

पर्नुतिन्धु-स्रीन्शु-स्रीन्थ-स्रीन्। क्रियाययाम्यन्त्रिन्यस्यी स्वय्यः स्रीम्। उत्तर्भी मा उत्तर्भी मा उत्तर्भी मा उत्तर्भी में क्रियाययाम्य स्वयं स्

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST
TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE
PROTOCOL THERETO



त्रञ्जूग'गी'श्चे'र्कॅग्रथ। PARLIAMENT OF BHUTAN



क्रॅमशर्भ्य

શું.કૂલ. ૧૧.૧૧.૧૦૧૧ લી જયાનુ-૧*૯૦૦૦*

(५०८:र्धुग'इस्राक्तुत्रा)

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Foreword

With the signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo, Italy, in December 2000, the international community demonstrated the political will to answer a global challenge with a global response. If crime crosses borders, so must law enforcement. If the rule of law is undermined not only in one country, but in many, then those who defend it cannot limit themselves to purely national means. If the enemies of progress and human rights seek to exploit the openness and opportunities of globalization for their purposes, then we must exploit those very same factors to defend human rights and defeat the forces of crime, corruption and trafficking in human beings.

One of the starkest contrasts in our world today is the gulf that exists between the civil and the uncivil. By "civil" I mean civilization: the accumulated centuries of learning that form our foundation for progress. By "civil" I also mean tolerance: the pluralism and respect with which we accept and draw strength from the world's diverse peoples. And finally, I mean civil society: the citizens' groups, businesses, unions, professors, journalists, political parties and others who have an essential role to play in the running of any society.

Arrayed against these constructive forces, however, in ever greater numbers and with ever stronger weapons, are the forces of what I call "uncivil society". They are terrorists, criminals, drug dealers, traffickers in people and others who undo the good works of civil society. They take advantage of the open borders, free markets and technological advances that bring so many benefits

to the world's people. They thrive in countries with weak institutions, and they show no scruple about resorting to intimidation or violence. Their ruthlessness is the very antithesis of all we regard as civil. They are powerful, representing entrenched interests and the clout of a global enterprise worth billions of dollars, but they are not invincible.

The Millennium Declaration adopted by the Heads of State meeting at the United Nations in September 2000 reaffirmed the principles underlying our efforts and should serve to encourage all who struggle for the rule of law. The Declaration states that "men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice".

At the Millennium Summit, world leaders proclaimed freedom – from fear and from want – as one of the essential values in the twenty-first century. Yet the right to live in dignity, free from fear and want, is still denied to millions of people around the world. It is denied to the child who is working as an indentured labourer in a sweatshop; to the father who must pay a bribe to get medical care for his son or daughter; to the woman who is condemned to a life of forced prostitution.

I believe the trafficking of persons, particularly women and children, for forced and exploitative labour, including for sexual exploitation, is one of the most egregious violations of human rights that the United Nations now confronts. It is widespread and growing. It is rooted in social and economic conditions in the countries from which the victims come, facilitated by

practices that discriminate against women and driven by cruel indifference to human suffering on the part of those who exploit the services that the victims are forced to provide. The fate of these most vulnerable people in our world is an affront to human dignity and a challenge to every State, every people and every community. I therefore urge the Member States to ratify not only the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, but also the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which can make a real difference in the struggle to eliminate this reprehensible trade in human beings.

Criminal groups have wasted no time in embracing today's globalized economy and the sophisticated technology that goes with it. But our efforts to combat them have remained up to now very fragmented and our weapons almost obsolete. The Convention gives us a new tool to address the scourge of crime as a global problem. With enhanced international cooperation, we can have a real impact on the ability of international criminals to operate successfully and can help citizens everywhere in their often bitter struggle for safety and dignity in their homes and communities.

The signing of the Convention in Palermo in December 2000 was a watershed event in the reinforcement of our fight against organized crime. I urge all States to ratify the Convention and the Protocols thereto at the earliest possible date and to bring these instruments into force as a matter of urgency.

Kofi A. Annan Secretary-General

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General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, in which it decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration, as appropriate, of international instruments addressing trafficking in women and children, combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea,

Recalling also its resolution 54/126 of 17 December 1999, in which it requested the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to continue its work, in accordance with resolutions 53/111 and 53/114 of 9 December 1998, and to intensify that work in order to complete it in 2000,

Recalling further its resolution 54/129 of 17 December 1999, in which it accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Italy to host a high-level political signing conference in Palermo for the purpose of signing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the protocols thereto, and requested the Secretary-General to schedule the conference for a period of up to one week before the end of the Millennium Assembly in 2000,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Poland for submitting to it at its fifty-first session a first draft United Nations convention against transnational organized crime¹ and for hosting the meeting of the inter-sessional open-ended intergovernmental group of experts, established pursuant to resolution 52/85 of 12 December 1997, on the elaboration of a preliminary draft of a possible comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime, held in Warsaw from 2 to 6 February 1998,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Argentina for hosting the informal preparatory meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, held in Buenos Aires from 31 August to 4 September 1998,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Thailand for hosting the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Seminar on Building Capacities for Fighting Transnational Organized Crime, held in Bangkok on 20 and 21 March 2000,

Deeply concerned by the negative economic and social implications related to organized criminal activities, and convinced of the urgent need to strengthen cooperation to prevent and combat such activities more effectively at the national, regional and international levels,

Noting with deep concern the growing links between transnational organized crime and terrorist crimes, taking into account the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Determined to deny safe havens to those who engage in transnational organized crime by prosecuting their crimes wherever they occur and by cooperating at the international level,

¹ A/C.3/51/7, annex.

Strongly convinced that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime will constitute an effective tool and the necessary legal framework for international cooperation in combating, inter alia, such criminal activities as money-laundering, corruption, illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild flora and fauna, offences against cultural heritage and the growing links between transnational organized crime and terrorist crimes,

- 1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime², which carried out its work at the headquarters of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention in Vienna, and commends the Ad Hoc Committee for its work;
- 2. Adopts the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime annexed to the present resolution, and opens them for signature at the High-level Political Signing Conference to be held in Palermo, Italy, from 12 to 15 December 2000 in accordance with resolution 54/129;
- 3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the High-level Political Signing Conference to be held in Palermo in accordance with resolution 54/129;

²A/AC.254/34.

- 4. *Notes* that the Ad Hoc Committee has not yet completed its work on the draft Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
- 5. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work in relation to this draft Protocol, in accordance with resolutions 53/111, 53/114 and 54/126, and to finalize such work as soon as possible;
- 6. Calls upon all States to recognize the links between transnational organized criminal activities and acts of terrorism, taking into account the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and to apply the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in combating all forms of criminal activity, as provided therein;
- 7. Recommends that the Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly in its resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996, which is beginning its deliberations with a view to developing a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, pursuant to resolution 54/110 of 9 December 1999, should take into consideration the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
- 8. *Urges* all States and regional economic organizations to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto as soon as possible in order to ensure the speedy entry into force of the Convention and the protocols thereto;

- 9. Decides that, until the Conference of the Parties to the Convention established pursuant to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime decides otherwise, the account referred to in article 30 of the Convention will be operated within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, and encourages Member States to begin making adequate voluntary contributions to the above-mentioned account for the provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the technical assistance that they might require for implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto, including for the preparatory measures needed for that implementation;
- 10. Decides also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime will complete its tasks arising from the elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime by holding a meeting well before the convening of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in order to prepare the draft text of the rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties and other rules and mechanisms described in article 32 of the Convention, which will be communicated to the Conference of the Parties at its first session for consideration and action;
- Requests the Secretary-General to designate the Centre for International
 Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and

Crime Prevention to serve as the secretariat for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in accordance with article 33 of the Convention;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention with the resources necessary to enable it to promote in an effective manner the expeditious entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and to discharge the functions of secretariat of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and to support the Ad Hoc Committee in its work pursuant to paragraph 10 above.

Annex I

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Article 1. Statement of purpose

The purpose of this Convention is to promote cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime more effectively.

Article 2. Use of terms

For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) "Organized criminal group" shall mean a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit;

- (b) "Serious crime" shall mean conduct constituting an offence punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least four years or a more serious penalty;
- (c) "Structured group" shall mean a group that is not randomly formed for the immediate commission of an offence and that does not need to have formally defined roles for its members, continuity of its membership or a developed structure;
- (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 6 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;
- (j) "Regional economic integration organization" shall mean an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region, to which its member States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention and which has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to it; references to "States Parties" under this Convention shall apply to such organizations within the limits of their competence.

Article 3. Scope of application

- 1. This Convention shall apply, except as otherwise stated herein, to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of:
 - (a) The offences established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of this Convention; and
 - (b) Serious crime as defined in article 2 of this Convention; where the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group.
- 2. For the purpose of paragraph 1 of this article, an offence is transnational in nature if:
 - (a) It is committed in more than one State;
 - (b) It is committed in one State but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction or control takes place in another State;

- (c) It is committed in one State but involves an organized criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one State; or
- (d) It is committed in one State but has substantial effects in another State.

Article 4. Protection of sovereignty

- 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 entitles 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.

Article 5. Criminalization of participation in an organized criminal group

- 1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally:
 - (a) Either or both of the following as criminal offences distinct from those involving the attempt or completion of the criminal activity:
 - (i) Agreeing with one or more other persons to commit a serious crime for a purpose relating directly or indirectly to the obtaining of a financial or other material benefit and, where required by domestic

- law, involving an act undertaken by one of the participants in furtherance of the agreement or involving an organized criminal group;
- (ii) Conduct by a person who, with knowledge of either the aim and general criminal activity of an organized criminal group or its intention to commit the crimes in question, takes an active part in:
 - a. Criminal activities of the organized criminal group;
 - Other activities of the organized criminal group in the knowledge that his or her participation will contribute to the achievement of the above-described criminal aim;
- (b) Organizing, directing, aiding, abetting, facilitating or counselling the commission of serious crime involving an organized criminal group.
- 2. The knowledge, intent, aim, purpose or agreement referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may be inferred from objective factual circumstances.
- 3. States Parties whose domestic law requires involvement of an organized criminal group for purposes of the offences established in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) (i) of this article shall ensure that their domestic law covers all serious crimes involving organized criminal groups. Such States Parties, as well as States Parties whose domestic law requires an act in furtherance of the agreement for purposes of the offences established in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) (i) of this article, shall so inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the time of their

signature or of deposit of their instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention.

Article 6. Criminalization of the 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 all serious crime as defined in article 2 of this Convention and the offences established in accordance with articles 5, 8 and 23 of this Convention. In the case of States Parties whose legislation sets out a list of specific predicate offences, they shall, at a minimum, include in such list a comprehensive range of offences associated with organized criminal groups;
 - (c) For the purposes of subparagraph (b), 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;
- (f) Knowledge, intent or purpose required as an element of an offence set forth in paragraph 1 of this article may be inferred from objective factual circumstances.

Article 7. Measures to combat money-laundering

1. Each State Party:

- (a) Shall institute a comprehensive domestic regulatory and supervisory regime for banks and non-bank financial institutions 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 identification, record-keeping and the reporting of suspicious transactions;
- (b) Shall, without prejudice to articles 18 and 27 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. 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.
- 4. 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.

Article 8. Criminalization of corruption

- 1. 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.
- 2. Each State Party shall consider adopting such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences conduct referred to in paragraph 1 of this article involving a foreign public official or international civil servant. Likewise, each State Party shall consider establishing as criminal offences other forms of corruption.
- 3. Each State Party shall also adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence participation as an accomplice in an offence established in accordance with this article.
- 4. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this article and article 9 of this Convention, "public official" shall mean a public official or a person who provides a public service as defined in the domestic law and as applied in the criminal law of the State Party in which the person in question performs that function.

Article 9. Measures against corruption

In addition to the measures set forth in article 8 of this Convention, each
State Party shall, to the extent appropriate and consistent with its legal
system, adopt legislative, administrative or other effective measures to
promote integrity and to prevent, detect and punish the corruption of
public officials.

 Each State Party shall take measures to ensure effective action by its authorities in the prevention, detection and punishment of the corruption of public officials, including providing such authorities with adequate independence to deter the exertion of inappropriate influence on their actions.

Article 10. 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 serious crimes involving an organized criminal group and for the offences established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of 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 11. Prosecution, adjudication and sanctions

1. Each State Party shall make the commission of an offence established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of this Convention liable to sanctions that take into account the gravity of that offence.

- 2. Each State Party shall endeavour to ensure that any discretionary legal powers under its domestic law relating to the prosecution of persons for offences covered by 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.
- 3. In the case of offences established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of this Convention, each State Party shall take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic law and with due regard to the rights of the defence, 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.
- 4. Each State Party shall ensure that its courts or other competent authorities bear in mind the grave nature of the offences covered by this Convention when considering the eventuality of early release or parole of persons convicted of such offences.
- 5. 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 covered by this Convention and a longer period where the alleged offender has evaded the administration of justice.
- 6. 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.

Article 12. Confiscation and seizure

- States Parties shall adopt, to the greatest extent possible within their domestic legal systems, such measures as may be necessary to enable confiscation of:
 - (a) Proceeds of crime derived from offences covered by 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 covered by this Convention.
- 2. States Parties shall adopt 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. If 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.
- 4. If 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.

- 5. Income or other benefits derived from proceeds of crime, from property into which proceeds of crime have been transformed or converted or from property with which 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.
- 6. For the purposes of this article and article 13 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 be seized. States Parties shall not decline to act under the provisions of this paragraph on the ground of bank secrecy.
- 7. States Parties may consider the possibility of requiring that an offender demonstrate the lawful origin of alleged proceeds of crime or other property liable to confiscation, to the extent that such a requirement is consistent with the principles of their domestic law and with the nature of the judicial and other proceedings.
- 8. The provisions of this article shall not be construed to prejudice the rights of bona fide third parties.
- 9. 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 13. International cooperation for purposes of confiscation

- 1. A State Party that has received a request from another State Party having jurisdiction over an offence covered by this Convention for confiscation of proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 12, 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 article 12, paragraph 1, of this Convention insofar as it relates to proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities referred to in article 12, 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 covered by 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 12, 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 18 of this Convention are applicable, mutatis mutandis, to this article. In addition to the information specified in article 18, 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 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;
 - (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.
- 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 treaty, 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 be refused by a State Party if the offence to which the request relates is not an offence covered by this Convention.
- 8. The provisions of this article shall not be construed to prejudice the rights of bona fide third parties.
- 9. States Parties shall consider concluding bilateral or multilateral treaties, agreements or arrangements to enhance the effectiveness of international cooperation undertaken pursuant to this article.

Article 14. Disposal of confiscated proceeds of crime or property

- Proceeds of crime or property confiscated by a State Party pursuant to articles 12 or 13, paragraph 1, of this Convention shall be disposed of by that State Party in accordance with its domestic law and administrative procedures.
- 2. When acting on the request made by another State Party in accordance with article 13 of this Convention, States Parties shall, to the extent permitted by domestic law and if so requested, give priority consideration to returning the confiscated proceeds of crime or property to the

requesting State Party so that it can give compensation to the victims of the crime or return such proceeds of crime or property to their legitimate owners.

- 3. When acting on the request made by another State Party in accordance with articles 12 and 13 of this Convention, a State Party may give special consideration to concluding agreements or arrangements on:
 - (a) Contributing the value of such proceeds of crime or property or funds derived from the sale of such proceeds of crime or property or a part thereof to the account designated in accordance with article 30, paragraph 2 (c), of this Convention and to intergovernmental bodies specializing in the fight against organized crime;
 - (b) Sharing with other States Parties, on a regular or case-by-case basis, such proceeds of crime or property, or funds derived from the sale of such proceeds of crime or property, in accordance with its domestic law or administrative procedures.

Article 15. Jurisdiction

- 1. Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of 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;
 - (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:
 - (i) One of those established in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1, of this Convention and is committed outside its territory with a view to the commission of a serious crime within its territory;
 - (ii) One of those established in accordance with article 6, 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 6, paragraph 1
 (a) (i) or (ii) or (b) (i), of this Convention within its territory.
- 3. For the purposes of article 16, paragraph 10, of this Convention, each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences covered by 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 adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences covered by 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 one or more 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 does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its domestic law.

Article 16. Extradition

- 1. This article shall apply to the offences covered by this Convention or in cases where an offence referred to in article 3, paragraph 1 (a) or (b), involves an organized criminal group and the person who is the subject of the request for extradition is located 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. If the request for extradition includes several separate serious crimes, some of which are not covered by this article, the requested State Party may apply this article also in respect of the latter offences.

- 3. 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.
- 4. 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.
- 5. States Parties that make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall:
 - (a) At the time of deposit of their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to this Convention, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations whether they will take this Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition with other States Parties to this Convention; and

Reservation:

"The Royal Government of Bhutan shall not be bound by section 4 of Article 16 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Royal Government of Bhutan shall deposit the Convention in the depository with the reservation".

- (b) If they do 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.
- 6. 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.
- 7. 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.
- 8. 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.
- 9. 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.

- 10. 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.
- 11. 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 10 of this article.
- 12. 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 Party shall, if its domestic law so permits and in conformity with the requirements of such law, upon application of the requesting

- Party, consider the enforcement of the sentence that has been imposed under the domestic law of the requesting Party or the remainder thereof.
- 13. 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.
- 14. 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.
- 15. States Parties may not refuse a request for extradition on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters.
- 16. 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.
- 17. States Parties shall seek to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements to carry out or to enhance the effectiveness of extradition.

Article 17. 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 covered by this Convention, in order that they may complete their sentences there.

Article 18. 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 as provided for in article 3 and shall reciprocally extend to one another similar assistance where the requesting State Party has reasonable grounds to suspect that the offence referred to in article 3, paragraph 1 (a) or (b), is transnational in nature, including that victims, witnesses, proceeds, instrumentalities or evidence of such offences are located in the requested State Party and that the offence involves an organized criminal group.
- 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 10 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.
- 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 these 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. States Parties may decline to render mutual legal assistance pursuant to this article on the ground of absence of dual criminality. However, the requested State Party may, when it deems appropriate, provide assistance, to the extent it decides at its discretion, irrespective of whether the conduct would constitute an offence under the domestic law of the requested State Party.
- 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 requested State Party shall respond to reasonable requests by the requesting State Party on progress of 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.
- Without prejudice to the application of paragraph 12 of this article, a 27. 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 fulfil 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 19. 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 20. Special investigative techniques

- 1. If permitted by the basic principles of its domestic legal system, each State Party shall, within its possibilities and under the conditions prescribed by its domestic law, take the necessary measures to allow for the appropriate use of controlled delivery and, where it deems appropriate, for the use of other special investigative techniques, such as electronic or other forms of surveillance and undercover operations, by its competent authorities in its territory for the purpose of effectively combating organized crime.
- 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 to continue intact or be removed or replaced in whole or in part.

Article 21. Transfer of criminal proceedings

States Parties shall consider the possibility of transferring to one another proceedings for the prosecution of an offence covered by 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 22. Establishment of 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 covered by this Convention.

Article 23. Criminalization of 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 covered by 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 covered by this Convention. Nothing in this subparagraph shall prejudice the right of States Parties to have legislation that protects other categories of public officials.

Article 24. Protection of witnesses

- Each State Party shall take appropriate measures within its means to provide effective protection from potential retaliation or intimidation for witnesses in criminal proceedings who give testimony concerning offences covered by 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 witness testimony to be given in a manner that ensures the safety of the witness, such as permitting testimony to be given through the use of communications technology such as video links 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.

Article 25. Assistance to and protection of victims

- Each State Party shall take appropriate measures within its means to provide assistance and protection to victims of offences covered by this Convention, in particular in cases of threat of retaliation or intimidation.
- Each State Party shall establish appropriate procedures to provide access to compensation and restitution for victims of offences covered by this Convention.
- 3. Each State Party shall, subject to its domestic law, enable 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 26. Measures to enhance cooperation with law enforcement authorities

- 1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to encourage persons who participate or who have participated in organized criminal groups:
 - (a) To supply information useful to competent authorities for investigative and evidentiary purposes on such matters as:
 - (i) The identity, nature, composition, structure, location or activi- ties of organized criminal groups;
 - (ii) Links, including international links, with other organized criminal groups;
 - (iii) Offences that organized criminal groups have committed or may commit;
 - (b) To provide factual, concrete help to competent authorities that may contribute to depriving organized criminal groups of their resources or of the proceeds of crime.
- 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 covered by 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 covered by this Convention.

- 4. Protection of such persons shall be as provided for in article 24 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 27. Law enforcement cooperation

- 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. Each State Party shall, in particular, adopt 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, when appropriate, necessary items or quantities of substances for analytical or investigative purposes;
- (d) 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;
- (e) To exchange information with other States Parties on specific means and methods used by organized criminal groups, including, where applicable, routes and conveyances and the use of false identities, altered or false documents or other means of concealing their activities;
- (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 Parties may consider this Convention as 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.
- States Parties shall endeavour to cooperate within their means to respond to transnational organized crime committed through the use of modern technology.

Article 28. Collection, exchange and analysis of information on the nature of organized crime

- Each State Party shall consider analysing, in consultation with the scientific and academic communities, trends in organized crime in its territory, the circumstances in which organized crime operates, as well as the professional groups and technologies involved.
- States Parties shall consider developing and sharing analytical expertise concerning organized criminal activities with each other and through international and regional organizations. For that purpose, common

- definitions, standards and methodologies should be developed and applied as appropriate.
- Each State Party shall consider monitoring its policies and actual measures to combat organized crime and making assessments of their effectiveness and efficiency.

Article 29. Training and technical assistance

- 1. Each State Party shall, to the extent necessary, initiate, develop or improve specific training programmes for its law enforcement personnel, including prosecutors, investigating magistrates and customs personnel, and other personnel charged with the prevention, detection and control of the offences covered by this Convention. Such programmes may include secondments and exchanges of staff. Such programmes shall deal, in particular and to the extent permitted by domestic law, with the following:
 - (a) Methods used in the prevention, detection and control of the offences covered by this Convention;
 - (b) Routes and techniques used by persons suspected of involvement in offences covered by this Convention, including in transit States, and appropriate countermeasures;
 - (c) Monitoring of the movement of contraband;
 - (d) Detection and monitoring of the movements of proceeds of crime, property, equipment or other instrumentalities and methods used for the transfer, concealment or disguise of such proceeds,

- property, equipment or other instrumentalities, as well as methods used in combating money-laundering and other financial crimes;
- (e) Collection of evidence;
- (f) Control techniques in free trade zones and free ports;
- (g) Modern law enforcement equipment and techniques, including electronic surveillance, controlled deliveries and undercover operations;
- (h) Methods used in combating transnational organized crime committed through the use of computers, telecommunications networks or other forms of modern technology; and
- (i) Methods used in the protection of victims and witnesses.
- 2. States Parties shall assist one another in planning and implementing research and training programmes designed to share expertise in the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and to that end shall also, when appropriate, use regional and international conferences and seminars to promote cooperation and to stimulate discussion on problems of mutual concern, including the special problems and needs of transit States.
- 3. States Parties shall promote training and technical assistance that will facilitate extradition and mutual legal assistance. Such training and technical assistance may include language training, secondments and exchanges between personnel in central authorities or agencies with relevant responsibilities.

4. In the case of existing bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements, States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent necessary, efforts to maximize operational and training activities within international and regional organizations and within other relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements.

Article 30. Other measures: implementation of the Convention through economic development and technical assistance

- 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 organized crime 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 transnational organized crime;
 - (b) To enhance financial and material assistance to support the efforts of developing countries to fight transnational organized crime 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 the aforementioned 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 transnational organized crime.

Article 31. Prevention

- 1. States Parties shall endeavour to develop and evaluate national projects and to establish and promote best practices and policies aimed at the prevention of transnational organized crime.
- 2. States Parties shall endeavour, in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, to reduce existing or future opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets with proceeds of crime, through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures. These measures should focus on:
 - (a) The strengthening of cooperation between law enforcement agencies or prosecutors and relevant private entities, including industry;
 - (b) The promotion of the development of standards and procedures designed to safeguard the integrity of public and relevant private entities, as well as codes of conduct for relevant professions, in particular lawyers, notaries public, tax consultants and accountants;
 - (c) The prevention of the misuse by organized criminal groups of tender procedures conducted by public authorities and of subsidies and licences granted by public authorities for commercial activity;
 - (d) The prevention of the misuse of legal persons by organized criminal groups; such measures could include:

- (i) The establishment of public records on legal and natural persons involved in the establishment, management and funding of legal persons;
- (ii) The introduction of the possibility of disqualifying by court order or any appropriate means for a reasonable period of time persons convicted of offences covered by this Convention from acting as directors of legal persons incorporated within their jurisdiction;
- (iii) The establishment of national records of persons disqualified from acting as directors of legal persons; and
- (iv) The exchange of information contained in the records referred to in subparagraphs (d) (i) and (iii) of this paragraph with the competent authorities of other States Parties.
- 3. States Parties shall endeavour to promote the reintegration into society of persons convicted of offences covered by this Convention.
- 4. States Parties shall endeavour to evaluate periodically existing relevant legal instruments and administrative practices with a view to detecting their vulnerability to misuse by organized criminal groups.
- 5. States Parties shall endeavour to promote public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by transnational organized crime. Information may be disseminated where appropriate through the mass media and shall include measures to promote public participation in preventing and combating such crime.

- 6. Each State Party shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the name and address of the authority or authorities that can assist other States Parties in developing measures to prevent transnational organized crime.
- 7. States Parties shall, as appropriate, collaborate with each other and relevant international and regional organizations in promoting and developing the measures referred to in this article. This includes participation in international projects aimed at the prevention of transnational organized crime, for example by alleviating the circumstances that render socially marginalized groups vulnerable to the action of transnational organized crime.

Article 32. Conference of the Parties to the Convention

- 1. A Conference of the Parties to the Convention is hereby established to improve the capacity of States Parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and review the implementation of this Convention.
- 2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the Conference of the Parties not later than one year following the entry into force of this Convention. The Conference of the Parties shall adopt rules of procedure and rules governing the activities set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article (including rules concerning payment of expenses incurred in carrying out those activities).

- 3. The Conference of the Parties shall agree upon mechanisms for achieving the objectives mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article, including:
 - (a) Facilitating activities by States Parties under articles 29, 30 and 31 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 transnational organized crime and on successful practices for combating it;
 - (c) Cooperating with relevant international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations;
 - (d) Reviewing periodically the implementation of this Convention;
 - (e) Making recommendations to improve this Convention and its implementation.
- 4. For the purpose of paragraphs 3 (d) and (e) of this article, the Conference of the 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 Parties.
- 5. Each State Party shall provide the Conference of the Parties with information on its programmes, plans and practices, as well as legislative and administrative measures to implement this Convention, as required by the Conference of the Parties.

Article 33. Secretariat

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary secretariat services to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

2. The secretariat shall:

- (a) Assist the Conference of the Parties in carrying out the activities set forth in article 32 of this Convention and make arrangements and provide the necessary services for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties;
- (b) Upon request, assist States Parties in providing information to the Conference of the Parties as envisaged in article 32, paragraph 5, of this Convention; and
- (c) Ensure the necessary coordination with the secretariats of relevant international and regional organizations.

Article 34. 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. The offences established in accordance with articles 5, 6, 8 and 23 of this Convention shall be established in the domestic law of each State Party independently of the transnational nature or the involvement of an organized criminal group as described in article 3, paragraph 1, of this

Convention, except to the extent that article 5 of this Convention would require the involvement of an organized criminal group.

3. Each State Party may adopt more strict or severe measures than those provided for by this Convention for preventing and combating transnational organized crime.

Article 35. 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.

Reservation:

"The Royal Government of Bhutan shall not be bound by section 2 of Article 35 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Royal Government of Bhutan shall deposit the Convention in the depository with the 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 36. Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession

- This Convention shall be open to all States for signature from 12 to 15 December 2000 in Palermo, Italy, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.
- 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 37. Relation with protocols

- 1. This Convention may be supplemented by one or more protocols.
- 2. In order to become a Party to a protocol, a State or a regional economic integration organization must also be a Party to this Convention.
- 3. A State Party to this Convention is not bound by a protocol unless it becomes a Party to the protocol in accordance with the provisions thereof.
- 4. Any protocol to this Convention shall be interpreted together with this Convention, taking into account the purpose of that protocol.

Article 38. Entry into force

- 1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth 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 fortieth 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.

Article 39. Amendment

1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Convention, a State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The Conference of the 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 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 40. Denunciation

- 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.

3. Denunciation of this Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall entail the denunciation of any protocols thereto.

Article 41. 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.

Annex II

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons,
Especially Women and Children, supplementing the
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Preamble

The States Parties to this Protocol,

Declaring that effective action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, requires a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination that includes measures to prevent such trafficking, to punish the traffickers and to protect

the victims of such trafficking, including by protecting their internationally recognized human rights,

Taking into account the fact that, despite the existence of a variety of international instruments containing rules and practical measures to combat the exploitation of persons, especially women and children, there is no universal instrument that addresses all aspects of trafficking in persons,

Concerned that, in the absence of such an instrument, persons who are vulnerable to trafficking will not be sufficiently protected,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, in which the Assembly decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration of, inter alia, an international instrument addressing trafficking in women and children,

Convinced that supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with an international instrument for the prevention, suppression and punishment of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, will be useful in preventing and combating that crime,

Have agreed as follows:

I. General provisions

Article 1. Relation with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

- This Protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It shall be interpreted together with the Convention.
- 2. The provisions of the Convention shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to this Protocol unless otherwise provided herein.
- 3. The offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol shall be regarded as offences established in accordance with the Convention.

Article 2. Statement of purpose

The purposes of this Protocol are:

- (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children;
- (b) To protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and
- (c) To promote cooperation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives.

Article 3. Use of terms

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
- (b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;
- (c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;
- (d) "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

Article 4. Scope of application

This Protocol shall apply, except as otherwise stated herein, to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of the offences established in accordance with

article 5 of this Protocol, where those offences are transnational in nature and involve an organized criminal group, as well as to the protection of victims of such offences.

Article 5. Criminalization

- 1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the conduct set forth in article 3 of this Protocol, when committed intentionally.
- 2. Each State Party shall also adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences:
 - (a) Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system, attempting to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article;
 - (b) Participating as an accomplice in an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article; and
 - (c) Organizing or directing other persons to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

II. Protection of victims of trafficking in persons

Article 6. Assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons

 In appropriate cases and to the extent possible under its domestic law, each State Party shall protect the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons, including, inter alia, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential.

- 2. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal or administrative system contains measures that provide to victims of trafficking in persons, in appropriate cases:
 - (a) Information on relevant court and administrative proceedings;
 - (b) Assistance to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders, in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.
- 3. Each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons, including, in appropriate cases, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society, and, in particular, the provision of:
 - (a) Appropriate housing;
 - (b) Counselling and information, in particular as regards their legal rights, in a language that the victims of trafficking in persons can understand:
 - (c) Medical, psychological and material assistance; and
 - (d) Employment, educational and training opportunities.
- 4. Each State Party shall take into account, in applying the provisions of this article, the age, gender and special needs of victims of trafficking in persons, in particular the special needs of children, including appropriate housing, education and care.

- 5. Each State Party shall endeavour to provide for the physical safety of victims of trafficking in persons while they are within its territory.
- 6. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal system contains measures that offer victims of trafficking in persons the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered.

Article 7. Status of victims of trafficking in persons in receiving States

- 1. In addition to taking measures pursuant to article 6 of this Protocol, each State Party shall consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures that permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in its territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases.
- 2. In implementing the provision contained in paragraph 1 of this article, each State Party shall give appropriate consideration to humanitarian and compassionate factors.

Article 8. Repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons

- 1. The State Party of which a victim of trafficking in persons is a national or in which the person had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall facilitate and accept, with due regard for the safety of that person, the return of that person without undue or unreasonable delay.
- 2. When a State Party returns a victim of trafficking in persons to a State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had, at the

time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party, the right of permanent residence, such return shall be with due regard for the safety of that person and for the status of any legal proceedings related to the fact that the person is a victim of trafficking and shall preferably be voluntary.

- 3. At the request of a receiving State Party, a requested State Party shall, without undue or unreasonable delay, verify whether a person who is a victim of trafficking in persons is its national or had the right of permanent residence in its territory at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party.
- 4. In order to facilitate the return of a victim of trafficking in persons who is without proper documentation, the State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall agree to issue, at the request of the receiving State Party, such travel documents or other authorization as may be necessary to enable the person to travel to and re-enter its territory.
- 5. This article shall be without prejudice to any right afforded to victims of trafficking in persons by any domestic law of the receiving State Party.
- 6. This article shall be without prejudice to any applicable bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement that governs, in whole or in part, the return of victims of trafficking in persons.

III. Prevention, cooperation and other measures Article 9. Prevention of trafficking in persons

- 1. States Parties shall establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures:
 - (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons; and
 - (b) To protect victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, from revictimization.
- 2. States Parties shall endeavour to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.
- Policies, programmes and other measures established in accordance with this article shall, as appropriate, include cooperation with nongovernmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.
- 4. States Parties shall take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity.
- 5. States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking.

Article 10. Information exchange and training

- 1. Law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of States Parties shall, as appropriate, cooperate with one another by exchanging information, in accordance with their domestic law, to enable them to determine:
 - (a) Whether individuals crossing or attempting to cross an international border with travel documents belonging to other persons or without travel documents are perpetrators or victims of trafficking in persons;
 - (b) The types of travel document that individuals have used or attempted to use to cross an international border for the purpose of trafficking in persons; and
 - (c) The means and methods used by organized criminal groups for the purpose of trafficking in persons, including the recruitment and transportation of victims, routes and links between and among individuals and groups engaged in such trafficking, and possible measures for detecting them.
- 2. States Parties shall provide or strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons. The training should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of the victims, including protecting the victims from the traffickers. The training should also take into account the need to consider human rights and child- and gender-sensitive issues and it should encourage

- cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.
- 3. A State Party that receives information shall comply with any request by the State Party that transmitted the information that places restrictions on its use.

Article 11. Border measures

- Without prejudice to international commitments in relation to the free movement of people, States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent possible, such border controls as may be necessary to prevent and detect trafficking in persons.
- 2. Each State Party shall adopt legislative or other appropriate measures to prevent, to the extent possible, means of transport operated by commercial carriers from being used in the commission of offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol.
- 3. Where appropriate, and without prejudice to applicable international conventions, such measures shall include establishing the obligation of commercial carriers, including any transportation company or the owner or operator of any means of transport, to ascertain that all passengers are in possession of the travel documents required for entry into the receiving State.

- 4. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, in accordance with its domestic law, to provide for sanctions in cases of violation of the obligation set forth in paragraph 3 of this article.
- 5. Each State Party shall consider taking measures that permit, in accordance with its domestic law, the denial of entry or revocation of visas of persons implicated in the commission of offences established in accordance with this Protocol.
- 6. Without prejudice to article 27 of the Convention, States Parties shall consider strengthening cooperation among border control agencies by, inter alia, establishing and maintaining direct channels of communication.

Article 12. Security and control of documents

Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary, within available means:

- (a) To ensure that travel or identity documents issued by it are of such quality that they cannot easily be misused and cannot readily be falsified or unlawfully altered, replicated or issued; and
- (b) To ensure the integrity and security of travel or identity documents issued by or on behalf of the State Party and to prevent their unlawful creation, issuance and use.

Article 13. Legitimacy and validity of documents

At the request of another State Party, a State Party shall, in accordance with its domestic law, verify within a reasonable time the legitimacy and validity of travel or identity documents issued or purported to have been issued in its name and suspected of being used for trafficking in persons.

IV. Final provisions

Article 14. Saving clause

- 1. Nothing in this Protocol shall affect the rights, obligations and responsibilities of States and individuals under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law and, in particular, where applicable, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and the principle of non-refoulement as contained therein.
- 2. The measures set forth in this Protocol shall be interpreted and applied in a way that is not discriminatory to persons on the ground that they are victims of trafficking in persons. The interpretation and application of those measures shall be consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination.

Article 15. Settlement of disputes

- 1. States Parties shall endeavour to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol through negotiation.
- 2. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol 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 Protocol, 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.

Reservation:

"The Royal Government of Bhutan shall not be bound by section 2 of Article 15 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Royal Government of Bhutan shall deposit the Protocol in the depository with the 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 16. Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession

This Protocol shall be open to all States for signature from 12 to 15
 December 2000 in Palermo, Italy, and thereafter at United Nations
 Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.

- 2. This Protocol shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed this Protocol in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.
- 3. This Protocol 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 Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.
- 4. This Protocol 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 Protocol. 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 Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

Article 17. Entry into force

- 1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, except that it shall not enter into force before the entry into force of the Convention. 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 Protocol after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Protocol 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 Protocol enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is the later.

Article 18. Amendment

1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Protocol, a State Party to the Protocol may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The States Parties to this Protocol meeting at the Conference of the 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 to this Protocol present and voting at the meeting of the Conference of the 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 Protocol. 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 Protocol and any earlier amendments that they have ratified, accepted or approved.

Article 19. Denunciation

- 1. A State Party may denounce this Protocol 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 Protocol when all of its member States have denounced it.

Article 20. Depositary and languages

- 1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated depositary of this Protocol.
- 2. The original of this Protocol, 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 Protocol.



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क्री.सीबाकार्क्, सीबाकाराप्तात्रमार्क्त, ट्रेट्स्सें में वे क्र्रं, यः स्वक्रकाक्रिक, वर्माताः क्रेकारायन् स्वी प्रमानक्षितः स्वावक्षात्रमार्क्त, व्रक्षात्रमार्क्, व्यक्षात्रमार्क्त, वर्मात्रमारक्ष्रमार्वितः स्वावक्षात्रमारक्ष्रमार्वितः स्वावक्षात्रमारक्ष्रमार्वितः स्वावक्ष्यः स्वावक्षः स्वावक्ष्यः स्वावक्षः स्वावक्यः स्वावक्षः स्वावक्षः स्वावक्षः स्वावक्षः स्वावक्षः स्वावक्षः स्ववक्षः स्वावक्षः स्ववक्षः स्ववक्षः स्वावक्षः स्ववक्षः स्ववक्षः स्ववक्षः स्ववक्षः स्ववक्षः स्

लिब्र-रूटः यब्र-र्सेग्या-उब्र-क्री-क्र-क्री-द्वा-क्र-स्था-यम्बर्ध्व-यदेः ब्रथः-राव्युद्धः स्थान्यदेः क्रिक्तः क्रियः क्रिक्तः व्याप्ति व्यापति व्याप्ति व्यापति व

तत्तर् शुःश्र्रीयश्वित्वश्वेत्राश्चर्यः व्याक्षित्रद्धः व्याप्त्राय्ये व्याप्त्राये व्याप्त्रये व्याप्त्रये व्याप्त्रये व्याप्त्रये व्याप्त्रये व्याप्त्रये व्याप्त्रये व्याप्त्ये व्याप्त्रये व्याप्त्ये व्याप्त्रये व्याप्त्ये व्याप्ये व्याप्त्ये व्याप्त्ये व्याप्ये व्याप्ये व्याप्त्ये व्याप्त्ये व्याप्ये व्याप्त्ये व्याप्ये

चल. हे. कु. अंत्र्र क्षे. प्रकृ. स्वर् . स्वरं स्वरं त्र क्षे. प्रकृत्य वर्ष क्षे. यह स्वरं त्र व्यवरं त्र विवरं त्

रमीयायनर्मा देवः राष्ट्रीयह्याम्भीराष्ट्रीक्षेम्यायाम् राष्ट्रीयायायाम् या ब्रेन्द्राह्म अप्ते व्याप्ते व्याप्ते व्याप्त वर्षे व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्य કૈંગાળી કું મેં જે અર્જે દાવદે. દ્રાહ્યન દ્રાપ્ય દાય દાય છે છે. છો ત્રયાયના વદ્દાપાદ જે અના સુદ માર્સુ 'ત્રૅન્અતે' ત્તુવાવન ત્રન અયાસું સું ભું કે 'ત્રેન્સું) 'તતે' ભુષા સું ભાવન સુ ભાવન સું ભાવ तनरसः दः वर्ष्यः वर्ष्यावर्षावायवरः वर्षः अस्यस्तुर्यः स्वीताः र्श्वेदः परिः वनसः हेवाः स्वाताः वर्षावाः देशः तनर्-भ्रःक्,मुःर्ट्र्ट्याणमः भ्रःर्ट्यचेणानपुःर्यापास्याणः स्रूट्येरानममःध्रुर्याणः तनर्'नते'भे'भे'र्रः र्मण'तर्चेरःची'ग्रम्भर्भाम्भर्मा र'न्मण्याने'र्णेर्माक्षेत्रा र'न्यम्भःची' तह्रभः मुद्रान्तरः तः दे दे दे वाया लूर्यान्य तः भी हित्या मित्र का मित्र क <u>२८. मैलापन्रट्रश्चार्षा राजना शुक्ताकरेशली मेर्ट्रज्ञालयी राजन्य सामना स्वासा स्वासा स्वासा स्वासा स्वासा स्</u> तर्वे अ.भु.मैज.प्यन.बं.र.जे. यह्त्र.मुंट.क्री.कूबे अ.ग्री. मैज.प्यन.बंटुबं.जत्र.बंटुबं.प्यमें टे.तपु. प्रकर. ૹ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼઽૡૹઌૡ૾ૺૺ૾ ૹ૾ૻૹૺૺઽૢઌૺઌૡઌ૱૽૽ૢ૿ૺઌૣ૽૾ૣૼઽઌૺૢૹૡઽ૾૽ૡ૿ૢ૾ૢઽૢઌ૱૽ૢૼૡૢ૾ઌૢૹઌઌ૽૾ૺ૾ૹ૾ૢૢૺૺ૾ઌ૽ૼૹ૾ૢૹ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼ ५ अगर्थान्यस्थान् । अस्यसुन्दर्भाश्चान्त्रमार्केटर्स्ट्रेब्यर्वोगायन्दर्भेन्दरम्बर्धेवा विकास केसा चःनगायः दे दें दासुः नुसुन् गावितः गावायद्वायायः कः वर्देगा सर्दन् गावनः चेनः नवः ववः भूषः वनन् सः छोत्रा

 ८८८ देत्र अह्यर मी र्ट्र ब.ज. ज्या के ज्या के

> र्गान्धे ले लू त्रुवा र्धेन्य खुन दुन्केता

५गा-रःकग

श्री.ज्.	२००० त्रु. ११ तदःक्र्य. १५ मी. ह्यैरःचर्ट्यूबाशःपर्दे.मी.मूज्यःक्र्र्टे. ५५/४५।	···· <i>ງ</i>
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٩]	दह्मासीट्डी.क्ष्मान्यत्त्री. क्षम्प्रसीट्टक्षाजीयम्बद्धाः क्षेत्रस्यस्य द्वान्यायाः द्वान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स	
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चगामा व्यवस्था मुक्ता स्वत्य क्षेत्र १००० ह्या ११ प्रदेश स्वत्य स्वत्य

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 कूर्याक्ष थूं. त्यू. तट्ट्रेय.तह्य कु. ती. रज. रक. पश्चेट्री. वायका अष्ट्र्या कु. त्यू. तट्ट्रेय.तह्य कु. ती. रज. रक. पश्चेट्री. वायका अष्ट्र्या कु. व्यू. तट्ट्र्य कु. व्यू. त्यू. त्यू. व्यू. व्यू.

यक्रमःश्चिमान्डवःश्चीःदेशायश्चीः यशःर्द्द्वाद्यामा प्रचिशः द्वातायद्वे स्वात्यः विश्वः स्वे स्वात्यः स्वात्यः विश्वः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः विश्वः स्वात्यः स्वत्यः स्वात्यः स्वत्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वत्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वात्यः स्वत्यः स्वतः स्वत्यः स्वत्यः स्वतः स्वत्यः स्वतः स्वत्यः स्व

पद्याम्भिरःश्चे र्क्वेनश्च ग्वेनायाः विस्नान्तः श्चेन्यात्राध्यात्रः श्चेन्यात्रः विस्तान्त्रः विस्तान्तिः विस्त

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- त्तर् खे.च.संजम.लुषी

 अर्घरेट्र. पवरे.टे.मूं.तपु.खे.च.रेट. ट्रे.जैयोश.ग्री.जै.खें. योटअग्रीयोश.मृ. अर्धेया.चर्रे.पं. हे. श्रीयश.मृत्रं व्यत्रं व्यत्रं व्यत्रं व्यत्यं व्यत्यः व्यत्यं व्यत्यं व्यत्यं व्यत्यं व्यत्यं व्यत्यं व्यत्यः व्यत्य

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- प्यः व्यान्तुः त्युः स्रेससः भुवासः यम्भेदः यस्त्रायः स्त्रीः वर्षाः यस्त्रायः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः स्तर्यः स् वरः विस्तः स्रेससः स्विताः वर्षाः स्वान
- यर्थरे.ययरे.शु.णम.वैर्यायु.सैबी.फॉ.क्. ययरे.क्ट्र्र्र्यूम.मुं. ब्र्मांचवायर्जी.मविर्याल्यी तम्मी.यंव्या.विर्याल्या विष्या.मुंची.यवर्ण्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या विष्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या विष्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या विष्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या. विष्या.मुंची.विर्याल्याल्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या.मुंची.विर्याल्या.मुंची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर्याची.विर्याल्याची.विर
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बुरःब्रुगशः 🤈 य

বশানা দ্রবন্ধ শ্রী-ক্ষ্রী ক্রুবান্ধ শ্রী । ক্রুবান্বর শরী নার্ক্রবান্ধ শ্রী নার ক্রুবান্ধ শ্রী নার ক্রুবান্ধ শরী নার ক্

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इ.क्ष्य. ४ ना सःश्वरःग्रीःजनाःज्येषा

अधुत'र्चेश'यरी'मी'रमेंश'र्देत'स्यु

- य. ट्रेलकाङ्गेचाङ्गे. चि.च.श्चैचाःषुप्त.च्राच्चेत्रः च्राच्चेत्रः स्वरः च्राच्चेतः स्वरः च्राच्चेतः स्वरः स
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- यचल.वचन्न.च्रुम्पंद्रम् चिन्न्याचे त्यचल.वचन्न्याचे स्त्रम् स्त्रम् त्यचल.वचन्न.च्रुम्पंद्रम् च्रुम्पंद्रम् च्रुम्यंद्रम् च्रुम्पंद्रम् च्रुम्यम्
- ५) "र्वनश्रक्तेत्रमर्वेद्रत्यमेथाः मुःदेशः श्रुंद्रः" यदीः श्रम्भतः म्वीतः स्वतः विद्यतः मित्रः मित्रः मित्रः मित्रः मित्रः मित्रः स्वतः विद्यतः स्वतः विद्यतः स्वतः स
- व. नुत्रवर्त्तां चर्य्वाक्त्र्यां मार्यः वयकालकाली मूर्यः चीलाययः मीर्था स्वाक्त्रः चीलाययः योष्ट्रया स्वाक्त्रः चीलाययः योष्ट्रया स्वाक्त्रः चीलाययः योष्ट्रया स्वाक्त्रः स्वाक्त्रः स्वाक्त्रः स्वाक्त्रः स्वाक्त्रः स्वाक्त्रः स्वाक्त्रः स्वाक्त्रः स्वाक्त्रः स्वाक्तः स्वाक्तः स्वाक्तः स्वाक्तः स्वाक्तः स्वाकः स्वाक

तर्न, प्र्ट-प्रपुर्नियराष्ट्रीयराष्ट्रीयराष्ट्रीयराष्ट्रीय वर्षाक्ष्य वर्षाक्ष्य वर्षाक्ष्य वर्षाक्ष्य वर्षाक्षय वर्ष्यय वर्षाक्षय वर्ष्यय वर्षाक्षय वर्ष्यय वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्य वर्षाक्षय वर्ष्य वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्य वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्षय वर्ष्य वर्षय वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्षय वर्षाक्षय वर्ष्य वर्ष्य वर्षय वर्षय वर्ष्य वर्षय वर्ष्य वर्षय वर्यय वर्षय वर्यय वर्षय वर्षय वर्षय वर्यय वर्षय वर्यय वर्यय वर्षय वर्यय वर्षय

इ.क्थ. ४ ता ब्रैंट्राप्टिंगामी.खेटाक्र्री

- ३ अ.चनुर.प्यच. वु.जी.पर्यंत्र स्त्राच्यंत्र प्रत्ये त्यां व्याचित्र क्षेत्र प्रत्ये व्याचित्र प्रत्ये प्रत्ये व्याचित्र प्रत्ये प्रत्ये व्याचित्र प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्ये व्याच्य प्रत्ये व्याचित्र प्रत्ये व्याचित्र प्रत्ये व्याच्य प्रत्ये व्याच्य प्रत्ये व्याच्य प्रत्य प्रत्य
 - म् वर्मिन्द्ध्यात्र्वे स्वत्योवार् स्वतः । यान्तः । यान्त्यात्रः । यान्त्यात्रः । यान्तः । य
 - स्वाद्यां स्वाद
- - म्निया प्राप्त महित्य क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र
 - याल्वर मुल्यावन क्रिंत्र वित्याल प्रदेश मुल्यावन याचि वित्य स्वाप्त स्वाप

- मार्था मार्थ्य प्रत्ये स्त्र स्त्
- चतुः चेकात्रदेः विव्हत्त्वोवायदेः क्वायायाः विवायो विद्याः वि

इ.क्ष्य. ॰ ना ४८वश्य.कुथ.कुथ.कुर्य

- भ्राम्य मिन्य स्वास्त्र स
- ्यो अञ्चत्रः क्षेत्रः त्रिन्तः स्यात्रः क्षेत्रः व्याप्त्रः व्याप्ते व्यापते व्या

इ.क्ष्य. १ त्री तकर स्त्रीम.क्ष्य.की. हेश.क्ष.क्ष.क्ष.क्ष.वर. चक्ष्य.क्षर.मार्ट्रमाश्च.की.जी.

- म् विदायन्य त्या हुं कार्यो प्रमान के निष्ठा निष्य के निष्ठा मिल्र स्वर्या स्वर्या के स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या के स्वर्या स्वर
 - क्षेत्राः क्ष्यः विदेश्यः व्यवनः व्यवनः व्यवः व

- यदः देश्वराष्ट्रमायदेशे स्मावदः द्या देशाया विकास स्मावतः विकास सम्मावतः विकास समावतः समावतः
- पश्चित्रप्ति । तक्ष्मां केष्ण त्यन्त्र केष्ण क्ष्मां क्ष्मां
- ४) इ.क्ष्य.त्र.मी.ट्र्य. अक्ष्य. १ स.त्र्य. याय. व्याप्त. त्र्य. व्याप्त. व्यापत. व्याप्त. व्यापत. व्यापत.
- द्रो सःक्ष्यः सःस्यः स्वान्तः । यः स्वरः स्वान्तः । यः स्वरः स्वानः । यः स्वरः स्वरः स्वानः । यः स्वरः स्वर

इ.क्ष्य. १ मी देशत्त्रकाष्ट्राप्तत्त्वयाक्षीत्रचेता. देशत्यह्यांशत्याचात्री

- भू अर्थिन्द्रमुखान्त्रः से प्रवेद पुर्वेद पुर
- व. चड्ड.सूर-तन्तर्थी त्राचीरात्री क्षेत्राचनमायन्तर्धित्यात्र च्यात्राचीर्यात्र क्षेत्र च्यात्र च्या
- त्ये विस्थाः सुम्यान्यः श्रीः मृतिः **इ**ः नृत्यविषा
 - १) मुं'र्न्स र्वेन प्रते भूनसायः तर्ने र्कु हेस यसायी वित्र प्रति स्वित् क्षेत्र वित्र प्रति स्वित् क्षेत्र वित्र प्रति स्वित्र प्रति स्वित् क्षेत्र वित्र प्रति स्वित् क्षेत्र वित्र प्रति स्वित् क्षेत्र वित्र प्रति स्वित् क्षेत्र वित्र प्रति स्वित् प्रति स्वति स्

- ये संक्ष्यंत्र प्रतित्विणः महिन्त्रम्य स्वतः स्
- यो इ.क्ष्य.पट्टी.मी.ट्र्य.अक्ष्यका १ त.नक्षेत्रःह्यी. लट्य. ह्यूत्रःपट्या.पत्तरःबुप्तःर्य्यक्षः अ)
 - य्रे अत्तर्भातान्त्रः स्ट्रेन्विष्ठः स्ट्रिंग्याः अत्तर्भः स्ट्रेन्विः स्ट्रेन्विः स्ट्रेन्विः स्ट्रिंगः स्ट्रेन्विः स्ट्रिंगः स्ट्रेन्विः स्ट्रिंगः स्ट्रेन्विः स्ट्रिंगः स्ट्
 - स्व क्षे.क्ष्य क्ष्य क्
 - ख्रित्रमान्डेत्रम्मह्रमान्ड्रमा क्वम्याक्रेत्रम्भ्याम् विस्तर्भात्रम्भ्याम् विस्तर्भयम् विस्तरम् विस्तरम् विस्तर्भयम् विस्तर्भयम् विस्तर्भयम् विस्तरम् विस्तर्भयम् विस्तरम् विस्तर्भयम् विस्तरम् विस्तरम
 - स्तिः विश्वश्वः स्ति ने ने स्वा क्षेत्रः स्वा क्षेत्रः स्वा क्षेत्रः स्व स्व क्षेत्रः स्व क्षेत

- के यात्राश्चितः सःस्वानुत्रायन्यः श्चेः वत्यावितः विस्वराश्चेः याविः सः मीः त्र्वीक्षः स्राविः त्रश्चुत्यः केव केवः सःस्वान्याये त्रिं व्यवस्थयः १ स्वतः वतः वतः वतः व्यव्यवितः स्वान्याविः स्वान्याविः स्वान्यः स्वतः स्
- क्रे इंटिंब प्रदेशमा देव स्वरंश्वर क्रिया विद्या मित्र स्वरंश्वर मित्र स्वरंश्वर मित्र स्वरंश्वर स्वरंश्य

इ.क्थ. न त्री रेटिल.च्याच्याचा.धुपुःचचन्त्रःजना

- १) इ.सर.कैज.प्यय.इ.इ.यधुर.टे.बीशः

 - ती. रेटिता. च्राता. पट्टारा च्राता. पट्टारा चर्चा. चर्टारा चर्चा. पट्टारा चर्चा. पट्टारा चर्चा. पट्टारा चर्चा. पट्टाच. पट्टा. पट्टारा चर्चा. चर्टा. पट्टाच. पट्टाच.

- ती. त्रश्चितायायाय्ये मुन्ना अ.क्ष्ये विष्णात्याय्ये स्वर्थायय्ये स्वर्थाय्ये स्वर्थाय्ये स्वर्ध्यायाय्ये स्वर्ध्याय्ये स्वर्ध्याय्ये स्वर्ध्याय्ये स्वर्ध्याय्ये स्वर्ध्यायाय्ये स्वर्ध्याय्ये स्वर्ध्ये स्वरं स्वर्धे स्वरं स्वर्धे स्वरं स्वरं

इ.क्ष्य. १ त्रा स्य.क्षेर.क्ष्य.यह्यास्य.चयाजा.चयसा

यनसायसाम्बद्धाः कार्यह्मायन्त्रः केसायम् क्षेत्रः केसायम् वित्रः केसायम् वित्रः

- में श्री श्री श्री स्वरामित स्वर्धात्में स्वर्धात्में स्वरामित स्वराम स्वराम
- ઋંત્ર ક્રિયત્ર ક્રિયા વિત્ર ક્રિયા અને કર્યું કર્યા ત્રા કર્યા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા વિત્ર ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા વિત્ર ક્રિયા ક્ર
- य् सःस्वःकुतः।ययः से से प्रविवः तुः गीयः सः क्वायदीः प्रयोगः मोर्वे प्रयोगः से प्रवेशः ने गीयः स्वायः प्रवेशः से स्वयः कुत्रः से प्रवेशः से प्
- ड्राचित्रसादित्यो द्वारा क्षेत्रस्थ क्षेत्रस्य क्

इ.क्ष्य. ५ मा स्यास्त्रीत्राचान्यस्यामान्त्रीयः वयन्यामान्

- द्रभः ग्री-सन्दर्भ निक्षः प्रक्षः विक्षः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षः क्षेत्रः कष्टे कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे कष्टे

इ.क्ष्य. २० त्री ज्ञिश्वनः प्रविषः क्री.श्र.ट्यु.हेब.पज्जी

- ३४१.२४.७.३६. तट्यंत्रम् अस्त्रम् व्यास्त्रम् विस्त्रम् विस्त्रम्य
- क्र्याकाः ख्रीन्छेन्यायद्विः वर्षे वर्षे प्रत्योवः चार्षे द्वावे वर्षे वर्षे

म्हत्यम् म्हार्याययः से से प्रविद्यात् विद्यात् विद्यात्

इ.क्ष्य. १० त्री हेस्र.चनेर.रेट.क्र्रेर.चनेर.चगावा.क्रा

- १ संस्वाक्तितायनः संस्वान्तित्वे त्यात्वे त्यात्वे स्वान्ति स्वानि स्वान्ति स्वानि स्वानि
- प्रस्ति सुप्ति प्रस्ति स्त्रिया स्त्रिय स्
- मह्यान्त्रात्र्यात्रत्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्यात्यात्र्यात्र्यात्यात्यात्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात

- न्त्री स्वर्म्णयावनः से निव्यत्ते स्वर्णः स्वरं स
- त्रियश्की चुः येदः य्यक्षा माञ्चरः देः प्रविद्यः द्वा भारते मार्थे प्रविद्यः प्रविदः प्रविदः प्रविदः प्रविदः प्रविदः प्रविदः प्रविदः प्रविदः प्रविदः प्रविद
- प्रिक्षात्मे प्रत्येता हुं विश्व प्राप्त प्रति ने प्रिक्ष प्रिक्ष प्रति प्रति

इ.क्ष्य. १४ मा माबिरमाधुकारेरमञ्ज्रामुरी

- १ त्याम्यः मुः विचयः त्यायः व्याप्तः विचयः विवयः विवय
 - या विष्यया में क्षिय में क्षेय में क्षिय में
 - ष्रे.मं. इस्रानपुः म्रीसः कियानपुः मर्थूः प्राच्या लट्यः स्त्राच्या विष्ठाः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः

- क्री. स्टब्स् क्रियाचन क्रि. मोस् स्टब्स् प्यन्ति मोर्ड्स्य स्वस्य स्वस
- द्राच्च प्रत्येत्र क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र प्रत्य व्यवस्था क्ष्य स्था स्था क्ष्य क्षेत्र क्ष्य त्या स्था क्ष्य क्षेत्र क्ष्य त्य क्ष्य क्ष्य
- र्टाविनःक्ट्रेष्ट्रं स्वास्त्राविष्ट्रं स्वास्त्राविष्ट्रं स्वास्त्राच्याः स्वास्त्राच्याः स्वास्त्राविष्ट्रं स्वास्त्राविष्ट्रं स्वास्त्राच्याः स्वस्त्राच्याः स्वस्त्राचः स्वस्त्राच्याः स्वस्त्राचः स्वस्त्
- प्राथन स्थान स्था

- तन्द्रम् प्रत्निक्षात्वर्क्ष्यात्वर्क्ष्या विचाल्यर्क्ष्या विवाल्यः विवालयः विवाल्यः विवालयः विवा
- यो इ.क्ष्यं.त्रे.मू.२्म्.२्म्.२्म्. यहेष योष्ट्रेयं.व्याह्म.व
- त्रे इ.क्ष्य.पट्टी.यट्टामूर्य. याच्य. यट्टी.पी.थ्री.पचि.यद्व.पच्टाच्टी.पच्टी.

इ.क्थ. १४ तो यथिट्यपुर्वात्रीत्र्यूत्रात्रीयार्मेणार्मेषुप्रायर्वेणा

- - म्यूनावी प्यत्वा प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत
 - प्रमित्राचित्र भूमित्राचित्र क्षेत्र मालवाकी अन्तर्मित्र स्थान क्षेत्र स्थान स्थान

त्तुःम्वर्-तृःश्चेत्रःमत्त्रः स्वर्म्णयः व्ययः क्रिः स्वर्म्यः स्वरः स्

- दे लट्द चर्च जेद त्यन्त्र व्हें त्या व्या क्ष्र च्ह्रीया वी व्हें च्ह्रा व्हें चह्रीया वी वह्र चर्च जेद वह्र जेद वह्र जेद वह्र जेद वह्र जेद वह क्ष्र वह्र वह्र वह क्ष्र वह क्ष्र वह क्ष्र वह क्ष्र वह क्ष्र वह क्ष्र वह्य वह क्ष्र वह क्ष्र
- द्वं मीश्रायार्थं सार्वः इं र्षत्रायर्थं भूतः प्रते प
 - चर्ग्नि-श्रुप्तः स्वाम्यायनः यन्ते मीयः चहेत्रः यद्भिः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वा
 - खनःक्र्नेत्रीं त्र्यं क्रंक्र्नेत्रीं स्वत्रक्ष्यः १ यदेः विष्यः विषयः विषयः

- म् । इंटिंब्र पर्दे में देंब्र अर्ध्यक्ष १ यद्या प्रति विद्या परि विद्या प्रति विद्या विद्या प्रति विद्या प्रति विद्या प्रति विद्या विद
- बु:च'र्चच'श्चेदे:स्वर्क्क्ष्ण'ष्यच'रदेनेष्य स्टब्स्क्ष्यं वटायर्षेद्वेद्वेश्वर्यः व्याप्त क्ष्यं क्
- क्ष्यः क्षेत्रःक्षन्यः विश्वस्य प्राचित्रः विश्वस्य प्राचित्य प्राचित्रः विश्वस्य प्राचित्रः विश्वस्य प्राचित्रः विश्वस्य प्र
- क्रिट्यत्रिक्षेट्रश्राण्याच्याक्ष्मे पक्षे स्वत्रक्षात्र्याच्यात्र्ये स्वत्रक्ष्मे व्यक्षेत्र्यं स्वत्रक्ष्मे व्यक्षेत्र्यं स्वत्रक्ष्मे व्यक्षेत्र्यं स्वत्रक्ष्मे व्यक्षेत्र्यं स्वत्रक्ष्मे व्यक्षेत्र्यं स्वत्रक्ष्मे व्यक्षेत्रक्षेत्र स्वत्रक्षेत्र स्वत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्र स्वत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्र स्वत्रक्षेत्यत्रक्षेत्रक
- में बु.च.र-त्यञ्चेज्ञाचतः मोर्ब्र्-त्यमोज्ञायदेः अञ्चतः म्व्र्यः स्वर्धः मोर्ब्यः स्वर्धः मोर्ब्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्
- ४.सर्भम्भेण.प्रचः क्र्रीम् अ. इ.क्ष्य.पर्नु.रेटायत्विण. यवाय.ण्ये.पर्चट.त्त्र्र्ट.नप्त. मैण.भ्रैप्त.भ्रथ.

क्षेत्राची प्रह्में क्षेत्र क

इ.क्ष्य. ७० त्री विधिटमध्रेश्वतपर्त्त्र्यूर्त्त्रप्तुश्चरात्रभाक्षित्रा विश्वतप्तिः स्थान्त्रः विश्वति विष्वति विष्वति विष्यति विष्वति विष्वति विष्यति विष्यति विष्यति विष्यत

- १ अह्रम् प्रश्लेषाय प्रति १४ या या या विष्य प्रति है स्वर्धिय १४ या या विष्य प्रति है स्वर्धिय स्वर्येष्य स्वर्येष्य स्वर्येष्य स्वर्येष्य स्वर्धिय स्वर्येष्य स्वर्येष्य स्वर्येष्य स

इ. क्षेत्र. ७५ मी रेचट. क्ष्रेर. खेच. जूरश

- र्मायदःर्स्थःश्चन्यादर्भण्या तन्त्रवेदःर्स्त्राम्याद्यःर्द्रःम्यत्वेदःर्ग्वायः सञ्चतःर्म्यायः स्वात्यः स्वत्यः स्वत
 - प्रमृत्यां प्रत्यां विषयः मुल्यावयः ने मि स्वतः मुल्यावयः मि मि मि स्वतः स
- प्यन्तः स्ट्रा स्ट्रिंग् स्ट्रिंग स्ट्

म न मर्बेन तमीय तदी।

१) देशायश्चर्यम् केत्राविषाः यद्वेतःस्यार्वेद्रश्चर्यार्वेद्रायम् वितः द्वेतः द्वेतः वित्राय्या

- क्षेत्रम्भारक्ष्यः विदेश्या विदेश्या विदेश्या विदेश्य विदेश विदेश
- खनार्वरसामि स्वत्त्रम् १०० मद्धम् स्वतः १०० मद्दर्भस्यस्य १०० मद्दर्भस्य स्वत्यस्य स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्व खनार्वरस्य मिन्द्रम् स्वतः स्वत
- हुं, विषयः इत्त्र क्षेत्र विष्याच्यः क्ष्यं विषयः विषयः विषयः क्षेत्र विषयः विषयः

विश्वश्रक्षेत्रे र्हेन्प्तिन्ह्यं तर्ग् तद्देव तवव श्रेत्रे र्सून पहुत्व तवव त्रेत्रे र्ह्ण विश्वश्रक्षेत्रे रहेन्त्र विश्वश्रक्षेत्रे रहेन्त्र विश्वश्रक्षेत्र रहेन्त्र विश्वश्रक्षेत्र विश्वश्यक्षेत्र विश्वश्यक्यक्षेत्र विश्वश्यक्षेत्र विश्वश्यक्षेत्र विश्वश्यक्षेत्र विश्वश्यक्षेत्र विश्वश्यक्षेत्र व

प्रस्तरम् त्याप्त क्षेत्र विश्व क्षेत्र विश

इ.क्ष्य. १९ त्री हेबाक्य.श्रूर.जुरी

- यात्राह्म्यात्रम् क्षेत्राच्याः क्षेत्राच्याः क्षेत्राच्याः व्यक्ताः व्यक्ताः क्षेत्राच्याः व्यव्यक्षित्रः क्षेत्राच्याः व्यव्यक्षित्रः व्यव्यक्ष्यः व्यव्यक्षित्रः विष्यव्यविष्यः विष्यविष्यः विष्यविष्यः विष्यविष्यः विष्यविष्यः विष्यविष्यः विष्यविष्यः विष्यविष्यः विष्यविष्यः विष्यविष्यः विषयः विष्यविष्यः विषयः विष
- वान्त्री कुर्निक्षेत्र स्वत्रक्त्वा क्षेत्र स्वत्रक्त्वा वान्त्र स्वत्रक्षेत्र वाक्षेत्र वाक्षेत्र वाक्षेत्र विकास वाक्षेत्र क्षेत्र विकास वाक्षेत्र विकास वाक्षेत्र विकास वाक्षेत्र विकास विका
- त्याकान्नी, वाष्ट्रीतात्वाकाः वाष्ट्रीतात्वाकाः कृत्राचनाः वाष्ट्रवाः वाष्ट्रवाः वाष्ट्रवाः वाष्ट्रवाः वाष्ट्र कृत्राः व्रवाः व्याच्याः वाष्ट्रताः वाष्ट्रताः व्याच्याः व्याचः व्याच्याः व्याचः व्याच

क्री क्ष्या क्षेत्र क्ष्या क्षेत्र क्ष्या क्षेत्र क्ष्या क्षेत्र क्ष्या क्षेत्र क्षा क्ष्य क्ष्

- पश्चित्रः केश्वः कर्ष्ण्या विद्यान्त्रः क्ष्यात्रः क्ष्यात्रः क्ष्यात्रः विद्यान्त्रः क्ष्यात्रः क्ष्यात्रः क्ष्याः क्ष्यः क्ष्याः क्ष्यः क्ष्याः क्ष्याः क्ष्याः क्ष्याः क्ष्याः क्ष्याः क्ष्याः क्षयः क्ष्याः क्ष्यः क्ष्याः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्याः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्षः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्षः क्षयः क्षः क्ष्यः क्षः क्षयः क्षः क्ष्यः क्षः क्ष्यः क्षः क्ष्यः क्ष
- मीना भेना हेन्य.हर्व.हर्बेर.ज़ब.पद्र. क.मोबन्य.हर्व.क्वी.क्वरन्य.लामा.खुमा.जी.पहेब.नापु. इ.सब.क्वीजायच.र्थ्.
 - तम्याः कुर्यात्राः विश्वसाः ह्र्याः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वातः स्वातः

५गगका

याकेर त्यहूष बर त्यर्गा ताकेर त्यन र अपका प्रतीया मिला ताचित्र त्या त्या प्रतीया मिला ताचित्र त्या प्रतीय स्थित स

भ्रम्यश्रम्य क्ष्म्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्म्य क्ष्म्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य

- ७ विषाः स्वतः स्वतः विष्ठाः व
- सद्यः मुद्यः क्ष्माः क्ष्माः क्ष्माः क्ष्माः व्यायः व्ययः व्यायः व्यः व्यायः व
- मी.श्रेनमः श्रेंच.बुंट.कुं.टेग्र्माम्याप्तः व्हें. श्रेनमः नट्टेग्रेंच.पूं.पश्चेंचे.प्येंचायः व्हेंच.प्येंचायः व्हेंच्याः वहंच्याः वहंच्या
- मालवार्यसान्नवान्त्री मानवान्त्र वित्रमान्त्र वित्रमान्त्

वः अक्षेत्रायम्वेतायन् पृत्ती विश्वसायम् विश्वस्ति विश्वसायम् विश्वसायम् विश्वसायम् विश्वसायम् विश्वसायम् विश्वस्ति विश्वसायम् विश्वस्ति विश्वसायम् विश्वस्ति विश्वसायम् विश्वस्ति विश्वसायम् विश्वस्ति विश्वस्ति

- क्रि. यावश्वास्त्र हिम्मान्त्र स्वास्त्र हिम्मान्त्र स्वास्त्र हिम्मान्त्र हि
- त्रिःश्रेशः ह्वेश्रशः स्टान्त्र्त्रात्त्र्याः स्टान्यत्त्रात्त्रः चर्ष्ट्रम् स्विः श्रेशः स्विश्वः स्विशः स्विश्वः स्विश्वः स्विश्वः स्विश्वः स्विश्वः स्विश्वः स्विश्वः स्विशः स्विशः स्विश्वः स्विशः स्वि
- १३) इ.क्ष्य.तट्टी.तह्या.तपु. वीष्ट्र.तवीज.वाट.देट.कुवा.टट.पड्डाज.वपु. कुस.वपुट.प्यट्ट.स्ट्री.व्यट्ट.स्ट्र.व्यट.स्ट.व्यट.स्ट्र.व्यट.स्ट्र.व्यट.स्ट्र.व्यट.स्ट्र.व्यट.स्ट्र.व्यट.स्ट.व्यट.स्ट्र.व्यट.स्

- सक्ष सुन्ते क्रुं पद्चेशके. दट्सूं अ.मु. पद्चेशक्ष मुन्ते प्रम् स्त्रे स्त्र स्त्र
- तन्तर्म् सद् त्यावास्तायत्त्रीयाः अद्वायायाय्यक्त्रीयः अद्वायाय्यन्त्रीयः विष्याय्याय्यम् अत्यन्त्रीयः विषयः विषय
- १५७ सःसवःक्तृत्वात्वात्वर्षः वीश्वः केश्वः उवःश्चेंद्रायेवः क्येः व्यवेतः वावेः वावेद्राय्यः विश्वः विश्वः
- न्ध्रतः यद्देन्येत्रत्यन्द्र्म्।

 क्रित्रः वद्देन्येत्र्यः द्र्यःयेत्रः अप्यत्यन्यत्रः स्वतः स्
- यन्तर्मित्वान्त्र्वं मीयः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः व्यार्श्चेत्रः यन्त्रः स्वित्रः यन्त्रः स्वतः स्वित्रः यन्त्रः स्वित्रः यन्त्रः स्वतः स्वित्रः यन्त्रः स्वतः स्वतः स्वित्रः यन्त्रः स्वतः स्

इ.क्ष्य. १० त्रा हेस.क्षे.बी.श.र्ट्स.झॅ.वरीरी

ब. श्वीताक्ष्यत्वर्द्ध्यान्न भविष्यं भविष्यं विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः व

इ.क्ष्य. १४ त्री त्रवे.क्ष्येयलार्ट्रवे.क्ष्यंयाकारत्रा

- श्रविरक्तीः स्त्रां चाड्डमा मीश्रामाङ्गमा स्वायः स
- त्रियशः मुंतः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः त्रियः स्त्रीयः त्रियः विश्वयः विश्य

- क्ष प्रक्रिय क्षेत्र प्रक्षिय क्षेत्र प्रक्षिय क्षेत्र प्रक्षित्र प्रक्षित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र
 - ग्रे श्रे.स्.क्.तन्त्र. म्यूनाचेन. यन्त्र. नग्नानर्ह्नायेवादी
 - त्र विश्वश्वाती: धेवा क्ष्येतः विनशः हेवा पर्वे नर्श्ववश्वा
 - म् । पर्क्ष्णःविचःचर्ददायेदःदः र्ध्वेदःचगामाःवचरःदेःद्वः चन्नुसःर्ध्वेदःवचरःदी
 - र') ङ'न्रॅस्थ'न्रस्थ'र्विरस्य'र्त्तुः चह्नम्'न्धुन्'तवन्त्त्री

 - को तब्वेयार्थेन्यिमाक्तर्जुं मी अन्यो धन्त्र मृत्युन्न्तृत्यायन्त्रम् व्याय्येन्य्येमाक्तर्न्त्र्वेयाः विष्ट्र धन्त्र र्वेन्यवेयाः मुः तद्देव्यं क्ष्यं व्यवेयाः विष्ट्रयायन्त्रम् विष्ट्रयाः विष्ट्रयाः विष्ट्रयाः विष्ट्रया धन्यतः तदः र्ज्युः विष्ट्रयाः धन्यतः स्वायः विष्ट्रयाः विष्ट्रयाः विष्ट्रयाः विष्ट्रयाः विष्ट्रयाः विष्ट्रयाः
 - म्बियान्नेर्जी, र्स्यायहूब्रायन्ये, लटाब्र, यक्क्तान्त्री मोबब्रियान्नेर्जी, र्स्यायहूब्रायन्ये, क्षेत्रामयाजी, प्रायन्य मैं स्ट्रियाल्यान्ये, लटाब्र, क्षाम्या
 - वनसःयन्तर्षे। वनसःयन्तर्षे। वनसःयन्तर्षे।
 - रुषाचालव मार्स्स्य मुन्यायन ग्री वरायर्षेत्। स्विस्य प्रमुचायमाया से वरायर्षेत्। स्विस्य प्रमुचायमाया से वरायर्षेत्। स्विस्य प्रमुचायस्य से स्विस्य स्वित्य स्विस्य स्विस्य स्वित्य स्विस्य स्वित्य स्वत्य स्वत्य

- ७ में हिंगी त्यार प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्ष
- ती.कुट्यालुबी.पट्रेपु.ट्रे.अर्थ्ट्या.कुट्या.च्या.ट्रेप्ट्या.कु. क्र्रीट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या. क्रा.च्या.व्या.पट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या. क्रा.च्या.च्या.पट्रेप्ट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्या.कु.व्या. क्रा.च्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्रेप्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.प्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पयट्या.प्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.प्ट्या.पयट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.प्ट्या.प्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.प्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पयट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्या.पट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट्ट्या.पट

- यह्नात्तन्त्रेतः र्वेत्मुणातन्त्रिषः अष्ट्रायः वित्रायः वित्रायः
- क्ष्यक्रीयः भ्रींत्रायन् द्वां वा साम्यायन्त्र वा स्वायन्त्र विद्यायन्त्र विद्यायन्ति विद्यायम्यत्य विद्यायन्ति विद्यायम्यत्य विद्यायम्यत्य विद्यायस्य विद्यायम्यत्य विद्यायस्य विद्यायम्यत्य विद
- पर. इ.स्व.क्चीलायचा.बी.कुंबा.कुंचा.कुंचा.कुंचा.चंच्या. वं.लीचाया.कुंचा.कुंचा.वं.लंच्य
- ११) इ.क्ष्यंत्रं प्रत्येच्याच्याच्याः १० नयुः र्म्यूच्याच्याः क्षेत्रः स्वरः म्वरः स्वरः स्वरः

- त्याव त्यत्व तदी प्रदी प्रमाणका क्षेत्र क्षेत
- म् चित्रः अदि: स्वतः स
- દં ન કેશ ક્ર્યુંન તત્વન પ્રેન્યતિ એ દેવને નીયાર્થ પ્રાપ્ત કેંશ ક્ર્યાંન ત્વન સેંગ ક્રિયાર્થન ત્વન પ્રેન્યન સેંગ ક્રિયાર્થન સે
- न्यानाःकःश्रेन्।

 अर्थे क्षेत्रःक्षेत्रःत्वन्द्रन्त्र्वांक्षितः स्वतःक्ष्यं स्वतःक्ष्यः सः स्वतः क्षेत्रः कष्टिः कष्टे क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे कष्टे कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे कष्टे

श्यात्तर्यं स्वात्त्रं स्वात्त्य

- - गो तुःचःचर्गेद्रःश्रेतःद्वदःवर्द्धतःकुःर्देःहगश्रा
 - ति त्रु त्राप्त्रीत्र त्रविष्णाचित्रः विषयः ने त्र्यः विषयः क्षेत्रः विषयः क्षेत्रः विषयः क्षेत्रः विषयः व
 - म् विस्रसः र्ह्नतः प्रमाक्तः विस्रसः र्ह्नमः न्दायन् । विस्रसः स्वर्थः प्रमान्ता । विस्रसः र्ह्नतः प्रमान्ता । विस्रसः रह्नतः विस्रसः विस्रसः । विस्रसः विस्रसः विस्रसः । विस्रसः विस्रसः विस्रसः । व

 - ठ्रे देशायनमः इत्यक्षुतः यद्येयः र्थेत् और्रेग्नानः सुरमी र्भः ह्माशः इत्याम् क्षः शिष्ट्रशः र्क् : १८ १
 - के व्याचित्रम् र्नेवायरावाचा येवा व्याचित्रम् विष्या देवा
- प्रचनः न्यस्त विष्यः स्त्रास्त्रः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वरः स्व
- १२ विस्तित्व स्वतः क्वीतायनः क्वी स्वतः क्वीतायनः निष्यः स्वतः स

चालान्त्रम् वालान्त्रम् त्यात्त्रम् त्यात्त्रम् स्वर् स्वर्

- मिरायन क्रीश खे. च. स्ट्रा अपुर झ. तथ मिरायन ती. योश्चर मुँचा भूर तथ स्वा में क्रा त्यायन क्रीश खे. च. स्वा अपुर झ. तथ में क्रा त्यायन क्रीश खे. च. स्वा अपुर झ. तथ में क्रा त्यायन क्रीश खे. च. स्वा में क्रा त्यायन क्रीश खे. च. स्वा में क्रा त्यायन क्री त्यायन क्रीश खे. च. स्वा में क्रा त्यायन क्रीश व्या त्या क्रा क्री में में त्या त्या त्या त्या क्रा क्री में में त्या त्या क्री क्रा त्या क्री क्रा व्या क्री त्या क्रा क्री क्रा व्या क्री त्या क्री त्या
- त्रश्चरक्षेत्रत्यन्द्रम्॥

 अश्वत्यक्ष्यःश्चेत्रत्यन्द्रम्॥

 श्चित्रः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्

- ४१) ধর'র্চ্চর'দ্রিমঝ'র্ন্রর'র্মানাঝ'মঝ'ঝ্য নেঝ'মৌর'ঝ'রবন্-'বন্-'বর্লনার্ক্রনা'মরি'নারঝ'য়ৢৼঝ'র্চ্চু অন্
 - ग्रे ग्राथःश्चेतः इःर्ववःयदेवेःदर्गेत्रशर्देवःद्रःयःयद्वेयःववेःलुःवःवर्गेद्रःहे।

 - यन् द्वीयास्त्र विस्त्र विस्त विस्त्र विस्ति विस्त्र विस्त्र
- ४३) व्यक्षायेदासायन् नते स्वतः हुंदा विस्रकार्नेदार्शेष्म् स्यायुः हुं सर्वेदार्भेदार्भेष्
- म्रीणायचाज्ञीसः खे.चाम्च्याच्याज्ञसः स्वाम्चीयायचाले. यट्टीयम् त्यास्य म्रीणायचाज्ञसः खे.चाम्चित्रस्य म्रीणायचाज्ञसः स्वाम्चीयस्य स्वाम्वीयस्य स्वाम्वीयस्य स्वाम्वीयस्य स्वाम्चीयस्य स्वाम्वीयस्य स्वाम्वयस्य स्वाम्वय

- त्यार्चन स्रोतः स्राय्य स्राय स्र
- स्यह्न्रस्यद्भुःश्चः न्यां व्यक्तः व्यवक्तः व्यव्यवक्तः व्यवक्तः व्यव्यवक्तः व्यवक्तः व्यवक्तः व्यवक्तः व्यवक्तः व्यवक्तः व्यव्यवक्य

- चञ्चरः क्षेत्रसःचर्ङ्क्षितःतुसःर्स्वरःग्रीःसेरःषुः ष्यरःत्रः सःयत्रःग्रीः तुसःर्सेन्।यारःविषाःषोःसेरःषुः सर्वस्थाःसेनावषाःन्जी।
- द्र्याविषाची, त्र्र्यूची वायत्र क्ष्यूची शायका जुर्वा विष्टा वायि वायत्र त्र्र्यूची व्यव्या त्र्र्यूची व्यव्या विष्टा वायत्र क्ष्यूची व्यव्या विष्टा वायत्र क्ष्यूची व्यव्या विष्टा वायत्र विष्टा वायत्र क्ष्यूची व्यव्या विष्टा वायत्र विष्टा विष्टा वायत्र विष्टा वायत्र विष्टा वायत्र विष्टा विष्टा वायत्र विष्टा वायत्र विष्टा वायत्र विष्टा विष्टा
- ४५) खे.च.ब्र्च.श्रुद्ध.इ.सर्.मैज.षच.ग्रीश.
 - गि लु.च.चर्गिन्अतिः सम्बन्धियायचासः स्टब्स्तिः व्हन्यायिनः विश्वश्चान्यायः श्रेश्वरः विश्वश्चान्यायः स्टब्स्तिः स्टब्सिः स्टब्स्तिः स्ट
 - क्ष्मी

 अ.यचाल.चर. रथ्सुपु.पर्टूर.चेनट्सूचे. खे.च.चमूर्थ.सुपु.स.सब.भ्रैज.वच.जी. यर्थ.क्.क.स्ट. लय्थ. क:चेश्व.डूचे. लय्थ. पूर्श.यचच.र्जंथ.तपु.चेश.कुचे.स्व. चर्चा.रेनट्जी.लूरे.तपु.चेल्य.हुचे. लय्थे. पूर्श.यचच.र्जंथ.तपु.चेश.कुचे.स्व. चर्चा.रेनट्जी.लूरे.तपु.चेल्य.हुचे. ल्या.चे. पूर्श.यचच.र्जंथ.तपु.चेश.कुचे.स्व. चर्चा.रेनट्जी.लूरे.चेल्य.चेल्य. चर्चा.रेनट्जी.लूरे.चेल्य.
- या अन्नत्त्र स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

इ.क्ष्य. १५ त्रा चस्याः वृतः स्रेयः वर्षेषया

म्रे.म.खे.ल्र्मा ह्यामिथनम् स्मृत्याच्यात् म्यात् स्मृत्याच्यात् म्यात् स्मृत्याच्यात् स्मृत्याच्यात् स्मृत्याच्यात् स्मृत्यात् स्मृत्याच्यात् स्मृत्याच सम्यत् स्मृत्याच सम्यत् स्मृत्याच सम्यत् सम्यत्यस्य सम्यत् सम्यत् सम्यत् सम्यत् सम्यत् सम्यत्यस्य सम

इ.क्ष्य. ४० त्री रेश्रुवीश प्रश्ना क्षी. प्रध्या क्षिय स्वरं स्वी

- तन्तरमः स्त्रिष्ठी

 प्रमित्तः स्त्रिष्ठी

 प्रमितः स्त्रिष्ठी

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कर्ने क्रिंते प्रमृत्ति मान्य स्त्राप्त क्षेत्र क्

- द्रात्मेलानवरः न्ह्यायमेलामेः भ्रम्याम्यायम् प्राप्तिनाध्यमः म्याम्यायम् प्राप्तिनाध्यमः म्याम्यायम् प्राप्तिनाध्यमः म्याम्यायम् भ्रम्याम्यायम् भ्रम्यायम् भ्रम्यायम् भ्रम्यायम् भ्रम्यम् भ्रम्यम्यम् भ्रम्यम् भ्रम्यम्
- स्यत्रक्तित्वावनः क्र्रं वीक्षः क्र्यं सम्बद्धत्वाः चर्श्ववाकः क्र्यावः क्र्यं विक्षः क्रयं विक्षः क्र्यं विक्षः क्रयं विक्षः क्र्यं विक्षः क्र्यं विक्षः क्र्यं विक्षः क्र्यं विक्षः क्र्यं विक्षं क्र्यं विक्षः क्रयं विक्षः क्र्यं विक्षः क्रयं विक्षः क्र्यं विक्षः क्रयं विक्षः क्र्यं विक्षः क्रयं विक्षः क्रयं विक्षः क्रयं विक्यं विक्षः क्रयं विक्षः क्रयं विक्यं वि

इ.क्थ. ४३ त्री हेश्रायम्यान्ति. क्र्रीरायपेराक्रीर्श्वरी

र्श्वास्तर्भः व्याप्तर्भवस्तर्भः विवाधिक्षः विवाधिकः व

इ.क्ष्य. ४४ त्री हेश.श्य.यह्य.सू.यंबु.चर्श्याश

इ.सर्.मैजायन.इ.इ.मुलायन.इ.इ.मुला अर्घेश. अर्घेश.यर्ट.मूंश. जवा.जुटा.तपुरायहूंचेश.यंच्या.यंच्य

यन्तर्दः केश्वामः स्वाप्त्रीयार्थेत्। स्वाप्त्यां स्वाप्त्रीयाः स्वाप्त्रीयाः स्वाप्त्रीयः स्वाप्तिः स्वाप्त्रीयः स्वाप्तिः स्वापतिः स्वपतिः स्वापतिः स्वापति

इ.क्थ. ४४ तो टटाइशकान्यराग्रेगका.हेकायह्याका

- त्तर्थः जया.गुष्ठः तह्यत्तरात्ता लट्यः यह्चय्यः स्त्रीयाः लट्यः प्ययः स्त्रित्त्यः वृद्धः त्याः स्वरः क्ष्यः स्त्रीयः लट्यः स्त्रीयः लट्यः स्त्रीयः स्त्रियः स्तिः स्त्रियः स
- तन्त्रवृत्ते हुं त्रायुः इवाःश्ववाका यहेवाकान्त्रभुतः सन्त्रः यहेवाकाः भ्रवाः र्व्हवाकाः भ्रवाः विक्रकाः विक्रका

बट्याश्रेशः र्वेतः अवश्र्यः अवः र्श्वेनः तयन् यदेः विश्वश्चानः सः यवः क्वेतः विश्वश्चानः विश्वश्चानः विश्वश्चा विश्वश्चान्यायालवः व्रेतः क्वेतः स्वेतः व्यापानः व्यापानः व्यापानः व्यापानः व्यापानः व्यापानः व्यापानः व्यापान

इ.क्षे. ४० नी रेनरमूपुष्टेषे मेंसी

तक्षाश्रध्वत्रक्ष्यः द्वेतः त्वेतः त्वेतः क्षेत्रः व्यव्याश्यक्ष्यः त्वेतः त्वेतः त्वेतः त्वेतः त्वेतः त्वेतः विद्याः क्षेत्रः त्वेतः त्वतः त्वतः त्वतः त्वतः त्वतः त्वतः त्वतः त्वतः त

- ये अःक्ष्यंत्रेत्रेत्रं व्यायक्ष्ययः १ यदिः वरः न्याय्यायः महितः स्थितः स्थान्ते व्यायः याद्यः वरः स्थान्ते वरः स्थाने वर्षः स्थाने वरः स्थाने वर्षः स्थाने स्याने स्थाने स्थाने
 - म्या स्ट्रिंग्वः ध्रितःक्षेत्रःभ्रीतःश्चः द्वाः प्रावेशः प्रावेशः यावाः प्रावेशः वितः स्ट्रिंग्वः स्ट
 - त्याक्ष्में मान्नी प्रमास्त्रीय क्ष्या प्रमास्त्रीय क्ष्या प्रमास्त्रीय क्ष्या क्ष्या
- म्रेन्न्यायान्त्रं म्रेन्य्रं स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्व स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्त्र
- ८) इ.क्ष्य.पट्टी.मी.ट्रम्ट्स.ट्र्य.क्ष. १४४४.मी.ट्रम्प. ट्रम्प.सी.मूट्ट्रम.सी.मूट्ट्रम.सी.मूट्ट्रम.पट्ट्या.पचर.

इ.क्य. ४५ ता अथल.मीरता.क्.जी. मूर्यालारचा.रट. हेय.मूर्या

भीट्रांस्क्रिंतः ट्रियोश्वास्त्रमात्तेः ट्रेयो.लयः लट्यः यह्याश्वःस्याःक्ष्याःक्ष्यःत्रस्यःस्याः अर्थः यह्याश्वःस्याःक्ष्यः विद्यःस्याः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्तः स्वात्तः स्वात्तः स्वात्तः स्वात्यः स्वात्तः स्वात्यः स्वतः स्वात्यः स्

- ત્યું. મુંત્રાયમાં મુંત્રાનું તે મુંત્રાયમાં મુંત્રાયમામાં મુંત્રાયમાં મુંત્રાયમામાં મુંત્રાયમાં મુંત્રાયમાં મુંત્રાયમામાં મુંત્રાયમાં મુંત્રાયમામાં મુંત્રાયમાં મુંત્રાયમાં મુંત્રાયમા મુંત્રાયમા મુંત્રાયમાં મ

इ.क्ष्य. ४९ तो ज्ञिन्न-प्रस्त्र-स्रीट्र-प्यचट्नन्न, रेनटप्यहूच-क्ष्य-प्रमेण. मेन्सेन्यसेट्र-प्रस्त्र-क्ष्य-प्रमेण. मेन्सेन्यसेट्र-प्रस्त्र-क्ष्य-प्रमेण. मेन्सेन्यसेट्र-प्रस्त्र-क्ष्य-प्रमेण्या

- म् सम्बन्धिलायनर्र्न्न्न्विष्ट्वाच्याः व्यव्यस्त्रम् विष्ट्वाच्याः व्यव्यस्त्रम् विष्ट्वाच्याः व्यव्यस्त्रम् व स्रम्यविष्ट्वाच्याः व्यव्यस्त्रम् विष्ट्वाच्याः विष्ट्वाच्याः विष्ट्वाच्याः व्यव्यस्त्रम् विष्ट्वाच्याः विष्ट् भूभाविष्ट्वाच्याः विष्ट्वाच्याः विष्ट्वाच्याः विष्ट्वाच्याः विष्ट्वाच्याः विष्ट्वाच्याः विष्ट्वाच्याः विष्ट्य
 - - म्रीयात्वर्ग्नियात्वरात्वराख्याः यहात्वराख्याः यहात्वर्ष्यः स्टाम्प्रीयात्वय्वाद्वर्ष्यः व्यस्त्रेत्वर्ष्यः स्टाम्प्रीयात्वय्याद्वर्ष्यः व्यस्त्रेत्वर्ष्यः स्टाम्प्रीयात्वय्यावर्ष्यः व्यस्त्रेत्वर्ष्यः स्टाम्प्रीयात्वय्यावर्ष्यः स्टाम्प्रीयात्वय्यावर्ष्यः स्टाम्प्रीयात्वय्यावर्ष्यः स्टाम्प्रीयात्वय्यावर्ष्यः स्टाम्प्रीयात्वय्यावर्ष्यः स्टाम्प्रीयात्वयः स्टाम्प्रीयः स्टाम्यायः स्टाम्प्रीयः स्टाम्प्रीयः स्टाम्प्रीयः स्टाम्प्रीयः स्टाम्यः स्टाम्प्रीयः स्टाम्प्रीयः स्टाम्प्रीयः स्टाम्प्रीयः स्टाम्यायः

- बुर्म्पतः मोर्च्स् प्रम्पतः स्वर्म्सः क्ष्यः स्वर्म्सः स्वर्मः स्वरंभः स्वर्मः स्वरंभः स्वरंभ
- प्ते म्वेन्द्रम्य स्वास्त्र क्रिं त्या तकर स्त्री मायवन क्रिंत्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र क्रिंस स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र क्रिंस स्वास्त्र स्वास्
- बूंच्युः ती. प्रद्वात्मायन्त्रः प्राप्त विष्ठः विषयः प्राप्त विषयः क्षेत्रः विषयः कष्टि विषयः विषय
- प्राप्त स्वतः मृत्याविष्णः प्राप्त क्ष्मणः स्वतः क्ष्मणः स्वतः स

इ.क्थ. ४० त्री त्रिश्यानक्षेत्रःश्चितिक्षेत्रायन्त्रीया

- पहुंचात्त्वर् म्वीं स्वरं ब्रुंबा स्वरं क्षेत्र स्वरं क्ष

 - यवनःतर्यः भीतमः क्षान्यः मीर्थः विचःतर्यः मोर्थः द्वानः तर्वः स्वतः स्
 - ग्रेन्त्रम्थायद्वी म्यान्यक्ष्यं वित्रम्थायद्वी म्यान्यक्ष्यं प्रत्ये स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः
 - यो मुर्वेद्'त्यम्यायदे,कृषः चःरवःणश्चार्च्चनःमदःश्रेशःणश्चाम्भःत्वनः सद्यः मुःर्न्स्थःकृषेःत्यम्यःर्सेृदःकृषः
 - यव्यायर्ट्र मुक्तिम्प्तिः चुःम्बार्वाक्षः सम्बन्धः स्वार्वः स्वार्वे स्वर्वे स्वार्वे स्वार्वे स्वार्वे स्वार्वे स्वार्वे स्वार्वे स्वार्

- म् न्रें न्रुं भ्रम्य र्वेन न्य विन न्युन र्वेन र्वेन र्वेन प्रम्य क्षेत्र र्वेन र्
- ब्री इ.सब्मीलावनःक्ष्यःतम्बन्धः शुः शुंचन्नःन्दात्वानःश्चनः व्याप्तः व्यापः व्या
- त्रश्कुत्रेन्यम् क्रिं सम्बन्धुत्रात्त्रम्य क्रिं सम्बन्धित्रात्यम् विष्ट्रम्य स्वान्त्रम्य स्वान्य स्वान्त्रम्य स्वान्यस्य स्वान्यस्य स्वान्यस्य स्वान्त्रम्य स
- को अञ्चत्रः में अप्याप्तः में अप्याप्तः में प्राप्तः प्रापतः प्राप्तः प्रापतः प्रापत
- कर्क् द्र्मायंचा व्याल्वे मार्जियः स्त्रीयम्यः अद्यातः स्त्रीयः मार्ण्याच्यां त्यां विष्णाः विष्णाः विष्णाः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वतः स्वत

यक्रमः स्त्रेन । सः स्वरं में ता त्यन्त्रं ते ने सं चे दे त्यन्ते । स्वरं त्यन्त्रं त्यन्त्रं त्यन्त्रं त्यन्त् यक्षमः स्त्रेन । सः स्वरं में ता त्यन्त्रं ते ने सं चे त्यन्त्रं त्यन्त्रं त्यन्त्रं त्यन्त्रं त्यन्त्रं त्यन्त्यं त्यन्त्यः त्यन्त्यं त्यन्त्यं त्यन्त्यं त्यन्त्यं त्यन्त्यः त्यन्त्यं त्यन्त्यं त्यन्त्यः त्यन्त्यं त्यन्त्यः त्यन्त्यः त्यन्त्यः त्यन्तः त्यन्त्यः त्यन्तः त्यन्यः त्यन्यः त्यन्तः त्यन्तः त्यन्यः त्यन्तः त्यन्यः त्यन्तः त्यन्यः त्यन्

इ.क्ष्य. ४४ त्रा तकरःश्चैताः २४.श्चीः १४४.तम् श्चीः विश्वत्यः श्चीः विश्वत्यः विश्वत्य

- $\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \frac{1}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \frac{1}{4$
- द्ये सम्बन्धियायनः संस्थान्तियः स्थान्ति । स्थानि । स्थान्ति । स्थान्ति । स्थान्ति । स्थान्ति । स्थान्ति । स्थानि । स्थान्ति । स्थानि । स

इ.क्ष्य. ४७ त्री क्रींट्यर्ट्र्ट्र्ट्यर्सीलः र्ट्या. मी.मू.मामा

म्री अःस्वाम्म् तावनः से: सेन्यस्य स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्व भून्यस्य स्वान्तः से: स्वान्तः से: स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्व म्बर्याःक्षेट्रः श्रुष्ठी विषयः विषयः क्ष्याः स्वरं त्याः स्वरं त

- ग्रे अद्युद्धार्थ्यस्त्रीयः खनःपतःगर्देन्त्रमेयः द्वतःपतःगर्देन्त्रमेयः द्वतः स्वेतः हिंग्यः न्तः वित्रः हिंग्यः न्तः वित्रः स्वेत्रः स्वेतः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वतः स
- त्व न्युन्त्र्वाथाः स्वाध्येदायम् विष्ठाः व
- म् न्यामान्यत्यन्यं मुन्यत्यक्षित्र्यक्षित्रयम्
- क्री झैंच.बेरे.चर्से.जुरे.यचरे.थ्री
- क्रे र्रेक् क्रुेय ये त्यन्य स्वरंदर्ग न्याया यहें त्र श्री प्रवस्थ स्वरं न्याया स्वरंद्र स्वरंध स्वरंद्र स्वरंद्र स्वरंध स्वरंद्र स्व
- ĔŲ ૹ૽ૣૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌ૽૽ૺૡ૽ૼૡ૽ૼૡૡ૽૽ૡઌ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૡઌ૽ૡ૽૽ૡૢૺઌ ૡૢૼૺ૾ઌ૽૽ૢૺૼૼૼૼૼૼઌઌ૽ૺઌ૽ૺઌ૽૽ૡ૽ૺૡૡ૽ૺઌઌૡ૽ૺ૱ઌૡૢઌઌઌઌ૽ૺૢૼૺઌઌઌ૽ૺૢ૽ૼૺૼૺૼૼૼૼૺઌઌઌઌ૽ૺૢૼૺઌઌઌ૽ૺૹૢ૽ૺ૱

- ७ ने भूम्यान्त्रमान्त्रम्यान्यम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यत्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यत्यम्यान्त्रम्यत्रम्यत्यम्यत्यम्यत्यम्यम्यत्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यम्यस्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यस्यम्यस्यस्
- क्रियंद्रन् अस्ति क्रियं त्रियः क्रियं क्रि

इ.क्ष्य. ४० तो रेतलायक्न्यां स्थलार्थः खरेन्याः खरेन्याः खरेन्यः खरेन्यः खरेन्यः विश्वास्थलाः विश्वस्थलाः विश्वस्यस्य विश्वस्थलाः विश्वस्थलाः विश्वस्यस्य विश्वस्यस्य विश्वस्यस्य विश्वस्यस्य

- अद्युत्र म्ह्रीयायपार्क् मेशः क्रुयाश्चित्र अद्युत्य स्वास्त्र प्रमान्त्र स्वास्त्र प्रमान्त्र स्वास्त्र प्रमान अद्युत्र मेश्वर स्वास्त्र स्वस्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त
- ये अस्तरम्भागायनस्तर्द्त्रम्भानस्तरम् मुलाश्चीन्तर्भ्यम्भाग्भाग्यस्तर्भ्यम्भाग्भानस्त्रम्
 - चक्रिट्यावनः मुहेषायश्चा त्रम् चक्रियायम् वित्यत्ते त्रम् वित्यत्ते वित्यत्
 - पश्चेर्याप्तराम् इमाराया मुक्ताराम् स्वास्त्र प्रकरम्भेत्र प्रकरम्भेत
 - त्तरु, विश्वः श्री स्थाः विश्वः तयन् द्वे त्यः विश्वः विश

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- नङ्गाड्यी स्थान्तः नेह्नस्य प्रत्याः वर्ड्यालुगस्य प्रत्यन्त्रेत्यः वस्त्रात्व्यः स्थान्तः नेह्नस्य प्रत्याः वर्षः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः वि
- माने स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र
- मैंतायप्तं मैंपार्श्वे प्राधित्र में प्राधित स्थार्थ में प्राधित स्थार्थ में प्राधित स्थार्थ में प्राधित स्थार स्

अ.क्षे. ४० तो क्र्यंत्र्यीयी

- तः निश्चम्यान्त्रः त्याम्यान्त्रः विष्यान्त्रः विष्यान्त्रः विष्यान्त्रः विष्यान्त्रः विष्यान्त्रः विष्यान्त्र विष्यान्त्रः विष्यान्त्रः विषयान्त्रः विषयान्त्रः विषयान्त्रः विषयान्त्रः विषयान्त्रः विषयान्त्रः विषयान्त्रः
- पर्झ्व, ट्रम्मी वयमालमार्थ्, मुमानार्थ्य, मूनायम्बर्ध, मूनायम्बर्ध, म्यान्य, स्वर्म्य, स्वर्म्य, स्वरम्य, स्वर
 - चक्किम.में. यम्रेम.मुँट्रिययट्रम्भूम.मुँग्यम् म्हे.स्.म्यायस्य अध्यायम्यास्यम् म्ह्रम्यम् व्याप्त्रम्यम् व्याप्त्रम्यम्
 - क्रेन्यस्थायन्न्यते क्रियाक्षेत्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स

 - र्ष. णूबाःश्चेंश्वायन्यत्रःश्वेशःश्वरःश्चेःक्ष्यःश्वःश्वेशः व्यवसःग्वरःश्वः व्यवसःग्वेशः ह्राय्वायः व्यवः श्वेः व्यवसःग्वेशः व्यवसःग्वेशःग्वः व्यवसःग्वेशःग्वः व्यवसःग्वेशःग्वः व्यवसःग्वःशेशः व्यवसःग्वःशेशः व्यवसःग्वःशेशः व्यवसःग्वःशेशः व्यवसःग्वःशेशः व्यवसःग्वःशेशः व्यवसःग्वःग्वः।
 - १ विस्रसः ग्रीसः र्द्धसः श्रीयः यदि संग्रीयः यदि संग्रीयः यदि संग्रीयः संग्रीयः स्वारीयः स्वर्धसः स्वर्यसः स्वर्धसः स्वर्धसः स्वर्यसः स्वर्धसः स्वर्यसः स्वर्यसः स्वर्यसः स्वर्धसः स्वर्यसः स्व
 - र्शन् क्षुरुक्तां क्षात्र विषय प्रति विषय क्षात्र विषय क्

- द्वतः म्यं भ्राप्त्र पाद्वतः स्वरं म्यं त्या त्या स्वरं म्यं त्या त्या स्वरं स्वरं
- ત્રમ. જ્યું ત્રાહ્મ ત્રદ્ધ ત્રાંચેતાન ત્રું સું. સ્થે. જ્યું. જ્યું ત્રાહ્મ ત્રું ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રું ત્રાહમ ત્રું ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રું ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રું ત્રાહમ ત્રા ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રાહમ ત્રા ત્રાહમ
- स्य मुँ मुँ वित्रस्य त्विन स्था त्विन स्था
- द्रो सम्बन्धियायनः र्व्हा श्रीस्रा अद्युद्रार्चेस्य तदीः यीस्य तयानः पतिः यार्वेद्रात्यने स्वीतः विस्तरः यार्वेद्राः स्वीतः स्व
- त्वन्त्रे, जीत्र क्रूचे, नेम्। त्वन्त्रे, जीत्र क्ष्यां, जीत्र क्ष्यां, जीत्र क्ष्यां, क्ष्

- श्रम्यन्मिन्द्वे.क्ट्रीन्छ्,क्ट्रीन्छ्वी

 ययन्यतु,छेश्वात्रस्त्री, जश्रम्यत्वि हिं क्ट्रीन्छ्, ज्ञिन्ने प्रत्यन्यतु, श्रीन्थ्यं, व्यन्यत्व क्ट्रीन्छ्, ज्ञान्यत्व क्ट्रीन्छ्, ज्ञान्य प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य क्ट्रीन्छ्, ज्ञान्य प्रत्य क्ष्र श्री प्रत्य प्रत्

इ.क्थ. ४४ त्री अर्थिय.ग्र्स्अ.पर्ट्यु. इ.स्य.क्थ्.मी.खेल.पर्ह्यशी

- ्रो तह्राम्मेट्टीं क्र्यां निर्ट र नद्राप्तरात्मे स्थाने स्थाने

्री कःयह्मां,यन्नरं,य्यं,यन्नरं,य्यं,यन्नः चरं,सूरः म्रें,श्चेंर्यः भ्रें,य्यं,यं प्रत्यतं,यन्यः प्रत्यतं,यन्यः वर्षः प्रत्यतं,यन्यः वर्षः प्रत्यतं,यन्तः वर्षः प्रत्यतं, प्रत्यत

- यो अद्युत्र र्चेस्य दिते सम्बद्ध मी लिया तर्हेस्य ग्रीस सम्बद्ध मी देव सम्बद्ध मी लिया तर्हेस्य ग्रीस सम्बद्ध मी लिया तर्हेस्य ग्रीस सम्बद्ध मी स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर
 - म् पुः स्वतः कुः निक्षः विश्वः विश्व
 - यन्द्रम् । सम्बद्धाः स्वत्रम् । सम्बद्धाः स्वतः स्

 - क्री अधियः मून्यायद्वीत्र प्रदेश प्रक्षेत्रः भ्रीत् । स्वाप्ति स्वत्य प्रति । स्वत्य प्रति । स्वत्य प्रति । स्व
- श्र.क्र्यंगी, याताक्रांत्रपुरानेशाची, यहांत्रम्याची सार्य देश्याची यात्रा भाष्येयाची सार्य प्रमाणकात्रपुरानेशाची सार्य प्रमाणकात्रपुरानेश्व सार्य प्रमाणकात्रपुरानेश्व सार्य प्रमाणकात्रपुरानेश्व सार्य प्रमाणकात्रपुरानेश्व सार्य प्रमाणकात्रपुरानेश्व सार्य स

इ.क्षेत. ४४ त्री चैर.कुष्युताक्र्या

- यार्चयः म्वीटः भ्वीः क्ष्यं न्याः क्ष्यं क्
- यो इ्टळेब्रधियाः कॅट्यीश

 - ती. यस्ट्र्य क्रियं क्
 - म् वित्यात्र म्या के निर्देश स्था मित्र के प्रत्ये प्

इ.क्ष्य. ४० त्रा अर्थयःग्र्रास्त्र-प्रहेरःह्निरी

- म् स्वयं मिलायन स्वरं नियं क्षेत्रः विश्वयं स्वयं स्य
- चतुः पोर्ष्ट्र-त्योपाः व्हं. इ.स्वं क्षेताययः इ.स्वं व्हार्यात्र्यः क्षेत्रः व्हार्यात्र्यः व्हार्यः व्हारः व्हार्यः व्हार्यः व्हार्यः व्

द्यायन के त्राचित के प्रति प्रति के प्रति के

इ.क्ष्य. ३५ मा क्र्रेट्रियशयर्थिया

- १) इ.सर्यम्भेराजमः क्र्यम्भा नट्रेश्चिमाःमु.स्. जन्न भ्रम्यम् भ्रम्ययःम्योगः प्रदेशःस्त्रम्। अविषःम्याःम्याःम् स्रम्ययःम्याः स्रम्ययःम्याः स्रम्ययःम्याः स्रम्ययःम्याः स्रम्ययःम्याः स्रम्ययः स्रम्ययःम्याः स्रम्ययःम्याः स्रम्ययःम्याः स्रम्ययःम्याः स्रम्ययः स्रम्यः स्रम्ययः स्
- प्यन्त्रप्तर्भाग्नेश्वर्षात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्य

श्चैतुः त्रिश्रम् क्रीः तर्रेष् मार्थः वर्ष्ट्यात्रियम् त्यन् रक्ष्या इर्ष्ट्रम् वर्षे वर

व. भर्षेय.ग्र्मायन्त्र-इ.नथुष.२.ग्रीमा भक्ष्य.६ग्रीमा. इ.स्यापूर्ट्य. इ.क्ष्य.पट्ट्रामी.ट्र्य.भर्षभमा. स.स्याप्त्र- स.स्य

य पानिया प्रतिया हो सार्वया प्रतिया स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्थाप

र्यायाःका

तचर्भ्रयसः र्गमाक्रेरेयर्ग्रित्र्म्। तचर्भ्रयसः र्ममाक्रेरेयर्ग्रित्र्म्। तद्यम्मामाध्यस्यग्रीःसद्युदःर्म्स्यग्रीःस्यद्यः म्हेरःतद्विःद्यर्यस्यसः १ तचरःश्चिमाःस्वर्मः। तद्यमाःस्वर्णःमालुर्म्मसः सद्युदःर्म्स्यःग्रीःस्यद्यः म्हेरःतद्विःद्यर्यस्यसः १ तचरःश्चिमःस्वरः र्ममाक्रेरेयर्ग्निः तद्यम्भिः स्वर्णःस्वरं म्हेरःतद्विःद्यर्यस्यसः १

कृष्णः चर्नानश्चीतान्त्रीत्वान्य न्यानाक्रमायान्त्रीत्त्रात्त्रीत्त्रीत्त्रात्त्रीत्त्रात्त्रीत्त्रात्त्रीत्त्र स्वःम्वेणात्त्रान्त्रीत्त्र्यम्भायः वयःस्टायन्त्रीतः वर्ष्याम्भीत्रभ्रत्यान्त्रीत्त्रात्त्रीत्त्रात्त्रीत्त्र हो सःक्ष्यःवर्षेत्रात्त्रीत्त्र्यम्भायः व सःस्टायन्त्रीतः वर्ष्याम्भीत्रम्भायः श्रीत्रात्त्रम्भाः सः

इ.क्ष्य. ४० त्रा अक्ष्य. १८८ क्ष. १८८ क्ष. १८४ व्याच्य. वाष्ट्रता. वर्ष्ट्य. ध्याच्य. व्याच्य.

- भ्रे.च. वृद्धेल्याले. इ.सर्.कैज.प्यच.या.स्ट.जी.अष्ट्रेश. १४ ज्या. प्रे. क्र्ये. ख्रां. प्राण्टशासी.प्रे. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टी. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टी. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टी. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टी. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टी. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टी. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टी. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टी. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टि. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टि. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टि. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टि. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टि. प्राण्टशासी.प्राण्टशास

- मीच.क्री.मी.क्र्यंत्रायाः लूर्यंत्रायः भीरायाः भीरायाः भीरायाः भीरायाः मीरायाः भीरायाः भीराया

 $\begin{array}{lll} -\frac{1}{2} (1-\frac{1}{2})^{2} & -\frac{1}{2} &$

इ.क्ष्य. 🕬 ना रश्चर्याधियः याष्ट्रप्रह्मयः राष्ट्रा

र्मा अञ्चतः व्याप्तात्त्रः न्ध्रनः मान्नेतः मान्नेतः स्वाप्तात्त्रः ने स्वाप्तात्त्रः ने स्वाप्तात्त्रः क्ष्या अध्याप्तात्त्रः क्ष्याः स्वाप्तात्त्रः क्ष्याः स्वापत्त्रः कष्त्रः स्वापत्त्रः कष्त्रः स्वापत्त्रः कष्त्रः स्वापत्त्रः कष्टाः स्वापत्त्रः कष्त्रः स्वापत्त्रः कष्त्रः स्वापत्त्रः कष्त्रः स्वापत्त्रः कष्त्रः स्वापत्त्रः कष्त्रः स्वापत्त्रः कष्त्रः स्वापत्त्रः स्वापत्तः स्वापत्त्रः स्वापत्तः स्वापत्तः

- य्रेन्या वितः म्बार्या स्वाप्त स्वाप्
- मुक्षाक्षात्र प्रमुक्षा अस्त्र मुक्षा अस्त्र मुक्षा । स्वाप्त प्रमुक्षा स्वाप्त प्रमुक्षा स्वाप्त प्रमुक्षा स्व स्वाप्त प्रमुक्षा स्वाप्त स्य
- ब्रेवसंव्यायन्त्रीयः प्रमुन्याबितःयावः प्रमिन्यावः प्रमुन्यः विष्यायः प्रमुन्यः विष्यः प्रमुन्यः प्रमुन्यः प्रमुन्यः विष्यः प्रमुन्यः प्रमुन्यः विषयः प्रमुन्यः प्रमु

इ.क्ष. ४४ मी जेबर.श्रुवी

- यः चर्श्च्याश्वानी, यः चर्श्च्र्या हुन्या विष्ण्यात्री त्यात्र विष्ण्यात्र विष्ण्य विष्ण्यात्र विष्ण्यात्य विष्ण्यात्र विष्ण्यात्र विष्ण्यात्र विष्ण्यात्य विष्ण्यात्य विष्ण्
- लस्त्रपु.क्. विद्-टी.श्रुष्ट, चर्षी व्यत्ति वर्षी वर्षियां वर्षियां विष्यात्र विष्यात्र वर्षे व

अ.क्षेत्र. ४७ नी यह्न.श्रूषी

- म्म् स्थित् वित्त स्वत् क्ष्मां त्वा त्व क्ष्मां विता वित्त वित्त
- श्र.क्ट्र्याश्रःक्चेश्वर्यक्ष्यं स्वर्श्वरः स्वर्श्वरः स्वर्श्वरः स्वर्श्वरः स्वर्श्वरः स्वर्श्वरः स्वर्श्वरः स्वर्श्वरः स्वरंश्वरः स्वरंश्वरः
- प्यनः ग्रीसः यह्त्यः म्रीट् हीं क्ष्यं स्थाने प्रत्यः वियः हीं स्थाने स

- तितालका विषय्त्रम् स्वित्त्वः स्वित्तः स्वितः स्वतः स
- त्र्वःश्च्र्त्वाःत्रीयः निवादः द्व्याः विश्वादः विश्वादः

इ.क्ष्य. 🕫 ना कन्नरी

- म्भूत्य क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या व्या त्या क्षेत्र त्या
- द्रायत्तर्भुत्रः अद्रुअः चर्ष्य् अस्य अध्यात्तर्भः अध्यात्तर्भः अध्यात्तर्भः स्वतः त्यन् द्रिः त्याः अर्ध्यशः व्यात्तर्भः स्वतः त्यन् द्रिः व्यात्तर्भः व्यात्यः व्य
- द्वेयः पर्देः मी र्देवः सर्वस्य १ पः स्ट्रमः ५ सह्य में स्थानिकः स्यानिकः स्थानिकः स्थानिकः

इ.क्ष्य. 🗝 न्या ग्रेष्ट्रेय.पह्र्य.पट्रेंच.पट्रेंचे.

म्हेर्यक्षियो पह्रम्भीरक्षेक्ष्यो प्रमायह्रयाष्ट्रीक्ष्या र्वट्मी,र्वट्क्र्स्स्च्या, स्वेर्स्स्य्य क्ष्मी स्वेर्स्स्य क्ष्मी स्वेर्या, स्वेर्या

बुरःश्वेगशः १ य

श्ची.कूर्यान्त.ग्री.रनिर्याष्ट्रप्तां विद्याप्त्रप्ति विद्याप्ति विद्याप्ति विद्याप्ति विद्याप्त्रप्ति विद्याप्ति विद्याप्

至到

पी. चक्कि.पह्चा.प्यच्. खुष्यात्मा पीयात्राच्यात्मा क्ष्याच्याः क्षय्येषाः चयात्मा क्ष्यां यात्रा यीयाः विष्याः क्ष्याः विष्याः पीयायाः च्यायाः विष्याः चयाः विष्याः चयाः विष्याः विष्यः विष्याः विष्याः विष्याः विष्याः विष्याः विष्यः वि न्त्र-क्षः चीक्षात्यनम् विषयः त्यम्। न्त्रचं क्षः चीक्षात्यनम् विषयः त्यम्।

तर्भगण हुन्नःश्चाद्वत्वान्त्रः विकास्त्रः विकास्त

योचित्रः वोश्वराद्धिः देश्चवात्रः त्यन् देश्चर्यं क्ष्यः स्वर्ष्यं वार्षः विश्वराव्यात्रः विश्वराव्याः विश्वरायः विश्वराव्याः विश्वरायः विश्वराव्याः विश्वरयः विश्वराव्याः विश्वराव्याः विश्वराव्याः विश्वराव्याः विश्वराव्याः विश्वराव्याः विश्वराव्याः विश्वरयः विश्वर्यः विश्वराव्याः विश्वरयः विश्वर्यः विश्वयः विश्वयः विश्वयः विश्वयः विश्वर

१ क्वीरायहरू में रिकार्ने बा

इ.क्ष्य. १ त्रा पह्त्राम्बी-भ्री-भ्राम्य त्रामा स्वत्राम्बी अविष्य त्राम्य स्वत्र स्वत्य स्वत्र स्वत्य स्वत्य स्वत्र स्वत्य स्वत्र स्वत्य स्व

- य्री स्वीत्रः स्वीतः स्वी

बह्यतः मृत्याविदेः मात्रः पद्देवः पद्देवः स्वतः । यः स्वरः तः चर्मादः नर्मेदः पद्देवः पद्देवः

इर्जन १ मा नर्गेशर्नेनम्हेन्कैगा

<u>न्ध्र-जालेवेः जातायहितायनेवेः नर्जेशन्त्रं स्य</u>न्

- यन् न्द्री लामा सुर्वे त्या स
- ष्ट्रे ने न्व्युक्षः कुष्यः कु

इ.क्ष्य. ४ नी वःश्वरें क्ष्युं जना जुरी

<u>५५५ मालेके मान प्रहें न परित्र में मार्ग मान</u>

योल्या. क्ट्र.योल्या. ट्र.योल्या. यन्था. यन्था. यन्था. यन्था. यु. योल्या. क्ट्र.योल्या. यो. व्यंत्या. यो. व्यंत्या. यो. व्यंत्या. यो. व्यंत्या. व

- प्रमाण के अ.पी. भ्री. स्था के अ.पूर्य माम्याची स्था विष्य प्रमाण के अ.पी. स्था विष्य प्रमाण के अ.पी. स्था विषय के अ.प
- णुष्युः क्रीं. कुंबाकूटलाष्ट्रवात्रात्तः क्षीतायद्देष्यत्वरात्तः क्षीं. व्याप्तात्रेषाः क्षीतायद्देष्यत्वरात्तः क्षीं. व्याप्तात्रेषाः क्षीतायद्देष्यत्वरात्तः क्षीं. व्याप्तात्रेषाः क्षित्रः व्याप्तात्रेषाः क्षित्रः व्याप्तात्रेषाः व्यापत्रेषाः व्यापत्रेष्टाः व्यापत्रेषाः व्यापत्रेष्टाः व्यापत्यापत्रेष्टाः व्यापत्रेष्टाः व्यापत्रेष्टाः
- ट.) लासि.च्रन्त्रभाषट्र.भीकाल्. भेर प्र्या.मी. भ्रा.स्यानन्त्रमःश्रुयासीयी

इ.क्य. ॰ ता ब्री्रायह्यामी.खेय.क्री

देश्यक्ष भीट्रायही, देश भीट्रायवयर प्रतित प्रतित्व प्रतित प्रतित प्रतित प्रतित प्रतित प्रतित प्रतित प्रतित प्र प्रतित प

अ.क्ष्य. ५ ता हेस.पश्चीस.चगोल.ची

१ स्वतःक्ष्याययः से से प्रविद्याचितः निष्यायायः से स्वतः व्याप्तायः से स्वतः व्याप्तायः से से प्रविद्यायः से स्वतः व्याप्तायः से से प्रविद्यायः से स्वतः व्याप्तायः से से प्रविद्यायः से स्वतः स्वतः

- - यो र्या स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्य
 - ष्ट्राम् इ.क्ष्य.पर्नुप्त.स्थक्षका १ माज्ञेट्र. योष्ट्री.पर्योजा.यटः हेमाञ्चे.परुषः भट्टाम्
 - यड्रेव.पद्यच.षु. लट्य.मोबय.शु.क्र्य.च्य.प्यट्य.प्यंट.मध्याष्ट्रम. वर्म्. यड्रेव.पद्य.प्यंट.प्यं

ય ૢ૽ૺૹ૾ૢૺ૽ૡૼૹ૾ૹ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ૽ૹૹૹ૽ૢૼૢૻઌૻૡૢૼૡ૽ૺૹૢ૾ૡૻૹ૾ૢૼઌ ૱ૡૼ૱૾ઌ૽ૹૢ૾ૺૡ૽ૼૹ૾ૹ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌ૽૿ૹૹૹ૽ૢૼૢઌૻૡૢૼૡ૽ૺૹ૾ૢઌૻૢ૽ૺઌૺ

- - गो पन्गार्भेन्द्रन्दाध्यस्य प्रमेरान्द्रत्वेषापदि पन्दार्ने बा
 - घनश्रः जीं ग्रीं चूं चंद्र प्रत्यक्षश्रः प्रकार प्रवाधः प्रत्ये प्रत

- त्तर्मा मार्च्यः क्ष्यं प्रस्त स्थान्य स्थान्
 - गो देशायननः स्वापितः स्रीतः खिला
 - म् क्रियाक् क्रियाक् क्रियाक् क्रियाक् क्रियाक् क्रियाक क्रि
 - म् न अद्यापर्द्यान्यायस्य प्राप्तस्य मुक्ति विष्याप्तस्य न्त्रा
- ન્ મુસ્યન મું વર્ષે વર્ષે તર્ફના તવર રેની સ્ત્રા મું વર્ષ છેયા મું તર્ફન નું છેયા મું સંસ્ત્ર મું રે સ્ટ્રેય મું છે. જે તરફન નું સ્ત્ર મું સ્ત્ર નું સ્ત્ર ને સ્ત્ર નું સ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર નું સ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર નું સ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર ને સ્ત્ર ને સ્ત્ર નું સ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર નું સ્ત્ર સ્ત્ર નું
- यटार्क्ट्रिन्द्रेटः क्षेत्रिक्षेत्रस्त्र्न्त्वेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टेतः क्षेत्रः कष्टेतः क्षेत्रः कष्टेतः कष्टेतः
- यनसःत्यस्त्रः स्वतः स्व

इ.क्ष्य. न ता क्रुन्नागुर्क्षयुम्भिताययावटः क्रुम्मुक्ष्यक्ष्यमुन्यम्भित्यावयाक्षरम्

- यननः मृत्यावनः सेन्याविषः कः वहूनः यननः मृत्याविषः मृत्याविषः वननः मृत्यावनः सेन्यावनः सेन्यावनः सेन्याविषः वननः विष्यः विषयः विषयः
- ये स्थान क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षे

- ३८ त्यने स्क्री निष्ण क्षेत्राती. त्या प्रचन स्थान क्षेत्रा च से वाल्य स्थान क्षेत्रा विषया विषया

- स्थान्ध्रत्ये प्राचित्र प्राचित्
- प्रेम् अर्थं क्षेत्र क्षेत्र
- ५७ ઋ.क्ष्यं.जं. ৠ.च्.क्षेत्रः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः च्याः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्ष्य

4) र्ह्रवायर्ग्या अवेत्रायम्यान्द्रम्यस्यायस्याविदा

इ.क्ष्य. ७ ता श्री.च्.हेश.क्ष्ट्रट्यव्यव वे.क्ष्यं यत्त्र्या

- - ग्रे भ्रें नें केश केंट प्रवन हैं भ्रें तर्वेग दर्ग नग्रा वनश्रात्व दि
 - मुव्र-द्व-द्वे-द्वे-त्व-क्व्य-सुव्य-द्वी अक्ष-सुव्य-द्वी अक्य-द्वी अक्ष-सुव्य-द्वी अक्ष-सुव्य
- द्रो सःक्ष्यायन्त्रेत्राच्यान्त्रेत्र्यः अक्ष्यायन्त्रेयाः व्यव्याय्याः व्यव्याय्याः व्यव्याय्याः व्यव्यायः विष्यः व्यव्यायः विष्यः विष्
- त्र्याका लट्ट. क्रियाकाट्म क्रियाकाट्म क्रियाकाट्म क्रियाकाट्म क्रियाकाट्ट क्रियाकाट क्रियाकाट्ट क्रियाकाट्ट क्रियाकाट्ट क्रियाकाट क्रिया

त्राप्त अप्तान्त्र के के प्रमान्त्र या क्षा क्ष्या क्ष्या

इ. १० न वर्त्र्यत्वह स्रम्पर्स्

- े विश्वश्वरङ्ग्रीतः क्षेत्रः विश्वरङ्ग्रीतः सद्यः वाववर्षः विश्वरः स्वरङ्ग्यः विश्वरः विश्वरः
 - क्रुप्ट्रचन्त्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रक्षः क्षेत्रः कष्टिः कष्
 - पठ्यास्ति। अर्थ्ययानम्पादीत्वरः यमायोष्ट्रात्वयायः यस्त्वः यमायोष्ट्रात्वयाद्वीतःस्य पठ्यास्तिम्।
 - णवालुष्यविष्यः स्वत्रस्य स्वत्रस्य स्वत्रस्य स्वत्रस्य स्वत्रम्य स्वत् स्वत्रस्य स्वत् स्वत्यत् स्वत्यत् स्वत् स्वत् स्वत्यत् स्वत्यत् स्वत्यत् स्वत्यत् स्वत्यत्
- કેશ-ઇન્ડ્ર-પ્રવર્-શું, નેશ. હેશના મેર્-સ્રેન્ડ કેશના મુક્તિ હો. કેશ-ઇન્ડ્ર-પ્રધ્ય કેશને કેશને

पश्चायात्रात्त्र वितान्त्र वितान्ति वितान्त्र वितान्त्र वितान्त्र वितान्त्र वितान्त्र वितान्त्र वितान्त्र वितान्त्र वितान्त्र

कुलावन कुला नगागागर्वे बातन निर्देश नम् निर्देश निर्दे

इ.क्ष्य. ३३ त्री स.अक्ष्यस.ग्री.घटस.लथी

- १ विष्णानित्र हिंगालिय त्या प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क
- क्ष्यम्पत्रम्यस्य विष्ठं क्ष्यह्म् विष्ठः स्वर्म् विष्यः स्वर् स्वर्ये
- क्रून्यमायवन्द्रमा क्रम्यम्भ क्रम्यम् क्रम्यम्

- ८) इ.सब् म्रीलायनः इ.इ.मीशः याला श्रीतः इ.क्ष्यं प्रदीमीः ट्र्यं श्रायक्ष्यं व त्राय्यं प्रदायक्ष्यं व स्त्रायकः प्राय्यं वित्रः स्वर्त्यः वित्रः वित
- प्रदेश, प्रद्वीय, प्रवाद्य, प्रकृति, प्रवाद्य, प्रवाद्य, प्रव्याद्य, प्रवाद्य, प्रवाद

इ.क्य. १४ मा क्षेत्रसूरहर धेमाक्षरवादह्वा

- मि तर्शे.प्रश्चीला. लट्य. ट्रे.मी.श्चेंट्र.पद्य. ट्र्स्मिश्चायाः विश्वश्चायः विश्वश्चयः विश्वश्ययः विश्वश्चयः विश्वश्ययः विश्वश्चयः विश्वश्ययः विश्वश्चयः विश्वश्चयः विश्वश्चयः विश्वश्चयः विश्वश्ययः विश्वश्चयः विश्वश्ययः विश्वश्चयः विश्वश्ययः विश्वश्ययः
- त्र्या त्र्या त्र्या प्रमान क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या त्र्या क्ष्या त्र्या त्र्या क्ष्या त्र्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या

इ.क्थ. १३ त्रा लुबाक्षित्रसासम्बद्धान्य पञ्चीत्रह्मी

८) समतः ५५५ ग्रीः ५ में ८४५ र्ने व्या इ.क्ष्यः १९ त्रा ४८ त्रह्यामा ग्रीः विभमः र्ने वी

- ती. भीतावन्त्र स्थान्त्र मिन्न प्रमान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्य विद्यान्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्य विद
- क्रियःश्चेतिः देश तद्देश तद्देश तद्देश स्तर्भ स्था स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व श्चित्र मित्र मित्र मित्र स्वाप्त स्व

इ.क्ष्य. १५ त्री क्र्रेस.सर्थायमा

यसः म्र्याचित्राचनः र्क्ष्णं वित्रः निस्तान्त्राचेत्रः यहेतः वित्रः वित

- यन्तर्यः सत्त्रम्भूषायन् मन्दर्द्द्रम् स्वत्त्रम् सः क्ष्यायन् मन्दर्द्द्रम् सः क्ष्यायन् सः स्वतः मुर्थायन् यन्तर् स्वतः स्व

বশশকা

न्यत्र त्रित्र त्रित्र मिक्रेर त्रह्रव वर्म्य ना केर त्यम् मिन्य मिन्य

र्च्या। इंप्रोत्तेव्याः चर्च्यञ्जीत्वः च्यायाः च्यायाः च्यायाः अव्यायः अव्यायः अव्यायः अव्यायः अव्यायः अव्यायः अव्यायः

इ.क्थ. १९ त्री अक्थ. ध्यांत्राच्या १८० क. यहूं ता. ह्या. ह्या. व्याच्या. व्याच्या. व्याच्या.

- म्यान्त्र म्यान्त्र प्राप्त प्रति क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्ष
- यक्षत्रःम्वान्तः क्षेत्रः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः क्षेत्रः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः व विषयः व विषयः विषय

क्र्रीचाराची व्यक्ति स्वीयाचा स्वीयाचा स्वीयाचा स्वीयाचा स्वीयाच स्वीयाची स्वीयाची स्वीयाची स्वीयाची स्वीयाची स्वीयाची स्वीया स्वीयाची स्

इ.क्ष्य. १० त्रा चित्रःश्चिता

- पर्श्चमान्नात्त्रमान्नात्त्रमान्नात्त्रम् स्त्राचित्रमान्नात्त्रमान्त्रमान्नात्त्रमान्नात्त्रमान्नात्त्रमान्नात्त्रमान्नात्त्रमान्त्रमान्नात्त्रमान्नात्त्रमान्नात्त्रमान्त्रमान्नात्त्रमान्त्रम्नान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रम्नान्त्रमान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्नात्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्न्नात्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नात्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्न्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नान्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्नत्त्रम्
- यव तह्य तर्ने. यो प्रेर्टी श्री व रेग्री

 या प्राह्म व स्त्री स्त्री त्य व स्त्री स्त्री त्य स्त्री स्त्री

इ.क्ष. ३२ त्री यह्न.श्रूषी

- पहूंशकार्थन्त्वी. पश्चित्राचित्राच्चीं वालान्वर्यं वालान्वर्यात्रीं वालान्वर्याः वालान्वर्यः वालावर्यः वालावर्यः वालान्वर्यः वालान्वर्यः वालावर्यः वालावयः वालावर्यः वालावर्यः वाल
- स्वार्यक्षेत्रं भ्राक्ष्यं क्षेत्रं स्वार्क्ष्यं स्वार्क्ष्यं स्वार्वे स्वार्यक्ष्यं स्वारं स्वरं स्वारं स
- प्यनः श्रीकाः कः यहूं बार्ट्सायोवः प्यनः वाष्ट्रायः वा

- द्वः र्ब्रुवः तदीः चक्ष्रद्वः व्याद्वः प्राप्तः व्याद्वः व्यादः व्याद्वः व्यादः व्याद

इ.क्ष्य. १७ मा कन्नेरी

- ४) सिर्झ्रियायन्स्याप्तर्म् मान्याप्तर्म् । निर्माणि त्रियायायम् । निर्माणि । निर्म

इ.क्ष्य. ४० न्। मीक्षेत्रःयहूवःरेटःश्रेरःलुमी

र्ने निस्तानित्रं विद्यानित्रहें त्यत्ते मि स्वाप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क

न्यन्यं तर्ह्यमः र्घेषाः स्टब्स्येतः मृत्यः न्धनः मृत्यः स्वादः त्यहेतः स्वतः स्टन्यनः मोः न्यनः क्षनः प्यतः र्रे क्ष्यः स्वादः मोत्रः न्धनः मृतः मृत्यः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्व प्यन्यः प्रमादः स्वादः स्व