetch low price in the market and is vulnerable to internal and external shocks. Therefore, the government should encourage the private sector to produce the final products using domestic primary and intermediate products for domestic consumption as well as for export by providing them various legal, technical, market related and financial incentives. In the beginning the government should prioritize small agricultural and other products' processing projects which require less time, small investment, simple technology. Larger projects can be prioritized for the midterm and longer term. In this regard, the government should prioritize supporting private sector in developing the complete value chain.

Remittance has become the backbone of the Nepalese economy but the remittance senders are suffering from several problems. Many of the problems can be addressed by small efforts of the government. Currently, they are suffering from fraudulent activities, deception, inhumane behavior and expensive channel for sending their hard earned money. In this regard, the government, on the one hand, should insist the countries with which it has signed labor agreements to enforce them strongly and on the other, it should start serious effort to sign labor agreement with the remaining major destination countries. Currently Nepal has signed such agreements with 5 countries only. Moreover, at present, the cost of remittance is very high. The poor migrant workers are compelled to pay up-to 22 percent to remit their money. Therefore, the Central Bank of Nepal, Nepal Rastra Bank should encourage the commercial banks to develop a cheap and efficient mechanism to remit money from the destination countries. It should also make an effective policy to encourage the migrant workers to invest their income in productive projects. In this regard, it should not only enforce the current migrant policy but also provide them some more incentives so that they are attracted to invest in such productive projects. The government should also create and

enforce strong legal provisions to regulate the manpower companies and should effectively prosecute the fraudulent and wrongdoing manpower companies and agents. For this purpose it should strengthen its embassies in destination countries and related domestic intelligence agencies, police and labor department. These measures can be implemented within a very short period of time, approximately 2-3 years.

Good governance and one stop administrative facilities are other important reforms that can be implemented immediately and can have better results within a short period of time. In addition, the government should create conducive business environment in close coordination with the business people and labors. It should make legal provision to declare involuntary strikes as illegal and enforce all the laws, rules and regulation, including the Essential Service Act, Hire and Fire agreement with the labor unions strongly. It should also implement Social Safety Program at the earliest.

Conclusion

Trade is an interdependent variable which relies on other various actors and players. For the sustainable promotion of trade several measures will have to be undertaken in various interconnected sectors, such as agriculture, industry, forestry, finance, banking, tourism, software, health and education including with reforms in trade related legal and physical infrastructures. Some of the measures will need long time, big investment and state of art technology. But taking into account the ever growing vast trade deficit and consequential increased unemployment, low production and income, the government needs to be self alarmed and take some actions immediately. Otherwise, it may proceed fast towards the state of bankruptcy. Several recommendations can be made in this regard which will encompass both long term and short term measures. However, the current ballooning trade deficit has signaled serious crisis. As a result, at the moment, the economy needs some immediate short term relief measures. In this context the above suggested measures, even if will not be able to eliminate the crisis, will, certainly, be able to improve the situation or at least keep it at stand and still giving the stakeholders some breathing time to implement other long term and short term measures for the sustainable growth of trade as well as the economy as a whole.

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An Overview On South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)

✍ ***Rameshwar Pokharel***

Introduction

Since the early 1990s, when economic cooperation was brought on to the agenda of South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC), various attempts have been made to intensify regional economic cooperation. The process of regional cooperation in South Asia has been accelerated by the region's integration into the process of globalization.

As Globalization and regionalism gained its momentum from the beginning of 1980s and the gain from open trade is realized by the pioneer East Asian nations (especially, the ASEAN countries), the South Asian countries also tried to catch up with the stream under the banner of South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Successful experience of trade liberalization and export led Growth in the East Asian countries and gains from intra-regional trade expansion encouraged the South Asian countries gradually introducing wide ranging economic liberalization and institutional reforms since the late nineteen eighties. SAARC has also taken another decisive step moving forward to intra-regional economic cooperation, the South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangements (SAPTA) following the success of European Union (EU), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and Asian Free Trade Area (AFTA).

In December 1991, the Sixth Summit held in Colombo approved the establishment of an Inter-Governmental Group (IGG) to formulate an agreement to establish a SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) by 1997. Given the consensus within SAARC, the Agreement on SAPTA was signed on 11 April 1993 and entered into force on 7 December 1995. This agreement is considered to be the major stepping-stone towards higher level of intra-regional trade liberalization and economic cooperation among the member countries. The Agreement reflected the desire of the Member States to promote and sustain mutual trade and economic cooperation within the SAARC region through the exchange of concessions. The

✍ Under Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Supplies, Singhdurbar, Kathmandu.

final goal of this trading bloc is intended to reach towards the South Asian Free Trade Association (SAFTA) to form a free trade area in South Asia with a favorable treatment towards the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) comprising Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan and Nepal. The South Asian region is home to 23 percent of the world's population but it is a small player in world trade. The region's share in world trade has, however, been increasing in recent years. The Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) signed in January 2004, is the latest step in the agenda of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to create a free trade area among South Asian countries and is more ambitious than its predecessor South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA). The agreement entered into force on January 1, 2006, with the provisions of its Trade Liberalization Program scheduled to be fully implemented by January 2016. The South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) is one of the many regional trading agreements (RTAs) that have been formed over the last two decades.

This decision could escort in profound economic and political changes in the region. SAFTA's contracting states include three lower-middle-income countries - India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka and four least developed countries (LDCs)- Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal.

Objectives of Safta Agreement

The Objectives of this Agreement are to promote and enhance mutual trade and economic cooperation among Contracting States by :

a. eliminating barriers to trade in, and facilitating the cross-border movement of goods between the territories of the Contracting States;

b. promoting conditions of fair competition in the free trade area, and ensuring equitable benefits to all Contracting States, taking into account their respective levels and pattern of economic development;

c. creating effective mechanism for the implementation and application of this Agreement, for its joint administration and for the resolution of disputes; and

d. establishing a framework for further regional cooperation to expand and enhance the mutual benefits of this Agreement.

SAFTA agreement represents an important step toward regional integration. A Ministerial Council will be the highest decision-making body and consist of Ministers of Commerce of the contracting state while a Committee of Experts (COE) will monitor review and facilitate implementation of the agreement and

resolve disputes. The COE will report to the ministers every six months on the progress of the agreement. The agreement is to be fully implemented by 2016.

Intra - SAARC Trade Flow Under Safta

Intra regional trade in south Asia has remained in the bandwidth of 3-5 % of its total external trade under SAFTA. The exports under SAFTA have been witnessing considerable upward trend since the launching of the Trade Liberalisation Programme (TLP) but it is not enough and there is urgent need to enhance trade under SAFTA. The exports under SAFTA have been witnessing considerable upward trend since the launching of the Trade Liberalisation Programme (TLP). As of September 2012, the total value of exports by Member States under SAFTA has crossed US$ 2 billion since launching of SAFTA Trade Liberalisation Programme (i.e. July 2006) as per details given below:

Year	Bangladesh	India	Maldives	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Total
2006	0.00	0.00	14,001.15	55,324.00	0.00	69,325.15
2007	15,273,177.84	3,783,410.31	0.00	576,164.99	19,828.02	19,652,581.16
2008	98,316,963.16	8,984,420.68	0.00	31,796,718.51	40,789.22	139,138,891.57
2009	199,786,454.72	315,256,736.34	0.00	43,509,984.90	608,623.96	559,161,799.92
2010	236,711,501.24	369,671,052.80	0.00	56,119,007.59	517,566.00	663,019,127.63
2011		287,810,462.38		43,174,978.83	102,393.00	331,087,834.21
2012		342,980,545.04				342,980,545.04
Total	**550,088,096.96**	**1,328,486,627.55**	**14,001.15**	**175,232,178.82**	**1,289,200.20**	**2,055,110,104.68**

As indicated above, the figure of total cumulative value of exports under SAFTA has crossed US$ 2 billion but it is far below the potential. For smooth functioning of the SAFTA, customs notifications for implementing Trade Liberalisation Programme (TLP) are issued as per the agreed timeline by the Member States. While reduction in the size of Sensitive Lists is important to increase the quantum of regional trade, efforts are being made to take out those products out of the Sensitive Lists that are of export interests to the SAARC Member States for trade within South Asia.

Some Issues on Safta

A. Sensitive List

Each member country has announced a list of products that would be exempt from the tariff reductions. These lists called sensitive lists as a mean to protect domestic industries from foreign competition and preserve tariff revenues given that products on the list have usually high tariffs. The lists represent between 13

and 25 percent of harmonized tariff lines across SAFTA countries, a large enough proportion of products to limit significantly the potential gains from the trade liberalization programme. The SAFTA Agreement allows all member countries to maintain Sensitive Lists, products of which will not be subject to tariff reduction. The number of products in the sensitive list will be subject to a maximum ceiling that is mutually agreed upon among member countries and will be subject to review. Bangladesh, India and Nepal announced separate lists for non-LDC and LDC member countries, while Bhutan, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka announced a uniform list for both non-LDC and LDC members.

The current status of the number of products covered in the Sensitive Lists of Member States before and after the 20% or more reduction as given below:

Member State	**Number of Products in the original Sensitive Lists**	**Number of Products in the Revised Sensitive Lists**
Afghanistan	1072	850
Bangladesh	1233 (LDCs) 1241 (NLDCs)	987 (LDCs) 993 (NLDCs)
Bhutan	150	156
India	480 (LDCs) 868 (NLDCs)	25 (LDCs) 614 (NLDCs)
Maldives	681	154
Nepal	1257 (LDCs) 1295 (NLDCs)	998 (LDCs) 1036 (NLDCs)
Pakistan	1169	936
Sri Lanka	1042	.....

Sensitive Lists may be reduced taking into account the bilateral concessions on reciprocal basis. Request Lists/Offer Lists for reduction of Sensitive Lists may be exchanged bilaterally among the Member States. Bhutan and Maldives may not reduce their respective Sensitive Lists unless requested by any other Member State. India may not reduce its sensitive list any further for Least Developed Member States as it included only 25 tariff lines covering tobacco and alcohol.

Nepal has maintained the largest sensitive list among all the SAARC member countries which is guided mainly to minimize the revenue loss from TLP under SAFTA .To expedite this process, tariff on products covered in the sensitive list could be brought down so that it will be easier to move them out of the sensitive lists with a view to liberalize trade within the region.

B. Non-Tariff and Para- Tariff Barriers to Trade

Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) refer to restrictions that result from prohibitions, conditions, or specific market requirements that make importation or exportation of products difficult and/or costly. NTBs also include unjustified and/or improper application of Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) such as sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and other technical barriers to Trade (TBT).

NTBs arise from different measures taken by governments and authorities in the form of government laws, regulations, policies, conditions, restrictions or specific requirements, and private sector business practices, or prohibitions that protect the domestic industries from foreign competition.

Global experience shows that non-tariff issues are emerging as major barriers to trade in goods and services across borders with MFN tariffs coming down, NTBs are gaining in importance for South Asia, as with the rest of the world Whilst SAFTA has made some headway in moving towards duty-free access for tradable goods, NTB issues have tended to remain relatively less-addressed within the context of the SAARC

If regional cooperation is to be deepened through vertical integration and promoting cross border supply-chains, NTBs in South Asia will need to be addressed adequately with due importance and priority. NTBs pose the next major challenges for SAARC in context of strengthened regional economic and trade cooperation

According to the UNCTAD, classification of NTBs falls into six broad categories:

1. Specific Limitations on Trade: Import Licensing requirements, Proportion restrictions of foreign to domestic goods (local content requirements), Minimum import price limits, Embargoes

2. Customs and Administrative Entry Procedures: Valuation systems, Anti-dumping practices, Tariff classifications, Documentation requirements, Fees

3. Standards: Standard disparities, Intergovernmental acceptances of testing

methods and standards, Packaging, labeling, and marking

4. Government Participation in Trade: Government procurement policies, Export subsidies, countervailing duties, Domestic assistance programs

5. Charges on imports: Prior import deposit subsidies, Administrative fees, Special supplementary duties, Import credit discrimination, Variable levies, Border taxes

6. Others : Voluntary export restraints, Orderly marketing agreements

One way of dealing with NTBs is to set up a mutual recognition framework – particularly for the SPS measures. There has been an agreement that developing SAARC members will provide support in the form of technical assistance and capacity-building to other members of SAARC. The SAARC members have set up SAARC Standardisation Organisation (SARSO) in Bangladesh, which is an important step in this direction. A targeted programme needs to be designed to facilitate cross-border trade through development of border infrastructure, and if required, coordination of infrastructure development at border points; harmonization of customs rules and regulations, valuations and customs procedures; building of capacities to deal with the most prevalent SPS-TBT related NTBs at particular border points

To facilitate trade among SAARC countries, financial intermediation is also emerging as an important constraint. These relate to presence of adequate banking facilities, honoring of L/Cs, L/C margins, time required for verification of bank documents etc. The central banks of the SAARC countries will need to coordinate the respective regulations. SAARC member countries may think about providing preferential treatment that covers such non-border barriers, on a mutual basis, to address at least some of these concerns., enhance people-to-people connectivity Visa regime under SAFTA be relaxed particularly for business community .

SAARC VISA sticker duration should be raised from current 3 months to 1 year and burdensome new procedure be withdrawn .Improve infrastructure for trade facilitation as a priority concern. Multi Modal Transport Agreement should be signed at the earliest.

SAFTA mechanism for removal of NTBs

The SAFTA agreement contains provisions to address non- tariff measures (NTMs), non – tariff barriers (NTBs), Para–tariffs and direct trade measures. The sub group on Non- Tariff Measures (NTMs) was established by SAFTA Committee of

Experts(CoE) with a mandate to compile NTMs and Para-tariffs Measures(PTMs) applied by SAARC countries and to recommend the appropriate actions to resolve problems associated with NTMs to the CoE. The sixth meeting of the sub group was held on june 2011. It has already compiled the NTMs and PTMs faced by SAARC countries in the region. It has been decided that the CoE of SAFTA will take up the matters relating to categorization of NTMs/PTMs and whether they are compatible under WTO or not including reduction or elimination of NTMs. The CoE is yet to resume discussion on this issue.

C. Trade in Service

Service is an economic activity that creates value and provides benefits for customers at specific times and places by bringing about a desired change in, or on behalf of, the recipient of the service. In order to expand cooperation in trade and further expand the integration of the regional economies, the SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services was signed at the Sixteenth SAARC Summit held in Thimphu in April 2010. The Agreement entered into force on 29 November 2012 after ratification by all SAARC Member States with the issuance of a Notification by the Secretary General of SAARC. Since the signing of the Agreement, the Expert Group on the SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services has been engaged in negotiating Schedules of Specific Commitments. The SAARC Commerce Ministers have been monitoring the progress in this regard and giving requisite directives aimed at time-bound actions for finalization of Schedules of Specific Commitments. At the next i.e. Eleventh Meeting of the Expert Group, the Schedules of Specific Commitments are expected to be finalized. Since there still is the lack of internationally comparable statistics on services especially among the SAARC member countries at the regional level there has been no comprehensive analysis on the prospects and challenges in facilitating services trade. The developing countries lack adequate empirical evidences to link any significant increase in FDI flows after the finalization of General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Nepal has deficit in trade in services, except in the areas of tourism and travel and worker remittances. Therefore the rareness of disaggregated data compels to make assessment of trade in services largely based on a qualitative analysis. Services contribute over 50% of GDP in low-income countries by making it a single largest sector**.** Services sector constitutes an enormous share in global production, trade and employment both in the developed and developing worlds. The South Asian region is no exception. The South Asian region has emerged as one of the most dynamic regions in the world and the services sector has played an important part in the dynamism of the region having emerged as the single largest sector in the SAARC countries. Trade in services has assumed much greater importance too.

The characteristics of the services sector are distinct from other sectors and trade in services have unique features as opposed to goods. The trade in services take place through four modes and domestic regulations govern different services sector that are similar to tariffs and non-tariff measures in the sphere of trade in goods. The paradox is that despite the fact services sector is the most prominent sector and plays significant role in the SAARC countries the statistics available for this sector are far from satisfactory. This impedes informed policy decisions; considered business and commercial choices; and in-depth academic research. In short, these constrain negotiations in trade in services at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.

Conclusion

Many economists subscribe to the "gravity" model of international trade, in which distance heavily influences the destination of trade. Certainly, most international trade occurs within a radius of 3,000 km. Another major relevance of the gravity model is that it provides the main linkage between trade barriers and trade flows. The original application of the Newtonian law of gravity in the field of economics suggesting that bilateral trade between two nations is positively related to their national income and inversely related to the distance between them. Although backed by little economical underpinning, these early models became popular because of their predictive nature in explaining trade flow. Later, however, economists have worked on building a theoretical (microeconomic) foundation for the gravity model.

The very important association between openness in trade regime and the greater economic integration of developing countries with the world economy has been emphasized by the economists over the Years. Intra-regional trade expansion is one of the efficient ways of integrating to the much larger international economy as the countries become more competitive both in terms of input use and cost effective production of output. It not only provides a larger market and fuller utilization of production capabilities, it also facilitates the technology transfer, fuller deployment of human capital and entrepreneurial potential which in turn bring the economies of scale. Intra-regional trade expansion is the most direct and most influential form of regional economic cooperation. SAARC members realize that trade liberalization has important and far-reaching implication in the region. Cooperation among the neighbours not only strengthen the economic and financial sectors via optimal utilization of natural and human resources but also enhances greater political stability and social and cultural cooperation between member nations. Measuring success by results (i.e., lower transaction costs) rather than input (i.e., procedural changes) is much more likely to produce economic

benefits for the region. For this , the private sector must monitor progress and identify where changes are needed.

Furthermore, policymakers should keep in mind that trade facilitation, unlike tariff reduction, is open-ended. When tariff rates have been reduced to zero, tariff reduction is complete. In contrast, steps can always be taken to reduce the costs of commercial transactions that cross borders, and unforeseen procedural impediments to maintaining an open trade regime will always need to be addressed. It is relatively simple to agree on ambitious trade facilitation norms; the challenge lies in enforcing them. Although the SAFTA agreement includes a dispute resolution mechanism, policymakers should recognize that the standard bureaucratic enforcement approach is unlikely to be effective for many trade facilitation measures. This is because trade facilitation covers many procedures that take place along the many steps of a cross-border commercial transaction- at the border as well as beyond the border. And unlike tariff rate reductions, which are typically administered by a single government agency, trade facilitation measures require the compliance of many departments and agencies.

Finalization of the text of the Draft SAARC Agreement on Motor Vehicles and Draft SAARC Agreement on Railways, operationalisation of the Economic and Infrastructure Windows of the SAARC Development Fund, conversion of SDF into a SAARC Development Bank which would be better placed to meet the huge financial needs of infrastructure development in the region, easier visa regimes for the business community of the region, the finalization of text of the Draft SAARC Agreement on Promotion and Protection of Investment, all products being imported through sea ports be also allowed to be imported through land ports, finalization of Schedules of Specific Commitments under SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services , taking up the exercise of further reducing the sensitive lists under SAFTA, a long-term vision statement for economic integration, a deliberate on non-tariff measures and Para-tariff measures and that any NTM/PTM becoming barriers must be removed expeditiously for deepening intra-regional trade under SAFTA. Compared to other regional blocs, SAARC is still seen in poor light in terms of regional trade and hence SAFTA needs to be taken up to the next higher level.

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Trade For Development

A reflection of large cardamom value chain analysis

✍ ***Laxman Neupane***

Semantic

Pyakuryal (2010) argued that trade involves exchanges in capital, goods and services in international borders. The expansion in trade rests on the successes in globalization since absence of global integration means the limitation of trade within the national border. Major factor to facilitate trade is the level and extent of competitiveness that a country can sustain for a longer period. It is, therefore trade has been existence together with human civilization, has a huge history and made enormous contribution to development, growth and prosperity from ancient civilization till present time. It has helped to lift millions of people out of poverty and spread benefits of higher living standard. It is an imperative initiative for mainstay to human lives and smoothing their livelihoods. Today, every human do engage different types of trade for survival in their life. It drives innovation and improves the quality of life. It touches all aspects of human development, from the most basic to the most sophisticated. Markets have important role for trade where it takes place. Local, regional or international trade plays pivotal role in development of economy, social, and environment. Trade further facilitates to keep the strongest relation between peoples and cultures. It accelerates advancing economic and human development. WTO (2012) stresses that trade should be part of virtuous circle of growth and enlarge opportunities. It further facilitates to enlarge the size of national economic, providing the means to build better and more prosperous people and societies. Trade openness is a key ingredient for economic success and for improved living standards. By connecting local producers to domestic, regional and global markets, trade helps enhance the productive capacity of the entire economy and depending on the pace and pattern of this growth process and complementary policies in reducing poverty. Developing countries especially the least developed countries (LDCs) require assistance in building their trade-related capacity in terms of information, policies, procedures, institutions and infrastructure so as to integrate and compete effectively in global markets. To

✍ Research Manager, Governance, Human Development and Sustainability Centre for Empowerment and Development Nakhu Jail Rd. Saibu-8, Bhaisepati, Lalitpur, Nepal.

address this issue, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has led the call for aid for trade.

This paper presents trade related aspect of large cardamom value chain for competitive advantage to Nepal. This paper highlights on importance of trade for development. The paper further contributes on theoretical survey on international trade, aid for trade and value chain approach in trade and presents case of large cardamom value chain.

Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)

In 1996, the first WTO Ministerial Conference felt to hardship of the Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) on integrating their trade to the global economy. Outcome from two conferences was addressed by the plan of action for the LDCs. Further, the WTO convened a high level meeting to review the specific needs of the LDCs and directed to formulate a program to strengthen their trade capacities, including supply-side and market access capacities. The outcome of this meeting was birth of the Integrated Framework (IF) for Trade-Related Technical Assistance (TRTA) to the LDCs. The prime objective of the IF is to improve the capacity of the LDCs to formulate, negotiate and implement trade policy. LDCs could able to fully integrate their trade potential into the multilateral trading system and to take up global market opportunities appears to them. Six major multilateral agencies: the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank (WB) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) offered their technical and funding supports to achieve IF stated objective(s). The elements of IF are:

a) Increased, additional, predictable financial resources to implement Action Matrices;

b) Strengthened in-country capacities to manage, implement and monitor the IF process; and

c) Enhanced IF governance.

Access to international markets is a powerful economic driver of prosperity. LDCs still have many difficulties to accelerate their trade. To modernize their trade capacity, donors' communities along with international development agencies developed an approach that helps to develop LDCs trade capacity, and developed an instrument that called as an Aid for Trade (A4T). A4T is a concessionary assistance to help developing countries create the necessary enabling environment

to speed up trade- driven development and growth. Indeed it is noble initiative.

Trade offers sheer opportunities to firms and households access to world markets (A2M) for their goods, services, and knowledge. Trade also attracts to research & development (R&D), investment, technologies, and fosters higher productivity of domestic industries as a result of competition, scale up economies, access to information (A2I) and access to knowledge (A2K). When combined with policy strategies (e.g. investment, research & development, knowledge, infrastructure and human capital), trade facilitates to fight for poverty and foster more inclusive, and sustainable development. It can also play an important part in development by boosting production, income and employment (PIE), resulting to economic development and sustainability. In this regards, trade led sustainable development focuses on:

a) A pro-business policy and regulatory environment;

b) An enabling "just-in-time" production environment with minimal production disruptions (e.g., political disruptions, labor disputes, natural disasters, or power-supply disruptions);

c) Extensive, efficient and reliable external physical connectivity and logistics (including physical transportation and telecommunication links);

d) The availability of human capital; and

e) Adherence to technical standards and quality control for parts and components production and sub-assemblies, (ADB and WTO, 2011)

IF recognized the importance of trade liberalization and the fact that such liberalization should lead to improved economic conditions in the LDCs and assist in meeting the Millennium Development Goal of reducing poverty by half but recognizing to the trade liberalization in itself would not bring about such improvements unless it was handled in a sustainable manner and integrated into a country's overall development strategy. For this, the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness is felt as very important in this process to harmonize all donors' efforts. *The Paris Declaration* makes specific commitments in the following areas:

a) Strengthening partner countries' national development strategies and associated operational frameworks (e.g., planning, budget, and performance assessment frameworks).

b) Increasing alignment of aid with partner countries' priorities, systems and

procedures and helping to strengthen their capacities.

c) Enhancing donors' and partner countries' respective accountability to their citizens and parliaments for their development policies, strategies and performance.

d) Eliminating duplication of efforts and rationalizing donor activities to make them as cost-effective as possible.

e) Reforming and simplifying donor policies and procedures to encourage collaborative behavior and progressive alignment with partner countries' priorities, systems and procedures.

f) Defining measures and standards of performance and accountability of partner country systems in public financial management, procurement, fiduciary safeguards and environmental assessments, in line with broadly accepted good practices and their quick and widespread application.

The IF to Nepal is an opportunities that Nepal can access to global market of its broad-spectrum of products, services and knowledge (PSK). So far, these items and knowledge and potential are underutilized. For an example, capacity development of the Biotrade initiative that this initiative has huge comparative advantage and potential to Nepal for immense economic advantage. Utilizing IF could be flagship intervention for rural development in Nepal. For this, author of the paper presents a potential initiative is Large Cardamom to implement the A4T.

Table 1: Foreign Trade Balance of Nepal

(First Seven Months Provisional)

In Billion NRs.

Fiscal Year (FY)	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Trade	Trade Deficit	Export: Import Ratio
F.Y. 2010/11 (2067/68) Shrawan-Magh	38.81	217.49	256.30	178.68	1:56
Share % in Total Trade	15.1	84.9			
F.Y. 2011/12 (2068/69) Shrawan-Magh	42.61	272.86	315.47	230.25	1:64
Share % in Total Trade	13.5	86.5			
F.Y. 2012/13 (2069/70) Shrawan-Magh	44.20	340.16	384.36	295.96	1:77

Share % in Total Trade	11.5	88.5			
Percentage Change in First Seven Months of F.Y. 2011/12 compared to same period of the previous year	9.8	25.5	23.1	28.9	
Percentage Change in First Seven Months of F.Y. 2012/13 compared to same period of the previous year	3.7	24.7	21.8	28.5	

Source: TEPC, 2011 http://www.tepc.gov.np/news-events/details.php?id=13 retrieved on June 2, 2013

Trend of foreign trade of Nepal is import dominated (table 1). Import ratio is unbelievable high. This indicates Nepal has fewer items of goods, services and knowledge to export in comparing with import. Further industrial or other trade and commercial sectors are not well developed; despite of huge scope of goods and service export potential, this has not realization yet. Identified 19 items (Table 2) high export potential.

NTIS (2010) prepared under IF technical and financial supports. Various trade capacity development activities has been taking place under IF in Nepal. Further NTIS (2010) has pointed four major challenges of export trade in Nepal, which are:

Table 2: Export Potential Goods and Services with Their Socio Economic Impact

500	low	medium	medium	medium		mediu
22,258	medium	high	high	high		mediu
16,805	high	low	medium	medium		high
10,390	high	medium	high	high		low
11,000	low	medium	high	medium		high
4,000	low	low	high	low		high
9,519	low	high	medium	medium		mediu
149,394	high	high	high	high		mediu
22,074	medium	medium	high	medium		mediu
16,450	medium	high	medium	medium		high
352,000	high	high	high	high		high
2,448,000	high	high	medium	high		high

Source: NTIS, 2010 (Executive Summary, Pg.11, Table 6)

a) Ensuring proper market access. Increasingly, this will require Nepalese negotiators to address issues related to non-tariff barriers (NTBs) and related regulatory and business environment issues that may affect Nepalese exports in importing markets. The importance of tariff negotiations will continue to decline as tariffs shrink for goods and lose their relevance for fast-growing service exports;

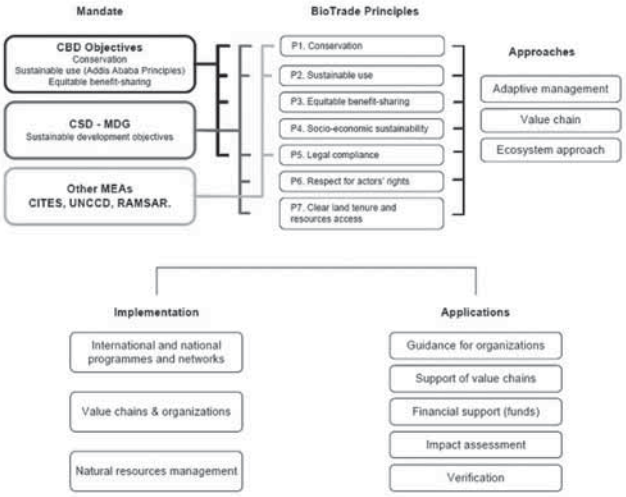


Figure-1: Bio-trade Initiative framework

b) Building domestic support institutions that can create a more friendly business environment and help Nepalese exporters to address the challenges of the NTBs;

c) Taking steps to strengthen supply capacity of exporters, especially in sectors where they can enjoy a competitive advantage, be it in terms of production costs, quality of products, and/or productivity;

d) Mobilizing Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to assist in developing pertinent capacity (NTIS, 2010).

Participating to IF is an opportunity to Nepal. During IF program period, Nepal must work hard and develop internal and external capacity to reap from IF where as Aid for Trade could support various elements to excel trade and development. Further, upcoming if framework should include Biotrade initiative. Biotrade has huge potential for economic development. Governance framework is important for sustainability in Biotrade that this supports meaningfully realization in poverty reduction from rural area. Line functionaries' technical and managerial capacity need to be enhanced for sustained development. For long-term development and sustainability, efficient and visionary human resource play crucial role, so far, A4T under IF initiative has not paid adequate attention in this matter. Fully mainstreaming to principles of Bio-trade, initiative are agreed upon and adhered to by its partners and collaborators. In Nepal, upcoming A4T support, these principles and criteria must be deployed in different contexts, driving Biotrade initiative to

promote the conservation of biodiversity through sustainable commercial use. The Biotrade framework (Figure 1) must be operationalized while Latin American countries and some African region has operationalized and already impacted on livelihood and sustainability of biological resources. The Bio-trade Initiative Framework highlights in following (UNCTAD, 2007):

a) Value-chain approach: where the strengthening of value chain is a critical element in implementing Bio-trade Principles and Criteria;

b) Adaptive management approach: when implementing sustainable practices, it is crucial to consider the identification of impacts on species and ecosystems, and the continual improvement of Bio-trade initiatives; and

c) Ecosystem approach: the planning of productive processes related to Biotrade initiatives are environmentally and socially responsible with regard to their impact on species, habitats, ecosystems and local communities.

Biotrade frames the implementation of its activities within the global conservation and development objectives established under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as well as the CBD and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (UNCTAD, 2007). In this aspect, Nepal must not take too long for implementation of Biotrade Initiative.

Trade and development

Trade is exchange of goods and services within national or outside national boundary, is a powerful engine for development, growth, and poverty reduction. But, harnessing to trade is often difficult for developing countries, like Nepal where supply-side domestic constraints (lack of trade-related infrastructure and capacity) exist. The Aid for Trade Initiative (A4T) has been introduced to address these constraints. It requires scientific approach and methodologies to identify which needs should be tackled first that trade-related needs are not only numerous, but also multi-faceted and country-specific. WTO Director General Lamy (2009) opined that "We also learnt that Aid for Trade needs to factor in specificities; for example, those of middle- income countries and the types of financing available to them; or those of landlocked countries, small economies, remote islands or countries emerging out of conflict." Therefore, Binding Constraints to Trade Expansion recommends that the growth diagnostics procedure developed by Haussmann et al. (2005) be adapted to trade expansion. Economic literatures argue that both imports and exports boost economic development and growth, but the constraints to exports differ from those applicable to imports. This has many

policy implications, the most important being that trade reform should focus not only on export promotion but also on the role of imports. Moreover, it confirms the fact that in promoting trade expansion, Aid for Trade contributes to economic growth in developing countries.

Theory of international trade emerged in England in mid 16th century, referred to as mercantilism, it principal assertion was that gold and silver were main source of national wealth and essential to vigorous commerce. Gold and silver were the currency of trade between countries; a country could earn gold and silver by exporting goods. Importing goods from other countries would result in an outflow of gold and silver to those countries. The basic argument of mercantilist was that it was in country's best interest to maintain a trade surplus, to export more than it imports. By doing so, a country would accumulate gold and silver and consequently, increase its national wealth and prestige. Mercantilist doctrine argued that government intervention to achieve a surplus in the trade of balance, their premises favored to export promotion policy strategies. David Hume (1952) pointed out inconsistency in mercantilist doctrine. Hume critique apart the flaw with mercantilism was that it was viewed trade as ZERO SUM GAME (a zero sum game is one which a gain by one country results in a loss of others). Adam Smith and David Ricardo attacked to mercantilism approach and brought trade is POSITIVE SUM GAME in which all countries can benefit, even if some benefit more than others. Wealth of Nations (1776) by Adam Smith stood against mercantilist approach and assumption of zero sum game. By virtue of their superior manufacturing processes, England is world most efficient manufacturing of textiles due to combination of favorable climate, good soils, and accumulated expertise, French had world most efficient wine industry. Put this way, England has an absolute advantage in the production of textiles and product, when it is more efficient then any other country in producing it. Further Adam Smith emphasized that countries should specialize in the production of goods for which they have an absolute advantage and then trade these goods for the goods produced by other countries. Smith demonstrated that by specializing in the production of goods in which each has an absolute advantage both countries benefit by engaging in trade.

New trade theory emerged in the 1970s, at the same time number of economists were questioning the assumption returns to specialization used in the international trade theory, these economists argued that in many industries because of presence of substantial economic of scale , there are increasing returns to specialization. Put another way, as an output expands with specialization, the ability to realize economies of scale increase and so the unit cost of production should be decreased.

Spreading fixed cost over the last cost primarily derives economies of scale (such as the cost of developing a new product).

In 1990s, national competitive advantage emerged, Michael Porter contributed in this principle, which attempted why some nation succeeds and other failed in international competition. Porter's basic thesis is that four broad attributes of a nation shape the environment in which local firm compete, and these attributes promote or impede the creation of competitive advantage, these attributes are in table 3. Porter argues that these four attribute most be favorable to success in industry or industries. The effect of one attribute is contingent on the state of others. Beside these Porter maintains that two additional variables can influence the national, which are chance and government. Chance events such as major innovations create discontinuities that can unfreeze or reshape industry structure and provide the opportunity for one nation's firm to supplant another's'. Government, by its choice of policies can be detract from or improve national advantage. For an example, regulation can alter home demand condition, antitrust policies can influence the intensity of rivalry within an industry, and government investment in education can be change factor endowment.

Table 3- Types of attribute of firm

SN	Types of attributes	Attribute descriptions
1	Factor Endowments	A nation's potion in a factor of production such as skilled labor or the infrastructure necessary to compete in the given industry.
2	Demand condition	The nature of home demand for the industry 's product or service
3	Relating or supporting industries	The presence or absence in a nation of supplier industries and related industries that are internationally competitive
4	Firm strategy, structure and rivalry	The condition of the nation governing how companies are created, organized and managed and nature of domestic rivalry.

Krueger (997) deliberates that trade had brought the improvement in living standards, life expectancy, and good social & economic infrastructure prospects in developing countries ranks among the most important success stories since Second World War. Development and growth in some has been dramatic, and while progress has far from uniform, there are grounds for optimism that future growth prospects can be ever better performance to data. Idea with regard to trade

policy and economic development are among those that have changed radically. Then and now, it has recognized that trade policy strategies all the time central to the overall design that trade policy strategy for economic development. In early days, there was a broad consensus that trade policy for development should be based on import substitution. By this was meant that domestic production of import competing goods should be started and increased to satisfy the domestic markets under incentives provided through whatever level of protection against imports, or even import prohibition was necessary to achieve it. Important substitution in manufacturing would be synonymous with industrialization, which in turn was seen as the key to development. The growth prospects for developing countries are greatly enhanced through an outer oriented trade regime and fairly uniform incentives primarily though exchange rate for production across exporting and importing competing goods. Some countries have achieved high rate of growth with outer oriented trade strategies. Policy reform efforts removing protection and shifting to an outer oriented trade strategy are under way in number of many countries. It is generally believed that important substitution at a minimum outlived its usefulness and that liberalization of trade and payment is crucial for both industrialized and economic development. Similarly other policy changes are also necessary, changing trade policy us among the essential ingredients if there is to be hoped for improving economic development.

Large Cardamom (Amomum subulatum)

Map 1: Cardamom Cultivation districts of Nepal

Government of Nepal has identified large cardamom as a spice crop. Apart from its value as a spice, the product is also used for medicinal purpose. It is reported that Nepal has two hundred years history of cardamom cultivation in selected districts of eastern development region. An eighty-year-old senior citizen Pashupati Nath Guragain of Sikaiga VDC of Taplejung district recalls that cardamom cultivation was started one hundred years ago in the district (NSCDP, 2009). According to Krishna P Ojha, FECOFUN district chairman of Taplejung, cardamom growing was started in Nepal especially in eastern hill since 1854 B.S. Commercial cultivation of large cardamom is said to have started from 1964, when a project called Mechi Development Fund sponsored loan program for cardamom cultivation for export to India. A few *Marwadi* families had also contributed to promoting cardamom in Illam, which was subsequently expanded to neighboring

districts (George et al., 2007). Large cardamom is mainly grown in eastern hill districts but cultivation has expanded to 37 districts of central, western, mid-western and far- western hill districts (Map-1).

Large Cardamom is considered high export potential. The recent export trend of Nepalese large cardamom to India and other markets has been very encouraging. Nepal is one of the major producers of large cardamom and has a share of 50% in world exports. The main consuming countries of large cardamom are located in South Asia, with only very few countries consuming this product in other world regions. 90% of the Nepalese production is exported, and mostly to India (which is then often re-exported to Pakistan or UAE). Nepal's other major direct export destinations are Pakistan, UAE, Singapore and, Afghanistan. Tariffs for Nepalese cardamom are low in the major importing countries, and Nepal (together with Sri Lanka) enjoys a very preferential tariff rate on exports to the Indian market compared to other exporters. Cardamom is considered as a high-value crop and is mostly produced in Eastern Nepal. While no formal grading takes place, informed opinion considers the quality of Nepalese cardamom to be better than the one from India or Pakistan. The major processing, which takes place in Nepal, is the drying. Efforts are currently underway to spread the use of a superior drying method. However, further value-added (grading, cleaning, etc.) is usually done in India. There is great potential for increasing production, both by increasing the area and by improving production techniques. At the same time, encouraging a number of derivative products such as essential oils could expand demand for the cardamom plant. Finally, there are a number of diseases, which could potentially affect the harvest of cardamom. It is worth being aware of this risk. Around 5,500 people are estimated to be involved in the growing and treatment of large cardamom, with many families partly depending on growing or processing cardamom. The farming of cardamom does not have any known negative ecological consequences. However, drying requires large amounts of firewood, which could lead to increased deforestation.

Value Chain Analysis

Value chain analysis is more advantageous than traditional theories by explaining why the poor may face barriers to trade and how to overcome these barriers. This is because traditional trade theories use a series of empirically questionable assumptions to provide an overarching answer to the wrong question: the link between trade and economic growth, on the one hand, and poverty reduction, on the other, has never been a central focus of trade theory. It also fails to deliver plausible interventions for policymakers and for practitioners who have more modest goals: how to support an identified target group to access specific viable

value chains. Recognizing these weaknesses, trade theory is being reformulated and, in several important respects, is converging with value chain analysis. A value chain describes the full range of activities required to bring a product or service from conception, through the different phases of production (involving a combination of physical transformation and the input of various producer services), delivery to final consumers and final disposal after use (Kaplinsky and Morris 2001). They do not exist in the sense of their having a tangible reality: these are simply a methodological approach for trying to understand how the world works. The approach is rooted in the real world of production and marketing. It focuses much less on overarching theory and unrealistic assumptions and more on a practical approach towards supporting specific target groups to access particular value chains. Researchers, donors, entrepreneurs and firms use to this approach, with in goals of increasing profits to improving the competitiveness of localities to reducing poverty. They are used for the simple reason that they help focus attention on the right questions and provide practical answers to them. VCA normally shows the build-up of costs along a specific commodity chain. This can be complemented with an identification of the business service providers and what are considered to be the main determining factors in the external policy environment. Value chain analysis is well suited to understanding how poor people in rural areas of developing countries can engage, or improve their terms of engagement with, domestic, regional or international trade. The benefits of the value chain analysis methodology are:

a) It recognizes the lack of economic power of target beneficiaries compared with more powerful firms setting the rules of the game in the value chain, and how this constrains their choices;

b) Has economic viability and commercial sustainability at its core because of its market focus;

c) Is a powerful diagnostic tool that can identify critical issues and blockages for specific target groups – and provides a framework for interventions to change the circumstances of the resource poor;

d) Identifies the core rents and barriers to entry that determine who in the value chain benefits from production for diverse final markets;

e) Is inherently scalable: even if the initial focus of a value chain development exercise is a single producer group or firm, the same logic can be applied to a cluster of firms, a region or a whole country;

f) Can provide a policy and restructuring tool to counter both market and state

failures.

Further, VCA involves tracking and mapping to the entire functional relationships of following four features:

a) Activities performed during each stage of production and processing;

b) Value of inputs, processing time, outputs and value added;

c) Spatial relationships, such as distance and logistics, of the activities; and,

d) Structure of economic agents, such as suppliers, the producer, and the wholesaler.

In broader aspect, these features make to value chains more complex when they reflect multi- stage production systems with multiple types of firms operating in different locations in one country or multiple countries around the world. This technique also relies on the traditional market related context of value chain analysis in identifying failures in producing, processing or manufacturing, and delivery etc. However, it is a unique approach in recognizing the key public policy, institutional and infrastructure factors underlying constraints in the business environment. Like, regulations related to trade, taxes, licensing and standards often significantly impact firm competitiveness. The emphasis on these types of factors and their impacts on an industry's market drive value chain not only helps in nail down priority areas for reform in an industry or firm-specific context, but also in designing policy strategy within the environment in which firms operate. The policy and reform agenda that typically emerges from the value chain approach presented here relates to three core areas:

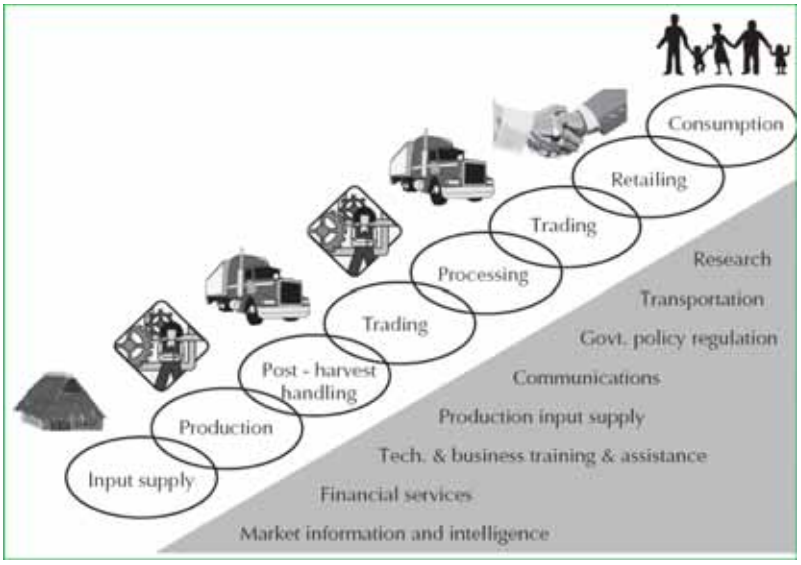


Figure-2: Outline of Financing to Agricultural Value Chain (Source: ILSI, 2009)

a) Product market issues (e.g., trade policy, competition policy, price distortions, subsidies, licensing, product standards, customs, logistics, property rights, enforcement of regulations);

b) Factor market issues (e.g., wages, capital charges, utility market issues, labor market rigidities, land price, zoning);

c) Market related issues (e.g., market diversification, research and development, product diversification, supplier linkages).

This reinforces to value chain actors and individual farmers involved in the creation, diffusion, adaptation and use of new knowledge, technology and information that governs the way these interactions and processes in each stage of chain take place.

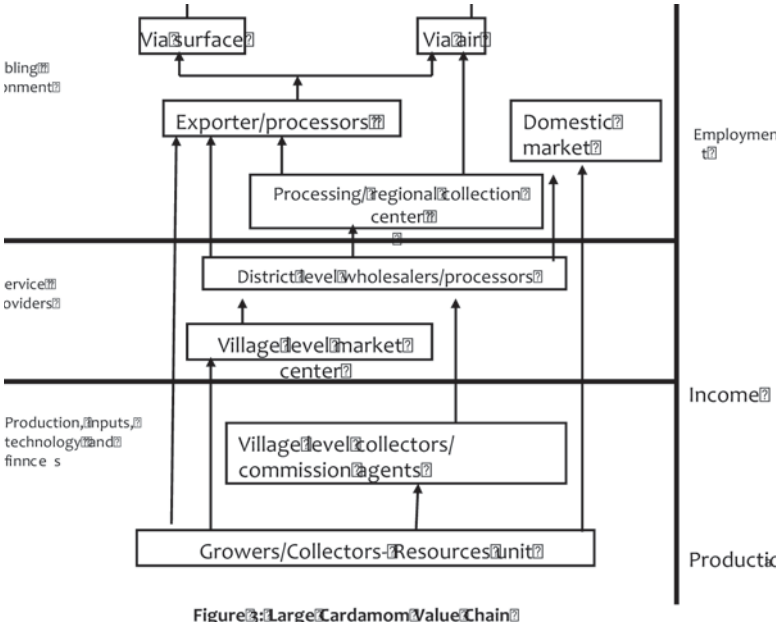


Figure 3: Large Cardamom Value Chain

To reap sustain benefit from large cardamom, innovation system within value chain is key for collaborative arrangement bringing together several actors working towards technological, managerial, organizational and institutional change in this sector that brings Innovation System (IS). IS is a hybrid system that includes the traditional sources of innovations (indigenous technical knowledge); modern actors (advanced research institutions like biotechnology); private sectors including allied firms and entrepreneurs (local, national and multinationals); civil society organizations (NGOs, farmers and consumer organizations, pressure groups); and those institutions (laws, regulations, beliefs, customs and norms) that affect the process by which innovations are developed and delivered. Large Cardamom related SMEs innovation focuses on the totality of actors needed to stimulate innovation and growth and emphasizes the outcomes of knowledge generation and adoption. This element of SEMs captures not only the influence of the market forces, but also the impacts of organizational learning and behavioral change, non-market institutions and public policy processes (World

Bank, 2007). It also highlights the importance of framework conditions and linkages to other sectors and the broader science and technology community both within and outside the country. It is also important to note that this framework explicitly integrates the value chain concept. Further, SMEs innovation perspective provides a means of analyzing how knowledge is exchanged and how institutional and technological change occurs in a given value chain by examining the roles and interactions of diverse agents involved in the research, development and delivery of innovations that are directly or indirectly relevant to agricultural production and consumption. To make value chain more competitive, the following elements must be considered for development.

Market Network

Market is an important economic place and a strategic unit of economic transaction which demands and supplies of numerous services and goods to satisfy unlimited wants and desire of human beings. It is vital economic location for utilization of resources and facilitate for the flow of goods and service. Interim Three Year Plan 2007-2010 (NPC: 2007:11), recognized weak market mechanism is slow pace of economic development and risk in production. Orientation of agriculture in Nepal is moving from subsistence to commercial aspect. Urgent needs to bring it further for commercial and competitive for overall pro poor growth and balance economic development of the country. Marketing system of cardamom and tea sector in Nepal is not satisfactory despite of its huge scope international markets and has long been enough in production. Appropriate processing facilities, post harvest, research, marketing, storage technology, institutional arrangement, human resource, infrastructure, physical distributions are major area that these failed to serve cardamom and tea sector well. Having power to bring immense impact on PIE, shortsighted government policies and weak implementation arrangements are fundamental root causes that cardamom and tea sector are in stagnant since long.

Nepal is fourth largest producer and supplier of cardamom to the world markets. Unorganized and mismanagement pre and post harvesting tasks and wholesale ignorance to the sector by central government, expected sectorial development of cardamom has not been well enough. Tea sector has similar situation. Traders control overall market and marketing practices, poor infrastructure, no availability of credit facilities and absence of viable governance are major setbacks of cardamom and tea sector. Growers and farmers of cardamom and made tea and green leaf sell through informal markets and marketing channels and traders further has successfully been creating an environment that growers and farmers compel to follow up their designed primitive ages' of marketing practice Growers

and farmers are more vulnerable by such practice; these are big challenges of equity and inclusiveness. Overall marketing of cardamom and tea in the study districts is examined to hinterland approach.

Hinterland

Despite of rapid growth of urbanization within than decade, more opportunities appearing in urban centers, access to foreign employment and accepting globalization, cardamom sector has been functioning well so far. Having climatic suitability and availability of abundance land resources to grow cardamom in Nepal, it has been supporting advancement of livelihood in marginalized areas. Hinterlands of cardamom have still not fully explored that it supposed to be. It could be triple production and miracle economic development if there is existence of well functioning governance and pro poor empowerment interventions. Dimension of urban development trend in Nepal is short sighted in immediate past decades. Policy strategies along with programs/projects were failed mainstreaming to hinterland and limited options were available to connect to hinterlands with the urban center. Cardamom is grown in terrain and remote areas where transportation of raw capsules for processing or collection center is huge problem. Accessing to urban and market locations by growers and farmers is difficulty. This pattern of development has been blesses to the traders and merchants that they are successfully buying cardamom at reduced price than actual market price. Social, economic and administrative services are concentration in a certain spatial location by various reasons and policies, that spatial location is called a market or city. The spatial location is nodal point of attraction for the hinterland population where they buy and sell products and services. It is merely strategic point for overall development of hinterland. Mass of hinterland people visits market or city for numbers of reasons. The spatial location has gravity to attract mass folks from hinterlands due to numbers of services and facilities exist. Considering to the gravity model of market development in cardamom growing districts has numbers of spatial location where cardamom sold.

Fikal, Khadbari, Illam, Phuling, and Hiley at hills station etc. are markets center where collectors or trading agent are deployed. These centers offer numbers services and facilities to the hinterland population. Numbers of people from hinterland have opportunity to sell their cardamom. Table 6.9 shows cardamom-growing hinterland of the study districts and its market network. Cardamom is more bulky item therefore; high transportation cost (approximately NRs 2.00 per kg in one hour walking distance) compelled farmers to sell it form the nearest point of their home or farm area. In the mean time several local collectors reach to the production area and convince the farmers to sell it at the point. Because

of these factors cardamom has large numbers of business points at local, district and regional level. Birtamod is the export hub where large numbers of traders concentrated and export to India and overseas via Jogbani and Kakarvitta exit points. Traders in Fikkal also collect cardamom from Taplejung, Panchthar and Illam and process it and export directly to India and overseas but the quantity is lesser than Birtamode. Only three traders are located in Fikkal Bazaar who exports nearly seven thousand quintals. According to the traders they use the Jogbani because export facility in Jogbani exist is easier than Kakarvitta although the distance is farther from Birtamod. Large amount of cardamom goes to New Delhi market hub. All the traders in Fikkal and Birtamode use their personal brand logo (not mentioned any Nepal or location specific name) in export baggage where they use 25 kg and 40 kg sacks. Some of they use 10 Kgs sacks on demand basis. They had mentioned that product from Ravi (Panchthar and Illam border) is named as Raviaya brand in India which usually considered best quality and sell in high price. The hinterland constellation of cardamom is depicted given in Annex 1 (Table 8).

Data, Approach and Analysis

DATA- PRODUCTION AND MARKET

Table 4: Large Cardamom Production and Area in Nepal

Year	Area (ha)	Production (Mt)
1994-95	8782	3010
1995-96	9252	3622
1996-97	9553	4456
1997-98	9725	5146
1998-99	9770	4335
1999-00	10627	6530
2000-01	10668	6080
2001-02	10840	6179
2002-03	11095	5880
2003-04	11220	5983
2004-05	11347	6086
2005-06	11498	6647
2006-07	11712	6974
2007-08	12015	7087

Table-5: List of Large Cardamom Importing Countries Exported by Nepal

Importer Countries	Year 2009		Year 2010		Year 2011	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
World	17354	9820.45	20500	4745.50	30746	4120.70
Bangladesh	21	10	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	321	145.55	53	21.10	-	-
Singapore	0	0	25	11.3	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	4	1.12
UK	-	-	-	-	76	3
UAE	83	50	92	30	95	10.55
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	111	5
India	16928	9614.90	20331	4642.83	30460	4101.00

Value in: US $ thousand

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics by author

Data for this paper is relied from secondary sources that international/global market of large cardamom is used from ITC comtrade statistic data bank and national data is derived from SNV sponsored study on cardamom carried out by CEPRUD whereas author of this paper served as value chain expert/deputy team leader and did over month field study in eight districts. Further author had extensively been engaged in cardamom research in recent time.

Other data from different sources are also utilized. Total export value of cardamom in world market has been growing; table 2 and 3 presents total world export value and quantity of cardamom of three years of 2009, 2010, and 2011. Nepal remains prime producer country in the world. Cardamom production and harvesting in Nepal is highlighted in following section of the paper. India remains key market of Nepalese cardamom. Nepali exporters/traders claim exporting to India is not fetching remunerative price. It has many reasons to rely on Indian markets of cardamom. Appropriate value adding system in cardamom has not been done properly in Nepal. Such inferior quality of cardamom has less demand in the world markets. Exporting to India is only option left to Nepalese exporters. Further, Nepal has lack of cardamom auction or proper market facilities for international buyers. Siliguri, City of West Bengal, India has huge auction or trade facility center where international buyers have many choices of cardamom. Sikkim of Indian state has popular area of cardamom growing. Since last couples of year, Sikkim has not growing or producing cardamom due to diseases. Bhutan also grows cardamom.

Bhutanese cardamom is also sold in Siligury.

Table 6: Recent Two Year Status of Large Cardamom Production

Year	Potential Area	Productive Area	Production (Mt)
2010/2011	14206	11665	6026
2011/2012	14787	12584	5517

Source: MOAD, 2012

Siliguri has developed cardamom hub. They collected from two counties (Nepal, Bhutan) and their own production (Sikkim), Indian traders supply for their own domestic markers and international markets. India itself has huge market of cardamom. While these two countries cardamom generally sold under Indian brand name in the international markets. Further, Nepali traders frequently suffer transportation and other administrative huddles while shipping to abroad while using Indian surface and port (Kolkota). Nepalese traders prefer to sell Siliguri rather than aboard market. But less percentage of cardamom is sold into international markets. In present time, cardamom has been growing less quantity compare to demand. Various diseases in three largest cardamom production countries have caused to decreasing in cardamom production. Nepal production status is highlighted in Table 2. Area and production of cardamom has been growing. But expected quantity of production has not been actually realized. Many growers have been suffered from differed diseases. During first seven of fiscal year 2012/13, total value of 2110 Million (NRs) was exported (TEPC, 2013).

First seven month trade review of Sharvan – Magha, FY 2069/70, Cardamom farming holds a great potential for poverty reduction in rural areas. Over 60,000 people directly or indirectly engaged in cardamom related activities. Integrated facilities and services should be provided by the government and concerned stakeholders in order to motivate farmers to adopt cardamom farming instead of other options in their land. A4T with in IF could develop a strategy to address core issues of cardamom sector. The recent two-year production trend is not convincible (table 3).

US $ 70.4 million were brought into the country by cardamom in 2007. Annually cardamom accommodates directly or indirectly to 220,000 people. It is a huge economic sector. Cardamom grows in geographically remoteness and growers are unsuccessful to access input, which is vital for pre, and post harvesting of cardamom. Mainly marginalized people are prime growers that they grow cardamom in

marginalized land in the hills where foods crops are disqualify to grow. It is one of the most important and most overlooked development sectors by the GON. Empowering growers, wage labor, capacitating them and their institutions are crucial for pro poor growth. Growers, and wage labor are now building their organizations and expanding their networks in the districts that they address collectively their issues and challenges properly. Most of growers are producers, home-based workers, indigenous people, and landless workers, among others. Their exclusion from decision making at the local, districts, and national levels, especially in the face of rapid changes that brought by the globalization, gives impetus them to the formation to their organizations; and efforts are making for their voices properly heard by proper authorities. Limited budget allocated by the central government is generally made statement by the local authorities especially district level line agencies once people comes with problems in their office, by pointing to the central government is their best problem solving technique release them easily instead of solving problem. These agencies never value that NRs. 11.23 million was collected in 2065/2066 FY from the study districts. Farmers and private sectors agencies are willing to partner with line agencies but these agencies have never enough financial resources to support cardamom extension and promotion services. Weak governance, absence of reliable law and order, traders compel to pay NRs. 70,000 to local parties for a truck during shipment from Taplejung to Birtamod. Efficient role from international development partners to the NGOs, private sectors agencies, growers for their empowerment would be much helpful to bring them into mainstream. Capacity development on farming, extension services, processing, marketing, trading, networking, and research services are major components for building viable value chain system. Meaning of empowerment is different with socio economic, cultural, political ground, contexts, and has hard to translate it easily into all languages and society

Table 7: Status of Major Large Cardamom Production Districts

Districts	Total households	Production Mt	Area under cultivation (ha)
Shankhuwashabha	8000	1450	3217
Panchthar	2000	1065	1600
Taplejung	8414	3500	3850
Illam	10500	1925	2750
Total	28914	7940	11417

Table: Cardamom Production, numbers of family engaged and area of cultivation

Source: AEC/FNCCI (2065), Teku

Actors Mapping

Chain is a unique system that has embedded set of components and a network of functional relationship with in value chain system that has sensitive relationship of backward and forward linkage among participating components and networks. Dynamic nature of the system acts to be achieved targeted goals; if they're strong enabling environment exists. A dominant role-played by large scale processing units/factories or estate is huge challenge for accelerating small scale processing units and growers. Various services that need to capacitate small scale processing units or growers need to make competitive that will impact scientifically on reduction poverty. Despite of huge national and international market potential, with lack of effective value chain governance is a problem that could not fetch premium price from the international markets. Existence of local capacity building services providers to the value chain actors is thinner. This challenge urgently needs to address to scale up for growth and bring impact at lower level. Input suppliers, producers (small farmers), processors/factories including marketing, and end markets are the major structures of value chain functions modality. Value chain actors' structure of various functioning modality requires human resources both skilled and unskilled and enabling environment to sustain value chain. Skilled human resources including technical person requires for fine processing and bring premium quality of capsule. Unskilled works for garden management activities like skimming, weeding, fertilizing, and pruning.

Growers

Growers (large cardamom farmers) are placed in the core of production value chain. Once they perform their activities; other actors start to carry on their specific value chain activities.

Grower activate the initial value chain by mobilizing the inputs i.e. land, employee, seed, saplings and fertilizer supplier, pesticides and disease control, technology, knowledge brokers, research and development, financial institutions, policy strategy and planners in the first stage. Once they produce their product gradually market chain start through collector, processing, packaging, transportation, trader (wholesaler, exporters and retainers), consumer, and again several enabling environment starts i.e. governance, power relations, institutions, and policy in different scale of operation i.e. micro, meso and macro level. Therefore, growers start both horizontal and vertical direction of value chains. Between one stage to another different valves exist which are more susceptible having different nature of interest between two or more actors of the chain. Specifically the growers

have vertical linkages of chain among input providers i.e. seed, fertilizer, and pesticide supplier for quality and input price at one end and other end has price of the product for the collectors and traders. Issues exist on the hand who has to supervise input quality like seed, sampling, clone, disease control and on the other hand who has to fix the price of the products i.e. grower, collector, government, international traders etc. The baselines study has focuses two different crop value chain i.e. large cardamom. Total 28,914 families engage in pre harvest and post harvest activities, 7,940 Mt cardamoms produced in 11,417 ha land in four major cardamom production districts (Table 1). Viable governance requires at present for empowerment of 28914 families and other seasonal wager earners. This scenario is very much impressive that would tremendously impact on livelihood of people. Cardamom sector has different formal and informal institutions formed by these groups. Due to unique social and economic orientation, these large actors' of value chain are far behind access to and reach to public resources. Resulting unsustainable value chain development and stagnant of the sector are major obstructions of pro poor growth and development in the districts. Further absence of effective governance system in the sector, these huge economic agents fail access to quality service, negative impact on PIE, influence in decision making and making accountability and demand transparency for the advancement of the sector. Access to information resources, inclusion and participation, accountability and transparency, rule of law, equity and inclusiveness, effectiveness and efficiency and local organizational capacity building are key strategies of empowerment that facilitates by viable governance system. Development of value chain targeting to these group, major governance reforming is necessary. Without efficient governance empowerment intervention would not sustain. Given figure assume the structure of governance that arrest to the obstruction and promote pro poor growth in cardamom.

Wage Labor

Labor is an important value chain actor and played key role for cardamom sector. Labor market is quite lucrative in the cardamom sector. These wage labor are engage on pre and post harvesting actives. Labors are engaged by the traders cum processor for grading, sorting out, cutting tails, packaging and warehouse works. Impact of one family one foreign employment policy promoted by Nepali Congress government in 2052 has given a negative impact in local agriculture wage labor. Due to this policy wage labor are shortages (Poudel. 2000, 2003). Finding labor is tough job than growing cardamom.

Cost Of Production

An assessment of cost of production is difficult due to lack of available reliable data and cost related information. Growers do not keep all the information at the very beginning while they started plantation of crops. Due to appropriate book keeping system is lack with all growers. This situation is very hard to find accurate all financial and input record that they put for the crops.

Table 8: Cost of Production of Cardamom in a Ropani

SN	Description	Unit	No.s	Rate	**Total**
1	Land Preparation	Person	5	200	**1000**
2	Cost of sampling	No.s	300	0.50	**150**
3	Transpiration and getting from nursery	LS			**300**
4	God-male	Person	5	200	**200**
5	Harvesting	Person	5	200	**1000**
6	Fuel wood collection	LS			**1000**
7	Drier labor charge	Person	4	200	**800**
8	Construction of Bhatti (one time cost)	LS			**10,000**
Total cost					**15,450**

Source: Profile of Large Cardamom in Shankhuwashabha, 2065, AEC/FNCCI. After a year average cost of production in each ropani is to be 3500. Drier cardamom production in each ropani is one monn (40 kg). Selling production of each mann is NRs. 65000 – 70000.

Shrestha (2009) applied coffee market margin and producers' share price assessment approach, which is quite appropriate to cardamom also. To assess cardamom market margin, Shrestha (2009) deployed price and market margin in coffee, this is also an appropriate to cardamom also. It can also be concluded that cardamom-marketing margin is the difference between the farm-gate price and the retailer's price, which will be calculated as:

Marketing margin = Retailers price (Pr) – Farm gate price (Pf)

Producers' share is the price received by the farmer expressed as a percentage of the retail price, that is, the price paid by the consumers. It can be calculated by the following formula:

$Ps = (Pf/Pr) \times 100$

Where,Pf = Producer's price (Farm gate price)

P_r = Retailer's price (Excluding all value added costs during processing and marketing)

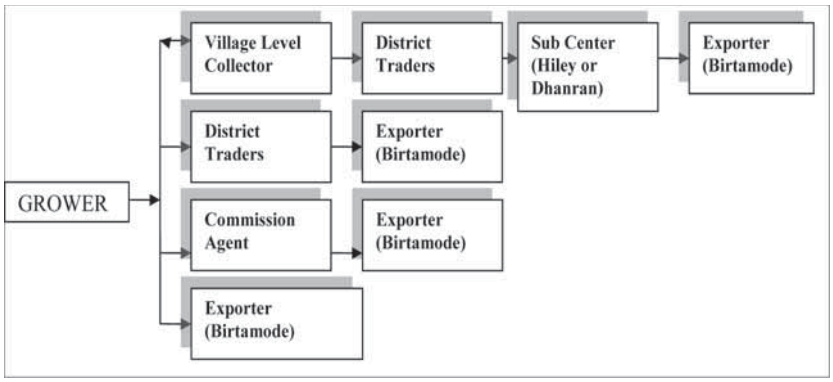
P_S = Producers' share

Transportation

Human, animal, trucks and tractors are generally used for transportation purpose. Growers from their place carry with plastic or jute shacks of cardamom on their back to the nearest collection point. Animal generally donkeys are used to transport to district market place from collection center. Trucks and tractors use for transporting from district to Hiley, Dhanran centre or Birtamode for overseas export.

Trade Structure

Figure-3: Different Cardamom Trade Structures in Nepal

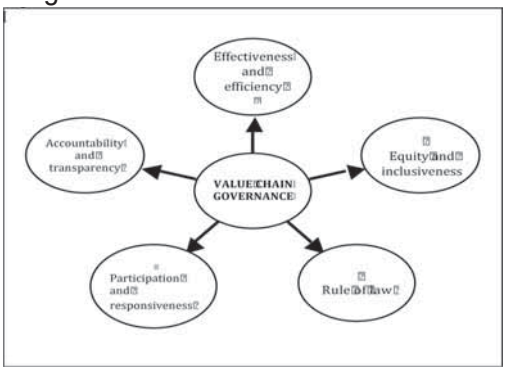


Cardamom trade structure is depending on volume of production, numbers of local collectors, commission agents those are mobilized by district level traders. Further Birtamode base wholesaler also recruit commission agents in each district for the collection. Birtamode base traders are engaged for export purpose. They generally export to India that they supply to the New Delhi base Khari Boli market from Birtamod via Siliguri. Growers are not organized and hardly get remunerative price for their cardamom. Local traders have full control to cardamom. By introducing organized trade structure, government supports is essential and link with international agencies could push cardamom to more commercialization. The major international cardamom hub is in Siliguri, North Bengal, India. There is free trade agreement with India of all domestic agricultural produces without any custom duty. 70.0 percent of global production amount 7000 Mt annually at Siliguri from Nepal, Bhutan and India itself (George et al 2007). Traders of cardamom in this market are uncertain so that local farmers could not interact and understand with this complicated system. This situation creates much confusion and economically difficult to bear so that farmers have

only choice to sell to local traders with low price. Common trade structure of cardamom in growing district is following flow (Figure 3).

Governance

Figure 4: Governance Dimensions



The governance has been valued as an important discipline since early human civilization that it has widely been accepting as a powerful science of decision-making, which also directs on how decisions are implemented. It has been used for achieving targets in different form by different modern institutions. Governance in the value chain of cardamom sector for pro poor growth focuses on examining of formal and informal actors, institution and their involvement in decision-making process and implementing to the decisions that made. Regulating decision-making process, formal and informal structures of institutions exist in place to arrive at and implement the decisions.

Empowerment, an exploration in cardamom for value chain development includes building self-strength, control, self-power, self-reliance, own choice, life of dignity in accordance with one's values, capable of fighting for one's rights, own decision making, being free, awakening, and capability etc. In other way, growers of cardamom can be economic, skillful, having capacity, social, or political empowerment. It does demands functional relationship among actors of value chain within households or between poor people and institutions, and other actors at micro, meso and macro levels. Their empowerment aids them to effectively participation in various spheres of governance institutions with in the system of value chain.

Governance and empowerment complements each other. Cardamom value chain system, governance for empowerment concept reinforces actors and institutions for effectiveness and efficiency in reaching to the target groups and people. It measures actors' strengthens and weakness that is vital for achieving effectiveness at macro context. The given table shows total numbers of growers engage in cardamom productions. They need effective initiatives of governance for their empowerment.

Assuming the functional relationship between marketing institutions, empowerment, and outcomes, particularly for growers, small farmers and wage labor are vital for

sharing benefit. Reforming supports in building enabling environment that will facilitate access to and allocate resources on investments to modernize cardamom sector. Specialized organizations leads to improved outcomes, including viable governance, better functional relationship among value chain actors and inclusive services, equitable access to markets, strengthened private agencies and growers, small farmers and wage labor organizations. Structure of governance for empowerment support these disadvantage groups that have been categorized therapy, despite of their huge economic contribution in the development. The structure encourage on investing of disadvantage segment of value chain actor's assets and capabilities, enable them to participate effectively for interacting with governments, services providers, and international development partners. It does further eliminate practice of exercising unnecessary powers. It does believe in promoting equity in the sector. There are major problems on production, value addition, market management, institutional development and policy strategy. To develop and make more competitive cardamom value chain, A4T enhance value chain governance. Poor governance in value chain has major impact on several cluster of value chain where as, entire gamut of value chain remain weak. Each of the value chain actors and their institutions are not properly serving.

The A4T aims to facilitate a comprehensive framework for tackling these trade-related bottlenecks among LDCs. In cardamom sector, A4T could be a powerful source for reforming and market integration among the trading partners, trade priorities need to be mainstreamed into national development strategies and these strategies need to be translated into operational programs and projects, backed by additional, predictable, and sustainable concessional financing. Shining a spotlight on A4T assess what is happening, what is not happening, and where improvements are needed that can help to develop cardamom related infrastructures and official flows are delivered like ex-ante cost-benefit analyses of projects and programs, ex post evaluations, case studies, literature surveys and statistical analyses on A4T performance in cardamom sector. These tools have different strengths that are used for different purposes to enhance international trade and develop capacity of actors and stakeholders in related cardamom. These elements of analysis provide comprehensive framework for technical and administrative snap shot of whether A4T is delivering the expected results. Especially, under IF, the A4T must consider on following bottlenecks of cardamom sector that investment climate needs to be created.

Traders have to pay unauthorized fees/levied collected by different groups and local offices in the transportation routes. This practice must be discourages, facilitates smooth transportation from production districts to trade point. The

multiple tax system must be lifted from the government while transportation and trading. Policy distortions have been one of the huddle that cardamom sector has been experienced. There should be cardamom international market center in Nepal since Nepal stand one of largest cardamom producer in the world. It is pity that Nepal does not have proper international market facilities at own country. Under IF, international market center must be established. Production system of cardamom remain orthodoxy, this international support (A4T) should initiative to modernize production system where as diseases in cardamom has not been diagnosed. NTIS recognizes to cardamom one of the important crops for huge export potential, but NTIS fail to address structural and functional difficulties in cardamom sector. Similarly, other services and goods of NTIS list have not received proper attention. Patchy projects by selected INGOs and private organizations initiative is not the solution for long-term development. Focus regularly on education and skill development to farmers and actors about cardamom farming, disease control, harvesting and marketing are few essential factors that NTIS must push under A4T program. Some of these organizations must limited capacity in technical and managerial front to cardamom value chain actors. While selecting local partners, there must be solid credentials on their experiences and credit-worthy. Cardamom farming areas are under high labor shortage during the harvesting months (at least three months in a year). Therefore, arrangements for migration of labor from other parts of the country should be made with adequate facility. There is a need for immediate disease control measures in order to save farmers from the loss of output and keep them engaged in cardamom farming. Lack of finance, cardamom grower faces multiple barriers to enhance their trade that access to finance (A2F) is important so that they can easily meet their financial needs for production and other purposes. Under A4T, Access to finance instrument need to be institutionalized in cardamom production district.

Discussion and conclusions

Trade has enormous power that can contribute to human development, development and prosperity. It can assist to lift millions out of deprive and destitute if trade related policy strategy is properly crafted. Trade further could bring nation inclusive, fostering mutual understanding and contributing to peace and prosperity. Concerns over fairness, equality, wealth distribution, and social justice are important to include while designing trade related policy strategy that address issues and challenges of produces, entrepreneurs and investors. These days, the problems in these areas is growing and eroding public policy to support more open trade. Market-based system of trade policy are more questionable that these policy measures unsuccessful to share benefits equitably. The trade policy

should, however, be clear that where trade policy fit into the picture and correct existing issues and challenges. The challenge is to construct coherent national policy strategy that delivers inclusive development.

Nepalese economy is rural base where enormous potential of agricultural production exist. So far, the agriculture production and products are not fit for sustained tradable volumes and amounts. Further, to support production system and enhance technical requires efficient institution and governance that is totally lack in Nepal. These are fundamentals to boot trade and production. Currently NTIS is in operation but with lack of these fundamentals the mission of NTIS hard to achieve. Achieving to the mission or objective of the NTIS, there must be efficient fundamentals like institution and governance that enhance value chain system. In presented case of Large Cardamom Value Chain in this paper, Large Cardamom is like black gold, due to weak institutions and poor governance in large cardamom sector, the sector fail to generate full benefit, further production and value addition has not properly functional at different level. Required technical, managerial and infrastructures are not at proper place, further, the NTIS has also limitation to develop cardamom sector. Access to knowledge, skill, market and input as well as other input services are important to reap full benefit from the cardamom sector. Now the cardamom sector is deteriorating because of absence of these institutions and poor governance. Similarly value chain governance cannot sustain and operate, as it should be. All these have impacted all gamut of rural development. Far from avoiding the issue and challenges of large cardamom sector, linkages between rural development, trade & development, jobs, market development need to be spelled out and its institution and governance must be clearly designed to executable. Trade, therefore has a vital role to play in harnessing rural development, if other conditions are met. Jobs are lost in national economies as a result of poor governance. The quality of infrastructure required technical services and market are also affected in different ways through trade. The same applies to international trade issues. These need to be addressed directly with appropriate complementary policy strategy rather than trade-related responses that may simply reduce opportunity further. Policy strategy space must be sufficient to give flexibility to producers, entrepreneurs and exporter but there must be place of necessary transparency, predictability and surveillance instruments. Appropriate rules and international understanding as to how international trade and countries will behave towards one another in trade matters are also an essential element in the mix that makes trade profitable to rural societies. Inadequate such elements engender friction and mistrust, so reducing trading opportunities and rural development cannot be achieved. In what follows this paper review, A4, EIF, rural development and value chain development for

trade by a discussion of the relationship between trade, rural development and NTIS policy strategy environment. This paper also considers the role that rules play in fostering trade fairness. Further, opined a number of transformations in the shaping factors of trade and rural development. Trade and rural development both are important elements to sustain development in the country, essential convergence among other factors of rural potential must be accounted, these potentials must translated into workable and implementable or achievable level of institutions and governance as well as their sequencing, in order to achieve progressive, inclusive development requires that makes inclusive pro-rural development trade regimes. The NTIS requires deeper coherence between trade and other sectorial policy strategies that incorporate needs of technical & vocational education, skills, innovation and infrastructure and financing mechanisms. With diverted sectorial policy strategies and poorly designed institution and governance fail to achieve mission of trade and trade fail to support to rural development. Further, to take advantage from NTIS, and its implementation, modern theory and Porter's national competitive advantage also contains important policy implications these are important factor to develop NTIS implementation strategy, and Porters' theory suggests that it is in the best interest of business for a firm to invest in upgrading advance factor of production, thus Porter, businesses should urge government to increase its investment in education, infrastructure, and basic research and to adopt policies that promote strong competition with in national and international market. Similarly, case of large cardamom value chain or NTIS listed products, government must seriously engage to take benefit from EIF with in A4T from these theories.

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Trade in Services in the Context of WTO and Nepal

✍ ***Nirmala Thapa***

Introduction

Trade of goods, trade in services and trade as well as protection of intellectual properties have been the most influential contemporary global agenda since the establishment of World Trade Organization (WTO). The Organization is particularly connected to unhindered cross border trade. Promotion of liberal global trade is the foundation of WTO. In this background, WTO was established in 1995 with the key objectives like raising living standard; ensuring full employment; raising income and demand through the optimal use of world resources. Sustainable development has also been taken as prime agenda in this regard. The Organization is the outcome of Marrakesh Agreement which was made on 15 April 1994 in Morocco. WTO is known as a single name of three agreements in general and also known as single undertaking. These three agreements are General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and agreement on Trade-Related Aspects on Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Among these three agreements, the second one is having more attention from the world in recent years as it has forward as well as backward linkages with the other two agreements. Moreover, its own market is growing globally with its prospectus. Hence, upward trend of global trade in services has drawn the priority of world trade stakeholders. Considering these reality, the presentation in this article is particularly focused on a general overview of WTO, Trade in Service and GATS, and trade in Services in the Context of Nepal.

General Overview of WTO

Marrakesh Agreement is the umbrella agreement for the establishment of WTO. WTO is the globally recognized organization for operating trade rules; it is the forum of trade negotiation; and, it is also recognized as the global lead institution for liberalizing trade. The agreements namely, GATT, GATS and TRIPs are known as three pillars of WTO. Director General (DG) is the administrative head of the Organization. Additionally, there are four deputy director-generals. From September 1, 2013 Roberto Azevedo is working as the 6th Director General for the four years-term, (appointed in May 14). The former five DGs were Pascal Lamy of France (2005-2013), Supachai Panitchpakdi of Thailand (2002-2005),

✍ Section Officer, Ministry Of Commerce & Supplies, Singhdurbar, Kathmandu.

Mike Moore of New Zealand (1999-2002), Renato Ruggiero of Italy (1995-1999), and Peter Sunderland of Ireland (1995).

The major objective of WTO is to "Improve the welfare of the people of the Member countries". This objective is expected to achieve through facilitating the implementation of WTO agreements; serving as trade negotiation forum; administering dispute settlement understanding and trade policy review; and cooperating with other global economic policy organizations, particularly the World Bank and IMF.

GATT is one of the major components of Multilateral Agreements on Trade in Goods whereas GATS and TRIPS Agreements are complete agreements on Trade in Services and Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights respectively. In order to make the WTO rules effective, provision of trade policy review of the members and dispute settlement rules and procedures are made.

Currently, there are 159 total number of WTO members among which two-third are developing countries and 34 of total developing members are Least Developed Country (LDC) members including Nepal.

Trade in Service and GATS

Trade in services is quite difficult to define concretely as service trade is invisible, untouchable and non-storable transaction. GATS has been listed in Annex 1B of the legal texts of WTO and this agreement has not defined 'trade in services' specifically. The agreement is fabricated by preamble, six parts, twenty-nine articles and eight annexes. GATS has made clear the concept of service trade to some extent through its four modes of supply. Obligations and commitments under GATS are its primary substance which has bound the members to follow the rules, regulations and procedures of the Agreement.

There are two types of obligations under GATS. The first is General obligations and the second is specific obligations. General obligations are equally applicable to all WTO members and no member is exempt from the fulfillment of these obligations. Most-Favoured Nations (MFN) treatment and transparency are fundamental general obligations. MFN obligation refers to equal favor to all WTO members by any WTO member. On the other, transparency means to publish trade related rules and regulations by each WTO member. Moreover, it also signifies the notifications to WTO of all changes that are made in trade related policies and rules. Establishment of service enquiry point(s) is another obligation under transparency.

Specific obligations are such obligations which are made by particular WTO members. At the time of membership, each party should present a schedule of specific commitments to WTO with regard to its trade related service sectors. Implementation of such commitments is the obligation of commitment making member. Specific obligations are concerned to national treatment and market

access. Besides, additional commitments may also be included in specific schedule of commitments. Within the specific schedule of commitments, there are two categories: Horizontal commitments and sector specific commitments. Horizontal commitments are those commitments which are equally applicable to all specific sectors. On the other, sector specific commitments are those commitments which are applicable in terms of particular sector. To have the broader perspective of GATS, it is important to frame some key principles of GATS/WTO.

Principles of GATS/WTO

Stating truly, there are no such well framed principles in GATS and in other WTO agreements as well as in Marrakesh Agreement; however, the major instincts of the Agreements can be taken as GATS/WTO principles. These instincts are dragged especially from the Marrakesh Agreement which is the WTO establishment agreement and from GATS itself. The principles can be presented differently. The following are generally accepted principles of GATS:

(a) ***Progressive Liberalization***

It is agreed and argued by the proponents of WTO that liberal trade allows for unrestricted flow of goods and services as well as intellectual property across border. The logic behind this is that trade liberalization deepens competition; motivates innovation; and breeds success. As a result, it gives best products, best design and best choices in the best prices. Basing on this ground, one of the key principles of GATS is set as more liberal service trade as the time passes away. GATS article 19, 20 and 21 have different provisions of progressive liberalization of service trade. Each party of GATS should present its schedule of specific commitments to WTO which is considered as positive list. This list is based on 'at least' approach. This refers that such committed sectors are conceived to be more liberalized through negotiation in future. Beside in specific situation, once a service sector is liberalized; it is not assumed to be more restricted. After making the specific commitments, withdrawal or modification of these commitments is conditioned and not easy. Hence, progressive liberalization is preferred by GATS.

(b) ***Non-Discrimination***

Principle of non-discrimination specifically consists of two dimensions and this principle is associated to trade related products and producers of services. The first dimension is Most Favoured Nation (MFN) treatment and article 2 of GATS has provisioned about this. "Favor one, favor all" is the gist of this principle. Products and producers of one WTO member should not be less favored than of the other members. Nevertheless, a member can exempt in specific conditions as provisioned in its related annex. The second dimension of non-discrimination principle is the principle of national treatment. "Don't discriminate between nationals and foreigners" is the essence of the principle of national treatment. GATS article 17 has described about national treatment principle that foreign

products and producers should not be treated as less privileged than the domestic products and producers. Both of them should be treated equally.

(c) ***Transparency and Predictability***

All WTO members should publish their service trade related documents to make them transparent. Provisions about transparency and predictability are stated in article 3 of GATS. In addition to this, they should notify to the WTO, if there have been made any changes in their service trade related rules, regulations or initiated new policies or rules/regulations. The members should establish one or more service enquiry points in order to provide the related information to the stakeholders. Such transparent related activities are linked to the predictable business of services which ultimately is favorable for doing business environment.

(d) ***Special and Differential Treatment to the Developing Countries Members***

It has already been stated that among 159 members of the WTO, two third are developing countries of which 34 are LDC members. There are different provisions of special and differential treatment to the developing members of WTO. Particularly, Article 4 of GATS has more clearly described about it. The domestic service capacity and efficiency with competitiveness, access to technology etc. are prioritized to facilitate developing countries' participation in world trade. To make LDCs members beneficiary in reasonable level, some new efforts by particular WTO Ministerial Decisions are also made. Service Waiver Decision of The WTO's 8th Ministerial Conference (2011) is one of such examples.

Service Trade in the Context of Nepal

(a) ***Service sector's Contribution to Nepalese Economy***

As in other economies of the world in general, role and contribution of service sectors to the economy is in increasing trend in Nepal. In Fiscal Year 2069/70, primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary (third or service) sector's contribution to GDP has been 34.5%, 14.2% and 50.3% respectively. So, the service sector is the highest contributing sector to Nepalese economy. If we observe this sector's growth rate for the last 10 years (2060/61-2069/70) in comparison to the former two sectors and the average growth rate, service sector is found to be encouraging. During the period, service sector's average annual growth has been 5.3%, whereas, agriculture sector has 3.3%, industrial sector 2.7% and average annual growth rate has been 4.0%.

Sectoral average economic growth and contribution to GDP (%)

Sectors	Average growth rate of a Decade (FY 2060/61-2069/70)	Contribution to GDP (FY 2069/70)
Agriculture	3.3%	35.3%
Industry	2.7%	14.4%
Service	5.3%	50.3%
Total	4.0%	100%

Source: Economic Survey, FY 2069/70, Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal

For the Fiscal Year 2060/70, the real GDP (producer's price) is approximately Rs. 395.2 billion whereas, agriculture sector's contribution is 35.3% and non-agricultural sector's is 64.7%. Hence, data also has proved that service sector's contribution to the economy is increasing compared to non-agricultural sector. Moreover, the sector has exceeded the total contribution of agriculture and industrial sector in terms of its share to GDP.

(b) ***GATS and Nepal***

Nepal acceded to WTO in April 23, 2004 and automatically became the party of GATS. This accession is guided by Nepal's priority to be integrated in the world economy through liberal trade. As per the GATS provisions, a member of WTO has to make the commitments and bear these commitments as obligations. The commitments/obligations are of two types: General and Specific. General obligations are equally applicable to all WTO members irrespective of developed or developing or even LDCs. These are related to the principle of MFN treatment, principle of transparency and many other disciplines. The second types of commitments are country specific. These commitments are the part of GATS in the name of schedule of specific commitments. They are to be expressed in two areas: market access and national treatment. Additional commitments may be added to these areas.

There are 12 categories of services sectors including 'other services' covered by GATS. Under these 12 sectors, different sub-sectors are committed for accessible market and national treatment by different members of WTO.

12 services sectors covered by GATS

I. Business Services	II. Communication Services
III. Construction and Related Engineering Services	IV. Distribution Services
V. Educational Service	VI. Environmental Services
VII. Financial Services	VIII. Health Related and Social Services
IX. Tourism and Travel Related Services	X. Recreational, Cultural and Sporting Services
XI. Transport Services	XII. Other Services

Under the 11 service sectors, Nepal has made its specific commitments in approximately 70 sub-sectors. Such commitments are of horizontal type and sector specific type. Horizontal commitments are those commitments which are equally applicable to all sectors in which commitments are made. While discussing about sector specific commitments, these commitments are applicable only to the particularly specified sector in which these are made. Sector specific commitments are conditional as well as unconditional. Conditional and unconditional commitments are also mode specific as there are four modes of supply of services. Considering the nature of sub-sectors and its implications to the national development stakeholders and industries, Nepal has made commitments to open up its different service sub-sectors from 51% to 80% for the foreign investment.

(c) Service Waiver Decision of WTO MC8 and Nepal

Eighth Ministerial Conference (MC8) of WTO realized the acute situation of LDC members in terms of their share of benefits of world services trade. The Conference which held in 2011 December in Geneva has decided to provide special waiver to LDC members in terms of market access. This decision has paved the way for exemption from the principle of MFN treatment. However, the MFN treatment cannot be exempt from among all the LDC members even under service waiver privilege. This means principle of "favor one, favor all" is applied among all LDCs members. Notwithstanding, it can be considered as an effort for the implementation of LDC specific enabling clause of WTO.

To materialize the benefits from this waiver scheme, waiver seeking LDC members should find out the particular service sector(s) which has potentiality to export to particular foreign market and at the same time, they require to identify the market barriers in this regard. Accordingly, negotiation with market providing members is another key function to be performed for this. Nepal has initiated homework for this. Some potential service sectors are identified and forwarded to the WTO. In this connection, some questionnaires and matrix which have been sent by WTO to LDCs have been filled-up by Nepal. These questionnaires and matrix have been prepared by International Lawyers and Economists Against Poverty (ILEAP),

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) and WTI advisors. A study report has been prepared by Ministry of Commerce and Supplies with the support of service trade experts/stakeholders. Further discussions and activities are undergoing.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats in Service Trade Sectors of Nepal

Strengths	Opportunities
• Identification of potential service sectors • Partnership culture between Government and Private sector • Comparatively attractive sector • Gradually upward priority by government • Good human resource • Growing sensitization	• Accessible Global market • Preferential decisions like 'Service Waiver' • Capacity development support • Prioritized Policy/budget commitment • S& DT provisions • Technology Transfer • FDI and investment from NRN
Weaknesses	**Threats**
• Low level of knowledge of world trade rules • Unavailability of disintegrated data • No integrated service trade policy • Inadequate infrastructures • Weak entrepreneurship culture/ capacity • Insufficient market research and study • No adequate focus on service sector • Weak coordination mechanism	• Highly competitive market • Volatile sector • Sophisticated trade rules and agreements • Potentiality of replacement of niche services • Continued political and policy uncertainty • Brain drain of the qualified human resource • Probability of loosing Intellectual Property • Illegal cross-border inflow of services

The key matter here is that some concrete and convincing homework must be performed aggressively by Nepal, if it wants to materialize the potential benefits from service waiver decision. Identification of export potential markets with that of service sector is fundamental. Accordingly, pointing out the market barriers diplomatically and negotiating to remove such barriers are other significant areas to be focused. More importantly, there needs comparative market and product

study among the LDCs because once market access is provided to a LDC member of WTO, it automatically extends to all LDC members. So, in such a complex and comparative scenario there needs more competent trade capacity of all national stakeholders and intensive market study. Forward looking approach by policy makers and other stakeholders is essential in this regard. Otherwise, further marginalization from world trade share would be continued and Nepal may be proved as less efficient even among the LDCs members.

Conclusion

WTO is the apex institution for global trade regulation and promotion. GATS as one of the major pillars of WTO, is particularly constructed to rule out the world trade in services. This agreement has provisioned the institutional arrangement, procedural rules and other binding rules for its members. As the ratio of service trade in the total global trade and GDP is increasing, role of GATS has also been recognized with more importantly. In Nepal too, trend of contribution of service sector to GDP is increasing. To get more benefits from global provisions for service trade, Nepal should make sincere efforts for market research and trade capacity development. As a new decision to provide the further opportunity of market access for LDC members is made by MC8 of WTO, Nepal should do adequate exercise and get ready to be privileged from this scheme. For this, all the stakeholders and Government of Nepal should work collaboratively in coordinated way which would be synergetic. "Coming together, performing together, and celebrating together" should be the motto for the promotion of service trade.

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2066/67	60.95	-11.1	375.61	29.1	436.56	21.4	314.66	41.5	1:6.2
2067/68	64.56	5.9	397.54	5.8	462.10	5.9	332.98	5.8	1:6.2
2068/69	74.09	14.8	498.16	25.3	572.25	23.8	424.07	27.4	1:6.7
2069/70	77.35	4.4	601.21	20.7	678.56	17.6	523.86	23.5	1:7.8

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pk/f]Qm tYofÊnfO{ljZn]if0f ubf{ gk]fnsf]Jofkf/3f6f lg/Gt/ ?kdf j[4 xg]qmd hf/L /x]sf]bl]vG5 . cflys jif{@)^(÷&) df cl3Nnf]jif{sf]thgfdf Jofkf/ 3f6f @#=% k|tztn]a[4 eO{gk]fnsf]sh Jofkf/3f6f ?=%@#=*^ cj{kus]f5 .

cf=j= @)^(÷&) df gkfnaf6 lgsf;L ePsf kd[v !) j:t'x? ॥

q]m=;=	lgsf;L ePsf]j:t'	d~o -?= ca{df_	lgsf;L ePsf kd[v b]zx?
	km]nfd tyf l:6nsf pTkfbg ;fdfu|x?	!!=^$	ef/t
	kf]ni6/ tyf c;o wfuf]	%=*#	ef/t, 6s|{
	pm;L un]Ff	%=^^	oP;P, hdg]L, o's] Sofg8f, O6fn|L
	6$;6f0n	%=$)	ef/t
	tof/L kf]zfs	#=*@	oP;P, o's] hdg]L, k]f;, hfkfg
	cn]F|	#=*%	ef/t
	h';'	#=*!	ef/t
	d;'/f]sf]bfn	@=^*	au|nfb]z, l;|fk'/
	h6af6 lgld{t af]/f / em]hf	@=%%	ef/t
	pm;L tyf klZdgf ;n, dkm]n/	@=)*	hdg]L, k]f;, oP;P, o's] O6fn|L

c;o lgsf;L xg]j:t'x? ॥

1. tfdf tyf tfdfsf ;fdfg
2. lrof,
3. 6'yk]6,
4. 5fnf,
5. hl8j6L
6. 6f]kL
7. rfprfp,
8. gkfnL xft}sfuh,
9. cb'jf,
10. rf}Ftsf u/uxgfx?,
11. x:tsnfsf ;fdfgx?

gkfnL j:t'lgsf;L xg]kd[v dh'sx? ॥

1. ef/t,
2. ;|f]Qm /fHo cd]l/sf,
3. hdg]L,

4. au+nfbz,
5. ;+Qm clw/fHo,
6. klfG;,
7. rLg,
8. O6fnL,
9. Sofg8f,
10. hfkfg,
11. 6sL{/
12. e6fg

cf=j= @)^(÷)&) df gkfndf k7f/L ePsf kdV !) j:tx?M

qm=;+	k7f/L ePsf]j:tx?	dNo -?= ca{df_	k7f/L ul/Psf kdV bzx?
	k6fknod kbfy{	!!!=!#	ef/t
	kmnfd / kmnfdhGo j:t'	%&=$!	ef/t,
	dzg/L tyf kf6{khf{	##=$$	ef/t, rLg
	;'g	@^=)!	oPO{
	;jf/L ;fwg tyf kf6{khf{	#@=#)	ef/t, rLg, hfkfg
	Onf]S6s / Onf]6fgs ;fdulx?	@#=#&	rLg, ef/t
	cf}fwL	!%=!&	ef/t, :jL6h/nf]8, oP;P
	cGg	@)=@!	ef/t
	Kff]nlyg ufgPN;	!@=%!	ef/t, ;fpbL c/j stf/, b=sf]/of
	b/';~rf/ ;fdul tyf kf6{	!$=))	rLg, leotgfd, b= sf]/of

k7f/L ePsf cGo j:tx?M

1. sRrf e6df;sf]tjh
2. /f;folgs dn
3. wfuf]-kf]n:6/, ;]y]6s_
4. tof/L kfzfs
5. l;d]6 lSnaVs/
6. /;fog
7. sRrf kfd cfon
8. tfdf / tfdfsf ;fdul

g]kfnsf]k}7f/L Jofkf/df k|dv dh'sx? ||

1. ef/t,
2. r|g,
3. oP0{
4. yf0n}8,
5. 008fg]|zof,
6. ch]6gf,
7. dn]/;of,
8. bIIf0f sf]/of,
9. ;efQm /fHo cd]/sf,
10. ;fpb|L c/a,
11. hfkfg, /
12. ob|mg]

g]kfnd}pTkfbgsf]kof{t ;efjgf eP tfklg cTolws ?kdf k}7f/L e}xsf s[ifh{go k|dv j:tX? -cf=a= @)^(÷&)_ ||

q=;=	k}7f/L ePsf j:tX?	d0No -?=cj{
	rfdn	13.67
	e6df;sf]tjh	10.91
	ds}	5.01
	;kf/L	3.11
	e6df;	2.87
	cfn'	2.62
	;b{dvL tjh	2.55
	Rape or colza seeds	2.54
	lrg|	2.03
	kofh	1.76
	tf7|sf]lap	1.57
	:ofp	1.23
	8]|L pTkfbg	0.97
	v';fg|{	0.92

	cb'jf	0.74
	d';'/fjsf]bfn	0.61
	hl8al6	0.51
	t/sf/L	0.24
	n;g	0.21
	;Gtnf	0.15
	cfkF	0.13

gjkfndf pRr kl/df0fdf k7f/L e}xjsf / Joj:yfkg ugkg]bjvPsf ljnfl;tfsf / cgTkfbs dVo j:tx? M

1. dlb/f / cNsfjknhGo j:tx? ?= !=&& cj{
2. r'/fj, ;lt{yf vgL ?= @=!! cj{
3. zjf/ ;fdul| tyf cfelf0f ?= #=%& cj{
4. ;g tyf rfbL ?= #$=&(cj{
5. gg\cNsfjnLs je/]h -0ghL{l8s\;_ ?= !=)& cj{
6. kmlg{/x? ?= !=^! cj{

Jofkf/ 3f6f lg/Gt/ a9b}hfg'k5fl8sf kqdV sf/0fx¿ M

cfGtl/s sf/0f (Supply Side)

- gjkfnaf6 lgof{t xg] clwsf+; j:tx?sf] lgof{t cfwf/ sdhf]/ x}sf] cj:yf 5 . gjkfnsf]lgof{t dh't M unjFf, ufdj6, klZdgf / Xofl08qmfkm6 h:tf k/Dk/fut j:td} a9L ;Ldt 5 . lgof{t xg]j:tdf ;dj] sjxL j:tdf jfxjs dNo clea[4 Gog /x}sf] 5 .
- clwsf+z lgof{t ofjo j:t'kfylds tyf s[if pTkfbg ePsf]/ s[if lfqsf]k0f{ Jofj;foLs/0f pTkfbg ;dj] ;fdGo /x}sf]5 . s[ifdf sfd ug[hgzlQmsf] a}+lzs /fhuf/L k|tsf]cfsif{0fn]ubf{xfnsf lbgdf s[if dhb'/sf]cefjsf sf/0f s[if pTkfbgdf ;dj] sdL cfpg yfnjsf]5 .
- lgof{tofjo j:t'ljbjzL sRrfkbfy{df cfwfl/t /x}sfh]lgof{taf6 /fli6o cy{Gqdf

cyk{0f{;xof]u k|Ug ;s]sf]5g\ . pbfx/0fsf nflu k|mnfd tyf :6Lnh'Go pTkfbg .

- gofF7 a9L d|No clej[4 xg]j:t'sf]vf]hL, ljsf; / ahf/Ls/0f ;d'Gjok0f{tl/sfn] yk sfo{x? ug{cfjZos /x]sf]5 .
- lgof{t ul/g]j:t'sf]u0f:t/ k|df0fLs/0f (Certification) tyf k|of]uzfnf k/LIf0f ;ljwf ;DalGw ljifox? .
- k|dv e'G;f/ gfsfx¿df u0f:t/Lo Sjf/]6f0g k/LIf0f k|of]uzfnfsf]cefj .
- l5d]sLdh'sx¿l;tsf]kf/jxgh'Gosl7gf0sfsf/0flgof{th'Goj:t'sf]sf/f]jf/nfutpR5 xg'\ .
- ;]jf Jofkf/ lgof{t ug{;Sg]cj:yfdf klu g;Sg'\ .
- k|fKt ?kdf nod kbfy{sf]j9bf]vkt xg'\ .
- ;'g, rf8L, dlb/f, r'/f6h:tf cg'Tkfbs j:t' tyf a9bf]ljk]If0f cfosf sf/0f ljb]zL ;fdfgsf]pkef]u ug{]kj[Qsf]ljsf;
- sltko nf]slkp g]kfnL pTkfbg cnF8L, lrof, sk|mL, unF8f, klZdgf cflbsf]af|G8a u/L c'Gt/f{6« ahf/df ljq|mL ljt/0f ug{g;Sg'\ .
- lgsf;L pBf]ux¿nf0{k|f];flxt ug{]p2]Zon]NofOPsf]lgof{tdf gub k|f];fxg sfo{q|mdnf0{nlIft ju{Dd k|Ug g;Sg'\ .
- a9bf]p|mhf{;Í6sf sf/0f cf}Bf]us lq|mofsnfkdf lzlyntf .
- c;xh >d ;'DaGw, 36bf]>d pTkfbsTj, a9bf]>d knfog
- sdhf]/ zfl'Gt ;'/Iffsf sf/0fnufgL d}bL jftfj/0fdf x|f; .
- lgof{tnf0{nlIft u/L Jofkf/ k'/f8f/ ;/rgfx¿sf]ljsf; ug{g;lsg' h:t} – ljz]if cflys{ lf]q, lgof{t kz'f]wg lf]q . k|dv e'G;f/ gfsfx¿sf]:t/f]glt ug{ g;lsg'\ . k|dv e'G;f/ gfsf / /fhdfu{Lrsf]sf]8/ dfu{^ n]gsf]agfpg g;Sg' cflb .

afXo sf/0f (Demand Side)

- ljZjJofkL cflys{ ;'s6sf sf/0f xfnsf lbgdf g]kfnsf k|dv lgof{t jhf/x? h:t} o'/f]kog olgog, ;'eQm /fHo cd]l/sf tyf hfkfgsf]dfudf s6f]tL e0{lgof{tdf x|f;

cfpg'.

- cGt/f{i6« ahf/df eO/x]sf]vfBfGg tyf OGwgsf]dfu / dNodf ePsf]j[4n]g]kfnL pTkfbgsf]nfut pRr xg k'Ug'.
- ljsl;t b]zsf]pRr Sjf/]6fOg k/LIf0fsf]:t/df g]kfnL lgof{hGo j:t'v/f]pqg g;Sg'.
- cd]l/sfaf6 ufd{]6 cflb j:tdf ljutdf kfO{cfPsf]sf]6f (MFA) / ;xlnotk0f{ ahf/ kxF ;ljwfsf]s6f]tL .
- o'/f]kog olgogaf6 kf]Kt EBA / GSP nufotsf ;ljwfsf]k|efjsf/L]pkof]u ug{ g;lsg'.
- gofFgof{t ahf/ / gofFgof{t j:t'sf]klxrfg / ljsf; xg g;Sg'.
- cGt/f{i6« ahf/df gofFgofFb]z / gofFgofFj:t'a9L k|t:kwL{aGb};flasb]lvsf] g]kfnL lgof{hGo j:thf0{lj:yflkt ub}hfg yfn]sf]. h:t}ltAatL klZdgf, bfh{n^ lrof cflb .
- sdhf/ zflGt ;'/lffsf]sf/0f g]kfndf j]bzs nufgL sd lelqg'.
- ;]f Jofkf/sf]lfdfdf ljb]zL nufgL ck]lft dfqfdf cfslif{t ug{g;Sg'.
- sf]nsftfaGb/ufxsf]e|mGe|m6nf]kzf;lgs k|qmofsf sf/0f lgof{stf{¿xtf];flxt xg] l:ylt .
- cltl/Qm aGb/ufxnf0{pkof]udf Nofpg]tkm{uDeL/tf;fy sfo{cl3 a9fpg g;s]sf].

lgisif{N

o;/L ;dudf cf=j= @)^(÷&) df g]kfnsf]sh j]bzs Jofkf/ cl3Nnf]jif{sf]thgfdf !*=^ k|tztn]j[4 e0{?= ^&*=%^ cj{ku]sf]5 . sh lgsf;Ldf $=$ k|tztn]a[4 e0{ ? &&=#% cj{tyf sh k]7f/Ldf @)=& k|tztn] j[4e0{?= ^)!=@! cj{ku]sf]b]lvG5 . sh Jofkf/df lgsf;L tyf k]7f/Lsf]of]ubfg qmdzN !!=$ k|tzt / **=^ k|tzt /x]sf]5 . cf=a= @)^*÷)^(df lgsf;L–k]7f/L Jofkf/sf]cgkft !N^=& ePsf]df cf=j= @)^(÷)&) df pQm cgkft 1:7.8 /x]sf] 5 . g]kfnsf]Jofkf/3f6f lg/Gt/ ?kdf j[4 xg]qmd hf/L /x]sf]b]lvG5 . cflys jif{@)^(÷&) df cl3Nnf]jif{sf]thgfdf Jofkf/ 3f6f @#=% k|tztn] a[4 e0{g]kfnsf]sh Jofkf/3f6f ?=%@#=*^ cj{ku]sf]5 . o;}u/ sh ufx{Yo pTkfbgdf sh Jofkf/ 3f6fsf]lx:;f cf=a=@)^*÷^(df @&=@ k|tzt /x]sf]df cf=a=@)^(÷&) df

;fdfGo j[4 eO{#)=$* k|tzt /xg kU5sf]5 . k|t't tYoaf6 s]lgisifdf k'Ug ;lsG5 eg]ljZjJofkLs/0f / pbf/Ls/0fsf]kIfx;u}:yfkgf ePsf]ljZjJofkf/ ;u7gaf6 ;[ht cj;/x?af6 ;dIt gkfn h:tf clt sd ljsl;t dh'Sx?n]ckIlft ?kdf kmf0{f lng ;s}sf 5}gg\. ;dfjZL ljsf; ;lxtsf]ljZjJofkLs/0f / clt sd ljsl;t dh'Sx?sf] ljsf;sf d4fdf s[Gbt ljZj Jofkf/ ;u7gsf]dfu e}/x]tfklg ljZj Jofkf/df clt sd ljsl;t dh'ssf]lx:;f j:t'Jofkf/df sl/j Ps k|tzt / ;]f Jofkf/df sl/j)=% k|tzt dfq /x]sf]5 . gkfn h:tf b]zx?n]dh'ssf]a9bf]Jofkf/ 3f6fnfO{;Djfwg ug{thgfTds nfe pRr ePsf s[if, u} s[if tyf ;]fhGo Jofkf/sf]lfqdf nufgL s[Gbt ub{tyf cfBflus ;'lffsf]plrt kIGw ldnfO j9]zs nufgL / k|jlwnfO{pRr dfqfdf cfslif{t ug{cTofjZos ePsf]5 .

;Gbe{;fdu|

- jfl0fHo gLlt @)^%, gkfn ;/sf/, jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno, l;*b/af/ .
- t]x[}ofnhgf -@)&)÷&! b]lv @)&@.&#_ cfwf/kq, gkfn ;/sf/, /fli6«o ofnhgf cfof] usf];lrjfno, l;*b/af/ .
- cfly{s ;j{f0f, @)^(.&), gkfn ;/sf/, cy{dGqfno, l;*b/af/ .
- Jofkf/ / ljsf; klqsfsf ljleGg cs*sx?, gkfn ;/sf/, jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno, l:f*b/af/ .
- www.nrb.org.np
- www.wto.org
- www. mocs.gov.np
- www.tepc.gov.np

;[t kl/rfng M df]hbf ;d:of / ;'wf/sf lf]qx?

✍ uf]kLgfy d}gfnL

ljifo k|j]z M

sg}klg lgsfon] ;Dkfbg ug{]lqmofsnfkn] ;[t / ;fwgsf]dfu ub}5 . k|o}s ;a\u7g cfkm\h] ;Dkfbg ug{kg{]sfo{nfO{s;/L k|efjsf/L agfpg] s;/L k|t:kwL{aGg]/ o;sf nflu cfjZos ;[t ;fwg s;/L kl/rfng ug{]clg ;'yfsf]cl:tTjnfO{s;/L lbuf]agfpg]eGg] k|Zgdf /x]sf xG5g\. cfwlgs ;a\u7gx?df oL k|Zgsf]dxTj / ;fGble{stf lbgk|tlbg em}g}a9]/ uPsf]5 . lsgsL jftfj/0f k|t:kwL{eP/ uPsf]5, hgcfsfa\ff klg a9]/ uPsf 5g\eg]o;sf]cgkftdf ;[t ;fwgsf]pknJwtf a9fpg ;lsbg . clxn]ljZjsf ;j} dh'sx?sf ;/sf/x? sg}g sg}?kdf ;[t kl/rfngsf]clws rfkdf lk/f]nPsf 5g\. zf;sLo ;'wf/sf]sfo{l'r klg pknJw ;[tsf]clwstd pkof]u s;/L ug{]/ yk ;[tsf] kl/rfng s;/L ug{]eGg]lbzfdf g}s]bl|t 5 .

cj k|Zg p7\g ;S5 ;[t eg}sf]rflx s]xf]< ;fdfGo cy{df sg}klg lqmofsnfk ;~rfngsf nflu cfjZos ;fwg g};[t xf]-Resources are the inputs that are used in the activities of a program_ . ;a\u7g jf JolQmsf]nlo k|lktsf nflu cfjZos dfgjLo, ef}ts tyf ;do g};[t xf]-Materials, money, human, means and time are Resources that are used by group, organization and individuals to fulfill their objectives._ . lj:t[t ?kdf eGbf o; cGtu{t k|s[ts, ef}ts, ljQLo, dfgjLo / ;fdflhs ;[tx? -j:t' tyf ;]jf ;d]t_ kb}5g\h;n];a\u7gsf]nlo xfl;n ug{;Dkfbg ul/g]sfo{nfO{cfwf/ lbG5g\. zf:qLo ?kdf ;'rgf / ;donfO{;[tsf]?kdf lng]ul/b}gYof] t/ cfwlgs cy{df ;j{eGbf dxTjk0f{;fwg g};do clg /0fgLlts ;fwg ;'rgf xf]eGg]ul/G5 . t/ ljz]ifLsl[t ?kdf lnPsf eg];[t eGgfn]ljQLo ;fwgnfO{dfq lng]ul/G5 . ;j{;fwf/0fsf cy{;[t eGg]ljlQs} ah]6 -ljQLo ;fwg_ xf]/ ;[t kl/rfng eg}sf]ah]6sf nflu cfjZos ;fwg ;[t -/fh:j_ sf];a\sng xf]. o; n]vdf klg ;[t cGtu{t ljQLo ;[tnfO{dfq lnOPsf]5 .

sg}klg ;a\u7g jf /fHo k|ffnLsf]k|efjsfl/tfsf] s]bldf ;[t kl/rfng /xg]ub}5 . ;a\u7gsf nflu cfjZos xg];[tsf]pkoQm Joj:yfkgaf6 g};a\u7gn];kmntf xfl;n ub}5 eg];[t Joj:yfkg ;xL gePdf c;kmntfsf lzsf/ aGg]ub}5 . o;y{;[t kl/rfng

---

✍ ;x–;lrj, /fli6«o ofhgf cfofu, l;xb/af/ .

eg}sf]To:tf]klqmof xf]h;n];a\u7gsf]p2]Zo k"/f ug{cfjZos ;fdtsf]klxrfg, ;a\sng, ljlgof]hg / s'zntfk"j{s pkof]u ug{cfjZos ;+yfut cfwf/, gLlt / /0fgLlts Joj:yf / lqmofsnfksf]cfwf/ lbG5 . ;fdt kl/rfng cGtu{ pknJw ;fdtsf]bIftfk"j{s pkof]u / gofF;fdtsf]vfhL / ljsf;sf /0fgLltx? ;d]t kb{5g\.

;fdt kl/rfngsf]dxTj M

;fjfhlgs lgsfox? bf]xf/f];d:ofdf 5g\. Psflt/ pknJw ;fwg ;fdtsf]kefjsf/L pkof]u ug]{/0fgLlt, of]hgf / ;+yfut lfdtfsf]cefj / csf{tkm{cfkngf]sfo{ Dkfbgsf nflu ;fdt ;fwgsf]ckof{ttf . pknJw ;fdt ;fwgsf]s'zn pkof]un]yk ;fwg lgdf{0f ug{ S5 eg] cltl/Qm ;fwg kl/rfng ug{;lsPdf klg ;a\u7gsf]sfo{eldsf k"/f ug{;3fp k¥ofpb5 . t/ ;fjfhlgs lgsfox? /0fgLlts ;fdrsf ;fy ;fdt Joj:yfkg ug]{sfo{df kl5 k/]sf 5g\. kl/0ffdtM ;fjfhlgs ;a\u7gx? ;w}nlo kflktdf klg kl5 k/]sf 5g\. o; s"/fnfO{Wofgdf /fv]/ g}c;Lsf]bzsbJv ;fjfhlgs lfdq ;'wf/sf]Pp6f sfo{l'r ;fjfhlgs ;fdtnfO{s;/L kefjsf/L ?kdf Jojj:yfkg ug]{eGg]tkm{s]bljt xF}cfPsf]5 . of]g};'zf;gsf]kdJv d2fsf ?kdf klg /xF}cfPsf]5 . ljZjsf ljsl;t–cNkljsl;t ;j}kbsf/sf dh'sx?df ;fdt kl/rfngsf]cfcfkmg}kbsf/sf]dxTj 5 . t/ g]kfnh:tf]cltsd ljsl;t dh'ssf nflu o;sf]dxTj ce}/0fgLlts /xG5 . lsgsL of]cflys{ ;fdflhs ljsf;sf]z}zjf:yfdf 5 hxf /fHosf]eldsf cxdsf/L b]lvG5 . g]kfnh:tf]dh'ssf nflu kefjsf/L ;fdt kl/rfng oL sf/0fn]dxTjk0f{5M

- ;fdtsf]klxrfg / lj:tfLs/0f ug{.
- ;fwg of]hgf / ah]6sf]:jfoQtf ljsf;df ;xof]u k¥ofpg .
- dh'ssf]k/lge{tf 36fpg .
- ljsf; sfo{qmdsf]lbuf]kgf lj:tf/ ug{.
- cGtl/s kh'L / ;Lksf];+efjgf pkof]udf hf]8 lbg .
- ;dbfo / ;/]sf/jfnfsf];+Ugtf lj:tf/ u/fpg .
- k/Dk/fut÷;gftgL kjf[Qnfo{rgf}tL lbg / gjLg ;fdr ljsf;df ;xof]u k¥ofpg .
- ;a\u7gsf]5lj ;'wf/ ug{. ;'zf;gsf]k]ofel'tsf nflu .
- /fli6«o :jfldTj lj:tf/df ;xof]u k¥ofpg .

g]kfndf ljleGg sfnv08df ;/sf/df ku]sf /fhg}lts bnsf g]tfx? ckof{t ljQLo ;fdtsf sf/0f hglhljsfsf ;jnfnfO{tTsfn ;+:yfg ug]{sfo{qmd Nofpg gkfPsf]cleJolQm

lbb}cfPsf 5g\. kfljlws tx -sd{rf/LtGq_ klg ckof{t / ckefjsf/L ;fwg Jo:yfkgsf sf/0f ljsf; sfo{qmd÷;]f kljfx kefljt xb}cfPsf] jtf0/xjsf 5g\. To;}n] ;fwg ;fltsf] blftfdhs Joj:yfkg gkfnsf] ;Gbe{df cltg}dxTjk0f{ljifo xf]. ;/sf/sf] ;kmntf c;kmntfsf]lgwf{0f klg ;flt Joj:yfkgsf cfwf/df xg]ub5 .

;flt kl/rfngsf ljz]iftf M

w]/}sf] aemf0{df ;flt kl/rfng eg]sf]/fh:j ;a\sng a9fpg' xf] t/ oyfy{df /fh:jsf] cfsf/ a9fpg'dfq ;flt kl/rfng xf]og . ;flt kl/rfng Pp6f Jojl:yt ;fwg Joj:yfkg of]hgf xf]h; cGtu{t lqmofsnfkx? l;nl;nfj/÷qmda4 ?kdf ;d]6G5g\M

- ;fltsf] klxrfg -Resource identificartion_ M ;a\u7gsf nflu cfjZos ;flt ;a\sngsf ;efJo ;fltx? s]s]xg ;S5g < ;fjsf]klxrfg .
- ;flt kflKtsf]klqmof klxrfg -Identification of mechanism to receive resources_ M klxrfg ul/Psf ;flt ;a\sngsf]klqmof, sfo{jlw / ;/rgf s:tf]xg] < ;f]sf] lgwf{0f .
- ;fltsf]pkoQm pkof]u -Right use of resources_ M ;a\slnt ;fwg ;fltsf]pkof]u s;/L / sg sg lfqdf ug{eGg]s"fsf]lgwf{0f .
- ;flt kl/rfngsf] ;Lk / lfdtf ljsf; -Knowledge and skills to resource mobilization_ M ;flt kl/rfngsf nflu cfjZos xg] ;'rgf ;a\sng, kz'fwg, clen]vg, klt jbg / o;sf nflu cfjZos hgzlQmsf nflu tfnLd Pj+pTkfl0ff ljsf;sf sfo{qmdx? .
- gofF;fltsf]klxrfg -Seeking out new resources_ M ;fj{hlgs ;a\u7gx? hlxn] klg yk ;fltsf]dfu ul//xjsf xGg\eg]lqmofsnfk klg ;fltklt klt:kwL{. To;}n] ;a\u7gsf]a9bf]cfjZostf k"/f ug{rflxg] ;flt ;a\sngsf nflu gofF/ cltl/Qm lfqx? Klxrfg ug{klg ;flt kl/rfngsf]csf{sfo{xf].
- ;:yfut lbuf]kgf -Institutioanal sustainability_ M ;fj{hlgs ;a\u7gn]eljiok{t ugkg{sfdsf nflu ;fltsf]plrt pkof]u ug{/0fgLlt ljsf; .
- ljQLo hf]vLd Gofo"Ls/0f -Lower financial risk_ M ;flt ;fwg ;a\sng / pkof]udf ljleGg hf]vdx? /xg;Sb5 . h:tf]ls cfh pknJw ;flt ef]n ToxL ?kdf g/xg ;S5, /fh:j ;a\sng tyf ;a\slnt /fh:jsf]ljlgof]hg / vr{df kljq[Qut hf]vdx? /xg ;S5g\. To;sf]Gofo"Ls/0fsf nflu klg cu|;/tf cfjZos xG5 .

g]kfndf /fh:j kl/rfngsf]l:ylt ||

g]kfn Ps cltsd ljsl;t dh's ePsfn]Psflt/ o;sf cflys ;fdflhs cfjZostf a9L 5g\eg]csf{tk|{;f]k"/f ugsf nflu cfjZos ;fdt ;a}sng ug{;lsg]cj:yf eg] sdhf/ 5 .Gofo ?kdf /x]sf]cfBfhus ljsf;, s[ifdf cTolws lge{tf, pknJw k|s[ts tyf cGo ;fwgsf]Gofo pkof]u / Gofo :t/sf];=yfut lfdtf h:tf sf/0fn]cfGtl/s ;fdt kl/rfngsf]cj:yf sdhf/ b]lvPsf]5 .ljsf;sf]zLjf:yfdf /x]sfn] ;fdflhs tyf ef}ts k"j{wf/df /fHon]ugkg{nufgLsf]dfu cTolws /x]sfn];fj{hlgs vr{sf]bfloTj eg]clws 5 .sh ah]6df cfGtl/s ;fwgsf]cgkftdf vf;};"/ cfpg ;s]sf]5g\ . cfGtl/s ?kdf kl/rflnt /fh:jdf eG;f/ dxz'nsf]cª\s pNn]vo 5 .cfos/ tyf /f]N6Lsf] cª\s a9fpg ;lsPsf]5g\ . dNo clea[4 s/ nfu"kZrft ck]oIf s/sf]dfqf eg]s]xL a[4 ePsf]5 .t/ ;fj{hlgs ljQLo :jf:Yodf ;"/ ug{eg]clxn]sf]ah]6 ;/rgf ;kmn b]lvPsf]5g\ . g]kfnsf]/fh:j kl/rfngsf]ljZn]f0fsf nflu oL rf/ ;'rssf cfwf/ lng' pkoQm b]lvG5 ||

-s_ ah]6 cgdfgdf vr{;f]t sf];/rgf

-v_ /fh:j ;a}sngsf];/rgf :j?k,

-u_ rfn'/ kh'Lut vr{;/rgf, /

-3_ j0f]lzs ;xfotf .

s_ vr{sf];f]t / ah]6 cgdfg

-? s/f]8df_

ah]6 ;f]t	@)^$÷^%	@)^%÷^^	@)^^÷^&	@)^&÷^*	@)^*÷^(	@)^(÷&)	@)&)÷&!
cfGtl/s ;f]t	!!@!^	!%@(*	!*$($	@@*(@	@&)))	#!!))	#%())
j0f]lzs C0f	@)#(^	@)(*	@^%)	@%)@	#)@&	#@#@	$#&)
j0f]lzs cgbfg	#^$$	^@)%	&$$&	*#(^	*$%(	*%^%	^())
jflif{s ah]6	!^*((	@#^)!	@*%(#	##&()	#*$()	$)%))	%!&))

ljut kfF jif{sf]ah]6sf]ljZn]f0f ug{xf]eg]cfGtl/s ;fwg kl/rfngsf];Ldfgt ?kdf a9L uPsf]b]lvG5 .;/sf/n]cl3 ;f/]sf]s/ ;"/sf sfo{qmdx?af6 of];Ldfgt a[4 b] lvPsf]xf]eGg ;lsG5 .cf j @)^$÷^% df sh ah]6df cfGtl/s ;fwgsf]lx:;f ^& k|tzt lyof]eg]To;kl5sf b0{cflys jif{df ;f]cgkft ljug u}^% k|tztdf em{

uof]. cf j @)^&÷^* af6 kg cfGtl/s ;fwg kl/rfngdf ;Ldfgt kefjsfl/tf b]lvg u}sh ahfdf o;sf]lx:;f ^* k|tzt kg uof]eg]cf j @)^*÷^(df &) k|tzt kU]sf]b]lvG5 . cf j @)^(÷&) df of]sxL ;'wf/f]dv kj[Qdf /xL &@ k|tzt xg]cgdfg ul/Psf]5 . pNnlvt cfb8fsf cfwf/df cfGtl/s ;f]t kl/rfngdf sxL ;'wf/sf]cj:yf b]lvPtf klg of]cfb8f cfGtl/s ;fwg a[4sf]cfotgeGbf jb]lzs ;xfotf a[4sf]qmddf ;'wf/ cfpg g;s]sf]sf/0f b]lvPsf]xf]. ljsf; ;fembf/x?n]gk]fnsf]/fhgfts cj:yfsf sf/0f ;/sf/L ahfdfkm{t ;xofu kl/rfng ugeGbf u}/;/sf/L kfqsf]dfWodaf6 nufgL ug{rfv b]lvPsfn]o:tf]l:ylt b]lvPsf]xf]. h;nfO{;f]t kl/rfngsf b[i6df vf;}/fd[dfGg ;lsbg . o;y{;/sf/L ljQ ;'rgfdf ck]lft ;'wf/ xg;s]sf]b]lvbg . kl/0ffdtM ;f]t kl/rfngsf]kqdv p2]Zox? afXo lge{tf x6fpg]. ljQLo lbuf]kgf a9fpg]/ ljsf; lqmofsnfkdf cfGtl/s ;fwgsf];xefuLtf a9fpg]sfo{df ;'wf/ cfPsf]5g .

v_ /fh:jsf];'rgf :j?k

-? s/f8df_

cfly{s jif{	sh /fh:j	u}/s/ /fh:j	k]olf s/	ck]olf s/
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Dfflysf] tflnsfdf pNnlv ePsf tYox?sf cfwf/df ljut Ps bzssf]/fh:j ;'rgf ljZn]if0f ubf{sh /fh:j qmdzM a9L}uPtf klg To;leqsf 36sx? -k]olf s/, ck]olf s/ / u}/ s/_ a9g]qmd eg]ck]lft xbdf b]lvbg . /fh:j kl/rfng blftf ;'rs dWo]sf]Ps ufx{y pTkfbg /fh:j cgkft -GDP/Tax Ratio_ sl/j !& k|tztsf]xf/fxf/Ldf

/xg' 7Ls}ePtf klg To;df u}/s/ -@ k|tzt_ / dNo clej[4 s/ -$=^ k|tzt_ sf]cz+ kdv /xg' /fdf]xf]g . To:t}s/ /fh:jleq klg cfos/sf thgfdf dNo clej[4 s/sf] cz+ clws /xb}cfPsf]5 . u}/s/ / pkef]u s/ a9\g' cfly{s ultzLntfsf /fdf ;'rs xf]gg\. ;DklQ s/, cfos/, klhut nfes/ h:tf klIfdf ;'wf/ cfpg ;s}sf]bljvbg . t/ /fh:j ;/rgfsf];fdfGo kj[Q ljZn]if0f ubf{ljut Ps bzsdf Tax Effort Ratio !! k|tztaf6 lj:tf/}psfnf]nfu}sf]eg]bljvG5 . t/ a9\g]qmddf Ps?ktf eg]bljvbg . s\g} jif{kzf;lgs s8f0{xbf /fh:j kl/rfng a9}sf]/ cln g/d kj[Q bljvbf kml/ s}kL tn em/}sf]bljvG5 . k|ffnLut cfwf/df 36a9 bljvPsf]xf]g . of] ;du|s/ ;xefuLtfsf] :jfefljs kl/;'rs xf]. sh ufx{y pTkfbgdf cfGtl/s /fh:jsf]cgkft sl/j !& k|tzt eP klg sh ;fj{hlgs vr{sh ufx{y pTkfbgsf]sl/j @& k|tzt hlt bljvG5 . o;n] ahf]6 3f6fsf]8/nfUbf]lrq bljvfp5 . h;n]/fh:j kl/rfngdf yk ;'wf/ ug{kg]{h?/L cj:yf tkm{klg ;a}s]t ub5 .

-u_ ahf]6 ;/rgfleq kh'Lut / rfn'vr{sf]cj:yf

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ahf]6 vr{zLif{s	cfly{s jif{				
	@)^$÷^%	@)^%÷^^	@)^^÷^&	@)^&÷^*	@)^*÷^(
Rffn"vr{	(*!&	!@*%!	!^)^#	!()#!	@!%*%
kh'Lut nufgL	%%@^	(!#!	!)^@*	!@(%#	!$*&#
;fjf lkmtf{	!%%^	!^!*	!()!	!*)$	@)#)
sh ahf]6	!^*((	@#^))	@*%(@	##&**	#*$()

s\g}klg dh'ssf]ljQLo :jf:y /fdf]xgsf nflu sDtLdf klg ;fwf/0f / k|tj4 vr{GbfI kh'Lut -ljsf;_ sf]cfotg 7h'hf]xgkb5 . ;fwf/0f / ljsf; -jf kh'Lut / rfn'_ vr{sf] cgkft slt eP cfbz{xg]eGg]dfgs lgwf{0f gePtf klg ;fdfGotM #)M&) sf]cgkftnfO{ /fdf]dflgG5 . o;sf]dtnj cfGtl/s /fh:j ;f]tsf]&) k|tzt vr{kh'Lut nufgL -jf dNo l;hgf_ ljlgof]hg ul/g'cfjZos dflgG5 . g]kfnsf]ahf]6 ;/rgfdf of]cgkft slxn] klg bljvPg . cf j @)%&÷%* ;Dd cfGtl/s /fh:jn];lhn}F vr{Joj:yfkg ug{;lsg] l:ylt /x}sf]df cf j @)%&÷%* af6 /fh:j art g}gxg] ;jh;f]/fh:j ;fwf/0f kzf;g, ;fjf lkmtf{/ k]z;g pkbfgh:tf k|tj4 vr{df s]bl|t xg]l:yltdf bljvg yfNof]. a9\bf] ;'/lff vr{ sdhf/ vr{kfylds Ls/0f, lj:tf/ xF}uPsf]k]z;g / ckefjsf/L ;fj{hlgs ;/yfgsf sf/0f k|tj4 vr{bfloTj wfGg}g;lsg]u/L lj:tf/ eof]. o; kj[QnfO{tTsfn /f]g ;Dej lyPg . ;/sf/n]gjf/cfjlws of]hgfbljv ;fj{hlgs vr{ljlgof]hgsf cfwf/ :yfkgf ug]{/ bzf}of]hgfbljv ljsf; sfo{gmdsf]kfylds Ls/0f ug]{sfo{ub}{cfPsf] 5 . t/klg ;fwf/0f kzf;g vr{36fpg ;lsg]l:ylt bljvPsf]5g\ . ;'wf/sf kbf;n]

tTsfn}glthf b]vfpg ;Sg]e/kbf[l:ylt klg 5}g . cflys lqmofsnfk lj:tf/ xg g;Sbf cltl/Qm /fh:j kl/rfng xg ;s}sf]5}g . ;/sf/ h:tf]lgsfo ljsf; lgdf{0fsf sfo{df nufgL gu/L ;fwf/0f kz'f;gdf ;Ldt /x]/ a:g ;Sg]a:g xg]l:ylt klg 5}g . cfwlgs /fHo k0ffnLn]k/Dk/fut sfo{dfq u/]/ Police State sf]eldsf dfq lgjf{x u/]/ /xg ;Qm}g . p;sf ljsf;dh's / nf}ssNof0fsf/L bfloTj klg 5g\. hgtfsf ck]lff klg a9L}uPsf 5g\. ;fy}cGt/fli6«o tyf lj0fLo d~rx?df u/}sf] k|ltj4tfsf] bfloTjaf6 klg ;/sf/ k/ /xg ;Sg]l:ylt 5}g . h:tf]ls ;x;fJbL ljsf; nlf, ;j}sf]nflu lzIff, ;j}sf] nflu lbuf]phf{-SEA4ALL_, zflGtsf]nflu k'/f{wf/ -I4P_ cflb . t/ g]kfnsf]ah]6 ;/rgf ljZn]if0f ubf{ljQLo lbuf]kgfsf] kz'g lgs}rgf}tLk0f{b]lvg yfn}sf]5 . ljut kfF jif{sf] ah]6 ;/rgf ljZn]if0f ubf{cf j @)^$÷^% df kh'Lut vr{df ljlgof]hg sh ah]6sf] sl/j #@ k|ltzt lyof]eg]cf j @)^%÷^^ af6 of]a9]/ #* k|ltztdf ku}sf]5 . ;/sf/n] lnPsf ljleGg ;'wf/ /0fgLltsf afjhb klg of]cf j @)^%÷^^, cf j @)^^÷^&, cf j @)^&÷^* / cf j @)^*÷^(df #* k|ltztdf g};Ldt /xgfn];'wf/sf]k|lqmof lgs}sl7g b]lvb}cfPsf]k|6 5 . ljleGg cjwf/0ff cg?k ;fwg ljlgof]hg ug{kg]{bfloTj, ;/sf/L ;/rgf lj:tf/sf]kj{Q, w]/}cfof]hgfdf Ps}rf6L xftxfNg kg]{afWotf / dbf|l:kmltsf sf/0f /fh:jsf]thgfdf vr{a9L}uPsf]5 / ljlgof]hgsf]kefjsfl/tf eg]36L}uPsf]5 . åGå, /fhgLlts cl:y/tf / ;dodf ah]6 kfl/t xg g;Sgfsf sf/0f klg ;/sf/L ;]jfsf]nfut ;/rgf k|ltsh'aGb}uPsf]5 .

s]xL pbfx/0faf6 klg ;fj{hlgs ljQ ;/rgfsf]lbuf]kgf ljut}uPsf]:ki6 xg cfpF5 . h:tf]ls ;/sf/n]k]o}s jif{ef}lts k'/f{wf/x?df nufgL a9fpb}hfg]cjwf/0ff /fV5 t/ ;fdYo{jxLg k|lj4tfn]tL cfof]hgf sfof{jog xg g;sL ;f]t ;fwg 5l/g]lf0f dfq lj:tf/ xb}uPsf]5 . h:tf]ls k]o}s jif{ah]6dfk'm{ sl/j ? @ cj{kh zLif{sdf ljlgof]hg ul/G5 t/ khsf]df}nbf bfloTj g}? @) cj{hltsf]l;h{gf e}ssf]5 . To:t};/sf/n] xft xfn}sf /0fgLlts ;8sx?df bfloTj vjf{sf]5 t/ ;flnGbf sl/j #% cj{?k0f hlt dfq xg]u/}sf]5 . l;rfO, gbL lgoGq0f, ljdfg:yn, ;fj{hlgs ejg, phf{h:tf lf0fdf ;/sf/sf]k|ltj4 bfloTj w]/}5 t/ ;fwg ljlgof]hgn]o;nfO{;dy{g ug{;s}sf]5}g . ;/sf/n]sh nufgLsf]lglZrt k|ltzt lzIff / dfgj ;+fwg, lj1fg / k|jlw, jftfj/0f, :jf:y h:tf lf0fdf nufgL ug{]k|ltj4tf ljleGg d~rdf ub{cfPsf]5 . ;x;fJbL ljsf; nlo k'/f ug{sf nflu ljsf; ;fem]bf/n]u/}sf]k|ltj4tf cg?k ;fwg kf{Kt ePdf klg -;f]kf{Kt xg];+efjgf klg 5}g_ em08}? $%) cj{Gog xg hfg]b]lvG5 . ;g\@)!@ af6 SEA4ALL UN Initiative cg?k s]xL vj{nufgL ug{kg]{xg cfpF5 eg]efjL lbgdf klg cGt/fli6«o k|ltj4tf hgfpg g]kfn kl5 kg]{b]lvb}g .

3_ a}+lzs ;xfotf

cfGtl/s ;fwg kl/rfng / sh ;/sf/L vr{sLrsf] ;fwg cefj k"/f ug]{ kqsdV ;f]t j}+lzs ;xfotf xf]. g]kfnsf]ahf6 ;/rgfnfO{j}+lzs ;xfotfn]ofqubfg ub}{cfPsf]tYo k]o+s cflys{ jif{df k|tj4 vr{a9L}uPklg s]xL dxTjk0f{cfof]hgfx?df xb}cfPsf] ljlgof]hgaf6 kli6 xG5 . clxn]klg cgbfg, C0f / kqljlws ;xfotf cGtu{t sl/j ;f9] rf/;o -;fgf-7"hf_ df ljsf; ;femf/x?sf];=Ugtf /x]sf]5 . ljZj j+s, Plzofn ljsf; a+s, /fi6«3Lo ljsf; sfo{qmd, o"/f]klo ;3, Unjf]n km08 h:tf ax"/fli6« ;=yf / a]nfot, hfkfg, ef/t, cd]l/sf / gj{h:tf åLkIfLo ;xofqu kl/rfng xb}cfPsf]5 . t/ ;xofqsf] kj{Q kl/jt{g xb}uPsf]5 . klxn];xfotfdf cgbfg / åLkIfLo ;xofqsf]dfqf clws xg]ub{of]t/ clxn]axkIfLo ;xofqu / ;xofqudf C0fsf]cz+ a9L}uPsf]5 . sfo{qmd ;xofqueGbf kqljlws ;xfotf / ;/sf/L dfWodeGbf aflx/af6 klg ;xofqu kl/rfng xg yfn}sf]5 . clxn]cfkrfl/s ?kdf kl/rflnt ;xfotfdf cgbfgsf]cz+ %&, C0f @$ / kqljlws ;xotf !(k|tzt b]lvG5 eg]jflif{s ?kdf sh ufx{y pTkfbgsf]!=% k|tzt hlt /sd ;fjf Jofh eQmfgLdf ljlgof]hg ug{kg]{l:ylt b]lvPsf]5 . o;af6 s]:ki6 xG5 eg]cNksfndf dfq afXo ;xfotfn];fwg cefj k"/f ug{ofqubfg lbG5, bL3{sfndf xf]og .

jfXo ;xofqun];/sf/L ahf6df dxTjk0f{ofqubfg lbb}cfPklg o;sf s]xL sdhf/Lx? b]lvg yfn}sf 5g\. klxnf] ;xofqu -cgbfg_ ahf6 k0ffnL / ;/sf/L dfWodeGbf aflx/af6 kl/rfng xg yfn}sf]5 . o;n]/fli6« kfylds tfnfO{pk]ff ug{yfn}sf]5 . bf];f] ;xfotfsf] 7"hf]cz+ sfo{qmddf eGbf ;fdfGo lfq -tfnLd, ;r]tgf, uf]i7, ;]dgf/ cflb Soft secter_ df pkofqu xb}cfPsf]5 . t];f]kqljlws ;xfotf cWoog, k|tj]bg h:tf sfo{df s]bl|t ePsfn] dfu l;h{gfdf ofqubfg u/]sf]5, ;fwg cefj k"/f ug{df s]bl|t 5g\ . rf}yf]kl5Nnf ;dodf cGt/fli6« u}/ ;/sf/L ;a}u7g dfkm{t ePsf] ;xfotfn]g]kfnL ;dfhdf hftLo lje]b / ljuk Nofpgdf klg an k¥ofPsf]5 . kfF;f] ;xfotf pgLx?s}k|tj4tf cg?k klg kqkt xg ;s}sf]5g\ . bftfx? o;nfO{P]R5s ljifo -bfg <_ sf ?kdf lnO/x]sf 5g\. 5"7f]+;xoftfn] cfGtl/s ;'zf;g / pQ/bfloTj k0ffnLnfO{;xofqu ug{;s}sf]5g\ . ;ftf]+;xfotfdfkm{t :jLsf/ ul/Psf zt{aGwgx? / xfd|f];=yfut lfdtfsf sf/0f ;xoftfsf]u0f:t/ klg v:sbf] 5 . /, cf7f]+cu|;f dfkm{t kl/rfng xb}cfPsf];xfotfn]g]kfnsf]/fli6« lxt / zf;sLo k0ffnLsf];b]Ls/0fdf eGbf o;sf]ljk/Lt sfo{df pkofqu ePsf];d]t l56km6 pbfx/0f b]lvg yfn}sf 5g\. o;y{g]kfnsf]ahf6 k0ffnLdf j}+lzs ;xfotfn];4fGts cfzo cg?k ofqubfg lbPsf]5g\ eGg ;lsG5 .

;f]t kl/rfngsf kqsdV ;d:ofx? M

g]kfndf ;f]t kl/rfng ck]lft ?kdf ug{;lsPsf]5g\ eGg]tYosf]kli6 dflysf tYox?sf] ljZn]f0faf6 klg :ki6 xG5 . ;f]t kl/rfngsf ;4fGts p2]Zo /fi6«nfO{cfjZos xg]

;fdfGo ;]jsf] ;dodf ^ sng / k|efjsf/L pkof]udfkm{t ljQLo lbuf]kgfsf]lgdf{0f xf]. t/ g]kfnn]kof{t ;fdfGo kl/rfng ug{g;Sgdf k|dv t oL sf/0fx? lhDdsf] b]vG5g\M

- sdhf/ s/fwf/ M cflys lqmofsnfksf] Gofgtfsf sf/0f ;fdfGo s/fwf/ g]kfnsf] cfGtl/s ;fdfGo kl/rfngdf klxnf] ;d:of xf]. nfdf] ;do;Dd aGb ?kdf /x]sf]/ cy{tGqdf /fHoIf]qsf] cxs+sf/L eldsf /x]sfn]bO{bzs cl3;Dd cflys lqmofsnfkdf ultzLntf b]vg ;Sg]cfwf/ lyPg . hgcfGbf]ng efu ! kl5sf lbgdf cy{tGq vhf ul/of]/ cflys lqmofsnfk lghLIf]qsf sf/0f lj:tf/ xg yfn]tf klg kl5Nnf lbgx?df b]vPsf]cflys / u/cflys sf/0fn]ubf{s/fwf/ lj:tf/ ug]sfo{h]lg/Gt/tf kfpg ;sg . kl/0ffdtM clxn]klg yf]/}s/bftf / sxLIf]qsf]cflys lqmofsnfkaf6 g]kfnsf] cy{tGq ;~rflnt 5 .
- /fh:j gLlt÷/fh:jsf];fdfGo x?sf]klxrfg÷s/ ;'wf/ M g]kfndf clxn];Dd klg ;fdfGo kl/rfngnfO{;xof]u kUg]u/L PsLsf{t /fh:j gLlt hf/L ul/Psf]5g\ . ljleGg cflys aif{sf ahf]6 jQmJo / s/sf ;fdfGo l;4fGtnfO{g}/fh:j gLlt dfGgkg{]cj:yf 5 . h;n]cltl/Qm /fh:j kl/rfngsf lfdfqx? klxrfg ug{cfwf/ lbg ;s]sf]5g\ . cl3Nnf bO{bzsdf s/ ;'wf/sf nflu ljz]ifLsf{t s/ k|zf;gsf]Joj:yf, gof cfos/ P]g / dNo clej[4 s/ P]g sfof{jog, sfo{Dkfbg kf]{;fxg ;'rsdf cfwfl/t s/ k|zf;g, ;'rgf k|jlwsf]pkof]u h:tf sfdx? ePsf 5g\. t/ klg oL sfo{x? cem} ;+yfut e}s]sf 5g\gg\.
- pk]lft u}s/ M ;/sf/L /fh:jdf u} s/sf]lx:;f 7'hf]5 . sltko dh'sx?df u}s/sf];fdflhs dxTj dfq /xg]u/]tf klg g]kfndf eg]o;n]/fh:j ;+rgfdf /fVg]x}; otsf sf/0f ljQLo dxTj klg 5 . sh /fh:jdf u}s/n]!$=^ k|ltzt lx:;f cf]u6L /x]sf]5 / jflif{s sl/j !@–!% k|ltztn]u}s/sf]cfotg a9L}uPsf] 5 . t/ /fh:j k|zf;g / Joj:yfkgaf6 u}s/ ;'}pk]lft /x}cfPsf]5 . o; ;DaGwL sfg'gL Joj:yf, sd{f/L pTk]0f, k|tj]bg / lgu/fgL Joj:yf h;/L s/ k|zf;gdf nfu"5, u}s/df 5g\ . kl/0ffdtM o;n]cfGtl/s ;fdfGo kl/rfngdf k¥ofpg ;Sg]cltl/Qm ;+efjgfsf]klxrfg / pkof]u xg ;s]sf]5g\ .
- cgf}krfl/s cy{tGqsf]af]njfnf M cNkljsl;t dh'sx?df cf}krfl/s Joj:yfeGbf dhj't k0ffnLsf ?kdf cgf}krfl/s k0ffnL /xg]ub}5 . of] tYo cflys lfdfqdf klg b]vG5 . Ps cgf}krfl/s cgdfg cg';f/ g]kfnsf] cy{tGq hlt 7'hf]5 To;sf] #*=$ k|ltzt cgf}krfl/s -eldut<_ cy{tGq lqmofzLn 5 . vhf ;Ldf ultljlw / cg'zf;gxLg Jofkf/sf sf/0f of]dfhfpb}uPsf]5 . ljsl;t xF} cfPsf];'rgf k|jlwn]klg o;dfly psf/f nufPsf]5 . sltko cj:yfdf lhDdsf/ kbflwsf/Lx? klg cgf}krfl/s cy{tGqnfO{kf]{;fxg ul//x]sf 5g\ eGg]ul/G5 .

cgfjkrfl/s -eldut_ cflys lqmofsnfkn] cy{Gqsf] :jefljs ljsf;df ofubfg k¥ofpbg, /fh:j kl/rfngdf ofubfg lbbg . rfxL ahf/L, t:s/L, Jofkf/ ljrng h:tf sfo{n] cgfjkrfl/s cy{GqnfO{ cfjkrfl/s cy{Gqsf];dfgfGt/ ?kdf k¥ofpg ;xofu kfkt 5 . ;j{fwf/0f;Dd klg cgfjkrfl/s cy{Gq ;~rfngdf ;xofuL aGb} cfPsf]Pp6f pbfx/0f p;n]ltg]3/hUuf /lhi6«g zNsdf bvPsf]5 . 3/ hUuf /lhi6«g zNs sd uf/pg cjf:tljs dNo sfod ug]{/ ;/sf/af6 lfltkl't{lng k/]df 7'hf]dNo sfod ug]{sfo{af6 bvPsf]5 . hj gful/s tx;Dd cgfjkrfl/s cy{Gqsf]kjf{Q -hfnf] lj:tf/ xG5, ;fdflhs ;xgzLntf kfkt u5{eg]o;nfO{ ;fdfGo kpf;af6 ;'wf/ ug{;lsbg . o:tf sfo{af6 vjf]sf];efljt /fh:j ;flnGbf ubf]sf]:ki6 5 .

- o cfofltt j:t'sf] sd dNo 3f]lf0ff \ gkfnsf] cy{Gq cfoftdf cfwfl/t ePsfn] ;fj{hlgs /fh:jsf]kpdv ;f]tsf ?kdf clxn]klg e+f/ dxz'nsf]:yfg 5 . t/ e+f/ljGbdf lgs}yf]/dfq dNo 3f]lf0ff ug]{unt kLlfkg kq agfpg]sfo{n]e+f/ / cGo /fh:j 5nLnfO{ ;3fp k¥ofPsf]5 .

- o kzf Joj;fo zNs \ 7'hf] cflys sf/f]jf/ xg] kzf Joj;foLx? cfjkrfl/s s/fwf/ -Tax Net_ df cfPsf 5}gg\. sfgg Joj;foL, lrlsT;s, k/fdz{ftf, nvfk9L Joj;foL, rf6{8{PsfpG6]6\;, nvf Joj;foL, Phj]{;L ;]jf kpfos, cfkm'nfO{gful/s ;dfhsf c^u eGg]u{; ;~rfnsx? nufotsf 7'hf sf/f]jf/L lst s/ ltbfgg\ jf lt/klg lgs}Gog'dfq lt5{g . pgLx?;Fs/ kzf;gnfO{kefj kfg]{x};ot klg 5 . o;af6 klg cjf{?kdfsf];fwg kl/rfng ;efjgf ud]sf]5 .

- o dNo x:tfGt/0f -transfer pricing_ \ ljZjJofkLs/0f / cflys pbf/Ls/0fsf sf/0f ax'fli6«o nufgL Joj;foLx? Ps;fy ljleGg dh'sdf Ps}sDkgLsf ;xfos lgsfo -subsidiaries_ sf ?kdf sfo{ul//x]sf xG5g\. Ps:yfgdf ePsf]gfkmf Toxf s/ ltg{kg]{bfloTj 5Ng gfkmf sd ePsf]lfqdf dNo x:tfGt/0f ug]{gfkmf x:tfGt/0f ug]{ 3f6f ;dfof]hg ug]{s/ pGdlQm kfPsf lfqdf jf sd s/ ePsf lfqdf nufgL ;fg]{ h:tf sfo{dfkm{t s/ 5Ng]ub}5g\. gkfndf klg cf7fpF;fgfsf cjlwbvv cy{GqnfO{ vhf ul/Psfn] ax'fli6«o sDkgLx? / j}s tyf ;]jf Joj;fox? lj:tf/ ePsf 5g\. ax';LkoQm, ;lfd / ;bfrf/L s/ kzf;gaf6 dfq o; kbf/sf]lqmofsnfkdf lgu/fgL /fVg ;lsG5 .

- o gSsnL lan ljhssf]kbrng \ klxnf]s'/f gkfnsf]cflys sf/f]jf/ nvfdf cfwfl/t 5}g, bf];f] ;Ldt ?kdf nvf kqffnLsf]pkofu ul/Ptf klg kqffnLa4 ?kdf g} gSsnL ljn ljhs pkofu ug]{sfo{df ;fgf Joj;foL dfq xfqg, 7'hf Jofkfl/s 3/fgf ;dt ;«Ug ePsf]s}kL cl3sf]cg';Gwfgaf6 kQf nfUof] . ;Ldt ?kdf ul/Psf]cg';Gwfgaf6 t cjf{?kdfsf]s/ 5nL 7'hf Jofkfl/s 3/fgfaf6 ePsf]

b]lvPsfn]o;sf]kqefj / kl/0ffdsf]:jefljs cfEnng ug{;lsG5 ls o:tf sfo{af6 Jofkf/L÷sf/fljlf/Lx? cjf{?kofsf]/fh:j 5Ng]k0ffnL ljsf; ul//x]sf 5g\.

- cflys pbf/Ls/0f / ljZjJofkLs/0fsf]kqefj ≈ cflys pbf/Ls/0f / ljZjJofkLs/0fsf sf/0f lxhf]h;/L /fh:j cfwf/ sfod ug{;lsg]cj:yf 5}g . pbf/Ls/0fsf]klqmof kl5 nufgLstf{? s/ ;xlnot / gLlt ;dGjLs/0f -policy harmonization_ dfu ubf{5g\. l5d]sL dh's tyf lfqLo ;dx;Fu gLlt ;dGjo ubf{s/ ;xlnotx? lbgkg{] xG5 . ;fy}ljZjJofkLs/0fn]thgfTds nfesf nflu cj;/ kz:t ubf{5 t/ sdhf/ lfdtf ePsfn]:jbzL Joj;foLeGbf ljbzL Joj;foL nfeflGjt xg] ;efjgf 5 . gkfnsf]WTO/SAFTA/SASEC df ;Uugtf, bfxf/f]s/ pGdlQm, ljkkf ;Demf}tfh:tf sf/0fn]klg cNksfndf /fh:j cfwf/ udfpgkg{]l:ylt cfPsf]5 .

- e|6 s/ kz:f;g ≈ gkfnsf]s/ kz:f;g cflys ;bfrf/sf ;Gbe{df lgs}cfnf]rt / xF}cfPsf]5 . s/ kz:f;s–Jofkf/L–g]tfaLrsf]bl¥xnf]dfv];fFnf]-Nexus_ sf sf/0f /fh:jsf]7hf]kl/df0f k0ffnLut ?kdf g};l~rt sf]feGbf cGoq}hDdf xg] ;efjgf /x]sf]5 . o:tf]dfv];fFnfsf sf/0f j}olQms nfe ?=% ePdf (% ?kof ;l~rt sf]fdf 3f6f nfUg]cgfkrfl/s tYo 5 .

- gLlt x/fkm/ ≈ gkfn h:tf]cNkljsl;t dnsddf gLltnfO{kqefj kfg{Sg]x};ot ePsf 7hf 3/fgf÷Joj;foLx?n]gLlt lg0f{dfkm{t -cfkm"cg'sh gLlt agfP/, h:tf] ls k~rfot / zfxLsfnLg ;dodf ePsf]lyof]/ clxn]klg obfsbf s/ 56sf sfo{ ul/b}cfPsf]5_ jf gLltsf]unt JofVof Pj+kofu u/] s/ltg{]bfloTjaf6 pGdlQm lng]ub{5g\.

- j}blzs ;xfotf kl/rfngsf]ckqefjsf/L pkofu ≈ ljsf; ;fem]bf/x?af6 kqfx xg] ;fwg /fli6« k0ffnLsf]pkofu dfkm{t /fli6« kfylds tfdf k0fu xg'k5{eGg]j}blzs ;xfotfsf];j{dfGo l;4fGt xf]. t/ kl5Nnf lbgx?df gkfndf dfgjLo ;xfotf / ljsf; ;xofusf gfddf kl/rfng xg];fwg o;tkm{s]bl|t gePsf]dfq xf0fg, yk} lj;+lt leq\bfpg yfn]sf]5 .

- ljsf; tyf k"jf{wf/df ;/sf/sf]dfq nufgL ≈ gkfnn]pbf/ cy{Gq cjnDjg u/]sf] bO{bzs ePklg lghLlfq ljsf; tyf k"jf{wf/ lfqdf nufgL ug{pT;fxL 5}g . k"jf{wf/ lfqdf kof{t nufgL cj;/ / gfkmf;efjgf 5 t/ klg o;nfO{pBfu Joj;fosf ?kdf lng]ul/b}g . nufgL cfsif{f gLlt, pBfu gLlt, k"jf{wf/ ;+rgfdf lghL nufgL ug{ag]sf Pg h:tf sfgg tyf gLlt Joj:yfsf jfjhb klg k"jf{wf/ ljsf;, ;~rfng / pkofudf lghLlfq / ;/sf/aLr ;xsfo{xgg;Sbf Psftkm{o;af6 kqkt xg] /fh:jsf];efjgf bfxg ePsf]5}g, csf{tkm{;/sf/n]o; lfqdf 7hf];fwg ;fdt nufgL ug{kl//x]sf]5 .

;fy{t kl/rfngsf /0fgLlt M

Dfflysf]ljZn]if0faf6 g]kfndf k|efjsf/L ;fy{t kl/rfngsf]cfjZostf dfq xf]Og, kof{t ;efjgf klg 5 eG5g]:ki6 xG5 . k|efjsf/L ?kdf ;fy{t kl/rngsf nflu Ps b[O{sbd dfq kof{t xb}gg\ ;fy{t Joj:yfkgsf ;j}klQdf P;fy ;'wf/sf]/0fgLlt cjnDjg ul/g'cfjZos 5 . k|dv ?kdf ;'wf/sf /0fgLlt oL lfq]df s]bl|t xg'cfjZos 5 M

- cfGtl/s ;fy{t kl/rfng

  - s/ ;'wf/ -General Taxation_ M s/ k|zf;g ;'wf/af6 df}nbf cj:yfsf]eGbf lgs}wf/}kl/0ffddf s/ ;a}sng ug{;lsG5 . o; cGtu{t gLlt tyf sfgGgdf ;wf/, cfGtl/s tyf jfXo lgu/fgL, ;'rgf k|jlwsf]pkof]u, ljz]ifls|t cfrf/ ;lxtf, sfo{Dkfbg ;'rssf] sfof{jog, cfjlws ?kdf l:ylt kqsf] 3f]if0ff h:tf sfo{x? ug]{.

  - ;]jfzNs tyf cGo u}/s/ kl/rfng M ;/sf/n]dNo l;hgf u/]sf ;/rgfaf6 ;]jf zNs lng] /fpN6L b:t' kg/fjnf]sg, /fpN6L ldXgf ug]{kl/kf6Lsf]cGt, /fh:j gLltdf u}/s/nfO{ ;d[bg] l;4fGt / k|sfzf tf]Sg] b/x?sf]kl/dfhg, :ki6 dfkb08 tf]Sg]-Cost Recovery jf Inflation jf ;do nfO{cfwf/ dfGg ;lsG5_, b/jGbLdf Ps?ktf Nofpg] ;fgf]tgf]/sdsf nflu /fh:j l6s6sf] Joj:yf ug]{ g;d]6Psf lfq]x?sf]klxrfg ug]{-Royalty, Pollution fee, CIF, CDM, Solar charge, Underground water pump, Hoarding Board cflb nfO{u}/s/sf] Net df Nofpg], hgzlQm cglzlf0f / ljsf; / Focal point tf]Sg]Joj:yfkg lgoGq0f k|ffnL ckgfpg] u}/s/ k|zf;g Pj+;dGjosf nflu cy{dGqfnodf u}/s/ dxfzfvf :yfkgf, u}/s/ /fh:j k|zf;g ;'wf/, ;dodf ;fFf / Aofh eQmfgL ug]{ ;+yfnfO{k'/:s[t ug]{u}/s/tkm{/fpN6L ;dodf bflvnf gu/]sf]cj:yfdf hl/jfgsf]Joj:yf ug{sfgGgdf Joj:yf ug]{. Expedition, Trekking df Rationalization ug]{ u}/s/ /fh:j ;a}sng ug]{lgsfox?sf aLrdf sfo{ut ;dGjo clej[4 ug]{cfGtl/s C0f Joj:yfkg, ;/sf/nfO{k|fKt xg] ;fFf Aofhsf]eQmfgL tflnsf agfpg] ;+yfg tyf sDkgLn]k'/fgf]C0f glt/]Dd gofFC0f nufgL ug]{glt agfpg] dnfgsfsf]C0f nufgL zfvfdf sfo{t sd{f/Lsf]dgf]jn pRr /fVg].

  - cfly{s sf/f]jf/df ljnljhssf]clgjfo{k|of]u M clxn]klg clwsf/ cfly{s sf/f]jf/sf]clen]vg xg;Sg]l:ylt 5}g . ;j{fwf/0fx? vl/b ljqmLdf ljn÷/l;b lng]sfo{df cEo:t e}/s]sf 5}gg\. o;y{;j}klQsf/sf sf/f]jf/df ljn ekf{ lng] / lglZrt ;Ldfe{Gbf dflysf]sf/f]jf/ a}/sa\k|ffnLdfkm{t ug]{sfo{nfO{clgjfo{ ug]{. o;sf nflu gful/s tx;Dd ;r]tgf÷cledvLs/0f / k'/f{wf/ lj:tf/ cfjZos 5 .

- nlIft /fh:j ;'wf/sf k|of; ⦀ cltl/Qm /fh:j kl/rfngsf] ;+efjgf ePsf] t/ xfn;Dd Tax net df gcfPsf];fltx?sf]klxrfgsf nflu ljz]if c:oog tyf ;'rgf cfwf/ -Knowledge base_ tof/ u/L s/ ;xefuLtf a9fpg ljz]if kxn ug{]. To:t} sfgg Joj;foL, lrlsT;s, n]vf / n]vf k/LIf0f Joj;foL, s/ k/LIfs nufot cGo ;]jf k|of]osx?sf]klxrfg u/L pgLx?sf]Joj;fonf0{s/ k|qmofdf ;xefuL afgpg] ljz]if cleofg rfNg].

- s/bftf lzIff ⦀ Joj;foLx? s/bfg ug{dg]{]v pT;'s geP;Dd /fHosf gfddf c+bfg ug{rfxb}gg\. To;}n]s/bftfnf0{leq]{]v s/ltg{pT;fxL agfpg / gful/s bfloTj kfng u/fpg s/bftf lzIff, s/ pkof]usf lf]qsf]hfgsf/L nufot kf]{;fxg sfo{? ;~rfng ug{]. ;;fgf gfgLx? ef]lnsf s/bftf ePsfn]pgLx?df s/k|ltsf] dxTj a:emfpg]sfo{qmd / jo:sx?df gful/s ;rltgf lzIff sfo{qmd cleofgsf ?kdf rfNg].

- afXo ;xof]u Joj:yfkg ⦀ g]kfnsf]ljsf;df pNn]v of]ubfg k¥ofpb}cfPsf åLkIfLo tyf axkIfLo ljsf; ;fem]bf/x? / cGt/fli6«o u}/;/sf/L ;+yfdfkm{t kl/rfng xb} cfPsf]j|]zs ;xfotf /fli6«o k|ffnL dfkm{t pkof]u xg]afWosf/L Joj:yf ug{]. g]kfnsf gfddf cfpg]sg]klg ;xfotfn]/fli6«o ah]6 / cflys sfo{jlwn]lgwf{0f u/]sf]sfo{jlwnf0{:jLsf/ u/] dfq pkof]u ug{kfpg]Joj:yf ug{]. ;fy}lglZrt kl/df0f / lf]qdf dfq ;xfotf kl/rfng xg]u/L /fli6«o dfgs -National Norms_ hf/L ug{]. o;sf cltl/Qm /fli6«o k|fyldstf / ;'zf;gsf]kl/kfngsf nflu lgikIf dNofa\sg ljsf; Pj+cfjlws l:ylt kq ;fj{hlgs ug{]k|ffnLsf]ljsf; ug{].

- ljlgof]hg k|ffnLdf ;'wf/ ⦀ ;a\slnt /fh:jsf]ljlgof]hgsf nflu oL bO{sfo{ ug{]tfls ;/sf/L vr{wflgg ;Sg];Ldf / pTkfbgzLn lf]qdf dfq ljlgof]hg ug{ ;lsof];\.

  - o ljlgof]hgsf]k|ljlws cfwf/ lgwf{0f .

  - o ljlgof]hgdf k'?if{gdfgof]otfsf];lglZrttf .

- vr{/ sf]if Joj:yfkgdf ;'wf/ ⦀ ;/sf/n]ljlgof]hg u/]sf ah]6sf]sZn pkof]usf nflu gub Joj:yfkg, n]vf k|ffnL / k|ltj]bg Joj:yfnf0{;bf agfpg] :jrflnt :jod\lgoGq0f k|ffnL / Joj:yfkg lgoGq0f k|ffnL cjnDjg ug{].

- k'?{sf]ift sfo{Joj:yfkg ⦀ /fHosf tkm{af6 pknJw u/fOg]sNof0fsf/L ;]jfx? h:tf] :jf:Yo, ;fdflhs ;'/Iff, ;Lkdhs lzIff, a[xfj:yf jLdf, lgj[Qe/0f h:tf sfo{sf nflu of]ubfg k|ffnLdf cfwfl/t sf]if Joj:yfkg k|ffnL nfu"ug{]. oL sfo{;/sf/L

;/rgfaf6 ge}:jfoQ lgsfoaf6 ug]{/ ;/sf/ o;sf zt{tyf sfo{jlw lgwf{0f / lgodgdf dfq ;lldt /xg].

- lghL ;fj{hlgs gful/s ;femlbf/L -PPPP_ M ;/sf/ ljsf;sf]PSnf]/ :yfoL kbftf xf]Og, g xg klg ;Sbg . To;}n] ;/sf/n]nf8;]8Ë ug{/ lghLlfq / gful/s ;efjgfsf]pkof]u ug{sf nflu glt jftfj/0f dfkm{t dxTjk0f{gful/s ;]fx?df ;femlbf/Lsf]jftfj/0f lgdf0f ug]{. sltko gfkmfhGotfsf lfqdf lghL nufgLstf{x? :jefljs ?kdf cfslif{t xg ;Sb5g\eg]sltko ;]fdh's sfo{df gful/s / t];f] lfqun]cu|;/tf b]vfpg ;S5g\. t/ pTkfl/s / kbz{s eg];/sf/ aGg kb5 . o;sf nflu /fhg}ts bnx?df klg ;dfg cjwf/0ff :yflkt xg'cfjZos 5 .

- lazlf sf]f kl4g ofhgf M hgtfnfO{;fj{hlgs ;]fdf ;xefuL agfpg / bL3{sfndf ljsf; klqmofdf hgtfsf] :jrflnt ;xefuLtf a9fpg ;/sf/n] ljzlf nufgL sfo{fhgf Nofpg]h;af6 hgtfsf ;;fgf]kh'L kl/rfng u/L :yfgLo ;]f kljfxsf] dflns agfpg ;lsof]{ . s{kL cl3 hgtfsf]hnljB't sfo{qmdsf]cjwf/0ff cg?k o; kl{sf/sf]sfo{qmd cl3 ;f/}sf]lyof] t/ o;nfO{cjwf/0ff cg?k sfof{jogdf Nofpg ;lsPsf]5g\ . o;af6 hgtf cfkm};]fufxL, cfkm};]fbfoL / cfkm}nufgLstf{ -:jfdL_ aGg];/rfjgf lj:tf/ x'G5 hg lbuf]ljsf; / lbuf];fl{t Joj:yfkgsf]klg cfwf/ xg]ubf{5 .

rfn"t}kf}ofhgfdf /fh:j kl/rfng

p2]Zo

:j]R5s s/ ;xeflutf a9fpg u0f:t/Lo ;]f tyf s/ sfggsf]GofofPrt sfof{jog ;lglZrt u/L Aofkf/ ;xlhs/0fsf]jftfj/0f lgdf0f ub}{s/ k0ffnLsf]sfo{s'zntf tyf kefjsfl/tf clea[4 ug]{.

/0fgLlt

s= s/ glt tyf s/ sfggsf]s8fO{sf ;fy sfof{jogdf hf8 lbg].

v= /fh:jsf b/x? a[4 gu/L :j]R5s s/ ;xeflutfsf]dfWodaf6 s/sf]cfwf/ / bfo/f lj:tf/ ug]{.

u= /fh:j kl/zf;gsf]jt{dfg ;+7gfTds ;/rgfdf kg/fjnf{sg u/L ;+7g k0ffnLnfO{cfwlgs klj|w oQm agfpg]/ ;lfd dfgj ;+fwg kl/rfng ug]{.

3= eG;f/ kl/zf;gsf]cfwlgsLs/0f, P]g, lgodsf]kl/kfngf u/fO{j}wflgs Jofkf/nfO{;xhLs/0f ub}{ /fh:j kl/rfngdf of]ubfg lbg].

a= /fh:j rxfj6 lgoGq0f kefjsf/L agfpg]/ cflys{ ck/fw dQm cflys{ lqmofsnfksf]ljsf;df of]ubfg k¥ofpg].

r= u}s/ /fh:jsf b/x?nfO ;d;fdlos nfut kefljl / kf/blz{afgf0 /fh:j ;+sngsf]dxTjk0f{ ;fl{tsf]?kdf ljsf; ug]{.

pk;xf/ M

cNkljsl;t dh's ePsfn]gkfndf cfd ;j{fwf/0fsf]ck]ff wf/}/ ;f]k"/f ug{/fHosf] lfdtf rflx Hofb}Gog 5 . of]bfkf/f]c;lhnf]kgfnf0{;Djfwg ug{g;s]cfd hgtfdf g}/fZotf l;hgf xg u}/fHosf]a}wtfnf0{;dt rgf}L k'g ;S5 . /fHo / ;/sf/sf] kefjsfl/tf / j}wtf p;sf ;eGqx?n]s;/L ;]f kljfx u5g / ljsf; lqmofsnfksf] sfof{jog u5g eGg]ljifon]lgwf{0f ub}5 . t/ oL ljifo rflx ;fdt Joj:yfkgdf g} c8}sf]xG5 . ;'zf;gsf]s]bl|aGbdf klg ljQLo ;fdtn]lgwf{0f ub}5 . ;fdt kl/rngnf0{ 7'hf]/ hl6n ?kdf gaemL of]Pp6f ;fwg of]hgf dfq xf]h;/L lghL nufgLstf{n];Lldt ;fwg / ;fdtnf0{a9L pTkfbs agfpg ljleGg pkfox? cjnDjg ub}5 . ;fj{hlgs lfgdf klg To;/L g};fwg of]hgf lgdf{0f / sfof{jog u/] g};/sf/ kl|t:kwL{/ hgdvL elgdsf lgjf{x ug{;lfd xG5 .

;Gbe{;dfu|M

! uf]kLgfy dgfnL -@)^&_, gkfndf ahf6 / of]hgf, ;fkfg dfl;s, sf7df8f}+.

@ uf]kLgfy dgfnL -@)^)_, glthfdh's jhf6M cfjZostf, =====, /fh:j, aif{@$, cs+ @,

uf]kLgfy dgfnL -@)^#_, gkfndf ahf6 ;'wf/sf kpf;, sfi7df08k :sh' ckm klJns Pkm] o;{dgfnd]6, k'/f{rn ljZjljBfnodf k|t't zf]wkq, -ckgflzt_ .

$ k/fu, /fh:j ljz]ifa's, t]if]ca's -@)^(_, gkfn /fli6« sd{rf/L ;a}u7g, lghfdtL ljefuLo ;ldlt, cy{dGqfno, sf7df8f}+.

% /fh:j klqsfsf ljleGg ca'sx?, /fh:j kz'f;g tfnLd s]jb|.

% ljleGg aif{sf cfly{s ;j{lf0fx?, cy{dGqfno .

^ ljleGg aif{sf ahf6 aQmJox?, cy{dGqfno .

eG;f/ ;wf/ tyf cfwlgsLs/0fdf ;zf]wt Sof6f]cle;GwL / g]kfnsf] ;Gbe{

✍ bfdf]b/ /]dL

!= k[7eld Ⅱ

eG;f/ sfo{j]lwsf] ;/nLs/0f / Plss/0f;Fr ;DalGwt ;zf]wt Sof6f] cle;GwL ljZj eG;f/ ;u7gsf ;b:ox?n] ;g\!(&$ df sfof{jogdf NofPsf]klxnf] Sof6f]cle;GwLsf] ;zf]wt ?k xf]. ;g\!(*) / !(() sf]bzsdf ljZj Jofkf/df cfPsf]kl/jt{gnfO{ ;Daf]wg ug{ljZj eG;f/ ;u7gsf]!$ cf}a7sdf ;xefuL !!$ /fi6«?n];zf]wt Sof6f] cle;GwLnfO{;g\!(((h:tdf :jLs[t u/]sf xg\. t/ ;zf]wt Sof6f]cle;GwL sfof{jogdf cfpg cle;GwLdf ;g\!(&# df x:tfIf/ ug]{^! ;b:odWo]$) ;b:on]:jLs[tL hgfpg' kg]{k|jwfg /x]sf]h]# k|ltlqmof /L @))^ b]lv dfq ;zf]wt cle;GwL sfof{jogdf cfPsf] xf]. xfn;Dd () /fi6«? o; cle;GwLsf kIf/fi6«ePsf 5g\. h;df bIIfOf Plzofsf kfls:tfg (1-10-2004), ef/t (3-11-2005), >Lnsf (26-6-2009) / au|nfb]z (27-7-2012) o;sf] kIf/fi6«eO;s]sf 5g\. ;zf]wt Sof6f]cle;GwLdf cfwlgs eG;f/ k|zf;gdf xg'kg]{cfwf/ e'tl;4fGtx? j]lflgs 9u|n];dfjz ug]{k|of; ul/Psf]5 . o;sf/0f o; cle;GwLnfO{@! ;f}ztflAbsf]eG;f/ ;wf/sf]dfu{rqsf]?kdf lng]ul/G5 .

@= ;zf]wt Sof6f]cle;GwLsf]ljsf;qmd Ⅱ

cGt/f{i6«o Jofkf/df rf;f] /fVg] ;a} ;/]sf/jfnfx?n] eG;f/df cGt/f{i6«o :t/df ;/nLs/0f / Ps?ktf sfod ug{Wofg s]lbPt ub}{cfPsf 5g\. o; ljifodf ;+yfut k|To]g # gfe]lj/ !(@# df tTsfIng /fi6«3n]eG;f/ sfo{j]lwsf];/nLs/0f ;DaGwL cle;GwLsf] :j?k k|bfg u/]lv z? ePsf]xf]. To;kl5 eG;f/ ;DaGwL d2fnfO{xjfgf rf6{sf] cGt/f{i6«o Jofkf/ ;u7gsf]:yfkgf ;DaGwL d:of]hfdf ;dfjz ul/of]. oL k|jwfgx?nfO{ #) cS6fa/ !($& df dx;'h tyf Jofkf/ ;DaGwL ;fdfGo ;DemfPtf (GATT) df ;dfjz ul/of]. ;g\!(%) df eG;f/ ;xof]u kl/ifbsf]:yfkgfkl5 eG;f/ ;xof]u kl/ifb -xfnsf]ljZj eG;f/ ;u7g_ sf]:yfkgfsf]p2]Zo g};b:o /fi6«Lr eG;f/ sfo{j]lwdf Ps?ktf sfod ug{/x]sf]lyof]. eG;f/ sfo{j]lwsf]cWoog u/L dfu{bz{s l;4fGtx?sf]klxrfg u¥of]. kl/ifb\sf l;kmfl/;x?n]ljleGg /fi6«?nfO{eG;f/ ;DaGwL P]g sfgL th{df ug{ ;3fof];fy} c:yfoL k7f/L, eG;f/ ;DaGwL cGt/f{i6«o sfuhftx? / kf/jxg ;DaGwL cle;GwLx?sf]

✍ pk– dxflgb]zs, eG;f/ ljefu .

afWofTds dfgb08x?sf]Joj:yfn]eG;f/sf]sfo{jlwnfO{Ps?ktf sfod ug{7'hf]ofubfg lbof]. tyflk ljleGg cle;GwLx?df 5l/Psf kfjwfgx?sf]:yfgdf Ps a[kb / PsLst eG;f/ sfo{jlwsf]cfjZostf dx;", ul/of]. o;sf]kmn:j?k, eG;f/ ;xofu kl/ifbn]!* d]!(&# df hfkfgsf]Soff6fdf æeG;f/ sfo{jlw ;/nLs/0f / Ps?ktf ;DalGw cle;GwLÆ (International Convention on the simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedure) nfO{cgdfpg u/L @% ;]6]a/ !(&$ b]lv sfof{jogdf cfPsf]xf]. h;nfO{ Soff6f]cle;GwLsf ?kdf lrlgG5 . ;g\!(&$ df sfof{jogdf cfPsf]of]cle;GwLnfO{@ efudf ljefhg ul/Psf]lyof]. klxnf]efu cle;GwLsf]dVo cu+sf]?kdf /x]sf]lyof]eg] bf}>f]efudf #(cg';'rLx? /x]sf lyP . klxnf]efusf dfgb08x? ;a};b:ox?sf nflu aGwgsf/L lyP . bf}>f]efusf]k]o]s cg';'rLn]lglZrt eG;f/ sfo{jlwx?nfO{;d6]sf] lyof]/ ;b:ox?sf nflu aGwgsf/L lyPgg\. o; cle;GwLnfO{u/} ;b:o /fi6«/ eG;f/ jf cflys ;3 ;d]tn]uk0f ug{;Sg]kfjwfg lyof]. ;g\!((& sf]hfnfO{Dddf o; cle;GwLdf ^) /fi6«/ ! eG;f/ jf cflys ;3n]x:tfIf/ u/]sf lyP . o; cle;GwLsf] nrsbf/ dfgb08x?n]eG;f/ sfo{jlwdf ;/nLs/0f / Ps?ktf sfod ug{;sfgg\. cGt/f{i6« Jofkf/ Joj;fodf :jrflnt k2ltsf]ljsf;n];g\!(*) sf]bzsdf Jofks kl/jt{gx? b]lvf k/]. eG;f/ kz'f;g ;dlf Psftkm{kl/jlt{ cGt/f{i6« Jofkfl/s ;dbfosf] dfu cg?k zL3|hfFkf; ug{kg]{ afWotf lyof]eg]csf{tkm{k/Dk/fut sfo{? h:tf] /fh:j ;snng, ;fdflhs ;'/lff / cGt/f{i6« ;Demf}tfx?sf]kfngf ug]{st{o klg 5b} lyof]. o;}k[7elbdf, ;g\!(() sf]bzssf]kf/Dedf o; cle;GwLnfO{;zf]wg ug]{ cfjZostf dx;", u/L ;f]cg?ksf kbTgx? ul/of].

Soff6f]cle;GwLsf];'ld kg/fjnf]sg u/L eG;f/sf]lgoGq0fdVL sfo{/ Jofkfl/s ;dbfosf] kl/jlt{ dfuaLr ;Gthg sfod ug]{p2]Zon];zf]wg ug{$ jif{nfUof]h;sf]@^ hg !(((df ;/n / kefjsf/L l;4fGtx?sf];u+fnf]sf]?kdf ;zf]wt Soff6f]cle;GwL tof/ eof]. ;zf]wt Soff6f]cle;GwL klxnf]cle;GwLeGbf ;/rgfTds ?kdf klg kl/dflh{t 5 . o; cle;GwLnfO{;/ntfsf b[i6af6 tLg efudf af8g ;lsG5 . klxnf]efudf cle;GwLsf] dVo cu+sf ?kdf ;Demf}tfsf kfjwfgx? /x]sf 5g\. bf}>f]efudf ;fdfGo cg';'rLx? /x]sf 5g\eg]t}>f]efudf ljz]if cg';'rLx? /x]sf 5g\. ;zf]wt Soff6f]cle;GwLsf cfwf/x?sf] ?kdf sfo{jlwdf Ps?ktf :jrfng, kf/blz{tf, ;/nLs/0f, blIftf, :t/Lotf / lgoGq0f klIfx? /x]sf 5g\/ of]cle;GwLsf]sfof{jog ljZjJofkL eG;f/ sfo{jlwsf]ljsf;df sfz]9uf kbdfl0ft xg]cgdfg ul/Psf]5 .

#= cle;GwLsf]dVo cu+x? M

k|tfjgf (Premble):

k|tfjgfdf cle;GwLdf ;zf]wg p2]Zo, l;4fGtx?, % j6f kl/R5]bdf ;dfj]z ul/Psf @) j6f wf/fx? l6Kk0fLx? ;dfj]z ul/Psf 5g\. 5l/Psf eG;f/ k|sfzfx?n]cGt/f{i6« Jofkf/

/ ;dembf/Ldf cj/fv k¥ofpg] ePsfn] cgalGwt klfn] ;d:of lg/fs/0fdf kpTg ug{ cfjZos ePsf] eG;f/ sfo{jlwdf ;/nLs/0f / Ps?ktf sfod u/L cGt/fli6« ;xof]udf clej[4 ub}{Jofkf/ / ;dembf/LnfO{ kefjsf/L 9u+n]ljsf; ug{] clenfiff k"/f ug{/ eG;f/ lgoGq0fdf sg}lsl;dn] sdL gu/Lsg}ljZj Jofkf/sf] kmf0bf bf]xg ug{ ;lsg] dx;", ;dt u/L o; cle;lGwnfO{ kfl/t ul/Psf] Joxf/f k|ltfjgfdf plNnlvt 5 . o;sf cltl/Qm k|ltfjgfdf eG;f/df ;/nLs/0f / cg?ktf sfod ug{ lgDg & j6f l;4fGt canDag ug{kg{] pNnv ul/Psf]5 .

!= eG;f/ sfo{jlw ;'wf/af6 bIftf / kefjsf/Ltfdf clej[4 ug{ ;'wf/sf sfo{qmdx? lg/Gt/ sfof{jog ug{kg{].

@= eG;f/sf sfo{jlwnfO{ lglZrt, ;fd~h:ok0f{/ kf/bzL{ 9u+n] pkof]u ug{ ;lsg] agfpg'kg{].

#= ;Da4 klfn]eG;f/;DaGwL ;a}cfjZos hfgsf/L k|fKt ug{;Sg] Joj:yf ul/g'kg{].

$= cfwlgs k|jlwx? h:t}hfnvd Joj:yfkg, hfFkf;kl5sf]k/LIf0fdf cfwfl/t lgoGq0f Joj:yf, ;'rgf k|jlwsf]clwstd kpfu ul/gkg{].

%= pkoQmtf cg?k ljleGg /fli6« lgsfox?, cGo eG;f/ kzf;g / Jofkfl/s ;dbfoaLr k/:k/ ;xof]ufTds ;DaGw ljsf; ul/g'kg{].

^= ;fGble{s cGt/fli6« dfgb08sf]kpfu ul/g'kg{].

&= kefljt klfnfO{sfgGbL pkrf/sf];xh kxF8 lbOg'kg{].

kl/R5]b (Paragraph):

dVo cu+sf]wf/f ! df kl/efiff zLif{s cGt{ut !) j6f zAbfjnLsf]kl/efiff lbOPsf]5 . o; kl/efiffdf dVotM cle;GwLdf kpQm dfgb08 (Standard), ;q+md0fsfnLg dfgb08 (Transitional Standard), l;kmfl/; ul/Psf k2ltx? (Recommended Practices), ;fdfGo cg';'rL (General Annex) / cg';'rL (Specific Annex), zAbfjnLx?sf]kl/efiffn]dxTj /fVb5g\. dfgb08 / ;q+md0fsfnLg dfgb08x? sfo{jlwnfO{;/n / cg?ktf sfod ug{] p2]Zon];dfjz ul/Psf / clgjfo{?kdf ckgfpg'kg{]GogGtd dfgb08 xg\. l;kmfl/; ul/Psf k2lt ;DaGwL dfgb08x? eg]sfo{jlwnfO{;/n / Ps?ktf lbg]k|qmofdf jfG5gLo dfgb08sf]>0ffLdf /flvPsf 5g\.

cle;lGwsf]wf/f @ b]lv % ;Dddf cle;GwLsf]bfo/f / ;/rgfsf]ljifo ;dfjz 5 . o;df eG;f/n]ljlzi6, ;q+md0fsfnLg dfgb08x? / l;kmfl/z ul/Psf k2ltx? cle;GwL cg?k nfu"ug{k|ta4tf hgfpgkg{]. /fli6« P]g sfgGbn]j:t'lgoGq0f / lgif]v ug{;Sg]

cle;GwLleq dVo cu+, ;fdfGo cg';'rL / ljzjf cg';'rL /xg] ljzjf cg';'rLleq l;kmfl/z ul/Psf k2ltx? ;dj /xg] cg';'rLdf lbOPsf dfu{sfz{s l6Kk0fLx?sf]sfgGgL x};ot gxg] / ;b:o /fi6«]dfGotf lbPsf ljzjf cg';'rL ;dj cle;GwLsf]c+z dflgg]kfjwfgx? /x]sf 5g\. cle;GwLsf]wf/f ^ / & df cle;GwLsf]Joj:yfkgsf ljifo pNn]v 5 . wf/f * b]lv !& ;Dd cle;GwLsf]cgdfbg kl/qmof, sfof{jog kl/qmof, ljjfb ;dfwfg kl/qmof, ;+zf]wg kl/qmof h:tf Joj:yfx? ;dfj]z ul/Psf 5g\. cle;GwLsf]klxfw/ xg tLgj6f tl/sfx?sf]Joj:yf ul/Psf]5 . klxnf]tl/sfdf sfof{jog ug{cgdfbg ug{gkg]{u/L :jLs[t ug{ bf];|f]df kl5 sfof{jog ug{cgdfbg ug]{u/L :jLs[t ug{ / t];|f]df ;fem} sfof{jog ug]{u/L :jLs[t ug]{u/L :jLs[t ug]{/x]sf 5g\. cle;lGwnfO{:jLs[t /]sf klxfn] ;dfGo cg';'rL clgjfo{?kdf sfof{jog ug{kg]{/ ljzjf dfgb08x?sf xsdf sfof{jog ug{:jLsf/ ul/Psf cg';'rL jf cg';'rLleqsf kl/R5]bsf ljlzi6 dfgb08x?nfO{sfof{jog ug{kg]{5 . ljzjf cg';'rLleqsf l;kmfl/z ul/Psf k2ltx? kl5 nfu"ug]{u/L hfgsf/L lbO{ dNtjL /fVg / pkoQm ;dodf nfu"ug{;lsg]Joj:yf ;dj ul/Psf]5 . ;do;Ldfsf ;DaGwdf ;fdfGo cg';'rLdf /x]sf ljlzi6 dfgb08x? / :jLsf/ ul/Psf ljzjf cg';'rL jf kl/R5]b / l;kmfl/;x? cle;GwL nfu"ePsf]ldltn]#^ dlxgfleq sfof{jogdf Nofpg' kg]{/ ;fdfGo cg';'rLleq /x]sf ;e+md0fsfnLg dfgb08x? eg]^) dlxgfleq sfof{jogdf Nofpg' kg]{kfjwfg 5 . t/, ljzjf kl/l:ytjz tf]lsPsf];dfo;Ldfleq s6}dfgb08 nfu" ug{g;lsPdf ;do;Ldf cufj}Joj:yfkg ;ldltdf cg'/fVw u/L ;do;Ldf a9fpg ;lsg] Joj:yf ul/Psf]5 . wf/f !* b]lv @) ;Dd cle;GwL nfu"xg]cj:yf, cle;GwLsf];u+k / cle;GwLsf];e+Qm /fi6«;3df btf{;DaGwL dfgb08x? /flvPsf 5g\. dfly plNnlvt dfgb08sf cltl/Qm cle;GwLsf]dVo cu+n];Da4 klxfn];fdfGo cg';'rL, ljzjf cg';'rL, cgdfbg, :yug cflb ;DaGwL ;'rgf ;Dk]f0f ug{lgjf{x ug{kg]{bfloTj ;dj ;dfj]z u/]sf] 5 .

;fdfGo cg';'rL (General Annexes):

;+zf]wt Sof]bf] cle;GwLsf] kqdv / aGwgsf/L dfgb08x? ;dfj]z ul/Psf] ;fdfGo cg';'rLleq !) kl/R5]bx? ;dfj]z ul/Psf 5g\. kl/R5]b ! sf];fdfGo l;4fGt cGtu{t tLgj6f ljlzi6 dfgb08 /x]sf 5g\. tL dfgb08x?n]cg';'rLdf pNn]vt kl/efiff, ljlzi6 / ;e+md0fsfnLg dfgb08x? eG;f/ sfo{jlwdf kqpQm ug{kg]{ tL dfgb08x?nfO{;fdfGo efiffdf Pg sfggdf ;dj6g' kg]{/ eG;f/n]Jofkfl/s ;dbfoaLr cfkrfl/s ;DaGwsf] ;+yfut kqaGw ug{kg]{Joj:yf u/]sf 5g\. kl/R5]b @ sf]kl/efiff zLif{s cGtu{t @* zAbfjnLnfO{kl/eflift ul/Psf] 5 . kl/R5]b # df eG;f/ hfFkf; / cGo kl/qmof zLif{s cGtu{t 3f]lf0fstf{dfnj:t'sf]3f]lf0ff, k1fkgkq btf{/ j:t'3f]lf0ffsf]r]shfF, cflwsfl/s JolQmsf nflu ljzjf k|sfzf, j:t'sf]ef]ts k/LIf0f, q6Lk0f{3f]lf0ffdf b08;hfP, dfnj:t' 5f8g]/ dfnj:t'g56fpg]jf gi6 ug]{;DaGwL dfgb08 /x]sf 5g\. kl/R5]b $ df dx;'n / s/ zLif{snfO{tLgj6f pkzLif{sdf ljefhg ul/Psf]5 . klxnf]pk–zLif{s cGt{ut dx;'n

/ s/sf]dNofÍg, ;snng / bflvnf ;DaGwL dfgb08 bf]>f]pkzLif{sdf kl5 dx;'n / s/ eQmfgL ;DaGwL Joj:yf / t]if]pklzif{sdf q6Lj; ;slnt /sd lkmtf{;DaGwL Joj:yf /x]sf 5g\. kl/R5]b % sf];'/lff ;DaGwL dfgb08df eG;f/n]3f]f0ffstf{af6 cfjZos ;'/lf0f lng]ljifonf0{;dl6Psf]5 . kl/R5]b ^ sf]eG;f/ lgoGq0f cGtu{t eG;f/n] lgoGq0f ug{kg]{ To:tf]lgoGq0f hf]lvd Joj:yfkg / hfFkf;kl5sf]nlvf k/LIf0fdf cfwfl/t xgkg]{/ lgoGq0fnf0{ke"fjsf/L agfpg ;'rgf k|jlwsf]clwstd pkof]u ul/gkg]{dfgb08 /x]sf 5g\. kl/R5]b & sf];'rgf k|jlwsf]k|of]u cGtu{t eG;f/n];/n sfo{jlw th{'df u/L eG;f/ / Jofkfl/s ;dbfosf]lxtdf k|of]u ug{;'rgf k|jlwsf]clwstd k|of]u ug{kg]{ ;'rgf k|jlw cGt/f{i6«o dfgb08 cg?k xgkg]{ cfkrfl/s :jLs[tLsf]dfWod ljB'tLo / sfuhftdf cfwfl/t b'j}xgkg]{cflb pnnlv ul/Psf 5g\. kl/R5]b * cGtu{t eG;f/ / t]>f]kIfaLrsf];DaGwsf dfgb08x? /x]sf 5g\. o;df eG;f/df JolQm :jo+jf k|ltlglwdfkm{t sfd ug{;Sg] t]>f]kIfsf]bfloTj ls6fg xgkg]{ t]>f]kIf;Fu sf/f]jf/ ug{ g;lsg]cj:yf eG;f/n]tf]sgkg]{h:tf dfgb08x? /x]sf 5g\. kl/R5]b (df eG;f/sf];'rgf, lg0f{o / cfb]z zLif{s cGtu{t ;DalGwt kIfsf]eG;f/ ;DaGwL hfgsf/Ldf ;xh kxF8 xgkg]{eG;f/ P]g lgod / cfb]zdf ;xfl;g eP ;xh hfgsf/L pknAw u/fpgkg]{hfgsf/L ;xh agfpg ;'rgf k|jlwsf]k|of]u ul/gkg]{ ;DalGwt kIfn]sg}lglZrt ljifodf hfgsf/L lng rfx]df eG;f/n]oyfzL3|pknAw u/fpgkg]{ sfgGgn]ljz]if Joj:yf gu/]df eG;f/n] JolQmut ljj/0f jf uf]o hfgsf/L pknAw u/fpg gxg]{ eG;f/n]lbg];]lfsf]zNs ;]lfsf] nfut cg?k xgkg]{ ;DalGwt JolQmn]lg0f{o dfu u/]df cf}rTo;lxt lnlvt ?kdf pknAw u/fpgkg]{cflb dfgb08 /x]sf 5g\. kl/R5]b\!) df eG;f/ ;DaGwL kg/fj]bg zLif{s cGtu{t kg/fj]bgsf]clwsf/ eG;f/ P]g n];DalGwt JolQmnf0{lbgkg]{ lg0f{osf]cf}rTo cfjZos ePdf ;DalGwtnf0{lnlvt ?kdf pknAw u/fpgkg]{ kf/lDes kg/fj]bgsf];ljwf eG;f/ dfg}/xg]kfjwfg eG;f/ P]g lgoddf xgkg]{ dflyNnf]lgsfodf kg/fj]bg nfUg]Joj:yf P]g lgoddf xgkg]{ kg/fj]bg ug{]oyfl]rt xbDofb ls6fgL xgkg]{cflb /x]sf 5g\.

eG;f/sf sfo{jlwnf0{;/n ug{cTofjZos Go"gtd k|jwfgx?nf0{;fdfGo cg';'rLdf /flvPsf 5g\ / oL ;a}k|jwfgx? aGwgsf/L /x]sf 5g\. ;fdfGo cg';'rLleq ljlzi6 dfgb08 !)* j6f /x]sf 5g\eg];«md0fsfnLg dfgb08x? !# j6f /x]sf 5g\.

ljz]if cg';'rL (Specific Annexes)

;xfl;wt Sof]if]cle;lGwsf]ljz]if cg';'rLx? afWofTds xb}gg\ t/ eG;f/ k|zf;gn] sfo{jlwdf ;/nLs/0f / cg?ktf sfod ug{eg]ljz]if cg';'rLnf0{:jLs[t u/L sfo{jog ub}{hfgkg]{xG5 . ;xfl;wt Sof]if]cle;GwLn]ljz]if cg';'rLx?nf0{!) j6f cg';'rL cGtu{t @% kl/R5]bx?df ;d]]sf]5 . ljz]if cg';'rLdf @$(j6f ljlzi6 dfgb08 /x]sf 5g\. cle;GwLsf]ljz]if cg';'rL A df eG;f/ If]qdf dfnj:t'sf]kljz ;DaGwL dfgb08x?nf0{@ j6f kl/R5]bdf eG;f/df dfnj:t'3f]f0ff ug{k"{k"/f ug{kg]{cfkrfl/stf ;DaGwL dfgb08

/x]sf 5g\. o; cGtu{ eG;f/ lfq]df dfnj:t' /fVg]:yfg olsg xg]kg]{ 9'jfgLstf{sf] bfloTj, eG;f/df sfuhft k|z ug{kg]{ cflb ljifox? ;dfj]z ul/Psf 5g\. bf]>f] kl/R5]bdf eG;f/df dfnj:t' /fVg]; DaGWL dfgb08x? ;dfj]z 5g\. o;df dfnj:t' /fVg cfjZos sfuhft, Joj:yfkg, cjlw, lalu|P/ cfPsf ;fdfg x6fpg]h:tf Joj:yf /x]sf 5g\. cg';"rL B df k7f/L ; DaGWL dfgb08 /x]sf 5g\ h;df # kl/R5]bx? 5g\. klxnf] kl/R5]b cfGtl/s vktsf nflu k7f/L ; DaGWL dfgb08x? ; DalGwt 5 . bf]>f]kl/R5]bdf kg] k7f/L ; DaGWL dfgb08x? ;dfj]z 5g\. kl/R5]b # df s/ dx;'n 56; DaGWL dfgb08x? /x]sf 5g\ h;df o:tf 56x?nfO{sfg"gn]lglZrt ug{kg]{ Joj:yf /x]sf]5 . o;}zLif{sdf 56sf nflu l;kmfl/z ul/Psf]k2lt ;dlt ;dl6Psf]5 . cg';"rL * df lgsf;L ; DaGWL dfgb08 /x]sf]5, h;df /x]sf]Ps dfgb08 cg';f/ dfu ug{;lsb5g . cg';"rL D df eG;f/ ufpbfd / s/d$t lfq ; DaGWL @ j6f kl/R5]b /x]sf 5g\. kl/R5]b ! df lghL / ;fj{hlgs ufpbfdsf]Joj:yf, Joj:yfkg, ufpbfd bflvnf, cjwL :jfldTj kl/jt{g cflb dfgb08x? /x]sf 5g\. egf{kl/R5]b @ df s/d"Qm lfq :yfkgf, kljz, ;'/lff, k|zf]wg, vkt, cjwL, :jfldTj kl/jt{g, :yfgfGt/0f dx;'n u0fgf ; DaGWfL Joj:yf ;dfj]z 5g\. cg';"rL E sf]klxnf] kl/R5]bdf eG;f/ kf/jxg, bf]>f]kl/R5]bdf dfnj:t'sf]cfjfudg (Transshipment) / t]if]kl/R5]bdf eG;f/ lfq]leq dfnj:t'sf]cfjfudg ; DaGWL Joj:yf 5g\. cg';"rL F sf]$ kl/R5]bdWo]klxnf]kl/R5]bdf cfGtl/s k|zf]wg zLif{s cGtu{t lgsf;Lsf nflu ckgfpg' kg]{ Joj:yf, h:t}M k|zf]wgsf]lfq], sfg"gL Joj:yf, ;dofjlw, lgsf;L ; DaGWL klfx? ;dlt6Psf 5g\. bf]>f]kl/R5]bdf c:yfoL k7f/LkI5 lgsf;L ug{ckgfpgkg]{ sfo{jlwx? ;dfj]z ul/Psf 5g\. t]>f]kl/R5]bdf s/lkmtf{ DaGWfL Joj:yf sfg"gdf ul/gkg]{ nufotdf dfgb08x? ;dfj]z ul/Psf 5g\ eg]rfyf]kl/R5]bdf cfGtl/s vktsf nflu k|zf]wg ul/g] sfo{jlw ;dlt6Psf]5 . cg';"rL G df c:yfoL k7f/Lsf dfgb08x? pNn]vt 5g\. cg';"rL H df eG;f/sf]P]g, sfg"g pNn3e+sf]ljifo kl/eflift xg]kg]{ ;hfo / hkmt ; DaGWL sfo{jlw tf]lsg' kg]{cflb dfgb08x? ;dfj]z ul/Psf 5g\. cg';"rL J sf $ kl/R5]bx?df ofq'; DaGWfL, xhfs kf/jxg; DaGWL, oftfoftsf ;fwgsf]Jofkfl/s cfjthfjt ; DaGWL, ofq' tyf oftfoftsf ;fwgx?n]kpfu ug{]; fdu|sf]e08f/ ; DaGWL / p4f/sf dfnj:tx?; DaGWfL Joj:yfx? ;dfj]z ul/Psf 5g\. cg';"rL K df pTklQsf]lgod, pTklQsf]kpdf0f / pTklQsf] kpdf0fkqsf]lgoGq0f ; DaGWL dfgb08x?nfO{tLg kl/R5]bdf ljefhg u/L ;dfj]z ul/Psf] 5 .

;+zf]wt Sof6f]cle;GWLsf];lDdngaf6 g]kfnnfO{xg';Sg]kmfObf M

- g]kfnsf]eG;f/ k|zf;gsf k2ltx? klg cGt/f{li6«o dfgb08 cg?k ePsf]kpdf0ft xg]5 . o;n]cGt/f{li6«o:t/df ;sf/fTds k|efj kfg{]cj:yf 5 .
- /fli6«o tyf cGt/f{li6«o Jofj;foL / ;/f]sf/jfnfx?nfO{g]kfn ;/sf/n]oxfF8f eG;f/ k|zf;g ;lfd / cfwlgs eG;f/ k|zf;g /x]sf]k[ofel!t lbg ;lsG5 / o;af6 sg}

klg ks]sf/sf]a}w Jofkf/nfO{k|]];fxg lbg ;lsg]5 .

- g]kfndf jb]lzs nufgL cfslif{t ug{;xof]u k'Ug]5 . clxn]cfP/ ljZj Jofkf/ ;u7g nufot c:t/f]i6« ;3 ;+yfx?n]hf/L ug]{ Trade Policy Review nufotsf clen]v jf k|tj]bgx?df e:;f/ k|z:f;gsf]:t/ dfkg ug{;d]t ;b:o /fi6«;+f]wt Sof]6f] cle;:wLsf]kIf /fi6«eP gePsf]xg]{ul/Psf]5 . t;y{ ;+f]wt Sof]6f]cle;:wLsf] kIf /fi6«xF8f g]kfnsf]e:;f/ k|qmofx? c:t/f]i6« dfgb08 cg'?k ePsf]egL "Brand Status" kfpg]5 .

- ;+f]wt Sof]6f]cle;:wLsf]kIf /fi6«ePsf]cj:yfdf dfq ljZj e:;f/ ;u7gsf] ;+f]wt Sof]6f] cle;:wLsf] Joj:yfkg ;ldltdf ;qmLo ;xefuL xg kfO{g] x:5 h;af6 gofF dfgb08 tof/ ug{jf dfgb08sf]JofVof ug]{ df}sf g]kfnn]kfpg]5 .

- ;+f]wt Sof]6f]cle;:wL kIf /fi6«ePsf]cj:yfdf ljZj Jofkf/ ;u7gn]ljsf; ug]{ dfgb08x? klg ;+f]wt Sof]6f]cle;:wLsf dfgb08 cg'sh u/fpg ;xh xg]5 . ;fy} l4klfLo / axklfLo Jofkf/ aftf]df sltko ;+j]bgzLn ljifoj:tdf ;+f]wt Sof]6f] cl;:wLsf dfgb08 / dfu{bz{gsf cfwf/df ;Demf}tf ug{;xh xg]5 .

- ;+f]wt Sof]6f]cle;:wLsf]kIf /fi6«xF8fsf]cj:yfdf g]kfnsf]e:;f/ k|z:f;gsf] lfdtf clej[4 ug{ljZj e:;f/ ;u7g / c:go l4klfLo Pj+axklfLo ;xof]u x? k|fKt xg] ;Defjgf a9L5 . ;fy} o;af6 e:;f/ k|z:f;gsf] ;'wf/ tyf cfwlgsLs/0fsf k|qmofdf ul/Psf ;'wf/x?;d]t c:t/f]i6« dfgb08 cg'?k xg]k|ofel'tlbg ;lsg] / eljiodf ;'wf/sf sfo{qmd th{df ug{;d]t ;+f]wt Sof]6f]cle;:wLsf]dfgb08n] dfu{bz{g ug]{5g\.

- ;+f]wt Sof]6f]cle;:wLsf dfgb08x? h:t}M :jrfng k|qmofsf]cjnDag, hf]lvd Joj:yfkgsf]cjnDag, cu|d ;'rgf k|bfg ug]{ k|fjwfgn]e:;f/sf]hfF8kf;nfO{ z'3|tf lbg]5 . o;af6 e:;f/ k|z:f;gn];'ldt >f]taf6 clwstd sfo{;Dkfbg ug{ ;Sg]5 eg]Joj;fo:x?sf]k|tikwf{ds lfdtf clej[4 ug{;xof]u k'Ug]5 .

- ;+f]wt Sof]6f]cle;:wLsf dfgb08sf]sfof{jogaf6 /fhZj j[4 xg]\ cfoftsf] sf/f]af/ vr{36g]eO{s/sf]bfo/fdf j[4 xg]\ Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0faf6 rf/L k7f/Laf6 ;+flnt Joj;fo lg?T;flxt xg]/ hfF8kf;kl5sf]k/LIf0f h:tf k|fjwfgn]/fh:jdf j[4 xg]\ ;Defjgf 5 .

- ;+f]wt Sof]6f]cle;:wLsf dfgb08x?dWo]e:;f/–Joj;foL ;femf]bf/L, kf/bz{L{tf, kg/fj]bg h:tf k|fjwfgx?n]k|oIf ljb]zL nufgLdf a[4 ub}/ Joj;fonfO{k|tikwL{

agfpg] cj:yf 5 . Joj;foLx?n] nufgLsf] cj;/x?sf] dNofÍg ubf{ eG;f/sf klqmofx? slt ;/n / ;lfd 5g eGg]cfwf/df ug]u/]sf 5g\. cfBfljus dfnj:tLx? pTkfbg ug{ dlt sRrf kbfy{jf cw{of/L j:tLx?n] k6s k6s eG;f/ ljGb' jf/ kf/ ug{ kg]{ cj:yf /xg] ePsfn] klg ;zflwt Soffof] cle;GwLsf dfgb08x?n] cfBfljusLs/0fnfO{;dlt ;xofu k¥ofpg]5g\.

- ;zflwt Soffof] cle;GwLsf dfgb08 h:t}hfljvddf cfwfl/t hfFkf; k|ffnL, ;'rgf cfbfg kbfg h:tf dfgb08 sfof{jog ubf{cflys{ nfe afx]s ;dfhsf];=lf0f ug]{ eG;f/ kzf;gn] ;'/lffnfO{ce= ;bf ug{ Sg] cjw dfnj:tLsf] k7f/L lgoGq0faf6 dfgjLo :jf:Yonf0{k|lt/lff ug{;3fp k'Ug]cj:yf 5 .

- kf/bzL{eG;f/ klqmofx?sf] cjnDag xg uO{eG;f/ kzf;gdf ;bfrfl/tfdf ;dlt clej[4 xg]5 .

- ;zflwt Soffof] cle;GwLsf dfgb08sf] sfof{jogaf6 ljZj eG;f/ ;u7gsf cGo dfgb08x? h:t}M Customs in 21st Century, WCO SAFE Framework of Standard, Authorized Economic Operator / ljZj Jofkf/ ;u7gsf]Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f dfgb08 sfof{jog ug{klg dfu{bzg{ kf|lt xg ;Sg]cj:yf 5 .

rGbf}tL M

;zflwt Soffof] cle;GwLsf] klf /fi6«aGbf gkfnnfO{w/}kmfObf xgg}bljvPsf]5 tyflk o;sf] klf /fi6«aGg' k"{ul/gkg[klfdf Wofg glbbf s}g rGbf}tLx? klg cfpg]ub{5g\. vf;u/L lglZrt ;dofjwLleq eG;f/ Pgg / lgodfjnLnfO{;zflwg ul/g' kg[sfo{Tolt ;xh bljvbg . o;sf] cltl/Qm ;/fsf/jfnfx?nfO{o; cjwf/0ff k|lt rGbf}tLsf] clej[4sf] sfof{nfO{klg rGbf}tLs}?kdf lng' pkoQm xG5 . ;fy} sGg}klg gjLg cjwf/0ffnfO{ :jLsfg[cft'/tfsf];fy;fy}o;sf cj;/, rGbf}tL / ;fdcg?ksf] efjL sfof{bzf to ug{ g;lsg'csf[bvb klfsf]kg/fj[Q xg ;Sg]bvb ;efjgf klg ljBdfg /xg ;S5g\.

pk;xf/ M

ljZj eG;f/ ;u7gsf ;b:ox?n] eG;f/ sfo{jlwsf] ;/nLs/0f / Plss/0fsf] nflu sfof{jogdf NofPsf] ;fem cjwf/0ff ;zflwt Soffof] cle;GwLsf] cfjWbtfn] gkfnsf] eG;f/ ;'wf/sf ;fdlos kbf;x?nfO{yk ult lbg kSs}klg ;xfos aGg] g}5 . gkfnsf]eG;f/ kzf;gsf k2ltx? klg cGt/fi6«dfgb08 cg?k agfpg, gkfndf jb]zs nufgL cfslif{ ug{kf/bzL{eG;f/ klqmofx?sf] cjnDag ug{Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0faf6 rf/L k7f/Laf6 ;+flnt Joj;fo lg?Tflxt u/fpg ;zflwt Soffof]cle;GwLsf]klf /fi6«aGbf xg ;Sg];efljt ;an klfx? xg\. To:t}o;sf sfxL rGbf}tLx? klg /xg]5g\. o;y{cj;/sf]

cTolws pkof]u ug{]/ r'gf}tLnfO{Go'gLs/0f ug{]p2]Zojf6 ;+f]wt Sof6f]cle;GwLsf]klf /fi6«aGg]/ g]kfnsf]eG;f/ k|ffnLnfO{cfwlgstf tk|{pGdv u/fpg tyf g]kfnsf]eG;f/ k|zf;gnfO{ljZj eG;f/ k|zf;gsf]jftfj/0f cg'sh agfpg ;+f]wt Sof6f]cle;GwLsf] klf /fi6«aGg]sfo{Pp6f ;fy{s k|of; x'g ;Sb5 .

;Gbe{;fdu|L M

- bfxfn, Zofdk|;fb -k|t't stf{, eG;f/ ;'wf/ tyf cfwlgsLs/0fsf]dfu{rqsf ?kdf /x]sf]ljZj Jofkf/ ;+7g;F ;Da4 ;b:o /fi6«?af6 k|tkflbt ;+f]wt Sof6f] cle;GwLsf]g]kfn klf/fi6«g]; DaGwL cjwf/0ffkqsf]d:of}bf

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✍ lzj/fd Gofkfg]

;f/fz ⦀

ljZjJofkLs/0f Pj+cflys pbf/Ls/0fsf]gLlt cjnDjgjf6 dh'ssf]jfl0fHo lfqdf gLltut Pj+;/rgfut kl/jt{gx? xb}cfPsf 5g\. ljZj Jofkf/ ;u7g -WTO_, ;fkm6f -SAFTA_, ljd:6s -BIMSTEC_ h:tf Jofkf/nfO{ jn k'/ofpg] cGt/fli6« ;yfx?;u cfj4 eO;s]sf sf/0f ;dt dh'ssf]Jofkf/df qmlds ;wf/ xb}hfg]ck]lff :jefljs xf]. jfl0fHosf lfqdf ePsf kz:t gLltut Pj+;/rgfut ;wf/sf thgfdf ;yfut Pj+k4ltut ;wf/sf ;fy}Go"gtd k'jf{wf/sf]ljsf; xg'g;s]sf sf/0f dh'ssf]Jofkf/ lfqdf ck]lft ;wf/ cfpg ;s]sf]5g\. ljut s]xLjif{tf Jofkf/ 3f6fdf ePsf]lg/Gt/ j[4n];dt o; tYonfO{kli6 u/]sf]5. sh jb]lzs Jofkf/df lgof{tsf]cz !@=$ k|ltzt tyf cfoftsf] cz *&=^ k|ltzt /x]sf]cj:yf ;fy}cflys jif{@)^(.&) sf]klxnf]cf7 dlxgfdfdfq Jofkf/ 3f6f @%=% k|ltztn]j[4 eO{?=#)(cj{%% s/]8 k"Gg'sf]cj:yfn]dh'ssf]Jofkf/ 3f6f qmdz⦀ rgf}tkO{f{xb}uPsf]b]lvPsf] 5. dh'ssf]jfl0fHo lfqnfO{pbf/, k|lt:kwL{/ jhf/fqdv jgfO{qmdz⦀ cy{Gqdf o;sf]ofqubfgnfO{dhj't u/fpg]p2]Zo ;lxt jfl0fHo gLlt, PsLs[t Jofkf/ /0fgLlt, cfBfhus Pj+cfkl't{gLltx? sfof{jogdf /x]sf 5g\. jfl0fHo lfqdf ePsf sdhf/Lx? ;fy}kl/jlt{t ;Gbe{cg'sh cfjZos k'jf{wf/ tof/ ug[p2]Zo ;lxt cfPsf o:tf gLltut ;wf/sf]efjgf cg'?k lghL Pj+u}/;/sf/L lfqsf];xsfo{nfO{ ;bp ug{g;Sbf jfl0fHo lfqjf6 ck]lft pknlJw xfl;n xg ;s]sf]5g\. dh'ssf]sdhf/ /fhgLlts cj:yfsf sf/0f sdhf/ ePsf]kz:f;lgs ;/rgf Pj ;du|k4ltjf6 cGtl/s Pj+jfxL Jofkfl/s lfqdf ;dt k|ltsh k|efj k/]sf]5. dh't ⦀ Jofkfl/s lfqsf nflu cfjZos Go"gtd k'jf{wf/x? ;lglZrt ug{g;lsPsf] Jofkfl/s lfq ;'lift / ;lglZrt xg g;s]sf] lghL Pj+u}/;/sf/L lfqsf];«Ugtf sdhf/ ePsf] cGt//fli6« k|ltj4tf cg'?ksf ;yfut ;wf/df cu|;/ xg g;lsPsf]h:tf ;d:ofx?sf sf/0f dh'ssf]Jofkf/ 3f6fdf ;wf/ ug{;lsPsf]5g\. o; ;Gbe{df cfBfhus Pj+ofkfl/s lfqsf]ljsf;sf nflu cfjZos Go"gtd k'jf{wf/sf]ljsf;df ;/sf/n]lhDdtf/L lng];fy}lghL Pj+u}/;/sf/L lfqsf];«Ugtf j[4 u/L j9bf]Jofkf/ 3f6f 36fpg h?/L ePsf]5.

✍ pk–;lrj, ;fdfGo kz:f;g dGqfno, l;xb/af/.

k[7eltd

sdkklg dh'ssf]cflys tyf ;fdflhs ljsf;df jflOfHo lfqsf]eltdsf dxTjk0f{/xsf] x65 . gkfn b0{7'hf /fi6x? rLg tyf ef/tsf]jLrdf cjl:yt /xsfh]gkfndf pTkfbg xg;Sg] j:t'x?sf nflu oL b0{ljzfn hg;Wof ePsf dh'sx? d'Vo jhf/ xg;Sg] b]vPsf 5g\. l5d]sL dh'sx?sf ;fy}ljZjsf c6o dh'sx?df ;d]t gkfnL j:t' tyf ;Jfx?sf]dfu /xsf sf/0f u0f:t/Lo j:t'sf nflu jhf/sf]cefj /xsf]5g . t/ ljZj Jofkf/ ;u7gsf];b:osf xs;otn]ljZjsf]Jofkf/ kl|t:kwf{n];fngf u/sf rgf}tx? ;fdgf ugkg{]jfWotf ePsf sf/0f ljZj Jofkf/ lfqdf ePsf]ljsf; Pj+kl|t:kwf{n]jhf/ qmdzM hl6n / rgf}tk0f{xb}uPsf]5 . ljZj Jofkf/ ;u7gsf]gLlt, /0fgLlt tyf dfkb08n] gkfnh:tf]ljsf;fdv dh'sx?sf nflu ljZj Jofkf/ ;xh / ;lglZrt eg]5g . o; kl/k]odf dh'ssf] Jofkfl/s lfqnfO{ kl|t:klw{ ljZj;lgo, lj:tl|t Pj+ljZjJofkL u/fpgsf nflu dh'sn]cjnDjg u/sf]vNnf tyf jhf/fdv cflys gLltsf]sfof{jogjf6 jflOfHo lfqdf ;/rgfut / gLltut kl/jt{g xb}cfPsf 5g\. jflOfHo lfqnfO{dh'ssf] cflys ljsf;sf]d'Vo cfwf/sf ?kdf :jLsfl/Psf]ePtfklg o; lfqdf ePsf gLltut Pj+ ;/rgfut ;'wf/jf6 cflys ljsf;df ck]ffsl|t ofqubfg k'Ug ;s}sf]5g . o;sf]d'Vo sf/0fdf cfBfl|us cu|/ k[7 c6t/ ;Djc6wsf]sdL, cf6tl/s ;fl|tx?sf]sd pkofqu / cfBfl|us ultljlwdf >dsf];3gtf xg g;Sg' Jofkfl/s lfqnfO{s[if, pBfqu, ko{6g h:tf cflys ljsf;sf lbuf]lfqx?nfO{c6t/;DjlGwt u/fpg g;lsg' tyf k'/f{vf/ Pj+c6o kz'f;lgs cfwf/x? sdhf/ xg'cflb /xsf 5g\.

dh'sdf /fhuf/Lsf cj;/x? kof{t gePsf sf/0f j9L pTkfbgzLn o'jf hgzlQm /fhuf/Lsf nflu ljbzLg]qmd j9b}uPsf]5 . cfo tyf /fhuf/Lsf]cj;/df j[4, :yfgLo pTkfbgsf]kj4{g Pj+oj;foLs/0f, :yfgLo >dzlQm / ;Lksf];/lf0f / kl/rfng, s[if Pj+ pBfqu lfqsf];dfgf6t/ ljsf;, c6t//fli6b jhf/df gkfnL j:t'/ ;Jfsf]klxrfg, kxF / lj:tf/ h:tf ljljw klfdf dxTjk0f{ofqubfg k'Ug;Sg]xbf Jofkf/nfO{cflys ljsf;sf] dxTjk0f{cu+sf ?kdf lnO6 5 . t/ Jofkf/ lfqsf]/fli6a cy{6qdf dh'kjfxLs/0f xg ;s}sf]5g . gkfnsf]jb]zs Jofkf/df cfoftsf]thgfdf lgof{t sd e0{x/s jif{ Jofkf/ 3f6f j9b}uPsf]5 . o;jf6 zf]wgf6t/ l:yltdf ;d]t kl|tsh'c;/k/sf]5 . Jofkfl/s lfqsf];d;fdlos ;'wf/ Pj+kl|t:kwf{ds lfdtf j[4 u/L jfxb jhf/nfO{lj:tf/ ug{sf nflu ljZj Jofkf/ ;u7g -World Trade Organization_ sf];fy}bllf0f Plzofn L :jt6q Jofkf/ lfqu -SAFTA_ tyf ljd:6s -BIMSTEC_ h:tf ;+yfx?df kj]z u/sf sf/0fjf6 dh'ssf]jhf/ kx'+nfO{lj:tf/ u/sf]ePtfklg bz'sf]cl:y/ /fhgLlts kl/jz', w/ftnsf]cj:yf Pj+pTkfbgsf ;fl|t / ;fwg;u+ plrt kl|jlw, blf hgzlQm Pj+nufgLsf] ;efhg u/L lgof{t kj4{g ug{;lsPsf] 5g . jflOfHo lfqdf ePsf]gLltut Pj+;/rgfut ;'wf/sf thgfdf pknlJw sd ePsf sf/0f o;lfqjf6 dh'ssf];du|cflys ljsf;sf 7fl] ofqubfg k'Ug ;s}sf]5g . kl|t:kwf{ds nfe ePsf lgof{t h6o j:t'x?sf]klxrfg / ljsf;

u/L jhf/ kx'+sf]nfe k|Kt ug{h?/L ePsf]5 . o; ;Gbe{df Jofkf/nfO{cflys ljsf;sf] ;+ufxssf ?kdf /fli6«o cy{tGq / ljsf; of]hgfdf dfkb|fxLs/0f ub}:jb|zL pTkfbgnfO{ ljZj jhf/df u0f:t/Lo / k|lt:kwL{jgfO{lgsf;L Jofkf/ lgb|zt cflys j[4 xfl;n ug{]kl{ kpf;x? s]jb|lt xg'h?/L ePsf]5 .

Jofkf/sf]dfWodbf l:ylt M

ljut Ps bzsotf dfkb'ssf] Jofkfl/s lfqmnfO{ cflys ljsf;sf] d'Vo cfwf/sf ?kdf ljsf; ug{]kpf; xb}cfPsf]5 . ljZj Jofkf/df ;xhLs/0f Pj+jhf/ ;xh k|fKt ug{ nflu cGt/fli6«o ;+:yfx?;+usf] cfj4tf ;fy} cGt/fli6«o Jofkf/ gLlt, dfkb08 tyf /0fgLlt cg'?k dfkb'ssf] Jofkf/ gLlt, of]hgf, /0fgLlts Pj+;+:yfut ;'wf/sf kpf;x? xb}cfPsf 5g\ . ljZj Jofkf/ ;a}u7gdf k|j[lz, SAFTA/BIMSTEC h:tf lfqmLo Jofkf/ k|ffnL;Dd ug{sf] cfa4tf, låkIfLo Jofkf/ lfqmsf]lj:tf/ Pjd\Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0fdfkm{t k|lt:kwf{ds lfdtf / thgfTds nfesf]vf]hL, cfGtl/s pTkfbg clej[4, ahf/ tyf j:t'ljljlws/0f u/L Jofkf/nfO{ ;b]lzsf ug{]kpf; ul/Psf]5 . gofF Pj+;'wfl/Psf] gLltsf ?kdf jfl0fHo gLlt, @)^% sf ;fy} g]kfn Jofkf/ PsLs[t /0fgLlt, @)!) tof/ u/L sfof{jogdf NofOPsf]5 . g]kfn Jofkf/ PsLs[t /0fgLlt, @)!) n]lvPsf] u/]sf j:tX?sf] pTkfbg j[4, dWo clej[4sf ;fy} lgof{t kl4g\sf sfo{qmdx? ;/sf/L tyf lghL lfqm ;d]tsf] ;dGjodf ;~rfng ul/Psf 5g\ . klZdgf, lrof tyf skmL nufot g]kfnL j:tX?sf] ;fdflxs 6fpFdfs{ btf{ z?jft, lgof{tofTo j:tX?sf] u0f:t/ k/LIf0f / kdf0fLs/0fsf nflu xfn /]sf kpf]uzfnfx?sf] u0f:t/ ;'wf/sf ;fy} lgof{t nfO{kl4g ug{gub kf]if0fx?sf] Joj:yfnfO{ ;/nLs/0f / yk kefjsf/L agfOPsf]5 .

dfkb'ssf] nfdf] /fhgLlts cl:y/tf Pj+o;jf6 k|zf;lgs Pj+k'/fWof/ ljsf;df k/]sf] gsf/fTds kefjsf sf/0f pBfu, jfl0fHo, pTkfbgsf cGo lfqmdf cfjZos Gofo'td k'/fWof/x? dhj{t xg ;s]sf 5}gg\ . pTkfbgsf lfqmdf nufgLsf j[Qt cfof]hgfx? sfof{jogdf cfpg ;s]sf 5}gg\ . ljZjJofkLs/0f / cflys pbf/Ls/0f ;Dd;DdpBfu Pj+jfl0fHo lfqm Joj:yfkg ;dli6ut cflys gLltsf]dxTjk0f{lx:;f aGb}uPsf]xfnsf]l:yltdf dfkb'ssf] lgof{t Jofkf/sf]bfFfdf cfoft pRr /xg'/ eQmfg ;Gthgsf]d'Vo cfwf/ ljk|f0f cfkl|fx xghfa]fXo lfqm Aoj:yfkg r}gf}Lk0f{xDd}uPsf]5 . j:tsf]pTkfbg, kl4g\ tyf lgof{t sfof{df vf;}kl|lt ug{g;s]sf sf/0f j:t'Jofkf/df 3f6f j9b}uPsf]5 . dfht M lgof{tsf] thgfdf cfoftsf]j[4b/ pRr /x]sf sf/0f of]hgf:of ceO hl6n xb}uPsf]5 . o;}sf] kl/0ffd :j¿k cflys jif{@)%(÷^) df Jofkf/ 3f6f sh ufx{Yf pTkfbgsf]!% k|ltzt /x]sf]df cflys jif{@)^*÷^(df sl/j @% k|ltzt kU]sf]5 . cflys jif{@)%(÷^) df sh ufx{Yf pTkfbgsf]!) k|ltzt /x]sf] lgof{t Jofkf/ cflys jif{@)^*÷^(df $=* k|ltztdf cfh{g kU]sf]5 . cfoft Jofkf/sf]sh ufx{Yf pTkfbg;Dd sf]cgkft cflys jif{

@)%(÷^) df @% k|tzt /x]sf]df cfly{s jif{@)^*÷^(df @(k|tzt klu;s]sf]5 . j]bzs Jofkf/sf]jt{dfg cj:yf cfsng ubf{of]cj:yf ce|m sl7gk0f{xb}uPsf]b]lvG5 . cfly{s jif{@)^(÷&) sf]cf7 dlxgf;Dddf sh j:t'lgof{t %=) k|tztn]j[4 e0{?= %! ca{! s/f8 ku]sf]5 . cl3Nnf]jif{sf];fy{L cj:wdf o:tf]lgof{t !$=! k|tztn]j[4 e0{?= $* ca{%^ s/f8 /x]sf]lyof] . j]bzs Jofkf/df lgof{tsf]cz+ !@=$ k|tzt / cfoftsf]cz+ *&=^ k|tzt /x]sf]5 . ;fy}cfly{s jif{@)^*÷^(sf]kl/d cf7 dlxgfdf sh j:t'lgof{t dW|o]ef/ttk{sf]lgof{t cl3Nnf]jif{sf]cf7 dlxgfsf]!$=% k|tzt j[4sf] thgfdf @=) k|tztn]dfq a[4 ePsf]5 . To:t}cGo dh'stk{sf]lgof{t cl3Nnf]jif{sf] ;fy{L cj:w;Dddf !#=% k|tztn]a9]sf]thgfdf ;dLIff cj:wdf !!=@ k|tztn]j[4 ePsf] 5 . cfly{s jif{@)^(÷&) sf]cf7 dlxgfdf sh j:t'cfoft @@=! k|tztn]a9]/ ?= #^) ca{%^ s/f8 ku]sf]5 . cl3Nnf]jif{sf];fy{L cj:wdf o:tf]cfoft !^=^ k|tztn]j[4 e0{ ?= @(% ca{@$ s/f8 /x]sf]lyof] . pTkfbg nfut nufotsf sf/0fn]dh'ssf]j:t'sf] pTkfbg, kl/4{g tyf lgof{t sfo{df 7f]; kl/lt xfl;n xg ;s]sf]5}g . o;sf sf/0f j:t' Jofkf/df 3f6f Jofxf]b]{cfPsf]cj:yf ePtfklg pNn]lvo ?kdf k|fKt e}/x]sf]ljk]lf0f cfosf sf/0f ljut Ps bzsotf rfn'vftf cf};tdf jrt /x]sf sf/0f cfly{s ;+rfngdf tTsfn ;d:of gePsf]cj:yf /x]sf]5 . dh'ssf]a9\bf]cGt/f{i6«o Jofkf/ 3f6f kl/v rgf}Lsf] ?kdf /x]sf]5 . cf}Bf]lus ;'/lIffsf]sdhf/ ca:yf, c;xh >d ;DaGw, cl:y/ /fhgLlts ca:yf / ljB't\cfkl't{sf]sdLsf sf/0f ck]lIft nufgL Pjd\Jofkf/–d}gL jftfj/0f ljsf; xg ;s]sf]5}g . o;sf clt l/Qm lgsf;LhGo pBf]ux?nfO{pTkfbgdh'ns cfly{s lf]lx? -s[lif, jg, ko{6g cflb_ ;+= PsLs[t ug{g;Sg', clwsf+z lgof{tof]lo j:tX? cfoftt sRrf kbfy{df cfwfl/t xg', lgsf;LnfO{6]lf kl/g]u/L kof{t dfqfdf ef}lts k'/f{vf/sf]ljsf; xg g;Sg' Pjd\ePsf k'/f{vf/x? klg k0f{pkof]udf cfpg g;Sg' / kl/v lgsf;LhGo pTkfbgx?sf]lglZrt dfkb08cg';f/sf]u0f:t/ sfod tyf ;fy{sf]kl/lf0fs/0fsf];+yfut lfdtf cGt/f{i6«o dfkb08 cg?k xg g;Sg' jfl0fHo lf]lsf kl/v ;d:ofsf ?kdf b]lvPsf 5g\ . ;fy};Lldt j:t'tyf ahf/df dfq gkfnL pTkfbg s]Gbt xg ku]sf]5 . ;]lf Jofkf/ / af}4s ;DklQ Jofkf/ kl/4{gdf gLltut / ;+yfut hl6ntf sfod /xg'klg o; lf]lsf ;d:ofx? xg\ .

Jofkf/ 3f6f lgoGq0f xg g;Sg'sf sf/0fx?M

ljut Ps bzsotf dh'ssf]Jofkf/ 3f6fdf ;'wf/ cfpg ;s]sf]5}g . ljZj Jofkf/sf nflu ;xh jftfj/0f sfod ePsf]ePtfklg dh'ssf]df}nbf pTkfbg lfdtf Pj+u0f:t/ sdhf/ ePsf sf/0f Jofkfl/s cj;/x?sf]plrt pkof]u xg ;s]sf]5}g . zflGt ;'/lIffsf]sdhf/ cj:yfsf sf/0f ljut Ps bzsotf pTkfbgsf jfxb 7'nf nufgL lelqg ;s]sf]5}g . ;fy} cfGtl/s nufgL ;d]tnfO{cfsif{0f ug{;lsPsf]5}g . c;xh >d ;DjGw / phf{sf]Go'g

pknJwtf dh'ssf]cfBfjus Pj+Jofkfl/s lfqjsf]dVo ;d:of ePsf]5 . ;fy}cGt/fli6«o Jofkf/df ;+VUgtf j[4 ub}{nfgsf nflu cfjZos cWoog cg';Gwfgx? h:t}dhbf cfGtl/s lfdtf, cGt//fli6«o lfqjdf ePsf]dfhbf k|lt:kwf{ds cj:yf, dh'ssf]pTkfbg cg';f/ ljZj jhf/df ePsf]jf xg;Sg]dfusf ljifox?df cWoog xg g;s]sf]sf/0f eljiodf j}]zs Jofkf/nfO{s;/L cuf8L j9fpg]eGg];DjGwdf pkoQm ;fr / /0fgLlt tof/ ug{ ;lsPsf]5}g . o; ;Gbe{df jt{dfgdf dh'ssf]Jofkf/ 3f6f lgoGq0f xg g;Sg'sf kqdv sf/0fx? lgDgfg';f/ /x]sf]b]lvPsf 5g\W

- ljZj jhf/df thgfTds nfe xfl;n ug{Sg]s[if tyf h8Lj6LhGo / x:tsnfsf j:tX? lgof{t ug[tyf b]zut / j:tut Jofkf/ ljljlws/0f xg g;s]sf]
- kqdv lgsf;LhGo pTkfbgsf]u0f:t/ sd ePsf]
- lgsf;L kqj4{gsf nflu ljz]if j:t'-Niche Product_ sf]:ki6 klxrfg ug{g;lsPsf]
- nufgL Pj+Jofkf/dq}L jftf/0fsf]sdL ePsf]
- lgsf;LhGo pBfjux?nfO{pTkfbgdh'hs cGo cfly{s lfqjx? h:t}s[if, jg, ko{6g;u+ PsLs[t ug{g;lsPsf]
- clwsfz lgof{tofqo j:tX? cfofltt sRrf kbfy{df cfwfl/t /x]sf]
- cfBfjus Pj+kqdv jflOfHo lfqjx?df cfjZos k'jf{wf/x? h:t}oftfoft, ;+rf/, phf{ e08f/0fsf]plrt Joj:yf xg g;s]sf]
- cfofltt sRrf kbfy{df cfwfl/t pBfjux?sf]jfxNotf sfod}/x]sf]
- cfBfjus pTkfbg Pj+Jofkfl/s lfqjdf lghL lfqj;u+sf];femqbf/L j[4 ug{g;lsPsf]
- kqdv lgsf;LhGo j:tX?nfO{cfjZos kg[sRRff kbfy{pknJw u/fpg]sfo{;lglZrt / ;xh gePsf]
- cGt//fli6«o :t/;u+ k|lt:kwf{ug{Sg]Jofkfl/s Pj+nufgL lfdtf j[4 xg g;s]sf]
- eG;f/ k|lqmofsf];xhLs/0f Pj+cGo Jofkfl/s sfo{s];xhLs/0fsf nflu kbz{f;lgs ;'wf/ ug[sfo{nfO{kfylds tf lbg g;lsPsf]
- cGt/fli6«o Jofkf/sf]nfut sd ug{kf/jxg -transit_ ;ljwfnfO{;xh u/fpg j}slNks dfu{x?sf kqfpu ug{Pj+ek|kl/jli7t dh'ssf x};otn]kfpg]clwsf/ :yflkt ug{g;lsPsf]

- lgof{t clej[4, cfoft k|t:yfkg tyf Jofkf/ ljljwLs/0f ug{cfjZos k'jf{wf/ tyf ;+yfut lfdtfsf];bpLs/0f ug{g;lsPsf].
- nufgLsf lfqjx?nfO{k0f{t ;'/Iift / ;lglZrt u/fpg g;lsPsf].
- /fHosf] tkm{f6 Jofkf/L, nufgLstf{ pTkfbsx?sf] ;DklQ Pj+Joj;fonfO{ugkg]{ ;'/Iffsf]k]ofel'tug{g;lsPsf].
- lxdfnL lfqjsf jxdNo Pj+cnfjsss pTkfbgx?sf]ljZjJofkL k|rf/ k|;f/ u/L pTkflbt j:t'sf]dfu j[4 ug]{ ;fy}o:tf lfqjdf jfxb 7'hf nufgLstf{x?nfO{cfsif{0f ug]{ sfo{nfO{k|efjsf/L ug{g;lsPsf].

jfl0fHo lfqjsf];'wf/sf nflu t/x]sf}ofhgfsf]p2]Zo Pj+/0fgLltx? M

jfl0fHo lfqjsf]dVo ;d:ofsf ?kdf /x]sf] jb]zs Jofkf/sf]lg/Gt/sf]3f6f ;'wf/ ug{ k|z:t gLltut tyf ;+yfut ;'wf/sf kbf;x? xb}cfPsf 5g\. ljZj Jofkf/ ;a}u7gdf kjjz, SAFTA, BIMSTEC h:tf lfqjLo Jofkf/ k0ffnL;Fusf]cfa4tf, låkIfLo Jofkf/ lfqjsf] lj:tf/ Pjd\Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0fdfkm{t k|t:kwf{ds lfdtf / thgfTds nfesf]vf]hL, cfGtl/s pTkfbg clej[4, ahf/ Pj+j:t'ljljlws/0f tyf Jofkf/ ;Gthg sfod /fVg] kbf; dVo cfwf/x? xg\. kl/jlt{ ;Gbe{cg'sh xg]u/L ;'wfl/Psf]jfl0fHo gLlt, @)^% sf ;fy}gk|kfn Jofkf/ PsLs[t /0fgLlt, @)!) tof/ u/L sfof{jogdf NofOPsf]5 . gk|kfn Jofkf/ PsLs[t /0fgLlt, @)!) n]klxrfg u/]sf j:t'x?sf]pTkfbg j[4, dNo clej[4sf ;fy}lgof{t kj4{gsf sfo{qmdx? ;/sf/L tyf lghL lfqj ;d]tsf];dGjodf ;~rfngdf /x]sf 5g\. klZdgf, lrof tyf skmL nufot gk|kfnL j:t'x?sf];fdlxs 6fpdfs{btf{z?jft, lgof{tofTjo j:t'x?sf]u0f:t/ k/LIf0f / kbf0fLs/0fsf nflu xfn /x]sf kbfjuzfnfx?sf] u0f:t/ ;'wf/sf ;fy}lgof{tnfO{kj4{g ug{gub kf]{;fxgsf]Joj:yfnfO{;/nLs/0f / yk k|efjsf/L agfOPsf]5 . tyflk a9bf]cGt/f{i6« Jofkf/ 3f6f kbfv rgf}tLsf]?kdf /x]sf] 5 . cfpBflus ;'/Iffsf]sdhf/ ca:yf, c;xh >d ;DaGw, cl:y/ /fhgLlts ca:yf / ljBf't\cfkl'tsf]sdLsf sf/0f ckl/ift nufgL Pjd\Jofkf/-dfq{L jftfj/0f ljsf; xg ;s]sf]5g .

jfl0fHo lj|qdf ;fdlos ;'wf/ u/L dh'ssf]cflys ljsf;sf]dVo cfwf/sf ?kdf ljsf; ug{sf nflu t/x]sf}ofhgfdf .cfGtl/s tyf cGt/f{i6« Jofkf/ kj4{g ug]{ thgfTds nfesf j:t' tyf ;]jfsf]dNo / u0f:t/nfO{k|t:kwL{agfO Jofkf/ 3f6f sd ug]{ :yfgLo sRrf kbfy{ ;fj{, ;fwg / ;Lk a9L kbf{u xg]j:t'sf]lgsf;L kj4{gdfkm{t kf|Kt xg]nfenfO{ ufpdLOf tx;Dd lj:tf/ ug]{h:tf p2]Zox? tof/ ul/Psf]5 . oL p2]Zox? xfl;n ug{sf nflu o; cfjlws ofhgfdf lgDgfg';f/sf ofhgut /0fgLltx? sfof{jogdf NofOPsf]5 M

- Jofkf/nfO{/fli6«o ljsf; k|qmofdf dh'kbjfxLs/0f ug{ lfq]ut gLltx?sf] th{df / sfof{jog ubf{Jofkf/ lfq]sf]ljsf;sf nflu ;xofu k'Ug]u/L ;dGjofTds ?kdf sfo{ug]{.
- jfl0fHo lfq]sf]ljsf;df ;/sf/L, ;xsf/L tyf lghL lfq]sf];xeflutfnfO{kbj4{g ug]{.
- lg/k]f nfe, thgfTds / k|lt:kwL{nfe ePsf j:t'tyf ;]jfsf]ljsf; / kbj4{g ug]{.
- jfl0fHo gLlt / gk]fn Jofkf/ PsLs[t /0fgLltn]klxrfg u/]sf lgof{t xg]j:t'tyf ;]jfsf]pTkfbg / pTkfbsTjdf j[4 u/L dNo clej[4 / dNo z[vnf Joj:yfkgdf pRr hf]8 lbG5g lgof{t kbj4{g ug]{.
- cflys{ s6gLltdfkm{t Jofkf/sf nflu ;xfotfsf]kl/rfng u/L Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f, Jofkf/ k'jf{wf/ ;b]lv/0f tyf Jofkf/ lfdtf lj:tf/ ug]{.

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dh'ssf]Jofkf/ 3f6fnfO{Golgs/0f u/L o;lfq]df 7'hf nufgLx? leq\bfpg' kg]{h?/L ePsf]5 . nufgLnfO{b]zJofkL u/fO{/f]huf/Lsf cj;/x?sf cfwf/df dh'ssf];du|cflys{ ljsf;df Jofkfl/s lfq]sf]ofqubfg dhj't u/fpg'cTofjZos ePsf]5 . o;sf nflu lg/Gt/ 3f6fdf /x]sf]jb]lzs Jofkf/nfO{lgoGq0f ug{cfjZos 5 . cf}Bf]lus pTkfbg Pj+Jofkfl/s lfq]df ljut sx'Ljif{lg/Gt/ ?kdf b]lvPsf]lg/fzfhgs cj:yf ;fy}nufgLsf lfq]df /x]sf] ljsif{0ftfdf ;'wf/ ug{g;lsPsf sf/0f dh'ssf]Jofkfl/s lfq] qmdz M sdhf]/ lzlyn xb}uPsf]5 . dh'sf];du|cflys{ ljsf;sf]dVo cfwf/ xg';Sg]jfl0fHo lfq]sf]ljsf;sf nflu cfjZos dVo cfwf/ pTkfbg j[4 / o;sf nflu nufgLsf nflu cg'sh jftfj/0fsf] ;lglZrttf ug{;lsPsf]5g . ;fy}ljut Ps bzsotf qmdzM ljub}uPsf]cf}Bf]lus >d ;DjGwnfO{;d]t ;/sf/n]plrt 9+un]Joj:yfkg ug{cfjZos /0fgLlt sfof{jogdf Nofpg ;s]sf]5g . o; ;Gbe{df dh'ssf]ljut sx'Ljif{tf lg/Gt/ ?kdf j[4 xb}cfPsf] 3f6f Jofkf/sf ;DjGwdf cWoog cg';Gwfg u/L ;'wf/sf plrt pkfox? cjnDjg ug{ h?/L ePsf]5 . dfq]bf jb]lzs Jofkf/ 3f6f sd ug{lgDgfg';f/sf ;'wf/sf pkfox? ug{ pkoQm xg]xG5 M

- lgof{t clej[4, cfoft k|lt:yfkg tyf Jofkf/ ljljwLs/0f ug{cfjZos k'jf{wf/ tyf ;+yfut lfdtfsf];b]lv/0f ug]{. lgof{t Jofkf/sf]k|lt:kwf{ds lfdtf clej[4 u/L lgof{t j[4sf nflu jb]lzs ;xfotf kl/rfng ug]{. ;]jf Jofkf/sf]kbj4{g u/L lgof{t lfdtf clej[4af6 clwstd nfe xfl;n ug{cGt/dGqfno ;dGjo ;b]lv/0f ug]{. cf}Bf]lus Pjd\jb]lzs Jofkf/ kbj4{g ug]{. p2]Zon]lghL lfq]; Fsf];xeflutfdf Pp6f cGt/f{li6«o:t/sf]kbzg{L:yn lgdf{0f ug]{. Jofkf/;F ;DalGwt ljleGg lgsfox?aLr

k|efjsf/L ;dGjo ub}{ Jofkf/sf ;dsfnLg d2fx?df cg';Gwfg tyf ljsf;df hf]8 lbg] Jofkf/ tyf kf/jxg ;xhLs/0fsf nflu l5d]sL dh'ssf Jofkfl/s gfsfx?;Ddsf] Jofkf/ Pj+cfjfudgnfO{;xh u/fpg]gLltut Pj+ojxf/ut cEof;sf]yfngL ug{] k/Dk/fut ;Lk / sfzn ePsf j:t'tyf ;]jfsf]pTkfbgnfO{;/Hf0f / kj4{g ug{]

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- bz{df pknAw axdNo h8La6Laf6 clwstd km/Obf lng h8La6L k|z+vg tyf h8La6Ldf cfwfl/t cf]hwLhGo j:t'sf]pTkfbg / lgsf;Ldf ljz]if hf]8 lbg]
- klxrfg e}s]sf ;]jf lfq]sf]ljsf; / lj:tf/ u/L ;]jf Jofkf/nfO{jfl0fHo lfq]sf] cleGg cËsf]?kdf lj:tf/ ug{]
- lgof{t Jofkf/ clej[4 ug{lg/k]f, thgfTds / k|t:kwf{ds nfe ePsf lgof{thGo j:t'tyf ;]jfx?nfO{kf]];fxg, ;ljwf tyf ;xlnot k|bfg ug{]
- jfl0fHo gLlt / gk|fn Jofkf/ PsLs[t /0fgLltn]klxrfg u/]sf lgof{thGo j:t'tyf ;]jfnfO{cGt/f{i6« ahf/df k|t:kwL{agfpb}lgof{t clej[4 ug{tL j:t'sf]pTkfbsTj j[4 / dNo clej[4sf nflu sfo{qmd ;~rfng ug{]
- cGt/f{i6« ahf/df :yflkt gk|fnL j:t'tyf ;]jfsf]u0f:t/ clej[4 ub}{ clwstd nfe xfl;n ug{yk ahf/ lj:tf/ / kj4{g sfo{qmd ;~rfng ug{]
- cGt/f{i6« Jofkfl/s gfsfx?;Ddsf] Jofkfl/s cfjfudgnfO{;xh agfO cfoft lgof{tnfO{;xhLs/0f ug{;Ldflfq]df ef}ts tyf ;+yfut k"j{wf/x?sf]ljsf; tyf e}x]sf k"j{wf/x?sf];'wf/ ug{]
- gk|fnsf ljbz{l:yt s6gLlts lgof]unfO{Jofkf/ kj4{g ug{yk lqmozLn u/fpg]
- Jofkf/sf nflu ;xof]usf]k|efjsf/L kl/rfng / sfof{jogsf nflu Jofkf/ lfq]df lfq]ut cjwf/0ffsf]cWoog u/L sfof{jogdf Nofpg]
- lgof{t ljGbx?df xg]em0em6, ckof{t lgof{t k|]];fxg, Pp6}sfuhft ljleGg lgsfodf j|emfpg'kg{]cj:yf tyf pTkfbg / pTkfbsTj j9\g g;s]sf]xbf lgof{t Jofkf/nfO{ cfjZos kg{]k"j{wf/x?sf]ljsf; ug{;/sf/L lgsfox? cu|;/ / lhDd]jf/ xgkg{].

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ljZjJofkLs/0f / cfly{s pbf/Ls/0fjf6 ;[hgf ePsf] cj;/ rgf}tx?sf] ;fdgf u/L Jofkf/nfO{dh'ssf];du|cfly{s ljsf;sf]cfwf/sf ?kdf ljsf; ugkg]{ cfjZostf 68\sf/f] /x]sf] 5 . l5d]sL bO{7'hf dh'sx?df Jofkf/sf nflu jf;b jhf/ pknAw /x]sf]ePtfklg k|:kwf{ds lfdtf sdhf/ ePsf sf/0f tL cj;/x?nfO{pkof]u ug{;lsPsf]5g . nfdf] ;dob]lv 3f6fdf /xb}cfPsf] jh]lzs Jofkf/df ;'wf/sf nflu ;j}sf] kbf; PsLs[t xg' cfjZos ePsf]5 . ljZj jhf/df thgfTds nfe xfl;n ug{Sg]s[if tyf h8Lj6LhGo / x:tsnfsf j:t'x? lgof{t ug]{ tyf b]zfut / j:tut?kdf Jofkf/ ljljwLs/0f ug]{ sfo{nfO{dxTj lbg'kg]{ePsf]5 . lghL tyf ;/sf/L lfq]sf];xeflutfdf thgfTds nfesf ge"f j:t' tyf ;]jfsf]klxrfg Pj+ljsf; u/L cfGtl/s tyf jfxb jhf/df dNo tyf u0f:t/nfO{k|t:kwf{ds jgfO{j:t' tyf ;]jf Jofkf/jf6 clwstd nfe kf]Kt ug]{sfo{nfO{ kf]ylds tf lbg'kg]{ePsf]5 . o;sf nflu ;/sf/sf]PSnf]kbf;dfq kof{t gxg]ePsfn] Jofkf/sf nflu cfjZos k'j{wf/sf]ljsf; ug]{sfo{df ;/sf/n]cu|];/tf lng];fy}pTkfbg Pj+ljsf;df lghL lfq]];u+ ;fem]bf/L ug]{gLlt cjnDjg ug{ckl/xfo{ePsf]5 .

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g]kfnn] * cf}k~rjlif{ of]hgf b]vg} Jofkf/nfO{ljsf;sf]cfwf/ :tDesf]?kdf cl4sf/ u/]sf]5 . o;}cg?k g]kfndf Jofkf/ k|j[vg, ljsf; / lj:tf/sf]nfuL ljleGg ;}yfut, ;/rgfut / k|sfzfut ;'wf/sf k|sfzf yfngL ul/Psf 5g\. Jofkf/ lgodg ;DalGw ljleGg sfg"gx?, Jofkfl/s sfo{df ;xof]u k¥ofpg] ljleGg ;/rgf / lgsfox?, cGt/f{li6«o Jofkf/df ;xhtf Nofpg Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f ;DjGwL sfo{x? tyf j|mlzs Jofkf/sf]lgodgsf nfuL ljleGg ;lGw ;Demf}tf tyf ax'/fli6«o ;lwx?sf]kIf /fi6«sf]?kdf g]kfnsf];xefl utf cfbLn]Jofkf/nfO{ljsf;sf]cfwf/sf]?kdf lnOPsf gLlt tyf sfo{qmdx? xg . oL ljleGg kof;sf afahb g]kfnsf]j|mlzs Jofkf/df pNn]vo ?kdf a9fO/L xg ;s]sf]5g\ . vf;u/L lgof{t Jofkf/ a9\g ;s]sf]5gf / cfoftsf]dfqf a9\b}uPsf]5 . Jofkf/ 3f6f ;g\@)!# sf] dWo ;Dddf %@) ca{klu;s]sf]5 (TEPC,2013) cfoft lgof{t cgkft !W&=* df kusf] 5 . o; kl/k]lfdf o; cfn]vdf g]kfnsf]Jofkf/ 3f6fsf]cj:yf / Jofkf/ 3f6f Joj:yfkgsf pkfox?sf];Gbe{df ;lhfkt ?kdf k|sfz kfl/Psf]5 .

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g]kfnsf]j|mlzs Jofkf/df ;g\@))) b]vg}cfoft a9L / lgof{t sd xb}Jofkf/ 3f6f a9\bf] ?kdf a9]sf] b]vG5 . vf;u/L b/zn]pbf/Ls/0fsf]?kdf ahf/f]dv cy{Joj:yf cjnDag u/]b]vL tyf ax'/f{li6«o Jofkf/ k|ffnLsf];/yfut ;b[tf ePb]vL g}Jofkf/ 3f6f pNn]vo ?kdf a9]sf]b]vG5 .

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Source UNCTAD STAT. UNCTAD.ORG, accessed in 16 September 2013

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Top products by value Import [USD ($)] in 2012		Grand Total: 2,137,121,316			
S.N.	Product	Unit	Quantity	Value (USD)	% Value
1	High speed diesel oils and vapouring oils	K.L.	670,199	641,483,710	9.9
2	Gold, semi-manufactured forms	Kg.	5,976	320,098,621	4.9
3	Liquefied petroleum gases	Kg.	192,425,738	243,211,319	3.7
4	M.S Billet	Kg.	364,227,612	223,268,572	3.4
5	Sprits including Petrol	K.L.	209,321	185,840,899	2.9
6	Crude soyabean oil	Kg.	95,077,700	123,888,769	1.9
7	Medicaments consisting of two or more constituents which have been mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale	Kg.	15,801,377	111,381,898	1.7
8	Kerosene type jet fuel	K.L.	109,072	100,049,454	1.5
9	Semi milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Kg.	226,828,142	94,201,200	1.4
10	Motorcycle with reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity exceeding 50cc but not exceeding 250cc	Pcs.	133,529	93,696,874	1.4
	Others			4,367,670,413	67.1

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Top products by value Export [USD ($)] in 2012		Grand Total: 399,463,049			
S.N.	Product	Unit	Quantity	Value (USD)	% Value
1	Carpet, knotted of wool or fine animal hair	Sq.Mtr.	554,894	63,637,407	7.1
2	Woven fabric obtained from strip or the like	Mtr	530,893,567	63,281,241	7.1
3	Cardamom	Kg.	5,901,752	46,005,770	5.2
4	Lentils	Kg.	35,823,227	40,892,461	4.6
5	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel, plated or coated with zinc	Kg.	32,993,769	32,968,888	3.7
6	Single yarn, containing 85% or moreby weight of polyester staple fibres	Kg.	16,946,944	32,152,680	3.6
7	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron and steel	Kg.	41,359,090	31,540,344	3.5
8	Flat rolled product of iron or non alloy steel, of a width 600mm or more plated coated with zinc	Kg.	27,267,402	30,945,460	3.5
9	Jute bags and sacks	Pcs.	49,638,157	30,153,318	3.4
10	Flat rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, plated or coated with corrugated zinc	Kg.	26,098,419	27,885,480	3.1
	Others			493,811,665	55.3

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cf=j= @)^(÷&) sf]kyd P3f/ dxLgfsf]tYofs

k7f/Ltkm{ cf=j= @)^(÷&) sf]kyd P3f/ dxLgfsf]cjlwdf cl3NNff]cflys jif{sf];fkL cjlwsf] thgfdf kmnfd tyf :6Ln / ltgsf pTkfbgx?sf]cfoftdf @&=& k|tztn]j[4 eO{?= %^=((ca{ k|fKt nod kbfy{df !%=(k|tztn]j[4 eO{?= !))=%* ca{ sRrf kfd cfondf !*=& k|tztn]j[4 eO{?= #=(# cj{o;u/L ;dIff cjlwdf ?= @@=@^ ca{ a/fa/s] ;Dd, ?= !#=%(ca{a/fa/s] k7f/L ePsf 5g\. ;fy};f]e6df;sf]sRrftn - ?= !!=%$ cj{, tof/L kfZfs - ?= &=(! cj{, cGg - ?= !*=&) cj{, pmg - ?= @=$% cj{ klg pNnfVo ?kdf k7f/L ePsf]b]lvG5 . gkfnsf]k7f/L Jofkf/df ef/t, rLg, oPO{ ch[G6gf, yfOn]08, O08fg]zof, dn]zof, ;efQm /fHo cd]/sf, hfkfg, b=sf]/of, os'g, ;fpbL c/j, l;efk7', hdfgL cflb kdV ?kdf /xsf 5g\. gkfnsf k/Dk/fut lgof{hGo j:tX? h:t}pmgL unfF, tof/L kfZfs cflbsf]lgof{df x[; cfPsf]5 eg]k/Dk/fut s[ifhGo j:tX?sf]lgof{df sxL ;wf/ b]lvPsf]5 . kl/0ffdtM cflys jif{@)^(÷&) sf] kyd P3f/ dxLgfsf]cjlwdf cl3Nnf]jif{sf];fkL cjlwsf]thgfdf @^=% k|tztn]j[4 eO{ gkfnsf]sh Jofkf/3f6f ?= $*)=## cj{kusf]5 .

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gkfnLsf]kdV hLljsfsf] ;fwg k/Dk/fb]vLg}s[if / s[if Joj;fo /xF}cfPsf]5 . hg;efosf]clwsf+; lx:;fdf Jofkfl/s dfgl;stf / r]tgf 5g} . tyfkL sxL ;dfon] eg]dWosfnb]vLg}Jofkf/nfO{hLljsfsf]dfWod jgfPsf 5g\. pgLx?sf];fdflhs cflys :t/ cf};t gkfnLsf]eGbf dfly /xsf]b]lvG5 . -gkfn hLjg:t/ ;j[@)!) CBS) ljZj Jofkf/df ljleGg cfwlgstd k4tL / k|ffnLsf]ljsf; eO;Sbf klg gkfnsf]Jofkf/sf] dfwf/ k/Dk/fut 9f+fjf6 lj:tf/}cuf8L j9b}5 . cgfkrfl/s 9Ëjf6 Jofkf/ ug[kj[t sfod g}/xg, l5d]sL dfsdf dfq Jofkf/ sGbt /xg' gofFJofkfl/s k|ffnLdf cfj4 xg sl7gfO{xg cfbL s'/fx? o; tYonfO{kli6 ug[cfwf/x? xg\. ;g\@)!) sf]k'j{4 b]vL eg] gkfnn]cfwlgs Jofkfl/s k|ffnL;+F cfj4 xg ljleGg kdf;x? u/sf]b]lvG5 . h;nfO{ lgDg cg';f/ pNnfv ug{;lsG5 .

-s_	gLltut k|f;x? ॥	lqalif{ of]hgfx?, ljleGg P]gx? jfl0fHo gLlt @)^& nufotsf gLltx?
-v_	;+yfut k|f;x? ॥	jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno, NPC, g]kfn 006/ df8n oftfoft ljsf; ;ldlt, g]kfn kf/jxg tyf ufpfd Joj:yf s+ln= nufotsf ;/sf/L tyf gLlh lfq|sf ;+rgfx?
-u_	k|sf]f ;/nLs/0f ॥	Document Reduction, Time Cost aving etc.
-3_	Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0fsf k|f;x? ॥	NTTFC, BOT / jx'/fli6«o Jofkf/ k|ffnL;Fu cfj4tf
-a_	cGt/f{li6«o Jofkfl/s ;lGw ;Demf}tfx? ॥	17 Bilateral Agree,emts , Membership in WTO, SAFTA
-r_	Jofkf/ ljsf;sf cGo pkfox? ॥	lgof{tdf gub kf]{;fxg,;dGjo, NTIS sfof{jog cfbL
-5_	Jofkf/ ;DaB kl/of]hgfx? ॥	Jofkf/ lj:tf/sf nfuL ;xof]u k¥ofpg]lfq|df ;/sf/L / lghLlfq|sf];xof]udf ljleGg kl/of]hgfx? ;~rflnt 5g\ h;df NIRTTP cGtu{t single window system development, EIF cGtu{t NECTRADE, SASEC cGtu{tsf Customs Modernization / IFC/ NBF cGtu{t Process Simplification ;DalGw k/Lof]hgfx? cflb 5g\.

#= cGt/f{li6«o Jofkf/n]ck]lft ult lng g;Sgfsf sf/0fx? ॥

;/sf/L / gLhL lfq|sf]tdfd k|f;x?sf]afjhb klg g]kfnsf]Jofkf/n]ck]lft ult lng ;s]sf]5g\ . Jofkf/ lj:tf/ xg\ g;Sgsf ljlaw sf/0fx?dWo]sx?L k|dv sf/0fx? lgDg adf]lhd p2]Zo ug{;lsG5 .

-s_ Jofkfl/s r]tgfsf]sdL ॥

lgjf{xdvL s[if k|ffnLdf cfwfl/t hLjgz}nL ePsf sf/0f hg;¥ofsf]7'nf]lx:;f cgf}krfl/s Jofkf/Ls k|ffnLdf cEo:t 5 . Jofkfl/s 3/fgfx? ;dfj]t Jofj;flos ?kdf Corporate Jofkf/ ug{eGbf dgfkmf tkm{dfq s]Gbl|t xg]u/]sf]b]lvG5 . cgf}krfl/s n]vf k|ffnL, cgf}krfl/s df]lvs eQmfgL k|ffnL / JolQmut k|efjsf]cfwf/df Joj;fo ;~rfng xg'o;sf sf/0f xg\. cfwlgs ;'rgf k|ffnLsf]k|of]u k|lt cfjZostfsf]sdL / kf/blz{tf nufotsf ljifodf lghL lfq|sf]?rL sd xg]h]Jofkf/ k|ffnLjf6 jf:tljs tYofÊ, ;'rgf kf|Kt ePsf]5g\ eg]Jofkf/df Efficiency / Effectiveness j9]sf]5g\ .

-v_ ;/sf/L gLltdf c:k:6tf M

lghL lfqsf] cj:yf o:tf] 5 eg] ;/sf/L lfq ;dt ;/sf/n] Jofkf/ Joj;fo ug{ gug{ lgodg dfq ug{sL Jofkf/df cfkm};mUg xg]eGg]ljifodf k|6 xg ;s}sf]5g . pbf/Ls/0f elgP klg gd', k}kn, rfdn h:tf kbfy{sf]Jofkf/df ;/sf/ cem};mUg 5 . gLltut c:ki6tf lg/Gt/ g}5 .

-u_ lgof{t ofqfo j:t'pTkfbg xg g;Sg'M

lghL / ;/sf/L lfqsf]kpf; xbf xb}klg k|t:kwf{ds nfesf j:t' / ;]jf pTkfbg ug{ ;lsPsf]5g . s[if lfqsf]pTkfbg 36bf]5 / s[if j:t' vfB j:t'sf]cfoft j9}sf]5 . pTkfbg xg g;Sgdf phf{sf]cefj, /fhg}ts cl:y/tf h:tf sf/0f b]vfOg]u/]tfklg /fhgLlt / phf{ F+ s}g};fOgf]g/xg]s[if j:t'pTkfbg, klg ug{;lsPsf]5g, pbfx/0fsf] nflu e6df;, wfg, ds}kmnkmn / t/sf/L v]tL ug{g t /fhgLltn]/f}sf]5 g t phf{ ;s6n]g}. æclN5sf w]/}axfgfÆ eGg]pvfg o; ;Gbe{df rl/tfy{ePsf]5 . ;g\@)!) df ;/sf/n]NTIS cGtu{t s[ifhGo j:t'sf]pTkfbgdf hf]8 lbg]gLlt lnP klg NTIS Product sf];Gbe{df klg pNn]vo kl/tL xfl;n ug{;lsPsf]5g .

-3_ Jofkf/ ljsf;sf]cfwf/e't tTjsf]klxrfg xg g;Sg[M

g]kfnn]Jofkf/nfO{ljsf;sf]cfwf/ :tDe dfg}sf]ePtfklg Jofkf/sf]ljsf; ug{ gLlt tof/ u/}sf]5g s]/ s;/L Jofkf/nfO{ljsf;sf]dfwf/df Nofpg]eGg]/0fgLlt ljsf; ug{;lsPsf]5g . h]hlt pkfo ckgfOPsf 5g\tL ;j}g};xtL / nx8jfhLsf]?kdf b]vPsf 5g\. cWoog cg';Gwfg / ljZn]if0f ljgfsf of]hgfx? nx8jfhLs}pTkfbg xg eGg ufxf]dflg /xg'kb}g . pbfx/0fsf]nfuL Jofkf/ 3f6f sd ug{lgof{t j9fpg'kb{5 eGg] /6\nufOPsf]5 t/ k0f{;To of]xf]g . xfd|f]Jofkf/ tYofF xbf{cfoft k|t:yfkg ug{;s] Jofkf/ 3f6f pNn]vo ?kdf sd ug{;lsG5 . hfgL ghfgL ljZj jhf/sf]cfoft ;xhLs/0f ug{sfd e}/x}sf]oyfy{tf xfd|f];fd'5 . j:t'/ ;]jfsf]pTkfbg j9fpg g;Sbf s}klg cGo pkfon]Jofkf/ j9fpg ;lsg} . o; ;Gbe{df 6fpsf]bV}sf]cf}lw gfO6f]df nufpg] pvfg rl/tfy{ePsf]efg xG5 . ;d:of j:t'sf]pTkfbg, k|t:kwL{ lfdtf ljsf; ug{ g;Sgdf 5 t/ ;/sf/sf]Wofg Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0fdf j9L 5 . ;xhLs/0f / jhf/ lj:tf/ ljqmLofqfo j:t'xg]dh'ssf]kfylds tfsf]ljifo xf]g sL vfB kbfy{cfoft ug{ dh'ssf]. cNksfndf cfoft ;xhLs/0fn]yf]/}/fxt lbP klg bL3{sfndf lgof{t j9fpg g;s]o;n] cy{Gqdf ;sf/fTds k|efj kfb{5g\.

-ª_ cGt/f{i6« Jofkf/ kjGwx?sf]k|efjsf/L pkof]u ug{g;lsg'M

g]kfnn]WTO, SAFTA nufotdf Jofkf/ PsLs/0f ug{jxklIfo / lfqLo ;+yf / tLgsf ljleGg kjGwx?df ;xeflutf j9fpb}nu}sf]5 . Jofkf/sf]sfo{k|;:t ug{o:tf kjGwx?n]

cjZog};xofpu k¥ofpb5g\t/ sltko ;lGw ;Demf}tfsf]klf /fi6«jGbf To;sf]nfe xfgLsf] cWoog, cg';Gwfg / ljZnJfOf ug[k/Dk/f bvPsf]5g . ;/sf/L / lghL lfqdf hgzlQm, 1fg, ;Lk / lfdtfsf]cefjdf IP Right / ;Jf Jofkf/sf]cflbsf];Gbe{df gkfnn]kfKt ug{ eGbf udfpg]cj:yf j9L /x]sf]5 . SAFTA sf];Gbe{df ;f]kfjwfg dfkm{t gkfnn]lfqLo Jofkf/df kljZz ;Dd ug{g;s]sf]cj:yf 5 .

-r_ kfyldsLs/0fsf];d:of M

Jofkf/ ljsf;df gkfnsf]dfu{rLq / kfyldstf s]xf]k|6 xg ;lsPsf]5g . gkfnn] cNksfn, dWosfn / bL3{sfndf sg sg j:t'/ ;Jfsf]lfqdf s]slt lfdtf ljsf; ug[xf]< s]slt kl/0ffd / dNodf lgof{ j9fpg]xf]/ s]slt cfoft k|t:yfkg ug{xf]to ug{;lsPsf]5g . ;fy}sg sg dhs;Fb Jofkf/ ;Demf}tf ug[jf gug[< k|6 xg ;lsPsf] 5g . ;DkGg ePsf ;lGw ;Demf}tfsf]dfWodjf6 ePsf kmf0bf jkmf0bfsf]cWoog xg ;s]sf]5g / ljZj Jofkf/ k0ffnLdf dVo wf/x? h:tf];le{ Jofkf/, Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f cflbdf gkfnn]cf^gf]Position / wf/0ff ljsf; u/]sf]5g . tby{lfb / bftfsf]kefjn] clwsf+ wf/0ff to xg]u/]sf 5g\. hj;Dd oyfy{lfbL ?kdf cWoog, cg';Gwfg / ljZnJfOf u/L gkfnnfO{nfe k'Ug]wf/0ff ljsf; u/L To;sf]sfof{jogdf hf8 lbg ;lsG5 tj;Dd jb]lzs Jofkf/jf6 ckJlft nfe kfpg sl7g 5 .

$= Jofkf/ 3f6f Joa:yfkgsf pkfox? M

dfyL ljleGg v08df plNnlvt Aofkf/ kj4{gsf kbf;x? / Aofkf/n]ckJlft ult lng g;Sg'sf sf/0fx?sf]cfnf]sdf Aofkf/ 3f6f Go"g ug[pkfox? cjnDag ul/g' kb{5 . :jb]zd}pTkfbg xg]j:t'sf]pTkfbg j[4 ug[cfoft k|t:yfkg ug[nufgL j[4 u/L Aofkf/ ;xhLs/0fsf]dfWodaf6 Aofkfl/s nfut / sf/f]af/ ;do Go"g ug[tyf cGt/f{i6« kqGwx?df ;xeflutfsf]dfWodaf6 ahf/ kxF8sf]dfWodaf6 lgof{ j[4 u/L Aofkf/ 3f6f Go"g ug{;lsG5 . cfhsf]lbgdf s[ifhGo, kz'hGo j:t'sf]cfoft k|t:yfkg tyf kf6]nod kbfy{sf]vkt Golgs/0f ug{;s]Aofkf/ 3f6f pNn]vo ?kdf 36fpg ;lsG5 .

cfoft k|t:yfkg / Jofkf/ 3f6f Aoj:yfkg M

dfyL n]vP e} cfoft k|t:yfkg tyf lgof{ kj4{g ug{afx]sf ljsNkn]Aofkf/ 3f6f Joj:yfkgdf pNn]vgLo of]ubfg lbg ;Sbg . j:t'tyf ;Jfsf]pTkfbg, kj4{g u/L Aofkf/ a9fpg gofF j:t' gofF ahf/ / gofF kljlw dfkm{t k|t:kwL{u0f:t/Lo / ljZj;gLo j:t'/ ;Jfsf]lgof{t ckl/xfo{xG5 . cfh xfdL h]ul//x]sf 5f}ToxL dfq ul//xg]xf]eg]h]kfkt ePsf]5 ;f]eGbf a9L kfKt ug{g;lsg]s"f k|6 g}5 . t;y{j:t'/ ;Jf Aofk/df gofF ;fJrsf ;fy sfd cl3 a9fpg h?/L 5 . j:t'/ ;Jf cfoft, lgof{t / Aofkf/ 3f6f 36fpg ul/g'kg[pkfox?sf]af/]df ;Hkdf tn pNn]vo ul/Psf]5 .

-s_ j:t'Jofkf/

s]xL kdlv Jofkl/s j:t'sf]cfoft / cfoft k|t:yfkg

c_ k6f8]nod

g]kfnsf]Jofkf/ 3f6fsf]ljZn]if0f ubf{cfoftsf]7'nf]lx:;f sl/j #%Ü k6f8]nod kbfy{sf] vl/bdf /x]sf]b]lvG5 . k6f8]nod kbfy{sf]ykt a9bf]?kdf /x]sfn]o;df g]kfnn]yk s]xL ug{ Sg]cj:yf 5g\ . ljB't zQmLsf]ljsf;u/L k6f8]nod kbfy{sf]jbnf ljB|to zlQmsf] kbfu ug{;s]k6f8]nsf]cfoft sd ug{;lsG5 . ljB't|o ;jf/L ;fwg, ljB't af6 3/fo;L sfo{;DkGg ug{]Joj:yf xg\ ;s]o;df ;'wf/ xg];d]t b]lvG5 .

-cf_ ;g\

k6f8]nod kbfy{kl5 ;g\ bf];f]cfoftt j:t'df kb{5 / o;sf]lx:;f @) k|tzt /x]sf] 5 . ;g\ cfoftdf slt ko;fdflhs–;f+s[ts jftfj/0fn]kefj kf/]sf]xG5 . t/ xfdf];DaGwdf cf}Bf]us pTkfbg / nufgLsf cj;/ Go"g ePsf]n];g\ vl/b u/L cflys ;lglZrttf sfod ug{dflg;x? cfslif{ ePsf]b]lvG5 . kx]nf]wft'sf]dNo cffsflzPsf]sf/0f klg ;g\@))) ;f]kl/df0f ;g\ vl/b ubf{$ u0ff a9L dNo ltg{k/]sf]5 / ;g\@))) cfwf/ dNodf xbf{;g\ cfoftsf]kl/df0f l:y/ kfo b]lvG5 . tyfkL rfn'dNodf eg]cfoftsf]7'nf]lx:;f o;df uPsf]b]lvG5 .

nufgLsf cj;/sf];fngf, nufgLsf];lglZrttf / ;fdflhs ;f+s[ts kl/kf6Ldf ;d;fdlos ;+ffWg ug{;s];g\sf]cfoft l:y/ /fVg ;lsG5 . ;fy}cjwflgs Jofkf/, lgoGq0f / t:s/L lgoGq0f u/L ;g\ b]z aflx/ hfg ;Sg];Defjgf klg Go"g ul/g'kb{5 .

-O_ s[ifhGo j:t'\

s[if kbfg b]z gkfndf s[if j:t'sf]cfoft #)Ü /x]sf]tYofÍn]b]lvPsf]5 . ;g\@))) df GDP df s[if lfqsf]of]ubfg #%=!Ü / @)!@ df klg #%=!Ü g}/x]sf]5 . (Economic Survey 2012, 2001-NPC). ;g\@)!) df Remittance af6 sl/a #@$ ca{cfkbfx ePsf] 5 klg s[if pTkfbgsf]cfoftdf sl/a !%) ca{sf]ePsf]5 . sl/a %)Ü Remittance sf]lx:;f s[if j:t'sf]cfoftdf vr{ePsf]5 . o;/L cw{hg;+ofsf]j[4 @=!Ü cgkftdf ePsf]5 . t/ vfBfGg pTkfbg l:y/ 5 . dflg;sf]vfB Jojxf/df cfPsf]kl/jtg / s[if lfqdf Jofj;flos nufgL / j]lzs /fhuf/Ldf sf/0f >ldssf]cefj, s[if, l;rfO{k0ffnLsf] cefj / /f;folgs dnsf]rsf[dNo j[4 s[if pTkfbg j9\g g;Sgfsf s]xL sf/0f xg\. s[if ljdf / MRP dfkm{t dNo ;lglZrttf h:tf ljifodf \ofg k+ofpg'kb{5 . hg;+ofsf]^%Ü lx:;fn]uhf/f ug{s[if kZrf Joj;fodf ValueChain u/L lgof{t kj4{g ug{;d]t ;lsG5 . NTIS @)!) n];d]t & lgof{t ;DefJotfsf j:t's[ifdf s]Gb|t ul/Psfn] Value Chain

/ s[if pTkfbgsf]j[4 dfkm{ s[if j:t'sf]lgof{t ;d]t a9fO{Jofkf/ wf6fdf @)Ü k|tzt k]oIf / yk ck]oIf ?kdf sdL Nofpg ;lsG5 .

-O{ kmnfd M

g]kfndf kmnfdsf]cfoft / lgof{tsf]lx:;f sl/a p:t}bljvG5 . o;sf]cy{Value Chain ePsf]5 . of];sf/fTds ljifo xf]/ cfoft lgof{tdf ePsf]36La9Ln]Value Chain dfkm{t cfo / /fhuf/L ;hgf ug[xGgfn]IIT (Intra Industry Trade) a9fpg'pkoQm xG5 .

-v_ kdv lgof{tofl]o j:t'sf] klxrfg / kl|wg

-c_ NTIS Product sf]pTkfbg j[2 / ahf/ kxF

lgof{t a9fpg NTIS Product df hf8, cb'jf, cn}rL, klZdgf cflb s[if / kzhGo j:t'x? NTIS n]lgof{tdf hf8 lbPsf j:t'xg\. oLgdf value chain / pTkfbg j[4, kf]];Ë u/L lgof{t a9fpg]gLlt lng'kb5 .

-cf_ kfgLsf]Jofj;flos pTkfbg / lgof{t

kfgLsf]Jofj;flos pTkfbg / lgof{tdf ljz]if hf8 lbg'h?/L 5 . / gofFj:t'sf]?kdf /fHon]kxn ug{kb5 . vf;u/L c/a dh's / cGo dh'sdf kfgL klZrdwg, u0f:tl/o j:t'sf] ?kdf country branding u/L ldg/n jf6/ lgof{t ug{;lsG5 . o;nfO{lgof{tsf]bLuf] >f]tsf]?kdf ljsf; ug{h?/L 5 . kfgL lgof{tdf ;/sf/L cgbfg, kf];fxg, lbO{lghL lfqn] ljb]zdf kfgL lgof{t ug{ul/ /x]sf]kpf;nfO{;/sf/n];s]Dd 6]jf k¥ofpg'lxts/ xG5 .

-O_ hn ljB't M

g]kfndf ckf/ ;Defjgf /xsf]elgG5 . t/ kof{t ljB't pTkfbg gxFf ljb]zjf6 ljB't cfoft ug{k/]sf]5 . $@))) d]3fjf6 lfdtf dWo]sl/j !) xhf/; d]ufjf6 ljB't pTkfbg u/L lgof{t ug{/ k|fKt nod kbfy{sf]ljsNksf]?kdf ljB'tLo phf{kpfu ug{;s]df cfoft k|t:yfkg ;d]t eO{bL3{sflng ?kdf lgof{t >f]tsf]?kdf hn ljB'tnfO{k¥ofpg ;lsG5 . ;fy}k|fKt nod kbfy{sf]cfoftdf ;d]t sdLNofO{Jofkf/ 3f6f Gofg ug{;xofu k¥ofpg ;lsG5 . ;fy}gofFj:t'ljsf; / ahf/Ls/0f -Niche Product) lgof{tsf]cjwf/0ffdf sfd ug{h?/L 5 .

-u_ ;]jf Jofkf/ M

g]kfnsf];]jf Jofkf/sf];Dk0f{tYofË tof/ ePsf]5g tyfkL ko{6g, :jf:Yo, IT ;]jf Jofkf/ sf lzIff, lfqsf]kdv Jofkfl/s ;]jfsf]?kdf lng ;lsG5 . WTO, SAARC df vhf ePsf lfq / pkIfq cGtu{tsf ;]jf Jofkf/df /fHon]yk kpf; ug{h?/L 5 . oL dWo]sxL kdv ;]jf lfqsf]jf/]df lgDgfg';f/ pNn]v ug{;lsG5 .

-c_ ko{6g M

o; lfqmn] GDP sf] $Ü lx:;f / ;]jf Jofkf/sf] 7'hf] lx:;f cfu6}sf] 5 . o;df yk ljljwLs/0f ug{v]hsb, :jf:Yo kl/j4g ug{;lsG5 . Conference Tourism, Religious Tourism

-cf_ ;'rgf klj|w (ICT) :

ICT ;Fu ;DalGwt Jofkf/ ;]jf Jofkf/sf] means / ends b'j}xf]. g]kfndf CAN sf] tYofÍ xl/bf{cgf}krfl/s lfqjf6 ICT ;DjlGwt ;]jf cfoft lgof{t ePsf] b]lvG5 . o;nfO{yk Jojl:yt ug{data base tof/L, lgof{t of]o jhf/ klxrfg / gofFjhf/ lj:tf/ ug{yk kxn ug{kb5 .

-O_ :jf:Yo M

jftfj/0fLo cg'sh'tfn]g]kfnsf]:jf:Yo pkrf/sf];]jf Jofkf/ lfqdf 7'hf ;Defjgf b]lvG5 . pkoQm jftfj/0fdf :jf:Yo ;+yf :yfkgf, blIf hgzlQmsf] Joj:yf / To;sf] kl/j4g u/L :jf:Yo ;]jf ;DjGwL ljleGg pklfqsf]Jofkf/ lj:tf/ ug{;lsG5 .

-O{ n]vfkl/lf0f M

Accountancy ;]jf b]zdf j;] ug{;lsg]/ kof{t hgzlQm ePsf]cj:yf 5 .

-p_ IP Sector hgzlQm ;]jf :

sfd ug{ OR5's, blIf, ;lfd JolQmg} hgzlQm xf] . Mode 4 cGtu{t IP sf] ;]jf lgof{df g]kfndf 7'hf] ;Defjgf 5 . b]lgs @))) JolQm cblIf >ldssf]?kdf j9]zs /f]huf/Ldf hfg]dh'sn]yf]/}kof; u/L ^ dlxg]Jofj;flos tflnd kof{g u/L j9]zs /f]huf/Ldf hfg]Joj:yf ldnfPdf yk %)Ü ljkz0f cfkl/fx j9fpg ;lsG5 . j9]zs /f]huf/L cfkm}df pkoQm >f]t gePklg j9]zs /f]huf/Ldf hfg}kbf{cblIf sfdbf/ eGbf cwf{blIf sfdbf/ k7fpFbf b]zn fO{kmfObf k'Ub5 . ;fy}cgf}krfl/s ?kn]Mode 4 cGtu{t j9]zs /f]huf/Ldf uPsf lfdtfjfg JolQmnfO{cf}krfl/s ?kdf hfg IP sf]kl/jwfg sfof{jog ug{] tkm{hf}8 lbg'h?/L 5 .

^= Jofkf/ 3f6f Joa:yfkgsf cGo pkfox? M

-s_ j:t'/ ;]jfsf]pTkfbg jl/2 M

Jofkf/sf] cfwf/e't tTj pTkfbg / pTkfbsTj jl/4 g}xf] . ha;Dd Jofkf/ of]o j:t' ;]jf pknAw xbg ta;Dd Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f nufotsf kof;n]vf;}cy{/fVbg t;y{ cf}Bfl;us, s[ifhGo j:t' pTkfbg / pTkfbgdf dNo>[vnf a9fpg]kof; h?/L u/L j:t'

pTkfbg, k|t:kwL{ lfdtf ljsf;, cl4lto nfesf j:t' / ;]jf- kj{t/f]xl0f Pj+ko{sLo Jofj;fo tyf -Herbal Product- MAP) df ljz]if1tf xfl;n ug{;lsG5 .

-v_ Jofkf/ k|j[vg / ahf/ kxF8sf]lgZlrttf M

Jofkf/ k|j[vg ug{]j:t' tyf ;]jfsf]k|rf/ k|;f/, ahf/Ls/0f af|l08Ë, 6]S6 dfs{ IP right h:tf ljifosf]plrt Joj:yfkg tyf lf|lqo, l2klflo Jofkf/ d]nfdf ;xeflutf tyf o:tf d]nf cfof]hgf u/L gofF;]j:t', gofF;]jf, gofFahf/ kxF8sf]Joj:yfkg ug{;lsG5 .o;sf nflu R & D df ;d]t k|pfkt hf]8 lbg'kb{5 . låkIflo ;Demf}tf tyf axklflo k|jwfgx?af6 clwstd nfe lng cfjZos k'j[vf/ / lfdtfljsf; ug{cfjZos 5 .

-u_ Jofkfl/s k|s[lpf ;xnLs/0f / ;xhLs/0f M

Jofkf/ 3f6f Gog" ug{b]zleq lgof{ofl]o j:t'sf klxrfg, pTkfbg / ljsf;, eG;f/ ljGb'df b|t ;]jf tyf cfjZos lgoGq0f, ;'wf/, To; kl5 afXo dh'sdf ;Hw ;Demf}tf dfkm{ ahf/ kxF8sf]lglZrttfsf]Joj:yf ug{kb{5 . b]zleq gLltut, ;=yfut, ;/rgfut, k|s[lpf ;/nLs/0f u/L j:t' pTkfbf nfut / sf/f]jf/ ;do sd ug{]k|f; h?/L 5 eg]eG;f/ ljGb' ;Dd k"0g ;8s, Logistic, Fret forward ;DaGwL gLltdf ;'wf/ h?/L 5 . Storage, warehouse, LCD, a}, ljdf, 9'jfgL undertaking cflb klfsf] Joj:yfkg klg o; leq kb{5g\. Customs Points df kgL ;/n, 5l/tf]/ :jR5 Jofj;flos jftfj/0f sfod ug{ ljB'tLo k|ffnLsf]k|pf]u, k|pf]uzfnfsf]lgdf{0f / cGt/li6«o k|pf]uzfnf ;+usf]cfj2tf sfofd ub{]u0f:t/ kl/lf0fsf];/n / ;xh Joj:yf ug{h?/L 5 . To;}u/L beyond customs sf] xsdf låkIflo axklflo ;DaGw lj:tf/, SAFA, WTO / cGo låkIfLo ;Demf}tfaf6 nfe lng clwstd k|pf; ug{]kb{5 . Conformity assessment, Mutual Recognization of Certificate h:tf NTM x?sf]Joj:yfkg / ljleGg klf;F+ ;Demf}tf dfkm{ Tariff Reduction Pj+jftf{ ug{]lfdtf ljsf; tyf pkoQm Jofkf/ gLlt (Trade Policy) sf]cjnDjg cfjZos xG5 . cGoyf Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f cfoft ;xhLs/0fdf l;ldt x'g k"0b5 .

-3_ lgof{tdf gub k|]l;fxg M

lgof{tdf gub k|]l;fxg lbbf gofF;]j:t' lgof{tdf hf]8 lbg pkoQm xG5 . gofF;]j:t' tyf gofFahf/df lgof{t ug{]nfO{lbOg]k|]l;fxgn]lgof{t k|j[vg ug{];/sf/L lgtL nfO{;xof]u k¥ofpb5 . k/Dkf/ut j:t'/ k/Dk/fut ahf/df lgoldt lgof{t stf{nfO{k|]l;fxg lbgfn] lgof{t k|j[vgdf ck]lIft ;xof]u kb{g . t;y{lgof{tdf gub k|]l;fxg lbbf gofF;]j:t'lgof{t ug{]lgof{tstf{nfO{ gofFahf/df lgof{t ug{]lgof{tstf{nfO / cfwf/ dNodf a9f]D/L ePsf] lgof{tsf]cgkftdf df dfq gub k|]l;fxg lbg]gLlt lng'kb{5 .

-a_ ;dGjo M

Jofkf/ 3f6f ;a}cy{df gsf/fTds xf]Og t/ clwstd Jofkf/ 3f6fn]jb]lzs dbf ;Hr tLdf gsf/fTds c;/ kb{5 / cfoftaf6 /fhZj a9\g]ePtfklg pkef]lo j:t'sf]cfoftn]Psftkm{ b]zdf /f]huf/L / nufgLsf]jftfj/0fdf gsf/fTds c;/ ub{5 eg]b]z k/lge{tfdvL xG5 . jb]lzs /f]huf/L –ljkb]zif cfkl]fx –pkef]lo j:t' cfoftdf vr{sf]rqmn]cy{tGq sg}klg jf]nf 3/fo;L agfpg]b'rqmdf km:g]cj:yf xg glbg, Ps}lgsfo jf ;+yfsf]kbf; kof{t xbg t;y{j:t' pTkfbg kb]zfWg, laqmLdf gLhL lfq]sf]cu'jfxLdf / ;/sf/L lgsfPx? -s[if, pBf]u / ;DalGwt dGqfno_sf];xof]u tyff jb]lzs ;DaGw, ahf/ kxF8sf]cj:yfdf ;/sf/L lgsfosf]cu|;/tfdf lghL ;3+;F cfjZos ;dGjo cfjZos 5 . ;fy};/sf/L lgsfPx?aLr cGt/ ;DaGw / lghL lfq]df FNCCI, CNI, j:tut ;3aLr cGt/;DaGw, ;dGjo tyf ;dud]f ;/sf/L lghL lfq]sf ;fem]bf/L dfkm{t Jofkf/ 3f6f sd ug{kg]{cj:yf 5 .

lgisif{M

j:t'sf]pTkfbg, kb]zfWg, af]lG8Ë u/L u0f:t/Lotf j[4 ug]{ Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f u/L Jofkfl/s nfut / ;do sd ug]{Pj+jb]lzs ;DaGwaf6 ;j{he ahf/ kxF8sf]sfo{u/L ;/sf/L, lghLlfq], gful/s ;dfh, bft[lgsfosf];+Qm kbf; / kxndf Jofkf/ 3f6f Joj:yfkg ug{ clwstd kbf; ug{l9nf ePsf]5 .

;Gbe{;fdfu|M

- gk]fnsf]ljleGg of]hgfx?, of]hgf cfof]u
- cfly{s ;j{f0f, ljleGg cs+s, of]hgf cfof]u
- jb]lzs /f]huf/ Ps tYofE, NBC
- NTIS, 2010, Jofkf/ gLlt, WTO, UNDP, UNCTAD, WTO sf k|sfzgx?
- MoF, jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno
- Jofkf/ / ljsf;sf ljleGg cs+sx?

Jofkf/ ;Da4 af]4s ;DklQ clwsf/ / g]kfndf o;sf]cj:yf

✍ bLks/fh kf08]

kl/ro M

;fdfGotM af]4s ;DklQ eg]sf]dfgjsf]af]4stf jf l;hgfTds sfo{sf]pkh xf]. cy{Tf dfgjLo al4, ljj]s, ;Lk, lrGtg / 1fgsf]dfWodaf6 kf]kt ;DklQ g}af]4s ;DklQ xf]. o:tf af]4s sfo{nfO{JolQmut ;DklQsf]?kdf lnOg]/ sfgL'tM ;DklQ clwsf/ cGtu{t Jojxf/ ul/g]xBf o:tf ;DklQ pk/sf]xs ;/HIfOf ;DaGwL clwsf/nfO{af]4s ;DklQ clwsf/ elgPsf]xf] jf:tjdf af]4s ;DklQ eg]sf]dflg;n]cWoog, cg';Gwfg dfkm{t cfkmGdf lglxt 1fg jf lfdtfnfO{pkof]u u/] sg}gofF;hgf jf cfljisf/ ug]{sfo{xf].

af]4s ;DklQsf]l;hgf jf ;h{ssf]xs, lxt jf :jfy{pk/ s;}n]kbf]u jf laqmL u/L u}/sfgL nfe lng g;sf] eGg]p2]Zon]o:tf]clwsf/sf];/HIfOf ug{/fHon]Joj:yf u/]sf] xG5 . of]ljifo Ps b]zsf]ef}ufl]ns ;Ldfleq dfq ;Lldt g/xg]xBf cGt/f{i6« hutdf g} rf;f]/ ;/f]sf/ /flvPsf]xG5 . af]4s ;DklQ cGtu{t ljz]iftM j}1flgs, kf]ljlws, Jofkfl/s Pj+;flxTos / snfTds sfo{? kb{5GF .

af]4s ;DklQ clwsf/ ;DaGwL cjwf/0ffsf]hGd o'Qm]ksf]kghf{u/0f sfndf eP/ cf}Bf]us qmflGtsfndf cfsf/ lnPsf]kfOG5 . o; ;DaGwL sfgL'tL tyf kZrf;lgs Joj:yfsf]z?jft pGgfO;f+ztfAbLdf eP/ aL;f+ztfAbLdf ljsf; ePsf]xf].xfdLn]kbf]u ug{u/]sf]cf}FwL, On]6fgs ;fdfg nufot ljleGg k|jwLx? vl/b ub{ s;}n tL j:tdf b]lvg]cfs[tsf] dfq dNo lt/]sf xBgf}. Tol;eq cGtg{lxt cfljZsf/, vf]h, gofkg, 9fFfsf]gofkg cflbsf]dNo ;dt lt/]sf xG5f+. ctM oxL 1fgdf cfwfl/t (Knowledge based) vl/b laqmLsf]Aofkf/ g}af]4s ;DklQ ;DaGwL clwsf/ (TRIPS) leq kb{5 . o;sf]cfljZsf/ ug{;|6f jf ;h{ssf]:jLs[t a]u/ s;}n]klg o;sf]kbf]u ug{gkfpg'g}af]4s ;DklQsf] clwsf/ xf]. o:tf af]4s ;DklQssf]rf/L (Piracy) gxf]f\eGgfsf nflu g}af]4s ;DklQ ;DaGwL clwsf/sf];/HIfOf ul/Psf]xG5 . axkIfLo Aofkf/ k|ffnLleq af]4s ;DklQ ;DaGwL clwsf/n]kljz kfP b]lvg}l;hgf / 1fgsf]Aofkf/n]dxTjk"0f{:yfg kfPsf]5 . ;fdfGotM af]4s ;DklQ ;DaGwL clwsf/ JolQmsf]Psnf}6L (Monopoly) clwsf/ xf]. tyflk o;sf] klg Ps lglZrt ;Ldf xG5 .

✍ pk–;lrj, jflOfHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno, l;*b/af/ .

af]4s ;DklQ clwsf/ ;DaGwdf cGt/{fli6«o kbf; M

WTO cGtu{t l6k\; ;efljt (TRIPS Agreement) n] af]4s ;DklQsf] ;/If0fdf kxn u/]sf] kfOG5 . of] ;efljt WTO sf]:yfkgf ;Dd nfu"ePtf klg cNkljsl;t dh'sx?sf] ljz]if cj:yfnfO{ Wofgdf /fvL ;Gf\ ;Dd nfu"ug{ ;lsg]u/L lgOfP ePsf]5 . o;/L cf}iflwsf]k6]06 ;/If0f nfu"ug{ ;Dd ;DaGwdf cGo ljsl;t dh'sx?sf nflu @)!^ ;Dd u/] cjlw lbPsf]kfOG5 . ;efljt /fi6«;3sf] Specialized Agency sf]?kdf WIPO n]ljZj Aofkf/ ;u7g :yfkgf k'/{g}af]4s ;DklQsf] ;/If0f ;DaGwL sfo{ub{5 cfPsf]5 . af]4s ;DklQ ;/If0fsf nflu Paris Convention, Berne Convention, Madrid Convention, Treaty Convention, Patent Cooperation Treaty, Washington Agreement, Rome Convention h:tf ljleGg ;efljtfx? ePsf 5G . oL ;efljtfdf leGgf leGg}ljz]iftfx? ePtf klg ;a}sf] dh' nlo af]4s ;DklQ ;/If0fnfO{ Jojl:yt ug{xf]. g]kfn Berne Convention, Paris Convention df kl/jt{g ul/;s]sf] ePtf klg Madrid Convention, Washington Convention, Rome Convention df kl/jt{g ug{ tof/Ldf /x]sf]5 .

af]4s ;DklQ ;DaGwL clwsf/ **(TRIPS)** sf cfwf/e"t lgod b]xfo adf]lhd 5Gf\M

!= /fli6«o Jojxf/ (National Treatment) :

af]4s ;DklQ ;DaGwL clwsf/sf nflu WTO ;b:o /fi6«]:jbzL / ljbzLdf ljej ug{ kfOg]5g . h:tf]k6]06, l8hfOg, 6fpdfs{/lhi6«g afkt nfUg]b:t'/df :jbzL / ljbzL aLr ljej gu/L ;dfg Aojxf/ ug{kb5 .

@= clt ;fdfGo kf/t /fi6«sf]Aojxf/ (Most Favoured Nation Treatment):

o; ;DaGwdf WTO sf ;a}:b:o/fi6«?sf]:hfs tyf l;h{gfnfO{;dfg Aojxf/ ug{kb5 eGg]o;sf]dfGotf xf].

#= ;Gtlnt ;/If0f (Balanced Protection) :

o;df pTkfbs / pkef]Qmf b'j}n] ;Gtlnt ?kdf nfe xfl;n ug{kg{s'/fdf hf8 lbG5 . t/ pTkfbsn]Hofb}dxfF:tdf cf}iflw pTkfbg u{of]/ Tof]pkef]Qmfsf]kxF aflx/ 5 eGg] s'/fdf ;/sf/ ;xdt eof] eg] clgjfo{cgdltkq (Compulsory Licencing) dfkm{ ;/sf/n]pkef]Qmfsf];/If0f ug{;Sg]kfjwfg /flvPsf]5 .

af]4s ;DklQsf k|sf/x? M

af]4s ;DklQsf]ljsf;qmd tyf o; ;DaGwL ljleGg cGt/{fli6«o ;lGw, dxf;lGw ;d]tsf cfwf/df o;nfO{lgDg adf]lhd ju{s/0f ug{;lsG5 M

-s_ k6]06 (Patent) : of] j1flgs / kf|ljlws lfqsf] pkof]uL / gljg cfljisf/ xf]. s;n] cf^gf] af]4 stfsf] pkof]udfk"{ sg}lrh jf k|jlwsf] l;hgf jf cfljZsf/ ub{5 eg]To:tf]lrh jf k|jlwdfly p;sf] clwsf/ l;hgf ePsf] dflgG5 / of]g}k6]06 xf]. o; k|sf/ cfljZsf/, vf]h of gofF gjfkt kf|kt k6]06 clwsf/sf] slDtdf @) jif{Dd ;/Hf0f ul/Psf] xG5 . @) jif{kl5 ;fj{hgs clwsf/ (Public Domain) df hfG5 .

-v_ cfBf]us l8hfOg (Industrial Design): sg} j:t'sf] 9ffFf, ?k jf cfsf/ g} cfBf]us l8hfOg xG\. cy{Tf Jofkf/ lfqsf s'/f, ljleGg lrGx ;DaGwL clwsf/ / j:t'sf gfnf cfsf/ lbg]l;hgfx? l8hfOg clwsf/ cGtu{t kb{5G . of]clwsf/ slDtdf !) jif{Dd ;/Hf0f ug{;lsG5 .

-u_ Jofkfl/s lrGx (Trademark): Jofkf/df cf^gf]lrgf/L lbg]gfd tyf lrGx g}6Bdfs{ xf]. sg}pTkfbgnfO{To:t}k|sf/sf]cGo pTkfbg;Fu 56Øfpg]cfwf/ 6Bdfs{xf]. 6Bdfs{ j:t' jf ;fdu|df nufOPsf]Ps k|sf/sf];s]t–zAb, lrGx, cs, /u jf ;fsf];ld>Ofåf/f cjut xG5 . h:tf]l;sf] 38L, ;fgL l6eL, ;fd;Ë dfafO{n cflb . o:tf af]4s ;DklQ clwsf/x?sf] ;/Hf0f clglZrt sfn;Ddsf nflu lbg ;lsG5 . t/ clwsf/ sfod ug{ k|pf]u ul/Psf]lrGx ;wF/lx/xg'kb{5 cy{t c?;Fu ldNbf]xg'xF8g . o:tf clwsf/ lbg'sf] p2]Zo :jR5 k|t:kwf{sfod u/L pkef]Qmfnf0{;r]t u/f0{j:t' tyf ;]jfsf] pkof]udf 5gf6sf]cj;/ lbg'xf].

-3_ ef}uf]lns ;s]tx? (Geographical Indicators) : j:t' jf ;]jfsf] pTklQsf] lfqj jf ef}uf]lns klxrfg lbg]lrGx g}ef}uf]lns ;s]t xf]. o;n] pTklQsf];DaGwdf hfgsf/L lbg'sf ;fy}To; k|sf/sf j:t'vf; u0f, ljzf]ftf jf Voftlsf]af/df phfu/ ub{5, h:tf] :ofDkg, bfh{nË 6L cflb .

-a_ k|tlnlk clwsf/ (Copyright): ;flxTo, ;u|Lt, ljleGg snf / ltgsf]k|ttIt / k|;f/0fsf] ;/Hf0f g}k|tlnlk clwsf/ xf]. of];flxTos, snfTds, j]1flgs lfqdf /x]sf dfl4s tyf af]4s l;hgf dflysf]Psnf6L clwsf/ xf].

-r_ k/Dk/fut 1fg (Traditional Knowledge): sg}klg ;dx jf ;dbfodf /x]sf] To; ;dbfon]ljsf; jf cEof; u/]sf / Ps k'tfaf6 cs{k'tfdf qmdzM x:tfGt/0f xF}cfPsf] xG5 Tof]g}k/Dk/fut 1fg xf].

-5_ OlG6ub}{3 ;s{6sf n]cfp6 -e"l:ylTx?_ (Integrated Circuit's Layout) : sg}klg On] S6fgs l8efO;x?df /x]sf ljleGg v08x?nfO{PsLs[t u/L To;nfO{sfo{Tds (Functional) agfpg]sfo{g}OlG6ub}{3 ;s{6 xf]. sg}klg pTkfbgdf /x]sf]tTj, h;n]Pse{Gbf a9L efu cyjf j:t'sf] parts x?nfO{PsLs[t u/L cfk;df ;DaGw :yflkt ub{5 On]S6fgs sfo{ug{ ofqfo agfpF / OlG6ub}{3 ;s{6df k|pf]u ePsf]To:tf]lqsf0ffTds klafaf6 Ps tTj ;lqmo xG5 / cGt/;DaGw :yflkt ub{5 eg]Tof]g}OlG6ub}{3 ;s{6sf n]cfp6 l8hfOg xf].

pk/f]Qm ;a} juL{s/0fx?nfO{ World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) n] dfGotf kbfg u/]sf]/ Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) ;emf}tfleq ;dfj]z ul/Psf]xbf ljZje/ pQm dfGotfx? kqrngdf /x]sf 5Gf\.

af]4s ;DklQsf ljz]ftfx? M

- of]cd't{;DklQ xf]. sg}ef}ts :j?k (Physical Structure) geP klg ;f]k|tlalDjt xg ;S5 .
- ;|6fsf];j{lwsf/ eP klg ks]sfzg, bt{, clen]vg, gljs/0f cflbsf nflu eg]kxn ug{kb5{ .
- o;sf];/HfOfn]l;h{gzLntfdf k|f];flxt xG5 .
- of]cf}Bfl;us ljsf;sf]dxTjk0f{cfwf/ xf]
- Psk6sdf Pp6}af]4s ;DklQ w/]af6 kbfl;u xg ;S5 .

g]kfndf af]4s ;DklQ clwsf/ ;DaGwL Joj:yf M

g]kfndf klg cfh eGbf &) jif{cl3 g}o; ;DaGwL sfg"g cfPsf]/ ;f]xL avt b]lvg} k|z:f;lgs ;/rgfsf]z?jft ePsf]ePtfklg o;n]ult lng eg];s]sf]5g\ . g]kfnsf] af]4s ;DklQ clwsf/ ;DaGwL cj:yf clxn];Dd k|/lDes r/0fdf ePtfklg o;sf]kbfl;u ug{;lsg]k|z:t ;efjgfx? 5Gf\. df]ns Pj+jlzi6 k/Dk/f, snf ;+s[t / dNo dfGotfdf cfwfl/t g]kfnL ;dfhdf zlbof}lbg g}af]4s ;Dkbfx?sf]k|r'/ kbfl;u ePsf]kfOG5 . g]kfnL ;dfhsf ljleGg lsl;dsf snf, ;Lk, ;flxTo, ;Eotf / ;f+s[ts ;Dkbf tyf h}ljs ljljwtfn]cf^g}vfnsf]ljlzi6 klxrfg af]s]sf 5Gf\. sfi7d08k, s[0fdlGb/ -kf6g_, Goftkfh -eQmk'/sf]kfFtn]dlGb/_ cflbsf ;fy}lxdfn, kxf8, t/fO{df /x]sf snf, ;+s[t, h}ljs ljjwtf, k/Dk/fut s[if k|0ffnL, jf:t'zf:q, Hofltifzf:q, ul0ftzf:q, ljleGg tGq–dGq, k/Dk/fut 1fg o;sf HjnGt pbfx/0fx? xGf\. t/ klg k|]l6, l8hfOg, 6]Sdfs{cflb af]4s ;DklQx?sf]bt{, kbfl;u Pj+sf/fa]af/sf]lemgf]cfsf/, ckof{t sfg"gL tyf k|z:f;lgs ;/rgf, af]4s ;DklQ clwsf/sf]xgg\;DaGwL gu0o k|z:f;lgs / Goflos sf/jfxL, cfd hgtfdf o; ;DaGwL Gog" rf]tgfsf]:t/, lzIff tyf tflnd Joj:yfsf]cefj cflbaf6 o; lfq]sf];/HfOf / k|f];fxg ug]{ k|m{ljz]if k|bf; ug{kg]{cfjZostf b]lvG5 .

g]kfn ljZj Aofkf/ ;+u7gsf];b:o ePkZrftf :jtM af]4s ;DklQ ;DaGwL clwsf/sf] Aofkf/;Fr ;DaGwLt (TRIPS) ;emf}tfsf]kIfw/ dh's ePsf]5 . g]kfn WTO sf];b:o xbf ;Gf\@))^ sf]cGTo;Dddf TRIPS nfO{nfu"ug]{ k|tj4tf u/]sf]ePtf klg k'¥{ofw/ lbOPsf]5 . o; cjlweq TRIPS sf]af/]df AoQm u/]sf k|tj4tf k'¥f ul/;Sgkg]{5 . To:t}

cfjflwsf]kg]{6Ë ;/Hfofsf sf/0fn]dNoj[4 xg uO{cNkljsl;t dh'ssf]hgtfsf];xh kxF xg g;Sg]b[i6sf]0fn]cfjZos k'/{wf/sf nflu @)!^ ;Dd ;efd0fsfnLg cjlw kbfg u/]sf]5 .

;/ntfsf nflu TRIPS nfO{k|tlnlk ;DaGwL clwsf/ / cfjBfhus ;DkIQ ;DaGwL clwsf/ u/] @ efudf ljefhg ug{;lsG5 . g]kfndf k|tlnlk clwsf/sf];/Hfof ug]{ gLltut dGqfno ;+s[t ko{6g tyf gful/s p•og dGqfno / sfo{Gjog ug]{ lgsfosf ?kdf k|tlnlk clwsf/ /lhi6f/sf]sfo{no /x]sf]5 . k|tlnlktk'm{;jkyd Copyright Act 2022 hf/L ul/Psf]lyof]. ha g]kfn ;Gf\@))$ WTO df kljz u¥of]To;kZrfTf\pQm Pgnf0{ WTO Compatible agfpg k/fgf]Pg vf/]h u/L k|tlnlk clwsf/ Pg @)%(hf/L ul/of]. o; Pgn]ljleGg l;h{gfx?df ;/Hfof cjlw ;dt ls6fg u/]sf]5 . To:t}k|tlnlk clwsf/ /lhi6f/sf]sfo{no :yfkgf kZrfTf\g]kfn ;flxlTos tyf snfTds /rgfx?sf];/Hfof ug]{ jg{dxf;GwLdf kljz ePsf]/ of]dxf;GwL !! hgj/L @))^ lbv g]kfnsf];Gbe{df nfu" e0;s]sf]5 .

cfjBfhus af]4s ;DkIQ ;DaGwL clwsf/sf]gLltut dGqfno pBf]u dGqfno xf]eg] sfo{Gjog ug]{ lgsfo pBf]u ljefu xf]. g]kfn cfjBfhus ;DkIQ ;/Hfof ;DaGwL k|]/;sGe]{;gdf kljz ul/;s]sf]5 . pBf]u ljefudf k|]6, cfjBfhus l8hfOg, 6]Sdfs{bt{ xg]u/]sf]5 . k|f/Dedf k|]6 l8hfOg / 6]Sdfs{sfgL !((# hf/L ul/Psf]df o;nfO{ vf/]h u/L k|]6, l8hfOg / 6]Sdfs{Pg @)@@ NofOPsf]lyof]. of]Pgdf klg ;Gf\@))& df ;/fvg e0;s]sf]5 . g]kfnsf]WTO df kljz kZrfT ljleGg k|tj4tfx? k'/f ug]{ qmddf o; cfjBfhus ;DkIQ ;/Hfof Pgsf]d:ofjbf tof/ u/L 5nkmn e0/x]sf]5 .

g]kfndf af]4s clwsf/sf];/Hfof ;DaGwL sfgL Joj:yfnfO{lgofNbf dh'sL Pg, !(!) df ePsf]cbnsf]dxn cGtu{ k|tlnlk clwsf/sf]Joj:yfnfO{klxnf]sfgL?kdf lng ;lsG5 . tTkZrfTf\g]kfn k|]6, l8hfOg / 6]Sdfs{Pg, !((#, k|]6, l8hfOg / 6]Sdfs{ Pg, @)@@, k|tlnlk clwsf/ Pg, @)@@, k|tlnlk clwsf/ Pg, @)%(tyf k|tlnlk clwsf/ lgodfjnL, @)^!, g]kfnsf]cGtl/d ;+jwfg, @)^# sf]efu $ /fHosf]bfloTj, lgbz]s l;4fGt tyf gLltx?df sxL ljifo ;dfg'o;sf pbfx/0f ePklg af]4s ;DkIQ clwsf/ ;DaGwL 5§} / lj:tf]t gLltsf]lgdf{0f eg]xg ;s]sf]5g .

af]4s ;DkIQ clwsf/sf];/Hfof / ljsf;sf nflu ug{kg]{kxnx? yk]5Gf\. ljZjJofkLs/0f, e"d08nLs/0f / o;af6 b]vfk/]sf cj;/ / rgf}tLsf];fdgf g]kfnn]klg ug{k/]sf]5 . cy{Tf\/fli6«, cGt/{li6« kl/l:ylt tyf ljZj Aofkf/ ;+7gsf];b:otf Pj+cGo lfqLo tyf cGt/{li6« ;lGw ;efmf}tf / ;fldKotfsf]sf/0faf6 g]kfnn]cf^gf]af]4s ;DkIQ ;DaGwL sfgL / kz'f;lgs Joj:yf cGt/{li6« dfkb08 cg?k agfpg' kg]{afWotf 5 . ;fy} pBf]u ljefu, jg:klt ljefu, k|tlnlk clwsf/ /lhi6f/sf]sfo{no :yfkgf / Pg, lgoddf

;+f]wg kl/dfhg xF}cfPklg PsLs[t / ko{Kt b]lvF8g .

o; k[7eULdf xfdf] ;Ldt cf}Bf]us / Aofkfl/s lfq, gu0o cg';Gwfg / ljsf;sf lqmofsnfk tyf lgDg:t/sf] ;fdflhs ljsf; cflbsf sf/0fn]cGo dh's;/x kmf0bf lng g;s]klg h]hlt dfqfdf xg ;S5 af]4s ;DklQ Joj:yfaf6 b]zsf]cfy{s, kfljlws lfq]df ofqubfg k¥ofpg ;s]b]zsf]pBfu, Aofkf/, /f]huf/L Pj+/fh:jdf j[4 xg'sf ;fy}af]4s ;DklQ ;DaGwL hgr]tgfdf ;d]t clej[4 xg kUg]s"/fdf bO{t xg;Sbg .

g]kfndf af]4s ;DklQ ;/Hf0f ;DaGwdf b]lvPsf ;jfnx? M

- af]4s ;DklQ ;/Hf0fdf ko{Kt hgr]tgf clej[4 (Public Awareness) xg ;s]sf] 5g . o;n]ub{ xfdf k/Dk/fut 1fg, ;Lk, ;+s[tsf]hug{ xg ;s]sf]5g .
- g]kfndf xfn af]4s ;DklQ ;DaGwdf Copy Right Act / Patent Design Trademark Act sfo{Gjogdf /x]tf klg cf}Bf]us lfq]df Industrial Intellectual Property Act cfpg ;s]sf]5g .
- k|tlnlk clwsf/ ;/Hf0f, cf}Bf]us ;DklQ ;/Hf0fsf nflu sfo{ug{lgsfout Joj:yf /x]tfklg af]4s ;DklQ ;DaGwL sfo{ug{tTsfn lgsfout Joj:yf xg ;s]sf]5g .
- TRIPS nfu"ug{];DaGwdf cGo ljsl;t dh'sn];Gf\@)!# ;Dd u]; cjlw kfP klg To; ;DaGef cfjZos u{ksfo{u/L k"j{wf/ tof/ ug{sfo{TolQs}rgf}tk0f{5 .To:t} cf}fwLsf]k6]6 ;/Hf0f ;DaGwdf ;Gf\@)!^ b]lv nfu"xg]xF8 To;tkm{klg cfjZos k"j{wf/ tof/ ug{kg{]rgf}t g]kfn ;dlf5 .
- af]4s ;DklQ ;/Hf0fsf nflu cfjZos k"j{wf/sf nflu gLltut ?kdf ;do ;fGbe{s P]g sfgg' th{df / ;wf/ ug{kg{]cj:yf 5 eg]cs{]tkm{o;df sfo{ug{;Sg]u/L blf hg;lQmsf]ljsf; ug{kg{]/x]sf]5 .

lgisif{M

af]4s ;DklQ clwsf/ Joj:yfnf0{;dfhsf]cfy{s, kfljlws / ;f+s[ts ljsf;sf]Ps cf}nf/sf]?kdf lnOG5 .of];|6f / ;dfhaLrsf];Demf}tf xf]/ ;/sf/n]o;sf]Joj:yfkg ul/lbG5 . ;|6f jf cfljisf/sn]cf^gf]gofF+;hgf jf cfljisf/af6 gofF+1fg, kljlw, j:t' jf s[taf/]k0f{hfgsf/L / kmf0bf ;dfhnf0{lbG5 clg o; afkt ;Ldt ;dosf nflu To:tf]s"/f pk/ p;n]Psflwsf/ kfp+5 .o:tf]Joj:yfaf6 ;|6fn]cWoog, cg';Gwfg / cEof;df u/]sf]nufgL p7fpg ;Sb5 / ;+ej eP gfkmf klg sdf0{xf}nf ;d]t ldNb5 . o;}u/L o;af6 /fi6« rlqmo kfljlws ljsf;sf]sNkgf ug{;lsG5 .lsgls lg/Gt/sf] cg';Gwfg / ljsf;af6 gofF+kljlw / j:t'kQf nfUg] cf}Bf]us ljsf; xg] /fli6« cfDbfgL

a9\g]/ ;dudf /fli6«o tyf dfgjLo ljsf;df pNn]vgLo of]ubfg k'Ug]bfaL ul/G5 . cfhsf] lj1fg tyf k|jlwsf]ljsf;, j:t'tyf ;]jfsf]/fli6«o tyf cGt/{fli6«o Aofkf/, ;flxTo, ;dLt tyf l;gdf cflb snf lfdsf]pGgltsf]Pp6f sf/0f af]4s ;DkIQ clwsf/sf]Joj:yf xf]. g]kfnsf];Gbe{df plNnlvt Jofkf/ ;Da4 af]4s ;DkIQ clwsf/sf]plrt ;/Hf0f, ;Da4g u/L Joj;flos pkof]u ug{/fHosf tkm{af6 7f]; kxn ug{kg]{5 . o;sf nflu PsLs[t Pg, /fli6«o gLlt Pj+sfo{qmd tof/ kf/L of]hgfa4 ?kdf cl3 a9L r]tgfsf]:t/ psf:g] lqmofsnfksf]sfo{Gjogdf hf]8 lbg'a9L al4dfgL xg]5 .

;Gbe{;fdu|L M

- sfgg\ cfof]u klqsf, @)&), g]kfn sfgg\ cfof]u .
- Aofkf/ / ljsf;sf ljleGg cs+x?, jfl0fHo tyf cfkl!t{dGqfno .
- Aofkf/ ;dfrf/ ;]jf, jif{% cs+ #–$, @)^&, Aofkf/ tyf lgsf;L k|j[4g s]›› .
- ;Hjwfg tyf Pg lgodx?, sfgg\ lstfa Joj:yf ;ldlt .
- www.mocs.gov.np

g]kfn sf]kl5Nnf]bz jif{sf]j}blzs Jofkf/sf]l:ylt

-?: cj{

cf:j:	lgsf;L	Jfflif{s kl/jt{g Ü	k7f/L	Jfflif{s kl/jt{g Ü	sh j}blzs Jofkf/	Jfflif{s kl/jt{g Ü	Jofkf/ 3f6f	Jfflif{s kl/jt{g Ü	lgof{t- cfoft cgkft
2060/61	53.95	7.9	135.84	5.9	189.79	6.5	81.89	4.7	1:2.5
2061/62	58.44	8.3	148.29	9.2	206.74	8.9	89.85	9.7	1:2.5
2062/63	59.78	2.3	160.68	8.4	220.45	6.6	100.90	12.3	1:2.7
2063/64	58.93	-1.4	195.81	21.9	254.74	15.5	136.88	35.7	1:3.3
2064/65	58.47	-0.8	237.03	21.1	295.50	16.0	178.56	30.4	1:4.1
2065/66	68.60	17.3	291.00	22.8	359.60	21.7	222.40	24.6	1:4.2
2066/67	60.95	-11.1	375.61	29.1	436.56	21.4	314.66	41.5	1:6.2
2067/68	64.56	5.9	397.54	5.8	462.10	5.9	332.98	5.8	1:6.2
2068/69	74.09	14.8	498.16	25.3	572.25	23.8	424.07	27.4	1:6.7
2069/70	77.35	4.4	601.21	20.7	678.56	18.6	523.86	23.5	1:7.8

;fdfGo Jofkf/ tyf lgsf;L kj4{g s]lb

नेपाल सरकार

वाणिज्य तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय

सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं