Appendices
Appendices

Appendix I

40 Point Demand

4 February, 1996

To,

Right Honourable Prime Minister
Prime Minister's Office,
Singha Darbar, Kathmandu

Sub: Memorandum

Sir,

It has been six years since the autocratic monarchical party less Panchayat system was ended by the 1990 People's Movement and a constitutional monarchical multiparty parliamentary system established. During this period state control has been exercised by a tripartite interim government, a single-party government of the Nepali Congress, a minority government of UML and a present Nepali Congress-RPP-Sadbhavana coalition. That, instead of making progress, the situation of the country and the people is going downhill is evident from the fact that Nepal has slid to being the second poorest country in the world; people living below the absolute poverty line has gone up to 71 per cent; the number of unemployed has reached more than 10 per cent while the number of people who are semi-employed or in disguised employment has crossed 60 per cent; the country is on the verge of bankruptcy due to rising foreign loans and deficit trade; economic and cultural encroachment within the country by foreign, and especially Indian, expansionists is increasing by the day; the gap between the rich and the poor and between towns and villages is growing wider. On the other hand, parliamentary parties that have formed the government by various means have shown that they are more interested in remaining in power with the blessings of foreign imperialist and expansionist masters than in the welfare of the country and the people. This is clear from their blindly adopting so-called privatisation and liberalisation to fulfil the interests of all imperialists and from the recent
'national consensus' reached in handing over the rights over Nepal's water resources to Indian expansionists. Since 6 April, 1992, the United People's Front has been involved in various struggles to fulfil relevant demands related to nationalism, democracy and livelihood, either by itself or with others. But rather than fulfil those demands, the governments formed at different times have violently suppressed the agitators and taken the lives of hundreds; the most recent example of this is the armed police operation in Rolpa a few months back. In this context, we would like to once again present to the current coalition government demands related to nationalism, democracy and livelihood, which have been raised in the past and many of which have become relevant in the present context.

Our demands

Concerning nationality

1. All discriminatory treaties, including the 1950 Nepal-India Treaty, should be abrogated.
2. The so-called Integrated Mahakali Treaty concluded on 29 January, 1996 should be repealed immediately, as it is designed to conceal the disastrous Tanakpur Treaty and allows Indian imperialist monopoly over Nepal's water resources.
3. The open border between Nepal and India should be regulated, controlled and systematised. All vehicles with Indian licence plates should be banned from Nepal.
4. The Gurkha/Gorkha Recruitment Centres should be closed. Nepali citizens should be provided dignified employment in the country.
5. Nepali workers should be given priority in different sectors. A 'work permit' system should be strictly implemented if foreign workers are required in the country.
6. The domination of foreign capital in Nepali industries, business and finance should be stopped.
7. An appropriate customs policy should be devised and implemented so that economic development helps the nation become self-reliant.
8. The invasion of imperialist and colonial culture should be banned. Vulgar Hindi films, videos and magazines should be immediately outlawed.
9. The invasion of colonial and imperial elements in the name of NGOs and INGOs should be stopped.

Concerning people's democracy

10. A new constitution should be drafted by representatives elected for the establishment of a people's democratic system.
11. All special privileges of the king and the royal family should be abolished.
12. The army, the police and the bureaucracy should be completely under people's control.
13. All repressive acts, including the Security Act, should be repealed.
14. Everyone arrested extra-judicially for political reasons or revenge in Rukum, Rolpa, Jajarkot, Gorkha, Kabhrc, Sindhupalchowk, Sindhuli, Dhanusa, Ramechhap, and so on, should be immediately released. All false cases should be immediately withdrawn.
15. The operation of armed police, repression and state-sponsored terror should be immediately stopped.
16. The whereabouts of citizens, who disappeared in police custody at different times, namely Dilip Chaudhary, Bhuwan Thapa Magar, Prabhakar Subedi and others, should be investigated and those responsible brought to justice. The families of victims should be duly compensated.
17. All those killed during the People's Movement should be declared martyrs. The families of the martyrs and those injured and deformed should be duly compensated, and the murderers brought to justice.
18. Nepal should be declared a secular nation.
19. Patriarchal exploitation and discrimination against women should be stopped. Daughters should be allowed access to paternal property.
20. All racial exploitation and suppression should be stopped. Where ethnic communities are in the majority, they should be allowed to form their own autonomous governments.
21. Discrimination against downtrodden and backward people should be stopped. The system of untouchability should be eliminated.
22. All languages and dialects should be given equal opportunities to prosper. The right to education in the mother tongue up to higher levels should be guaranteed.
23. The right to expression and freedom of press and publication should be guaranteed. The government mass media should be completely autonomous.
24. Academic and professional freedom of scholars, writers, artists and cultural workers should be guaranteed.
25. Regional discrimination between the hills and the Tarai should be eliminated. Backward areas should be given regional autonomy. Rural and urban areas should be treated at par.

26. Local bodies should be empowered and appropriately equipped.

Concerning livelihood

27. Land should belong to 'tenants'. Land under the control of the feudal system should be confiscated and distributed to the landless and the homeless.

28. The property of middlemen and comprador capitalists should be confiscated and nationalised. Capital lying unproductive should be invested to promote industrialisation.

29. Employment should be guaranteed for all. Until such time as employment can be arranged, an unemployment allowance should be provided.

30. A minimum wage for workers in industries, agriculture and so on should be fixed and strictly implemented.

31. The homeless should be rehabilitated. No one should be 'relocated until alternative infrastructure is guaranteed.

32. Poor farmers should be exempt from loan repayments. Loans taken by small farmers from the Agricultural Development Bank should be written off. Appropriate provisions should be made to provide loans for small farmers.

33. Fertiliser and seeds should be easily available and at a cheap rate. Farmers should be provided with appropriate prices and markets for their produce.

34. People in flood and drought-affected areas should be provided with appropriate relief materials.

35. Free and scientific health services and education should be available to all. The commercialisation of education should be stopped.

36. Inflation should be checked. Wages should be increased proportionate to inflation. Essential goods should be cheaply and easily available to everyone.

37. Drinking water, roads and electricity should be provided to all villagers.

38. Domestic and cottage industries should be protected and promoted.

39. Corruption, smuggling, black marketing, bribery, and the practices of middlemen and so on should be eliminated.

40. Orphans, the disabled, the elderly and children should be duly honoured and protected.
We would like to request the present coalition government to immediately initiate steps to fulfil these demands which are inextricably linked with the Nepali nation and the life of the people. If there are no positive indications towards this from the government by 17 February, 1996, we would like to inform you that we will be forced to adopt the path of armed struggle against the existing state power.

Thank you.

Dr Baburam Bhattarai
Chairman
Central Committee, United People's Front, Nepal

Appendix II

12-Point Understanding Reached Between the Seven Political Parties and Nepal Communist Party (Maoists)

22 November 2005

The struggle between absolute monarchy and democracy running for a long time in Nepal has now been reached in a very grave and new turn. It has become the need of today to establish peace by resolving the 10-year old armed conflict through a forward-looking political outlet. Therefore, it has become an inevitable need to implement the concept of full democracy through a forward-looking restructuring of the state to resolve the problems related to class, cast, gender, region and so on of all sectors including the political, economic, social and cultural, by bringing the autocratic monarchy to an end and establishing full democracy. We hereby disclose that in the existence of aforesaid context and reference in the country, the following understanding has been reached between the Seven Political Parties within the parliament and the CPN (Maoists) through holding talks in different manners.

The points reached in understanding

1. The democracy, peace, prosperity, social advancement and an independent, sovereign Nepal is the principal wish of all Nepali people in the country today. We are fully agreed that the autocratic monarchy is the main hurdle for this. We have a clear opinion that the peace, progress and prosperity in the country is not possible until and full democracy is established by bringing the absolute monarchy to an end. Therefore, an understanding has been reached to establish full democracy by bringing the autocratic monarchy to an end through creating a storm of nationwide democratic movement of all the forces against autocratic monarchy by focusing their assault against the autocratic monarchy from their respective positions.

2. The agitating Seven Political Parties are fully committed to the fact that the existing conflict in the country can be resolved and the sovereignty and the state powers can
completely be established in people only by establishing full democracy by
restoring the parliament through the force of agitation and forming an power full -
party Government by its decision, negotiating with the Maoists, and on the basis of
agreement, holding the election of constituent assembly. The CPN (Maoists) has
the view and commitment that the aforesaid goal can be achieved by holding a
national political conference of the agitating democratic forces, and through its
decision, forming an Interim Government and holding the election of constituent
assembly. On the issue of this procedural agenda, an understanding has been made
to continue dialogue and seek for a common agreement between the agitating
Seven Political Parties and the CPN (Maoists). It has been agreed that the force of
people's movement is the only alternative to achieve this goal.

3. The country, today, demands the establishment of a permanent peace along with a
positive resolution of the armed conflict. We are, therefore, firmly committed to
establish a permanent peace by bringing the existing armed conflict in the country
to an end through a forward-looking political outlet of the establishment of the full
democracy by ending the autocratic monarchy and holding an election of the
constituent assembly that would come on the basis of aforesaid procedure. The
CPN (Maoists) expresses its commitment to move forward in the new peaceful
political stream through this process. In this very context, an understanding has
been made to keep the Maoists armed force and the Royal Army under the United
Nations or a reliable international supervision during the process of the election of
constituent assembly after the end of the autocratic monarchy, to accomplish the
election in a free and fair manner and to accept the result of the election. We also
expect for the involvement of a reliable international community even in the
process of negotiation.

4. Making public its commitment, institutional in a clear manner, towards the
democratic norms and values like the competitive multiparty system of governance,
civil liberties, fundamental rights, human tights, principle of rule of law etc., the
CPN (Maoists) has expressed its commitment to move forward its activities
accordingly.
5. The CPN (Maoists) has expressed its commitment to create an environment to allow the people and the leaders and workers of the political parties, who are displaced during the course of armed conflict, to return and stay with dignity in their respective places, to return their homes, land and property that was seized in an unjust manner and to allow them to carry out the political activities without any hindrance.

6. Making a self-assessment and a self-criticism of the past mistakes and weaknesses, the CPN (Maoists) has expressed its commitment for not allowing the mistakes and weaknesses to be committed in future.

7. Making a self-assessment towards the mistakes and weaknesses committed while staying in the Government and parliament in the past, the seven political parties have expressed their commitment for not repeating such mistakes and weaknesses now onwards.

8. The commitment has been made to fully respect the norms and values of the human rights and to move forward on the basis of them, and to respect the press freedom in the context of moving the peace process ahead.

9. As the announcement of the election of municipality is pushed forward for an ill-motive of deluding the people and the international community and of giving continuity to the autocratic and illegitimate rule of the King, and the rumour of the election of the parliament are a crafty ploy, announcing to boycott it actively in our own respective way, the general public are appealed to make such elections a failure.

10. The people and their representative political parties are the real guardians of nationality. Therefore, we are firmly committed towards the protection of the independence, sovereignty and the geographical integrity and the national unity of the country. It is our common obligation to maintain friendly relations based on the principle of peaceful co-existence with all countries of the world and a good-neighbourhood relationship with neighbouring countries, especially with India and China. But we request all the patriotic peoples to remain cautious against the false
attempt of the King and the monarchists to create confusion in the patriotic people by projecting the illusory the fake ('Mandale') nationalism to prolong the autocratic and illegitimate rule of the King and to raise question mark over the patriotism of the political parties, and we appeal to the international powers and the communities to support the democratic movement against the autocratic monarchy in Nepal in every possible way.

11. We heartily invite the civil society, professional organizations, various wings of parties, people of all communities and regions, the press community, intellectuals all the Nepali people to make the Movement succeed by actively participating in the peaceful People's Movement launched on the basis of these understandings reached by keeping the democracy, peace, prosperity, forward-looking social transformation and the independence, sovereignty, and dignity of the country in centre.

12. Regarding the inappropriate conducts that took place among the parties in the past, a common commitment has been expressed to investigate the incidents raised objection and asked for the investigation by any party and take action over the guilty one if found and make informed publicly. An understanding has been made to resolve the problems if emerged among the parties now onwards through the dialogue by discussing in the concerned level or in the leadership level.

Appendix III

A Chronology of Key Events

1768: Gurkha ruler Prithvi Narayan Shah conquers Kathmandu and lays foundations for unified Kingdom.

1792: Nepalese expansion halted by defeat at hands of Chinese in Tibet.

1814-16: Anglo-Nepalese War culminates in treaty which establishes Nepal's current boundaries.

1846: Nepal falls under sway of hereditary chief ministers known as Ranas, who dominate the monarchy and cut off country from outside world.

1923: Treaty with Britain affirms Nepal's sovereignty.

1950: Anti-Rana forces based in India form alliance with monarch.


1953 (29th May): New Zealander Edmund Hillary and Nepal's Sherpa Tenzing Norgay become the first climbers to reach the summit of Mount Everest.


1955: King Tribhuwan dies, King Mahendra ascends throne

1959: Multi-party constitution adopted

1960: King Mahendra seizes control and suspends parliament, constitution and party politics after Nepali Congress Party (NCP) wins elections with B. P. Koirala as premier.

1962: New constitution provides for non-party system of councils known as "panchayat" under which king exercises sole power. First elections to Rastrya Panchayat held in 1963.

1972: King Mahendra dies, succeeded by Birendra

1980: Constitutional referendum follows agitation for reform. Small majority favours keeping existing panchayat system. King agrees to
allow direct elections to national assembly - but on a non-party basis.

1985: NCP begins civil disobedience campaign for restoration of multi-party system.

1986: New elections boycotted by NCP.

1989: Trade and transit dispute with India leads to border blockade by Delhi resulting in worsening economic situation.

1990: Pro-democracy agitation co-ordinated by NCP and leftist groups. Street protests suppressed by security forces resulting in deaths and mass arrests. King Birendra eventually bows to pressure and agrees to new democratic constitution.


1991 (5th February): Nepal’s accession to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)


1995: Radical leftist group, the Nepal Communist Party (Maoist), begins insurrection in rural areas aimed at abolishing monarch and establishing People’s Republic, sparking a conflict that would drag on for over a decade.

1996: ‘People’s War’ was declared by CPN (Maoist)

1997: Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba loses no-confidence vote, ushering in period of increased political instability, with frequent changes of prime minister.

2000: G.P. Koirala returns as prime minister, heading the ninth Government in 10 years.

2001 (1st June): Palace Massacre: King Birendra, Queen Aishwarya and other close relatives killed in shooting spree by drunken Crown Prince Dipendra, who then shoots himself.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001 (July)</td>
<td>Maoist rebels step up campaign of violence. Prime Minister G.P. Koirala quits over the violence; succeeded by Sher Bahadur Deuba.</td>
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<td>2001 (November)</td>
<td>Maoists end four-month old truce with Government, declare peace talks with Government failed. Launch coordinated attacks on army and police posts</td>
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<td>2001 (November)</td>
<td>State of emergency declared after more than 100 people are killed in four days of violence. King Gyanendra orders army to crush the Maoist rebels. Hundreds of people were killed in rebel and Government operations followed.</td>
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<td>2002 (May)</td>
<td>Parliament dissolved, fresh elections called amid political confrontation over extending the state of emergency. Sher Bahadur Deuba heads interim Government, renews emergency.</td>
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<td>2002 (October)</td>
<td>King Gyanendra dismisses Deuba and indefinitely puts off elections set for November. Lokendra Bahadur Chand appointed as PM.</td>
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<td>2003 (January)</td>
<td>Government declare ceasefire with Maoists.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003 (May-June)</td>
<td>Lokendra Bahadur Chand resigns as PM; king appoints his own nominee Surya Bahadur Thapa as new premier.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003 (August)</td>
<td>Maoists pull out of peace talks with Government and end seven-month truce. The following months see resurgence of violence and frequent clashes between students/activists and police.</td>
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<td>2004 (May)</td>
<td>Royalist Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa resigns following weeks of street protests by opposition groups.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004 (June)</td>
<td>King Gyanendra reappoints Sher Bahadur Deuba as prime minister with the task of holding elections.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005 (1st February)</td>
<td>King Gyanendra dismisses Prime Minister Deuba and his Government, declares a state of emergency and assumes direct power, citing the need to defeat Maoist rebels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005 (30th April)</td>
<td>King lifts the state of emergency amid international pressure.</td>
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<td>2005 (November)</td>
<td>Maoists and main opposition parties agree on a programme intended to restore democracy.</td>
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2006 (April): King Gyanendra agrees to reinstate parliament following weeks of violent strikes and protests against direct royal rule. G.P. Koirala is appointed as prime minister. Maoist rebels call a three-month ceasefire.

2006 (May): Parliament votes unanimously to curtail the king's political powers. The Government and Maoists begin peace talks, the first in nearly three years.

2006 (16th June): Maoists leader Prachanda and PM Koirala hold talks - the first such meeting between the two sides - and agree that the Maoists should be brought into an interim Government.

2006 (November): The Government and Maoists sign a peace accord, declaring a formal end to a 10-year rebel insurgency. Maoists join a transitional Government and their weapons will be placed under UN supervision.

2007 (January): Maoist leaders enter parliament under the terms of a temporary constitution. Violent ethnic protests erupt in the south-east; demonstrators demand autonomy for the region.

2007 (April): Former Maoist rebels join interim Government, a move that takes them into the political mainstream.

2007 (May): Elections for a constituent assembly pushed back to November. A US offer to resettle thousands of Bhutanese refugees in Nepal has raised hopes but has also sparked tension in the camps, says Human Rights Watch.

2007 (September): Three bombs hit Kathmandu in the first attack in the capital since the end of the Maoist insurgency. Maoists quit interim Government to press demand for monarchy to be scrapped. This forces the postponement of November's constituent assembly elections.

2007 (October): UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon urges Nepal's parties to sink their differences to save the peace process.

2007 (December): Parliament approves abolition of monarchy as part of peace deal with Maoists, who agree to re-join Government.

2008 (January): A series of bomb blasts kill and injure dozens in the southern Terai plains. Groups there have been demanding regional autonomy.

2008 (April): Former Maoist rebels win the largest bloc of seats in elections to the new constituent assembly, but fail to achieve an outright majority.

2008 (May): Nepal becomes a republic.
2008 (June): Maoist ministers resign from the cabinet in a row over who should be the next head of state.

2008 (July): Two months after the departure of King Gyanendra, Ram Baran Yadav becomes Nepal's first president.


2009 (May): Prime Minister Prachanda resigns, saying in a televised address that he is stepping down in response to an "unconstitutional and undemocratic" move by President Yadav to stop the elected Maoist Government from sacking the army chief. Three weeks after Prachanda's resignation, parliament elects veteran communist leader Madhav Kumar Nepal as the country's new prime minister.