



Australian Government
Refugee Review Tribunal

Country Advice

Nepal

Nepal – NPL38704 – Rastriya Prajatantra Party – Maoists – Young Communist League – Myagdi – Kathmandu – Police and Security Forces

20 May 2011

1. Is there any available information indicating how active the RPP is currently?

The Rastriya Prajatantra Party (RPP), also known as the National Democratic Party (NDP), was established in the 1990s with the merger of two right-wing pro-monarchist parties led by S.B. Thapa and L.B. Chand. Tensions between the two leaders led to the resignation of Thapa and the formation of his own party, the Rashtriya Janshakti Party (RJP), in March 2005. In January 2006, a pro-monarchy off-shoot of the RPP known as the Rastriya Prajatantra Party – Nepal (RPP-N) was formed after RPP leader Chand indicated that the party would support “pro-democracy agitation”. In Nepal’s most recent elections, held in April 2008, the RPP won eight seats in the 601 seat Constituent Assembly (CA), while the RPP-N won four. In June 2009 the RPP joined the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist, UML) – led government.¹

In 2009, the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT) advised that “the RPP...is not seen to be a significant political force”.² A May 2011 article claims that the RPP-N has only “meagre popular support”.³

2. Is there any available information indicating how active the RPP is in Myagdi?

Myagdi district is located in Western Nepal, as indicated on the following map:

¹ ‘Nepal’ 2010, *Political Handbook of the World Online Edition*, eds A Banks, T Muller, W Overstreet, and J Isacoff, CQ Press, Washington, pp.1036-1039

http://library.cqpress.com/phw/document.php?id=phw2010_Nepal&type=hitlist&num=0 – Accessed 4 August 2010 – Attachment 1; ‘Rastriya Prajatantra Party (RPP)’ (undated), Nepal Election Portal website

<http://deannepal.org/election/EN/political-parties/partydetails/rpp.php> – Accessed 18 August 2010 – Attachment 2; DIAC Country Information Service 2009, *Country Information Report No. 09/58 – Nepal: Discrimination – CIS Request No. NPL9770*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 3 August 2009), 5 August – Attachment 3

² DIAC Country Information Service 2009, *Country Information Report No. 09/58 – Nepal: Discrimination – CIS Request No. NPL9770*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 3 August 2009), 5 August – Attachment 3

³ ‘Kamal Thapa’s Change of Heart: Distancing from Nepal Monarchy Revival’ 2011, *Telegraph Nepal*, 7 May <http://www.telegraphnepal.com/headline/2011-05-07/kamal-thapas-change-of-heart-distancing-from-nepal-monarchy-revival> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 4



Map 1: Myagdi District⁴

Limited information was found on the RPP’s activities in Myagdi. According to the Constituent Assembly of Nepal website, The RPP’s eight CA members represent the districts of Nawalparasi, Rupendehi, Sindhupaichok, Ramechhap, Baitadi, Sunsari, Bardiya, and Kaski.⁵ The same website indicates that the three CA members representing Myagdi district include two from the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists) and one from the Communist Party of Nepal (UML).⁶

A February 2010 article reported that the RPP, along with a number of other political parties, staged a protest in Myagdi against an alleged forcible land seizure being planned by the Young Communist League (YCL). As a result of the tensions between the various political parties, a curfew was imposed by the Myagdi District Administration Office.⁷

3. Is there any available information as to whether the Maoists or the YCL are targeting RPP members or monarchists, and if so whether there are reports of RPP members being targeted in Myagdi? If there are reports, are they targeting ordinary members?

Between 1996 and 2006 Maoist rebels led an insurgency against the royalist government, calling for the establishment of a democratic republic. A Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed in 2006, and Nepal was subsequently declared a republic in 2007 with the abolition of the monarchy. The Maoists often accuse their political opponents of attempting to reinstate the monarchy.⁸ According to DFAT, monarchists in Nepal can include members of

⁴ ‘Map of Nepal’ (undated), nepalnepali.webs.com website <http://nepalnepali.webs.com/maps3.htm> – Accessed 16 May 2011 – Attachment 5

⁵ ‘CA Members: Rastriya Prajatantra Party’ (undated), Constituent Assembly of Nepal website http://www.can.gov.np/ca_members/index/type:all/party_id:Rastriya%20Prajatantra%20Party/district_id:all/submit:Search/language:en – Accessed 16 May 2011 – Attachment 6

⁶ ‘CA Members: Myagdi’ (undated), Constituent Assembly of Nepal website http://www.can.gov.np/ca_members/index/type:all/party_id:all/district_id:Myagdi/submit:Search/language:en – Accessed 16 May 2011 – Attachment 7

⁷ Paudel, D. 2010, ‘Local administration impose curfew in Myagdi’, *Republica (Nepal)*, 13 February – Attachment 8

⁸ DIAC Country Information Service 2009, *Country Information Report No. 09/58 – Nepal: Discrimination – CIS Request No. NPL9770*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 3 August 2009), 5 August – Attachment 3

pro-monarchy political parties such as the RPP, as well as prominent individuals with links to the former royal family who are not politically active.⁹

The Maoist youth wing, the Young Communist League (YCL), was re-activated in 2006 in order “to provide the Maoists with muscle in everyday politics”.¹⁰ Reports by the United Nations, DFAT, Freedom House, Amnesty International and the US Department of State indicate that Maoist militias such as the YCL harass and carry out violent attacks against political opponents, including monarchists and ordinary members of the RPP.¹¹

In April 2011 a clash reportedly occurred between members of the YCL and at least 14 RPP members in Chitwan district in Central Nepal (see map¹²). The conflict was sparked by the YCL members’ disturbance of a New Year program organised by the RPP in Basantapur, Madi. According to the RPP’s district office, the YCL cadres attacked RPP members with batons and vandalised furniture and equipment while the program was in progress. RPP district member Madan Paudel was among those injured. Although the police were present, they reportedly failed to act.¹³

In 2009, it was reported by DFAT that “during a signature collection campaign in support of declaring Nepal a Hindu state and the restoration of the constitutional monarchy, organised by the RPP, the Young Communist League (YCL)...attacked RPP supporters”.¹⁴ The South Asia Terrorism Portal similarly describes attacks by the YCL on RPP and RPP-N members. In July 2009, it was reported that YCL cadres attacked participants in a pro-monarchist campaign organised by the RPP-N in Kaski district, injuring 11 people, including six RPP-N activists. In March 2009, YCL cadres attacked and injured at least 24 people from various political

⁹ DIAC Country Information Service 2009, *Country Information Report No. 09/58 – Nepal: Discrimination – CIS Request No. NPL9770*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 3 August 2009), 5 August – Attachment 3

¹⁰ International Crisis Group 2010, *Nepal’s Political Rites of Passage*, Asia Report N°194, 29 September, pp.4-5, 7-10 – Attachment 9; The Carter Center 2011, ‘Political party youth wings in Nepal’, The Carter Center website, 28 February, pp.1, 25 http://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/news/peace_publications/democracy/nepal-political-party-youth-wings-022811-en.pdf – Accessed 17 March 2011 – Attachment 10

¹¹ DIAC Country Information Service 2009, *Country Information Report No. 09/58 – Nepal: Discrimination – CIS Request No. NPL9770*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 3 August 2009), 5 August – Attachment 3; US Department of State 2011, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2010: Nepal*, 8 April, Introduction, Section 1g – Attachment 16; Freedom House 2010, *Freedom in the World – Nepal (2010)*, June <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2010&country=7885> – Accessed 10 September 2010 – Attachment 17; Amnesty International 2010, *Annual Report 2010: Nepal*, 28 May – Attachment 18; US Department of State 2010, *Country Reports on Terrorism for 2009*, August, p.156 – Attachment 19; United Nations Security Council 2010, *Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process*, United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) website, 28 April, p.5 <http://www.unmin.org.np/downloads/keydocs/SG%20Report%20April%202010.pdf> – Accessed 19 August 2010 – Attachment 15; United Nations Security Council 2009, *Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process*, United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) website, 2 January, pp.2, 10 <http://www.unmin.org.np/downloads/keydocs/2009-01-09-UNMIN.SG.Report.to.SC.ENG.pdf> – Accessed 19 August 2010 – Attachment 13

¹² ‘Map of Nepal’ (undated), nepalnepali.webs.com website <http://nepalnepali.webs.com/maps3.htm> – Accessed 16 May 2011 – Attachment 5

¹³ ‘14 RPP cadres injured in Maoist attack’ 2011, *Republica*, 26 April http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=30661 – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 20; ‘Incidents of CPN-Maoist targeting other parties since the April 2006 cease-fire’ (undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/nepal/database/targetingpartyceasefire.htm> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 21

¹⁴ DIAC Country Information Service 2009, *Country Information Report No. 09/58 – Nepal: Discrimination – CIS Request No. NPL9770*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 3 August 2009), 5 August – Attachment 3

parties, including RPP activists, while they were attending a meeting to protest against Maoist indifference towards gathering public opinion on the draft constitution.¹⁵

In the lead up to the Constituent Assembly elections in April 2008, the YCL was particularly active in intimidating and attacking political opponents.¹⁶ It was reported that YCL cadres assaulted an RPP activist in Sankhuwasabha district, attacked RPP-N members at a pre-election meeting, and abducted members of various political parties, including one from the RPP-N.¹⁷ In addition, joint secretary of the RPP in Chitwan district, Dinesh Adhikari, was attacked along with other local leaders by a group of approximately 90 YCL cadres. At the RPP office in Madi, the mob also set fire to all the party's election material.¹⁸

The South Asia Terrorism Portal outlines a number of incidents involving Maoists targeting members of the RPP in the lead up to the elections. It is reported that Maoists obstructed the publicity campaign of the RPP candidate in Surkhet district, destroyed his campaign material, and destroyed furniture and documents in the RPP's Chitwan office before setting fire to the building.¹⁹ Maoists and YCL cadres also reportedly attacked an RPP election meeting in Chitwan in March 2008, abducting two people and assaulting RPP members.²⁰ Furthermore, an RPP-N candidate from Nawalparasi district was killed by unidentified assailants in the lead up to the elections.²¹

A 2010 report by the Carter Center indicates that despite an overall decrease in violence perpetrated by youth wings since the elections, the YCL has continued to use "intimidation and violence to control political space".²² Nevertheless, both International Crisis Group and the United Nations indicate that the violent activities of the Maoists and the YCL have significantly decreased since the 2008 elections. The Maoist government's treatment of opponents, including pro-monarchists, following the elections consisted of isolated violent incidents by some cadres rather than widespread targeting of political opponents.²³

¹⁵ 'Incidents of CPN-Maoist targeting other parties since the April 2006 cease-fire' (undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/nepal/database/targetingpartyceasefire.htm> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 21

¹⁶ The Carter Center 2011, 'Political party youth wings in Nepal', The Carter Center website, 28 February, p.1 http://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/news/peace_publications/democracy/nepal-political-party-youth-wings-022811-en.pdf – Accessed 17 March 2011 – Attachment 10

¹⁷ 'Young Communist League' (undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website – Attachment 22

¹⁸ 'Incidents of CPN-Maoist targeting other parties since the April 2006 cease-fire' (undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/nepal/database/targetingpartyceasefire.htm> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 21

¹⁹ 'Incidents of CPN-Maoist targeting other parties since the April 2006 cease-fire' (undated), South Asia Terrorism Portal website <http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/nepal/database/targetingpartyceasefire.htm> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 21; 'Maoist continue on the rampage; torch RPP office, thrash party cadres' 2008, *e-Kantipur*, 15 March – Attachment 23

²⁰ 'Nepal Maoists attack poll rallies' 2008, *BBC Monitoring Service*, source: Kantipur Television, 12 March – Attachment 24

²¹ Sarkar, S. 2008, 'King's man killed in Nepal', *Thaindian News*, 18 April http://www.thaindian.com/newsportal/south-asia/kings-man-killed-in-nepal_10039322.html – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 25

²² The Carter Center 2011, 'Political party youth wings in Nepal', The Carter Center website, 28 February, pp.3-4 http://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/news/peace_publications/democracy/nepal-political-party-youth-wings-022811-en.pdf – Accessed 17 March 2011 – Attachment 10

²³ International Crisis Group 2009, *Nepal's Faltering Peace Process*, Asia Report N°163, 19 February, p.6 – Attachment 11; United Nations Security Council 2008, *Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process*, United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) website, 24 October <http://www.unmin.org.np/downloads/keydocs/2008-10-29-UNMIN.SG.Report.to.SC.ENG.pdf> – Accessed 19 August 2010 – Attachment 12; United Nations Security Council 2009, *Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process*, United Nations Mission in Nepal

No specific information was found on RPP members being attacked in Myagdi. However, there are reports that Maoist groups and the YCL have attacked Village Development Committee and District Development Committee officers,²⁴ as well as journalists,²⁵ in the district. In addition, a Myagdi man was reportedly abducted by YCL cadres in May 2010.²⁶

4. If RPP members are being targeted in Myagdi, are they being targeted in Kathmandu?

Limited information was found on the targeting of RPP members in Kathmandu. A February 2010 article in *The Hindu* reported that more than 200 RPP-N activists, including a former minister, were arrested in the capital for protesting against the abolition of the monarchy and demanding a referendum on the issue. The demonstrators were reportedly arrested while using force to close down shops and attempting to stop vehicles from operating.²⁷

5. If RPP members are being targeted, what is the attitude of police and security forces to reports of incidents?

Limited specific information was found regarding the attitude of police towards mistreatment of RPP members. During the April 2011 attack on RPP members by YCL cadres in Chitwan district outlined in the response to question three, the police that were present reportedly failed to take any action against the perpetrators.²⁸ However, in 2008, it was reported that the

(UNMIN) website, 2 January <http://www.unmin.org.np/downloads/keydocs/2009-01-09-UNMIN.SG.Report.to.SC.ENG.pdf> – Accessed 19 August 2010 – Attachment 13; United Nations Security Council 2009, *Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process*, United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) website, 26 October <http://www.unmin.org.np/downloads/keydocs/SG%20Report%20Oct%2009.pdf> – Accessed 19 August 2010 – Attachment 14; United Nations Security Council 2010, *Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process*, United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) website, 28 April <http://www.unmin.org.np/downloads/keydocs/SG%20Report%20April%202010.pdf> – Accessed 19 August 2010 – Attachment 15

²⁴ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs 2010, 'Nepal – Reported Security Incidents Involving VDC and DDC Staff, Period covered 1 January – 31 July 2010', United Nations Nepal Information Platform website http://www.un.org.np/reports/maps/OCHA/2010/2010-08-05-VDC_Secretary_Jan-July_A4_11082010_v02.pdf – Accessed 8 September 2010 – Attachment 26; Prasad, M. 2010, 'Maoist mine blast kills 5 cops', *Indian Express.com*, 17 July <http://www.indianexpress.com/news/maoist-mine-blast-kills-5-cops/647832/> – Accessed 8 September 2010 – Attachment 27; 'UN concerned about threats to VDC secys' 2010, *The Himalayan Times*, 7 August, <http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/fullNews.php?headline=UN+concerned+about+threats+to+VDC+secys+&NewsID=249180#> – Accessed 7 September 2010 – Attachment 28; 'Myagdi VDC secys back to business' 2010, *The Himalayan Times*, 29 July <http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/rssReference.php?headline=Myagdi+VDC+secys+back+to+business&NewsID=248178> – Accessed 7 September 2010 – Attachment 29

²⁵ 'Media person attacked' 2009, *eKantipur.com*, 24 November, <http://www.ekantipur.com/2009/11/23/0/Media-person-attacked/303339/#> – Accessed 7 September 2010 – Attachment 30; Untitled 2009, *South Asia Media Net*, source: *Himalaya Times*, 24 March http://www.southasianmedia.net/Archive_full.cfm?nid=567246 – Accessed 7 September 2010 – Attachment 31

²⁶ 'Abduction charge on YCL men' 2010, *eKantipur.com*, 10 May, <http://www.ekantipur.com/2010/05/10/capital/abduction-charge-on-ycl-men/314039/#> – Accessed 8 September 2010 – Attachment 32

²⁷ 'Pro-monarchists paralyse Kathmandu, over 200 held in Nepal' 2010, *The Hindu*, 22 February <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/article111448.ece> – Accessed 10 May 2011 – Attachment 33

²⁸ '14 RPP cadres injured in Maoist attack' 2011, *Republica*, 26 April http://www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details&news_id=30661 – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 20

police rescued eight RPP activists who had been abducted by Maoists in Sindhupalchowk district.²⁹

A number of recent reports suggest that the Maoists and government security forces have continued to operate with impunity following the end of the civil conflict and signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA). The US Department of State reports that throughout 2010, “[t]he government failed to conduct thorough and independent investigations of reports of security force or Maoist/YCL brutality and generally did not take significant disciplinary action against those involved”.³⁰ According to Human Rights Watch, investigations into human rights violations, often established in the face of political pressure or public outcry, are consistently flawed, and the government generally fails to act on any recommendations. Investigations are also impeded by the failure of police officers to seek court sanctions, based on the knowledge that the authorities and the Maoists will not cooperate with such inquiries.³¹

In addition, human rights violations committed during the Maoist insurgency remain unpunished. Human Rights Watch’s annual report for 2010 states that “[t]he government and political parties still fail to show the will to establish accountability for human rights violations committed during the war. No one from the security forces or among the Maoists has been held criminally responsible for abuses committed during the conflict. In many cases, those accused of violations actively receive protection from the security forces or political parties”.³² Amnesty International similarly claims that the authorities have “failed to implement court-ordered arrests of military personnel accused of offences involving human rights violations”.³³

In January 2010, the Supreme Court of Nepal convicted a Maoist member of the Constituent Assembly, Balkrishna Dhungel, for a murder committed in 1998. After being convicted by a district court in 2006, Dhungel appealed and had the verdict overturned, leading the prosecutor to file an appeal to the Supreme Court. Despite the latest ruling, Dhungel has not been arrested. Maoist leaders have claimed that “the verdict is against the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) and the Interim Constitution, [as all] cases related to the ‘People’s War’ have been annulled by the CPA”.³⁴

Additionally, Freedom House reports that although Nepal’s constitution provides for an independent judiciary, most courts are also characterised by endemic corruption.³⁵ In 2010, the organisation noted that “while the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of

²⁹ ‘India prefers Nepali Congress over Maoists’ 2008, *CNN-IBN*, 27 March <http://ibnlive.in.com/news/india-prefers-nepali-congress-over-maoists/62024-3.html?xml> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 34

³⁰ US Department of State 2011, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2010: Nepal*, 8 April, Section 1c – Attachment 16

³¹ Human Rights Watch 2010, *Indifference to Duty: Impunity for Crimes Committed in Nepal*, Human Rights Watch website, December, pp.2, 14 <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/nepal1210webwcover.pdf> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 35

³² Human Rights Watch 2011, *World Report 2010: Nepal*, 24 January – Attachment 36

³³ Amnesty International 2011, *Annual Report 2011: Nepal*, 13 May – Attachment 37

³⁴ ‘Maoist CA member gets life imprisonment for murder’ 2010, NepalNews.com website, 6 September, <http://www.nepalnews.com/main/index.php/news-archive/19-general/8956-maoist-ca-member-gets-life-imprisonment-for-murder-.html#> – Accessed 8 September 2010 – Attachment 38; Human Rights Watch 2011, *World Report 2010: Nepal*, 24 January – Attachment 36

³⁵ Freedom House 2009, *Freedom in the World – Nepal (2009)*, July – Attachment 39

Authority is active, high-level officials are rarely prosecuted... Graft is particularly present in the judiciary, with frequent payoffs to judges for favourable rulings”.³⁶

Moreover, the Nepal Police (NP), Armed Police Force (APF) and Nepal Army (NA) are characterised by a number of sources as weak, ineffective, corrupt, and inefficient. According to DFAT, the dynamics in Nepal are “characterised by impunity, weak law and order and discrimination”.³⁷ The US Department of State reports that the police and security forces “have limited resources and lack sufficient manpower to effectively enforce law and order”.³⁸ The generally unarmed police fail to respond in most cases of violence involving Maoists and other armed groups, particularly in the Terai region. Considerable discretion in police officers’ enforcement of the law results from the lack of guidance from superior officers, and there are reports of police abuse and bribery.³⁹

The poorly trained and ill-equipped police often fail to investigate cases, despite legal rulings, and regularly refuse to accept complaints or register cases reported by relatives of victims.⁴⁰ As mentioned above, Human Rights Watch argues that “[s]uch failures are due at least in part to the continued sway of the army and Maoist forces, and to police knowledge that the Nepal Army (NA) and political party officials, including Maoist officials, are unlikely to cooperate with investigations”.⁴¹ As a result, “many cases reported to the police remain unresolved”.⁴²

Furthermore, a 2009 report in the *South Asia Intelligence Review* stated that “the YCL has also been involved in quasi-policing activities, such as traffic management, night patrolling, demolition of illegal houses, and the capture of alleged gangsters. Backed by the full might of the Maoists, YCL cadres openly challenged Government authorities, including the police, and progressively established a parallel authority and system. As a consequence, the demoralized Police, unable to act due to continuous political intervention, have been progressively displaced by armed gangs linked to the major political parties”.⁴³

³⁶ Freedom House 2010, *Freedom in the World – Nepal (2010)*, June <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2010&country=7885> – Accessed 10 September 2010 – Attachment 17

³⁷ DIAC Country Information Service 2009, *Country Information Report No. 09/58 – CIS Request No. NPL 9770: Discrimination*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 5 August 2009), 5 August – Attachment 3

³⁸ US Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs 2011, ‘Nepal – Country Specific Information’, Travel.state.gov website, 10 January http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_980.html# – Accessed 16 March 2011 – Attachment 40

³⁹ US Department of State 2011, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2010: Nepal*, 8 April, Section 1d – Attachment 16

⁴⁰ Human Rights Watch 2010, *Indifference to Duty: Impunity for Crimes Committed in Nepal*, Human Rights Watch website, December, p.2 <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/nepal1210webwcover.pdf> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 35; International Crisis Group 2010, *Nepal’s Political Rites of Passage*, Asia Report N°194, 29 September, pp.29-33, 36 – Attachment 9; Amnesty International 2011, *Annual Report 2011: Nepal*, 13 May – Attachment 37

⁴¹ Human Rights Watch 2010, *Indifference to Duty: Impunity for Crimes Committed in Nepal*, Human Rights Watch website, December, p.2 <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/nepal1210webwcover.pdf> – Accessed 9 May 2011 – Attachment 35

⁴² US Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs 2011, ‘Nepal – Country Specific Information’, Travel.state.gov website, 10 January http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_980.html# – Accessed 16 March 2011 – Attachment 40

⁴³ Marks, T. 2009, ‘Nepal: Will the Real Prachanda Stand Up?’, *South Asia Intelligence Review*, vol. 7, no. 49, 15 June http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/7_49.htm#assessment2 – Accessed 22 September 2009 – Attachment 41

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