



Agreements and Understandings

on

PEACE NEGOTIATION OF NEPAL



PUBLISHED BY

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

PEACE SECRETARIAT

SINGH DURBAR, KATHMANDU

NEPAL



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Preface

Conflict is an inevitable phenomenon in every society. If it is constructively transformed, it may open up new avenue for change and development. It is necessary to understand that conflict is inherent to any human society and occurs with its own dynamics. The conflict if managed positively can provide basis for human development and civilization and if it is left to grow in its own way, it can bring a great deal of pain. As already experienced, failure of the last two peace negotiations talks between the Government and the Maoists have resulted in further escalation of the violence-led damages with increasing intensity of mutually hurting stalemate, causing enormous physical and psychological pains due to loss of valuable human and material resources of the nation. With the kind of the socio-economic resource base and geo-political conditions as they are, Nepal cannot afford to go on with conflict and urgent action is needed to resolve it. And at the same time, it is also necessary to respond to the historical and structural causes of the conflict so that a durable peace can be attained.

In April, 2006, the SPA declared pro-democratic movement and after the 19-day long popular and historical uprising, the power to the people has been transferred on 24 April, 2006. With the reinstatement of the previously dissolved parliament, the country at the moment is in the midst of a massive political transformation that will include the implementation of the Twelve-Point Understanding, the Eight-Point Agreement, Twenty-five Point Agreement on Ceasefire Code of Conduct and Five-Point Letter to UN. These groundbreaking agreements will set the path toward the peaceful settlement of the decade long painful conflict.

In this regards, collection and publication of decisions, understandings and agreements between SPA, the Government and the CPN (Maoist) in English version will help to the international community to understand the unique ongoing Nepali peace process. I hope this publication, an initiative of the Peace Secretariat, will also help the researcher and scholars of the studies of conflict and development.

It would not have been possible for me to present this publication in this shape without the help of my colleagues, friends and well-wishers, who provided their unstinted cooperation. In the absence of the timely help put in by Ramesh K.Sharma, Joint Secretary of Peace Secretariat, the work would hardly have assumed its ultimate shape.

Hoping for long lasting peace and Sundar Shant Nepal.

Janak Raj Joshi

**Secretary
Peace Secretariat**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
Preface	
1. Twelve-Point understanding between the Parties	1
2. Second Understanding of SPA and CPN (Maoist)	6
3. Proclamation to the Nation from HM King Gyanendra	9
4. Proclamation of the House of Representatives,	10
5. Code of Conduct for Ceasefire agreed between Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoist)	16

6.	Formation of NMCC & Observer Team	21
7.	Decision of Interim Constitution Drafting Committee	24
8.	Press Statement of Eight-points Agreement of the Parties	26
9.	Agreement on the TOR of NMCC	29
10.	Press Release of expansion of ICDC	33
11.	Procedures of the NMCC	35
12.	Press Release of expansion of ICDC	41
13.	Dissolution of NMCC	42
14.	Extending time Limit of ICDC	44
15.	Local Peace Council and its Procedure, 2006	46
16.	Letter of Prime Minister to United Nations	53
17.	Letter of CPN (Maoist) to United Nations	55
18.	Press release of Summit I rounds of meetings	57
19.	Press release of Summit II rounds of meetings	58
20.	Decision of the High level Leaders of SPA and CPN (Maoist)	59
21.	Comprehensive Peace Accord between the GON And CPN (Maoists)	73
22.	Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies	96

Twelve-Point understanding reached between the Seven Political Parties and Nepal Communist Party (Maoists)

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 nation-wide 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 rights, 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-neighborhood relationship with neighboring 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.

22 November 2005

The Second Understanding Concluded Between the Seven Political Parties and the CPN (Maoists)

It is well known to all that the historic 12-point understanding for the democracy, peace, prosperity, progress and national independence has been reached between the seven political parties fighting for the end of absolute monarchy and establishment of full democracy and the CPN (Maoists) on 22 November 2005. There is no more doubt that the understanding has already been approved by the people since the so called election of

municipalities on 8 February 2006 sponsored by the dictatorial authority is completely failed as a result of the rapid wave of nationwide peoples movement that occurred after the 12-point understanding. Moreover, it has become clear by the extensive support expresses by the international community that this understanding is only the real foundation stone of the solution of the ongoing conflict in the nation. In this situation, we again express our firm commitment for the implementation of this understanding from all parties with a strong determination.

Here, we again recall that, "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 through establishing full democracy by restoring the parliament through the force of agitation and forming a powerful all-party government by its decision, negotiating with the Maoists, and on the basis of agreement, holding the election of constituent assembly. The CPN (Maoists) is of the view and commitment that the aforesaid goal may 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 matter 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 only the alternative to achieve this goal."

We call a cordial appeal to all the democratic political forces, civil society, professional groups ,public class organizations, the people from the suppressed castes and areas, media workers and all the common people to make the ongoing movement success by an active participation to establish full democracy with the sovereignty and the state power of the country completely in people through the election of a constituent assembly on the basis of the determined process.

Similarly, we also call a special appeal to the international community to extend strongly their support in this initiation of the political parties for restoring the peace in Nepal to establish full democracy in the country and with the end of the absolute monarchy and to resolve the armed conflict that is ongoing for the last ten years through a progressive political outlet.

.....
(Girija Prasad Koirala)	(Amrit Kumar Bohora)
Presedent	Acting General Secretary
Nepali Congress	CPN (UML)
.....
(Sher Bahadur Deuwa)	(Lila Mani Pokhrel)
Presedent	Acting Chairman

Nepali Congress (Democratic) Janamorcha Nepal

.....

(Narayan Man Bijukshe)

Chairman

Nepal Peasant and Worker's Party NepalSadbhawana Party

.....

(Nanda Kumar Prasai)

Chairman

United Leftist Front

.....

(Rejendra Mahato)

General Secretary

.....

Proclamation To The Nation From His Majesty King Gyanendra on 24 April 2006

Beloved Countrymen,

Convinced that the source of State power of the Kingdom of Nepal is Nepali people having and sovereignty and state power of Nepal is inherent in the people of Nepal and cognizant of the spirit of the ongoing people's movement as well as to resolve the ongoing violent conflict and other problems facing by the country according to the road map of the agitating Seven Party Alliance, we, through this Proclamation, reinstate the House of Representatives which was dissolved on 22 May 2002 on the advice of the then Prime Minister in accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990. We hereby, call upon the Seven Party Alliance to bear the responsibility of taking the country on the path to national unity and prosperity, while ensuring permanent peace and safeguarding multiparty democracy. We also summon the meeting of the reinstated House of Representatives at the Sansad Bhawan, Singha Durbar at 1 PM on Friday, 28 April 2006.

We believe that this House will contribute to the overall welfare of Nepal and the Nepalese people.

We extend our heartfelt condolences to all those who have lost their lives in the people's movement and wish the injured speedy recovery of their health and we express our confidence that the nation will forge ahead towards sustainable peace, progress, full democracy and national unity.

May Lord Pashupatinath bless us all!

Jaya Nepal!

Proclamation of the House of Representatives, 2006

Having paid high regard to the sacrifice, life offering and participation made by the Nepali people in the peaceful joint people's movements;

Bearing in mind that the Nepali people have expressed through the recent peaceful truth joint people's movement the eminent desire to establish the fact that source of sovereign power of the independent and sovereign Nepal is inherent in the people [expressed keen desire, through the peaceful joint people's movement some time back, to establish the truth] and people are the sole source of sovereignty and state powers;

Pledging to fulfill people's mandate given by the Nepali people through the peaceful joint people's movement to establish sustainable peace and inclusive statecraft along with democracy, and restructuring of state by framing a constitution through Constituent Assembly pursuant to the roadmap of the **Seven Political Parties** and the 12 points understanding between the seven political parties and the CPN (Maoist).

Having realized that the sovereign Nepali people have the greater responsibility for strengthening the country's national integrity, indivisibility and national unity;

Having realized that the Proclamation of the King on April 24, 2006, affirmed that the House of Representatives, which is reinstated by the force of the peoples' movement, has the sovereign power;" for the resolution of all the problems including the ongoing armed conflict in accordance with people' will expressed through the recent peoples' movement and the roadmap of seven party alliance, realizing that the people are the source of the state powers and the sovereignty and state power of Nepal is vested upon the people"

This House of Representatives hereby proclaims that it has sovereign powers for the exercise of all powers until the formulation of other constitutional arrangement, in order take responsibility to move ahead in the direction of full-fledged democracy and to abolish the autocratic monarchy having institutionalized the achievements of the present people's movement, while safeguarding the achievements of the 1990 people's movements 1990, and as the sovereign authority is exercised through this House of Representatives, further proclaims the following declaration :

1. Concerning Legislative

- 1.1 All the Powers regarding legislature of Nepal shall be exercised by the House of Representatives. The procedures for law making laws shall be as specified by the House of Representatives.
- 1.2 The House of Representatives shall, as per necessity, specify the procedures for moving to the path of Constituent Assembly.
- 1.3 Summoning of the session of the House of Representative's and its prorogation shall be as follows:-

- (a) The session shall be summoned by the Prime Minister and be prorogued by the speaker on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.
- (b) If, during the prorogation or recess of the House of Representatives, one fourth of its members existing for the time being, make a submission to the speaker that it is expedient to convene a session or meeting of the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall fix the date and time for such session or meeting with fifteen days.

1.4 The House of Representatives shall frame and enforce the Regulation of the House of Representatives.

2. Concerning Executive

2.1 All the executive powers of Nepal shall be vested on the Council of Ministers. "His Majesty's Government" shall be referred as "Government of Nepal" from now onwards.

2.2 Persons who are not the members of the House of Representatives can also be nominated in the Council of Ministers.

2.3 The Council of Ministers shall be responsible towards the House of Representatives. The Council of Ministers and the ministers shall collectively, and for the works of their ministries, individually be responsible towards the House of Representatives for the works of their respective Ministries. All the executive organs including the administration, army, and police shall be under the government that is responsible towards the House of Representatives.

2.4 The regulations of the allocation of business and transaction of business of the Government shall be adopted by the Council Of Ministers, and presented to the House of Representatives.

3. Concerning Army

3.1 The title "Royal Nepal Army" shall be changed to "Nepal Army".

3.2. The Existing provision regarding the National Security Council is hereby repealed. There shall be a National Security Council under the chairpersonship of the Prime Minister in order to control, use and mobilize the Nepalese Army.

3.3. Chief of the Army Staff of the Nepalese Army shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers.

3.4. The existing arrangement of Supreme Commander of the Army is hereby repealed.

- 3.5. The decision of the Council of Ministers on mobilizing the Nepalese Army shall be tabled to and endorsed by the special committee assigned by the House of Representatives within 30 days.
- 3.6. The organization of the Nepalese Army shall be inclusive and national in nature.

4. Concerning Rajparishad

The existing provision of Rajparishad has been repealed. Necessary business being performed by the Rajparishad shall be as provided by the House of Representatives.

5. Concerning Royal Palace

- 5.1. The power to make, amend and repeal laws regarding the succession to the throne shall be vested on the House of Representatives.
- 5.2. The expenditure and facilities of His Majesty shall be as decided by the House of Representatives.
- 5.3. The private property and income of His Majesty the King shall be taxable pursuant the law.
- 5.4. A question over the acts performed by His Majesty may be raised in the House of Representatives and in court.
- 5.5. Existing Royal Palace Service shall be made a part of the civil service.
- 5.6. The security arrangement for the Royal Palace shall be as made by the Council of Ministers.

6. The existing problem regarding citizenship in the country shall be promptly resolved.

7. The existing "national anthem" shall be changed by making alternative arrangement.

8. Nepal shall be a secular state.

9. Miscellaneous

- (a) All the state organs and bodies shall exercise their powers as having been conferred by being Loyal to House of Representatives and,

- (b) Specified officials holding public office shall take oath of office from the House of Representatives in the specified manner. Officials who refuse to take such oath of office shall be relieved of their posts.
- (c) The legal arrangements of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal-1990 and other prevailing laws, with this declaration, shall be void to the extent of inconsistency.
- (d) Any difficulty that may arise while implementing this declaration shall be removed by a decision of the House of Representatives.
- (e) There shall be a committee in the House of Representatives for the purpose of sub-clause (c) and (d) above.

The Code of Conduct for Ceasefire agreed between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoist) on 25 May 2006 at Gokarna

Preamble

Respecting the popular mandate expressed through the historic people's movement in favor of full democracy, progress and peace;

Remaining committed towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, and the basic principles and norms concerning international humanitarian law and human rights;

Expressing commitment to fully comply with the 12 points understanding reached between the seven political parties and the CPN (Maoists);

Expressing commitment towards democratic values and norms, including a competitive multi-party system of governance, civil liberties, fundamental rights, human rights, press freedom and the concept of the rule of law;

Guaranteeing the fundamental rights of the Nepali people to participate in the process of framing a constitution through participating in the election of constitution assembly without being influenced by any fear, threats, or violence; and

Placing in centre the democracy, peace, prosperity, and progressive social change, and the independence, sovereignty, and dignity of the country;

Code of Conduct as follow has been issued as per the desire of the Nepali people in order to transform the ceasefire between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists) into a permanent peace and resolve the problem peacefully through negotiations.

Ensuring a fearless civic life

1. Not to make any public statement or do any other activities which may provoke each other.
2. Both the parties shall not mobilize, demonstrate or use their armed forces in a manner that may spread fear amongst the people -in-general.
3. Not to attack or commit disruptive acts in each other's military or security units, not to carry out actions like laying down land mines or setting up ambushes, not to recruit new people in their respective armies and not to spy.
4. Extend mutual cooperation from both parties in order to maintain peace and order.
5. Regarding the issue of management of arms and armies, the discussion and understanding will be continued on the basis of mutual consent.

Creating an environment of trust among the people

6. Both the parties will not participate in public meetings, conference or any other political activities in combat dresses or in possession of arms.

7. Not to make any hindrance and give any mental and physical pressure from either side to the workers of political parties and members of social organizations or individuals to disseminate their opinion, to conduct meetings and assemblies, to conduct the act of extending organizations through movement around any part of the country.

On basic services to the people, the development and construction

8. No programs like general strike and transport strike shall be organized during the period of ceasefire. However, peaceful assemblies and processions may be organized.
9. To allow the essential services and facilities to the people to be operated without any restriction.
10. Not to create any hindrance in peacefully carrying out the regular development works and other works for the interest of the people.
11. No restriction imposed nor hindrance created transport food, medicines, development and construction materials and goods for daily consumption.

Operation of educational institutions, Hospitals and industrial enterprises

12. To create an environment for the smooth operation of schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, health centers and industrial enterprises from both the sides.

Support from media for the peace talks

13. To circulate information in favor of ceasefire, code of conduct, and while conducting to peace process and political dissemination use cultured and dignified language.
14. No one shall express one's statement through media in a manner of having adverse impact to the negotiations and the peace process.

Not to collect donation and financial support forcefully

15. Not to collect or mobilize donation or financial support, in cash or in kinds or services against one's will.

Release and rehabilitation

16. To withdraw the accusation, prosecution and cases induced against various individuals by both the parties and release the detainees gradually.
17. To disclose, as soon as possible, the whereabouts of the citizens who have been disappeared thereof.

18. To assist to the displaced persons to return to their respective houses and on the act of peaceful, comfortable and dignifiedly rehabilitation thereof.
19. To return the properties that are seized, locked up or prohibited to use during the conflict, of the leaders and the workers of political parties and public -in- general, to the concerned persons or families and to allow them to consume. To resolve the problems through the mutual agreement, this may arise while returning the properties

20. **Facilitating in the Negotiations**

No hurdle or of any obstruction shall be created in the movement and activities of individuals of both the parties involving in the negotiations.

Monitoring

21. Monitor of ceasefire by national and international monitoring teams shall be caused to be done on the basis of mutual agreement between both the parties.

Miscellaneous

22. If any dispute arises in the interpretation of this code of conduct, the problem shall be resolved through the agreement of both the parties.
23. Alternation or amendments in the code of conduct may be made through the agreement of both the parties in accordance with the spirit of the preamble.
24. This code of conduct shall commence immediate after its signature.
25. This code of conduct shall be made in public after its signature.

On behalf of the

CPN (Maoist)

Coordinator:

Krishna Bahadur Mahara

On behalf of

the Govt. ofNepal

Coordinator:

KrishnaPrasad Sitaula

Signature: Sd.
26 May 2006

Signature: Sd.
26 May 2006

Agreement Reached Between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists) at Kupondole

The following decision has been made in the second talk held between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists) on the 15 June 2006:-

1. Negotiations shall be organized between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists) in the participation of the top leaders of the seven political parties and the CPN-Maoist as soon as possible.
2. A National Monitoring Committee on Code of Conduct for Ceasefire shall be has formed as follow to monitor the implementation of the 12-points understanding reached between the Seven Political Parties and the CPN (Maoists) and the Code of Conduct for Ceasefire agreed on 26 May 2006:-

- | | | |
|----|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Coordinator | Prof. Dr. Birendra Mishra* |
| 2. | Member | Dr Arjun Karki |
| 3. | Member | Dr Om Gurung |
| 4. | Member | Prof. Kapil Shrestha |
| 5. | Member | Dr. K. B. Rokaya |
| 6. | Member | Keshav Bhattarai |
| 7. | Member | Krishna Pahadi |
| 8. | Member | Gauri Pradhan |

** Earlier the above mention committee was formed on june 15, 2007 under the coordinatorship of Dr. Deverndra Raj Pandey and Pursuant to an agreement concluded on june 26, 2006 Dr. Brirendra Misra was designated as coordinator*

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------------------------|
| 9. | Member | Chandi Raj Dhakal |
| 10. | Member | Charan Prasain |
| 11. | Member | Taranath Dahal |
| 12. | Member | Nilamber Acharya |
| 13. | Member | Padam Lal B. K. |
| 14. | Member | Prof. Dr. Bhupati Dhakal |

15.	Member	Malla K. Sunder
16.	Member	Dr. Mahesh Maskey
17.	Member	Madhav Banskota
18.	Member	Raman Shrestha
19.	Member	Dr. Ramman Shrestha
20.	Member	Wangchhe Sherpa
21.	Member	Bishnu Nisthuri
22.	Member	Bishnu Pukar Shrestha
23.	Member	Shanta Shrestha
24.	Member	Shyam Shrestha
25.	Member	Shiv Gaunle
26.	Member	Sushil Pyakurel
27.	Member	Engr. Saroj Devkota
28.	Member	Dr. Sudha Sharma
29.	Member	Subodh Pyakurel
30.	Member	Sushil Chandra Amatya

3. A request shall be made to the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Nepal to provide assistance in monitoring the issues related to human rights to the National Monitoring Committee constituted to monitor the Code of Conduct for Ceasefire, and to monitor the human rights.
4. The following eminent personalities shall be the observers in the negotiations to be held between the Government and the Maoists:-
 1. Laxman Prasad Aryal
 2. Devendra Raj Pandey
 3. Padma Ratna Tuladhar

4. Daman Nath Dhungana
5. Mathura Prasad Shrestha

On behalf of the CPN-Maoist **On behalf of the Government
of Nepal**

Coordinator: Krishna Bahadur Mahara Coordinator: Krishna Prasad Sitaula

Signature: Sd Signature: Sd

15 June 2006 15 June 2006

Agreement of the Third Round Negotiations between the Government of Nepal and CPN (Maoists) at the Prime Minister's Baluwatar

The following agreement has been reached between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists):

Ensuring the people's rights obtained by the people through the people's movement in 1990, the commitment expressed in 12 points understanding between the Seven Political Parties and the CPN (Maoists) and democratic rights achieved through the recently held historical peoples movement, the interim constitution drafting committee as follow has been formed to prepare a draft of the interim constitution as per the spirit of preamble of the Code of Conduct agreed between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists) on 26 May 2006:-

1. Coordinator Mr. Laxman Prasad Aryal
2. Member Mr. Harihar Dahal
3. Member Mr. Sindhu Nath Pyakurel
4. Member Mr. Sambhu Thapa
5. Member Mr. Mahadev Yadav
6. Member Mr. Khimlal Devkota

The committee shall prepare and present a draft to the Government- Maoist Negotiating Team within 15 days and the Negotiating team shall submit the draft to the Government -Maoists high level negotiation as per the direction of the negotiation.

On behalf of the CPN-Maoist **On behalf of the Government
of Nepal**

Coordinator: Krishna Bahadur Mahara Coordinator: Krishna Prasad Sitaula

Signature: Sd Signature: Sd

16 June 2006 16 June 2006

Eight-Point Agreement of the Top leaders

(Press Statement)

Meeting of the top leaders of Seven Political Parties and CPN (Maoists) has been held in the Prime Minister's residence at Baluwatar today, on 16 June 2006 on the auspicious organization of the Government - Maoists Negotiating Team. The points reached in agreement in the meeting are as follow:-

1. To implement effectively and honestly the 12-points understanding reached between the Seven Political Parties and the CPN (Maoists) on November 22, 2005 and the 25-points Code of Conduct on Ceasefire reached in agreement between the Government of Nepal and CPN (Maoists) and made public by the Government -Maoist Negotiating team on 26 May 2006.
2. To express the commitment to democratic norms and values including competitive multi-party governance system, civic liberties, fundamental rights, human rights, press freedom, and the concept of rule of law, and carry out each other's activities accordingly in a peaceful manner.
3. To request the United Nations to assist in the management of the armies and arms of both the parties and to monitor them for a free and fair election of the Constituent Assembly.
4. To frame an interim constitution to form an interim government accordingly; announce the date of the election for constituent assembly to dissolve the House of Representatives by making another alternative arrangement through consensus and to dissolve the People's Governments formed by the CPN (Maoists). by ensuring the democratic rights achieved through the Peoples Movement in 1990 and the recent historic People's Movement, and by making base to the commitment expressed in the 12-points understanding and the spirit of the preamble of the Code of Conduct on Ceasefire;
5. To decide on the matters of national interests having long-term effects on the basis of consensus.

6. To guarantee the fundamental right of Nepali people to participate in the constitution making process without any fear, influence, threat and violence in the election of constituent assembly. To make a provision for international observation and monitoring during the elections as per the need.
7. To make a forward-looking restructuring of the state so as to resolve the class-based, racial, regional and gender-based problems through the election of constituent assembly. To transform the ceasefire held between the Government of Nepal and CPN(Maoists) into a permanent peace by keeping in the centre the democracy, peace, prosperity, progress and the independence, sovereignty and dignity of the country, and to express commitment to resolve the problem through negotiations.
8. The government-Maoist negotiating teams have been directed to accomplish all the tasks related to the above-mentioned points without any delay.

On behalf of CPN (Maoists)

Prachanda
Chairman
CPN (Maoists)

On behalf of the Seven Political Parties

Shree Girija Prasad Koirala
Prime Minister and President,
Nepali Congress

Shree Madhav Kumar Nepal
General Secretary,
CPN (UML)

Shree Sher Bahadur Deuba
President,
Nepali Congress (Democratic)

Shree Amik Sherchan
Deputy Prime Minister and Chairperson,
Janamorcha Nepal

Shree Narayan Man Bijhuckchhe
President,
Nepal Majdur Kisan Party

16 Jun 2006

Shree Bharat Bimal Yadav
Vice President,
Nepal Sadbhavana Party (Anandidevi)

Shree Prabhu Narayan Chaudary
Minister and Chairperson
Bammorcha, Nepal.

Terms of Reference and Power of the National Monitoring Committee on Code of Conduct for Ceasefire

The Government of Nepal and the Nepal Communist Party (CPN, Maoists) have reached an agreement to establish the following terms of reference and the power of the National Monitoring Committee which was constituted by an agreement between the Government of Nepal and the CPN(Maoists) on 15 June 2006:-

1. To investigate and monitor whether the issues referred to in the 25 points Code of Conduct prepared under the agreement reached between the Government negotiating team and Maoists Negotiating Team on 26 May 2006 are implemented or not as per the international norms, and recommend the suggestions and ask both the parties to implement them.
2. To monitor any kind of expression and activities made from anywhere that may cause adverse impact to the peace process, and recommend the suggestions and cause them to be implemented.
3. While monitoring according to the point No. 1 and 2, to make the basis to the spirit of the 12 points understanding between the Seven Political parties and the CPN (Maoists) reached on 22 November 2005 and the 8 Points agreement between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists) reached on 16 June 2006, and also to the agreements that may be reached in future.
4. To investigate and inquire immediately and try to resolve the problem through the mutual agreement if the code of conduct is found to be violated from any side or any notice or information is received through any source in the course of monitoring the ceasefire and its code of conduct.
5. While conducting investigation and inquiry to move without any obstruction to and from any spot or place where the incident has taken place, to conduct field inspection of the respective spot, to make an inquiry and collect the evidence. For this purpose, both the parties shall ensure the security to the monitoring team.
6. The negotiating team of the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists) negotiating team shall form a joint committee to discuss over and to cause to be implemented the report of the National Monitoring Committee.
7. To present a report about resolution or suggestion on the basis of investigation, inquiry and agreement to the joint committee having the representatives of the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists). To submit the recommendation and the report of the monitoring

committee to the coordinators of both the negotiating teams through the coordinator of the committee until such a joint committee is formed. To publicize the periodic and other reports about the monitoring through the media as per the need.

8. The members in the committee that would be formed to receive and implement the report of the monitoring committee shall be as determined by the agreement between both the parties. The joint committee may discuss over and reach in agreement on the issue of implementation of the reports received from the National Monitoring Committee. Both the parties in the joint committee shall cause negotiation to be implemented the suggestions from their respective sides.
9. The National Monitoring Committee may form the sub-committees and local monitoring teams as per necessity.
10. The National Monitoring Committee - It may determine its own working procedure. The working procedure shall be approved by both the negotiating teams.
11. The Government of Nepal shall provide the necessary office, administrative, economic and other means and resources to the National Monitoring Committee.
12. To take help from all concerned sides including the local bodies of all political parties, human right activists and civil society in the work of monitoring.
13. To take assistance of the UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights in Nepal in monitoring the human right related issues.
14. The National Monitoring Committee shall remain in office till the date of the introduction of the constitution that would be made after the election of the Constitution Assembly.
15. The Central Office of the National Monitoring Committee shall be in Kathmandu and other offices as per necessary may be established within Nepal.
16. The activities performed by the National Monitoring Committee shall be kept secured in the form of record.
17. The alteration and amendments in the terms of reference and power of the committee shall be made as per necessity by the agreement of both the parties.

On behalf of CPN (Maoists)

Coordinator:

Krishna Bahadur Mahara

On behalf of Government of Nepal

Coordinator:

Krishna Prasad Sitaula

Signature: Sd.

26 June 2006

Signature: Sd.

26 June 2006

Press Release of the Expansion of the Interim Constitution Draft Committee

According to the decision of the meeting of the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) held today, on 15 July 2006, the following members are included as the additional members of the Interim Constitution Drafting Committee.

- | | | |
|----|------------------|--------|
| 1. | Mr. Agni Kharel | Member |
| 2. | Ms. Puspa Bhusal | Member |

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--------|
| 3. | Ms. Sushila Karki | Member |
| 4. | Ms. Chhatra Kumari Gurung | Member |
| 5. | Ms. Shanta Rai | Member |
| 6. | Mr. Sunil Prajapati | Member |
| 7. | Mr. Parshuram Jha | Member |
| 8. | Mr. Chandeshwar Shrestha | Member |
| 9. | Mr. Kumar Yonjan Tamang | Member |

The tenure of the Drafting Committee is recognized as 25 days to be effective from the date of commencement of functions 2063-3-31 (July 15, 2006) by extending 10 days. An agreement to make representation of a Dalit Advocate in the committee also has been made. Similarly, an agreement to arrange the forth coming meeting of the top leaders of Seven Parties and CPN (Maoist) on 21 July 2006 has been made. There, in the process of talk, was also the presence of the observers of the Negotiation.

**On behalf of the
CPN (Maoist)
Negotiating Team
Name: Krishna Bahadu**

**Signature:
15 July 2006**

**On behalf of the
Government of Nepal
Negotiating Team
Name: Krishna Prasad Mahara**

**Signature:
15 July 2006**

Sitaula

Procedures of the National Monitoring Committee on Code of Conduct for Ceasefire, 2006

1. **Name:** These procedures shall be referred to as the of the National Monitoring Committee on Code of Conduct for Ceasefire, 2006
2. **Date of Commencement:** These procedures shall come into force on the date of its approval by the negotiating after these are adopted by the meeting of the Committee.
3. **Definition**
 - (a) "Committee" means the National Monitoring Committee on Code of Conduct for Ceasefire.
 - (b) "Negotiating Team" means the negotiating teams of the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists).
 - (c) "Coordinator" means the Coordinator of the committee.
 - (d) "Member" means the member of the committee.
 - (e) "Code of Conduct" means the 25 points Code of Conduct for Ceasefire framed after an agreement between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists) on 26 May 2006.
 - (f) "Procedures" means the procedures of National Monitoring Committee on Code of Conduct for Ceasefire, 2006.
 - (g) "Office" means the Central office or the other offices also of the committee.
 - (h) "Joint Committee" means the joint committee to be formed by the negotiating teams.
 - (i) "Sub-Committee" means the sub-committee formed by the committee as per the necessity.
 - (j) "Contact agency, cooperation and monitoring team" means the contact agency, cooperation and monitoring team formed or developed by the committee for any specific incident, issue or area as per the need.
 - (k) "Peace Process" means all the activities to be carried according to the principles of international peace process for the peaceful transformation of the violent insurgency in Nepal started from 1995 and the existing conflicts in the Nepalese society according to the dialogue, understandings, consensus and agreements reached between Government of Nepal, the Seven Political Parties and the CPN (Maoists) who had participated in the People's Movement - 2006.
4. **Jurisdiction:** The jurisdiction of the committee shall be according to the 17 points terms of reference and power as specified negotiating teams on 26 June 2006
5. **Meeting of the Committee:**
 - (a) The coordinator shall call the meeting of the committee.
 - (b) The meeting of the committee shall be generally be held twice a month.

- (c) The meeting shall be chaired by the coordinator or by a member assigned by him in his absence. If no one is assigned, the meeting shall be chaired by persons/from among the members according to the alphabetical order.
- (d) The quorum of the meeting shall be considered to have been constituted in case more than 50 percent of the members are present in the meeting. In the meeting called for second time because of want of a quorum, the presented number of the members will be considered as the required quorum.

6. Decision of the meeting:

- (a) While taking a decision by the committee, it shall be taken through consensus, as far as possible.
- (b) It shall be the responsibility of the Coordinator to authenticate and send the decision of the meeting to the concerned agency.

7. Office: The Central Office of the committee shall be located within forward the Kathmandu valley. The offices may be established even in other parts of the country as per the need.

8. Sub Committee: The committee may in order to carry out its work in an efficient manner form issue wise, area wise and other subcommittees and fix the responsibility.

9. Contact agency, cooperation and Monitoring team: The contact agency, cooperation and monitoring teams may be formed and deploy for any incident, issue or area.

10. Responsibility of the Coordinator

- (a) To coordinate the necessary works and activities and give directions by taking up the leadership of the committee,
- (b) To represent or cause to be represented the committee,
- (c) To operate or cause to be making operated the office,
- (d) To assign responsibility to the member if cooperation from any member is required in course of conducting the work of the committee,
- (e) To prepare the agenda for issues for discussion in the meeting of the committee,
- (f) To implement or cause to be implemented the decisions of the committee.

11. Basic responsibilities to be abided by the members of the committee

- (a) To be neutral and independent,
- (b) To be conscious and committed towards the Code of Conduct and jurisdiction,
- (c) To be effortful for promoting the mutual trust and respect between the concerned parties in order to make the peace process efficient and dynamic,

- (d) To accomplish the assigned responsibilities,
- (e) Not to give expression or participate in the activities that may cause an adverse effect on the peace process,
- (f) To hold up the confidentiality and companionship in course of the activities of the Committee,
- (g) To follow the 17-point terms of reference and power while performing the activities and expressing statements in the capacity of a member of the committee provided that it shall not be deemed to be restricted by this clause, while being active or express statements on the basis of the profession or the belief.

12. Collection of facts and information: The committee shall collect the facts and information through the following medium:-

- (a) To collect the facts and information from the public - in - general,
- (b) To assign the contact agency, cooperation and monitoring team for the collection of the facts and information of the incident,
- (c) To collect the facts and information through different media,
- (d) To collect the facts and information through the medium of the office,
- (e) To collect the facts and information through the medium of the committee members,
- (f) To collect the facts and information from different organizations and the civil society,
- (g) To carry out the investigation and monitoring of a particular incident, if the demand for investigation and monitoring is made by the concerned parties,

13. Report

- (a) The committee shall prepare a report by studying investigating and analyzing the facts and information received by the committee from different sources in an independent, impartial and objective manner,
- (b) The report, according to the clause (a), shall be submitted to the negotiations teams or the joint committee along with recommendations,
- (c) Normally, the report shall be made public,
- (d) The committee shall remain active to implement the report,
- (e) The regular monitoring report shall be presented to the concerned agency fortnightly.

14. Financial management and operation

The arrangement of necessary financial resources for the committee shall be as provided by the Government of Nepal.

15. Staff Provision

The provision of the required staff for the committee shall be as provided by the Government of Nepal.

16. Stamp and letter pad of the committee

The samples of the stamp and letter pad of the committee are included in the annex-1

17. Amendment

The committee may by a decision, may make the necessary amendments if any amendment in these procedures is required to be made. The amendments shall be effective only after the ratification by the negotiating teams.

Press Release of the Expansion of the Interim Constitution Draft Committee

According to the decision of the meeting held today, on 30 July 2006, between the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists) Mr. Min Bahadur Bishwakarma of Dharan, Sunsari is included as an additional member for the Interim Constitution Drafting Committee. Further, the tenure of the Drafting Committee is extended to present a draft of Interim Constitution to the Negotiating Teams by their Committee on 24th Shrawan (August 9, 2006).

**On behalf of the
CPN (Maoist)
Negotiating Team**

Name: Krishna Bahadu

Signature:

**On behalf of the
Government of Nepal
Negotiating Team**

Name: Krishna Prasad Mahara

Signature:

Sitaula

Dissolution of NMCC

The meeting between the Negotiating Team, constituted by the Government of Nepal, and Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) held today on 2063/08/14 [30 November, 2006] at the Peace Secretariat has made the following decision in the attendance of following persons:

Attendance

Nepal Communist Party Maoist

Negotiating Team

Sd. 1. Mr. Krishna Bahadur Mahara,

Coordinator

Sd. 2. Mr. Dinanath Sharma,

Member

Sd. 3. Mr. Dev Gurung,

Member

Government of Nepal

Negotiating Team

Sd. 1. Mr. Krishna Prasad Sitaula,

Coordinator

Sd. 2. Mr. Pradip Gyawali,

Member

Sd. 3. Mr. Ramesh Lekhak,

Member

Decision:

We highly appreciate the key role played by the 'National Monitoring Committee on Code of Conduct for Ceasefire' constituted to monitor the ceasefire code of conduct signed between the Government of Nepal and the Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) on 2063/02/12 [May 26, 2006] through its tasks in course of managing conflict and establishing sustainable peace in the country. With a joint effort of all, the country has now entered into a new phase of peaceful democratic collaboration and the end of armed conflict. In order to ensure, in a changed context, a full compliance of consensus relating to peace agreement and management of arms and armies, it is necessary to expedite the monitoring activities with novel process

and height. Thanking all the officials and members of the Committee with a belief that a continuous support, both in institutional and personal capacities, will be achieved in future from all the honourable persons involved in such a campaign of monitoring and establishing sustainable peace in the country through the ceasefire code of conduct monitoring process, the decision of dissolving the 'National Monitoring Committee on Code of Conduct for Ceasefire' with effect from this day is hereby made.

sd.

sd.

Extending a time-limit of the Interim Constitution Draft Committee

The meeting between the Negotiating Team, constituted by the Government of Nepal, and Nepal Communist Party (Maoist), held today on 2063/05/09 [August 25, 2006 A.D.] in the meeting room of the Peace Secretariat, has made the following decision in the attendance as follows:

Attendance

Nepal Communist Party Maoist

Negotiating Team

Sd 1. Mr. Krishna Bahadur Mahara,
Coordinator

Sd. 2. Mr. Dinanath Sharma,
Member

Sd. 3. Mr. Dev Gurung,
Member

Government of Nepal

Negotiating Team

Sd. 1. Mr. Krishna Prasad Sitaula,
Coordinator

Sd. 2. Mr. Pradip Gyawali,
Member

Sd. 3. Mr. Ramesh Lekhak,
Member

Proposal

1. With respect to extending a time-limit of the Interim Constitution Draft Committee and receiving the draft report.

Decision

1. As the date, 2063/04/24 [July 9, 2006 A.D.], was designated for the Interim Constitution Draft Committee to submit the draft report of Interim Constitution and an additional period of few days was required for giving the final shape to the draft report, the decision of receiving the said Interim Constitution Draft Report is hereby made today by extending the time-limit of the Committee for up to this date, 2063/05/09 [August 25, 2006 A.D.].

sd.

sd.

sd.

sd.

Local Peace Council and its Procedure-2006

Whereas, the epoch-making peoples' movement 2006 and the Proclamation of the House of Representatives adopted on May 18, 2006 have reinstated the fact that the source of the entire state is the Nepali people and the sovereignty and state powers of Nepal is inherent only in Nepali people;

Whereas, it is expedient to strengthen the peace process to establish a sustainable peace in the country by bringing into practice the spirit and ideals of the 12-points Agreement concluded between the political parties and the CPN (Maoists) in the past and the subsequent 25-points Ceasefire Code of Conduct on May 26, 2006, and also 8 points Agreement;

Whereas, it is necessary to create a full democratic environment at the local level through the participation of all sides, the following "Local Peace Council and its Procedure-2006" has been brought into effect.

1. Name, Definition and Commencement

- 1.1 “Local Peace Council” means the peace councils formed at district level, and includes also the peace councils formed at the local levels as per the need to uphold peace.
- 1.2 These procedures are referred as “Local Peace Council and its Procedure-2006”.
- 1.3 The Local Peace Council shall be referred as “Council” in short.
- 1.4 These Procedures shall come into effect, at once.

2. Objective

- 2.1 To institutionalize the peace process from the very local level.
- 2.2 To reinstate a sustainable peace by ensuring mutual understanding and reconciliation among the victims of the conflict.
- 2.3 To encourage to provide relief to the displaced persons by conflict; to return their properties; to rehabilitate them; and to make the devastated infrastructures reconstructed by reinstating a sustainable peace in participation of all sides.
- 2.4 To provide institutional contribution for the peaceful transformation of the ongoing conflict in the country.
- 2.5 To build up the public opinion to constitute a peaceful democratic political environment.

3. Formation of the Council

- 3.1 A district level Peace Council shall be formed in districts.
- 3.2 The Council shall be formed at the initiatives of the district level all-party mechanism.
- 3.3 The Local Peace Council shall be inclusive in nature with the representation of Seven Political Parties that are in Government, other parties having representation in the parliament, women, professional organizations, civil society, social organization, indigenous and ethnic groups, disabled persons, Dalits, Madeshi and the victims of the conflict as well. Moreover, representatives of the CPN (Maoists) shall also be included on the basis of consensus.
- 3.4 The local administration shall provide the necessary support in the work and activities of the council.
- 3.5 The Council shall consist 15 to 21 members, including a Coordinator.
- 3.6 The Council members shall select one coordinator from among themselves.
- 3.7 Parties may send another representative in case the designated representative is unable to be present.

4. Functions, Duties and Powers of the Council

- 4.1 To develop culture of peace by creating an environment of understanding and reconciliation in society.

- 4.2 To settle the disputes including the political, social and cultural disputes raised at the local level through the policy of peaceful coexistence and reconciliation.
- 4.3 To provide the necessary support to get a success in the work of peace negotiations, election for constituent assembly and reconstruction.
- 4.4 To attempt not to spread any dispute around in one's own area.
- 4.5 To launch publicity campaign to create public opinion in favor of peace and democracy.
- 4.6 To assist in creating an environment that allows unrestricted enjoyment of human rights and fundamental rights.
- 4.7 To take necessary initiatives to rehabilitate the victims of the conflict and the displaced persons by the conflict to their own places and to return their seized properties.
- 4.8 To monitor implementation aspects of the 25-points Code of Conduct for Ceasefire reached between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists) at local level. To make resolution at the local level of the problems those are seen during the monitoring. To bring the problems of grave nature to the knowledge of the Peace Committee seen in the course of monitoring.

5. Working Process:

- 5.1 The councils, while performing the assigned duties to them, shall act considering various aspect such as co-existence, good-faith, understanding and emotional integrity of society in mind as their ideals.
- 5.2 The councils shall adopt the measures like all party and participatory discussions and dialogue as their working procedures.

6. Procedure of the meeting

- 6.1 The meeting of the Council shall generally, be held once in every fifteen days provided that, it may hold more times as per the need.
- 6.2 The coordinator of the council shall call the meeting of the council.
- 6.3 The decisions of the meeting of the council shall be authenticated by the coordinator.

7. Communicating the information

- 7.1 The Council shall inform its decisions to concerned parties, peace council and the Peace Secretariat. Moreover, it shall also communicate such information to the local administration as per the need.
- 7.2 If any grave incident of violation of the code of conduct is found the council shall immediately inform to the Peace Committee through the Peace Secretariat. Moreover, such information shall also be sent to the National Monitoring Committee on Code of Conduct for Ceasefire through the Peace Secretariat.

8. Office Management

- 8.1 To run the office of the Council, one non-gazetted first class staff to the office secretary and one peon shall be provided by the local administration.
- 8.2 The staff assigned on deputation in the office of the council shall be provided fifty percent amount of their basic salary as allowance. Such expenses shall be allocated by the Peace Secretariat having managed in budget provision.
- 8.3 The Peace Secretariat shall sanction Rs.5, 000 in one installment in every month to each council for stationary and miscellaneous cost for running the office.
- 8.4 The local administration shall set up the office of the Council in the premises of the District Development Committee or the other government offices or the public building.

9. **Role of the Local Administration**

- 9.1 The local administration shall provide necessary coordination and support in formation, and promotion of the Council and implementation of the decisions taken by it.
- 9.2 The local administration shall not make any interference in the works and activities of the Council.

10 **Relation with the Peace Committee**

The Peace Committee may issue directions to the Council on the matters that are considered to be necessary. The Council shall implement such directions of the Committee.

11. **Relation with the National Monitoring Committee on Code of Conduct for Ceasefire**

- 11.1 The Council and the National Monitoring Committee on Code of Conduct for Ceasefire shall assist each other in their respective works. The Council, in this process, shall work coordinating with the Committee.
- 11.2 The Council and the National Monitoring Committee shall assist each other by exchanging the necessary information.

12 **Autonomy of the Council**

- 12.1 The Council shall be free to perform its business within its terms of reference.
- 12.2 The Peace Secretariat shall work as its liaison agency.

13. Dissolution

The Government of Nepal may in the recommendation of the Peace Committee, dissolve any council.

14. Miscellaneous

The Secretariat may, to enhance the working capacity and effectiveness of council, if necessary, launch the capacity building programs of the council in the support of the donor agencies, also.



The Prime Minister

Kathmandu
Nepal
August 9, 2006

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to my letter dated July 2, 2006 requesting the cooperation of the United Nations in the ongoing peace process in Nepal. In this context, I am happy to acquaint you that United Nations team, which left Kathmandu a week ago, held extensive yet fruitful consultations with all concerned stakeholders of peace process here in Nepal. The UN team, as I understand, is likely to submit its report to you on Nepal.

In the mean time, Excellency, I wish to inform you that further to the Eight-Point Understanding between the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (CPN-M) of June 16, 2006 and the commitment expressed by the Government of Nepal (GON) to the Agreement, the GON and the CPN-M hereby request the United Nations to provide its assistance as follows with a view to creating a free and fair atmosphere for the election of a Constituent Assembly and the entire peace process:

1. Continue its human rights monitoring through the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Nepal (OHCHR, Nepal)
2. Assist the monitoring of the Code of Conduct during the Ceasefire.
3. On the basis of the agreement to seek UN assistance in the "the management of arms and armed personnel of both the sides", deploy qualified civilian personnel to monitor and verify the confinement of CPN-M combatants and their weapons within designated cantonment areas. Later the modalities for all arrangements, including of arms and ammunitions, will be worked out among the parties and the UN.
4. Monitor the Nepal Army to ensure that it remains in its barracks and its weapons are not used for or against any side. The modalities will be worked out among the parties and the UN.
5. Provide election observation for the election of the Constituent Assembly in consultation with the parties.

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

Excellency Kofi A. Annan
Secretary General,
United Nations, NY
United States of America

(G.P.Koirala)

**Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
Central Committee**

August 9, 2006

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to my letter dated July 24, 2006 requesting the cooperation of the United Nations in the ongoing peace process in Nepal. In this context, I am happy to acquaint you that United Nations team, which left Kathmandu a week ago, held extensive yet fruitful consultations with all concerned stakeholders of peace process here in Nepal. the UN team, as I understand, is likely to submit its report to you on Nepal.

In the mean time, Excellency, I wish to inform you that further to the Eight-Point Understanding between the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (CPN-M) of June 16, 2006 and the commitment expressed by the Government of Nepal (GON) to the Agreement, the GON and the CPN-M hereby request the United Nations to provide its assistance as follows with a view to creating a free and fair atmosphere for the election of a constituent assembly and the entire peace process:

- 1 Continue its human rights monitoring through the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Nepal (OHCHR, Nepal)
- 2 Assist the monitoring of the Code of Conduct during the Ceasefire.
- 3 On the basis of the agreement to seek UN assistance in the "the management of arms and armed personnel of both the sides", deploy qualified civilian personnel to monitor and verify the confinement of CPN-M combatants and their weapons within designated cantonment areas. Later the modalities for all arrangements, including of arms and ammunitions, will be worked out among the parties and the UN.
- 4 Monitor the Nepal Army to ensure that it remains in its barracks and its weapons are not used for or against any side. The modalities will be worked out among the parties and the UN.
- 5 Provide election observation for the election of the Constituent Assembly in consultation with the parties.

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

Excellency Kofi A. Annan
Secretary General,
United Nations, NY
United States of America

(Prachanda)
Chairman,
Central Committee
CPN (Maoist)

Press Release of Summit Meetings

A meeting of the top leaders of the Seven Political Parties and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) was held today, on 10 October 2006 at the residence of the Prime Minister in Baluwater. The points of consensus of the meeting are as follows:

1. To give responsibility to the Government–Maoist Negotiating Teams to accomplish the assignment of preparing the points of consensus by discussing the questions arising under the arms management, fundamental political issues and the Interim Constitution. The team shall have to present said consensus in the meeting of the top leaders of the eight parties to be held on 12 October at 2.00 p.m.
2. To constitute the Election Commission by the end of the month of Ashoj (17 October) of this year by the Government and to advise the Commission to make preparation to accomplish the election of the Constituent Assembly within the month of Baisakh/Jestha of 2064 B.S. (June, 2007) .To fix the date of the election of the Constituent Assembly after Constitution of the Interim Government.

Sd/xxx

Sd/xxx

**Krishna Bahadur Mahara
Coordinator
CPN (Maoists), Negotiating Team**

**Krishna Prasad Sitaula
Coordinator
Government of Nepal,
Negotiating Team**

10 October 2006

Press Release of Summit Meetings

A Meeting of the top leaders of the Seven Political Parties and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) was held today, on 12 October 2006, at the residence of Prime Minister in Baluwatar. Since the discussion is amicably moving forward in a positive direction and since it is realized by all parties that it would take some additional time to reach in an agreement, it is decided to hold the next meeting on 14 October at 2.00 pm.

Sd/xxx

**Krishna Bahadur Mahara
Coordinator
CPN (Maoist), Negotiating Team**

Sd/xxx

**Krishna Prasad Sitaula
Coordinator
Government of Nepal,**

Negotiating Team

Decisions of the Meeting of the High Level Leaders of the Seven Political Parties and Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

Respecting people's mandate for democracy, peace and progress expressed by Nepali people through the historic people's movement and struggles launched from time to time since 1951,

Reaffirming commitments to the 12-points understandings, 8-points agreement, and 25-points code of conduct concluded between the Seven Political Parties and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)(CPN Maoist) along with all other agreements, understandings, code of conducts and letter sent to the United Nations stating similar opinion by the Government of Nepal and CPN (Maoist),

Pledging for progressive restructuring of the state by resolving existing problems related with class, ethnicity, region and gender,

Reiterating commitments to competitive multiparty democratic governance, civil liberties, fundamental rights, human rights, complete press freedom, concept of rule of law and also all other norms and values of democratic system,

Guaranteeing the fundamental rights of the Nepali people to participate in the Constituent Assembly election in fear free environment,

Today, on this 8th day of November 2006 (corresponding to Kartik 22, 2063 B.S.), the following decisions have been taken in the meeting of the high level leaders of the Seven Political Parties and CPN (Maoist) in order to implement the commitments of both the parties to complete the election of Constituent Assembly by June 14, 2007 in free and fair manner having placed the democracy, peace, prosperity, progressive social and economic change, independence, integrity, sovereignty and prestige of the country in the centre point.

I. On implementation of the previous agreements

1. All the agreements, understanding and code of conduct made in past shall be implemented or cause to be implemented.
2. A high-level commission to investigate and publicize the whereabouts of citizens that were alleged to be disappeared by the State and the Maoists in past shall be constituted.
3. The process of returning the houses, land and properties occupied in past shall be accelerated. An environment so that displaced persons would be able to return to their homes shall be ensured. For this purpose, committees in districtswise comprising representatives from both the sides shall be formed. All these works shall be completed within one month.
4. Withdrawal of all accusations and allegations charged by the State and CPN (Maoist) against the political leaders and the cadres and to release all political prisoners from both the sides shall be publicly declared.

II. On the management of Army and Arms

In order to hold the elections of the Constituent Assembly in a peaceful, free and fair environment and for democratization and restructuring of the Nepali Army as per the spirit expressed in 12-points agreement, 8-points understanding, 25-points code of conduct and 5-points letter sent to the United Nations, the following works shall be carried out:

On the Maoist army:

As per the commitments expressed in the letter sent to the United Nations by the Government of Nepal and the Maoists on August 9, the combatants of the Maoists shall be confined to the temporary cantonments in the following places, and verification and monitoring of them shall be carried out by the United Nations.

Main camps shall be located in the following places:

1. Kailali, 2. Surkhet, 3. Rolpa, 4. Palpa, 5. Kavre, 6. Sindhuli 7. Ilam.

There shall be three subsidiary camps located around of each of these main camps.

1. All the arms and ammunitions would be securely stored in the camps except those needed for providing security of the camp after the Maoist combatants are sent to the cantonments and they will be put under a single lock and the concerned party would keep the key of this lock. In order to monitor by the United Nations Organization, a device with siren as well as recording facility will be installed. When there is need to examine the stored arms, the United Nations shall do it in the presence of the concerned party. Other details of technical matters including camera for monitoring as per the agreement shall be decided by the agreement among the Government of Nepal, the Maoists and the United Nations.
2. On completion of confinement of the Maoist combatants in the contonments, Nepal Government will take up the responsibility for providing ration and other facilities to them.
3. The Interim Council of Ministers shall form a special committee to carry out monitoring, adjustment and rehabilitation of the Maoist combatants.
4. Security arrangements of the Maoist leaders shall be provided under the agreement with the Government of Nepal.

On the Nepal Army

5. The Nepal Army shall be confined to the barracks as per the commitments of the letter sent to the United Nations. It is guaranteed that its arms shall not be used for or against any side. Arms of the Nepal Army equal to the number of stored arms of Maoists shall be stored in the store, and shall be sealed it with single-lock and the key shall be kept by the concerned party. In course of locking process, in order to monitor it by the United Nations, a device with siren as well as recording facility will be installed. When there is need to examine the stored arms, it shall be done by the United Nations in the presence of the concerned party. The details of the technical matters including camera for monitoring as per the agreement shall be decided by the agreement among the Government of Nepal, the Maoists and the United Nations.
6. Control, mobilization and management of the Nepal Army shall be done by the Council of Ministers as per the newly enacted Military Act. The Interim Council of Ministers shall prepare and implement the detailed action plan for democratization of the Nepal Army having taken suggestions from the concerned committee of the Interim Legislature. This includes works like determination of the appropriate number of the Nepal Army, its democratic organization and also democratic structure reflecting the national and inclusive character, and to train them by democratic principles and human rights values.
7. The works of the Nepal Army such as border security, security of the conservation areas, national parks (protected areas) banks, airport, powerhouse, telephone tower, central secretariat and security of VIPs performed by it shall be continued.

III. On the contents of the Interim Constitution

1. On the Interim Constitution

- (a) The Interim Constitution presented by the Interim Constitution Drafting Committee shall be finalized as per the agreements reached today.
- (b) The Interim constitution shall be promulgated by the reinstated House of Representatives which shall consequently be endorsed by the newly constituted Interim Legislature.

2. On Monarchy

- (a) No powers on rule of the country shall be vested upon the King.
- (b) The properties of the late King Birendra, late Queen Aishwarya and their family members shall be brought into under the control of the Government of Nepal and shall be utilized for the benefit of nation through a trust.

- (c) All properties acquired by the King Gyanendra as a King (like palaces located in various places, forests and national parks (conservation areas) heritage having historical and archaeological importance etc.) shall be nationalized.
- (d) Matters whether institution of monarchy shall be continued or not, shall be decided by the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly by a simple majority vote.

3. On Interim Legislature-Parliament

- (a) The Interim Legislature shall be an unicameral parliament with the following type:
 - (i) There shall be existing 209 members of the seven political parties and others who are members of the House of Representatives and National Assembly (excluding those who were against the people's movement). As the Left Front does not have its representation in the existing parliament, its representation shall be determined on the basis of understanding.
 - (ii) 73 members from and on behalf of the Maoists.
 - (iii) 48 members from among the class organizations and professional bodies, oppressed ethnic communities and regions and also political personalities (to be nominated on the basis of understanding).Total number: 330

Provided that those who were against the people's movement shall not hold their office in Interim Legislature.

- (b) The reinstated House of Representatives and National Assembly shall be dissolved immediately after the constitution of Interim Legislature.
- (c) The people's government, people's court including all agencies related to the power under the leadership of the CPN (Maoist) shall be dissolved since the day of the constitution of the Interim Legislature.
- (d) Interim Legislature shall be operated on the basis of the political understanding.

On the Interim Government

- (a) The Interim Council of Ministers shall be formed on the basis of the understanding.
- (b) Structure and allocation of business of the Interim Council Ministers shall be fixed on the basis of the understanding.
- (c) Operation of the Interim Government shall be consistent to the aspiration of the people's movement, political understanding and culture of joint efforts.

5. On the Judiciary

- (a) The concept, norms and values of the independent of judiciary shall be followed.
- (b) The judiciary shall be made to be committed to the aspiration of the people's movement, democracy and Interim Constitution.
- (c) A Constitutional Court to resolve disputes regarding the Constituent Assembly shall be constituted.

6. On the Constitutional Bodies

- (a) A new Constitutional Council shall be constituted comprising the Prime Minister, Chief Justice and the Speaker of the Interim Legislature and shall be caused through it to recommend appointments at the constitutional bodies. While appointing such appointments it shall be based on specific criteria.
- (b) The appointments in the Election Commission will be completed on the basis of understanding.

7. On the Local Bodies

- (a) Interim local bodies will be formed in district, town and village level on the basis of understanding between the Seven Political Parties and CPN (Maoists).

8. On the Citizenship Problem

- (a) Citizenship certificates to all Nepal citizens who are deprived of their citizenship shall be distributed before the election of the Constituent Assembly.
- (b) Distribution of citizenship certificates in simple manner, to all Nepalese citizens, who were born before April 13, 1990 and who are continuously residing in Nepal since then considering that date as the base (cut of) year shall be arranged.
- (c) Other provisions regarding the acquisition of citizenship shall be in accordance with the provisions as provided for in the law.

9. On the election of the Constituent Assembly

- (a) The Interim Government shall be authorize to fix the date to hold the election of the Constituent Assembly by last day of Jestha, 2064 (June 14, 2007).
- (b) The election of the Constituent Assembly shall be held on the basis of mixed electoral system. 205 members will be elected through the First-Past-the-Post system by casting votes to the candidates and 204 members will be elected under the proportional representation system on the basis of votes to be given to the political parties. A law in this regard will be enacted after the consultation with the Election Commission.
- (c) While making a list of the candidates, the political parties shall have to ensure proportional representation of oppressed tribe, region, Madheshi, Women, Dalit and also other groups.
- (d) 16 members will be nominated by the Interim Council of Ministers on the basis of understanding, from among distinguished persons in the national life.
- (e) The total number of members of the Constituent Assembly shall be 425.
- (f) Nepal citizens who have attained 18 years age at the time when the Interim Constitution will be promulgated shall be eligible to be voters.
- (g) Monitoring of the election of the Constituent Assembly shall be caused to be done by the United Nations.

10. Structure of the state

- (a) In order to end class, ethnicity, lingual, gender, cultural, religious and regional discriminations and also to end the centralized and unitary structure of the state it shall be restructured into an inclusive, democratic and progressive state.
- (b) A high level commission will be formed to suggest on the restructuring of the state.
- (c) Final decision regarding the restructuring of the state shall be made by the Constituent Assembly.

11. Directive principles on socio-economic transformation

- (a) A common minimum program for socio-economic transformation to end all forms of feudalism shall be framed on the basis of mutual understanding and it shall gradually be implemented.
- (b) The feudal land ownership shall be eliminated and policies to implement scientific land reform program shall be formulated.
- (c) Policies that will protect and promote national industries and resources shall be adopted.
- (d) A policy to ascertain the rights of all citizens on education, health, housing, employment and food security shall be adopted.
- (e) Policies to provide land and socio-economic security to backward groups including landless, bonded laborers, tillers, Haruwa-charuwa and those who are socio-economically backward.
- (f) A policy to take strict actions against those who have held the office of the profit in government and have earned huge amount of properties through corruption.
- (g) A common development concept that will ensure socio-economic transformation of the country and justice and also to assist in ensuring the country's prosperity in a short period of time.
- (h) Policies to ensure the professional rights of workers and to increase investment for promotion of industries, trade and export and to increase rapidly employment and income generating opportunities shall be followed.

IV. On management of the victims of conflict

1. Provisions will be made for providing proper relief, honor and rehabilitation of the family members of the people who were killed during the conflict and for those who have been disabled by injury in this course.
2. Provision for relief to the victimized family members of those who have been disappeared on the basis of the report presented by the investigation commission shall be made.
3. Special programs to rehabilitate the people who have been displaced in course of the conflict, to provide relief in case of destruction of private and public properties, and to reconstruct the destroyed infrastructures shall be carried out.

4. A high level Truth and Reconciliation Commission shall be formed to conduct investigation about those who have committed serious violation of human rights at the time of the conflict and about those who were involved in crime against humanity during the conflict and to create an environment for social reconciliation.

V. Miscellaneous

1. A high-level joint monitoring committee shall be formed under the understanding to monitor whether all the understanding and agreements have been implemented or not.
2. The Government shall take action against activities that are contrary to the code of conduct, understanding, agreement and laws and shall punish them.
3. At the time of the election of the constituent assembly, the political parties will be free to present their policies regarding republic, socio-economic transformation, referendum, election system and also other issues in which common agreement has not been reached at present.

VI. Time Schedule

1. A comprehensive peace agreement between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoists) shall be concluded by November 16, 2006.
2. The Maoist combatants as referred to in II 1 shall be confined into the camps along with their weapons by November 21, 2006 and arms shall be stored. The United Nations shall verify and monitor them.
3. The Nepal Army as referred to in II 5 shall be confined in barrack by November 21, 2006, the specified arms shall be stored and the United Nations shall conduct its monitoring.
4. The Interim Constitution shall be completed by November 21, 2006.
5. Promulgation of the Interim Constitution, Constitution of the Interim Legislature and dissolution of the House of Representatives and the National Assembly shall be done by November 26, 2006.
6. The Interim Council of Ministers shall be constituted by December 1, 2006.

Sd/xxx
(Prachanda)
Chairman, CPN (Maoists)

Sd/xxx
(Girija Prasad Koirala)
Prime Minister
and

President, Nepali Congress

Sd/xxx
(Madhav Kumar Nepal)
General Secretary, CPN (UML)

Sd/xxx
(Sher Bahadur Deuba)
President,
Nepali Congress (Democratic) sd/xx
(Amik Sherchan)
Deputy Prime Minister
and
Chairman, People's Front Nepal
Sd/xxx
(Bharat Bimal Yadav)
Vice president, Nepal
Sadbhawana Party (Anandi Devi)
Sd/xxx
(Narayan Man Bijukchhe)
President,
Nepal Peasants and Workers Party
Sd/xxx
(C. P. Mainali)

November 8, 2006

Chairman, Left Front

Dissenting Opinion

Having agreed to implement the matters as referred herein above as all other parties have agreed, our party has following dissenting opinions:

1. The CPN (UML) has dissenting opinion that the issue of whether to maintain the monarchy or not should be determined through the referendum along with the election of the Constituent Assembly.
2. The CPN (UML) has also dissenting opinion that it would be the most democratic method to adopt the proportional system for election of the Constituent Assembly.

Sd/xxx
(Madhav Kumar Nepal)
General Secretary

CPN-UML

Nov. 8, 2006, at 1.15 AM (at night)

**Comprehensive Peace Accord Concluded
Between
the Government of Nepal and
The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)**

Preamble:

Respecting the people's mandate expressed in favour of democracy, peace and progress by the Nepali people through the historic struggles and people's movement, launched, from time to time, since prior to 1950 to till now,

Reaffirming full commitment towards the 12-points Understanding, the 8-points Agreement reached between the Seven Political Parties and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (CPN Maoist), the 25-points Code of Conduct agreed between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoist), the decisions of the meeting of high level leaders of the Seven Political Parties and the CPN (Maoist) held on November 8, 2006 including all agreements, understandings, code of conducts concluded between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoist), and correspondence of similar view point sent to the United Nations Organisation,

Expressing determination to carry out a progressive restructuring of the state to resolve the existing problems based on class, caste, region and sex,

Reiterating the commitment towards the competitive multiparty democratic system of governance, civil liberty, fundamental rights, human rights, full press freedom and concept of rule of law and also democratic values and norms.

Remaining committed towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 and the international humanitarian laws and basic principles and values relating to human rights,

Guaranteeing the fundamental rights of the Nepali People to participate in the elections of the Constituent Assembly in a free, impartial and fearless environment,

Keeping democracy, peace, prosperity, progressive socio-economic change and freedom, integrity, sovereignty and dignity of the country at the center,

Expressing determination to implement the commitment of holding an election of the Constituent Assembly in free and impartial manner by June 14, 2007,

Declaring the beginning of a new chapter of peaceful collaboration by ending the armed conflict being existed in the country since 1996 on the basis of the political understanding reached between both the parties in order to accomplish guarantee of sovereignty of Nepali people, progressive political outlet, democratic restructuring of the state and socio-economic and cultural transformation through the Constituent Assembly,

Now, therefore, this Comprehensive Peace Accord has been concluded between the Government of Nepal and CPN (Maoist) with a commitment to transform the ceasefire reached between the Government of Nepal and CPN (Maoist) into a long term peace.

Preliminary

- 1.1. This Accord shall be referred as the "**Comprehensive Peace Accord, 2006.**" In short, the Accord shall be referred as Peace Accord.
- 1.2. The Accord shall come into force from today through a public declaration of the Government side and Maoist side.
- 1.3. Both sides shall issue necessary directives to all the agencies under them to immediately implement and abide by this Accord and, shall implement or cause to be implemented it.
- 1.4. All the agreements, understandings, code of conducts and decisions reached between the Seven Political Parties, the Government and the Maoists sides attached as an annex shall be deemed to be an integral part of this Accord.
- 1.5. The understandings and agreements to be reached in future as per necessary for the implementation of this Accord shall also be deemed to be a part of this Accord.

2. Definitions:

Unless the subject or context otherwise requires, in this Accord:

- (a) "**Ceasefire**" means the act to prohibit all terms of attack, kidnapping, act of disappearance, detention, mobilization, strengthening, aggression and violent activities of armed of forces and the activities spreading destruction, incitement and instigation in the society through whatsoever means carried out between the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoist) by aiming to each other.
- (b) "**Interim Constitution**" means the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007" to be promulgated for the period until a new constitution is drafted and promulgated by the Constituent Assembly.
- (c) "**Interim Council of Ministers**" means the Interim Council of Ministers to be constituted under to the Interim Constitution.
- (d) "**Both sides**" mean the Government of Nepal side and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) side.
- (e) "**Law in Force**" means the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007 and the Nepal laws in force that are not inconsistent to it. Provided that this definition shall not prejudice to the legal provisions existed before the promulgation of the Interim Constitution, 2007.

- (f) "**Verification**" means the matter of preparation of exact record after verification of army, combatants and arms by the United Nations Organization.

3. Political, Economic and Social Transformation and Conflict Management

Both sides agree to adopt the following policies and programmes for the political, economic and social transformation and to manage the existing conflict in the country in a positive manner.

- 3.1. To ensure progressive political, economic and social transformation in the country on the basis of the decisions reached at the meeting of high level leaders of Seven Political Parties and CPN (Maoist) on Nov. 8, 2006.
- 3.2. To constitute an Interim Legislature-Parliament on the basis of Interim Constitution, and to hold an election of the Constituent Assembly in a free and impartial manner by the Interim Government by June 14, 2007 and to ensure practically the sovereignty vested upon the Nepali people.
- 3.3. No powers on rule of the country shall be vested upon the King. The properties of late King Birendra, late Queen Aishworya and their family shall be transferred into control of the Government of Nepal and be utilized for the interest of the nation by forming a trust. All properties (like the palaces located in different places, forest and parks, heritages of historical and archeological importance etc.) acquired by the King Gyanendra in that capacity shall be nationalized. Matter whether or not to maintain the institution monarchy shall be decided by a simple majority in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly.
- 3.4. To adopt a political system that fully abides by the universally accepted concepts of fundamental human rights, multiparty competitive democratic system, sovereignty vested upon the people and supremacy of the people, constitutional balance and check, rule of law, social justice and equality, independent judiciary, periodic elections, monitoring of the civil society. complete press freedom, people's right to information, transparency and accountability in the activities of political parties, people's participation, impartial, competent, and fair bureaucracy and to maintain good governance by ending corruption and impunity.
- 3.5. To carry out an inclusive, democratic and progressive restructuring of the state by eliminating the current centralized and unitary form of the state in order to address the problems related to women, Dalit, indigenous and ethnic (Janajatis) people, Madheshi, oppressed, neglected and minority communities and backward regions by ending discrimination based on class, caste, language, gender, culture, religion and region.
- 3.6. To decide, through mutual agreement, a minimum common programme for the socio-economic transformation that ends all forms of feudalism and to implement it gradually.
- 3.7. To adopt a policy to introduce a scientific land reforms programme by ending feudal land ownership.
- 3.8. To follow a policy to protect and promote the national industries and resources.
- 3.9. To adopt a policy to establish the rights of all citizens to education, health, housing, employment and food sovereignty.
- 3.10. To adopt a policy to provide land and other economic and social security to the economically backwarded classes including landless, bonded labours and pastoral farmers.

- 3.11. To adopt a policy of severely punishment to the person that acquires unjust wealth through corruption while holding a government office of the profit.
- 3.12. To build a common development concept for socio-economic transformation and justice as well as to make the country quickly as developed and economically prosperous.
- 3.13. To ensure the professional rights of the labours and follow a policy for massive increase in employment and income generation opportunities by increasing investment in industries, trade, export promotion etc.

4. Management of Armies and Arms

In order to hold the election of Constituent Assembly in the peaceful, impartial and fearless environment and for the democratization and restructuring of the army to carry out the following tasks in accordance with the 12-points understanding, eight-points agreement and 25-points code of conduct concluded in the past, the five-points letter sent to the United Nations and the decision taken in the meeting of high level leaders held on November 8, 2006

Concerning the Maoist Army:

- 4.1. As per the commitment expressed in the letter sent to the United Nations on behalf of the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoist) on August 9, 2006, combatants of the Maoist's army shall be confined within the following temporary cantonments in the following places. They shall be verified and monitored by the United Nations.
The main cantonments shall be located in the following places:
 1. Kailali
 2. Surkhet
 3. Rolpa
 4. Nawalparasi
 5. Chitwan
 6. Sindhuli
 7. IlamThe sub-cantonments around the main cantonments shall be located at the rate of three each.
- 4.2. After confining the Maoist combatants within the cantonments, all arms and ammunition except those required for the security of the cantonments shall securely be stored in the cantonment and the keys shall be kept by the concerned party after installing a single lock. In the process of installing such a lock, a device with a siren for the monitoring by the United Nations for its record shall be assembled. While carrying out the necessary examination of the stored arms, the United Nations shall do it in the presence of the concerned party. Other technical details related to this process along with the camera monitoring shall be prepared through an agreement between the United Nations, CPN (Maoist) and the Government of Nepal.

- 4.3. When the Maoist combatants stay in the temporary cantonments, the Government of Nepal shall provide rationing supplies and other necessary arrangements.
- 4.4. The Interim Council of Ministers shall work to supervise, integrate and rehabilitate the Maoist combatants.
- 4.5. Security provisions for the Maoist leaders shall be made through the understanding with the Government.

In regard to Nepal Army-

- 4.6. The Nepal Army shall be confined within the barracks as per the commitment expressed in the letter sent to the United Nations. It shall be guaranteed that their arms are not used for or against any one. The Nepal Army shall also store their arms in equal numbers to that are stored on-behalf of the Maoists, and shall be sealed it with a single-lock and the key shall be kept by the concerned party. In the process of installing the lock, a device shall be used along with a siren for its record for the monitoring by the United Nations. While carrying out the necessary examination of the stored arms, the United Nations shall do it in the presence of the concerned party. Other technical details related to this process along with camera monitoring shall be prepared through an agreement between the United Nations, the CPN (Maoist) and Government of Nepal.
- 4.7. The control, mobilization and management of the Nepal Army shall be done by the Council of Ministers in accordance with the newly enacted Military Act. The Interim Council of Ministers shall prepare and implement a detailed action plan for the democratization of the Nepal Army having also taken suggestions from the concerned committee of the Interim legislature. Under this scheme the activities like determination appropriate number of the Nepal Army, its democratic structure and national and inclusive character, shall be developed and the army shall be trained through the democratic and human rights values and other related works shall also be performed.
- 4.8. Continuity of the functions that are performing by the Nepal Army like border security, security of the conservation areas, protected parks, banks, airports, power houses, telephone towers, central secretariat and security of very important persons shall be given.

5. Ceasefire

5.1 Termination of the military action and the armed mobilization:

5.1.1 Both sides express their commitments not to carry out the following activities:

- a. An act of using of any type of arms and weapons targeted against each other in direct or indirect way or of attack;
- b. Searching or confiscating weapons belonging to otherside with or without weapons at the place where the arms have been stored as per the understanding reached between the two sides;

- c. An act of hurt or exerting mental pressure to any person;
- d. An act of setting up ambush targeting each other;
- e. Murder and violent activities;
- f. An act of kidnapping/arrest/detention/disappearance;
- g. Damaging public/private/government or military property;
- h. Aerial attack or bombardment;
- i. An act of land mining and sabotage;
- j. An act of spying on military activity of each other.

5.1.2 Both sides shall not recruit additional military forces or shall not transport arms and ammunitions and explosives or conduct military activities against each other;

Provided that the Interim Government may, in order to prevent illegal trafficking of materials like arms and weapons, explosives or part thereof or raw materials thereof, conduct patrolling, search or confiscate them in international border or custom points by mobilization of the security forces.

5.1.3 No individual or group shall travel with illegal arms, ammunitions and explosives.

5.1.4 Both sides shall assist each other to mark landmines and body-traps used during the time of armed conflict by providing necessary information within 30 days and defuse and excavate the same within 60 days.

5.1.5 Armies of both sides shall not present with arms or combat dress in any civil gathering, political meeting or any public programme.

5.1.6 Nepal Police and Armed Police Force shall continue to act for maintaining law, order and peace and conduct criminal investigation as per the spirit and letters of the people movement and Peace Accord as well as the prevailing law.

5.1.7 Both sides shall issue circulars to their respective armed agencies or personnels to stop to address as 'enemy' to any armed person of one side to the armed person of the other side and also to treat them in similar manner.

5.1.8 Both sides express their consent to create an inventory of governmental, public and private buildings, land and other properties occupied, locked up or not allowed to use in course of the armed conflict and to return them immediately.

5.2 Measures for Normalization of the Situation:

5.1.1 It is not allowed to collect cash or kind and levy tax against one's will and contrary to the law in force.

5.1.2 Both sides agree to make public the status of the people taken in their custody and to release them within a period of fifteen days.

5.1.3 Both sides agree to make public the information about the real name, surname and address of the people who were disappeared by both sides and who were killed during the war and to inform also the family about it within 60 days from the date on which this Accord has been signed.

- 5.1.4 Both sides agree, to maintain the peace in the society normalizing adverse situation occurred by the reason of the armed conflict and to carry out relief work for, and to rehabilitate people victimized and displaced by the war to constitute a National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission to perform the business related to it.
- 5.1.5 Both sides agree to constitute a High-level Truth and Reconciliation Commission through the mutual agreement in order to investigate truth about those who have seriously violated human rights and those who were involved in crimes against humanity in course of the war and to create an environment for reconciliations in the society.
- 5.1.6 Both sides pledge to renounce war, attack, counter- attack, violence and counter-violence of all forms in the country with a commitment to ensure democracy, peace and progressive change in the Nepali society. There is an understanding between two sides in the matter of assisting one another in peace building and maintaining law and order.
- 5.1.7 Both sides guarantee to withdraw accusations, claims, complaints and cases under consideration alleged against various individuals due to political reasons and to make immediately public the state of those who are in detention and to release them immediately.
- 5.1.8 Both sides express their commitment to allow the persons displaced due to the armed conflict to return back voluntarily to their respective ancestral or previous places of residence without any political prejudice, to reconstruct the infrastructure destroyed as a result of the conflict and to rehabilitate and socialize the displaced persons with due respect.
- 5.1.9 Both sides agree to resolve the problems occurred in the above mentioned context on the basis of mutual agreement and to take responsibility at the individual and collective manner for the task to create favourable environment for normalization of mutual relations and reconciliation and to implement it with the help of all political parties, civil society and also local organizations.
- 5.1.10 Both sides express their commitment not to discriminate against and give any kind of pressure on other members of the family by the reason of associating a member of the family with one or the other side.
- 5.1.11 Both sides agree not to create any kind of obstacle and allow any kind of obstruction to be created to the employees of Government of Nepal and public agencies in course of traveling freely to any part of the country to fulfill their duties and to perform their business and to extend cooperation them to perform their duties.
- 5.1.12 Both sides agree to allow the United Nations, International Donors Agencies and also Diplomatic Missions based in Nepal, national and international non-government organizations, press, human rights activists, election observers and foreign tourists for unrestricted movement in the State of Nepal in accordance with law.
- 5.1.13 Both sides are committed to operate publicity programmes in a decent and respectable manner.

6 End of War

- 6.1 We hereby declare the end of the armed war going on since 1995 giving permanency to the ongoing ceasefire reached between the Government and the Maoists on the basis of the Historical Agreement concluded between the Seven Political Parties and the CPN (Maoist) on November 8, 2006,
- 6.2 The decision taken by the meeting of high level leaders of the Seven Political Parties and the CPN (Maoist) on November 8, 2006 shall be the main policy basis for long term peace.

- 6.3 After confining the Nepal Army in the barracks and the Maoist Army combatants in the cantonments, holding and displacing the arms, creating fear and threat and use of any type of violence and arms contrary to the understanding, agreements and law shall legally be punishable.
- 6.4 Armies of both the sides shall not be allowed to publicize for or against any party and to go for or against of any side. However, they shall not be deprived from their voting rights.

7 Observance of the Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Humanitarian law

Remaining committed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, international humanitarian law and fundamental principles and norms concerning human rights, both sides express their consent to the following issues:

7.1 Human Rights:

- 7.1.1 Both sides reconfirm their commitment to the respect and protection of human rights and commitment to the international humanitarian law and accept that nobody shall be discriminated on the basis of colour, gender, language, religion, age, race, national or social origin, wealth, disability, birth or on other status, opinion or faith.
- 7.1.2 Both sides agree to create an atmosphere for the Nepali people to enjoy their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and are committed to create an atmosphere where such rights are not violated in the future under any condition.
- 7.1.3 Both sides express the commitment that impartial investigation and action shall be carried out in accordance with law against the persons responsible for creating obstructions to exercise the rights envisaged in the Accord and ensure that impunity shall not be encouraged. Apart from this, they also ensure rights of the victims of conflict and torture and the family of disappeared persons to obtain relief.
- 7.1.4 Both sides shall not carry out acts of torture, kidnapping and forced labor against public in general and shall also take necessary action to discourage such acts.
- 7.1.5 Both sides shall, on the basis of norms and values of secularism, respect social, cultural and religious sensitivity, religious sites and the religious faith of individuals.

7.2 Right to Life:

- 7.2.1 Both sides respect and protect an individual's fundamental right to life. No one shall be deprived of this fundamental right and no law shall be made that provides for capital punishment.

7.3 Right to Individual Dignity, Freedom and Movement:

- 7.3.1 Both sides respect and protect the right to individual dignity. In this connection, no person including those deprived of their freedom in accordance with the law shall be subjected to torture or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Right to privacy of the citizen shall, legally be respected.
- 7.3.2 Both sides shall, respecting fully the individual's right to freedom and security, not keep anyone under arbitrary or illegal detention, kidnap or take as hostage. Both sides agree to make public the status of every disappeared person and held as captive and inform the matter related thereto their family members, legal advisors and other authorized persons.
- 7.3.3 Both sides respect and protect right to freedom of movement, freedom to choose the place of residence, subject to legal norms and express the commitment to respect the right of the persons displaced by the conflict and their families to return back to their original residence or to settle in any other places of their choice.

7.4 Civil and Political Rights:

- 7.4.1 Both sides are committed to respect and protect every person's freedom to opinion, expression, form union and association and peaceably assemble and right against exploitation.
- 7.4.2 Both sides respect the right of every citizen to take part directly or through one's nominated representative in the matters of public concern, to cast vote, to be elected and to enjoy the right to equality of entering into public service.
- 7.4.3 Both sides are committed to respect the person's right to be informed.

7.5 Socio-economic Rights:

- 7.5.1 Both sides are committed to respect and protect right to livelihood of a persons through freely chosen or accepted employment.
- 7.5.2 Both sides are committed to respect and guarantee the right to food security of all people. They ensure that no interference shall be made in use, transportation and distribution of food grains and food products.
- 7.5.3 Both sides acknowledge that right to health of the citizen shall be respected and protected. Both sides shall not hinder to supply and assist medicine and health related campaigns, and express their commitment for treatment and rehabilitation of those who were injured by the reason of the conflict.
- 7.5.4 Realizing that the right to education for all should be ensured and respected, both sides are committed to maintain appropriate academic environment in educational institutions. Both sides agree to guarantee that the right to education shall not be violated. They agree to put immediately to an end the activities like taking the educational institutions under control and using them, causing teachers and students to be disappeared or taking them under control or abduction and not to establish military barracks in the schools and hospitals in a way so that it would impede them.
- 7.5.5 Both sides agree that private property of any person shall not be seized or controlled except in accordance with law.

7.5.6 Both sides believe in giving continuity for production activities without disturbing the industrial environment in the country, respecting the right to collective bargaining and social security in the industrial enterprises, encouraging industrial enterprises and labour to solve the problem arising between them, if any, in a peaceful manner and respect the right to work determined by the International Labor Organization.

7.6 Rights of Woman and Child:

7.6.1 Both sides fully agree to provide special protection to the rights of women and children, to immediately prohibit all types of violence against women and children, including child labor, as well as sexual exploitation and harassment, and not to include or use children who are of eighteen years or below than that in the armed force. Children so affected shall, immediately, be rescued and necessary and appropriate assistance shall be provided for their rehabilitation.

7.7 Right to Personal Liberty:

7.7.1 Both sides agree to the freedom of belief and opinion, freedom of speech and publication, freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms, freedom of movement, freedom to practice any profession or occupation of one's choice, freedom to acquire and use property, freedom to participate in peaceful political activities, freedom to be equal before the law; and to operate or cause to be operated a tolerant system of justice.

8 Mechanism for Dispute Settlement and Implementation

- 8.1 Both sides express their consent to be individually and collectively responsible for not repeating mistakes in future that were committed in the past, and for correcting them gradually.
- 8.2 The National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission may create mechanisms as per necessary to make the peace campaign a successful. The constitution and procedures of the Commission shall be as determined by the Interim Council of Ministers.
- 8.3 Both sides are committed to resolve all types of mutual differences or problems that may arise at present and in future through mutual dialogue, understanding, agreement and negotiations.
- 8.4 Both sides express their commitment to the fact that the Interim Council of Ministers shall, in order to implement this Accord, the Interim Constitution and all the decisions, agreements and understandings concluded between the Seven Political Parties, the Government of Nepal and the CPN (Maoist), constitute the National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, a High-level Recommendation Commission for the Restructuring of the State and other mechanisms as per necessity, and may determine their working procedures.

9 Implementation and Monitoring

Both sides agree to the following arrangements for the implementation and the monitoring of the agreement referred to in this Accord.

- 9.1 Both sides agree to give continuity of the task for monitoring provisions concerning human rights referred to in this Accord by the Nepal based United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.
- 9.2 Both sides agree to cause to be monitored the management of armies and the arms by the Nepal based United Nations Mission as referred to in the five-points letter sent to the United Nations earlier and in this Accord and express their commitment to assist therefore.
- 9.3 Both sides agree to cause to be supervised the election of the Constituent Assembly by the United Nations.
- 9.4 The National Human Rights Commission shall, in addition to its responsibilities as determined by law, also carry out such works as are related to the monitoring of human rights as referred to in this Accord. The said Commission in the course of performance of its business, coordinate national and international institutions concerning human rights and obtain necessary help.
- 9.5 Both sides agree to receive the reports submitted by all above-mentioned bodies, to provide information requested by them, and to implement the suggestions and recommendations to be provided by them on the basis of agreement and discussions.

10 Miscellaneous

- 10.1 Both sides agree not to operate parallel or other forms of mechanism in any areas of the State or Government machinery as per the spirit of the decisions of November 8, 2006 and the essence of the peace Accord.
- 10.2 Both sides agree to sign any complementary agreements, as per necessity, for the implementation of the present Accord.
- 10.3 This Accord may be amended at any time with the agreement of both sides. Both sides agree to provide other party a written notice of amendment if a party desires to amend it. Amendment to the Accord may be made with the agreement of both sides after receiving such a notice. The provisions to be made by such an amendment shall not be below than that of the minimum standards of recognized international human rights and humanitarian laws and main spirit for establishment of peace.
- 10.4 If any dispute arises in interpretation of this Accord, a joint mechanism consisting of both sides shall make the interpretation on the basis of the preamble and the documents included in the annex to this Accord, and such an interpretation shall be final.

- 10.5 The concept of "two sides" and the "situation" as referred to in this Accord shall, ipso facto, be ceased after the constitution of the Interim Legislature-Parliament. Thereafter, all responsibility for implementing the obligations referred to in this Accord shall be as per the arrangements made by the Interim Council of Ministers. It shall be a duty and responsibility of all the political parties to extend cooperation in the compliance and implementation of the Accord.
- 10.6 At a time when the entire country is centered in the main campaign of the election to the Constituent Assembly, we hereby heartily request to all to end their problems and demands through dialogue and negotiations and to extend cooperation to the election of the Constituent Assembly and to the peace and security situation.
- 10.7 We hereby heartily appeal to the political parties, civil society, professional groups, public-class organizations, journalists community, intellectuals and all Nepali people to actively participate in this historic campaign to build a New Nepal and to establish a sustainable peace through the elections of the Constituent Assembly by ending the armed conflict.
- 10.8 We heartily urge all the friendly nations and also the International Community including the United Nations Organization to extend their support to Nepal in this campaign for establishing full democracy and sustainable peace in the country.

Taking cognizance of the responsibility to the future of the country and people, and being fully committed to the text of this Comprehensive Peace Accord, we hereby execute this Peace Accord on behalf of the GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), and make this Comprehensive Peace Accord public.

Sd.
(Prachanda)
Chairperson,
Communist Party of Nepal
(Maoist)

sd
(Girija Prasad Koirala)
Prime Minister,
Government of Nepal

Done on November 21, 2006

Agreement
on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies
8 December 2006

Preamble

In keeping with the letters to the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General of 9 August and the Comprehensive Peace Accord of 21 November 2006;

Guaranteeing the fundamental right of the Nepali people to take part in the constituent assembly elections in a free and fair environment without fear;

Declaring the beginning of a new chapter of peaceful democratic interaction by ending the armed conflict taking place in the country since 1996, based on the Comprehensive Peace Accord between the two parties in order to accomplish, through the constituent assembly, certainty of sovereignty of the Nepali people, progressive political outlet, democratic restructuring of the state, and social-economic-cultural transformation; and,

Affirming the will to fully observe the terms of this bilateral agreement witnessed by the United Nations:

The parties agree to seek UN assistance in monitoring the management of the arms and armies of both sides by the deployment of qualified UN civilian personnel to monitor, according to international norms, the confinement of Maoist army combatants and their weapons within designated cantonment areas and monitor the Nepal Army (NA) to ensure that it remains in its barracks and its weapons are not used against any side.

1 Modalities of the Agreement

1.1 Principles

Neither of the parties shall engage in movement or redeployment of forces resulting in tactical or strategic advantage.

Any claims or reports of violations of this agreement will be reported to UN monitors, substantiated or not substantiated, and subsequently reported to the parties through the appropriate representative of the UN Mission in Nepal.

The security forces deployed by the interim government shall have authority to conduct routine patrol, explore in order to prevent illegal trafficking of the weapons, explosives or raw materials used in assembling weapons at the international border or custom points and seize them.

Both parties agree to allow the United Nations, international donor agencies and diplomatic missions based in Nepal, national and international non-governmental organizations, press, human rights activists, election observers and foreign tourists to travel unrestricted according to law in the state of

Nepal. The parties will ensure the safety, security, freedom of movement and well-being of UN Mission and associated personnel, goods and services in all parts of Nepal.

The parties shall immediately take all necessary measures to cooperate with efforts aimed at controlling illicit trafficking of arms and the infiltration of armed groups.

Both parties fully agree to not include or use children who are 18 years old and under in the armed forces. Children thus affected would be immediately rescued and necessary and appropriate assistance will be provided for their rehabilitation.

1.2 Definitions

The following definitions are accepted:

- (1) *Cantonment (Maoist army)* is a temporarily designated and clearly defined geographical area for encampment and provision of services for the Maoist combatant units including weapons, ammunition and equipment. The cantonments are provided for all echelons of the Maoist army.
- (2) *Barracking (NA)* is the deployment of Nepal Army units to barracks, including weapons, ammunition and equipment. No units below a company level will be independently deployed unless for activities specified elsewhere in this agreement or otherwise mutually agreed by the parties.
- (3) *Secure arms storage areas* are either military barracks with regular armoury stores used for storage of weapons, munitions and explosives, or storage containers established in special perimeters at cantonment sites controlled and guarded by the responsible unit.
- (4) *"The parties"* refers to the party of Government of Nepal (including the Nepal Army) and the party of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), (including the Maoist Army.)
- (5) *UN Monitoring* refers to all efforts by the United Nations Mission to determine relative compliance with the terms spelled out in this agreement and to report to all the parties and others concerned its findings.
- (6) *The Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee (JMCC)* is the monitoring, reporting and coordinating body chaired by the UN with membership of the parties. The JMCC is responsible for supervising compliance by the parties with this agreement in accordance with provision 6.1 of this agreement.

- (7) *Joint Monitoring Teams* (JMTs) are the bodies which will assist in monitoring the cessation of hostilities. The Joint Monitoring Teams will be active at the regional and local level and in mobile teams. Each team will be comprised of one UN monitor serving as team leader, one monitor from Nepal Army and one monitor from the Maoist Army. Joint Monitoring Teams will not be used for weapons storage inspections. Inspections at Maoist army cantonments will take place with a UN monitoring team and a representative of the Maoist army. Inspections at Nepal Army barracks will take place with a UN monitoring team and a Nepal Army representative.
- (8) *Maoist army combatants*: For purposes of this agreement this will include regular active duty members of the Maoist army who joined service before 25 May 2006, who are not minors and who are able to demonstrate their service, including by CPN(M) identity card and other means agreed by the parties.

1.3 Promotion

The parties shall promote awareness of this agreement, and adherence to its provisions, among their commanders, members and affiliated groups.

The parties, Government of Nepal, Nepal Army (NA), CPN(M) and the Maoist army, shall design, in cooperation with the UN Mission, an awareness programme to ensure that local communities and the parties' commanders, members and affiliated groups understand the mandate of the UN Mission and all of the obligations of the parties spelled out in this agreement. The information programmes shall include the use of meetings and print and electronic media in local languages.

1.4 Phases

This agreement shall come into force upon signing. Thereafter it shall be implemented in phases, as follows:

- (1) Reporting and verification;
- (2) Redeployment and concentration of forces;
- (3) Maoist army cantonment, NA barracking and arms control; and,
- (4) Full compliance with the agreement.

A full and practical timeline will be established by the parties for all of these activities to take place in consultation with the UN.

2 Reporting and verification

The parties will report detailed information about their troops and this information will be treated with appropriate confidentiality by the United Nations. The parties will provide maps and sketches showing current dispositions, including:

- (1) Order of battle/military structure, organisation, deployment and number of troops;
- (2) Minefields, landmines, unexploded ordnance, standard explosives, improvised explosive devices and exact location of such items;
- (3) All necessary information about roads, tracks, trails and passages related to encampments;
- (4) Information regarding armed or unarmed groups working along with the parties, the Nepal Army (NA) and the Maoist army, including their responsibilities; and,
- (5) Other information required by the UN Mission for proper monitoring of the disposition of arms and armies.

The UN Mission shall check this information immediately after monitors are deployed.

3 Redeployment and concentration of forces

Comprehensive plans, timelines and routes for the redeployment and concentration of forces will be provided by both the NA and Maoist army to the UN Mission.

The redeployment and concentration of all combatants in Nepal -- with the NA in barracks and the Maoist army moving in to cantonment sites -- shall be carried out in consultation with the UN. The redeployment and cantonment of forces will be monitored by the UN monitors after they are deployed.

Both sides express an understanding to create a record of government, public and private buildings, land and other properties and return them immediately.

The parties will withdraw all military and paramilitary checkpoints (unless explicitly permitted in this agreement) to promote and guarantee free movement and create an environment free of fear and intimidation.

The Nepal Police and Armed Police Force shall continue the task of maintaining law and order and conduct criminal investigations as per the spirit and sentiment of the *Jana Andolan* and peace accord as well as the prevailing law. Both parties agree not to operate parallel or other forms of mechanism in any areas of the state or state machinery as per the spirit of the decisions of November 8, 2006 and the essence of the peace accord. All sides agree to let employees of Nepal Government and public agencies travel freely to any part of the country, to fulfill their duties and not to create any obstacle or obstruction while executing their work or not to let obstructions to arise and to facilitate their work.

4 Maoist Army cantonment, barracking of the NA and arms control

4.1 Maoist army cantonment

In accordance with the commitment expressed in the letter sent to the United Nations, Maoist army combatants and their weapons shall be confined within designated cantonment areas. The cantonment shall be based on comprehensive planning and preparation before implementation. After the Maoist army combatants stay in the temporary cantonments, the Government of Nepal will provide food supplies and other necessary arrangements. When implemented, the comprehensive concept shall ensure good communications and proper logistics. UN monitors will have access to any and all cantonment sites for purposes of monitoring.

4.1.1 Commanders' responsibilities

The normal Maoist army chain of command, control, communication and information will be utilised to control the Maoist army cantonment, using the normal Maoist army structure in administration of the sites.

There will be seven main cantonment sites and 21 satellite cantonment sites of three per main cantonment site. The satellite sites will be clustered no more than two hours driving distance from the main sites unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

The designated seven main sites will be under command, control, communication and information of the Maoist army site commander and the satellite sites by the designated satellite commanders. The site commanders shall provide the following information in detail for each site to the UN Mission:

- (1) Command structure for the unit and sub-units plotted on a map;
- (2) Names of commanders down to company level;
- (3) Communication system;

- (4) Complete list of personnel;
- (5) Complete list of weapons, i.e. types, numbers, serial number and calibre under storage at the main cantonment sites;
- (6) Ammunition inventory type, lot number and amount; and,
- (7) List of names for the site security guards detachment, and complete list of weapons and ammunition for the detachment (main and satellite cantonment levels).

Site commanders' responsibilities include:

- (1) Camp security, including access control to the site;
- (2) Ensuring the security, freedom of movement and well-being of UN Mission and associated personnel, goods and services;
- (3) Providing information in cooperation with the UN Mission in accordance with section 2;
- (4) Maintenance of discipline, morale and normal training in the spirit of the Comprehensive Peace Accord, excluding live fire exercises;
- (5) Daily routines and control of troops; and,
- (6) Logistics and camp services (in cooperation with the Government of Nepal and other assisting agencies).

4.1.2 Weapons storage and control

The parties agree upon the safe storage of all Maoist army weapons and ammunition, in the seven main cantonment areas under UN monitoring, except as provided below for perimeter security purposes. Both sides shall assist each other to mark landmines and booby-traps used during the time of armed conflict by providing necessary information within 30 days and to defuse and remove/lift and destroy them within 60 days. All improvised explosive devices will be collected at designated sites a safe distance from the main cantonment areas. These sites shall be agreed by the parties in consultation with the UN Mission. Unsuitable devices will be destroyed immediately. Stable devices will be stored safely and under 24-hour armed guard provided for by the guard arrangements cited below. The parties, in consultation with the UN, will determine a timeline and process for the later destruction of all improvised explosive devices. To ensure the safety of both monitors and Maoist army personnel, no improvised explosive devices or crude bombs will be brought inside the cantonment sites.

In the main cantonment sites the weapons and ammunition storage area will be secured by the following system:

- (1) A solid fence will surround the specified area, including a gate with a lock. There will be signs on the fence clearly identifying the restricted area.
- (2) The weapons storage depot will be composed of storage containers painted white and furnished with shelves for safe weapons storage and easy control, and with a complete inventory (weapon type, calibre and serial number).
- (3) A single lock provided by the UN will secure each storage container. The key will be held by the designated main cantonment site commander. A 24-hour surveillance camera provided by the UN Mission will cover the storage site and will be monitored from the UN office in the cantonment site. Floodlights will be switched on automatically during hours of darkness.
- (4) The UN Mission will provide an inspection registration device mounted on each container door indicating when the storage container has been opened.
- (5) An alarm system provided by the UN Mission will be connected to sirens in both the UN office and the camp commander's office. The system will be activated if the container door is opened without a "safe button" having been switched off in connection with regular inspections.
- (6) UN monitors will carry out the inspections of the arms storage area and containers in the presence of a Maoist army representative.

Each main cantonment site will be allowed 30 weapons of the same make and model to be used only for clearly defined perimeter security by designated guards, with each satellite allowed 15 such weapons under the same conditions. These weapons will all be properly registered with make and serial number and locked in a guardhouse when not in use. The parties, in consultation with the UN, will periodically review the number of weapons needed for perimeter security purposes on the basis of a shared threat assessment.

Security provisions will be made for CPN(M) leaders through understanding with the government.

The UN Mission shall monitor these commitments with a full-time presence at the Maoist army main cantonment sites and through field visits and regular inspections. These inspections will be carried out randomly and without warning.

4.1.3 Registration of Maoist army combatants at cantonment sites

All Maoist army combatants will be registered at the main cantonment sites. This registration will include the provision of age, name, rank, responsibilities within unit/formation, date of entry into service and will provide the basis for a complete list of personnel. Maoist combatants will be registered regardless if they are in possession of weapons or not. If with weapon, the type and condition of weapon will be specified. The total number of weapons will be categorized by unit/formation. Only those individuals who were members of the Maoist army before 25 May 2006 will be eligible for cantonment. The parties will agree as to how this pre-existing service is to be confirmed in consultation with the UN.

As part of this registration, all Maoist army combatants will present their Maoist army identity card to be marked by the UN. The process for marking the cards will be determined. This registration card will be the basis for any assistance received by Maoist army members. Unregistered persons will not be eligible for assistance or permitted to remain in cantonments.

Only those Maoist army combatants who have been properly registered at cantonment sites will be eligible for possible integration into the security forces fulfilling the standard norms. Any discharged personnel will be ineligible for possible integration. Those who are eligible for integration into the security forces will be determined by a special committee as agreed in the Comprehensive Peace Accord. This integration process will be determined in subsequent agreement with the parties.

Upon registration Maoist army combatants, if found to be born after 25 May 1988, will be honourably and automatically discharged.

Discharged Maoist army combatants must: release all weapons, uniforms and other military gear; and, agree not to return to cantonment sites unless mutually agreed by UN monitors in consultation with the parties. The assistance packages to be provided to voluntarily discharged personnel will be agreed by the parties in advance of cantonment.

The Interim Council of Ministers will form a special committee to supervise, integrate and rehabilitate the Maoist army combatants.

4.2 Barracking of the Nepal Army

4.2.1 General regulations

In accordance with the commitment expressed in the letter sent to the United Nations, the Nepal Army shall remain in its barracks and its arms are not to be used in favour of or against any side. UN monitors will have access to any and all NA barracks for purposes of monitoring whether Nepal Army forces or weapons are being used for or against any party. Upon visiting any Nepal Army barracks for inspection, the site commander will be duly notified, and UN inspections will relate only to matters regarding the disposition of forces and weapons.

The Council of Ministers will control, mobilise and manage the Nepal Army as per the Army Act of 2006 (*Sainik Ain 2063*) or its successor legislation. The Interim Council of Ministers to prepare and implement the detailed action plan of the Nepal Army's democratization by taking suggestions from the concerned committee of the Interim Parliament/legislature. Under this to carry out activities like assessing the appropriate number of the Nepal Army, to train the army in democratic and human rights values while developing democratic structure, national and inclusive character.

4.2.2 Commander responsibilities

The normal NA chain of command, control, communication and information will be utilised to monitor the NA deployment to barracks. The commanders shall provide the following information in detail to the UN Mission:

- (1) Command structure for the unit and sub-units plotted on a map;
- (2) Names of commanders down to company level;
- (3) Communication system;
- (4) Order of battle/military structure, organisation, deployment and number of troops;
- (5) Minefields, landmines, unexploded ordnance, standard explosives, improvised explosive devices and exact location of such items; and,
- (6) Other information required by the UN Mission for proper monitoring of the disposition of arms and armies.

The NA will ensure the safety, security, freedom of movement and well-being of UN Mission and associated personnel, goods and services, and provide information in cooperation with the UN Mission according to Section 2.

The UN Mission shall monitor these commitments through daily presence in selected NA barracks, field visits and regular inspections.

4.2.3 Weapons storage and control

The Nepal Army will remain within the barracks as per the commitment expressed in the letter sent to the UN to ensure that their arms are not used for or against any party. The Nepal Army to store arms in equal numbers to that of the Maoist army, to seal it with a single-lock and give the key to the concerned party. In the process of installing the lock, to assemble a mechanism including a siren and register for the monitoring by the UN. While carrying out the necessary examination of the stored arms, the UN will do so under the presence of a Nepal Army representative. The

barrack/barracks where NA arms will be monitored under the conditions spelled out in section 4.1.2 will be identified and agreed by the parties. The arms will be stored in storage containers.

4.2.4 Deployment and Concentration of Forces – NA permitted activities

In accordance with the spirit of the Comprehensive Peace Accord, continuity will be given to functions of the Nepal Army including border security, security of the conservation areas, protected areas, banks, airports, power houses, telephone towers, central secretariat and security of VIPs. A detailed list of these institutions and installations will be kept by the Secretary Ministry of Defence, along with the number and types of forces assigned to such duties. The list of such institutions and installations will be kept by the NA under seal, and this list will be made available to UN monitors when they deem necessary on a case-by-case basis.

Permitted NA activities are as follows:

1. Routine military activities within the barracks and regular training in barracks and camps. The JMCC will be notified 48 hours in advance before undertaking limited live fire exercises at designated live firing ranges.
2. Participation in official ceremonies, parades, etc. as directed by the Government.
3. Provision of Border Security as directed by the Government.
4. Relief of troops on a one-to-one basis, including transport as mentioned.
5. Regular maintenance and replacement of non-lethal equipment, including transport as mentioned. Maintenance and replacement of lethal weapons will take place only with the determination of the interim government or agreement by both parties.
6. Execution of development and construction tasks as directed by the civilian authorities, on central, regional and local levels.
7. Provision of support in relief work in times of natural and other disasters as directed by the Government.
8. Participation in Peacekeeping Operations called for by the United Nations, and all preparations, transport, training, transfer of equipment, etc. connected to this.
9. Provision of security for VVIPs and VIPs.

10. Provision of security of vital installations as directed by the Government.

11. Provision of security of transportation of Nepal Rastra Bank funds.

For all of the above activities the rules regarding notification of troop, air movements and exercises spelled out in section 5.2 apply.

5 Compliance with the Agreement

5.1 Prohibited Activities

In the spirit of the Comprehensive Peace Accord, and in light of this agreement, after the placement of the Nepal Army in the barracks and the Maoist Army combatants in cantonment, the parties shall scrupulously refrain from the following activities:

1. Holding and carrying arms is in violation of the law. Displaying arms, intimidation and any type of use of violence is prohibited, and use of arms is legally punishable.
2. Any type of arms and weapons targeted against each other in a direct or indirect way or any act of attack.
3. Harming or intimidating any person, including internally displaced persons, humanitarian and development workers and other non-combatants, and any seizure of their equipment and property.
4. Ambushes, murder or violent operations.
5. Kidnapping, unlawful detention or imprisonment, disappearances;
6. All offensive military flights in and over Nepal.
7. Damaging or seizing public/private/government, military or UN property and all attacks on UN and associated personnel.
8. Planting mines or improvised explosive devices, conducting sabotage or military espionage.
9. Recruiting additional armed forces or conducting military activities against each other, including transporting weapons, ammunitions and explosives (unless mutually agreed by the parties and notified in advance according to the terms of this agreement.)

10. Collecting cash or goods and services or levying tax against one's wishes and against the existing law.
11. Any actions that impede or delay the provision of humanitarian assistance or protection to civilians.
12. Any restrictions on the safe, free and unimpeded movement of humanitarian or development agencies undertaking activities approved by the interim government or its successor.
13. All acts and forms of gender-based violence.
14. Any restrictions on the free movement of people and goods.
15. All activities that obstruct the efforts of the UN Mission and amount to a failure to cooperate with the UN Mission, including the prohibition of the UN Mission patrols and flights over any location.
16. Any attempt by a party to disguise its equipment, personnel or activities as those of the UN Mission, other United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross/Crescent or any other similar organisation.
17. Any attempt to redeploy military forces and equipment or occupation of any positions out of their respective deployment positions without the consent of the Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee.
18. The use of children who are 18 years old and under in the armed forces.
19. All hostile propaganda and incitement to military action.

The parties shall also refrain from all activities that are prohibited elsewhere in this agreement.

5.2 Permitted activities

The key principle that shall underpin permitted activities for both sides shall be to alleviate the effects of the armed conflict on civilians and the war-affected areas and to galvanise popular support for peace. Permitted activities for both sides will be conducted as per the decisions of the interim government. Troop, air movements and exercises have to be properly notified and approved by the Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee at least 48-hours in advance.

Permitted activities include:

- (1) De-mining and decommissioning of military hazards;
- (2) Development activities to include improvement and opening of roads, rehabilitation of bridges and passages and airstrips according to the decisions of the interim government;
- (3) Humanitarian relief;
- (4) Socioeconomic activities such as assisting free movement of people, goods and services;
- (5) Free movement of unarmed soldiers in plain civilian clothes who are on granted leave, medical referrals, or visiting families – no more than 12 percent of the total retained force at a given cantonment or barracks will be on authorised leave at any given time unless mutually agreed by the parties;
- (6) Supply of non-lethal items to military units, food, water, medicine, petrol, oil and lubricants, stationary, uniforms etc; and,
- (7) Medical evacuation.

5.3 Violations

The following acts shall constitute violations of the agreement:

- (1) Any act that contravenes this agreement;
- (2) Unauthorised troop movements;
- (3) Unauthorised recruitment, conscription or mobilisation;
- (4) Unauthorised replenishment of military equipment;
- (5) Violation of human rights, humanitarian law or obstruction of freedom of movement of people, goods and services;

- (6) Espionage, sabotage, air surveillance and acts of subversion; and,
- (7) Military flights, or military flights utilising civilian aircraft, over cantonment sites without 48-hour notification to the parties and the UN mission, except in emergency situations or medical evacuations.

6 The United Nations Mission

Monitoring of compliance with this agreement will be carried out:

- a. By UN Monitors; or,
- b. By Joint Monitoring Teams, if so decided by the JMCC and in keeping with other provisions of this agreement.

The UN Mission will submit reports to the parties on compliance with this agreement. It will do so either directly or through the JMCC.

6.1 The Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee

The nine-member Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee (JMCC) will have a chairman appointed by the UN Mission. There will be two Vice-Chairmen, one each from the Maoist Army and the NA. The remaining six members will be two UN, two NA and two Maoist army, all as selected by the parties respectively.

The JMCC shall reach its decisions by consensus. In the event of a deadlock, the representative of the UN Secretary-General shall have final authority for reporting on the compliance of the parties with this agreement to the Secretary-General and to the interim government for resolution. The Chairman shall report regularly to the representative of the Secretary-General and to the designated representatives of the parties regarding the activities of the JMCC.

The JMCC shall serve three main functions:

- (1) To assist the parties in implementing this agreement. The JMCC shall be the central coordinating body for monitoring arms and armies in accordance with the terms of this agreement and to approve, where appropriate those activities specified in Section 5.2.
- (2) To serve as a dispute resolution mechanism. The JMCC shall resolve all disputes and military or operational difficulties, complaints, questions or problems regarding implementation of this agreement.

- (3) To assist in confidence building. The JMCC shall work to gain the trust and confidence of the parties and promote the overall goals of this agreement among the people of Nepal.

In order to achieve these goals, the JMCC shall operate according to the following basic principles:

- (1) Resolve all problems and disputes at the lowest level possible, i.e. delegation of authority to the JMTs;
- (2) Promote joint problem-solving and build trust and confidence through active efforts to appropriately investigate and report on all incidents of concern to the parties; and,
- (3) Build on lessons learned in the process.

The Joint Monitoring Teams (JMTs) will assist the Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee at the local level and through site visits. The JMTs will comprise one international monitor as the team leader and one monitor from Nepal Army and one monitor from the Maoist Army. The number of JMTs and their deployment will be determined by the chairman of the JMCC in consultations with that body.

The tasks of the JMTs will include:

- (1) Village and community visits and liaison with the civilian community;
- (2) Cooperation with other UN-agencies, and liaison with international organisations and non-governmental organisations;
- (3) Assistance to the parties in creating a favorable operational environment for the conduct of the ceasefire by information sharing and defusing local tension;
- (4) A pro-active concept for initiation of conflict management at the local level; and,
- (5) Investigation of complaints linked to possible alleged violations of the agreement, reference paragraph 5.1, and to recommend measures to ensure compliance.

Joint Monitoring Teams will not be used for designated weapons storage inspections.

7 Miscellaneous

This agreement can be revised at any time with the consent of both parties. Both parties agree to provide to each other prior written information if they wish to make any change. The amendments can be made to the agreement with the consent of both parties after receiving the information. The provisions to be made by such an amendment will not fall below the minimum standards of accepted international human rights and humanitarian laws.

Both parties consent to sign any complementary understandings, as necessary, for the implementation of the present agreement.

This agreement will be signed by both parties in Nepali and English. The United Nations will witness the English language version of this agreement and, accordingly, the English-language version of this agreement will be considered as authoritative in matters of dispute.

The spirit of the Comprehensive Peace Accord shall guide the interpretation and implementation of this agreement by all the parties.

This agreement shall come into force upon signature, and it supersedes the agreement of the same name done on the 28th day of November 2006 (12 Mangsir 2063 BS).

Done in Kathmandu, Nepal on the 8th day of December 2006 (22 Mangsir 2063

Krishna Bahadur Mahara **Krishna Prasad Sitaula** Coordinator
CPN Maoist (Government of Nepal)

Coordinator **Negotiating** **team**

Witnessed by Ian Martin
Personal Representative of the Secretary-General
United Nations

Acronyms

SPA	=	Seven Party Alliance	
CPN(M)	=	Communist Party of Nepal(Maoist)	
UN	=	United Nations	
CPN(UML)	=	Communist Party of Nepal(United	Marxist Leninist)
GON	=	Government of Nepal	
OHCHR	=	Office of the High Commissioner for	the Human Right
NY	=	New York	
NMCC	=	National Monitoring Committee on	Code of Conduct of Cease Fire/2006
ICDC	=	Interim Constitution Drafting	Committee