



Selected Speeches of
K P Sharma Oli

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Editorial Note

Honourable K.P. Sharma Oli assumed the responsibility of the Prime Minister in rather adverse and tumultuous situation. Hostile attempts from different quarters were made against his government from the very beginning of his days in the office, whose culmination was manifested as his government was ousted under unusual and suspicious circumstances. Despite the hurdles, his spirit and dedication for the nation remained unshaken. His persuasive and succinct statements express the testimony of his commitments for the service of the nation and the people.

A charismatic leader, Hon'ble Oli attracted the wide audience, from his supporters as well as the critics, who gave their heed to his thoughtful visions expressed eloquently in his speeches. Despite his short stint as a Prime Minister, he will be remembered as the statesman who did not allow the undue interference and upheld the national sovereignty. His articulate statements will resonate the relevancy and illuminating for the generations to come.

His speeches share a dream; an achievable dream of nation building, of prosperity and wellbeing of the Nepalese. They carry a doctrine that draws a line between the bond and interference; fortifies the notion of sovereignty, and of balanced foreign policy –also sometimes called as Oli-doctrine.

This volume is a compilation of the selected 13 speeches among the ones delivered by Mr K.P. Sharma Oli, while he was in the office. The first one was an address to the nation nearly one month after assumption of the office. And the last was, an address to the legislature-parliament while responding 'No Confidence Motion'.

The volume shares insights about the context when Mr. Oli was elected to the office and what the plans and visions his government had. Albeit the government was ousted before it could work on those visions, they are valuable assets which can guide the trajectory of Nepal's progress towards prosperity. They are the repository of dreams as well as action-plans, ideas as well as strategies. Enriched with his decades-long experience and his analytical robustness, the statements portray a comprehensive assessment of Nepal's potentials, carry a belief for Nepal's prosperous future and a blueprint for the nation's development.

The common theme that appears across his speeches is his focus to implement the newly promulgated constitution, to accelerate the post-disaster reconstruction, building infrastructure and to boost up the efforts for realizing economic prosperity. Cognizant of Nepal's vital interests and sensitivities vis-à-vis the neighbours, he eloquently emphasized to pursue a balanced foreign policy and relationship with neighbouring countries. His statements not only appeal for the development of Nepal, they also provide a vision for the regional development of SAARC and for the common prosperous future of Asia.

The Editorial team believes, this volume will help to understand Hon'ble Oli and his work and share enlightening insights in pertinent issues of the contemporary time. Every line is a line to encourage, inspire and is a bounty of wisdom. And furthermore, there are mysteries of our politics and diplomacy waiting to be uncovered, in between the lines.

August 2016, Kathmandu

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Protecting National Interest; Promoting Unity

(Address to the Nation by Rt. Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. KP Sharma Oli
November 15, 2015, Baluwatar Kathmandu)



*The essence of our nationalism is
protection and promotion of our basic national interests.
Nepal does not nurture any animosity towards any nation.
We are conscious of our sensitive geopolitical location.
We are confident that misunderstandings of any nature
can be resolved through dialogue.*



Respected Brothers and Sisters,

I am honoured to address you as the Prime Minister of the first Government formed after the promulgation of the new constitution of Nepal. I express my sincere gratitude for the strong support and goodwill extended by you and the Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Parliament while forming the current government. I would like to assure you that the Government will remain committed to fulfil the expectations of people as well as the important responsibility laid on its shoulder at this critical juncture of history.

Against all odds, the historic Constituent Assembly promulgated the constitution on September 20. With this historic declaration, aspiration of people expressed in long struggle has been realized. Achievements of revolution and people's movements like federal democratic republic, social justice, proportional inclusion and secularism have now been institutionalised. We all can take pride in the constitution of Nepal that is the best in terms of both content as well as the process of making in comparison with the constitution of any democratic country. We now have the foundation to build peaceful, democratic and prosperous Nepal through effective implementation of the constitution. Peace process has

fundamentally been concluded; transition period of almost a decade has come to an end and political problem has been resolved. I pay tribute to the brave martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the process and offer my high respect to the leaders, party workers and people in general for their sacrifice and contribution in the movements as well as constitution making process. I offer my sincere greetings to the Nepali people on this important moment of accomplishment of major political tasks including constitution making as per the popular mandate expressed through historic people's movement and the Constituent Assembly election.

It is evidently clear that Nepal has made a democratic constitution realizing the need and importance of sustainable and inclusive constitutional arrangement. The constitution has ensured equal right, opportunity, security and dignity to all Nepali people. Rights of people of all ethnicities, languages, cultures, regions and gender have likewise been ensured. Having recognized the fact that not only formal equality but also substantive equality is required for the people remaining backward or caused to remain backward since ages due to various reasons, the constitution has provided social justice, proportional and inclusive representation and special rights encompassing education, health and employment for women, Dalit, indigenous Janajatis, Madhesis, Tharus, minorities, disabled, marginalized, Muslims, disadvantaged groups, sexual minorities, workers, the poor, and people of backward regions. The allegation that the constitution has discriminated against a section of people just for belonging to specific community has been made either because the constitution has not been studied or because of deliberate misinterpretation of the constitution for the sake of vested interest and political expediency.

The allegation that the constitution has discriminated against a section of people just for belonging to specific community has been made either because the constitution has not been studied or because of deliberate misinterpretation of the constitution for the sake of vested interest and political expediency.



As the constitution is a dynamic document, there is ample space for its further improvement and development. I have already said before – the constitution can be amended on the basis of people’s will, national interest and rationale. Proposed demarcation of provinces can also be altered on the basis of necessity and experience. The Government is ready to advance the bill for constitution amendment, based on understanding with agitating parties in Terai-Madhes; discuss on demarcation of provinces; and make constitutional arrangement on the basis of political agreement. I, therefore, call on the agitating parties to take the on-going dialogue to meaningful result.

It has been my view that agreement and understanding is essential among major political parties that played main role in the constitution making as well as among all political parties in Constituent Assembly for the effective implementation of the constitution. Realising this necessity, we have made important contribution in resolving the constitutional and political crisis the country faced; holding the election of the Constituent Assembly and subsequent formation of the government and the drafting of constitution. Even after the promulgation of the constitution, we have been emphasizing that the main state


bodies including the Government have to be formed on the basis of agreement and the unity among the main political parties should be maintained. In this spirit, the gentlemen's agreement was reached among the main political parties long before the promulgation of the constitution. Unity among main political parties was and has been the wish of the people. I, therefore, believe that there will be cooperation and collaboration among political parties for the fulfilment of national responsibilities like implementation of the constitution, end of undeclared blockade besetting the country, protection of national independence, prosperity and dignity; and post-earthquake reconstruction.

Respected Brothers and Sisters!

As I speak to you, Nepal is passing through a historically challenging phase of reconstruction and sensitive situation. It is unthinkable in the twenty first century that a sovereign nation might face such hardships, pain and an inhumane act like a blockade just for promulgating a progressive and pro-people constitution having democratic content through an elected and inclusive Constituent Assembly after a wide public participation. However, today we are compelled to bear such an unimaginable pain. During the great festivals, Nepali people are facing the problem even to light their stoves and meeting each other to share love and affection. This has hurt me a lot. The restraint, understanding, good will and resilience shown by the Nepali people are impressive and praiseworthy. I express my hearty gratitude for this.

The undeclared blockade for past one and half month has badly affected national lives. The devastating earthquake of last April has shattered different districts of hilly and mountainous areas including Kathmandu valley. Due to the earthquakes, nearly

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nine thousand people lost their lives; 23 thousand people were wounded and hundreds of thousands of people were left homeless. According to a preliminary assessment, a total loss of 700 billion Nepali Rupees was calculated and we thought that the Terai-Madhes would help sustain the loss to some extent. However, the continuing strike and unofficial blockade at the southern border has caused greater economic, social and psychological losses than even the earthquake. It has also severely affected people of the Terai-Madhes.


Nepal is facing a serious humanitarian crisis due to obstruction of export and import at Nepal-India border points under various pretexts. Hundreds of trucks carrying fuel, medicine, food items and other necessary goods have been stopped in the Indian side of the border. As a result, there is shortage of fuel and medicines posing risk to the lives of the patients. The unavailability of blood collection pouches has led to the shortage of blood in blood banks, which has rendered high risks to the pregnant women and patients requiring immediate surgery. Lack of medicine and nutritious food has pushed children's lives to risk. Ambulances, vehicles of the doctors and health workers are facing problems due to fuel shortage and hospitals

are on the verge of closure due to lack of essential items. Fuel crisis is also leading to a painful situation of water shortage, as fuel is needed to pump it up. This sort of situation is not even prevalent during a time of war. Anyone with human sympathy must describe this kind of behaviour against a country coping with a recent devastating earthquake as painful and inhumane.

The undeclared blockade in the southern border has violated the principle of respect of independent country's sovereignty as provided in the UN Charter, principles of Panchasheel, the SAARC Charter, transit rights of landlocked countries as guaranteed by the UN Convention on the Law of the Seas as well as Nepal- India trade and transit treaties and has also undermined age-old friendly relations between the two countries and hurt the sentiments of the people of both countries. The behaviour of the Indian Oil Corporation not supplying the petroleum products already paid for has violated even the simple business code. I am also shocked that the supplies from the secure border points have not been resumed, let alone from the border points allegedly obstructed. There is no doubt that this situation has rendered the good relations between Nepal and India unpleasant. As this situation is beneficial to none, I am confident that this will not prolong and the understanding between two countries will be restored. Our efforts toward this direction are continuing and I urge the Government of India to contribute to this regard.

The closure of industries, declining tourist arrival, blocked import-export at border customs and inaccessibility of products to markets due to Terai-Madhes agitation have created a critical situation in the economy of Nepal which was shattered by the recent devastating earthquake. We are aware of the pain the business community is facing due to closure of business-industry and heavy burden of demurrage charge

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on imported goods. Life of workers dependent on industries has become painful. The farmers are suffering great losses due to lack of fertilizers, seeds, animal and bird feeds and other essential goods and their inability to sell milk, vegetables and fruits. Millions of children are deprived of education due to the closure of educational institutions. The community and region on whose name this agitation has been started and borders blocked have themselves been greatly suffered by these acts.

Our country Nepal has never remained as other's colony; and the Nepali, the people from the birthplace of Buddha, has served the world community through their important contributions from the fronts of world wars to peace-keeping missions under the United Nations. Nepal has spread the message of peace and fraternity to world over. Possessed with living history of independence and ancient civilization, we, the Nepalese, have been able to resolve our internal problems even in extremely difficult situation. Together, we have to resolve the present difficulty too.

The undeclared blockade has inflicted the greatest pain upon earthquakes affected people. Hundreds of thousands of victims,

who spent the whole monsoon under ordinary tarpaulins and tin sheets, now fear cold weather and difficulties it may bring up. The Government is sensitive to the risks in the life of new-born babies, the new mothers and the aged people. The construction of safe and orderly shelters for them has been badly affected by the lack of construction materials. While five hundred thousand more citizens have been estimated to have fallen below the poverty line due to earthquakes, Nepalese economy will face even greater crisis rendering more citizens to poverty and causing more damage in the development path of the nation because of multidimensional impacts of the blockade. I am very serious about this situation of socio-economic loss to the country greater than that of the earthquakes.

Problems of any part or community of the country are matters of our common concern. Matters relating to Terai-Madhes are also common to all of us Nepali. I am clear that it is the main responsibility of the Government of Nepal to address such matters appropriately. I believe it is the duty of all Nepali to stand for national interest and unity. I respect the allegiance of the people of Terai-Madhes to the nation and their aspirations for prosperity. I urge the agitating parties to be serious about the strikes going on in Terai-Madhes and its wide-ranging negative effects on the interest of the country and the people. I call upon the agitating parties to review the agitation which destroys the future of the hundreds of thousands of students; makes the lives of farmers more painful; keeps those labourers, who earn their evening meal from their day's labour, without food; and, in total, has serious and long-term negative impact on the possibilities of industrialization, foreign investment, planned urbanization, and speedy economic development in Terai-Madhes, which could have played the role of engine of Nepal's development.

I respect the allegiance of the people of Terai-Madhesh to the nation and their aspirations for prosperity. I urge the agitating parties to be serious about the strikes going on in Terai-Madhesh and its wide-ranging negative effects on the interest of the country and the people.



I would like to draw the attention of all concerned to be serious about the complexity generated by and the price to be paid for inviting involvement of external actors on matters of our own internal affairs and differences. I must say – the agitation in Terai-Madhesh has pushed the ordinary people further behind. Death of 47 people, including security personnel, in the terrifying Tikapur incident and the series of violence thereafter is extremely sorrowful. I express sincere condolences to the deceased and express sympathy to the bereaved families and wish speedy recovery of the injured ones. The process of providing Rs 10 lakh each to the family of the deceased, free treatment to the injured and withdrawing the cases against all except for those involved in grave offences has already begun. In this context, I sincerely call upon all concerned for meaningful contribution in resolving the problem through dialogue by ending the agitation while being cautious not to inflict more pain to the people's life, not to incite social and communal harmony, and not let any kind of extremism to play.

I urge all to remain aware against the activities contrary to the norms of democracy in the name of agitation. I have understood that protecting the life and property of the people, maintaining


peace, security and order in society, and guaranteeing rule of law and human rights are primary responsibilities of any democratic state; and I am committed to this. There shall be adequate security, combined with effective presence of state, to industries and business and service will be rendered to people. The Government will remain watchful not to allow the situation of violence, anarchy, and terror to emerge by creating an environment conducive to the enjoyment of one's right with due respect to others' right and full enjoyment of freedom of movement and expression.

Brothers and Sisters!

You all are aware of the Government's efforts carried out round-the-clock in addressing the difficulties caused by the undeclared blockade. It has been obvious this time that due to some faulty decisions of the past, problems in the conduct of relations with friendly countries and our underdeveloped condition, we have been highly dependent on others and excessively reliant on one country and certain border checkpoints. This has further made it clear to us that dependence on others not on our own and imbalanced and one-sided trade relations not balanced and diversified trade is the situation we have been facing. This should now be an eye-opener to us all, and we should learn lessons. Our main responsibility at this hour, therefore, is to transform this 'destiny' into an opportunity, and move forward towards building an independent and self-sufficient economy.

I would like to sincerely thank the friendly neighbour China for providing fuel on grant in response to our request for urgent support at this difficult hour of crisis. The Government will make efforts towards importing goods including petroleum products required for the country expanding in timely manner of our trade relations with China, with whom we have had

Nepal is bearing a heavy burden of trade deficit and imbalance at present. We want to develop our historical relations with India so as not to constrain Nepal's right of access to sea and unrestricted right of transit as a landlocked country and not to have any adverse impact on export and import of goods.



centuries old trade partnership. Roads on the Nepalese side linking China will be upgraded. Initiatives will be taken for import of petroleum products from other friendly countries as well.

I want to make it clear – this decision is not aimed against any country; this is a step taken to diversify and balance Nepal's trade relations. Nepal is bearing a heavy burden of trade deficit and imbalance at present. We want to develop our historical relations with India so as not to constrain Nepal's right of access to sea and unrestricted right of transit as a landlocked country and not to have any adverse impact on export and import of goods.

The Government will take meaningful and result-oriented initiatives towards self-reliance in order to end dependence on others. The Government's utmost emphasis will be on self-sufficiency through development of clean and renewable energy. I have already declared that within a year, load-shedding will be ended; electric and bio-energy will be used for cooking and dependency on cooking gas will be reduced. Towards this end, the Government will expedite completion of on-

going hydropower and transmission-line projects; incentivize investments on small and medium-size hydro-power projects; facilitate power-purchase agreement; and prioritize renewable energy. Within a year, 200 megawatts of solar energy will be produced and fed into the national grid. Work will immediately start to produce bio-gas and energy at places like Army, Nepal Police and Armed Police barracks, schools, hostels, and prisons. Concrete steps will be taken to produce energy out of waste products. Works will start to conduct feasibility studies for producing energy from geo-thermal plant and other alternative means. Production and use of electrical oven will be encouraged. Concrete plans and programs will be brought out for increasing the use of fuel-efficient and electrical vehicles, with special priority for the electrical public-vehicles in urban areas. Preparatory works will immediately begin to install electric metro-rails in the Kathmandu valley. Fuel storage capacity will be upgraded keeping in view the immediate and long-term needs. Petroleum exploration works initiated in the past will be expedited. The Government will pursue austerity policy. I would like to request fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters to use domestic products as far as possible; contribute to increase domestic productivity; be frugal in fuel use and help each other at this hour of crisis and afterwards.

It is an irony that despite being a predominantly agricultural economy, our continued dependency on foreign agricultural products such as food, vegetables and meat is increasing. In order to end this situation, the Government will immediately put forward plans to encourage farm cooperatives, farmers' groups, and individual farmers with a policy of not leaving arable land unused. The Government will bring out a work-plan aiming at self-sufficiency on basic foodstuff within the next two years.

Concrete plans and programs will be brought out for increasing the use of fuel-efficient and electrical vehicles, with special priority for the electrical public-vehicles in urban areas. Preparatory works will immediately begin to install electric metro-rails in the Kathmandu valley.



The devastating earthquake has caused massive impact on the national economy. The Reconstruction Authority will be urgently constituted by approving, at the earliest, the bill on reconstruction under consideration at the Legislature-Parliament. The Government is committed to rapidly moving forward the reconstruction works with the cooperation of friendly countries and donor agencies. The Government is determined to immediately start the reconstruction of the housing for earthquake-affected people, damaged government and public infrastructures and cultural heritages of archaeological importance. The Land Use Policy will be implemented in this context. Special priority will be given to volunteering spirit, use of indigenous resources and people's participation.


“Nepali Plan, International Support: State Leadership, Hands of All Nepali” will be the motto of reconstruction. Bringing the homeless victims back to secured shelter will be made the main priority. The assistance, kindness and goodwill expressed by the friendly countries and international community at the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction last June will be mobilized in reconstruction. Special priority

will be accorded in this campaign also to volunteering spirit, use of indigenous resources, state leadership and people's participation. Attention will be paid to environmental security while carrying forward the efforts of reconstruction and development. I am conscientiously aware of the climate changes and global environment and the sense of responsibility to the present and future.

The first instalment of Rs. 200,000 per household, as announced by the Government previously for the early rehabilitation of earthquake-affected families, will be provided immediately. Moreover, arrangements will be made for providing loan from financial institutions on collective bond for construction of housing in rural areas. Temporary shelters will be built in mountainous and high-hilly areas to be utilized in the winter itself. Natural risk reduction and disaster management programmes will be carried forward with importance. I heartily call on all for their support, cooperation and activeness in completing this reconstruction campaign within short period.

National treasury is bearing pressure due to sluggishness in development works and decrease in revenue generation owing to adverse impact on macro economy by long strikes, closures and blockade. Nonetheless, the Government will carry forward solid policy and plan of action to resolve the problems of industry, enterprise and tourism sectors that are suffering difficulties due to earthquake, long strikes, closures and blockade; and to provide relief. The Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance, will soon make public a white paper on the real picture of the impact on economy caused by strikes, closures and blockade that began after the promulgation of the constitution, and on the future course of action of the Government.

Government will carry forward solid policy and plan of action to resolve the problems of industry, enterprise and tourism sectors that are suffering difficulties due to earthquake, long strikes, closures and blockade; and to provide relief.



The Government will move forward a recovery programme together with relief taking into consideration the adverse impact on various sectors including agriculture, industry, tourism, construction, education and health in the adverse situation emerged at present. In order to make supply smooth, the private sector will be encouraged along with the mobilization of public enterprises while controlling the trends of creating artificial shortage and black-marketing taking undue advantage of difficulties in supply system. The efforts made at the people's level for fuel supply and alternative energy will be encouraged.

The development strategies adopted by the Government of Nepal to date will be reviewed. The projects of national pride including construction of International Airport at Nijgadh and Kathmandu-Terai-Madhes Fast Track will be carried forward while extending and upgrading Puspatal (mid-hilly) highway, Hulaki Roads, Tribhuvan International Airport initiated earlier for Nepal's development and prosperity. Moreover, the Government will be active in carrying forward such works as widening east-west highway to four lanes, conducting sanitation programmes in Kathmandu valley and other big

cities by connecting with bio energy production, implementing pre-paid meter system to regulate electricity consumption, operating electric metro services in cities including Kathmandu, and operating electric rail services connecting also to border areas. Efforts will be made to generate employment in the country itself and to provide jobs to Nepalese workforce in Nepal by intensifying the development and reconstruction works of cottage, small, medium and large industries. Special programmes will be conducted for the development of the people of backward areas including Terai-Madhes, disadvantaged sections and communities by distributing identity cards. The distribution of national identity cards will be started.

In the context of structural transition of state-system, the Government will appropriately address the management of Civil service and Security agencies as well as safety, career development and necessary roles of the Government employees.

I am aware of the serious challenges before the Government to conclude above mentioned works as the first quarter of the fiscal year has elapsed. Nevertheless, I am of the view that all possibilities must be explored and mobilized to attain the set goals for the benefit of people and the nation.

The Government will work to strengthen national unity which has been weakened by long transition, conflict and narrow-minded thoughts/ behaviour while keeping sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, national interest and dignity at the centre. National unity with social goodwill will be upheld amidst multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic, multi-cultural, multi-religious and geographical diversity of the country. Respected Brothers and Sisters!

We would like to maintain harmonious relations with all friendly nations including our neighbours India and China pursuant to the policy of reciprocal equality and benefit based on the United Nations Charter and principles of Panchasheel.



We would like to maintain harmonious relations with all friendly nations including our neighbours India and China pursuant to the policy of reciprocal equality and benefit based on the United Nations Charter and principles of Panchasheel. The essence of our nationalism is protection and promotion of our basic national interests. Nepal does not nurture any animosity towards any nation. We are conscious of our sensitive geopolitical location. We are confident that misunderstandings of any nature can be resolved through dialogue.

Nepal stands against all forms of terrorism. I condemn the recent cowardly terrorist attack in the capital of France, Paris and I have already expressed my condolences to the people of France through their President.

Recalling with great value of the high-level visits from friendly neighbouring countries and the co-operation and goodwill shown in the aftermath of the earthquake, I urge all friendly nations along with our neighbours to support peace, reconstruction and economic prosperity in the country to prevent current humanitarian crisis. As I have been stating-nations may be large or small based on population or geography

but sovereignty and national dignity cannot be large or small. We want- appreciation of our sovereignty and respect for the rights of Nepali citizens to craft their own constitution and to decide on their internal matters as well as respect for Nepal's national autonomy, independence and territorial integrity. Nepal does not want anything more or less than that.

In the past one year, there have been some important and positive decisions with long-term effects on the economic relations between Nepal and India. These include Power Trade Agreement, Project Development Agreements (PDA) to develop Upper Karnali and Arun III Hydropower projects, and agreement related to Pancheswor Project pending for a long time. It indicates the kind of economic partnership Nepal wants with India. But the present situation has serious negative impacts on the economic partnership and development potentials developed between the two countries as well as on the bilateral relationship. It is easy to understand the psychology of the posterity about the relationship between the two countries when their schools have remained closed interrupting their education in absence of transportation due to the stoppage of fuel supply from India. Thus on behalf of the Government and people of Nepal, I strongly request the Government and concerned officials of the friendly nation India to immediately end the undeclared blockade, ease the supply of essential goods and not to create additional inconveniences in the centuries-old relations between the two countries. Recalling the goodwill expressed during the high-level visits of two countries and historical context, we are ready to make our contribution towards promoting understanding by ending distrust and suspicion between the two countries. In this context, I would like to recall the visit of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal to India and the conversations I had at the high levels.

It is easy to understand the psychology of the posterity about the relationship between the two countries when their schools have remained closed interrupting their education in absence of transportation due to the stoppage of fuel supply from India.



The peace process of Nepal is a successful peace process concluded also with the participation of the United Nations. The work is already in progress to investigate the serious human rights violations during the conflict and to build an environment of reconciliation in the society with the formation of Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and Commission on the Investigation of the Disappeared persons as envisaged by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The Government is committed to end impunity, protect human rights and implement all international conventions and instruments to which Nepal is a party.

Once again, I heartily appreciate the patience, patriotism and national dignity shown by the Nepali people at this hour of national crisis. The fact that we have seen helping hands at the moment, similar to those in the crisis following the earthquake, has manifested special culture and the characteristics of the Nepali people. Every nation comes across such challenges in its history, and becomes dignified, self-reliant, glorious and full of self-determination by overcoming them. Nepal is passing through such historic epoch today. I am confident that we will be able to overcome this crisis with your profound trust and with the

support and cooperation of friendly nations. On this occasion, I would like to express gratitude to friendly nations, United Nations Organization as well as international organizations and media for expressing goodwill, support and solidarity towards us at the time of the crisis. I also extend gratitude to all civil servants, Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Armed Police Force as well as media while appreciating their positive role in the face of difficulties.

This Government was formed at the sensitive juncture of conducting a campaign of rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of the disastrous earthquake. It is well known that this Government was formed while the protests and dissatisfaction in the Terai-Madhesh regarding a few provisions of the constitution were going on, an undeclared blockade was clamped causing problems in supply management as well as against the backdrop of the activities detrimental to the peace and security. Thus, it is not a Government formed under normal situation. I am quite aware of the fact that the future of not only the parties affiliated to the Government but also of the whole nation is interwoven with this Government's role. The matters of national pride, independence, self-esteem, reconstruction and self-reliance taken up by the Government are not only of concern of the Prime Minister or the Government alone but also of the whole nation. To carry out this historic responsibility, the Government will work with full devotion, dedication and capacity. I am convinced that we will transform the present challenge and crisis into a meaningful journey of creativity, self-reliance, and self-esteem. Finally, on the occasion of upcoming Chhath and Lhosar I wish everyone happiness, peace and prosperity.

Thank you!



Reconstruction: Towards Build Back Better

(Address at a luncheon meeting with the Heads of Diplomatic Missions and
Development Partners of Nepal; January 14, 2016, Kathmandu, Nepal)



Reconstruction is an opportunity to Build Back Better and lays the foundation for Nepal's industrialisation. The campaign is being started from 16 January when a devastating earthquake on the same day of 1934 had wrecked most of Nepal.

We intend to give momentum to the reconstruction work with set of milestones.



Namaste and good afternoon!

Thank you for joining me at this lunch. I extend a warm welcome to all of you present here. I would like to take this opportunity to share my views with Your Excellencies on the political development that has taken place following the promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal and on the immediate reform action plan of the government as well as the progress made in the post-earthquake reconstruction works.


The new constitution has now come into execution. Several laws are being amended to make them compatible with the new constitution. To address some concerns or dissatisfaction of some sections of society on some of the provisions of the constitution, the amendment proposals in the constitution have been tabled in the legislature parliaments which are in the final stage. Political dialogue with the agitating political parties has been intensified and we are expecting to resolve the genuine concerns very soon through consensus. With this, we expect the end of the disturbance at the border points and obstruction in the supply of essential items particularly the petroleum products. This will pave our way towards intensive work on reconstruction and expedited execution of development programs.

We appreciate our neighbors including countries from SAARC, development partners and other friendly countries for their prompt and spontaneous response received in the relief and rescue works in the immediate aftermath of the earthquakes. Now the National Reconstruction Authority has started its function in a speedy manner after the adoption of the National Reconstruction Authority Act by the Legislative Parliament. In this process, officials of the Reconstruction Council, Steering Committee and Executive Committee of the NRA have been nominated; office of NRA has been set up; organizational structure of the Authority has been approved; budget and programs of reconstruction have been approved; and staffing need is being met with the pooling of personnel from different government ministries.

Reconstruction is an opportunity to build back better and lay the foundation for Nepal's industrialization. The reconstruction campaign is being started from 16 January or Magh 2 as per Nepali calendar when a devastating earthquake on the same day of 1934 had wrecked most of Nepal. We intend to give momentum to the reconstruction work with milestones set for the next 3 months; and by April 25, which coincides with the day of the first major earthquake of 2015, we plan to make substantial progress in housing reconstruction.

Meanwhile, a survey of the earthquake, affected households to verify the genuine victims has made encouraging progress. The survey has begun from Dolakha district from January 2 and has already made substantial progress. Online reporting of the household survey result will facilitate us to identify the beneficiaries early on. The government plans to expedite the survey by adding resource, complete the beneficiary survey by the next six weeks, and handover the housing grants to the actual beneficiaries. Efforts are also made to extend banking

Reconstruction is a national priority and the whole country is solidly behind it; support from all segments of national life has been assured. We are aware that the mobilization of local communities is the key for success in the provision of housing construction.



outreach to the earthquake-affected areas to ensure that grants could be paid through bank accounts. I would like to reiterate that, had there been no crisis in the supply of petroleum and other supplies following the obstructions in the southern border, we would have definitely made much more progress in these preparatory process and gone for reconstruction work.

Excellencies,

Reconstruction is a national priority and the whole country is solidly behind it; support from all segments of national life has been assured. We are aware that the mobilization of local communities is the key for success in the provision of housing construction. So, the government will be providing technical and financial assistances to the local communities for leading the reconstruction initiatives. As local government bodies are the principal implementing agencies, the government is going to strengthen their capacity and establish Resource Centres at the convenient locations for all settlements, which will supply masons and construction materials. Technical training will also be provided at the community level.

The public infrastructure projects will be implemented through the reconstruction units in the district level development offices. A district level coordination committee will be formed under the leadership of the respective Member of Parliament. There will be provision of one Sub Regional Office for overseeing implementation operation for every two to three districts. A National Reconstruction Implementation Plan will be launched soon. The basis of resource mapping for undertaking reconstruction and building back better will be the Post Disaster Needs Assessment - PDNA - done with the support of the development partners in June 2015. We acknowledge and sincerely thank our neighbours, friends, development partners and other agencies for the substantial pledge made during the international conference on Nepal's reconstruction, which has deeply encouraged us to move forward. While appreciating the development partners for pledging resources for reconstruction, I also urge for your continued support in implementing the reconstruction plan.

The government is cognizant of the fact that representatives of the people at the local level is so critical not only for smoothly undertaking the reconstruction work but also for ensuring effective and more accountable development responses at the local level. Therefore, the government is in consultation with major political parties to forge consensus to hold interim local election under the prevailing laws. I do hope that starting from the earthquake affected districts where the local representation is so important, we will be able to conduct the election in a few phases within the first half of this year with the expectation that major political parties will agree to this proposal.

Our government, while preoccupied with the immediate relief and rehabilitation of the earthquake victims and bringing back normalcy in the life of common people severely affected by

I do hope that starting from the earthquake affected districts where the local representation is so important, we will be able to conduct the election in a few phases within the first half of this year with the expectation that major political parties will agree to this proposal.



the disruption of supply system, has announced Immediate Reform Action Plan to strengthen governance and improve service delivery. As the Government has started working on longer term socio economic development agenda along with the settlement of political and constitutional agenda, we all feel that governance is a key to leading the country towards credible and meaningful development path. We understand that accountability, transparency, participation, and the rule of law cut across the system of governance and these four aspects are important to ensure service delivery to all segments of the society.

Realising all these and other challenges, the government has recently approved Immediate Reform Action Plan and put into immediate implementation. The Action Plan has been clustered around transitional arrangement and state management in line with new constitution, improving public service delivery, managing development for effective results, and rapidly undertaking reconstruction. All Ministries and other central agencies of the government are required to implement time bound actions contained in the Action Plan. Monitoring as well as review of the implementation of Action Plan will

be done by the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of the Ministers on regular and on monthly basis. Feedbacks from such meetings will also be regularly reviewed by the National Planning Commission and the Council of Ministers.

Distinguished Excellencies,

We all know that the recent fuel and supply crisis has adversely affected the implementation of development projects, and thus even the projects of national pride are not performing smoothly since the earthquake and particularly after the blockade at the borders. With political settlement of the issues triggering the obstruction in the border, we are hopeful to catch up the implementation delays of the projects including those supported by development partners.

Finally, the Government of Nepal would like to express its sincere gratitude to you all for your generous support to our reconstruction mission, which requires huge resources. We look forward to your continued support in Nepal's drive for achieving sustainable development goals in the next 15 years, which we all have agreed during the UN General Assembly held in September 2015. The present government wishes to assure that the sustainable development goals would be the building blocks of our next periodic plans and annual development programs. We are equally committed to gradually realize inclusive and equitable development outcomes as aspired by the Nepali people and as enshrined in the directive principles of the new constitution of Nepal.

Thank you very much, once again, for joining us at this lunch. I will stop here and invite Your Excellencies for lunch.

Thank you once again!



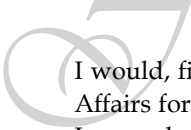
A Relation of Sovereign Equality and Mutual Benefits

(21st Sapru House Lecture at Council of World Affairs,
Barakhamba Road, New Delhi; February 22, 2016)



*Foundation of our relations is very strong thus unshakable.
Trust fosters understanding and helps build confidence.
Confidence generates an environment that is conducive for
cooperation and this finally leads to share prosperity. Respect
for the principles of sovereign equality and mutual benefit is
essential to promote healthy and friendly relationship between
and among nations.*





I would, first of all, like to thank the Indian Council of World Affairs for inviting me to deliver the 21st Sapru House Lecture. I am pleased to have my name associated with various luminaries who have delivered the Sapru House Lecture and those who will follow the suit. The opportunity accorded to me also manifests the importance the Indian scholars and foreign policy community accord to Nepal.

I have come to New Delhi carrying with me the good wishes of the people of Nepal to the friendly people of India. I have been deeply touched by the warm welcome of our Indian friends.

This is my first travel abroad as the Prime Minister. This is also the first visit by the Prime Minister of Nepal since the promulgation of the new Constitution in the country in September last year.

I would like to begin by sharing my thoughts first on Nepal's political development and then I will move to the second aspect of my speech that is Nepal-India relations.

As you are aware, in the last ten years, Nepal has undergone political transformation of historic proportions. We moved

from a unitary monarchical system of governance to a federal democratic polity, which has now been institutionalised by the new Constitution. The country suffered a lot from insurgency during the period 1996-2006, which was subsequently replaced by a homegrown but internationally supported peace process. Support and solidarity received from people and Government of India in Nepal's peace process needs a special mention here.

The painful transition of eight long years was finally brought to an end on 20th September last year when an elected Constituent Assembly promulgated the new Constitution with near consensus. The promulgation of the new Constitution also culminated the sixty-five years old enterprise of the Nepalese people to write their own constitution. This is a historic achievement. Nepal's successful political transformation could be a good case study for researchers, scholars and political scientists.

The new Constitution embodies hopes and aspirations of all segments of the Nepalese society which is incredibly diverse yet harmonious. Peaceful co-existence has been the defining feature of our way of life. The Constitution that we have today was the best possible outcome of compromise under the prevailing circumstances.

Accommodating diverse aspirations of the Nepalese people in a single document through an open, democratic and transparent process was not an easy task by any standard. We have fulfilled our historic responsibility. Yet, we believe that improvement is always desirable and due adjustment can be made to reflect the genuine concerns of the people in the Constitution, which, in essence, is a living document.

We spent years in deliberating on what kind of constitution Nepali people want. The entire international community watched the constitution making process in Nepal with considerable interest. We kept them informed of what we were doing in institutionalising peace and democracy.



Often it appears to me that the outside world is not fully aware of the contents of the new constitution and the process that was employed in its making. Judgment has at times not been objective.

During the Constitution making process, all members of the Constituent Assembly were involved. It was not promulgated in hurry and without following the due process, as certain quarters tend to believe. We spent years in deliberating on what kind of constitution Nepali people want. The entire international community watched the constitution making process in Nepal with considerable interest. We kept them informed of what we were doing in institutionalising peace and democracy.

The First Constituent Assembly resolved most of the issues and only a limited number of contentious issues were left for the second CA to tackle. The first CA was dissolved when it failed to deliver the constitution within the mandated period of four years. Learning from the past experiences we had to move carefully with a sense of responsibility, as the country couldn't have afforded to witness the failure yet again of an


elected house, making the whole democratic process a fiasco. So, sincere attempts were made from the beginning to take all stakeholders on board. Difficult and contentious issues were resolved only after intense debates and hard compromise. Some groups left the process towards the end of the exercise especially when we entered the decisive phase of negotiation. It was unfortunate.

We must frankly admit that no one is happy with all the provisions of the Constitution. Personally speaking, I am also not fully satisfied with it, as some of core issues have not found due place in the new Constitution the way I wanted. Yet, more than 92 percent of the CA members enthusiastically participated during the voting and more than 85 percent of the members voted in favour of the Constitution, ensuring its wider legitimacy. These members represented all segments of Nepali society, communities and regions.

The Constitution guarantees human rights and fundamental freedoms to all citizens without any discrimination. It accommodates almost all rights and freedoms that are contained in the various international human rights instruments. Some of the rights contained in our constitution are not found even in the constitutions of many developed countries. In this sense, our constitution is uniquely progressive and forward-looking.

We felt that there were some misunderstandings about the provisions of citizenship in the new Constitution. The Constitution ensures that all Nepali people have the right to citizenship. The citizenship can be obtained both in the name of mother and father. There is no discrimination aimed at any segments of Nepalese society. Nepal's citizenship regime is quite liberal compared to many other regimes that are in existence including in our region. Our citizenship law does

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not render anyone stateless. All citizens are treated equally in terms of opportunities and state services. For the past 70 years we have been fighting for justice, equality and democracy. The new Constitution is the culmination of our efforts to firmly establish these ideals in society and in polity and ensure in the most unequivocal terms possible the end of all forms of discrimination.

Ensuring social justice has been one of the key objectives of the Constitution. It seeks to promote socio-economic justice to the backward and marginalised ethnic communities of the country. State policies are aimed at uplifting the overall status of socially backward women, Dalits, Adibasi/Janajatis, Madhesis, Tharus, minorities, persons with disability, marginalised, Muslims, backward classes, gender and sexual minorities, youths, peasants, workers, oppressed or citizens from backward regions, and economically poor KhasArya. The pillar of social justice is thus firmly embedded in our constitution.

Gender equality is another principal feature underpinning our constitution. Taking into consideration the ethnic diversity of the country and respecting the equal rights of men and women,

the constitution provides that the president and vice-president should come from different community and gender. Similar provision applies in the election of speaker and deputy speaker of the House of Representative. This key principle of inclusivity has already been upheld by electing the first female president of the country and the first female speaker of the House of Representatives. These are groundbreaking achievements in the implementation of the new constitution.

In order to promote and safeguard the rights and welfare of the people, the Constitution provides for Human Rights Commission, Women Commission as well as Madhes Commission, Tharu Commission, Muslim Commission as constitutional bodies. These dedicated constitutional commissions reflect our profound commitment to protect and promote the rights of people of different ethnicities and communities. The Constitution has also provided for a Federal Commission to deal with the issues of the demarcation of the provinces.

Early this year, our Legislative Parliament passed the first constitutional amendment bill to address the two key demands of the agitating parties. This is a credible evidence of our commitment to address the genuine concerns of the dissatisfied groups within the framework provided by the Constitution. We are committed to finding an acceptable solution to the remaining issue of demarcation respecting the will of the people and taking into account ground realities. We have already taken initiative towards this end by forming a high level political committee.

These, in my view, are sterling achievements that Nepal has made after a period of prolonged transition and uncertainty. And, we are happy that the international community has

Asia has now become the center of global economy. Nepal cannot afford anymore to remain a poor backyard of this thriving Asia. We must be prepared.



warmly welcomed the promulgation of the Constitution and expressed support for its implementation. Challenges abound but we are determined to pursue the course of implementation in good faith.

The political transformation cannot be sustainable if it is not supported by socio-economic transformation. In the absence of economic development and general prosperity, the goal to create an egalitarian, inclusive and rights based society only becomes an unrealised dream. So, our topmost priority ahead is and should be to achieve economic development. Political stability creates a conducive environment for this.

The world is interconnected and interdependent today. So, the pursuit of economic development calls for collaboration and cooperation in bilateral, sub-regional, regional and global contexts. Individual efforts alone will not be sufficient.

Asia has now become the center of global economy. What pleases us is the phenomenal economic progress India has made. Nepal cannot afford anymore to remain a poor backyard of this thriving Asia. We must be prepared to seize

the opportunities that are unfolding in our neighbourhood and make our country a vibrant zone for growth and development. This is possible and achievable. And we are committed to work hard and start working now.

Let me now move to the second aspect of my deliberation: Nepal-India relations.

India is our closest neighbour and the most important partner for development and prosperity. We share many things in common, both geographic and cultural. We share history and civilisation. Formal documents and treaties alone cannot capture the essence of our relations, which are extensive and multidimensional, permeating every sphere of our life. There are very few countries in the world today whose past as well as future are so closely intertwined with each other. So if I have to define our relations in one single term, I call it sovereign fraternity. We have an open border, which has kept our people uniquely close.

True friends stand with you at hard times. When the massive earthquakes hit us in April and May last year, Government and people of India came to help us with promptness and within hours. Help in search, rescue and relief was immediate. India's pledge for reconstruction support was generous. We are finalising the modality of utilisation of the 1 billion dollar support package.

Foundation of our relations is very strong thus unshakable. This is so because we trust each other and respect each other's sensitivities in a spirit of solidarity and accommodation. Trust fosters understanding and helps build confidence. Confidence generates an environment that is conducive for cooperation and this finally leads to shared prosperity. Respect for the

Our destiny is so intimately linked that we are bound to be good friends forever. So, strengthening friendship and securing shared prosperity must be our common objective.



principles of sovereign equality and mutuality benefit is essential to promote healthy and friendly relationship between and among nations.

Occasional differences may appear in any society. This is also true between neighbours. But we must address them in a way that does not undermine the foundation of our relations. Intermittent issues between two countries and governments should not lead us to actions that are unwarranted and impact people's daily lives adversely. Our destiny is so intimately linked that we are bound to be good friends forever. So, strengthening friendship and securing shared prosperity must be our common objective.

Nepal is between two big neighbours and wants to benefit from the enormous progress both are making in economic growth, science and technology, IT and trade. There is no question about aligning with one or the other. We cannot do it and for us it is not a viable policy option. What we see is that India and China are coming closer – be it in ever expanding bilateral trade or in multilateral negotiations on critical global issues like climate change. We see this as an opportunity to forge a productive

trilateral partnership for development. This is where Nepal will benefit and so will our two prospering neighbours.

Nepal and India are endowed with resources, both natural and human. What we need is a collective will to sustain enduring partnership to convert resources into wealth for our mutual benefits. Our vision must be informed by the fact that a stable and prosperous Nepal is in the interest of India and the region.

Day before yesterday, I had a very fruitful meeting with Prime Minister NarendraModiji. We covered areas of mutual interest in our discussions. Modiji and I jointly inaugurated the Dhalkebar-Muzzaffarpur transmission line through remote operation. This line allows our two countries to transmit electricity both ways. Now we are facing huge power shortage in Nepal. This new infrastructure enables us to import power from India. When we will be able to produce surplus power in Nepal the same will be used to export power to India. More such infrastructure has been planned.

Nepal-India cooperation in hydropower is growing. Two mega deals with Indian public and private companies were done in 2014. Negotiations on some more are ongoing. Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project has been planned under G2G partnership. Early start of the Project will be a new milestone. This will serve as model for other large scale joint undertaking. We have signed Power Trade Agreement. Development of Nepal's hydropower will benefit both of us.

Our cultural connections are deep. Pashupatinath and Bishwanath, Janakpur and Ayodhya, Lumbini and Bodhgaya and many more icons of shared civilisation stand for our spiritual bonds. People at large cross the border as pilgrims

There are areas where we could have done better and matters we could have managed better. With a view to review our bilateral relations from perspective outside the Government, we have decided to constitute an Eminent Persons' Group.



every year. Such relations are beyond the lines of treaties and agreements. These are eternal-Shaswat of our fraternity.

Prime Minister Modiji's policy of 'neighbourhood first' has generated high optimism in the region. Nepal fully reciprocates the call and is committed to contribute greater regional and sub-regional partnership in trade, transit, investment, infrastructure and connectivity.

Nepal-India relations are comprehensive and multidimensional. There are areas where we could have done better and matters we could have managed better. With a view to review our bilateral relations from perspective outside the Government, we have decided to constitute an Eminent Persons' Group. I am hopeful that EPG would soon start its works and within the timeframe it will be able to provide constructive recommendations to help us steer our relations better in the changed context. We want our relations to be forward-looking and progressive.

Finally, I thank you once again for this opportunity to share my thoughts with the learned people gathered here. You are the leaders of society and the intellectual world. You analyze

situation and communicate to people. Therefore, I thought it important that I come to talk to you directly and convey to you our perspectives on Nepal-India bilateral relations as well as share with you what Nepali people have been able to achieve in institutionalising peace and democracy, thereby creating a solid foundation for development and prosperity.

I thank you for kind attention!



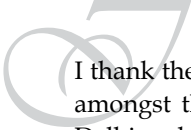
Your progress is inspiring;
let us benefit from your success!

(Keynote Address at the Interaction Programme with the Business Community
New Delhi, February 22, 2016)



The paradigm of trade and investment in the 21st century is shifting. Economies are integrating and production is disintegrating. Value chains are on the rise. This means there is more reason now for producers of two countries to link up. As a close neighbour, we want to benefit from your success.





I thank the organisers for providing me this opportunity to be amongst the captains of industry and business here in New Delhi and for making excellent arrangements for this meeting.

That I have brought a business delegation with me underscores the importance that I attach to this meeting today. I hope our business delegation will fully utilise the valuable time by engaging their Indian counterparts in explaining business and investment opportunities in Nepal.

I thank the Chief Executive Officer of Nepal Investment Board, Mr. Radhesh Pant, for his excellent presentation on investment opportunities in Nepal. I believe the presentation has been useful and informative for prospective investors present here.

Dear friends,

In Nepal, we have recently accomplished the historical task of constitution making. The longstanding political agenda that hugely occupied us in the past several years is now successfully resolved.

Conclusion of the peace process is now a job done and growth, development and prosperity is an unfinished business. Without development, peace and politics cannot sustain.

There is an overwhelming consensus in Nepal that economic agenda should now be on top priority. There is also consensus that foreign investment is vital.

In a globalised world, strength of economy can only ensure dignity of a nation and its people. Nepal is fully aware of this reality and has accordingly identified economic development as its priority.

To develop, economy must grow and to grow, we need businesses, investment, industries and employment. That is why this opportunity to interact with you is important for me.

Growth can only be achieved when we have investors – both local and foreign. When it comes to foreign investment, Indian investors are the natural choice.

Our two countries and peoples are close. The private sectors and business communities of the two countries are well known to each other. Nepalese entrepreneurs are reliable business partners.

I have come to tell you that Nepal needs you and has many things to offer.

Nepal is pursuing a liberal economic policy. Government is only a facilitator. Investors are key actors, innovators, entrepreneurs and leaders.

Conclusion of the peace process is now a job done and growth, development and prosperity is an unfinished business. Without development, peace and politics cannot sustain.



Over the years, we have taken steps to improve and facilitate trade and investment. We have reduced tariffs, simplified tax regimes and focused on the development and operation of trade related infrastructure.

Export and import rules and procedures have been made open and liberal. Trade facilitation measures have been improved. We must emphasise that commerce and connectivity between our two countries must not be affected by other consideration.

Our tax slabs are low. There is no income tax on dividends and export earnings. We exempt tax, duty and fee on the products, machinery, equipment, tools and raw materials used by an export industry.

We have made administrative procedures simple. Our government machinery is easily accessible.

Investment Board has been established to facilitate large-scale investments. Board negotiates projects and provides one-window services.

Simplified and liberal visa rules apply to investors and their family members. For Indian nationals, visas are not required.

We permit full repatriation of income earned from the investment. The same rule is applicable to reinvestment. Foreign companies registered in Nepal can purchase, own and sell land.

We provide sector-specific incentives of various kinds and scope. Nondiscrimination between Nepalese and Indian investors is our firm policy.

Law ensures that no private industry will be nationalised.

We have planned to set up Special Economic Zones and Industrial Estates in major business hubs of the country. Most of these will be established in the plain land next to Nepal-India border.


Investing within SEZ has multiple benefits that include flexible and investment friendly labour law.

We have concluded Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement with India and will take necessary steps to ratify it. Double taxation avoidance agreement has also been signed.

Industrial relations have been improved. Labour law is being reformed.

We have defined private sector as partner for development and are promoting public private partnership, including in large scale infrastructure projects.

Workforce is our asset. Latest census shows that the working age population has increased to 57 per cent, which is high even from developing country standard. Every year over 500 thousand youths enter into job market.



Consumer market is growing – domestic and beyond in the rising towns and cities in populous Indian States of Bihar, UP and West Bengal that border Nepal.

Our financial sector is growing. Banks are ready to lend at competitive interest rate.

Workforce is our asset. Latest census shows that the working age population has increased to 57 per cent, which is high even from developing country standard. Every year over 500 thousand youths enter into job market.

Labour cost is low and competitive. Literacy rate is high. Skill development is Government's priority. Nepali people are known for hard work and honesty.

Rate of return is high. Talk to manufacturing companies like Dabur Nepal and Unilever as well as telecom operators, banks and insurance companies – how good profit they are making.

Further reform has been planned. Draft policies, bills and regulatory measures are under active consideration.

On top, our strategic location guarantees that access to market is not a problem in short, medium and long term.

Nepal is a least developed country and has benefits of preferential schemes offered by developed and developing countries. Most of our products enjoy zero tariffs in developed countries. In WTO, Members -- both developed and developing -- have committed to further expand duty free coverage to products from LDCs like Nepal.

WTO Members have also pledged to offer preferential treatment to services and service suppliers from LDCs. To invest and produce in Nepal means to be able to benefit from these global, regional and bilateral preferential schemes, which are non-reciprocal.


Nepal believes that regional integration has benefits and is actively involved to make SAARC and BIMSTEC processes successful. We are also working closely with India, Bangladesh and Bhutan to improve trade, transit, connectivity and cooperation in energy at sub-regional level.

The paradigm of trade and investment in the 21st century is shifting. Economies are integrating and production is disintegrating. Value chains are on the rise. This means there is more reason now for producers of two countries to link up.

India's progress is inspiring - in business, technology, IT, infrastructure and so on. You are a fast growing big economy. As a close neighbour, we want to benefit from your success. Prime Minister Modi has rightly said '*sabkaasaath, sabkaabikaas*'.

India is our major partner in trade and development.

Nepal believes that regional integration has benefits and is actively involved to make SAARC and BIMSTEC processes successful. We are also working closely with India, Bangladesh and Bhutan to improve trade, transit, connectivity and cooperation in energy at sub-regional level.



Our cross border infrastructures are improving. Railway connectivity is being established at 5 different points and modern integrated check posts at 4 places.

Cross border roads are being improved. Bilateral Motor Vehicle Agreement has been signed between the two countries to make movement easy.

Our doors are open for investment in almost every sector. These include manufacturing, hydropower, tourism, services, IT, mining and agro based industries.

Hydropower could be a prime choice. 7000 rivers and rivulets in Nepal have massive power generation capacity. Solar and biomass have also good possibility.

We have already reached two big hydropower deals with Indian companies (Upper Karnali and Arun III). More are in the pipeline.

We have signed Power Trade Agreement with India. I have been informed that Government of India is reviewing its policy

and regulation to ensure that our private power developers have access to huge Indian power market. This is of course a good news.

Transmission infrastructure is being strengthened. Prime Minister Modi and I inaugurated just the other day the first double circuit cross border transmission line between us. Several such transmission infrastructures have been planned.

Tourism is an attractive sector for investors in Nepal. We are gifted with beauty of nature and treasures of culture and civilisation, in which we are closely linked with India.

Over the years, tourists from India are increasing – as pilgrims, vacationers and business delegations. It's an opportunity to invest in facilities to cater to this growing number. Infrastructure is key. We are developing regional international airports at two prime touristic hubs of Pokhara and Lumbini.

Our vision is to build Nepal a modern, prosperous and just country. We plan to graduate into a developing country by 2022. For this, we need massive investment in human resources, institutions and infrastructures to bring about economic transformation.

We want to overcome the vicious circle of poverty and underdevelopment. Government alone has limited capacity and resources. We invite the private sector, domestic and foreign, to invest resources, produce goods and services and create jobs.

My Government is committed to reform policies and expect private sector's willingness to invest.

Tourism is an attractive sector for investors in Nepal. We are gifted with beauty of nature and treasures of culture and civilisation, in which we are closely linked with India.



My Government will extend all needful support to facilitate your investment in Nepal.

Our common future lies in our shared prosperity. We are bound to be good friends forever. There is no alternative to cooperate and collaborate for mutual benefits.

I thank you for patience. This has been a long event.

Thank you!



SAARC, the Dream, needs to be
a success story!

(Inaugural address at the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the
SAARC Council Ministers in Pokhara on March 17, 2016)

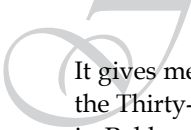


*South Asia, the idea cannot be a success story unless we feed well
the curious minds of South Asians.*

*South Asia, the future, cannot be a success story unless
we invest in our youths.*

*South Asia, the dream, cannot be a success story unless all the
South Asians get the opportunity to enrich their motherland with
their energy and aspirations.*





It gives me great pleasure to address the inaugural segment of the Thirty-Seventh Session of the SAARC Council of Ministers in Pokhara, a city well known for beautiful lakes, spectacular landscape, magnificent mountains and hospitable people

I wish to extend a very warm welcome to all of you in this city. I hope delegates have found a moment out of their hectic business session to go around the city and enjoy its scenic beauty. I believe your stay in Pokhara will certainly remain memorable.

Excellencies and distinguished delegates,

South Asia is one of the most dynamic regions in the world. A region of labourious men and women, a region with rich cultural heritage, a region of economic potentials, a region of opportunities and a region of hope; South Asia, with its great civilisation, bears the potential to inspire the common humanity. Now the history has bestowed, our generation and the generations to come, to uphold that civilisational legacy of South Asia, to materialise that potential and to uphold the welfare of South Asian brothers and sisters.

As we observe today, South Asia is emerging as the potential global economic powerhouse. It is imperative that we build on this economic progress and its associated positive synergies and complementarities to promote enhanced cooperation in line with the objectives of the SAARC.

However a common enemy to South Asia looms around. An enemy that is draining our potentials, an enemy that is ridiculing our collective efforts, an enemy that is threatening the whole of South Asia and an enemy that is testing our abilities and intentions. And the enemy is real, pervasive and stubborn. We need to work together to conquer this enemy. We need to intensify our cooperation to wipe out the very traces of this enemy. We need to act collectively to annihilate this common enemy.

The enemy called poverty, the enemy called backwardness. At any cost we cannot afford this enemy to win. We see no reason for South Asia to be at the downside of development landscape. The cooperation is, thus not a luxury. It is a fundamental necessity to conquer the enemy- poverty and backwardness. And we have the capacity and resources to do so. What we need is the political will of highest order to cooperate and to collaborate in a spirit of enduring partnership.

It goes without saying that our increased understanding, our flexibility and our collaboration will contribute to create a positive atmosphere.

A positive atmosphere for meaningful cooperation, a positive atmosphere for deeper integration, a positive atmosphere to bring the structural transformation to South Asia; a positive atmosphere to breathe life into the dream of prosperous and connected South Asia!

We need to invest our resources, invest our hard-work, and invest our passion to build that atmosphere. We need to invest on the core economic areas; and Build a bastion upon which the connected South Asia will rest with dignity that it deserves.



And we need to invest our resources, invest our hard-work, and invest our passion to build that atmosphere. We need to invest on the core economic areas; and Build a bastion upon which the connected South Asia will rest with dignity that it deserves.

Excellencies and distinguished delegates,

Connectivity remains a key enabler for robust regional cooperation. Connectivity of infrastructures as well as of ideas, connectivity in terms of information and telecommunication technology as well as of knowledge, connectivity in terms of energy as well as of literature and culture, connectivity of markets as well as of minds can indeed unleash the potential of South Asian cooperation. It can promote meaningful cooperation in trade and investment, in tourism, in finance, and in energy with multiplier effects.

The dream of prosperous South Asia cannot survive without the lifeline of connectivity. The edifice of dynamic South Asia cannot thrive without the foundation of connectivity. The

architecture of South Asian cooperation cannot stand upright without the pedestal of connectivity.

Remember, Ladies and Gentlemen, Cooperation is not a luxury. And Connectivity is not a luxury either.

We need to set our priorities right and we need to act now. Act decisively. Act more loudly than our words, act more intensely than our intentions. And we need to act collectively, for our benefit; for our collective benefit.


To realise the vision of developed South Asia, We need to vitalise the engine of economic prosperity. The engine called trade. It is unfortunate to note that we trade little within the region. Faster progress in SAFTA and SATIS is the need of the hour. In the absence of such doable core instruments, the vision of South Asia Economic Union will merely remain a distant dream.

Our vision needs to be matched by commitments and commitments by deeds, by actions. Yes, the time has come-to act now, and to act decisively.

When world today is going through unprecedented waves of globalisation, South Asia cannot be a bystander to the happenings of world. SAARC must revitalise itself to be an important player in the global politics. We need to strengthen our collaboration and intensify our interactions with other international and regional organisations; with organisations that share similar goal for the prosperity of common humanity.

Our region has been bearing the heavy brunt of unprecedented blow of natural calamities. Calamities such as earthquakes and floods have caused colossal loss. And, we have been bearing

To realise the vision of developed South Asia, we need to vitalise the engine of economic prosperity. The engine called trade. It is unfortunate to note that we trade little within the region.



the adverse and disproportionate consequences of climate change. We experienced enormous devastation in the wake of recent earthquakes all across the region; including that of the Earthquake in Nepal in April last year.

This calls for collective preparedness, collective responsiveness and collective collaboration. Preparedness to prevent the perils of such calamities; responsiveness to deal with destruction of such disasters and, collaboration to mitigate the menace of climate change!

Excellencies, distinguished delegates,

The SAARC Charter has kept people at the centre of regional cooperation. It has envisioned people-centric regional actions. SAARC cannot be a success story unless the quality of life of our people gets ameliorated. SAARC needs to bring the rays of hopes and incidence of improvement upon the people living in privation. The people who have been living in destitute and backwardness, the people who have been bearing the brunt of deprivation, must be the priority on our agendas and as well as (on our) actions. SAARC must be established as the region

where women are safe, where children are secure, and where they will live with dignity, with freedom from fear.

SAARC, the association, cannot be a success story unless we lift our people out of poverty and deprivation.

South Asia, the idea, cannot be a success story unless we feed well the curious minds of South Asians, unless we equip well their dexterous hands and unless we nourish well their creative aspirations.

South Asia, the future, cannot be a success story unless we invest in our youths. Our cooperation must work to stimulate the creation of jobs for our youths. We should strive to best utilise the dexterity of these youths, strive to retain their energy. We need to invest in the productive sectors. Sectors which are essential to halt the exodus of youths and enable to make them contribute for better and developed South Asia.

South Asia, the dream, cannot be a success story unless all the South Asians get the opportunity to enrich their motherland with their energy and aspirations.

Standing on the citadel of successful South Asia, successful SAARC, we will ultimately fortify the common South Asian identity. We will uphold our existing commonalities, our shared beliefs, our shared heritage and our shared history.

South Asia, despite being well-endowed with resources, with promising potentials, still lags behind in overall development. The development performance is dismal if not discouraging. But we have the strength and potentials to develop a sustainable and accomplished economy; to utilise our innovative south

South Asia, the future, cannot be a success story unless we invest in our youths. Our cooperation must work to stimulate the creation of jobs for our youths. We should strive to best utilise the dexterity of these youths, strive to retain their energy.



Asians to develop the modern technology; and to be the global economic powerhouse.

The whole world is closely and constantly watching our strength and potentials. Watching our efforts as well as our aspirations. Watching our performance as well as our promises. Watching with good will as well as with curiosity.

Ladies and Gentlemen; we need to move forward with clear vision and strong resolve to exalt the dignity of South Asia. To promote better economic prospects for our people. And to enable South Asia to lead the forefront of global affairs.

We need to act now, and act collectively. We need to respond with our collective wisdom to conceive a Success Story of South Asia, the region; South Asia, the idea; South Asia, the future and South Asia, the dream.

With all the enthusiasm and optimism, it is my understanding that this ministerial meeting will mainly focus on review, of the implementation of the decisions contained in the Kathmandu Declaration 2014 and will work out agendas for consideration

at the Nineteenth Summit to be held in Pakistan in November this year.

I have no doubt that you will be able to take concrete decisions to advance the SAARC process forward in line with the spirit of the 18th SAARC Summit- *Deeper Integration for Peace and Prosperity*. I wish to commend the excellent works done by various SAARC mechanisms.

Excellencies and distinguished delegates,

As the devastating earthquake struck Nepal on 25th of April last year and several aftershocks augmented the disaster, the spontaneous and generous support from our South Asian friends solaced us on that difficult hour of tragedy. I take the opportunity to convey my sincere appreciation to all SAARC Member States for support and assistance extended to my country. The support provided was indeed a manifestation of South Asian solidarity and functional cooperation. The moment demonstrated once again that we, the South Asians are always united and care about each other when in difficulty and distress. Our country is now engaged in the vital task of reconstruction of the damaged structures so as to build better and develop our long-term resilience.

Before I conclude, I would like to speak briefly on the current political situation in the country. Nepal ushered into a new era in its political and constitutional history. We promulgated a democratic and inclusive constitution through the Constituent Assembly elected by the people of Nepal.

The new constitution has embraced the system of inclusive governance, embraced the value of democratic pluralism, embraced the rule of law, embraced the respect for human

The new constitution has embraced the system of inclusive governance, embraced the value of democratic pluralism, embraced the rule of law, embraced the respect for human rights.



rights. It has done so in line with the aspirations of diverse communities in the country. The promulgation of the constitution together with its first amendment thereafter has brought the protracted peace process and political transition to a logical conclusion. Nepal would like to express sincere appreciation to all SAARC fellow member states for their continued support to, and solidarity with, the people of Nepal in realising this vital national objective.

Our priority has now been directed towards achieving accelerated socio-economic transformation in the country. It is our firm conviction that a peaceful Nepal, a stable Nepal, a democratic and prosperous Nepal will also be in the interest of our region.

To conclude, Excellencies and distinguished delegates, as the current Chair of SAARC, I would like to express sincere appreciation to all Member States for the cooperation extended to Nepal in discharge of its duties, following the assumption of the Chairmanship in the last Summit. I would like to reiterate Nepal's full commitment to the ideals, principles and objectives of the Organisation for the continued progress, prosperity and

wellbeing of the people of our region. I call upon all Member States to keep the SAARC spirit alive for the betterment of our people; and for the enrichment of our South Asian identity.

I wish for your productive deliberations and look forward to the fruitful outcome of the meeting.

Wishing all the delegates a pleasant stay in Nepal,

I thank you very much!



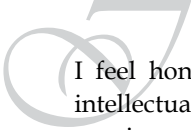
Together with “Community of Common Destiny”

(Statement On the theme “Nepal-China Relations in the Context of One Belt- One Road Initiative” at Renmin University, Beijing, March 22, 2016)



I continued to reject those allegations with strong belief that might always can't be right and I never surrendered myself to that belief rather chose to fight against the autocratic regime without any fear of my life. I believe so because might is ephemeral and truth is permanent and eternal.





I feel honoured to be here and speak to this gathering of intellectuals, youthful students and friends of Nepal. I express my sincere gratitude to Mr. President for his generous invitation to join all of you at this University; the People's university, which has been a home to several outstanding scholars, has been a fountain of knowledge and source of wisdom, and whose alumni have provided impetus to the unprecedented development of the People's Republic of China.

In its glorious history of more than seven decades since the foundation of Shanbei Public School, the university has taken a leading role in higher education, not only in China but globally. I feel profoundly impressed to be here at the university whose foundation was guided by genesis of new China, which was established out of North China University in 1950 and received care and guidance from the enlightened leaderships, including that of Chairman Mao.

Specialising in humanities and social sciences, it has cultivated a notable alumni, and produced a large number of cadres who contributed in the rise of China.

With its motto of "Seeking Truths from Facts", the university has made significant research achievements in the past and continues to do so.

Standing here at the university with exceptional historical legacy, it is indeed a matter of pleasure to meet this cross-section of professionals and students, who are in the incessant pursuit of "Seeking Truth from Facts".

Almost forty-three years ago, in the age of my prime youth, I was arrested and jailed, without any fair trial, by the autocratic rulers and suppressive regime to fulfill their hidden interest and prolong their autocratic regime. Their sole motto was: crush the truth and protect their selfish instinct. For that, they alleged me of being an anti-national element and committing heinous crime, thus for them I became too dangerous element to the social order. I continued to reject those allegations with strong belief that might always can't be right and I never surrendered myself to that belief rather chose to fight against the autocratic regime without any fear of my life. I believe so because might is ephemeral and truth is permanent and eternal. And you know, what my crime was? To "Seek Truth from Facts"!

For the crime of "Seeking Truth from Facts", I was sentenced to harsh imprisonment for fourteen years with four years of solitary confinement. However I did not let that dark episode of my life to drain my energy away. I did not let that period of severe detention to decimate my determination. The hope in me did not succumb to the torture. The youth in me did not yield to those reactionaries. The cruelty afflicted by those who sought to silence my pursuit for truth, my quest for transformation, did not melt my resolve.

Almost forty-three years ago, in the age of my prime youth, I was arrested and jailed, without any fair trial, by the autocratic rulers and suppressive regime to fulfill their hidden interest and prolong their autocratic regime. Their sole motto was: crush the truth and protect their selfish instinct.



And at the end, it was 'the truth' that prevailed. It is 'the truth' that will continue to prevail.

And, allow me, from this podium, to congratulate, the prestigious university of yours for keeping pursuit of truth alive; for keeping the beacon of truth. Thus, from cave to space, from cradle to cabin, Beijing leads civilisation, knowledge and development.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends,

Asia has been the land of great philosophers, the land of passionate truth-seekers, the land of multiple civilisations, all of them equally great and all of them equally rich.

It is our Asia where the greatest of human civilisations flourished and guided the humanity across the path of innovation and evolution. It is our Asia, where great Masters and Saints were born, and showed the world the light of peace, the avenue of wisdom, the path of virtue and the way of 'de' (德 Chinese for virtue) or virtue.

It is our Asia where the diligence and dedication of our forebears conceived an unshakable foundation of history. A foundation infused with creative ingenuity, a foundation infused with scientific curiosity and a foundation infused with foresighted leadership.

Our ancestors guided the world through the process of innovation and evolution. They were innovators, visionary and leaders whose legacy is an asset to the whole of Asia and the world. They steered the raft of transformation with profound success, even though waters of history were turbulent sometime. They carried the torch of determination even though the path of history was dark sometime. Their efforts for development were tireless, their commitments resolute, and their leadership exemplary. They risked their life to breathe life into the dream of prosperous and developed Asia.

The responsibility lies on us to ensure that the raft of our creative ancestors won't sink and the torch won't extinguish. And education will indeed nurture the talents who will walk upon the path laid down by our progenitors.

Education has the ability to cultivate the human potential to the pinnacle of creativity. Education has might to nurse innovativeness and skills, much needed to fuel the engine of economic growth and development.

It is education that ultimately molds the robust bricks essential to build the edifice of developed nation. And I strongly believe, Dear Students, you will make best use of the opportunity you have been provided with at this glorious university.

Our nations, Nepal and China, the lands of Lord Buddha and Great Confucius have a long history of harmonious relationship with each other. Our nations had cooperated in the areas of culture as well as commerce, had exchanges in the areas of trade as well as civilisations.



Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends,

Our nations, Nepal and China, the lands of Lord Buddha and Great Confucius have a long history of harmonious relationship with each other. Our nations had cooperated in the areas of culture as well as commerce, had exchanges in the areas of trade as well as civilisations. The relationship dates back to antiquity, rooted in our histories that coexisted together.

Today, in our contemporary times, that cooperation has emerged more intensely. The relations have been deepened with collaboration more diversified in approach, exchanges more broadened in scope and linkage more strengthened in resolve.

Our friendly relations have been firmly fortified on the foundations of *Panchasheel*. The sovereign equality, non-interference, and respect for each other's sensitivities have guided our stable friendship.

As a friendly neighbour, Nepal, has always been well aware of the sensitivities of China. Nepal adheres strongly to the 'One-

China Policy', and has not allowed its land to be used, under any pretext, against China. And it will continue to keep this commitment firm and intact.

Similarly, the People's Republic of China has respected our sovereignty and supported our development endeavours. Our two nations have been all-weather friends, friends at the time of distress as well as at the time of comfort.


The generous assistance extended by China in projects of infrastructure build-up has aided development endeavours of Nepal. The investment ventures by the Chinese firms, the dynamic engagement in trade relations and technical cooperation has aided our pursuits for development. However, we must take the scheme of economic cooperation to much higher level.

The increasing flow of tourists from China has contributed to the growth of our economy; and more importantly it has augmented the interactions among people, interactions between the cultures.

China remains one of the most preferred destinations for the students from Nepal. The increasing number of Nepalese students in China, brighten up the prospect for exchange of ideas, prospect for advancement of skills and a prospect for shared future.

With the rapid development of Tibet Autonomous Region of China, I believe that it will further boost trade and investment between our countries. It will ease the constraints of geography; will defy the every existing barrier.

Nepal is seeking for the transformations in the quality of life for its people. We have pledged to broaden our industrial base as well as to modernise our agriculture. We have committed to harness the potential of hydropower development and generate energy.



As a land locked country with least developed economy, Nepal has multiple development challenges to conceive the prosperous future for nation. We need to boost investments, utilise resources and develop technology as well as innovation strategies. Investment will ease our constraints, resources will provide a manufacturing base, and technology will invoke the upward trajectory of development.

Nepal is seeking for the transformations in the quality of life for its people. We have pledged to broaden our industrial base as well as to modernise our agriculture. We have committed to harness the potential of hydropower development and generate energy, much needed to fuel our industries. The markets are open for investment, welcoming for business. And I express my belief that Belt and Road initiative will relax the obstacles created by geography.

Dear Friends,

Last year, in 2015, we celebrated the diamond jubilee to mark the formalisation of our diplomatic relations. And in the course of those amicable years and decades, our countries have explored

the opportunities together, have voiced their commitments to realise the common aspirations, have exchanged the support when needed. Our people have stood with each other at the time of difficulties.

However, the time has come to set higher and superior ambitions. Higher than the Mount Everest, and superior than the Great Wall! The time has come now to travel together into the united sphere of prosperity.

The initiative of One Belt-One Road, is a principal step to unleash our potentials to travel together into the cooperative sphere of prosperity. To catalyse the convergence of our shared interests! And to weave a tapestry of connectivity that will deepen our cooperation.

Riding in the raft of this initiative we shall sail through the waters of the seamless cooperation to ultimately realise what President Xi called a “Community of Common Destiny”.

In the world order of twenty first century, we need to pursue mutually beneficial development ties without any of ideological prejudices, without any cynicism. And through this Belt and Road initiative we need to create inclusive cooperation, cooperation to realise positive-sum development, cooperation to establish Asia in the forefront of global dynamics.

This initiative will intensify the connectivity in all the manifestations. Connectivity of commerce as well as of cultures! Connectivity of interests as well as of benefits. Connectivity of infrastructures as well as of ideas! Connectivity of enterprises as well as of identities. Connectivity within and way beyond Asia!

Nepal used to be an important thoroughfare of the historic commercial Silk route. It was a vibrant hub, an entrepôt that connected China with the region of South Asia. And today, I believe, history has bestowed upon us the responsibility to revitalise that role.



Bringing the cultures and communities together, the Belt and Road initiative will step up the people to people bonds. It will bring us more closely to realise our shared destiny. A destiny of peace and harmony!

Nepal used to be an important thoroughfare of the historic commercial Silk route. It was a vibrant hub, an entrepôt that connected China with the region of South Asia. And today, I believe, history has bestowed upon us the responsibility to revitalise that role. To augment the connectivity between our two countries and way beyond; the connectivity that encompasses over 60 countries and 4 billion people.

The economic growth and development of China is one of the inspiring success stories of our time. The initiative of Belt and Road will propel our prospects to benefit from the unprecedented transformation that is taking place in China, will cumulate the positive spill overs from development of China. Being the immediate neighbour of China, Nepal's gain from this initiative will be remarkable.

Committed to actively participate in the process of enhancing connectivity, Nepal has joined various international as well as regional platforms. Our involvement in Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank as founding member is a recent example of our orientation towards development and connectivity.

Dear Friends,

The successful process of Belt and Road initiative will unleash our potentials, will converge our interests. With the avenues opened for trade and investment, it will pave a route for prosperity, a route for development.


With the avenues opened for exchange of ideas and capitals, it will pave a road across which our countries will share the fruits of development.

With the avenues opened for unimpeded trade, it will pave a road to the welfare of all our people.

Well aware of those potentials, our two countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding in December 2014 to jointly promote the Silk Road Economic Belt. Both sides have jointly agreed to deepen the connectivity through land highways and rail routes. And we must intensify our undertakings. We must revive the world's promising economic route with the greatest of development potential.

We must realise the cusp of transformation in connectivity in our lifetime. As Chairman Mao wrote in his poem, we must "Seize the day and seize the hour".

I have had fruitful and productive discussions on Nepal-China relations with President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang yesterday. We have agreed to bring our relations to a newer height consistent with the trends of our time and as cherished by our people.



Ladies and Gentlemen,

I take this opportunity to thank the Government of China, and its people as well, for the valuable assistance in both relief and rescue operations immediately after the devastating earthquake of April last year. I am also keen to promote greater collaboration and cooperation between Renmin University and universities in Nepal for undertaking research in the areas of mutual concerns. The academic exchanges will inevitably lead us, and our leaders of tomorrow, to realise the shared destiny of peace and prosperity.

Before I conclude, I deem it important to share with you that I have had fruitful and productive discussions on Nepal-China relations with President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang yesterday. We have agreed to bring our relations to a newer height consistent with the trends of our time and as cherished by our people. Cross-border connectivity and infrastructure development; long-term economic partnership encompassing trade, investment, tourism; and, education and cultural exchanges are the key components of our cooperation for the days to come.

With this note, let me thank you, Prof. Liu Wei, and all other friends for this platform to share our ideas, to share our aspirations, and to explore the avenues of cooperation between our countries.

Thank you. Thank you very much for such a wonderful audience!



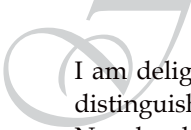
Present day China is a 'China Miracle'

(Address to the Nepali and Chinese Business Community at CCPIT in Beijing, China
March 22, 2016. Similar statement was delivered to address the Business community on
Sichuan-Nepal Economic and Trade Cooperation, March 27, 2015, Chengdu, Sichuan)



Chinese investors can have easy and quick access in vast South Asian market through Nepal. They can make their products cheaper filled with south Asian taste if produced in Nepal. Our doors are open for investment in almost every sector.





I am delighted to be here today and speak a few words to a distinguished gathering of business communities both from Nepal and China. Thank you for making excellent arrangements for this programme.

That a business delegation is accompanying me during this visit means the importance we attach to our economic relations with China. As connection matters in business, I believe the Nepalese businessmen staying in China could play a pivotal role in further deepening the economic and commercial engagements between our two countries.

Nepal and China are good friends and reliable partners sharing exceptionally warm and cordial relations through ages. No amount of words, however powerful, can truly describe the goodwill that we nurture towards each other and the esteem in which we hold each other. History, tradition, cultural values and geography link us inextricably, and our destiny is intertwined. This makes the case of collaboration and cooperation all the more important.

The world is watching China, and watching with interest and curiosity not because it is big in size, but because it is emerging

at a pace not seen in history. The global economy itself is well integrated with Chinese economy. Then, how can we remain aloof or afford of being delinked from these opportunities? We would surely like to reap benefit by integrating our economy in the most beneficial way.

Present-day China is a wonder of economic development popularly known as 'China Miracle'. It has lifted the masses of humanity out of abject poverty within the short span of time—second to none in the history of human development.

China was a source of over 114 billion US\$ FDI outflow in 2014. Though the competition for FDI attraction is fierce among the developing countries, we are destined to be the natural partners in such venture being the immediate neighbours. I will reflect on details later why Nepal could be a natural choice for the Chinese investors.

Collectively, the Chinese tourists themselves are branded as global product worth of over US\$ 100 billion every year. All countries try to tap the economic opportunities of such products. Nepal has a lot to attract tourists. This sector warrants the active collaborations of our entrepreneurs and investors. Jointly, we can develop it as an exclusive brand for the Chinese tourists.

Nepal recently joined Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) established under the Chinese initiatives; we became the part of process of the 'Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road' – a noble initiative taken by the Chinese leadership to revive the traditional silk route in the changed context. The Bank as well the Belt and Road Initiative could serve as cannels of finance for infrastructure development,

Present-day China is a wonder of economic development popularly known as 'China Miracle'. It has lifted the masses of humanity out of abject poverty within the short span of time— second to none in the history of human development.



improve connectivity and facilitate trade and investment across Asia and beyond.

These initiatives promise to create a win-win cooperation in economic and trade sectors. Moreover, they are also critical today to strengthen infrastructure and connectivity in Asia and beyond. We are ready to make our commensurate efforts to unbundle the package of opportunity by initiating appropriate measures.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With the completion of constitution writing process, Nepal has now embarked on the new path of economic development and prosperity. Unleashing the economic potentials of the country is our top priority. I am here with you to discuss the ways and means of forging partnership. Nepalese people are eager and ready to contribute to their part for the sake of economic growth, development and prosperity to sustain and consolidate the hard fought political gains.


The Constitution of Nepal itself lays the policy foundation of encouraging foreign capital and technological investment in areas of import substitution and export promotion. It also has the policy to encourage and mobilize such investment in infrastructure development.

Nepal is pursuing a liberal economic policy. Investors are key actors, innovators, entrepreneurs and leaders whereas the government works only as an enabler or a facilitator by letting the private sector to take the helm of economic affairs of the country. We have defined private sector as partner for development and are promoting public private partnership.

Like anywhere in the world, we are also building greater convergence on the national development agendas among the major political forces of the country. Development today has now become the responsibility of the Government, private sector and cooperatives of the country. In Nepal, there is growing realization that the untapped potentials of the country can be harnessed through the effective mobilization of foreign investment. With a view to improving and facilitating trade and investment, we have reduced tariffs, simplified tax regimes and focused on the development and operation of trade related infrastructure.

Export and import rules and procedures have been made market based, market friendly, open and liberal. Trade facilitation measures have been improved. We have made several policy provisions for the foreign investors to provide maximum security to their investment. Minimal tax slabs, no income tax on dividends and export earnings as well as exemption of tax, duty and fee on the products, machinery, equipment, tools and raw materials used by an export industry are some of the

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policy provisions to ensure high return from FDI. We permit full repatriation of income earned from the investment.

We have made administrative procedures simple. Our government machinery is easily accessible. We have the single window facility for the foreign investors.

Investment Board has been established to facilitate large scale investments. Board negotiates projects and provides one window services. Simplified and liberal visa rules apply to investors and their family members. The same rule is applicable to reinvestment. Foreign companies registered in Nepal can purchase, own and sell land.

We provide sector-specific incentives of various kinds and scope. Law ensures that no private industry will be nationalized. Industrial relations have been improved. Labour law is being reformed.

Establishing the cross border economic zones and port facilities helps facilitate commercial activities. Investing within SEZ has multiple benefits that include flexible and investment friendly

labour law. Both of our government are actively considering the development of cross border facilities and establishing SEZ near the border.

Consumer market is growing with the rise in middle class population. Our financial sector is becoming robust and growing very fast. Banks are lending at competitive interest rate. The Government has requested the Chinese side to consider establishing branches of Chinese banks in Nepal to facilitate Chinese investment.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Workforce is our asset. The country is passing through the phase of demographic dividend. Every year over 500 thousand youths enter into job market.

Government is vigorously pursuing the Chinese language training opportunity for Nepalese people both in Nepal and China. This will eventually overcome the communication barriers for our engagements. Every year, there are hundreds of Nepalese students graduating from Chinese Universities in technical fields. They could be the natural choice for the Chinese investors to expand their business and investment in Nepal.

Labour cost is low and competitive. Nepali people are known for hard work and honesty. If matched with the dedication of Chinese people, we can make bonanza.

Rate of return is high. Some joint ventures are making decent profit within the short span of time.

Chinese investors can take benefits of location, cheap labor and production cost to produce some of their products in Nepal.

Moreover, such investment naturally enjoys the benefits of preferential schemes offered by developed and developing countries to Nepal.



The 2nd phase of reforms are undergoing to further open up our economy. The Government is also committed to sort out the hindrances of economic development and make reform a continuous process.

Location of our country is also an advantage that ensures access to market and opportunities. Chinese investors can take benefits of location, cheap labor and production cost to produce some of their products in Nepal. Moreover, such investment naturally enjoys the benefits of preferential schemes offered by developed and developing countries to Nepal. Most of our products enjoy zero tariffs in developed and some developing countries.

Chinese investors can have easy and quick access in vast South Asian market through Nepal. They can make their products cheaper filled with south Asian taste if produced in Nepal.

China is our 2nd largest trading partner, 2nd largest source of FDI and important source of tourists. Cross border roads and other connectivity are being improved. Border facilities for trade and other human interactions are improving.

Our doors are open for investment in almost every sector. These include manufacturing, hydropower, tourism, services, IT, mining and agro based industries.

Hydropower could be number one choice. Nepal has massive hydro power generation capacity. Solar, wind and biomass have also good possibility. Chinese investment in mega projects can open up a new chapter in our economic relations. This can have the potential of being a game changer for our common good.

Tourism is an attractive sector for investors in Nepal. Nepal is gifted with beauty of nature and treasures of culture and civilization. Over the years, tourists from China are increasing. With the rising standard of living, more and more Chinese people are looking some natural places for recreation, adventure and spiritual growth, Nepal can be their first destination given the natural beauty, closeness and hospitable people and culture. It is an opportunity to invest in facilities to cater needs of growing number. Infrastructure is key.

We are developing regional international airports at two prime touristic hubs of Pokhara and Lumbini. Given the limited resources available in the country to overcome the towering task of development and nation building, we need massive investment in human resources, institutions and infrastructures to bring about economic transformation.

We want to overcome the vicious circle of poverty and underdevelopment. Government alone has limited capacity and resources. We invite the private sector, domestic and foreign, to invest resources, produce goods and services and create jobs.

Over the years, tourists from China are increasing. With the rising standard of living, more and more Chinese people are looking some natural places for recreation, adventure and spiritual growth, Nepal can be their first destination given the natural beauty, closeness and hospitable people and culture.



My government is committed to take reform policies further. We expect private sector's willingness to invest. We extend all needful support to facilitate your investment in Nepal.

Let me once again thank the organizers for organizing this program to promote investment, trade and other economic as well as commercial interactions between our two countries.

Thank you very much!



Asia's New Future: New Dynamics, New Vision

(Statement on "Asia's New Future: New Dynamics, New Vision"
at Boao Forum for Asia; March 24, 2016)

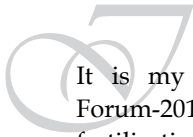


The dream of Asia's future, the dream of peace and prosperity will be a failed cause if any of the Asian States is left behind.

Make No Mistake; the sustainability of development in Asia will fall apart if the development is not inclusive.

Our pursuit for 'common destiny' will go misspent if anyone is left behind.





It is my distinct pleasure to address the Boao Annual Forum-2016. The Forum provides a platform for the cross fertilisation of ideas. Ideas for Asia! Ideas of Asia!

I thank the organiser and also the Government of the People's Republic of China for the kind invitation.

I bring you humble greetings from Nepal; the land where Buddha was born and induced the world to walk upon the path of peace.

I bring you warm wishes from the people of Nepal; people full of hope and potentials.

Asia has been the land of multiple civilisations, all of them equally great and all of them equally rich.

It must continue to be the land of multiple and distinct civilisations, coexisting together in harmony.

Distinguished Participants,

The emergence of Asia as the global economic leader has brought Asia in spotlight of the changing world order of the twenty first century.

To give a powerful boost to the global economy, the world looks today at Asia's economic dynamism. The extraordinary performance of the Asian economies suggests the latitude of Asia's prospects.

The relentless effort of Asia till today suggests the inevitability of Asia's bright future.

Advancements in innovation and technology have been encouraging; have been opening new avenues for the development.

The momentous developments in information and communication technology;

Significant achievements in industrial productions bear potentials to vitalise the economic performance of Asia;

To galvanise the future of Asia!

And such innovations must serve the cause of human progress. Technology must be accessible to all of the states without any prohibitive constraints.

To construct a prosperous and flourishing future by harnessing the dynamics of Asia; our efforts must build a cooperation model which will equitably distribute the opportunities and benefits.

Our collective vision must create a cooperation model which will enable a free flow of ideas, unimpeded links of trade, and an enduring instance of win-win situation; a cooperation model where the states do not exploit the vulnerabilities of others.

The vision for Asia must be accommodative and inclusive.

Our pursuit for 'common destiny' will go misspent if anyone is left behind. Make NoMistake, the Asian future should rest on the citadel of inclusiveness. Without any doubt, Asia is emerging as the powerhouse of global economy.



Distinguished Participants,

The dream of Asia's future, the dream of peace and prosperity will be a failed cause if any of the Asian States is left behind. Make No Mistake, the sustainability of development in Asia will fall apart if the development is not inclusive.

Our pursuit for 'common destiny' will go misspent if anyone is left behind. Make NoMistake, the Asian future should rest on the citadel of inclusiveness. Without any doubt, Asia is emerging as the powerhouse of global economy.

The markets are flourishing, industries are growing, jobs (are) being created and many of the Asians have been lifted out of the poverty.

Yet, the vicious circle of poverty still stares at courtyard of Asia.

Make No Mistake, Ladies and Gentlemen, Peace and Poverty cannot go together.

Growth of Asia must not be narrow in dimension. Rise of Asia must not be extractive in approach. Ascent of Asia must not be fragile in structure.

Responsibility lies on us to uphold the vision that the dimension of Asian growth is broad enough; the approach of Asian rise is inclusive enough and the structure of Asian ascent is robust enough.

Distinguished Participants,

Recently, in our pursuit to embrace the aspirations of Nepalese people, we promulgated a democratic and inclusive constitution through the Constituent Assembly elected by the people of Nepal.

I would like to express sincere appreciation to all the states of Asia for their sincere support to our landmark endeavour.

In conclusion, this is the huge moment for Asia, to seize the opportunities, to unleash the potentials and to march ahead towards new future, with new dynamics and new vision.

This gathering will bring the ideas together, will bring the commitments together, and will inject dynamism as well as novel vision.

I am confident that we will, together, make a headway towards a prosperous future, a shared future of Asia.

Thank You!



Let find answer,
why we lagged behind during
the course of history?

(Address to the students of Sichuan University,
Chengdu, Sichuan; March 27, 2016)

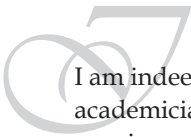


Every individual is full of potentialities.

*Education must enable each individual to fully develop his/
her potentials. Not all share the same potentials.*

*Our task is to identify the areas of interest of individuals and
help them, through counselling and other means, unlock their
potentials and get them realized.*





I am indeed pleased to be here amidst intellectuals, professors, academicians, students and friends of Nepal. Let me express my sincere gratitude to you, Mr. President, for your thoughtful gesture in organizing this program today.

No need to mention that the city of Chengdu and the province of Sichuan are uniquely recognized for the cultural and civilizational.

The land is known as *the land of abundance*. It is more than this. It is in this part of China where the preaching of Confucius, a great philosopher of China, became famous. It is in this part of China that gave birth to visionary leader like Deng Xiao Ping popularly known as great economic reformer of modern China. It is also this province, which, as one of the thriving economic hubs, contributes substantially to national economy of China. These facts suggests how important the province of Sichuan is in China. As a friend, we share your pride; we share you joy; we share your happiness. We believe in fraternity and we believe in shared destiny.

Standing, as it is, on the solid foundation of rich culture and civilization, the University of Sichuan, established 120 years ago, is closely linked to the great civilization and development of Sichuan.

It is heartening to note that the University has, since, its inception, been able to maintain the fame of the city of Chengdu as one of the most ancient cultural centers. Now the university stands as one of the best educational institution. I wish to acclaim the outstanding performance of the University and the dedication of the University family who are behind this success.

From the beginning, the University has produced a good number of scholars, doctors, philosophers, historians, geographers and people of excellence in other disciplines including from my country.

This University has exhibited great strength in research and made remarkable achievements in innovations over the years. And, I am sure that it will continue to move ahead on this path of illuminating the humankind and society with the light of education.

Distinguished friends.

It is not necessary to shed light on the importance of education in human life. We all are aware of it. Still I feel, I must say few words, not because I have superior knowledge than anyone about education. As Prime Minister of country that still confronts poverty and hunger and other deep-rooted structural problems to development and as a person who nurtures the genuine desire to develop country, I deem it important that I

All academic institutions must realize this fact and develop a tailor made system of education to help individuals unlock infinite human potentials for themselves and for the humanity as a whole.



share my feelings with you about the education in the most humble way.

Every individual is full of potentialities. Education must enable each individual to fully develop his or her potentials. Not all share the same potentials. Our task is to identify the areas of interest of individuals and help them, through counselling and other means, unlock their potentials and get them realized.

Development is not possible without education, without knowledge and without skills. The level of education, the quality of education and the level of commitments determine the level of development. An individual who is equipped with knowledge and skills alone can explore the potentials for development and apply his mind for its realization.

So, all academic institutions must realize this fact and develop a tailor made system of education to help individuals unlock infinite human potentials for themselves and for the humanity as a whole.

This part of the world have given birth to major civilizations and our ancestors were great thinkers, leaders, innovators, explorers scholars and researchers. Take the example of China alone, Laozi, Confucius, Li Bing, etc. all left indelible imprint in the minds of many in China and beyond with their contribution during their times. This part of the land in Asia has alone been greatly benefited from ideals propounded by Lord Buddha, Mahabir Jain and many other thinkers. While the east was at the climax of progress and prosperity, the west was under the dark period.

The rest of the world simply emulated everything we invented and everything we developed. I cannot find answer why we lagged behind during the course of history despite of such rich knowledge, culture and tradition? Are we not able to revive the trend and make a new history? What is required is our vision, what is required is our commitment, what is required is our action.

We must therefore work towards rededicating ourselves to regain the glorious past and establish ourselves as the real inheritor of such distinguished and renowned forefathers on all accounts. And quality and research oriented education is perhaps the most reliable path that can lead us towards this goal.

In this age of heightened globalization and information technology, connectivity plays a prominent role to shape and define the relations between nations and societies. The more connectivity exists, the deeper the relations become. Apart from infrastructural connectivity, the connectivity of people, the connectivity of culture and the connectivity of ideas are equally important in promoting relations. It is where the institutions like universities can play important role. Through the exchange

In this age of heightened globalization and information technology, connectivity plays a prominent role to shape and define the relations between nations and societies. The more connectivity exists, the deeper the relations become.



of scholars and students, through the establishment of special affiliations, through the conduction of training and study programme, they can connect the people and ideas and thus promote relations.

It is in this context, I would like to request the authorities of Sichuan University to promote its relations with Universities in Nepal. I like to encourage them to engage more, to exchange more and to interact more with the Universities and similar other institutions in Nepal.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends,

Now a few words about Nepal-China relations!

Our nations, Nepal and China, the lands of Lord Buddha and Great Confucius have a long history of harmonious relationship with each other. Our nations had cooperated in the areas of culture as well as commerce, had exchanges in the areas of trade as well as civilizations through centuries.

Our friendly relations, have been built on the solid foundations of Panchasheel, the sovereign equality, non-interference, and respect for each other's sensitivities.

As a friendly neighbour, Nepal, has always been well aware of the sensitivities of China. Nepal adheres strongly to the 'One-China Policy', and has not allowed its land to be used, under any pretext, against China. And it will continue to keep this commitment firm and intact.

Similarly, the People's Republic of China has respected our sovereignty and supported our development endeavours. Our two nations have been all-weather friends, friends at the time of distress as well as at the time of comfort. Our people have stood with each other at the time of difficulties. The Nepalese people are always appreciative of the Chinese support in our development endeavours. And, I believe, this visit has taken our relations to a newer height.

To Nepal, the province of Sichuan is even closer. Our cultural linkages, people to people exchange, and economic interactions with Sichuan are definitely stronger than other relatively faraway provinces. This must be the reason that many Nepalese students find easy to come to Chengdu to fulfill their educational aspirations. I am happy to note that quite a number of Nepalese students have come to pursue and are pursuing their educational degrees in this University. I am sure that the number will increase in the days to come as our relations and interactions further deepen and spread. The Joint Press Statement issued during my visit has recognized the fact of our closer affinity and has encouraged Sichuan to enhance further cooperation with Nepal. It is in this context too, I believe, our relations and interactions with Sichuan will

We have given top priority to cross border linkages through various means of connectivity. We believe that Nepal can benefit from 'One Road One Belt' initiative advanced by President Xi Jinping. For a landlocked county, Nepal connectivity matters more than anything else.



further intensify, which will naturally promote our engagement with the University of Sichuan.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With the promulgation of a democratic and inclusive constitution last year and the settlement of political issues, Nepal has entered into the phase of economic development and prosperity. Creating a prosperous society based on socio-economic development of all parts of the country and inclusion of all is our motto. And, I am confident that the Chinese people and government are, as always, with us in helping attaining these objectives.

We have given top priority to cross border linkages through various means of connectivity. We believe that Nepal can benefit from 'One Road One Belt' initiative advanced by President Xi Jinping. For a landlocked county, Nepal connectivity matters more than anything else. We have made an important achievement during the visit by signing a transit transport agreement with China. This must lead to progress in other areas of connectivity and cross border linkages.

Finally, Nepal-China relations are multidimensional and are progressing well in the last six decades. We remain committed to further strengthen our relations consistent with the trends of our time and as per the wish of our peoples. Mutual benefits and equality underpin our relations. It is our sincere hope that Nepal China relations will grow from strength to strength in the days ahead.

With this note, I thank you all!



New Year Message: I want to tell my Country

(Message to the Nation on the Occasion of Nepali New Year ~2073 BS;
April 12, 2016)



*Today, I want to tell my country –
our height in the Asian stage will only be visible when our
economic and social development makes strides.*

*Only a national sentiment that stands on the foundations of
strong economic development can lift us up.*

Our dream should be to reach the height of prosperity.



Respected Sisters and Brothers,

The year 2072 BS is finishing its course from today. This year has been an extremely remarkable one in the history of Nepal for both pleasant and unpleasant reasons. Declaration of the Constitution of Nepal, development in the overall national consciousness and achievements of newer heights on the arena of international relations are the pleasant developments of this year. The successes achieved by our national players in various sports have also added encouragements. However, the devastating earthquake that struck at the beginning of the year causing widespread damage, the incidents at Terai – Madhesh which resulted in the loss of dozens of precious lives and the subsequent imposing of blockade at the borders are the unpleasant sides of the incidents that we witnessed and are difficult to overlook.

Democracy is a system of governance conducted by the people. They elect their representatives themselves hence have their say over them. But this does not mean that democracy is short of rules. In democracy, we have the rule of law, formulated by the people's representatives which is protected by the state-power. The state-power is that side of the coin named 'democracy'

where legitimate mechanisms for checks and balances are in place.

I had portrayed the extra-ordinary scenario being created after the promulgation of the Constitution, in my address to the Nation exactly one month after I took the leadership of the government. I had politely referred the fact that the government was formed during the extraordinary circumstances. I was humbled and appreciative of the fact that Nepali people have shown extraordinary patience, patriotism and national-dignity despite terrible scarcity of essential fuels to cook and move, food-items and medicines. As the formation of this government has taken place under an extra-ordinary situation, the overall future of the country is dependant on its role.

During that address, I had indicated about the existing uncomfortable situations, obstructions at the southern border, 'fake-warriors' of obstructions and organised crimes growing under their shadows. I had further indicated that 'Agitation for the sake of agitation' is not necessary and the leaders of any true movements should safeguard it from being hijacked by the undesirable elements. As for the allegations of the government's discriminatory roles, I had counter-questioned that how a person who has spent over half-century of his life-time in the struggles for democracy, nationalism and the livelihoods of the people and spent 14 years of his precious life on torturous confinements, can become discriminatory, inhumane and anti-people? My only concern was, why is it necessary to pursue the destructive course of Bandh, strikes, vandalism and damaging of public & private properties and lives while there exist the democratic people-oriented government which is controllable by the mechanisms formed by the people themselves, which can see and listen to the genuine problems of the people contrary to the authoritarian

My question is, why this blockade causing difficulties to the nation, while I had emphasized that any point of disagreement can be amended, changes on the boundaries of the States can be rearranged by mutual agreements assuming that both the Constitution and Federalism are dynamic processes.



rules, especially during the sensitive times after the massive earthquakes and faltering economic conditions? Why this fuss and endless agitation when democratically-elected representatives of the people were able to finalize their long sought-after Constitution under fully democratic-procedures that guarantees the fundamental rights, justice and equality? My question is, why this blockade causing difficulties to the nation, while I had emphasized that any point of disagreement can be amended, changes on the boundaries of the States can be rearranged by mutual agreements assuming that both the Constitution and Federalism are dynamic processes. I have requested the friends who are assimilated with the unnatural incidents in Terai-Madhesh: 'matters related to Tarai-Madhesh are common national issues. It is the responsibility of the government to address them in an amicable manner. It is the duty of every citizen to stand for national interests and national unity. I have further requested to the agitating sides to show seriousness on the plight of the people and the nationwide loss contrary to the national interests that have been caused by the blockades and strikes.

Even after six months today, I am unable to find any justifiable reasons for the strife in Terai-Madhesh that caused the loss of billions to the country. Dialogue was enough to establish the rights reassured by the first Constitutional amendment and no agitation was necessary that caused such a widespread damage. I had reiterated that the Constitution can be amended on the basis of people's will, national interests and the merit of the issues. I want to repeat, once again, to all the concerned fronts (*Morcha*), parties and groups who are associated with the peaceful activities in Terai-Madhesh to come forward for dialogue. There are no such complicated-problems, which cannot be resolved through peaceful and democratic means. Those who claim to work for the people should also trust the people. We should never forget that no outside actors could be considered as closer than the peoples at home. The country today has been lagging behind in terms of development due to structural problems. Many 'social scientists' did experiments based on religion, culture, ethnicities, castes and geography exploiting the negative environments caused due to our underdeveloped situation. We should not tolerate such actions in this country any further. Despite some confusions and initial hiccups in the past created by the political compulsions, I am thankful to all the parties, fronts and leaders who have shown maturity and deep understanding in putting an end to the 'movement' and restoring peace and harmony in the society. The government has already formed the high-level political committee to address the remaining issues under the coordination of the Deputy Prime Minister. I cordially request for taking part in meaningful dialogue by joining the committee.

Indicating the abnormal situations prevailing at the moment, I am reiterating time and again that we have no luxury of postponement. I have said time and again that I do not deserve

I do not want to repeat what the government has done during the last six months. That will be dispensed by the Office of the Prime Minister with due procedures. I just beg your permission to say that different ministries are trying to formulate and implement projects in a time-bound manner.



to take longer times. While we need the speed of a rocket to resolve the burning issues, I am realizing the pain of confining ourselves at the low speed of our progress. This has created a serious “curiosity” on the working styles of our democracy, legislations, traditional service-delivery mechanisms and the institutions responsible for monitoring the democratic practices. This is not the time for creating troubles and playing with issues. Hence, I request all the concerned to be more responsible on fulfilling their duties successfully and on assisting the government in its efforts of national development.

At this moment of exchanging greetings for the incoming new year (*Bikram Era 2073*), I would like to remember our functions in three-categories such as making the supply of fuels smoother, speeding up the reconstruction works of damage caused by the devastating earthquakes and providing all the essential services to the people. I do not want to repeat what the government has done during the last six months. That will be dispensed by the Office of the Prime Minister with due procedures. I just beg your permission to say that different ministries are trying to formulate and implement projects in a time-bound manner. I want to recall my decision at the moment I undertook the

responsibility as Prime Minister to displace all the 'hanging rope-ways' (*twines*) with 'suspension bridges' in the country within two years. Today, I have the data that out of all 171 twines, 3 are already displaced with suspension bridges, 9 are under construction, 42 are under tender bidding processes and 47 are under tender bidding processes for detailed project reports. Detailed project-reports are being prepared for other 34. In short, all the preparatory works will be completed within October 2016 and all the twines will be displaced within the stipulated time frame with suspension bridges.

What I have mentioned before, are only for clarifying the commitments of the government despite adversities. While speaking about energy sector, I want to reassure the pessimists and ask everyone to let the government to do its work. There was plan of 400 KVA Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur cross-border transmission lines to be completed by mid-February 2017 and we have already started the supply of 80 MW electricity from March 2016. It is possible to add 600 MW of electricity within next 6 months as stated in the roadmap for resolving energy-crisis issued by the government. The ending of load-shedding in general term within one year will be achieved. The supply of cooking-gases will be improved alongwith the other forms of fuels. The government will not show any leniency towards black-marketeers, hoarders and corrupts at this time of difficulties to the people and nation.

The coalition government formed under my leadership has the major responsibility to implement the democratic Constitution that was promulgated by the Constituent Assembly elected by the people. The process of it's implementation initiated with the election of the Prime Minister is going on at fast pace. The 193 laws incompatible to the Constitution have already been amended by the Parliament. Similarly, 110 federal laws, 22-

The earthquake destroyed our houses but our confidence and our future stand intact. This was the message we could give the people in a tangible way during the phase of relief and rehabilitation. But the task of reconstruction after the earthquake could not continue in the same speed.



province related laws and 6 laws related to the local bodies totalling 138 laws will be enacted during this year. A 9-member commission has already started its work to reconstruct the local bodies. A 13-member High-level Directive Committee to implement federalism and administrative restructuring under my chairmanship comprising Deputy PMs and some of the ministers has been formed while a 9-member Coordination Committee to implement federalism and administrative restructuring has been formed under the convenorship of the Chief Secretary of the Government of Nepal.

Hence, this will be an important year in terms of political and administrative management. On the basis of the outcomes from the political dialogues and discussions, the delineation of the Province-boundaries, new constituencies and capitals of the Provinces will be determined. Along with the interim provisions for the Chiefs of Provinces and interim elections of the local bodies, the government will be engaged to prepare for the elections of the Provincial Assembly, House of Representatives and National Assembly. We have little time left to institutionalise our democracy. Any more delay in this task is unacceptable.

The earthquake destroyed our houses but our confidence and our future stand intact. This was the message we could give the people in a tangible way during the phase of relief and rehabilitation. But the task of reconstruction after the earthquake could not continue in the same speed. However, it would probably not be objective to ignore the fact that the reconstruction work was hampered by various circumstantial hurdles such as blockade, administrative complexities, lack of legislation, and the conditions of aid agreement reached by the previous government. I am not interested in condemning the past or in being bogged down in details of initiatives, which could not be implemented. The question is – how do we move ahead now? I must recall several initiatives we undertook immediately after assuming leadership of the government to expedite the stalled reconstruction work, which took momentum under the leadership of the National Planning Commission. New laws were enacted, the National Reconstruction Authority was formed and its regulations were finalised, warm clothing for the earthquake victims were distributed in winter and the survey work started immediately afterwards. With the kind of resources and technology that we have, it is not easy to digitally collect information on private houses and structures within a short span of about three months by mobilizing 1600 engineers at one go. Therefore, the government will in the future undertake the following activities under the principle of “Build Back Better”:

- The process of finalising grant agreements in various VDCs in 11 districts from among the 14 most affected districts will be expedited by 24 April 2016. The process of reconstructing private houses will begin after 24 April 2016. Survey work in 17 affected districts, including those in Kathmandu Valley, will begin from the month of Baisakh. The National Reconstruction

The question is – how do we move ahead now? I must recall several initiatives we undertook immediately after assuming leadership of the government to expedite the stalled reconstruction work, which took momentum under the leadership of the National Planning Commission.



Authority will finalise grant agreements in these districts as well before monsoon.

- Community Reconstruction Committees will be formed in villages by mid-June this year to spearhead reconstruction work. Collective housing will be provided for earthquake-victims likely to be affected by the rains.
- The reconstruction of archaeological heritages, educational institutions, health posts and government offices damaged by the earthquake will start immediately.
- The earthquake-related institutional structures will be given full shape by providing adequate human resources to the National Reconstruction Authority and the implementing agencies.
- At least two resource centres will be set up in every district. There will be at least one engineer, one social

mobilisation worker, and one trained construction worker in every village development committee.

- The work of constructing the buildings of important government institutions such as the Office of the President, the Residence and the Office of the Vice-President, Prime Minister's Office, Army Headquarters, Supreme Court, Parliament Building and Election Commission will begin immediately.

I can feel very well that victims do not like to hear the terms 'the next day' or 'will be done soon.' But it would not be realistic to assume that nearly 8 lakh private houses, community structures and archaeological heritages can be reconstructed at once. There will definitely be an order of priority. I will instruct that priority be given to the households of the poor, aged, single women and children. This is the reason why we have dedicated five years for the reconstruction campaign. Therefore, I would like to assure everyone that the National Reconstruction Authority will prepare a work plan for the entire reconstruction work, and implement it.

I have heard that the issues of human rights and social justice in the context of Nepal's transitional stage happen to come under discussions nowadays at international forums. We have come across many stages in our struggles for rights, and have arrived thus far. The Nepali society has come this far in its history by going through various kinds of conflicts and movements, whether legal or prohibited, forceful or ordinary, violent or peaceful. It can scarcely be forgotten that we have come thus far by feeling the responsibility and by undergoing the complexities of peace process for conflict management amid violent conflicts and struggles against feudal authoritarianism. It cannot be denied that there may have been a lack of experience

Realising that neither livelihood and kinship nor the names of Bhrikuti or Arniko alone will be sufficient to depict the basis of our relations, I lay emphasis on the five corner stones of our fundamental national interest: sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, national interest and self-pride.



and shortcomings in the process of transition, transitional rule and transitional justice. However, it cannot be acceptable now when the atmosphere is getting better if anybody doubts our commitment to human rights, democracy and social justice. I can claim that Nepali society and our justice system is not like it was 200 years ago. The developed countries of today, which promote democracy and human rights, were not much better than the Nepali society prior to Sugauli Treaty.

Some time ago, I had discussions with the office-bearers of National Human Rights Commission at my office. I asked them to make a comparative study of the status of human rights in Nepal, our socio-economic status, the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution vis-a-vis the status of human rights in developed societies. Our Constitutional bodies are neither controlled by the government nor are parallel to the government. They are specialised agencies of the state in their respective fields. I am clear that the role of a Constitutional body in promoting the image of the country is no less than that of the executive head. I had said – every clause of provisions relating to human rights is replete with the sweat, pain and tears I have shed in the 50-55 years of my engagements in

political movements. As head of government, I would like to say that no one might point a finger on the government's commitment to human rights.

I had said in my first address after assuming Premiership that we are eager to maintaining cordial relations with all friendly nations, including our neighbours India and China, in accord with mutual equality and benefits based on the UN Charter and Panchasheel. The basic element of our nationality and nationalism is the preservation and promotion of our fundamental national interests. Realising that neither livelihood and kinship nor the names of Bhrikuti or Arniko alone will be sufficient to depict the basis of our relations, I lay emphasis on the five corner stones of our fundamental national interest: sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, national interest and self-pride. While discussing the principles of Panchasheel and UN Charter, I lay focus on the policies of mutual benefits, mutual respect and non-interference. Whether it is the policy of 'neighbour first,' or 'multi-purpose trilateral (three-nations; Nepal, China and India) co-operation corridor', the fundamentals of our relations are based on the principle of good neighbourliness. It is not only with neighbours, but also with the countries of South Asia, Asia or indeed the countries of the entire world that we want to maintain our relations on the basis of this principle. As head of government, I wish to clarify further – Nepal has no enemies. We do not harbour any malice or ill intention against any country. We want that others also respect our friendly cordiality and our sensitive geopolitical status in similar manner.

I feel that a politician should give shape to the dream of national prosperity and sustainable development. I am confident that if the political leadership can ignite the will-power, our human resource is capable of implementing our dreams into reality.

As head of government, I wish to clarify further – Nepal has no enemies. We do not harbour any malice or ill intention against any country. We want that others also respect our friendly cordiality and our sensitive geopolitical status in similar manner.



On the first day of New Year today, let me discuss some aspects of economic and social prosperity, even though our vision will be further elaborated in the Government's policy, program and budget which will be tabled by the government in the Legislative-Parliament soon.

I had the opportunity of addressing the Boao Forum during my visit to China recently. I had said in my speech that the Asian dream for peace and prosperity will be a failed cause if any of the Asian States is left behind. Make no mistake; the sustainability of development in Asia will fall apart if the development is not inclusive. Our pursuit for 'common destiny' will go misspent if anyone is left behind. I had said – make no mistake, poverty and peace cannot go together. And our future depends on the intensity of our collaboration. Today, I want this to tell my countrymen – our height in the Asian stage will only be visible when our economic and social development makes strides. Only a national sentiment that stands on the foundations of strong economic development can lift us up. Our dream should be to reach the height of prosperity.

The recently concluded transport transit agreement with our friendly neighbour China has transformed our country, which was once dependent on a single country for transit, into a truly landlocked country. We are now land linked with both our two neighbours as well as with other friendly countries. The agreements we have concluded with our neighbours India and China will facilitate the building of infrastructures. In our development plan henceforth, transportation and communication will have an important role to play.

In my address to the nation on 15 November last year, I discussed a few matters pertaining to roads, transport and communication. Let me repeat today, the Government will lay priority on building the infrastructures in roads, rail and aviation sectors as follows:

- a. In addition to projects of national pride already underway such as Hulaki Highway and Pushpalal Mid-Hills Highway, the projects under priority will be strategically important highways, such as Kathmandu-Nijgadh Fast Track, Kimathanka-Jogbani Road, Rasuwagadhi-Thori Road, Koralla-Belahiya (Sunauli) Road, and Hilsa-Karnali Highway.
- b. The Government will focus on constructing East-West Railways in Terai, and Kerung-Kathmandu-Pokhara-Lumbini Railways. I encourage every Nepali to envision a future when he or she will be able to travel in Nepal by using modern railway transport within his or her own lifetime.
- c. The Government is committed to the timely development and expansion of our aviation sector. Our plans in this regard are the Bhairahawa International

The transmission of speedy and voluminous data with the two neighbours will now be possible by creating communication networks through optical fibres and broadband internet networks. Priority will be given to promoting e-commerce, e-governance, e-transaction and delivering efficient administration through digital means.



Airport (under-construction), Pokhara International Airport, Nijgadh International Airport (proposed) and the up gradation of Tribhuvan International Airport.

In the context of energy and multi-dimensional use of water resources, we must concentrate on ending the scarcity of electricity for basic use within a year, and to create a situation that would enable the consumption of electricity as per demand within two years. In this regard, the government plans to complete the Upper Tamakoshi and other under-construction projects on an accelerated pace, complete Pancheshwor, Upper Karnali and Arun III projects on time, move ahead the proposed projects Budhigandaki, Nalsinghghadh and Naumure, carry out a big project based on people's participation and domestic resources to enhance national prestige and ownership, and to build an attractive hydroelectricity project and transmission line by utilising the resources sent by workers abroad as remittances. We also need to focus on solar, wind power, biological and other forms of alternative energy. We should reduce dependence on fossil fuel and environmental pollution by expanding the use of electric vehicles.

To achieve self-reliance in agriculture, the major challenge is to transform subsistence agricultural system into a commercial and modern farming system. For this, the pace of Green Revolution in Terai will be accelerated by carrying out irrigation projects such as Sunkoshi-Kamala-Bagmati, Kaligandaki-Tinau, Rapti-Surai, Bheri-Babai Diversion. Co-operative, collective or partnership farming will be encouraged. The government will encourage the process of transforming farming into a respected and income-generating profession through inculcation of a culture that respects labour. The demands of farmers in areas such as fertilizers, seeds, technology, and prices of farming products will be addressed.

The transmission of speedy and voluminous data with the two neighbours will now be possible by creating communication networks through optical fibres and broadband internet networks. Priority will be given to promoting e-commerce, e-governance, e-transaction and delivering efficient administration through digital means.

We have been laying focus on creating prosperity through economic development. I believe that there are specific foundations for creating sustainable prosperity. Our goal is not bringing in remittances sent by our youth abroad and promoting consumption-based prosperity on the basis of such financial inflows. Our goal should be prosperity based on self-reliance. Only economically prosperous citizens are capable of truly enjoying their rights, and of fulfilling their duties to their nation. For ensuring this, a balanced development of our economy based on public-co-operatives and private-sector as envisaged by our Constitution is a must. The people should have access to both investment and its dividends. In such way the existing unbalanced production relations can be changed. Through state facilitation, the burgeoning gap between the rich

Those who stop dreaming will see that their path to progress gets stalled. The dream of settlement that I have is not that of a village or city that relies on retrofit, but of a comfortable smart city. I have asked our planners to map out more than a dozen smart cities, and a Kathmandu that befits to be the capital city of Nepal.



and the poor can be narrowed, while letting the rich remain prosperous at the same time. In this context, we will focus on sectors such as hydro-electricity projects under people's investment.

I feel that the lifetime of a human being may be divided into three parts – childhood, active age, and old age. In the first stage of life, equal rights should be provided in education and health services through universal social security. On this matter, I am planning to put forward some new and concrete plans in the forthcoming policy and program of the Government. This will enable the active age category citizens to participate in employment. They can be provided a respectful and happy life by means of reasonable wages and high productivity employment. For those in old age, life-long pension can be provided as per contribution-based social security system. Some may question – is it even possible? My question to them is – if societies comparable to ours could transform themselves into the welfare states through this process, why can't we?

Based on the encouragement of our experts, I am hopeful that we will be self-reliant in a few fundamental sectors of

the economy within the next one year. The sectors under my priority will be basic food items, basic health service and self-reliance in energy. Basic food items are the foods we consume daily. Basic health service means a health system that utilizes adequate equipment, medicines and services to enable self-reliance. We will be self-reliant in the energy sector, displacing petroleum products for household use.

Those who stop dreaming will see that their path to progress gets stalled. The dream of settlement that I have is not that of a village or city that relies on retrofit, but of a comfortable smart city. I have asked our planners to map out more than a dozen smart cities, and a Kathmandu that befits to be the capital city of Nepal. The details of these dreams will be spelt out in the next policy and program of the Government. And to materialise this dream, the new periodic program and annual budget will no doubt be a medium.

The Constitution has been promulgated exactly after 75 years of the martyrdom of four great sons of Nepal. The struggle for people's right is now fundamentally concluded. But I always feel pained to encounter a fact that despite great changes in the political arena, the plight of the general people has remained the same. I request to all the political parties and my friends—let's concentrate our focus on the prosperity of the nation and the people. Subjects such as competition, periodic elections and government are the characteristics of democracy and will always remain so. But the prosperity of a country and well-being of the people are the subjects of common concern. The political leadership should improve itself accordingly, and make itself capable of providing up-to-date and timely leadership. I feel that the complaints made by many that political parties have become self-centred, and that the political leadership has not been able to give proper attention to the foundations

I feel that the complaints made by many that political parties have become self-centred, and that the political leadership has not been able to give proper attention to the foundations of political movements are worth proper consideration.



of political movements are worth proper consideration. It is high time to develop a new political culture. The promulgation of the Constitution was made possible only because of the unity among ourselves. For its implementation too, we need a broad-based national political understanding. On behalf of the Government, I once again call upon all to make positive contributions toward national consensus.

On the occasion of New Year 2073, I would once again like to extend to all countrymen my heartfelt good wishes for a beautiful, peaceful and prosperous Nepal.

Thank You!



Lumbini:
the birthplace of Buddha and
the fountain of Buddhism

(Inaugural address at the International Conference of Buddhism on the occasion of
2560th Buddha Jayanti held in Kathmandu on May 21, 2016)



*It is the fountain of piousness, which completed
the every dimensions of spirituality.*

It is the fountain of Buddhism.

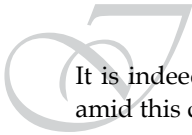
It is the fountain of humanity.

It is the fountain of world peace and harmony.

It is the fountain of love and compassion.

Lumbini is the fountain that has never learned to dry up.





It is indeed an honour and privilege for me to be here today amid this distinguished gathering.

It is a moment of bliss to gather here in this holy land that conceived the great lord Buddha, the holy land which exudes the eternal teachings of Lord Buddha. The teachings of peace, harmony and compassion!

I welcome you all, distinguished guests/dignitaries from our friendly countries, in the birthplace of Lord Buddha and the fountain of Buddhism.

Today, it is not just us who are celebrating this day to commemorate the day of Lord Buddha's birth, enlightenment and *mahaparinirvan*. The world is celebrating it as the international Day of Vesak. The broader humanity is commemorating the teachings of Buddha, his life and his contribution to humanity.

The charter of United Nations stands on the philosophy of peace propounded by Buddha. The decision of UN to celebrate Day of Vesak provides an opportunity to the world to reflect on eternal teachings of Buddha.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This year, the theme of celebration is “Lumbini: the birthplace of Buddha and the fountain of Buddhism”.

Lumbini is not only the birthplace of Buddha; it is the fountain of light, which kindled his quest for enlightenment.

It is the fountain of spring, which soaked the soul of humanity with enlightenment in the time of ignorance.

It is the fountain of piety which completed the every dimensions of spirituality. And that fountain has never ceased to flow. It is the fountain of Buddhism.

It is the fountain of humanity.

It is the fountain of world peace and harmony.

It is the fountain of love and compassion.

Lumbini is the fountain that has never learned to dry up. And the responsibility lies on us to keep this fountain alive and vibrant.

Therefore, it is in our shared interest to preserve this cultural heritage for the benefit of all humanity and for generations to come.

Like all of you present here as well as many others in the world, the people of Nepal also draw great inspiration from this day.

Lord Buddha’s teachings have shaped our way of life; our thoughts; our belief; and our conviction.

Reconstruction has gained momentum. We want to build back better and complete reconstruction in five years from now. The country is solidly united to accomplish this task with the support and cooperation from our neighbours and friends in the international community.



Distinguished Guests,

As we continue to struggle to come out of the grips of the devastation caused by the earthquakes in April and May last year, we are quite optimistic about the peace and prosperity in the country. We thank all friendly countries and people around the world who provided generous support and extended helping hands during that period of difficulty.

Reconstruction has gained momentum. We want to build back better and complete reconstruction in five years from now. The country is solidly united to accomplish this task with the support and cooperation from our neighbours and friends in the international community.

We have settled political issues. Development is now our topmost priority. We have a vision to move forward.

We have the determination to move forward.
We have the commitment to move forward.

We must move forward to change the economic landscape of this country. We must not let our precious resources remain unutilized while our people continue to face hardships.

The citadel of peace can be sustained only with the bricks of development.

Distinguished Guests,

The year 2015 has been a year of turbulence, resilience as well as a year of accomplishment for the people of Nepal.

The deaths and devastation in earthquake have been unprecedentedly massive and tragic.

But the resilience shown by the people in the face of difficulties has been quite extraordinary. The unity and spirit of cooperation and solidarity shown by the people were outstanding.

It was also inspired by this spirit, that we have been able to promulgate a democratic and progressive constitution awaited by the people for so long.

It has been a matter of great relief and satisfaction that the promulgation of the Constitution has concluded the protracted political transition as well as the peace process that followed the decade-long armed conflict in the country.

The Constitution captures our hopes and aspirations. It lays the foundation of a peaceful, stable, democratic and prosperous Nepal. This is our goal and we believe that it is also in the interest of our neighbours and friends around the world.

No one needs to harbour any suspicion and doubt on our genuine intention and ability to build an inclusive and progressive Nepal.

It has been a matter of great relief and satisfaction that the promulgation of the Constitution has concluded the protracted political transition as well as the peace process that followed the decade-long armed conflict in the country.



Distinguished Guests,

As the birthplace of Lord Buddha, Nepal has always been keen to promote the message of peace and humanity with the belief that it will help make the world a safer and peaceful place to live in. This we are doing in collaboration and solidarity with other friendly countries.

We have also been occasionally hosting World Buddhist Summits and International Buddhist Conferences in the country to maintain the momentum.

But, much remains to be done in a way that becomes a global movement. A movement for peace, harmony and tolerance! I believe, every one present here can contribute to this goal and I sincerely appeal for that.

The International Conference of Buddhist Scholars just concluded in Kathmandu yesterday. I had the opportunity to share some of my thoughts on Lord Buddha and Lumbini as the fountain of Buddhism. I would like to reiterate that Lumbini is the fountain of Buddhism and it will remain so. Lord Buddha and Buddhism are inseparable so are the early

life of Lord Buddha and Enlightenment. I am sure it must have been a very productive event, thanks to the participation of many renowned scholars.

The deliberations on the Buddhist philosophy have always been quite inspiring as they focus on the Lord Buddha's teachings that continue to have relevance in the contemporary world. The time-tested teachings have eternal values.

The messages of Lord Buddha can always guide those in pursuit of peace, tolerance and harmony. They are equally relevant to promote the culture of peace, dialogue of civilisations and cultural harmony.

I am confident that the gathering of this kind, full of scholars and leaders capable of treading the path shown by the Lord Buddha will have significant role for the benefit of the humanity.

Finally, I would like to extend to you all my best wishes for a wonderful and inspiring event.

Thank you very much!



This is the time to act;
and act decisively!

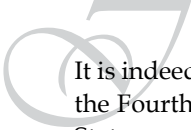
(Inaugural Address at the Fourth Meeting of SAARC Cabinet Secretaries, Kathmandu;
June 9, 2016)



Regional integration cannot advance in the absence of genuine political will. Principles of equality and mutuality of benefit must underpin regional integration.

Concentration rather than proliferation; deepening rather than widening; implementation rather than expansion should inform our vision, commitment and action in the context of regional integration in South Asia.





It is indeed a great pleasure to address the inaugural session of the Fourth Meeting of Cabinet Secretaries of SAARC Member States.

Earlier this year in March, I had the opportunity to address the inaugural session of the 37th meeting of the SAARC Council of Ministers in Pokhara. This is yet another high-level meeting being held in Nepal during our chairmanship of SAARC.

At the outset, I wish to extend a very warm welcome to all of you in Kathmandu. Some of you may be visiting Kathmandu for the first time. I hope you will find some time to go around the city and enjoy natural beauties and cultural richness of our country.

Excellencies and distinguished delegates,

SAARC has already crossed three-decade of its journey. During this period, several institutions, mechanisms and processes have been put in place to guide the process of various regional cooperation. The period of three decades is not a short period in a rapidly changing world.

Against this backdrop, I have no hesitation to acknowledge that progress made so far by SAARC remains below our expectation compared to other regional groupings as well as in view of its vast potential.

Slow evolution and low progress put SAARC's credibility at stake. This must be a matter of concern for all of us. However, there is no alternative to regional cooperation in an interdependent and interconnected globalized world.

Therefore, SAARC's profile needs to be enhanced and it must deliver tangible outcomes.

Its activities and programmes must touch the life and wellbeing of its ordinary citizens.

This can only be done by sincerely and effectively implementing the decisions reached till to date.

Since you are at the helm of administrative leadership in charge of ensuring good governance and effective service delivery, you are in a unique position to play an active role in ensuring that SAARC programmes, and activities are effectively coordinated, implemented and followed up for intended results.

Excellencies and distinguished delegates,

In recent years, South Asia has emerged as a locus of economic dynamism, a growth pole. But on the other side, South Asia remains the least economically integrated region. It is mired in poverty, illiteracy, and backwardness. This contradiction must be brought to an end by transforming the development landscape of the region. Our collective commitment and concerted actions are critical to transform this development outlook.

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South Asia must advance development with human face.

Allow me to highlight some of the key areas that I deem important for promoting regional cooperation under SAARC. These areas need our immediate priority attention.

Our experience tells us that SAARC is in need of making massive investment in core economic areas. Without focused and prioritized investment, realizing structural transformation in South Asia will remain a distant dream. The good news is: we have already embarked on the rationalization and streamlining of SAARC mechanisms and processes for this purpose.

Connectivity is critical for sustained progress in every sphere. Connectivity in the areas of transport infrastructure, ICT and energy is a key enabler for rapid economic growth and robust regional cooperation. We underline that intra-regional connectivity and its uninterrupted operation is the critical foundation for enhancing productive capacity of our economies in order to accelerate the momentum in the regional cooperation and bring much needed dynamism in the region.

In the context of South Asia, this could amount to a game changer.

To give a powerful boost to our regional efforts towards building connectivity, the economic and infrastructure windows under SAARC Development Fund should be developed as regional investment architecture and should be made operational with priority.

Trade is widely recognized as an engine of economic prosperity. However, our intra-regional trade remains very little as compared other regions. We must make faster progress in SAFTA and SATIS. Such doable core instruments can be the stepping stone towards realizing the vision of South Asia Economic Union at an early date.

Our region frequently faces merciless blows of nature in the form of earthquakes and floods as well as disproportionate adverse consequences of climate change. We experienced enormous devastation in the wake of earthquakes all across the region including the Earthquakes in Nepal in April and May last year. This calls for collective preparedness and collaborative and robust response at the regional level and building a long-term resilience.

People-centric regional actions remain at the centre of all SAARC activities. The youth of this region are the critical assets and an important pillar in this regard. This demographic dividend must be fully leveraged to accelerate the process of development. However, our youth have no choice but to have recourse to out-migration due to the lack of enough employment opportunities at home. This trend is not a good sign for our long-term progress and this must be reversed.

We underline that intra-regional connectivity and its uninterrupted operation is the critical foundation for enhancing productive capacity of our economies in order to accelerate the momentum in the regional cooperation and bring much needed dynamism in the region.



Our cooperation framework should help create an enabling environment for generating productive job opportunities for the growing youth.

Most importantly, SAARC should draw on its own vision for its future. We should set our new development goals in terms of SAARC Development Goals. We also need to contextualize the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 in line with unique features of our region.

This matter merits our priority action.

I have highlighted a few key priorities. Regional integration cannot advance in the absence of genuine political will. We must be able to muster our collective political will to advance the process of regional cooperation in such a way that generates win-win situation for everyone.

Principles of equality and mutuality of benefit must underpin regional integration enterprise.

Concentration rather than proliferation; deepening rather than widening; implementation rather than expansion should

inform our vision, commitment and action in the context of regional integration in South Asia.

This is the time to act. And act decisively.

This is the time to deliver results. Time to win the confidence of the people through tangible outcomes.

This is the time to embrace regionalism as a shared goal. Time to project a collective South Asian identity.

This is the time to prosper together. Time to make a difference.

Excellencies and distinguished delegates,

Last year we had promulgated our constitution, bringing into a logical end of constitution making process. This was such a process, which was lingering since nearly 7 decades. As the world has witnessed, this Statute was promulgated following every step of democratic norms.

Our most inclusive Constituent Assembly, itself was elected very democratically, thoroughly ratify each and every clauses of the draft beginning from preamble to the annexure with signature of above 92% CA members. It is possible, someone perhaps had overlooked our cumbersome exercises; however, entire Nepal from all walks of life involved in the process, made their contribution during the writing of our constitution.

Let me point here distinguished guests, the promulgation of our Constitution was neither hastily declared all of sudden; nor was declared excluding people of any segment of our society; it was an outcome of collective efforts of nearly six years of tireless exercises!

The promulgation of our Constitution was neither hastily declared all of sudden; nor was declared excluding people of any segment of our society; it was an outcome of collective efforts of nearly six years of tireless exercises!



I am very delighted to share that the Constitution has strengthened our plural and competitive democratic polity with a parliamentary system in Federal Republican setup.

The Republican Constitution, which embraces all fundamentals of a just society along with protection and promotion of social and cultural solidarity, co-existence, harmony, and unity in diversity. Thirty-one clauses related to universally-accepted fundamental rights of the people are well placed. This constitution is committed to ending all forms of discrimination.

I can, thus proudly say, this is one of the best Constitutions in the world!

With a conclusion of prolonged political transition, now Nepal is all prepared for a big socio-economic transformation. This is indeed to assure the economic dividends and dignified life to all Nepali citizens.

To this end, I firmly believe, the mechanism of SAARC, as with many others, will serve as an instrument in our common pursuit for attaining development goals.

Excellencies and distinguished delegates,

Before I conclude, I would like to reiterate our full commitment to the ideals, principles and objectives of the Organization for achieving progress, prosperity and wellbeing for our people. I call upon all of you present here to keep the SAARC spirit alive for our friendship, solidarity and the betterment of our people.

It is my firm belief that the Fourth Meeting of SAARC Cabinet Secretaries will exchange views on the best practices in the area of governance system in the region and will come up with concrete action plan for institutional strengthening and capacity building.

I wish you productive deliberations and look forward to fruitful outcome of the meeting.

Wishing all the delegates a pleasant stay in Nepal, I thank you very much!



Statement in the Legislature
Parliament, delivered during the
discussion regarding
motion of no-confidence

July 24, 2016, Parliament House, New Baneshwor



I have been saying repeatedly- Nepal-India relations and Nepal-China relations have their own features, which can't be compared. A good relation with the neighbours is a relation between friends, not something similar to that between the rulers and ruled. Why the balanced relationship based on sovereign equality, which we started with a view to liberate the coming generations from the pain repeatedly created by dependence, is not acceptable for our friends? I am saying to the friends who had their roles. Why the steps taken to change our status from being a landlocked to land-linked is not bearable to our friends?



Madam Speaker!

I am standing here to express my opinion, as well as that of the government, regarding the motion of no-confidence against the government or against me and to reply to various questions raised in this context. Things like formation and dissolution of government, vote of confidence for government, motion of no-confidence against government and periodic elections are indeed the features of democratic system of governance. Those who had no trust in the parliamentary system are also exercising the same democratic system and those friends who have been involved in the protests against the constitution are taking part in this process provided by the very constitution. The important matter is not the victory or defeat of the government, but the success of constitution and democracy. I would like to thank the Honourable Members for proving, albeit for a different purpose, the complete acceptance of the Constitution,

The steps mentioned above are democratic in forms. However, it can't be said that the forms really represent the internal motives and aims. Their relevance is determined by the time and circumstances, background, objectives and their consequences. For me, who believes in people's supremacy,

who stands steadfast in the conviction that the parliament should be the decisive place for the formation and dissolution of government – not in the obscure plots and dark room manoeuvres, motion of no-confidence is a normal process, as I firmly believe that the government of people should be accountable to the seat of the people’s representatives but no one else. But looking at the timing, circumstances and purposes of the proposal, anyone can find out if it is an ordinary and logical proposal. I don’t find it necessary to dwell any further on this.

There is a saying – measure your cloth ten times; you can cut it but once. Materialising the sacrifices and struggles of seven decades, we have promulgated the Constitution of Nepal through the exercise of two constituent assemblies. The sapling of constitution is nascent. There are still elements who are not satisfied with the promulgation of the Constitution, which has institutionalised the historical achievements, paved the way for the country to embark upon the path of political stability, sustainable peace, strengthened democracy and economic prosperity. Factions wishing to fish in the troubled waters by perpetuating the instability in the country also are getting active. The way those elements are working with despair, reprisal and petty self interest, it is going to make long term negative impact while the country is pushed towards abyss of instability. My serious attention is drawn towards this.

Madam Speaker! Exactly twenty one year ago in 1995, also during monsoon, a political conspiracy was staged to oust the government led by Mr. Manmohan Adhikari, even before the budget had been tabled. The Prime Minister, who was struggling with death after falling from 5000 ft in a helicopter accident, was not even allowed to be present at the Parliament and speak. The ‘mistake’ of that government was that it brought

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smiles in the faces of the senior citizens. It cared about the villages that were always neglected. It launched the initiative to provide shelter to the homeless, whose dream was a small hut; that were the mistakes. It gave an example that the country can be governed and peace and security can be maintained without suppression and using a single bullet. For that reason, the government of Mr. Manmohan Adhikari was ousted. I don't have to elaborate much today.

I used the word plot or *Chakravyuh*. It has been mentioned in a specific circumstance in Mahabharata. Abhmanyu, the outstanding warrior son of Arjun, was encircled and attacked by the self-perceived valiant and heroic warriors who blatantly violated the rules, customs and procedure. The similar attempts are evident today. That was the time of Dwapar/Bronze Age, a story that of a young Abhimanyu. However, today neither is it the time of Dwapar, nor is Abhimanyu young. Take note of that. The reliable support of friends is intact even now. May be the coalition parties' support and number has declined slightly, but it's intact. This sort of ebb and flow happens in politics. I would like to thank our friends who were not shaken by fear, who didn't give in to decoys.

The government led by Mr. Man Mohan Adhikari was a government of minority. But that government was dissolved, was ousted by misinterpreting constitution, as it was immensely popular for its good performance. The dearly cost of that constitutional deviation to the nation is known to all. Even at that time, I pleaded that the cost would be high. Because an accident was bound to happen if a rail is removed from its track. Needless to say, the country saw similar situation and paid a colossal price. That incident pushed the country on a different road, from a standard norm of people making political decision. The country was pushed to violence, counter-violence, dictatorship, and vicious circle of petty interests. Probably those representing that tragic era of violence and counter-violence are now in the first row of parliament.

Agreed that the government change is a democratic exercise. But the crux of the matter lies in how the exercise is being executed and for what purpose and what message was intended in bringing down a government in the brief period of 9 months when it was trying to execute the constitution, leading the country towards self-reliance, independent economy, national pride and prosperity.

Attenuating the hostilities and challenges, we made and promulgated Nepal's Constitution last year, based on the understanding and cooperation among the parties. The agreement that we had among political parties while making the constitution is equally required to implement the constitution. We are in transition. We are yet to conclude many tasks of constitution implementation. The institutions envisioned by the constitution are yet to be formed. The enactment of laws is not yet finished. Many tasks still remain incomplete. Are we trying to ignore all these realities and our position while introducing and debating the motion of no-

The agreement that we had among political parties while making the constitution is equally required to implement the constitution. We are in transition. We are yet to conclude many tasks of constitution implementation.



confidence? It appeared so. We created an atmosphere of understanding for constitution-making. I don't want to discuss the details of agreements, it is known to all. When a new government was to be formed following the promulgation of constitution, however, the unity among the major political parties was breached, ignoring the will of people, necessity of the country and the prior understanding. The ulterior motive behind the breach was thinly covered with an ideological veil. As Nepali Congress deviated from the agreement, an alliance of leftists, nationalists and supporters of national dignity was formed. The 14-points agreement was the basis of the alliance between CPN (UML) and CPN (Maoist Centre).

The main objectives of the above alliance were the implementation of the constitution, post-earthquake reconstruction, consolidation of the national independence and the economic growth. Besides the responsibility of taking forward peace process, the positions of honour such as the President, Vice-president, Prime minister, Speaker of the house and similar other posts were mutually allocated. Many vitally important ministries were handed to the UCPN(Maoist). Were these for 9 months or 6 months period or for the government

change or leadership change in the midway? It is not an agenda of speech. Afterwards we concluded an 8-point agreement with the MJF (Democratic). Was there any agenda for the change of government midway? There was no indication or even any discussion of such a change in the 14 point or 8 point agreements.

Madam Speaker, I assumed the responsibility of Prime Minister amidst a very adverse situation. It was almost a month since the Terai-Madhesh was paralysed because of the indefinite strike. The constitution promulgated by democratic process was being burnt. More than 45 citizens and security personnel lost their lives during the protests. There was a blockade since three weeks and the country was in unprecedented crisis. There was no fuel for vehicles. The stoves of people were not lighted during the time of festivals. There was no kerosene, no gas. The scarcity of food and medicine was creating havoc. Nepal-India relation was in the critical juncture of the history. No progress was made in favour of earthquake-victims', who were waiting for relief and reconstruction. Reconstruction Bill was in indeterminate stage. I took over the charge when the country was reeling in pain, people suffering from the scarcity of essential items and the nation was at the ruins.

However, when we succeeded to normalize the situation by facing up and conquering all those adversities, when the country began to gain a momentum, then the efforts within the alliance began to exacerbate the problem. In the first half of May, just before the presentation of the government's policies and programmes, an incredulous plot to change the government had started. A certain adjective was attributed to a sudden attack recently. Nonetheless, similar sudden attack was made against the government.

I assumed the responsibility of Prime Minister amidst a very adverse situation. It was almost a month since the Terai-Madhesh was paralysed ... I took over the charge when the country was reeling in pain, people suffering from the scarcity of essential items and the nation was at the ruins.



On the eve of proposed visit to India by Rt. Hon'ble President and while the government was preparing to present policy and programmes for new fiscal year, chief of a coalition partner came with abrupt proposal of changing the government. It was not only unexpected, but also unimaginable and bizarre. It was totally out of blue because we had signed the 14-points agreement. Accordingly, we had arrangements in various matters. I don't need to elaborate much about this. Parties are independent to make their decisions. However, if certain norms and values are discarded while collaborating or even breaking the alliance, if the relations among political parties are guided by bargaining, betrayal and treacherous manoeuvres, then the consequences will be disastrous. The proposal came against the agreement to give a form of national consensus to this government, if possible, or otherwise continuing the coalition until the forthcoming elections based upon the mutually agreed agendas. This unexpected, completely new and bizarre proposal was inappropriate. We sought the immediate solution by formulating the 9-points agreement; however, it is evident that- our friends had a different motive.

I thought that following the agreement, cooperation from the coalition partners will be forthcoming to make the government more effective after that. But different circumstances surfaced. Several attempts were accelerated to disrupt the function of government and to create an atmosphere of mistrust by deliberately spreading the rumors about the change of the government after the budget. Efforts were made to disrupt the effectiveness and decision making process of the government, by spreading the rumors about the change of the government after the budget.

The ministerial portfolios pertaining to peace and security and supply, which directly concerns the people's daily lives were with the Maoists. Supply management was criticised for not being proper. Sometimes, the questions were raised about peace and security. These Ministries were with the Maoists. As the complains in these issues began to increase, I said either the concerned political party should take an action or I would have to, in order to reform as per the expectation of the people. After all, the government could not work being indifferent to the country, by keeping silence no matter what happens. I said that, however, not in the presence of Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba as I heard it the other day that the conversation was done in the presence of Mr. Deuba. Nevertheless, I said that. I said that either the correction should be done or it cannot continue this way. It is not up to my principle to stay in the post of the Prime Minister at any cost. All the way, my stand has been to remain in the government to work properly, or else simply exit from it. Some leaders/cadres criticised the government as if they were the opposition, or even more fervently than the opposition. I called and repeatedly requested- partnership is based on sincerity. We should seek separate paths if the agendas, objectives and priorities are divergent. But let's not cut the roots of the coalition government while being part of it. This

Several attempts were accelerated to disrupt the function of government and to create an atmosphere of mistrust by deliberately spreading the rumors about the change of the government after the budget.



government was formed with certain mission when the largest party of the house had closed all the doors of the national unity government. I repeatedly requested to keep this government and its unity intact. We had formed the High Level Political Committee. The High Level Political Committee was entrusted with the function to monitor and supervise the works of the government and to instruct the government. Perhaps it was responsibility of the proposer of the motion of no-confidence to oversee the functions of government, who was also the coordinator of the high-level committee. When and in which meeting did Mr. Coordinator advise anything? We, several parties, were in the government. All those parties were there in the high-level committee. Senior leaders of different parties are themselves in the committee. I am just drawing the attention to one's responsibility. However, without holding a single meeting of the committee, an abrupt and mysterious withdrawal from the government happened followed by registration of the motion of no-confidence against the government. A day before the support of the government was withdrawn I had two hours and fifteen minutes long conversation with the coordinator of the High Level Political Committee. I requested him to identify the inadequacies and

required actions, to propose the modality for moving ahead. He said that the modality would be prepared within a couple of days. However, the modality was conveyed next day- to withdraw support. A new modality came. I said earlier, change of the government is a normal matter in democracy. But, to get involved in the game to change the government which will endanger the nation, a start of game to oust the government even before it had not been a few months since the government started to work? Fine, if there is a reason. I read the proposal for the vote of no-confidence. I heard the speech of the proposer. I also heard other friends who participated in the debate. It feels strange. An instance of how to dissent for the sake of dissent only was evident. There are no issues. It is only a conspiracy to capture power that also in a guerrilla style.

I told him that all parties are free to make their decision, determine their path. That is granted. Moreover, why should I ask the reason for withdrawal, reason for not supporting us? It is up to you. However, I have to say one thing; people are watching and listening to our words and actions. People certainly seek the relevance of action and words. It is no more possible to fool anybody. Therefore, we need to keep in mind all these factors.

The other day, the proposer of the motion of no-confidence quoted me "Either you take action, or I will be obliged to take one; he behaved as if he wanted us to leave the government soon." Congress has propounded a principle that major parties should not be together. They shouldn't stay together. They should not be together in a government, even if they work together they should not be together in a government at all. Given this principle, is there any sense to talk about the government of national unity? Until yesterday, until today, I was concerned that it may be mistakenly perceived that I was

When the largest political party of the legislature-parliament has embraced this principle of not working together, is there any meaning of rants for the government of national unity? How could we strip the Congress from its principle?



not willing to cooperate with others if I did not speak for the government of national unity, however, now I am free to say otherwise. When the largest political party of the legislature-parliament has embraced this principle of not working together, is there any meaning of rants for the government of national unity? How could we strip the Congress from its principle? In such a condition, we were compelled to form a coalition government. In such a situation, this government was formed with the leadership of second largest party, and with the support and participation of third largest party, fourth largest party, fifth largest party and sixth largest party. The withdrawal of the third largest party from the government has specific implications as it weakens the legitimate status of the government. Being aware of that, does anyone in the government wishes for that party “to leave the government”? I listened to the allegations against me when the motion for no-confidence was introduced. I knew from the allegations, what was the reason behind the mistrust on me. If the no-confidence was to be considered against the government, many of the significant Ministerial portfolios were with them. The mistrust on me has nothing to do with the performance, it was because the heart was broken, the psyche was shaken, the mind was

hurt, and discontent prevailed. As in the song of Aruna Lama, I tried many a times to mend the broken heart of my friend. I have spent many days and many hours, trying solo as well as collectively, sometimes in evening and sometimes in late night, to mend that heart. But when I fix it today, next day the scratches are somewhere else. Patch it again there would be new injuries. I hope these experiences will be helpful for the friends who will be collaborating with him in near future. Better be wary of a person hairy at the heel. It is said that the tragedy of life is not in our failure but rather in our complacency.

One scholar wrote a book when the Soviet Union fell down. Why do I too need to quote that today! This moment is not the end of time; it is a continuous process and we are here! Circumstances may have been changed. But the time is going on, it's dynamic. Even today, I believe that mutual trust and understanding alone can sustain a partnership. Since you are headed for a remarkable partnership, best wishes friends. When the support for the government was withdrawn, I said the same thing- best wishes for you!

Why did we establish the High Level Political Committee? For a culture of collaboration, cooperative behaviour, among the parties in the government as well as the parties supporting the government, we formed the High Level Political Committee. Any misunderstandings could have been discussed there. We could have looked for the solutions. If there was a problem between some parties, we could have sought for help of other parties. We had formed that committee with a belief that we could develop it as a useful mechanism. But did the coordinator of the mechanism consult his colleagues while taking this major decision? Was there any meeting called? Was any information shared there? Was any proposal presented regarding the situation and way forward, even once in the last

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nine months? And, I heard two days ago, "It felt like we were used when necessary, and then discarded". How could the one who is the coordinator of such a mechanism, whose task was to lead the fellow members in maintaining unity himself conspire against the alliance and again put all the blame on to others? I don't have to take time by reading the 14-point agreement. Everyone may have read that document which was made public. Has the government worked or not as per the 14-point agreement? Again we are here, let's discuss every clause every point- what exactly are there in the 14 points? Was that implemented or not? We worked in the government by consulting each other. Were those meetings held only for the daily cups of tea? There used to be several gatherings, several consultations; we used to talk for hours. Honourable members with important portfolios were in the council of ministers. Sudden withdrawal of support from the government, of which you are an important part, followed by the motion of no-confidence! I don't think that I have to say anything more on this. Coordinator of the committee entrusted to run the government, is the proposer of motion for no-confidence! Isn't it strange for the leader of the vital party of the government to become warrior against the government!!

While introducing the motion for no-confidence, Honorable proposer said- Politics is a game of possibilities. Certainly, there is a space for possibility in politics. But, there is certain decorum of the political game like any other games. There are rules. If such decorum is violated, then politics will not remain politics. There is a saying that politics is a dirty game. If its rules and norms are not honoured then it will be transformed into a dirty game. Politics and game of possibility! Mahatma Gandhi had said that politics without principle is a sin as any other sin. River Bagmati is not polluted in itself.

Madam Speaker! Bagmati's pollution is not innate. Someone else pollutes Bagmati; people pollute it. Isn't it us who either pollute something or make a good use of it? Likewise, parliament and parliamentary exercise are not dirty in itself, they become dirty when people pollute them Parliamentary exercise- match fixing somewhere, somewhere doping! Don't they result in dirty game? Politics has been made a game of conspiracy and the politicians vacillating like a pendulum! This is interesting, sometimes same force is made the principal enemy; sometimes principal friend. If this plight continues then the politics will turn into opportunism. Moreover, ironically, it seems that some people are taking pride for being accustomed to such opportunism. What should I add on this! I do not think it is necessary at all to discuss that irony.

Madam Speaker! It surprises me; a glittery veil is being used saying that all these activities are for building national consensus. But everyone knows what the intentions are. Are we sanctifying this selfish and dirty game by using the rationale of national consensus? By mysteriously introducing a motion of no-confidence against the government which is leading the country during the most critical juncture of the history, by tainting the loyalty of a responsible political party and its

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leadership, what sort of national unity are we seeking for? How sensible is the claim that fruits will be collected by plucking up a nascent bud. There is a saying in Hindi- eyes are fixed somewhere but the target is strayed. The look of eyes can be described now; but it will take time for the target to be revealed.

It is evidently clear how we worked in the last nine months and where the country has reached today. I don't wish to take time by elaborating the works of government, which are like the open pages of a book.

I mentioned it earlier that the Terai was in flames. It was in a stalemate since two months. That stalemate has ended today. The protracted disagreement of the Terai has come to parliament today. Somebody may have some disagreements; but for whom? Is this for the wider interests of Madhesis or to determine who joins the government and who doesn't? One good outlook has emerged. At least our friends have disbanded their pledges and came here for a "sacred task". I express my happiness. Our friends have joined the process to vote against me. They say that they will come to vote against some specific

person. No matter against whom you vote, join the process at least. Come! Cast your votes. Long before, we have amended two clauses of the constitution for solving the problem.

There was blockade; it has been ended.

Grant agreements have been signed with about two hundred sixty five thousand earthquake victims. 30 thousand houses have been built up. 82 collective shelter houses have been built up. Now hundreds of thousands of houses are being constructed.

Keeping the Nepal's honour high, a real exercise for sovereignty, independence and national dignity has begun. New pattern of international relations has been developed based on sovereign equality.

The aspirations of country's economic prosperity and development, shadowed by the armed conflict, political instability and the politics of identity, have started to get new shape.

New trust and confidence has emerged among the Nepalese people, youths and new generation who have hitherto been indifferent to politics. Confidence has been built that our country can be rebuilt and made better.

Works have begun under a specific roadmap for the implementation of constitution.

I am taken by surprise that the achievements in the eyes of people are being taken as failure by the opposition, and our friends with whom we collaborated until yesterday.

Keeping the Nepal's honour high, a real exercise for sovereignty, independence and national dignity has begun. New pattern of international relations has been developed based on sovereign equality.



The major tasks for implementing the constitution are: enactment of new laws required for implementation of the constitution and amendment of the existing laws that are incompatible with the new constitution. Addressing the problems regarding provincial demarcation and restructuring of the local governance. And, preparation for holding elections of all the three levels within January 2018, the deadline set by the constitution. The government has already made public a schedule for the execution of these tasks.

Enactment of the laws in respect of 138 issues, essential for the constitution implementation, has been moving ahead steadily. After amending 193 laws through a Bill to Amend Some Nepal Acts, 60 acts have been prioritised of which 3 have already been passed.

Eight bills have been introduced in the parliament, Council of Ministers has provided policy approval to eight bills, and five bills are under consideration in the Council of Ministers for the policy approval. After the receiving the approval from the Ministry of Law, drafts of eight bills have been prepared and drafts of other twenty are being prepared. Government has

approved the action plan to hold local elections in coming November, provincial elections in May 2017 and parliamentary elections in November 2017; and presented it to the sovereign parliament. Commission for the restructuring of local tier of the government has been working swiftly and it will shortly present its report.

As the whole house stands witness, I would like to ask the opposition friends through Right Honourable Speaker- in these issues where did the government fail and the motion for no-confidence was introduced? Is there any base for the allegations, of the government's failure in constitution implementation, against the government?

A High-Level Committee has been formed to address the problems regarding provincial demarcation. The committee would have got its complete form if efforts were made to solve the debate regarding its jurisdiction, and prejudices at personal level were not harbored. Probably the problem would have been solved by now. However, the reality is evident that Madhesh-centric parties continuously despised talks, either by making issue of the language of correspondence or by differing about the issue of Front (Morcha) vs. Coalition (Gathbandhan). In this regard, the contradictory role of the major opposition party is worth mentioning.

My question is- is it a failure of the government to douse the protests by getting the constitution amendment proposal approved with improvement, which was introduced and then left in limbo by the preceding government?

Madam Speaker! From the beginning, I have raised the issue that the major parties should move ahead with consensus for constitution making as well as implementation. We reached this conclusion based on our experience of last 6 decades. Based

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on this principle, we supported the government headed by Late Sushil Koirala for more than twenty months without any conditions. At the time of constitution implementation, who retracted from the earlier agreement? After that also, many efforts were made for consensus at least on agenda if not for government. But the journey of consensus was constantly disrupted by propounding the so-called principle, which said that one of the major two parties must be in opposition. How can this government be blamed for that?

Well before I became Prime Minister, Nepal-India relation was in their lowest ebb. The blockade on the border had created havoc. That situation has ended after we made conscientious diplomatic, political efforts and people's effort. The agreements, understanding, dialogue, interaction and address that were done during my state visit have largely ended the bitterness. During these nine months, the Eminent Persons' Group has been formed and held its first meeting in Kathmandu, to review the past treaties. The meeting has made concrete efforts to create the base for new relationship by reviewing the past treaties. Meetings of various bilateral mechanisms between the two countries have been held and the projects like Pancheswor,

which were pending for years, are moving ahead. Trade and transit facilities from the port of Visakhapatnam have been formally realized. Similarly, the efforts including the facilitation extended for Phulbaari-Bangalabandh road are worth remembering.

Nepal has to maintain friendly relations with all countries as we are an independent and sovereign country and maintaining good neighbourly relations on the same basis is not only our right but also our need. To end the dependence on a single country for trade and transit, we concluded Transit-Transport agreement with China. We have signed some far-reaching agreements, which will provide important contribution to rapid economic development and Nepal's self-sufficiency. Nepal will have direct access to sea either from south or from north. Thus, the cross-Himalaya economic exchange has not only become possible but, it is being faster and cheaper too. These achievements are of far-reaching importance. I wished to share the credit of these achievements with the whole nation. Surprisingly, the proposer of the motion of no-confidence, Honorable Member, negated those achievements. These were praiseworthy achievements a while before, and today immediately after leaving the government, these have become unreasonable. How? It is very strange!

I have been saying repeatedly- Nepal-India relations and Nepal-China relations have their own features, which can't be compared. A good relation with the neighbours is a relation between friends, not something similar to that between the rulers and ruled. Why the balanced relationship based on sovereign equality, which we started with a view to liberate the coming generations from the pain repeatedly created by dependence, is not acceptable for our friends? I am saying to the friends who had their roles. Why the steps taken to change

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our status from being a landlocked to land-linked is not bearable to our friends? Is it their wish to see the continuity of one-sided dependence, and the permanence of economic dependence, which will limit the status of the country as a dependent one? Otherwise, why such indecent politics is being played in the important issues of national interests?

Nepalese people are pinched by the fact that Nepal has been in a state of one-sided dependence until now and we are not landlocked but a country-locked. Such one-sided dependence has repeatedly forced us to endure painful blockades. The present government has been firmly determined to end such one-sided dependence. To relieve the coming generation from such difficulty, we signed transit-transport agreement and several other agreements on connectivity with China. Now Nepal is no more a country-locked but land-linked. I thought the friends from opposition would too express special gladness over this. But surprisingly, the friends who, once upon a time, torched up the cinema halls and vehicles with foreign number plates in the name of nationalism are saying that such foreign policy is not a balanced one, and are protesting against the government. Through its official decisions and statements,

India itself has reported that a friendly environment of high-level understanding has been developed by solving the problems. Why are our friends upset? If the policy to conclude transit agreements with both the neighbours, to use the ports of both the countries, to trade electricity by constructing cross-border transmission line and also communication optical fibre lines across both the countries, and to integrate Nepal with the railways of both the countries is an unbalanced, what sort of balanced relations are you looking for?

Nepal has to adopt a policy of balanced relationship based on sovereign equality. That is the foundation of our relationship with our neighbouring countries too. We are happy about the progress made by China and India and we want to participate in that, as an economic partner. We are aware of the sensitivities of our friends and we expect from them the same about our sensitivities. Is anything wrong with this? We want to forget the pain that was inflicted since last September to February. I said it during my India visit- one of the two friends walking together, by mistake entangled other, then he said 'sorry'- the issue was settled. Various elements may want to play up to ruin the relationship. But I am sure- the relationship will be closer in the coming days. We have said to all the friendly nations and international community- that we are open to friendly suggestions or idea exchanges. But meddling in internal affair, making Nepal a place for experimentation, and playing role to exacerbate the problem rather than to solve it are not accepted. A friendly behavior can only build the foundation for friendly relation. Are the friends, who have tabled the motion of no-confidence, also against these policies of the government? Although what good is it to ask this? No-confidence had to be tabled. Fuss had to be made of nothing. Like a fable of lamb! "Even though you haven't polluted it, your father did it couple of years before!" Fuss had to be made!

Nepal has to adopt a policy of balanced relationship based on sovereign equality. That is the foundation of our relationship with our neighbouring countries too. We are happy about the progress made by China and India and we want to participate in that, as an economic partner.



Is there any meaning or logic? Nevertheless, I have to ask what the matter is.

The Honourable proposer has labelled a term of feudal nationalism on the policy of defending national interest, national dignity and the promotion of nationalism.

It is my firm belief that the countries may be small or large based on their territory and population, and they may be developed or under-developed. I have been saying this. However, sovereignty is always equal. Is it a 'feudal nationalism' to say that sovereignty is not small or large?

We have been advocating that we have independent sovereign rights to promulgate the constitution, to develop it appropriately, and to determine the indigenous structure of federalism and to say that we ourselves can solve our problems. How can this be called feudal nationalism?

If it is a feudal nationalism to say that Nepal has rights to determine its independent foreign relations and to maintain balanced relations with all the friendly nations in capacity of a sovereign nation, then there is no room for reason. But my

question is- in which direction are you pushing the country for the sake of protesting against 'feudal nationalism'? I have also heard the term "hollow nationalism". Now they are talking of feudal elitist nationalism. Is it elitist and feudal nationalism to talk of Nepal's national honour, independence, interests, sovereignty and freedom? Then what is the definition of nationalism? And what is the nationalism, which you want to talk about!

You can answer all these questions sometime later. You may take your time. The role that Nepal has played in the capacity of a sovereign nation, the foreign policy that Nepal has adopted, the achievements that it has made in its relationship with the neighbours by adhering to the independent foreign policy-are all historic, that I can state with my firm conviction.

I am quite clear about the fact that nationality becomes stronger only by guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities to all citizens irrespective of geographical localities, professions, ethnicity, language and culture. It is easier said than done. While presenting the no-confidence motion the proposer over confidently said that I was not in favour of federalism, republicanism, and "not in favour of the people's movement too". He tried to portray me as if I came out of the blue. Even though I can ask where were our friends when I was waging struggle against monarchy? Which school were they attending to when I was imprisoned for my fight against autocracy? I could ask this but I don't because I don't think it is necessary as it is apparent to everyone. Our constitution has embraced the multiethnic, multilingual, multicultural and multi-religious features of Nepal and defined the country as a nation united by common aspiration and psychology.

A group of the friends who filed the no-confidence motion were rebelling to usurp state power through guns. Another group of friends who supported the no-confidence motion were putting price tags on the heads of rebels to finish them by guns.



The new constitution has ensured political and administrative representation of women, *Dalits*, indigenous nationalities, *Madhesis*, *Tharus*, Muslims, marginalized and minority communities and guaranteed social justice for them in the areas of education, health and employment.

The constitution has guaranteed equal rights to education, health, employment and social justice for all, and that the government is firm in implementing those constitutional rights. But if you are describing Nepal as a multi-nation state to mean it each difference as a separate nation and if your indication is to make these same things the basis for delineating the provinces, then I want to make it clear that this is wrong and can't be acceptable.

I am taken by surprise with the attempt to raise a question on me, and my party's role in peace process. What can be done when they totally disregard honesty and do not care about vice and virtue? A group of the friends who filed the no-confidence motion were rebelling to usurp state power through guns. Another group of friends who supported the no-confidence motion were putting price tags on the heads of rebels to finish

them by guns. The party that did not side either of the groups but worked hard for finding a common ground to manage conflict and begin the peace process is being blamed today. The proposer friend had also spoken about the risk taken by my party and our leaders in the course of peace process. The references were also made of sojourns from Rolpa to Siligurhi, Delhi to Patna and Patna to Gorakhpur. Our party which made so much effort and took risks to bring the conflicting parties to the peace process, the party which suffered greatly by the attack from both sides, how can it be slandered now. I am really surprised.

Obviously, there are a few problems surfaced in regard to the transitional justice today. But are these problems surfaced only after K.P. Oli became the Prime Minister or were they already there? Was it the responsibility of this government only to address them? The proposer of the no-confidence motion himself was the Prime Minister. Another leader of his party also served as Prime Minister. But they are throwing blame on somewhere else. There are some complications in peace process. But they can be solved provided that they are not guided by narrow interests and tricks. And, we have to solve them. This can be done by balancing the twin responsibilities of fully respecting human rights, ending impunity and ensuring justice and compensation to victims, on the one hand, and of taking society ahead towards the direction of reconciliation by mending the wounds of conflict, on the other. We have to assure that Nepal is capable of taking these responsibilities and we have enough legal and institutional arrangements for this. If we are not able to do it, attention of international community which is party to the UN declaration, the conventions to which Nepal is a party and the countries with universal jurisdiction will be attracted and it will further add trouble to the country. Therefore, we have to move ahead to address the problems by

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taking the international community into confidence. I have said the proposer of no-confidence about it for many times

As of now, consultation process with various stakeholders have been initiated to amend existing laws and to enact new laws also taking into account the verdicts and precedence of the Supreme Court, considering the suggestions of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the Commission of Investigation on Enforced 'Disappeared' Persons, international community and the victims. Proposer of the no-confidence motion himself has acknowledged the progress made on the amendment to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act. Thus, the allegations made against the government in this regard are baseless. However, a difficult situation will arise if we try to indulge in self-serving behavior by ignoring our international commitments regarding human rights and other aspects. We must be careful about it.

Nepal's economic development and prosperity have been slackened by armed conflict, protracted transition and unnecessary disputes. We have even forgotten to dream. That Nepal can be better and we can make it happen was badly

shaken. A distressful situation was created because of our excessive reliance on foreign countries for everything that increased external dependence and confined our thoughts to mere subsistence. It happens in post-conflict societies; dreams get shattered often. But the call for the day is to resurrect these shattered dreams, make them stand up and move ahead with confidence.

I said in my New Year message –‘It pains me like everyone else that even after series of political changes in the country, nothing has changed about people’s life of hardship. Now is the time to focus on the goal of the nations’ interest and people’s prosperity. Issues like competition, periodic elections and government are obviously the features of democracy; they will be there. But nation’s prosperity and people’s livelihood are the permanent and common issues.’ Based on this, some far-reaching concepts and planning were presented in this year’s policies and programmes, and the budget.

The honourable proposer of no-confidence motion, who was with us until few days before, ridiculed at the dream of prosperous Nepal that we saw together –by saying that the Prime Minister is fatigued now. He made a mockery by saying that it is not easy to put words into actions. Madam Speaker! I have not said that I will make Nepal into Singapore as someone says, have not showed the dream of Switzerland as someone might have done. Was it my fault that I dreamed to make Nepal more beautiful and more prosperous? Making Nepal prosperous is possible. And, it is necessary to make it that. We need to dream, I dreamed, and I showed dreams. Why this objection when I speak about making Nepal prosperous? Patriotism was fainted, dreams were shattered. I tried to resurrect them. Why the country is poor? It cannot remain poor always. So I tried to bring life back to them; reinvigate them

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and preserve them. I have already said that this moment is not the end of the time. Let's see two to four months. Let's see if they just make speeches or also deliver. We will see. We will extend our full support. Our active support will be there. Our friends may be looking at the post now. But once you are there, where will you look at? We will see that too.

While tabling the no-confidence motion, the proposer said a lot about me. He accused me of being 'self-centric', 'ego-centric'. I don't think it is necessary to answer all these. All these blames were not in the no-trust motion. He kept on adding up them. What is there to argue about? I do not have any personal biases. Neither prejudices. I have not been bragging about what I have done. I was born in a rural village. I come from an ordinary family. I have not lived on inherited wealth. I have served long for the country and the people. People's love brought me here in this place, although I was almost dead for many times. Friends voted for me. I became the Prime Minister. Having made this journey, how am I egocentric and Self-centric? Many may have been thinking that no-trust motion will be passed by majority votes soon. What difference will it make to me? My objective was not to become the Prime Minister, nor is it to

remain in the position. My only mission is to protect the achievements made so far, implement the constitution and uplift the country to prosperity and work for people. Therefore, it depends how someone perceives it. Earlier, the leader of the opposition party reminded about the most difficult time of my life I spent in prison. I have experienced the cruelty of a dictatorship and known the meaning and importance of democracy in my life. It's not a story that I read in a book. Therefore I know how important is democracy for me. I can't accept the dictatorship of any form. Authoritarian ideology cannot be appropriate anywhere. Thus, I have always been determined for the promotion of internal democracy within the parties.

I always fought for freedom of expression, pluralism and democracy, against murder and violence committed against the people on the ground of their conviction and ideology. Therefore, Madam Speaker, the post and positions are not important for me. I normally believe on "Standing by the Truth and Dauntless against Power". Power is ephemeral, temporary and it keeps changing. Truth is permanent. Truth should not be fought against. Truth should be embraced. If power is against the truth, then we should not fear to fight against it.

The entire public knows about the decisive role that my party and I played in making the constitution. I do not think I need to elaborate any further. My ideology, my affirmation, my faith on federal republic, democracy with social justice, inclusiveness and secularism are being questioned with prejudice. It seems as if somebody else gifted the copy of the constitution to my party and me and we merely flipped through the pages to see it. Do not forget, my party was in the decisive role of writing the constitution. I am worried not about the future of the government, but about the future of the constitution and the

Do not forget, my party was in the decisive role of writing the constitution. I am worried not about the future of the government, but about the future of the constitution and the nation. I would like to recall here the new generation of youths who are voluntarily sloganeering on the roads that we are not talking about Oli but we are concerned about our future.



nation. I would like to recall here the new generation of youths who are voluntarily sloganeering on the roads that we are not talking about Oli but we are concerned about our future. So I express thus my concerns and my questions here:

What will be the fate of the Kathmandu-Nijgadh Fast Track Road for which the government has allocated budget under the plan for the Nepal government itself to develop it?.

What will you do with Kerung-Kathmandu-Pokhara-Lumbini rail service that we have proposed?

The present government has introduced a new programme for the construction of the Terai-Hulaki Highway. Will you ignore it yet again as it has been ignored for the last 19 years?

What will you do with the plan of present government to achieve basic self-reliance in energy and agriculture within two years time now?

What will you do with the important plans of present government that includes irrigation for prosperous Terai, urban infrastructure development including the construction

ring roads in headquarters of Terai districts, agricultural development, Bhairahawa and Nijgadh Airports for which the present government has allocated a budget?

What will you do with the social security schemes put forward by the present government for senior citizens, widows, persons with disabilities, Dalits, endangered and minority communities?

What will you do with the plan of government to provide loans for youths and students by using their academic certificates as collateral?

Arrangements have been made to provide free higher education to the children of poor, deprived, Dalits and endangered communities. What will you do with that?

What will you do to the development projects proposed for the remote rural areas? There are many such projects and they prepare the foundations for the development of all geographical regions of the country. What will you do with the projects?

There are many such questions. Have you ever thought of why you are forming a new government? We presented the budget on the 28th May as provisioned in the constitution to end the situation of not getting the budget on time. It was supposed to be passed by the parliament by mid-July. But you have shown your great valour by voting against the dependant bills of budget. Will you say that you will present the budget again in the parliament and pass it through it? Remember, you have talked big words while voting against those bills. What will happen of those boastful words when you go for budget implementation? Do consider it. Have you put economic development and prosperity in your priority? Answer it through your deeds!

Remember, you have talked big words while voting against those bills. What will happen of those boastful words when you go for budget implementation? Do consider it. Have you put economic development and prosperity in your priority? Answer it through your deeds!



Various comments have been heard regarding post-earthquake reconstruction. It is known to all that it had already been six months when I assumed the post of Prime Minister 12 October 2015. What was done at that point of time?

Reconstruction Authority was not formed yet. The bill to form the Authority was languishing in the parliament. Who delayed it? It took quite a long time to pass the bill and form the Reconstruction Authority. Since the Authority has been formed for seven months now, it has been working rapidly for the re-verification of the victims, grant agreement for first instalment and other tasks related to reconstruction. As I mentioned it earlier, 30 thousands houses have been made and 82 community houses constructed so far. Hundreds of thousands of houses are under construction and grants are being distributed to the rightful claimants. Reconstruction works are progressing well. You may claim that you did all these works instantly if you are able to form a new government. But it will not be the truth. Re-verification is being done rapidly again to ensure that the grants are reached to the right people. Because of the agreements with donors to distribute grants to every victim through bank accounts, we have to follow it and the works to this front is also

progressing well. The government has geared up the reconstruction works rapidly.

If such preconditions were not there then all the victims would have already received the grants before the monsoon. But even such issue being politicalised and misinterpreted to gain temporary political mileage.

The entire parliament is aware of the efforts made to bring the protesting parties to the negotiating table, listen to their disagreement over the constitution and solve the problems. It was improper to leave the constitution making process due to the disagreements over some issues. It was even more erroneous not to accept the constitution approved by the huge majority of the people's representatives. Government made efforts to find ways to address the problems but it was wrong on the part of the protesting parties to turn down the repeated appeals of the government and take the country into hostage by putting impossible demand of re-writing the constitution. I have felt now that friends are gradually realizing their mistakes. I would like to repeat again that discussions, dialogues and amendments to the constitution based on logic and rationale can solve the disagreements over the constitutional provisions. Now it is not the right time to push the country into quagmire in the name of the movement.

Movement in itself is a heavy and a weighty word. It has an important meaning. Let's not devalue the word 'movement' by using it as a ladder for someone to ascend to the power, or by using it as a breaker to obstruct somebody.

Everyone will be ultimately judged by history. The intricacies behind the mysterious games plotted to change the government will be revealed in the course of time. Common people know it very well that attempts to besiege this government were begun

Government made efforts to find ways to address the problems but it was wrong on the part of the protesting parties to turn down the repeated appeals of the government and take the country into hostage by putting impossible demand of re-writing the constitution.



from the very beginning when the government started to take uncompromised stands for national interests and dignity; new foreign relations based on equality, national unity and social goodwill, and lead the country on the path of prosperity. Our friends' activities may fulfil someone's unrealized aspirations. However, these steps will not help the implementation of the constitution, they rather jeopardize it. They will not further boost the national dignity but dilute it. They will not lead the country towards prosperity but pull down to deprivation. It is a matter of sadness and irony that those friends who had played important role in constitution making process are now acting in a manner to assist the disguised efforts; the efforts that were engineered to obstruct the constitution making, in the past are now aimed at thwarting the implementation of the constitution and causing it to fail.

Our issue is political. And the political step is mysteriously taken to oust the government despite its efforts for good works to maximize the benefit of the nation and the people in the most critical juncture of history. I do not have to extend my tenure as Prime Minister by playing in the loopholes of laws. Rumours were spread and anxieties evident for few days in the

face of the proposers of the no-confidence motion, as saying that I was trying to extend my stay in the government. It takes a week for a motion of no-confidence to get matured to debate on it as per the regulation of parliament. Did I make that regulation regarding? Did I start that exercise? I already said that I do not want to extend my stay in government citing some legal ambiguities. Politics is a medium to serve people and, from the beginning, I have been rejecting this norm of sticking to power by doing unprincipled agreements. My attention is not to count the individual heads, but to focus on the questions that the history has raised. Therefore, I completely refute the allegation regarding my intention to extend my stay in the government. It is void. Rather it makes clear where our friends are eying at; how impatient they are to reach to power even before the no-trust motion gets matured and the parliament began discussion to decide on it.

We have already learned the lesson, from the bitter experience of the dissolution of the House of Representative in 2002 and the Constituent Assembly in 2012, how critical it is to the democracy when the country is without highest people's representatives body. We have been facing troubles for 14 years because the local bodies do not have people's representatives. Friends, who are jeopardizing the country for fulfilling their egos and ambitions are blaming that the Prime Minister is willing to dissolve the legislature-parliament. Everything is clear before us how much price we have paid already because of the absence of House of People's Representatives. So I am not going to take step to dissolve the parliament. People will obviously remember who took what stand in the difficult time of history. They will decide on all these during elections. We all have to present ourselves in the court of the people and they will give us verdict in the elections.

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I don't think it is necessary to speak regarding the ridiculous allegations against me. I have heard my friends saying that the Prime Minister is heading towards dictatorship. I have also heard some people saying that the country requires a 'benevolent dictator'. Strengthened democracy and democratic exercise, a dictator of any form or degree, is the need of the day. I have heard it time and again that the friends who are involved in the game of regime change in this crucial period of time are debating on the necessity of Junga Bahadur, whereas the constitutional provision require us to complete election of all 3 tiers within 18 months. I warn against any such misadventure from any quarter

I talked about a folk tale on the day of Pushpalal Jayanti. And, it has been discussed quite a lot already. The tale was about an axe. An iron axe that cuts a tree; it cuts the wood. But the arm of it is made up of wood. And the tree cries every time the axe is struck at the bark of the tree. Another tree asks why it is crying. And the tree says, because the arm of the axe is of my own clan, the wood. And it is what hurts me a lot. I don't have to repeat the whole story here again. Probably that tree too was feeling like me; the same feeling that I am going through now.

I am worried that leftist friends are taking the role to weaken the leftist movement. The forces that claim themselves to be patriots and progressive are being used against the national interest and progress in this historical juncture. However, it would be wise to be aware of the consequences that the habit of drinking water from any well will not do well for the country and the people. Interest of the people and sovereignty of the country cannot be protected by misinterpreting the politics as a game of possibilities.

I know sometimes a contradiction appears between the parliament's arithmetic and people's trust and expectations. The same is happening here today. Our friends are sitting here with heavy hearts despite the arithmetic on their side. How to vote for the motion of no-confidence against the Prime Minister who has been doing such a good work is what running in their mind. They are sitting with heavy hearts. However they are hard-pressed by the obligations of the tradition to follow the whip of their respective parties. People are looking for political stability. People are looking for development and prosperity. People are wishing that the parties will establish good political culture by learning from their past mistakes. However, the scenario is different here today. Such turn of events could happen sometimes in politics. We have seen it.

Some times situation arises in which the ones who support the truth are penalized, the ones who talk of patriotism are punished and the opportunism prevails. Such situation used to be seen in the past, and it is also evident here in the parliament now. It happens sometimes. However, this will not last long and forever. The constitution has been promulgated. It is in the process of implementation. A strong foundation has been laid for the economic prosperity and development. We have held high the National dignity and national pride. Yes, attempts

I firmly believe nobody can reverse back the clock of history. The voluntary mobilizations of the younger generation -who have mostly been indifferent to the politics, are in favour of political consistency, stability, prosperity and national interest. And, it has created a hope that the future of the country is safe.



have begun to move the clock backwards and such attempts may be accelerated in the coming days. Attempts may be made to aggravate the reduced ethnic-regional narrowness and intolerance. External interference in Nepal's internal affairs will further increase and attempts will be made to convert Nepal into their playground. Current political manoeuvres are not merely limited to change the government; they are directed towards the objective of pushing the country in severe crisis by obstructing constitution implementation process. But I firmly believe nobody can reverse back the clock of history. The voluntary mobilizations of the younger generation -who have mostly been indifferent to the politics, are in favour of political consistency, stability, prosperity and national interest. And, it has created a hope that the future of the country is safe.

Madam Speaker! I met with Right Honorable President before I came to this esteemed house. As the Legislature-Parliament has already rejected the dependent bills related to budget I have clearly understood that I do not have the support of majority in the parliament. I have already said it the position of Prime Minister was not my ultimate goal. Therefore, I have already tendered my resignation to the President in order to

pave the way for electing a new Prime Minister in the changed context. I would like to inform this esteemed house, through Right Honourable Speaker, that I have already resigned.

Madam Speaker,

Many rumours were spread in the last seven days. Many suspected that the Prime Minister would dissolve the parliament. I said it for several times that I wouldn't dissolve the parliament. This Prime Minister won't take that route. Some of them said the prime Minister would end the session of parliament. I said I wouldn't use the tricks of deception. I believe in politics of purpose. Therefore I don't adopt such unnatural methods. I don't jump from the window in the absence of door. I believe in face-to-face politics. Some of them expressed various speculations. The question of constitutional ambiguity was discussed regarding the departure of the Prime Minister and the election of a new Prime Minister. And, as this situation arised, various interpretations in favour and against the constitutional provisions were done for petty political purposes. They were interpreted and expressed unhealthily and contentiously rather than fairly. It is not desirable to push the country to the vicious circle of dispute. Therefore, Madam Speaker, as per Article 305 of the constitution the meeting of the Council of Ministers has recommended the Right Honourable President to remove the constitutional difficulties to ease the process of electing a new Prime Minister. This has cleared the dilemma now. There is no difficulty to elect a new Prime Minister now. I would like to inform this too to the esteemed House through Madam Speaker.

I would like to express my gratitude to all the honourable members of Legislature-Parliament who entrusted me with historic responsibility by electing me as the Prime Minister at

The power of the Nepali people is clearly demonstrated in the fact that in spite of foreign powers trying to muddle the situation, creating difficulties for us, they stood up and continued to move on the independent path of progress.



the critical time of history. I thank my team members of the Council of Ministers who worked hard with high level of enthusiasm and high spirit, all the coalition partners and other political parties, civil servants, security forces, media, well-wishers and common Nepalese people who gave energy, support and trust even at the time of hardship. My thanks also goes to the international friends. I had to take major decisions during the difficult situation. I had to take bold steps to correct the hostile situation. I had to take important steps to take the country forward. At this moment, I must thank without fail the friends who, despite working with tremendous enthusiasm, left the government being obliged to respect the whip of respective party's decision. I would like to thank you. The power of the Nepali people is clearly demonstrated in the fact that in spite of foreign powers trying to muddle the situation, creating difficulties for us, they stood up and continued to move on the independent path of progress. I would like to pay special tribute to the patriotism of Nepalese people, their love for development and desire for country's progress. I would like to salute them. In the time of crucial needs, I received love, company, support and backing of the Nepalese people at the highest level. Despite the powerful efforts made to drag me

down, Nepalese people supported me with the valour to keep my zeal intact to move forward. I would like to express my gratitude and thanks to the Nepalese people. Madam Speaker! I would like to state before you and before all without prejudice that a chapter of the history has come to close. At this moment, I would like to thank you and all. In the days to come, on behalf of my party and on my own, I would like to state that we will remain firmly committed to the country, the people and the development and our efforts for the same will move ahead even more resolutely.

Thank you all! Thank you very much!



Notes on
State Visit of India

Press Note

Dear Friends from Media present here,

I have returned to Nepal after completing the six-day State Visit to India at the invitation of Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modiji. Included in my delegation were Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Kamal Thapa, Hon'ble Minister for Finance Mr Bishnu Prasad Paudel, Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs Mr Shaki Bahadur Basnet, Hon'ble Members of Parliament, senior Government officials, representative of private sector and friends from media. As friends from media were with us during the visit, you have already been mostly informed and have informed the people on our meetings and talks in India.

This visit was of special importance for us. At the invitation and warm hospitality of His Excellency President of India, we had the opportunity to stay in the Rashtrapati Bhawan during our stay in New Delhi. I have taken this as an honour and affection extended to Nepal and Nepalese by the Government of India and His Excellency the President.

During my stay in New Delhi, I had one-to-one as well as delegation level talks with Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi. We had open and intensive discussion on all aspects and subjects of Nepal-India relations. We have already made public through joint press meet our understanding and the contents of our discussion.

I had told you before leaving for New Delhi that the main purpose of my visit is to clear the misunderstanding seen after the promulgation of the Constitution in Nepal. We were mainly focused on that during the visit. I tried to generate better clarity for the Indian leadership about the inclusive constitution of federal democratic republic Nepal made through a democratic process by the sovereign Constituent Assembly elected by people.

I also tried to enhance clarity for the friends in India about the two important amendments made in a short span of time after the promulgation of the Constitution in order to address some dissatisfaction as well as about the formation of the high level political committee headed by Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs for addressing other issues.

You are already aware about the positive opinion of Prime Minister Modi and other political leaders on the recent amendment in the Constitution. They have viewed promulgation of the Constitution as important achievement in Nepal.

In addition to the positive developments in Nepal, we discussed about mutual cooperation in various areas during our bilateral talks. We expressed commitment to expedite the on going projects as well as the projects agreed but yet to start under Government of India's assistance.

In this context, we have signed an agreement to execute in new way and expeditious manner Hulaki Roads, the backbone of development in Terai Madhes. A MoU has also been signed identifying the priority areas for the utilization of the generous grant pledge made by India for post earthquake reconstruction.

Both sides emphasized on speedy finalization of the DPR of the long awaited Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project and its early start. Meeting of Pancheshwar Development Authority will be held in Kathmandu soon. Prime Minister Modi ji and I jointly inaugurated the 400 KV Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur cross border transmission line developed to facilitate exchange of electric power between the two countries.

We had the opportunity to observe Tehri Dam built in Uttarakhand State of India. The dam is deemed to be a successful example of multiple uses of water resources including electricity and irrigation through construction of a dam in high altitude.

In view of the importance of foreign investment for the development of hydropower in Nepal, industrialization and expansion of trade, I requested the Indian side to cooperate in enhancing Indian investment. In this context interactions with entrepreneurs and business community in New Delhi and Mumbai remained useful.

Four Letters of Exchange were signed in order to expand and further simplify Nepal's transit rights and facility. This has paved the way of the utilization of the long talked-about Vishakhapatnam port. Besides, for the expansion of trade and transit with Bangladesh, utilization of rail transit facility at Singhabad and simplification of transit process on Fulbari-Banglabandh route have been included in the Letters of Exchange.

We have also raised with the Indian side the longstanding issue of the review of the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship and other old treaties and agreements. We have also raised boundary issues related to Kalapani and Susta. Likewise, we also talked about the need of cooperation to maintain the sanctity of No

Man's Land. We raised point about the problem of flood and inundation caused every year by the embankments and other infrastructure built by India near the border and its long-term solution.

In addition to the bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Modiji, I paid courtesy calls on Their Excellencies President Mr. Pranab Mukherjee and Vice President Mr. Hamid Ansari. I also had meetings with the External Affairs Minister Ms. Sushma Swaraj, Home Minister Mr. Rajnath Singh, Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitley, State Minister (Independent Charge) for Power, Mr. Piyush Goyal, National Security Advisor and leaders of various political parties.

While in Delhi, I had the opportunity to interact with intellectual circle and diplomatic community of India on constitution making in Nepal as well as various aspects of Nepal India relations in a programme organized by Indian Council of World Affairs.

I participated in the programme organized by Embassy of Nepal in New Delhi to mark the 66th Democracy Day 2072. I got the opportunity to interact broadly with Indian political circle, representatives of foreign countries based in Delhi and Nepali nationals in India invited in the programme. Likewise, in the press briefing organized in the Embassy, I interacted with foreign as well as Nepali journalists based in Delhi on Nepal's constitution, its contents and our efforts in the direction of ensuring harmonious Nepal India relations clearing the misunderstanding of the recent time. I also met and exchanged views with Nepali nationals and representatives of Nepali organizations based in Delhi. I found that Nepalis participated in the programme with great enthusiasm.

We are effortful to expedite works of post earthquake reconstruction. We went to see the Bhuj City in Prime Minister Modi's home State of Gujarat, which faced the difficult time like ours after the devastating earthquake of 2001 and which is now known as the success story of reconstruction through effective mobilization of international and external resources as well as smart and effective management in collaboration with private and non governmental sectors. Study of the achievements of Bhuj in reconstruction, planned settlement, rehabilitation and mobilization of private investment for economic development after disaster remained useful for us.

During our stay in Bhuj, warm welcome and hospitality received from the people will remain unforgettable. I have taken this as manifestation of deep friendship and goodwill subsisting between the peoples of the two countries. The Governor of Gujarat hosted luncheon in our honour.

Our programme included visit to Mumbai, the financial capital of India. During our stay in Mumbai, the Governor of Maharashtra hosted a dinner in our honour in which the Chief Minister of Maharashtra was also present. I interacted with the business community of Mumbai. I also interacted with film artists and industrialists on how cooperation can be enhanced to promote tourism in Nepal. I advised the people from film industry to choose the beautiful places in Nepal for filming and assured them that the Government of Nepal is ready to assist and welcome the filmmakers to Nepal. During these interaction and discussions, I informed the Indian investors that Nepal has settled its political course and achieved political stability following the promulgation of the Constitution; there is conducive environment in Nepal for investment and invited them to invest in Nepal.

In totality, this visit has been successful towards ending the misunderstanding in bilateral relations seen for some time and directing Nepal India relations towards deeper friendship and shared prosperity based on equality and mutual interest.

Sadly, when my delegation was in Mumbai, 23 people including 2 children and 2 foreigners untimely lost their lives in the crash of Tara Air aircraft. We are stunned by this news. In this hour of sorrow, I pay tribute to the deceased and extend deep condolence to mourning family members and relatives. May the bereaved families have strength to live through the difficult moment.

Finally, on behalf of my delegation and on my own, I express cordial thanks to His Excellency the President of India, His Excellency Vice President, His Excellency Prime Minister Modiji, Governors of Maharashtra and Gujarat and the Government and people of India for extending warm welcome, hospitality and goodwill throughout the State Visit.

Thank you.

Kathmandu, February 24, 2016



Notes on
Official Visit of China

Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and Nepal

At the invitation of Premier Li Keqiang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Rt. Hon. K.P. Sharma Oli, Prime Minister of Nepal paid an official visit to China from March 20 to 27, 2016. During the visit, Prime Minister Oli called on H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, held official level bilateral talks with H.E. Li Keqiang, Premier of State Council of the People's Republic of China and met with H.E. Yu Zhengsheng, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. After his visit in Beijing, he will attend the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2016 and visit Xi'an of Shan'xi Province and Chengdu of Sichuan Province. He was accompanied by his spouse Mrs. Radhika Shakya, Hon. Mr. Kamal Thapa, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hon. Mr. Bishnu Prasad Paudel, Minister for Finance, Hon. Mr. Deepak Bohara, Minister for Commerce, Hon. Mr. Giriraj Mani Pokharel, Minister for Education, Mr. Bishnu Prasad Rimal, Chief Advisor to the Rt. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Members of Parliament, senior Government Officials, representatives from the private sector and media persons.

The two countries' leaders expressed satisfaction over remarkable achievements in cooperation of various fields since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1955, and believed that the bilateral relationship maintained the momentum of healthy development on the

basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which sets a model of harmonious coexistence between countries of different size and social systems. The Chinese side welcomed the promulgation of the constitution in Nepal and regarded it as historic progress in the political transition of Nepal. The Chinese side sincerely hoped that Nepal could take this opportunity to realize its political stability and economic development.

The two sides noted that their countries are undergoing various forms of reforms, transformation and development. The China-Nepal relationship has reached a new height, and the two countries are faced with more opportunities of development and prosperity. In this context, both sides will inherit and carry forward traditional friendship and deepen cooperation featuring equality and mutual-benefit to bring more benefits to both countries and their peoples.

The two sides reiterated their firm commitment to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, respect and accommodate each other's concerns and core interests. The Nepalese side reiterated its commitment to one China Policy. It firmly supports the efforts made by the Chinese side to uphold state sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, and does not allow any forces to use Nepalese territory for any anti-China or separatist activities. The Chinese side firmly supports and respects Nepal's own choice of social system and development path, and the efforts made by Nepalese side in upholding its sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, national unity and stability.

Both sides believed that the high level contacts are of special importance to the development of bilateral relations. The two sides agreed to maintain the momentum of high level mutual

visits, and have meetings between the leaders on the bilateral and multilateral occasions to share views on important issues of common interests. The two sides agreed to make full use of existing mechanisms, including the Diplomatic Consultations and the Joint Economic and Trade Committee meeting, to expand exchanges and cooperation between government departments, legislatures and political parties.

As regards Nepal-China bilateral cooperation, both sides agreed to synergize each other's development planning, formulate appropriate bilateral cooperation programs and to carry out major projects under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative. Both sides agreed to strengthen connectivity, further step up the land and air links and improve the land transport infrastructure. The Chinese side agreed to accelerate the feasibility study on the Araniko Highway Repair and Opening Maintenance Project and the Repair and Opening Maintenance Project of Syaphrubesi-Rasuwadhi Highway, build the bridge over Karnali River at Hilsa of Pulan/Yari port. The two sides also agreed to accelerate the upgradation of Kathmandu Ring Road 1st phase by solving the pending issues and start the project feasibility study of 2nd phase, at appropriate time, and the Nepalese side will provide necessary cooperation to implement this project. The relevant authorities of both sides will exchange ideas and proposal on constructing cross border railways and railways network in Nepal, and support enterprises to start related preparatory work as soon as possible. Both sides exchanged views on facilitating Chinese investment in key areas including infrastructures by encouraging the Chinese investment in Nepal, as per the laws and regulation of Nepal. Both sides agreed to explore establishing cross border economic cooperation zones via existing frontier ports and to speed up opening up other frontier ports and trade points as mutually agreed upon. The two sides expressed satisfaction on

the conclusion of Agreement on Transit Transport and directed the competent authorities to immediately start negotiation to develop a protocol, which will be an integral part of the Agreement. Both sides agreed to negotiate on the Agreement on Boundary Management System.

The Chinese Government will continue to provide assistance to Nepal's socio-economic development within its ability. The Chinese side will implement the 3 billion RMB grant assistance from 2016 to 2018 to support the post disaster reconstruction of Nepal, to carry out 25 key projects in areas covering infrastructure construction, recovery of people's livelihood in quake-stricken areas of northern Nepal, repair of cultural and historic sites, capacity building in disaster prevention and control as well as medical and public health cooperation.

The Chinese side agreed to provide more than 32,000 sets of household solar-power generation system to Nepal, to build small-size education and public health facilities in several selected locations over Nepal, and to enhance cooperation on disaster preparedness and mitigation. The Chinese side agreed to carry out Rain Water Harvesting Project and other livelihood projects in Nepal to improve the living standard of the local people. The Chinese side will further enhance cooperation to the Nepalese side for the infrastructure development as well as social and economic development of the people residing in the bordering districts of Nepal and China.

In view of the trade deficit of Nepal, the Chinese side will seriously consider to provide the enhanced market access to tradable products of Nepal as contained in the list recently provided by Nepal. The two sides agreed to start the joint feasibility study of China-Nepal Free Trade Agreement and conclude the study at an early date. The Chinese side

encourages local government, Chinese enterprises and social groups to tap the potential with the Nepalese side on production capacity cooperation and economic and trade cooperation zones building and strengthen cooperation in areas that Nepal has resources and advantages, such as construction materials, water conservation and hydro-power, and organic agriculture.

Both sides agreed to conclude a commercial deal on the supply of petroleum products from China to Nepal. In this context, they encouraged companies to speed up negotiations and concerned agencies to study providing supporting policies on issues of pricing, taxation, transportation, quality control and customs and frontier formalities. The Chinese side agreed to build oil storage facilities for Nepal, and will send experts to Nepal to carry out feasibility study on oil and gas resources research. The two sides agreed to establish a Dialogue Mechanism on Energy Cooperation to facilitate the long term planning of cooperation in this area, including trans-border power grid, hydro-power and solar power, etc. The Nepalese side agreed to take necessary steps to facilitate Chinese enterprises and their investment in Nepal.

The two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of the two countries through exchange of information, capacity building and training in this field. Both sides agreed to negotiate Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and Treaty on Extradition, in order to strengthen cooperation on the administration of border areas and fight against illegal border crossing and transnational crimes.

The Chinese side welcomed the decision of the Government of Nepal to establish Consulate General of Nepal in Guangzhou, and also agreed to earnestly study Nepal's proposal of

establishing the Consulate General of Nepal in Chengdu. The agreements on the establishment of sister-city relationships between Yusu-Pokhara, Shannan-Bhaktapur and Chengdu-Kathmandu were welcomed by both sides. The Chinese side encourages the Tibet Autonomous Region as well as Sichuan, Yunan and Qinghai and other provinces to enhance cooperation as defined by the Government of Nepal.

Both sides agreed to support each other's tourism promotion activities in their respective countries to enhance people-to-people contacts. To support the recovery of tourism in Nepal, the Chinese side is willing to provide Chinese language training in Nepal for 200 Nepalese tourism professionals in the coming five years, and encourage Chinese enterprises to invest in Nepal's tourism facilities. The Chinese side is willing to provide around 400 training opportunities in human resources development and more government scholarships this year to the Nepalese side and welcome more Nepalese students to pursue higher education in China through other channels or programs. The Chinese side will hold the Seventh China Festival and Second Kathmandu Cultural Forum within this year, and further enhance China-Nepal cultural cooperation through the platform of Chinese Cultural Centre in Nepal. The Nepalese side is willing to provide necessary facilities and assistance in this regard.

The two sides agreed to further promote cooperation in multilateral forums including in the United Nations on issues of mutual interests. They believed that cooperation among the developing countries on climate change, energy, food security, etc. will enhance and consolidate their solidarity and promote their collective strength in shaping global development agenda. The two sides positively view and support each other's participation in the regional cooperation process, and

agreed to enhance coordination and cooperation within SCO, SAARC and other regional cooperation mechanisms within the agreed frameworks and guidelines.

The Chinese side agreed to provide financial support on preferential terms for Pokhara Regional International Airport. The Nepalese side requested the Chinese side to provide assistance for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and construction of a dedicated two lanes Kimathanka-Khandbari-Dhankuta Road and upgrade Kathmandu Ring Road 2nd Phase, to provide financial and technical support for the feasibility study and the preparation of DPR of the proposed Rashuwagadi-Kathmandu and Kathmandu-Pokhara-Lumbini Railway Project, to take up 434 MW Arun-Kimathanka Hydro Power Project and 400 KV Cross-Border Transmission Lines Project at Rashuwagadi-Kerung border point and construct 132KV Double Circuit Transmission Lines Monopole Structure around Kathmandu Ring Road. The Nepalese side also hoped that the Chinese side could provide assistance for the establishment of the Madan Bhandari Institute of Technology (MBIT) in Nepal and expansion of the Civil Service Hospital. The Nepalese side requested that these projects be taken up as priority ones and funding arrangements will be sought from various sources, and the Chinese side is willing to study earnestly after the Nepalese side's providing of Detailed Project Proposals of above-mentioned projects.

In order to facilitate trade, tourism and investment between the two countries, the Chinese side supports Chinese-funded banks to open branches in Nepal in accordance with relevant policies and regulations. In this context, the Nepalese side is expected to provide policy and regulation facilities for Chinese funded banks to enter in to Nepalese market.

Prime Minister Oli expressed his appreciation for the warm and friendly hospitality extended by the Chinese side, and extended invitation to the Chinese leaders to visit Nepal within this year. The Chinese leaders expressed thanks for the invitation and agreed to visit Nepal at mutually convenient dates, which will be worked out through the diplomatic channels.

During the visit, the two sides signed agreements covering the areas of free trade, transit transport, connectivity, financial cooperation, etc.

Beijing, March 23, 2016

Timeline

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 22 Feb 1952 | Born in Terhathum District, Eastern Nepal; as the eldest son of father Mohan Prasad and Mother Madhumaya Oli |
| 1963 | Migrated to Jhapa District |
| 1966 | Began his political career |
| 1968 | Became full time political activist |
| Feb 1970 | Joined the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN); arrested for the first time under the Public Offense Act due to his involvement for the cause of democracy and establishment of republican state |
| 22 May 1970 | Went hideout to steer up the movement as the full time leader |
| 1972 | Nominated the Chief of the Jhapa Movement Organizing Committee |
| 1973 | Arrested with various false charges such as his involvement in subversive acts and jailed for 14 consecutive years including 4 years of solitary confinement |
| 26 Dec 1976 | Communist Party of Nepal (Marxist-Leninist) or CPN (ML) was formed while he was in imprisonment; he was regarded by the comrades as the founding leader |

- 1987 Released from the jail, assigned responsibilities of Central committee member of the then CPN (M-L); began activities as the in-charge of Lumbini Zone till 1990
- 1990 Founding President of Democratic National Youth Federation, Nepal (DNYF), a youth wing of the party
- 6 Jan 1991 Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist) or CPN (UML) founded by merging two largest communist groups, the CPN (ML) and CPN M, became founding Central leader of UML
- 1991 Elected member of House of Representatives, lower house of Parliament from Jhapa-6
- 1992 Chief, Central Department of International Affairs of UML
- 1993 Elected Politburo member of the party and assigned responsibility of Chief of Central Department of Publicity
- 1994 Re-elected member of lower house of Parliament from Jhapa-2
- 1994-1995 Appointed Minister for Home Affairs in first ever popularly elected Communist Party led government under Prime Minister late Man Mohan Adhikari
- 1995 Chief, Department of Parliamentary Affairs of UML

- 1998 Proposed a motion on tactical line of the party, which was adopted by overwhelming majority; elected Standing Committee Member of the party; Chief, Central Department of International Affairs
- 1999 Re-elected member of lower house of Parliament from Jhapa-6
- 1999-2002 Deputy-leader of Main Opposition Party in the Parliament
- 2000-to date Chairman Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), Nepal
- Feb 2003 Proposed a motion to restructure party's central body with multiple position such as President, Vice prez, Gen Secretary, Secretaries etc at the 7th National Congress, however his idea was put on hold; re-elected Standing Committee Member of the party, re-assigned Chief of Central Department of International Affairs
- Apr 2006 to Mar 2007 Appointed the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs in the interim government led by Prime Minister late G.P Koirala
- Apr 2008 Lost at the Election of Constituent Assembly
- 2008 to 2009 Chief, Central Department of Party School

- Feb 2009 Party accepted his proposal of multiple position in central committee at 8th National Congress, contested for position of Chairman of the party, however lost by JN Khanal; elected the standing committee member and assigned again the Chief of the Central Department of International Affairs
- Nov 2013 Elected member of Constituent Assembly from Jhapa-7
- 4 Feb 2014 Elected leader of parliamentary party in CA and legislature- parliament by defeating the then party Chairman JN Khanal
- 1 Jul 2014 Elected President of the party by 9th National Congress by defeating MK Nepal
- 11 Oct 2015 Elected the Prime Minister in legislature parliamentary, sworn in on 12 October
- 24 Jul 2016 Addressed House session at the legislature-parliament, resigned from the post of prime minister
- 4 Aug 2016 Handover the power formally to the new prime minister PK Dahal

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