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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
Substantive session of 2000

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON  
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Initial reports submitted by States parties under articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant  
Addendum

Nepal\*

[25 October 1999]

\* The information submitted by Nepal in accordance with the guidelines concerning the initial part of reports of States parties is contained in the core document (HRI/CORE/1/Add.42).

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183. The Government, in view of the important role of science and technology for the development of the country, established the Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST) in 1982 with a view to fulfilling the objectives of promoting, developing and undertaking research studies in various areas of science and technology on a priority basis. Nepalese scientists from different fields have been working at RONAST ever since. In fact, science and technology is recognized as a catalyst for unleashing the forces of progress in the country.

184. Further, the Government constituted a separate Ministry of Science and Technology on 15 May 1996 to look after the entire work related to science and technology. With the establishment of the Ministry, a new dimension has been added to the development of science and technology in the country. The basic goal of this Ministry is to create a conducive environment for the proper development of science and technology and to make necessary arrangements for its effective application to the task of national development.

185. The ministry of Science and Technology will strive to fulfil these objectives through formulating and implementing policies, plans and programmes relating to science and technology, promoting research, developing alternative energy, establishing links and ensuring coordination with universities, and producing, supplying and managing tools and equipment relating to science and technology.