g]kfnsf]jfl0fHo gLlt ;dfnf]rgf Tds ;dLIff

*hLj/fh sf0/fnf **

ljifo k]z

dh'ssf]jfl0fHo gLltn]s]n Jofkf/ lj:tf/ dfq}ug]nIf lng]xf0g . o;n]dh'ssf] ;jf{Ë0f ljsf;sf]nflu eldsf lgjf{x ug{kg]{x¢5 . jfl0fHo gLltn]b]zsf c¢o cfly{s gLltx?jLr tfbfTdotf :yflkt ug{g;s]df of]c;+Hnt x'g hf¢5 . /f]huf/Ldf cj;/sf] cle]j[4, lgof{t h¢o j:t?sf]pTkfbgdf dNo ;fËnf]-Value Chain_ sf];d]t ke]fjsf/Ltf a9fpg ;dy{x'gkb{5, jfl0fHo gLlt . cfhsf]ousf]jfl0fHo gLlt eg]sf]s]n ;Ldf Jofkf/ dfq xf0g o;n]pBf]u, ljlQo Joj:yf / l;Ëf]cy{¢qdf ;d]t of]ubfg k¥ofpg'kg]{ePsf]h] jfl0fHo gLltsf]thf{df ubf{pkoQm ljifox?;d]tnfO{Wofgdf /fVg'kg]{x¢5 . g]kfnsf] ljutsf jfl0fHo gLltx?sf];ldlIff ubf{@)#(;fn e¢bf cufl8sf gLltx? ;+Hlf0ffTds -Protectionism_ cjwf/0ffdf hf/L ePsf lyP . km]n:j?k gLlt k]pQ oL ;+Hlf0fx? cfjZostf e¢bf a9L ljnfl;tfsf j:tx? / h8fg pBf]ux? -Assembled Industry_ ;Fu a9L s]¢bt /x]sf lyP .

;efu g}dfg'kg]{x¢5 tTsfn ;+Hlft pBf]ux? vf;u/] sk8f,l;d]6,l6eL h8fg cflb wf/f;oL cj:yfdf ku]eg]gLhL lf]qsf :jo+pTkf]0ffdf vh]sf pBf]ux? h:t}tof/L kf]zfs, rfprfp, kZdLgf cflb xfn;Dd l:ylt ;ldlIff ubf{cy{¢qnfO{;xof]u ug]{pBf]usf] ?kdf b]vf k/]sf 5g\. ctM ;/sf/4f/f tTsfl/ng cj:yfdf :yflkt pBf]ux? dh'ssf] cfjZostfg';f/ bjfjdf ePsf lyP ls e¢g]ljifodf ;f]xg'kg]{b]vPsf]5 .

jfl0fHo gLlt kl/jt{gsf]kf;lustf

lj=;=@)#(;fnotf ljZj cy{¢qdf cfPsf]kl/jt{g;Fu Jofkf/ gLltnfO{klg ;d;fdlos kl/jt{g ug{kg]{cfjZostf b]vof]. o; qmddf ;/sf/n]jfl0fHo gLlt @)$(nfu"u¥of]. of]gLlt g]kfnsf]hgcf¢bf]ng @)$^ sf]glthf / ljZjsf]jblnbf]cfly{s cj:yfsf];d]t

**pk–;lrj, jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{d¢qfno*

jfl0fHo tyf cfk"lt{emns

* 0dfG6fl/tfsd{rf/Lsf]klxrfg/wd{b'a}xf]. –c1ft

kl/0flt lyof]eGg ;lsG5 . lsgls o; cjlwdf cf0kmbf ljZj cy{Gqdf vhf pbf/jfbL cy{f:qLx?sf]/fd[]kbfTj hld;s]sf]lyof]. /fHosf]sfo{s]n zflGt ;'/Iff / cfjZostfg';f/ ;Lldt nf}ssNofl0fsf/L sfo{dfq}ug{kg{]c jwf/0ffsf]k|bef{ eO{;s]sf] lyof]. Jofkf/ /fHon]ug{xf]Dg eGg]ljifodf ljZjJ}n];d]t ljsf;zLn dh'sx?df /fd[]5fk 5f8]g ;kmn ePsf]lyof]. o;}sf]kmn:j?k g]kfn klg cfoft vhfkg -OGL_, rfn'vftfdf k0f{ kl/jTo{f, Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f, Jofkf/df lb0g];ljwfx?sf];lglZrttf / ljb]zL nufgL / cu|/ k[7kf]fs ;DaGw -Backward/Forward Linkage_ ;lxtsf]gofFjz]ftf jf}s]/ jfl0fHo gLlt @)$(sfof{jogdf cfof]. hg gLlt tTsflng cj:yfdf vhf cy{Gqsf];+fxssf] ?kdf b]vof].

gLltsf]kbfjsf/Ltf

sg}klg gLlt /fd[]eP/ dfq}xF]g o;sf]kbfjsfl/tf sfof{jogdf e/kb{5 . o; kl/klf]df jfl0fHo gLlt @)$(sf];ldIff ubf{of]gLlt klg cGo gLltx? h:t}k0f{kdf ;kmn gLltsf]?kdf :yflkt xg ;s]sf]eg]b]vbg . xgt sfof{jog / gLltjLrsf]km/sdf dh'ssf];fdflhs, /fhg}ts / clfy{s l:y/tfsf ;fy};+rgfTds Pj+;u7gfTds :j?kn] ;d]t 7h'f]kbfj kfb{5 . o; cy{df g]kfnsf]ljut !^ jif{sf]cfGtl/s Joj:yfsf];ldIffsf cfwf/df of]gLltsf ;kmntf c;kmntfnfO{dNofsg ubf{o; gLltn]cfly{s pbf/Ls/0fsf] k'jf{wf/x?sf]:yfkgf ug{eg]dxTjk0f{elldsf lgjf{x u/s]sf]5 . pbfx/0fsf]nflu of]gLltn] lghL If]qsf]elldsfnfO{g]kfndf cy{Gqdf k0f{kn]:yflkt u/s]sf]5 . s}L xb;Dd Red Tapism sf]cTo u/s]sf]5 . l;ldt / lglZrt j:tX? afx}s ;Dk0f{cfoft xg]j:tX?sf] cfoft 0hfhtkq vf/]h u/s]sf]5 . lgsf;Lsf]nflu cfjZos ks}bfnfO{;/nLs/0f u/s]sf] 5 . rfn'vftfdf k0f{kl/jTo{fsf]k[jwfgsf sf/0f ljb]zL nufgLsf]cfsif{0f a9fpg] jftfj/0f ;[hgf u/s]sf]5 . lgof{tsf]k[];fxfgsf nflu Deemed Export sf]Joj:yf u/s]sf] 5 . oL / o:tf cGo Hofb};sf/fTds Joj:yf o; gLltn]u/s]sf]5 . lgisif{df eGgkbf{ jfl0fHo gLltn]g]kfnsf]cfly{s pbf/Ls/0fsf nflu hu lgdf{0f ug{dxTjk0f{elldsf lgjf{x u/s]sf]5 .

gLltsf];kmntf÷c;kmntf

t/ of]gLlt cfkm}df k0f{5g . o; gLltsf sltko sfo{gLlt / sfo{gmdx? sfof{jog g}xg g;s]sf]cj:yf klg /xL cfPsf]5 . pbfx/0fsf]nflu j}b]zs Jofkf/ gLlt k|ti7fgsf] ljifodf gLltdf pNn]v ul/Psf]5 t/ o;tkm{!^ jif{df o:tf]lgsfosf]nflu kxn ;d]t ePsf]kf0Psf]5g .

jfl0fHo gLlt @)$(n]lnPsf] Forward Backward Linkage :yfkgf ug{[gLlt klg k0f{kdf ;kmn b]vPsf]5g\ . pbfx/0fsf]nflu g]kfn ;F3]lgof{ z? u/]sf] j}+nfb]zn]tof/L kf]zfsdf o:tf] cuk[7 ;DaGw ;kmn tfk0f{:Yfflkt u/] xfn ljZjsf] tof/L kf]zfssf] ahf/df dxTjk0f{:yfg cf]u6]sf]5 eg]xfdf[]tof/L kf]zfssf]cj:yf lubf[cj:yfdf /x]sf] 5 . sg}klg cuk[6 ;DaGw -Forward Backward Linkage_ :yfkgf ug{g;Sbf o; lf]qn] cy{Gqdf u/]sf of]ubfg 36b}uPsf]5 . qmdzM cfufdL lbgdf dh'ssf]nflu Hofb}7'hf] rg}f]tsf]?kdf b]vG5 . lsgls ljZjJofkf/ ;u7gsf] Multifbre Agreement sf] ;dflKt kZrft\xfdf[]dh'ssf]$)Ü tof/L kf]zfs pBf]u jGb xg kU]sf tYo xfdf[];fd':ki6 g}5 .

dflysf]k[7elDdf g]kfnsf]jfl0fHo gLlt @)$(k0f{kdf ;kmn÷c;kmn gLlt xf], xf]Og eGg]s'/fdf ljjfb ug{eGbf of]gLltn]ljutdf h]hlt of]ubfg lbPsf]5 To;nfO{eg] xfdLn]cfTd;ft ug{kg[g}xG5 . lsgls ljut !% jif{df b]zsf]Jofkf/ lj:tf/ ePsf]5, /f]huf/Ldf cj:yf ;[hgf ePsf]5 sh ufx{y pTkfbgdf Jofkf/sf]of]ubfg ;sf/fTds b]vPsf]/ g]kfnn]ljZj Jofkf/ ;u7g / lf]qLo Jofkf/df ;b:otf lnO{;s]sf]kl/k]fdf gLltsf]k]fjsf/LtfnfO{GoG ug{ldNg]cj:yf eg]b]vbg+ .

cjsf]gLlt s:tf]xg\kb5 jf jfl0fHo @)$(nfO{g};d;fdlos ;+f]wg u/] sfof{jog ug{eGg]dh'sleq ax;sf]ljifo jg]sf]5 . ljut !% jif{sf]cjlwdf ljZjdf kg\M kl/jtg{sf] ;s]t b]vf kg{yfn]sf]5 . :jtGq k|ffnLdf ljZjf; /fVg]cy{zf:qLx? ;d]t cfhsf] cj:yfdf /fHosf]elDsfnfO{;Lldt ug{gxg\]klfdf cf^gf ts{? k|n?kdf cufl8 ;fb} cfPsf 5g\.

;g\@))* sf]cy{zf:q gf]j]n k'/:sf/ ljh]tf cy{zf:qL Pro.Paul Krugman n]t vh] g}/fHosf]elDsfsf]af/]df cf^gf]ljrf/ JoQm u/]sf 5g\. o; k[7elDdf cjsf]jfl0fHo gLlt eg]sf]log}ljifox?df kl/k]odf sfof{jogdf Nofpg'kg]b]vG5 . ctM k'/fgf]gLltnfO{ ;Wf/ ug{eGbf :yflkt ;sf/fTds ljifox?nfO{sfg'4f/f Jojl:yt u/L gofF jfl0fHo gLltsf] th{df g}cfhsf]cfjZostf xf].

cjsf]gLlt s]s:tf]xg\kb5 eGg]ljifodf dh'sn]cuLsf/ u/]sf]bL3{sflng dhgLltsf] cfwf/df g}cGo lf]qut gLltx? ;+fng xg\]xG5g\. sg}klg j{t gLlt -LMega Policy_ lgdf{f ubf{lf]qut ;d:ofsf]cWoog klxrfg / ljZn]f0f ug{k]s[fsf]cEof; ul/Psf] ;Gbe{df g]kfnsf]cfufdL lbgsf]jfl0fHo gLlt s:tf]xG5 eGg]ljifodf o; b]zn]lnPsf] bL3{sflng of]hgf cyf{t\ tLg jlif{ cGtl/d of]hgf, @)^$ n]Jofkf/sf]lf]qdf u/]sf] k|tj4tfsf]cfwf/df ljZn]f0f u/L lgSof{ ug{kg[xG5 .

tLg jlif{ of]hgf, @)^$ / Jofkf/ lf]qsf]elDsf

o; of]hgfn]bzf}of]hgfsf];ldIf ubf{{vf;}pT;fx hgs glthf lbg ;s]sf]5g\ . sh lgsf;L nIf adf]hd xg\ g;s]sf]Jofkf/sf]k/lge{tf Pp6f dh's ;F a9b}uPsf]ljljws/0f

ug{g;lsPsf] Jofkf/af6 nlIft /fhuf/L >hgf ug{g;lsPsf h:tf lg/fzhgs tYofª\ x? bzf}ofhgfsf] cTo;Dddf cf0fk"0fbf klg sfod}/x]sf]5 . sh Jofkf/ ^! cj{af6 ! vj{ k¥ofpg] Jofkf/ 3f6fnfO{ sh ufx{y pTkfbgsf] !& af6 !%Ü df emfg{/ @ nfv /fhuf/L ;hgf ub{ tLgjifL{o ofhgfn] Jofkf/sf] lfqdf bL3{sflng ;f/ sf]kl/sNkgf u/]sf]5 . o; cg';f/ ljZjJofkLs/0fsf]k{bfaf6 kl/t rgf}tLnfO{;+fwg ub{j:t'/ ;] f Jofkf/ clej[4 ug{p2]o Psftkm{u/]sf] 5 eg] csf{tkm{cu|/ cGt{DaGwsf] ljsf;nfO{klg Jofkf/ ljsf;sf] cleGg cª\sf] ?kdf :jLsf/ u/]sf]5 .

o;sf cltl/Qm jfl0fHo lfqn] ljutdf ef]g'k/]sf ;d:ofnfO{klg lqjlif{of ofhgfn] :ki6?kdf ljZn]fi0f Pj+Jof/vof u/]sf]5 . ;fy} cg?k dh'ssf] Jofkf/ nIf lgwf{0f u/L o;sf] ;kmn sfof{jog ug{qmddf ljleGg sfo{gLltx? ;d]t lgwf{0f u/]sf]5 .

lqjifL{o ofhgfn] lnPsf] nIfx?nfO{ljZn]fi0f ubf{o; ofhgfdf :ki6 ?kdf gkfnsf] lgof{dlv Jofkf/sf] ljsf;nfO{kfyldstf lbPsf] b]vG5 . o:sf ;fy}plr t dfgj ;+fwg ljsf; / j:t'ljsf; tyf ahf/ kxF h:tf sfo{qmdsf] df}lodaf6 Jofkf/ lj:tf/ Pj+ ljljws/0fsf ;Defjgfn0f{b]vPsf]5 . o; k[7elddf lqjifL{of ofhgfn] lnPsf p2]ox? kl/kl't{ug{qmddf ljBdfg jfl0fHo gLlt, @)$(kof{t b]vbg . ct lqjifL{o ofhgf / gkfndf bL3{sflng jfl0fHo lfqsf] ljsf;sf] nIfnfO{ofgdf /fvL pkoQm jfl0fHo gLltsf] ;+fwg jf th{df cfhsf] cfjZostf jGg kU]sf]5 .

afl0fHo gLlt cfufdL lbgdf

sg}klg dh'ssf] jfl0fHo gLlt s]s:tf] xg'kb{5 eGg] ljifodf cy{zf:qLjLr Psdt /x]sf] kf0fFg . jfl0fHo gLlt dh'ssf cGo ;du|gLltx?;F ;d]t ;fdGh:otf sfod /xg' kg]xG5 . o; k[6elddf jfl0fHo gLlt eg]sf] dh'sdf cGo cfly{s gLltx?;F cGt/;DaGw :yflkt ug{k{s[Qsf] xg'kg{ljifodf eg]dt}o /x]sf]kf0fG5 .

ljZjdf ljsl;t dh'sx?df cfoft Joj:yfkgnfO{jfl0fHo gLltsf] k'}{t{sf] ?kdf lnOPsf]xG5 eg]xfd[]h:tf]sd ljsl;t dh'sdf nflu eg]lgof{ k]4{g}jfl0fHo gLltsf] dh cfwf/ agfpg'kg]ljifodf klg km/s dt /x]sf]kf0fFg . o; kl/k]odf gkfnsf] jt{dfg Jofkf/ ;+rgf / a9bf] Jofkf/ 3f6f, sh ufx{y pTkfbgdf jfl0fHo lfqsf] of]ubfg / sh cy{Gqdf /fhuf/Lsf cj;/df jfl0fHo lfqn] kbfg u/]sf] ;] f / cGt//fli6« Jofkf/df b]vf k/]sf] axkIflo / lfqLo Jofkf/sf cj;/sf] ;bkof]u ug{sfo{sf nflu cfufdL jfl0fHo gLltn] :ki6 vfsf tof/ ug{Sg'kb{5 . oLg}ljifox?sdf ;]fkm]fdf /x] jfl0fHo gLlt th{df xg'klg TolQs};fGble{s b]vG5 . ct xfn}hf/L ePsf] gofF jfl0fHo gLltn] cGo ljifox?sf cltl/Qm lgDg ljifox?nfO{;d]t ;d6/ Jofkf/sf] df}lodaf6 dh'ssf] ;du| ljsf; ug{;xof]u kbfg ug{s'fdf ljZjf; lng ;lsG5 .

cu|tyf k[7 cGt/ ;DaGwnfO{Jojxfl/s?kdf sfof{jog ug{]

cy{tGqsf]cu|tyf k[6 cGt/ ;DaGwnfO{lj:tf/ ug{]Jojxfl/s sfo{ofhgf tof/ u/]

cfBfljus tyf Jofkfl/s pTkfbgnfO{lbuf]agfpg]tkm{kbTgzLn /xg]. o;n]ubf{ dh'ssf]lgof{t lfdtf ;s'rgsf]cj:yfnfO{-Supply Side constraints_ GofoLs/0f ug{ ;lsG5 .

ahf/ kxF -Market access_ cj;/ clej[4 ug{]

pTkfbg dfq}xfdg pTkfbgsf]plrt ahf/sf]Joj:yfkg ug{g;s]df Jofkf/af6 jflR5t pknlAwnfO{xfl;n ug{;lsbg . o; k[6eldf cflys s'gLltsf]dfWodaf6 ahf/ kxFsf]cj:yfnfO{;'wf/ u/L cGt//fli6« ahf/df gkfnL j:t'sf]kxF k¥ofpg' klg TolQs};fGble{s b]vG5 . o; kl/k]fdf gofFjfl0fHo gLltn];sf/fTds eldsf lgjf{x ug{]s'/fdf ljZjf; lng ;lsG5 .

axklfLo, lfgLo / l4klfLo Jofkf/af6 clwstd nfe lng]cj:yfsf];Dngf ug{]

ljZj ahf/df gkfnL j:t'sf]k|ltlglwTj u/fpg]sfo{sf nflu xfn ljZjdf k|rlnt axklfLo, l4klfLo / lfgLo Jofkf/df kfjwfgx?af6 ljz]if nfe lng]tkm{kbTgzLn /xg' kg{]bfloTj ;d]t gofFjfl0fHo gLltsf]b]vPsf]5 .

k|t:kwf{/ u0f:t/Lo lfdtfdf clej[4 ug{]

cfhsf];do k|t:kwf{sf];do ePsf]xbgfn]ljZj ahf/df gkfnL j:t'sf]pkl:ylt To; j]hfdfq xbg ;Sb5 ha b]zleq pTkflbt j:tx? :joddf k|t:kwf{/ u0f:t/Lo x'G5g\. o; cy{df b]zleq :jf:Yo k|t:kwf{jftfj/0f lgdf{0f u/L pTkfbgnfO{k|t:kfw{/ u0f:t/Lo agfpg]jftfj/0fsf]ljsf; ug{gofFjfl0fHo gLltn];xof]ufTds eldsf lgjf{x ug{;Sb5 .

;]f lfgLsf]lj:tf/

k|rlnt jfl0fHo gLltn];]f lfgLsf]ljsf;sf]nflu :ki6 sfo{gLltx? clVtof/ u/]sf] kfOFbg . xfdf]cy{tGqnfO{cWoog ubf{gkfnn]j:t'Jofkf/ eGbf ;]f Jofkf/af6 a9L thgfTds nfe lng ;Sg]ePsf]n];]f Jofkf/ / o;sf]ljsf;sf nflu /0fgLltx? to ug{kg{]cfjZostf b]vPsf]5 . gofFjfl0fHo gLltn]o; lfgLsf];'wf/df ;d]t ;xof]u kbfg ug{;Sb5 .

lgisif{df eGg'kbf{gofFjfl0fHo gLlt vhf gLltdf cfwfl/t gLlt egL ;/sf/ cf^gf] bfloTjaf6 k0f?kn]ljdv xbg]klg xfdg / ;Hf0fjfbsf]gfddf k0f{;Hf0fsf/L eldsf lgjf{x ug{p2t xbg]tkm{s]bLt geO{Pp6f :jtGq ;xhstf{sf]eldsfdf /xg ;Sg'k5{. o; cy{df 4]w cy{tGq ePdf xfdf]dh'sdf jfl0fHo gLltsf]k|ltkmn bu{ lfgLn];d]t pkef]u ug{;Sg]cj:yf /xg'kb{5 . cjsf]jfl0fHo gLltn]ljutdf gkfnsf]Jofkf/ lfgLdf b]vPsf];d:ofx? h:t}k"jf{wf/sf]GofoLtf, k|t:kwf{lfdtfsf]cefj cGt//fli6« s'gLlt

dfkm{t gkfnL j:tsf]kj4{g / ;fj{hlgs gLlh lfqsf]lfdtf ljsf; u/L Jofkf/sf]dfWodaf6
ul/jL lgjf/0fsf oy]6 6]f k¥ofpg]s"/fdf ljZjf; ug{ ;lsG5 .

;Gbe{;fdfu|x?

jfl0fHo gLlt, @)$(, gkfn ;/sf/ jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno, sf7df8f}.

lqjlif{o ofnhgf, @)^@–^%, /fli6«o ofnhgf cfofusf];lr jfno, l;«b/af/ .

bzf}«ofnhgf, /fli6«o ofnhgfsf];lr jfno, l;«b/af/ .

k|tfljt jfl0fHo gLlt, @)^% -d:ofbf_, jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno, 5nkmnsf]qmddf .

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l;xFjfb–/f]ugk'/ xF ;S5 /fd[]
kf/jxg dfu{

lxdfn yfkf*

gkfn Ps ek'l/j]i7t /fi6«ePsf]sf/0f kf/jxg dfu{;b} Jofkf/ lj:tf/sf]nflu Ps afwssf] ¿kdf /x]sf] kfpF5f}+. xfd[]Jofkf/, tyf pBf]u k|t:kwL{xF g;Sg'df Ps k|dv sf/s tTj kf/jxg c;ljwfg}xf]. gkfnjf6 ;jeGbf glhssf] jGb/ufx sf]nsftfg}xf]. hf]gkfnsf];Ldfjf6 sl/j &)$ lsnf]ld6/ 6f9f b'/Ldf cjl:yt 5 . ;g\!(%) sf]gkfn–ef/t zflGt ;lGw cg';f/ gkfnn] sf]nsftf jGb/ufx lgjf{w ¿kdf k|of]u ug{kfpg'sf] cltl/Qm gkfnsf]hF;'s};Ldfsf]gfsfdf kf/jxgsf];ljwf pknJw lyof]. gkfnn];g\!(&^ df gkfn / aËnfb]z ljr Jofkf/ tyf kf/jxg ;Demf}tf ePkl5 aËnfb]zn]gkfnnfO{ r6\ufpF tyf dfË\nf jGb/ufx k|of]u ug[;ljwf k|ofg ug{sf];fy}/flwsfk'/, lj/fn, j]gfkfn, lrNxf6L / aËnfjGw cflb kf/jxg dfu{k|of]u ug{lbg]s'/fdf ;Demf}tf ePsf]lyof]. gkfnn] !(*) sf]bzsd}aËnfb]zsf]r6ufpFf Ps ;Dks{sfof{no :yfkgf u/L t}>f]dh'sjf6 l;dfg6, Gof'hlk|6, lrgL tyf kml6{nfOh/ h:tf j:tx¿ cfoft u/]sf]blvG5 . t/ ;g\!(() sf]bzsdf To; kf/jxg dfu{sf]kef jsf/L pkof]u tkm{Wofg glbgfn]To; jGb/ufxjf6 xF]cfoft lgof{df qmdzM x[; xF};g\@))) k'{g}r6ufpFf /x]sf];Dks{sfof{no ;d]t jGb ul/of]hF gkfn h:tf]ek'l/j]i7t /fi6«sf]nflu ;f]sbd Hofb}eh lyof]. jf:tjdf aËnfb]zsf]r6ufpFjGb/ufx;F gkfnsf]l;wf ;Dks{ef/tsf]/flwsfk'/ / aËnfb]zsf] lj/fn kf/xjg dfu{f6 xF]ub{of]. To; jvt b'j}tkm{ld6/u]n /]]j]nfOg ePsf]sf/0f ;lhn}ef/tsf]hf]ujgL;Dd pQm ;fdfg cfpg ;lsGYof]. w]/}kl5;Dd cyf{ @))% ;Dd klg To; kf/jxg dfu{eP/ gkfn / aËnfb]z ljr Jofkf/ ePsf]kfOG5 . t/ kl5 ;g\@))% sf]cGTolt/ ef/tn]/flwsfk'/jf6 sl6of/;Ddsf]dfu{j[l8uhdf kl/0ft u/]sf]sf/0f o; dfu{f6 cfoft lgof{ ePsf]blvbg . o; kf/jxgdfu{k|of]u u/L gkfnn]aËnfb]zjf6 hF / hFhGo j:t'cfoft u/]sf]lyof]eg]gkfnn]vfBfGg cflb j:t'lgsf;L u/]sf]lyof].

gkfn / aËnfb]z tyf gkfn / t}>f]dh's;Fsf Jofkf/ /flwsfk'/ lj/fn kf/jxg dfu{f6 ug{gkfn–aËnfb]z ljr ;Demf}tf ePklg cfzflt ¿kdf o; dfu{f6 Jofkf/ j[4

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*pk;lrj, jfl0fHo tyf cfklt{dGqfno

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jfl0fHo tyf cfk"lt{ emns

*;kmntfsf] nflu b'O{ s'/fsf] cfjZostf k5{, k'0f{ ljZjf; / lgoldt''jf{s cEof; . –vKt8 :jfdL

xf] ;s]sf]5g\ . aÖnfb]z n]g]kfn jf6 ; j}eGbf 5f]6f] b'Ldf /x]sf] k'mhjf/L -ef/t_– aÖnfjGw -aÖnfb]z_ ; txL kf/jxg dfu{kf]bf]u ug{g]kfnnf0{kf]bfg ug]sf] ;fy}aÖnfb]z n]of]kf/jxg dfu{g]kfn nufot ef/t tyf e6fg ;d]t sf]nflu kmf0bf k'Ug] p2]zon] of] dfu{vf]n]sf] b]vG5 . g]kfn / aÖnfb]z lj r sf]Jofkf/ clej[4sf nflu aÖnfjGwdf ;Ldf /]vfjf6 $)) ld6/ b'Ldf ;Vvf jGb/ufxsf]lgdf0f u/]sf]5 . ef/t ;/sf/n]klg ;g\!((# df pQm k'mhjf/L– aÖnfjGw dfu{eP/ g]kfnnf0{kf/jxg dfu{sf] ;ljwf lbg Letter of Exchange df ;d]t x:tfIf/ u/]sf]5 . pQm Letter of Exchange df pNn]vt k|qmof cjnDjg u/L g]kfnL ;fdfgx¿ aÖnfb]z df lgsf;L eO{/x]sf]5 .

t/ jf:tjdf o; k|qmofdf pNn]vt k[jwfgx¿ dWo]sltko k[jwfgx¿ cJojxfl/s ePsf]k|tt xG5 . h;dWo]eG;f/ tyf ;Ldf ;'Iff ansf kbflwsf/Låf/f bf]xf/f]:sl6{, ef/t aÖnfb]z ;Ldfdf No Men's Land_ 6f{;lzkd]6 cflb eg] Hofb}c;ljwfhgs Joj:yfx¿ xf]\. ljleGg cK7'bf/f k|qmofsf]jfjhf' klg jt{dfg ;dodf g]kfn– aÖnfb]z ;Ffsf] Jofkf/ oxL dfu{f6 ePsf]b]vG5 . ljut # jif{sf] tYofF xf]f{o; g]kfn– aÖnfb]z lj r sf] lgsf;L k]ff/Lsf]l:ylt b]xfo jdf]hd b]vG5 .

dNo ?=))) df

	@)^#÷^$	@)^$÷^%	@)^%÷^^
cfoft	!)$^$^	@*^$&&	$(!@!!
lgof{t	@#$#@#	%@!$((	$^^$#^#
;Gthg	± !@(^&&	± @#%)@@	± $!&#!%@

>f]t *M Jofkf/ tyf lgsf;L k]j4{g s]Gb|.*

dfly pNn]vt cfs8f dWo]aÖnfb]z ;F xf]sh Jofkf/sf]sl/j () k|tzt eGbf j9L Jofkf/ oxL k'mhjf/L aÖnfjGw dfu{f6 ePsf]kfOG5 . g]kfnjf6 aÖnfb]zdf lgsf;L e} /x]sf j:tx¿df rfdn, uxF bfn, kmnk'mh, t/sf/L, xf]8Lqmf^6, 5fnf, t/sf/Lsf]jLpm, dx, ;fjf] cflb ;fdfg dVo xf]\. olb ;/n / ;ljwfoQm jhf/ k]j]zsf] ;ljwf g]kfnn]kfpg] xf]eg]g]kfnjf6 w]/}j:tx¿ aÖnfb]zdf lgsf;L ug{ lsG5 . h;df b'Uw kbfy{sV'f, df5f, lu6L, kfgL, xl/of]t/sf/L, k]k/, pmgLsf j:tx¿, dfj{n, hl8jf6L, kmnk'mh cflb dVo xf]\. o:t}k]sf/ xfn aÖnfb]zjf6 g]kfn cfoft e}/x]sf j:tx¿df tof/L kf]zfs, lz;f, h6 / h6sf j:t', ;]fldS;, lj:s6, sGkm]$;g/L, cf]flw, :6]zg/L cfl6{sN;, s6g km]lj$;, hQf cflb xf]\. o;sf cltl/Qm kf/jxg dfu{;/n / ;ljwfoQm ePsf]cj:yfdf aÖnfb]zjf6 l;d]6, ufd]6 P;];/Lh, h6sf ljleGg j:tx¿, l;;f tyf l;d]6 cflb ;d]t 7'hf] kl/df0fdf cfoft xf]]b]vG5 .

aËnfjGwsf] ;8s dfu{xB}aËnfbz}sf]ljleGg Jofkfl/s zx/;Fsf] ;Dks{j9]klg Transit nfut Hofb}pRr ePsf]sf/0f gkfnL tyf aËnfbz}L j:t'Ps csf{sf] jhf/df k|t:kwL{xg ufx{] k/}sf]5 . ef/t / aËnfbz ljr klg - aËnfbz}sf]klZrdL ;Ldfdf_ ljleGg Jofkf/Ls ljGb'jf6 Jofkf/ xg]u/}sf]5 . h ;df dVotM a/'Ldf/L–Rofª\u[jGw, l;*jfb–/f}gk'/ -/]hdfu{, ;fgdl:hb–dxbLk'/, bzgf–u8] -/]h dfu{ agfkf]h–k6'kf]h -/]hdfu{ 5g\. aËnfbz–ef/t ljrsf]Jofkf/ dVotM agfkf]h–k6'kf]h tyf bzgf–u8]jf6 xg] b5 . l;*jfb–/f}gk'/ /]hdfu{f6 bO{bz ljr Jofkf/ eP klg Hofb}gu0o ¿kdf xg]u/}sf] b]vG5 . klxn]o; dfu{f6 /fd|f] Jofkf/ xg]u/}sf]df kl5 ;'/Iffsf] b[i6sf]0fn] / cGo dfu{f6 Jofkf/ xg]u/}sf]sf/0f o; dfu{f6 Hofb}sd ¿kdf Jofkf/ ePsf]5 . e6fg / aËnfbz ljrsf]Jofkf/ klg a/'Ldf/L–Rofª\u[jGwjf6 xg]ub5 . of]kf/jxg dfu{s]n ;8s dfu{dfq xf]. l;*jfb ef/t tkm{sf]Jofkfl/s ljGb'hg ef/t– aËnfbz ;Ldfjf6 & lsnf]ld6/ 6f9f cjl:yt 5 . o:t}aËnfbz tkm{/f}gk'/ kf/jxg ljGb'hg ;fgf]jhf/;F hf]8Psf]ef/tLo ;Ldfjf6 % lsnf]ld6/ 6f9f cjl:yt 5 . jf:tjdf oL b'j}:yfgdf klxn]sf] ef}ts k'jf{wf/ ePsf]sf/0f bO{bz ljr /fd|f]Jofkf/ xg]ub{of]. t/ kl5 Jofkf/ /fd|f] gxgfn]e}/x]sf] ;Argf ylkg'sf]jbnf e}/x]sf] ;Argf ;d]t lj:tf/}ljub}uPsf]b]vG5 . b'j}tkm{sf]/]hdfu{j[8uh ePsf]sf/0f of]dfu{gkfnsf]nflu Hofb}pkoQm b]vG5 . o; /f}gk'/;F aËnfbz}sf]/fhzfxL, 9fsf, cflb kb]v zx/x¿ k[olf ¿kdf hf]8Psf]xF o; dfu{f6 aËnfbz}sf]hg ;s}zx/df ;fdfg ;xh}9'jfgL ug{;lsG5 . /f}gk'/jf6 /fhzfxL ;Dd /]hdfu{sf]nDjfO{s]n ^# lsnf]ld6/ /x}sf]xF / o; /fhzfxL;F aËnfbz}sf]dVo dVo zx/;F /]h tyf ;8ssf]g}jjs{/fd|f]ePsf]sf/0f gkfnL lgsf;LhGo j:tx¿n]aËnfbz}sf] jhf/df ;lhn}ks8 sfod ug{;Sg}5 . o;sf ;fy}thgfTds ¿kdf ;:tf]cf}Bf]lus sRrf kbfy{tyf tof/L j:tx¿ gkfn Nofpg ;lsg}5 . tL j:tx¿df hG tyf hGsf j:t', lSnGs/, tof/L kfzfs ;xfos sRrf kbfy{l; ;f, sfuh cflb dVo xg\. /f}gk'/ kf/jxg dfu{sf]bf}>f]cfsif{f eg]sf]o; ljGb';F aËnfbz}sf ljleGg 7'hf zx/x¿;F ;8s dfu{sf] /fd|f];Dks{:yflkt xg'xf]. /]]j]sf] ;fy ;fy};8s dfu{f6 ;d]t ljleGg zx/x¿df gkfnL j:tx¿ ;xh}k¥ofpg ;lsG5 . /f}gk'/jf6 vNgf;Ddsf]/]hdfu{sf]nDjfO{#** lsnf]ld6/ dfq 5 eg]/f}gk'/jf6 9fsf;Ddsf]b/'L sl/j #@% lsnf]ld6/ dfq kb5 . o;jf6 klg ;xh} cgdfg ug{;lsG5 ls /f}gk'/ kf/jxg dfu{gkfnsf]nflu Ps cToGt 5f6f]/ ;/n kf/jxg dfu{xg ;Sb5 . /f}gk'/ /]j]of8f{df Ps k6sdf s]n #) j6f jfug dfq c6fpg ;lsg] xF Ps k6sdf #) j6f eGbf jfug nhfg ;lsbg . o;y{xfn ef/t tkm{f6 $@ j6f jfug lnP/ cfPsf]/]j]Kofs !@ j6f l;*jfbdfg}/fvL s]n #) j6f jfug dfq nhfg]/ kl5 !@ j6f nhfg]k|rng /x}5 .

l;*jfb rf/}t/ xl/ofnLn]3]/Psf]Ps /d0fLo /]j]kf/jxg dfu{xf]. of]ef/tsf]j]6 aËfnsf]dfNbf zx/ b]v sl/j @& lsnf]ld6/ b/'Ldf cjl:yt 5 . o; ljGbb'df hfg k/'fgf]

dfNbf eP/ hfg'k5{. of]l;*jfb cfk"sf]3gf au}+fnfO{l5rfNb}kUg' k5{. o;sf]jl/k/L j;f]lf; gePsf]sf/0f of]kf/jxg ljGb"z'Go h:tf]k|tt xG5 . o; ljGb"jf6 k"/fgf]dfNbf, txfF6 sdhk"/, PsnSsL, ;D;L xF}sl6xf/ sl/j (! lsnf]ld6/ b"/Ldf /x]sf]5 . sl6xf/jf6 kl0ft0f, hfujgL;Dd !)$ lsnf]ld6/ b"/L /x]sf]5 . jf:tjdf gkfnsf];Ldf lfqjf6 aËnfbzsf]/fxgk"/;Dd kUg sl/j @!% lsnf]ld6/ b"/L kf/ ug{kb5 . o;y{l;wf /hdfu{To;df klg jf8uh xF}sJn @!% lsnf]ld6/sf]b"/Ldf aËnfbz kUg ;lsG5 . o; kf/jxg dfu{sf]dVo nfe eg]s}b'j}tkm{jf8uh xg'sf];fy}6fkmssf]rfk k6Ss}5g . cyf{ ef/t / aËnfbzsf tkm{f6 ;ftfdf Ps÷bO{j6f kofsdfq hfg]cfpg]u/]sf]kf0G5 . dVotM oxfF6 sJn ef/tLo sfuf{hfg]ubf{ eg]aËnfbzjf6 vf;};fdfg cfpg]u/]sf] kf0f{g . kfo jfug l/Q}kmsg'kg]{bJvG5 . o; gfsfjf6 ef/tn]vfBfGg / lu§L+9Ëf lgsf;L ug{u/]sf]kf0G5 . o; gfsfdf sg}To:tf]Inland Container Depot jf Goods of8{5g sJn vNnfg}5 . ef/t– aËnfbz ljrsf]dxbLk"/ ;fgf dl:hb Jofkfl/s gfsfdf eg] aËnfbzn]cf^gf]tkm{ICD sf]lgdf0f u/]sf]5 hjsL ef/ttkm{dxbLk"/df vNnf :yfgdf sl/j #))–$)) 6sx¿ c6g]vNnf hldg /fv]sf]bJvG5 . To; lx;fjn]o; l;*jfbdf To:tf]7hf]Open Space / Goods Yard sf]lgdf0f ePsf]5g . o;sf ;fy}/fxgk"/ tkm{ Pp6f ;fgf]k"/fg}Goods Yard eP klg To;n];j}sG6g/nfO{kof{t :yfg lbg ;Sg] bJvbg . o; dfu{f6 dflg; tyf cGo ;jf/L ;fwgsf]cfjt hfjt ug{;lsbg . of] sJn ;fdfg 9'jfgL ug{/h ;Jf ;~rfngsf]nflu dfq :yflkt kf/jxg ljGb'xf].

blIf0f Plzofn L lfqLo ;u7g SAARC jf6 cWoog u/fOPsf]k|tjpgn]klg o; l;*jfb–/fxgk"/ /hdfu{nfO{;fs{/h sl/8f/ g=\$ df ;dfjz ul/Psf]5 . o; sl/8f/sf] kf/De gkfnsf]jL/u~h ;Vvf jGb/ufxjf6 kf/De eP/ /S;fh dfltxf/L, j/fgL, sl6xf/ hS;g xF}Old dfNbf zx/jf6 ef/tsf]l;*jfb hf8g]k|tfj ul/Psf]5 . o; sl/8/s}Ps cz+sf]¿kdf gkfnsf];Ldf zx/ lj/f6gu/ bJv ef/tsf]hfugL xF}l;*jfb hf8g]k|tfj ul/Psf]5 . l;*jfb / aËnfbzsf]/fxgk"/ ljr l;dfdf O06/rJhu/L txfF6 aËnfbzsf] cJbhk"/, OzbL{6ËL xF}csf{/f bJv r6ufpFhf8g]nlo /x]sf]5 . o;n]csf{/f bJv ef/t tkm{sf]l;dfdf kg]{cu/tnf ;dtnfO{hf8g]nlo /x]sf]5 . jf:tjdf gkfnsf]k"/f{rn lfqjf6 ef/tsf]hfujgL xF}sl6xf/ hS;gjf6 l;*jfb l;df gfsfjf6 aËnfbzsf]/fxgk"/ hfg xfn;Dddf ;jeGbf ;:tf]/ ;/n kf/jxg dfu{xg ;Sb5 . jf:tjdf o;dfu{f6 aËnfbzsf] r6ufpFtkm{eGbf klg aËnfbzsf]gjkf/f 3f6 / dfËnfkf6{Dd gkfnL ;fdfgx¿:k7fpg / To; lfqjf6 ;fdfgx¿ Nofpg gkfnsf]nflu Hofb};/n / lskmfotL bJvG5 . lsgsL hdgf gbLdf jgfOPsf]khsf];*rgfdf /hdfu{nfO{khsf]Sof6GLlne/df /flvPsf xF}f nf8n]el/Psf]sG6g/ /h cfjt hfjt ug{;Sbg . o;h]hdgf gbLdf km/Ljf6 tfg{kb5 .

l;∗jfb–/f]xgk'/ kf/jxg dfu{xfn ;Dd g ef/tn] gk]fnnfO{kb]fu ug{ lbPsf]5 g aËnfb]zn] g}cf]k rfl/stfsf ¿kdf :jLs[t kb]fg u/]sf]5 . s]n Psfw k6s k6s]¿kdf gk]fnn] aËnfb]zsf] df]Ënf jGb/ufxjf6 o; /f]xgk'/–l;∗jfb kf/jxg dfu{xF}dnvfb cfoft u/]sf]lyof]. xfn gk]fnsf] ;Ldfjtl{ef/tLo zx/ hf]uj gLjf6 aËnfb]z ;Ddg}k'/} j[Bu]h ePsf]sf/0f of]dfu{g]kfnsf]nflu pkoQm kf/jxg dfu{xg]]b]vG5 . o; dfu{df 6]kmssf] rfk clws gePsf]sf/0f / l;∗jfbdf s]n $@ j6f jfug / /f]xgk'/df Ps k6sdf #) j6f dfq jfug /fVg ;lsg]ePsf]sf/0f / gk]fn;F klg Ps k6sdf 7'hf] kl/df0fdf ;fdfg lgof{t ug{/ cfoft ug[j:tx¿ gePsf]sf/0f gk]fnsf]nflu Hofb} pkoQm cfsf/ xg] uPsf]5 . lsgsL jt{dfg cj:yfdf gk]fnjf6 aËnfb]z hfg]j:tx¿ w/]} gxg]'tyf cfoft kl/df0f klg Hofb}w/]}gxg]h]pQm sG6]g/ ;'xof gk]fnsf]nflu pkoQm b]vG5 . o;sf ;fy}aËnfb]z tkm{sf]/]Nj]dfu{df ;'wf/ ug{sfo{qmd /x]sf]xF /]hdfu{sf] ;'wf/ / vNgfjf6 df]Ënf jGb/ufx;Ddg}/]hdfu{sf]lgdf{0f ePdf o; dfu{jf6 gk]fnn]cf^gf] ;fdfgx¿ cfoft lgof{t ug{clt ;/n xg]]b]vG5 .

;Gbe{;fdu|x¿M

!= SAARC Regional Multimodal Transport Study Prepared for the SAARC Secretariat.

@= Pre Feasibility Study Report of Singhasbad (India)-Rohanpur (Bangladesh) by Nepal Intermodal Transport Development Board.

#= Nepal Overseas Trade Statistics, Published by Trade and Export Promotion Centre of Nepal.

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;fj{hlgs ljt/0f k|0ffnL

*a]Ubb/fh zdf{kf8bfn**

;fj{hlgs ljt/0f k|0ffnL

dh'ssf] ;/sf/ hgtfsf] k|tlglw xf]. ;/sf/sf] dVo p2]Zo hg;]f, hg;Gtli6 / hgdVL sfo{xf]. ;/sf/ hgtf;dIf k'Ug] dfWod ;fj{hlgs ;]f ljt/0f k|0ffnL xf]. ;fj{hlgs ;]f ljt/0f k|0ffnL hlt a9L k|efjsf/L xG5 Tolg g}a9L ;/sf/ / ;/sf/L lgsfox¿sf] ;kmntf / ;Ifdtf k|s6 xG5 .

cfly{s jif{@)^%.)^^ sf] g]kfn ;/sf/sf] gLlt tyf sfo{qmddf ;/sf/L ;]fnfO{;xh, ;/n, ;j{he / hg;]L agfpg] clek|on] ;fj{hlgs ;]f ljt/0f k|0ffnL canDagsf] pb3f]f0f u/]sf]5 . ;f]xL gLltut k|awfg jdf]hd sfo{Dkfbg ug{sf nflu cfly{s jif{ @)^%.)^^ sf]ah]6 jQmJodfæ;fj{hlgs ljt/0f k|0ffnLsf] ljsf;Æ lzif{s cGtu{ ljleGg sfo{qmdx¿ /flvPsf]5 . To:tf sfo{qmdx¿ dWo]sf s]L dxTjk0f{sfo{qmdx¿sf] sfo{jogsf] lhDdf xfn}dfq}gjul7t afl0fHo tyf cfklt{{dGqfnonfO{tf]sPsf]5 . cf=a=)^%.^^ df ;Dkfbg ug{u/L to ul/Psf sfo{qmdx¿ lgDgfg';f/ /x]sf 5g\.

-s_ ;fj{hlgs ljt/0f ljlw / pkef]Qmf ;xsf/L k;n ||

;j{fwf/0f hgtf / ljz]ftM dhb'/, ls;fg, ;'sDjf;L, ljBfyL{/ ul/jLsf] /]vfd'gL /x]sf hgtfnfO{b}lgs cTofjZosLo pkef]o j:tx¿ ;ky dNodf ;xh tl/sfn] u0f:t/Lotfsf]k|ofel't ;lxt cfklt{ug{;xsf/L ;fj{hlgs ljt/0f k|0ffnL pkoQm tl/sf jf lalw xb ;Sb5 . o:tf] k4ltn] lghL Ifq|n] ;+6sf] a|hfdf em'g ;+6 yK'g b|vfpg] db'fkmfvf]/L / j:t'n'sfpg] k|j[QnfO{;d|t lgoGq0f u/L ahf/ ;Gthg sfod ug{;Sb5 . t/ ljkGg, lk5l8Psf / k/Dk/fut ¿kdf zf]f0fsf] df/df k/]sf JolQmx¿ cfly{s / k|ljlws ;xof]u gkf0{;xsf/L :j¿kdf ;u|l7t xb ;Sb}gg\. o;nfO{b[i6ut u/L k|o}s ufpFjsf; ;ldltx¿df Ps–Ps j6f / gu/kflnsf If]qdf k|o]s #) xhf/ hg;+Vofsf] aLrdf Pp6f–Pp6f u/L $ xhf/ pkef]Qmf ;xsf/L ;+yfx¿nfO{jflif{s ? ! nfvsf b/n]cgbfg pkn'Jw u/fpg] eGg] ah]6df Joj:yf ul/Psf]5 .

**pk–;lrj, jfl0fHo tyf cfklt'{dGqfno .*

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jfl0fHo tyf cfk"lt{ dGqfno
* Ifdtf g} efUo xf], sd{g} eljio . –yf]/fN8 lj=nfl5ng

dhb/, blnt, ljkGg / ljBfyL{¿sf]afxNo ePsf] lf}qdf log}ju{n]:yfkgf ug{;xsf/L ;+yfx¿n]o:tf]cgbfg k|Kt ug{5g\. s[if tyf ;xsf/L dGqfno cGtu{t ;+flnt ;xsf/L ljefun]o:tf ;+yfx¿sf]Joj:YffksLo lfdtf ljsf;sf nflu tflnd lbgkg{/ ;f]sf nflu u}/;/sf/L ;+yfx¿ -Non-government organizations_ / gkfn ;/sf/sf ljleGg sfo{mddf /x]sf ;fdflhs kl/rfngstf{sf];xofu ;d]t h6fpg]s/f ah]6n]pNn]v u/]sf]b]vG5 . o;/L ;+fng xg];xsf/L k;nx¿n]cfkm\gf sfd sf/afxLx¿, cfly{s ls;fj lstfjx¿ kf/bzL{-Transparent_ 9+n] r'.t b?:t /fVgkg{/ o:tf k;nsf]n]vf ;DjGwL sf/f]jf/ lhNnf ljsf; ;ldlt / ;DjlGwt :yfgLo lgsfon]xg{vf]h]sf];dodf b]vfpgkg{;d]t :ki6 pNn]v ul/Psf]5, ah]6 aQmJodf .

o;/L ;xsf/L ;ky k;n dfkm{t b]gs cTofjZosLo j:tx¿ vf;u/L ;dfhsf sdhf/ ju{;dlf k¥ofpg]clek{on]pk/f]Qm Joj:yf ah]6 aQmJodf pNn]v u/]sf]kfOG5 . o; ;dGofsLo -Justitable_ / u/LadVL -Pro-poor_ sfo{mdsf nflu cfly{s >f]tsf]¿kdf ?=$) s/f]B /sd 56bfOPsf]/ ;f]/sd af]Bkmf]B ubf{Pp6f ;xsf/L k;nnfO{aflif{s ? ! nfv dfq}kg{cfpg]b]vG5 . of]ah]6 /sd Pp6f c;n sfdsf]yfngLsf nflu kof{t ePklg ;fl'rs}u/Lax¿;Dd pkefu]o j:tx¿ k¥ofpgsf nflu kof{t xg]b]vbg . t;y{ ;f]sf]cefj kl't{sf nflu o:tf ;xsf/L k;n dfkm{t laqmL ljt/0f / cfkl't{ug{sfo{df tt't\lf{qsf :yfgLo ;]fbfoL lgsfox¿, u};=;=x¿, cGt/f{i6«o u};=;=x¿, lghL lf{q, gful/s ;dfh, ;fdbflos / ;]fbfoL :yfgLo lhNnf:t/Lo ;3 ;+yfx¿ ;d]tsf];xsfo{ ;xeflutf, ;lqmotf / xftdfnf]tyf P$oj4tf -solidarity_ h6fpg'cfjZos b]vG5 . olb To:tf];xeflutf h6fpg ;lsof]eg];/sf/sf]u/La;Dd kUg]rfxgf, u/La hgtfsf]/fxt kfpg]cfzf / lghL lf{qsf];fdflhs bfloTj -Social Responsibility_ / ;]fdVL ;+yfsf] ;]f kbfg ug{OR5fsf]e/k/ pkofu / kl/rfng ug{;lsG5 .

o; laifoj:t'sf]csf{dxTjkUf{kIf eg]sf]ah]6 aQmJon]o; sfo{sf nflu ;xsf/L ljefunfO{kdV elbsf -lead role_ v]lg];/sf/L lgsfosf]¿kdf tf{s]sf]b]vG5 . ;/sf/L ;]f hg;dlf k¥ofpg]ljleGg ;/sf/L lgsfox¿ -dGqfno÷ljefu÷cGo ;+yf_ 5g\ tL ;a}sf];dGjo / ;xofu lagf o; nllft sfo{mdn]ckllft klkmn k|Kt ug{sl7g xG5 . t;y{;xsf/L ;ky k;n dfkm{t sdhf/ hgtf ;dlf cTofjZosLo j:t'k¥ofpg];fj{nlgs ljt/0f k0ffnLnfO{PsLs[t cfkl't{k0ffnL -Integrated supply system_ sf]¿kdf ljsf; u/L sfof{jog ug{cfjZos 5 . h;sf nflu ljleGg ;/sf/L lgsfox¿n]cf–cfkmn]h]h] cfkl't{ug{jf ;xofu ug{;Sb5g\ hg laifodf ;xefuL / ;femb/ xg ;Sb5g\ To:tf lgsfosf];]fnfO{;xsf/L k;n dfkm{t PsLs[t ¿kdf cfj4 u/L cfkl't{Joj:yfkg sfo{nfO{ ;xh, ;/n / ;j{he agfpg ;lsG5 .

aflO{fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno cGtu{t /x]sf gkfn vfB ;+yfg dfkm{t vfBfGg -rfdn, bfn_, gkfn ;fN6 6]8Ë skf/]zg dfkm{t gg lrgL, gkfn cfon lgud dfkm{t dl§th /

jfl0fHo tyf cfk"lt{ emms

Pn=kL UofF, g]zgn 6]8Ë ln= dfk{m{ nQfsk8fsf]cfkl't{/ afl0fHo ljefusf lhNnf:t/Lo ;eGq dfk{m{ ck]lIft p2]Zo / nIo jdf]hd sfo{ Dkfbg eP gePsf]cgUdg lg/LIf0f ug]{ sfo{df ;xeflutf / ;fem]bf/L h6fO PsLs[t k4ltaf6 j:t'tyf ;]jf ljt/0f ug{;lsG5 . To;}u/L s[if tyf ;xsf/L dGqfno cGtu{tsf lgsfox¿ jf6 aLp, dn, ls6gfzs cf}Fw, s[if cf}hf/ nufotsf j:t'sf]cfkl't{ lzIff dGqfno cGtu{tsf lgsfodfk{m{ kf7\bk'tssf] cfkl't{ :jf:Yo dGqfno cGtu{tsf lgsfodfk{m{ l;6fdf]h, hLjghn cflbsf]ljt/0f ug]{ sfo{df PsLs[t k4tL cjnDjg ug{;lsG5 .

-v_ kl/rokq tyf pkef]lo j:t'ljt/0f sfo{

ul/jL lgjf/0f sf]lf sfo{qmdx¿ ;+rfng ePsf lhNnfdf ul/aLsf]/]vfdgL /x]sf kl/jf/x¿ nfO{kl/rokq lbg]s"/f ahf]6 aQmJodf pNn]v ul/Psf]csf{laifo xf]. ul/jL lgjf/0f sf]lfsf]sfo{qmd ;+rfng gePsf c¿ lhNnfdf ul/jLsf]/]vfdgL /x]sf kl/jf/sf] klxrfg u/L kl/ro kq ljt/0f ug]{ lhDdf ahf]6 aQmJon]lhNnf ljsf; ;ldltnfO{lbPsf] 5 . o:tf]kl/ro kq kfPsfx¿ nfO{;xsf/L k;nx¿ dfk{m{ ;ky dNodf cTofjZos pkef]lo j:t'ljqmL ug]{ Joj:yf ldnfpg]egL pNn]v u/]sf]bj]vG5 .

/fli6«o cf}t ul/jL #! k|ltzt /x]sf]jt{dfg cj:yfdf Ps cd]/sL 8n/ eGbf sd cfo ePsf JolQm tyf k/Ljf/sf]klxrfg u/L jf:tljs ul/a ju{sf JolQmx¿ nfO{kl/ro kq jf8g]laifo o; ;Gbe{df Hofb}dxTjk0f{ ;Dj]bglzn / s]xL xb;Dd hl6n klg 5 . lsgsL ;/sf/L cgbfgsf] ;fdfrs}xsbf/ jf:tljs ul/a, sdhf/, c;xfo, ljkGg, pk]lIft, plTkl8t, lkl8t JolQmx¿ xg\. jf:tljs ¿kdf nlIft JolQm / ju{sf]sf]xg egL lqjifL{o cGtl/d of]hgfdf pNn]vt ljj/0f -h:tf]ls g]kfndf bIn t ul/jL $^Ü, kxf8L cflbjf;L ul/jL $$Ü, d";ndfg ul/jL $!Ü, t/fO{cflbjf;L u/LjL #%Ü, cNk;+os ul/jL #!Ü, lfqL ul/jL @!Ü, afxg ul/jL !*Ü / g]jf/ ul/jL !$Ü_, g]kfn hLjg:t/ dfkg ;e]f0f k|tj]bg, dfgj ljsf; ;"rsf+ssf]k|tj]bg, ul/jL lgjf/0f sf]lfsf];"rgf, s]bl|o tYof+s ljefuåf/f ;+sIn t / k|sflzt ljj/0f, ljleGg u}/–;/sf/L ;3 ;+yfjf6 ;+sIn t / k|t't kfl/Psf k|tj]bg, j8f sfof{no, ufpF jsf; ;ldlt, lhNnf ljsf; ;ldlt, gu/kflnsf, j]bl|zs /f]huf/Ldf uPsf JolQmx¿ sf]ljj/0f, :jb]z jf ljb]zdf /f]huf/Ldf, k]zf Joj;fodf, pBf]u wGbfdf, s[if pAhfp cflbdf ;+Vg eP jf gePsf]ljleGg ;/sf/L lgsfo ;Dj4 tYofsLo ljj/0fsf cfwf/df klxrfg u/L ljt/0f ug{;s]df /fxtsf]cfzfdf a;]sf hgtfsf]ck]lff / hg;]jf k¥ofpg];/sf/L nIo aLrdf tfndf h6g ;Sb5 .

-u_ vfBfGg uf]bfd lgdf{0f / e08f/0f M

;fj{hlgs ljt/0f k|ffnLnfO{ke]fjsf/L ¿kdf nfu'ug{cTofjZosLo pkef]lo j:t¿sf] kof{t pknJwtf h?/L xG5 . o;sf nflu dh'ssf ljleGg lfqdf cfwlgs vfBfGg uf]bfdx¿sf]

lgdf{f u/L To:tf uf]bfddf vfBj:tx¿sf]e08f/0f tyf ;+o ug{kb5 . o;}p2[on] :yfgLo vfBfGg pTkfbgn]jif{e/L ;a}jfl;Gbfnf0{vfg gk'Ug]bu{d kxf8L lhNnfx¿df gjkfn vfB ;+yfgsf]vfBfGg e08f/0f lfdtf a9f0{9'jfgL sfo{flnsf adf]lhd ke|fjsf/L ¿ksf cfkl't{u/fpg]Joj:yf ul/g]s"/f ahf6 aQmJodf pNnlv ul/Psf]5 . o; sfo{sf nflu vfB ;+yfgdf hfg];/sf/L cgbfgdf a[4 ul/Psf]5 eg]vfB ;+yfgsf]Joj:yfkgdf ;d[t ;'wf/ ug[eGg]pNnlvt 5 . ahf6 aQmJosf cg';f/ cfkt\sfnLg cj:yfdf vfB ;"/lffsf nflu vfBfGg uf]bfdx¿sf]xfnsf]cjl:ylt / cj:yfsf]dNofÍg u/L gofF cfwlgs uf]bfdx¿sf]lgdf{f ug{sfo{qmdf tyf l8hfOg 0li6d[6sf]tof/L o;}cflys jif{leqdf ;DkGg ug[u/L ;f]sfo{sf]lhDd[t/L afl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfnonf0{tf]lsPsf]5 .

pNnlvt k|jwfgdf gjkfn vfB ;+yfgnf0{kd|v lhDd[t/ agf0{afl0fHo tyf cfkl't{ dGqfnosf];dGjo tyf cy{dGqfnosf]cflys ;xof]usf cfwf/df sfo{qmjog ug{ kb5 . ;fy}bu{d / lk5l8sf lfqdf nlIft ju{nf0{klg xfn;Dd ;xh / ;he 9+jf6 vfBfGg - rfdn_ cfkl't{ug{ckl/lft dfqfdf g;s]sf]gjkfn vfB ;+yfgsf]Joj:yfksLo lfdtf clea[4 ub[;+yfgsf lqmofsnfkx¿nf0{yk kf/bzL{hjfkmb]xL / lhDd[t/ agfpF}nUg' klg TolQs}h?/L 5 .

-3_ :yfgLo vfB j:t'sf]pkef]u a9fpgdf hf]8

gjkfnsf lxdfnL, kxf8L / t/f0{sf lhNnfx¿df ljljw vfnsf vfB j:tx¿sf]pTkfbg ;Dej 5 . 7fpF cg';f/ km/s-km/s vfBfGgsf]pTkfbg ug{;lsg]TolQs};Defjgf 5 . ;/sf/n]s]bjf6 cgbfgsf e/df k7fpg]vfB j:th]bu{d / ufpF}f hgtfnf0{;w}e/L bLuf]¿kdf /fxt / ;lglZrttf kbfg x'g ;Sbg . o;sf nflu :yfgLo ¿kdf pAhfp ug{ ;lsg]vfB kbfy{df hf]8\ lbg'ckl/xfo{5 . :yfgLo ¿kdf pTkflbt vfB kbfy{sf]thgfdf aflx/af6 cfofltt vfB kbfy{sf]u0f:t/Lotf, ;j{hetf / ;lglZrttf xF}g . aflx/jf6 hfg]vfB j:t'sf]thgfdf :yfgLo pTkflbt vfB j:t';:tf]:jf:Yojw{s / l6sfp xG5 . ;fy}:yfgLo txsf]vfB j:t'pTkfbg u/L To:tf]pTkflbt j:t'sf ljljw vfB kl/sf/ agf0{ vfg]afgLdf kl/jt{g -Change in Food habit_ Nofpg h?/L 5 . 7'hfj8fn]vfg]rfdnsf] eft xf]eGg]sdhf/ dfGotfn]sf]bf]ds}hf}kmfk/ nufotsf :yfgLo vfBfGgsf]kl/sf/n] :yfg kfpg ;s]gg\. ufpF}f sf]bf]a]r/ rfprfp vfg]kj[Q j9]sf]5, o;df ;'wf/ Nofpg cfjZos b]vG5 .

pk/f]Qm ljrf/nf0{dWogh/ ub[;/sf/n]o; jif{sf]cflys ahf6df bu{d, kxf8L lfqdf :yfgLo jg tyf s[ifhGo pTkfbgdf cfwfl/t vfB kl/sf/sf]cg';Gwfg vfB cg';Gwfgzfnfjf6 u/f0{To:tf]j:t'sf]pkef]u a9fpg kf];fxg ug[s"/f pNnlv ul/Psf]5 . kxf8L lhNnfx¿df a9b}uPsf]vfBfGg k/lge{tf sd ug{s[if cg';Gwfg / kljlw k|;f/df hf]8\ lbg]ljifo klg ahf6n]pNnlv u/]sf]b]vG5 .

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jflOfHo tyf cfk"lt{ emns

-ª_ cTofjZos ;fdu|sf]9'jfgL sfo{df l;l08s6 / sf6]nË lgifv Ⅱ

;fj{hlgs j:tx¿sf]9'jfgL sfo{lagf cj/fv ;xh 9u]n]xg ;s]df dfq}hgtfn] ;dod};]f k|k't ug{;Sb5g\. vfBfcg nufot cTofjZos ;fdu|x¿sf]9'jfgL ;'rf? ug{ / 9'jfgL nfut sd ug{/fli6«o nfsdfu{tyf ;xfos dfu{x¿df sg}klg lsl;dsf]cj/fv jf 9f7 /fVg gkfOg] k|k/L, ;]gf tyf cGo lgsfon]/fv]sf r]s'kjfOG6x¿df Snfh ;ls{6 6]nlehg jf cGo ljB't\Lo lgu/fgLsf]dfWod ckgfO{cj/fv x6fOg]/ ;fj{hlgs oftfoft tyf 9'jfgL sfo{df s;}h]klg l;l08s6 jf dNo ldnfO{tf]-Cartelling_ ug{gkfpg]s"/fsf] ls6fgL ah]6 aQmJodf ul/Psf]5 .

-r_ cfkl't{Joj:yf cgudg Ⅱ

g]kfnsf] ;fj{hlgs ;]f lat/0f k|ffnL -Public Service Delivery Mechanism_ df ;a}eGbf sdhf] klfx¿ dWo]ahf/ Joj:yf, ljqmL ljt/0f tyf ;du|cfkl't{sfo{sf]cgudg ug{]sfo{klg kb5g\. 7f]; / k|efjsf/L cgudgsf]cefjdf ahf/df dNo cfsflzbf]5, s[qd cefj JofKt 5, sfnfahf/Ln]h/f uf8]sf]l:ylt 5 eg]sltko j:t'tyf ;]fsf]cfkl't{ sfo{df Psflwsf/L k|j[Q xfjL 5, h;n]ubf{;a{fwf/0f pkef]Qmf 7luPsf 5g\ dsf{df k/]sf 5g\ o;sf]lgbfg h?/L 5 .o;sf lgldt lgoldt, k|efjsf/L, ;lfd cgudg k4tLsf] canDag ug{l9nf]eO;s]sf]5 .o;}laifonfO{Vofn /fVb}ah]6 aQmJon]s[qd cefj ;[hgf u/L cjfl~5t lqmofsnfkaf6 cfkl't{Joj:yfdf gsf/fTds c;/ k¥ofpg]sfo{nfO{ /f]sg k|efjsf/L cgudg sfo{flnsf ;fj{hlgs u/L ;f]cg';k 6f]nL agfO{v6fpg] To:tf] 6f]nLdf lghL lf]q, gful/s ;dfh jf pkef]Qmf ;3 ;+yf / ;dx¿ Pj+/fhgLlts bnsf] k|ltlglwTj u/fO{r]slni6sf]cfwf/df o:tf 6f]nLx¿n]cgudg ug{]laifo ah]6 aQmJodf pNn]v ul/Psf]5 . ljz]ftⅡ o;sfo{sf nflu afl0fHo ljefusf];+yfut, ;/rgfut, gLltut, sfg"gL, sfo{ut, >f]t ;fwgut / dfgj\Lo lfdtfnfO{;b]p / clwsf/ ;DkGg agfOg' kb5{ .

-5_ k|f]T;fnod kbfy{sf]cfkl't{Joj:yfdf lghL lf]q ;d]tsf];+Ugtf Ⅱ

g]kfndf xfn;Dd k|f]T;fnod kbfy{x¿sf]vl/b ljqmL nufotsf]cfkl't{Joj:yfdf g]kfn cfon lgudsf];jf{wsf/ / Psflwsf/ /xL cfPsf]5 . ljljw sf/0fjz lgudn];xh, ;/n, lgoldt 9u]n]k|f]T;fnod kbfy{sf]cfkl't{ck]lIft dfqfdf ug{;s]sf] b]lvbg .o;y{k|f]T;fnod kbfy{sf]sf/fjf/ g]kfn cfon lgud -NOC_ sf cnfjf lghL lf]qn];d]t ug{kfpg]u/L gLltut, sfg"gL / ;+yfut Joj:yf ug{?h?/L b]lvPsf]5 .o;}kbf]hgfy{k|f]T;fnod kbfy{sf] ;xh cfkl't{u/fpg g]kfn cfon lgudsf]Psflwsf/ qmdzⅡ cGTo ug{]/ lghL lf]qnfO{;d]t ;+Ug u/fO{;xhstf{sf]eldsf v]lg k|f]T;fnod kbfy{sf]sf/fjf/df Pp6f lgofds lgsfo -Regulatory Body_ v8f ug{]egL ah]6 aQmJodf pNn]v ul/Psf]5 .o;}laifonfO{

dWogh/ u/L Joj:yflksf ;F\bdf k]z ePsf]/ xfn ;ldltdf ljrf/fwLg /x]sf]k§nod kbfy{sf]sf/f]jf/df lghL lf] ;d]tnfO{;dfj]Ug u/fpg] ;DaGwL ljwo]snfO{lz3|kfl/t u/L sfof{jogdf Nofpg'h?/L b]vG5 .

-h_ k§nod kbfy{sf]dN'o ;dfof]hg

g]kfnL cfd pkef]Qmfx¿n]k§nod kbfy{sf]dNodf ePsf]a9f]Q/L / lgoldt ¿kdf vl/b tyf laqmL ljt/0f ug{g;s]sf]sf/0faf6 csNkgLo b'v, lk8f / si6 Joxf]g{k/]sf] ljut ;fIfL 5 . jf:tjdf cGt/f{li6«o ahf/df dNo a9bf j9fpg]/ dNo 36bf xfdf]ahf/df klg dNo 36fpg]k4lt canDag ug{cfjZos 5 . o;}laifonfO{;Djf]wg ug{k§nod kbfy{sf]dNo k|rlnt ahf/ dNo;u :jrflnt ¿kdf ;dfof]hg xg]k|ffnL :yfkgf ug{ g]kfn cfon lgudn]vl/b dNo jdf]hd k§nod kbfy{sf]ljqmL ubf{Gof}g cfo ePsf hgtf / ljBfyL{n]3/fo;L OGwgsf]¿kdf kbf{] ug{k§nod kbfy{nfO{;ky dNodf pknJw u/fpg];dGq :yfkgf ug{laifo ah{6 aQmJodf pNn]v ul/Psf]5 . t/ o; sfo{sf nflu Gof}g cfDbfgL ePsf JolQmx¿sf]klxrfg u/L pgLx¿nfO{kl/ro kq lbg]laifo / sg sg txsf s]slt sf]sf]ljBfyL{nfO{;:tf]dNosf]dl§t]h / UofF; pknJw u/fpg]eGg]sfo{;lgof]ht / Jofks u{sfo{u/]/ dfq nfu"ug{kb{5 .

dfly pNn]vt laifoxx¿ dWo]cfkl't{Joj:yfsf]cgUdg sfo{cToGt}dxTjk0f{/ rg}f}lk0f{;d]t /x]sf]b]vG5 . Psflt/ ahf/ cgUdg ug{sfo{jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno cGtu{ ;~rflnt jfl0fHo ljefusf]lf]flwsf/ leq kg{cfpg]b]vG5 eg]csf{tkm{jfl0fHo ljefu :jo+]lg/LlI0f cgUdgsf]qmddf sg}Jofkf/Ln]uNtL u/]sf]e]§fO{fn]klg sf/jfxL :jo+]ug{;Sbg / ljefun]sfo{fxLsf nfu lhNnf kk}f;g sfof{nosf]kdV lhNnf clwsf/LsxfFk7fpg'kb{5 . o; laifonfO{ljZn]lf0f ubf{s]b]vG5 eg]b]gs cTofjZos pkef]Qf j:tx¿sf]cfkl't{Joj:yfkg sfo{df ;xhtf, ;/ntf, lgoldttf, ljZj;lgotf, u0f:t/Lotf / lglZrttf kbfg ug{sf nflu jfl0fHo ljefunfO{;+yfut, ;+rgfut / k{b]fut 9+n]kg;{rgf / kg;{lns/0f ug{h?/L 5 . ljefun]pkef]Qmf ;+lf0f Pgsf] sfof{jogsf]klf ;d]t xg{g{eP tfklg ljefu :jo+sf]gfdæafl0fHoÆ /x]sf]/ of]zAbn] Jofkf/ Joj;fonfO{dfq ;+s]t ug{b]vG5 eg]ljefun]xg{g{/ ug{g{cfkl't{Joj:yfkg tyf pkef]Qmf xslxtsf] ;+lf0f / ;Dj4{g ug{sfo{kbfk{5f8L k/]sf]l:ylt 5 . o;sf] lg/fs/0f / ;d:of ;dfwfgsf nflu xfnsf]jfl0fHo ljefunfO{æ**jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{Joj:yfkg ljefu**Æ df kl/0ft ug{ljefudf ljBdfg b/jGbL kg/fjnf{g ug{ ;+yfut lfdtf clej[4 ug{kof{t dfqfdf ;f]t ;fwg / bIf hgzlQmsf]Joj:yf ug{ljefusf]sfo{ k]s]fnfO{yk k]fjsf/L agfpg] ljefunfO{pkef]Qmf lxt ;+lf0f Pg jdf]hd ahf/ cgUdg ubf{/ cfkl't{Joj:yfnfO{;lglZrt ug{kbf{cfjZos kg{clwsf/ kbfg ug{ kdV lhNnf clwsf/Lsf] ;dGjodf sfo{fxL ug{clwsf/ :jo+jfl0fHo tyf cfklt{Joj:yfkg

jfl0fHo tyf cfk"lt{ emms

ljefunfO{kbfg ug{ ljefu leq u0f:t/ dfkg, dfkb08 lgwf{0f, pkef]Qmf lxt ;+/If0f, ljQ ;dX, ahf/ zf:q Tool kit cflbsf] Joj:yf ug{ sfo{¿ cTofjZos b]vG5g\.

pNn]vt Joj:yf e0f ;sk5 :ki6 sfo{ljlw ;doj4 tflnsf agf0{7f] ;b}j / k|efjsf/L 9+un] ljefuåf/f b}gs cTofjZos pkef]o j:tx¿sf] vl/b, ljqmL, ljt/0f, dUfkmsf] cz+, Jofkf/sf] k|s[t, pkef]Qmf ;Gtli6, j:t' tyf ;]jf ljt/0f / k|lKtsf nflu nfug] ;do, Jofkf/Lsf] Jojxf/, s[qd cefj, sfnf]ahf/L, j:tsf] cefj / pknJwtf, dfu / cfkl't{aLrsf] ;dfgh:otf cflb laifoj:t' tyf kIfx¿sf ;DjGwdf sfo{fxL yfngL ug{ kb5, tfls pkef]QmnfO{;Gtli6 ldNg'sf cltl/Qm Joj;foLsf] ;fdflhs bfloTj klg ;Gtlnt 9+uaf6 lgjf{x xf]g ;sf];\.

lgisif{M

;fj{hlgs ;]jf ljt/0f k|ffnLsf laifodf rrf{ ubf{ ;/sf/L lgsfox¿af6 cfdhgtfx¿;dIf cfkl't{ul/g] j:t' tyf ;]jfx¿sf] Joj:yfkg k|s|fsf] af/]df ljZn]f0f ug{cfjZos xG5 . ;fj{hlgs lgsfox¿n] b}gs pkef]o j:t' tyf ;]jfsf] ljqmL ljt/0fdf Vofn ug{kg{tTjx¿ lgDg xf] ;Sb5g\M

- ✷ j:t' tyf ;]jfsf] ;xh pknJwtf -Easily Availability_
- ✷ u0f:t/Lotf -Quality Aspect & Quality Standard_
- ✷ kof{ttf -Quantity & Demand Aspect_
- ✷ ;lglZrttf -Certainty_
- ✷ k|s|fdf ;/ntf -Simplicity in Process_
- ✷ sfo{jwLdf lz3|tf -Fast in working procedure_
- ✷ lgoldttf / lg/Gt/tf -Rularity & punctuality_
- ✷ ljZj;lgotf / e/kbf{t/ -Realiabity & Trustworthy_
- ✷ ldtJooLtf -Economy_
- ✷ bIftf -Efficiency_
- ✷ k|efjsfl/tf -Effectiveness_
- ✷ cf}rTotf -Justifiable_
- ✷ pkoQmtf -Appropriateness_
- ✷ ;xL dNo -Reasonable price_
- ✷ ;'rgfsf] ;+f/0f -Communication of Information_ cflb .

g}fnsf] ;fj{hlgs j:t' tyf ;]jfsf] cfkl't{Joj:yfkgdf dfly pNn]vt tTj jf laifox¿df k|fo rgf}tx¿ b]vf kb{cfPsf 5g\. sf}klg j:t';xL dNodf vf]hsf] ;dodf pknJw ug{sl7g xf] ahf/df s[qd cefj / Psflwsf/L k|j[Qsf sf/0f j:t'sf] dNo

c:jefljs 9ug]a9fpg] pkef]Qmfx¿n]klg cgfjZos dfqfdf pkef]u jfbL k|j[Q bI]vfpg] cyf{ Psk|6s a9L vl/b u/L e08f/0f ug]{ ;/sf/L ;+j flj t/s lgsfox¿n]pkef]Qmfnf0{ 9Ss xg]]ljZj;lgo jftfj/0f ;[hgf ug{g;Sg] ;fj{hlgs lgsfox¿sf]nfrf/Lkgf k|s6 xg] lghL lf]qn] Corporate social responsibility gbI]vfpg] cflb sf/0fx¿n] ;+fsf] k|efjsf/Ltfdf k|Zg lrGx bI]vf k/]sf]5 . hgtfnf0{tTsfn /fxt lbg, ;/sf/L lgsfonf0{ r':t l56f] 5l/tf] / k|efjsf/L agfpg, lghL lf]qsf] cgUdg ug{ ahf/ k|sf]fnf0{ cfjZostfg';f/ :jtGqtf k|bfg / lgoGq0f ug{/ ;/sf/L lgsfox¿k|]t hgtfsf]ljZjf; / cf:yf hufpg sDtLdf klg /fhgLlt1, k|zf;g, sd{rf/LtGq, ;fj{hlgs ;+yfg, lghL lf]q, pBf]uL, Joj;foL, kqsf/ hut, gful/s ;dfh ;ah]cf–cf^gf 7fpFaf lhDd]+f/ / hjfkmbxL aGg}kb5, o;df l9nf;':tL cfd pkef]Qmf ju{nf0{k6Ss};Xo xg]5g . hgtfn];/sf/L lgsfo;+ cfkmg]lt/]sf]s/ / dNo j/fj/sf]j:t'tyf ;+fsf];xh kf|KtLsf]cfzf /fv]sf xG5g\.

;Gbe{;fdu|L

1. tLg jifL{ cGtl/d of]hgf, @)^\$÷)^%–@)^^.)^&, /fli6« of]hgf cfof]u .
2. cf=j= @)^%.)^^ sf]ah6 jQmJo, g]kfn ;/sf/, cy{dGqfno .

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kefjsf/L ahf/ cgudg / cfkl't{cfoQmsf]cfjZostf

*z+s/k|;fb kf8]n**

pkefQmfsf]xs lxt / clwsf/nfO{;lglZrt ug{u/fpg pkefQmf ;/Hf0f P]g @)%$ Pj+ pkefQmf ;/Hf0f lgodfjnL @)%^ hf/L eP kZrft pkefQmf hfu/0f u/fpg]p2]Zon];do ;dodf ;+f/ dfWoddf s]kL ;'rgf , hfgsf/L jf n]v /rgfsf dfWodjf6 hfgsf/L lbg] sfo{¿ xg]u/]sf 5g\. o;};Gbe{df ahf/ cgudgsf ljifodf xfnsf]Joj:yf / lhNnf vfB ;'/lff tyf cfkl't{cfoQmsf]cfjZostfsf ljifodf oxf r rf{ug]kbf; ul/Psf]5 .

s]Gbb lgsfosf]Joj:yf M

"pkefQmfsf]:jf:Yo ;ljwf / cflys lxt sfod /fVg, dNosf]clgoldttfaf6 pkefQmf au{nfO{;/Hf0f kbfg u/L Psflwsf/ Pj+cglrt Jofkfl/s s[pfsnfk4f/f dNo clej[4 xg ;Sg]cj:yfnfO{/f]g / == jfG5gLo ePsf]n]Æ pkefQmf ;/Hf0f P]g @)%$ hf/L e} sfof{jogdf /x]sf]5 . P]gsf]k|ltfjgfdf pNn]v ePsf]pk/fQm Joj:yfnfO{sfofGjog u/fpg]lgsfo jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno / o; cGtu{ /x]sf]jfl0fHo ljefunfO{lng] ul/G5 tfklg ljefuLo deL -jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{deL _ sf]cWoIftfdf pkefQmf ;/Hf0f kl/ifb\/x]sf]/ o; kl/ifbdf ;DjlGwt ljifo xg]{;+bLo ;ldltsf ;efklt, jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{pBfu, u{k / s[if defnosf ;lrjx¿ Dffq geP/ g]kfn u0f:t/ tyf gfktfn ljefu / jfl0fHo ljefusf dxflgb]zsx¿ ;d]t ;b:o /xg]Joj:yf ePsf]n]o:tf ljifodf jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno sf ;fy}cGo defnox¿sf]klg ;dGjo / ;xofu pQLs}cfjZos /xg uPsf]b]vG5 . o; kl/ifbn]pkefQmf xs lxtsf ljifodf g]kfn ;/sf/nfO{gLltut ljifodf /fo ;'emfj lbg]sfo{sf ;fy}pkefQmf xs clwsf/ ;/Hf0f ug{u/fpg jhf/ cgudgsf sfo{u/fpg ;Sg]Joj:yf /x]sf]5 . o;}sfo{nfO{Jojl:yt ug{s]Gbb txdf s]Gbb cgudg ;ldlt / lhNnf txdf lhNnf cgudg ;ldlt tyf lg/Lf0f clwstx¿sf] Joj:yf ul/Psf]kfOG5 .

pkefQmf ;/Hf0f lgodfjnL cg';f/ ;fljssf]cfkl't{defnosf ;x ;lrjsf];+efljsTjdf s]Gbb cgudg ;ldlt u7g xg]Joj:yf /x]sf]df tTsfnLg ;/sf/sf]lg0f{o]n]ldlt @)%&.&.@

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*lgb]zs, jfl0fHo ljefu

*odfGbf/dflg;O{Zj/sf];jf{Ts[i6s[ltxf].–dklif{j]boJof;

b]v JflOfHo ljefusf dxflgb]{zssf] ;efkltTjdf s]Gbb| cgCdg ;ldlt u7g ul/Psf] / o; ;ldltdf :jf:Yo dGqfno, vfB k|ljlw tyf uOf lgoGqOf ljefu, dNo clej[4 s/ ljefu -xfn cfGtl/s /fhZj ljefu_ , gkfn pBf]u jflOfHo dxf;3 sf k|tlglwx¿sf;fy} jflOfHo tyf cfkltt{dGqfnosf sfgg} clws[t tyf pkef]Qmf ;+yfsf k|tlglwx¿ ;d]tsf]k|tlglwTj /xg]Joj:yf 5 . s]b|o cgCdg ;ldltsf] ;b:o–;lr jdf jflOfHo ljefusf pkef]Qmf lxt zfvf xg]{lgb]{zsnfO{tf]sPsf]kfOG5 . o; ;ldltsf]a7sdf uk dGqfno, gkfn uOf:t/ tyf gfktf}n ljefu, cf}ifw Joj:yf ljefu, cfklt{sfo{df ;mUg ;/sf/L ;+yfgx¿ cflb ;d]tsf lgsfo jf ;+yfsf sf k|tlglwnfO{cfdGqOf u/L ;dGjo / ;xsfo{a9fpg]sfo{klg xb}cfPsf]kfOG5 . oBlk s]Gbb| cgCdg ;ldltsf]lhDd]f/L tf]sPsf jflOfHo ljefusf dxflgb]{zssf]kbdf /xg]JolQm l56f]l56f]kl/jt{g ug{kl/kf6L / olt uxg lhDd]f/L kfPsf] ljefusf]ef}lts , jLQLo / hgzlQmsf]pknJwtf xbf{ o;sf]sfo{kef jsf/Ltfn]ck]lIft dxTj / pknlJw xfl;n ug{g;s]sf] tkm{;+]bglzn xg h?/L b]vG5 .

lhNnf txdf ePsf]Joj:yf M

lhNnfsf]cfklt{cj:yf, dNo, kl/dfOf, uOf:t/ nufotsf ljifodf jhf/ cgCdg ug{ lhNnf txdf **lhNnf cgCdg ;ldlt** /x]sf] / ;f];ldltdf b}xfosf ;b:ox¿ /xg]Joj:yf /x]sf]5 M

s kdv'lhNnf clwsf/L ;efkls

v k|tlglw , lhNnf ljsf; ;ldlt ;b:o

u lhNnf ;b/d'sfd /x]sf]gu/kflnsf jf ufpFjsf;
;ldltsf]k|tlglw ;b:o

3 k|tlglw, pBf]u jflOfHo ;3 ;b:o

a lhNnfleq /x]sf pkef]Qmf ;+yfx¿ dWoa]af6 gkfn
;/sf/n]tf]s]sf]sg}Ps pkef]Qmf ;+yfsf]k|tlglw ;b:o

r kz f;sLo clws[t, lhNnf kz f;g sfofno jf
kdv lhNnf clwsf/Ln]tf]s]sf lhNnfl:yt sg}
;/sf/L sfofnosf]clws[t ;b:o ;lrj

lhNnf cgCdg ;ldltsf]u7g Joj:yf xbf{{uk dGqfno cGtu{/xg]lhNnf kz f;g sfofno –kdv lhNnf clwsf/L / kz f;sLo clws[t sf]ljz]f lhDd]f/L /x]sf]b]vG5 tfklg s]Gbb| cgCdg ;ldltdf uk dGqfnosf]k|tlglwTj cfdGqLt ¿kdf dfq /flvgh]

jflOfHo tyf cfk"lt{ emms

cgUdgsf]sfo{df ck]lIft pknlJw xfl;n xG g;s]sf] tkm{Wofg hfg'h?/L 5 . oltdfq xG lhNnf cgUdg ;ldltx¿nfO{cgUdg ;DjlGw sfdsf]nflu ah]6 / hgzlQm nufotsf] Joj:yf xG]u/]sf]kfO{bG . ;fwg / >f]t ljjgfsf]lhDdf]jf/L tyf cfkm\gf]sfof{nosf] tf]sPsf] lgoldt sfo{;Dkfbgdfg}Jo:t /xg'kg]{kbflwsf/Ljf6 jhf/ cgUdg h:tf] ;+]bglzn / hl6n sfo{;Dkfbg s;/L ;+eJ xG ;Snf < To;df klg jhf/ cgUdg / cfkl't{Joj:yf xG][u/L lhNnf lhNnfdf lg/LIf0f clws[tx¿ Tff]slbg]Joj:yfn]Psflt/ lhNnf cgUdg ;ldlt / lg/LIf0f clws[tx¿ jLr sfdsf]bf}xf]/f]kgf b]vG5 eg]csf{t/ Psn]csf{nfO{ lhDd]jf/L kG5fpg ;Sg]cj:yfsf] ;xh}cgdfg ug{;lsG5 .

lg/LIf0f clws[tx¿sf]lgolQm / sfof{jog kIf

lg/LIf0f clws[t lgolQm jf tf]$g ;Sg]Joj:yf P]gsf]bkmf !$ tyf lgodfjlnsf] lgod !* df ePsf]df ldlt)%&.$.@# sf]g]kfn /fhkqdf k|sflzt ;'rgf cg';f/ lgDgfg';f/sf lhNnfx¿df b]xfo adf]hd lg/LIf0f clws[tx¿ tf]sPsf 5g\

-s_ b]xfosf lhNnfx¿sf]nflu 3/]h' tyf ;fgf pBf]u sfof{nosf sfof{no k|d'v

-!_ ;g;/L -@_ l;/fxf -#_ ;Kt/L -$_ dxf]Q/L -%_ ;nf{xL, -^_ /f}tx6 -&_ af/f -*_ dsjfgk'/ -(_ lrtjg -!)_ sfe|]knf~rf]ms -!!_ gjnk/f;L -!@_ slknj:t' -!#_ kfNkf -!$_ bfË -!%_ jlbof -!^_ emfkf -!&_ s~rgk'/ -!*_ nlntk'/ -!(_ eQmk'/ .

-v_ b]xfosf lhNnfx¿sf]nflu ;DjlGwt lhNndf /x]sf u0f:t/ tyf gfktf}n lgo]Lo tyf lhNnf sfof{nosf sfof{no k|d'v

-!_ sf7df8f}+-@_ s}hfnL -#_ sf:sL -$_ wgIff .

-u_ b]xfo lhNnfx¿sf]nflu ;DjlGwt lhNnfdf /x]sf jfl0fHo sfof{nosf sfof{no k|d'v

-!_ df]/Ë -@_ k;f{-#_ ¿kGb]xL -$_ af+s]

-3_ v08 -s_, -v_ / -u_ df k/]sf lhNnfx¿ afx]s cGo jf+sL lhNnfx¿sf]nflu ;DjlGwt lhNnfsf]lhNnf kz'f;g sfof{nosf ;xfos k|d'v lhNnf clwsf/L, ;xfos k|d'v lhNnf clwsf/L b/jGbL gePsf]jf lghsf]cgkl:yltdf kz'f;sLo clws[t .

&% lhNnf dWo]&! lhNnfsf lg/LIf0f clws[tx¿ jfl0fHo ljefu eGbf jflx/sf lgsfo jf sfof{nosf kbflwsf/L jf clws[tx¿ /xg]Joj:yfn]PsfTds cfb]zsf]l;4fGt (Unity of Command) nfO{hl6n agfPsf] kfOG5 . o;sf cltl/Qm lhNnf cgUdg ;ldltdf lg/LIf0f clws[tnfO{;dfj]z gu/fpbfsf]cj:yfjf6 l;hgf xG ;Sg]sfdsf]bf}xf/f]kgf jf l/Qmtfsf] ;+efjgf Psflt/ b]vg]cj:yf ljBdfg /x]sf]5 eg]csf{t/ tf]sPsf lg/LIf0f clws[tx¿sf]sfo{;Dkfbgsf]nflu jh]6 Joj:yf / ;fwg >f]tsf]pknJwtf gxbf jhf/ cgUdgsf]sfo{k|efjsf/L xG g;s]sf]kfO{5 . o;sf]kl/0ffd ljutdf sltko lhNnfx¿df cfkl't{cj:yfdf ljrng cfO vfBfGg ;+s6sf] ;fdgf ug'k/]sf]/ sltko cj:yfdf ahf/ cgUdgsf]cefjdf cgk]lIft b/sf]dNo a[4sf] ;fdgf ug{k/]sf]b]vG5.

ahf/ dNo / o;sf]sf/s tTjM

;fdfGotM ahf/df pknJw j:t' jf ;]jfsf]dfu / cfkl't{sf];Gthgjf6 g}tL j:t' jf ;]jfsf]dNo lgwf{0f ePsf]dflgG5 . of]cy{zf:qsf]k/Dk/fut dfGotf xf]. xfdf[]h:tf] efu{f]ns / cfly{s ljifdtf ePsf]dh'sdf of]l;4fGt Tolt Jojxfl/s xF ;s]sf]kf0bF . Psflt/ xfdf[]pkef]Qmfsf]r]tgf :t/ / jhf/sf];'rgf k[ffnL ck]lft ¿kdf sdhf]/ /x]sf] 5 eg]csf[]t/ cfkl't{sfo{df ;mUg Joj;foL / pgLx¿sf];u7Lt :j¿kn]xfdf[]jhf/ ;eGqnf0{cfkmgf]sfa'df /fVg vf]h]sf]kf0{5 . o;sf ;fy};do ;dodf / s]x ljz]f cj:yfdf /fhgLtts tyf jluo{ jf ;fu7flgs p2]zon]rGbf ;sng, jGb, x8tfn, rSsfhfd , gfsfjGbL tyf xfn b]vPsf]ljB't cfkl't{sf]sld jf nf]B ;]8Ë h:tf c:jefljs sfo{n] xfdf[]jhf/sf];fdfGo cj:yfnf0{c;fdfGo jgfpg]dfq geP/ To;sf]cf8df df}sf 5f]g] k[a[Q klg gb]vPsf]xf0g . ljb]zjf6 cfoft xF]tof/L ;fdfg, k6{[nLod kbfy{ tyf cf]Bf]us sRrf j:t'sf];DjGwdf cGt/fi6o jhf/efp / ljb]z db[sf]ljlgdob/sf]c;/ klg xfdf[]jhf/df b]vg]ub{5 . cem sltko cj:yfdf jhf/df s]x ;fdfgsf]cfkl't{df s]x sld cfPsf]s'/fnf0{/fhgLtts jf Joj;flos :jfy{k'/f u/fpg ljleGg ;+f/ dfWodsf] c:jefljs k|rf/jflh klg pQLs}lhDd]f/ b]vG5 . o:tf]cj:yfjf6 jhf/df b]vg]c:jefljs dNo j[4 / cfkl't{sf];xh cj:yf sfod /fVg xfnsf]cgUdg ;eGqdf ;Wf/ u/L j9L lhDd]f/ / ;lfd jgfpg h?/L b]vG5 .

lhNnf vfB ;'/lff tyf cfkl't{cfoQmsf]cfjZostfM

o;};Gbe{df ;Ddfgglo k|wfgdeLHo'jf6 ldlt @)^%.!).!@ df /fi6]sf gfddf ug{ ePsf];Djf]wgdf ;/sf/n]k|efjsf/L ;eGq jgfP/ x/]s ;]jf / j:t'sf]lgodg ug{tyf x/]s lhNnf k|zf;g sfof{nodf vfB ;'/lff cfoQm lgoQm ul/g]k|tj4tf pNn]v ePsf]/ pk/fQm k|tj4tf sfof{jogsf]nflu sf/jfxL cufl8 j9L/x]sf]k/Lk]fdf lhNnf cgUdg ;ldltsf];b:o ;lrj Pj+lg/Llf0f clws[tsf]lhDd]f/L Pp6}JolQmnf0{tf]sg / To:tf] JolQmdf Æ lhNnf vfB ;'/lff tyf cfkl't{cfoQmÆ nf0{k'0f{sfnLg ¿kdf cfkl't{Joj:yf / cgUdgsf]sfd xF{ul/ gof b/jGbL ;lxt lgoQm ug{pkoQm xF]b]vG5 . o;sf ;fy} jhf/ cgUdg / cfkl't{cj:yfsf]hfgsf/L ;lxtsf];'rgf ;sng ul/ lhNnfdf /fVg]/ ;f]sf]dfl;s k|tj]bg s]bdf lgoldt ¿kdf k7fpg]Joj:yf ug{u/fpg ;s]df jhf/df cg'zf;g sfod u/fpg ;lsg]dfq geP/ lhNnfsf]cfkl't{cj:yfsf]hfgsf/L / vfB ;'/lff sfod /fVg tyf cgUdgnf0{k|efjsf/L ¿kdf cfd pkef]Qmfsf]lxt cg'sh jgfpg ;lsg] b]vG5 .

cGTodf, ;/sf/sf]gLlt / sfo{md cfkmgf hgtfsf]lxt / ;dGgltsf]nflu kl/nlIft ul/Psf]xG5 . o; sfo{sf nflu s]b|b]v lhNnf tx;Dd v8f ul/Psf Pj+tf]sPsf lgsfo

---

jfl0fHo tyf cfk"lt{ emms

/ kbflwsf/Lx¿ tyf cfkl't{sfo{df ;+Vg ;/sf/L tyf gLlh ;+yf jf Joj;foLx¿sf] elDdsf dxTjk0f{xG5 . o;l/ tf]sPsf lgsfo tyf kbflwsf/Lx¿nf0{PsflIt/ cfjZos dfqfdf ;fwg / >f]tsf]pknJwtf u/fpg'h?/L xg cfp5 eg]csf]t/ ;Ldt ;fwg / >f]tsf]clwstd pkof]u ug{]kl{tL lgsfo jf kbflwsf/Lx¿n]plrt ;dGjo, ;xsfo{/ ljj]bsf]kbf]u u/L hglxtsf nflu ;/sf/n]NofPsf gLlt / sfo{qmdsf];kmn sfof{jogdf cfkmhf0{;dlk{t ug{h?/Ldfq geP/ ckl/xfo{g}5 eGg ;lsG5 . o;};Gbe{df lhNnf lhNnfdf Æ lhNnf vfB ;'/Iff tyf cfkl't{cfoQmÆ sf]Joj:yf xg ;s]df lhNnfsf]cfkl't{ Joj:yfdf ;'wf/ Nofpg / jhf/ cgudgsf]sfo{df lhDdJf/k0f{;+Gqsf]Joj:yf xguO{ pkef]Qmf ;+lf0f P]g / jt{dfg ;/sf/sf]hglxtsf/L gLltsf];kmn sfof{jogdf ;fd~h:otf cfpg]s'/fdf k0f{ljZjf; ug{;lsG5 .

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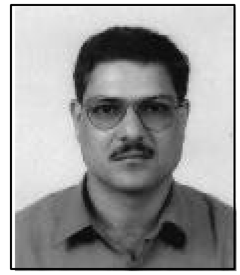
pkefQmf ;+Hf0f ;DaGwL sfg'gsf] sfof{jog M ;d:of / r'gf}tLx?



*bLks/fh kf08]**

sfg'klg pef]Qmf j:t'jf ;]jfsf] pkef]u jf kof]u ug{] JolQm pkef]Qmf xf]. x/]s cfly{s s[ofsnfk pkef]Qmfsf] rfxgf / cfle?rLdf s]lGb|t /xG5 . ;Deo ;';+s[t gful/s ;dfhjf6 dfq /fHo oGqnf0{ lglZrt ultdf ;+fng ug{ ;lsG5 . /fHon] cfkm\gf gful/sx¿sf] xs–lxt ;+Hf0fsf] nflu ljljw bfloTj Pj+ st{Jo lgjf{x ug{kb{5 . JolQm cfkm" pTkfbs, ljqm]tf / pkef]Qmf klg xf]. pkef]Qmf pkef]Qmo j:t'/ ;]jfsf] kof]udf j9L ;r]t x'g'kb{5 . cfkmh]lt/}sf] dNojf6 k|Kt j:t'/ ;]jfsf] :t/, pkef]Qmo j:t'/ ;]jfsf]5gf}6sf] cj;/, ljBdfg ahf/ k|0ffnLdf pkef]Qmfsf] :yfg / k|Kt ;GtlGLsf] jf/]df pkef]Qmf :jo+m]uxg ljrf/ ug{kb{5 . æpkef]Qmfsf] lxtdf cf3ft kg{eg]sf]/fi6«sf] lxtdf cf3ft kfg{xf]Æ egL consumers bill of right k|'z ubf{ tTsflng cd]/sL /fi6«klt hf]g ck;m s]g]8Ln] pkef]Qmf clwsf/sf ;Djgwdf klxnf]k6s pb\3f]f u/]sf ljrf/af6 o; ;DjGwL sfg'gsf] yfngL ePsf]xf]. pgsf]3f]f0ffdf Safety, Standards, Choice / Information u/L rf/j6f dh]e"t clwsf/df hf]8 lbPsf lyP .

cd]/sL /fi6«ltsf]3f]f0ff kl5 tTsfn o'/f]kog 0sfg]f]ds olgogn]pQm rf/ clwsf/ dfly pkef]Qmf lzIffsf]clwsf/ / j:t'/ ;]jfsf]lgodgdf pkef]Qmfn]k|tlglwTj ug{kfpg] clwsf/nf0{yk u/L k|]o]s b]zdf sfg'g hf/L ug{3f]f0ff u¥of]. To;kl5 dfq}j:t'/ ;]jf pkef]u ug{]pkef]Qmfx¿nf0{clwsf/ ;DkGg dflgof]. km/:j¿k æj:t'/ ;]jfdf pTkfbs / ljqm]tf g}lhDd]jf/ xf]kg]Æ eGg]dfGotf / æpkef]Qmf ahf/sf ;Dk|e'xf]Æ eGg]l;4fGtx¿ ;:yflkt / nfu"eP .

pkef]Qmfsf] ;'/Iff ug{]p2]Zodf s]Gb|t /xL pkef]Qmf ;+Hf0f ug{]gLlt / sfg'g jgfpg] ;Gbe{df k|]o]s ;b:o /fi6«nf0{clek]/t ugf{nf0{UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection n]lgDg laifodf Joj:yf ug{hf]8 lbPsf]5 .

hgtfnf0{pkef]Qmf ;'/Iff lbg].

pkef]Qmf cfjZostf cg';f/ pTkfbg / ljt/0f k|0ffnL Joj:yt ug{].

pTkfbs / ljt/snf0{pRr g}lts cfr/0f jxg ug{kf]\;fxg ug{].

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*pk ;lrj, jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno

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jfl0fHo tyf cfk"lt{ emns

 *;dfhsf] cfTdfnf0{ lx+;fn] ckf+udfq agfpF5 t/ e|i6frf/n] tdf/Lg} lbG5 .–s]g]ya|fpg

pkef]Qmfsf] clxt ug{ unut Jofkfl/s sf]fsnfk /fli6«o / cGt/f{li6«o Ifq]df xF] glbg :j tGq pkef]Qmf ;dXsf]Jo j:yf ug{].

pkef]Qmf ;'/Iffsfnflu cGt/f{li6«o ;xof]u k¥ofpg].

;ky dNodf pkef]o j:tX¿ vl/b ug{;Sg]ahf/sf]Jo j:yfkgdf / pkef]Qmfx¿sf] ;j{lfGo xslxtx¿ k'/f ug{]k{;xof]u ug{].

pQm Guidelines n]pkef]QmfnfO{lgDg clwsf/ k|ofe't ug{Jo j:yf u/]sf]5

Hofg / :jf:Yosf nflu vt/gfs pkef]o j:tX¿sf]ljqmLjf6 ;'/Ift xF]clwsf/ .

;'–;l'r t xF]clwsf/ .

5gf}6 ug{clwsf/ .

;'g'jf0sf]clwsf/ .

cfwf/e't cfjZostf kl't{xF]clwsf/ .

:j:y jftfj/0fsf]clwsf/ .

pkrf/sf]clwsf/ .

pkef]Qmf lzIffsf]clwsf/ .

pkef]Qmf xslxtsf] ;+Lf0f ug{qmddf pNn]v t clwsf/x¿df s]Gb|t eO clwsf/ dhb'x¿n]ahf/ Psflwsf/sf ljleGg :j¿kx¿ Jofkfl/s Psflwsf/ -Monopoly_ ;dXut Psflwsf/ -Cartels and syndicates_ b]vfj6L ;dXut k|t:kwf{nfO{;d]t ;dfKt u/L pkef]o j:tX¿sf]plr t dNo, u0f:t/ / lj t/0f k|ffnL Jo j:yf ug{sfgF'L Jo j:yf u/]sf]kf0G5 . o;}qmddf gkfndf lj=;= @)%$ df pkef]Qmf ;+Lf0f Pg hf/L ePsf]kf0G5 . ljZjJofkL ¿kdf pkef]Qmf cfGbf]ng, pkef]Qmfjfb, pkef]Qmf lzIff h:tf s'/f lgs}cl3 jl9;s]sf] ;Gbe{df pQm Pgn]fO{PsLs|t kf;sf ¿kdf lng' kb{5 . o; Pgn]pkef]Qmfsf]:jf:Yo ;ljwf / cfly{s lxt sfod /fVg pkef]o j:t' jf ;]fsf]u0f:t/, kl/df0f Pj+dNosf] clgoldttfjf6 pkef]Qmf ju{nfO{;+Lf0f kf|fg u/L pkef]o j:t' jf ;]fsf] u0f jf pkof]utf 36fpg jf lemSg gkfpg] u/L Jo j:yf ug{Psflwsf/ Pj+cglr t Jofkfl/s sf]fsnfkåf/f dNo clej[4 xF ;Sg] cj:yfnfO{/f]sg / pkef]o j:t' jf ;]fsf]ljqmL lj t/0f, lgsf;L k]f/L / ;~ro ;DjGwL Jo j:yf ug{tyf pkef]QmfnfO{kg{dsf{sf]lj?4 pkrf/ lbnfpg]lgsfosf]:yfkgf u/L pkef]Qmfsf]xs lxt / clwsf/sf] ;+Lf0f ug{Jo j:yf u/]sf]5 .

gkfndf pkef]Qmf ;+Lf0f / k|t:kwf{k|j4{gdf ;xof]u xF ;Sg]sfgF'x¿ yk}ePklg o;sf nflu kf|V sfgF'x¿df cfjZos ;]f ;+fng Pg @)!$, cfjZos kbfy{lgoGq0f Pg @)!&, :6]88{gfk / tf}n Pg @)@%, k|]6 l8hf0g / 6]8dfs{Pg @)@@, :yfgLo k|zf;g Pg @)@*, sfnf]ahf/ tyf s]x cGo ;fdflhs ck/fw tyf ;hfo Pg @)#@, cf}flw Pg @)#%, gkfn u0f:t/ k|f0f lrGx Pg @)#&, hLjgfzs ljiffbL Pg @)$&, vfB Pg @)@#, pkef]Qmf ;+Lf0f Pg @)%$, k|t:kwf{k|j4{ tyf ahf/ ;+Lf0f Pg @)^# cflbnfO{dflgG5 .

g]kfndf pkef]Qmf xslxt ;/If0f jf k|t:kwf{k|j4{gdf sfg"gL ;+Gq eGbf To; sf]sfof{Gjogsf] ;d:of rg'f}tLsf ¿kdf b]vG5 .

;j{ fwf/0fsf]hLjg:t/ psf:gsf nflu ljz]|f u/L b|]gs hLjg ofkgsf nflu cfjZos kg{[pkef]Jo j:t', ljsf; lgdf{0f ;fdul|, pTkfbg ;fdul| :t/Lo / ;ky ¿kdf pknJw u/f0g' kb{5 . ;]f / j:t'sf]kxF sd ePsf GoGg cfo:t/sf hg;dbfo tyf bU{d / lk5l8Psf lf{qdf j;f]f; ug{hg;dbfosf nflu /fxt k'Ug]u/L cfkl"t{Joj:yf ug{sfo{ ToQLs} rg'f}tLk0f{5 . bU{d lhNnfx¿df vfBfGg 9'jfgL ug{;fwgx¿ e/kbf{xg ;s]sf] 5g . 9'jfgL ;fwgx¿sf]Jofj;flos ljsf; Pj+;b[Ls/0f ug{;lsPsf]5g . k|f{nod kbfy{sf]dfu cg'¿k ;~ro e08f/ lgdf{0f Pj+ghL lf{q ;d]t nf0{;xefuL tNofpg ;lsPsf] 5g . bU{d tyf u|dL0f lf{qdf vfBfGg tyf b|]gs cfjZos tfsf j:tx¿ ;xh, ;he Pj+ PsLs[t ¿kdf pknJw u/fpg]cfkl"t{k|0ffnLsf]ljsf; ug{;u+7gfTds ;/+rgf ;b[kfgk{g[rg'f}tL ;d]t ljBdfg 5 .

otf vhf jhf/dVL cy{Gqdf dNo tf$g]/ ljt/0f k|0ffnLdf ;/sf/n]sg'}lgoGq0f gubf{jt{dfg cj:yfdf pkef]Qmfx¿n]cTolws dNo j[4sf]lk8f ;xg'k/$f]5 . dNo lgoGq0fsf nflu ;/sf/sf]tkm{f6 ul/Psf kbf; ckof{t / cf]krfl/stfdf ;Lldt jGg kU$f 5g\eg]u}/ ;/sf/L lf{qdf /x$f pkef]Qmf ;u+7gx¿ klg pkef]Qmf lxt ;/If0fdf ;zQm eP/ nfUg ;s$f 5g\. o;sf nflu xfdL ;a}df b[k|tj4tfsf]vfF]clgjfo{ rflxG5 . s]n ;ef, ;df/f{x, uf]7Ln]dfq Pg sfg"n]kbfg u/$f]xs clwsf/sf] ;/If0f xg ;Sbg pkef]Qmf hfu/0fsf nflu pkef]Qmf lzIffsf]dfWodjf6 pkef]Qmfn]cfk\gf]lxtsf nflu Wofg lbg'kg{s/fx¿ j:t'/ ;]fsf]dNo, tf}h, u0f:t/ h:tf laifodf 1fg lbg h?/L 5 . c:j:y Jofkfl/s sbfsnfkåf/f pkef]Qmf pk/ xg ;Sg]cfly{s tyf ;fdflhs zf]if0f jf6 pkef]Qmfsf] ;/If0f ul/g'kb{5 . ljq]tfsf] jhf/jf6 pkef]Qmfsf] jhf/sf ¿kdf g]kfnL ahf/nf0{lgb[z t ug{Jofks hg;/f$f/ Pj+hgrf;f$f]o; laifodf ;a}sf]Wofg s]Gb|t xg'h?/L 5 .

;fj{hlgs ;~rf/sf dfWodx¿jf6 hgr]tgf hufpg] p2[on] obfsbf cf}flwsf] cgfjZos kbfl, u}/ sfg"gL pkrf/ ;]f, vfBfGgdf Jofks ld;fj6sf]kbfl, cgfjZos dNoj[4, s[qd cefj, sfnf]]hf/L, hg:jf:Yodf vh jf8, Networking market jf6 7uL, t/sf/Ldf ljiffbLsf]kbfl, dNo lt/]/ klg ;fdfg lsGg gkf0g', ;fdfgsf]Uof/]6L gxg', xjf0 ofqf ;d]t ;xh 5g -;dodf p8fg gxg], j;df l;l08s6 sfod}5, ;]fbfosdf g}ld;fj6, pkef]Qmfn];dk{f ug{kg{jfWotf, 06fsf];f0h, klqsfsf];f0h km/s xg', tf}h 36fpb}hfg]dNo plx b]vfpg]k|j[Qdf xfjL xg', sg sg lgsfodf ph'/L lbg]eGg]sl7gf0, jfg; k|yfn]k|>o kfpg] pkef]Qmf 7lug] b'wdf ld;fj6 cvfB kfp8/sf]kbfl, rfp rfpdf clhgf]df{6f]-Power Testing_ sf]kbfl, kbfl ul/ ;Sgkg{cjlw gf3$f ;fdul| jhf/df pknJw e}/xg', c:ktfnjf6 produce xg]kmfxf/ -ykg]cgfjZos work_ nf0{Joj:yfkg

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jf"l0fHo tyf cfk"lt{ emms

gul/g', Jofkf/L tyf cGo ;]f pknJw u/fpg]jug{df hgpQ/bfoL efjgfdf sdL cfPsf nufot ljleGg ;dfrf/x¿ k|rf/ k|;f/ eO/x]sf 5g\. o;jf6 ;]f / j:t'sf laifo Pj+7fpFbf gePsf]-PsLs[t gePsf] sf/0fn];fdflhs clwsf/, lzIff r]tgf, ph'/L dfGnf h:tf sfo{sf]cfofhgf xg g;Sg'sf]k5fl8 pkefQmfdf gful/s / /fhgLlts r]tgf / pkefQmf r]tgf 5g\g, ;u|7t g}5g\g\ eGg]:ki6 xG5 .

o;}u/L pkefQmf sfgG' sfof{jogdf vfB kbfy{ k6fknod kbfy{ -dl§t]h, k6fkh, l8hn, UofF;_ cfhflw, nJjn ;DjGwL, dNo ;'rL ;DjGwL, df5f, df;', gfktfh, ;g\rfbL, nQfsk8f, /f;folgs dn, aLdf, On]6fkgs ;fdu|, oftfoft ;]f, ;zNs kflsË, b'/;~rf/, j}sË ;]f, ljB't ;]f, vfg]kfgL, lj1fkg ;]f, xhfs / sl/o/ ;]f, hg:jf:Yo ;]f, lzIff, s]jn gG6js{cflb lfqdf Jofks k|lt:kwf{jkl/t sfo{x¿ / cglr t Jofkfl/s lqmofsnfkx¿ b]vf k/]sf]/ o;n]lbglbg}ulDe/ ;d:of l;hGf u/]sf]cj:yf 5 .

j:t' tyf ;]f lgodg ug{]lgsfo / clwsf/Lx¿ aLr cfk;L ;dGjosf]cefj xg', lgodg lgsfo / clwsf/Lx¿nfO{5§}tfnLd / k'/f{vf/x¿sf]cefj xg', pkefQmf xs–lxt ;u+ ;DjlGwt sfgG'jf6 clwsf/ tyf lhDdf]f/L k|fKt u/]sf lg/LIf0f clws[tx¿sf] sfddf lg:sf]tf /xg', 5§}lg/LIf0f sfof{no v8f gxg', lfltkl't{;ldlt ;d]t lg:sf] /xgh] ubf{sfgG'L Joj:yf ePklg sfof{jog kIf lkmtnf]Pj+sdhf/ /x]sf]sf/0fn]uDeL/ r'gf}tL v8f u/]sf]5 .

g]kfnL pkefQmf ;DjGwL sfgG'x¿ k|efjsf/L sfof{jogsf nflu k|lt:kwf{tyf pkefQmf ;/Hf0f ljefu, pkefQmf ;/Hf0f cfofu|sf]Joj:yf, pkefQmf cbfntsf]:yfkgf, pkefQmf lzIff sfo{qmd, lgodg lgsfox¿sf];lqmotf h:tf laifo dxTjk0f{xG5g\. o;sf ;fy} pkefQmf clwsf/ ;/Hf0fsf nflu pkefQmf ;/Hf0f sf]f Pg, pkefQmf cbfnt Pg, s]jn 6]lnlehg gG6js{lgodg Pg, jfo';]f dNo / u0f:t/ ;DjGwL Pg, 9'jfgL Pg -s]x xb;Dd ;fj{hlgs vl/b Pg}n];d6g]kof; u/]klg k0f{xg g;s]sf], 3/ jxfn Pg, w/f6L Pg, xfo/krf]n Pg, ;'rgf kljlw Pg, vfB ld;fj6 /f]sfj6 Pg, j:t'ljqmL Pg, cg'jfF;s >f]tx¿df kxF' ;DjGwL Pg tyf :jf:Yo ;+yf ;+fgn ;DjGwL Pg h:tf ljZj]f sfgG' ;d]t cfjZos b]vG5 hg xfn;Dd hf/L ePsf]5g\ . To;}u/L pkefQmf ;/Hf0f Pg, @)%$ nfu" ePkl5 klxn]sf sltko sfgG' vf/]h jf ;+fWg xg'kg]{tyf ljZj Jofkf/ ;u|7gsf];b:o ePkl5 hf/L xg'kg]{sltko cGo sfgG'x¿ h:t} Anti Dumping Act ;d]t hf/L ePsf 5g\g\.

o;/L Psftkm{cfjZos sfgG's}cefj 5 eg]csf{tkm{lgodg lgsfo / lhDdf]f/ clwsf/Lx¿ lg:sf] / pbfl;g /x]sf]hgug'f;f]5 . pkefQmfx¿ hfu?s / clwsf/k|lt ;hu gxg]/ sfof{jog sdhf/ ePsf]cj:yfsf]km0bf lnb}j:t' tyf ;]f kbfosx¿ pkefQmfsf]clwsf/nfO{sl07t kfl//x]sf 5g\. kmn:j¿k pkefQmfn]c;xh / bhe cfkl't{ dxFbf]dNo / u0f:t/lxg ;]f / j:t'pkefu| / kbfu| ul//x]sf]cj:yf 5 . o;sf nflu

sfgÚx¿sf] kþfjsf/L sfof{jog ePdf cgl/t Jofkfl/s lqmofsnfk lgoGq0f xÚ] / jhf/df :jR5 k|lt:kwf{sfod xÚ]; Defjgf j9\b5 . :jR5 / k|lt:kwL{ahf/sf]:yfkgfjf6 dfq /fi6«sf cfly{s :tDesf ¿kdf /x]sf pkef]Qmf tyf pBdL Jofj;foL nufot ;a}sf]xs clwsf/sf] ;+If0f xÚ ;Sb5 . o;sf nflu ;r]t / hfu?s pkef]Qmf, lhDd]f/ pBdL Jofj;foL, ;]f kþfos ;3 ;+yf, jsfnt ug{ pkef]Qmf, clwsf/ sdL{¿ Pj+gful/s ;dfhsf]dxTjk0f{elUsf xG5 .

/fHo ;3Lo ;+rgfdf kf0nf 6}g nfu]sf]jt{dfg kl/j]zdf hgu0ftGqsf]:yfkgf ug{ cfd gful/s -hf]pkef]Qmf ;d]t xÚ_ sf]plQs}dxTjk0f{of]ubfg /xG5 . g|kfn ;/sf/sf] cf=j=)^%.^^ sf]gLlt / sfo{qmd Pj+jh6 aQmJodf ;d]t /fli6«gLlt jgf0 ;jn ;+Gqsf] :yfkgf ug{;fF pNnV ePsf]kl/k]odf ;]f / j:t'sf laifodf pkef]Qmfnf0{hfu?s / ;r]t u/fpg]sfo{qmd Nof0g'kg{lgDg dfWoflds ljBfno b]vs}kf7\bqmddf pkef]Qmf lzIff -pTkfbg ldlt, kþfU ug{pkoQm ldlt cflb yfxf lbg_ laifonf0{clgjfo{ug{h?/L 5 . To:t}Pg, sfgÚ, ;+yf 5g\eGg]hfu/0f Nofpg h?/L 5 . Pgnf0{l;dfÍg ug{p2]on] ;±f]vg h?/L 5 . ld;fj6sf]source df g}lgoGq0f xÚ'kg{ cfoftdf /f]s nufpg eG;f/ gfsfdf g}lgoGq0f xÚ'kg{Media jf6 -;~rf/sdL{n] ljz]f elUsf vN]g'kg{Follow up xÚkg{ pkef]Qmf dGqfno jf ljefu :yfkgf xÚkg{ :yfoL k]s[tsf] ;+Gq jgfP/ ;fdul pknJw u/fpg]-pkef]Qmf ;xsf/L k;n, ;ky dNo k;n, u|dL0f ;xsf/L k;n cflb_, website df ;'rgf kjfx ug{ k6s k6s cGt/lqmof ug{ vfB -t/sf/L / kmnkm'n ;d]t_, cf}flw, c:ktfn, lgdf0f;u+ ;DjlGwt, oftfoft lf]gnf0{ljz]f kfyldstf lbg] Private media nf0{lj1fkgn]uf]g]u/]sf]n];'lffsf]kIf x]/g'kg{unt s'/fnf0{lj1fkgdf g}/f]s nufpg]u/]df sfgÚsf]cefj dfq ;a}yf]s xf]g bP]tf rflxG5 eGg]kli6 xG5 . cGttM pkef]Qmfn]/fxtsf]cgel't ug{kfpg]5g\.

❖❖❖

;fk\6fM xfnsf]cj:yf / o;sf]dxTj

lzjk|;fb lqkf7L*

bf}>f]ljZjo'4 kl5 jx';\Ho dh'sx¿n]cf^gf]cy{gLltdf kl/jt{g u/L vhf / cfly{s pbf/Ls/0fsf] gLlt cjnDjg ug{yfn]. vhf / cfly{s pbf/Ls/0f gLltsf] ;fy}cfly{s ;+rgfsf]ljsf;, ljleGg /fi6«jLr kf/:kl/s ;xof{u tyf PsLs[t cfly{s ljsf;sf]nflu ;dXLs lf{qLo tyf pk lf{qLo cfly{s ;dXdf cfj4 xg yfn].

blIf0f PlzofnL dh'sx¿n] klg ;g\!(&) sf] bzs kl5 ljZj cy{Gqdf ePsf] kl/jt{gnf0{cfTd;fy u/L cf–cf^gf]b]zsf]cy{Joj:yfnf0{kl/jt{g u/L vhf cy{gLlt cfly{s pbf/Ls/0f, ;xlnotk0f{Jofkf/ k4tL, j}b]zs nufgLsf]kf[];fxg ug{h:tf gLltx¿ nfu" u/]. ;g\!(*% df blIf0f Plzofdf lf{qLo ;xof{usf]cjwf/0ff cg';f/ Plss[t ¿kdf cfly{s ljsf; / kf/:k/Ls ;xof{unf0{j9fpg blIf0f PlzofnL lf{qLo ;xof{u ;u7g -;fs{ sf] :yfkgf eof]. Jofkf/, nufgL tyf cfly{s ;xof{usf] dfWodjf6 ;b:o /fi6«¿sf] hLjg:t/ j[4 ug{]Jofkf/ nufgLnf0{clej[4 u/L cfly{s nfe xf;Ln ug{]ef}lts k'jf{wf/sf] Plss[t ¿kdf kl/rfng u/L o;sf]ljsf; ug{]h:tf lqmofsnfkdf s]lGb|t e0{ lf{qLo pbf/Ls/0fsf]ljsf;df hf]8 lbPsf]kf0G5 . Jofkf/ gLltdf ePsf]kl/jt{g, ;fs{sf]:yfkgf / Unilateral Liberalization sf]kl|efjn]ubf{;fs{;b:o /fi6«jLr lf{qLo ;Demf}tfx¿sf] dfWodjf6 Plss[t ¿kdf Jofkf/ tyf nufgLnf0{clej[4 ug{]cjwf/0ffsf]kmn:j¿k ;g\ !((% l8;]Dj/jf6 ;fk6f -SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA)_ ;Demf}tf nfu"eof]. blIf0f PlzofnL ;xlnotk0f{Jofkf/ ;Demf}tf -;fk6f_ cGtu{t #*%& ;xlnotk0f{ Jofkf/df ;dfj]z ul/of]. pQm j:tx¿dWo]@&^@ j6f j:tx¿df LDCs dh'sx¿sf]nflu ljz]if ;xlnot k|bfg ul/of]. ;fk6fsf];xlnotk0f{Jofkf/ ;ljwf cGtu{t ;dfj]z ul/Psf j:tx¿sf]cfoftdf * k|ltzt / LDCs dh'sx¿sf]nflu ^ k|ltzt eG;f/ b/ sfod ug{ ;xdlt ePsf]lyof]. ;fk6fsf]ultljlwnf0{cuf8L j9fpb}Plss[t cfly{s ;+Gqsf]ljsf;df j9L ;xof{u k'¥ofpg]jf/]blIf0f PlzofnL dh'sx¿n];g\!((^ b|vg};f^6f -South Asian Free Trade Area_ sf]l;4fGt :jLsf/ ul/of]. t/ blIf0f PlzofnL dh's leq låklIfLo ;DjGw / s]xL cj/f]wsf]sf/0f jflif{s ¿kdf cfof]hgf xg];fs{lzv/ ;Ddng ;d]t ;dodf xg g;s]sf]sf/0fn];f^6fn]ult lng ;s]g . jflif{s ¿kdf cfof]hgf xg];fs{lzv/ ;Ddngsf]

*zfvf clws[t, jfl0fHo tyf cfkl't{dGqfno

kg| z?cft ePkl5 hgj/L @))@ jf6 ;b:o /fi6«x¿ jLr jftf{e}hgj/L @))$ df ;f^6f ;Demf}tfdf x:tfIf/ eof]. blIf0f PlzofnL :jtGq Jofkf/ If]q -;f^6f_ cGtu{t ;dfjz] xg] Jofkf/ k4ltsf :j¿kx¿, pTkQLsf]lgod, ;DjbgzLn j:tx¿sf];'rL Jofkf/ pbf/Ls/0f sfo{qmd h:tf ljifodf ;b:ox¿aLr ;xdlt e}hgj/L @))^ jf6 nfu"xg]u/L hhf0{ @))^ df ;f^6f sfof{jogdf cfof]. ;fy}o; cGtu{t eG;f/ dx;'n pbf/Ls/0f sfo{qmddf -Trade Liberalization Programme) LDCs ;b:o /fi6«x¿n] ;g\@)!^ jf6 / Non LDCs /fi6«x¿n] ;g\@)!# jf6 eG;f/ dx;'n b/)–% k|ltzt ;Dd l;ldt ug{u/L ;f^6fsf] kU0f{¿kdf sfof{jog ug{jf/]Jofkf/ pbf/Ls/0f sfo{qmd of]hgf ;d]t nfu"e};s]sf]5 . ;g\@))^ hhf0{f6 sfof{jog k|qmof z? ePsf]blIf0f PlzofnL :jtGq Jofkf/ If]q - ;f^6f_ Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f -Trade Facilitation_ ;DjGwL ;e\Gqsf]ljsf;df j9L s]Gb|t /xL l8;]Dj/ @))& ;Dd cdl/sL !)÷$^ s/f]8 8n/ j/fj/sf]Jofkf/ sf/f]jf/ ePsf]5 . j:t' Jofkf/sf];fy};fs{dh'sdf nufgL Jofkf/nf0{cle j[4 ug{o; ;DjGwL ;Demf}tf SAARC Investment Agreement sf]clGtd ¿kdf d:of}bf tof/ e};s]sf]5 . ;f^6fdf ;]f Jofkf/nf0{ k]jz u/fpg];DjGwL k|qmofsf]yfngL z? ePsf]5 .

;fk\6fdf ;dfjz ePsf k{jwfgx¿M

-s_ pTklQsf]lgod -Rules of Origin_ ;f^6f cGtu{t xg]j:t'Jofkf/df pTkQLsf]lgod cg';f/ Non LDCs dh'ssf]cfGt/Ls dNo clej[4 $) k|ltzt -ef/t, kfls:tfg_ / #% k|ltzt >Ln÷fsf]xg'kg{Jo j:yf 5 eg]LDCs dh'sx¿sf]nflu pTkQLsf]lgod cGtu{t cfGt/Ls dNo clej[4 -Domestic Value Addition _ #) k|ltzt lgwf{0f ul/Psf]5 . ;fy}LDC / Non LDCs b'j};dX'sf dh'sx¿sf]nflu cfGt/Ls dNo clej[4 k|qmofdf eG;f/ dVo lzif{ÿsf]$ c÷df kl/jtg ePsf]xg' kg]lgod tf]sPsf]5 . pTklQsf];fwf/0f lgod cg';f/ Non LDC dh'sx¿sf]thgfdf !)Ü sd dNo clej[4 ePtf klg dfGo xg]u/LLDC dh'sx¿sf]nflu ;ljwf -Derogation_ kbfg ul/Psf]5 . o; lgodsf]cltl/Qm ;b:o /fi6«x¿df ePsf]>f]t ;fwgsf]kbf{lunf0{ k[];fxg ug{lgof{t tf{dh'ssf]pTklQsf]c± -Input from the exporting country_@) k|ltzt / ;b:o /fi6«x¿sf]c± %) k|ltzt ;Dd xg]u/L If]qLo ;~ro -Regional cumulation_ sf]Joj:yf ;d]t ;dfjz ul/Psf]5 .

tflnsf != blIf0f PlzofnL dh'sal r låkIflo Jofkf/df sfod /x]sf] pTklQsf]lgod jLr thgfTds l:ylt

Psn /fi6«pTkQLsf]cz (Single Country Rules of Origin DVA % of FoB)	;f^6f	ef/t–>Lnª\sf	kfls:tfg–>Lnª\sf	ef/t–gk]fn
ef/t, kfls:tfg	$)Ü	#%Ü	#%Ü	#)Ü
>Lnª\sf	#%Ü	#%Ü	#%Ü	–
LDCs	#)Ü	–	–	–
dNo lzif{	$ cª\s	$ cª\s	pklzif{ ^ cª\s	$cª\s
lfgLo >f]tsf]cz	%)Ü	–	–	–
lgof{ts tf{dh'ssf]cz	@)Ü	–	–	–

-v_ ;Djbgzln j:tx¿sf] ;'rL– ;f^6fsf] j:t' Jofkf/ ;DjGwdf clGtd 6Ëf]df k'Ug' cl3 ;Djbgzln j:tx¿sf] ;'rLnf0{!) k|ltzt ;Dd ;dfjı ug{/LDCs dh'sx¿n]z?sf] cj:yfdf @) k|ltzt ;Dd sfod ug{To ;nf0{qmdz: 36fpb}u}% jif{leq !) k|ltztdf l;ldt ug{jf/]jftf{sf]r /0fdf 5nkmn ePsf]lyof]. ;f^6f ;Demf}tf cg';f/ ;Djbgzln j:tx¿sf] ;'rLnf0{k]o{ $÷$ jif{df kg'/fjnf]sg ug{To; eGbf cufj}; f^6f dlGqkl/ifbn] cfjZos b]vdf clu|d kg'/fjnf]sg ug{; Sg]Jo j:yf /x]sf]n]z?sf]cj:yfdf ; j}; b:o /fi6«x¿n]cf^gf]:j|R5s lsl ;dn] ;Djbgzln ;'rLdf j:tx¿ ;dfjı ug{/ j:t' Jofkf/ ;DjGwL ;f^6f Text nf0{clGtd ¿k lbg] jf/] ;xdlt eP jdf]hd ;b:o /fi6«x¿n] jx';Vos Jofkf/ of]o j:tx¿nf0{;Djbgzln j:tx¿sf] ;'rLdf ;dfjı u/]sf 5g\. ;Djbgzln ;'rLdf dflg; nufot hLjhGtx¿sf]:jf:Yodf k|tsh' c;/ kg{-SPS Measures_ ;'/lff tyf xftxltof/hGo j:tx¿ / /fli6«o ;+s[tL tyf cfly{s w/f]x/sf ljifo ;F ;DjlGwt s]xL j:tx¿ dfq ;Djbgzln ;'rLdf ;dfjı ug{k|rng /x]sf]5 . cGo lf|Lo ;u7g h:t}blIf0f k'jL{PlzofnL /fi6«x¿sf] ;u7g -cfl;og_ dh'sx¿df %@@$ pklzif{sx¿sf j:tx¿ dNo];u7gsf ; j}; b:o /fi6«sf]hDdf %#* j6f pklzif{ssf j:tx¿ ;Djbgzln ;'rLdf ;dfjı 5g\. lf|Lo ;u7g cGtu{tsf]:jtGq Jofkf/ lf|df kj|ı u/L lf|Lo ¿kdf >f]t ;fwgnf0{kl/rfng u/L ;di6Lut cfly{s ;/+rgfdf Plss[t ¿kjf6 ljsf; ub{hfg] p2]Zon] cfly{s ;dXdf kj|ı ug{t/ Jofkf/ of]o j:tx¿ ;Djbgzln ;'rLdf ;dfjı ubf{o ; jf6 k0f{¿kdf :jtGq Jofkf/ lf| -Full FTA_ sf] p2]Zo k'/f xg ;Sb}g . ;f^6f ;Demf}tfdf ;Djbgzln j:tx¿sf] ;'rLnf0{x/]s $÷$ jif{ jf ;f] eGbf cuf8Lg}kg'/fjnf]sg -Review_ ug{ePsf]Jo j:yf / xfn ;f^6fdf 7'hf] cfsf/df -Big Size_ /x]sf] ;Djbgzln j:tx¿sf] ;'rLjf6 cfzflt t¿kdf lf|Lo Jofkf/ cl3 j9g g ;Sg]dx;'; u/L ;b:o /fi6«sf k|tlglw ;lDdlnt sfpG;Ln ckm ldlgi6/sf] j}7sn] ;Djbgzln j:tx¿sf] ;'rLnf0{36f0{;fgf]cfsf/df Nofpg] jf/] ePsf]lg0f{ cg';f/ o;nf0{36f0{;fgf]cfsf/df Nofpg]sfo{sf]yfngL k|/De e};s]sf]5 . ;fy}

ef/tn]LDC dh'sx¿sf nfuL @^$ j6f pklzif{sf j:tx¿ cf^gf];Dj[4gzLn ;'rLsf] j:tx¿ jf6 x6fpg]ePsf]5 .

tflnsf –@, ;f^6f cG tu{t ;dfj[z ePsf];Dj[4gzLn ;'rLsf]ljj/0fM

aËnfb]z	!@%$
e6fg	!#&
ef/t	*^%
dfNbLE;	^&!
g]kfn	!##%
kfls:tfg	!!*#
>Ln+sf	!)^%

gf]6M aËnfb]zsf]LDCs sf]nfuL !@$(
ef/tsf]LDCs sf]nfuL &$$

-u_ Jofkf/ pbf/Ls/0f sfo{qmd -Trade Liberalization Programme_ ;f^6f cG tu{ sf]Jofkf/ pbf/Ls/0f sfo{qmd dxTjk0f{kIf /x]sf]5 . o; sfo{qmd cG tu{ ;b:o /fi6«x¿n]cf– cf^gf]b]zsf]eG;f/ b/nf0{s6f}tL ub{n}hfg'kg{xG5 . ;f^6fsf] ;b:o /fi6«x¿ dWo] Non LDC dh'sx¿n]cf^gf]eG;f/ b/nf0{;g\@))^ sf]eG;f/ b/nf0{cfwf/dfgL @) k|tzt eGbf dfly eG;f/ b/ ePsf j:tx¿nf0{@ jif{leqdf @) k|tztdf sfod ug{kg{;fy};f]eGbf sd b/ ePsf]j:tx¿df jflif{s !) k|tztn]36fpg'kg{To; kl5sf]% jif{df jflif{s !% k|tzt eGbf sd gxg]u/L cf};t ¿kdf 36f0{)–% k|tztdf sfod ug{kg{5 . LDC dh'sx¿n]cf^gf]b]zsf]@))^ hgj/Ldf ePsf] eG;f/ b/nf0{cfwf/ dfgL #) k|tzt eGbf j9L b/ ePsf]eG;f/ b/nf0{@ jif{leqdf s6f}tL u/L #) k|tztdf Nofpg'kg{/ jflif{s !) k|tzt eGbf sd gxg]u/L cf};t ¿kdf -annual installment_ bf];f]cjlw * jif{leq)–% k|tztdf l;ldt ug{kg{ Joj:yf /x]sf]5 .

-3_ s/ cj/f]w / u}/s/ cj/f]w -Para tariff barriers and non tariff barriers_ sg}klg låkIfLo jf lIf]qLo ¿kdf xg]Jofkf/Ls tyf cfly{s ultljlwx¿ kf0f{¿kdf cuf8L j9g ;Sbg hj;Dd s/ cj/f]w tyf u}/s/ cj/f]wx¿ oyfl:yltdf /x]sf]xG5 . ljz]f zNs, ljsf; s/, :yflgo s/, ;+Ifl0f zNs h:tf gfdjf6 ln0g]s/ / kf|ljlws dfkb08sf] dfGotf ;DjGwL ;d:of, eG;f/ k4tL, eQmfgL k|qmof, sfuf{rnfgL, h:tf ljifodf cf0kg{;d:ofx¿ s/ cj/f]w / u}/s/ cj/f]wx¿ x6fpg] jf/] ;+nUg /fi6«x¿ jLr k|tj4tf ;fy sfof{jog ug{kg{xG5 . o;sf ;fy dfkb08sf] k|s[tL -Technical standards_ hgfj/ tyf jf]6 lj?jfsf]:jf:Yo, jftfj/0fLo ;+Ifl0f / ;'/Iff dfkb08 jf/] Jofkf/ ultljlwnf0{;xh xg]u/L o; jf/]Gof}td cfwf/ tyf l;df lgwf{0f ul/Psf]xg' kb{5 . blIf0f k'jL{PlzofnL /fi6«x¿sf];+7g cfl;ofg cG tu{ sg}klg kl/df0fffTds

jGbh u}s/ cj/f]wx¿ k0f{¿kdf % jif{leq x6fpg' kg{k{jwfg cfl;ofg :jtGq Jofkf/ ;Demf}tfdf pNn]v ul/Psf]5 .;f^6f ;Demf}tfdf sgk{lg kl/df0fffTds jGbh gnufpg]Joj:yf /x]sf]5 eg]s/ cj/f]w / u}s/ cj/f]w k0f{¿kdf x6fpg] jf/] k|tj4tfTds ¿kdf lgbf{z t ul/Psf]kf0fg] . ;f^6f k{jwfg cg';f/ ;b:o /fi6«¿n] jflif{§ ¿kdf s/ cj/f]w tyf u}s/ cj/f]w ;DjGwdf ;lr jfno dfkm{ ;l'r t -notify_ ug{kg{/ o;/L ul/Psf] ;k|f0f notification_ cg';f/ ;f^6f lj1 ;dX'sf] j}7sdf 5nkmn u/L l;kmfl/zsf]cfwf/df x6fpg]k{jwfg /x]sf]5 . blIf0f PlzofnL :jtGq Jofkf/ lf]q -SAFTA_ / o; leq /x]sf /fi6«¿ ljr cfly{§ lqmofsnfknf0{culltdf n}hfg / lf]qLo¿kdf ePsf >f]t ;fwgnf0{kl/rfng u/L cfly{§ Plss/0f ug{xfn ePsf cgluGtL s/ tyf u}s/ cj/f]w x6fpg'kg{xG5 . o; lf]qdf /x]sf]j:t'kl/lf0f k|ffnLsf]sl7gf0{ k{ljlws dfkb08, eQmfgL k|qmof, emgeml6nf]eG;f/ k|qmof, sfuf{ rnfgL, cltl/Qm zNs -customs surcharges_ :yflgo s/, ljz]fs/, ljnf;Ls/ h:t} cg]sf}sl;dsf s/ tyf u}s/ cj/f]wx¿ /x]sf 5g\. o:tf s/ tyf u}s/ cj/f]wx¿ x6fpg] jf/]ePsf hf]h:tf]k{jwfgx¿ 5g\o;nf0{k|tj4tfsf]¿kdf ln0{;b:o /fi6«¿ jLr ;xdltdf kUL :jtGq Jofkf/ k|ffnLnf0{cfj4 ug{;b:o /fi6«¿jr cf–cf^gf]k|tj4tfsf]3f]f0ff u/]sf 5g\lt 3f]f0ff÷k|tj4tf nfu"ub{hf]F lgs6 eljiodf cj/f]wdQm Jofkf/sf]ljsf; e]cfly{§ Plss/0fdf ;xofu k'Ug hfg]cfzf ug{;lsG5 .

;fkm6f / Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f

lf]qo tyf låklfLo Jofkf/sf]clej[4 ug{Jofkf/ ;DjGwL k4tLnf0{;/n jgfP/ dfq xB]g . h;sf]nflu eG;f/ k|qmofsf];/nLs/0f kf/jxgsf]l:ylt / l;dflf] ;DjGwL k|qmof, sfuf{rnfgL k|qmof, cGt/f]i6« oftfoft ;~hfn, j:tX¿sf]dfkb08 ;'rLs/0f / dfGotfsf k|qmofx¿, jx'ljlws oftfoft ;ljwf, eQmfgL k|qmof h:tf Jofkf/ ;DjlGwt klfx¿sf] ljsf; xb' h?/L 5 . blIf0f PlzofnL lf]qLo ;xofu ;u7g ;fs{÷;f^6f cGtu{ ;b:o /fi6«¿ ljr cfly{§ tyf Jofkf/Ls lqmofsnfk clej[4 ug{h]h:tf pkof]uL k|qmofut ;/nLs/0f tyf k4tL tof/ ul/Psf 5g\o;sf ;fy}Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f tkm{ePsf]k|of;n] ubf{blIf0f Plzofdf cfly{§ Plss/0fdf dxTjk0f{of]ubfg k'Ug]cfzf ug{;lsG5 . blIf0f Plzofdf cfly{§ tyf Jofkfl/s ultljlw ;~rfng ug{jxljlws oftfoft ;~hfn k|ffnLjf6 ;b:o /fi6«¿ ljr cfj4 ug{jf/]sfo{of]hgfsf]yfngL ePsf]5 . ;b:o /fi6«¿ ljr xb] j:t'Jofkf/df j:tX¿sf]jlu{§/0f, o;sf]dNofÍg k|qmof, j:tX¿sf]dfkb08 ;DjGwdf Ps¿ktf lbg blIf0f PlzofnL dfkb08 ;u7gsf]:yfkgf e}s]sf]5 . eG;f/ k|qmofdf ;/nLs/0f / bfkf/f]s/ k|ffnLnf0{x6fpg ;b:o /fi6«¿ ljr ;xdtL e}o; ;DjGwdf ;b:o /fi6«¿sf k|tlglwx¿ ;lDdlnt eG;f/ ;xofu ;ldlt ;d]t u7g ePsf]5 . Jofkf/

;xhLs/0fdf ePsf]k|ult / o; cGtu{t /x]sf Jofkf/ ;DjGwL k|fjwfgx¿ jf6 ;fs{/fi6«df cfj4 /fi6«x¿ ljr cfly{s tyf låkIfLo Jofkf/ ultljlwdf j9L eGbf j9L nrstf bz{fpg k|Lt ub{5 . ;fy}g k|fnsf];Gbe{df ;f^6fdf ePsf]Jofkf/Ls ultljlwsf k|qmofeGbf Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0fdf ePsf]k|ultn] j9L dxTj /fVb5 .

blIf0f PlzofnL dh'sx¿df ePsf]pRr td Jofkf/ cj/f]w Go"td ahf/ kx'F sdhf]/, oftfoft ;~hfn -Poor Transportation Links_, ckof{t Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0f / LDC dh'sx¿sf] cfkl't{lfdtfdf sdLsf sf/0f ;f^6f lf]qLo Jofkf/n]ck]ff u/]cg';f/ pknJwL xfl;n ug{ ;s]sf]5}g . tfklg Jofkf/ k4tLdf ePsf];'wf/pGdV k|qmof, ;femf cfly{s nIo xfl;n ug{ gLlt / Jofkf/ ;xhLs/0fdf ePsf sfo{x¿n]ubf{Jofkf/ tyf cfly{s ljsf;df ltj|tf cfO{ cfly{s PsLs/0fsf]ljsf;df ;xof]u k'Ug]cfzf ug{;lsG5 .

❖❖❖

g]kfnsf] Jofkf/ 3f6f j[4sf sf/0fx? / ;dfwfgsf pkfox?

s[0f/fh ahuf0{f*

;f/f+z

lgh+L Ifq\sf] ;lqmo ;xeflutfdf v'Nnf / pbf/ jfttj/0fsf]dfWofdaf6 /fli6«o cGt/fli6«o Jofkf/ clej[4 u/L /fli6«o cy{Gqdf Jofkf/ If\qsf] of]ubfg a9fpg] gofF gof{ j:tx¿sf] klxrfg, ljsf; / pTkfbg tyf ltgLx¿sf]k[7ofhg -Backward Linkage_ u/L Jofkf/ ljljlws/0f ug{ bLuf]cfwf/df Jofkf/sf]lj:tf/ u/L Jofkf/3f6fnf0{ qmds ?ddf sd ub{hfg]h:tf p2]Zoaf6 lgb]{zt ePtfklg g]kfnsf] j\b\]zs Jofkf/df ljut nfdf] ;dob]v lgof{df h8tf / cfoftdf ef/L j[4 xb]qmd eg]/f]sPsf]5g\ . kl/0ffdt: Jofkf/3f6fsf]8/ nf\bf]t:jL/ b]vg yfn]sf]5 . g]kfnsf]ljut tL; jif{sf]j\b\]zs Joffk/sf]0ltxf;nf0{dNofEg ubf{cELsf]t sg}klg Jofkf/ gLtn]g]kfnnf0{Jofkf/3f6fsf]8/nf\bf] t:jL/af6 dQm /fVg ;s]sf 5}gg\. o;/L lgolGqt, ldl>t / v'Nnf u/L tLg}vfnsf cy{oj:yf cGtu{ ljleGg df]8]h / kbf{\]uaf6 uh]sf]g]kfnsf] j\b\]zs Jofkf/sf]lgof{ cfoft cgkftdf slxNo]klg ;'wf/ gcfpg' uNtL sxf\F]eof]eGg]Pp6f ue+L/ k[Zg v8f ePsf]5 . :jeflj s af6f]lx8\g 5f\]8] c:jefljs af6f]-pN6f]k\mhf]rf6{ af6 lx8\ gLltdf /x]sf cfsif{ zJbfjnLn]dfq 3f]ift p2]Zo k'/f xb\g ;Sb}g eGg]g]kfnsf]j\b\]zs Jofkf/ 3f6fsf]lg/Gt/sf]a9bf] tYofEn]klg kli6 ub{5 . o;]sf/0f ;g\ !(&%÷&^ df ?= ! cj{sf] xf/fxf/Ldf /x]sf]g]kfnsf]j\b\]zs Jofkf/3f6f cfly{s jif{@))&÷)* df cf0{\bf ;Dd ?= !*! cj{sf]xf/fxf/Ldf klu;s]sf]5 . ;f]cjlwdf lgof{ –cfoft cgkft klg $)M^) af6 36]/ @)M*) ;Dd k'Ug uPsf]5 . of] tYofEn]g]kfnsf]lgof{ kj|4{gsfo{ k|6 ¿kdf c;km n ePsf] ;s]t ub{5 . cf\B]f]usLs/0f ljgfsf] lgof{ kj|4{gsf kbf;x¿, cfGtl/s ahf/sf] cge'j ljgf g}Ps}rf\]L ljb]zL ahf/df xfdkmfNg]k|rng, ;Ldt x:tlgld{ j:tx¿dflysf]cltlge{tf, lgof{hGo j:tp\Tkfbgdf d]zgsf]kbf]usf]clgR5'stf, u0f:t/sf]kIfnf0{sd dxTj lbO} 56 / ;ljwfdf cfwfl/t ahf/ kj|4{g sfo{qmd, kof{t Jofkf/ ;'rgfsf]cefj tyf j:tljsf;sf If\qdf ckgf0Psf unt z}nLsf sf/0f o:tf]ljsf/fn ;d:of b]vPsf]xf]. t;y{Jofks dfqfsf]cf\B]f]usLs/0f, cfGtl/s / jfXo ahf/nf0{;dlrt kf]yldstf lbP/ pBf]usf]ljsf;, cfd pkef]usf d]zghGo j:tx¿sf]lgof{sf] ;d]t z?jft, u0f:t/Lo j:t'sf dfWodaf6 ahf/ kj|4{g /0fgLlt, kof{t Jofkf/ ;'rgfsf]e08f/sf]Jo j:yf tyf j]}flgs ljlwzf:q / 9fFf cg';f/ j:tljsf; kl/ofhgfx¿sf] ;~rfng ug{xf]eg]g]kfn rf\B}g}Jofkf/3f6fsf]of]ljsf/fn ;d:ofaf6 dQm xb\]lglZrt 5 .

*nl/s, Jofkf/ tyf lgsf;L kj|4{g sf]b\'F ;Da4 xbfXG5 .

kl/ro

dh'ssf]cflys ljsf;df lgof{ lfqsf]dxTj ;jf{ws /x]sf]xG5 .oxL p2]Zo kl/kl'ts sf nflu ;/sf/n]cfkmgf df]bs, ljQLo, cf}Bf]us tyf z]lfs gLltx¿df cfjZos Joj:yfx¿ ug]u/]sf 5g\. dh'ssf]jb]lzs Jofkf/nfO{;uH7t / Jojl:yt 9uaf6 cl3 a9fpg g]kfnn] cuLsf/ u/]sf] Jofkf/ gLltsf]dh Wojo klg lgof{ kj4{g ug]{g}xf] . cfjlws of]hgfx¿n] klg jb]lzs Jofkf/nfO{oxL cfwf/af6 kl/eflift u/L o; ;DjGwdf cfjZos gLlt tyf sfo{qmdx¿ agfpg]u/]sf]kfO{5 . Jofkf/ kj4{g ug]{ljzf p2]Zosf nflu ljleGg vfnsf ;+yfx¿ u7g ul/Psf 5g\. ;/sf/sf]7'nf]wg/fzL o; lfqdf vr{e}xf]sf]5 . s]xL ;dootf cfP/ cflys s6gLltsf dfWofdaf6 lgof{ clej[4 ug]{gofF0fgLlt klg cuLsf/ ul/Psf]5 . ek'kl/jli7t / cltsd ljsl;t /fi6«ePsf gftfn]g]kfnL j:tx¿nfO{ljsl;t /fi6«¿df lgof{ ubf{ljleGg vfn]56x¿sf nflu nlja klg TolQs}xg]u/]sf]5 . lgof{ kj4{gsf lfqdf cGt/f{i6« bft[gsfox¿ / u}/;/sf/L ;3+yfx¿sf];lqmotf, ;xeflutf / nufgLdf klg j[4 ePsf]5 . oL tdfd kbf;sf jfjhb klg g]kfnsf]lgof{ lfqdf tflTjs ;'wf/ cfpg];s]sf]5g .

g]kfnsf]jb]lzs Jofkf/sf tDL; jif{¿

g]kfnsf]lgof{ Jofkf/ lgolGqt, ldl>t tyf vhf u/L tLg k|sf/sf cy{oj:yfaf6 uh]sf]ljutsf]cg'ej 5 . t/ oL tLg}sfnv08x¿Dff Pskl5 csf]{ub}{ g]kfnsf]Jofkf/ 3f6fdf eg]tLjlt/ j[4 ePsf]5 . ;g\!(&%÷&^ -hg lgolGqt cy{oJoj:yfsf];do lyof] df g]kfnsf]sh Jofkf/df lgof{sf]cz+ nueu $) k|ltzt /x]sfdf tDL; jif{kl5 -vNnf cy{oj:yfsf];dodf_ lgof{sf]cE= s/Lj @) k|ltztdf emg{ku]sf]5 eg];f]L cjlwdf cfoftsf]cz+ ^) k|ltztaf6 a9]/ *) k|ltzt xg ku]sf]5 . ;g\!(*) sf]bzsdf cuLsf/ ul/Psf]cflys pbf/Ls/0fsf] k/LIf0f r/0fn]klg lgof{ Jofkf/sf ;'wf/ Nofpg ;s]g . a? ;f]bzssf]kf/lDes r/0fdf g]kfnsf]sh Jofkf/df lgof{sf]cz+ @^ k|ltzt /x]sfdf ;f]cE=df xf]; cfO{;g\!(() lt/ cfO{gk'Ub}s' Jofkf/df lgof{sf]cE= @# k|ltztsf]xf/fxf/Ldf ;Ldt xg kUof]. o;}u/L ;g\!(() sf]bzsdf vhf cy{GqnfO{ ckgf0of]/ ;f]cy{oj:yf cg'sn'xg]u/L Jofkf/ gLlt- cfoft gLlt lgof{ gLlt_df klg pbf/ gLltx¿ cELsf/ ul/P . o:tf]pbf/ gLlt cuLsf/ ubf{o;n]g]kfnL pBf]ux¿sf] k|lt:kwL{lfdtfnfO{clej[4 e}g]kfnL pBf]ux¿ goF0fkljlw / Joj:yfkgdf ljZj ahf/;EF hWg ;lfd xg]5g\/ g]kfnL pTkfbgx¿ ljZjahf/df cem a9L k|lt:kwL{agfpg o:tf pbf/ gLltx¿n]pTk]0ffTds eldddf v]5g\eGg]ts{¿ ;a}lfqaf6 k]z ul/Psf lyP . t/ tL ;'q /ljlwx¿n]klg g]kfnsf]lgof{W cfoft cgkftdf pNnfo ;'wf/ cfpg ;s]g . g]kfnsf]sh jb]lzs Jofkf/df lgof{ Jofkf/sf]lx:;fdf yk xf]; cfO{kl5Nnf]cflys jif{;g\@))&÷)*

df ;f]lx:;f @) k|tztdf e"/]sf]5 . o;/L ;g\!(&%÷&^ df g]kfnsf]lgof{t cfoft cgkft $)M^) /x]sf]sf xfn cfP/ ;f]cgkft @)M*) sf]lj;bl"df e"/]sf]5 . g]kfnsf]ljut t/Ln; jif{x¿sf]j:t'zs Jofkf/sf]cj:yfsf] sDkfg sfnv08df g t Jofkf/ 3f6fdf ;'wf/ cfPsf]5 g t lgof{t Jofkf/n]sg}:;sf/fTds ;+s]t g}b]vfPsf]5 . oL cfFs8fx¿n]o; lt{sf] ;'wf/sf nflu ul/Psf kbf;x¿, cGo;[t gLltx¿ tyf sfo{qmdx¿ slt lgik]efjL ePsf /x]5g\eGg]Pp6f lrq cfk"m}+k|t't u/]sf]5 .

cfly{s jif{	lgof{t ? cj{df	sh Jofkf/df lgof{sf] k|tztdf	cfoft ? cj{df	sh Jofkf/df cfoftsf] k|tztdf	Jofkf/3f6f ? cj{df
!(&%÷&^	!	$)	@	^)	!
!(()÷(!	&	@%	@@	&%	!%
@))&÷)*	%(	@)	@#(	*)	!*!

>f]t M Jofkf/ tyf lgsf;L k|j4{g s]Gb|

b|i6Jo c+snfO{glhs}sf]cj{df ¿kfGt/0f ul/Psf]5 .

kf/Fjif{sf]j:t'zs Jofkf/sf]cj:yf

otf ljut kf/Fjif{df g]kfnsf]clelnlvt -Recorded_ j:t'zs Jofkf/sf]lf|ut tYofE=nfO{ b[i6ut ubf{klg l:ylt ljsf/fn g}b]vG5 . ljutsf] czfGt /fhgLlts jftfj/0fdf dh'bsf]lgof{tdf s]xL gsf/fTds k|j[Qx¿ b]vg' ;fdfGo ePtfklg dh'bdf zflGt:yfkgf e};s]sf]cj:yfdf klg a9bf]cfoft / rl+nb}uPsf] Jofkf/3f6fn]czflGt dfq}Jofkf/3f6f a9bdf dh' sf/0f xf]g /x]5 eGg]kli6 u/]sf]5 . cfly{s jif{;g\@))#÷)$ df sh ?= %$ cj{sf] lgof{t tyf ?= !#^ cj{sf]cfoft xg u}Jofkf/3f6f s/Lj ?= *@ cj{¿k'df kUg uPsf]df cfly{s jif{;g\@))&÷)*df eg]lgof{tdf ;fdfGo j[4 e}? %(cj{ku]sf]5 eg] cfoftdf eg]ef/L j[4 e}sh cfoft ?= @#(cj{kuL g]kfnsf]Jofkf/3f6fn]!*! cj{sf] cfE=8f 5Psf] 5 .

ljut kf/Fjif{df sh lgof{tdf s]n rf/ cj{¿k'fsf]a9f]Q/L ePsf]5 eg]cfoftdf s/Lj !)# cj{¿k'fsf] ef/L a9f]Q/L ePsf]5 . Jofkf/ 3f6fsf]s'/f g}ug{xf]eg]o; kf/Fjif{sf]cjlwdf s/Lj ((cj{¿k'fn] Jofkf/ 3f6fdf j[4 e0{?= *@ cj{af6 a9/ s/Lj !*! cj{¿k'f a/fa/ klu;s]sf]5 .

g]kfnsf]ljut kfFjif{sf]jb]zs Jofkf/sf]em'sfj

dNo ? cj{df

cflys jif{	cf j:@))#÷)$	cf j:@))$÷)%	cf j:@))%÷)^	cf j:@))^÷)&	cf j:@))&÷)*
sh lgof{t	%$	%*	^)	%(	%(
sh cfoft	!#^	!$*	!^!	!(^	@#(
sh Jofkf/ 3f6f	*@	()	!)!	!#&	!*!

>f]t WJofkf/ tyf lgsf;L kj4{g s]b|

b|6Jo cs+nfO{lglhs}sf]cj{df ¿kfGt/0f ul/Psf]5 .

lgof{lfq]df ;'wf/ gcfpg'sf sf/0fx¿

lgof{t clej[4 x]t'ljutdf ljleGg kj4{gfTds tyf pTk]0ffTds sfo{qmdx¿ nfu' ul/Psf lyP . jf]g; k|ffnL, bf]xf]/f]ljlgdo k|ffnL, lgof{af6 cflh{t sf/f]jf/df s/ tyf /fh:jdf 56x¿ h:tf sfo{qmdsf dfWofdaf6 Psflt/ :jb]zL lgof{stf{nfO{o; lfq]df nfUg clekl/t ug]{sfo{¿ ul/g yfn]eg]csf]{t/ ;DjlGwt dh'sdf g]kfnL pTkfbgnfO{ ljleGg 56x¿ kf{Kt u/L ahf/ kj4{g ug]{/0fgLlt cEeLsf/ ul/of]. jf]g; / bf]xf]/f]ljlgdo k|ffnLn]NofPsf gsf/fTds kj{[Qnfo{b[i6ut u/L oL kl/yfx¿ vf/]h eP . xfn klg sf6f / lhP;kL ;ljwfsf]kf{KtL / eG;f/56, cflys s6gLlt, nlja, :jtGq Jofkf/sf klfkftL ;Eo7gx¿sf];b:otf uk0f, låklfLo jfl0fHo ;GwLx¿df g]kfnnfO{xLtsf/L xg]kfjwfgx¿ /fVg]nufotsf ljleGg ljlwx¿af6 lgof{t kj4{gsf sfo{¿ e}xsf 5g\. t/ oL tdfd k|pf;sf jfjhb dh'ssf]jb]zs Jofkf/df ;'wf/ cfpg g;s]sf]5g . t/ s]sf/0fn] g]kfnsf]lgof{t kj4{gsf sfo{qmdx¿ c;kmn e}xsf 5g\eGg]t/ hfg'eGbf zf:qLozhLdf cfdk|rngsf t'ssf / ts{¿ lemsz] kmnfgf]sf/0fn]dh'ssf]lgof{tdf tflTjs ;'wf/ cfpg ;sg egL ts{lbg]k|rng g]kfnn]jb]zs Jofkf/nfO{;+yfut 9ofaf6 cl3 a9fpg yfn]sf];dob]lv cfh;Dd uyfjt\ ¿kdf rln/x]sf]5 . ek|l/jli7t dh'ssf sf/0f xfdf] nfut dNo clws eP/ k|t:kwf{ug{;Sg]cj:yf ePg, kFeL / k|jlwsf]cefj eof]eGg] h:tf cNdnfpg]ts{¿ lemsz] lgof{t lfq]sf];'wf/ cfPg egz] klG5g]ljutdf Pp6f km]g g}lyof]. xfn]sf jif{¿df cfP/ dh'sleqsf]czfGt cf}Bf]lus jftfj/0f, t/fO{lfq]df a9\bf] czflGt, >dzlQm -blf / cblf_sf]ljbz knfog, e"jfldTjsf af/]df b]lvPsf]clglZrtf, nf8];]8a, rGbfcftE, aGb x8tfn cflb sf/0fn]pTkfbsTjdf x[; cfPsf sf/0f Jofkf/ 3f6fdf ;'wf/ cfpg g;s]sf]xf]eGg]ljrf/ lgof{t lfq];F ;DjlGwt ;/sf/L tyf lghL lfq]af6 kj{fx e}xsf 5g\. t/ s]log}sf/0fn]dfq dh'ssf]Jofkf/3f6fdf ;'wf/ cfpg g;s]sf]xf]t < eGg]k|fg g}cfhsf];a}eGbf dxTjk0f{k|fg xf]. s]pk/fQm sf/0fx¿

;d:ofsf]ulx/fO{;Dd hfg grfxg]cglR5'stfsf sf/0f l;lh{ agLagfpm pQ/x¿ t xf]0fgg\< of]s"f cfhsf] ;f]rgLo ljifo aGg kU5{sf]5 .

;a}nfO{yfx}5, hj sg} ;d:ofx¿ af/Djf/ Ps}lsl;dn]bf]xf]/L /xG5g\eg]ToxfF aem]gkb{5, ;d:ofx¿ ;j}txdf ljBdfg xG5g\ . aF]ut ¿kdf eGgkbf{ o; lf]qdf /x]sf ;d:ofx¿nfO{lgDg cg';f/ juL{s[t ug{;lsG5 .

-!_ cf]Bf]lusLs/0f ljgfsf]lgof{ kj4{sf]kbf;

gkfnsf] j}b]zs Jofkf/sf]Wo]b lgof{ kj4{ g}xf]. t/ lgof{ kj4{ ug{cfkm";F kbf]Ktdfqfdf pTkfbg ug{Ifdtf xgkb{ . lgof{nfO{ult lbg hg GogQd ws]lg]zlQm- Impulsive Force _sf]cfjZos tf kb{, Tof] cf]Bf]lusLs/0fåf/f g}kfKt ug{;lsG5 . To;sf] cefjdf hlt;'s}kbf; u/]klg lgof{ kj4{ ;e+j 5}g . ljZjsf kb]'v cf]Bf]lus dh'sx¿sf] kf/lDes cj:yfnfO{xg]{xf]eg]klg pgLx¿n]; j{kyd dh'ssf]cf]Bf]lus/0fnfO{kfyldstf lbO{ To;sf]Ifdtf / blftfdf Jofks j[4 u/]sf 5g\ cfkmhfO{j}b]zs Jofkf/ ;~rfngsf nflu rflxg];a};fwg>f]t / cf}hf/x¿af6 ;';lHht agfpPsf 5gV ;ae]Gbf dxTjk0f{s"f cfkm\gf] pTkfbgsf]u0f:t/ / kl/df0fdf cfwf/df ljZjahf/df kef]j lj:tf/ u/]sf 5g\. /fHosf]kef]j -nljª, bjfj, Jofkf/jftf{_t dfWoflds ljifo dfq xf]. xfdLsxfFcfhsf ldlt;Dd of] kmhf]rf6{nfO{ cHLsf/ ul/Psf]5}g . o;/L lgof{ ul/g] j:tx¿x¿sf] pTkfbgsf]nflu dh'sleq pTkfbgsf]cfwf/zLnf -cf]Bf]lus/0f_ ljgf g}b[t ultsf]lgof{ clej[4sf]ck]ff ubf{ lgof{ kj4{ sfo{n];kmntf xfl;n ug{;s]sf]5}g . j{kt cf]Bf]lusLs/0f ljgfsf]lgof{ kj4{ ug{eg]sf] ;fdfg g}g/fvL k;n vf]h]' u{xssf]cfzf /fVg' h:t}xf].

csf]{s"f clxn]ljZjahf/sf vl/bstf{x¿ lglZrt kl/df0f eGbf sd ;Wofdf sg}klg j:t'sf]c8{ lbg rfxb}gg\. sDtLdf pgLx¿sf]ljt/0f Rofg}hnfO{kUg]kl/df0fdf cfkl't{ ug{;Sg]pBf]lux¿;Fdfq pgLx¿ vl/b sf/f]f/ ug{rfxfG5g\. yf]/}kl/df0fsf]sf/f]f/df ;m+Ug xF pgLx¿sf]kzf;lgs vr{klg p7b}g . t/ cf]Bf]lusLs/0fsf]cefjdf gkfndf 7"hf]kl/df0fdf pTkfbg u/]{ ;do}df cfkl't{ug{;Sg]cfsf/sf pBf]lux¿sf]ljsf; xg ;s]sf] 5}g . sRRffkbfy{sf]cfGtl/s cgknJwtf, blfhgzlQm cfkl't{df /x]sf]xfdf] k5f]6}kg, d]zg/L cfkl't{df /x]sf]k/lge{tf tyf pBf]usf]Ifdtf / u0f:t/ ljsf;df ljBdfg cfn:otfsf sf/0f gkfnL pBf]ux¿n]To;k]sf/sf]pTkfbg kl/df0fdf hfg ;ls/x]sf 5}gg\. oL ;a}kIfx¿df k0f{f Nofpg]eg]sf]cf]Bf]lusLs/0f g}xf]. t/ o;tkm{xfd[];f]+ hfg ;ls/x]sf]5}g .

-@_ ;Lldt x:tlgld{ pTkfbgdf lge{ lgof{ / d]zglgld{ pTkfbgx¿sf]ljsf; / lgof{df clgR5'stf

d]zgsf] Jofks kbf]u / cfdpkef]o j:tx¿sf]pTkfbg tyf k|jlwsf]lg/Gt/ j[4 u/] g}cfhsf ljsl;t dh'sx¿ of]cj:yfdf cf0f{usf xg\. ljZjsf sg}klg dh'sn]

bO{f/j6f dfq x:tlgld{ pTkfbgdf lge{ /x] u/]sf] lgof{af6 cfly{ pGglt u/]sf] cfwlgs Oltxf;df b]Vg kfOG5g\ . x:tlgld{ j:tx¿ sx] ;lldt Ufflxsx¿sf nflu j?s sf]7fdf ;hfpg sfd nfUnfg\t/ To:tf ;lldt ufxsx¿sf]dfudf cfwfl/t /x] dh'ssf] b|t cfly{ k|lt ;+j]lvg\g . t/ xfdf] lgof{ Jofkf/df k|/lDessfnb]v g} ;lldt x:tlgld{ j:tx¿df ;lldt /xF}cfPsf]5 . xfdLn]g t o;sf]bfo/fnfO{km/flsnf]kfg{ ;Sof}g t yk lf]x¿df k]j]z g}ug{;Sof}+ g]kfnsf]lgof{ Jofkf/df /x]sf]of] rl/qut ljz]ftfn]ubf{;lldt ahf/ ePsf sf/0f Psflt/ pBf]usf]lfdtf lj:tf/nfO{;+slr t agfO{ lbPsf]5 eg] csf{t/ dh'ssf] cf]Bf]usLs/0fsf] ultnfO{klg cj?4 kf/]sf]5 . t;y{ pTkfbgdf d]zgx¿sf]Jofks k|fu, cfd vktsf u0f:t/Lo j:tx¿sf]pTkfbgx¿sf] lgsf;L ug{]klfdf s]Gb|t xg]u/L cfkmhfO{kl/dfhf{ gu/];Dd g]kfnsf]lgof{ lf]qdf /x]sf] h8tf x6g] ;+fjgf Gog /x]sf]5 . of]h8tfsf]cGTo ljgf g]kfnsf]lgof{ Jofkf/df ;'wf/ cfpg] ;+fjgf Gog /x]sf]5 .

-#_ j:t'ljsf;sf]unt z]nL

j:tljsf;sf nflu ;DjlGwt lf]qsf rf/ jf kfFhgf ljz]f1x¿sf]l56f]5l/tf]c:yfoL k|s[tsf kl/ofhgfx¿ ;~rfng ug{df]8n ;a]Gbf pkoQm df]8n xf]. k|efjsfl/tfsf cfwf/df ;dofjlw a9fpbF}nlug] vfnsf o:tf df]8nx¿sf ;+yfut k|f;x¿ jf:tjd} kmnbfoL xg]b]vG5g\. km]L o:tf j:tljsf; ;+Gqx¿nfO{pTkfbglf]qb]v ahf/sf]klxrfg tyf k|Kt ahf/sf]clej[4 h:tf lqmofsnfkx¿ ;Dd PsLs[t¿kdf ;+Ug u/fOG5 . t/ xfdLsxfF:tljsf;sf ;+yfut k|f;x¿ 7'hf]k|zf;lgs af]m, sd{f/LtGqsf nfdf k|qmofx¿ / c;DjlGwt lf]qsf JolQmx¿sf] jr{jsf sf/0f k|efjsf/L xg ;s]sf 5g\. k/'fgf j:tx¿sf]ahf/ bLuf]xg g;Sg', gofF gsf;L of]o j:t'sf]klxrfg xg g;Sg' / klxrfg ePsf j:tx¿sf]klg ahf/ ;Ddsf]kxF ;xh xg g;Sgdf j:tljsf;df ckgfO0Psf o:tf unt df]8nx¿ g}a9L lhDd]f/ /x]sf 5g\ . o;df klg xfdL To:tf j:t'sf]ljsf;df hf]8 lbO{/x]sf 5f}hg j:tdf nfUg]pTkfbgsf ;fwfg–>f]tx¿- sR rfkbfy{hgzlQm, k|jlw, kF]L cflb _ x¿df k/lge{ /xg'kb{5 / tL j:tx¿ hf]cfdpkef]o k|s[tsf klg 5g\. o;/L pTkfbg, k|zf]vg tyf ahf/ Joj:yfkg tx ;Dd ;dfgkflts / PsLs[t ;dGjofTds ;3g k|f;sf]cefjdf j:tljsf; sfo{md clNem/x]sf]5 . j:t'ljsf;sf];xL km]hf]rf6{af6 lx8g]k|f; clxn];Dd xg ;ls/x]sf]5g .

-$_ ck|efjsf/L lgoGq0f ;+Gq

sg}}ljz]f sfnv08df sg}ljz]f g]kfnL pTkfbgx¿n]ljb]zdf /fdf]ahf/ kfPsf lyP . sg};dodf pgL un}+f, sg};dodf klZdgf t sg};dodf tof/L kf]zfsn]o:tf]ahf/ kfPsf]lyP t/ s]L ;do kZrf't pgLx¿sf]ahf/ vl:sg yfNof]. tL pBf]ux¿sf]lgoGq0f tyf lgodgdf b]vPsf]nfk/jfxL / lelqPsf]ckl/kSs , lgothGo / clt nufgL -Over Investment_ sf sf/0f tL pBf]ux¿ 5f]f] ;dodf g}w/fzfoL aGg kU]. b|tdgfkmfsf nflu

u0f:t/xLg j:t'sf]pTkfbg u/]/ lgof{t ug{ pBf]usf]cg]ej g}gePsfx¿af6 pBf]ux¿ :yflkt u/L j:t'lgof{t ug{]hf] k|[Q j]hf j]hf b]vfkb{5g\To;nf0{lgoGq0f ug{ km{lgodg\ lgsfox¿sf]k|bfKt Wofg hfg ;s]sf]5}g . s}g}klg b}zdf ckl/kSs , lgothGo / clt nufgL -Over Investment_ ug{/ u0f:t/xLg j:t' pTkfbg ug{ lgof{ hGo pBf]unf0{ lgoGq0f ug{ul/G5 . k|efjsf/L lgoGq0fsf]cefjdf Pp6f slxPsf]cfnh]ubf{ k'/}af]/fsf] cfn'slxPh:t}k'/}lgof{ pBf]usf]g}jbgfdL e} /fdf| pBf]ux¿sf pTkfbgx¿sf]lgof{ klg jGb xg]cj:yf cfp5 eGg]tkm{xfdf]kof{t Wofg hfg ;s]sf]5}g . xfn cfP/ lgof{sf] /fdf] ;+efjgf ePsf]of;f{uDjfdf klg cJoj:yfsf]lzsf/ xg yfn]sf]5 .

-%_ 56 / ;ljwfdf s]Gb|t ahf/ k|j4{g sfo{md

u0f:t/Lo j:tx¿ pTkfbg u/L ahf/zf:qsf]lgod adf]hd k|t:kwf{df v/f]pqL ahf/ k|j4{g ug{lgof{ k|j4{gsf] ;xh / :jfefljs dfu{xf]. t/ g|kfnL pTkfbgnf0{ ahf/df ;xh kxF{sf nflu ljb}zL dh'sx¿;F sf{6f ;ljwfsf]nfn;f ug{/ eG;f/ 56sf] cg}oljgo ug{g|kfnsf]lgof{ k|j4{g lqmofsnfksf]kof{ aGg yfn]sf]5 / u0f:t/Lo j:t' pTkfbg u/] ahf/df :yflkt xg]kb{5 eGg]ljifo ;/sf/L tyf lghL b'j}lf{qsf b|i6df hlxn]klg cf{emhdf kb{cfPsf]5 . kl/0ffdtM lghL lf{q klg ;/sf/n]sf{6f jf eG;f/ ;xlnot pknJw u/f0{cf];\eGb}cfkmgf pTkfbgdf s}g};'wf/ g}gu/L lgof{ ug{kfpg' kb{5 eGg]uhjsf]dgf]j1fgn]u|;t xg yfn]sf 5g\. xfdL;F}lgof{ lf{qdf k|j}z u/]sf jf+nfb}z / >Ln+sfsf lgof{ pBf]usf]lfdtf / blftf xfdf| pBf]ux¿sf]eGbf lgs}dfly klu;s]sf]5 t/ xfdL eg]cfkmgf pTkfbgsf]u0f:t/ ;'wfg ug{clek|/t xg'sf];f6f]ljb}zL dh'sx¿;F s]n 56sf]dfq ck]ff ul//x]sf 5f}+ o;/L s]n 56df dfq cfwfl/t lgof{ Jofkf/ clej[4 ug{dgf]j1fgn]k|wfgtf kfp~hh g|kfnL lgof{ lf{qdf /x]sf]k5f6|kg slxNo};dfKt xg]b|vh{g / o:tf]k5f6|kgdf cfwfl/t /x] lgof{ k|j4{gsf]k|bf;x¿ lg/y{s cEof;x¿ dfq xg hfG5g\. t/ lj8Djgf ;/sf/L lf{q lghL lf{qnf0{*56 xg u0f:t/Lo pTkfbgsf dfWodaf6 lgof{ clej[4 u/* eGg ;ls/x]sf]5}g eg]lghL lf{q klg xfdLnf0{*56 xg xfdf| pBf]usf]lfdtf / blftfsf] clej[4 / pTkfbgsf]u0f:t/ tyf dNo ;'wf/ ug{ kof{tdfqfdf ;/sf/L nufgL rflxof]*eGg]lxSdt h6fpg ;ls/x]sf]5}g . o;}sf/0f lgof{ pBf]ux¿ lbgfglbg hL0f{/ lg/Lx xF{u}x]sf 5g\.

-^_ Jofkf/ ;'rgfsf]cefj

k|efjsf/L lgof{ k|j4{gsf]cfwf/ eg]sf]g};xL, tfhf / lj:t[t Jofkf/ ;'rgfsf]e08f/ g} xf]. o:tf];'rgfsf]cfwf/df lgof{Jofkf/sf]ljZn|f0f u/L ;xL sbd rfNg d2t ldN5 . dh'sf]Jofkf/ ljZn|f0fnf0{kl/0ffdd'VL agfpg sDtLdf klg -s_ dh'sf]cfoft lgof{ / ljb}zL dh'sx¿sf]cfoft lgof{, -v_ dh'sf]cfGtl/s pTkfbg, j:t'sf]dNo, ;fwg / >f]t - sRrfkbfy{hgzlQm tyf k|jlw_sf]tYofF tyf ljb}zL dh'sx¿sf] pTkfbg, j:t'sf]dNo, ;fwg / >f]t - sRrfkbfy{hgzlQm tyf k|jlw_sf]tYofF -u_ ;DjltGw dh'sx¿sf Jofkf/

tyf eG;f/ ;DjGwL k[jwfgx¿ -3_ ;DjlGwt dh'sx¿sf]/fhgLlts, ;ffdflhs, cflys{ tyf efiffns cj:yf h:tf lfqx¿sf]oyfy{hfgsf/L ePkl5 dfq j}1lzs Jofkf/sf] ljZnif0f ug{ ;lsG5 . t/ xfdL sxfF Jofkf/ ;'rgfsf]e08f/ cToGt ;f3F]/x]sf]5 . olQ yf]}; 'rgfnf0{ cfwf/ dfg] dh'ssf]lgof{ Jofkf/nf0{;dudf ae'm] tfls{ / oyfy{ljZnif0fdf k'Ug ;lsb}g, g t o:tf ljZnif0fdf cfwfl/t /xL cu|Lsf/ ul/Psf gLltx¿n]sg}kl/0ffddVL k|efj b]vfpF g};Sb5g\. kofKt / ;xL Jofkf/ ;'rgfsf]cefjdf Jofkf/jftf{sf qmddf xfd| jftf{sf]hLx¿sf] tfls{ lfdtfdf klg x|; cfpg]vt/f clws /xG5 . t/ kofKt Jofkf/ ;'rgfsf]cefjdf o;f] u/]xf]hf ls p;f]u/]xf]hf ls egL cGwfn]r/f v;fNg]k|t:kwf{df efu lnP h:tf]cj:yfaf6 xfdf]Jofkf/ ljZnif0f lfq klg ulh/x]sf]5 . o;/L sdhf] ;'rgfdf cfwfl/t eP/ dh'ssf] j}1lzs lfqsf]ljZnif0f ubf{/ ;f]ljZnif0fdf cfwfl/t eP/ Jofkf/ gLltdf kl/jtg u/L lgof{ k|4g ug{/0fgLltx¿ agfpF gkfnsf]lgof{ lfqsf]cj:yf lbgfglbg vl:s/x]sf]5 eg] To;}sf cfwf/df to ul/g]Jofkf/ gLlt tyf /0fgLltx¿ klg To;}sf/0f lgikefjL xg];To tkm{ gkfnsf]gLlt lgdf0ff txsf]Wofgfsif0f geP;Dd gkfnsf]lgof{ Jofkf/df ;'wf/ cfpg] ;efjgf Gog g}b|vG5 .

-&_ cfGtl/s ahf/sf]cgbf]vL u/] Ps}rf]6L cGt/f{i6«o ahf/df hfg]/x/

k|t:kwf{df hfg'cl3 ;DjlGwt pTkfbgsf pTkfbgstf{x¿n]cfkm\hf0{cfjZos ;fwg >f]t / ;lkx¿sf]k0f{hfgsf/L xg]kb{5 / cfGtl/s ahf/ To;sf]k/lf0fsf];ae'Gbf pkoQm ynf]xf]. olb xfdL cfkm\g}dh'sdf k|t:kwf{ug{;Sb}gf}eg]a9L k|t:kwL{xg]jfXo ahf/df s;/L k|t:kwL{xg ;sf}nf / < cfGtl/s ahf/df sg}cg'ej g}xfl;n gu/L Ps}rf]6L cGt/f{i6«o ahf/df xfdkm\Nbf sfs tfnLn]slxn]sfxL ;kmntf xft nfu]klg Tof];kmntf bL3{sfnLg xg ;Sb}g . To;}n]cfGtl/s ahf/sf]cg'ej xfl;n gu/L l;w}ljbzL ahf/df xfdkm\fNbf xg]xfgLx¿sf af/]df sDtLdf ljbzL dh'sdf 7'hf];r]tf xg]u/]sf]5 . o; cltl/Qm cfGtl/s ahf/ / jfXo ahf/sf] ;dfgkflts ljsf;n] jfXo ahf/ v:sdf cfGtl/s ahf/n]wfGg]/ cfGtl/s ahf/ v:sdf jfXo ahf/n]wfGg]bf]xf/f]kmf0bf xG5 . gkfnsf]tof/L kf]zfs lfqn]oxfF cfGtl/s ahf/nf0{klg bl|6ut u/L cfkm\gf pBf]ux¿sf] ljsf; u/]sf] eP o; lfqn] cfhsf] h:tf] bbz{f Joxfg{kg{lyPg . lsgeg] cd]/sL ahf/tkm{xg]x|;sf]dfqfnf0{w]/}xb ;Dd cfGtl/s vktn]sd uYof]/ Ps}rf]6L 7'hf]dfqfdf sfdbf/x¿ a]fhuf/ xg]lyPgg\. o;/L ahf/ k|t:kwf{sf cfwf/e't dfGotfx¿nf0{Wofg} glb0{gkfnL pBf]ux¿ cfGtl/s ahf/sf]cg'ej ljgf g}lgof{ lfqdf xfd kmfNg]u/]sf 5g\. gkfnn]lgof{ lfqdf k|j|z u/]sf];dob|v g}k|t:kwf{sf]lgod / km\hf]rf6{sf]ljk/Lt ultdf o;/L g}lx8g]u/]sf] kf0G5 . o"/f]kdf skmL lgof{ ug{sf];f6f]gkfnsf]skmL ahf/nf0{g} nlo u/] skmL pTkfbg kz|fwg ug{xfdL pTk|/t ub}{f}+ . ef]n skmL pTkfbg tyf kz|fwgdf blftf clej[4 eof]/ lgof{sf]jftfj/0f aGg uof]eg]lgof{ ubf{klg t xGYof]. h];jf6n]ef/tdf lgof{ u5{egL jfik /h 0lGhgsf]cflj:sf/ u/]sf lyPgg\eGg]tYo gkfnsf]lgof{ lfqn]/fd|/L a|e'mg'kb{5 .

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jfl0fHo tyf cfk"lt{ emms

;dfwfg

;j{lyd, gkfnsf]lgof{ lflgnf0{;fRr}cflys ljsf;sf]dfb08sf]¿kdf ljsf; ug{ xf]dh'sleq pTkfbgsf]Jofks cfwf/x¿ tof/ ug{kb{5 . To;sf nflu sRrfkbfy{sf] ljsf;, k|jlwdf ;'wf/ tyf lgof{hGo pBf]ux¿sf]lfdtf / blftdf Jofks j[4 ug{kb{5 tfls gkfnL lgof{hGo pBf]ux¿ sDtLdf klg cfkmgf ;dslfL k|t:kwL{x¿;F l6Sg ;sF . o;sf nflu ul/gkg[klxnf] cleofg eg]sf] dhsdf Jofks:t/sf] cfBf]usLs/0fsf] cleofg g} xf]. cyf{\dh'snf0{xfdL cfGtl/s ¿kdf hlt a9L dhj't cfBf]usLs/0fsf] hudf pEofpF5f}F olQs}dfqfdf xfd| pTkfbgsf]u0f:t/df j[4 xG5, 0sfgf]dh ck\ :s]hsf] l;4fGtn] cfkmgf]kefj b]vfpF / xfd| pTkfbgx¿ ljb]zdf k|t:kwf{df v/f]pqg ;dlf xG5g\. To:t}Jofkf/sf]w'j ;To klf s]xf]eg]u0f:t/Lo pTkfbgsf nflu ljZjdf sxL st} klg ahf/sf]cefj xF5g . oL ;a}sfo{x¿ j[tdfqfsf]cfBf]usLs/0f / ljsf; / cg';Gwfgsf] pTk/0ffTds jftfj/0f ljgf ;+Ej 5}g\. o;sf nflu ef/L pBf]ub]v sRrfkbfy{pTkfbg pBf]ux¿, hgzlQm pTkfbgb]v dlzg/L tyf ltgsf kf6{hf{agfpg]pBf]ux¿sf]Jofksdfqfsf ljsf; ul/gkb{5 . oL lfgx¿df ul/g]ljsf;n]dh'sdf cfBf]usLs/0fsf]cfwf/zLnf v8f ub{5 . o:tf]cfBf]usLs/0fn]lgof{ pBf]usf]ultzLntfsf nflu rflxg]GofgQd ws]g] zlQm kbfg ub{5 tfls Psrf6L gkfnsf]lgof{ lflgn]:jeflj ult lnO{;s]kl5 ttkZrft\ yf/}an kbfg u/]klg ult oyfjt\/xg ;sf];\.

bf];f] Jofks dfqfsf]cfBf]usLs/0f eGgfn] j:t' pTkfbgdf Jofksdfqfdf dlzgsf] kbf]unf0{aemfpF . dlzgsf] kbf]u eGg] ljlQs}cfd pkef]o j:tx¿sf]klg ;F;F} pTkfbgk|qmofsf]yfngL xG5 . pTkfbgsf ;a}txdf dh's cfTdlge{ xg]cj:yfsf]l;hgf xG5 . /f]huf/Lsf cj;/x¿sf]l;hgfdf j[4 xG5 / dh'ssf];du|cy{Gqdf ;'rqmsf] z?jft xG5 . Jofksdfqfdf dlzgsf]kbf]un]0sfgf]dL ckm :s]hsf sf/0f pTkflbt j:tx¿ cem a9L dNo k|t:kwL{xG5g\. o:tf pTkfbgx¿n]Psflt/ cfoft k|t:yfkg ub{5g\eg]csf{t/ lgof{df klg cfkmgf]bLuf]pkl:ylt hgfP/ dh'ssf]Jofkf/3f6fnO{Gofg ug{d2t k05 . t;y{lgof{ clej[4, cfoft k|t:yfkg / dh'sdf cfly{s ;'rqmsf]hu j;fNg]Psdfq ;fwgsf]¿kdf /x]sf]cfBflusLs/0f k|qmofdf nufgL ug{cfhsf]cfjZostf xf]. lgof{ clej[4sf]nflu of]dhdGq xf].

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Aid for Trade Backbone of LDCs in Global Trade Regime

Dr. Badri Pokhrel *

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) including Nepal stood in a penetrating position of international trade persuasion when the developed countries decided to expand World Trade Organization (WTO) regime. WTO regime advocated and adopted the most favored nations (MFN) and national treatment (NT) principles to accelerate the trade in the globe. Since Nepal had a position of mind making in liberal trade with the rest of the world by her national policy and practice.

In the mid 1980s, Nepal adopted economic policy reform agenda of liberalization as a cornerstone Endeavour in the field of trade, finance and banks. Liberalization policy was accepted to shorten the poverty and to reduce the balance of payment gap. At the outset, the structural adjustment programme (SAP) was started, which was followed by Enhanced Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) in the beginning of 1990s. SAP and ESAP directed Nepal to liberalize Nepalese economy in global regime. This led especially financial sector and trade in an open, deregulated and liberal path with a view of competitive endeavor. Such a jump of Nepal was highly praised even by World Bank and IMF which made them easy to flow the grant aid for further step of liberalization.

Keeping in view of strong liberalization and interest of accessing global market, Nepal requested GATT to be a member in 1989. Since, Bangladesh and India were already granted GATT membership. Nepal's interest was under consideration.

Time went on. Many countries came up with the views of liberal trade regime. GATT went on performing different negotiation rounds, the eighth round of negotiations, which is called Uruguay Round decided to establish WTO. Accordingly, supreme trade related organization of the world, the WTO was established in 1st. January of 1995.

AID FOR TRADE

Aid for Trade is an endeavor to bring developing countries, especially LDCs in the mainstream of global trade. It is a part of overall Official Development Assistance (ODA)- both grants and concessional loans. Since trade is a broad activity, it needs multifold type of assistance. Since, the trade partner countries are not in the same parameter.

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Geographical set up, landlocked ness or semi-landlocked ness or sea lockedness, size of the population and economy play a vital role. More over, observing and discharging capacity may expand and shrinkage the trade capacity of the country. Within this periphery, aid for trade meant a wide perspective assistance, which is not easily defined.

Further, aid for trade is not a new global development fund but part and parcel of normal programmable ODA (grant and concessional loans). Infact, each year around a fifth of ODA is directed to building supply side capacity in developing countries. Therefore, it is said that aid for trade is not a substitute for trade opening, but a necessary and increasingly important component, initiative like a 'spot light' effect. Nevertheless, in aid for trade, there is no new funding mechanism is involved. Existing mechanisms will be used by multilateral, regional and bilateral donors/ development partners to disburse ODA. However, some of the experts are of the view that aid for trade is additional support to ODA and needs predictability.

Since, until a couple of years, there was a debate between trade for aid or aid for trade. In the 90s, the developing countries were supported and pulled for trade. At that time, the conventional trade theories were based on production specialization according to the country-base comparative advantage. The Theorists were of the view that this could lead efficient allocation of resources, in turn, accelerates growth, promotes national development and reduces poverty. Therefore, it was argued that trade bears greater potentiality than aid to increase the share of poorest countries. In this connection, it was agreed that developed countries kept helping developing countries, merely because they wanted to make their followers or as "pulled".

Some opine, the meaningful integration of LDCs into the trading system and the global economy will involve efforts by all WTO members. So, the members were committed to the objective of duty-free, quota- free market access for products originating from LDCs. Similarly, the Ministerial endorsed the Framework for Trade Related Technical Assistance to LDCs (IF) as a viable model for their trade development. This urged the developed countries to help the developing s.

As the Cold War gradually terminated, the imperialism became thin and concept of interdependency upgraded. The thrust of the developing countries became unified. The ways and process of development and growth changed. Accordingly, trade has been treated as a powerful weapon for development. However, the trade depends on human development as well as supply side capacity. It is well understood that the problems facing by the LDCs, especially in international trade seems three types: -

- Infrastructure lacking
- Inefficient institutions
- Knowledge gap

The infrastructure in LDCs is a meager. The roads are insufficient. Once they are inadequately constructed but not maintained. Landlocked countries like Nepal does

not have post green houses, telecommunication networks. Likewise, we lack laboratory facility, transit connectivity, warehouse, cold stories etc. Trade related institutions are inefficient. Budget and programme of this institution are not transparent and sufficient. Similarly problem facing by LDCs are knowledge gap, especially in technical field. Academic institutions, education system and model of knowledge deliberation are traditional and undeveloped. These things are suppressing LDCs to stay behind the competitive capacity. Consequently, the regionalism underlined. With effect of these changes, trade for aid became feeble. In turn, the aid for trade gradually emerged. After the global trade regime of WTO, the concept of aid for trade further expanded, elaborated and implemented. Such an expanding dimension of aid for trade is being implemented within a broad administrative umbrella of WTO. Though it is funded and pushed by different donors, especially the World Bank and OECDs.

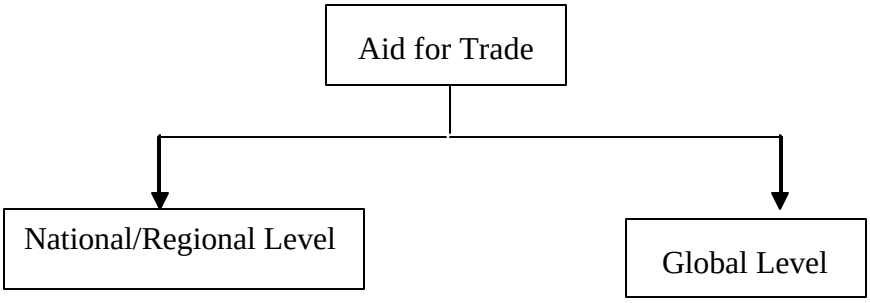
Once the WTO was established, the different and immeasurable share of trade, between developed, developing and LDCs is thinkable. Almost 95 percent global trade is common within the top fifteen countries. Remaining 5 per cent goes to almost 180 developing countries of the world. Out of 5 percent only 0.5 percent trade goes to all LDCs.

Even more, many LDCs still are not able to issue the certificate of origin (CO) of their products. They felt double losses (a). Lost of protection of this domestic products and (b) rampant flow of foreign goods made them dependent a well as opening a drain of domestic currency i.e. negative Balance of Payments (BoP).

Task Force

HongKong Ministerial Conference of WTO called for the expanding of aid for trade to help developing countries, and in particular the LDCs, benefit from WTO membershi0p and benefit from WTO agreements. Accordingly, a task force was set to provide recommendations on how to operationalize aid for trade. Task Force concluded that it is not just a question of more money, but also of effectiveness and accountability. Task Force recommended two accountability mechanisms: One at a national or regional level and another at a global level.

Monitoring Mechanism



Showing the importance of aid for trade, the task force recommended defining aid for trade as:

i. Technical assistance to help countries to develop trade strategies, negotiate more effectively, and implement outcomes;
ii. Infrastructure, for example, to build the roads, ports and telecommunications that link domestic and global markets
iii. Productive capacity (including trade development) for example to invest in industries and sector, so countries can diversify exports and build on comparative advantages, and
iv. Adjustment assistance to help with the costs associated with trade liberalization such as tariff reductions, preference erosion, or declining terms of trade.

It is estimated that around one fifth of ODA is dedicated to building supply side capacity of the low and middle income countries, engaged in international trade. Thus, aid for trade has been a milestone support in international trade both in developing as well as less developed countries. This initiative launched in 2005 at the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference became highly potential, productive and promotional weapon for all the countries, specially the LDCs, involving in international trade.

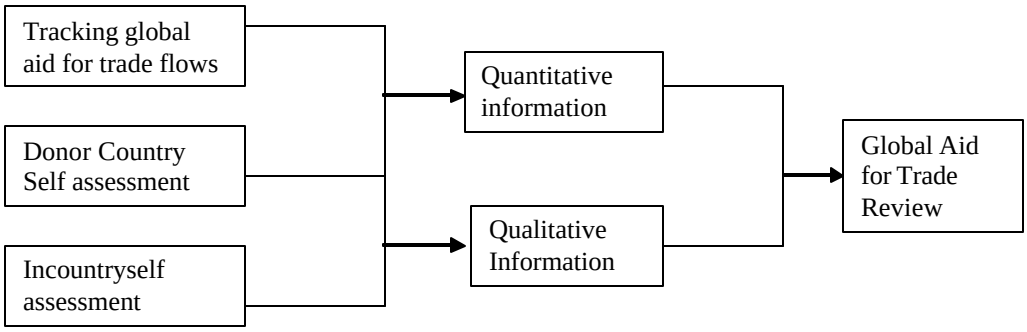
Implementation and Monitoring Mechanism

The WTO taskforce recommended monitoring and implementation mechanisms of aid for trade ensuring the global accountability and responsibility. Task force stressed that all the donors and recipients of aid for trade have a responsibility to report on progress and results. A kind of separate role of giver and receiver is set. Donors are invited to report on the volume of funds dedicated to aid for trade. The interesting donor, the conditions and forms of support area and mainstreaming programs are the query points from the donor side, whereas, partner countries are advised to report on trade mainstreaming in national development strategies. The formulation of trade strategies needs responses, implementation and impact. Therefore, before seeking the support from aid for trade, the needy countries are advised to have national priority of trade in the economy.

Further, during 2007, the OECD collaborated with the WTO in setting up a monitoring framework as a global review mechanisms in aid for trade. First, WTO will put a need spotlight of the countries on the donor agencies. Second, the partner countries will encourage national dialogues addressing trade needs in the national development plans. Third, at the global level, it will help to focus effort of donor and partner countries on the areas where improvements are needed.

This three-tiered aid for trade monitoring framework makes the WTO, donor and recipient countries more responsible and accountable in the use of aid for trade.

Monitoring Framework



Tracking global aid for trade flows --- Qualitative information--- global aid for trade review
Donor country self assessment ------Qualitative Information
In country self assessment
During the monitoring framework preparation, the partner country questionnaire also is used the questionnaire is composed by

- What is your aid for trade strategy
- How much aid for trade do you receive
- How much do you implement your strategy
- How do you address capacity challenges

Main theme of aid for trade

It is well accepted that the main theme of aid for trade is to assist developing countries to export goods and services by integrating into multilateral trading system through the benefit from liberalized trade and increased market access. In order to reap the benefits from aid for trade, the activities are categorized into six forms. They are as follows:

i) Make compatible the trade rules and standards according to the WTO provision. Compatibility includes the capacity building of the trade officials, analysis of the overall trade policy, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate.

ii) Trade development - Trade development includes investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services, public private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, market analysis and development.

iii) Infrastructure development - This includes the road, trail, railway and similar like transportation facilities. Inland container depot, dry port, sea ports, green houses, storage tanks come under infrastructure development.

iv) Productive capacity building - This includes all sorts of capacity building which could be directly or indirectly facilitative for trade promotion, liberalization and mainstreaming.

v) Trade adjustment - This includes all types of supports carried out to developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to reap the benefits from liberalized trade and trade system what they followed earlier.

vi) Assist in any other trade related issues and needs.

A look forward

In order to enable the developing countries and even to pull the LDCs in a competitive way and bring them in horizontal equity, WTO introduced a wayout and supporting mechanism accordingly-

A Separate and convincing thought

World Trade Organization (WTO) has underpinned Aid for Trade as a powerful weapon to combat with poverty in the developing countries especially in LDCs. But due to imbalanced trade flow and lack of producing capacity and marketing skills, the competitiveness is yet far behind. The subsidy, being a crucial issue of the LDCs, improvement of the economic status of the people through trade liberalization has been a dream as of today. To overcome these challenges, the global effort under the WTO regime introduced with the idea of "Aid for Trade" which is considered as double edged sword to fight with poverty of the developing countries joined in WTO regime.

Support from Ministerial Meeting

Being a world organization, WTO thought to follow the common and burning catch word "global village' to accommodate all countries of the world. The developed, developing and under developed. Accordingly, different ministerial meeting also realized the uneven status of the countries. In one side, they though to bring the countries into equal horizontal status coining MFN and National Treatment measures. On the other side, they thought to provide some concessional facilities of time frame, provision of enabling clause, duty free quota free market, and EIF measures as the vertical weapons. All these concessional provisions are put and accepted from different ministerial meetings of WTO including Doha 2001, general council of 2004 (commonly known as July Framework) and Hong Kong 2005.

Aid for Trade: Nepal

At the outset, trade related technical assistance (TRTA) and the joint integrated technical assistance (JITA) were launched. To make more meaningful and trade friendly, the aid for trade is diversified in IF, and even later in EIF. Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration has asked increased contribution to the IF Trust Fund to intensify the LDCs infrastructure, private sector development and institution building, making more demand driver.

Accordingly, Nepal has been experiencing aid for trade through TRTA and IF. As the IF has turned to EIF, Nepal is at the door of DTIS updating and supposed to ask assistance for EIF window.

In Nepal, in order to make EIF prudent and trade conducive, a committee is composed on the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Secretaries from Industry, Commerce, Finance, Law, and Agriculture Ministries are the member in the Committee. The presidents from FNCCI, NCC, CNI are also the members of the high level National Steering Committee (NSC). The member secretary of the NSC is the chief of International Trade Cooperation Division at the Ministry of Commerce and Supplies. After NSC, Nepal government has designed the Commerce Secretary as a focal point of EIF implementation mechanism in Nepal.

To conclude, once the WTO is organized and global trade system is brought into a single umbrella, a gap between developed and developing countries is outburst. In order to make horizontal equity, some vertical safeguards are underlined for the developing countries especially for the LDCs to bring into competitive trade regime. Different benefit packages, safeguard measures, grace period, GSP facility, EIF etcetera have been made as the strong weapon of aid for trade to the developing member countries of WTO especially the LDCs.

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Nepal's Trade and Investment Opportunities: Exploring Possibilities for Bilateral Ties with China

Dr. Bishwambher Pyakurel*

CONTEXT

Given China's economic size and progress, there is a growing importance of China to influence global economy. There is every reason for Nepal to look forward to exploring trade and investment possibilities with China being Nepal's closest neighbor with a long and intimate historical ties.

The latest report of the Department of Industry, Government of Nepal shows that since 1995, the year when Nepal and China established diplomatic relation, China's investment has ranked among top five countries namely India, USA, Japan and South Korea. There has been an increasing trend in the volume of Nepal-China trade. The trade is largely conducted through Tibet and Hong Kong. For overland trade, Kodari-Nyalam; Rasuwa-Kerung; Yari (Humla)-Purang; Olangchunggola-Riyo; Nechung (Mustang)-Legze have been the six points along the Nepal-China border.

The aim of this paper is to assess investment and trade linkages between China and Nepal for future policy consideration.

BILATERAL VERSUS MULTILATERAL TRADE

Nepal's trade deficit was $1.2 billion during the FY 2004/05, which widened to $1.4 billion in FY 2005/06 (http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5283.htm). Exports in the first eleven months of 2006/07 went up just by 0.8 per cent compared to a growth of 2.9 per cent of the corresponding period of the previous year (NRB, 2007). This has also been one of the reasons for the decline in overall GDP since last few years. With the negative growth rate of 0.33 in Nepal's GDP in 2002, it remains same at 2.4% in two consecutive years, FY 2004/05 and FY 2005/06.

Nepal has failed to get advantage from world's high economic growth rate since Nepal's foreign trade volume has not increased. The Economic Survey 2006/07 reveals that both export and import has been in declining trend. The amount of trade deficits can be understood when we look at the share of percentage of export and import in foreign trade, which is 25 per cent and 74.1 per cent respectively.

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Since WTO rules is being interpreted in terms of safeguarding the interest of powerful trading partners, trade debates in national and global forum is common for assessing the merit and demerit of multilateral, bilateral and unilateral trade regime. Theoretically, the multi-lateral trade agreement under WTO is said to be much better than the bilateral free trade arrangement since it applies universally and leads towards greater liberalization. The case for bilateralism has often been raised, by assuming the demerit of preferential trade agreement. Issues have been raised with regards to the narrower agreements between the EU and Canada-US. It is true that most of the larger economies practice outside WTO rules. However, in the case of China the US is not very happy to establish bilateral links because it assumes that China responds defensively to bilateral pressure. The US is therefore, more open to multilateral engagement (Mark Sobel, Wage and Means Subcommittee on Trade, USA, August 2, 2007).

There has always been a considerable controversy regarding the bilateral deals, which overshadows multilaterism, on which the entire global system depends. Unilateral trade has even exhibited worse results in comparison to bilateral agreements. For example, China considers the overvalued currency as their "sovereign" issue and the US contends that its fiscal and monetary policies are no one else's business. Such politics in trade has weakened multilaterism in trade and finance.

Nepal's bilateral deal with China is smooth. As the history of Nepal-China bilateral economic ties is comfortable if not very encouraging, the effort should focus on identifying mutually beneficial areas of cooperation for increased bilateral trade by evaluating the successes and failures from both ends. The authorities in both countries should not be preoccupied with controlling imports than promoting exports.

Information is available, which indicates China's desire to increase trade to Nepal amounting to $30 billion by 2025. The planned highway to connect Nepal to Tibet and near completion of Kathmandu-Rasuwagadhi road is expected to enhance Nepal-China trade relations. China is looking forward to assist Nepal to connect China from eastern part of Nepal. The repair and widening of Kathmandu-Syabrubeshi road can also promote religious tourism by encouraging Nepali and Indian pilgrim tourists to go to Mansarovar and Kailash in a day or two (http://www.kantipuronline.com/kolnews.php?&nid=12147).

Balancing asymmetry

The developing countries in South Asia with a higher stage of development, contrast with the less developed countries, making regional integration asymmetric in nature. It is therefore, suspected that bigger countries tend to reap more benefits from trade liberalization. This is a controversial issue, which is largely seen through poor country's lenses by focusing India as a major beneficiary. This fear of unequal benefit sharing, if there is any, by a single country, can be balanced by China and Japan since a) they are now observer at SAARC who are on line for being a full-fledged member and b) the

breaking up of the monopoly and new beginning of competitive trade through China's involvement in intra-regional trade.

In 2002, when China became more liberal, her trade-to-GDP ratio reached to 75 per cent. It remains at only 33 per cent for South Asia. The problem in Nepal and whole of South Asia is the negligence of pursuing trade facilitation measures by emphasizing on the growth-induced trade expansion by linking trade expansion with industrial expansion. This lesson can be learnt from China. If this effort is made, the fundamentals of market economy will be functional and it will be the supply and demand forces operating in the trading countries that determine competitiveness. For example, given Nepal experiences disequilibrium between the supply and demand forces, if it did not have trade imbalance with India, it would have had with other countries. The bottom line is the cost effectiveness of imports/exports from one country to others. Therefore, in theory, trade imbalances with India can be compensated in terms of lower transport costs and timely deliveries (The Himalayan Times, January 26, 2004).

ISSUES IN CHINA'S ACHIEVEMENT

China's policy adjustment is strategic in the sense that it is gradual and does not appear in the big bang fashion. Growth through gradual reform has been taken positively even by the large trading partners. The contribution of China to Asian economies is more pronounced in recent years. Korea accounts for a tenth of all Chinese imports; Japanese exports to China have grown more rapidly than total Japanese exports; share of India's exports to China has more than quadrupled from 1995 to 2003 (http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2005/011005.htm). In terms of the total trade, Nepal's trade with China constitute about 5 per cent giving much more space to devise logical steps for trade facilitation in future. Therefore, although the progress by now is not encouraging, the potential is extremely high. This is where the priority line should be drawn.

In China, real GDP grew by 9.7 percent a year on average from 1990 to 2003. Despite the restrictive measures to maintain the moderate growth, output in 2006 remained a little more than 10 percent. It is expected that the growth of GDP remain at 10.4% in 2007 and 2008 (OECD, Economic Outlook 2006). China has been warned by some US lawmakers for sanctions provided they don't easy currency controls which is undervalued and remove barriers to imports since Chinese exporters are getting unfair price advantage (The Times of India, August 11, 2007). China's trade in July 2007 jumped to $24.4 billion, which is 67% higher from the year-earlier period. This increase has raised China's total trade surplus for the first seven months of July 2007 to 4136.8 billion.

The export products from many Asian countries including India cannot compete with Chinese goods in terms of brand, cost and quality. Although war on Chinese goods for possessing high levels of chemicals and toxins has been waged in USA and other

western world, because of the easy access and price competitiveness there still is a huge majority of commodities in supermarket chains. Middle class Americans still favor low-cost Chinese consumer products.

Few issues that needs to be given due consideration is the charges leveled by some producers against China, who see Chinese competition as a threat, since it promotes unfair competition to replace their market. This threat builds on the move towards the removal of textile and clothing quotas and easy and unrestricted export market benefiting Chinese producers. There is another school of thought, which finds China contributing to the growth of world trade by accessing their cheaper products for the lower and middle-income earners. The competitive Chinese products have benefited consumers across the world and facilitated the principle of competition under free trade regime. To satisfy competing producers, China in fact, has already moved ahead to levy taxes on selected categories of textiles and clothing.

ISSUES IN FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

The political stalemate has negatively influenced Nepal's export competitiveness in international market threatening the structure and scope of foreign direct investment (FDI). There is a need to gather investment related information to address the index of investor optimism. Investor's worries can be properly identified once we collect opinion on some selected indicators such as the security regime, outsourcing jobs to foreign countries, existing investment policies and so on.

Practically, Nepal is open to FDI. The only problem is bureaucratic delays and inefficiency that has distorted implementation of the committed policies. Some efforts have been made to create business environment by opening up government's monopolies such as the telecommunications and civil aviation to private operations. Alternative financing provisions is being made through new banking institutions and 100 per cent foreign ownership is allowed by simplifying the licensing and existing regulations of Foreign Investment Policy (IP) of 1992. The government had also brought out the revised Foreign Investment Policy, 2002 in March 2002 by addressing the gaps that were realized in the IP, 1992. These policies could not be executed because of the sustained political uncertainty. The new draft of the Foreign Investment Policy and Industrial Policy is again brought out for discussion in 2006 as major changes in trade and investment regime has been observed since 2002, when revised policies were out for discussion.

Inadequate rules concerning labor relations, capricious tax administration, power shortage, frequent strikes, unskilled workforce, rugged terrain with difficult land transport, poor implementation of trade facilitation measures, and unavailability of direct access to seaports are still some of the major problems which discourage FDI. The development of most potential hydropower sector suffers from inter-party misunderstanding and varying interpretations of legal measures. Thus, lack of consensus building in finalizing

trading arrangement with bilateral and multilateral partners has delayed the development of power sector.

Declining role of development assistance has actually compelled the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to look for an alternative source of foreign capital. FDI like ODA or any other flows of capital is simply that, a source of capital. The impact of FDI is therefore, dependent on what shape and form it takes. This includes the type of FDI, sector, scale, duration and location of business and secondary effects. A refocusing of perspective, from merely enhancing the availability of FDI, to the better application of FDI for sustainable objectives is crucial to push the debate forward.

By the end of 2005, the Chinese investment in Nepal reached US$ 33.7 million over the past 50 years. Within this period, over 30 projects have already been completed in Nepal. The beuty of China's assistance is the waver of conditionality, which is based on their foreign policy of "bringing harmony, security and prosperity to neighbors" (http://np2.mofcom.gov.cn). As there is a marginal growth in foreign investments into Nepal even in the FY 2006/07, China's goodwill, run-away growth sustained for decades and willingness to assist Nepal should now be translated into reality by identifying priority areas for bilateral cooperation.

The analysis of the utilization of production capacity of Nepalese industries is discouraging. In 2005/06, of the total production capacity, cigarette utilized 87 per cent. The cement and sugar industries hardly utilized 40 per cent and 31 per cent respectively. These products have high local demand. Therefore, sharing China's experience in enhancing the competitiveness of Nepal's export products and increase labor and machine productivity should be duly considered. One simple example about the achievements that China made some years ago should be important to consider by Nepal especially in the context of low capacity utilization. In China, the use of computers in Shanghai No. 6 Textile Factory for monitoring its 464 looms weaving gray fabric demonstrated that computers can significantly increase the productivity by providing timely information on the operating status of the looms to staff on the production line. This technology used in China was primitive by Western standards but it increased machine productivity (meters/machine hour) by 12 per cent and labor productivity (Yuan/employee) by 23 per cent and allowed the factory to almost double its annual profit over a five-year period (Pyakuryal, 2001:47).

FDI IN CHINA, INDIA, AND NEPAL

The utilized foreign direct investment (FDI) in China dropped by 0.5 per cent in 2005, but increased by 6.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2006. Two of the hottest areas for FDI in 2005 were banking and high-tech industries. For instance Microsoft Corp has introduced MSN unit through a joint venture with Shanghai Alliance Investment Ltd., and Yahoo Inc. has a 40 per cent stake in Alibaba.com Corp. (http://uschina.org/info/chops/2006/fdi.html. By the end of 2006, China's total FDI had reached US$73.33

billion distributed over 163 countries and regions the world over. The FDI is expected to increase in 2007, which is estimated to reach over thirty per cent more than the last year. The amount is expected to reach to US$16 billion by the end of this year (http://english.peopledaily.com.cn). The assessment of the trend in FDI inflows in China is necessary to seek technical advise for supporting Nepal's FDI initiatives.

India is gradually moving ahead to compete with China. This is the reason India is about to go for fuller capital account convertibility to attract foreign investment. It is good news for Nepal to see emerging economic giants as her immediate neighbor. India's cumulative amount of FDI inflows from August 1991 to March 2007 has remained at US$54,628 million (http://dipp.nic.in/fdi_statistics/India_FDI_May_2007.pdf). The figures released by the Department of Industrial Policy and promotion of the Ministry of commerce and Industry shows that foreign direct (equity) investment inflows during the first ten months of financial year 2006-07 surged to $11.19 billion (The Hindu Business Line, May 1, 2007). The recent statistics for the period ending March 31, 2007 as provided by India's Commerce Minister is $16 billion, compared to merely $5.5 billion a year earlier (International Herald Tribune, April 19, 2007). It indicates the fact that India like China is becoming a manufacturing hub for international firms with regards to long-term productive investments.

Nepal's Department of Industry, states during the first nine months of the current FY 2007-08 there was a 56 per cent rise in the FDI commitment, which is $37.4 million compared to $23.8 million in the same period last year (People's Daily Online, May 15, 2007). Nepal miserably lacks FDI inflows and also in materializing the commitment into actual investments. Special effort is needed to create congenial environment for China to be more interested in materializing Nepal's investment dream.

Nepal has permitted 1207 industries of seven different types (industrial product, service industry, tourism industry, construction, agriculture, mineral and energy) with the total amount of Rs. 31987.19 million and 112393 numbers of employment recipients as in mid-March 2006/07. Out of 116 total numbers of foreign investments in FY 2005/06 from top 14 plus countries (including others), China invested in 21 industries as against 31 by India. India's share is 26.7 per cent, whereas China's investment constitutes 18.1 per cent (Economic Survey, 2006-07). The Nepal government approved 184 different projects with a total investment of over Rs. 2.99 billion during 2006-07 (The Himalayan Times, September 2, 2007).

China State Commission of Economics and Trade declares that China encourages overseas investment in 10 areas, which include, technological agro-economic projects; infrastructure facilities; State designated industries such as electronics, petrochemicals; advanced technologies to improve economic returns; projects that can earn foreign exchange through exports; projects that use resources and recycled resources; pollution control and environment protection; bio-chemical, telecom networking systems, oceanic

energy; service industries such as consultancies and projects that can use labor-force and natural resources in central and western China.

There are four important characteristics in China's FDI. These include, diversification of regions within which China invests; enhanced general strength of Chinese international enterprises; the gradual formation of an all-round, widespread, and multi-level investment structure; and pick up in the development of cross-border mergers and acquisitions, an important method of current foreign investment. The lesson for Nepal is the beginning of serious homework for taking advantage from these openings even before Nepal embarks on capital account convertibility.

TABLE 1. TOP 10 ORIGINS OF FDI, 2005

Country/Region of Origin	**Amount Invested (US$ in billion)**
Hong Kong	17.95
Virgin Islands	9.02
Japan	6.53
South Korea	5.17
United States	3.06
Singapore	2.20
Taiwan	2.15
Cayman Islands	1.95
Germany	1.53
Western Samoa	1.35
Total	**50.91**

SOURCE: THE US-CHINA BUSINESS COUNCIL

GROWTH AND INCOME INEQUALITY IN CHINA: A LESSON FOR SOUTH ASIA TO AVOID GROWTH-INEQUALITY SHOCKS

There is a differing view about balancing the impact of China's heated up economic growth in Asia and global market, either by soft or slow landing or by hard landing. But China's growth is certainly an important factor for policy analysis since there is a growing importance of China in the world economy. The global impact of China's policy formulation can be found out through the IMF's simulation exercise brought out in 2005. The result indicates a decline in the investment growth rate of 5.5 percentage points (investment constitutes over 40 percent of GDP), would lead over a time to a 4 percent point fall in GDP and a 10 percent fall in imports. This means a short-term impact of reducing world GDP, and longer-term impact in Asia, the bulk of which would be in China itself.

These developments ensure the sustained growth possibility but the big challenge that still remains unchanged is maintaining rapid growth without fuelling inflationary

pressure. The inflation is expected to be slightly higher in 2007 at 2.5 percent because of the acceleration in food prices, but ease to 1.5% in 2008. The dilemma between rapid growth and relatively low per capita incomes by international standards in China, which stands at $1000, symbolizes China as distinctly poorer than many of its neighbors and even Hong Kong.

As the growth between two regions in China differs significantly indicating higher inequality, the challenge is to integrate the highly prosperous urban & growth-oriented eastern costal region and poorer western hinterland China. ADB's study shows out of 21 countries studied, income inequality increased in 15 countries, of which the biggest inequality was found in China, Nepal and Cambodia. China's Gini coefficient rose from 0.41 in 1993 to 0.47 in 2004 (The Economist, August 11, 2007). However, although this inequality is higher compared to United States but still lower than many countries in Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico). The point of caution is the differences in the measurement. As information in income is incomplete and inadequate, developing countries including China measure inequality based on expenditure as against income. Therefore, it is likely that Latin America's measurement through income is the reason for higher inequality than China.

Bulk of the Chinese poor depends on agriculture, whose productivity is low than in manufacturing or services. This has created differing fortunes for the rural and urban households. Economic liberalization and different opportunities between those with and without skills is another factor contributing to inequality. As the gap between rich and poor is still very wide despite skyrocketing growth, China aims at sustaining growth over a longer period of time without barking on the harder landing reform strategy.

CONCLUSION

China's aid is guided by three major elements to make the most of her limited aid funds. these factors are the preferential loan with interest subsidies by the chinese government; joint venture and cooperation for china's aid projects and gratuitous assistance. the first "agreement between china and Nepal on economic aid" was signed in october 1956 (**HTTP://WWW.FMPRC.GOV.CN/CE/CENP/ENG/ CHINANEPAL/ECONOMIC/ T167780.HTM**).

Since then different agreements and protocol have promoted financial and technical assistance to Nepal based on the form of gratuitous assistance.

It is an opportunity to pursue economic ties with china who has sustained over the last 25 years the highest growth rate of income that has ever been achieved by any major economy. nepal should learn from china to manage and utilize country's own resources and also the way china has successfully maintained the stability in inflation and growth rate.

Based on Nepal's competitive strength and China's potential, the historical ties between the two countries offers plenty of scopes for bilateral economic and trade

cooperation. China is concerned about holding negotiations with South Asian nations on how to make trade in the mountainous border region more convenient. Nepal should actively involve in the development and management of the proposed special trade transit point that links India and China for the convenient and fair border trade among entire South Asian countries. This initiative can offer Nepal plenty of spin-off benefits.

The combination of Chinese capital and technology with Nepal's untapped resources can no doubt benefit both countries enormously. Nepal can offer good opportunities to China in investing in agro-based and forest-based industries, hydropower, construction materials, banking and financial institutions, the production of cement, electronics, electrical items, medicinal herbs and pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, IT sector, solar and hydropower, training of professionals and the promotion of regional tourism.

Not adequate professional dialogues are held in terms of China's agreement with WTO, on the basis of which Nepal can exploit additional business opportunities from China. Although China is not happy with the conditionality given by the WTO before China's formal entry, China agreeing to such conditions provides concessions in trade in goods and services, which no other developing country does. From this perspective, WTO's entry was costly to China in the sense that Beijing was forced to allow concessions more generous than those given even by the developed countries such as the United States (http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/2006/11/17/stories/2006111700480800.htm).

The delay in simplifying existing currency exchange system between Rupees and Yuan and making Chinese currency convertible into Nepali market has discouraged bilateral trade and tourism prospects to reduce Nepal's trade deficit with China. This is one of the several reasons why even after listing Nepal on China's "outbound destination", the Chinese tourism has not expanded as was expected. This issue should be finalized as soon as possible and allow domestic commercial banks in Nepal accept Yuan without any legal problem. This possibility has now increased against the background of India's policy to make capital account convertibility. However, Nepal should put up formal request to China to allow the outflow and inflow of Yuan to provide the opportunities to Nepali banks to be able to buy and stock Yuan by paying other convertible currency.

To conclude, Nepal's effort should be to learn Chinese experience in promoting selected items with high value addition and quality standards, which can be branded as "made- in- Nepal" unlike the global brand of "made in China" proudly established by the People's Republic of China.

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A Cursory Look on BIMSTEC

Binod Prasad Acharya

Background of the Establishment of BIMSTEC

Pursuing the wave of regionalism, four countries in the South and South East Asia sub -region namely Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand formed a regional group called "Bangladesh-India-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIST-EC)" by signing a declaration in Bangkok on 6 June 1997. Myanmar joined the group later on 22 December 1997, and the name of the grouping was changed to BIMST-EC. Nepal was also interested in joining the group and got observer status in 1998. The sixth Ministerial Meeting held in Phuket of Thailand on 8 February 2004 granted Nepal and Bhutan full- fledged membership. Taking into account the new membership of Nepal and Bhutan, the first Summit held in Bangkok on 31 July 2004 changed the name of the grouping to "Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation". Interestingly, the acronym B-I-M-S-T-E-C remained the same for the new name of the group.

Aims and Purposes

According to the Bangkok Declaration establishing BIST-EC, the aims and purposes of the BIST-EC are-

- To create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the sectors of trade, investment and industry, technology, human resource development, tourism, agriculture, energy, and infrastructure and transportation.
- To accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the sub-region through joint endeavors in a spirit of equality and partnership.
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.
- To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional and technical spheres.
- To cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of Member States which result

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in tangible benefits to the people in raising their living standards, including through generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure.

- To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
- To cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a sub-regional basis among the BIST-EC countries and that make best use of available synergies.

Areas of Cooperation

BIMSTEC has identified 13 priority sectors as areas of cooperation. It has also identified a lead country on voluntary basis for each of these sectors. The lead country will seek to identify specific projects for facilitating cooperation and will function in consultation with an Expert Group drawn from member countries. The sector Chair Country position will rotate between members every three years. The priority sectors and respective lead countries are given in following table.

Priority Sectors	*Lead Countries*
1. Trade & Investment	Bangladesh
2. Technology	Sri Lanka
3. Energy	Myanmar
4. Transportation & Communication	India
5. Tourism	India
6. Fisheries	Thailand
7. Agriculture	Myanmar
8. Cultural Cooperation	Bhutan
9. Environment and Disaster Management	India
10. Public Health	Thailand
11. People-to-People Contact	Thailand
12. Poverty Alleviation	Nepal
13. Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime	India

BIMSTEC Working Structure

The Policy Making Bodies in the BIMSTEC are Summit and Ministerial Meetings. The Ministerial Meetings are divided into the area of foreign affairs and the area of trade and economic affairs. While the foreign ministerial meeting (MM) acts on overall policy matters, the Trade and Economic Ministerial Meeting (TEMM) monitors the progress in trade and investment sector.

In the similar vein, there is Senior Officials' Meeting as its Operational Body. The Senior Officials' Meeting is also divided into the area of foreign affairs (SOM) and the

area of Trade and Economic Affairs (STEOM). The SOM and STEOM are held at the level of Foreign Secretary and Commerce Secretary respectively.

Besides policy making and operational bodies, there is also a Coordinating Body, which is called BIMSTEC Working Group in Bangkok (BWG). This body is comprised of Director General or Deputy Director General of the Department of International Economic Affairs of the Government of Thailand and the Ambassadors of the BIMSTEC member countries to Thailand. The BWG coordinates all the BIMSTEC activities and follows up the progress in each sector and reports it to the SOM. A BIMSTEC Centre has also been established in June 2004 to support works of the BWG.

The BIMSTEC has not its own secretariat so far. However, the second BIMSTEC Summit has endorsed the decisions of previous ministerial meetings to establish a BIMSTEC Secretariat. The location of the Secretariat and its financing mechanism are yet to be decided.

Nepal as the Lead Country on Poverty Alleviation Sector

As mentioned above, poverty alleviation is one of the identified priority sectors for cooperation in BIMSTEC. This is one of the areas that can be addressed better through regional efforts. Nepal has volunteered to contribute as a lead country on this sector.

The first Ministerial Meeting preceded by Senior Officials' Meeting on this sector was held in Dhaka in July 2008. In the Dhaka meeting, member countries shared their experiences on poverty alleviation and underscored the imperative of undertaking the project based collaboration for poverty alleviation at regional and sub regional level. The BIMSTEC Summit held recently on 13 November 2008 in New Delhi has also agreed to continue and strengthen cooperation on poverty alleviation in the context of ensuring food security for the vulnerable people in the region. It has also decided to hold the second BIMSTEC Ministerial Conference on Poverty Alleviation in Nepal in 2009. The Summit also decided to establish a BIMSTEC Poverty Alleviation Centre in Bangladesh.

BIMSTEC-Free Trade Area

BIMSTEC member countries except Bangladesh signed a Framework Agreement on BIMSTEC Free Trade Area on 8 February 2004 during the sixth Ministerial Meeting held in Bangkok in order to boost trade and investment in the region. Bangladesh later joined the Framework Agreement on 25 June 2004, the date protocol to the Framework Agreement was signed. A Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) comprising of delegates of member countries was also set up, which held its first meeting in Bangkok in September 2004. The TNC is basically responsible for negotiations on trade in goods and services and investment. The TNC shall report to the Senior Trade and Economic Officials' Meeting.

The TNC met seventeen times so far. It has almost finalized the text of the Agreement on Trade in Goods. However, the negotiations on Agreement on Trade in Services and on Investment are at very preliminary stage. Despite the commitment of member countries in principle, the negotiation under BIMSTEC-FTA is very slow.

BIMSTEC Summit

There have been two Summits of BIMSTEC member countries so far. The first Summit held in Bangkok on 31 July 2004 called for the overall cooperation for the economic and social development of the entire region.

Similarly, the second Summit was held in New Delhi on 13 November 2008. The Summit has categorically underscored cooperation in a number of areas including energy, environment and disaster management, cultural industries, combating international terrorism, transnational organized crime and illicit drug trafficking, trade in goods, services and investment, transportation and communication linkages, tourism, transfer of technology, poverty alleviation, agriculture research, public health, and people-to-people contact and called for effective regional cooperation.

The second Summit has also agreed to establish BIMSTEC Energy Centre as well as Weather and Climate Centre in India, Cultural Industries Observatory in Bhutan, Technology Transfer/Exchange Facility in Sri Lanka and Poverty Alleviation Centre in Bangladesh.

Implication for Nepal

Nepal has been associated with two regional blocks, SAARC and BIMSTEC. Out of 8 members of SAARC, 5 countries namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka (except Afghanistan, Maldves and Pakistan) are also members of BIMSTEC. Of the 7 members of BIMSTEC, Thailand and Myanmar are also members of ASEAN. BIMSTEC is therefore a bridge between SAARC and ASEAN. Nepal as a BIMSTEC member could enjoy this platform to further build its socio-economic relations also with the ASEAN and beyond. This provides opportunities for Nepal to enhance the scope of cooperation with the outside world.

There are ample opportunities within BIMSTEC. Nepal can be benefitted from a number of areas of cooperation such as energy, trade and investment, tourism, transport connectivity, and so on. For example, there is huge possibility of cooperation on tourism with Thailand. Similarly, other sectors including trade and investment are also equally potential in the region. We need to seize the opportunities.

There are also challenges. It needs to be competitive in all respects to play successfully in the regional group. For this, Nepal as an LDC may seek support for technical assistance and capacity building from other non- LDC members of the group.

Way Forward

BIMSTEC has built a strong foundation for regional integration and cooperation in South and South-East Asia. The increasing inter-link and interdependence of the economies in the region has further enhanced the scope of regionalism. In the past ten years, the combined GDP of BIMSTEC member countries increased two and half times to reach 1.7 trillion US dollars. There is much potential to expand the size of the economies in the region through trade and investment, tourism, transport connectivity, trade facilitation and other areas of cooperation.

Time has come to seize the enormous opportunities offered by the region. BIMSTEC should therefore focus on key areas on economic cooperation that can give visible results. Negotiations on Agreement on Trade in Goods and Services and on Investment should be concluded as soon as possible. There is need of speedy establishment of improved transport and communication linkages and greater connectivity in order to have effective regional integration. There should be a comprehensive review of all the activities of BIMSTEC in order to identify future course of action. It would be fruitful to have an annual review mechanism in all thematic issues of the thirteen priority sectors identified by the BIMSTEC.

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www.bimstec.org

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Current Issues on Intellectual Property

Deepak Kumar Pahadi

The concept of Intellectual Property

Broadly, intellectual property (IP) means the legal rights resulting from intellectual activities in the industrial, scientific, literary and artistic fields. Countries have laws to protect IP for the two main reasons. First, to give statutory expression to the moral and economic rights of creators in their creations and such rights of the pubic in access to those creations. Second, to promote-as a deliberate act of government policy-creativity and the dissemination and application of its results and encourage fair trading which would contribute to economic and social development.

Generally, IP law aims at safeguarding creators and other producers of intellectual goods and services by granting them certain time-limited rights to control the use made of those productions. Those rights do not apply to the physical object in which the creation may be embodied but instead to the intellectual creation as such.

IP has at least one feature completely different from that of classic types of property such as a house and a car. That feature is called "non rival" by economists. This means that one person's use of it doesn't diminish the ability of other people to use it. For example, one person (owner of a copyright on a new software) use a software to write and send an e-mail message at the same time when other people (who have got a license of the copyright of the software) use the same software. In case of a car, on the contrary, it cannot be used by more than one person at the same time. This feature is important to understand how IP can increase its value by assigning, licensing and sharing it.

IP has a number of branches. It includes:

- Literary, artistic and scientific works
- Performances of performing artists, phonograms, and broadcasts
- Inventions in all fields of human endeavor
- scientific discoveries
- Industrial designs
- Marks and commercial names and designations
- Protection against unfair competition

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- All other rights resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary. and artistic fields

In the past, IP was divided into two categories. One is Industrial property, which includes inventions (patents), trademarks, industrial designs, and geographic indications of origin/source; and second is Copyright, which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems and plays, films, musical works, artistic works such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures, and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs. In the 1990's, it became common to refer to intellectual property, integrating industrial property and copyright and related rights and thus dispensing with those two separations.

Relevant issues to be discussed under IP:

A. Can IP contribute to Economic Development?

For many years, economists have tried to provide an explanation as to why some economies grow fast while others do not: in other words, why some some countries are rich and others poor. It generally agreed that knowledge and innovations have played an important role in recent economic growth. The renowned economist Paul Romer suggests that the accumulation of knowledge is the driving force behind economic growth. For countries to promote growth, his theory goes, their economic policies should encourage investment in new R&D and subsidize programs that develop human capital.

This can be seen in the economic growth achieved by some countries in the1990's.Rapid knowledge creation, including the emergence of new technologies, resulted in policy changes regarding IP and the adoption of new knowledge-asset management practices . One of the consequences of the emerging importance of IP and the new pattern of global trade that started in the beginning of the 1990's was the forging of a deliberate connection between the two. Some developed countries began to use trade measures to curb piracy of IP rights abroad. Among other things, this led to inclusion of the Agreement on the trade- related Aspects of Intellectual property rights (TRIPs) as one of the world trade organization (WTO) agreement resulting from the multilateral trade negotiations under the Uruguay Round.

In the 1990's, an increasing number of policy- makers in emerging economic powers recognized the important role of the IP system in the institutional infrastructure for encouraging private investment in research and development (R&D), especially in the industrial and scientific fields. Many studies suggest a healthy IP system as a key element in encouraging foreign direct investment (FDI).

B. IP as hidden value

Intellectual assets are gaining ground as a measure of corporate viability and future performance. In 1982, some 62 per cent of corporate assets in the United States were

physical assets, but by 2000, that figure had shrunk to a mere 30 per cent. In Europe, at the beginning of the 1990's, intangible assets accounted for more than a third of total assets and as early as 1992, in the Netherlands, accounted for more than 35 per cent of total public and private investments.

A recent study shows that, on average,40 per cent of the value of a company- that tied up in its intangible assets- is not shown in any way on its balance sheet. For this reason, IP is sometimes referred to as "hidden value". Whether hidden or expressly valued, it is now clear that patents, copyrights and related rights, trademarks, geographical indications and trade secrets are significant contributors to enterprise value.

C. Knowledge-based Economy and IP Management

Because of the value of IP, management is becoming a major element in corporate business management. IP managers help to accumulate hefty corporate IP asset portfolios, for use in mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures, cooperative R&D agreements and licensing agreements, in much the same way as product managers help to build up product portfolios. IP asset portfolios are developed strategically, targeting cluster areas based on product and technology markets and cross-licensing opportunities. Companies are forging alliances with each other in order to heighten the value of their IP assets and to obtain mutually beneficial competitive advantages through cross licensing Often such alliances will give the companies involved substantially increased clout in their particular field of technology, or enable them to support technological standards in their particular field.

D. IP in business

IP is now one of the most valuable, or often the most valuable, asset in commercial transactions, whether in licensing agreements, manufacturing, purchase or distribution agreements, or mergers and acquisitions. Licenses to use patents, copyrighted material or trademarks are often combined with transfer of know-how in the form of training, and are an increasingly important element of such transactions.

The notion that the IP system confers exclusive rights that are exercised by blocking competitors is increasingly being disproven in practice, IP is used as often to license products and technologies as to prohibit others from using them. These licenses IP provide royalty revenues to the owners of the IP, and distribute products and technologies to licensees who might not otherwise have had access to them. In such transactions, the licensees may also gain rights to create improvements or derivative works and to develop their own IP assets, which can then be cross–licensed or licensed to others. This creates a very productive cycle of invention and business transaction.

E. IP and Global Agenda for Sustainable Development

The international community has made a firm commitment to creating a more peaceful, prosperous and democratic world and to undertake concrete measures to continue finding ways to achieve the United Nations(UN) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with deadline set for 2015.

In the last century, it became clear that development depends on the existence of reliable institutions within which human beings think, interact and carry on business, and that one of the essential elements supporting such institutions is property rights. In this present century, among such property rights, IP rights are gaining increasing importance as our activities become increasingly knowledge-driven. Now, more than ever, our developing depends on whether and how our intellect will be expressed and respected in property rights, and how the fruit of our intellectual activities – the results of innovation and creativity – will be used and disseminated in society. Our future, our security and our well-being, lie on our heads – and not only in what used to be the formula for survival: land, labor and capital.

Innovation and creativity have been much more stimulated in this knowledge-based and information-rich century than in previous ones, thanks in part to the physical and virtual networks that allow increasingly easy movement of people, goods and information within and among nations.

One of the weakest links in development strategies is the one between development, on one hand, and innovation, creativity and IP, on the other. Many developing countries have not yet given sufficient priority to mobilizing their domestic intellectual resources or to strengthening the link between innovation and creativity, and nationals policies, making a clear connection between IP and development strategies. The role of the IP system is to capture the benefits of innovation and channel the necessary resources to meet the needs of consumers, and society as a whole, for innovation.

F. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Safeguarding IP & Public Interest.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international IP system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public interest.

WIPO was established by the WIPO convention on 1967 with a mandate from its Member States to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations. WIPO is an intergovernmental organization that became in 1974 one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system of organizations.

WIPO's believes that IP is an important tool for the economic, social and cultural development of all countries. This shapes its mission to promote the effective use and protection of IP worldwide. Strategic goals are set out in a four yearly Medium term Plan and refined in the biennial Program and Budget document.

The five strategic goals defined in the 2006-2007 Program and Budget are:

- To promote an IP culture;
- To integrate IP into national development policies and programs;
- To develop international IP laws and standards;
- To deliver quality services in global IP protection systems; and
- To increase the efficiency of WIPO's management and support processes.

G. IP to be Integrated into National Strategy for Development

As the impact of IP has become multi-dimensional and more widely observable, its integration into national policies and strategies needs to strike an appropriate balance between the various interested parties and public policy objectives. Such a balance may require not only an efficient IP system, but also interaction between the IP system and other public policies. Given that the optimum balance needs dynamic and delicate fine-tuning in response to economic, social, and technological change, the IP system also needs to be constantly reviewed and readjusted, so that it functions optimally to achieve national development goals, including those relating to public health, agriculture (seed) development and ownership, and conservation of biodiversity. In this process, developing and least-developed countries like Nepal not only need proactive support from national stakeholders such as private sector, civil society and community groups, but also require to be the beneficiaries of global partnership that developed countries and international institutions need to extend such as in the form of technical and financial assistance, and technology transfer.

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Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) in The WTO Agreement-An Overview

Janardan Gautam *

What is WTO?

The objective of the WTO is to improve the welfare of the peoples of its Member countries by expanding the production and trade in goods and services. WTO is rule based international trade organization. It is established in 1995 replacing former GATT. The role and scope of WTO is expanded as compared to former GATT. It deals with goods and service trade along with TRIPS.GATT dealt only with trade in goods. Each member country should comply with all agreements of WTO. So, it is based on the principle of single undertaking. No member country shall have reservation regarding any WTO agreement.

The functions of the WTO are:

- Facilitate the implementation, administration and operation, and furthering of the
- objectives of the WTO Agreements;
- Serve as a forum for trade negotiations;
- Administer the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU);
- Administer the Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM); and
- Cooperate *inter alia* with the IMF and the IBRD (World Bank) to achieve coherence in global economic policy making.

The WTO Agreement serves as an "umbrella agreement" and has 4 Annexes. Annex 1 is divided into three sections:

- Annex 1A (The Multilateral Agreements on Trade in Goods);
- Annex 1B (Agreement on Trade in services); and
- Annex 1C (Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights).

Annex 2 covers the Dispute Settlement Understanding and Annex 3 contains the Trade Policy Review Mechanism. Annex 4 is termed "Plurilateral Trade Agreements". These are bind only Members that have accepted them.

The Ministerial Conference is the highest decision-making body in the WTO above the General Council. Below the General Council, the Councils for Goods, Services

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and TRIPS oversee the implementation of the relevant agreements, assisted by committees and sub-committees dealing with specific issues.

Non-Discrimination is a governing principle of the WTO and the Multilateral Trading System. This key concept has two pillars:i) the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) ii)the National Treatment principles. The MFN principle prohibits treatment discriminating between different countries and Members, and the National Treatment principle prohibits discrimination between national and foreign products, services or nationals (with regard to their intellectual property rights). Under GATT, the subject of MFN treatment is goods and under GATS the subjects are services or service providers. In the TRIPS Agreement, the subject of MFN treatment is "nationals". Transparency and progressive liberalization are also other guiding principles of WTO.

Exemptions and Waivers

There are certain exceptions from the MFN, National Treatment and other obligations under the covered agreements, most notably the general exception under GATT Article XX for trade in goods and the GATS Article XIV for trade in services. This exception recognizes that Members may need to apply and enforce measures for purposes such as the protection of public morals; human animal or plant life and health; and the protection of national treasures. There is no general exception of this sort in the TRIPS Agreement. A waiver is a permission to derogate from a WTO principle or a specific provision. Waivers are granted by the Membership and are time-bound.

Members are permitted to depart from the non-discrimination rules when joining Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) if certain specific conditions are met.

Dispute Settlement

The Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) provides a mechanism for Members to settle disputes arising from their obligations under the WTO Agreements. Its function is to preserve the rights and obligations of Members under the covered agreements GATT, GATS and TRIPS. Only Member governments (states or custom's territories) can be party to disputes in the WTO. This type of mechanism was not prevailed in GATT.The beauty of WTO over GATT is dispute settlement mechanism.

General Provisions of TRIPS Agreement

The TRIPS Agreement is an integral Part of the WTO Agreements, and it is binding on each Member of the WTO. Intellectual property right is exclusive right to the right holder. It means right holder can prevent others to use his right without his consent. So, IPR is monopoly right to the creator, inventor etc. There are provisions of certain exceptions in monopoly rights which are mentioned in different sub heading as necessary.

The Agreement contains certain general provisions and basic principles, such as national and most-favoured-nation treatment, and exhaustion of rights.

The areas of intellectual property that the TRIPS Agreement covers are: copyright and related rights (i.e. the rights of performers, producers of sound recordings and broadcasting organizations); trademarks including service marks; geographical indications; industrial designs; patents, including the protection of new varieties of plants; the layout-designs of integrated circuits; and undisclosed information, including trade secrets and test data.

In respect of each of these areas of intellectual property, the Agreement ascertains the minimum standards of protection to be provided by each Member. TRIPS agreement does not prevent any member from higher protection of IPR. Each of the main elements of protection is defined, the rights to be conferred and permissible exceptions to those rights, and the minimum duration of protection. The standards build on those in the main pre-existing WIPO Conventions, substantive provisions of which are incorporated into the Agreement by reference.

The second main set of provisions in the Agreement lays down requirements for national procedures and remedies for the enforcement of these intellectual property rights (IPRs): general principles applicable to all IPR enforcement procedures; civil and administrative procedures and remedies; provisional measures; special border enforcement measures; and criminal procedures. These procedures and remedies must enable right holders to enforce their rights effectively and also provide for safeguards against the abuse of such procedures and remedies as barriers to legitimate trade.

The Agreement contains some general rules to ensure that procedural difficulties in acquiring or maintaining IPRs do not nullify the substantive benefits that should flow from the Agreement.

The Agreement makes disputes between Members about the respect of TRIPS obligations subject to the WTO's integrated dispute settlement procedures.

The TRIPS Agreement gives Members transitional periods, which differ according to their stages of development, to bring themselves into compliance with its rules. Least-developed country Members continue to benefit from extended transitional periods. It also contains provisions on transfer of technology and technical cooperation. Least Developed Countries are getting transitional period in general up to 2013 to comply with TRIPS provisions. Different intellectual property rights are explained below in subheading.

Copyright and Related Rights

Copyright protects "literary and artistic works" which includes "every production in the literary, scientific and artistic domain, whatever may be the mode or form of its expression". Such works include computer programs and databases.

A copyright protection does not cover any information or ideas contained in a work; it only protects original expressions.

The TRIPS Agreement covers three categories of related rights: protection of performers, producers of phonograms (sound recordings) and broadcasting organizations.

The economic rights of an author of a work include the reproduction right; rental right; rights of public performance, broadcasting and communication to the public; and rights of translation and adaptation. Authors' moral rights are not covered by the TRIPS Agreement.

Performers have the possibility of preventing certain unauthorized acts, such as fixation of their live performance on a phonogram and its unauthorized broadcasting. Producers of phonograms have an exclusive reproduction right and rental right. Broadcasting organizations have the right to prohibit certain acts in respect of their broadcasts, such as rebroadcasting.

What are the permissible exceptions to copyright and related rights?

The provisions of the Berne Convention as incorporated into the TRIPS Agreement allow free uses for certain specified purposes, such as quotations, illustrations for teaching purposes, and reporting of current events. They also allow limitations to the reproduction right. Minor exceptions can be made to the public performance right.

Non-voluntary licences can be applied to broadcasting and communication to the public of works broadcast, as well as to the recording of musical works. Developing countries may provide compulsory licences, subject to certain conditions, in respect of reproduction and translation of works for educational purposes.

Article 13 of the TRIPS Agreement is a clause governing limitations and exceptions generally. It sets out the so-called "three-step test". It permits limitations or exceptions to exclusive rights only if three conditions are met: (1) the limitations or exceptions are confined to certain special cases; (2) they do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work; and (3) they do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder.

As regards related rights, a Member may provide certain specific limitations such as private use. In general, it may also provide for the same kinds of limitations as it provides for in its domestic law in respect of literary and artistic works.

The term of protection

In general, the minimum term of copyright protection is the life of the author and fifty years after his death.

As regards related rights, the term of the protection is at least 50 years for performers and producers of phonograms, and 20 years for broadcasting organizations

TRADEMARKS

Signs that are capable of distinguishing the goods and services of one undertaking from those of another are eligible for trademark protection. There are no constraints on

the types of signs that can be protected as a trademark (such as words, numbers, figurative elements or combinations of colours) but Members may make registration of signs dependent on visual perceptibility. Where a sign is not inherently capable of distinguishing goods and services, Members may allow distinctiveness to be acquired by use.

While the conditions for the filing and registering of a trademark are in principle determined by the domestic legislation of each Member country, there are a number of common rules that have to be observed by all Members.

WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS CONFERRED BY A TRADEMARK?

In a Member, the owner of a registered trademark must at least be able to stop the use of an identical or similar sign on similar goods or services in the course of trade, which would create a likelihood of confusion among consumers as to whether those goods originate from the right holder's undertaking. If the trademark is considered a well-known trademark, such protection would apply even if the trademark is not registered in the country where protection is claimed and, in certain circumstances, extend to use of such signs also on products which are not similar to those in respect of which the trademark is registered.

WHAT ARE THE PERMISSIBLE EXCEPTIONS TO trademark RIGHTS?

The TRIPS Agreement provides a general clause which sets out the criteria that permissible exceptions to trademark rights must meet. Under this provision, Members are only allowed to provide for limited exceptions to trademark rights if these take into account the legitimate interests of the right owner and those of third parties.

While Members can set conditions on how trademark rights can be licensed and transferred, they must ensure that compulsory licences are not available for trademark rights and that the transfer or assignment of a trademark is possible without (i.e. independently of) the transfer of the corresponding business.

THE TERM OF PROTECTION

The initial term of protection for trademarks in Members must be a minimum of seven years which must be renewable indefinitely. This means that protection of a trademark, provided that it is continuously renewed, may last for an indefinite period of time. If Members require the actual use of a trademark for its renewal, a period of at least three years of uninterrupted non-use must be allowed before a trademark is cancelled.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

The TRIPS Agreement requires Members to provide protection for geographical indications, which are defined under Article 22.1 as indications which identify a good

as originating in the territory of a Member, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin. This definition has been interpreted or implemented by Members in various ways. The main requirement is that there is a linkage between the quality, reputation or other characteristics of the good and its geographical origin as identified by the GI. Appellations of origin are a special category of geographical indication. The definition is limited to goods.

WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING GI PROTECTION?

The TRIPS Agreement does not specify the legal form that the protection to be provided should take. It leaves it to Members to determine if and where the acquisition and maintenance of protection should depend on meeting prior procedural requirements and formalities. In practice various means of protecting geographical indications are used by Members, including: laws on business practices (e.g., on unfair competition and consumer protection), trademark law (i.e. certification or collective marks), and *sui generis* GI laws.

WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS CONFERRED?

The TRIPS Agreement requires two basic forms of protection to be available in respect of all GIs: against use in a manner that would mislead the public as to the true origin of the product; and against use that would constitute an act of unfair competition within the meaning of Article 10*bis* of the Paris Convention. Under Article 23, the level of protection for geographical indications for wines and spirits is higher. It is not dependant on meeting tests of misleading the consumer or unfair competition and applies even if the true place of origin is indicated or the use is accompanied by certain qualifying terms such as 'type' or 'kind', or the use is in translation. Under both Article 22 and Article 23, the right to take action must be available to any interested party, i.e. not only the right holder but also distributors, or associations of consumers, for example.

Under Article 22.3, where a geographical indication is used as, or in, a trademark for goods not originating from the place identified by that indication, Members are required to provide legal means to reject the application for, or to invalidate the registration of, that trademark if that use would mislead the public as to the true origin of the goods. Under Article 23.2, the use of a geographical indication as, or in, a trademark, on a wine or spirit not originating from the place identified by that geographical indication must as a general rule be prevented, whether or not the public would be misled.

Protection against the use of a homonymous geographical indication must be provided where it would mislead the public as to the true origin of the goods. For wines, certain practical guidelines are set out for the co-existence of homonymous GIs in cases where the public would not be misled.

WHAT ARE THE EXCEPTIONS TO RIGHTS?

Article 24 provides for a range of exceptions to the protection that would otherwise have to be given, notably in respect of terms that have become generic in the local language, certain prior trademark rights and certain other forms of prior use that pre-date the TRIPS Agreement. These exceptions are accompanied by a commitment on the part of Members to be willing to enter into negotiations, bilaterally or multilaterally, including about the continued applicability of the exceptions. A specific role is also given to the Council for TRIPS to review the application of the TRIPS rules in this area and consult about compliance issues.

NEGOTIATIONS ON A GI REGISTER

Article 23.4 gives the TRIPS Council the mandate to negotiate a multilateral system of notification and registration of GIs for wines eligible for protection in those Members participating in the system, with a view to facilitating their protection. The negotiations are presently being pursued in the Doha Round where the mandate has been extended to cover spirits as well.

PATENTS

The TRIPS Agreement requires Members to make patents available for any inventions, whether products or processes, in all fields of technology without discrimination, subject to the tests of novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability. It also requires that patents be available and patent rights enjoyable without discrimination as to the place of invention and whether products are imported or locally produced (Article 27.1).

Members shall require that an applicant for a patent disclose the invention in a manner sufficiently clear and complete for the invention to be carried out by a person skilled in the art and may require the applicant to indicate the best mode for carrying out the invention known to the inventor at the filing date or, where priority is claimed, at the priority date of the application (Article 29.1).

What are the Permissible Exclusions to Patentable Subject Matter?

There are three permissible exclusions allowed to the basic rule on patentability. One is for inventions contrary to *ordre public* or morality; Members may refuse to patent inventions dangerous to human, animal or plant life or health or seriously prejudicial to the environment. The use of this exception is subject to the condition that the commercial exploitation of the invention must also be prevented and this prevention must be necessary for the protection of *ordre public* or morality (Article 27.2).

The second exclusion is that Members may exclude from patentability diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical methods for the treatment of humans or animals (Article 27.3(a)).

The third is that Members may exclude plants and animals other than micro-organisms and essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals other than non-biological and microbiological processes. However, any country excluding plant varieties from patent protection must provide an effective *sui generis* system of protection or a combination of patents and *sui generis* protection. Moreover, Article 27.3(b) is subject to review four years after entry into force of the Agreement. The review started in 1999 and is continuing.

What are the Rights Conferred on Patent Owners?

The exclusive rights that must be conferred by a product patent are the ones of making, using, offering for sale, selling, and importing for these purposes. Process patent protection must give rights not only over use of the process but also over products obtained directly by the process. Patent owners shall also have the right to assign, or transfer by succession, the patent and to conclude licensing contracts (Article 28).

If the subject matter of a patent is a process for obtaining a product, the judicial authorities shall have the authority to order the defendant to prove that the process to obtain an identical product is different from the patented process, where certain conditions indicating a likelihood that the protected process was used are met (Article 34).

What are the Permissible Exceptions to these Rights?

1. Limited exceptions

Members may provide limited exceptions to the exclusive rights conferred by a patent, provided that such exceptions do not unreasonably conflict with a normal exploitation of the patent and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the patent owner, taking account of the legitimate interests of third parties (Article 30).

2. Compulsory licences

Compulsory licensing, including government use without the authorization of the right holder, are allowed without limitation as to grounds but subject to conditions aimed at protecting the legitimate interests of the right holder. The conditions are mainly contained in Article 31. These include the obligation, as a general rule, to grant such licenses only if an unsuccessful attempt has been made to acquire a voluntary license on reasonable terms and conditions within a reasonable period of time; to pay adequate remuneration in the circumstances of each case, taking into account the economic value of the license; and that decisions be subject to judicial or other independent review by a distinct higher authority. Members may relax certain of these conditions where compulsory licenses are employed to remedy practices that have been established as anticompetitive by a legal process.

What is the Minimum Period of Patent Protection to be Accorded?

The term of protection available shall not end before the expiration of a period of 20 years counted from the filing date (Article 33). An opportunity for judicial review of any decision to revoke or forfeit a patent shall be available (Article 32).

Industrial designs, layout-designs of integrated circuits, undisclosed information, anti-competitive practices.

Industrial Designs

The TRIPS Agreement provides that at least 10 years' protection must be available for independently-created industrial designs that are new or original.

Textile designs, which typically have a short life cycle and require multiple registrations are given special attention: requirements for the obtaining of protection should not stand unreasonably in the way of gaining that protection. Members are free to decide whether or not to make protection subject to meeting formalities.

Owners of protected designs must be able to prevent the unauthorized manufacture, sale or importation, for commercial purposes, of articles bearing or embodying a design which is a copy of the protected design.

Layout-Designs (Topographies) of Integrated Circuits

The TRIPS Agreement requires Members to protect the layout-designs ("topographies") of integrated circuits in accordance with the provisions of the IPIC Treaty of 1989 (IPIC Treaty), together with the additional provisions of Articles 35-38 TRIPS Agreement.

Members are to consider unlawful, if not authorized by the right-holder of the design, the reproduction and the importation, sale or other commercial distribution of a protected layout design, of integrated circuits incorporating such a design, or of articles which contain such integrated circuits. Innocent infringers, who import, sell or distribute integrated circuits that use unlawfully-copied layout-designs, must not be held to have acted unlawfully, but if they sell remaining stocks after having been notified of the infringement must be liable to pay a reasonable royalty to the right-holder. As regards compulsory licensing, the same conditions apply as those applying in the patent area under Article 31 TRIPS, meaning that in the area of semiconductor technology, compulsory licences can only be granted for public non-commercial use or to remedy anti-competitive practices.

The protection is to last for a minimum of 10 years counted from the date of filing an application for registration or from the first commercial exploitation wherever it occurs in the world.

Undisclosed Information

The TRIPS Agreement requires Members to provide for the protection of information that is secret, has commercial value and has been subject to reasonable

step to keep it secret. A person lawfully in control of such information must have the possibility of preventing it from being disclosed to, acquired by, or used by others without his consent in a manner contrary to honest commercial practices, including breach of contract, breach of confidence, inducement to breach of contract or confidence, as well as the acquisition of undisclosed information by third parties who knew or were grossly negligent in failing to know that such practices were involved in the acquisition.

The TRIPS Agreement also requires Members to protect undisclosed test or other data, whose submission is required by governments as a condition of approving the marketing of pharmaceutical or agricultural chemical products which use new chemical entities, against unfair commercial use. Members are also required to protect such data against disclosure, except where necessary to protect the public, or unless steps are taken to ensure that the data is protected against unfair commercial use.

Anti-competitive Practices

The TRIPS Agreement recognizes the right of Members to take measures to prevent or control anti-competitive abuses of IPRs as long as these measures are consistent with the TRIPS Agreement; anti-competitive practices are "practices or conditions that may in particular cases constitute an abuse of intellectual property rights having an adverse effect on competition in the relevant market. The Agreement establishes a consultation procedure for mutual acceptance between Members in such cases.

PUBLIC HEALTH

What does the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health say?

The Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health responded to concerns about the possible implications of the TRIPS Agreement for public health, in particular access to patented medicines. It emphasized that the TRIPS Agreement does not and should not prevent Members from taking measures to protect public health. It reaffirmed the right of Members to use, to the full, the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement that provide flexibility for this purpose. The Declaration also made it clear that the TRIPS Agreement should be interpreted and implemented in a way that supports Members' right to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all. Further, it highlighted the importance of the objectives and principles of the TRIPS Agreement regarding the interpretation of its provisions.

Moreover, the Declaration clarified some of the flexibilities contained in the TRIPS Agreement, in particular that each Member:

- is free to determine the grounds upon which compulsory licenses are granted;
- has the right to determine what constitutes a national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency. It also declares that public health crises,

including those relating to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other epidemics, can represent such circumstances; and

- is free to establish its own exhaustion regime without challenge - subject to the general TRIPS provisions that prohibit discrimination on the basis of the nationality of persons.

In the Declaration, Members also agreed to provide least-developed country Members of the WTO with an extension of their transition period until the beginning of 2016 for protecting and enforcing patents and rights in undisclosed information with respect to pharmaceutical products. While emphasizing the flexibility in the TRIPS Agreement to take measures to promote access to medicines, the Declaration recognized the importance of IP protection for developing new medicines and reaffirmed the commitments of Members in the TRIPS Agreement.

What is the Paragraph 6 System about?

In paragraph 6, the Doha Declaration recognized the problem of countries with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector in making effective use of compulsory licensing when they need to call upon sources of supply from generic producers in third countries where the medicines needed are patent-protected. In order to solve this problem, a General Council Decision of 30 August 2003 established the so-called Paragraph 6 System. Another General Council Decision of 6 December 2005 transformed the waivers contained in the 2003 Decision into a permanent amendment to the TRIPS Agreement and submitted it to Members for acceptance. Both decisions were adopted in the light of a Chairman's statement setting out several key shared understandings of Members on how the Decision would be interpreted and implemented.

The Paragraph 6 System provides for three distinct derogations from the obligations set out in subparagraphs (f) and (h) of Article 31 with respect to pharmaceutical products, subject to certain conditions:

first, a derogation from the obligation of an exporting Member under Article 31(f) to the extent necessary for the purposes of production and export of the needed pharmaceutical products to those countries that do not have sufficient capacity to manufacture them. This waiver is subject to certain conditions to ensure transparency in the operation of the system and that only countries with insufficient domestic capacity import under it, and to provide for safeguards against the diversion of products to markets for which they are not intended;

second, a derogation from the obligation under Article 31(h) on the importing country to provide adequate remuneration to the right holder in situations where remuneration in accordance with Article 31(h) is being paid in the exporting Member for the same products. The purpose of this waiver is to avoid double remuneration of the patent owner for the same product consignment; and

third, a further derogation from the obligation under Article 31(f) on any developing or least-developed country that is party to a regional trade arrangement at least half of the current membership of which is made up of countries presently on the United Nations list of least developed countries. The purpose of this waiver is to enable such countries to better harness economies of scale for the purposes of enhancing purchasing power for, and facilitating the local production of, pharmaceutical products.

ENFORCEMENT

What is the objective of the general obligations regarding IPR enforcement?

Enforcement procedures, which Members are required to make available under the TRIPS Agreement, are to permit prompt and effective action against any act of infringement of intellectual property rights covered by the agreement. The general obligations also aim to ensure that certain basic principles of due process are met, in particular with respect to fair and equitable procedures, decisions on the merits of a case and the right to appeal. They also stipulate that enforcement procedures are to be applied in a manner which avoids the creation of barriers to legitimate trade and provides for safeguards against their abuse. Finally, they address some general understandings about resource constraints and the relation with other areas of law enforcement.

What are the obligations with respect to civil and administrative procedures?

The obligations provide that a right holder must be able to initiate civil judicial or, on an optional basis, administrative procedures against an IPR infringer. Those procedures must be fair and equitable. Certain rules on evidence are established. Furthermore, Members are required to provide judicial authorities with the authority to award three types of remedies: injunctions, damages and other remedies, such as destruction or disposal outside the channels of commerce. As part of the safeguards against abuse, the obligations also extend to the indemnification of the defendant where enforcement procedures have been abused by the right holder.

What are provisional measures?

Provisional measures are temporary injunctions which constitute an important tool pending the solution of a dispute at a trial. The TRIPS Agreement obliges Members to allow their judicial authorities to order prompt and effective provisional measures to take action against alleged infringements. Those measures aim to prevent an IPR infringement from occurring and to preserve relevant evidence concerning the alleged infringement. Like in other sections on enforcement, certain procedural requirements and safeguards against abuse are provided for.

What are border measures?

Border measures enable the right holder to obtain the cooperation of customs administrations to intercept infringing goods at the border and to prevent the release of

such goods into circulation. The TRIPS Agreement makes them mandatory at least for counterfeit trademark and pirated copyright goods; Members may also make them available for infringement of other IPRs, infringing goods destined for exportation, goods in transit, *de minimis* imports and parallel imports. Border measures are subject to certain procedural requirements and safeguards against abuse, similar to those applying to provisional measures. As regards remedies, the competent authorities must be empowered to order the destruction or disposal outside the channels of commerce of infringing goods.

What are the obligations with respect to criminal procedures?

Under the TRIPS Agreement, Members are obliged to provide for criminal procedures and penalties to address cases of wilful trademark counterfeiting or copyright piracy on a commercial scale. Their application to other cases of IPR infringement is optional. In terms of remedies, the agreement stipulates that sanctions must include imprisonment and/or monetary fines, and, in appropriate cases, also seizure, forfeiture and destruction of the infringing goods and of materials and equipment used to produce them.

Dispute Prevention and Settlement

Dispute prevention and the review of national implementing legislation

The TRIPS Agreement promotes transparency by requiring Members to publish laws and regulations and final judicial decision and administrative rulings of general application made effective by a Member pertaining to the subject matter of the Agreement. The same applies to relevant bilateral and other agreements. Furthermore, Members are required to notify relevant laws and regulations to the Council for TRIPS in order to assist the Council in its review of the operation of the Agreement.

One of the characteristics of the former GATT and now of the WTO is the detailed and continuous follow-up of the implementation of obligations and the monitoring of compliance with them. Monitoring of compliance in the TRIPS Council is done in two main ways. First, the TRIPS Council is a body in which any Member can raise any issue relating to compliance by other parties. The second approach to monitoring compliance is a systematic examination of each Member's national implementing legislation by the other Members, involving the notification and a review of the legislation of Members.

Dispute settlement

An important feature of the TRIPS Agreement is that disputes between Members about compliance with obligations under it can be subject to the integrated dispute settlement system of the WTO.

Under the DSU, Members are committed, if they wish to seek redress of a violation of a TRIPS obligation, to have recourse to, and abide by, the multilateral WTO dispute settlement procedures and not to make a determination that a violation has occurred except in accordance with these procedures and not to retaliate except in accordance with authorization from the DSB. The WTO dispute settlement system is designed so as to ensure a rule of law in international trade relations through the impartial and effective resolution of disputes between governments.

Dispute settlement procedures can be divided into three main parts: (i) consultations between the parties; (ii) adjudication by panels and, if applicable, the Appellate Body; and (iii) adoption of panel/appellate reports(s) and implementation of the ruling.

Conclusion

The TRIPS is one of the major pillars of WTO. There was no provision of IPR in GATT. This provision is incorporated in newly formed WTO.IPRS were protected by Berne Convention, Paris Convention, Madrid Convention etc. under World Intellectual Property Organization(WIPO) before establishing WTO. The substantive parts of Berne and Paris Convention are incorporated in TRIPS.

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Annexure - A

PROCEDURE FOR CUSTOMS EXAMINATION AND CLEARANCE OF CONTAINERIZED TRANSIT CARGO / BREAK-BULK TRANSIT CARGO LOADED IN COVERED WAGONS.

IMPORT PROCEDURE

When goods are imported from third countries by Nepal in transit through India, the following procedure shall be observed: -

1. (a) Transit of Nepalese imports, shall be allowed against import licences issued by Government of Nepal wherever such licences are issued, and Letters of Credit opened through a commercial bank in Nepal.
   (b) In case of Nepalese imports for which there is no requirement of import licence or Letter of Credit, the Nepalese Consul General, Deputy Consul General or Consul at Kolkata shall furnish the following certificate on the Import containerized Cargo Declaration, hereinafter referred to as "ICCD".

"I have verified that the goods specified in this Declaration and of the quantity and value specified herein have been permitted to be imported by Government of Nepal without the requirement of import licence or letter of credit".

Signature and Seal

NOTE: Government of Nepal shall arrange to supply through the Indian Embassy at Kathmandu or directly to the Commissioner of Customs, Kolkata, the specimen signature or signatures of official or officials who are authorised to sign import licences issued by Government of Nepal. It shall also arrange to have a copy each of the import licences, wherever such licences are issued by it for such goods, sent directly to the Commissioner of Customs, Kolkata.

2. At the Indian port of entry (hereinafter called the Customs House), the importer or his agent (hereinafter referred to as the importer) shall present an ICCD containing the following particulars:
   (a) Name of the ship, Rotation number and Line number,
   (b) Name and address of the importer,
   (c) Number, description, marks and serial numbers of the packages,
   (d) Country of consignment and country of origin, if different,
   (e) Description of goods,
   (f) Quantity of goods,
   (g) Value of goods,
   (h) Import license number and date,

(i) Letter of credit number, date and name and address of issuing bank.
(j) A declaration at the end in the following words: -

"I/We declare that the goods entered herein are for Nepal, in transit through India and shall not be diverted en-route to India, or retained in India.

I/We declare that all the entries made herein above are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief."

Signature

3. The ICCD shall be made in quadruplicate. All copies of ICCD along with the copy of bill of lading (non-negotiable copy), copy of invoice, copy of packing list and copy of the import licence issued by Government of Nepal, wherever issued, and a copy of the letter of credit, authenticated by a designated authority of Government of Nepal or the issuing bank, shall be presented to the Customs House. The copy of the import licence and the letter of credit so presented shall be examined by the Customs House against the copy of the import licence and/or the statement of particulars of the letter of credit received directly from Government of Nepal. No other additional document may be asked for, except where considered necessary for clearance of specific goods.

4. The shipping agents shall submit an application for issue of a Transshipment Permit, hereinafter referred to as "TP" in prescribed forms (5 copies) along with copies of relevant parts of Import General Manifests (IGMs) to the Appraiser/Superintendent, as is being done under the existing procedure for transshipment of imports for goods destined to ICDs in India. As regards details of cargo in the application of transshipment, reference of relevant IGM may be made in the transshipment application by mentioning "details as part/page…….of IGM No…….as enclosed."

5. Nepalese import goods in transit shall be covered by a bond and/or a bank guarantee, as may be acceptable to Indian Customs, to be furnished by the carrier to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs, Kolkata for an amount equal to the Indian customs duties on such goods. In the event of the goods not reaching Nepal, irrespective of any other action contemplated in such case under the existing laws, the carrier shall pay to the Commissioner of Customs, Kolkata, the amount of duty secured by means of bank guarantee/cash security on such goods. The said amount shall become payable forthwith on the receipt of a notice to the carrier issued by the Commissioner of Customs, Kolkata, after satisfying himself that the goods have not entered Nepal.

6. The shipping agents shall file another bond with the Indian Customs House at the port of entry, binding themselves to re-export containers within six months of their import into India. The period of six months may be extended by the Deputy/Assistant Commissioner of Customs. The shipping agents shall also submit an authorization from the carriers appointed for transportation of goods from port of entry to ICD Birgunj through Land Customs Station (LCS) Raxaul, so that issuance of transshipment permit and debiting of carrier's bond can be done simultaneously.

7. On receipt of the application from the shipping agent, the Appraiser/Superintendent shall check whether the name of carrier/shipping agent appears in the negative list. Transshipment permit may be denied in case the name of shipping agent figures in the negative list.

8. In case the name of shipping agent does not figure in the negative list, the details furnished by the shipping agent in the transshipment form shall be scrutinized by the officer and matched with the declaration on the ICCD, and if these are found to be in order, the officer shall debit the bond of the carrier on the basis of value of the goods indicated in the ICCD. The number and date of the ICCD shall be recorded on the TP. After scrutiny of the transshipment form and debiting of bond, the officer shall sign all the copies of TP and put a seal.

9. On arrival of the Nepalese containerized cargo, the Indian customs officer posted at sea port, shall merely check the 'one-time-lock' of the container put on by the shipping agent or the carrier authorised by the shipping company. If found intact, the customs officer shall allow transportation of the containerized cargo, without examination, unless there are valid reasons to do otherwise.

9A. On arrival of the Nepalese break-bulk cargo, the Indian Customs Officer posted at the seaport, shall make a selective percentage examination of goods to check whether the goods are in accordance with the declaration on the ICCD and conform to the Import license and/or the Letter of Credit wherever issued. If these are found to be in order, the Indian Customs Officer shall make arrangement for covering the wagon containing such goods, put a 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' to the subject wagon in the presence of the respective representatives of the concerned Carrier, Shipping Agents and Importer. The serial number of 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' of the subject wagon shall be recorded on the ICCD. The number along with date of the ICCD and the serial number of the 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' shall be recorded on the TP. After scrutiny of the transshipment form, the officer shall sign all the copies of TP and put a seal. However, in making such examination, avoidable delays shall be curtailed to the utmost in order to expedite the traffic-in-transit.

NOTE: The selective percentage examination referred to in para 9A shall mean that a percentage of the total break-bulk cargos in a consignment will be selected for examination

and not that a percentage of the contents of each of break-bulk cargos comprised in the consignment will be examined.

10. In case where the 'one-time-lock' on the container arriving at the seaport in India is found broken or defective, the Indian customs authorities shall make due verification of the goods to check whether the same are in accordance with the ICCD, put fresh 'one-time-lock' and allow the container to move to the destination. The serial number of the new 'one-time-lock' shall be endorsed in the ICCD and the TP.

11. After the Customs House is satisfied as regards the checks contemplated in the preceding paragraphs, it shall endorse loading/dispatch particulars of the goods on all copies of TPs.

12. In case of any suspicion of pilferages, traffic-in-transit shall be subject to checks by the Indian Customs during the period that they are in transit, as may be necessary.

13. On arrival of the cargo by rail at Raxaul Land Customs Station, the following examination procedure will be followed:

(a) On arrival of the cargo, the Indian Customs authorities shall merely check the 'one-time-lock' of the container put on by the shipping agent or the carrier authorised by the shipping company or the customs authorities at the sea port or during the transit and so endorsed on the TP and, if found intact, shall approve for onward transmission of the containerized cargo, without examination of the cargo unless there are valid reasons to do otherwise.

(aa) On arrival of the break-bulk cargo, the Indian Customs authorities shall merely check the 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' of the wagon put on by the Customs authorities at the seaport or during the transit and so endorsed on the TP and, if found intact, shall approve for onward transmission of the break-bulk cargo, without examination of the wagon unless there are valid reasons to do otherwise.

(b) In case where the 'one-time-lock' of the container is found broken or defective, the Indian customs authorities at the railway station shall get the container grounded for making due verifications of the goods to check whether the goods are in accordance with the ICCD and conform to the import license and/or the letter of credit wherever issued. Respective representatives of the concerned Carrier, Shipping Agents and importer shall be involved in the process of verifications.

(bb) In case where the 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' of the wagon containing break-bulk cargos is found broken or defective, the Indian customs authorities at the railway station shall make due verification of the break-bulk cargos in the subject wagon and to check whether the break-bulk cargo is in accordance with the ICCD and

conform to the import license and/or the letter of credit wherever issued. Respective representative of the concerned Carrier, Shipping Agents and Importer shall be involved in the process of verification.

(c) If, on verification in presence of agencies listed in (b) above, the goods are found in accordance with the ICCD and conform to the import license and/or the letter of credit wherever issued, the Indian customs authorities at the Raxaul LCS shall put fresh 'one-time-lock' and approve for onward transmission of the container. The serial number of the new 'one-time-lock' shall be endorsed by the Indian customs authorities at the border railway station on the TP.

(cc) If, on verification in the presence of agencies listed in (bb) above, the goods are found in accordance with the ICCD and conform to the import license and/or the letter of credit wherever issued, the Indian customs authorities at the Raxaul LCS shall put fresh 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' and approve for onward transmission of the wagon. The serial number of the new 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' shall be endorsed by the Indian customs authorities at the border railway station on the TP.

14. On arrival of traffic-in-transit at Raxaul LCS, the carrier shall present the original copy of the TP duly endorsed by the Indian Customs House of entry to the Indian customs officer at the Raxaul LCS, who shall compare the original copy with the duplicate received by him in a sealed cover and will, after satisfying himself as regards the checks contemplated at sub-paragraphs (a), (aa), (b), (bb), (c) and (cc) above, endorse all the copies of the TPs. The goods in transit shall be allowed onward movement by rail only after clearance as above by the Indian customs officer at the Raxaul LCS. The carrier shall, thereafter, through such measures as may be necessary, ensure that the goods cross the border and reach Nepal.

15. Indian customs officer at the Raxaul LCS will certify on the copies of the TP that goods have been allowed transit into Nepal. The Indian customs officer shall then hand over the original copy of the TPs to the carrier and send the duplicate to the Indian Customs House at the port of entry. After the original TP is received back duly endorsed by the Nepalese customs officer, Raxaul LCS will forward the same to the customs authority at the port of entry (Customs House, Kolkata).

16. The copy of TP endorsed by the Nepalese Customs shall then be sent to Kolkata Customs for closure of manifest in respect of containers/wagons transported to ICD Birgunj. In case the carrier is not able to produce evidence of the export of goods to Nepal (to the satisfaction of Dy./Assistant Commissioner of Indian Customs at Raxaul Railway LCS) and/or endorsed TPs are not produced within the stipulated time, the carrier's and the shipping agent's bonds may be enforced.

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Annexure - B

PROCEDURE FOR CUSTOMS EXAMINATION AND CLEARANCE OF CONTAINERIZED TRANSIT CARGO / BREAK-BULK TRANSIT CARGO LOADED IN COVERED WAGONS.

EXPORT PROCEDURE

When goods from Nepal are cleared for export to third countries, in transit through India, the following procedure shall be observed: -

1. The designated officer in-charge of the Nepalese customs office in ICD Birgunj shall furnish the following certificate on the "Export Containerized Cargo Declaration", hereinafter referred to as ECCD:

"I have verified that the goods specified in this Declaration and of the quantity and value specified herein have been permitted to be exported under Licence Number……dated…….(wherever issued) and under Letter of Credit Number…….dated…….issued by……(name & address of the issuing bank)".

Signature & Seal

Note: The requirement of giving particulars of Letter of Credit in the above certificate will not apply in the case of goods for the exports of which from Nepal, no Letter of Credit is required under the laws of Government of Nepal.

2. The exporter or his agent (hereinafter referred to as the exporter) shall present to the Indian customs officer at the Raxaul LCS, an ECCD containing the following particulars:
   (a) Name & address of the exporter,
   (b) Number, description, marks and serial numbers of the packages,
   (c) Country to which consigned,
   (d) Description of goods,
   (e) Quantity of goods,
   (f) Value of goods,
   (g) Export License Number and date, if required,
   (h) Country of origin of goods,
   (i) Letter of Credit number, date and name & address of issuing bank,
   (j) A declaration at the end in the following words: -

"I/We declare that the goods entered herein are of Nepalese origin, are for export from Nepal to countries other than India and shall not be diverted en-route to India or retained in India.

I/We declare that all the entries made therein above are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief."
Signature

3. The ECCD shall be made in quadruplicate. All copies of ECCD, along with copy of bill of lading, copy of invoice, copy of packing list and copy of the Letter of Credit, authenticated by the concerned Nepalese bank, shall be presented to the Indian Customs officer at LCS Raxaul. No additional documents will be asked for by the Indian Customs, except when considered necessary for the clearance of any specific goods.

4. The Shipping agents shall submit an application for issue of a Transshipment Permit, hereinafter referred to as "TP" in prescribed forms (5 copies) along with a copy of ECCD to the Appraiser/Superintendent for transshipment of exports for goods to be transited to go via the gateway port of Kolkata.

5. Nepalese export goods in transit shall be covered by a bond and/or a bank guarantee, as may be acceptable to Indian Customs, to be furnished by the Carrier to the satisfaction of Indian Customs, for an amount equal to the Indian customs duties on such goods. In the event of goods not reaching the gateway port, irrespective of any other action contemplated in such case under the existing laws, the Carrier shall pay to the Commissioner of Customs, Patna, the amount of duty secured by means of bank guarantee/cash security on such goods. The said amount shall become payable forthwith on the receipt of a notice to the Carrier issued by the Commissioner of Customs, Patna, after satisfying himself that the goods have not reached the destined gateway port.

6. The shipping agents shall file another bond with the Indian Customs at LCS Raxaul, binding themselves to re-export containers within six months of their import into India. The period of six months may be extended by the Deputy/ Assistant Commissioner of Customs. The shipping agents shall also submit an authorization from the Carriers appointed for transportation of goods from ICD Birgunj through LCS Raxaul to the gateway port, so that issuance of transshipment permit and debiting of Carrier's bond can be done simultaneously.

7. On receipt of the application from the shipping agent, the Appraiser/ Superintendent at LCS Raxaul shall check whether the name of Carrier/Shipping agent/Importer appears in the negative list. Transshipment permit may be denied in case the name of shipping agent figures in the negative list.

8. In case the name of shipping agent does not figure in the negative list, the details furnished by the shipping agent in the transshipment form shall be scrutinized by the officer and matched with the declaration on the ECCD, and if these are found to be in order, the officer shall debit the bond of the carrier on the basis of value of the goods indicated in the ECCD. The number and date of the ECCD shall be recorded on the TP. After scrutiny of the transshipment form and debiting of bond, the officer shall sign all the copies of TP and put a seal.

9. On arrival of sealed export container at Raxaul, the Indian Customs officer posted at Raxaul LCS, shall merely check the 'one-time-lock' of the container put on by the shipping agent or the carrier authorised by the shipping company. If found intact, the customs officer shall allow transportation of the container, without examination, unless there are valid reasons to do otherwise.

9A. On arrival of sealed export break-bulk cargos at Raxaul, the Indian customs officer posted at LCS Raxaul, shall merely check the 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' of the wagon put on by the shipping agent or the Carrier authorized by the shipping company. If found intact, the Customs officer shall allow transportation of the wagon, without examination, unless there are valid reasons to do otherwise.

10. In case where the 'one-time-lock' on the container arriving at LCS Raxaul is found broken or defective, the Indian Customs authorities shall make due verification of the goods to check whether the goods are in accordance with ECCD and shall put fresh 'one-time-lock' and allow the containers to be transported. The serial number of the new 'one-time-lock' shall be endorsed in the ECCD.

10A. In case where the 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' on the wagon containing break-bulk cargos arriving at LCS Raxaul is found broken or defective, the Indian Customs authorities shall make due verification of the goods to check whether the goods are in accordance with ECCD and shall put fresh 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' and allow such wagon to be transported. The serial number of the new 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' shall be endorsed in the ECCD.

11. After the Indian Customs at LCS Raxaul are satisfied as regards the checks contemplated in the preceding paragraphs, it shall endorse loading/dispatch particulars of goods on all the copies of TPs.

12. In case of any suspicion of pilferage, the goods in transit shall be subject to such checks by the Indian Customs, as may be necessary.

13. On arrival of the cargo by rail at the gateway Port in Kolkata**,** the following examination procedure shall be followed: -

(a) On arrival of the cargo, the Indian Customs authorities shall check the 'one-time-lock' of the container put on by the shipping agent in ICD Birgunj or by the carrier authorised by the shipping company or during the transit and so endorsed on the TP and, if found intact, shall approve for onward shipment of sealed export container, without examination of the cargo unless there are valid reasons to do otherwise.

(aa) On arrival of the break-bulk cargo, the Indian Customs authorities shall check the 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' of the wagon put on by the shipping agent in ICD Birgunj or by the Carrier authorized by the shipping company or during the transit and so endorsed on the TP and, if found intact, shall approve for onward shipment of sealed export wagon, without examination of the wagon, unless there are valid reasons to do otherwise.

(b) In case where the 'one-time-lock' of the container is found broken or defective, the Indian Customs authorities at the port shall make due verifications of goods to check whether the goods are in accordance with the ECCD and conform to the export license and/or the letter of credit wherever issued**.** Respective representatives of the concerned Carrier, Shipping Agent/Importer and Exporter shall be involved in the process of verification.

(bb) In case where the 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' of the wagon containing break-bulk cargo is found broken or defective, the Indian customs authorities at the port shall make due verification of the goods to check whether the goods are in accordance with the ECCD and conform to the export license and/or the letter of credit wherever issued**.** Respective representatives of the concerned Carrier, Shipping Agents and Exporter shall be involved in the process of verifications.

(c) If, on verification, done in presence of agencies listed in (b) above, the goods are found in accordance with the ECCD and conform to the export license and/ or the letter of credit wherever issued, the Indian Customs authorities at the gateway port of Kolkata shall put fresh 'one-time-lock' and approve for onward movement of the container. The serial number of the new 'one-time-lock' shall be endorsed by the Indian Customs authorities on TP.

(cc) If, on verification, done in presence of agencies listed in (bb) above, the goods are found in accordance with the ECCD and conform to the export license and/ or the letter of credit wherever issued, the Indian Customs authorities at the gateway port of Kolkata shall put fresh 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' and approve for onward shipment of break-bulk cargos. The serial number of the new 'one-

time-lock' or 'seal' shall be endorsed by the Indian Customs authorities at the gateway port of Kolkata on TP.

14. On arrival of traffic-in-transit at the gateway port, the Carrier shall present the original copy of the TP duly endorsed by the Raxaul LCS Customs, to the gateway port, Customs officer Kolkata, who shall compare the original copy with the duplicate copy received by him/her in a sealed cover and will, after satisfying himself/herself as regards the checks contemplated at sub-paragraphs (a), (aa), (b), (bb), (c) and (cc) above, endorse all the copies of the TPs. The goods in transit shall be allowed onward shipment by vessel only after clearance as above by the Indian Customs officer at the gateway port. The Customs Officer will certify on the copies of the TP that goods have been handed over to the concerned Importer/Shipping Agents, and then hand over the original copy of the TPs to the Carrier and send the duplicate copy to Raxaul LCS customs for reconciliation of bonds.

15. A copy of the TPs endorsed by Kolkata Customs at the gateway port shall be sent to LCS in Raxaul for closure of bonds in respect of containers/wagons transshipped from ICD Birgunj. In case the endorsed TPs are not produced within the stipulated time, the Carrier and Shipping Agent's bonds may be enforced.

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Annexure - D

PROCEDURE FOR EXAMINATION AND CLEARANCE OF THE INDIA-NEPAL BILATERAL TRAFFIC ON THE RAXAUL-BIRGUNJ RAIL SECTION.

IMPORT PROCEDURE FROM NEPAL TO INDIA

When goods (container traffic moving in flats / BOX wagons and/or break-bulk cargo) from Nepal are cleared for import to India through rail transport, the following procedure shall be observed: --

1. The designate officer in-charge of the Nepalese customs office in Inland Container Depot, Birgunj shall furnish the following certificate on the Import Cargo Declaration (herein and after referred as 'ICD')

"I have verified that the goods specified in this Declaration and of the quantity and value specified herein have been permitted to be exported to India under Licence Number.....dated…… (wherever issued)."

Signature & Seal

2. On or before arrival of goods at Raxaul Railway Station in India, the Shipping line/carrier/his authorized agents shall present an ICD to the proper Customs Officer prior to the arrival of the train in the customs station. The person delivering the ICD shall at the foot thereof make and subscribe to a declaration as to the truth of its contents. If the Customs Officer is satisfied that the ICD is in any way incorrect or incomplete, and that there was no fraudulent intention, he may permit it to be amended or supplemented. The ICD shall be made in quadruplicate. The ICD shall contain the following particulars:-
   (i) Name & address of Importer,
   (ii) Date & time of Arrival,
   (iii) Nationality,
   (iv) Land Customs Station/ Railway Station of Departure,
   (v) Railway Receipt No. / Date,
   (vi) Number & Description of Packages,
   (vii) Identifying Marks & Numbers,
   (viii) Quantity & Weight,
   (ix) Description of Goods,
   (x) Value of Goods,
   (xi) Clearance particulars (to be filled in the Customs Station),
   (xii) Import Licence No. & Date (if required),
   (xiii) Country of Origin of Goods,
   (xiv) A Declaration at the end in the following words:-

"I / We declare that the goods entered herein are of Nepalese or Indian origin under the Treaty of Trade between India and Nepal and are meant for import from Nepal into India.

I / We declare that all the entries made herein above are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief."

3. On or before arrival of goods at Raxaul Railway Station, the Importers or his authorized Agent shall attach the Bills of Entry as specified in the Indian Customs Act, 1962 along with the following documents, wherever required:-
   (i) Signed invoice,
   (ii) Packing list,
   (iii) Railway Receipts,
   (iv) Importer's / CHA's declaration,
   (v) License wherever necessary,
   (vi) Letter of Credit / Bank Draft (Wherever necessary),
   (vii) Insurance document,
   (viii) Import license (if required),
   (ix) Industrial License, if required,
   (x) Test report in case of chemicals,

(xi) Adhoc exemption order,
(xii) DEEC Book / DEPB in original,
(xiii) Catalogue, technical write up, Literature in case of machineries, spares or chemicals as may be applicable,
(xiv) Separately split up value of spares, components machineries,
(xv) Certificate of Origin,
(xvi) Pragyapan Patra.

4. The Bills of Entry, so filed will be subjected to assessment as per the existing procedure of LCS Raxaul and prescribed instruction of the Ministry. The Indian Customs duties and such other levies and taxes as specified under the provisions of Treaty of Trade between India and Nepal read with Indian Customs Act, 1962 and such other Rules / Regulations for the time being in-force, will be collected by the Customs at the LCS Raxaul.

5. On arrival of the goods traffic in flats/BOX wagons / Break-bulk cargo loaded in covered wagons at Raxaul Railway Station, the Indian Customs officer of LCS Raxaul, in the presence of Carrier / Importer or their representatives shall examine the goods with the particulars recorded in the Bills of Entry as per the instructions prescribed by the Ministry. The carrier & custodian of goods (in this case CONCOR / Railways) shall ensure to facilitate Customs for proper examination of goods including drawal of samples as per the prevailing instructions. If the verification is found correct vis-à-vis particulars mentioned in ICD, the Indian Customs authorities may allow clearance subject to the fulfillment of provisions of the Treaty of Trade between India and Nepal, the Indian Customs Act, 1962, and any other law for the time being in force.

6. Carrier i.e. CONCOR/Railways shall provide all necessary equipments, infrastructure and space, as required by the Indian Customs at Raxaul Railway Station for carrying out the examination/verification of the goods as well as drawal of samples, if any, as per the provisions of the Indian Customs Act and such other Acts/Rules/ Regulations for the time being in-force.

7. Carrier and Importer shall ensure before loading the cargo and bringing the same at Raxaul Railway Station that the goods being imported are covered with license / certificate / permit as applicable, especially, in respect of food items/ livestock products/ plant & plant materials/ other Agriculture material so that consignments are not held up for want of statutory documents.

8. In case the verification found not to be correct *vis-à-vis* the particulars recorded in Bill of Entry and/or ICD, the Importer/carrier shall file a fresh/revised Bill of Entry and a fresh/revised ICD along with the required documents. Thereafter, the Indian Customs authorities may allow clearance subject to fulfillment of provisions of the

Treaty of Trade between India and Nepal, the Indian Customs Act, 1962, and any other law for the time being in force; and collection of Indian Customs duties and such other levies / taxes, as applicable.

9. After the Indian Customs at LCS Raxaul are satisfied as regards the checks/ examination / verification prescribed in the preceding paragraphs, it shall endorse loading/dispatch particulars of goods on duplicate, triplicate and quadruplicate copies of ICD. After assessments and examination of all the Bills of Entry / ICD for all the items listed in the ICD, the Indian Customs office at LCS Raxaul shall allow the clearance of goods to the Indian destination. Duplicate copy of ICD will be sent to manifest closing section of LCS Raxaul for reconciliation of ICD. The triplicate copy of ICD shall be given to the carrier or his agent and the quadruplicate copy of ICD shall be sent to the Customs Office at Inland Container Depot, Birgunj for their reconciliation.

10. The rail rake carrying the import consignments shall leave Raxaul Railway Station only after receipt of written order to that effect from the Customs officer, LCS Raxaul.

11. The duty of Customs on the Containers is exempted to facilitate the movement of Containers out of the country without payment of duty subject to execution of a bond by the Shipping Agent/Carrier. The shipping agent/carrier is required to file this bond with the LCS, Raxaul, binding themselves to re-export containers within six months of their import into India. The period of six months may be extended by the Deputy/Assistant Commissioner of Customs, LCS, Raxaul.

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Annexure - E

PROCEDURE FOR EXAMINATION AND CLEARANCE OF THE INDIA-NEPAL BILATERAL TRAFFIC ON THE RAXAUL-BIRGUNJ RAIL SECTION.

EXPORT PROCEDURE FROM INDIA TO NEPAL

The export consignments, duly sealed by the originating Indian Central Excise Officers as detailed in the Nepal Invoice Procedure (DRP) under Rules 18 & 19 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002, the in-bond export consignments, and goods directly purchased from the Indian markets, can be examined and allowed for onward transmission by rail as per the conditions and procedure prescribed under relevant

Notification / Circular issued in this behalf. When such goods (container traffic moving in flats / BOX wagons and/or break-bulk cargo loaded in covered wagons) are exported from India to Nepal through rail transport, the following procedure shall be observed:--

1. The jurisdictional officer of Central Excise/Customs shall examine the goods meant for export to Nepal as per the applicable export procedure as detailed in the Nepal Invoice Procedure (DRP) under Rules 18 & 19 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002, the in-bond export consignments, and goods directly purchased from the Indian markets, and shall furnish the following certificate on the Invoice / Export Cargo Declaration, referred hereinafter to as ECD:

"I have verified and examined that the goods specified in this Invoice and/or Export Cargo Declaration and of the quantity and value specified herein have been permitted to be exported under License Number ....…….. dated ……. (wherever issued) and under Letter of Credit Number ……..dated ……... (if so required) issued by (name & address of the issuing bank)".

Signature & Seal

Note: The requirement of giving particulars of Letter of Credit in the above certificate will not apply in the case of goods for the exports of which from India, no Letter of Credit is required under the laws of the Government of India. The above certificate will be in addition to the certificate which jurisdictional Central Excise/Customs officers are required to give on the statutory prescribed documents while sealing the container/ Wagon after due examination of the goods.

2. On or before arrival of export traffic at Raxaul Railway Station, the Exporters or their authorized Agents shall file Bills of Export as required and specified in the Indian Customs Act, 1962 and ECD. The Bills of export / ECD shall be filed at Raxaul LCS along with prescribed documents and shall be assessed by Customs officer as per the prevailing practice and instructions issued in this regard.

3. On or before arrival of the export container/break-bulk cargo at Raxaul Railway station, the Shipping Agent/Carrier/Authorized agent shall submit ECD. ECD shall be made in quadruplicate. ECD shall contain the following particulars:-

   (i) Name & Address of Exporter,
   (ii) Date and Time of Departure,
   (iii) Nationality,
   (iv) Name & Address of the Agent,
   (v) Railway Receipt No. / Date,

(vi) Railway Wagon No.
(vii) Number & Description of Packages,
(viii) Identifying Marks & Numbers,
(ix) Quantity & Weight,
(x) Description of Goods,
(xi) Value of Goods,
(xii) Destination of Goods,
(xiii) Shipment Particulars (To be filled in by the Customs Station),
(xiv) Export Licence No. & Date, if required.,
(xv) Letter of Credit No., Date & Name & Address of Issuing Bank,
(xvi) Declaration:

"I/We declare that all the entries made herein above are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief."

4. Once the Bills of Export / ECD are passed by the Customs officer, the Indian Customs officer at LCS Raxaul, in the presence of representative of Carrier/Exporter/ Agent, shall examine the goods with reference to Bills of Export and / or ECD and declaration given in the Nepal invoice for factory goods, and/or documents for goods under bond, and/or documents for goods directly purchased from the Indian markets. The contents of all copies of ECD / Documents as the case may be, are tallied and the packages, goods or container are identified with their seals intact. The Customs officers, as per the existing guidelines of the Ministry, will conduct examination/ inspection of the export cargo including drawal of samples, if any. If verification is found correct vis-a-vis the particulars mentioned in the Bill of Export / invoice and/ or ECD, the Customs officers shall give the "Let Export Order".

5. The Carrier i.e. CONCOR / Railways shall provide all the necessary equipments, infrastructure and space, as required by the Indian Customs at Raxaul Railway Station for carrying out the examination / verification of the goods as per the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and such other Acts / Rules / Regulations, for the time being in force.

6. In case the factory seals of the packages or the container, and/or such other seals for in-bond goods and goods of non-factory premises as the case may be, are found broken, the Customs Officer may, to satisfy himself as to the identity of the packages, goods or containers from the particulars shown on the Invoice or such other documents as the case may be, open container or packages, examine goods, and tally the goods with the declaration given therein. If the Customs Officer is satisfied with examination of export consignment, the consignment may be allowed for export to Nepal. The Indian Customs shall put the 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' of the container / wagon and record the same in Bill of Export and/or ECD. Levy of Export Duty & Cess (wherever applicable) will be collected by the Customs at LCS Raxaul.

7. After the Indian Customs at LCS Raxaul are satisfied as regards the checks / examination / verification contemplated in the preceding paragraphs, the Indian Customs Officer shall then make endorsement on duplicate, triplicate and quadruplicate copies of Bills of Export and/or ECD. After clearance of all the goods mentioned in Bills of Export and/or ECD, the duplicate copy of ECD shall be forwarded to Manifest Closing Section for reconciliation. The triplicate copy of the ECD shall be given to carrier or his agent and the quadruplicate copy of ECD shall be sent to the Customs Office at Inland Container Depot, Birgunj for their verification and return to Raxaul LCS. On return of quadruplicate copy, the same will be reconciled with the original and duplicate copy of Bills of Export and/or ECD in the Manifest Closing Section of LCS, Raxaul.

8. The rail rake carrying the export consignment shall leave Raxaul Railway Station only after receipt of written order to that effect from the Customs officer, LCS Raxaul.

9. On arrival of the cargo by rail at Inland Container Depot Birgunj, the following examination procedure shall be followed: --

(a) On arrival of the cargo at Inland Container Depot Birgunj, the Nepalese Customs authorities shall merely check the 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' of the container/wagon put on by the Indian Customs/Central Excise officers. If the seal is found intact, the Nepalese Customs authorities shall deal with the Original & Triplicate copies of the Invoice and/or ECD or such other documents and, return the Duplicate copy after endorsing his certificate of receipt of goods in Nepal directly to the Indian Customs at Raxaul through the Carrier.

(b) In case where the 'one-time-lock' or 'seal' of the container / wagon is found broken or defective, the Nepalese Customs authorities shall make due verifications of goods to check whether the goods are in accordance with the ECD and conform to the export license wherever such license is issued, and the Letter of Credit. Respective representatives of the concerned Carrier, Shipping Agent/Exporter and Importer shall be involved in the process of verification.

(c) Thereafter, the Nepalese Customs authorities may allow clearance subject to fulfillment of provisions of the Treaty of Trade between India and Nepal, the Nepalese Customs Act, 1962, and any other law for the time being in force, and collection of Nepalese customs duties and such other levies/taxes as applicable.

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17 December 2008

Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of today's date, which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to the understanding reached between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India to permit rail traffic between the two countries to/from ICD Birgunj in tank wagons, to allow bilateral break-bulk cargo on flat wagons and to rationalize the procedures for customs examination and clearance, by amending the Rail Services Agreement between India and Nepal, signed on May 21, 2004, as under:

I. Replace the existing Article - 12.2 with the following:

Article-12.2 Rail Traffic between the two countries will comprise container traffic moving in flats/BOX wagons, break-bulk cargo in covered wagons and Liquid/Oils in tank wagons. The bilateral rail traffic for break-bulk cargo will, however, also be allowed on flat wagons, during day time only. Alcoholic Liquor/Beverages (including beer) and other concentrates, Perfumes, Cosmetics, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, and such other items as may be notified by Government of India, in consultation with Government of Nepal, shall not be loaded on flat wagons.

II. Replace the existing Article 19.1 with the following:

Article-19.1: Procedures for customs examination and clearance of containerized/break-bulk transit cargo loaded in covered wagons to and from Nepal shall be in accordance with the provisions laid down in Annexure-A and B of this Agreement.

III. Insert a new Article - 19.2 as follows:

Article-19.2: Procedures for customs examination and clearance of bilateral traffic from Birgunj to Stations on Indian Railways, and vice-versa, shall be in accordance with the provisions laid down in Annexure-D and E of this Agreement.

IV. Replace the existing Annexures A & B in respect of Article 19.1 by modified Annexures A & B and add new Annexures D & E in respect of Article 19.2. The modified Annexures A & B and new Annexures D & E are attached with this letter.

2. This letter and your Excellency's confirmation shall amend the Rail Services Agreement between India and Nepal, 2004 as stated above.
3. I shall be grateful if you could kindly confirm that the foregoing correctly sets out the understanding reached between our two Governments".

I confirm that the foregoing correctly sets out the understanding reached between our two Governments.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency Mr. Rakesh Sood
Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary
Embassy of India
Kathmandu, Nepal

(Purushottam Ojha)
Secretary
Government of Nepal

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