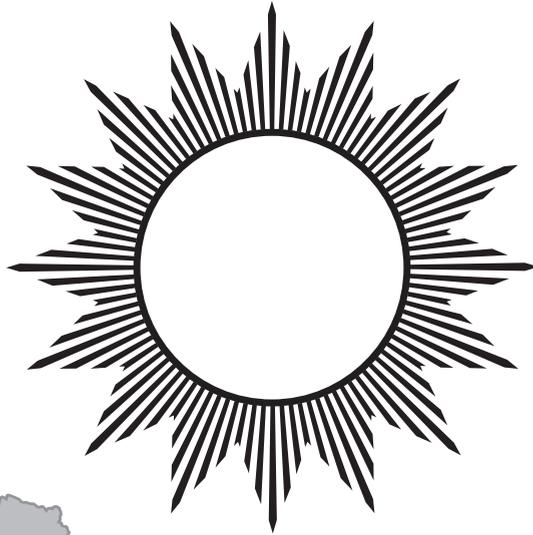


Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali
National Aspiration, Our Destination

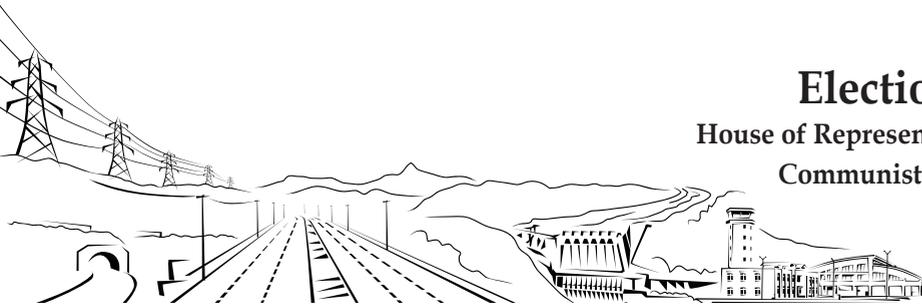


UML Builds

Elections Manifesto

House of Representatives Election - 2026

Communist Party of Nepal (UML)



Publisher

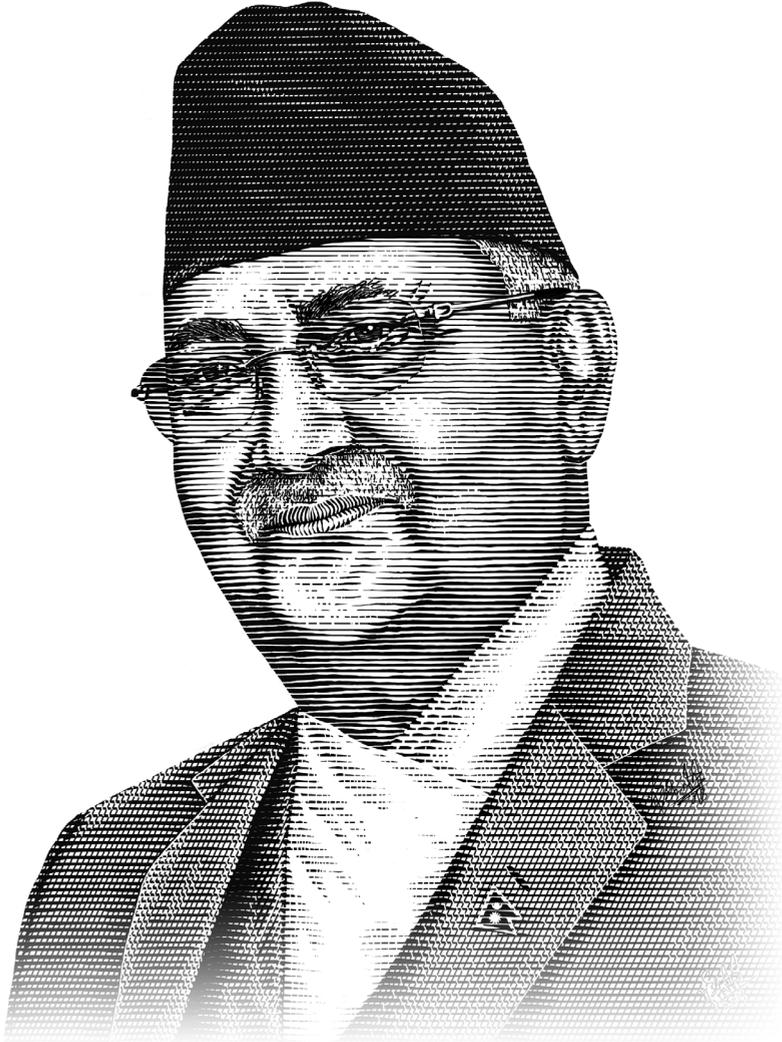
Communist Party of Nepal (UML)
Central Election Mobilisation Committee
Chyasal, Lalitpur

19 February 2026

Contents

Section A	Message from Party President.....	5
Section B	Our Vision and Commitment, Foundational Declarations for Development.....	17
1	Nation First.....	18
2	Comprehensive Democracy, Constitution, Rule of Law, and Good Governance.....	21
3	Believe in Facts, Not Illusions.....	24
4	Nepal Towards an Era of Prosperity.....	25
5	Friendly Foreign Relations.....	26
Section C	Comparing Development Before and After 1990.....	27
Section D	Facts Justify, UML is the Pioneer of Development, UML Does!.....	35
Section E	We Will Do It!.....	41
Section F	UML Builds!.....	49
	<i>25 Pillars of Prosperity</i>	
1	Our Economy: Hundred Trillion in Half a Decade 200 Trillion in a Decade.....	50
2	Decent Labour Jobs in the Country, Work at Home.....	52
3	Safe and Dignified Housing Modern, Citizen-friendly Homes.....	55
4	Dynamic Village, Modern City A New Wave of Economic Prosperity.....	56
5	Clean Cities, Adequate Infrastructure Advanced Cities, Our Commitment.....	58
6	Safe Water, Clean Yard Healthy Nepali - Our Campaign.....	59
7	Expansion of Industrial Sector, Increase in Production 20% Contribution to GDP - Prosperity of Nation.....	60
8	Reducing Imports, Increasing Exports Bringing the Balance of Payments in Favour of Nation.....	62

9	Modern Farming, Advanced Enterprises Agricultural Employment, Adequate Income.....	63
10	Green Forest as Community Wealth Conservation, Utilisation, Sustainable Management.....	65
11	Good Governance and Transparency in Cooperatives Welfare of Depositors - Our Commitment.....	67
12	More Tourists, Extended Stays Employment and Income in Cities and Villages.....	68
13	Canals and Irrigation Channels in Cultivable Land Year-round Irrigation, Self- reliance in Food.....	69
14	Advanced Technology, Quality Education Learned Citizens - Wealth of Nation.....	70
15	Healthy Food, Yoga and Physical Exercise A Grand Campaign for Healthy Nepal.....	72
16	Digital Infrastructure Foundation for Development and Good Governance.....	74
17	Safe Transportation, Modern Infrastructure Foundation for Sustainable Development and Prosperity.....	75
18	Clean Energy, More Domestic Use Green Development, Exports Abroad.....	77
19	Reconstruction and New Construction.....	78
20	Strong Financial System Productive Investment.....	79
21	Creative Youth, Innovative Ideas Strong Foundation for Social Transformation.....	80
22	Energetic Athletes, Pride of the Nation Development of Sports, Country's Honour.....	81
23	Spotless Hands, Clean Governance Quality Service, People-Friendly Rule.....	82
24	Amity with All, Enmity with None.....	85
25	Respect for NRNs - Nepal's Goodwill Ambassadors Meaningful Contribution to Motherland's Development.....	86



Section A

Message from Party President



Dear Sisters and Brothers,

Following the promulgation of the new Constitution, the House of Representatives election is going to be held for the third time on 5 March 2026. On the occasion of this election, which is taking place even before the completion of the current term, the Communist Party of Nepal (UML) [CPN (UML)] extends its heartfelt greetings to you all. Our Party pays profound tribute to the great martyrs who sacrificed their precious lives in all the movements and revolutions waged for the protection of national sovereignty, the establishment of the federal democratic republic, and the construction of a just and egalitarian society. We remember with deep respect the founding General Secretary of the Communist Party of Nepal, Pushpa Lal Shrestha, People's Leader Madan Bhandari and the first democratically elected communist Prime Minister Man Mohan Adhikari, along with all the senior leaders who have guided our movement.

Our Party expresses its heartfelt gratitude for the support you extended and the trust you placed in us during the first elections held in 2017. Even in the unfavourable circumstances of the 2022 elections, you stood firmly with us, for which we remain deeply thankful.

An unimaginable tragedy occurred on 8 and 9 September 2025. Amid violence and destruction, young students lost their lives on the first day, and on the second day, security personnel and civilians were killed in attacks by an unruly mob. I pay my solemn tribute to all those who lost their lives. I extend my deepest condolences to the bereaved families, grieving parents, sisters and brothers of the victims, and wish a swift and full recovery to those who were injured.

At the time of the 2022 elections, the country was in a vicious cycle of political instability. National politics had clearly polarised into two opposing camps. During that critical period, we sought your mandate to safeguard national interest, sovereignty and dignity, and to ensure political stability and accountable governance. After the events of 9 September 2025, a cloud of uncertainty has once again spread across our nation. Our Constitution and the entire system, achievements earned through more than seven decades of struggle, have come under attack. Our sovereignty and national dignity have been challenged.



Today, Nepal stands at a crossroad, with anger, impulse and agitation on one side, and wisdom and responsibility on the other. Amid the intensifying conflict between the contradicting visions of ‘destruction’ and ‘construction,’ attempts are being made to turn the country once again into a laboratory.

Dear Voters,

As we announce our commitments in the weeks leading up to the elections, our entire society **finds itself amid a storm of questions**. Just as the general public questions established political parties and leaders, I too have several questions:

- Before 8 September 2025, was the country genuinely improving or deteriorating? Or was societal anger being stoked through imaginary narratives of a nation in crisis?
- During the demonstration on 8 September, who infiltrated the Gen Z protest? Who forced or compelled the youth to enter the prohibited areas while they were returning home after the organised peaceful demonstration was over, as declared?
- Was the incident of 8 September spontaneous, or a premeditated conspiracy? Or, was the violence deliberately instigated by infiltrators to lay the groundwork for the destruction on 9 September?
- The Gen Z demonstrators on 8 September had no specific demand regarding the government, Constitution, or existing system. Why, then, was the House of Representatives dissolved, as if fulfilling non-existent demands, attacking the system itself?
- If the aim was merely to form a favourable government or conduct election, why were business entities set on fire? Why was private property, including that of ordinary party supporters from various districts from East to West, looted, vandalised and destroyed?
- If it were a political retaliation, why were state security personnel, performing their duties, attacked?

These questions are **not something like domestic or foreign conspiracy theory advanced to hide internal weaknesses during the election**. We must seek answers to these very questions to safeguard the Constitution, the system, and our sovereignty.



Sisters and Brothers,

We have taken on a decade-long arduous journey to end uncertainty and establish political stability. Numerous experiments have taken place, as if our country were a laboratory. Our Party has been contributing unwaveringly not for itself or for its own interests, but prioritising Nation First policies that strengthen stability.

It is well known that for nearly a decade until the promulgation of the Constitution, political parties were deeply divided, and extreme bitterness prevailed among them. The unhealthy and non-political race to form and dissolve governments had generated widespread frustration among the public. To put an end to this situation, a consensus was reached to promulgate the Constitution and to elect the Deputy Speaker and Speaker, the Prime Minister, and the Vice President and President through inter-party agreement before the elections. It was further agreed that, following the first election under the new Constitution, the party securing a majority in election through fair competition would form the government to address the aspirations of the people.

Despite our sincere efforts, that agreement among the major parties was breached by one side during the election of the Prime Minister. National consensus was thus disrupted at this very point. Within just nine months of its formation, the UML-led coalition government was ousted.

Following the collapse of the consensus that had been reached in response to the public demand of ‘Why do not you act together’, we formed a new coalition of leftist parties ahead of the 2017 elections to unite those similar in values and principle. Our coalition secured **nearly a two-thirds majority**.

To maintain public enthusiasm and free politics from the game of majority-minority brinkmanship, a historic unification was carried out between the two major communist parties, strengthening and consolidating the communist movement that had been split since 1962. A **national campaign** began to fulfil the long-cherished aspirations of the Nepali people, awakened after years of political tug-of-war, the 2015 earthquake, and the blockade that left citizens upset.

While there may have been some shortcomings in unification and government functioning, the awakened aspirations of the people shifted the focus from endless debates over ‘governments and alliances’ to **development and nation-building**. A new narrative came to life that **Nepal is not falling apart, it is rising and being**



built. However, within just 41 months of government operation, that enormous edifice of hope and trust was attacked. Once again, the cycle of fragmentation, government formation, and dissolution - the same old distasteful game was repeated.

During the 2022 elections, a **concerted** besiege from all sides was launched against us, claiming that ‘UML will become a single-digit party in the Parliament.’ We responded with courage and firmness. We **advanced agenda-based competition, not coalitions.** UML secured **first place in popular votes and second in terms of elected seats.** Contrary to the expectations of those who dreamt of ‘Nepali politics devoid of UML,’ the party once again remained at the **centre of Nepali politics.** Following the election results, we extended a hand of unity to those parties willing to come together in an **unbiased and issue-focused manner,** aiming to work collaboratively for political stability.

Prioritising **political stability over the ambition for power,** on 25 December 2022, we facilitated the formation of a government led by the **third-largest party in the House of Representatives,** ensuring that newly emerging parties were meaningfully included in the government. However, our efforts were **questioned and challenged as early as 10 January 2023.**

For more than two months, UML followed a ‘wait and watch’ approach, but when the musical chairs of power resumed as before, UML withdrew from the government on 16 March 2023. The resulting coalition after UML’s exit did not last even a year, and the economy and financial system were severely destabilised.

In an effort to improve the situation, UML made yet another attempt. On 4 March 2024, the largest party in the House of Representatives exited the government, and a new coalition government was formed comprising five political parties, including UML. On 19 March 2024, a **13-point minimum policy priority and common commitment** was also made public.

That renewed journey initiated with the hope of restoring public confidence collapsed once again as soon as the government's policy and programme, and budget were unveiled. When the then Prime Minister publicly proposed a 'national consensus government,' apparently intending to sideline the leaders of the first and second largest parties in the House of Representatives, it triggered a new political realignment. In order to safeguard the remaining tenure of the House from yet another vicious cycle of instability, Nepali Congress and CPN (UML) were compelled to forge a historic alliance. On 14 July 2024, a coalition government was formed under the leadership of the UML's President.

The coalition government adopted a policy aimed at ensuring political stability, revitalising the sluggish economy and disrupted financial system, and restoring public confidence by dispelling widespread pessimism. Amid natural disasters such as floods and landslides, the government amended 29 laws through six ordinances within just six months of assuming office. This initiative not only energised the overall private sector but also generated unprecedented enthusiasm among young IT professionals. During this period, all attempts made against the government failed, while the government made every possible effort to counter misinformation and dispel confusion.

The coalition government was formed to ensure political stability. Yet those who once asked 'Why were not you coming together?' now started asking 'Why was the coalition government formed at all?' Some have even argued that 'because the major parties came together to form the government, a situation without opposition was created, leading to the unfortunate incident.'

We must understand this clearly- the incident did not occur because the major parties were united; rather, it was orchestrated to break and destabilise that unity. When it became no longer feasible to topple the government through constitutional processes and perpetuate the cycle of instability, a new form of conspiracy began to unfold. An instigator of instability, waiting for an opportune moment, found its pretext when the government, acting in accordance with the Supreme Court directive, decided to shut down social media platforms that refused to register for regulation. Using that very pretext, the horrific events of 8 and 9 September were triggered. Those were the events that constituted a serious conspiracy against the state.

Dear Sisters and Brothers,

It is here that I have a few questions:

- Is it wrong to make every possible effort, within constitutional limits, to end the political instability that obstructs national prosperity and the well-being of our people?
- Is it a crime to ‘dream’ of prosperity in order to dispel despair?

Yes, no matter how great the challenges we face, we cannot, and will not, compromise on the fundamental values and principles of democracy. Had our forebears chosen to compromise on those values, they would never have dared to rise against the century-long autocratic regime. Likewise, if my generation had feared death, torture, imprisonment and persecution, we would never have found the courage to fight against the Panchayat autocracy led by an absolute monarchy.

We would not have been able to confront the recurrent risks and grave challenges imposed upon us. Under whatever pretext it may arise, we will resolutely stand against intended violence. We will not hesitate to confront anyone who seeks to weaponize state power and impose rule through fear and intimidation. We remain resolute in our struggle for the nation and the people.

Today, we witness attempts to construct an irrelevant narrative of ‘new versus old’ in politics. The general public is well aware that those who claim to be ‘new’ are, in reality, not new at all. We must not be misled that none of those presenting themselves as ‘new’ remain untested. The characters currently in discussion have already participated in governance, whether at the local or federal level, and have demonstrated their capacity and level.

UML has a record of its past achievements. Not only in movements and struggles, but also in policymaking, good governance. and development. It has proven itself a leader.

Our working style is tested and proven. **We set clear goals and move forward. What we begin, we accomplish. What we promise, we deliver.**

That is why, upon assuming leadership of the government, we immediately define clear targets, set timelines for completion, and begin implementation. The Prime



Minister signs performance agreements with ministers, ministers with secretaries, and secretaries with joint secretaries—each level of leadership entering into performance contracts with those under their authority to ensure accountability and results.

In Nepal's history, we introduced the practice of initiating work with clear timelines, and completing it accordingly. Had we not followed this approach, the cricket stadium at Tribhuvan University would not have been built. The long-stalled Narayangadh–Butwal highway would not have been completed, nor would the Mugling–Pokhara road have been widened and transformed into the broad and attractive highway it is today.

Had we not followed this approach, the Motihari–Amlekhgunj cross-border petroleum pipeline, which had been discussed for 25 years without progress, would not have been completed within just 15 months of commencement.

Had we not acted, the post-earthquake reconstruction works would not have been completed on time, despite the changes of three Prime Ministers and two Chief Executive Offices. Dharahara would not have been rebuilt, the dilapidated Singha Durbar would not have been reconstructed, and the cracked Rani Pokhari would not have received its present face.

As many as 751 health institutions and over 7,500 schools would not have been constructed. Housing of 250 security personnel and nearly 600 government offices would not have been completed. The restoration of historical monuments would not even have begun. More than 800,000 houses of citizens who were rendered homeless by the earthquake would still be unreconstructed.

Whether it is the recent progress on the Kathmandu–Terai Madhes Fast Track or the work to open transportation routes at Hilsa in Humla, connecting India and China, these are the results of our working approach. Be it the gas extraction in Dailekh or the accelerated works of the Dhauwadi iron mine in Nawalparasi, the steps of our diligence are evident in them.

We introduced the **contribution-based social security programme**, which now benefits over 2.7 million contributors, with more than one hundred billion rupees already accrued in the scheme. We were also the ones to launch the **health insurance programme**. However, the very power that emerged from the burning

of Singha Durbar is now in office, and it has reached a point where it threatens to halt the citizens' health insurance programme.

Had we not acted, citizens in some areas where rivers could only be crossed on precarious wire crossings would never have been able to use suspension and concrete bridges.

We were also the ones to create the '**Nagarik App**', a digital platform where vital personal documents such as citizenship certificates, passports, national ID cards, voter ID cards, and driving licenses are now readily accessible. Over 60 services from more than 35 government agencies are available through this app. From online police reporting to issuing e-licenses for drivers who had been unlicensed for years, and the online traffic rule violation fines system introduced in the capital, these innovations have strengthened good governance and accountability.

In the face of opposition and obstacles, we carried out our duties with the diligence of 'worker bees.'

Last September, not only were we ousted from government, but also **Singha Durbar, the symbol of our sovereignty, was set on fire**. It is us who must rebuild it. Our **supreme shrine of justice, the Supreme Court, along with other courts, was destroyed**, and it is us who must restore them to their full stature.

The seat of our sovereign authority, the **Parliament building**, was reduced to ruins. We have to reconstruct it. It is our responsibility to ensure that the **new Parliament building is completed under our leadership**.

Across the country, we must **restore other state structures reduced to ashes and rebuild the morale of the private and business sectors**. We have been entrusted with yet another responsibility of reconstruction.

Dear Sisters and Brothers,

Let me reiterate: the massive destruction of 9 September was **not an unforeseen event**. It was a **deliberate attack aimed at destroying the sovereignty and very existence of the Nepali nation**. You have yourselves seen in what capacity its beneficiaries are in the government and in what form they have appeared in the elections. To conceal the face of this great crime against the nation, some of those



involved have donned the mask of 'new force' We must **recognise them without delay.**

We are a **force of construction**, and therefore, we are not driven by mere incitement. We are guided by a firm resolve to build. We are the **guardians of our national independence and sovereignty**; and thus, we will not remain silent in the face of attacks on our sovereignty. We seek to guide a society living in fear back onto the path of peace and good governance; therefore, we avoid thoughtless, directionless, and agenda-less stunts.

CPN (UML) is not a party that says, 'wherever the stone falls, there is my target.' We have no faith in earnings without effort or a party without principles. Our destination is clear and certain: '**Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali.**' Our resolve is firm: **good governance, development, prosperity and equality!**

To achieve these goals, we have presented a detailed list of initiatives in our manifesto. We have identified **11 immediate tasks, 5 fundamental commitments, and 25 pillars of prosperity** as the policy priorities of this manifesto.

As soon as our government is formed after the elections, the Cabinet will **take immediate decisions and set timelines to complete the 11 immediate tasks.**

We will **advance the reconstruction of state structures reduced to ashes, including Singha Durbar and the Supreme Court, strictly according to defined timelines.**

Some are now talking about generational change. They treat this election as if it were a referendum between the older and younger generations. But the country is **neither the private property of any single generation, nor a laboratory for venting anger and impulse.** Running a nation requires experience, energy, a sense of responsibility toward future generations, and the participation, engagement and support of the youth. Our politics is **not about pitting one generation against another.** Our politics is about **bringing together the mature, experienced, and young generations, working hand in hand with all citizens.**

That is why this election is **not about generational change; it is a choice between builders and destroyers of the nation.** It is a struggle **between treason and dignity.**

Dear Sisters and Brothers,

Those who come to compete with us are known for burning, destroying, inciting citizens, creating division and profiting from chaos.

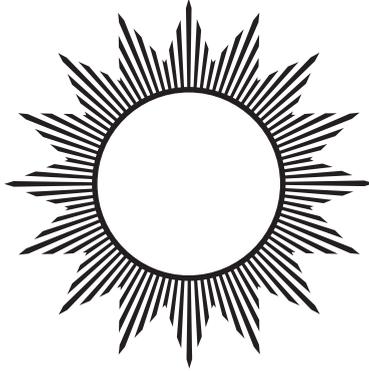
Our strength lies in uniting, reconciling, building, and cooperating with all. The results of our work whenever we have been entrusted with responsibility speak for themselves.

That is why **UML is a party that builds**, UML is a party that makes it happen!

We humbly appeal to the sovereign people of Nepal to use this electoral opportunity wisely to restore the House of Representatives that was dissolved by ousting the elected government unconstitutionally, to protect and strengthen the Constitution and democracy, to protect our national sovereignty, and to revive the national pride that has suffered under repeated assaults.



K P Sharma Oli



5

Fundamental
commitments for
development

25

Pillars of
prosperity

11

Immediate tasks to
be initiated after
the first Cabinet
meeting

UMIL Builds



Section B

Our Vision and Commitment, Foundational Declarations for Development



1

Nation First

Our country, Nepal, is a perpetually sovereign nation with a glorious history spanning more than five thousand years, built upon the courage, sacrifice, and dedication of our ancestors. We take immense pride in being citizens of this great nation.

We stand ready to make any sacrifice necessary to defend our motherland. We solemnly declare that we will not make any compromise whatsoever in safeguarding and promoting Nepal's sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, national dignity and national interest.

We are fully aware of the conspiracies aimed at entrapping the nation in a vicious cycle of extreme instability. We stand firmly against any actions or incidents that disrupt peace, and we will defeat all plots designed to incite conflict and instability. We declare our commitment to eliminating the sources and manifestations of unrest, insecurity and disorder, and to freeing Nepali society from every form of fear.

We completed the reconstruction following the devastating earthquake of 2015. We resolutely confronted the blockade imposed along the southern border and defended our national dignity. Amid numerous uncertainties, we succeeded in protecting the lives of our people during the Covid-19 pandemic with comparatively minimal loss. We remained actively engaged in advancing the nation's overall development and reconstruction by safeguarding society from natural disasters and public health crises, and by steering recovery and revitalisation.

However, in recent times, the nation has been devastated by a far more grave, human-engineered chain of criminal acts—more devastating than the pandemic and the disruption.

All three organs of the state that practice democracy were targeted. **Singha Durbar**, the central administrative secretariat of the executive, the Federal Parliament building, the Provincial Assembly buildings, and municipal offices representing elected local governments were attacked and destroyed. The **Supreme Court**

and other courts, government buildings across the country, buildings of security agencies, media houses, business buildings, offices of political parties, and even the homes of elected representatives, political leaders, party workers, and ordinary citizens were set ablaze and destroyed.

Not only that, security personnel were disarmed and their weapons were looted, vehicles were set on fire, and police officers were brutally killed. Deadly attacks were launched against political leaders.

Today, the general public is gripped by fear and anger. Hidden or underground elements have unlawfully seized control of power by creating an atmosphere of terror and are abusing state authority. Through the exploitation of fear, they are attempting to push the country into unrest and, in the long term, toward extreme conflict and disintegration.

We hereby declare that we will permanently end this chain of deplorable crimes against the state, the people, democracy, and the Constitution, and bring all those involved to justice. We will also restore the trust of citizens, society, and state institutions, ensuring the nation's revival and leading the country to a state of peace, lawfulness and good governance.

Today, a cunning conspiracy is underway to weaken our beloved motherland Nepal from within, destroying the prosperous social unity, harmonious social order, and well-connected social systems painstakingly built and unified by our ancestors through countless sacrifices. It seeks to fragment national cohesion by sowing division in the name of caste, language, religion, culture, geography and generation.

We hereby declare that we will thwart such conspiracies, strengthen mutual harmony based on social justice and equality, and unite the entire nation along the path of unity in diversity. Nepal is one of the oldest and foremost countries in human civilisation and culture. Shaped and refined through thousands of years of experience, Nepal represents a significant **cultural power** of the earth. Our culture is imbued with the spirit of *vasudhaiva kutumbakam* – the world is one family. It is inspired by the ideals – ‘May all be happy; may all be free from illness; may all experience prosperity; may none suffer.’

Our culture carries the profound essence of ‘**doing good for virtue, and refraining from harming others**’, and is guided by the respect for ‘**Mother as God, Father as God, Teacher as God, Guest as God.**’ This advanced culture has given rise to the principles of coexistence, the Panchsheel, and many concepts later enshrined in the charters of the United Nations.

We hereby declare that we will continuously refine, protect, and promote this proud culture, history, and civilisation for the generations to come.

As conscious members of the human race, we are committed to protecting the environment to ensure that the Earth does not become lifeless, and that the existence of humanity, animals, and plants is sustained. When the environment is degraded and ecosystems are disrupted, life and the world itself face serious risks. We therefore declare our commitment to raising awareness in Nepal, increasing human contributions to environmental protection, preventing the degradation of ecosystems, making the Earth a sustainable home for all, and bringing an end to environmental destruction.



Today, a cunning conspiracy is underway to weaken our beloved motherland Nepal from within, destroying the prosperous social unity, harmonious social order, and well-connected social systems painstakingly built and unified by our ancestors through countless sacrifices. It seeks to fragment national cohesion by sowing division in the name of caste, language, religion, culture, geography and generation.



2

Comprehensive Democracy, Constitution, Rule of Law, and Good Governance

In recent times, seemingly unexpected but carefully orchestrated destructive criminal incidents have mutilated our democracy and left it deeply wounded. We declare our commitment to restoring this injured democracy and transforming it into a truly people-centred and inviolable comprehensive democracy. We aim to build socialism with Nepali characteristics, founded on comprehensive democracy.

After nearly seven decades of unimaginable risks, hardships and suffering—confronting death itself, and with many of our brave sons and daughters attaining martyrdom—we succeeded in promulgating the Constitution of Nepal, 2015. Through it, we established a sovereign Federal Democratic Republic for the Nepali people. Today, this Constitution, written by the elected representatives of the people, has been suppressed, trampled, left lifeless and burned amid violence and arson. We hereby declare that we will, on the basis of national consensus, further refine this Constitution of the Nepali people, restore it to full vitality, and ensure its effective implementation in practice.

The state must be governed in accordance with the Constitution written by the people. Only a legitimate and just mandate expressed through a democratic system can serve as the decisive basis for governing the country. Only a government formed by representatives elected by the people has the authority to exercise state power. We remain firmly committed to these enduring principles of democracy.

We do not accept any change of power brought about through violence, regardless of its form or the pretext under which it is pursued. A regime not recognised by the Constitution, not born of the people's mandate, not tested through democratic procedures, and imposed through destruction and terror cannot be the legitimate government of this country. Power must change only through clean, fair, and fraud-free elections. The rule of law and the sovereignty of citizens must prevail. Therefore, we declare our firm opposition to the unlawful weaponization of state power to suppress the people.



We practice democracy as a way of life. The democracy we uphold is based on a multi-party system of governance and advances not only through a government formed by representatives endorsed through periodic elections, but also as a broader and dynamic system founded on equality, justice, development, and shared prosperity. We declare our commitment to continuously refining and strengthening democratic processes as we move forward.

We will empower all Nepalis and enable them to actively participate in nation-building. We declare our commitment to translating into practice the political conviction that democracy is not the preserve of a privileged few, the clever, the wealthy, the powerful, or the elite, but belongs equally to every Nepali.

Within a broader democratic framework, we will advance the development of individual capacities, ensure equal opportunities for all, and promote a system based on fair competition and meritocracy. We declare our commitment to freeing Nepali society from inequality, poverty, unemployment, exclusion, and discrimination.

We will practice a democracy rooted in human dignity, one that protects and uplifts senior citizens, persons with disabilities, the impoverished and orphaned, historically marginalised and oppressed communities including Dalits and other persecuted groups, sexual minorities, and all those living at the margins of society. This democracy will ensure that every individual enjoys a life of respect and dignity.

We will ensure respectful and meaningful participation of women at all levels and positions of the state, promote leadership development, and advance equal representation in decision-making processes. We will ensure protection from violence against women and human trafficking, strengthen victim-friendly justice systems, and reinforce local-level coordination mechanisms to prevent such inhumane acts.

We will end gender inequality, caste-based discrimination and untouchability, while promoting social inclusion, ensuring a dignified standard of living and justice for all. We will guarantee citizenship rights in accordance with the identity of gender and sexual minority communities.

We adopt a zero-tolerance approach to human rights violations, ending impunity and ensuring a victim-friendly justice system. We uphold the right of all citizens to live with dignity, guaranteeing its practical and just implementation. The enforcement of fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution will be regularly reviewed to ensure effective implementation.

We recognise the existence of political parties and believe in dialogue and collaboration, while rejecting so-called populism, extremism, prohibition, and authoritarianism. We will make serious efforts to build national consensus among parties on key matters such as national security, foreign relations, treaties, and development initiatives. In times of national disaster or crisis, we commit to always acting with unity and consensus.

We are resolute in our belief that the law should not serve the interests of the ruling class, but protect the rights of the people, placing the state in a responsible and guardianship role for its enforcement. We will always stand for justice and rule of law.

All are equal before the law and all must abide by it. Everyone must comply with the law, and those who do not must be held accountable - this is our principle. We hereby declare that any political leader, activist, employee, security personnel, judicial officer, entrepreneur, or businessperson who violates the law will be brought within its full legal scope.

We hereby declare the effective implementation of the key pillars of good governance, including maintaining peace and public order, ensuring the rule of law and advancing development. We will ensure citizens receive fair, timely and high-quality services through a seamless public service delivery system, and controlling and eliminating all forms of irregularities, delays and corruption.

3

Believe in Facts, Not Illusions

Until 1990, our focus remained on the movement to restore democracy. Within just five years of adopting a multi-party system, the country once again plunged into killings, violence, and the destruction of national institutions.

Through collaboration among all political parties, we overcame numerous obstacles and successfully promulgated the Constitution in 2015, ushering the country into the era of a federal, republican and multi-party democracy. We resolutely confronted the severe blockade and steered the nation toward development. We constructed and reconstructed critical physical infrastructure while mobilising all potential resources. Guided by a clear vision, we implemented national and sectoral policies, programmes, plans and strategies. All public institutions were kept fully focused on the task of nation-building.

Despite facing numerous political conspiracies and navigating through natural, health-related, and human-induced challenges, Nepal's achievements over the past decade have been comparatively remarkable. The quality of life for ordinary Nepalis has improved, while development, public services and overall national capacity have grown stronger and become more advanced. Over the next decade, our country can be transformed into a prosperous nation. CPN (UML) can make this a reality. We have confidence in that.

We earnestly urge the respected public and all stakeholders to seriously observe and review the truth of Nepal's gradual developmental progress, comparing it with past conditions, our geography, available resources, the internal political instability we have endured, and the complexities of geopolitics.

CPN (UML) acknowledges that 'Nepal of Our Vision' has not yet fully materialised; aspirations remain unfulfilled, and much work is still to be done. We openly share with the Nepali people about the need to increase our speed and capacity. Guided by the sentiments and aspirations of the Nepali people, CPN (UML) is firmly committed to continuously working toward nation-building.

4

Nepal Towards an Era of Prosperity

‘A Nepal free from poverty; a Nepal with ample employment opportunities across the country; a Nepal with high economic growth; a Nepal where quality education, technical skills, and capable human resources are nurtured; a Nepal of enterprising citizens; a healthy Nepal with widespread public health awareness and access to effective medical services; a Nepal with a balanced and sustainable environment; a Nepal equipped with robust physical, energy, and digital infrastructure; a Nepal practicing transparent and effective good governance; a Nepal ensuring protection, opportunity, respect, development, and active participation for all – where every citizen not only contributes to nation-building but also shares in its ownership’.

This is the Nepal of our dreams – the Nepal that nearly thirty million Nepalis, living across the Mountains, Hills, and Terai, both at home and abroad, aspire to see.

To meet this epochal demand, Nepal must be transformed into a prosperous and advanced nation within the next decade. The respect and dignity of every Nepali must be elevated to the global stage. The culmination of this aspiration of the Nepali people is captured in the vision of a ‘Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali.’ CPN (UML) has set this as the national goal. We are committed to leading a fully sovereign Nepal and all its citizens to the destination of prosperity and advancement.

5

Friendly Foreign Relations

We are a sovereign and fully independent nation. We have always sought to maintain honest and friendly relations with our neighbouring countries, and we will continue to do so. We aspire to see the rule of justice and peace established within our country and across the world. For this purpose, we have remained and will continue to remain actively engaged.

We do not believe that military alliances, arms races, or wars can contribute to peace or protect humanity and the Earth. We stand, and will continue to stand, on the side of global justice and world peace. We declare our commitment to an independent, neutral, and non-aligned foreign policy, guided by justice and world peace, as we advance Nepal's international relations.



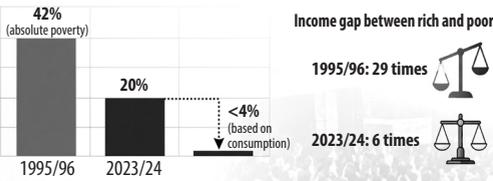
We earnestly urge the respected public and all stakeholders to seriously observe and review the truth of Nepal's gradual developmental progress, comparing it with past conditions, our geography, available resources, the internal political instability we have endured, and the complexities of geopolitics.



Section C

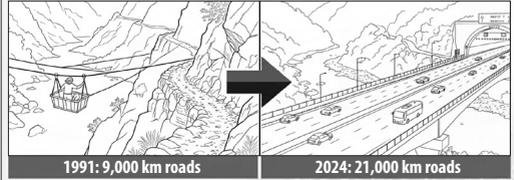
Comparing Development Before and After 1990

Rising above the poverty line



The size of the middle class has expanded. According to the World Bank's definition, now only less than 1% of Nepalis are extremely poor.

Connecting the nation: From foot trails to highways



1991: 9,000 km roads

2024: 21,000 km roads

- Wooden bridges and wire crossings (tins) \Rightarrow steel and highrise bridges
- Roads have now reached the headquarters of all districts; tins have been displaced.

Journeys that once required days are now possible in just a few hours.



Modernisation and expansion of airports

Airport capacity, the backbone of air transport, has been enhanced.

Extension of air service hours: Night-time flight operations



With the development of airport infrastructure, operational capacity has significantly improved. Night-time flight services have started at around six airports. This extension of services beyond day hours has enhanced air connectivity, improved emergency services, and provided convenience for passengers.

Revolution in access: Telephone services

1 phone / 3,000 citizens



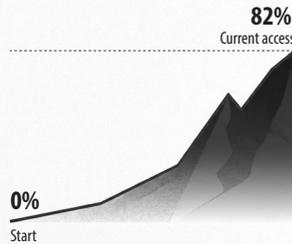
Three decades ago

> 1 phone / per person



Currently, more than one on average

Internet service: From zero to full coverage



Internet service coverage has grown from zero to **82% of the population**.

This infrastructure is the backbone of the digital economy.

From darkness to the bright era

In 1995, 300 megawatts, with 14% household access to it.



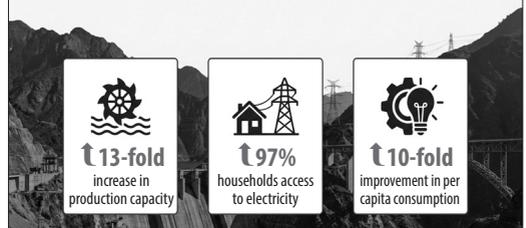
In 2023/24, 4000 megawatts, with 97% household access to it.



Per capita electricity consumption: 42 kilowatts \Rightarrow 400 kilowatts per hour.

Load-shedding has been history; every household has access to electricity.

Three main pillars of progress



Nepal's hydropower sector has achieved unprecedented achievements across all three dimensions—production, access, and consumption.

Comparing Development

Safe housing, hygienic life



90% ⇒ 20%
(thatched roofs)

11% ⇒ 40%
(cemented houses)



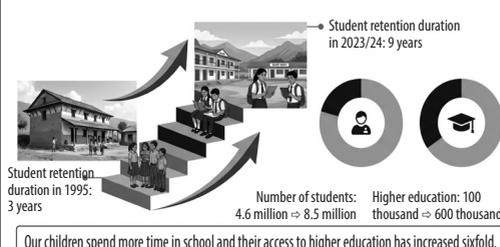
Toilet facility:
22% ⇒ 94% ↑



Drinking water: ↑
45% ⇒ 95%

Over 1.1 million houses constructed for the deprived, Dalits, and earthquake-affected families.

Education: From literacy to parity



Life expectancy from 55 to 72 years we are living longer and healthier lives.



Infant mortality (per thousand):
139 to 27 ↓

Maternal mortality (per 100 thousand):
850 to 151 ↓

Expanded access to healthcare services has contributed to a reduction in premature deaths, earning Nepal international recognition.

Empowered women, stronger society

41% elected representatives at local level

Land ownership: 8% ⇒ 24%

Women literacy: 25% ⇒ 65%

Women's representation in the civil service has increased five-fold.

Gender parity has been achieved in secondary education.

Inclusive state based on justice and dignity



Old age allowance for 1.8 million senior citizens

Including single women, persons with disabilities, and Dalit children

Health insurance programme: 9.9 million citizens benefited from it.

A leap in overall human development



Due to improvements in education, health, and income levels, the HDI has increased by 50%.

Compared to other South Asian countries, Nepal's position is becoming more competitive.

Production, tourism, and mobility

Agriculture rice production 3.3 million ⇒ 5.9 million metric tons

Forest expanded by 50% ↑

Tourism increased 6-fold ↑

Vehicles grown 28-fold, reaching 4 million ↑

Every Nepali has a bank account

Bank branches 440 ⇒ 12,000

71% of citizens have a bank account

29 million accounts are linked to mobile banking

Shareholders 100,000 ⇒ 6.5 million

Before and After 1990

The narrative of the past three decades that “nothing happened, the country was not built, it was ruined” is not substantiated when measured against the achievements made.

Absolute poverty in the country has been declining.

Absolute poverty rate fell from 42% in 1995/96 to 25% in **2011/12**, and to 20% in **2023/24**. When calculated on the basis of the 2011/12 consumption level, the poverty rate in 2023/24 comes down to less than 4%. According to the World Bank definition of extreme poverty, less than 1% of the population is poor.

Income inequality has also been decreasing in recent years.

In 1995/96, the income of the richest 10% of households was 21 times higher than that of the poorest 10%; by 2023/24, it was only 6% higher. In recent years, the size of the middle class has been expanding.

Road network has expanded to 110,000 kilometres from 9,000 kilometres. Roads have reached all district headquarters; most *municipalities* are connected by road, and villages without road access are now rare. The country has entered a new phase of road infrastructure with tunnels and highrise bridges using modern technologies and structures. Wooden bridges and wire crossings (tuin) have almost been displaced.

Domestic and international airports have been expanded and upgraded. Night-time flight services have been brought into operation at about half a dozen airports. Runways of dozens of airports have been paved. Dozens of private-sector domestic airline companies have come into operation.

There has been unprecedented expansion in communication and information technology. Three decades ago, there was one telephone for every 3,000 citizens; now, on average, there is more than one telephone per person. Internet service coverage has grown from zero to 82% of the population. The use of information technology in trade, financial transactions, and public service delivery has increased dramatically.

Electricity generation has increased from 300 megawatts to 4,000 megawatts. Per capita electricity consumption has risen from 42 kilowatt-hours to 400 kilowatt-hours. The proportion of households with access to electricity has grown from 14% to 97%.

There has been notable progress in the housing conditions of citizens.

The proportion of households living in cemented houses has increased from 11% to 40%. The proportion of households living in houses with thatched or temporary roofs has declined from 90% to 20%. Through the People's Housing Programme, Safe Housing initiatives, and post-disaster reconstruction efforts, more than 300,000 houses have been built for poor and Dalit families. Under the post-earthquake reconstruction programme more than 800,000 private houses have been constructed following the 2015 Nepal earthquake.

The proportion of households with access to basic drinking water facilities has increased from 45% to 95%. Households with toilet facilities have risen from 22% to 94%.

The level of education is increasing.

In school education, the average duration of student retention has risen from less than 3 years to 9 years. The number of students in school education has increased from approximately 4.6 million to 8.5 million. In higher education, student enrolment has grown from 100 thousand to 600 thousand.

The health situation is improving.

The average life expectancy of Nepalis has increased from 55 years to 72 years. The infant mortality rate has declined from 139 per thousand live births to 27. The maternal mortality ratio has dropped from 850 per 100 thousand live births to 151. Owing to significant improvements in child and maternal mortality, Nepal has also been recognized in international forums.

Women's participation in political, social, and economic activities has increased significantly.

Approximately 41% of elected representatives across the three tiers of government are women, with a respectable presence of Dalit women among them. The female literacy rate has risen from 25% to 65%. The country has achieved gender parity in secondary education and is moving toward parity in higher education.

There has been encouraging progress in women's property rights.

Over the past two decades, the proportion of women owning house or land in their own name has increased from 8% to 24%. Women's representation in the civil service has increased nearly fivefold. Women's roles have expanded not only in the state sector but also in the non-governmental sector. Female leadership has grown significantly in cooperatives, private enterprises, and community-based institutions.

The Kamaiya and Haliya bonded labour systems, once a stigma in society, have been abolished. Freed Kamaiyas and Haliyas have also been rehabilitated.

Since the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist) government introduced the old-age allowance in 1995, the sphere of social security has gradually expanded.

At present, 1.8 million senior citizens, nearly 600 thousand single and widowed women, more than 200 thousand persons with disabilities, over 1.1 million children under the age of five, including around 350 thousand Dalit children, and 22 thousand citizens from endangered indigenous communities are receiving social security allowances.

The number of contributors to the **contribution-based Social Security Fund** has reached **around 2.7 million**. Approximately 9.9 million people have benefited from the nationwide health insurance programme.

Along with improvements in education, health, and income levels, there has been significant progress in human development. The Human Development Index (HDI) has increased by 50%. Compared to other South Asian countries, Nepal is not far behind in human development indicators.

Agricultural production has been increasing.

Rice production has risen from 3.3 million metric tons to 5.9 million metric tons. Agricultural mechanization is advancing at a rapid pace, and farming is becoming increasingly commercialised. Over the past three decades, forest cover has expanded by 50%.

The service sector, including **tourism, trade, media, transport services, finance, as well as non-governmental organisations and cooperatives**, has been expanding. Tourist arrival has increased sixfold. The number of vehicles has grown 28 times, reaching nearly 4 million. More than 160 Nepali television channels, over 700 radio stations, and thousands of newspapers and periodicals are currently in operation in the media sector.

The banking and financial system has experienced rapid growth. The number of bank and financial institution branches has increased from 440 to nearly 12,000. Currently, 71% of citizens have a bank savings account, of which 29 million accounts are linked to mobile banking.

Fifteen years ago, only 5% of citizens had **access to insurance**; now this has risen to 35%. Access to the securities market for the general public has increased manifold. Over the past 20 years, the number of citizens owning shares has grown from 100 thousand to 6.5 million.

Despite all these developments and expansions over the past three decades, much more progress is needed to meet citizens' expectations. Building on the achievements so far, we are committed to ensuring economic and social transformation, sustainable development, and prosperity, underpinned by political stability, rapid development, and good governance.

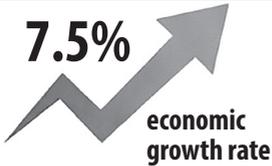
Section D

**Facts Justify,
UML is the Pioneer of Development,
UML Does!**

Facts Justify,

Economic & Social Development

7.5%



Despite earthquake and Covid-19, the economy grew by 7.5%



1 million Nepalis lifted out of poverty

Over the past three fiscal years, over 1 million Nepalis have been lifted out of the cycle of poverty.



A five-point improvement in the HDI

Improvements in health, education, and living standards have raised the HDI by 5%.



Post-earthquake Reconstruction



8.5 million private houses constructed

We completed reconstruction of houses destroyed by the earthquake.



7,500 schools and 1,500 health institutions

We reconstructed infrastructure in the education and health sectors, and restored services.



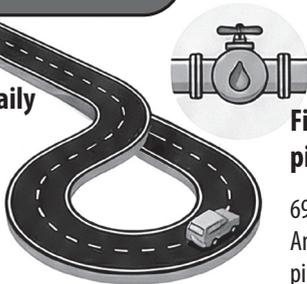
Preservation of cultural heritage

We restored more than 150 historical and cultural heritage sites, including Rani Pokhari and Dharahara.

Revolution in Infrastructure Development

5 km of roads blacktopped daily

We constructed an average of 5 km of blacktopped roads per day.



First cross-border pipeline in South Asia

69 km Motihari–Amlekhganj petroleum pipeline was completed and brought into operation in just 15 months



Launch of modern railways and tunnel roads

We laid the foundation for modern infrastructure by operationalising the Janakpur-Kurtha railway service, and the construction of Thankot-Nagdhunga tunnel road.



UML is the Pioneer of Development,

National Pride Projects



End of load-shedding and energy export

We freed the country from load-shedding, and made arrangements for electricity export.



International airport and Melamchi project

We completed the Gautam Buddha and Pokhara international airports, Upper Tamakoshi hydropower project, and Melamchi drinking water project.

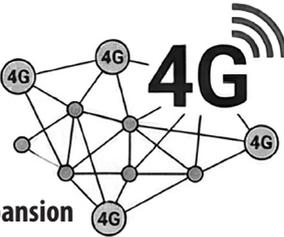


Construction of federal infrastructures

Construction work for the new federal parliament and supreme court buildings carried forward.



Digital Nepal & Good Governance



4G service expansion in 77 districts

Under the Digital Nepal Framework, high-speed internet access provided in all districts.



Action room for monitoring

We developed a system for direct monitoring of projects by the Prime Minister's Office to prevent delays and inefficiencies.



Health insurance coverage in 65 districts

The health insurance programme expanded from 28 districts to 65 districts.

UML Does!

Even amid the structures devastated by the earthquake and the public life afflicted by Covid-19, we had achieved approximately 7.5% economic growth. We were increasing production and productivity across all sectors of the economy. Within just three fiscal years, we had already freed more than one million Nepalis from the vicious cycle of poverty. The Human Development Index had improved by five percentage points.

We completed the reconstruction of most of the structures destroyed by the earthquake. We completed reconstruction of more than 850 thousand private houses, 7,500 schools, 1,500 health institutions and 150 cultural heritage sites.

In the extremely painful situation when the earthquake had devastated people's lives, our party, the CPN (UML), immediately and spontaneously reached the doorsteps of ordinary citizens. Mobilising an average of 25 thousand volunteers daily, within a period of two months we rebuilt nearly 27 thousand private houses, 1,300 schools, as well as hospitals and even the offices of political parties.

At the time of the disaster when a whirlwind had ravaged the homes and lives of ordinary people in the Simara area of Bara, our party-led government built 869 houses within six months and arranged housing for the affected people.

In our country, where constructing only 10 kilometres of blacktopped road in a single fiscal year used to be the performance standard, we were building blacktopped roads at a rate of more than 5 kilometres per day. We had started expanding the East-West Highway with four to six lanes. The contract agreement for the Kathmandu-Tarai/Madhes Fast Track had been concluded and construction had begun. With a target of completing them within five years, we were constructing the Mid-Hill (Pushpalal), Madan Bhandari, and the Koshi-Gandaki-Karnali highways. Along with the construction of the Postal Highway, we had advanced the construction of a road network connecting provincial capitals to ward centres as a campaign. We had adopted a policy that newly constructed paved roads should be mandatorily two-lane.

We were building modern tunnel roads, and ‘signature’ bridges. As the first inland project in South Asia, we were able to jointly inaugurate the 69 km long ‘Motihari-Amlekhganj’ petroleum pipeline within 15 months of its commencement. We were implementing the plan to extend further from Amlekhganj to Lothar.

We started the first modern broad gauge train service from Jayanagar to Kurtha. We were proceeding with the construction of Nepal-India inter-country railways including Janakpur-Bardiwas, Bathnah-Biratnagar, Jalpaigudi-Kakarvitta, Nautanwa-Bhairawa etc. We had advanced the preparatory infrastructure work for the construction of the East-West Electric Railway, the Birgunj-Kathmandu Electric Railway, and the Kerung-Kathmandu Electric Railway.

Nepal was declared the first open defecation-free country in South Asia.

We were constructing the Federal Parliament Building, the Supreme Court Building, and structures in the education and health sectors. We freed the country from load-shedding, which had been going through an energy crisis. We made arrangements for electricity export. To expand irrigation facilities, we had advanced the construction of reservoir-based projects and large river diversion projects.

We implemented the Digital Nepal Framework. We had extended 4G service to all 77 districts. We were upgrading the airports. We were attracting tourists from all over the world through the programme of the visit year.

The student enrolment rate was near 100%. The physical infrastructure of the school was becoming modern and technology-friendly. We were focusing on the development of vocational and technical education. We had prioritised qualitative change by transforming and upgrading the physical and human infrastructure of public health. The health insurance that was limited in 28 districts had expanded to 65 districts. We were planning to provide health insurance for all Nepalis and to make health insurance sustainable.

To stop delays and laxity and to immediately monitor whether work was being done or not, we established an ‘Action Room’ and accelerated the work. As a result, four projects of national pride – Gautam Buddha and Pokhara International Airports, Tamakoshi Hydropower Project, and Melamchi Drinking Water Project – were completed during this period.

For industrial development, we were amending laws, improving the business environment, organising international investment conferences, and developing industrial estates. We were expanding the private sector and creating more employment opportunities within the country. The trend of going abroad for employment had decreased.

We were strengthening the foundation of good governance. Investigations and prosecutions against corruption, revenue leakage, money laundering, foreign exchange embezzlement, and gold smuggling were being carried out vigorously. Investigations and prosecutions against crimes involving encroachment on government property were being conducted boldly.

We were transforming the ‘landlocked’ country into a ‘land-linked’ country by promoting bilateral and international trade through transit and transport agreements, enabling access to seaports via inland waterways with India and the use of seaports with China. Our foreign relations were reaching new heights with confidence, respect, and a goal-oriented momentum.

To draw global attention to the impacts of climate change on the country’s agriculture, health, and people’s lives, the increased disaster risk, and melting glaciers, we organised an international-level dialogue - *Sagarmatha Sambaad*. From this conference, attended by representatives of more than 50 countries and institutions, Nepal successfully advocated to the world for immediate, meaningful global and regional cooperation to address the challenges it faces due to climate change.



10 GB

free internet data



10

A dollar card worth \$10 thousand



5

Rs 5,000 in the bank accounts of remittance senders



20

Rs 2 million interest-free loans for students



10

Midday meal up to class 10, free sanitary pad for girls



25

Minimum Rs 25 thousand wages



20

Rs 20 thousand allowance for health volunteers



20

Rs 20,000 maternity allowance per birth



25

Loan waiver of up to Rs 25 thousand



Order of Precedence for teachers and their social security



Respect and welfare for security personnel

Section E

We Will Do It!

Our government, when formed after the elections, will take immediate decisions through the Council of Ministers' meetings and complete these tasks within set deadlines:

1. 10 GB internet data

We will provide free 10 GB of internet data every month for one year to youth in the 18 to 28 age group.

2. A dollar card worth \$ 10 thousand for youth and entrepreneurs

We will make available to the youth a bank card equivalent to 10 thousand US dollars per person to promote research, production, development, and export of IT/tech products in the information technology sector and to facilitate online international trade through start-up businesses,

This facility will make it easier for youths who want to engage in start-up enterprises to access training and services related to AI, content creation, digital marketing, app development, and other IT and online services, thereby orienting one million youths toward self-employment.

We will further simplify and systematise the arrangements for Nepali entrepreneurs to establish companies abroad and to purchase any type of shares in foreign companies.

Digital freedom and global reach

10 GB

Free 10 GB internet data per month for one year for youth aged 18–28



\$10,000

Dollar card for youth for:

- Start-ups, IT/tech products, and digital marketing.
- Assistance in setting up companies abroad and buying shares.
- Self-employment support for 1 million youth.



Respect for Nepalis in foreign employment

- Annual top-up bonus of **Rs 5,000** in the bank account of workers sending remittances from abroad
- Continuous enrolment of all workers going abroad in the contribution-based social security scheme.



3. Rs 5 thousand in the accounts of those in foreign employment and continuity in social security

As a respect for workers going abroad for employment and sending remittances to the country, we will deposit an additional Rs 5,000 to their bank accounts annually. We will ensure that all workers going for foreign employment have continuity in the contribution-based social security system.

4. Rs 2 million interest-free loans for students; paid internship

We will provide students who want to pursue higher education in technical field with interest-free loans of up to Rs 2 million. We will arrange internships with a minimum stipend in government service, private sector businesses, and teaching fields.

Guarantee of education and experience

Rs 20 lakh

interest-free loan for technical higher education



Internship with remuneration

Provision of internship with minimum remuneration in government service, private sector, and teaching field.





Foundation for education

- Free sanitary pads for all adolescent schoolgirls
- Midday meal for students up to class 10

5. Free sanitary pad for girls in all schools, lunch package for students up to class 10

We will make sanitary pads freely and easily available for all adolescent schoolgirls. We will provide midday meal for students up to grade 10.

6. Minimum Rs 25 thousand wages for workers

By enhancing the skills, expertise, and productivity of workers, we will raise the minimum monthly wages to Rs 25 thousand. We will enrol all workers, whether regular or casual, formal or informal, self-employed or wage-employed, into the contribution-based social security scheme.



Rs 25,000 monthly minimum wage

Increasing the skills and productivity of workers

Formal, informal, self-employment or wage employment—for everyone!

Dignity and social security for teachers



Teachers

We will establish an Order of Precedence for teachers.

All school teachers will be enrolled in the contribution-based social security scheme.

7. Respect and social security for teachers

We will establish an Order of Precedence for teachers. All teachers, including those in community and private schools, will be enrolled in the contribution-based social security scheme.

8. Rs 20 thousand allowance and social security for health volunteers

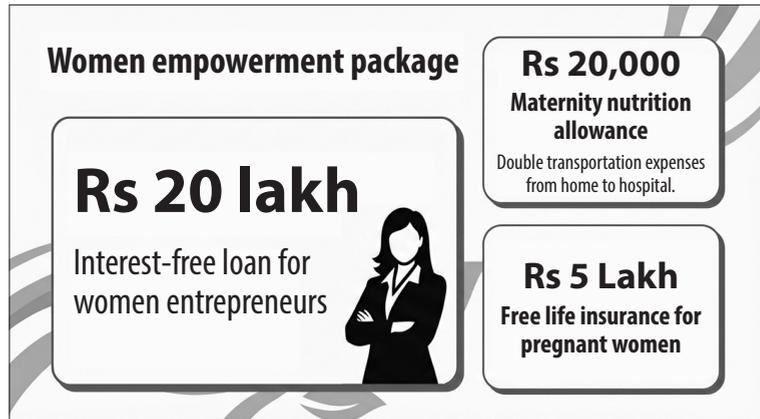
To further encourage health volunteers who have been honoured by the World Health Organisation, the annual allowance will be increased to Rs 20 thousand. We will enrol all the health volunteers in the contribution based social security scheme.



Health services

Female Community Health Volunteers
Annual allowance will be increased to Rs 20,000.

They will be enrolled in contribution-based social security scheme



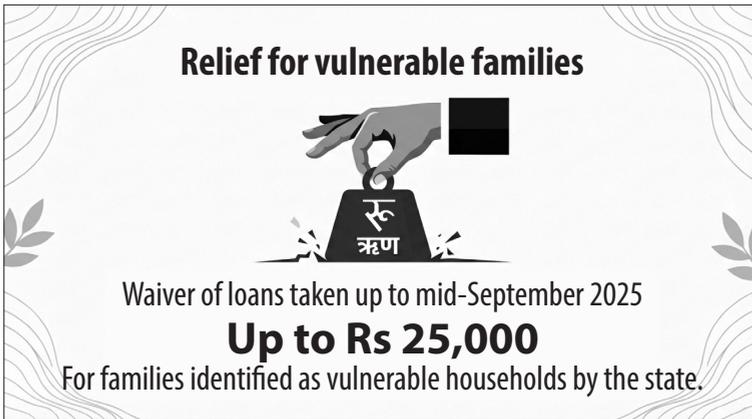
9. Interest-free loans of up to two million for women entrepreneurs, Rs 20 thousand maternity allowances, and Rs 500 thousand free life insurance

To promote women’s entrepreneurship, we will provide women entrepreneurs with interest-free loans of up to Rs 2 million through banks and financial institutions in an easy and accessible manner. We will arrange free insurance for both business and loans.

For pregnant women, we will double the transportation expenses from home to health institutions for health check-ups before and after childbirth.

To stop the declining population growth trend, we will provide maternity allowance of Rs 20,000 per birth. We will provide free life insurance of up to Rs 500 thousand for pregnant women.





10. Loan waiver of up to Rs 25 thousand; social security

We will waive loans of up to Rs 25 thousand taken from banks and financial institutions up to September 2025 by families identified as poor by the state. All such families will be enrolled in the contribution-based social security scheme.

11. Respect and welfare for security personnel

We will ensure respect and welfare of active and retired security personnel who dedicate their lives for the nation's security, sovereignty, and stability.

We will protect their rights and interests by ensuring professional dignity, service benefits, social security, healthcare, skill development, and a dignified standard of living.



Security personnel

Guarantee of respect, and welfare for
serving and retired personnel

Professional dignity, healthcare, and
skill development



1

Our economy: Hundred trillion in half a decade
200 trillion in a decade



2

Decent labour
Jobs in the country, work at home



3

Safe and dignified housing
Modern, citizen-friendly homes



4

Dynamic village, modern city
A new wave of economic prosperity



5

Clean cities, adequate infrastructure
Advanced cities, our commitment



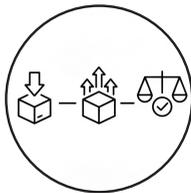
6

Safe water, clean yard
Healthy Nepali - our campaign



7

Expansion of industrial sector, increase in production
20% contribution to GDP - prosperity of nation



8

Reducing imports, increasing exports
Bringing the balance of payments in favour of nation



9

Modern farming, advanced enterprises
Agricultural employment, adequate income



10

Green forest as community wealth
Conservation, utilisation, sustainable management



11

Good governance and transparency in cooperatives
Welfare of depositors - our commitment



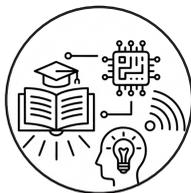
12

More tourists, extended stays
Employment and income in cities and villages



13

Canals and irrigation channels in cultivable land
Year-round irrigation, self-reliance in food



14

Advanced technology, quality education
Learned citizens - wealth of nation



15

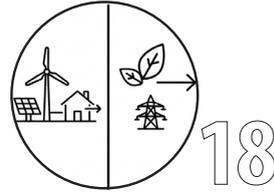
Healthy food, yoga and physical exercise
A grand campaign for healthy Nepal



Digital infrastructure
Foundation for development and good governance



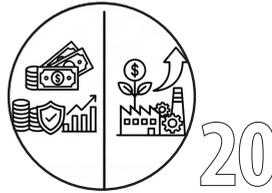
Safe transportation, modern infrastructure
Foundation for sustainable development and prosperity



Clean energy, more domestic use
Green development, exports abroad



Reconstruction
and new construction



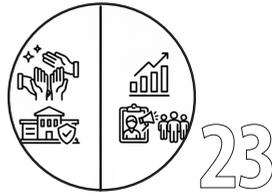
Strong financial system
Productive investment



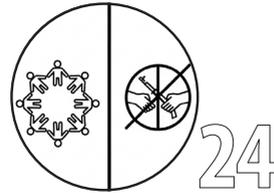
Creative youth, innovative ideas
Strong foundation for social transformation



Energetic athletes, pride of the nation
Development of sports, country's honour



Spotless hands, clean governance
Quality service, people-friendly rule



Amity with All,
Enmity with None



Respect for NRNs - Nepal's goodwill ambassadors
Meaningful contribution to motherland's development

Section F

UML Builds!

25 Pillars of Prosperity



1

Our Economy: Hundred Trillion in Half a Decade 200 Trillion in a Decade

We will increase the size of the economy to 100 trillion rupees in five years and 200 trillion rupees in 10 years with economic growth of 7% to 9% by making leaps in agricultural productivity, electricity generation capacity, mineral and industrial production, information technology and physical infrastructure construction. We will mobilise all national resources, means and capabilities with a target of raising the per capita income to about US\$ 3,000 in five years. We will end extreme poverty through equitable and rapid economic development.

By modernising agriculture, we will transfer the surplus labour force in this sector to industrial and service sectors through education, skill development and technology advancement.

We will make macroeconomic and sectoral policies investment- and production-friendly. We will allocate the capital of the financial sector to the productive sectors. By developing and strengthening the capital market, we will mobilise more internal and external capital and investment for higher economic growth.

We will increase state investment in sectors that have a multiplier effect on economic growth. We will formulate the budget in a manner sufficient to complete major projects that increase production and productivity across all sectors of the economy and bring qualitative improvement in the living standards of the general public. We will enhance the efficiency of public enterprises.

For the next five years, except for expenditures on capital formation and mandatory obligations, we will reduce other expenses and increase investment in productive sectors that generate employment. We will

implement the budget by formulating legal provisions to penalise those who breach the budget amount, stipulated time, results, and quality standards, or who fail to meet the standards.

We will make public borrowings only to implement national priority projects. We will not allow the public debt to grow beyond a safe ratio of national capability. We will control inflation and maintain food security. We will protect consumer interests by increasing production, regulating prices and supply and increasing consumer awareness.

We make the banking and financial and cooperative system strong and reliable. We will significantly increase export trade by increasing regional production and productivity. We will gradually reduce the trade deficit and strengthen the balance of payments.

We will formulate and implement national and sectoral policies with a clear vision to bring about high-quality improvement in the life of Nepalis with a large amount of national capital formation, job creation, export growth and macroeconomic stability.

We will develop policy stability and a reliable investment environment. We will make a dimensional transformation in the effectiveness of the government sector.

We will increase public and private investment to stimulate the slowing economy. We will uplift industry and business through monetary, financial and governance reforms.

We will mobilise the private sector not only as an engine of economic growth, but also as a major stakeholder of national prosperity. We will protect business entities and create a fear-free environment for investment.

We will mobilise non-governmental and social organisations as partners in national initiatives to alleviate poverty, promote social entrepreneurship and create employment opportunities.

We are going to determine ten sectors as major driving sectors of Nepali economy, namely agriculture, energy, industry, tourism, physical infrastructure, urban infrastructure, housing management, information

technology and artificial intelligence, irrigation, forestry and environment. We will prioritise state investment in these areas.

We will encourage the private sector to increase investment in these sectors. In the next five years, the contribution of the ICT sector to the gross domestic product will reach 5%. We will develop environment suitable for expanding public private partnership in development and good governance.

We will establish the reduction of income inequality and the end of extreme poverty as central policy goals of the state. For inclusive economic growth, we will ensure a minimum living wage for workers by expanding the productive sector. We will ensure universal, quality and equal access to education and health by making life-cycle-based social security scheme effective.

We will reduce inequality in income and wealth through a progressive tax system, equitable distribution of state resources, balanced regional development and promotion of social entrepreneurship.



2

Decent Labour

Jobs in the Country, Work at Home

We will bring an end to the compelled situation of going abroad for seeking employment by doubling additional employment opportunities. Making job creation the central agenda of development, we will provide youth with work and employment opportunities within the country.

We will generate employment by creating an investment-friendly environment that increases the confidence of the private sector.

To generate employment opportunities in the country,

- we will create 400 thousand jobs annually through high economic growth, and with targeted employment programmes including the information technology sector, an additional 100 thousand making a total of 500 thousand jobs per year.
- we will create job opportunities in significant numbers by modernising agricultural production, expanding commercial farming, collective farming by farmers, contract farming, and the food processing industry.
- we will launch a large-scale (big-push) campaign to increase jobs by completing physical infrastructure construction and upgrading projects, as well as projects related to solar and wind energy and waste management and other green industries.
- we will develop a favourable environment for foreign investment to create additional new employment opportunities. We will develop Nepal as a ‘logistics hub’ to utilise the potential for industrial and business development available from the vast economies of neighbouring friendly countries - China and India.
- we will generate additional jobs through the expansion of service industry driven by the increasing use of information technology and artificial intelligence in both the public and private sectors. We will expand tech parks and innovation hubs and promote start-up businesses.
- we will encourage technical human resources, including doctors, nurses, engineers, and experts in agriculture, forestry, environment, and information technology, to stay in the country and engage in employment and business here.

We will formulate and implement effective programmes to expand skill-based and practical higher education and to create opportunities in IT, digital, and remote employment, thereby promoting local employment, entrepreneurship, start-ups, and innovation for youth.

We will create opportunities for skilled and trained workers to gradually transition into self-employment. For workers who want to become self-employed, we will provide necessary physical infrastructure and loan

support to all local governments to establish at least one residential vocational training school.

We will end all forms of discrimination and labour exploitation in the workplace in accordance with the concept of dignified work. We will make sustainable arrangements to ensure dignified work, fair wages, and employment security. By increasing the annual productivity growth rate of Nepali workers to more than 7%, we will create opportunities within the country to double the labour income in the next five years.

We will conduct research and maintain records on the demand and supply of workers and arrange training for the development of workers' skills through local governments.

We will make arrangements to transform workers engaged in all forms of informal labour relations, including those involved in agriculture, construction, transportation, domestic work, and home-based enterprises, into formal employment through the contribution-based social security scheme. For this purpose, we will establish a labour desk in each local government to register workers and enrol registered individuals in the social security scheme.

We will provide necessary training, along with concessional loans and grants, for entrepreneurship development to oppressed Dalit communities, persons with disabilities, and conflict-affected individuals engaged in various professions, occupations, and enterprises.

We will end the situation in which those going for foreign employment have to take loans at high interest rates. We will arrange necessary training and orientation for those going for foreign employment. We will support those who have returned and who will return from foreign employment to operate enterprises according to the skills they have acquired.

Through bilateral labour agreements between Nepal and destination countries, we will control risks such as labour exploitation, fraud, and gender-based violence occurring in foreign lands.



3

Safe and Dignified Housing Modern, Citizen-friendly Homes

We will provide safe, affordable, and dignified housing with basic services to landless people, squatters, vulnerable groups, and low-income citizens. We will provide ‘Citizen Housing’ services with basic facilities for disaster-affected and at-risk citizens, as well as for elderly people without caregivers.

We will seek long-term solutions through structures such as the Land Commission to manage landless Dalits, landless squatters, and unmanaged settlers, and to end the injustices of forced eviction. We will end the situation in which any citizen is bound to spend the night on the streets without housing.

We will provide affordable, citizen-friendly housing facilities on rent or long-term lease at concessional rates to workers, employed staff, low-income individuals, those seeking employment, profession, or business, and students. Financial assistance will be provided to low-income citizens to purchase housing units or apartments.

The state will ensure arrangements for transportation, drinking water, sewage systems, electricity, communication, digital technology, education, health, and security in habitable areas. To provide this service, we will establish a ‘Citizen Housing Fund’ with contributions from the savings of institutions such as the Employees Provident Fund, the Citizen Investment Trust, and the Social Security Fund, as well as from social organisations and private housing developers.

We will encourage private sector developers to construct and provide safe housing units with modern services according to prescribed standards, contributing to the preservation of originality while prioritising the country’s balanced development, geographical conditions, and environmental suitability.

We will motivate private housing developers to develop integrated settlements in suitable geographical locations. Proposers who develop integrated housing by relocating people from disaster-affected areas will be granted a certain percentage of tax exemption.



4

Dynamic Village, Modern City A New Wave of Economic Prosperity

We will launch a national campaign for prosperity by developing cities as centres of capital, technology, services, and markets, and villages as centres of production and labour, promoting complementary development between the villages and cities. Our policy will be to develop cities as the engine of the nation's image, dignity, and prosperity.

We will transform all sub-metropolitan and metropolitan cities into 'mega cities' by developing them as national and international financial centres, industrial and commercial hubs, centres of innovation and invention, digital infrastructure hubs, centres of excellence in education and health services, centres of employment opportunities, and regional and international transportation hubs.

By developing modern technology and infrastructure, we will develop all municipal centres as 'centres of prosperity,' providing quality health, education, industry, trade, production, and employment opportunities.

We will develop 'Corridor Cities' along the Mid-Hill (Pushpalal) Highway and the Koshi-Gandaki-Karnali corridor as clusters for industry, trade, education, health, tourism, and information technology development. We will develop the Postal Highway as a hub for industrialisation, commercial agriculture, and trade and business activities.

We will preserve the art, culture, and originality of ancient cities in different parts of the country while developing them as cities of national pride.

We will take the complementary development of villages and towns as a national campaign for prosperity. We will make the village as the centre of production and labour and the city as the base for capital, technology, service and market expansion. We will build a self-sufficient economy through village-city cooperation.

We will ensure processing, storage, and market access in cities for agricultural, livestock, herbal, domestic, and small industrial products, thereby developing value chains.

We will promote entrepreneurship for youth who want to apply the skills and experience acquired in cities in villages, providing concessional loans, tax exemptions, and market access. We will implement city-village partnership programmes to deploy urban capital, technology, and management capacity for village development. Municipalities will cooperate with rural municipalities as sister units to promote production, tourism, and local industries.

To prevent migration toward cities, we will provide basic physical infrastructure, health, education, skill development, digital access, employment opportunities, and administrative services within villages. Building on the experience of the 'Make Our Villages Ourselves' campaign, we will advance the revival of villages as a national agenda with local participation.



5

Clean Cities, Adequate Infrastructure Advanced Cities, Our Commitment

We will build clean, beautiful and developed cities through internal coordination in building basic infrastructure, waste management, construction of open and green areas and increasing citizen awareness. We will end the vicious cycle of building, demolishing, rebuilding, and demolishing basic public utility infrastructure.

We will build ‘utility tunnels’ in all sub/metropolitan cities to coordinately modernise, manage and sustain public utility infrastructure services such as water pipes, sewerage and rainwater drainage, electric wires, fibre optics etc. We will construct an integrated Underground Utility Corridor to manage these services in other cities of the country.

In the citizen housing sector, we will ensure the provision of education, health, and drinking water and sanitation services, as well as transportation, electricity, and internet facilities.

In collaboration with local governments:

- We will make it mandatory to construct septic tanks in houses and buildings in rural and urban areas where sewage networks have been built. We will plan and implement the safe removal, transport, treatment, environmentally friendly disposal, and reuse of waste accumulated in septic tanks.
- We will construct a ‘sewer-pipe network’ in all cities and residential areas to convey wastewater, sewage, and rainwater collected from houses, offices, commercial establishments, and industries to treatment centres.
- To develop a circular economy, we will specially promote businesses that produce organic fertiliser, energy, and reusable products from waste with incentives. Other hazardous wastes

will be safely disposed of in landfill sites. All landfill sites will be required to have proper covers.

- By implementing necessary standards, we will progressively declare villages, towns, and cities as ‘zero-waste’ zones. In cities and residential areas, we will launch beautification campaigns including greenbelt parks, flower gardens, river buffer zones, and urban tree plantations.
- We will provide suitable arrangements for organised street vending along roads at designated times.
- To minimise environmental pollution, we will plan and implement regulatory measures for road dust control, safe coverings at construction sites, low-carbon transport services, and clean energy.
- We will develop satellite towns for each sub-metropolitan and metropolitan city.



6

Safe Water, Clean Yard Healthy Nepali - Our Campaign

We will ensure access to basic drinking water and sanitation in all households within the next two years, providing all Nepalis with safe drinking water 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Within the next five years, we will ensure that all people have access to clean, safe, and quality drinking water and sanitation.

To improve quality at all stages from the water source to the consumer tap, we will implement best practices in water management using a ‘GIS mapping’ system.

We will divide metropolitan, municipal, and rural municipalities into zones for water distribution. Continuous clean drinking water will be made available 24 hours and 7 days to all consumers in all zones of

metropolitan and municipal areas. Alternative arrangements will be made to provide drinking water in drought-affected areas. We will prepare pre-planned arrangements for emergency storage, distribution, and flood and landslide management of water.

We will implement smart systems in the water distribution network to improve quality.

All public places will be provided with drinking water points and toilets that are friendly to women, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, children, and gender and sexual minorities.

A certain percentage of climate finance available for climate adaptation will be allocated to climate-resilient and adaptation programmes, such as the conservation of water sources, to ensure water supply.

We will ensure balance with biodiversity, settlement expansion, and human activities. We will conserve water sources, soil fertility, food production, local climate, forests, and other ecosystem services.

We will protect water source areas, including springs, lakes, rivers, and wetlands.

**7**

**Expansion of Industrial Sector, Increase in Production
20% Contribution to GDP - Prosperity of Nation**

We will expand productive industries, mining, electricity, drinking water, and the construction sector to double the industrial sector's contribution to the total gross domestic product.

We will enhance the respect and guarantee the protection of all industrialists, investors, and start-up entrepreneurs who operate their businesses confidently and contribute to national capital formation with

high morale. We will develop an encouraging 'industrial ecosystem' to boost competitive industrial capacity.

We will maintain policy stability on matters related to establishing and operating industries and businesses, fair profits, investment returns, taxes and duties, banking and financial services, and incentives.

We will commence commercial production from Dailekh's gas and Dhauwadi iron mine.

All services required to operate industries and businesses will be made available online through a single-window service centre. Legal provisions will grant the single-window service centre all authority to make the necessary final decisions.

We will establish real-time monitoring to immediately track whether industrialists and entrepreneurs are receiving the services and facilities provided.

We will complete the construction of physical infrastructure and operationalise one SEZ (Special Economic Zone) in each province. We will operate the SEZs in Bhairahwa and Simara at full capacity. Roads connecting all SEZs and industrial areas will be upgraded to express highways. We will ensure 24 hours and 7 days electricity supply to all SEZs and industrial areas. Fibre optics, connectivity, and other digital service infrastructure will be provided to improve water supply and waste management.

We will attract export-oriented industries to the SEZs and bring small, medium, and self-reliant foundational industries to industrial areas. Innovative IT-based industries will be attracted to IT parks. Domestic and small industries will be attracted to industrial villages.

We will attract large industries to industrial corridors. We will facilitate start-up entrepreneurs' access to incubation centres, monitoring networks, and venture capital.

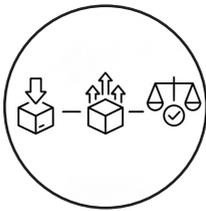
We will promote all stages of production so that the nation can derive maximum benefit from the value-added chain. By strengthening

domestic value chains, we will encourage the private sector to enhance competitive capacity in regional and global value chains.

We will implement legal provisions requiring public entities to prioritise purchasing nationally produced goods whenever available.

We will provide promotional facilitation to bring industrial products to the market in a reliable and attractive form through laboratory testing, certification, packaging, and branding.

We will revise curricula in schools, technical institutes, and universities to produce the skilled workforce required by industries. We will develop systems for learning and skill development while working in industries.



8

Reducing Imports, Increasing Exports

Bringing the Balance of Payments in Favour of Nation

We will double exports within three years by promoting Nepal-produced goods in the global market, identifying and producing new potential products, developing trade and transport infrastructure, and leveraging economic diplomacy. We will triple exports within five years and ensure they cover at least one-fourth of imports.

We will maximise the deployment of national resources to export high-value processed agricultural products, information technology, electricity, drinking water, industrial products, precious minerals, and financial services in large quantities.

To enhance the quality and reliability of exportable goods and services and ensure sustainable supply, we will focus on implementing an 'Exports First' policy across all economic sectors and in diplomatic relations with external markets.

We will transform Nepal from a ‘landlocked importer’ into a ‘land-linked exporter.’ We will implement bilateral and multilateral agreements with neighbouring countries, India and China, as well as other friendly nations, to ensure Nepal’s maximum benefit for regular and transparent trade. We will negotiate additional new agreements and treaties to promote trade.

We will fully utilise trade access with friendly neighbour India through land border checkpoints and inland waterways to reach seaports.

Following the transport and transit agreement with friendly neighbour China, we will use Chinese ports available for trade with third countries to expand international trade.

We will operate all customs offices 24 hours a day, seven days a week, ensuring that inspections and clearance are completed within 48 hours. All relevant agencies will provide online customs services simultaneously through the national single window from all customs offices.

We will fully implement risk-based inspections. All under-construction integrated customs checkpoints will be completed and made operational.



9

Modern Farming, Advanced Enterprises Agricultural Employment, Adequate Income

We will transform the traditional structure of agricultural production into a ‘modern enterprise business.’ We will implement policy and legal reforms to change the fundamental framework of agriculture. Using modern machinery, equipment, and technology, entrepreneurial youth will develop agriculture as a profitable industry.

Agricultural entrepreneurs operating medium or large-scale farms in crops, livestock, poultry, fish, and beekeeping will be provided concessional loans, insurance facilities, and public land on concessional lease terms.

We will establish a business ‘ecosystem’ of the Land Bank such as arable land, financial resources and assets, support prices for agricultural products, insurance, and advance purchase agreements with commercial producers of agricultural goods.

We will promote and upgrade organic fertilisers, pest control, and the conservation, promotion, and improvement of traditional seeds, transforming them into community seed banks. We will implement research and development programmes for breed improvement.

Skilled agricultural technicians will be made accessible to farmers directly at their barns and fields. For this purpose, agricultural education will be provided from the foundational level. We will encourage agricultural science education to ensure one agricultural technician per ward.

At least one lead farmer volunteer will be trained and deployed in every ward. While developing human resources in the agricultural sector, we will strengthen the linkages between agricultural research, education, and extension services. The implementation of agricultural grants, technical support from knowledge centres, extension services, and support prices will be made accountable, transparent, and effective.

We will prioritise the construction of irrigation infrastructure, road connectivity, and regular electricity supply for production firms. Quality seeds and seedlings will be made available on time.

Through local authorities, we will provide state-supported infrastructure services to operate ‘agro-processing zones and logistics nodes’ – collecting, storing, grading, and processing agricultural products, creating networks to markets, and enabling farmers to earn profits by selling at appropriate prices.

We will make Nepal a hub for organic production by providing unused public land at concessional rates for such production and businesses, offering free soil testing, and providing state-supported financial facilitation and technical assistance for certification, branding, and export to foreign markets.

Agricultural entrepreneurs producing high-value vegetables, fruits, cardamom, spices, medicinal herbs, tea, coffee, and seeds in large quantities for export will be provided production-based export incentives.

We will provide production-based incentives for agricultural inputs and post-harvest services to farmers producing staple food crops such as rice, wheat, maize, millet, and buckwheat in large quantities, which are most important for food security.

We will prioritise self-sufficiency and continuous quality improvement in milk, eggs, fish, and meat production. Entrepreneurs engaged in large-scale livestock, poultry, fishery, and beekeeping using modern technology will be provided grants for infrastructure development.

We will gradually replace food imports with domestic production. We will permanently resolve issues related to land ownership, landless Dalits, and squatters.



10

Green Forest as Community Wealth Conservation, Utilisation, Sustainable Management

We will conserve, manage, and sustainably utilise nature, forests, and the environment with an intergenerational sense of responsibility for national prosperity. Sustainable development programmes will be implemented to ensure continuous economic, social, and environmental benefits for the nation's development and the livelihoods of the people. Nature, forests, development, and the environment will not be in conflict but will be used as mutually reinforcing amplifiers.

Prioritising the conservation of forest areas, species, and biodiversity, we will utilise forests, herbs and medicinal plants, and other forest products to meet the needs of the people and expand economic activities based on forest resources. By conserving, developing, and using all types of national and private forests, including community and cooperative

forests, we will produce one million cubic feet of timber annually and fully replace timber imports.

Based on the availability of raw materials required for industries, we will promote the private sector to establish forest-based industries under a ‘one municipality, one forest enterprise’ concept through community-private-government investment.

Recognising that the Earth is the habitat of all, we will reduce and fairly manage conflicts between human beings and wildlife, mainly caused by encroachment. We will maintain natural ecosystems and biological balance in national parks, reserves, and conservation areas while addressing the interests and needs of communities in buffer zones.

We will increase local community participation in conservation activities and benefit-sharing. Ecotourism will be promoted. Specialised programmes for research, education, and knowledge production in nature conservation will be implemented.

Continuing the policy of ‘tax-free community forest, community’s wealth,’ we will ensure that community forests are conserved, developed, and utilised by the communities themselves to achieve sustainable forest management.

We will implement national programmes to mitigate and adapt to the multidimensional risks, hazards, and damages caused by climate change.

To reduce and adapt to the impacts of climate change, Nepal will maximise the use of local communities’, youth’s, and experts’ knowledge, ideas, and skills, and enhance access to climate finance and modern technologies available from the international sector.

We will strongly and meaningfully represent Nepal in regional and international forums, emphasising that major greenhouse gas-emitting nations must provide justice-based compensation, technology transfer, capacity building, and special carbon trade benefits for countries affected by climate change.

Leading the conservation and promotion of the Himalayan climate, we will raise our voice in the interest of mountainous countries.



11

Good Governance and Transparency in Cooperatives Welfare of Depositors - Our Commitment

We will re-establish and strengthen cooperatives as secure, productive, and trustworthy economic pillars based on good governance, transparency, and a member-centric system. We will reinforce the rural economy through cooperatives, placing agriculture, production, value chains, processing, storage, and market management at the centre.

Cooperative registration, reporting, monitoring, and information systems will be fully digitalised. We will promote commercialisation, branding, quality certification, and expansion of national and international market access through e-commerce. Through a long-term national cooperative policy, we will establish the foundation for secure savings, a productive economy, and a prosperous Nepal.

We will return the funds of depositors held up at troubled cooperatives quickly, transparently, and accountably. We will establish a savings guarantee fund to ensure repayment, with provisions to recover amounts from the guilty and strict action against them.

We will clearly define the jurisdiction among the federal, provincial, and local levels, making cooperative regulation integrated, simple, and effective while eliminating duplication. The National Cooperative Regulatory Authority will be provided with the necessary legal powers, modern technology, and skilled personnel to strictly monitor financial transactions of cooperatives. We will adopt zero tolerance toward fraud, mismanagement, and illegal activities.

We will ensure a leading role for cooperatives in agriculture, value chains, processing, storage, and market management. We will expand the use of

digital technology in registration, reporting, monitoring, and information management. Cooperative products will be linked to national and international markets through branding and e-commerce.

Through cooperatives targeting youth, women, workers, and marginalised communities, we will create employment and self-employment opportunities. Special legal mechanisms will be implemented to resolve issues of borrowers whose collateral is blocked due to closed or inactive cooperatives.

We will conduct capacity-building programmes for cooperative activists, managers, staff, and regulators. Cooperative administration will be developed as a professional, accountable, and specialised public service.



12

More Tourists, Extended Stays Employment and Income in Cities and Villages

We will brand Nepal in the global tourism market as a unique destination offering unparalleled experiences of mysterious Himalayas, astonishing nature, religious and cultural heritage, distinctive culture, and extraordinary adventure tourism experiences.

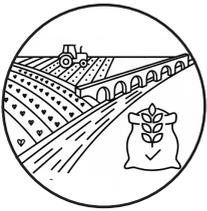
By developing tourism infrastructure, promoting markets, expanding air services, ensuring internal security, and creating new destinations, we will double tourist arrivals in five years.

With ‘tourist safety as the top priority’ and ‘heartfelt, unforgettable Nepali hospitality’ as our guiding mantra, we will enhance the quality of tourism services and extend tourists’ stays.

We will collaborate with international flight service providers to facilitate international flights to Nepal. Domestic air services will be made convenient, safe, and comfortable.

Visa and domestic air fares will be reviewed to make 'Destination Nepal' more attractive. We will encourage the private sector to construct and operate luxury resorts, eco-lodges, and wellness centres.

Through social media, international travel bloggers, influencers, documentaries, and films, we will aggressively promote Nepal's diverse tourism destinations, regions, and experiences, while ensuring the active participation of the Nepali diaspora in this effort.



13

Canals and Irrigation Channels in Cultivable Land Year-round Irrigation, Self-reliance in Food

We will ensure year-round irrigation facilities to cultivable land by constructing large and medium irrigation infrastructure in the Tarai-Madhesh, hills, and valleys, and by upgrading irrigation systems managed by farmers.

We will complete the construction of irrigation projects such as Babai, Bheri-Babai, Sunkoshi-Marin, Rani-Jamara-Kulariya, and Sikta. In coordination with provincial and local levels, we will expand irrigation facilities to an additional 300 thousand hectares of land within the next five years, reaching 75% coverage.

We will construct irrigation infrastructure in the Tarai, valleys, and hills, and develop smart irrigation systems by utilising artificial intelligence.

To ensure irrigation facilities even during the dry season, we will prioritise the construction of multipurpose water resource projects and river diversion projects. We will upgrade existing canals and traditional farmer-managed irrigation systems.

We will implement modern programmes to significantly enhance irrigation efficiency by levelling and grading the flat cultivable lands of the Tarai and valleys using laser levelling and grading technology.



14

Advanced Technology, Quality Education Learned Citizens - Wealth of Nation

We will increase state investment in the educational infrastructure of community schools and orient the education sector toward producing human resources capable of contributing to entrepreneurship, social responsibility, innovative thinking, and the enhancement of national capacity.

We will gradually make school education compulsory and free, ensuring equal access to education for all children, including pre-primary education. We will end the situation in which any child is deprived of school education, or any adolescent is deprived of technical or higher education, due to economic, geographical, or physical conditions.

We will not limit the education system to enrolment and examinations alone, but orient it toward producing human resources capable of contributing to patriotism, entrepreneurship, social responsibility, innovative thinking, and strengthening national capability. For this purpose, we will develop contemporary, practical, ethical, patriotic, and digital-friendly curricula and educational materials.

To improve the quality of education, we will enhance teachers' capacity, professional development, and dignity, and attract highly qualified and outstanding individuals to the teaching profession.

We will enact School Education Act and Higher Education Act. We will end irregularities seen in universities and ensure academic autonomy.

By increasing state investment in educational infrastructure, we will ensure a safe environment in schools, along with laboratories, libraries, drinking water, health and sanitation facilities, nutritious midday meals, and world-class creative and vocational learning opportunities. We will develop schools, universities, and educational institutions as autonomous institutions with accountability.

Based on national capacity, sectoral needs, and international trends, we will build human capital by maintaining a balance between technical and general education. To integrate science, technology, research, and innovation, we will establish science parks, technology parks, innovation centres, incubation centres, and rural innovation labs through collaboration among the government, universities, research institutions, and the private sector. By strengthening the linkage between education, research, and entrepreneurship, we will create employment opportunities for youth within the country.

Alongside modern education, we will revive Nepal's indigenous knowledge systems and develop Nepal as an international centre for peace studies, yoga, Ayurveda, meditation, mental health, and Eastern philosophy.

We will reduce the trend of going abroad for higher education by implementing policy, infrastructure, investment, good governance, and innovation-focused plans in education, science, and technology, ensuring adherence to the academic calendar, promoting employment-oriented technical education, and advancing the 'Earn While You Learn, or Learn While You Earn' programme.

We will merge community schools with low student numbers, rationalise teacher positions, arrange hostel facilities, and make scholarship and concession programmes integrated and effective. We will increase state investment in research and development in higher education and expand 'university-industry collaboration.'

We will establish an inclusive and technology-friendly education system that produces competent citizens equipped with technical skills, ethics, patriotism, accountability, and a sense of social responsibility.



15

Healthy Food, Yoga and Physical Exercise A Grand Campaign for Healthy Nepal

We will make basic health services free, reliable, and accessible to all citizens, and ensure world-class healthcare is available within the country by constructing hospital infrastructure at all levels, providing modern equipment, setting service quality standards, and managing human resources. We will resolve the financial and managerial problems seen in health insurance and ensure easy access to healthcare for citizens.

We will prioritise basic health services based on evidence and make them free, reliable and universal. In addition to basic health services implemented through local levels with financial support from the federal government, we will also arrange for large health service providers to deliver basic services within their respective jurisdictions.

We will eliminate the dual financial burden in the health system, the uncertainty between service product and purchase, and the overlap between insurance and free services by gradually integrating the health insurance system with social health security programmes. Through sound policy, good governance, and effective financial coordination, we will maximise the use of available resources to ensure universal health services.

We will make the health insurance system sustainable by implementing structural and operational reforms. We will expand the insurance coverage while ensuring sustainable national financial resources. Clear definitions, service packages, responsibilities, and financial arrangements between basic, primary, and comprehensive primary health services will be codified in law.

At primary health service centres, we will ensure the availability of at least one MDGP physician, nurses, laboratory, and pharmacy services. We will develop a referral system based solely on treatment and recommendations from health service centres. District hospitals will be upgraded to provide

at least minimum specialist services, and an effective referral system will be established at the provincial level.

From the ward level to the central level, hospital infrastructure will be constructed and modernised so that world-class treatment services are available domestically through district, provincial, and central hospitals. We will improve the management of government hospitals and the recruitment and deployment of health personnel, while enhancing incentives, safety, professional development, and dignity for doctors and health workers.

We will implement standards and a capping system to regulate the fees and quality of private hospitals.

To address the dual burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, we will reform the health system in a balanced manner across prevention, promotion, and treatment. Programmes for public health awareness, clean and nutritious diets, regular exercise, and environmental pollution control will be effectively implemented.

We will promote health tourism while expanding government, private, and community partnerships. By improving the quality and accessibility of medical education, we will increase the quota for students coming from abroad to study in Nepal.

We will develop health institutions as service-oriented, well-governed, and accountable centres. Ineffective programmes will be reviewed and discontinued. Public, private, and cooperative investments in the health sector will be increased, and investment management will be made transparent, accountable, and efficient.



16

Digital Infrastructure

Foundation for Development and Good Governance

We will bring transformative change in governance through the maximum use of information and communication technology. Nepal will establish its own geo-satellite to ensure basic telecommunication services and digital connectivity in rural and remote areas.

By leveraging opportunities in the information technology sector, we will build systems and structures capable of addressing existing challenges. We will put an end to situations where false information, fake news, deepfakes, and algorithmic biases distort truth, divide society, and disrupt public services, the financial sector, and national security.

We will give high priority to innovation based on artificial intelligence (AI) and generative AI, immediately applying AI technologies in areas where sovereign large language model development and use can achieve significant impact in a short time. We will update the Digital Nepal Framework in a timely manner and implement it effectively.

For the sustainable, comprehensive, and institutional development of the information technology sector, we will establish an integrated, autonomous, and capable structure. We will set up and operate all major digital infrastructure units, including the Citizen App, data centres, national identity system, AI centres, and the Digital Nepal Framework. The Citizen App will be developed as a 'super app' to fully integrate all ministries and government services.

We will advance a strategy to attract foreign direct investment in AI and hyperscale data centre infrastructure to maximise the benefits of natural structural advantages. Necessary legal, policy, regulatory, and institutional arrangements will be developed and implemented to ensure investment security, environmental sustainability, and long-term value creation.



17

Safe Transportation, Modern Infrastructure Foundation for Sustainable Development and Prosperity

We will connect all rural municipalities with at least one all-weather road. District headquarters and provincial capitals will be linked to the national highway network. Newly constructed roads will be at least double-lane, and existing single-lane roads will be upgraded to double lanes.

Except in geographically and naturally impossible areas, we will create a nationwide minimum road network so that any resident in Nepal can access road transport within an average of half an hour's walk.

We will upgrade the East-West Highway to an expressway. The Mid-Hill (Pushpalal) Highway will be constructed as a dedicated double-lane road. The Madan Bhandari Highway and the Postal (Hulaki) Highway will be developed as strategic highways. The Koshi, Gandaki, and Karnali corridors will be developed as backbone highways for economic prosperity.

The construction of a fast-track connecting the nation's capital, Kathmandu, with the Terai-Madhesh region will be completed within the scheduled timeframe.

We will accelerate the construction of the East-West electric railway to complete it within a decade. Preparatory work for the Birgunj-Kathmandu and Kerung-Kathmandu electric railways will be advanced. The Nepal-India cross-border railway will be implemented with the goal of completion within the next five years.

We will develop access to international trade via waterways, utilising India's inland waterways and Chinese ports according to transport and trade agreements with China.

We will complete the construction of under-construction highways, including the Kathmandu-Terai/Madhesh fast-track. Preparing and

implementing a master plan for the nation's lifeline road infrastructure, we will strengthen national unity, social harmony, and achieve balanced regional development goals.

We will develop an 'integrated multimodal transport system' linking highways, railways, waterways, and airports.

Plans will focus on improving road quality to ensure safe, fast, and comfortable transport services. By adopting best international practices in roughness index, road geometry, and road furniture, we will bring our roads to world-class standards.

We will establish and implement standards for transport services to ensure respectful treatment of passengers, make travel period safe, and provide timely pre-travel information that passengers may require.

We will adopt all road safety measures to reduce accidents. Patrols will be conducted at set distances, and security posts will be operated. CCTV cameras will be installed in high-risk road areas, and trauma centre facilities will be arranged at regular intervals.

Urban public transport routes will be organised to ensure access to public transport within a ten-minute distance. In urban areas, appropriate arrangements will be made for pedestrian safety on footpaths.

We will promote the use of electric vehicles and develop and implement an integrated, IT-based electric fare system. Long-distance vehicles will be made available 24 hours a day at fixed intervals.

In urban areas, to manage traffic congestion, we will operate metro rail, mono rail, pod ways, fast-track systems, and high-capacity bus services. Public transport will be restructured, and electric bus services expanded in major cities.

Major domestic airports will operate up to 18 hours daily, and international airports will be modernised with additional infrastructure and enhanced facilities.



18

Clean Energy, More Domestic Use Green Development, Exports Abroad

We will complete projects for the generation, transmission, and distribution of renewable energy, including hydropower, solar, and green hydrogen, guaranteeing energy security while developing Nepal as South Asia's 'hub for clean energy exports.' We will double both electricity generation and per capita electricity consumption.

We will increase state investment to build systems for clean energy generation, transmission, and distribution. We will create a conducive environment for the private sector to not only generate electricity but also construct transmission lines and export power.

We will develop hydropower, solar energy, and green hydrogen to establish a reliable energy supply system.

We will implement the Upper Arun, Dudhkoshi, and Budhi Gandaki projects to ensure electricity supply even during winter. Private power projects will be completed within the scheduled time. The Sunsari–Marin and Bheri–Babai River diversion projects for irrigation and electricity generation will be completed.

We will prioritise meeting energy demand from agriculture, industry, transport, tourism, education, health, trade, business, and the financial sector. We will also promote electricity consumption for domestic use.

We will provide the necessary electricity for irrigation through deep boring and lift systems in the Terai, Kathmandu Valley, and Tar regions at affordable rates.

To promote community electrification, we will review existing policies, laws, and regulations to ensure sustainable management of community electricity consumer organisations and make electricity easily accessible to households for daily use.

We will enhance the capacity of community electricity consumer organisations to provide adequate energy for operating small and medium industries in rural areas and for the industrialisation of agriculture.



19

Reconstruction and New Construction

We will reconstruct, within one year, the public buildings damaged by the arson and vandalism carried out by unlawful elements on 8 and 9 September 2025, including Singha Durbar, the Supreme Court, the International Convention Centre, police stations, and municipal offices.

We will assess the damage to private-sector properties caused by arson and vandalism and provide concessional loans for their reconstruction. Insurance payments for insured structures and businesses will be completed promptly.

Those who damage or set fire to public and private property will be identified and brought within the ambit of the law. We will put an end to impunity.

Structures damaged by floods, landslides, and the earthquake in Western Nepal since last year will be reconstructed within two years.



20

Strong Financial System Productive Investment

We will implement the financial sector development strategy with necessary revisions to increase citizens' financial access, safeguard savings, and mobilise investment required for high economic growth.

We will strengthen the regulation of banks and financial institutions and channel credit and investment toward productive sectors such as agriculture, industry, energy, and other infrastructure. Insurance services will be effectively regulated, human resources developed, damage assessment reliability enhanced, and claims processing simplified to expand access.

We will effectively regulate, reform, and expand the capital market to mobilise equity and long-term debt for investment. The interests of share investors will be protected. Institutions managing contractual savings, including the social security fund, provident fund, citizen investment fund, and deposit and credit guarantee fund, will be effectively regulated.

We will fully digitise financial services. A digital currency will be introduced. Cybercrime within the financial system will be controlled. The practice of issuing loans irresponsibly will be stopped. Small-scale credit needs will be met through the financial system to resolve high-interest debt problems.

We will manage alternative financing mechanisms—such as hybrid annuities, blended and venture capital, crowdfunding, private equity, diaspora bonds, green bonds, and climate finance—to mobilise the capital required for high economic growth.

Remittances from foreign employment will be channelled into productive sectors by creating investment opportunities in commercial agriculture, small and medium enterprises, and the stock market. Foreign currency reserves will be invested safely and profitably to achieve high returns.



21

Creative Youth, Innovative Ideas Strong Foundation for Social Transformation

We will empower the younger generation through education, skills, technology, entrepreneurship, innovation, job creation, and leadership development, and actively deploy them in nation-building.

Nepal is our shared homeland, not only for today's Nepalis but also for future generations. Respecting the contributions of past generations, we will strengthen and equip the youth of tomorrow, aiming to hand over a proud and capable Nepal. Policies and programmes will be advanced with the current youth's voice, aspirations, and potential at the centre.

Through education, skills, technology, entrepreneurship, health, and leadership development, we will cultivate educated, capable, energetic, and entrepreneurial youth to actively participate in nation-building. To promote entrepreneurship, we will provide training, skill-based education, internships, start-up support, and seed capital, and in collaboration with local governments, develop youth-focused enterprises in every ward.

We will develop youth as agents of social, economic, political, and cultural transformation by implementing programmes based on leadership development, volunteerism, disaster management, and innovation.

We will enhance youth participation and leadership capacity in politics and expand their role in local development. Mechanisms for youth volunteers will be established at the local level for sanitation, environmental protection, disaster management, and social awareness. We will empower youth to take the lead against social evils, discrimination, violence, and substance abuse.

To connect youth with national development, we will enhance their technical, professional, digital, and innovative skills. Through industry-education partnerships, we will promote internships, apprenticeships, and experiential learning.

We will promote new businesses through start-ups, innovation hubs, and incubator centres by providing simplified procedures, tax incentives, and seed funding support. To increase youth productivity, we will develop a safe, flexible, and technology-friendly work environment and implement performance-based incentive systems.

We will advance innovation and research projects in collaboration with universities, research institutions, and the private sector. Programmes such as the 'Youth Innovation Award' and 'Entrepreneurship Scholarship' will be implemented to encourage outstanding youth.

We will enhance the social and environmental responsibility of youth while ensuring gender equality, inclusive opportunities, and sustainability. Youth participation in green and sustainable business practices will be promoted.

For international experience and partnerships, we will expand collaboration with foreign training programmes, knowledge exchanges, international start-up networks, and innovation hubs. Mechanisms such as easy loans, co-investment, and risk mitigation will be developed to facilitate investment and financial access.

We will establish a creative, responsible, innovative, and nationally committed youth generation as a strong foundation for good governance and a prosperous Nepal.



22

Energetic Athletes, Pride of the Nation Development of Sports, Country's Honour

We will identify athletes from the school level itself and develop infrastructure, training, and professional skills to produce healthy, energetic players who uphold the nation's pride, thereby advancing the sports sector.

National sports competitions will be organised regularly and on schedule. The second phase of the cricket stadium in Kirtipur will be completed to host international competitions.

From the school level, children's sporting abilities will be developed according to their interests and engagement through annual sports competitions. Investment in sports infrastructure and equipment in schools and campuses will be increased. Each school will have designated sports teachers with detailed work plans for extracurricular activities, public health awareness, and sports training.

We will periodically organise sports competitions at the school, provincial, and national levels. All necessary arrangements will be made to enable Nepali athletes to participate in international sports competitions.

Focusing on athletes' professional development, we will empower them to achieve success in national and international competitions. By identifying, training, and incentivising talented youth, we will elevate Nepal's sports sector to new heights.

Bilateral, regional, and international sports events will be organised in Nepal to promote 'sports tourism.' Athletes who win international medals will be awarded attractive prizes and honours.



23

Spotless Hands, Clean Governance Quality Service, People-Friendly Rule

We will make good governance the fundamental basis of the country's governmental system, ensuring a lawful, accountable, transparent, corruption-free, and citizen-friendly administrative framework.

Based on the primary concerns of the general public, the demands of the nation, and the aspirations of the youth, we will constantly pursue a corruption-free state, society, private sector, and personal life. We will conduct exemplary and effective legal actions against corruption.

The zero-tolerance policy will be strictly implemented through modern technology and robust legal mechanisms.

We will enhance the capacity and efficiency of the judiciary and ensure that the majority of cases older than one year are resolved.

We will equip local-level judicial committees with resources and build their capacity.

By raising the morale of all security agencies and enhancing the capability and efficiency of security personnel, we will strengthen national security. We will end external interference in the country's internal affairs. The nation's territory will not be allowed to be used against any other country.

Bills that were under consideration in the previous parliamentary term will be passed within three months of the first session of the new House of Representatives.

We will introduce legal reforms to make the electoral system independent, clean, and low-cost. We will amend the laws related to the Constitutional Council, Judicial Council, and political parties. We will further strengthen the independence of the judiciary and investigative bodies.

We will develop the institutional and technical capacity of the justice system to ensure timely delivery of justice. Free legal aid will be ensured for the weak, helpless, and impoverished citizens.

For monitoring and investigating corruption, we will begin using an artificial intelligence-based detection system.

All large, medium, and small development projects will be implemented based on the priorities determined by local communities. Complete information about projects will be made available to beneficiaries and consumers through digital platforms such as the Citizen App to ensure ownership and participation. Construction works carried out through consumer committees will be made transparent and accountable.

We will make the evaluation of all state functions results-oriented. Policy formulation, physical infrastructure development, and service delivery systems will be made clean, efficient, citizen-friendly, and outcome-focused.

At all levels of the state system, clear processes will be implemented to reward performance and discourage inefficiency or failure to fulfil responsibilities.

Decision-making related to development and construction will be fully transparent and accountable, strictly prohibiting conflicts of interest. The contracting process for large and medium development projects will be conducted through an electronic system, ensuring full transparency, accuracy, and compliance with international standards. Clear criteria for integrity, cost-effectiveness, and quality will be applied during project implementation, ensuring effective monitoring.

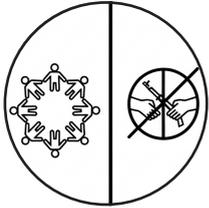
Services such as citizenship, passports, driving licenses, national ID cards, land transactions, land revenue, surveying and mapping, among others, will be digitised. Basic services including electricity, transport, drinking water, and internet, as well as services related to foreign employment, company registration, tax administration, education, health, and a clean environment, will be delivered within the specified time according to clear standards.

We will make state operations fully transparent, responsible, and accountable. Fact-based information on all public performance – including whether the government has implemented its manifesto commitments, proper utilisation of taxpayers' money, budget allocation and expenditure, progress of development and construction projects, access to and quality of public services, timeliness and procedural efficiency, as well as implementation status of citizenship, transport, health, education, and social security allowances – will be regularly digitised, updated, and made available to citizens.

We will ensure that every citizen can easily and immediately access information on public sector performance. For this purpose, an 'Open Data Act' will be enacted, making all public information accessible – except for information related to national security, diplomatic sensitivity, and personal privacy.

We will maintain transparency and accountability in financial transactions to lift the country from the grey list and prevent it from being blacklisted in international transactions.

We will leverage the encouraging results of the country's first-ever sovereign credit rating to attract foreign investment, while implementing economic and governance reforms aimed at achieving an even higher rating.



24

Amity with All,
Enmity with None

Respecting sovereign equality, independence, and territorial integrity, we will remain committed to a foreign policy based on global peace, coexistence, and friendship with all. We will make our relations with neighbouring countries more faithful and friendly.

We will maintain respectful relations with all nations. We respect the sovereignty and independence of every country and expect the same treatment in return. We believe in sovereign equality and reject any encroachment, interference, or violation of another nation's independence, self-determination, or territorial integrity.

We uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter, non-aligned foreign policy, peaceful coexistence, non-interference, mutual understanding, and cooperation, as enshrined in Panchsheel. We stand firmly against war and in favour of world peace.

We will participate in all efforts guided by dialogue and goodwill, contributing thoughtfully. Enhancing the pride of Nepal and the Nepali people is our goal.

We will continuously strive to strengthen and foster cordial relations with neighbouring friendly countries and to increase mutual cooperation. We neither wish harm to any neighbour nor will we take any action that causes harm. We will cooperate with all friendly nations and with international and regional organisations. We hold no biases or preferences; 'friendship with all, enmity with none' is the fundamental principle guiding our foreign relations.

To effectively promote labour diplomacy, we will establish bilateral labour agreements with all labour destination countries, including provisions for social security. The services provided by the state to its citizens will be extended not only within Nepal but wherever Nepalis reside.

We will promote foreign direct investment in productive sectors and develop the economic diplomacy capacity of Nepali missions abroad to increase employment opportunities within Nepal.



25

Respect for NRNs - Nepal's Goodwill Ambassadors Meaningful Contribution to Motherland's Development

We regard Non-Resident Nepalis (NRNs) living abroad as Nepal's 'goodwill ambassadors' in the international arena. We will provide representation for the Nepali diaspora in various public institutions to enhance their contribution to policy-making, business promotion, investment mobilisation, and social development.

We aim to make the diaspora 'pioneers of nation-building.' Therefore, NRNs will be recognised as 'sovereign organic investors' for Nepal's economic development. Arrangements will be made to issue an annual diaspora bond worth NPR 100 billion for investment in major national infrastructure sectors and export-oriented industries.

We will protect the assets in Nepal owned by Nepalis living abroad and ensure legal provisions for repatriating profits earned from their investments. Additional tax incentives will be provided for NRN citizens who invest in nationally prioritised sectors.

We will expedite the handling of issues and cases of Nepalis living abroad on a priority basis and establish mechanisms for making revenue payments from abroad.



We will implement a system that provides all state-provided services—including investment-related support—to Nepalis abroad through a single point of contact.

For the first-generation diaspora, we will introduce a ‘Return to Motherland after Service’ package, while the second-generation diaspora will be engaged through exchange programmes, internships, and start-ups.

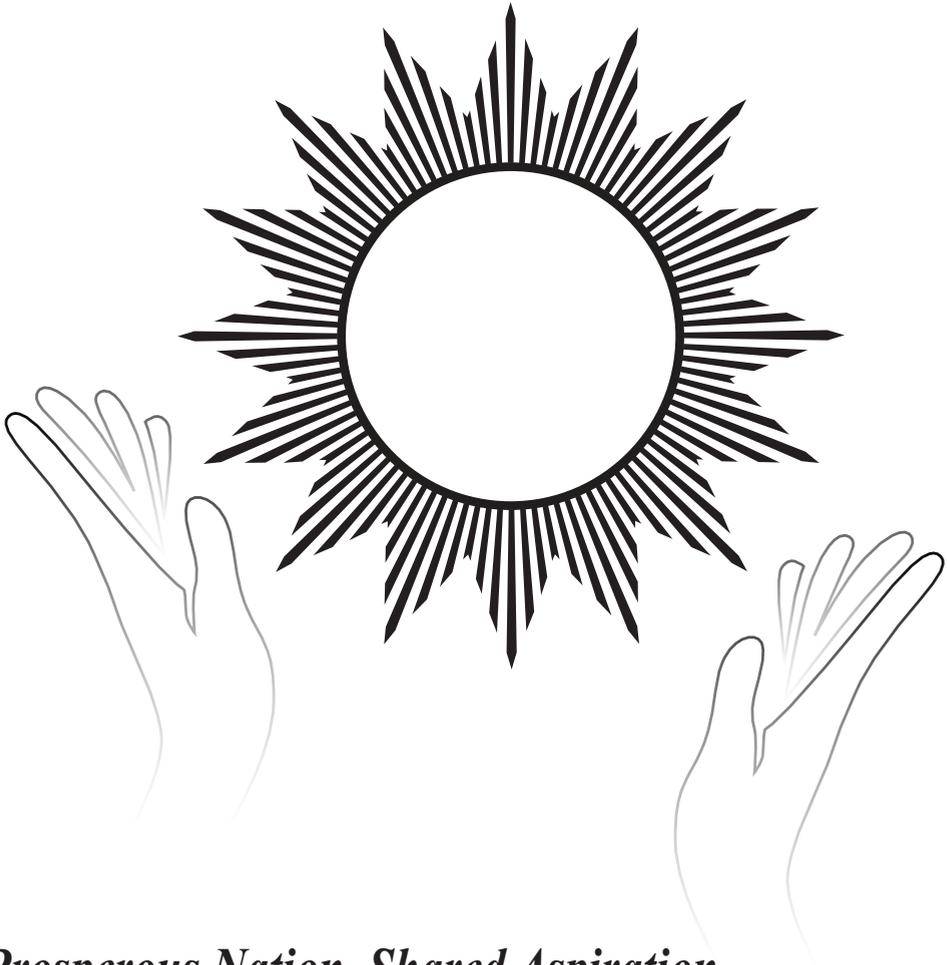
Sisters and Brothers,

For the development and prosperity of our country, we must make every effort to work in accordance with the geographical, social, and economic conditions and the aspirations of the people. CPN (UML) wishes to join hands with all citizens in this endeavour. We believe that meaningful development cannot happen without the active participation and proactive role of the people.

We have presented some of the works under the 25 pillars of prosperity which will be undertaken by CPN (UML)-led government after the election. Based on the wishes of the general electorate and the advice of thematic experts, we will advance the work of development and good governance. We call upon all sisters and brothers to place their trust, goodwill, cooperation, and collaboration in the implementation of the policies and programmes outlined in this manifesto.

CPN (UML) is the party that will make Nepal prosperous, ensure the happiness of the Nepali people, and safeguard Nepal’s independence and dignity. This party must become the decisive national force of Nepal. This election is an important opportunity to form a majority government through democratic means and constitutional processes, with the popular vote of the people.

We sincerely expect your invaluable votes to realise the national aspiration of ‘Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali,’ and to reach the destination of making Nepal a great nation.



Prosperous Nation, Shared Aspiration

Happy People, Strong Foundation!

