

**COSTS AND BENEFITS OF TRADE RELATED ASPECTS  
OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (TRIPS) FOR  
DEVELOPING COUNTRY (A CASE OF NEPAL),  
WITH REFERENCE TO WTO**

**A Dissertation  
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**APPROVAL LETTER**

**The dissertation entitled “Costs and Benefits of Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual property rights (TRIPS) for developing country (A case of Nepal), with reference to WTO” prepared and written by Mr. Rosan Kumar Prasai has been accepted as the partial fulfillment of requirements for degree of masters of Arts in Economics.**

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## **LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

**I hereby recommended that the dissertation entitled “Costs and Benefits of Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights for Developing Country (A case of Nepal), with reference to WTO, prepared by Mr. Rosan Kumar Prasai has been completed under my supervision and guidance for partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Economics. I hereby forward its final approval.**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am highly privileged to have an opportunity to undertake the dissertation entitled **“BENEFITS AND COST OF TRADE RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRY (A CASE OF NEPAL), WITH REFERENCE TO WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)”**. This study specially attempts to analyze the potential treats and advantage arising from TRIPS of WTO in the Agricultural sector of Nepal. Without the protection of farmers’ right, there is no future of agricultural development of Nepal. This study also attempts to analyze the intellectual property administration of Nepal in the changing multilateral trading environment. Since the intellectual property has commercial value it has been taken as an important tools for economic development. In these context intellectual property rights of rights holders should be protected adequately. TRIPS are probably the most important agreement ever framed under WTO. To take advantages of intellectual property rights in economic development, these should be compatibility on intellectual property policy and development polity. Nepal is still lagging behind in global trade as well as in national industrial development. Nepal is Agro-based economy and majority of its population depend on agriculture. Its development is synonymous with the development of agriculture. So, government, stakeholders and exports should be conscious to overcome the threats and directed to the economic development of the country. So, the policy maker, students, IP rights holders and IP offices may find use it as a reference and nitrated to conduct intensive research in TRIPS agreement.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>AAN</b>	<b>Action Aid Nepal</b>
<b>ABS</b>	<b>Access Benefits Sharing</b>
<b>CBD</b>	<b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>
<b>CUTS</b>	<b>Consumer Unity and Trust Society</b>
<b>CD</b>	<b>Compact Disc</b>
<b>DSU</b>	<b>Dispute Settlement Understanding</b>
<b>DOI</b>	<b>Department of Industry</b>
<b>DOC</b>	<b>Department of Commerce</b>
<b>EDVS</b>	<b>Essentially Derived Varieties</b>
<b>FAO</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization</b>
<b>FDI</b>	<b>Foreign Direct Investment</b>
<b>GATT</b>	<b>General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs</b>
<b>GDD</b>	<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>
<b>GMOS</b>	<b>Genetically Modified Organisms</b>
<b>HMG/N</b>	<b>His Majesty's Government of Nepal</b>
<b>IARC</b>	<b>International Agriculture Research Council</b>
<b>IPPC</b>	<b>International Plant Protection Convention</b>
<b>ICAR</b>	<b>Indian Council of Agricultural Research</b>
<b>ICIMOD</b>	<b>International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development</b>
<b>IF</b>	<b>Integrated Framework</b>
<b>INGO</b>	<b>International Non Governmental Organization</b>
<b>IP</b>	<b>Intellectual Property</b>
<b>IPGR</b>	<b>International Plant Genetic Resource</b>
<b>IPRS</b>	<b>Intellectual Property Rights</b>
<b>IT'C</b>	<b>International Trade Centre</b>

<b>IT'PGR</b>	<b>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources</b>
<b>ITPGRFA</b>	<b>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Recourses for Food and Agriculture</b>
<b>IUCN</b>	<b>International Union for the Conservation of Nature</b>
<b>LDC</b>	<b>Least Developed Country</b>
<b>MDGs</b>	<b>Millennium Development foals</b>
<b>MFN</b>	<b>Most Favored Nation</b>
<b>MNC</b>	<b>Multinational Corporation</b>
<b>MOAC</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives</b>
<b>MOFSC</b>	<b>Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation</b>
<b>MOICS</b>	<b>Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies</b>
<b>NAFTA</b>	<b>North Atlantic Free Trade Association</b>
<b>NARC</b>	<b>Nepal Agricultural Research Council</b>
<b>NEFAS</b>	<b>Nepal Foundation for Advanced Studies</b>
<b>NGOS</b>	<b>Non-Governmental Organization</b>
<b>NPC</b>	<b>National Planning Commission</b>
<b>NT</b>	<b>National Treatment</b>
<b>OIE</b>	<b>International Office of Epizootics</b>
<b>OAU</b>	<b>Organization for African and Unity</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>Organization for Economic Co-operation and ` Development</b>
<b>PBRS</b>	<b>Plant Breeders' Rights</b>
<b>PIC</b>	<b>Prior Informed Consent</b>
<b>Pro-public</b>	<b>Forum for protection of public interest</b>
<b>PUSN</b>	<b>Distinctness, Uniformity Stability and Novelty</b>
<b>PVP</b>	<b>Plant Variety Protection</b>
<b>R&amp;D</b>	<b>Research and Development</b>
<b>S &amp; DT</b>	<b>Special and Differential Treatment</b>
<b>SAWTEE</b>	<b>South Asia Watch on Trade, Economic and</b>

	<b>Environment</b>
<b>TK</b>	<b>Traditional Knowledge</b>
<b>TNCS</b>	<b>Transnational Corporations</b>
<b>TRIPS</b>	<b>Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights</b>
<b>UN</b>	<b>United Nation</b>
<b>UNCTAD</b>	<b>United Nation Conference on Trade and Development</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nation Development Programme</b>
<b>UPOV</b>	<b>International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants</b>
<b>UR</b>	<b>Uruguay Round</b>
<b>USA</b>	<b>United States of America</b>
<b>VDCs</b>	<b>Village Development Committees</b>
<b>WIPO</b>	<b>World Intellectual Property Organization</b>
<b>WTO</b>	<b>World Trade Organization</b>