# Problems of Implementing Agreements

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Due to the dispute in implementation of past agreements between main political parties, the work of the parliament was obstructed completely. The agreements also created problems among the ruling coalition as well. Despite continuous discussion and dialogue on constitution-drafting, there was no sign of agreement on main disputed issues. Ruling UML and opposition parties UCPN (M), RPP and others got entangled in minor disputes. The state visit of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi brought new energy to Nepal-India relation. The Council of Ministers initiated the much-delayed process to appoint 26 Constituent Assembly members.

## Parliament Obstructed Due to Problems in Implementing Agreements

After the budget was tabled in the parliament, opposition parties stressed on the implementation of the 4-point agreement between eight parties including the ruling Congress, UML, UCPN (M) last December. The agreement had then decided to form a committee composed of heads of main political parties to assist in the conclusion of the peace process and constitution-drafting.[1] The third largest party in the Constituent Assembly after the elections, UCPN (M) wanted to form the committee with its chairperson Pushpa Kamal Dahal as its coordinator. However, Dahal claimed in public forums that it was not his objective to become the coordinator of such a mechanism.[2] UCPN (M) had wanted to include Tarai-Madhes-focused parties as well. The Tarai-Madhes-focused parties who had been marginalised after the Constituent Assembly elections and smaller parties wanted to fulfil their roles in the committee because they had been expressing dissatisfaction at the discussions among the three parties and their agreements. The ruling Congress and UML were not in favour of forming the high-level political mechanism once they were in power. They kept refusing UCPN (M) proposal to form such a mechanism and for its chairperson.[3]

The ruling parties wanted to discuss the constitutional issues through Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee of the Constituent Assembly rather than through a high-level mechanism. They argued the mechanism was not necessary as issues related to constitution-drafting discussed in the Committee. Congress and UCPN (M) leaders were not in favour of giving additional role to UCPN (M) chairperson Dahal. They were also aware that constitution-drafting would be outside the Constituent Assembly in such a political mechanism and they were opposed to formation of such a mechanism. Even if such a mechanism was formed, they did not want to give the leaders to UCPN (M) permanently but rather wanted a turn-by-turn leadership. They were taken aback after UCPN (M) wanted to take the leadership in a permanent manner. Congress at times appeared flexible

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[1] The 4-point agreement was signed on 24 December, 2013.

[2] UCPN (M) obstructs parliamentary meeting. Retrieved September 4, 2014 from
http://setopati.com/raajneeti/16665/.

[3] Nepal, Bal Kumar. August 24, 2014. *Ruling coalition rejects Dahal's demand for formation of a mechanism. The Annapurna, p.3.*

towards formation of such a mechanism. Prime Minister Sushil Koirala was positive towards formation of such a mechanism after concluding that the constitution cannot promulgated in time if Dahal is not given any meaning role.[4] However, UML took a strong stand against it. Then, UCPN (M)-led Federal Democratic Alliance gave a 24-hour ultimatum to the Congress and UML to implement the 4-point agreement.[5] After the government did not address their demands, the opposition obstructed the parliament. Speaking in the Constituent Assembly, UCPN (M) chairperson Dahal said that they were forced to obstruct the parliament after the agreement was not implemented even after a long time.[6] This disrupted the discussion on budget bill. The ruling coalition accused the opposition of throttling the public by obstructing the parliament. After the both sides stuck to their position, the obstructed parliament could not resume.

**Dispute between Congress and UML**

One day before formation of the government, a 7-point agreement was signed between Congress and UML on February 9, 2014. However, a dispute arose between UML and Congress on the agreement to endorsement of the president and vice-president after the government proposes their names. UML stood in favour of endorsing the president and vice-president by the parliament as per the agreement. Congress leaders expressed surprise at such a stance by UML. Congress argued that after the President Ram Baran Yadav presented the government's policies and programmes in the parliament, he was automatically endorsed. Newly elected UML chairperson KP Sharma Oli did not agree to this line of Congress argument. Oli wanted to show his presence by getting the past agreements implemented and he raised the issue of endorsing the president and vice-president while addressing the parliament and in bilateral discussions. Oli was supported by other UML leaders. UML secretary Yogesh Bhattarai warned of breaking the coalition even the president and vice-president were not immediately endorsed by the parliament.[7] Congress leaders were not even willing to discuss the issues. Congress spokesperson Dilendra Prasad Badu claimed that since the Supreme Court had already decided on the issue of the president and he had already presented the government's policies and programmes in the parliament and the parliament had unanimously endorsed the proposal to thank the president, raising the issue now is akin to overshadow the constitution-drafting process.[8]

Parliamentary leader as well as chairperson Oli informed the central committee meeting that 7-point agreement signed while forming the government has not been implemented, and that there has been lack of coordination in the running of the government and that he hold decisive talks with

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[4] Neupane, Kulchandra. August 28, 2014. *Congress positive on formation of high-level committee*. The Kantipur, p.1.

5 *UCPN (M)-led Alliance give 24-hour ultimatum to implement agreement*. Retrieved September 2, 2014 from http://setopati.com/raajneeti/16483/

6 *UCPN (M) obstructs parliament*. Retrieved September 1, 2014 from http://setopati.com/raajneeti/16665/

7 *Coalition will be broken if there is no implementation*: *Bhattarai*. Retrieved September 4, 2014 from http://setopati.com/raajneeti/15582/ .

8 *There has been implementation of 7-point agreement with UML: Badu*. Retrieved September 1, 2014 from http://setopati.com/raajneeti/15581/ .

Congress.[9] The two parties even held discussion on these issues. However, Congress urged UML not to bring the issues of the president in the discussions between the two parties. Prime Minister Koirala said, "Let's promulgate the constitution in the next six months and I will not stay in power another day longer. And neither will the president. Let's not bring the president into dispute the president before that."[10]

The president was also not happy with the UML proposal to endorse the president by the parliament. The private secretary of the president Lalit Bahadur Basnet argued for impeachment of the president instead of raising the issue.[11] Then UML did not raise the issue of the president strongly. Yet dispute kept arising between Congress and UML on running the government. UML accused Congress of interfering in the ministries run by UML.[12] UML ministers specifically accused of interfering in appointment of ambassadors and in the health sector.

**Appointment of 26 Constituent Assembly Members Begins**

The UCPN (M)-led 22-party Federal Democratic Alliance raised objections to the failure of the government to nominate 26 Constituent Assembly members to the Constituent Assembly even 10 months after the Constituent Assembly elections. The meeting of the Council of Ministers the next day nominated 17 members based on the recommendations of the political parties. Congress and UML nominated eight names each and RPP-Nepal one name based on the strength of the political parties in the Constituent Assembly. However, main opposition UCPN (M) and Tarai-Madhes-focused political parties did not nominate any one. But it was more due to lack of internal preparation rather than dispute with the ruling parties. There was dispute even among the nominations by Congress and UML. UML secretary Yogesh Bhattarai submitted a letter to the party leadership accusing it of nominating the names without consulting others.[13]

There was dissatisfaction with both parties for nominating Constituent Assembly members without holding internal discussions. RPP-Nepal nominee Ganesh Thapa came into considerable dispute. There was criticism of his nomination at a time when he is under investigation by the Public Accounts Committee for corruption in All Nepal Football Association (ANFA).  However, neither RPP-Nepal recalled him nor the Council of Ministers reject his nomination. Thapa did not resign despite intense public pressure.

**Dialogue Committee Active**

Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee became increasingly active to garner agreement on disputed issues in the Constituent Assembly. The dialogue sub-committee of the Committee held

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9 *Second meeting of central committee starts*. Retrieved September 4, 2014 from
http://www.cpnuml.org/content/newsdetails/259.html

[10] Baniya, Balram. August 21, 2014. *Do not dispute about the president.* The Kantipur, p.1.

[11] '*Agreement to endorse the president against the constitution'*. August 12, 2014. The Nagarik, p.2.

[12] Nepal, Balkumar. August 10, 2014. *UML ministers accuse of Congress of interfering*. The Annapurna Post, p.2.

[13] *Yogesh Bhattarai opposes on Constituent Assembly nomination*. Retrieved September 2, 2014 from
http://www.ekantipur.com/np/2071/5/14/full-story/394937.html

dialogues with five groups in the east and mid Tarai and reached a 4-point agreement. The parties also agreed to keep a unicameral parliament in the federal states. The Committee held discussion on the major disputed issue of the judiciary but in the end the parties could not agree on whether to establish a constitutional court. UCPN (M) stood in favour of the constitutional court and Congress and UML were against it. When there were discussions among the parties without any significant agreements, Committee chairperson urged the leaders of Congress, UML and UCPN (M) to seek consensus on main disputed issues. In the meantime, he also discussions with the Supreme Court justices about the judiciary where the justices suggested not to establish a constitutional court.[14] The leaders reached an agreement to keep independence of Nepal, national unity, sovereignty of the people in the unchangeable clauses of the constitution.[15]

**Congress, UML, and UCPN (M) Become Active**

Congress, UML, and UCPN (M) became more active seeking consensus on disputed issues in the Constituent Assembly. However, there was not much progress as the parties stuck to their old stances. The parties also held internal discussions. In the UML central committee, Oli stated that there would be attempts for consensus till the end and the disputed issues will be settled through procedural processes if there is no consensus then.[16]

The meeting of UML officials on state restructuring decided to stick to seven-state model of federalism. Congress and UML became active separately also. They formed two working groups to seek consensus on the disputed issues in the constitution. Congress and UML started intra-party discussions and preparations after the Dialogue Committee asked for party stances. However, as the discussion among the parties was going on, UML chairperson KP Sharma Oli indicated that they might back down from seven-state model. In his talks with UML leader Madhav Kumar Nepal, he told Nepal that he was in favour of three to five north-south states and asked Nepal to hold discussions with other parties accordingly.[17] There were clear indications that the timetable would be affected without any consensus on disputed issues though there had been plenty of discussions. UCPN (M) chairperson Dahal stated that UCPN (M) would be flexible on the form of government if Congress and UML were flexible on federalism.[18] Congress gave positive reactions to the UCPN (M) proposal.[19] The meeting of Congress officials also concluded in the meantime and there was agreement to be flexible on federalism and state restructuring. The leaders of the main parties expressed their desire to find consensus immediately on issues and disputes in the Constituent Assembly and finish within the timetable.[20]

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[14] *Justices suggest no constitutional court*. August 27, 2014. The Nagarik, p.2.

[15] August 28, 2014. The Kantipur TV.

[16] *Second meeting of central committee starts*. Retrieved September 4, 2014 from
http://www.cpnuml.org/content/newsdetails/259.html

[17] Dhungel, Madhav. August 7, 2014. *Oli in favour of three to five north-south states*. The Annapurna Post, p.1.

[18] Timilsina, Prakash. August 20, 2014. *Bargaining in the Constituent Assembly.* The Nagarik, p.1.

[19] Adhikari, Balkrishna. August 21, 2014. *Congress 'positive' on Dahal's proposal.* The Nagarik, p.1.

[20] Pandey, Balram. August 14, 2014. *Three parties focused on staying within the timetable.* The Nagarik, p.1.

## Dispute in UML

The meeting of the UML central committee was held one after its ninth convention to discuss selection process of politburo members. Difference arose among the leaders on its standards. Leaders from Oli faction were in favour of selecting politburo members even if they had not one term in the central committee. But leaders of Madhav Kumar Nepal faction argued that only those who had served one term in the central committee should be members of the politburo.[21] An agreement could not be reached after the proposal tabled at the ninth convention to amend its constitution was interpreted differently by everyone. The central committee meeting ended with agreement on all issues except standards for politburo members.[22]

## Dispute also in UCPN (M)

UCPN (M) standing committee meeting took action against Baburam Bhattarai faction leaders Ganga Shrestha and Ramrijhan Yadav for breaching discipline.[23] This created additional issues of dispute within UCPN (M). As the dispute was going on between the top leaders, chairperson Dahal expressed his belief that Bhattarai would not break off from the party.[24] Bhattarai claimed that party structures including the central committee were unconstitutional.[25] They did not stop to accuse each other on constitution-drafting. While Bhattarai expressed his serious reservations whether the party and its main leadership was running away from constitution-drafting and party restructuring, Dahal confidant Haribol Gajurel claimed that Baburam had accused the chairperson of being apathetic towards constitution-drafting after running out of issues.[26]

As the dispute was rising, UCPN held its meeting dialogue management committee. Both sides decided to halt their activities immediately to resolve the organisational and philosophical dispute, where the establishment faction would stop its trainings and Bhattarai faction would stop its parallel committees.[27] However, this could not be implemented in practice. Bhattarai faction formed a parallel committee in Kathmandu. There was a meeting between Dahal and Bhattarai to resolve the dispute. Yet, there was no environment for resolution. Bhattarai faction formed another parallel committee in Saptari. Despite the leaders meeting to resolve the dispute, there was rising dispute in the lower ranks, and then the politburo held its meeting to discuss issue. However, there was no meaningful conclusion.

## Indian Prime Minister Visits Nepal

After the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Nepal visit was confirmed, government official started working on project development agreement (PDA) and power trade agreement (PTA).

[21] August 14, 2014. The Kantipur TV.
[22] August 16, 2014. The Kantipur TV.
[23] August 5, 2014. *Bhattarai-faction leaders disciplined*. The Kantipur, p.1.
[24] BC, Ganga. '*Baburam ji won't break the party'*. August 6, 2014. The Kantipur, p.1.
[25] Khanal, Durga and Sarojraj. August 7, 2014. *Party structure unconstitutional: Bhattarai*. The Kantipur, p.1.
[26] Timilsina, Prakash. August 8, 2014. *Will Dahal run away from constitution-drafting?* The Nagarik, p.2.
[27] BC, Ganga. August 11, 2014. *'Truce' in UCPN (M).* the Kantipur, p.3.

However, there was proper environment for this. On August 6, 10 political parties[28] opposed any agreement, arguing that these are not in the interest of the country. They demanded that agreements for development of Upper Karnali, Arun III, Tamakoshi III, and Upper Marshyangdi II for power export should be developed for domestic consumption and while concluding agreements, production should be focused on domestic consumption first that benefits the country and such provisions should be drafted and all-party consensus should be sought. They continued to raise their demands. Nine political parties[29] argued that PDA for Upper Karnali would give India control over Nepal's hydroresources and urged the government not to conduct the agreement.[30] CPN (M) and others organised a protest meeting on the day of arrival of Mr Modi. However, as the possibility of immediate agreement receded, the Maoists and other parties halted their protest programmes. The Maoist press release stated that they have halted their protest programmes demanding agreement among the national political parties on treaty-agreement that benefit the country after the news of the government postponing the agreement for further studies through government sources and various news media and anti-national treaty-agreement should not occur in the future.[31]

During the Indian prime minister's visit a bilateral agreement was signed to reach an agreement on PTA and PDA within 45 days,[32] which was to have been signed during the visit itself. However, an agreement was to defer this citing the need for additional homework. Then CPN (M) and other 10 parties demanded stopping of PTA and PDA. While addressing the parliament and in meetings with political leaders, Modi expressed commitment of India's assistance and goodwill in promulgation of federal republican democratic constitution. He said that wise heart is necessary for that.[33] He clarified India's full assistance in promulgating a federal democratic republican constitution. He asked the Tarai-Madhes-focused political parties to abandon their anti-hill politics and urged them to work together.[34] During his Nepal visit, Modi met leaders of most of the parties and President Ram Baran Yadav as well. President Yadav and others asked assistance on constitution-drafting.[35]

The 10 political parties submitted a memorandum to the prime minister demanding immediate halt of agreements on PTA and PDA and further all-party political consensus on any treaties affecting the nation during this present transition.[36] In his meeting with the Indian Prime Minister Modi, UML

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[28] The 10 parties were: Krantikari Communist Party Nepal, Janamorcha Nepal, Nepal Communist Party, Nepal Communist Party Unified, Nepal Communist Party Masal, Nepal Communist Party Maoist (Matrika Yadav Coordinator), Nepal Communist Party Marxist (Madhav Gyawali), Nepal Communist Party ML, Nepal Communist Party Maoist, and Rastriya Janamorcha.

[29] The nine parties were: Krantikari Communist Party Nepal, Janamorcha Nepal, Nepal Communist Party, Nepal Communist Party Unified, Nepal Communist Party Maoist (Matrika Yadav Coordinator), Nepal Communist Party Marxist (Madhav Gyawali), Nepal Communist Party ML, Nepal Communist Party Maoist, and Rastriya Janamorcha.

[30] Joint press release issued by the nine parties on September 2, 2014.

[31] The press release by CPN (M) on September 3, 2014.

[32] Poudel, Surendra. August 5, 2014. *PTA and PDA 'both within 45 days'.* The Nagarik, p.1.

[33] August 4, 2014. *'It's not for India to disturb Nepal but to help when necessary'.* The Kantipur, p.7.

[34] Dhungana, Chiranjivi. August 5, 2014. *Quit anti-hill politics.* The Annapurna Post, p.1.

[35] Subedi, Arjun. August 5, 2014. *President asks for assistance on constitution-drafting.* The Nagarik, p.2.

[36] The 10 parties had submitted their memorandum to prime minister Koirala on August 21, 2014.

chairperson Oli stated that since PTA and PDA is in the works, it should not be taken as being halted.[37]

**Floods and Landslides**

Floods and landslides in Sindhupalchok, Dang, Surkhet, Banke, Bardiya, and other districts caused loss of lives and physical damage. Landslides in Mankha and Ramche VDCs of Sindhupalchok in the morning of August 2 led to the death of 156 persons.[38] The government announced an immediate relief package of NRS 40,000 to the families of the dead. In the floods and landslides of August 13 and 14, there were 28 dead in Surkhet, 16 in Bardiya, 14 in dang, 5 in Banke, and a total of 89 lives were lost in the 10 districts of Mid-Western region including Salyan.[39] After many lives were put at risk due to heavy floods, Nepali Congress, CPN UML, UCPN (M) and other political parties instructed their Constituent Assembly members and activists to assist the flood- and landslide affected. UML instituted a fund for the affected people.

In the legislature-parliament, Constituent Assembly members demanded immediate rescue and relief distribution and rehabilitation of the flood-affected. The Maoist obstructed the parliament demanding declaration of disaster zone of the flood-affected districts, accusing the government of not carrying out immediate rescue and relief distribution. Then a high-level committee was formed, composed of leaders from the opposition, with Prime Minister Sushil Koirala as coordinator. The High-level Relief and Rehabilitation Committee decided to provide NRS 100,000 to the families which had lost family members.[40]

**Conclusion**

Political confusion arose further due to the dispute between the ruling coalition and opposition parties regarding the implementation of the past agreements. The dispute among the political parties directly affected the process of constitution-drafting, which did not provide an environment to reach consensus on disputed issues despite discussions among the parties. The lesson from all this was that it is not sufficient to hold discussions among the parties to resolve disputed issues but intention should be clear and the parties should be flexible on their former stances. Also, it became apparent that the political parties should pay attention to the parties demanding their voice in the constitution on the basis of their strength in the Constituent Assembly. The nomination of 17 Constituent Assembly members 10 months after the Constituent Assembly elections saved embarrassment for the parties and formed a basis for completeness of the Constituent Assembly.

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[37] *Meeting between chairperson Oli and Indian prime minister*. Retrieved September 1, 2014 from
http://www.cpnuml.org/content/newsdetails/258.html
[38] *123 declared dead among landslide buried, total death 156.* Retrieved September 4, 2014
http://www.merosindhu.com/1423/
[39] *Search high in flood-affected Mid-western region.* Retrieved September 2, 2014 from
http://www.bbc.co.uk/nepali/news/2014/08/140817_floodvictims
[40] August 20, 2014. Kantipur TV.

## Major Developments

### August 3

- Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on a 2-day Nepal visit in Kathmandu. Expresses commitment to provide India's assistance in promulgating a democratic constitution in an address to the parliament.

### August 4

- Indian Prime Minister Modi meets President Ram Baran Yadav and leaders of political parties.

- Meeting UCPN (M) standing committee takes action against leaders Ganga Shrestha and Ramrijhan Yadav accusing them of being in breach of discipline.

### August 7

- RPP leader Lokendra Bahadur Chand files a writ against president Pashupati Shamsher JBR in the Supreme Court.

### August 8

- UML decides to holds talks with Congress on implementation of 7-point agreement and other issues.

- Parliamentary meeting. Constituent Assembly members from the ruling coalition criticise the government for ineffective rescue and relief to the flood-affected people.

### August 10

- Meeting of UCPN (M) Dispute Management Committee. Chairperson Pushpa Kamal Dahal and Baburam Bhattarai decide to halt any activities to conclude the disputes on institutional and political thoughts.

### August 11

- The Constitutional-Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee holds talks with five armed groups active in the eastern and mid-Tarai region. 4-point agreement.

- Meeting of legislature-parliament. RRP Nepal Constituent Assembly members obstructs the meeting.

### August 12

- Prime Minister Sushil Koirala meets President Ram Baran Yadav. Discussion on constitution-drafting, Nepal visit of the Indian prime minister and other issues.

- UML central committee meeting. Chairperson KP Sharma Oli accuses Congress of not implementing the 7-point agreement.

**August 13**

- Congress, UML, and UCPN (M) start discussion on the disputed issues of the constitution.

**August 14**

- Meeting of  UML central committee. Dispute regarding membership of politburo to only those who have served one year in the central committee.

**August 15**

- Meeting of legislature-parliament. Constituent Assembly members demand immediate rescue and relief distribution to the flood-affected.

**August 16**

- Meeting of UML central committee. Agreement on the standards for membership to politburo.

**August 17**

- 10 parties including the Maoist demand halt to the PDA and PTA agreement with India.

**August 18**

- Talks between prime minster Sushil Koirala and UCPN (M) chairperson Pushpa Kamal Dahal on constitution-drafting and other issues.

- UCPN (M) obstructs the parliament for not carrying out immediate rescue of the flood-affected.

- Announcement to form a high-level committee with Prime Minister Sushil Koirala as coordinator.

- Meeting of Constitutional-Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Discussion with various Janajati groups.

**August 19**

- Meeting of Congress officials in the prime minister's residence at Baluwatar. Discussion on party views on constitutional issues.

- Meeting of Constitutional-Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Parties agree to have unicameral parliament in the states.

**August 20**

- UCPN (M) leader Baburam Bhattarai faction forms parallel committee in Kathmandu.

- Meeting of Constitutional-Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Discussion on whether to establish a constitutional court. Political parties stick to their old stances.

- Meeting of UML officials decides to stick to seven-state model.

- Meeting between Prime Minister Sushil Koirala and UML chairperson KP Sharma Oli.

- Meeting between UCPN (M) chairperson Pushpa Kamal Dahal and leader Baburam Bhattarai. Discussion on the disputed issues within the party.

- Meeting of High-level Relief and Rehabilitation Committee decides to provide NRS 100,000 to the families of the dead.

- Meeting of Congress officials decides to be flexible on federalism and state-restructuring.

**August 21**

- Chairperson of Constitutional-Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee Baburam Bhattarai meets journalists. He states that the next few weeks will be decisive in promulgating the constitution on January 22.

- Meeting between Prime Minister Sushil Koirala and UML chairperson KP Sharma Oli. Prime minister urges not to raise the issue of endorsing the president.

- Meeting of UML official decides to hold discussions with other parties on 7-state model of state restructuring.

**August 22**

- Meeting of leaders of Congress and UML. Discussion on nomination of 26 Constituent Assembly members and appointment of ambassadors.

**August 23**

- Meeting of Constitutional-Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Chairperson Baburam Bhattarai asks for official views on the disputed issues of the constitution from Congress, UML, and UCPN (M).

- Meeting of top leaders of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M). Agreement to form Truth and Reconciliation Commission within 2 days.

- Meeting of leaders of Congress and UML. Agreement to continue discussion among the three parties to resolve the disputed issues of the constitution.

**August 24**

- Meeting of top leaders of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M). UCPN (M) proposes formation of high-level political mechanism. Congress and UML reject.

- Meeting of Congress and UML. Formation of working group to seek consensus on disputed issues.

- The Supreme Court issues an order for the date-extended NSU not to carry out its duties.

**August 25**

- Discussion of disputed issues of the constitution among the leaders of Congress, UML, ML, and RPP.

- UCPN (M) leader Baburam Bhattarai forms parallel committee in Saptari.

- Meeting of leaders of Congress and UML. Agreement to appoint ambassadors in 16 vacant embassies.

**August 26**

- Meeting between prime minster Sushil Koirala and CPN (M) chairperson Mohan Vaidya.

- Meeting of Judicial Council recommends 16 judges to the post of Chief Judges of the Appellate Courts.

- Meeting of legislature-parliament. Opposition parties issue a 24-hour ultimatum to Congress and UML to implement the past 4-point agreement.

- Constitutional-Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee holds discussions with justices of the Supreme Court. Suggestion not to put a provision for establishment of constitutional court in the new constitution.

**August 27**

- The secretariat of the legislature-parliament issues a deadline of September 15 to gather public opinion on the issue of contempt of the courts.

- Meeting of UCPN (M) politburo discusses the disputes within the party.

- Selection of chairperson in the committees of the legislature-parliament.

**August 28**

- Meeting of Constitutional-Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Parties agree to include issues related to nationalism such as Nepal's independence, national unity, and sovereignty of the people as unalterable clauses of the constitution.

- Meeting of Federal Democratic Republican Alliance objects to non-nomination of 26 Constituent Assembly members.

**August 29**

- Meeting of the Council of Ministers nominates 17 Constituent Assembly members.

- Meeting of legislature-parliament. Opposition parties including UCPN (M) obstruct parliament demanding implementation of 4-point agreement. Meeting of three parties to seek consensus. No consensus.

- Talks among Congress, UML, and UCPN (M). Discussion on formation of high-level political mechanism.

**August 30**

- Meeting of Congress officials to discuss the disputes issues of the constitution.

**August 31**

- Meeting of legislature-parliament. Parliament obstructed again for not implementing the past agreements.

- Prime Minister Sushil Koirala meet President Ram Baran Yadav. Discussion on political issues.

- Meeting of Constitutional-Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Discussion with parties on judiciary. No consensus.