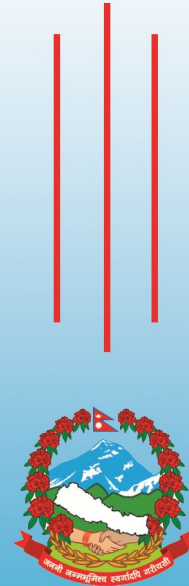


भ्रष्टाचार विरुद्धको संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घीय महासन्धि

भ्रष्टाचार विरुद्धको संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घीय महासन्धि  
(भ्रष्टाचार विरुद्धको संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घीय महासन्धिको  
नेपाली अनुवाद र अंग्रेजी प्रतिसहित)



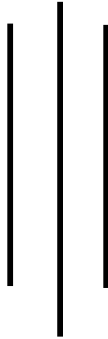
प्रकाशन सहयोग  
कानुनी शासन तथा मानवअधिकार संरक्षण  
प्रणाली सबलीकरण कार्यक्रम/युएनडीपी



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

नेपाल सरकार  
कानून, न्याय, सविधानसभा तथा संसदीय मामिला मन्त्रालय  
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं ।  
फागुन २०७०

e|6frf/ lj ?4sf]; 0Qm/fi6« a3lo dxf; IGW  
-e|6frf/ lj ?4sf]; 0Qm/fi6« a3lo dxf; IGWsf]gkfnl cgjfb / cwehl klt; lxt\_



gkfn ; /sf/  
sfgg, Gofa, ; lj-wfg; ef tyf ; ;blo dflndf dGqfno  
l; xb/af/, sf7df8f;+  
knfug @)&)

; a\$ng,; ofhg tyf ; DkfbgM

gkfn ; /sf/, kwfgd6ql tyf dl6qkl/ib6sf]sfoffo, l; xb/af/, sf7df8f}.

k\$fszM

gkfn ; /sf/, sfgö, Gofö, ; Hwfg ; ef tyf ; #blo dflidnf d6qfno,  
l; xb/af/, sf7df8f}.

k\$fzg ; xofjM

sfgbl zf; g tyf dfgj clwsf/ ; Af0f k0ffnl ; anlS/0f sfo6md  
(RoLHR) ÷ oPg8lkl

lj t/0fm lgmZNs

k\$fzg klt M %,))) klt

k\$fzg ldlt M @)&) knfug

### **b0{zAb**

e|6frf/ Ps eofgs /f|u xf]. o; n]df|g; sf]hljg, k|ti7f / doff6fdf  
cfF t k|ofp5 g] ; fy; fy}l; uf] ; dfhsf] k|ultdf cj /f|u tNofp5 .  
e|6frf/sf] lqbfaf6 g]dfgj ; Eotfsf] k0f{lj sf; ; Dej x65 . t/  
e|6frf/ lgj f/0fsf]sfo{sg}Ps JolQm lgsfo j f ; :yfsf]; lqmotfn]dfq  
; Dej x65 . o; sf nflu ljwsf]zf; g :yfkgyf{lqmfzln ; a}klfx?alr  
; xof|u tyf ; d6j osf]cfj Zostf kb5 .

; 0Qm /fi6«<sup>a</sup>3sf]; lqmo ; b:o /fi6sf] gftfn]gkfn] e|6frf/ lj ?4sf]  
; 0Qm /fi6«<sup>a</sup>3lo dxf; l6wnf0{; g\@)!! k|p|L /# df cgdffg u/L ; f]  
dxf; l6wsf]klf /fi6«ag\$sf]5 . ; fy} dxf; l6wnf0{cgdffg u/L gkfn klf  
ePsf]; Gbedf ; f]dxf; l6wsf k|j wfgnf0{k6fj sf/L 2 kdf sfoffj og ug{  
gkfn ; /sf/ k|tj 4 klg 5 . o; kl/k]odf dxf; l6wsf k|j wfgx?df s]  
p|Nny 5g\< klf /fi6sf x|; otdf gkfn sf b|lotj x? s] s:tf 5g\<  
nufotsf lj ifox?df ljle6g ; /f\$ /jfnfx? dfem hfgsf/L u/fpg'  
dxTj k0f{x65 .

e|6frf/ h:tf]; fem /f|usf]af/df c6t/f|60 :t/sf]b:tfj |hnf0{gkfnl  
efiiffdf ; d] hgdfg; ; dl f n|f|g' Hofb}pkof|ul x65 . e|6frf/ lj ?4  
k6fj sf/L ?kdf n8g hg; dbfon]/f|60 tyf c6t/f|60 :t/sf sfg6l  
k|j wfg af/] hfgsf/L /Nvgk]x65 . To:tf]; lrt JolQm tyf ; dbfon]  
; du|; dfhnf0{g}lbzflgbz ug{; xof|u k|ofpg ; Sb5 . k|tt k\$zgn]  
; f]; Da6wdf ; Fgf tyf 1fg ; Dk|f0f u/L e|6frf/ lj ?4 hgr]gf  
clej [4 ug{6] f k|ofpg]5 e6g]cfzf lnPsf]5' .

e|f/fh zdf{  
; lrj  
sfg6, Gof, ; |j wfg; ef  
tyf ; #blo d|ldnf d6qfno  
l; xb/af/, sf7df8f}.

cgfkrfl/s cgj fb

# e|6frf/ lj ?4sf]; eQm/fi6«<sup>a</sup>3lo dxf; l6w k|tfjgf

o; dxf; l6wsf /fHo klfx<sub>2</sub>,

e|6frf/sf sf/Of ; fdfllhs :yfloTj / ; /lffdf pTk6g xg] uDel/  
; d:of / rgf]L, klhft6qs]dNo / ; f]; Da4 ; :yfsf]g]ts dNo / gofo  
kltsf]pk]ff Pj +lbuf]lj sf; tyf sfg6sf]zf; gs]vt/f kl|t ; /f3f/  
/fVb}

e|6frf/ / c6o lsl; dsf ck/fw, vf; u/L ; DklQ z4ls/Of  
nufotsf ; E|7t ck/fw / cfly6 ck/fwsf]c6t/; Da6w kl|t kl|g ; /f3f/  
/fVb}

/fHox<sub>2</sub>sf] /fhgllts :yfloTj Pj +lbuf]lj sf; nf0{ rgf]L lbg]  
vfnsf a[xt\kl/df0sf ; DklQ; E ; Dal6wt /x3f e|6frf/sf d2fx<sub>2</sub>df  
/fHosf ; f]x<sub>2</sub> 7hf]cgkftdf /xg]s/ftkm]yk ; /f3f/ /fVb}

e|6frf/ ca :yfglo ; d:of dfq ge0{ ; a} ; dfh Pj +  
cy{oj :yfx<sub>2</sub>nf0{k6f]lj t ug]ax/fli66 lqmfnsnfk ePsf] o; sf]/f3yfd  
tyf lgo6q0sf nflu c6t/|i66 ; xof]u cfj Zos kg]s/fdf lj Zj :t x6}

e|6frf/nf0{k6f]sf/L 2kdf /f3yfd ug{/ To; sf] kl|t/f]u ug{  
Jofks / axcfoflds b|6sf]f cfj Zos kg]s/fdf ; d] lj Zj :t x6}

e|6frf/sf] k6f]sf/L /f3yfd ug{/ To; sf] kl|t/f]u ug]sf nflu  
lfdtf j [4 Pj +; :yfut lj sf; nufot /fHox<sub>2</sub>sf]sfo{fdtf clej [4 ug{  
kl]j lws ; xfof] kl|t ePdf To; n] dxTj kOf{ eldsf lgj f6 ug{ ; Sg]  
s/ftkm]yk lj Zj :t x6}

u]sfg6l 2kdf cfhg ul/Psf] JolQmut ; DklQn] vf; u/L  
klhftllqs ; :yfx<sub>2</sub> /fi66 cy{oj :yf Pj +sfg6sf] zf; gnf0{ lflit  
k]ofpg]s/fdf lj Zj :t x6}

u]sfg6l 2kdf cfllh6 ; DklQnf0{c6t/|i66 2kdf Psaf6 csf]  
b7df ; fg]s/fnf0{cem k6f]sf/L tl/sfaf6 /f3yfd ug] kOf nufpg]/  
b?T; flxt ug]/ ; DklQ lkmtf{u/fpg]sfo6f c6t/|i66 ; xof]u clej [4

ug{af/]c7f6 ub{

knf)bf/L tyf b]fgl jf kzf; slo sf/jfxldf ; DklQ ; Da6wl  
clwsf/af/] Goflos lgz kof ug{ sfg6sf] plrt klqmf sf cfwf/et  
l; 4f6txz;nf0{cfd; ft ub{

e|6frf/ lgj f/Of / p6dhg ; a} /fHoxz sf] pQ/bfloTj ePsf] /  
/fHoxz n]olb o; l6df rfnPsf pglxz sf kof; nf0{k6fj sf/L tNofpg]  
xf] eg] ; fj hlgS l6q aflx/sf gful/s ; dfh, u}; /sf/L ; yf /  
; dbfodf cfwf/t ; E7gxz sf JolQm tyf ; dxz sf]; dy6 / ; mUgtfd  
Ps csfnf0{; xofu ug{kj]s/fnf0{Wbfgdf /fvb}

; fj hlgS ; DklQ / ; fj hlgS sfoxz sf] ; dlrt Joj:yfkg,  
lgiklftf, pQ/bfloTj / sfg6sf]cufl8 ; dfgtfsf l; 4f6t / :j fledfgsf]  
/lffsf]cfj Zostf Pj +e|6frf/nf0{lt/isf/ ug]; :s[tnf0{kl/kflnt ug]  
s/fnf0{; d} Wbfgdf /fvb}

e|6frf/ lgj f/Of Pj +to; sf]klt/fvdf ck/fw lgo6qof tyf knf)bf/L  
GofO ; Da6wl cfofu tyf ; 0Qm /fi6x a3lo nfu" cfw tyf ck/fw  
; Da6wl sfoffosf sfo6sf]kz;f ub{

o; l6df sfo{t clk]sg ; E7g, o/fklo kl/ib\ e6; f/ ; xofu  
kl/ib\ljZj e6; f/ kl/ib\klg elgg] o/fklog olgog, c/a /fHoxz sf]  
lnu, cfly\$ ; xofu / lj sf; ; Da6wl ; E7g / cdv/sl /fHoxz sf]; E7g  
nufotsf c6t/1i60 / l6qlo ; E7gxz n]u/\$f sfoxz nf0{d/Of ub{

e|6frf/ lgj f/Of Pj +to; sf]klt/fvdf cdv/sl /fHoxz sf]; E7gn]  
; g\!((^ sf] dfr{@( df kfl/t u/\$f] e|6frf/ lj ?4sf] c6t/cdv/sl  
dx; l6w, o/fklog olgogsf] kl/ibn] ; g\!((& sf] d0{^ df kfl/t  
u/\$f] o/fklog ; dbfosf clwsf/lxz sf] jf o/fklog olgogsf ; b:o  
/fi6x sf clwsf/lxz sf] e|6frf/df ; mUgtf af/\$f] dx; l6w, cfly\$  
; xotf tyf lj sf; ; Da6wl ; E7gn]; g\!((& sf] g6lj / @! df kfl/t  
u/\$f] c6t/1i60 Jofj; flos sf/f] f/df ; mUg j6]zs ; fj hlgS  
clwsf/L; E ; Dal6wt 3; l/; j t lj ?4sf] dx; l6w, o/fklo dl6qkl/ib]sf]  
; ldtaf/f !((( sf]hgj/L @& df kfl/t e|6frf/ ; Da6wl knf)bf/L sfg6  
dx; l6w, o/fklo dl6qkl/ib]sf] ; ldtaf/f !((( sf] g6lj / \$ df

cgdfllot e|6frf/ ; Da6wl b]fgl sfgg dxf; l6w / clk|sg ; E7gsf /fhokd\ tyf ; /sf/ kd\vx; af/f @) )# sf]hhf0{!@ df kf|/t e|6frf/ lgjf/0f tyf To; sf]kl|t/f\ ; Da6wl clk|sl olgog dxf; l6w nufotsf e|6frf/ lgjf/0f / kl|t/f\ ; Da6wl ax/fli60 cfn\yx; nf0{ ; -; Ddfg Wbfgdf /fvb}

ax/fli60 ; E|7t ck/fw ; Da6wl ; 0Qm /fi6x a3lo dxf; l6w ; g\ @) )# sf]gf0lj / @( df kf|/De ePsf]s/fnf0{ : jfut ub\ b\fo adf]hd ug{d~h/ u/\$f 5g\

# kl/R5b – Ps ; fdfGo klj wfgx;

wf/f !

**p27o ; DaGwl clesyg**

- o; dxf; l6wsf bxfosf p27ox; /x3f 5gM
- s\_ e[6frf/ lgjf/of tyf To; sf] kl[t/fw ; DaGwl pkfox; cem  
blftfk] \$ / kefj sf/l ; kdf lj sl; t / ; b0 ug{
- v\_ e[6frf/ lgjf/of tyf To; sf] kl[t/fw nufot ; DklQ lkmtf{ ug[  
; DaGwdf cGt/1i60 ; xofw / klj lws ; xfotfsf]clej [4, ; xhls/of  
/ ; dy0 ug{
- u\_ ; fj h[gs sfo{ / ; fj h[gs ; DklQsf] OdfGbf/L, hj fknblxtf tyf  
plrt Joj : yfkgf]clej [4 ug{.

wf/f @

**kl/efiff**

- o; dxf; l6wsf]k0f]hgsf nflu M
- s\_ æ; fj h[gs clwsf/LÆ eGgn](i) hg; 5}j l/i7tfsf]eP klG sg}/fHo  
klfsf]lj wflosl, sfo\$F/L, kzf; lgs jf Goflos sfoffodf lgoQm jf  
lgj flrt e0{ : yfol jf c: yfol ; kdf /xl, kl/ > lds kf0{ jf gkf0{  
sg}k bdf axfn /x3f]JolQm (ii) sg}; fj h[gs lgsfo jf ; fj h[gs  
; yfsf] nflu ; fj h[gs sfo{ ug[ jf /fHo klfsf] cf^g} dh5sf]  
sfggdf kl/efliff eP adf]hd / /fHo klfsf]sg}vf; sfggl lfgleq  
/xl ; fj h[gs ; jf k0fg ug[ cGo sg}JolQm (iii) /fHo klfsf]cf^g}  
dh5sf]sfggaf/f Æ; fj h[gs clwsf/LÆ egl kl/efliff ul/Psf]cGo  
sg}JolQm ; Demgk5{.
- tyflk, o; dxf; l6wsf]kl/R5b-@ df plNnlvt sxl vf; pkfox; sf]



- kof]hgsf] nflu A; fj h]lgs clwsf/LA eGgn] /fHo klfsf] cf^g} dh'ssf] sfgg adf]hd ; fj h]lgs sfo{ug[ / ; fj h]lgs ; }f kbfg ug]tyf To:tf]; b:o /fHosf]vf; sfggl lfql eq kg]JolQmf0{; d] hgfpq ; Sg5 .
- v\_ ælj b]zl ; fj h]lgs clwsf/LA eGgn]sg}lj b]zl dh'ssf]lj wflost, sfo\$f/L jf Goflos sfof]odf lgoQm jf lgj flrt e0{k bdf /x\$ f] / sg}; fj h]lgs Ph]; L jf ; fj h]lgs ; yf nufotsf kbdf /xl lj b]zl dh'ssf nflu ; fj h]lgs sfo{ul//x\$ f]JolQm ; d] ; Demgk5{.
- u\_ æ; fj h]lgs c]t/ i60 ; yfsf]clwsf/LA eGgn]c]t/ i60 lghfdtl sd(f/L jf To:tf]; yfsf tkm]f6 sfo{ug{clvtof/L kfPsf] JolQmf0{; Demgk5{.
- 3\_ æ; DklQ/A eGgn]ef]ts jf ce]ts, rn jf crn, :kzl6 jf c:k]o, hg; s}k\$ f/sf] ; DklQ / To; k\$ f/sf] ; DklQ dflysf]xs jf lxt kdf]oft ug]sfgl lnt jf cfn] ; Demgk5{.
- a\_ æcfk/flws cfh]A eGgn]ck/fwhGo sfof]k]t\; DalGwt k]olf jf ck]olf ; kdf cPsf]jf k]t ePsf]sg}; DklQ ; Demgk5{.
- r\_ æ/f]sf/A jf AAhf/A eGgn]cbfnt jf cGo ; lfd lgsfoaf/f hf/L ul/Psf] cfb]sf cfwf/df ; DklQnf0{x:tf]t/of ug{ kl/jt6 ug{ laqm ug{ jf :yfg]t/of ug]f6 c:yfol ; kdf lgif] ug{ jf ; DklQnf0{ c:yfol ; kdf sAhf ug{ jf lgoGq]df lnghf0{ ; Demgk5{.
- 5\_ æhkmt/A h; df cj:yf cg'; f/ x/of klq kb5, eGgn]cbfnt jf cGo ; lfd lgsfosf] cfb] adf]hd ; DklQaf6 :yfol ; kdf j]l-rt ug]f0{; Demgk5{.
- h\_ æ; Da4 s; /A eGgn] To:tf] s; /nf0{ ; Demgk5{ h; af6 k]t nfex; o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f @# df kl/efiff ul/Psf] s; /; G ; DalGwt lj ifo aG ; S5 .
- em ælgolqat cfk]t/A eGgn] s; /sf] cg'; Gwfg / s; / ug]f ; ælg ePsf JolQm; sf]klxrfg ug]p2]on]; lfd lgsfox; sf]; k/lj ]f0f / hfgsf/lsf ; fy Ps jf ; f]Gbf a9L /fHox; sf]lf] aflx/ jf leq

jf lfg eP/ u}sfqgl jf zsf:kb vlx;nf0{cfxf]-bfxf] u/fpg  
cgdlit lb0g]klj lw ; Dengk5{.

**wf/f #**  
**nfu'xg]lfg**

- != of] dxf; l6w o; } dxf; l6waf/f :yflkt Joj :yf cg' f/, e|6frf/h6o  
s; /sf]lgjf/of, cg' Gwfg / cleofhg tyf cfk/flws cfhg /f\$sf  
/fVg] sAhf ug] / hkmt ug]Pj #kmtf{ug]s/fdf xsdf nfu'xg]\$.
- @= of]dxf; l6wsf]sfof]j ogsf]kof]hgsf nflu, o; df c6oyf pNny eP  
adfl]hd afx\$, o; dxf; l6wdf Joj :yf ul/Psf s; /x;n]sg]/fHosf]  
; DklQnf0{gf\$; fgl jf lflt k'ofPsf]xg' cfj Zos dflgg]5g} .

**wf/f \$**  
**; fj efd; Qfsf]; Af0f**

- != o; dxf; l6w cftu{sf bflotj lgjfx ubf{ /fHo klfx;n] c6o  
/fHox;sf]cftl/s dflndfd x:tlfk gxb]u/L tyf /fHox;sf]lfglo  
cv08tf Pj +; fj efd ; dfgtfsf l; 4fctx;sf] lj k/Lt gxb] u/L  
ug]fg\
- @= o; dxf; l6wdf pNny ePsf sg}klg Joj :yfn]sg}klg /fHo klfnf0{  
csf] /fHosf] lfg]leq lfg]flwsf/sf] cEof; ug{/ ; Dal6wt /fHosf]  
cftl/s sfqgn] cf^gf lgsfox;nf0{lg/k]f ;kdf kbfq u/\$f  
sfox; ug{sg}klg clwsf/ kbfq ug]fg} .

**kl/R5b- b0{**  
**lgj f/0ffTds pkfox;**  
*wf/f %*

***e[6frf/ lj ?4sf lgj f/0ffTds gltt tyf Jojxf/x;***

- != k[0\$ /fho kln] cf^gf] sfg9l k0ffnlsf cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx;sf] cg5h xg]u/l ; fdfhs ; xeflutfsf]clej [4 xg] sfg9sf]zf; gsf l; 4f6tx; k[tlalDj t xg] Pj + ; fj h[gs ; DkiQ / ; fj h[gs sfo(x;sf]; dlrt Joj :Yffkg ul/g] Odf6bf/L, kf/blztf / hj fknblx'tf sfod /xg] u/l k6j sf/L / ; dgj ofTds ; kdf e[6frf/ lj /fWl glLtx; lj sl; t ugI nfu"ugI/ sfod /fVg5 .
- @= k[0\$ /fho kln] e[6frf/ lgj f/of ugI p2[on] k6j sf/L Joj xf/x;sf]: yfkgf / clej [4 ugI k6f; ug5 .
- #= k[0\$ /fho kln] e[6frf/ /f9g / to; lj ?4 n8y cf^gf ; Da4 sfg9l cfn] / kzf; lgs pkfox; koff(t 5g\jf 59g\egl k0f nufpgsf nflu ltgsf]cfj lws dNoflg ugI k6f; ug5 .
- \$= /fho klfx;n] pkoQmtf cg' f/ / cf^gf] sfg9 k0ffnlsf cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg]u/l o; wf/fdf plNnlvt pkfox;sf]kj 46 / lj sf; ug5f nflu ; Da4 c6t/1i60 Pj +f6lo ; E7gx; ; E / Ps-cfk; df ; fe[6f/L sfod /fVg5g\ o:tf] ; fe[6f/lleq e[6frf/ lgj f/of ugI p2[o /x\$ f c6t/1i60 sfoqmd / kl/of[hgfx;df ; xeful xg]s'fx; ; dfj z xg ; Sg5g\

*wf/f ^*

***e[6frf/-lj /fWl lgj f/0ffTds lgsfo / lgsfox;***

- != k[0\$ /fho kln] cf^gf] sfg9l k0ffnlsf cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx; cg' f/ e[6frf/ lgj f/of ugI pkoQmtf cg' f/ bxfosf Joj :yf cg;ksf lgsfo jf lgsfox; u7g ugI sfo{; lglZrt ug5 M

- s\_ o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f % df pNny ul/Psf glItx; nfu" ug{ /, pkoQmtf cg' f/, tl glItx;sf] sfof[og og klfsf] l; xj n[fg / ; dGj o ug{
- v\_ e[6frf/ lgj f/0f ; Da6wl 1fg clej [4 / ; Dk]f of ug{.
- @= k[0\$ /fHo klfn] cf^gf] sfGgl k0ffnlsf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/L, o: tf lgsfo jf lgsfox; n] Sg} klg cglrt k6jaf6 dQm /x] / k6j sf/l ; kdf cf^gf] jf cf^gf sfo{ -rfng ug{; lfd /xg ; Sg] u/L o; wf/fsf] k\$/0f ! df plNnlvt lgsfo jf lgsfox; nf0{ cfj Zos : j t6qt k6fg ug{. To: tf lgsfox; nf0{ cfj Zos e[6ts ; f] / ljzi6lsf sdcf/l nufot tl sdcf/l nf0{ cf^gf sfo{ ug{ nflu cfj Zos kg{; Sg] t[nd ; d] k6fg ug{ k65 .
- #= k[0\$ /fHo klfn] e[6frf/ lgj f/0fsf nflu vf; pkfox; lj sl; t ug{ / sfof[og ug{ c; /fHo klfnf0{; xfof k6ofpg ; Sg] lgsfo jf lgsfox; sf] gfd / 7ufg af/]; 0Qm /fi6x a3sf dxf; lrj nf0{; lrt ug{ .

**wf/f &  
; fj h[gs l[**

- != k[0\$ /fHo klfn] pkoQm eP; Dd / cf^gf] sfGgl k0ffnlsf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/L, lghfdtl sdcf/lx; / pkoQm eP; Dd c6o clgj f[r't ; fj h[gs kb wf/0f u/\$f JolQmx; sf] egf{ ug{ (recruitment), lgolQm ug{ (hiring), sfod /fVg] a9] f / cj sfz ; Da6wl k4lt nfu" ug{ oyfj t /fVg / ; anlsf ug{ k6f; ug{ M
- s\_ tl s/fx; ; lfdtf, kf/blz{f / j: tut cfwf/x; , h: t[ of[otf, ; d6fo / cflh[ lfdtsf l; 4f6tx; df cfwf/t xg] 5g,\
- v\_ tl s/fx; leq vf; u/L e[6frf/ xg; Sg] vt/f / x\$] dflgg]; fj h[gs kbx; df JolQmx; sf] 5gf6 / t[nd k6fg ug{ / ; Dej eP; Dd To: tf JolQmx; nf0{ c; kbdf : yfgf tl/t ul//xg] kof[et kl/kf6lx; ; dfj xg] 5g,\
- u\_ tl s/fx; leq /fHo klfsf] cfly\$ lj sf; sf] b/nf0{ wbgdf /fVb} kof[et

- kfl/>lds / Gofofl]rt tnadfg clej [4 ug]s/f kg5g\
- 3\_ tl s/fx; leq To:tf clwsf/Lx; nf0{; fj h[gs sfo{; dlrt, ; xl /  
; Ddfghgs tl/sfaf6 ; Dkfbg ug{ cfjZos xg] ofl]otf k[fbg ug{  
lziff / tfinld ; Da6wl sfo6ndx; lj sl; t ug[ / pglx;n] cf^gf]  
sfo{ Dkfbg ug[ s/f; E c6t/lglxt /x3f] ei6frf/sf] ; DefJo  
hf]vdklt hfu?stf clej [4 ug]{ljzi6ls[ / ; dlrt tfinld k[fbg  
ug[ s/f kg5g\ o:tf sfo6ndx;n] ; Da4 lf]df cfrf/; lxtf jf  
cfr/0fsf dfkb08nf0{lg]b[6 ug{; Sg5g\
- @= k]o\$ /fho klfn] o; dxf; l6wsf p2]ox;sf] cgsh xg] u/L /  
cf^gf] dh5sf] sfg6l k0ffnlsf cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/L  
; fj h[gs kbsf]pddh]j f/L / lgj ffg; E ; Dal6wt cfwf/x; k[fbg ug{  
; dlrt lj wflosl / kzf; lgs pkfox; nfu"ul/g]lj ifodf klg lj rf/  
ug5 .
- #= k]o\$ /fho klfn] o; dxf; l6wsf p2]ox;sf] cgsh xg] u/L /  
cf^gf] dh5sf] sfg6l k0ffnlsf cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/L,  
lgj ffrt xg] ; fj h[gs sfofho / /fhgllts bnx;sf] sf]f ; Da6wl  
lj ifodf nfu" xg] xb; Dd kf/blzff clej [4 ug{; dlrt lj wflosl /  
kzf; lgs pkfox; nfu"ug]lj ifodf klg lj rf/ ug5 .
- \$= k]o\$ /fho klfn]cf^gf] dh5sf] sfg6sf cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx; cg; k  
kf/blzff clej [4 ug[ / ; jfy{; a3ifhf0{lgj f/0f ug[k4lt cgdfbg  
ug{ sfod /fvg / To; sf]; j nls/0fsf nflu kof; ug5 .

**wf/f \***

**; fj h[gs clwsf/Lx; sf]cfrf/; lxtf**

- != k]o\$ /fho klfn]ei6frf/ lj ?4 n8ysf nflu, cf^gf] sfg6l k0ffnlsf  
cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/L cf^gf] ; fj h[gs clwsf/Lx; df  
c6o s/fsf clt/Qm]gi7f, 0df6bf/L / pQ/bf]o]j clej [4 ug5 .
- @= k]o\$ /fho klfn] ; fj h[gs sfo{x;sf] ; xl, ; Ddfghgs / ; dlrt  
; Dkfbgsf nflu lj z]f u/L, cf^gf] ; #yfut / sfg6l k4ltx;leq

- cfrf/; lxtf / cfr/0fsf dfkb08x; nfu"ug{kpf; ug\$ .
- #= k[0\$ /fho klf] o; wf/fsf kljwfgx; sfof[og ug[ kof]hgsf nflu, pkoQm eP; Dd / cf^gf] sfggl k4ltsf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/L, dxf; efsf] !@ l8; [j / !( (^ sf] k|tfj g≠% ! ÷ % ( sf] kl/lzi6df plNlvt ; fj h[gs clwsf/l sf c6t/ [i60 cfrf/; lxtf h:tf l[6lo, c6t/l[6lo / axklflo ; E7gsf ; Da4 kpf; x; nfo{ hfgsf/ldf lng\$ .
- \$= k[0\$ /fho klf] cf^gf] dh5sf] sfggsf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/L, sg} ; fj h[gs kb wf/0f u/\$f JolQmx; nfo{ cf^gf] sfo{ Dkfbgsf] l; nl; nfdf e[6frf/sf] sg} sfo{ ePsf] e6g] s/f hfgsf/l xg cfPdf, pglx; n] ; f] s'/fsf] ; 'gf pkoQm clwsf/l nfo{ kpf] ug{ ; xhls/0f ug[k4lt / pkfox; :yflkt ug{ ; d; lj rf/ ug\$ .
- %= k[0\$ /fho klf] pkoQm eP; Dd / cf^gf] sfggl k4ltsf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/L, ; fj h[gs kbflwsf/l n] To: tf] kbflwsf/l sf] ; kdf cf^gf] sfo{ Dkfbg ubf{ : j fy{ ; a3if{ (Conflict of Interest) blvg ; Sg] cf^gf afxo lqmf snfkx; , /f] huf/L, nufgl, ; DklQ / 7hf7hf pkxf/ / nfe k[kt ug[ nufotsf s'/fx; af/] ; Da4 lgsfo; dl f 3f] f0ff ug[k4lt / pkfox; :yflkt ug{kpf; ug\$ .
- ^= k[0\$ /fho klf] cf^gf] sfggl k4ltsf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/L, o; }wf/faf/f :yflkt cfrf/; lxtf jf dfkb08x; pln3g ug[ ; fj h[gs kbwf/0f u/\$f JolQmx; lj ?4 cgzf; gftds sf/jxl ug[ jf c6o pkfo cj ndag ug[km] lj rf/ ug\$ .

*wf/f (*

*; fj h[gs vl/b Pj ≠; fj h[gs lj Qsf] loj :yflkg*

- != k[0\$ /fho klf] cf^gf] sfggl k4ltsf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx; cg; f/, c6o s'/sf c[tl/Qm e[6frf/ lgjf/0f ug{ k6fj sf/l xg] u/L kf/blz{f, k[kt:kwf{/ lg0f6-lgdf0f klqmf j :tut cfwf/df xg] u/L

- pkoQm vl/b k4lt :yflkt ug{cfjZos sbd rfnNg5 . o:tf k4lt,  
h; n] cf^gf] sfof[ogdf ; dlrt cfwf/ dNonf0{Vofn ug5g\ n]  
c6o s/ fsf clt/ Qm lgdg s/ fnf0{; Daf]wt ug5gV
- s\_ ; DefJo 6Q8/bftfx; nfo{ cf^gf] 6Q8/ tof/ ug{ / kZ ug{ kofft  
; do kbfq ug5f] nflu 6Q8/ cfJxfg ; Da6wl ; r'gf / 7\$sfk\$  
; Da6wl ; Da4 / dxlj k0f{ ; r'gf nufot vl/b-laqn ; Da6wl  
sfof] lwx; / 7\$sfk\$fx; ; E ; DalGwt ; r'gfsf] ; fj h]lgs kj fxll
  - v\_ 5gf6 / kbfq ug] zt{/ 6Q8/ ; Da6wl lgodx; / Itgsf] k\$fsz  
nufot ; xeflutfsf zt{x; sf] clud Joj :yf ; Da6wl
  - u\_ lgod / sfof] lwx; sf] ; xl kof] eP gePsf] af/] tbgt/ hfFaem  
klqmf0{ ; xhls/of ug5f] nflu ; fj h]lgs vl/b-laqn ; Da6wl  
lgof6sf lglD j :tut / k] l'gwff/t cfwf/x; sf] kof] ll
  - 3\_ o; k\$/of adf]hd :yflkt lgod / sfof] lwx; kfngf gePsf]  
cj :yfdf sfggl pkfo / pkrf/ ; lglZrt ug{kg/fj bgsf] kfej sf/L  
k0ffnl nufot cftl/s kg/fj n\$gsf] kfej sf/L k0ffnl
  - a\_ pkoQmtf cg; f/, vl/b / k]ktsf nflu lhDd] f/ sd{f/L; E  
; DalGwt lj ifox; , h:t} vf; ; fj h]lgs vl/b; E ; DalGwt :jfy\$  
3f]f0ff, 5gf6 ug] ; Da6wl sfof] lwx; / tfnd ; Da6wl  
cfjZostfx; ; E ; DalGwt s/fx; lgoldt ug]pkfox; ll
  - @\_ k]of\$ /fho klfn] cf^gf] sfggl k4ltsf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx; cg; k  
xg] u/L ; fj h]lgs ljQsf] Joj :yfkqdf kf/blz{f / lhDd] f/Lsf]  
clej [4 ug{ ; dlrt pkfox; cjndag ug5 . To:tf pkfox; df,  
c6o s/ fsf clt/ Qm lgdg s/ f ; dfj Z xg5gV
  - s\_ /fli60 ah6 cgdffg ; Da6wl sfof] lwx; ll
  - v\_ /fhZj / Joosf] ; fdlos hfgsf/ll
  - u\_ n]yf tyf n]yfk/Llf0sf dfkb08 ; Da6wl k4lt / ; Da4 lgoGqOf
  - 3\_ hf]vd Joj :yfkq / cftl/s lgoGqOf ; Da6wl kfej sf/L / ; lfd  
k4lt ll
  - a\_ pkoQm eP; Dd o; k\$/ofdf Joj l:yt kljwfgx; sf] kl/kfngf ug{  
c; km ePsf cj :yfdf ln0g] ; wf/flds sf/j fxl .

#= k|o\$ /fHo k|fn] cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfg\$sf cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/l n|yf ; Da6wl ; }tfx; clen|yx; lj Qlo lj j /ofx; jf ; fj h|gs vr{/ /fhZj ; Da6wl Invtx; sf] z4tf sfod /Vg / To:tf Invtx; sf] ldYofs/Of /f\$g cfjZostf cg; ksf b] fgl / kzf; lgs pkfox; cj nDag ug\$ .

**wf/f !)**

**; fj h|gs ; 'rgf kjfx**

k|o\$ /fHo k|fn] e|6frf/sf] k|t/fw ug{ cfjZos kg] s'/fnf0{ Wbfgdf /fvL, cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfg\$sf cfwf/e't l; 4f6t cg; k xg] u/l, pkoQmtf cg; f/ ; E7g, lqno\$nfk / lgOf6-lgdff k|qno\$nf; nufotsf ; fj h|gs kzf; g ; Da6wl lj ifodf kf/blzff a9fpg cfjZostf cg; f/sf pkfox; cj nDag ug\$ . o:tf pkfox; df, c6o s'/sf clt|/Qm lgDg s'/fx; ; dfj z xg ; Sg\$gW

-s\_ ; j {fwf/Of hgtfnf0{ pkoQmtf cg; f/ ; fj h|gs kzf; gsf ; E7g, lqno\$nfk / lgOf6-lgdff k|qno\$nf; sf] af/df / uf|klotf Pj + j 0|Qms ; 'rgfx; sf] ; Af0fnf0{ ; dlrt ; Ddfg k|bfq ub; ; j {fwf/Of hgtf; E ; Dal6wt lgOf6x; / sfg\$ sf; Da6wdf, ; 'rgf k|t ug{cgdl t k|bfq ug] u/l sf; lw / lgodx; nfu"ug

-v\_ lgOf6 ug; ; lfd clwsf/lx; ; Dd ; j {fwf/Ofsf] kx'fnf0{ ; /nls; ug; k|bfqgsf nflu pkoQmtf cg; f/ kzf; lgs sf; lwx; ; /nls/Of ug; /

-u\_ ; fj h|gs kzf; gdf xg ; Sg] e|6frf/sf] hf]vd af/] cfj lws k|tj Dg ; dflxt ePsf]; 'rgf k\$flzt ug; .

**wf/f !!**

**6ofokflnsf / cleofhg ; jf; E ; Dal6wt pkfox;**

!= k|o\$ /fHo k|fn] 6ofokflnsfsf] ; j t6qt / e|6frf/sf] k|t/fwdf o; sf] dxTj kOf{ eldsfnf0{ Wbfgdf /fvb} cf^gf] sfg\$ k4ltsf



cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/l / Gofokflnsfsf] :j tGqtsf] kl|tsh gxb] u/l Gofokflnsfsf ; b:ox; sf] lgi7f a9fpg] / pglx; nf0{e|6frf/sf]df;sf k|kt xg g|bg]pkfox; cj nDag ug5 . o:tf pkfox; c|tu; Gofokflnsfsf ; b:ox; sf] cfrf/; |xtf; E ; Dal6wt lgodx; ; d] kg{; Sg5g\

@= tl /fHo klfx; , hxfFcleofhg ; ]f Gofokflnsfsf] cE gePsf] t/ o; ; ]fn] GofO ; ]fn] h:t} :j tGqtsf pkef] ug] ub5, df o; wf/fsf] k; /of ! df p|Nn; eP ; /xs}pkfox; sf] yfngl ug{/ nfu" ug{; lsg5 .

*wf/f !@*

*lghl lfg*

!= k|o; /fHo klfn] lghl lfg; E ; Dal6wt e|6frf/ lgj f/of ug{cf'gf] dh'ssf] sfg;sf cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/l lghl lfgdf n;vf / n;vf/Llf0sf dfkb08x; l;sl; t ug{pkfox; cj nDag ug5 / pkoQmf cg; f/ To:tf pkfox; sf] kl/kfngf ug{c; km /xof kef] sf/l cfgklts / b?T; f; xgdVl (dissuasive) b]fgl, k;zf; lgs jf k|k|bf/l b08 lbg]Jo; :yf ug5 .

@= tl p2to k|kt ug] pkfox; df, c6o s'/sf clt|/Qm lgdg s'/fx; ; dfj ; xg ; Sg5g\

-s\_ sfg; sfog og ug] lgsfox; / ; Da4 lghl 0sf0;f alr ; xof]sf] clej [4 ug]

-v\_ /fHo / Jo; ; folx; alr s'/lo ; Da6w /fVg / Jo; ; folx; alr c; n Jofkl/s Jo; xf/x; sf] kof]df clej [4 ug{/ ; j fy{; a3if;sf] lgj f/of ug{/ ; Da4 ; a}k;zf; / Jofj ; flos lqmfnsfkx; sf] ; xl, ; Ddfghgs / ; dlrt ; Dkfbgsf nflu cfrf/; |xtf nufot ; Da4 lghl 0sf0; sf] :j fledfgsf] / lffsf nflu Jo;l:yt dfkb08x; / sfog lwx; sf] lj sf; sf] k] 4g ug]

-u\_ ; yfut lgsfox; sf] :yfkf / Jo; :yfkfdf ; nlg /x;sf sfg; / k|s[ts JolQm; sf] klxrfg ug] nufotsf lghl 0sf0; df kf/blz;f

- kj 46 ug|pkfox; pkoQmtf cg' f/ cj nDag ug|
- 3\_ ; fj h|gs lgsfox; n] Jofkfl/s lqmfnsfk] ; Da6wdf 56 /  
cgdlit-kq k|bfg ug| ; Da6wl sfo|j lwx; nufotsf lghl 0sf0\$|f]  
lgodg ug|sfo|j lwx; sf|b; kof|u xg /f\$ nufpg|
- a\_ ; fj h|gs kbwf/Of u/\$f JolQmx; n] cf'gf] sfo\$ndf kbdf /x6f  
; k/lj ]f0f u/\$f jf To:tf sfo{ubf{jf sfddf /x6f k|o|f ; kdf  
; Da6w ePsf lqmfnsfk; 6 To:tf ; fj h|gs clwsf/Lx; n]/fhlgdf  
u/kl5 jf cjsf; k|kt u/kl5 pglx; nf0{lghl l|6n]sfddf nufpg]  
; Da6wdf jf k|j{ ; fj h|gs clwsf/Lx; sf Jofj; flos lqmfnsfk  
; Da6wdf pkoQmtf cg' f/ / dgfl; j ; dofj lw; Dd k|ta6w nufP/  
; jfy; a3if6f /f\$ nufpg|
- r\_ lghl k|ti7fgx; sf] ; Argf / cfsf/nf0{w6fgdf /Vb} e|6frf/h6o  
sfo\$|f/f\$yfd ug|/ kQf nufpg]sfo\$|f ; xof|u k|ofpg]l; nl; nfd  
kof|t cft|s n|vk/Llfof lgo6qof ; Da6wl Joj:yfx; sf]lj Bdfgtf  
/ To:tf k|ti7fgx; sf]n|vf / lj Qlo lj j /Ofx; pkoQm n|vk/Llfof /  
kdf0ls/Of sfo|j lwsf]cwlgd /xg]s/f\$|f]; lglZrttf k|bfg ug|
- #= e|6frf/ lgj|Of ug\$| nflu, k|o\$ /fHo k|fn] >}tf / clen|,  
lj Qlo lj j /Ofsf]; fj h|gsls/Of tyf n|vf / n|vk/Llfofsf] dfkb08  
(standards) ; Da6wl cf'gf] dh\$sf] sfg6 / lgod cg' f/ o;  
dxf; l6w adf|hd Joj:yf ul/Psf sb}s; / ug|p2|on]b|fosf sb}  
sfo{ug{/f\$ nufpg cfj Zostf cg; ksf pkfox; cj nDag ug|5M
- s\_ jf:tlj s >}tf aflx/}n|vf /Vg|
- v\_ jf:tlj s >}tf aflx/}jf kof|t ; kdf klxrfg xg g; Sg]lsl; dsf  
sf/f]f/x; b|fpg|
- u\_ cl:tlj d}g/x\$| vr{x; lx; fa lsfadf b|fpg|
- 3\_ lj ifosf]unt klxrfg xg]u/L b|o|j sf]p|n|vf ug|
- a\_ unt Invtx; kof|u ug| /
- r\_ sfg6n] lgwf{Of u/66f cufj} vftk|tf ; Da6wl Invtx;  
dg; fok| \$ gi6 ug|.
- \$= k|o\$ /fHo k|fn] s/56 ug| of|o vr\$|f] lgwf{Of ubf{ pkoQm

eP; Dd o; dxf; l6wsf]wf/f !% / !^ df pNny eP cg' f/ s; 'h6o  
t|j sf] ; kdf : yflkt 3' / e|6 cfr/0fnf0{ k|]; flxt ug| c6o  
vr{x} sf] u0fgfnf0{lgif] ug| .

**wf/f !#  
; dfhsf]; xeflutf**

- != k|o\$ /fho k|fn] cf^gf] lfdtf / cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfg\$sf cfwf/et  
l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/l e|6frf/n]l; h6f ug| rgr]l / To; sf]  
cl: t|j, sf/0f / uDel/tfsf ; Da6wdf ; j {fwf/0fdf hfuf?stf Nofpg  
/ e|6frf/ lgjf/0f ug{ tyf To; lj?4 n8g, gful/s ; dfh,  
u}; /sf/L ; yf / ; dbfodf cfwf/l/t ; yfx; h:tf ; fj h|gs lfg  
aflx/sf JolQmx; / ; dx;x;sf] ; lqno ; xeflutf clej [4 ug{; dlrt  
pkfox; cj nDag ug| . o:tf]; xeflutfsf]; anlS/0f lgdgfg' f/sf  
pkfox; af/f ul/gk5{M
- s\_ lgo06 lgdff k|lqmx;df kf/blz{f / ; j {fwf/0fsf] ; xeflutf  
clej [4 ug|sfonf0{a9jf lbp/U
- v\_ ; j {fwf/0fnf0{ ; 'rgf; Ddsf] k6fj sf/l kxF klg] s/fdf ; lglZrttf  
lbnfP/U
- u\_ ljZj lj Bfno Pj +j Bfno:t/lo kf7dqnd nufotsf ; fj h|gs lz|ff  
sfo6mddf e|6frf/ k|t c; lxi0'tf k6f ug| ; fj h|gs ; 'rgf k0ffnl  
cj nDag u/7U
- 3\_ e|6frf/; E ; Dal6wt ; 'rgfx; vfh]l ug| k|kt ug| k\$flzt ug|/  
kj flxt ug| : j t6qtfsf] ; Ddfg, kj 46 / ; Af0f u/7 . To:tf]  
: j t6qt sf} vf; k|ta6wx;sf] clwg:y xg ; Sg\$, t/ o:tf  
k|ta6wx; M
- (i) c6o JolQmx;sf clwsf/x; / k|ti7fsf]; Ddfg ug\$f nflul
- (ii) /fi60 ; 'lff jf ; fj h|gs ; Joj:yf jf ; fj h|gs :jf:y jf  
g|tstfsf]/lff ug\$f nflul sfg6af/f Joj:yf ul/Psf] / cfjZos  
ePsf]xgkg\$ .

@= k|o\$ /fho klfn]o; dxf; l6w cg' f/ s; / ePsf] dflgg] sg}klg  
36gf af/] pkoQmtf cg' f/ cf^gf] gfd pNny gul/sg ; d; ; lrt  
ug{ ; DalGwt lgsfox; ; Dd kxF kbfg ugI ; DaGwdf / o;  
dxf; l6wdf Joj: yf ul/P cg' ksf e|6frf/-lj ?4sf lgsfox; af6  
; j {fwf/Of hgtnf0{ hfgsf/L xg] Joj: yf ; lglZrt ug{ ; dlrt  
pkfox; cjndag ug\$ .

**wf/f !\$**  
**; DkIQ z4ls/Of /f]g]pkfox;**

- != k|o\$ /fho klfn]
- s\_ db| / dnosf]k| f/ ug\$ f nflu cfkrf/s / cgkrf/s ; jf kbfg  
ugI k|s[ts jf sfggl JolQm; / ; a}lsl; dsf ; DkIQ z4ls/Of  
sfof0{ b?T; flxt ug{ / kQf nufpgsf nflu cf^gf] sfo{f]leq  
cfj Zostf cg' k, vf; u/L ; DkIQ z4ls/Of; E ; jhgZlntf /fVg]  
c6o lgsfox; , nufot a\$ / u}a\$ h6o lj Qlo ; :yfx; sf nflu  
; du|k\$[tsf]cf6tl/s lgodg / ; k/lj ]f0f ugI k4lt : yfkgf ug\$g\  
To: tf]k4ltn] pkerQmsf cfj Zostf / pkoQmtf cg' k, nfe k|t  
ugI wgl]sf]klxrfg ugI clen] /fVg] / zsf: kb sf/f] f/x; sf]; Fgf  
lbg]sfof0{a9jf lbg\$}
- v\_ o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f \$^ sf] kl'tsh gxg] u/L ; DkIQ z4ls/Ofsf]  
kl't/fw ug{kl'ta4 /x\$ f kzf; lgs, lgofds, sfgg sfof]og ugI/  
c6o lgsfox; ; E -cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfgg adf]hd pkoQmtf cg' f/  
Goflos lgsfox; ; d;\_ cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfggaf/f Joj: yf ul/Psf  
zt; leq /xl /fi6o / c6t/ fi6o txd; ; xofu ugI / ; Fgf cfbfg-  
kbfg ugI lfdt; lglZrt ug\$g\ / To; p2Zosf nflu ; Defljt  
; DkIQ z4ls/Of; E ; DalGwt ; Fgf ; sng ugI lj Zn]f0f ugI /  
kj flxt ugI /fi6o s]b\$] ; kdf sfo{ ug{ lj Qlo lgu/fgl Psf0{  
: yfkgf ug{lj rf/ ug\$ .
- @= /fho klfx; n] jw kflsf] cfxf]-bxf]df sg}klg lsl; dn] cj/fw

gugI u/l / ; \*rgsf] ; dlrt kofunf0{ ; lglZrt ugI ; ylf  
JoJ : yfx;sf] cwlqdf /xl, cf^gf ; ldfx;leq gub / ; dlrt  
ljlgofhg clwsf/kqsf] cfx]-bfxf] (movement) kQf nufpg] /  
lgu/fgl ugI ; DefJo pkfox; nfu"ug{lj rf/ ug5g\ o:tf]pkfo  
c6tu{ JolQm tyf JoJ ; fox;n]pInyvglo kl/df0df gub / ; dlrt  
ljlgofhgkqx;sf]xg]; ldf jf/kf/ :yfgf6t/0fsf]af/df ; \*rgf lbgkgI  
s/f kg{ ; Sg5 .

#= /fho klfx;n]dbf lj k]fs nufotsf lj Qlo ; yfx;sf]nflu cfj Zos  
kgI pkoQm / ; DefJo pkfox; cjndag ug{lgDgfg'f/ lj rf/  
ug5g\

-s\_ ljB'tlo dflldaf6 /sd snd :yfgf6t/0f ug{ ; Dal6wt knd6f  
pb6dstf6f6 Psbd}; xl / ; f/e't ; \*rgf Pj +; Dal6wt hfgsf/Lx;  
; dfj z ugkgI

-v\_ eQmfglsf >vna4 txel/ g}o:tf ; \*rgf sfod /fVgI

-u\_ ; Dk0f{ ; \*rgf k]t gePsf pb6dstf6f6 /sd snd :yfgf6t/0f  
ePsfdf a9l ; ts{f ckgfpg].

\$= o; wf/fsf]zt{cg;k / o; dxf; l6wsf c6o wf/fx;sf]kl]tsh gxb]  
u/l c6t/s ; kdf lgofds / ; k/lj ]f0flo k0ffnl :yfkf ugIqmdf  
/fho klfx;nf0{ ; DklQ z4ls/0f lj?4 sfo{t lf6lo, c6t/lf6lo /  
axklflo ; E7gx;sf ; Da4 kof; x;nf0{dfu6z6sf] ; kdf kofu ug{  
cfXjfg ul/65 .

%= /fho klfx;n] ; DklQ z4ls/0fsf] kl]t/f]wsf nflu 6oflos, sfg6  
sfof6og / lj Qlo lgofds lgsfox; alr ljZjJofkl, lf6lo,  
pklf6lo / laklflo ; xof]usf]lj sf; / kj 46 ug{kof; ug5g\

**kl/R5B- tlg**  
**ck/fwls/of / sfgj sfogj og**  
**wf/f !%**

**/fi6x ; fj hlgS clwsf/lSf]3' /; j t ; DaQwl**

k[0f /fHo klfn] lgdg sfo{ dg; fok] \$ ul/Pdf To; nf0{  
krfbf/L s; / :yflkt ug[ u/L cf]zostf cg; f/ ljwflosl / c6o  
pkfox{ c]ndag ug] M

-s\_ sg}; fj hlgS clwsf/laf6 lghsf]; fj hlgS st{ox{ kngf u/fpg  
jf kngf ug{ 06sf/ u/fpgsf nflu To:tf] ; fj hlgS clwsf/L  
:j0mf0{jf c6o JolQm jf lgsfonf0{k[0lf jf ck[0lf {kdf, sg}  
cglrt nfesf nflu kl[t1f ug{x k]tfj ug{xjf k[0fg ug]

-v\_ sg}; fj hlgS clwsf/ln] cf]gf]; fj hlgS st{ox{ kngf ug{jf  
kngf ugaf6 06sf/ ug\$ nflu To:tf] ; fj hlgS clwsf/L :j0+  
cfkrf0{jf c6o JolQm jf lgsfosf nflu To:tf] ; fj hlgS clwsf/ln]  
k[0lf jf ck[0lf {kdf sg}cglrt nfesf]lgldt ofrgf ug{xjf  
:jlsf/ ug{.

**wf/f !^**

**ljbzl ; fj hlgS clwsf/L / ; fj hlgS cGt/fi6x**  
**; E7gx{ sf clwsf/lSf]3' /; j t ; DaQwl**

!= k[0f /fHo klfn] sg}ljbzl ; fj hlgS clwsf/L jf sg}; fj hlgS  
cGt/fi6x ; E7gsf]clwsf/lnf0{lghaf6 p; sf]kblo st{0 kngf  
u/fpg jf p; sf]kblo st{0 kngf gu/fpg, sg}Joj ; foh6o sfo{  
k[0t ug{xjf To:tf] sfo{ sfod /fVg jf cGt/fi6x Joj ; foh6o  
sfo{~rfngsf l; nl; nfd] cglrt krf0bsf nflu, k[0lf jf k/f]f  
{kdf clwsf/L :j0+jf c6o JolQm jf lgsfonf0{cglrt nfesf]  
kl[t1f ug]jf k]tfj /fVg]jf k[0fg ug]sfo{dg; fok] \$ u/Pdf To:tf]

sfohf0{ cfj Zostf cg; f/ kmhbf/L s; / :yflkt ug{Sg} u/L  
ljwflosl / c6o pkfox; cjndag ug5 .

@- k[0s /fho kln] sg}lj b'z ; fj hlgS clwsf/Ln]jf sg}; fj hlgS  
c6t/1i60 ; E7gsf] clwsf/Ln] p; sf] kblo stfo kngf ul/lbP  
jft jf ug{06sf/ ul/lbP jft sg}lgsfonf0{k[0lf jf k/f]f  
; kdf cglrt nfesf nflu To:tf]clwsf/Ln]cfux ug]jf :jlsf/ ug]  
sfo{dg; fok] \$ u/df To:tf sfohf0{cfj Zostf cg; f/ kmhbf/L  
s; / :yflkt ug{ljwflosl jf c6o pkfox; cjndag ug{ljrf/  
ug5 .

*wf/f !&*

*; fj hlgS clwsf/Laf/f ; DklQsf]lxgldgf ug]  
b'z kof] ug]jf c6oq nufpg]; Da0wl*

k[0s /fho kln]sg}; fj hlgS clwsf/Ln]cfkm]fj c6o JolQm jf  
lgsfonf0{nfe k%ofpgsf nflu lghsf]kbsf]cfwf/df lghdfly ; fj hlgS  
clwsf/Lsf x]; otn]; lDkPsf]sg}; fj hlgS jf lghl /sd jf lwtfkqx;  
jf dno /x\$]c6o sg}j :t'lxgldgf jf b'z kof] jf c6oq nufpg]u/L  
dg; fok] \$ u/\$] sfohf0{kfhbf/L s; /sf] ; kdf :yflkt ug{cfj Zos  
ljwflosl / c6o pkfox; cjndag ug5 .

*wf/f !\**

*k6fj sf]b'z kof]*

k[0s /fho kln] b'xiosf sg}sfo{dg; fok] \$ ul/Pdf, ltgnf0{  
cfj Zostf cg; k kmhbf/L s; / :yflkt ug{ljwflosl jf c6o pkfox;  
cjndag ug]af/df ljrf/ ug5gW

-s\_ /fho klfsf] kzf; g jf ; fj hlgS lgsfoaf6 ; Dal6wt sfo\$] dh  
b?T; fxgstf{jf c6o sg}JolQmf0{cglrt nfe k%ofpg] b]i6af6  
; fj hlgS clwsf/L jf c6o JolQmf0{lghsf]jf:tljs jf cgdflgt  
k6fj b'z kof] u/fpgsf nflu sg}; fj hlgS clwsf/L jf c6o sg}

JolQmf0{k10lf jf ck10lf 2kdf cglrt nfe k10fpg kl1t1f ug1  
k1tfj ug1jf To:tf]nfe k10fg ug1  
-v\_ /fHo klfsf]kzf; g jf ; fj h1gs lgsfoaf6 cglrt nfe k10t ug1  
b16af6 ; fj h1gs clwsf/L jf c6o sg}JolQmf0{lghsf]jf:tljs jf  
cgbflgt k1j sf]b2 kof1 u/fpgsf nflu sg}; fj h1gs clwsf/L jf  
c6o sg}JolQm]cfkn1j f c6o sg}JolQmf/f k10lf jf ck10lf 2kdf  
cglrt nfe k10fpg ofrgf ug1jf :jlsf/ ug1.

**wf/f ! (**  
**st{osf]b2 kof1**

k10s /fHo klfn] sg} ; fj h1gs clwsf/Ln] cf^gf] st{okfngsf]  
l; nl; nfd cfkn jf c6o sg}JolQm jf lgsfonf0{cglrt nfe k10t  
xg]u/L sfg1sf]pNn3gaf/f, sg}sf u/1 jf gu/1 st{0 jf kbsf]  
b2 kof1 dg; fok] \$ u/\$f] sfonf0{ cfjZostf cg; f/ kn1bf/L  
s; / :yflkt ug1ljwlosl jf c6o pkfox2 cjndag ug1af/1f  
lj rf/ ug1.

**wf/f @)**  
**u1sfg1l ; Dk1gtf**

k10s /fHo klfn] cf^gf]dh1sf]; ljwfg / sfg1l k4ltsf cfwf/et  
l; 4f1tx2sf] cwlgd /xl dg; fok] \$ xfl; n ul/Psf] u1sfg1l  
; Dk1gtf cyf1 sg} ; fj h1gs clwsf/Ln] cf^gf] jw cfbfglsf]  
thgdf cfkn1 1 /x1sf]; Dkl0sf]; f/et j14nf0{ts{ Et tl/sfaf6  
kli6 ug1g; s1f] cj:yfnf0{ cfjZostf cg; f/ ljwlosl / c6o  
pkfox2 cjndag u/L kn1bf/L s; / :yflkt ug1s/f nfu"ug1lj rf/  
ug1.



*wf/f @!*

***lghl lfgdf 3' l/;jt***

k[0\$ /fho klfn] cfly\$, lj Qlo jf Jofkl/s lqmfsnfkx;sf]l; nl; nfd  
dg; fok] \$ ul/Psf bxfosf sfo{x;nf0{krf]bf/l s; / :yflkt ug{  
cfj Zostf cg; f/ lj wflosl / c6o pkfox; nfu" ug{k[ km(lj rf/  
ug\$ M

-s\_ lghl lfgsf] lgsfosf] nflu sg} klq xl; otdf /xl lgb]zt ug]jf  
sfo{ug]sg} JolQmf0{lghsf] st{ofaf6 Rot' ug{jf sg} sfd u/fpg  
jf gu/fpgsf nflu To:tf] JolQm :jo-jf c6o sg} JolQmf0{k[olf jf  
ck[olf ;kdf cglrt nfe k'ofpg kl't1f ug{x k[tfj ug]jf k'bfq  
ug{

-v\_ lghl lfgsf] lgsfosf nflu sg} klq xl; otdf /xl lgb]zt ug]jf  
sfo{ug]sg} JolQm] cf'gf] st{ofaf6 Rot' xg jf sg} sfd ug]jf  
gug\$ nflu :jom] jf c6o JolQmsf nflu k[olf jf ck[olf ;kdf  
cglrt nfesf] ofrgf ug]jf :jlsf/ ug{.

*wf/f @@*

***lghl lfgsf]; DklQ lxfldgf***

k[0\$ /fho klfn] lghl lfgsf] lgsfosf lgb]zg ug]jf sfo{ug]  
sg} klq xl; otdf /x\$] JolQm] cfly\$ lj Qlo jf Jofkl/s  
lqmfsnfkx;sf] l; nl; nfd lghnf0{ p; sf] kblo lj Zj; sf] cfwf/df  
k'bfq ul/Psf] sg}; DklQ, lghl sf]f jf lwtfkq jf dNo /xg] sg} klq  
j :t' dg; fok] \$ lxfldgf u/\$] sfohf0{s; / :yflkt ug{cfj Zostf  
cg; f/ lj wflosl / c6o pkfo cj nDag ug{k[ km(lj rf/ ug\$ .

wf/f @#

**cfk/flws cfhg[sf]z4ls/of**

- != k[os /fho klfn] cf^gf] dhssf] sfggsf cfwf/et l; 4f6t cg' f/ bxfosf sg} sfo{x dg; fokj \$ ul/Pdf ltgnf0{ kmfbf/l s; / :yflkt ug{cfjzostf cg' f/ ljwflosl / c6o pkfo cjndag ug5M
- s\_ (i) cf^gf] sg} sfo{f6 pTk6g xg] sfg6l sf/jfxlsf] kl/offdaf6 aRg, sg}; DklQ cfk/flws cfhg xf] e6g] hfgl hfgl To:tf] ; DklQsf] u} sfg6l pTklQnf0{ n5fpg l5kfpq ; f] ; DklQsf] :jz k kl/jtg ug{xj x:tf6t/of ug{xj ; Da4 s; / ug6f ; mlg /x\$[sf]sg}JolQmf0{; xofu ug6
- (ii) sg}; DklQ cfk/flws cfhg xf] e6g] hfgl hfgl To:tf]; DklQsf] oyfy{ k\$[t, ; f], :yfg, cj:l:ylt, cfxf]-bxfx] jf To:tf] ; DklQ; 6 ; Da4 :jfldj jf clwsf/ n5fpg] l5kfpq] jf cfs[t kl/jtg ug]sfo{ug{.
- v\_ cf^gf]sfg6l k4ltsf cfwf/et cjwf/offsf cwl6df /xl M
- (i) sg}; DklQ cfk/flws cfhg xf] e6g] s'/f ; DklQ k[kt ubf\$} cj:yfdf hf6bfhf6b}To:tf]; DklQ k[kt ug{x efu ug{xj To:tf] ; DklQsf]k6fu ug6
- (ii) o; wf/faf6 s; / :yflkt ul/Psf]sg} sfo{ug{x To: sf]pBfu ug{x ; xofu ug{x b?T; fxg lbg' ; ljwf k6ofpg / k/fdz{lbg ; xeflutf hgfpq; ; mlgtf /Vg'jf if8o6q ug{.
- @= o; wf/fsf]k\$/of ! sf]sfofj og jf nfu"ug]p27osf nflu
- s\_ k[os /fho klfn]o; wf/fsf]k\$/of ! nfu"ug]l; nl; nfdf :yflkt s; /nf0{Jofks lfq; Dd nfu"ug{xvflg5u
- v\_ k[os /fho klfn]of]dxf; l6waf/f :yflkt kmfbf/l s; /nf0{Gogtd z kdf Jofks lfq; Dd ; Da4 s; /df ; dfj z ug5u
- u\_ k]fQm v08 -v\_ sf]k6fhgsf nflu :yflkt s; /leq lj j bdf /x\$[ /fho klfxz sf] clwsf/ lfqleq / aflx/ ul/Psf s; /x; ; dfj z xg5g\ tyflk, /fho klfsf]clwsf/ lfq aflx/ ul/Psf]s; / :yflkt

- s; / tadf q xg; S5 ha of]; Da4 Joj xf/ hxfFePsf] xf] ToxfEsf]  
cf^g}sf g g c6tu f km]hbf/L s; / x65 / of]wf/f sf of] og ug]j f  
nfu"ug] /fHo klfsf]cf^g}dh5sf]sf g g c6tu f ; f]L dh5df s; /  
u/]; /x km]hbf/L s; / xg ; Sb5l
- 3\_ k]o\$ /fHo klfn]of]wf/fnf0{k6flj t ug]sf g g x / To:tf sf g g df  
ePsf kl5Nnf sg}klg kl/j t g j f l t g x ; sf]lj j /Ofsf kl]t x ; 0Qm  
/fi6κ a3sf dxf; lrj nf0{k6fg ug]g l
- a\_ olb sg] /fHo klfsf]cf^g}dh5sf]sf g g sf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx ; af6  
cfj Zos b]vPdf, o; wf/fsf]k\$/Of ! df Joj :yf ul/Psf s; /x ;  
; Da4 s; / ug]JolQm x ; sf]xsdf nfu"gxg ; Sg]g \

**wf/f @\$**  
**nsfpg]l5kfp]sfo{**

k]o\$ /fHo klfn] o; dxf; l6wsf]wf/f @# sf]kl]tsh gxg]u/L,  
of]dxf; l6waf/f :yflkt s; /df ; xeful gePsf]eP klg of]dxf; l6waf/f  
:yflkt s; /x ; af6 g}To:tf]; DklQ kl]t ePsf]eG]yxf kP/ klg  
To:tf]; DklQ hfgl hfgl nsfpg]l5kfp]j f nuftf/ lgo6q0fdf /fVg]  
sf of]0{cfj Zostf cg; f/ km]hbf/L s; / :yflkt ug]lj wflosl / c6o  
pkfo cj ndag ug] km]lj rf/ ug] .

**wf/f @%**  
**6ofodf cj/f]**

k]o\$ /fHo klfn]b]xofsf sg}sf of]dg; fok] \$ ul/Pdf l tgnf0{  
cfj Zostf cg; f/ km]hbf/L s; / :yflkt ug]lj wflosl / c6o pkfo  
cj ndag ug] M

-s\_ o; dxf; l6waf/f :yflkt s; /sf] sf/jfxlsf]; Da6wdf eM]f ; flfl  
k/lif0fnf0{pTk]t ug]j f k6f0f k]t]t]s/Of sf of] x:t]f]k ug]  
eff]ts an k6fu ug] wdsfpg; t; f6g' j f cglrt nfesf]kl]t1f ug]

k]tfj ug{jf To:tf]nfe k0fg ug{  
-v\_ of] dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; 7; E ; Dal6wt ljifodf sfgg sfof]j og  
ug{clwsf/l jf Gofosdlh}cf^gf]kblo st{0 kngf ug{df x:tlfk  
ug{zf/l/s an k0f] ug{ w0sl lbg' jf t; fpg'. o; k\$/0fdf  
pllnlv t sg} klg s/fn] /fho klnf0{ c; lsl; dsf ; fj hlg  
clwsf/l sf]/lffy{sfgg agfpg afwf k/\$f]df]gg}5g .

*wf/f @*

***sfggl JolQmsf]bflotj***

- != k]o\$ /fho kln] cf^gf sfggl l; 4f6tsf] cgsh xg] u/l o;  
dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; 7df sg}sfggl JolQm ; xeful ePdf To; sf]  
bflotj lgwf/t ug]; Dal6wdf cfj Zos pkfox; cj ndag ug\$ .
- @= /fhosf sfggl l; 4f6tx;sf] cwlgd /xl sfggl JolQmsf] bflotj  
knhbf/L, b]fgl jf kzf; lgs xg ; Sg\$ .
- #= o:tf] bflotj k]s[ts JolQm] s; 7 u/l axg ug{kgl knhbf/L  
bflotj nf0{kl'tsh kefj gkfg]u/l sfod xg\$ .
- \$= k]o\$ /fho kln] vf; u/l o; wf/f c6tu\$ bflotj axg ug{kgl  
sfggl JolQm] kefj sf/L, cfgkflts / b?T; fxgf]dv (dissuasive)  
; kdf cfly\$ ; hfo nufot knhbf/L jf u;knhbf/L cg'f:tl  
Joxfg]k]s'f ; lglZrt ug\$ .

*wf/f @*

***; xeflutf / pBfj***

- != k]o\$ /fho kln] cf^gf] dh5sf] sfgg cg; k, of] dxf; l6wáf/f  
:yflkt s; 7df sg}klg x]; ot, h:t] dltof/, ; xof]l jf p\$; fpg]  
JolQmsf ; kdf ; xeful a6g] sfof]0{ knhbf/L s; 7 sfod ug{  
cfj Zostf cg' f/ lj wlosl / c6o pkfox; cj ndag ug\$ .
- @= k]o\$ /fho kln]cf^gf]dh5sf]sfgg cg; k, of]dxf; l6wáf/f s; 7

:yflkt ul/Psf sfo{ug[sg]pBf[unf0{kmf]bf/L s; / :yflkt ug{  
cfjZostf cg; f/ ljwflosl / c6o pkfox; cjndag ug; Sg5 .  
#= k[os /fho kln]cf^gf]dh5sf]sfg5 cg; k, of]dxf; l6wáf/f s; /  
:yflkt ul/Psf sfo{ug{tof/L ug[ sfohf0{kmf]bf/L s; / :yflkt  
ug{cfjZostf cg; f/ ljwflosl / c6o pkfox; cjndag ug;  
; Sg5 .

*wf/f @\**

***s; /sf]t]jsf]; kdf hfgsf/L, cfzo / p27o***

o; dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt ul/Psf]s; /sf]t]jsf]; kdf cfjZos kgI  
hfgsf/L, cfzo / p27o h:tf s/fx; j:tut tVok/s kl/j 7af6 ux0f  
ul/g5 .

*wf/f @*

***xbDofb ; Da6wl sfg5l kljwfg***

k[os /fho kln]pkoQmtf cg; f/ o; dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt ul/Psf  
sg} klg s; /sf ; Da6wdf sfg5l sf/jxl z? ug{cf^gf] dh5sf]  
sfg5df nfd]xbDofb ; Da6wl sfg5l Joj:yf :Yffkgf ug[tyf cf/flkt  
s; /bf/n]Gofo kzf; gnf0{5Ng] sfo{u/\$f0f xbDofb ; Da6wl sfg5l  
kljwfgnf0{nfd]agfpg]jf xbDofb ; Da6wl sfg5l kljwfgnf0{lgnlj t  
ug[Joj:yf :yflkt ug5 .

*wf/f #)*

***cleofhg, Gofolg06g / cg; f:tl***

!= k[os /fho kln] of]dxf; l6wáf/f s; / :yflkt ul/Psf]sg} sfo{  
ul/Pdf s; /sf]dfqnf0{Vbfgdf /Vb} To; sf]cg; f:tlsf]lgldt  
lhD]f/ agfpg5 .

@= k[os /fho kln]cf^gf]sfg5l k4lt / ; jwflgs l; 4f6tx; cg; k  
cf^gf ; fj hlg5 clwsf/Lx; af6 pglx; nf0{cf^gf] sfo{Dkfbg ug{  
k6fg ul/Psf 56 jf lf0flwsf/h6o lj z]fflwsf/ / cfjZos eP; Dd

of] dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; /x<sub>2</sub>sf] kēfj sf/l cg; l6wfg, cleofhg /  
Gofolg0f6g sfohf0{ ; Dej tNofpg] sfo{ alr ; dlrt ; Gthg  
:yflkt ug{ jf sfod /fVg cfj Zostf cg; f/sf pkfox<sub>2</sub> cj nDag  
ug<sub>5</sub> .

#= k[0\$ /fHo klfm] of] dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; / ug[ JolQm lj ?4  
cleofhg ug[ ; Da6wdf cf^gf] dhssf] sfgg cgtuf : jlj j\$lo  
sfggl clwsf/sf] kōf ubf{tl s; /x<sub>2</sub>sf ; Da6wdf sfgg sfofj og  
ug[ pkfox<sub>2</sub>sf] kēfj sf/tf clej [4 ug[ / o:tf s; /x<sub>2</sub>nf0{  
b?I; flxt ug[ cfj Zostf kl<sub>t</sub> ; dlrt ; Ddfg ; lglZrt ug{ kōf;  
ug<sub>5</sub> .

\$= o; dxf; l6wáf/f s; / :yflkt ul/Psf d2fsf ; Da6wdf k[0\$ /fHo  
klfm] cf^gf] dhssf] sfgg<sub>sf</sub> / kl<sub>t</sub>/lffsf clwsf/x<sub>2</sub>sf] ; dlrt  
; Ddfg ub<sub>2</sub> d2fsf] ; gj f0{x<sub>6</sub> jf kg/fj l6g ug<sub>5</sub> nflu ygfaf6 dQm  
ug[ lg0f6 ; Da6wl zt<sub>2</sub>sf ; Da6wdf lj rf/ ubf{kl5 xg] km<sub>2</sub>bf/l  
sf/j fxl<sub>2</sub>df kl<sub>t</sub>j fbl pkl:yt /xg ; Sg]s/f ; lglZrt ug{ cfj Zos  
xg] ; dlrt pkfox<sub>2</sub> cj nDag ug<sub>5</sub> .

%= k[0\$ /fHo klfm] s; /x<sub>2</sub>df ; hfo kfPsf JolQm<sub>2</sub>sf] k<sub>2</sub>{5b<sub>sf</sub>/f jf  
kof/f<sub>2</sub>sf] ; Deflj t 36gf dfly lj rf/ ubf{ ; Da6wt s; /sf] dfqfnf0{  
Wbfgdf /fVg<sub>5</sub> .

^= k[0\$ /fHo klfm] cf^gf] sfggl k4ltsf cfwf/e<sub>t</sub> l; 4f6tx<sub>2</sub>sf]  
cgsh<sub>t</sub>sf] ; ldf; Dd o; dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; /sf] cleoQm /x<sub>2</sub>sf]  
; fj h<sub>2</sub>lgs clwsf/l<sub>n</sub>f0{ ; Da4 clVtof/j f<sub>n</sub>fáf/f x6fp<sub>6</sub>, lgnDag ubf{  
jf kg:yflkt ubf{ pkoQmtf cg; f/ lgbf<sub>2</sub>ftsf] cgd<sub>2</sub>fg ul/g]  
l; 4f6<sub>t</sub>sf] ; Ddfg kl<sub>t</sub> Wbfg lb<sub>6</sub>sf] lwx<sub>2</sub> :yflkt ug{ lj rf/ ug<sub>5</sub> .

&= k[0\$ /fHo klfm] s; /sf] dfqfn] ck]ff u/] cg<sub>2</sub>k cf^gf] k4ltsf  
cfwf/e<sub>t</sub> l; 4f6tx<sub>2</sub>sf] cgsh<sub>t</sub>sf ; ldf; Dd of] dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt  
s; /df cbfntsf] cfb<sub>2</sub> jf c6o pkoQm dfl<sub>2</sub>bdáf/f ; hfo kfPsf  
JolQm<sub>2</sub>nf0{ cf^gf] dhssf] sfgg<sub>n</sub>] lgwf/t u/ \$f] ; dofj lw; Dd  
lgDg sfo<sub>2</sub>sf] nflu cofl<sub>2</sub>o 7x/fpg] sfo<sub>2</sub> lwx<sub>2</sub> :yflkt ug{ lj rf/  
ug<sub>5</sub> M

-s\_ ; fj hlgS kbdf /lx/xgù /

-v\_ /fhosf]; DkOf{jf cflzS :j fldTj /x\$flklti7fgsf]kbdf /lx/xg .

\*= o; wf/fsf] k\$/Of ! n] lghfdtl sdf/Lx; lj?4 clwsf/klkt  
clwsf/Lx;n] cEof; ug{ cgzf; gffds sf/jfxldf klTsh kEj  
kfg5g .

(= o; dxf; l6wdf plNnlvt sg}klg s'/fn] o; dxf; l6wáf/f Joj :yf  
ul/Psf s; 'sf] ljj /Of; E ; DalGwt l; 4ft / /fHo klfsf] cf^g}  
dh'ssf]sfggaf6 ; Aft ug{Jojxf/sf]jwflgstf lgoGqt ug{cGo  
sfggl l; 4ftx;nf0{kEflj t ug5g / o:tf s; 'x;df ; fxl sfgg  
adflhd cleofhg / b08 ul/g5 .

!)= /fHo klfx;n] of] dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; 'df ; hfo kfPsf  
JolQmx;nf0; dfhdf kg/Psls/Ofsf]kj 4g ug{kof; ug5g\

**wf/f #!**

**/f\$sf, a/fdbl / hkmt**

!= kto\$ /fHo klfn]cf'gr]dh'ssf]sfggl k4ltaf6 clwsflws ;kdf  
; Dej eP; Dd lgdg s'/fx; hkmt ug{cfjZostf cg;k bxfosf  
pkfox; cjndag ug5 M

-s\_ of]dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; 'x;af6 ptklQ ePsf cfk/flws cfhg;  
jf To:tf cfhg; ; /x dNo /x\$fl]; DklQ .

-v\_ of]dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; 'x;sf]; Gbedf kofu ePsf jf kofutkm  
nlift ; DklQ, ; fwg jf cGo dflvdx; .

@= kto\$ /fHo klfn]o; wf/fsf]k\$/Of ! df plNnlvt sg}klg j :t'sf]  
cGttM hkmtsf]kofhgsf nflu To:tf]j :t'sf]klxrfg, vfhL, /f\$sf  
jf a/fdb h:tf sfo; ; Dej agfpg cfjZostf cg; f/sf pkfox;  
cjndag ug5 .

#= kto\$ /fHo klfn]o; wf/fsf]k\$/Of ! / @ cftuf /f\$sf /flvPsf]  
a/fdb ul/Psf]jf hkmt ul/Psf]; DklQsf]; lfd lgsfoáf/f kzf; g  
ug{cf'gr] dh'ssf]sfgg adflhd cfjZostf cg; f/ ljwflosl /

- c6o pkfox; cj nDag ug5 .
- \$= olb o:tf]cfk/flws cfhg kOf{jf cflzs ;kdf csf[sg]; DkiOdf  
;kft/Of jf kl/jt6 ul/Psf]eP o; wf/dfd plNlvt pkfosf]nflu  
To:tf]cfhg[sf]; \$f o:tf];kftl/t jf kl/jlt6 ; DkiO g]hDd]f/  
xg5 .
- %= olb To:tf]cfk/flws cfhg jwflgs ; ftaf6 klt ul/Psf]; DkiO; E  
ld; fOPsf]/x5 eg]o; /L]ld; fOPsf]cfhg dNofl t dNosf]xb; Dd  
/f\$sf /Vg]/ a/fdb ug]clwsf/df kltsh kefj gkg]u/L To:tf]  
; DkiO hkmt ug{; lsg5 .
- ^= To:tf]cfk/flws cfhgaf6 klt xg cfPsf]cfDbfgl, cfk/flws  
cfhg[sf];kft/Of jf kl/jt6 ul/Psf]; DkiOaf6 lgsflnPsf]cfDbfgl  
jf c6o nfex; o; wf/dfd plNlvt pkfox; klt cfk/flws cfhg  
h:t}; fxl tl/sf / ; fxl dfqdf lhDd]f/ xg5g\
- &= o; dxf; l6wsf]o; }wf/f / wf/f %% sf]kOf]hgsf nflu kto\$ /fHo  
klfn]cf^gf cbfntx; jf c6o ; lfd lgsfox;nfO{a}E jf lj Qlo  
jf Jofkl/s clen]x; pknAw u/fpg jf a/fdb ug{cfb; hf/L ug{  
; lfd agfpg5 . sg} /fHo klfn] a\$ uf]glotfsf]cfwf/df o;  
k\$/Ofsf kljwfg c6tu; sfo{ug{O6sf/ ug5g} .
- \*= /fHo klfx; n] cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfgg\$sf cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx; Pj +  
6oflos / c6o sf/jfx;sf] cgshtfsf]; ldfleq /xl s; /bf/n]  
cf/f]kt cfk/flws cfhg jf hkmt xg; Sg]c6o ; DkiOsf]jwflgs  
pTklO af/]atfpgkg]s/f\$sf]; DefJotf af/]lj rf/ ug{; Sg5g\
- (= o; wf/fsf kljwfgx;sf] JofVof jf:tlj s t] ]]klfsf clwsf/x;sf]  
kltsh xg]u/L ul/g5g} .
- !)=o; wf/dfd plNn] ul/Psf] sg} klg s/fn] ToxF plNlvt  
Joj :yfx;sf] JofVof ul/6f jf nfu"ul/6f /fHo klfsf]cf^g}dh\$sf]  
sfgg\$sf kljwfgsf]cwlgdf /xl ul/g]; 4f6tnfO{k6flj t ug5g} .



**wf/f #@**

**; flfl, ljzr1 / kl8tsf]; /lff**

- != k[os /fHo klfn] cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfgbl k[ffnl cg'k / cf^gf ; fwgsf] ; ldfleq /xl of] dxf; l6waf/f :yflkt s; /sf ; Da6wdf askq ugI; flfl / ljzr1 Pj +pkoQmtf cg'f/ pglx' sf gft'ff/ / c6o lgs6:y JolQmx'nf0{; Defljt bJof'xf/ jf qf; af6 kefj sf/L ; /lff k'bfq ug{; dlrt pkfox' c jndag ug' .
- @= o; wf/fsf] k\$/of ! df Joj:yf ul/Psf pkfox'leq c6o s'/sf cltl/Qm kl'tjfb'lsf clwsf/x' sf] kl'tsh g'xg]u/L, plrt klqmf'sf] clwsf/ nufot b'xfosf s'/fx' ; dfj z' xg ; Sg'fg\
- s\_ To:tf JolQmx' sf] efl'ts ; /lffsf] nflu cfj Zos / ; Dej eP; Dd pglx'nf0{c6oq kg:yfl'kt ugI/ pkoQmtf cg'k o:tf JolQmx' sf] ufl'otf sfod /fVg]tyf pglx' sf]klx'rfg / cjl:y'lsf]vhf; f ug{ ; ldf tf'g cgdlt lbg]h:tf sfo'g lw :yflkt ug]s'/fx' ;
- v\_ ; flfl / ljzr1x'n]; flfl k/Llf0f lbg]qmddf To:tf JolQmx' sf]; /lff ; lglZrt ugI tl/sfl h:t} lei8of] jf c6o pkoQm ; fwg h:tf] ; ~rf/ klj lwsf] k'of]usf dfl'bdaf6 k/Llf0f ug{ ; lsg]u/L cgdlt k'bfq ugI'godnf0{df'gotf lbg]s'/fx' .
- #= /fHo klfx'n]o; wf/fsf]k\$/of ! df plNnlvt JolQmx' sf]kg:yfl'kg ugI lj ifodf c' /fHox' ; E ; Dem'f ug{ jf Joj:yf ug{ lj rf/ ug'fg\
- \$= o; wf/fsf klj wfgx' kl8t JolQm ; flfl /x] Dd pglx' sf nflu klg nfu"xg'fg\
- %= k[os /fHo klfn] cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfg'sf cwl'gdf /xl s; /bf/ lj?4sf k'rf'bf/L sf/jfx'lsf k[os pkoQm r/ofx'df kl'tjfb'lsf clwsf/x'df kl'tsh kefj gkgI tl/sfaf6 kl8t JolQmx' sf b[6sf]f / ; /f'sf/x'nf0{k't't ug{tyf w'bfq lbg ; lfd ag'fpg' .

**wf/f ##**

**; lrt ug|JolQm; sf]; 7lff**

k|o\$ /fHo klfn]o; dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; 7; 6 ; Dal6wt sg} tYosf lj ifodf sg}JolQm]c; n lgotn]/ ts{ Et cfwf/x; lxt ; lfd lgsfox; ; dlf sg}; 7gf kž u/df lghsf lj ?4 sg}cj fl~5t Joj xf/ xgaf6 ; 7lff k0fg ug{cf^gf] dh5sf] sfg9l k0ffnldf ; dlrt pkfox; cj n0ag ug|Joj :yf ug{lj rf/ ug5 .

**wf/f # \$**

**e|6frf/h6o sfo; sf]kl/0ffd**

k|o\$ /fHo klfn] pglx; af6 c; n lgotn] k|kt t] f] klfsf] clwsf/sf] ; dlrt ; Ddfg ub{ cf^gf] dh5sf sfg9sf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx; sf] cgsh xg] u/l, e|6frf/sf kl/0ffdx; nf0{ ; Daf]wt ug{ pkfox; cj n0ag ug5 . o; kl/k]fdf /fHo klfx; n] sg} s/f/ vf/h ug|jf /2 ug| sg} 56 lbg]jf c6o To:t} l nvt lkmtf{ l ng]jf c6o sg} pkrf/flds sf/j fxl ug|h: tf sfg9l sf/j fxl sf lj ifox; df e|6frf/nf0{ Pp6f ; f6ble\$ sf/s t]j sf] ; kdf lj rf/ ug{ ; Sg5g\

**wf/f # %**

**gf]; fgl sf] lfltklt{**

k|o\$ /fHo klfn] cf^gf] dh5sf] sfg9sf l; 4f6tx; sf] cgsh xg] u/l sg} lgsfox; jf JolQm; n] e|6frf/h6o sfo\$] kl/0ffd: j k sg}gf]; fgl Joxfg{k/ \$ fdf To: tf]gf]; fgl k0ofpgaf6 lfltklt{k|kt ug| lsl; dsf] sfg9l sf/j fxl z? ug| clwsf/ ; lglZrt ug{ cfj Zostf cg' f/sf pkfox; cj n0ag ug5 .

**wf/f #^**

**lj|zi6lsf lgsfox;**

k[0s /fHo klfm] cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfg6l k0ffnlsf cfwf/et  
l; 4f6tx; cg; k xg] u/l sfg6 sfof[ogsf] dflbdaf6 e[6frf/sf]  
klt/fw ug{f nflu lj|zi6lsf lgsfo jf lgsfox; jf JolQmx;sf]  
ljBdfgtf ; lglZrt ug{ . o:tf lgsfo jf lgsfox; jf JolQmx;nf0{  
/fHo klfsf]sfg6l k4ltsf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx; cg; k, pglx;n]cf^gf  
sfo{k6fj sf/l ; kdf / cglrt k6fj lagf ; Dk6g ug{ Sg]u/l cfjZos  
:jt6qtf k6fg ul/g6 . o:tf JolQmx; jf lgsfo jf lgsfox;sf  
sd{f/lnf0{ pglx;sf] sfo{Dk6g ug{ ; dlrt tfnd / ; ftx;  
xgkg6 .

**wf/f #&**

**sfg6 sfof[og ug{lgsfox; alr'sf]; xofu**

- != k[0s /fHo klfm] o; dxf; l6w6f/f :yflkt s; /sf ; xeful xg] jf  
ePsf JolQmx;nf0{ pglx;af6 cg; Gwgh6o / k6f0dhs ; Ygfx;  
; lfd lgsfox;nf0{pknAw u/fpg k[; flxt ug{/ s; /bf/x;nf0{  
cfk/flws cfh6af6 j|-rt u/fpg tyf To:tf]cfh6 lkmtf{u/fpg]  
qmddf ; lfd lgsfox;nf0{ tYok/s Pj+vf; lsl; dsf] ; xofu  
k6fpg ofubfg k6g ; Sg]u/l ; dlrt pkfox; cjndag ug6 .
- @= k[0s /fHo klfm] o; dxf; l6w6f/f :yflkt s; /sf ; Da6wdf pkoQm  
7flgPsf d2fx;df, cg; Gwfg jf cleofhg qmddf cfwf/et ; xofu  
k6fg ug[ cleoQmf0{ ; hfodf 56 lbnfpg] ; Defj gftkm[ lj rf/  
ug6 .
- #= k[0s /fHo klfm] cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfg6sf cfwf/et l; 4f6tx;  
cg; k of] dxf; l6w6f/f :yflkt s; /sf ; Da6wdf, To; sf] cg; Gwfg  
jf cleofhgdf cfwf/et ; xofu k6fpg]JolQmf0{cleofhgaf6 56  
k6fg ug[; Defj gftkm[ lj rf/ ug6 .

\$= o:tf JolQmx;sf] ; /lff ; Da6wl Joj :yf, cfj Zos x]k] ; lxt o ;  
dx; l6wsf]wf/f # @ df pNny eP adf]hd xg\$ .  
%= o ; wf/fsf]k\$/Of ! df pNny ul/Psf]Psf /fHo klfd /x\$]sg}  
JolQm] csf] /fHo klfsf ; lfd lgsfox;nf0{ cfwf/et ; xfotf  
k\$ofpg ; Sg]ePdf ; Da4 /fHo klfx; o ; wf/fsf]k\$/Of @ / # df  
pNny ul/Psf]pkrf/; E ; Dal6wt ; DefJo kljwfgx; csf] /fHo  
klfáf/f :jlsfg]u/L ; Dem]f jf c6o k6Gwdf kj} ug{ljrf/ ug{  
; Sg\$g\

*wf/f #\**

***/fli6x lgsfox; alrsf]; xof]***

k]o\$ /fHo klfn] cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfgg cg; k, Psftkm{ cf^gf  
; fj h]lgs lgsfox; nufot cf^gf ; fj h]lgs clwsf/lx; / csf]t/  
k]h]bf/L s; /sf]cg; Gwfg / cleof]hgsf nflu lhDd]f/ cf^gf lgsfox;  
alrsf] ; xof]nf0{ cfj Zostf cg; k k] ; flxt ug]pkfox; cj nDag  
ug\$ . To:tf ; xof]uleq lgdg s/f ; dfj} xg ; Sg\$g\

- s\_ of] dxf; l6wsf]wf/f !%, @! / @# af6 s; / :yflkt ul/Psf sg}  
s; / ePsf]egl ljZjf; ug{ ; lsg] ts{ Et cfwf/x; ePsf]f  
kl5Nnf lgsfox;nf0{cf^g}k6f; df ; Ygf k6fg ug]s/f]j f
- v\_ kl5Nnf lgsfox;nf0{cg/f]wsf cfwf/df ; a}cfj Zos ; Ygf k6fg  
ug]s/f .

*wf/f #(*

***/fli6x lgsfo / lghl lf] alrsf]; xof]***

!= k]o\$ /fHo klfn] cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfgg cg; k xg] u/L, o ;  
dx; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; / ug]sfo]f ; mDg /x\$] ljifo; E ; Dal6wt  
s'/fdf, cg; Gwfg / cleof]hg ug] /fli6x / lghl lf]sf 0sf0x;  
vf; u/L ljQlo ; :yfx; alrsf] ; xof]nf0{ cfj Zostf cg; k  
k] ; flxt ug]pkfox; cj nDag ug\$ .

@= k[to\$ /fHo kln]of] dxf; l6wáf/f s; ʔ :yflkt ul/Psf sfo{ePsf]df cf^gf gful/sx¿ / cf^gf] lfg]leq a; fáf; ub] cfPsf JolQm¿n] tI; Da6wdf cg; Gwfg / cleof]hg ugI /fli60 lgsfox¿nf0{To; sf] ; ʔgf lbg]sfof]f0{kf] ; flxt ug{lj rf/ ug\$ .

**wf/f \$)**

**a\$sf]uf]glotf**

k[to\$ /fHo kln] o; dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; ʔx¿sf]l; nl; nfdcf cf^gf] dh\$df kmbf/L cg; Gwfgsf] ; Gbe]f, a\$sf]uf]glotf ; Da6wl sfggx¿sf] sfof]j ogf] qmddf pTkGg xg ; Sg] afwf Joj wfgx¿nf0{x6fpg cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfggl k0fnlleq ; dlrt ; 06qsf] pknAwtf ; lglZrt ug\$ .

**wf/f \$!**

**kmbf/L clenʔ**

k[to\$ /fHo kln] pkoQm p2]o / zt\$f cwlqdf /xl] csf]sg} /fHodf cf/f]kt s; ʔbf/nf0{kln]g} ; hfo ul/Psf] s]/sf] ; ʔgf o; dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; ʔx¿; E ; Dal6wt kmbf/L sf/jfxlsf l; nl; nfdf lj rf/ ug{cfj Zostf cg; f/ ljwfofsl jf c6o pkfox¿ cjndag ug{ ; Sg\$ .

**wf/f \$@**

**clwsf/ lfg**

!= k[to\$ /fHo kln] o; dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; ʔx¿sf] ; Da6wdf bxfosf cj:yfdf clwsf/ lfg :yflkt ug{ cfj Zostf cg; f/sf pkfox¿ cjndag ug\$M

-s\_ ; f]/fHo klfsf]lfg]leq To:tf]s; ʔ ul/Psf]df

-v\_ To:tf]s; ʔ ubf\$f cj:yfdf ; f]/fHo klfsf]Wj hfj fxs hxfhleq jf ; f]/fHosf]sfgg c6tu\$ btf{ePsf]xj f0hxhleq s; ʔ u/df .

@= o; dxf; l6wsf]wf/f \$ sf]cwlqdf /xl sg}/fHo kln]bxfosf sg}

- s; /sf ; Da6wdf klq clwsf/ lq sfod ug{; Sg\$ M
- s\_ ; Dal6wt /fho klfsf]gful/s lj ?4 s; / ul/Pdfu jf
- v\_ ; Dal6wt /fho klfsf]gful/sáf/f jf ; f]/fho klfsf] lqleq a; fáf;  
ub{cfPsf]/fholj xlg JolQm]s; / u/Pdfu jf
- u\_ ; f] s; / o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f @# sf] k\$/Of ! -v\_ (ii) c6tuf  
:yflkt s; / ePsf]/ o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f @# sf]k\$/Of ! -s\_ -i\_ jf  
-ii\_ jf -v\_ -i\_ c6tuf :yflkt s; / cf^gf] lqleq ug{p27on}cf^gf]  
lq aflx/ /xl u/Pdfu
- 3\_ /fho klfs]j ?4df s; / ul/Psfdf .
- #= o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f \$\$ sf]k6fhgsf nflu, kto\$ /fho klfn]o;  
dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; /sf]sg}cf/flkt s; /bf/ cf^gf] lqleq  
/x\$]/ To:tf]JolQm cf^gf]gful/s ePsf]e6g]dfq cfwf/df lghnf0{  
; kb6l gul/Psf]cj:yfdf To:tf]s; /df clwsf/ lq :yflkt ug{  
cfjZostf cg; f/sf pkfox; cjndag ug\$ .
- \$= kto\$ /fho klfn]o; dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; /sf ; Da6wdf cf/flkt  
s; /bf/ cf^gf] lqleq /x\$]/ / lghnf0{; kb6l gul/Psfdf cf^gf]  
lqflwsf/ :yflkt ug{ cfjZostf cg; f/sf pkfo cjndag ug{  
; Sg\$ .
- %= olb sg}/fho klfnf0{o; wf/fsf]k\$/Of ! / @ sf]clwsf/ lqsf]  
k6fu ug] qmddf csf] sg} /fho klfn] ; fxl Jojxf/sf ; Da6wdf  
cg; 6wfg, cleofhg jf Goflos sf/jfxl ul//x\$]e6g]s/fsf]; Hgf  
klkt ePdf jf c6o sg}tl/sfaf6 hfgsf/l xg cfPdf, tl /fhosf  
; lfd lgsfox; n] pkoQmtf cg; k cf^gf sfdx; df ; d6jo ug]  
p27on]Pscsf{alr k/fdz{ug\$g\
- ^= c6t/1i60 sfg6sf ; fdf6o dfkb08sf]lj k/Lt gxg]u/L, /fho klfn]  
:yflkt u/\$]k6fhbf/L clwsf/ lqsf]k6f]nf0{of]dxf; l6wn]c6oyf  
ug\$g .

**kl/R5b- rf/  
cGt/ii6x ; xofu**

**wf/f \$#**

**cGt/ii6x ; xofu**

!= /fHo klfx; n] kmhbf/L lj ifodf o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f \$\$ blv %) adf]hd ; xofu ug5g\ pkoQm eP; Dd / cf^gf] dh5sf sfg5sf] cgSh /x] Dd, /fHo klfx; n] ei6frf/; E ; Dal6wt b] fgl / kzf; lgs lj ifox; sf] cg; 6wfg / sf/jfxldf Ps csf]f0{ ; xfof kfofpg lj rf/ ug5g\

@= cGt/ii6x ; xofu sf lj ifox; df b]xf]f]ck/flwstfnf0{jf-5glo 7flgPsf]cj : ydf, olb ; xofu sf]ck]ff ul/Psf]s; 7; E ; Dal6wt Joj xf/ bj }/fHo klfsf sfg5x; cGtu5 kmhbf/L s; 7 dflgPsf]5 eg]cg/fv ul/Psf]/fHo klfsf]sfg5n]; dfg txsf]s; 7df /fv]j f g/fv\$]j f cg/fvstf{/fHosf]sfg5df s; 7nf0{pxl zAbfj nla6 gdfll t ul/P jf gul/Psf]h] s}eP klg To:tf zt{x; k'f ePsf] dflgg5g\

**wf/f \$\$**

**; kb6l**

!= of]wf/f o; dxf; l6waf/f : yfikt s; 7x; sf ; Da6wdf ; kb6lsf]nflu cg/fv ul/Psf]JoiQm cg/fv ul/Psf]/fHoleq /x\$]cj : ydf nfu" xg5 . t/ ; kb6lsf]nflu cg/fv ul/Psf]s; 7 cg/fvstf{/ cg/fv ul/Psf bj } /fHosf cf-cf^gf] dh5sf sfg5 cGtu5 b08glo xgkg5 .

@= o; wf/fsf]k\$/of ! sf klj wfgx; df hg; s}s/f n]vPsf]eP tklg sg}/fHo klfn]p; sf]sfg5n]cgdl t lbPdf cf^gf]dh5sf]sfg5n] b08glo gePsf]eP klg of]dxf; l6waf6 Joj :yf ul/Psf s; 7x; ; E ; Dal6wt JoiQmf0{ ; kb6l ug{ ; Sg5 .

- #= ; kb(ulsf] nflu cg/fw ul/Psf] lj ifoleq w}} le6g le6g s; /x<sub>2</sub>  
; dfj z ePsf] cj:yfdf sDtdf Pp6f s; / o; wf/f cftuf  
; kb(ulof]o ePdf / tl dWb] sg} s; / ; hfosf] cj lwsf lx; fan]  
; kb(ulof]o gePdf klg o; dxf; l6waf/f :yflkt s; /; E ; Dal6wt  
ePdf cg/fw ul/Psf] /fHon] tl s; /x<sub>2</sub>sf ; Da6wdf klg of] wf/f  
nfu"ug{; Sg\$ .
- \$= /fHo klfx<sub>2</sub> alr lj Bdfg /x\$f sg} klg ; kb(ul ; l6wx<sub>2</sub> df of] wf/f  
nfu" xg] s; /x<sub>2</sub> ; kb(ulof]o s; /sf] z kdf ; dfj z ePsf] dflgg\$ .  
/fHo klfn] ca pkft cftkx<sub>2</sub> alr ; Dk6g xg] k]o\$ ; kb(ul ; l6wdf  
o:tf s; /x<sub>2</sub> ; kb(ulof]o s; /sf] z kdf ; dfj z ug[lhd] f/l uxof  
ub\$g\ sg} /fHo klfsf] sfggn] o; } dxf; l6wnf0{ ; kb(ulsf] cfwf/sf]  
z kdf kof] ug[cgdlit lbPsf] cj:yfdf ; f] /fHon] o; dxf; l6waf/f  
:yflkt s; /x<sub>2</sub>nf0{/fhgllts s; / dfg\$ .
- %= olb sg} /fHo klfn] ; kb(ulnf0{ ; l6wsf] cfwf/df dfq ug{ ; lsg] u/L  
; zt{ agfPsf] df To:tf] ; kb(ul ; Dem]f gePsf] csf] sg} /fHo  
klfaf6 ; kb(ulsf] cg/fw kft u/df, To:tf] /fHon] of] wf/f nfu" xg]  
s; /sf ; Da6wdf o; } dxf; l6wnf0{ ; kb(ulsf] sfggl cfwf/sf] z kdf  
lj rf/ ug{; Sg\$ .
- ^= sg} /fHo klfn] ; kb(ulnf0{ ; l6wsf] cfwf/df dfq ug] u/L ; zt{  
agfPdf b]fo adf]hd ug\$ M
- s\_ o; dxf; l6wsf] cgdffg, :jls[t jf ; xdlt jf ; lDngsf] lnt  
bflvnf ug] ; dodf ; 0Qm /fi6<sup>a</sup>3sf dxf; lrjnf0{o; dxf; l6wsf  
c6o klf; E ; kb(ul ; Da6wl ; xof] ubf{o; } dxf; l6wnf0{ sfggl  
cfwf/sf] z kdf lng] jf gling] s/faf/] ; lrt ug\$ /
- v\_ olb sg} /fHo klfn] o; dxf; l6wnf0{ ; kb(ul ; Da6wl ; xof] sf] sfggl  
cfwf/sf] z kdf uxof gug] ePdf, of] wf/f nfu" ug\$ nflu of]  
dxf; l6wsf] csf] /fHo klf; E pkoQmtf cg; f/ ; kb(ul ; l6w ug]  
kof; ug\$ .
- &= ; kb(ul ; l6w xgkg] zt{ g/fVg] /fHo klfx<sub>2</sub>n] of] wf/f nfu" xg]  
s; /x<sub>2</sub>nf0{Pscfk; df ; kb(ulof]o s; /sf] z kdf dfgotf lbg\$g\



- \*= ; kb[ul cg/fw ul/g]/fHosf]cf^g}sfgg jf nfu"xb]; kb[ul ; l6wsf  
zt{x}sf cwlgy: y xg5 h; df, c6o s/fsf cti/Qm ; kb[ul ug{  
6ogtd ; hfo cfjZos kgI zt{/ ; kb[ul ug{ 06sf/ ug{ ; Sg]  
cfwf/x; ; dfj z xg5g\
- (= /fHo klfx; n] cf^gf]dh'ssf]sfgg'sf cwlgd/ /xl, of]wf/f nfu"xb]  
sg]klg s; /sf ; Da6wdf ; kb[ul ; Da6wL sfolj lw lj sl; t ug{/ ; f]  
; Da6wdf kdf0f ; Da6wL Joj: yf ; /nlst ug{kof; ug5g\
- !)= cg/fw ul/Psf] /fHo klfn] cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfgg / cf^gf ; kb[ul  
; l6wx; sf] cwlgd/ /xl cg/fwstf{/fHosf] cg/fwdf tyf ; Da4  
kl/l: yltsf] clgjfof / ckl/xfo{faf6 ; 6t16 ePdf, ; kb[ulsf]  
lgldQ ck]ff ul/Psf] JolQm cf^gf] lfoleq /xsf] eP lghnf0{  
lx/f; tdf lng]jf lghnf0{; kb[ulsf]sf/jfxldf pkl: yt u/fpg c6o  
; dlrt pkfox; cjndag ug{; Sg5 .
- !!= sg}/fHo klfsf] lfoleq sg}cf/flkt s; /bf/ kmhf k/df / To:tf]  
JolQm cf^g} bzs] gful/s ePsf] e6g] Ps dfq cfwf/df To:tf]  
JolQmf0{; kb[ul gug]ePdf, ; kb[ul vlfh/xsf]/fHo klfsf]cg/fwdf,  
To:tf] JolQm lj?4 cleofhg ug6f nflu To:tf] d2f tIsfn ; lfd  
lgsfo ; dlf kz ug{ To:tf] /fHo klfsf] bflolj xg5 . To:tf  
lgsfox; n] cf^g} /fli60 sfgg c6tu{sf] c6o uDel/ k\$[tsf]  
s; /sf] d2f ; /x dfql lgo6 ugI / sf/jfxl cufl8 a9fpg5g\  
; Da4 /fHo klfx; n] cleofhgsf] kefj sfl/tfnf0{ ; lglZrt ug{  
vf; u/l sfolj lwut / kdf0f ; Da6wL klfx; df Pscsfnf0{ ; xofw  
ug5g\  
!@= sbflrt sg}/fHo klfn] cf^gf] gful/snf0{ ; kb[ul jf z/0fsf] ck]ff  
ul/Psf] ; gjf0{ jf sf/jfxlsf] kl/0ffd: j; k ul/Psf] ; hfo eflgsf  
lgldt To:tf] JolQmf0{ cf^g} dh'sdf lkmtf{ k7fpgkgI zt{ cg; k  
; kb[ul jf c6o tl/sfn]z/0ffut ug{; Sg5/l cf^gf]dh'ssf]sfggn]  
cgdlt kbfq u/\$f0f / To:tf] /fHo klf tyf To:tf] JolQmsf]  
; kb[ulsf]ck]ff ul//xsf]/fHo klf ; f]lj sllk / c; ; dlrt b]vPsf  
zt0f ; xdt ePdf o:tf] ; zt{ ; kb[ul jf z/0f klg o; wf/fsf]

k\$/of !! df Jojl:yt bflotj lgj fxfsf nflu kofkt xg5 .  
!#= olb ; hfo sfotfj og ug{p2Zosf nflu ; kb0l dfu ul/Psf0f To; /l  
dfu ul/Psf]JolQm cg/fw ul/g]/fHosf]gful/s ePsf sf/of 06sf/  
ul/Psf] 5 eg] cg/fw ul/Psf] /fHo klfn] cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfg0n]  
cgdlt lbPdf / To:tf] sfg0sf cfjZos zt\$ cfgh xg] u/L,  
cg/fwstf{/fHosf] cfuxdf ; f]/fHosf] cf^gf] sfg0 cftu\$ lb0Psf]  
; hfo jf To; sf]af6L cz sfotfj og ug{lj rf/ ug5 .  
!\$=sg}JolQmsf ; Dal6wdf of] wf/f nfu" xg] s; /sf ; Gbedf sf/jfxl  
rln/x\$0f To:tf]sf/jfxlsf kt0\$ r/Ofx;df ; f]JolQmf0{lgh hg  
/fHo klfsf]lf0leq 5 To; dh'ssf]sfg0af6 kbQ ; a}clwsf/x; /  
kt0fel'tx; nufot 6ofok0f{pkrf/sf]kt0fel't ul/g5 .  
!%=o; dxf; l6wsf sg}klg s'/fsf]JofVof ubf{sg}JolQmf0{lghsf]InE,  
hflt, wd{ /fli60tf, hftlo ptklQ jf /fhgllts lj rf/sf cfwf/df  
cleofhg jf ; hfo ug{ kofhgsf] nflu cg/fw ul/Psf] xf] egl  
cg/fw ul/g]/fHo klfn] ljZjf; ug{Sg] ; f/et cfwf/ ePdf jf  
cg/fw]sf]kfnf ubf{plnlvt dWb]sg}cfwf/df lghsf kl't kf'0xl  
aG]cj:yf ePdf ; kb0l ug{kg]bflotj /x\$]egL JofVof ul/g50 .  
!^=/fHo klfx; n]; Dal6wt s; /df lj Qlo lj ifox; klg ; dfjz ePsf]  
eG]Pp6}cfwf/df dfq ; kb0lsf]cg/fw]nf0{06sf/ ug{Sg]50g\  
!&= ; kb0l ug{06sf/ ug{k} {cg/fw ul/g]/fHo klfn]cg/fwstf{/fHo  
klfnf0{pkoQm eP; Dd cf^gf]/fo kt'tt ug{kofkt df\$ k0fg ug{/  
cf/fk; E ; Dal6wt ; r'gf pknAw u/fpg cg/fwstf{/fHo; E k/fdz{  
ug5 .  
!\*=/fHo klfx; n]; kb0l sfotfj t ug{jf To; sf]k0fj sfl/tf clej [4  
ug\$ nflu laklilo jf axklilo ; Demf jf k0w ug{k0tg ug5g\

**wf/f \$%**

**; hfo kfPsf JolQmxf]x: tfgt/Of**

/fho klfx<sub>2</sub>n]o; dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; /sf; Da6wdf ; hfo kfPsf JolQm<sub>2</sub>nf0{ s<sub>2</sub> ug{ jf pglx<sub>2</sub>nf0{ c6o k\$f/sf] :j t6qtfa6 j|l-rt u/l tt\yfgd}; hfo k/f ug{ Sg] Joj: yf ug{ To: tf JolQmxf0{ cf^g} lfgdf x: tfgt/Of ug{ lálkflo jf axklflo ; Demf]f jf ká6w ug{ lj rf/ ug{; Sg5g\

**wf/f \$^**

**kf/:kl/s sfggl ; xfotf**

- != /fho klfx<sub>2</sub>n]o; dxf; l6wdf Joj: yf ul/Psf s; /x<sub>2</sub>; E ; Dal6wt cg; 6wfg, cleofhg / Goflos sf/jfxldf oyf; Dej pbf/ 2kdf Pscfk; df kf/:kl/s sfggl ; xfotf k6fg ug5g\
- @= cg/fv]stf{ /fhodf dxf; l6wsf] wf/f @^ adf]hd sfggl JolQmxf0{ pQ/bfol agfpg ; Sg] u/l To: tf] s; /sf] cg; 6wfg, cleofhg / Goflos sf/jfxldf cg/fv] ul/g]/fhosf ; Da4 sfgg, ; l6w, ; Demf]f / ká6w c6tu<sub>2</sub> ; Dej eP; Dd Jofks 2kdf kf/:kl/s sfggl ; xfotf k6fg ul/g5 .
- #= o; wf/f adf]hd kf/:kl/s sfggl ; xfotf k6fg ubf{b}fosf sg} p27osf nflu ug{; lsg5 M
- s\_ JolQm<sub>2</sub>af6 k6f0f jf aofg lngsf nflu
- v\_ Goflos Invtx<sub>2</sub> tfdh u/fpgsf nflu
- u\_ vfgtnf; L, a/fdbl / /f\$sf /fVg]sfo{sfof]t ug5f nflu
- 3\_ j: t' / :yfgsf]hfFsf nflu
- a\_ ; Rgf, k6f0fh6o j: t' / lj z]f1sf]dNof]g k6fg ug5f nflu
- r\_ ; /sf/L, a]sE, lj Qlo, ; yfgh6o jf Jofj; flos clen]y nufot ; Da4 Invt / clen]ysf dh jf k6f0ft kl't k6fg ug5f nflu
- 5\_ cfk/flws cfhg, ; DkIO, c6o dflbdx<sub>2</sub> jf k6f0fh6o p27osf nflu c6o lrh j: tx<sub>2</sub>sf]klxrfg ug]jf kQf nufpg]sfo{ug5f nflu
- h\_ cg/fv]stf{ /fhodf JolQm<sub>2</sub>sf] :j R5s pkl: yltnf0{ ; lj wfhgs

- agfpgsf nfluł
- em cg/fw ul/g] /fhosf] cf^gf] dhssf] sfgg]sf] kl|tsh gxg] c6o sg} klg ; xof]usf nfluł
  - \_ o; dxf; l6wsf] kl/R5b kfFsf kfj wfg adf]hd cfk/flws cfh6sf] klxrfg, /f3sf / kQf nufpg]sfo{ug6sf nfluł
  - 6\_ o; dxf; l6wsf] kl/R5b- kfFsf kfj wfg adf]hd ; DklQ lkmtf6sf nflu .
  - \$= /fho klfsf ; lfd lgsfox\_ n] cf^gf] dhssf] sfgg]sf] kl|tsh gxg] u/L, k] { cg/fw a] / g} klg csf] /fho klfsf] ; lfd lgsfonf0{ km]hbf/L lj ifo; E ; Dal6wt To:tf ; Fgfox\_ hg ; Fgn] 5fgljg jf km]hbf/L sf/jfxlnf0{cl3 a9fpg jf ; km]tkj} 6 ; DkGg ug6sf nflu ; xof]u k7ofpg ; S5 jf o; dxf; l6w adf]hd kl5Nnf]/fhoaf/f tof/ ul/Psf] cg/fwsf] \_k lng ; S5 e6g] ljZjf; ePdf, To:tf ; Fgf k] f/ ug{; Sg5g\
  - %= o; wf/fsf] k\$/of \$ adf]hd ; Fgf k] f/ ubf{; Fgf k6fos /fhosf ; lfd lgsfox\_ ; dlf rin/xsf] 5fgljg / km]hbf/L sf/jfxlx\_ nf0{ kl|tsh kefj gkfg] u/L ul/g5 . ; Fgf k|kt ug] ; lfd lgsfox\_ n] kjfQm ; Fgf c:yfol \_kdf ; d] uffo /fVg] jf o; sf] kof]udf agb]h nufpg] cg/fwsf] kngf ug5g\ tyflk, o; n] ; Fgf k|ktstf{/fho klfnf0{ cf/f]kt JolQmf0{ cf^gf] sf/jfxlsf] qmddf lg/k/fw 3f]lft ug] lsl; dsf ; Fgf ; fj h]gs ug{/f3 nufpg5g . o:tf]cj:yfdf, ; Fgf k|kt ug] /fho klfn] ; Fgfbtf /fho klfnf0{ To:tf] ; Fgf ; fj h]gs ug] k] {; lrt ug5 / To:tf] cg/fw ePdf ; Fgfbtf /fho klf; E k/fdz{ ug5 . sg} ckjfb : j \_k k] { ; Fgf lbg ; Dej gePdf, ; Fgf k|kt ug] /fho klfn] ; Fgf k6fos /fho klfnf0{ lagf sg} 9nf0{ ; Fgf ; fj h]gs u/\$f]s/f hfgsf/L u/fpg5 .
  - ^= o; wf/fsf kfj wfgx\_ n] kf/:kl/s sfg6l ; xfotf ; Da6wl lj Bdfg jf kl5 nfu" xg] c6o sg} lãklflo jf axklflo ; l6wnf0{k0f{jf c]z s \_kdf kefj kfg5g\
  - &= ; Da4 /fho klfx\_ sg} kf/:kl/s sfg6l ; xfotf ; Da6wl ; l6waf6
-

afWbsf/l gePsf] cj:yfdf o; wf/f cGtu# ul/Psf cg/fWsf  
; DaGwdf o; wf/fsf k\$/Of ( b]v @ ( ; Ddsf Joj:yfx; nfu"  
xg5g\ tl /fHo klfx; To:tf] sg); lGwaf6 affWPsf] cj:yf ePdf  
To:tf]; lGwsf ; dfgf6t/ klj wfgsf ; \$fdf o; wf/fsf k\$/Of ( b]v  
@ ( ; Ddsf Joj:yfx; nfu" ug{ /fHox; ; xdt geP; Dd Itg}  
-; lGwsf\_ klj wfgx; nfu"xg5g\ /fHo klfx;nf0{; xofu kbfg ugI  
cj:yfdf tl klj wfgx; nfu"ug{hf8bf/ ; kdf kf]; flxt ul/G5 .  
\*= /fHo klfx;n] a\$ uf]otfsf] cfwf/df o; wf/f adf]hdsf] kf/:kl/s  
sfggl ; xfotf kbfg ug{0Gsf/ ugI5gg\  
(= -s\_ cg/fW ul/Psf] /fHo klfn] bxf7f] cfk/flwstfsf] cefj /x\$]f]  
cj:yfdf o; wf/f adf]hd ; xof]usf] nflu ul/Psf] cg/fWsf]  
k]oQ/df o; dxf; lGwsf] wf/f ! df j]of# p27ox;nf0{ Wbfgdf  
/fVg5 .  
-v\_ /fHo klfx;n] bxf7f] cfk/flwstfsf] cefj /x\$]f] eG] cfwf/df o;  
wf/f adf]hd ; xfotf kbfg ug{0Gsf/ ug{; Sg5g\ tyflk, cg/fW  
ul/Psf] /fHon] cf^gf] sfggl k4ltsf cfwf/et cjwf/Offx;sf]  
cgSh sg] u/L bafj dhs sfo{ ; dfj 7 gxx] u/L ; xfotf kbfg  
ug5 . sg}cg/fWdf clt ; dfGo k\$[tsf]lj ifo ; dfj 7 ePsf]jf of]  
dxf; lGwsf c6o klj wfg cGtu# g}ck]lft ; xofu jf ; xfotf k]kt  
xg]ePdf o:tf]; xfotf ug{0Gsf/ ug{; lsg5 .  
-u\_ k]o\$ /fHo klfn] bxf7f] cfk/flwstfsf] cefj /x\$]f]cj:yfdf klG o;  
wf/f adf]hdsf] ; xfotfnf0{ lj :t# :j ; k kbfg ug{ ; lfd agfpg  
cfj Zostf cg; ksf pkfox; cj ndag ugI km]lj rf/ ug{; Sg5 .  
!)=sg}JolQm Ps /fHo klfsf] lq]leq yGdf /x\$]f]jf ; hfo efl]u/x\$]f]  
cj:yfdf To:tf] JolQmf0{ o; dxf; lGwaf/f s; 7 sfod ul/Psf  
lj ifodf cg; Gwfg jf cleof]hg jf Goflos sf/jfxlsf l; nl; nfd  
klxrfg, ; flfl k/Lifof jf kdfof k]kt ugI ; DaGwdf jf c6o ; xfotf  
kbfg ugI p27osf nflu csf] /fHo klf ; dlf pkl:yt u/fpg cg/fW  
ul/Psf]df, bxfosf cj:yfx; k/f ePsf] eP To:tf] JolQmf0{  
x:tf6t/Of ug{; lsg5 M

- s\_ To:tf]JolQm]:j t6qtfk] \$ hfgsf/loQm ; xdt lbPdf
- v\_ b] }/fHo klfsf ; lfd lgsfox; cfk]x; n]; dlrt ; Dem\$ zt{x; sf] cwlqdf /xl ; xdt ePdf .
- !!= o; wf/fsf]k\$/Of !) sf]kpf]hgsf nflu M
- s\_ hg /fHo kif ; dl f JolQm x:tf6t/Of ePsf] xf] ; f] /fHonf0{ hg /fHoaf6 To:tf]JolQm x:tf6t/Of ul/Psf] xf] ; f] /fHo kifn] c6oyf cg/f] u/Of jf clVtof/L lbPdf afx\$ To:tf]JolQmf0{lx/f; tdf /fVg]clVtof/L jf bfloTj xg\$ .
- v\_ hg /fHo kif ; dl f To:tf]JolQm x:tf6t/Of ePsf]xf] ; f] /fHon] hg /fHo kifaf6 To:tf]JolQm x:tf6t/Of ul/Psf]xf] ; f] /fHosf]lx/f; tdf To:tf]JolQmf0{b] }/fHo klfsf ; lfd lgsfox; af6 t]sf n jf c6oyf ; xdt eP adf]hd lagf sg}l9nf0 lkmtf{k7fpgkg]bfloTj lgjfk ug\$ .
- u\_ hg /fHo kifaf6 To:tf]JolQmf0{x:tf6t/Of ul/Psf] xf] ; f] /fHon] To:tf]JolQmf0{ x:tf6t/Of ul/Psf] /fHoaf6 kmsfpgsf nflu ; kb[ulsf]sf/jxlsf]kf/De ug{c]j Zos xg\$} .
- 3\_ Pp6f /fHo kifaf6 csf] /fHo klfd x:tf6t/Of e0{To:tf]JolQm] lx/f; tdf a; \$f]f lghn] x:tf6t/Of ug] /fHodf ; hfo efu] ; /x To:tf]lx/f; tdf a; \$f]c]lwsf]; hfodf 56 kfp\$ .
- !@= hg /fHo kifaf6 To:tf]JolQm o; wf/fsf]k\$/Of !) / !! adf]hd x:tf6t/Of ul/Psf]xf] ; f] /fHo ; xdt geP; Dd, To:tf]JolQm hg; 5} /fli60tsf]eP klq, lghnf0{hg /fHoaf6 x:tf6t/Of ul/Psf]xf] ; f] /fHoaf6 k]yfg ugk] {hg /fHodf To:tf]JolQmf0{x:tf6t/Of ul/Psf] xf] ; f] /fHodf sg}sf0{u/\$f]gu/\$f]f cleof]hg ul/g] ylgg] bl08t ul/g]jf lghsf]sg}klq j 0lQm : j t6qtfdf agb]h nuf0g]5} .
- !#= k]o\$ /fHo kifn]kf/:kl/s sfggl ; xfof ; Da6wL cg/f]x; uxof ug]/ tl cg/f]nf0{sf0f]t ug]jf sf0f]og ug] ; lfd lgsfodf k7fpg]pQ/bfloTj / clwsf/ ePsf]Pp6f s]b]lo lgsfosf]Joj:yf ug\$ . sg} /fHo klfsf]kf/:kl/s sfggl ; xfof ; Da6wL k]ys k4lt /x\$]sg}vf; kb}z jf lfd ePdf To:tf]/fHon]To:tf]kb}z jf lfdsf

nflu ; fxl sfo{ug{vf; s[bllo lgsfosf]JoJ:yf ug{; Sg\$ . s[bllo  
lgsfox; n]k[kt cg/fv]sf]b[ / ; dlrt sfof[og Pj +cfbfg-k[bf  
sfonf0{ ; lglZrt ug\$g\ s[bllo lgsfon] k[kt cg/fv]nf0{  
sfof[ogsf] lglDt ; lfd lgsfodf k7fPsf[af To; n] To:tf] ; lfd  
lgsfonf0{ ; f]cg/fv]sf]b[ / ; dlrt sfof[ogsf] nflu k[ ; flxt  
ug\$ . o; dxf; l6wsf]cgdffg, :jls[tf jf ; xdlf jf ; lDngsf]  
lnt bflvnf ug[ ; dodf k[os /fHo klfn] ; 0Qm /fi6«<sup>a</sup>3sf  
dxf; lrvnf0{ o; p2[osf nflu JoJ:yf ul/Psf] s[bllo lgsfosf  
af/[ / ; lrt ug\$ . kf/:kl/s sfgy[ ; xfof / ; f]ljifosf c6o  
; r[ ; Da6wl cg/fv] k7fPsf /fHo klfx; n] JoJ:yf u/\$f s[bllo  
lgsfodf k7f0g\$ . /fHo klfsf]clwsf/df k[ts h k[efj gkg[u/L  
o:tf cg/fv] / ; r[fx; s6g]ts dflod d[kn[ ; Daf]wt xg /  
c[ofjZos cj:yfx; df /fHo klfx; d-h/ u/[ of; Dej  
c6t/f[60 k[bf/L kx/L ; E7g d[kn[ k[kt ug]JoJ:yf xg\$ .

!\$=cg/fv]x; lnlvt ; kdf jf ; Dej eP; Dd lnlvt clen[ tof/ ug{  
; Sg]dflods[ k[bf]af/f cg/fv] ul/g]/fHo klfnf0{df6o xg]efiffdf  
ul/g\$, ; fy} To:tf] /fHon] cflwsf/stf :yflkt ug{ ; Sg] cj:yf  
cg[; k ul/g\$ . o; dxf; l6wsf]cgdffg, :jls[tf jf ; xdlf jf  
; lDngsf] lnt bflvnf ug[ ; dodf k[os /fHo klfn] ; 0Qm  
/fi6«<sup>a</sup>3sf dxf; lrvnf0{cfk[fnf0{:jlsfo{xg]efiff jf efiffx; af/]  
; lrt ug\$ . ckl/xfo{cj:yf / /fHo klfx; n] ; xdlf hg[Psf]  
l:yldf cg/fv]x; dflvs ; kdf klg ug{; lsg\$, t/ of; So l56f]  
To; nf0{lnlvt ; kaf6 kli6 ul/g\$ .

!%= kf/:kl/s sfgy[ ; xfof ; Da6wl cg/fv]df b[fosf s/f xg\$gNl

-s\_ cg/fv] ug[lgsfosf]klxrfg xg]s/f[

-v\_ cg'; Gwfg, cleofhg jf Goflos sf/jfxl ul//x\$[lgsfosf]gfd  
/ To; sf sfo[; tyf cg/fv]; E ; DalGwt cg'; Gwfg, cleofhg  
jf Goflos sf/jfxlsf]lj ifoj :t' / To; sf]k\$[tU

-u\_ Goflos lntvx; tfdh ug[ p2[0; E ; DalGwt cg/fv]x;  
afx\$sf lj ifodf ; Da4 tYox; sf]; f/fzU

-3\_ ck]ff ul/Psf]; xof]usf]:j 2k / cg/f]vstf{/fHon]kfnf ug[kgI  
7fg\$]sf]vf; sfof]lwsf]lj j /Ofu  
-a\_ ; Dej eP; Dd ; Da4 JolQmsf]klxrf, cjI:ylt / /fli60tfl /  
-r\_ kdf0f, ; Rgf / sf/jfxlsf]ck]ff ug\$]p27o .  
!^= cg/f]v ul/g] /fHo klfn]To:tf] cg/f]v sfof]t ug{ ; Sg]ePdf jf  
cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfgg cg'k To:tf] cg/f]v sfof]t ug{ cfjZos  
kg[7fg0f yk ; Rgfsf]nflu cfux ug{ ; Sg\$ .  
!&= sg}cg/f]v]sf]sfof]t og ubf{cg/f]v ul/g] /fHo klfsf]cf^g}dh\$sf]  
sfgg cg'f / / cg/f]v ul/g] /fHo klfs} sfgg\$]f] kltsH gxg]  
xb; Dd / ; Dej eP; Dd cg/f]vdf pInlvt sfof]lw adf]hd  
sfof]t ul/g\$ .  
!\*=cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfgg\$ cfwf/et l; 4f6t; E cgsh xg] tyf ; Dej  
eP; Dd sg}JolQm Pp6f /fHo klfsf]lf]leq /x\$]f/ To:tf]JolQmf0{  
csf]/fHo klfsf]Goflos lgsfoaf/f ; flf jf lj zlf]1sf 2kdf ; G]f0{  
ug[kg]ePdf, klxf]/fHo klfn]csf]/fHo klfsf]cg/f]vdf, ; DalGwt  
JolQm cg/f]vstf{/fHosf]lf]df j0lQms 2kdf pkl:yt xg ; Dej  
gePdf jf OR5s gePdf, To:tf] JolQmsf] ; G]f0{ b7o ; Dd]hg  
(video conference) af6 ; DkGg ug{ cgdlt lbg ; Sg\$ . /fHo  
klfx 2 cg/f]vstf{/fHo klfsf]Goflos lgsfoaf6 ; G]f0\$]f]; ~rfng  
ug{/ cg/f]v ul/g] /fHosf]Goflos lgsfosf tkmf6 pkl:yt /xl  
To:tf]; G]f0{ug{; xdt xg ; Sg\$g\  
!(=cg/f]vstf{/fHo klfn] cg/f]v ul/Psf]/fHo klfsf]k]f{; xdt lagf,  
cg/f]vdf pIny eP ebf afx\$sf cg'Gwfg, cleof]hg jf Goflos  
sfof]fxlsf nflu, To:tf]cg/f]v ul/Psf]/fHo klfa/f pknAw u/fOPsf  
; Rgf jf kdf0f k]f/ ug]jf kof]v ug]5gg\ o; k\$/ofdf pIny  
ePsf sg}klg s'fn] cg/f]vstf{/fHo klfnf0{ cf^gf] sf/jfxlsf]  
l; nl; nfdf sg}cleoQmf0{lg/k/fw 3fl]ft ug]lsl; dsf ; Rgf jf  
kdf0f, vh:t ugaf6 /f\$g\$ . kl5Nnf]cj:yfdf, cg/f]vstf{/fHon]  
vh:t ug{cuff8 cg/f]v ul/g] /fHo klfnf0{; lrt ug\$ / To;/l  
cg/f]v ul/Psf]df cg/f]v ul/g] /fHo klf; E k/fdz{ug\$ . olb, sg}



ckj bflf ds cj :yfdf, k]{}; }rgf ; Dej gePdf cg/f]wstf{/fHo klfn] cg/f]w ul/g]/fHo klfnf0{vh:t ul/Psf] lj ifosf af/df lagf sg} l9nf0{}; }rgf ug5 .

@)=cg/f]wstf{/fHo klfn] cg/f]w ul/g]/fHo klfn; E cg/f]w sfof]j og ug{cfj Zos kg]xb; Dd afx\$ cg/f]wdf plNnlvt tVo / ; f/nf0{ uf]ho /flv]bg]ck]ff ug{}; Sg5 . olb cg/f]w ul/g]/fHo klfn]uf]hotf sfod /Nvgk]ztsf]kfnf ug{}g; Sg]ePdf cg/f]wstf{/fHo klfnf0{ t]tsfn}; lrt ug5 .

@!= kf/:kl/s sfg]l ; xfotf l9Dg cj :yfdf O6sf/ ug{}; lsg5 M

-s\_ o; }wf/fsf klj wfg cg; k cg/f]w ul/Psf]gePdfu

-v\_ cg/f]w ul/Psf] /fHo klfn] To:tf] cg/f]w sfof]j og ubf{cf^gf] ; fj e]f]dstf, ; }lff, ; fj klgs ; Joj :yf jf c6o cfwf/et lxtsf] kl]tsh xg]nfud]u

-u\_ cf^g}clwsf/ l]q c6tu} To:t}k\$sf/sf]sg}s; } ; E ; Dal6wt cg; Gwfg, cleof]hg / Goflos sf/jfxlsf] cwl9df /xl, cg/f]w ul/Psf] sfof]j0{ cuf]8 a9fpg cg/f]w ul/Psf] /fHo klfsf lgsfox; nf0{cf^g}dh\$sf]sfg]af/f l9if]wt cj :yf ePdfu

-3\_ cg/f]w adf]hd cfk; l sfg]l ; xfotf k]fg ubf{cg/f]w ul/Psf] /fHo klfsf]sfg]l k4lt lj k/Lt xg ; Sg]ePdf .

@@= /fHo klfx; n] ; Dal6wt s; }df lj Qlo lj ifox; klg ; dfj } ePsf] eGg] Pp6} cfwf/df kf/:kl/s sfg]l ; xfotfsf] cg/f]wnf0{ O6sf/ ug{ Sg]5}g\

@#= kf/:kl/s sfg]l ; xfotf k]fg gug]sf sf/Ofx; k]fg ul/g5 .

@\$=cg/f]w ul/Psf] /fHo klfn] dh]tM cg/f]w sf cfwf/df oyf; So l56f] kf/:kl/s sfg]l ; xfotfsf]cg/f]wnf0{sfof]j og ug5 / cg/f]wstf{/fHo klfn] sg}; dof]lw ; em] u/\$f]eP To; nf0{}; Dej xg] kOf{ xb; Dd ux]Of ug5 / To; sf nflu sf/Of klg lbOg5 . cg/f]wstf{/fHo klfn] cf^gf] cg/f]w sf ; Dal6wdf ; Gt]6 xg cg/f]w ul/Psf] /fHoaf/f lnOPsf pkfox; sf] l:ylt / k]lt; E ; Dal6wt ; }gfsf nflu ts{E}t cg/f]w ug{}; Sg5 . cg/f]w ul/Psf] /fHo klfn]

cg/fvstf{/fHosf ts{ Èt cg/fvwsf ; Da6wdf cg/fvwsf] l:ylt /  
cg/fv cl3 a9fpBfsf] kùltsf] af/] hjfkm lbg5 . cg/fvstf{  
/fHonf0{ tbk/f6t ; xfof cfjZos gePdf ; f5f] ; r'gf t1sfn}  
cg/fv ul/Psf]/fHo klfnf0{k6fg ug5 .

@%= cg/fv ul/Psf] /fHoáf/f rln/x5f] cg' Gwfg, cleofhg jf Goflos  
sf/jfxldf x:tlfk k'ofpg] cfwf/df kf/:kl/s sfg6l ; xfofnf0{  
:ylut ug{: lsg5 .

@^= o; wf/fsf] k\$/Of @! adf]nd 06sf/ ug{ jf k\$/Of @% adf]nd  
sfof6j og sfof0{:ylut ug66bf cufl8, cg/fv ul/Psf]/fHo klfn]  
cfjZos ; Dem] cg' ksf cj:yf / zt6;sf cwlgdf /xl ; xfof  
k6fg ug{: lsg] jf g; lsg] e6g] lj ifodf lj rf/ ug{cg/fvstf{/fHo  
klf; 6 k/fdz{ug5 . olb cg/fvstf{/fHo klfn] To:tf zt6;sf]  
cwlgdf /xl ; xfof :jlsf/ u/df tl zt6;sf] kfnf ug5 .

@&= o; wf/fsf] k\$/Of !@ sf] sfof6j ogsf] kltsf g'xg] u/l, sg}; flf,  
lj z]f1 jf c6o JolQm] cg/fvstf{/fHosf] cg/fvdf, cg/fvstf{  
/fHosf] l'6leq sf/jfxldf kdf0f lbg jf cg' Gwfg, cleofhg jf  
Goflos sf/jfxldf ; xofv k'ofpg ; xdlf k6fg u/df, To:tf]  
JolQmf0{ cg/fv ul/Psf]/fHo klfsf] l'6af6 k'yfg ug{cl3, lghn]  
; f] l'6df sg} sfo{u/l, gu/l jf ; hfo ; 6fOPsf] cj:yfdf klg,  
lghnf0{ cleofhg ul/g] ylgg] bl08t ul/g] jf lghsf] j6lQms  
:j t6qt l'6l'6t ul/g] 56 . sg}; flf jf lj z]f1 jf c6o JolQmf0{  
k'kt o:tf] ; /lft Jojxf/ nufft/ k6w|lbg66bf a9lsf]; do kZrft  
jf lghsf] pkl:ylt cfjZos gePsf] e6g] s'/sf] cflwsf/s ; r'gf  
Goflos clwsf/ln]; lrt u/5f] ldltsf ; 6bedf /fHo klfx6n]; xdlf  
hgfPsf]; do kl5 jf ; f]/fHo 5f6g] d'6f k6fg ul/Psf]df klg ca  
To:tf] cg/fvstf{/fHosf] l'6leq :j R5s 6kdf /x]a; df jf To:tf]  
dh'saf6 aflx/ uP klg cf'gf] :j R5fn] kgM kms5f] cj:yfdf ; d'kt  
x65 .

@\*= ; DalGwt /fHo klfx6n] c6oyf ; xdlf hgfPsf] cj:yfdf afx5  
cg/fv sfof6j og ; Da6wl ; fwf/Of vr6; cg/fv ul/Psf] /fHo

klfáf/f Joxfl/g\$ . olb cg/fwvsf kl/kfngfsf nflu 7hf] jf lj zif  
lsl; dsf] vr{ nfuðf jf nflu] ePdf ; Dal6wt /fHo klfx<sub>2</sub>n]  
cg/fwvsf]sfoffj og s; /l ug[efg]nufot sg tl/sfaf6 vr{Joxfg]  
efg]af/\$f cj:yf / zt{x<sub>2</sub> ; lglZrt ug{k/fdz{ug\$g\

@(=cg/fw ul/Psf]/fHo klfn]M

-s\_ cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfgg adf]hd ; j{fwf/Of hgtfnf0{pknAw  
u/f0g]lsl; dsf cfkM, E /x\$ f ; /sf/l clen<sub>v</sub>, lnt jf  
; Fgfsf kltx<sub>2</sub> cg/fwstf{/fHo klfnf0{kbf g ug\$U

-v\_ cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfgg adf]hd ; j{fwf/Of hgtfnf0{pknAw  
gu/f0g]lsl; dsf cfkM, E /x\$ f sg}; /sf/l clen<sub>v</sub>, lnt jf  
; Fgfsf kltx<sub>2</sub> plrt nfu\$ f zt{x<sub>2</sub>sf] cwlgd f /xl, cf^gf]  
lj j\$df, kOf{jf cftzs<sub>2</sub> kdf cg/fwstf{/fHo klfnf0{kbf g ug{  
; Sg\$ .

#)=/fHo klfx<sub>2</sub>n] of] wf/fsf kljwfgx<sub>2</sub>nf0{Jofj xfl/s kefj lbg jf  
a9jf lbg / To; sf]p2]o kl't\$ f nflu, cfj Zostf cg' f/ lálfllo  
jf axklflo ; Dem]f jf k6w ug]; Defj gftkm(lj rf/ ug\$g\

### wf/f \$&

### klfáf/bf/l sf/jfxlsf]:yfgfGt/Of

/fHo klfx<sub>2</sub>n] cleof]hgdf Wbfg s]b<sub>t</sub> ug] b[6af6, vf; u/l tl  
d2fx<sub>2</sub>, h; df lj leG clwsf/ lfgx<sub>2</sub> ; dfj z ePsf 5g\nf0{:yfgfGt/Of  
ubf{; dlrt Gof ; Dkfbgsf] lxt ; AfOf xg] 7fgdf, o; dxf; l6wáf/f  
:yflkt s; /sf]cleof]hgsf]sf/jfxlnf0{Ps csf]/fHodf :yfgfGt/Of ug]  
; Defj gftkm(lj rf/ ug\$g\

### wf/f \$\*

### sfgg sfoffj ogdf ; xofj

!= /fHo klfx<sub>2</sub>n]o; dxf; l6wáf/f Joj:yf ul/Psf s; /sf]kl't/fw ug]  
l; nl; nfd, cf-cf^gf dh\$sf sfgg l / kzf; lgs k4ltsf]cgsh xg]  
u/l, sfgg sfoffj og ; Da6wl sfo\$ f] kefj sfl/tf clej]4 ug{

Pscsf{ E lgs6:y /xl ; xofu ug5g\ /fHo klfx2n]dhtMbxfosf  
sfo{ug{kəfj sf/l pkfox2 cj ndag ug5g\

-s\_ ; Dal6wt /fHo klfx2n] ; dlrt 7fgdf c6o krfhbf/l  
lqmofsnfkx2; E ; Da6w /fvG] nufot o; dxf; l6waf/f Joj:yf  
ul/Psf s; 7sf ; a}klfx2; E ; Dal6wt ; 7gfox2sf] ; 7lft /  
b^b/ cfbfg-kbfG ug6f nflu dfu{kz:t ug{cf^gf ; lfd  
lgsfox2, Ph; Lx2 / ; }fx2sf alr cfjZostf cg'f/  
; ~rf/sf ; Dks{; 2x2 :yfkGf ugI/ lTgsf]clej [4 ugI

-v\_ o; dxf; l6waf/f Joj:yf ul/Psf s; 7x2; E ; Dal6wt lGDg  
lj ifodf 5fgljg ubf{c2 /fHo klfx2nf0{; xofu k7ofpg]M

(i) To:tf s; 7x2df ; nlg zsf:kb JolQmx2sf]klxrfG, cjl:ylt  
/ lqmofsnfkx2 jf ; Da4 c6o JolQmx2 /x2sf]:yfg,

(ii) To:tf s; 7 u/l kkt ul/Psf] cfk/flws cfh6 jf ; DklQsf]  
cfxf]-bxf],

(iii) To:tf s; 7 ubf{kəfu ul/Psf jf kəfu ugI OR5f /flvPsf  
; DklQ, ; fwg / c6o dflldox2sf]cfxf]-bxf],

-u\_ lj Zn]f0f jf cg' Gwfgsf]kəfhgsf nflu pkoQmtf cg' f/ j :t5f]  
cfjZos cbt jf kl/df0f pknaw u/fpg]

-3\_ o; dxf; l6waf6 Joj:yf ul/Psf s; 7 ug{kəfu ul/Psf unt  
klxrfgsf nflu kəfu ePsf, hfn; fh ul/Psf, x7km] ul/Psf jf  
emf Invtx2 / nsfpg] l5kfpG] ; Da6wl lqmofsnfk ugI c6o  
; fwgx2 nufot vf; ksf/sf ; fwg / tl/sfx2; E ; Dal6wt  
; 7gf Ps-csf{/fHo klfalr pkoQmtf cg'k cfbfg-kbfG ugI

-a\_ ; Dal6wt /fHo klfx2 alr ; DkGg lākiflo ; Demf]f jf  
kəGwx2sf]cwlGdf /xl ; Dks{clwsf/Lx2sf] kb:yfkG nufot  
sdcf/l / ljz]f1x2sf] cfbfg-kbfG clej [4 ug{cf^gf ; lfd  
lgsfox2, Ph; Lx2 / ; }fx2 alr kəfj sf/l ; dGj osf] dfu{kz:t ugI

-r\_ o; dxf; l6wdf Joj :yf ul/Psf s; /sf] clud klxrfgsf nflu  
; f'gxf; sf] cfbfg-kbfg ug{ / pkoQm xg] kzf; lgs tyf c6o  
pkfox; df ; dg] o sfod ug{.

@= o; dxf; l6wnf0{k6fj sfl/tf kbfg ug{b[6n] /fHo klfx; n] cf^gf  
sfgg sfoffj og lgsfox; alrsf]k[olf ; xof]usf nflu laklfo jf  
axklfo ; Dem]f jf ka6wx; df kj z ug{/ klxn]lv g}o; ksf/sf  
; Dem]f jf ka6wx; /xsfdf ltgnf0{ ; xfv]g ug{sf nflu ljrf/  
ug{5g\ o; ksf/sf ; Dem]f jf ka6wx; ; Da4 /fHo klfx; sf]  
alrdf gePsf] cj:yfdf To:tf /fHo klfx; n] o; dxf; l6waf/f  
Joj:yf ul/Psf s; /x; sf ; Da6wdf kf/:kl/s sfgg sfoffj og  
; xof]usf]cfwf/lznfsf] ; kdf o; }dxf; l6wnf0{:jlsf/ ug{ljrf/ ug{  
; Sg]5g\ /fHo klfx; n]cf^gf sfgg sfoffj og ug{Phq; lx; alr  
; xof]u clej [4 ug{pkoQmtf cg; f/ c6t/1i60 / lfql o ; E7gx;  
nufot ; a}; Dem]f / ka6wx; sf]kOf{; bko]u ug{5g\

#= cfwlgs klj lw kof]u u/l ul/Psf o; dxf; l6wdf ; dflj i6 s; /x; sf]  
kltsf/ ug{/fHo klfx; n]cf^gf ; fwg ; f]n]EofP; Dd ; xof]u ug{  
kof; ug{5g\

**wf/f \$(  
; 0Qmcg; Qwfg**

/fHo klfx; n] Ps jf Pse6bf a9l /fHox; df cg; Gwfg,  
cleof]hg jf Goflos sf/jfxl ug{kgl ljifoj :tx; sf ; Da6wdf, ; Da4  
lgsfox; n]; 0Qm cg; GwgfTds lgsfox; : yfkgf ug{Sg]u/l laklfo  
jf axklfo ; Dem]f jf ka6wx; ; Dk6g ug{ljrf/ ug{5g\ o:tf  
; Dem]f / ka6wx; sf] cefjdf, ; 0Qm cg; Gwfg ug{kgl xg cfpdf  
d2]kR5]; Dem]f u/l ug{; lsg5 . o; sfodf ; mlg /fHo klfx; n]hg  
/fHo klfsf]lfqdf cg; Gwfg xg]xf]To; sf]; fj efd; Qfsf]kOf{; Ddfg ug{  
s/f ; lglZrt ug{5g\

wf/f %)

**ljzif cg' Gwfgfids klj lwx;**

!= k[os] /fho klfn] e[6frf/nf0{ k6fj sf/l ; kdf kl[t/f] ug{ cf^g }  
b[zs] sfg6l Joj : ysf cfwf/e't l; 4f6tx; n] cgdlt lbPsf] xb; Dd  
/ cf^g} dh'ssf] sfg6n] lgwf/l' t u/ \$f zt{x; cg' k, cfj Zostf  
cg' f/, cf^gf] ; fwg ; f[; n] EofP; Dd, cf^gf ; lfd lgsfox; af/f  
lgol6qt cfkl't \$f] ; dlrt k6f] usf nflu / pkoQm nfudf cf^gf]  
lf6leq lj Btlo jf c6o lsl; dsf ; /fsl / ukt sf/j fxl h: tf c6o  
ljzif cg' Gwfgfids klj lwx; tyf tl klj lwaf6 kkt k6f0fx; nf0{  
cbfntdf ux0fof] o agfpg cgdlt k6fg ug\$ .

@= /fho klfx; nf0{ o; dxf; l6wdf Joj : yf ul/Psf s; /x; sf] cg' Gwfg  
ug[ p2] on] cfj Zostf cg' f/, c6t/f[60 txd; ; xof] sfod ug[  
; Gbedf, ljzif cg' Gwfgfids klj lwx; k6f] ud' Nofpg ; dlrt  
laklflo jf axklflo ; Dem] f jf k6Gwx; ; DkGg ug{ k[; flxt  
ul/Psf] 5 . o: tf ; Dem] f jf k6Gwx; /fHox; sf] ; j[ e] ds  
; dfgtfsf] l; 4f6tsf] kof{ kfngf xg] u/l ; DkGg xg] \$g\ / nfu"  
ul/g] \$g\ tyf To: tf ; Dem] f / k6Gwx; sf Joj : yfx; sf] clgj fo{  
; kdf kfngf ul/g\$ .

#= o; wf/fsf] k\$/of @ df Joj : yf ul/Psf ; Dem] f jf k6Gwx; sf] cefj  
/x\$] cj : yfdf, c6t/f[60 txd; o: tf ljzif cg' Gwfgfids  
klj lwx; sf] k6f] ; DaGwl lgof6 ug[ kbf{ d2] kR5] cnu-cnu ul/g\$ /  
cfj Zos ePdf ; DalGwt /fHo klfx; af/f lj Qlo k6Gw / clwsf/  
lf6sf] k6f] ; E ; DalGwt lj ifonf0{ klg Wbfgdf /Vg ; lsg\$ .

\$= c6t/f[60 txd; lgol6qt cfkl't \$f] pko] ; DaGwl lgof6leq  
; DalGwt /fHo klfsf] ; xdltdf j : t' jf /sdnf0{ kof{ jf cfz s ; kdf  
x6fpg jf : yfgf6t/of ug[ jf oyfj t /Vgsf nflu /f\$g] / cgdlt lbg]  
h: tf k4ltx; ; dfj z xg ; Sg\$g\

**kl/R5b- kfF**  
**; DklQ lkntf{**  
**wf/f %!**  
**; fdfGo klj wfg**

o; kl/R5b adf]hd ; DklQ lkntf{ug]sfo{o; dxf; l6wsf] cfwf/e't l; 4fgt xf]/ /fHo klfx;n]o; ; Da6wdf Ps-csfhf0{ clwsflws dfqdf ; xof]u / ; xotf kbfq ug]g\

**wf/f %@**

**cfk/flws cfhg[s]x:tf6t/0f[s]/f\$yfd / vlfhk8tfn**

!= k]o\$ /fHo klfn]o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f !\$ sf] kl|tsh gxg] u/L, cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfgg cg'k xg] u/L, cfjZostf cg'f/ cf^gf] lfg]leqsf ljQlo ; :yfx;n] pRr-dNof-svftfdf hDdf ul/Psf] /sdsf nfe k|tstf{dflnssf] klxrfq ug{; dlrt sbd rfn]g / dxTj kOf{; fj h]gs sfodf ; n]lg /x\$ f jf /lx/x\$ JolQm cfknt]f lghsf tkn]af6 / ltlx;sf kl/jf/sf ; b:ox; Pj+lgs6:y JolQm; af/f vfl]nPsf jf sfod /flvPsf vftfx;sf] Jofks hfFk8tfn ug{Pj+ul]xsx;sf] klxrfq ; lglZrt ug{cfjZos kg] pkfox; cjndag ug]. o:tf Jofks hfFk8tfn ; lfd lgsfox;nf0{; lrt ug] p2]osf nflu zsf:kb sf/]f/x; kOf nufpg]lsl; dn]ts{Et ; kdf th]df ul/g\$ / To; nf0{sg}j]wflgs ul]xs; E Joj; fo ug{ljQlo ; :yfx;n]o{lg?I; flxt ug] jf jl-rt ug]u/L JofVof ug{x\$g .

@= o; wf/fsf] k\$/Of ! df Joj:yf ul/Psf pkfox;nf0{nfu" ug] s'fnf0{ ; /nls[ ug{ k]o\$ /fHo klfn] cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfgg adf]hd / ; DklQ z4s/Of lj?4 ul7t lfg]lo, c6t/lfg]lo / axklf]lo ; E7gx;sf ; f6le\$ kof; x;af6 kl/t /xl lgdg sfo{ug] M

-s\_ cf^gf] clwsf/ lfg]leqsf lj Qlo ; :yfx\_ af6 s:tf k\$ /sf k]s[ts  
jf sfggl JolQm\_ sf vftfx\_ dily Jofks hfFk8tfnsf] ck]ff  
ul/Psf] xf] ; f] lj ifo, vf; lsl; daf6 Wbfg lbgkg] vftf / sf/] f/sf]  
lsl; d tyf ; Dal6wt vftfsf ; Da6wdf vftf v]g] sfod /fVg] /  
cleny /fVg] ; dlrt pkfox\_ ; Da6wl lj ifodf ; emjx\_ hf/l ug]  
sfol /

-v\_ csf] /fHo klfsf] cg] /v]df jf cf^g} kof; df, lj Qlo ; :yfx\_ n] c6oyf  
klxrfg u/\$f k]s[ts / sfggl JolQm\_ sf c]tl/Qm lj Qlo  
; :yfx\_ sf vftfx\_ sf] Jofks hfFk8tfnsf] ck]ff ul/Psf] xf] ; f]  
; Da6wdf pkoQmtf adf]hd cf^gf] clwsf/ lfg]leqsf lj Qlo  
; :yfx\_ nf0{; lrt ug] sfol

#= o; wf/fsf] k\$/Of @ -s\_ sf ; Gbedf, k]o\$ /fHo klfn] pkoQm  
; dofj lwe/ cf^gf lj Qlo ; :yfx\_ n] o; } wf/fsf] k\$/Of ! df plny  
ePsf JolQm\_ ; mlg /x\$ vftfx\_ / sf/] f/x\_ sf kof]t  
clenyx\_ /fVg] pkfox\_ cjndag ug] 5g\ h; af6 sdtdf klg  
ufxssf] klxrfg; E ; Dal6wt ; r'gf nufot nfe k]tstf{dflnssf  
; r'gfx\_ /flv/fVg] e6g] s/ ; lglZrt xg\$ .

\$= o; dxf; l6waf/f :yflkt s; /x\_ ; E ; Dal6wt cfk/flws cfhg  
x: tft/Of ug] sfo{ /f]g] / kQf nufpg] p2]on] k]o\$ /fHo klfn]  
ef]ts pkl:ylt gePsf / lgodg ul/Psf lj Qlo ; dx; E ; Da6wg  
gePsf a\$ x\_ :yfkf ug{ /f\$ nufpg, cf^gf lgodgstf/ lgo6qof  
ug] lgsfox\_ sf] d2taf6 ; dlrt / kefj sf/l pkfox\_ cjndag  
ug] . o; sf] cnfjf /fHo klfx\_ n] tl ; :yfx\_ , h; n] ef]ts  
pkl:ylt gePsf / lgodg ul/Psf lj Qlo ; dx; E ; Da6wg gePsf  
a\$ x\_ nf0{ cf^gf] vftf kof]v ug{ lb65g\ ltglx\_ nf0{ o:tf ; :yf; E  
; dfg]t/ a]sE ; Da6wdf k]z ug{ jf To:tf] ; Da6w sfod ug] glbg  
/ lj b]z lj Qlo ; :yf; E ; Da6w sfod ug] s/ lj ?4 rgfv] /fVg  
cf^gf lj Qlo ; :yfx\_ nf0{ zt{tf]g] km]lj rf/ ug{ ; Sg] 5g\



%= k[0s /fho kln] cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfgü adfllnd ; fj h[gs  
clwsf/lx;n] k[0sf/l çkdf lj Qlo cj:yf ; fj h[gs ug[k4lt  
:yfgf ug[ / To; sf]kngf gu/df ; dlrt ; hfosf]JoJ:yf ug[ .  
k[0s /fho kln] o; dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; /sf] cg'; 6wfg ug[  
To; sf]bfjl ug{/ cfk/flws cfhg lkmtf{k[lt ug{cç /fho klfsf  
; lfd lgsfo; 6 ; 'gf cfbfg-kbfg ug{cf^gf ; lfd lgsfox;nf0{  
cgdlit kbfg ug{cfj Zostf cg'ksf pkfox; çjndag ug{kig  
lj rf/ ug[ .

^= k[0s /fho kln]cf^gf]dh'ssf]sfgü adfllnd, lj bçdf /xçf lj Qlo  
vftdf ; /fçf/ /Vg]jf x:tfllf/ ug[jf c6o clVtof/L /Vg]pkoQm  
; fj h[gs kbflwsf/lx;n] To:tf] vftf; 6sf] ; Da6w af/] pkoQm  
lgsfonf0{ ; lrt ug{/ To:tf vftf ; Da6wl pkoQm clenÿ /Vg  
cfj Zostf cg'k JoJ:yf ug[ pkfo çjndag ug[lj rf/ ug[ .  
o:tf]pkfon] ; f]kl/kngf gughf0{ ; dlrt ; hfosf]JoJ:yf ; d[  
ug[ .

*wf/f %#*

*; DklQ k[0lf çkdf lkmtf{ug[; Da6wl pkfox;*

k[0s /fho kln]cf^gf]dh'ssf]sfgü cg'k M

-s\_ o; dxf; l6wáf/f JoJ:yf ul/Psf s; /xç u/l cfhg ul/Psf]  
; DklQdf xs jf :jfldTj :yflkt ug{cf^gf cbfntdf b]fgl d2f  
bfo/ ug{csf[ /fho nf0{cfj Zostf cg'f/ cgdlit kbfg ug{pkfox;  
çjndag ug[ll

-v\_ o; dxf; l6wáf/f JoJ:yf ul/Psf s; / ug[af6 To:tf] s; /af6  
k[0f0Psf] xflg gfç; fgl ; Da6wdf csf[ /fho klnf0{ lftklt{jf  
gfç; fgl e/fpg cfbç lbg cfj Zostf cg'f/ cf^gf cbfntx;nf0{  
cgdlit kbfg ug[ pkfox; çjndag ug[ll /

-u\_ o; dxf; l6wáf/f JoJ:yf ul/Psf s; / u/l cfhg u/çf]; DklQ dflÿ  
j]wflgs :jfldTj sf]bfjl ug{csf[ /fho klnf0{dfgotf lbgf nflu,

hkmt ; Da6wl l9of6sf] l; nl; nfd cfnt jf ; lfd lgsfox;nf0{  
cfj Zostf cg; f/ cgdlt kbfug ug{pkfox; cj nDag ug\$ .

*wf/f %\$*

*hkmt ; Da6wdf c6t/ i6x ; xofj dfkft ; DklQ lkmtf{  
; Da6wl ; e6g*

- != k[o\$ /fHo klfn] cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfgg adf]nd xg] u/L, o;  
dx; l6waf/f Joj:yf ul/Psf s; / u/L cfhg ul/Psf] jf To; df  
; dfj z ul/Psf]; DklQsf ; Da6wdf o; dx; l6wsf]wf/f %% adf]nd  
kf/:kl/s sfggl ; xotf kbfug ubf{:
- s\_ csf] /fHo klfsf] cbfntaf/f hf/L ul/Psf] hkmt ; Da6wl cfbznf0{  
sfof]jt ug{ cf^gf ; lfd lgsfonf0{ cgdlt lbg cfj Zostf  
cg; f/sf pkfox; cj nDag ug\$U
- v\_ cf^gf] clwsf/ lfgleqsf ljifodf, ljbzL ptklQsf] sg} ; DklQ  
; Da6wdf ; DklQ z4ls/0fsf] s; /sf] Goflos sf/jfxl ug{ qmddf  
hkmtsf]cfbz hf/L ug{jf cf^g}clwsf/ lfgleqsf]xg; Sg]c6o sg}  
s; /sf ; Da6wdf jf cf^g}dh\$sf] sfggaf/f clVtof/L kbfug ug{  
cfj Zostf cg;ksf pkfo cj nDag ug\$U /
- u\_ d[o' ePsf] knfog ePsf] cgkl:yt /x\$] jf c6o sg} ; dlrt  
cj:yfdf s; /bf/nf0{cleof]ng ug{g; lsg]ePdf bf]l 7x/ gePsf]  
eP klg To:tf] ; DklQ hkmt ug{ cgdlt kbfug ug{ cfj Zostf  
cg;ksf pkfox; cj nDag ug{lj rf/ ug\$ .

- @= cf^gf]dh\$sf] sfgg adf]nd k[o\$ /fHo klfn]o; dx; l6wsf]wf/f  
%% sf] k\$/of @ adf]nd cg/fw ul/Psf]kf/:kl/s sfggl ; xotf  
kbfug ubf{M
- s\_ cg/fwstf{/fHosf]cbfnt jf ; lfd lgsfon]hf/L u/\$f]/f\$sf /Vg]  
jf a/fdb ug{cfbzdf cg/fw ul/Psf]/fHonf0{/f\$sf /Vg]jf a/fdb

ug{ sfo{ ug{ kof{t cfwf/x; 5g\ / o; wf/fsf] k\$/Of ! -s\_ sf] p2Zosf nflu To:tf]; DklQnf0{c6ttMhkmt ul/g\$ egl]ljZjf; ug{ ; lsg]ts{ Èt cfwf/ ePdf cf^gf ; lfd lgsfox;nf0{To:tf]; DklQ /f\$sf /fVg]jf a/fdb ug{af/]cgdlit k\$fg ug{cfjZostf cg; k pkfo cjndag ug\$ ,

-v\_ ; DklQ /f\$sf /fVg]jf a/fdb ug{ul/Psf] cg/fv}df kof{t cfwf/ ePsf]/ o; wf/fsf] k\$/Of ! -s\_ sf]kofhgsf nflu To:tf]; DklQ c6ttMhkmt ug{ ; lsg\$ egl ljZjf; ug{ts{ Èt cfwf/ ePsf]egl cg/fv} ul/g] /fHonf0{ljZjf; lbnfPdf cf^gf]; lfd lgsfox;nf0{To:tf]; DklQ /f\$sf /fVg]jf a/fdb ug{af/]cgdlit k\$fg ug{ cfjZostf cg; f/ pkfo cjndag ug\$ /

-u\_ j\$z lu^tf/L jf ; DklQ cfhg ; DaGwl km}nbf/L cf/fk}h:tf cfwf/df o:tf]; DklQ hkmt ug\$ nflu ; AfOf ug{cf^gf ; lfd lgsfox;nf0{cgdlit k\$fg ug{yk pkfox; cjndag ug{kml}j rf/ ug\$ .

*wf/f %%*

*hkmtsf]kofhgsf nflu c6t/f16x ; xof}*

!= o; dxf; l6wáf/f :yflkt s; /sf ; DaGwdf clwsf/ lfg ePsf] sg} /fHo klfn] o; } dxf; l6wsf] wf/f #! sf] k\$/Of ! df pNny eP adf]hd cf^gf] lfgleq /x\$]cfk/flws cfhg ; DklQ, ; fwg jf c6o dfllodx;sf]hkmt ; DaGwdf lfgflwsf/ ePsf]csf]sg}/fHo klfa6 cg/fv} kkt u/df cf^gf] dh\$sf] sfgyl k4lt adf]hd xg] u/L cg; k ; Dej ePsf]xb; Dd bxfosf sfox; ug\$ M

-s\_ hkmtsf]cfb; kkt ug{p2Zosf nflu cf^gf ; lfd lgsfo ; dlfcg/fv} ug{/ To:tf]cfb; k\$fg ul/Psf]df To: nf0{sfof}j t ug}jf

-v\_ o; dxf; l6wsf]wf/f #! sf]k\$/Of ! / wf/f %\$ sf]k\$/Of ! -s\_ cg; f/ cg/fv}stf{/fHo klfsf] lfgleqsf]cbfntáf/f hf/L ul/Psf] hkmt ; DaGwl cfb; olb cg/fv} ul/Psf] /fHosf] lfgleq /x\$]f]

wf/f #! sf]k\$/Of ! df plNnlvt cfk/flws cfhg, ; DklQ, ; fwg  
jf cGo dflbd; E ; DalGwt ePdf cg/fv ul/Psf] xb; Dd  
To; nfo{ sfofj og ug{p2[on] cf^gf ; lfd lgsfo ; dl f kZ  
ug{.

@ o; dxf; l6waf/f Joj :yf ul/Psf] sb} s; /; E ; DalGwt lj ifodf  
cf^gf]clwsf/ lfd ePdf csf{/fHo klfn]u/\$f]cg/fv sf l; nl; nfd,  
cg/fv ul/Psf] /fHo klfn] o; wf/fsf] k\$/Of ! cGtu{ ul/Psf]  
cg/fv adf]hd jf cg/fvstf{/fHoaf6 ul/g]jf:tlj s hkmtsf]cfbZ  
; DaGwl kpf]hgsf nflu of] dxf; l6wsf] wf/f #! sf] k\$/Of ! df  
plNnlvt cfk/flws cfhg, ; DklQ, ; fwg jf dflbdx; sf]klxrfg ug{  
kQf nufpg / /f\$sf /fv g jf a/fdb ug{ cg/fv ul/Psf] /fHon]  
cfj Zos pkfox; cj ndag ug{.

#= o; dxf; l6wsf wf/f \$^ sf klj wfgx; o; wf/fsf ; DaGwdf klj  
cfj Zos x]k]; lxt nfu" xg\$g\ wf/f \$^ sf]k\$/Of !% df Joj :yf  
ul/Psf ; fgsf]cnfj f o; wf/f adf]hd ul/Psf]cg/fvdf bxfosf  
s/fx; /xg\$g\

-s\_ o; wf/fsf]k\$/Of ! -s\_ ; E ; DalGwt cg/fv sf]xsdf, hkmt ug{  
elgPsf] ; DklQsf] ; Dej eP; Dd To; sf] cjl:ylt / ; fble\$  
ePdf To:tf] ; DklQsf]cgdf]gt dNo / cg/fv ul/Psf] /fHonfO{  
p; sf]cf^gf]dh\$sf]sfgg adf]hd cfbZ klt ug{koft xg]  
egl cg/fvstf{/fHon]lj Zjf; u/\$f tYox; sf]lj j /of nufotsf  
s/fx; \

-v\_ o; wf/fsf] k\$/Of ! -v\_ ; E ; DalGwt cg/fv sf] xsdf,  
cg/fvstf{/fHo klfn] cfwf/ agfPsf] hkmt ; DaGwl cfbZsf]  
sfgg adf]hd :jlsfo{xg]klt, To:tf]cfbZ sfofj ogsf nflu  
cg/fv ul/Psf tYo / ; fgsf]sf]lj j /of, jf:tlj s t] f]klfnfO{  
koft ; fgsf kpf]g ug{cg/fvstf{/fHo klfn]cj ndag u/\$f

pkfox; pNny ePsf]lj j /Of / plrt klqmofsf]; lglZrttf /  
hkmt ug[cfb; c]Gtd ePsf]eG]lj j /Of ; Da6wl s/fx; 0  
-u\_ o; wf/fsf]k\$/Of @ ; 6 ; DalGwt cg/f]wsf] xsdf, cg/f]wstf{  
/fHon]e/ u/\$f tVox; sf]lj j /Of (statement) / cg/f]w ul/Psf  
sfo{x; sf] lj j /Of (description) / pknAw eP; Dd cg/f]wdf  
cfwf/t /x\$] cf]b; sf] sfg; adf]hd ; j]sfo{xg]kl;t ; Da6wl  
s/fx; .

\$= cg/f]w ul/Psf]/fHo klfn]o; wf/fsf]k\$/Of ! / @ adf]hd lgofo jf  
sfo{ ubf{ cf^gf] dh5sf] sfg;sf klj wfg / To; sf sfo] lwut  
lgodx; jf cg/f]wstf{/fHo klfsf nflu a6wgsf/l xg]lklf]o jf  
axklf]o ; Den]f jf k6w adf]hd tyf To; sf] cwlGdf /xl ; f]l  
adf]hd ul/g5 .

%= k]o\$ /fHo klfn] of] wf/fnf0{ k6f]j t ug] sfg; tyf lgodx; /  
To:tf sfg; tyf lgoddf tbk/fGt ePsf kl/jt6x; jf ltgsf]  
lj j /Of ; Da6wl kl;t ; 0Qm /fi6κ a3sf dxf; lrjnf0{ pknAw  
u/fpg5 .

^= olb sg} /fHo klfn] o; wf/fsf k\$/Of ! / @ df pNnlvt  
pkfox; nf0{ ; DalGwt ; l6wdf ; zt{; kdf ux0f ug] u/l rog u/df  
To:tf]/fHo klfn]o; dxf; l6wnf0{cfj Zos / kof]t ; l6wsf]cfwf/sf]  
; kdf lj rf/ ug5 .

&= olb cg/f]w ul/Psf] /fHonf0{ kof]t dfqdf / ; dod}kdf0f kl;t  
gePdf jf ; DklQsf] dNo dfdhl ePdf o; wf/f adf]hdsf]; xof]u  
ug{06sf/ ug]jf c:yfol pkfox; nf0{x6fpg kl; ; lsg5 .

\*= o; wf/f adf]hd sg}c:yfol pkfonf0{x6fpgk} {cg/f]w ul/Psf]  
/fHo klfn]; Dej eP; Dd cg/f]wstf{/fHonf0{pkfonf0{lg/Gt/tf  
lbg]klfdf cf^gf sf/Of k]t't ug]df\$ k6fg ug5 .

(= o; wf/fsf klj wfg; nf0{jf:tlj s t] ]klfsf]clwsf/nf0{dsf[kg]  
u/l JofVof ul/g]5g .

*wf/f %^*

*ljz ; xof*

olb o; dxf; l6w cg; f/sf cfk/flws cfhg[ x2 sf] af/ \$f]; 'rgf lbgfn] csf /fho klfnf0{cg; Gwfg, cleofhg cyjf sfg9l klqmf kl/De ug{ jf tfnld ug{d2t klq] nfu} jf pQm /fho klfn] o; dxf; l6wsf] o; kl/R5b adf]hd ; f\$] nflu cg/fw ug{ ; Sg] nfu} cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfg9sf] lj k/Lt gxb] u/L kto\$ /fho klfn] cf^gf] cg; Gwfg, cleofhg / sfg9l klqmf dily kl'tsh c; / gkg] u/L ; f] dxf; l6wsf] klf ePsf] csf /fho nf0{ k} {cg/fw lagf g} pknAw u/fpg] af/] pkfox2 cjndag ug{ kof; ug\$ .

*wf/f %&*

*; DklQ lkmtf{/ aGbf] :tl*

!= o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f #! jf %% adf]hd /fho klfn] hkmt u/\$f] ; DklQ, ; f] /fho klfn] o; dxf; l6w / cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfg9 cg; f/, o; wf/fsf] k\$/of # adf]hd, o; sf] k} j] t'jw : jfdlnf0{ lkmtf{ ug] nufotsf] aGbf] :tl ug\$ .

@= kto\$ /fho klfn] cf^gf] dh'ssf] sfg9sf cfwf/et l; 4fgtx2 cg2k xg] u/L, jf: tljs t] f] klfsf clwsf/x2 nf0{ Wbfgdf /Vb} o; dxf; l6w cg2k csf /fho klfa/f ul/Psf] cg/fw sf ; Gbedf sfo{ubf{hkmt ul/Psf]; DklQ lkmtf{ug{cf^gf ; lfd lgsfox2 nf0{ ; an tNofpg cfjZostf cg; f/ ljwflosl / c6o pkfox2 cjndag ug\$ .

#= o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f \$^ / %% tyf o; } wf/fsf] k\$/of ! / @ adf]hd cg/fw ul/Psf]/fho klfn] b} xfo adf]hd ug\$ M

-s\_ o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f !& / @# df pNny eP adf]hd ; fj hlgf sf] fsf] lxfldgf jf lxfldgf ul/Psf] ; fj hlgf sf] fsf] z4ls/of ; Da6wl lj ifodf hkmt ; Da6wl sfo{wf/f %% cg; f/ / cg/fw stf{ /fho klfsf] cl6td lqof6sf cfwf/df sfof6j t ul/Psf] eP -hg zt{

- cg/fv ul/Psf] /fHo klfa6 kl/Tofu ug{ ; lsg5\_ To:tf] hkmt ul/Psf]; DklQ cg/fvstf{/fHo klfnf0{lkmtf{ugI
- v\_ o; dxf; l6wleq pNny ul/Psf c6o s; 7; E ; Dal6wt cfh6sf ljifodf, hkmt ; Da6wl sfo{o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f %% cg; f/ / cg/fvstf{/fHo klfsf] cl6td lg0f6sf] cfwf/df sfofCj t ul/Psf] eP, ;fy)cg/fvstf{/fHo klfn]hkmt ul/Psf]; DklQsf]k} { :jfldTj ts{ Èt 2 kdf :yflkt ub5 eg]cyjf ha cg/fv ul/Psf] /fHon] cg/fvstf{/fHonf0{hkmt ul/Psf]; DklQ lkmtf{ugIcfwf/sf] 2 kdf gf\$; fglnf0{df6otf lb65 eg] cg/fv ul/Psf] /fHo klfa6 sg} zt6f0{kl/Tofu ug{ ; lsg] eP, hkmt ul/Psf]; DklQ cg/fvstf{/fHo klfnf0{lkmtf{ugI
- u\_ af5L c6o ; a)ljifosf xsdf hkmt ul/Psf]; DklQ To; sf]kj} t jwflgs :jfdlnf0{lkmtf{u/L jf s; /sf kl8t klfnf0{lfktkl't{lb0{ cg/fvstf{/fHodf To:tf]; DklQ lkmtf{ug{pRr kfyldstf kbfg ugI.
- \$= /fHo klfn]c6oyf lg0f6 gu/\$f]cj :yfdf cg/fv ul/Psf]/fHo klfn] o; wf/f adf]hd hkmt ul/Psf]; DklQ lkmtf{ jf a6bf] :t ugI ; Da6wdf cg; Gwfg, cleofhg jf 6oflos sf/jfxl ugI qmddf jf: tjdf nfu\$]ts{ Èt vr{pkoQmtf cg; f/ s\$ ug{; Sg5 .
- %= /fHo klfx2n] hkmt ul/Psf]; DklQsf] cl6td a6bf] :tIsf nflu d2]kR5]lj rf/ ugIu/L ; Dem}f ug{jf kf/:kl/s 2 kdf :jlsfo{xg] k6Gwx2 ug{pkoQmtf cg; f/ ljz}f 9Èn]lj rf/ ug{; Sg5g\

*wf/f %\**

### *Ij Qlo lgu/fgl Psf0{*

/fHo klfx2n] o; dxf; l6waf/f Joj:yf ul/Psf cfk/flws cfh6x2sf] :yfg6t/0fnf0{lgol6qt ug{/ kl't/fv ug{tyf To:tf cfh6 lkmtf{ugIpkfo / tl/sfsf]k} 46 ug{Ps-cfk; df ; xofv ug5g\tyf

To; kof]ngsf nflu zsf:kb lj Qlo sf/]f/ af/]; lfd lgsfox;nf0{  
; lrt ug\$sf nflu ; Rgf k]kt ugI lj Zn]f0f ugI / kjfx ugI  
lhDd]f/L; lxtsf]lj Qlo lgu/fgl Psf0{: yfkgf ugI km]j rf/ ug]g\

*wf/f %*

***låkiflo / axkiflo ; Dem]f / k]6wx;***

/fho klfx;n] dxf; l6wsf] o; kl/R5] adf]hd ux0f ul/Psf]  
cGt/[]i60 ; xof] clej [4sf nflu låkiflo jf axkiflo ; Dem]f jf  
k]6wx; ; DkGg ug]j rf/ ug]g\



## kl/R5B- 5

**kj lws ; xfotf / ; Pgf cfbfg-kbfg**

*wf/f ^)*

*tfnd / kj lws ; xfotf*

- != k[0\$ /fHo klfn] cfj Zostf cg' f/, ei6frf/ lgo6qof ug[ / kl't/fw ug[ lhDd]f/L kfPsf cf^gf sd{f/lnf0{ lb0g] lj zif tfnd sfogmdx2sf] z?jft, ljsf; jf ; wf/ ug5 . o:tf tfnd sfogmdx2n] c6o s'/sf cttl/Qm bxfosf lfx2df Wofg lbg; Sg] 5gW
- s\_ kdfof ; sng / cg' 6wfgdhs k4ltx2sf] pkoflutf nufot ei6frf/ lgo6qof ug[ kQf nufpg] cg' 6wfg ug[ b08 lbg]/ lgo6qof ug[kkfj sf/L pkfox2ll
- v\_ ei6frf/ lj ?4sf]/ofgllts glltsf]lj sf; / ofhgf lgdfof lfdtf j [4l
- u\_ o; dxf; l6wsf zt{klt{ug[u/L kf/:kl/s sfogl ; xfotf ; Da6wl cg'fwx2 tof/ ug[; lfd lgsfox2sf]tfndll
- 3\_ ; fj h[gs vl/b laqm / lghl lfo nufotsf ; yfx2 ; fj h[gs ; ]f Joj :yfkg / ; fj h[gs lj Qsf]Joj :yfkg]dNoflg tyf ; anlS/ofl
- a\_ o; dxf; l6waf/f Joj :yf ul/Psf cfk/flws cfhg2sf] :yfgft/ofnf0{lgo6qof ug[ / kl't/fw ug[ / To:tf cfhg lkmtf{ug[ ; Da6wdfll
- r\_ o; dxf; l6waf/f Joj :yf ul/Psf cfk/flws cfhg2sf] :yfgft/of, kQf nufpg] / f\$sf /fVg]; Da6wdfll
- 5\_ o; dxf; l6waf/f Joj :yf ul/Psf cfk/flws cfhg2sf]cfxf]-bxf] dfly lgu/fgl /fVg]/ :yfgft/ofsf tl/sf Pj +o:tf cfhg[nf0{nspfpg] jf klxrfg abNg]tl/sfl
- h\_ o; dxf; l6waf/f Joj :yf ul/Psf cfk/flws cfhg2 lkmtf{u/fpg dfu{kz:t ug[; dlrt / kfj sf/L sfogl / kzf; lgs ; 06q tyf k4ltll

-em Goflos lgsfox;nf0{; xofu k%ofpg] kl8t / ; flfx;sf]; /lffsf]  
nflu kofu xg]k4ltu /

-` /fi60 / c6t/1i60 sfg9l lj ifo / efiiffdf tfnld .

@= /fho klfx;n] dhtM o; }wf/fsf] k\$/Of ! df plNnlvt lf9x;df  
eflts ; dyg / tfnld nufot e[6frf/sf] kl8t/fu ug]pglx;sf  
ofhg / sfo6ndx;nf0{krf0bf k%ofpg]u/l tyf ; kb6l / kf/:kl/s  
sfg9l ; xfofss lf9df /fho klfx; alrsf] c6t/1i60 ; xofunf0{  
; /nls[ tNofpg]u/l ; Da4 cgej / ljzi6ls[ 1fgsf]kf/:kl/s  
cbfg-k6fg / ; xofu tyf tfnld ; Da6wl lj ifodf cf-cf'gf] lfdtf  
cg'; f/, vf; u/l lj sf; f]dv dh'sx;nf0{ nfebfof xg] u/l Ps-  
csf6nf0{Jofks dfqdf kflj lws ; xfof k6fg ug]lj rf/ ug]5g\

#= /fho klfx;n] c6t/1i60 / lf9lo ; E7gx;df / ; Dal6wt laklflo /  
axklflo ; Dem'f jf ka6wx;df sfof'og / tfnld ; Da6wl  
lqofsnfx;nf0{ a9jf lbg] k6f; x;nf0{ cfjZostf cg'; f/  
; anls/Of ug]5g\

\$= /fho klfx;n] e[6frf/nf0{ kl8t/fu ug{ ; lfd lgsfo / ; dfhsf]  
; xelutdf /Ofgl8t / sfo6fhgix; lj sl; t ug]p27on]cf-cf'gf  
dh'sdf e[6frf/sf] sl; d, sf/Of, k6fj / dNo; E ; Dal6wt dNoflg,  
c6bog / cg'; Gwfg ; ~rfng ug] ; Da6wdf cg'/fu'sf cfwf/df Ps-  
csf6nf0{; xfof ug]lj rf/ ug]5g\

%= /fho klfx;n] o; dxf; l6waf/f Joj :yf ul/Psf cfk/flws cfhg;  
lkmtf{ug]sfo6nf0{; /nls[ ug]sf nflu ; f]p27o kfl'ktsf]lgldt d2t  
k%ofpg ; Sg]lj zif1x;sf]gfd Ps-csf6nf0{k6fg ug]sfo6f ; xofu  
ug{; Sg]5g\

^= /fho klfx;n] lj sf; f]dv dh's / ; 6nd0fsnlg cy{oj :yf ePsf  
dh'ssf lj zif ; d:of / cfjZostfx; nufot ; xofu, kflj lws  
; xfof clej [4 tyf cfk; L ; /f'sf/sf ; d:ofx; dflysf]5nkmmnf0{  
kfl; flxt ug]{pklf9lo, lf9lo / c6t/1i60 ; Dd]hg;sf] pkofu  
; Da6wdf lj rf/ ug]5g\

- &= /fHo klfx; n]o; dxf; l6wnf0{k|lj lws ; xfof sfocmd / kl/of|hgfdkmt sfoc k lbg lj sf; fl|dv b; / ; emd0fsnlg cy|oj :yf ePsf dh5x; sf kof; x; nf0{lj Qlo ; kdf d2t k|ofpg|p27on] :j R5s ; 06q :yfkf ug{l|j rf/ ug5g\
- \*= k|o\$ /fHo klfn] of] dxf; l6w sfof|j og ug| p27on] lj sf; fl|dv dh5x; sf sfocmd / kl/of|hgfx; nf0{nfu" cf|fw / ck/fw ; Da6wl ; 0Qm /fi6« a3lo sfof|no dkmf ; j-4g ug{; f]sfof|ionf0{ :j R5s ; kdf of|ubfg lbg lj rf/ ug5g\

*wf/f ^!*

*e|6frf/ ; Da6wl ; f'gf ; sng,  
cfbfg-kpfg / lj Zn70f*

- != k|o\$ /fHo klfn]lj z|f1x; sf]k/fdz0f cf'gf] lq|leqs]e|6frf/sf]kj|Q nufot e|6frf/sf]ck/fw ul/g|kl/l:yltsf]lj Zn70f ug{l|j rf/ ug5 .
- @= /fHo klfx; n]Ps-cfk; df c6t/|i60 tyf lf|lo ; E7gx; dkmf, ; Dej eP; Dd, ; dfg kl/efiff, dfkb08 / sfok4lt nufot e|6frf/ lgo6q0f / kl|t/fw ug{cfbz{Joj xf/ lj sl; t ug|p27on] tVof|x; , e|6frf/; E ; Dal6wt lj Zn70ff|ds lj z|f1tf / ; f'gfx; lj sl; t ug|/ lx; ; hf/ a6g]km(lj rf/ ug5g\
- #= k|o\$ /fHo klfn]e|6frf/nf0{kl|t/fw ug|j f:tlj s pkfox; / cf'gf glltx; sf]lg/Llf0f ug{/ |tgsf]k6fj sfl/tf Pj +lftfsf]dMoflg ug{l|j rf/ ug5 .

*wf/f ^@*

*c6o pkfox; Mclly\$ lj sf; / k|lj lws  
; xfof f6f/f dxf; l6wsf]sfof|j og*

- != /fHo klfx; n]cfd ; dbfodf / lj z|f1tM|buf]lj sf; df kg|e|6frf/sf]gsf/fl|ds c; /x; nf0{wbgdf /fvb} c6t/|i60 ; xof|usf dfl|bdaf6,

- ; Dej eP; Dd of] dxf; l6wnf0{ clwstd 2kdf sfoffj og ug{  
; xofu]l xg]pkfox2 cjndag ug5g\  
@= /fHo klfx2n] cfk; l Pj +c6t/ i60 / lfo]lo ; E7gx2sf]; d6j odF  
; Dej eP; Dd bxfosf sfof2 ug{7f] k6f; x2 ug5g\  
-s\_ e[6frf/sf] lgjf/Of tyf kl't/fw ug{sf nflu lj sf; f]dv dh5sf]  
lfdtf j [4 ug]p27on] to:tf dh5x2; E lj le6g txdf ; xofu]  
clej [4 ug]  
-v\_ lj sf; f]dv dh5x2nf0{ k6fj sf/l 2kdf e[6frf/ lgjf/Of /  
kl't/fw ug{ tyf tl dh5x2nf0{ o; dxf; l6wsf]; kmntfj] \$  
sfoffj og ug]s/fdf d2t k'ofpg]k6f; df 6]f k'ofpg lj Qlo /  
j :tut ; xfotf clej [4 ug]  
-u\_ lj sf; f]dv / ; 0nd0fsnlg cy:oj :yf ePsf dh5x2nf0{ o;  
dxf; l6wsf] sfoffj ogsf lglDt cfj Zos kg] kflj lws ; xfotf  
k6fg ug]. o; k6f]hgsf nflu /fHo klfx2n] dh5tM o; }p27osf]  
nflu Joj l:yt ; 0Qm /fi6« a3sf] cfly\$ Joj :yf ; Da6wl ; 06qsf]  
tf]sPsf] vftfdf kof]t / lgoldt 2kdf :j R5s of]ubfg lbg  
k6f; ug5g\ /fHo klfx2n] cf^gf] dh5sf] sfgg / o;  
dxf; l6wsf kljwfgx2 adf]hd hkmt u/\$f] cfk/flws cfhg'sf  
; fk]lfs dNo jf ; DklQsf] lglZrt kl'tzt /sd ; f] vftfdf  
of]ubfg lbg lj z]f Wofg lbg klg ; Sg5g\  
-3\_ o; dxf; l6wsf p27o kl/kl't\$ nflu lj sf; f]dv dh5x2nf0{  
; xofu] ug{sf nflu pglx2nf0{ o; wf/f adf]hdsf k6f; x2,  
dh5tM yk t'nld sfo6ndx2 jf cfwlgs ; fwg k6fg ug]sfof]  
pkoQmtf cg; f/ ; nlg u/fpg c2 /fHox2 / lj Qlo  
; :yfx2nf0{ kfl]; flxt / kl't ug].  
#= ol pkfox2n] xfnst] j 6]z ; xfotf kl'ta4tf jf laklfo, lfo]lo jf  
c6t/ i60 :t/sf c6o lj Qlo ; xofu] k66wx2nf0{ ; Dej eP; Dd  
kl'tsh k6fj kfg]5g\  
\$= /fHo klfx2n] e[6frf/ lgjf/Of, klxrfg / lgo6qOf ug{ tyf o;  
dxf; l6wn] Joj :yf u/\$f] c6t/ i60 ; xofu]sf ; fwgnf0{ k6fj sf/l

tNofpg cfjZos kgI lj Qlo kàGwnf0{ Wbfgdf /fvb} j:tut /  
cfwf/e't ; xfotfsf lj ifodf låkIflo / axkIflo ; Demf}f jf kàGwx;  
; DkGg ug{; Sg}g\

**kl/R5b- ; ft**  
**sfofij ogsf ; e6qx;**  
**wf/f ^#**

***dxf; l6wsf /fho klfx; sf]; Ddihg***

!= o; dxf; l6wdf Joj:yf ul/Psf p27ox;sf] kllkt Pj + o; sf] sfofij ogsf] ; j-4g tyf kg/fjnf\$g ug\$ f nflu /fho klfx;sf alrdf lfdtf / ; xofudf ; wf/ Nofpg o; dxf; l6wsf /fho klfx;sf] ; Ddihg :yfkf ul/Psf]5 .

@= ; @Qm /fi6«<sup>a</sup>3sf dxf; lrjn]of]dxf; l6w nfu"ePsf]Ps jif{Jotlt xg' cufj} /fho klfx;sf] ; Ddihg afhfp\$g\ tIkZrft, /fho klfx;sf ; Ddihgsf lgoldt a7sx; ; Ddihgn] cElsf/ u/\$f sfofij lw ; Da6wl lgod adfihd a:g\$g\

#= /fho klfx;sf] ; Ddihgn] ko{ ]fsx;sf] k]z / ; xeflutf; E ; Da6wt lgodx; nufot o; wf/df Joj:yf ul/Psf lqmfnsnfkx;sf] sfofij og ; Da6wl Pj +tl lqmfnsnfk ; -rfng ug{ nflu]vr\$]eQmfgl ; Da6wl sfofij lwut / c6o lgod kfl/t ug\$ .

\$= /fho klfx;sf] ; Ddihg o; wf/fsf] k\$/of ! df Joj:yf ul/Psf p27o kllktsf nflu bxfosf ultjlw nufotsf lqmfnsnfk, sfofij lw / k4ltx;df ; xdt xg\$M

-s\_ :j R5s ofubfg kl/rfng ug{ kll; flxt ug] nufot o; dxf; l6wsf wf/f ^) / ^@ tyf kl/R5b b06]v kfF c6tu{sf lqmfnsnfkdf ; xofij k\$ofpg]

-v\_ o; wf/df pNny ePsf ; Da4 ; Rgf nufotsf dfWbdx;af6 cfk/flws cfhg lkmtf{ug]/ e|6frf/ lgj f/of / klt/fjvsf ; km Jojxf/ tyf e|6frf/sf t7tl/sf / kj [Q ; Da6wl ; Rgfx; /fho klfx;sf alrdf cfbg-kbfg ug{ ; xofij k\$ofpg]

- u\_ ; Da4 c6t/ [i60 / lfi0lo ; E7gx2 tyf ; 06q Pj +u}; /sf/L ; :yfx2 nf0{ ; xofu k4ofpgl
- 3\_ sfdsf]cgfj Zos kg/fj [Qaf6 56sf/f kfpgsf nflu e[6frf/sf] kl't/fu / lgj f/Of ug\$ f nflu c6o c6t/ [i60 / lfi0lo ; 06qx2 n] pT'kfbg u/\$f ; Da4 ; F'gfx2 sf] ; dlrt kofu ug
- a\_ /fho klfx2 af/f dxf; l6wsf] sfof[og] ognf0{ cfj lws 2 kdf kg/fj nf\$g ug
- r\_ o; dxf; l6wsf] ; wf/ / sfof[og] ogsf nflu ; emfj x2 lbg
- 5\_ o; dxf; l6wsf] sfof[og] ogsf ; Da6wdf /fho klfx2 sf kl'j lws ; xfotfsf cfj Zostf af/] Wofg k4ofpg / ; f] kof]hgsf nflu cfj Zos bl'vPsf sfo{ug{ ; emfj lbg}.
- %= o; wf/fsf] k\$/Of \$ sf] kof]hgsf nflu, /fho klfx2 sf] ; Dd]hgn] o; dxf; l6wsf] sfof[og] ogsf ; Da6wdf /fho klfx2 n] cj nDag u/\$f pkfox2 / To; f] ubf{pglx2 n] ef]gk/\$f sl7gf0x2 af/] pglx2 n] kofg u/\$f ; F'gf / /fho klfx2 sf] ; Dd]hgn] : yfkgf ug{ ; Sg] k/s kg/fj nf\$g ; 06qsf] dfl'bdaf6 cfj Zos hfgsf/L kl't ug\$ .
- ^= k]o\$ /fho klfn] /fho klfx2 sf] ; Dd]hgn] cfj Zos ; Dem] adf]hd, of] dxf; l6w sfof[og] og ug] ; Da6wl cf'gf sfof]nd, of]hgf / Jojxf/, nufot ljwflosl / kzf; lgs pkfox2 af/] /fho klfx2 sf] ; Dd]hgnf0{ ; F'gf kofg ug\$ . /fho klfx2 sf] ; Dd]hgn] ; lfd c6t/ [i60 ; E7gx2 / /fho klfx2 af6 kl't clt/Qm ; F'gf nufot c6o s/f kl't ug] / To:tf ; F'gf dfly sf/jfxl ug] ; a66bf kefj sf/L tl/sfsf] hfFaemug\$ . /fho klfx2 sf] ; Dd]hgn] 4f/f lglb'6 xg] sfof] lw adf]hd ; Da4 u}; /sf/L ; :yfx2 af6 cflwsf/s 2 kdf k]t't ul/Psf cfutx2 dfly kl'g lj rf/ ug{ ; lsg\$ .
- &= /fho klfx2 sf] ; Dd]hgn] cfj Zos ; Dem] f o; dxf; l6wsf] kefj sf/L sfof[og] ogdf ; xofu k4ofpg o; wf/fsf] k\$/Of \$, % / ^ adf]hd sg}pkoQm ; 06q jf lgsfo : yfkgf ug\$ .

**wf/f ^\$  
;lrjfn0**

- != ; 0Qm /fi6x a3sf dxf;lrjn] o; dxf; l6wsf /fHo klfx;sf]  
; Ddjhgnf0{cfjZos ; lrjfn0 ; }f klfpg ug5g\  
@= ; lrjfnon]M
- s\_ /fHo klfx;sf] ; Ddjhgnf0{ o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f ^# df Joj :yf  
ul/Psf lqmfnsnfkx;nf0{sfofGj t ug{/ /fHo klfx;sf] ; Ddjhgsf  
a7sx;sf]k6w ldnfpg / cfjZos ; }f klfpg ug{; xofu ug5u
- v\_ o; dxf; l6wsf] wf/f ^# sf k\$/of % / ^ df pNny eP adf]nd  
/fHo klfx;sf] ; Ddjhgnf0{; }gf klfpg ugI; Da6wdf cg/fw ePdf  
/fHo klfx;nf0{; xofu ug5u /
- u\_ ; Da4 cGt/1i60 / l6lo ; E7gsf ; lrjfnox; ; E cfjZos  
; dgjo ; lglZrt ug5 .



**kl/R5B- cf7**  
**clGtd Joj :yfx;**  
*wf/f ^%*  
**dx; l6wsf]sfofj og**

- != kl]o\$ /fho klfn] o; dx; l6w cgtu{sf bflotjx;sf] sfofj ognf0{ ; lglZrt ug{ cf^gf] dhssf] sfggf cfwf/et l; 4fgtx; cg; k xg] u/L, ljwflosl / kz; lgs nufotsf cfjZos pkfox; cjndag ug\$ .
- @= kl]o\$ /fho klfn] e[6frf/sf] lgjf/of / kl]t/f]wsf nflu o; dx; l6wn] Joj :yf u/\$f ebf yk sl7g jf s7f] pkfox; cjndag ug{; Sg\$ .

*wf/f ^^*  
**lj j fbsf]; dfwfg**

- != o; dx; l6wsf] JofVof jf sfofj og; E ; DalGwt lj j fb /fho klfx; n] jftf^f/f ; dfwfg ug]kpf; ug\$g\
- @= o; dx; l6wsf] JofVof jf sfofj og ; DaGwdf b0{jf b0Ebf a9L /fho klfx; alr pTkGg lj j fb dgfi; j ; doleq jftf^f/f ; dfwfg xg g; sd]f, tl d]b\$]f sg}Ps /fho klfsf] cg/f]vdf, d]b:ytfsf nflu k|t^t ul/g\$ . olb d]b:ytfsf]nflu cg/f]v ul/Psf]ldlt^n^ dlxgfleg tl /fho klfx; d]b:ysf]u7g ug{; xdt xg g; sd]f, tl d]b\$]f sg}Pp6f /fho klfn] cGt/1i60 Gofofnosf] ljwfg adf]hd cg/f]v u/L ; f]lj j fb pQm Gofofnodf kl]ft ug{; Sg\$ .
- #= kl]o\$ /fho klfn] o; dx; l6wdf x:tfif/, cgdf]g, :jls[t jf ; dyg jf ; lDdng ubf\$]f cj:yfdf o; wf/fsf] k\$/of @ sf] Joj :yf cfkthf0{a6wgsf/L gxg]efg]s/fsf] 3f]f0ff ug{; Sg\$g\ o; k\$/sf]cf/lfof /Vg]sg}/fhosf ; Gbe^f o; wf/fsf]k\$/of @ af6 c; /fho klfx; af]b xg]5gg\

\$= o; wf/fsf]k\$/Of # adf]hd cf/lfof /fv\$]sf]sg}klg /fHo klfn]  
; 0Qm /fi6«<sup>a</sup>3sf dxf; lrjnf0{ ; lrt u/l sg}klg ; dodf ; f]  
cf/lfof lkmtf{Ing ; Sg\$ .

*wf/f ^&*

*x:tfll/, cgdfflg, :jls[t, ; dyg / ; lDng*

!= of]dxf; l6w ; g\@)# sf]( l8; Qa/b]v !! l8; Qa/; Dd d]S; sf\$]f]  
dl/8fdf / tbk/f6t ; g\@)% sf] ( l8; Qa/; Dd ; 0Qm  
/fi6«<sup>a</sup>3sf]dVofno, G6bf\$df ; a}/fHox; sf]x:tfll/sf nflu vhf  
/xg\$ .

@= o; wf/fsf]k\$/Of ! adf]hd o; dxf; l6wdf, sg}lf]lo cfly\$  
Psls/Of ; E7gsf]sDtldf sg}Ps ; b:o /fHon]x:tfll/ u/\$]eP,  
To:tf]; E7gsf nflu klg of]dxf; l6w x:tfll/sf nflu vhf /xg\$ .

#= of]dxf; l6w cgdfflg, :jls[t jf ; dyg ugkg\$ . cgdfflg, :jls[t  
jf ; dyg]sf] Invt ; 0Qm /fi6«<sup>a</sup>3sf dxf; lrj ; dlf bflvnf  
ul/g\$ . lf]lo cfly\$ Psls/Of ; E7gsf]sDtldf sg}Ps ; b:on]  
cgdfflg, :jls[t jf ; dyg]sf] Invt bflvn u/\$]eP To:tf]  
; E7gn] klg cf^gf] To:tf] Invt bflvnf ug{ ; Sg\$ . cgdfflg,  
:jls[t jf ; dyg]sf] ; f] Invtdf To:tf] ; E7gn] o; dxf; l6wn]  
Joj:yf u/\$] lj ifox; sf ; Da6wdf cf^gf] sfo{ lf]q]sf] ; ldfs] af/df  
3f]f0ff ug\$ . o:tf]; E7gn] cf^gf] sfo{ lf]q]sf] ; ldfs] af/df sg}  
; f6ble\$ kl/j t6 u/df To: sf] ; r^gf ; d] clen] clwsf/lnf0{  
kbf]g ug\$ .

\$= of]dxf; l6w sg}klg /fHo jf cf^gf]sDtldf sg}Ps ; b:o o;  
dxf; l6wsf] ; b:o /x\$]sf] sg}lf]lo cfly\$ Psls/Of ; E7gaf6 xg]  
; lDngsf nflu vhf /xg\$ . ; lDngsf] Invt ; 0Qm /fi6«<sup>a</sup>3sf  
dxf; lrj ; dlf bflvnf ul/g\$ . lf]lo cfly\$ Psls/Of ; E7gn]  
dxf; l6wsf] ; lDngsf ; dodf o; dxf; l6wn] Joj:yf u/\$]  
lj ifox; sf ; Da6wdf cf^gf] sfo{ lf]q]sf] ; ldfs] af/df 3f]f0ff

ug\$ . o: tf]; E7gn] cf^gf] sfo{lfq]sf]; ldfsf af/df sg}; f6ble\$  
kl/j t6 u/df To: tf]; Fgf ; d] clenY clwsf/lnf0{kl6fg ug\$ .

*wf/f ^\**

*k/De*

!= of] dxf; l6w cgdffg, :jls[t, ; dy6 jf ; lDngsf] tl; fFInv  
bflvnf ePkI5sf]gAacfffbgdf k/De xg\$ . o; k\$/ofsf]k6fhgsf  
nflu, lfq]lo cfly\$ Psls/of ; E7gn] hDdf u/\$f] sg} cfnYnf0{  
To: tf] ; E7gsf /fHo klfx2n] hDdf u/\$f] e6bf cltl/Qm dfqdf  
u0fgf ul/g]56 .

@= o; dxf; l6wsf] cgdffg, :jls[t, ; dy6 jf ; lDng u/\$f] tl; fF  
Inv bflvnf ePkI5 k]o\$ /fHo jf lfq]lo cfly\$ Psls/of  
; E7gsf nflu, of] dxf; l6w o: tf] /fHo jf ; E7gn] ; Da4 Inv  
bflvnf u/\$f] tl; lbgkl5 jf o; wf/fsf] k\$/of ! adffhd of]  
dxf; l6w k/De ePsf]lbg d]l6]hg k5f18 x65, ; fxl ldltaf6 k/De  
xg\$ .

*wf/f ^{*

*; zffg*

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# UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION

## PREAMBLE

*The States Parties to this Convention,*

*Concerned* about the seriousness of problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and values of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardizing sustainable development and the rule of law,

*Concerned also* about the links between corruption and other forms of crime, in particular organized crime and economic crime, including moneylaundering,

*Concerned further* about cases of corruption that involve vast quantities of assets, which may constitute a substantial proportion of the resources of States, and that threaten the political stability and sustainable development of those States,

*Convinced* that corruption is no longer a local matter but a transnational phenomenon that affects all societies and economies, making international cooperation to prevent and control it essential,

*Convinced also* that a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach is required to prevent and combat corruption effectively,

*Convinced further* that the availability of technical assistance can play an important role in enhancing the ability of States, including by strengthening capacity and by institution-building, to prevent and combat corruption effectively,

*Convinced* that the illicit acquisition of personal wealth can be particularly damaging to democratic institutions, national economies and the rule of law,

*Determined* to prevent, detect and deter in a more effective manner international transfers of illicitly acquired assets and to strengthen international cooperation in asset recovery,

*Acknowledging* the fundamental principles of due process of law in criminal proceedings and in civil or administrative proceedings to adjudicate property rights,

*Bearing in mind* that the prevention and eradication of corruption is a responsibility of all States and that they must cooperate with one another, with the support and involvement of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, if their efforts in this area are to be effective,

*Bearing also in mind* the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness, responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and to foster a culture of rejection of corruption,

*Commending* the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in preventing and combating corruption,

*Recalling* the work carried out by other international and regional organizations in this field, including the activities of the African Union, the Council of Europe, the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization), the European Union, the League of Arab States, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Organization of American States,

*Taking note with appreciation* of multilateral instruments to prevent and combat corruption, including, inter alia, the Inter - American Convention against Corruption, adopted by the Organization of American States on 29 March 1996, the Convention on the Fight against Corruption involving Officials of the European Communities or Officials of Member States of the European Union, adopted by the Council of the European Union on 26 May 1997, the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, adopted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development on 21 November 1997, the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 27 January 1999, the Civil Law Convention on Corruption, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 4 November 1999, and the African Union Convention on



Preventing and Combating Corruption, adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union on 12 July 2003,

*Welcoming* the entry into force on 29 September 2003 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

*Have agreed as follows :*

# **Chapter I**

## **General provisions**

### *Article 1*

#### *Statement of purpose*

The purposes of this Convention are:

- (a) To promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively;
- (b) To promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including in asset recovery;
- (c) To promote integrity, accountability and proper management of public affairs and public property.

### *Article 2*

#### *Use of terms*

For the purposes of this Convention:

- (a) “Public official” shall mean: (i) any person holding a legislative, executive, administrative or judicial office of a State Party, whether appointed or elected, whether permanent or temporary, whether paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person’s seniority; (ii) any other person who performs a public function, including for a public agency or public enterprise, or provides a public service, as defined in the domestic law of the State Party and as applied in the pertinent area of law of that

State Party; (iii) any other person defined as a “public official” in the domestic law of a State Party.

However, for the purpose of some specific measures contained in chapter II of this Convention, “public official” may mean any person who performs a public function or provides a public service as defined in the domestic law of the State Party and as applied in the pertinent area of law of that State Party;

- (b) “Foreign public official” shall mean any person holding a legislative, executive, administrative or judicial office of a foreign country, whether appointed or elected; and any person exercising a public function for a foreign country, including for a public agency or public enterprise;
- (c) “Official of a public international organization” shall mean an international civil servant or any person who is authorized by such an organization to act on behalf of that organization;
- (d) “Property” shall mean assets of every kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, and legal documents or instruments evidencing title to or interest in such assets;
- (e) “Proceeds of crime” shall mean any property derived from or obtained, directly or indirectly, through the commission of an offence;
- (f) “Freezing” or “seizure” shall mean temporarily prohibiting the transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property or temporarily assuming custody or control of property on the

basis of an order issued by a court or other competent authority;

- (g) “Confiscation”, which includes forfeiture where applicable, shall mean the permanent deprivation of property by order of a court or other competent authority;
- (h) “Predicate offence” shall mean any offence as a result of which proceeds have been generated that may become the subject of an offence as defined in article 23 of this Convention;
- (i) “Controlled delivery” shall mean the technique of allowing illicit or suspect consignments to pass out of, through or into the territory of one or more States, with the knowledge and under the supervision of their competent authorities, with a view to the investigation of an offence and the identification of persons involved in the commission of the offence.

### ***Article 3***

#### ***Scope of application***

1. This Convention shall apply, in accordance with its terms, to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of corruption and to the freezing, seizure, confiscation and return of the proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention.
2. For the purposes of implementing this Convention, it shall not be necessary, except as otherwise stated herein, for the offences set forth in it to result in damage or harm to state property.

## ***Article 4***

### ***Protection of sovereignty***

1. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under this Convention in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States.
2. Nothing in this Convention shall entitle a State Party to undertake in the territory of another State the exercise of jurisdiction and performance of functions that are reserved exclusively for the authorities of that other State by its domestic law.

## **Chapter II**

### **Preventive measures**

#### *Article 5*

##### *Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices*

1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, develop and implement or maintain effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability.
2. Each State Party shall endeavour to establish and promote effective practices aimed at the prevention of corruption.
3. Each State Party shall endeavour to periodically evaluate relevant legal instruments and administrative measures with a view to determining their adequacy to prevent and fight corruption.
4. States Parties shall, as appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal system, collaborate with each other and with relevant international and regional organizations in promoting and developing the measures referred to in this article. That collaboration may include participation in international programmes and projects aimed at the prevention of corruption.

## ***Article 6***

### ***Preventive anti-corruption body or bodies***

1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, ensure the existence of a body or bodies, as appropriate, that prevent corruption by such means as:
  - (a) Implementing the policies referred to in article 5 of this Convention and, where appropriate, overseeing and coordinating the implementation of those policies;
  - (b) Increasing and disseminating knowledge about the prevention of corruption.
2. Each State Party shall grant the body or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this article the necessary independence, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, to enable the body or bodies to carry out its or their functions effectively and free from any undue influence. The necessary material resources and specialized staff, as well as the training that such staff may require to carry out their functions, should be provided.
3. Each State Party shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the name and address of the authority or authorities that may assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption.

***Article 7***  
***Public sector***

1. Each State Party shall, where appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, endeavour to adopt, maintain and strengthen systems for the recruitment, hiring, retention, promotion and retirement of civil servants and, where appropriate, other non-elected public officials:
  - (a) That are based on principles of efficiency, transparency and objective criteria such as merit, equity and aptitude;
  - (b) That include adequate procedures for the selection and training of individuals for public positions considered especially vulnerable to corruption and the rotation, where appropriate, of such individuals to other positions;
  - (c) That promote adequate remuneration and equitable pay scales, taking into account the level of economic development of the State Party;
  - (d) That promote education and training programmes to enable them to meet the requirements for the correct, honourable and proper performance of public functions and that provide them with specialized and appropriate training to enhance their awareness of the risks of corruption inherent in the performance of their functions. Such programmes may make reference to codes or standards of conduct in applicable areas.



2. Each State Party shall also consider adopting appropriate legislative and administrative measures, consistent with the objectives of this Convention and in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, to prescribe criteria concerning candidature for and election to public office.
3. Each State Party shall also consider taking appropriate legislative and administrative measures, consistent with the objectives of this Convention and in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, to enhance transparency in the funding of candidatures for elected public office and, where applicable, the funding of political parties.
4. Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, endeavour to adopt, maintain and strengthen systems that promote transparency and prevent conflicts of interest.

## *Article 8*

### *Codes of conduct for public officials*

1. In order to fight corruption, each State Party shall promote, inter alia, integrity, honesty and responsibility among its public officials, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system.
2. In particular, each State Party shall endeavour to apply, within its own institutional and legal systems, codes or standards of

conduct for the correct, honourable and proper performance of public functions.

3. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of this article, each State Party shall, where appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, take note of the relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations, such as the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 51/59 of 12 December 1996.
4. Each State Party shall also consider, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, establishing measures and systems to facilitate the reporting by public officials of acts of corruption to appropriate authorities, when such acts come to their notice in the performance of their functions.
5. Each State Party shall endeavour, where appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, to establish measures and systems requiring public officials to make declarations to appropriate authorities regarding, inter alia, their outside activities, employment, investments, assets and substantial gifts or benefits from which a conflict of interest may result with respect to their functions as public officials.
6. Each State Party shall consider taking, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, disciplinary or

other measures against public officials who violate the codes or standards established in accordance with this article.

## ***Article 9***

### ***Public procurement and management of public finances***

1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, take the necessary steps to establish appropriate systems of procurement, based on transparency, competition and objective criteria in decision-making, that are effective, inter alia, in preventing corruption. Such systems, which may take into account appropriate threshold values in their application, shall address, inter alia:
  - (a) The public distribution of information relating to procurement procedures and contracts, including information on invitations to tender and relevant or pertinent information on the award of contracts, allowing potential tenderers sufficient time to prepare and submit their tenders;
  - (b) The establishment, in advance, of conditions for participation, including selection and award criteria and tendering rules, and their publication;
  - (c) The use of objective and predetermined criteria for public procurement decisions, in order to facilitate the subsequent

- verification of the correct application of the rules or procedures;
- (d) An effective system of domestic review, including an effective system of appeal, to ensure legal recourse and remedies in the event that the rules or procedures established pursuant to this paragraph are not followed;
  - (e) Where appropriate, measures to regulate matters regarding personnel responsible for procurement, such as declaration of interest in particular public procurements, screening procedures and training requirements.
2. Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, take appropriate measures to promote transparency and accountability in the management of public finances. Such measures shall encompass, inter alia:
- (a) Procedures for the adoption of the national budget;
  - (b) Timely reporting on revenue and expenditure;
  - (c) A system of accounting and auditing standards and related oversight;
  - (d) Effective and efficient systems of risk management and internal control; and
  - (e) Where appropriate, corrective action in the case of failure to comply with the requirements established in this paragraph.
3. Each State Party shall take such civil and administrative measures as may be necessary, in accordance with the

fundamental principles of its domestic law, to preserve the integrity of accounting books, records, financial statements or other documents related to public expenditure and revenue and to prevent the falsification of such documents.

### ***Article 10***

#### ***Public reporting***

Taking into account the need to combat corruption, each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, take such measures as may be necessary to enhance transparency in its public administration, including with regard to its organization, functioning and decision-making processes, where appropriate. Such measures may include, inter alia:

- (a) Adopting procedures or regulations allowing members of the general public to obtain, where appropriate, information on the organization, functioning and decision-making processes of its public administration and, with due regard for the protection of privacy and personal data, on decisions and legal acts that concern members of the public;
- (b) Simplifying administrative procedures, where appropriate, in order to facilitate public access to the competent decision-making authorities; and
- (c) Publishing information, which may include periodic reports on the risks of corruption in its public administration.

## ***Article 11***

### ***Measures relating to the judiciary and prosecution services***

1. Bearing in mind the independence of the judiciary and its crucial role in combating corruption, each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system and without prejudice to judicial independence, take measures to strengthen integrity and to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary. Such measures may include rules with respect to the conduct of members of the judiciary.
2. Measures to the same effect as those taken pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article may be introduced and applied within the prosecution service in those States Parties where it does not form part of the judiciary but enjoys independence similar to that of the judicial service.

## ***Article 12***

### ***Private sector***

1. Each State Party shall take measures, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, to prevent corruption involving the private sector, enhance accounting and auditing standards in the private sector and, where appropriate, provide effective, proportionate and dissuasive civil, administrative or criminal penalties for failure to comply with such measures.

2. Measures to achieve these ends may include, inter alia:
  - (a) Promoting cooperation between law enforcement agencies and relevant private entities;
  - (b) Promoting the development of standards and procedures designed to safeguard the integrity of relevant private entities, including codes of conduct for the correct, honourable and proper performance of the activities of business and all relevant professions and the prevention of conflicts of interest, and for the promotion of the use of good commercial practices among businesses and in the contractual relations of businesses with the State;
  - (c) Promoting transparency among private entities, including, where appropriate, measures regarding the identity of legal and natural persons involved in the establishment and management of corporate entities;
  - (d) Preventing the misuse of procedures regulating private entities, including procedures regarding subsidies and licences granted by public authorities for commercial activities;
  - (e) Preventing conflicts of interest by imposing restrictions, as appropriate and for a reasonable period of time, on the professional activities of former public officials or on the employment of public officials by the private sector after their resignation or retirement, where such activities or

- employment relate directly to the functions held or supervised by those public officials during their tenure;
- (f) Ensuring that private enterprises, taking into account their structure and size, have sufficient internal auditing controls to assist in preventing and detecting acts of corruption and that the accounts and required financial statements of such private enterprises are subject to appropriate auditing and certification procedures.
3. In order to prevent corruption, each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary, in accordance with its domestic laws and regulations regarding the maintenance of books and records, financial statement disclosures and accounting and auditing standards, to prohibit the following acts carried out for the purpose of committing any of the offences established in accordance with this Convention:
- (a) The establishment of off-the-books accounts;
  - (b) The making of off-the-books or inadequately identified transactions;
  - (c) The recording of non-existent expenditure;
  - (d) The entry of liabilities with incorrect identification of their objects;
  - (e) The use of false documents; and
  - (f) The intentional destruction of bookkeeping documents earlier than foreseen by the law.



4. Each State Party shall disallow the tax deductibility of expenses that constitute bribes, the latter being one of the constituent elements of the offences established in accordance with articles 15 and 16 of this Convention and, where appropriate, other expenses incurred in furtherance of corrupt conduct.

### ***Article 13***

#### ***Participation of society***

1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures, within its means and in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, to promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption and to raise public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption. This participation should be strengthened by such measures as:
  - (a) Enhancing the transparency of and promoting the contribution of the public to decision-making processes;
  - (b) Ensuring that the public has effective access to information;
  - (c) Undertaking public information activities that contribute to non-tolerance of corruption, as well as public education programmes, including school and university curricula;

- (d) Respecting, promoting and protecting the freedom to seek, receive, publish and disseminate information concerning corruption. That freedom may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided for by law and are necessary:
- (i) For respect of the rights or reputations of others;
  - (ii) For the protection of national security or ordre public or of public health or morals.
2. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the relevant anti-corruption bodies referred to in this Convention are known to the public and shall provide access to such bodies, where appropriate, for the reporting, including anonymously, of any incidents that may be considered to constitute an offence established in accordance with this Convention.

### ***Article 14***

#### ***Measures to prevent money-laundering***

1. Each State Party shall:
- (a) Institute a comprehensive domestic regulatory and supervisory regime for banks and non-bank financial institutions, including natural or legal persons that provide formal or informal services for the transmission of money or value and, where appropriate, other bodies particularly susceptible to money-laundering, within its competence, in order to deter and detect all forms of money-laundering,

- which regime shall emphasize requirements for customer and, where appropriate, beneficial owner identification, record-keeping and the reporting of suspicious transactions;
- (b) Without prejudice to article 46 of this Convention, ensure that administrative, regulatory, law enforcement and other authorities dedicated to combating money-laundering (including, where appropriate under domestic law, judicial authorities) have the ability to cooperate and exchange information at the national and international levels within the conditions prescribed by its domestic law and, to that end, shall consider the establishment of a financial intelligence unit to serve as a national centre for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information regarding potential money-laundering.
2. States Parties shall consider implementing feasible measures to detect and monitor the movement of cash and appropriate negotiable instruments across their borders, subject to safeguards to ensure proper use of information and without impeding in any way the movement of legitimate capital. Such measures may include a requirement that individuals and businesses report the cross-border transfer of substantial quantities of cash and appropriate negotiable instruments.
  3. States Parties shall consider implementing appropriate and feasible measures to require financial institutions, including money remitters:

- (a) To include on forms for the electronic transfer of funds and related messages accurate and meaningful information on the originator;
  - (b) To maintain such information throughout the payment chain; and
  - (c) To apply enhanced scrutiny to transfers of funds that do not contain complete information on the originator.
4. In establishing a domestic regulatory and supervisory regime under the terms of this article, and without prejudice to any other article of this Convention, States Parties are called upon to use as a guideline the relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations against money-laundering.
5. States Parties shall endeavour to develop and promote global, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation among judicial, law enforcement and financial regulatory authorities in order to combat money-laundering.

## **Chapter III**

### **Criminalization and law enforcement**

#### *Article 15*

##### *Bribery of national public officials*

Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally:

- (a) The promise, offering or giving, to a public official, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage, for the official himself or herself or another person or entity, in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties;
- (b) The solicitation or acceptance by a public official, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage, for the official himself or herself or another person or entity, in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties.

#### *Article 16*

##### *Bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations*

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, when committed intentionally, the promise, offering or giving to a foreign public official or an official of a public

international organization, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage, for the official himself or herself or another person or entity, in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties, in order to obtain or retain business or other undue advantage in relation to the conduct of international business.

2. Each State Party shall consider adopting such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, when committed intentionally, the solicitation or acceptance by a foreign public official or an official of a public international organization, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage, for the official himself or herself or another person or entity, in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties.

### *Article 17*

#### ***Embezzlement, misappropriation or other diversion of property by a public official***

Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally, the embezzlement, misappropriation or other diversion by a public official for his or her benefit or for the benefit of another person or entity, of any property, public or private funds or securities or any other thing of

value entrusted to the public official by virtue of his or her position.

### ***Article 18***

#### ***Trading in influence***

Each State Party shall consider adopting such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally:

- (a) The promise, offering or giving to a public official or any other person, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage in order that the public official or the person abuse his or her real or supposed influence with a view to obtaining from an administration or public authority of the State Party an undue advantage for the original instigator of the act or for any other person;
- (b) The solicitation or acceptance by a public official or any other person, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage for himself or herself or for another person in order that the public official or the person abuse his or her real or supposed influence with a view to obtaining from an administration or public authority of the State Party an undue advantage.

## ***Article 19***

### ***Abuse of functions***

Each State Party shall consider adopting such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, when committed intentionally, the abuse of functions or position, that is, the performance of or failure to perform an act, in violation of laws, by a public official in the discharge of his or her functions, for the purpose of obtaining an undue advantage for himself or herself or for another person or entity.

## ***Article 20***

### ***Illicit enrichment***

Subject to its constitution and the fundamental principles of its legal system, each State Party shall consider adopting such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, when committed intentionally, illicit enrichment, that is, a significant increase in the assets of a public official that he or she cannot reasonably explain in relation to his or her lawful income.

## ***Article 21***

### ***Bribery in the private sector***

Each State Party shall consider adopting such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal



offences, when committed intentionally in the course of economic, financial or commercial activities:

- (a) The promise, offering or giving, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage to any person who directs or works, in any capacity, for a private sector entity, for the person himself or herself or for another person, in order that he or she, in breach of his or her duties, act or refrain from acting;
- (b) The solicitation or acceptance, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage by any person who directs or works, in any capacity, for a private sector entity, for the person himself or herself or for another person, in order that he or she, in breach of his or her duties, act or refrain from acting.

## *Article 22*

### *Embezzlement of property in the private sector*

Each State Party shall consider adopting such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, when committed intentionally in the course of economic, financial or commercial activities, embezzlement by a person who directs or works, in any capacity, in a private sector entity of any property, private funds or securities or any other thing of value entrusted to him or her by virtue of his or her position.

## *Article 23*

### *Laundering of proceeds of crime*

1. Each State Party shall adopt, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally:
  - (a) (i) The conversion or transfer of property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of the property or of helping any person who is involved in the commission of the predicate offence to evade the legal consequences of his or her action;
  - (ii) The concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of or rights with respect to property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime;
- (b) Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system:
  - (i) The acquisition, possession or use of property, knowing, at the time of receipt, that such property is the proceeds of crime;
  - (ii) Participation in, association with or conspiracy to commit, attempts to commit and aiding, abetting, facilitating and counselling the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with this article.
2. For purposes of implementing or applying paragraph 1 of this article:

- (a) Each State Party shall seek to apply paragraph 1 of this article to the widest range of predicate offences;
- (b) Each State Party shall include as predicate offences at a minimum a comprehensive range of criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention;
- (c) For the purposes of subparagraph (b) above, predicate offences shall include offences committed both within and outside the jurisdiction of the State Party in question. However, offences committed outside the jurisdiction of a State Party shall constitute predicate offences only when the relevant conduct is a criminal offence under the domestic law of the State where it is committed and would be a criminal offence under the domestic law of the State Party implementing or applying this article had it been committed there;
- (d) Each State Party shall furnish copies of its laws that give effect to this article and of any subsequent changes to such laws or a description thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
- (e) If required by fundamental principles of the domestic law of a State Party, it may be provided that the offences set forth in paragraph 1 of this article do not apply to the persons who committed the predicate offence.

## ***Article 24***

### ***Concealment***

Without prejudice to the provisions of article 23 of this Convention, each State Party shall consider adopting such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, when committed intentionally after the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with this Convention without having participated in such offences, the concealment or continued retention of property when the person involved knows that such property is the result of any of the offences established in accordance with this Convention.

## ***Article 25***

### ***Obstruction of justice***

Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally:

- (a) The use of physical force, threats or intimidation or the promise, offering or giving of an undue advantage to induce false testimony or to interfere in the giving of testimony or the production of evidence in a proceeding in relation to the commission of offences established in accordance with this Convention;
- (b) The use of physical force, threats or intimidation to interfere with the exercise of official duties by a justice or law

enforcement official in relation to the commission of offences established in accordance with this Convention. Nothing in this subparagraph shall prejudice the right of States Parties to have legislation that protects other categories of public official.

## ***Article 26***

### ***Liability of legal persons***

1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, consistent with its legal principles, to establish the liability of legal persons for participation in the offences established in accordance with this Convention.
2. Subject to the legal principles of the State Party, the liability of legal persons may be criminal, civil or administrative.
3. Such liability shall be without prejudice to the criminal liability of the natural persons who have committed the offences.
4. Each State Party shall, in particular, ensure that legal persons held liable in accordance with this article are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal or non-criminal sanctions, including monetary sanctions.

## ***Article 27***

### ***Participation and attempt***

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal

offence, in accordance with its domestic law, participation in any capacity such as an accomplice, assistant or instigator in an offence established in accordance with this Convention.

2. Each State Party may adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, any attempt to commit an offence established in accordance with this Convention.
3. Each State Party may adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, the preparation for an offence established in accordance with this Convention.

### *Article 28*

#### *Knowledge, intent and purpose as elements of an offence*

Knowledge, intent or purpose required as an element of an offence established in accordance with this Convention may be inferred from objective factual circumstances.

### *Article 29*

#### *Statute of limitations*

Each State Party shall, where appropriate, establish under its domestic law a long statute of limitations period in which to commence proceedings for any offence established in accordance

with this Convention and establish a longer statute of limitations period or provide for the suspension of the statute of limitations where the alleged offender has evaded the administration of justice.

### ***Article 30***

#### ***Prosecution, adjudication and sanctions***

1. Each State Party shall make the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention liable to sanctions that take into account the gravity of that offence.
2. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish or maintain, in accordance with its legal system and constitutional principles, an appropriate balance between any immunities or jurisdictional privileges accorded to its public officials for the performance of their functions and the possibility, when necessary, of effectively investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating offences established in accordance with this Convention.
3. Each State Party shall endeavour to ensure that any discretionary legal powers under its domestic law relating to the prosecution of persons for offences established in accordance with this Convention are exercised to maximize the effectiveness of law enforcement measures in respect of those offences and with due regard to the need to deter the commission of such offences.

4. In the case of offences established in accordance with this Convention, each State Party shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic law and with due regard to the rights of the defense, to seek to ensure that conditions imposed in connection with decisions on release pending trial or appeal take into consideration the need to ensure the presence of the defendant at subsequent criminal proceedings.
5. Each State Party shall take into account the gravity of the offences concerned when considering the eventuality of early release or parole of persons convicted of such offences.
6. Each State Party, to the extent consistent with the fundamental principles of its legal system, shall consider establishing procedures through which a public official accused of an offence established in accordance with this Convention may, where appropriate, be removed, suspended or reassigned by the appropriate authority, bearing in mind respect for the principle of the presumption of innocence.
7. Where warranted by the gravity of the offence, each State Party, to the extent consistent with the fundamental principles of its legal system, shall consider establishing procedures for the disqualification, by court order or any other appropriate means, for a period of time determined by its domestic law, of persons convicted of offences established in accordance with this Convention from:
  - (a) Holding public office; and



- (b) Holding office in an enterprise owned in whole or in part by the State.
8. Paragraph 1 of this article shall be without prejudice to the exercise of disciplinary powers by the competent authorities against civil servants.
9. Nothing contained in this Convention shall affect the principle that the description of the offences established in accordance with this Convention and of the applicable legal defences or other legal principles controlling the lawfulness of conduct is reserved to the domestic law of a State Party and that such offences shall be prosecuted and punished in accordance with that law.
10. States Parties shall endeavour to promote the reintegration into society of persons convicted of offences established in accordance with this Convention.

### ***Article 31***

#### ***Freezing, seizure and confiscation***

1. Each State Party shall take, to the greatest extent possible within its domestic legal system, such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation of:
- (a) Proceeds of crime derived from offences established in accordance with this Convention or property the value of which corresponds to that of such proceeds;

- (b) Property, equipment or other instrumentalities used in or destined for use in offences established in accordance with this Convention.
2. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to enable the identification, tracing, freezing or seizure of any item referred to in paragraph 1 of this article for the purpose of eventual confiscation.
  3. Each State Party shall adopt, in accordance with its domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to regulate the administration by the competent authorities of frozen, seized or confiscated property covered in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.
  4. If such proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted, in part or in full, into other property, such property shall be liable to the measures referred to in this article instead of the proceeds.
  5. If such proceeds of crime have been intermingled with property acquired from legitimate sources, such property shall, without prejudice to any powers relating to freezing or seizure, be liable to confiscation up to the assessed value of the intermingled proceeds.
  6. Income or other benefits derived from such proceeds of crime, from property into which such proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted or from property with which such proceeds of crime have been intermingled shall also be liable to

the measures referred to in this article, in the same manner and to the same extent as proceeds of crime.

7. For the purpose of this article and article 55 of this Convention, each State Party shall empower its courts or other competent authorities to order that bank, financial or commercial records be made available or seized. A State Party shall not decline to act under the provisions of this paragraph on the ground of bank secrecy.
8. States Parties may consider the possibility of requiring that an offender demonstrate the lawful origin of such alleged proceeds of crime or other property liable to confiscation, to the extent that such a requirement is consistent with the fundamental principles of their domestic law and with the nature of judicial and other proceedings.
9. The provisions of this article shall not be so construed as to prejudice the rights of bona fide third parties.
10. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the principle that the measures to which it refers shall be defined and implemented in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the domestic law of a State Party.

## *Article 32*

### *Protection of witnesses, experts and victims*

1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures in accordance with its domestic legal system and within its

- means to provide effective protection from potential retaliation or intimidation for witnesses and experts who give testimony concerning offences established in accordance with this Convention and, as appropriate, for their relatives and other persons close to them.
2. The measures envisaged in paragraph 1 of this article may include, inter alia, without prejudice to the rights of the defendant, including the right to due process:
    - (a) Establishing procedures for the physical protection of such persons, such as, to the extent necessary and feasible, relocating them and permitting, where appropriate, non-disclosure or limitations on the disclosure of information concerning the identity and whereabouts of such persons;
    - (b) Providing evidentiary rules to permit witnesses and experts to give testimony in a manner that ensures the safety of such persons, such as permitting testimony to be given through the use of communications technology such as video or other adequate means.
  3. States Parties shall consider entering into agreements or arrangements with other States for the relocation of persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.
  4. The provisions of this article shall also apply to victims insofar as they are witnesses.
  5. Each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, enable the views and concerns of victims to be presented and considered

at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.

### ***Article 33***

#### ***Protection of reporting persons***

Each State Party shall consider incorporating into its domestic legal system appropriate measures to provide protection against any unjustified treatment for any person who reports in good faith and on reasonable grounds to the competent authorities any facts concerning offences established in accordance with this Convention.

### ***Article 34***

#### ***Consequences of acts of corruption***

With due regard to the rights of third parties acquired in good faith, each State Party shall take measures, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, to address consequences of corruption. In this context, States Parties may consider corruption a relevant factor in legal proceedings to annul or rescind a contract, withdraw a concession or other similar instrument or take any other remedial action.

### ***Article 35***

#### ***Compensation for damage***

Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary, in accordance with principles of its domestic law, to

ensure that entities or persons who have suffered damage as a result of an act of corruption have the right to initiate legal proceedings against those responsible for that damage in order to obtain compensation.

### ***Article 36***

#### ***Specialized authorities***

Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, ensure the existence of a body or bodies or persons specialized in combating corruption through law enforcement. Such body or bodies or persons shall be granted the necessary independence, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the legal system of the State Party, to be able to carry out their functions effectively and without any undue influence. Such persons or staff of such body or bodies should have the appropriate training and resources to carry out their tasks.

### ***Article 37***

#### ***Cooperation with law enforcement authorities***

1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to encourage persons who participate or who have participated in the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention to supply information useful to competent authorities for investigative and evidentiary purposes and to provide factual, specific help to competent authorities that may

contribute to depriving offenders of the proceeds of crime and to recovering such proceeds.

2. Each State Party shall consider providing for the possibility, in appropriate cases, of mitigating punishment of an accused person who provides substantial cooperation in the investigation or prosecution of an offence established in accordance with this Convention.
3. Each State Party shall consider providing for the possibility, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, of granting immunity from prosecution to a person who provides substantial cooperation in the investigation or prosecution of an offence established in accordance with this Convention.
4. Protection of such persons shall be, *mutatis mutandis*, as provided for in article 32 of this Convention.
5. Where a person referred to in paragraph 1 of this article located in one State Party can provide substantial cooperation to the competent authorities of another State Party, the States Parties concerned may consider entering into agreements or arrangements, in accordance with their domestic law, concerning the potential provision by the other State Party of the treatment set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article.

### ***Article 38***

#### ***Cooperation between national authorities***

Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to encourage, in accordance with its domestic law, cooperation between, on the one hand, its public authorities, as well as its public officials, and, on the other hand, its authorities responsible for investigating and prosecuting criminal offences. Such cooperation may include:

- (a) Informing the latter authorities, on their own initiative, where there are reasonable grounds to believe that any of the offences established in accordance with articles 15, 21 and 23 of this Convention has been committed; or
- (b) Providing, upon request, to the latter authorities all necessary information.

### ***Article 39***

#### ***Cooperation between national authorities and the private sector***

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to encourage, in accordance with its domestic law, cooperation between national investigating and prosecuting authorities and entities of the private sector, in particular financial institutions, relating to matters involving the commission of offences established in accordance with this Convention.



2. Each State Party shall consider encouraging its nationals and other persons with a habitual residence in its territory to report to the national investigating and prosecuting authorities the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention.

### ***Article 40***

#### ***Bank secrecy***

Each State Party shall ensure that, in the case of domestic criminal investigations of offences established in accordance with this Convention, there are appropriate mechanisms available within its domestic legal system to overcome obstacles that may arise out of the application of bank secrecy laws.

### ***Article 41***

#### ***Criminal record***

Each State Party may adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to take into consideration, under such terms as and for the purpose that it deems appropriate, any previous conviction in another State of an alleged offender for the purpose of using such information in criminal proceedings relating to an offence established in accordance with this Convention.

## **Article 42**

### **Jurisdiction**

1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when:
  - (a) The offence is committed in the territory of that State Party;  
or
  - (b) The offence is committed on board a vessel that is flying the flag of that State Party or an aircraft that is registered under the laws of that State Party at the time that the offence is committed.
2. Subject to article 4 of this Convention, a State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:
  - (a) The offence is committed against a national of that State Party; or
  - (b) The offence is committed by a national of that State Party or a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in its territory; or
  - (c) The offence is one of those established in accordance with article 23, paragraph 1 (b) (ii), of this Convention and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission of an offence established in accordance with article 23, paragraph 1 (a) (i) or (ii) or (b) (i), of this Convention within its territory; or
  - (d) The offence is committed against the State Party.

3. For the purposes of article 44 of this Convention, each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person solely on the ground that he or she is one of its nationals.
4. Each State Party may also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with this Convention when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him or her.
5. If a State Party exercising its jurisdiction under paragraph 1 or 2 of this article has been notified, or has otherwise learned, that any other States Parties are conducting an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in respect of the same conduct, the competent authorities of those States Parties shall, as appropriate, consult one another with a view to coordinating their actions.
6. Without prejudice to norms of general international law, this Convention shall not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its domestic law.

## **Chapter IV**

### **International cooperation**

#### ***Article 43***

##### ***International cooperation***

1. States Parties shall cooperate in criminal matters in accordance with articles 44 to 50 of this Convention. Where appropriate and consistent with their domestic legal system, States Parties shall consider assisting each other in investigations of and proceedings in civil and administrative matters relating to corruption.
2. In matters of international cooperation, whenever dual criminality is considered a requirement, it shall be deemed fulfilled irrespective of whether the laws of the requested State Party place the offence within the same category of offence or denominate the offence by the same terminology as the requesting State Party, if the conduct underlying the offence for which assistance is sought is a criminal offence under the laws of both States Parties.

#### ***Article 44***

##### ***Extradition***

1. This article shall apply to the offences established in accordance with this Convention where the person who is the subject of the request for extradition is present in the territory

of the requested State Party, provided that the offence for which extradition is sought is punishable under the domestic law of both the requesting State Party and the requested State Party.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, a State Party whose law so permits may grant the extradition of a person for any of the offences covered by this Convention that are not punishable under its own domestic law.
3. If the request for extradition includes several separate offences, at least one of which is extraditable under this article and some of which are not extraditable by reason of their period of imprisonment but are related to offences established in accordance with this Convention, the requested State Party may apply this article also in respect of those offences.
4. Each of the offences to which this article applies shall be deemed to be included as an extraditable offence in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them. A State Party whose law so permits, in case it uses this Convention as the basis for extradition, shall not consider any of the offences established in accordance with this Convention to be a political offence.
5. If a State Party that makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from

another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention the legal basis for extradition in respect of any offence to which this article applies.

6. A State Party that makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall:
  - (a) At the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations whether it will take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition with other States Parties to this Convention; and
  - (b) If it does not take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition, seek, where appropriate, to conclude treaties on extradition with other States Parties to this Convention in order to implement this article.
7. States Parties that do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize offences to which this article applies as extraditable offences between themselves.
8. Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided for by the domestic law of the requested State Party or by applicable extradition treaties, including, inter alia, conditions in relation to the minimum penalty requirement for extradition and the grounds upon which the requested State Party may refuse extradition.

9. States Parties shall, subject to their domestic law, endeavour to expedite extradition procedures and to simplify evidentiary requirements relating thereto in respect of any offence to which this article applies.
10. Subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its extradition treaties, the requested State Party may, upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant and are urgent and at the request of the requesting State Party, take a person whose extradition is sought and who is present in its territory into custody or take other appropriate measures to ensure his or her presence at extradition proceedings.
11. A State Party in whose territory an alleged offender is found, if it does not extradite such person in respect of an offence to which this article applies solely on the ground that he or she is one of its nationals, shall, at the request of the State Party seeking extradition, be obliged to submit the case without undue delay to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. Those authorities shall take their decision and conduct their proceedings in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a grave nature under the domestic law of that State Party. The States Parties concerned shall cooperate with each other, in particular on procedural and evidentiary aspects, to ensure the efficiency of such prosecution.
12. Whenever a State Party is permitted under its domestic law to extradite or otherwise surrender one of its nationals only upon

the condition that the person will be returned to that State Party to serve the sentence imposed as a result of the trial or proceedings for which the extradition or surrender of the person was sought and that State Party and the State Party seeking the extradition of the person agree with this option and other terms that they may deem appropriate, such conditional extradition or surrender shall be sufficient to discharge the obligation set forth in paragraph 11 of this article.

13. If extradition, sought for purposes of enforcing a sentence, is refused because the person sought is a national of the requested State Party, the requested State Party shall, if its domestic law so permits and in conformity with the requirements of such law, upon application of the requesting State Party, consider the enforcement of the sentence imposed under the domestic law of the requesting State Party or the remainder thereof.
14. Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the offences to which this article applies shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings, including enjoyment of all the rights and guarantees provided by the domestic law of the State Party in the territory of which that person is present.
15. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to extradite if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on



account of that person's sex, race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinions or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person's position for any one of these reasons.

16. States Parties may not refuse a request for extradition on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters.
17. Before refusing extradition, the requested State Party shall, where appropriate, consult with the requesting State Party to provide it with ample opportunity to present its opinions and to provide information relevant to its allegation.
18. States Parties shall seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements to carry out or to enhance the effectiveness of extradition.

### ***Article 45***

#### ***Transfer of sentenced persons***

States Parties may consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on the transfer to their territory of persons sentenced to imprisonment or other forms of deprivation of liberty for offences established in accordance with this Convention in order that they may complete their sentences there.

## ***Article 46***

### ***Mutual legal assistance***

1. States Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences covered by this Convention.
2. Mutual legal assistance shall be afforded to the fullest extent possible under relevant laws, treaties, agreements and arrangements of the requested State Party with respect to investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences for which a legal person may be held liable in accordance with article 26 of this Convention in the requesting State Party.
3. Mutual legal assistance to be afforded in accordance with this article may be requested for any of the following purposes:
  - (a) Taking evidence or statements from persons;
  - (b) Effecting service of judicial documents;
  - (c) Executing searches and seizures, and freezing;
  - (d) Examining objects and sites;
  - (e) Providing information, evidentiary items and expert evaluations;
  - (f) Providing originals or certified copies of relevant documents and records, including government, bank, financial, corporate or business records;

- (g) Identifying or tracing proceeds of crime, property, instrumentalities or other things for evidentiary purposes;
  - (h) Facilitating the voluntary appearance of persons in the requesting State Party;
  - (i) Any other type of assistance that is not contrary to the domestic law of the requested State Party;
  - (j) Identifying, freezing and tracing proceeds of crime in accordance with the provisions of chapter V of this Convention;
  - (k) The recovery of assets, in accordance with the provisions of chapter V of this Convention.
4. Without prejudice to domestic law, the competent authorities of a State Party may, without prior request, transmit information relating to criminal matters to a competent authority in another State Party where they believe that such information could assist the authority in undertaking or successfully concluding inquiries and criminal proceedings or could result in a request formulated by the latter State Party pursuant to this Convention.
5. The transmission of information pursuant to paragraph 4 of this article shall be without prejudice to inquiries and criminal proceedings in the State of the competent authorities providing the information. The competent authorities receiving the information shall comply with a request that said information remain confidential, even temporarily, or with restrictions on

its use. However, this shall not prevent the receiving State Party from disclosing in its proceedings information that is exculpatory to an accused person. In such a case, the receiving State Party shall notify the transmitting State Party prior to the disclosure and, if so requested, consult with the transmitting State Party. If, in an exceptional case, advance notice is not possible, the receiving State Party shall inform the transmitting State Party of the disclosure without delay.

6. The provisions of this article shall not affect the obligations under any other treaty, bilateral or multilateral, that governs or will govern, in whole or in part, mutual legal assistance.
7. Paragraphs 9 to 29 of this article shall apply to requests made pursuant to this article if the States Parties in question are not bound by a treaty of mutual legal assistance. If those States Parties are bound by such a treaty, the corresponding provisions of that treaty shall apply unless the States Parties agree to apply paragraphs 9 to 29 of this article in lieu thereof. States Parties are strongly encouraged to apply those paragraphs if they facilitate cooperation.
8. States Parties shall not decline to render mutual legal assistance pursuant to this article on the ground of bank secrecy.
9. (a) A requested State Party, in responding to a request for assistance pursuant to this article in the absence of dual criminality, shall take into account the purposes of this Convention, as set forth in article 1;

- (b) States Parties may decline to render assistance pursuant to this article on the ground of absence of dual criminality. However, a requested State Party shall, where consistent with the basic concepts of its legal system, render assistance that does not involve coercive action. Such assistance may be refused when requests involve matters of a deminimis nature or matters for which the cooperation or assistance sought is available under other provisions of this Convention;
  - (c) Each State Party may consider adopting such measures as may be necessary to enable it to provide a wider scope of assistance pursuant to this article in the absence of dual criminality.
10. A person who is being detained or is serving a sentence in the territory of one State Party whose presence in another State Party is requested for purposes of identification, testimony or otherwise providing assistance in obtaining evidence for investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings in relation to offences covered by this Convention may be transferred if the following conditions are met:
- (a) The person freely gives his or her informed consent;
  - (b) The competent authorities of both States Parties agree, subject to such conditions as those States Parties may deem appropriate.
11. For the purposes of paragraph 10 of this article:

- (a) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall have the authority and obligation to keep the person transferred in custody, unless otherwise requested or authorized by the State Party from which the person was transferred;
  - (b) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall without delay implement its obligation to return the person to the custody of the State Party from which the person was transferred as agreed beforehand, or as otherwise agreed, by the competent authorities of both States Parties;
  - (c) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall not require the State Party from which the person was transferred to initiate extradition proceedings for the return of the person;
  - (d) The person transferred shall receive credit for service of the sentence being served in the State from which he or she was transferred for time spent in the custody of the State Party to which he or she was transferred.
12. Unless the State Party from which a person is to be transferred in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of this article so agrees, that person, whatever his or her nationality, shall not be prosecuted, detained, punished or subjected to any other restriction of his or her personal liberty in the territory of the State to which that person is transferred in respect of acts,

omissions or convictions prior to his or her departure from the territory of the State from which he or she was transferred.

13. Each State Party shall designate a central authority that shall have the responsibility and power to receive requests for mutual legal assistance and either to execute them or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution. Where a State Party has a special region or territory with a separate system of mutual legal assistance, it may designate a distinct central authority that shall have the same function for that region or territory. Central authorities shall ensure the speedy and proper execution or transmission of the requests received. Where the central authority transmits the request to a competent authority for execution, it shall encourage the speedy and proper execution of the request by the competent authority. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of the central authority designated for this purpose at the time each State Party deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention. Requests for mutual legal assistance and any communication related thereto shall be transmitted to the central authorities designated by the States Parties. This requirement shall be without prejudice to the right of a State Party to require that such requests and communications be addressed to it through diplomatic channels and, in urgent circumstances, where the

States Parties agree, through the International Criminal Police Organization, if possible.

14. Requests shall be made in writing or, where possible, by any means capable of producing a written record, in a language acceptable to the requested State Party, under conditions allowing that State Party to establish authenticity. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be notified of the language or languages acceptable to each State Party at the time it deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention. In urgent circumstances and where agreed by the States Parties, requests may be made orally but shall be confirmed in writing forthwith.
15. A request for mutual legal assistance shall contain:
  - (a) The identity of the authority making the request;
  - (b) The subject matter and nature of the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding to which the request relates and the name and functions of the authority conducting the investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding;
  - (c) A summary of the relevant facts, except in relation to requests for the purpose of service of judicial documents;
  - (d) A description of the assistance sought and details of any particular procedure that the requesting State Party wishes to be followed;



- (e) Where possible, the identity, location and nationality of any person concerned; and
  - (f) The purpose for which the evidence, information or action is sought.
16. The requested State Party may request additional information when it appears necessary for the execution of the request in accordance with its domestic law or when it can facilitate such execution.
  17. A request shall be executed in accordance with the domestic law of the requested State Party and, to the extent not contrary to the domestic law of the requested State Party and where possible, in accordance with the procedures specified in the request.
  18. Wherever possible and consistent with fundamental principles of domestic law, when an individual is in the territory of a State Party and has to be heard as a witness or expert by the judicial authorities of another State Party, the first State Party may, at the request of the other, permit the hearing to take place by video conference if it is not possible or desirable for the individual in question to appear in person in the territory of the requesting State Party. States Parties may agree that the hearing shall be conducted by a judicial authority of the requesting State Party and attended by a judicial authority of the requested State Party.

19. The requesting State Party shall not transmit or use information or evidence furnished by the requested State Party for investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings other than those stated in the request without the prior consent of the requested State Party. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the requesting State Party from disclosing in its proceedings information or evidence that is exculpatory to an accused person. In the latter case, the requesting State Party shall notify the requested State Party prior to the disclosure and, if so requested, consult with the requested State Party. If, in an exceptional case, advance notice is not possible, the requesting State Party shall inform the requested State Party of the disclosure without delay.
20. The requesting State Party may require that the requested State Party keep confidential the fact and substance of the request, except to the extent necessary to execute the request. If the requested State Party cannot comply with the requirement of confidentiality, it shall promptly inform the requesting State Party.
21. Mutual legal assistance may be refused:
  - (a) If the request is not made in conformity with the provisions of this article;
  - (b) If the requested State Party considers that execution of the request is likely to prejudice its sovereignty, security, *ordre public* or other essential interests;

- (c) If the authorities of the requested State Party would be prohibited by its domestic law from carrying out the action requested with regard to any similar offence, had it been subject to investigation, prosecution or judicial proceedings under their own jurisdiction;
  - (d) If it would be contrary to the legal system of the requested State Party relating to mutual legal assistance for the request to be granted.
22. States Parties may not refuse a request for mutual legal assistance on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters.
23. Reasons shall be given for any refusal of mutual legal assistance.
24. The requested State Party shall execute the request for mutual legal assistance as soon as possible and shall take as full account as possible of any deadlines suggested by the requesting State Party and for which reasons are given, preferably in the request. The requesting State Party may make reasonable requests for information on the status and progress of measures taken by the requested State Party to satisfy its request. The requested State Party shall respond to reasonable requests by the requesting State Party on the status, and progress in its handling, of the request. The requesting State Party shall promptly inform the requested State Party when the assistance sought is no longer required.

25. Mutual legal assistance may be postponed by the requested State Party on the ground that it interferes with an ongoing investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding.
26. Before refusing a request pursuant to paragraph 21 of this article or postponing its execution pursuant to paragraph 25 of this article, the requested State Party shall consult with the requesting State Party to consider whether assistance may be granted subject to such terms and conditions as it deems necessary. If the requesting State Party accepts assistance subject to those conditions, it shall comply with the conditions.
27. Without prejudice to the application of paragraph 12 of this article, a witness, expert or other person who, at the request of the requesting State Party, consents to give evidence in a proceeding or to assist in an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in the territory of the requesting State Party shall not be prosecuted, detained, punished or subjected to any other restriction of his or her personal liberty in that territory in respect of acts, omissions or convictions prior to his or her departure from the territory of the requested State Party. Such safe conduct shall cease when the witness, expert or other person having had, for a period of fifteen consecutive days or for any period agreed upon by the States Parties from the date on which he or she has been officially informed that his or her presence is no longer required by the judicial authorities, an opportunity of leaving, has nevertheless remained voluntarily

- in the territory of the requesting State Party or, having left it, has returned of his or her own free will.
28. The ordinary costs of executing a request shall be borne by the requested State Party, unless otherwise agreed by the States Parties concerned. If expenses of a substantial or extraordinary nature are or will be required to fulfill the request, the States Parties shall consult to determine the terms and conditions under which the request will be executed, as well as the manner in which the costs shall be borne.
29. The requested State Party:
- (a) Shall provide to the requesting State Party copies of government records, documents or information in its possession that under its domestic law are available to the general public;
  - (b) May, at its discretion, provide to the requesting State Party in whole, in part or subject to such conditions as it deems appropriate, copies of any government records, documents or information in its possession that under its domestic law are not available to the general public.
30. States Parties shall consider, as may be necessary, the possibility of concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements that would serve the purposes of, give practical effect to or enhance the provisions of this article.

## ***Article 47***

### ***Transfer of criminal proceedings***

States Parties shall consider the possibility of transferring to one another proceedings for the prosecution of an offence established in accordance with this Convention in cases where such transfer is considered to be in the interests of the proper administration of justice, in particular in cases where several jurisdictions are involved, with a view to concentrating the prosecution.

## ***Article 48***

### ***Law enforcement cooperation***

1. States Parties shall cooperate closely with one another, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems, to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat the offences covered by this Convention. States Parties shall, in particular, take effective measures:
  - (a) To enhance and, where necessary, to establish channels of communication between their competent authorities, agencies and services in order to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information concerning all aspects of the offences covered by this Convention, including, if the States Parties concerned deem it appropriate, links with other criminal activities;

- (b) To cooperate with other States Parties in conducting inquiries with respect to offences covered by this Convention concerning:
  - (i) The identity, whereabouts and activities of persons suspected of involvement in such offences or the location of other persons concerned;
  - (ii) The movement of proceeds of crime or property derived from the commission of such offences;
  - (iii) The movement of property, equipment or other instrumentalities used or intended for use in the commission of such offences;
- (c) To provide, where appropriate, necessary items or quantities of substances for analytical or investigative purposes;
- (d) To exchange, where appropriate, information with other States Parties concerning specific means and methods used to commit offences covered by this Convention, including the use of false identities, forged, altered or false documents and other means of concealing activities;
- (e) To facilitate effective coordination between their competent authorities, agencies and services and to promote the exchange of personnel and other experts, including, subject to bilateral agreements or arrangements between the States Parties concerned, the posting of liaison officers;

- (f) To exchange information and coordinate administrative and other measures taken as appropriate for the purpose of early identification of the offences covered by this Convention.
2. With a view to giving effect to this Convention, States Parties shall consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on direct cooperation between their law enforcement agencies and, where such agreements or arrangements already exist, amending them. In the absence of such agreements or arrangements between the States Parties concerned, the States Parties may consider this Convention to be the basis for mutual law enforcement cooperation in respect of the offences covered by this Convention. Whenever appropriate, States Parties shall make full use of agreements or arrangements, including international or regional organizations, to enhance the cooperation between their law enforcement agencies.
  3. States Parties shall endeavour to cooperate within their means to respond to offences covered by this Convention committed through the use of modern technology.

### ***Article 49***

#### ***Joint investigations***

States Parties shall consider concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements whereby, in relation to matters that are the subject of investigations, prosecutions or



judicial proceedings in one or more States, the competent authorities concerned may establish joint investigative bodies. In the absence of such agreements or arrangements, joint investigations may be undertaken by agreement on a case-by-case basis. The States Parties involved shall ensure that the sovereignty of the State Party in whose territory such investigation is to take place is fully respected.

### ***Article 50***

#### ***Special investigative techniques***

1. In order to combat corruption effectively, each State Party shall, to the extent permitted by the basic principles of its domestic legal system and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by its domestic law, take such measures as may be necessary, within its means, to allow for the appropriate use by its competent authorities of controlled delivery and, where it deems appropriate, other special investigative techniques, such as electronic or other forms of surveillance and undercover operations, within its territory, and to allow for the admissibility in court of evidence derived therefrom.
2. For the purpose of investigating the offences covered by this Convention, States Parties are encouraged to conclude, when necessary, appropriate bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements for using such special investigative techniques in the context of cooperation at the international level. Such agreements or arrangements shall be concluded and

implemented in full compliance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the terms of those agreements or arrangements.

3. In the absence of an agreement or arrangement as set forth in paragraph 2 of this article, decisions to use such special investigative techniques at the international level shall be made on a case-by-case basis and may, when necessary, take into consideration financial arrangements and understandings with respect to the exercise of jurisdiction by the States Parties concerned.
4. Decisions to use controlled delivery at the international level may, with the consent of the States Parties concerned, include methods such as intercepting and allowing the goods or funds to continue intact or be removed or replaced in whole or in part.

## **Chapter V**

### **Asset recovery**

#### ***Article 51***

#### ***General provision***

The return of assets pursuant to this chapter is a fundamental principle of this Convention, and States Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of cooperation and assistance in this regard.

#### ***Article 52***

##### ***Prevention and detection of transfers of proceeds of crime***

1. Without prejudice to article 14 of this Convention, each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary, in accordance with its domestic law, to require financial institutions within its jurisdiction to verify the identity of customers, to take reasonable steps to determine the identity of beneficial owners of funds deposited into high-value accounts and to conduct enhanced scrutiny of accounts sought or maintained by or on behalf of individuals who are, or have been, entrusted with prominent public functions and their family members and close associates. Such enhanced scrutiny shall be reasonably designed to detect suspicious transactions for the purpose of reporting to competent authorities and should not be so construed as to discourage or prohibit

financial institutions from doing business with any legitimate customer.

2. In order to facilitate implementation of the measures provided for in paragraph 1 of this article, each State Party, in accordance with its domestic law and inspired by relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations against money-laundering, shall:
  - (a) Issue advisories regarding the types of natural or legal person to whose accounts financial institutions within its jurisdiction will be expected to apply enhanced scrutiny, the types of accounts and transactions to which to pay particular attention and appropriate account-opening, maintenance and recordkeeping measures to take concerning such accounts; and
  - (b) Where appropriate, notify financial institutions within its jurisdiction, at the request of another State Party or on its own initiative, of the identity of particular natural or legal persons to whose accounts such institutions will be expected to apply enhanced scrutiny, in addition to those whom the financial institutions may otherwise identify.
3. In the context of paragraph 2 (a) of this article, each State Party shall implement measures to ensure that its financial institutions maintain adequate records, over an appropriate period of time, of accounts and transactions involving the persons mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article, which should,

as a minimum, contain information relating to the identity of the customer as well as, as far as possible, of the beneficial owner.

4. With the aim of preventing and detecting transfers of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention, each State Party shall implement appropriate and effective measures to prevent, with the help of its regulatory and oversight bodies, the establishment of banks that have no physical presence and that are not affiliated with a regulated financial group. Moreover, States Parties may consider requiring their financial institutions to refuse to enter into or continue a correspondent banking relationship with such institutions and to guard against establishing relations with foreign financial institutions that permit their accounts to be used by banks that have no physical presence and that are not affiliated with a regulated financial group.
5. Each State Party shall consider establishing, in accordance with its domestic law, effective financial disclosure systems for appropriate public officials and shall provide for appropriate sanctions for non-compliance. Each State Party shall also consider taking such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to share that information with the competent authorities in other States Parties when necessary to investigate, claim and recover proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention.

6. Each State Party shall consider taking such measures as may be necessary, in accordance with its domestic law, to require appropriate public officials having an interest in or signature or other authority over a financial account in a foreign country to report that relationship to appropriate authorities and to maintain appropriate records related to such accounts. Such measures shall also provide for appropriate sanctions for non-compliance.

### ***Article 53***

#### ***Measures for direct recovery of property***

Each State Party shall, in accordance with its domestic law:

- (a) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit another State Party to initiate civil action in its courts to establish title to or ownership of property acquired through the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention;
- (b) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its courts to order those who have committed offences established in accordance with this Convention to pay compensation or damages to another State Party that has been harmed by such offences; and
- (c) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its courts or competent authorities, when having to decide on confiscation, to recognize another State Party's claim as a legitimate owner of property acquired through the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention.

## ***Article 54***

### ***Mechanisms for recovery of property through international cooperation in confiscation***

1. Each State Party, in order to provide mutual legal assistance pursuant to article 55 of this Convention with respect to property acquired through or involved in the commission of an offence established in accordance with this Convention, shall, in accordance with its domestic law:
  - (a) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to give effect to an order of confiscation issued by a court of another State Party;
  - (b) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities, where they have jurisdiction, to order the confiscation of such property of foreign origin by adjudication of an offence of money-laundering or such other offence as may be within its jurisdiction or by other procedures authorized under its domestic law; and
  - (c) Consider taking such measures as may be necessary to allow confiscation of such property without a criminal conviction in cases in which the offender cannot be prosecuted by reason of death, flight or absence or in other appropriate cases.
2. Each State Party, in order to provide mutual legal assistance upon a request made pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 55 of this Convention, shall, in accordance with its domestic law:

- (a) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to freeze or seize property upon a freezing or seizure order issued by a court or competent authority of a requesting State Party that provides a reasonable basis for the requested State Party to believe that there are sufficient grounds for taking such actions and that the property would eventually be subject to an order of confiscation for purposes of paragraph 1 (a) of this article;
- (b) Take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to freeze or seize property upon a request that provides a reasonable basis for the requested State Party to believe that there are sufficient grounds for taking such actions and that the property would eventually be subject to an order of confiscation for purposes of paragraph 1 (a) of this article; and
- (c) Consider taking additional measures to permit its competent authorities to preserve property for confiscation, such as on the basis of a foreign arrest or criminal charge related to the acquisition of such property.

## ***Article 55***

### ***International cooperation for purposes of confiscation***

1. A State Party that has received a request from another State Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with this Convention for confiscation of proceeds



of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 31, paragraph 1, of this Convention situated in its territory shall, to the greatest extent possible within its domestic legal system:

- (a) Submit the request to its competent authorities for the purpose of obtaining an order of confiscation and, if such an order is granted, give effect to it; or
  - (b) Submit to its competent authorities, with a view to giving effect to it to the extent requested, an order of confiscation issued by a court in the territory of the requesting State Party in accordance with articles 31, paragraph 1, and 54, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention insofar as it relates to proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 31, paragraph 1, situated in the territory of the requested State Party.
2. Following a request made by another State Party having jurisdiction over an offence established in accordance with this Convention, the requested State Party shall take measures to identify, trace and freeze or seize proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 31, paragraph 1, of this Convention for the purpose of eventual confiscation to be ordered either by the requesting State Party or, pursuant to a request under paragraph 1 of this article, by the requested State Party.

3. The provisions of article 46 of this Convention are applicable, mutatis mutandis, to this article. In addition to the information specified in article 46, paragraph 15, requests made pursuant to this article shall contain:
  - (a) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 1 (a) of this article, a description of the property to be confiscated, including, to the extent possible, the location and, where relevant, the estimated value of the property and a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting State Party sufficient to enable the requested State Party to seek the order under its domestic law;
  - (b) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 1 (b) of this article, a legally admissible copy of an order of confiscation upon which the request is based issued by the requesting State Party, a statement of the facts and information as to the extent to which execution of the order is requested, a statement specifying the measures taken by the requesting State Party to provide adequate notification to bona fide third parties and to ensure due process and a statement that the confiscation order is final;
  - (c) In the case of a request pertaining to paragraph 2 of this article, a statement of the facts relied upon by the requesting State Party and a description of the actions requested and, where available, a legally admissible copy of an order on which the request is based.

4. The decisions or actions provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be taken by the requested State Party in accordance with and subject to the provisions of its domestic law and its procedural rules or any bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement to which it may be bound in relation to the requesting State Party.
5. Each State Party shall furnish copies of its laws and regulations that give effect to this article and of any subsequent changes to such laws and regulations or a description thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
6. If a State Party elects to make the taking of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article conditional on the existence of a relevant treaty, that State Party shall consider this Convention the necessary and sufficient treaty basis.
7. Cooperation under this article may also be refused or provisional measures lifted if the requested State Party does not receive sufficient and timely evidence or if the property is of a *deminimis* value.
8. Before lifting any provisional measure taken pursuant to this article, the requested State Party shall, wherever possible, give the requesting State Party an opportunity to present its reasons in favour of continuing the measure.
9. The provisions of this article shall not be construed as prejudicing the rights of bona fide third parties.

## ***Article 56***

### ***Special cooperation***

Without prejudice to its domestic law, each State Party shall endeavour to take measures to permit it to forward, without prejudice to its own investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings, information on proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention to another State Party without prior request, when it considers that the disclosure of such information might assist the receiving State Party in initiating or carrying out investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings or might lead to a request by that State Party under this chapter of the Convention.

## ***Article 57***

### ***Return and disposal of assets***

1. Property confiscated by a State Party pursuant to article 31 or 55 of this Convention shall be disposed of, including by return to its prior legitimate owners, pursuant to paragraph 3 of this article, by that State Party in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and its domestic law.
2. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, as may be necessary to enable its competent authorities to return confiscated property, when acting on the request made by another State Party, in accordance with this

Convention, taking into account the rights of bona fide third parties.

3. In accordance with articles 46 and 55 of this Convention and paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the requested State Party shall:
  - (a) In the case of embezzlement of public funds or of laundering of embezzled public funds as referred to in articles 17 and 23 of this Convention, when confiscation was executed in accordance with article 55 and on the basis of a final judgement in the requesting State Party, a requirement that can be waived by the requested State Party, return the confiscated property to the requesting State Party;
  - (b) In the case of proceeds of any other offence covered by this Convention, when the confiscation was executed in accordance with article 55 of this Convention and on the basis of a final judgement in the requesting State Party, a requirement that can be waived by the requested State Party, return the confiscated property to the requesting State Party, when the requesting State Party reasonably establishes its prior ownership of such confiscated property to the requested State Party or when the requested State Party recognizes damage to the requesting State Party as a basis for returning the confiscated property;

- (c) In all other cases, give priority consideration to returning confiscated property to the requesting State Party, returning such property to its prior legitimate owners or compensating the victims of the crime.
4. Where appropriate, unless States Parties decide otherwise, the requested State Party may deduct reasonable expenses incurred in investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings leading to the return or disposition of confiscated property pursuant to this article.
  5. Where appropriate, States Parties may also give special consideration to concluding agreements or mutually acceptable arrangements, on a case-by-case basis, for the final disposal of confiscated property.

### ***Article 58***

#### ***Financial intelligence unit***

States Parties shall cooperate with one another for the purpose of preventing and combating the transfer of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention and of promoting ways and means of recovering such proceeds and, to that end, shall consider establishing a financial intelligence unit to be responsible for receiving, analysing and disseminating to the competent authorities reports of suspicious financial transactions.

## ***Article 59***

### ***Bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements***

States Parties shall consider concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements to enhance the effectiveness of international cooperation undertaken pursuant to this chapter of the Convention.

## Chapter VI

### Technical assistance and information exchange

#### *Article 60*

##### *Training and technical assistance*

1. Each State Party shall, to the extent necessary, initiate, develop or improve specific training programmes for its personnel responsible for preventing and combating corruption. Such training programmes could deal, inter alia, with the following areas:
  - (a) Effective measures to prevent, detect, investigate, punish and control corruption, including the use of evidence-gathering and investigative methods;
  - (b) Building capacity in the development and planning of strategic anti-corruption policy;
  - (c) Training competent authorities in the preparation of requests for mutual legal assistance that meet the requirements of this Convention;
  - (d) Evaluation and strengthening of institutions, public service management and the management of public finances, including public procurement, and the private sector;
  - (e) Preventing and combating the transfer of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention and recovering such proceeds;



- (f) Detecting and freezing of the transfer of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention;
  - (g) Surveillance of the movement of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention and of the methods used to transfer, conceal or disguise such proceeds;
  - (h) Appropriate and efficient legal and administrative mechanisms and methods for facilitating the return of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention;
  - (i) Methods used in protecting victims and witnesses who cooperate with judicial authorities; and
  - (j) Training in national and international regulations and in languages.
2. States Parties shall, according to their capacity, consider affording one another the widest measure of technical assistance, especially for the benefit of developing countries, in their respective plans and programmes to combat corruption, including material support and training in the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, and training and assistance and the mutual exchange of relevant experience and specialized knowledge, which will facilitate international cooperation between States Parties in the areas of extradition and mutual legal assistance.

3. States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent necessary, efforts to maximize operational and training activities in international and regional organizations and in the framework of relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements.
4. States Parties shall consider assisting one another, upon request, in conducting evaluations, studies and research relating to the types, causes, effects and costs of corruption in their respective countries, with a view to developing, with the participation of competent authorities and society, strategies and action plans to combat corruption.
5. In order to facilitate the recovery of proceeds of offences established in accordance with this Convention, States Parties may cooperate in providing each other with the names of experts who could assist in achieving that objective.
6. States Parties shall consider using subregional, regional and international conferences and seminars to promote cooperation and technical assistance and to stimulate discussion on problems of mutual concern, including the special problems and needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
7. States Parties shall consider establishing voluntary mechanisms with a view to contributing financially to the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to apply this Convention through technical assistance programmes and projects.

8. Each State Party shall consider making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the purpose of fostering, through the Office, programmes and projects in developing countries with a view to implementing this Convention.

### ***Article 61***

#### ***Collection, exchange and analysis of information on corruption***

1. Each State Party shall consider analysing, in consultation with experts, trends in corruption in its territory, as well as the circumstances in which corruption offences are committed.
2. States Parties shall consider developing and sharing with each other and through international and regional organizations statistics, analytical expertise concerning corruption and information with a view to developing, insofar as possible, common definitions, standards and methodologies, as well as information on best practices to prevent and combat corruption.
3. Each State Party shall consider monitoring its policies and actual measures to combat corruption and making assessments of their effectiveness and efficiency.

## ***Article 62***

### ***Other measures: implementation of the Convention through economic development and technical assistance***

1. States Parties shall take measures conducive to the optimal implementation of this Convention to the extent possible, through international cooperation, taking into account the negative effects of corruption on society in general, in particular on sustainable development.
2. States Parties shall make concrete efforts to the extent possible and in coordination with each other, as well as with international and regional organizations:
  - (a) To enhance their cooperation at various levels with developing countries, with a view to strengthening the capacity of the latter to prevent and combat corruption;
  - (b) To enhance financial and material assistance to support the efforts of developing countries to prevent and fight corruption effectively and to help them implement this Convention successfully;
  - (c) To provide technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to assist them in meeting their needs for the implementation of this Convention. To that end, States Parties shall endeavour to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions to an account specifically designated for that purpose in a United

Nations funding mechanism. States Parties may also give special consideration, in accordance with their domestic law and the provisions of this Convention, to contributing to that account a percentage of the money or of the corresponding value of proceeds of crime or property confiscated in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;

- (d) To encourage and persuade other States and financial institutions as appropriate to join them in efforts in accordance with this article, in particular by providing more training programmes and modern equipment to developing countries in order to assist them in achieving the objectives of this Convention.
3. To the extent possible, these measures shall be without prejudice to existing foreign assistance commitments or to other financial cooperation arrangements at the bilateral, regional or international level.
4. States Parties may conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on material and logistical assistance, taking into consideration the financial arrangements necessary for the means of international cooperation provided for by this Convention to be effective and for the prevention, detection and control of corruption.

## **Chapter VII**

### **Mechanisms for implementation**

#### *Article 63*

#### *Conference of the States Parties to the Convention*

1. A Conference of the States Parties to the Convention is hereby established to improve the capacity of and cooperation between States Parties to achieve the objectives set forth in this Convention and to promote and review its implementation.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the Conference of the States Parties not later than one year following the entry into force of this Convention. Thereafter, regular meetings of the Conference of the States Parties shall be held in accordance with the rules of procedure adopted by the Conference.
3. The Conference of the States Parties shall adopt rules of procedure and rules governing the functioning of the activities set forth in this article, including rules concerning the admission and participation of observers, and the payment of expenses incurred in carrying out those activities.
4. The Conference of the States Parties shall agree upon activities, procedures and methods of work to achieve the objectives set forth in paragraph 1 of this article, including:

- (a) Facilitating activities by States Parties under articles 60 and 62 and chapters II to V of this Convention, including by encouraging the mobilization of voluntary contributions;
- (b) Facilitating the exchange of information among States Parties on patterns and trends in corruption and on successful practices for preventing and combating it and for the return of proceeds of crime, through, inter alia, the publication of relevant information as mentioned in this article;
- (c) Cooperating with relevant international and regional organizations and mechanisms and non-governmental organizations;
- (d) Making appropriate use of relevant information produced by other international and regional mechanisms for combating and preventing corruption in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work;
- (e) Reviewing periodically the implementation of this Convention by its States Parties;
- (f) Making recommendations to improve this Convention and its implementation;
- (g) Taking note of the technical assistance requirements of States Parties with regard to the implementation of this Convention and recommending any action it may deem necessary in that respect.

5. For the purpose of paragraph 4 of this article, the Conference of the States Parties shall acquire the necessary knowledge of the measures taken by States Parties in implementing this Convention and the difficulties encountered by them in doing so through information provided by them and through such supplemental review mechanisms as may be established by the Conference of the States Parties.
6. Each State Party shall provide the Conference of the States Parties with information on its programmes, plans and practices, as well as on legislative and administrative measures to implement this Convention, as required by the Conference of the States Parties. The Conference of the States Parties shall examine the most effective way of receiving and acting upon information, including, inter alia, information received from States Parties and from competent international organizations. Inputs received from relevant nongovernmental organizations duly accredited in accordance with procedures to be decided upon by the Conference of the States Parties may also be considered.
7. Pursuant to paragraphs 4 to 6 of this article, the Conference of the States Parties shall establish, if it deems it necessary, any appropriate mechanism or body to assist in the effective implementation of the Convention.



***Article 64***  
***Secretariat***

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary secretariat services to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention.
2. The secretariat shall:
  - (a) Assist the Conference of the States Parties in carrying out the activities set forth in article 63 of this Convention and make arrangements and provide the necessary services for the sessions of the Conference of the States Parties;
  - (b) Upon request, assist States Parties in providing information to the Conference of the States Parties as envisaged in article 63, paragraphs 5 and 6, of this Convention; and
  - (c) Ensure the necessary coordination with the secretariats of relevant international and regional organizations.

## **Chapter VIII**

### **Final provisions**

#### ***Article 65***

#### ***Implementation of the Convention***

1. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, including legislative and administrative measures, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, to ensure the implementation of its obligations under this Convention.
2. Each State Party may adopt more strict or severe measures than those provided for by this Convention for preventing and combating corruption.

#### ***Article 66***

#### ***Settlement of disputes***

1. States Parties shall endeavour to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention through negotiation.
2. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention that cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of those States Parties, be submitted to arbitration. If, six months after the date of the request for arbitration, those States Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those States Parties

may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

3. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of this article with respect to any State Party that has made such a reservation.
4. Any State Party that has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

### ***Article 67***

#### ***Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession***

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature from 9 to 11 December 2003 in Merida, Mexico, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 9 December 2005.
2. This Convention shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed this Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.
3. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval

shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval if at least one of its member States has done likewise. In that instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, such organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to the matters governed by this Convention. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

4. This Convention is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party to this Convention. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the time of its accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Convention. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

## ***Article 68***

### ***Entry into force***

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic

integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of such action, this Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date this Convention enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is later.

## ***Article 69***

### ***Amendment***

1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Convention, a State Party may propose an amendment and transmit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The Conference of the States Parties shall make every effort to achieve consensus on each amendment. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the amendment shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties present and voting at the meeting of the Conference of the States Parties.

2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Convention. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and vice versa.
3. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States Parties.
4. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force in respect of a State Party ninety days after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of such amendment.
5. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have expressed their consent to be bound by it. Other States Parties shall still be bound by the provisions of this Convention and any earlier amendments that they have ratified, accepted or approved.

## ***Article 70***

### ***Denunciation***

1. A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to this Convention when all of its member States have denounced it.

### ***Article 71***

#### ***Depositary and languages***

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated depositary of this Convention.
2. The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.