

AN OVERVIEW OF THE MEASURES TO COMBAT ECONOMIC CRIME INCLUDING MONEY LAUNDERING IN THE CONTEXT OF NEPAL

*Suryanath Prakash Adhikari**

I. INTRODUCTION

The impact of globalization in the economic and information technology field has brought all the nations of the world together. There is a direct impact of good and bad happening in one part of the world to another part. This interdependent system has enabled the countries to share the profits of globalization as well as distribute the suffering. The dark side of globalization is that there are many less crimes of a local nature. Most of the crimes are committed by nexuses of criminals residing in different parts of the world. The attempt of any single country to punish them is almost impossible. It is difficult to catch the big fish in the net. Only one part of the gang may be held responsible but the criminal activities move smoothly. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen the links between countries to tackle crimes of an international nature.

This paper is intended to highlight the measures to combat economic crime, including money laundering, in the context of Nepal. This will enable the course participants to have a general look into the criminal justice system of Nepal and measures under the system to combat economic crime.

II. WHAT ARE ECONOMIC CRIMES?

Acquiring easy money is one of the important objectives that induce a person to act in his life in different ways than the socially accepted norms. Where the acts accord with accepted social norms and the law permits them there is encouragement from all sides to make good money from good activities. When the activities are outside the accepted social norms, the law tries to prevent them, and then the activities are illegal and ultimately a crime. There are various motivating factors for one to commit crime. Those factors may be classified in various ways. Now it is suffice to say that the main motivating factor of crimes from which one wants to receive money, are regarded as financial crime. A financial criminal not only attempts to accumulate money from illegal sources. It is threatening to the world economic order and creates a hurdle for national development. In Nepal financial crimes, especially corruption and money laundering have been adversely affecting national development.

Financial crimes are contributing to the degradation of social norms. This crime causes further chaos and disorder in society by creating wider gaps between the hard money earners and easy money earners.

From the very beginning of the development of the Kingdom of Nepal as a nation state, financial crimes were regarded as the most heinous crimes. The great king Prithwinarayan Shaha who unified the Kingdom declared that *the bribe takers and bribe givers are the greatest enemy of the nation and they deserve the death penalty.*

Broadly speaking crimes committed with the motive of getting money may be classified as financial crimes. In addition, the socio-economic impact of the crime is also taken into consideration for such classification. Keeping in mind the socio-economic effect of the crime the following crimes are regarded as the most serious financial crimes. The foregoing paragraphs discuss in detail these crimes and measures taken to combat them.

1. Corruption
2. Fraud
3. Tax Evasion
4. Counterfeiting
5. Trafficking of Human Beings
6. Drugs Trafficking
7. Money Laundering

* District Government Attorney, District Government Attorney's Office, Kathmandu, Nepal.

III. CORRUPTION

Corruption has been regarded as a heinous crime in Nepal for a very long time. But the problem of corruption is still rampant in the Kingdom. Various counter corruption measures are being implemented in the Kingdom. The framers of the Constitution were aware of the problem and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990 has established a Constitutional Commission (Commission for Investigation of Abuse of Authority) to investigate and prosecute corruption and misuse of authority. The King, on the recommendation of the Constitutional Council, appoints the Chief Commissioner and other Commissioners and their tenure is fixed for six years. The Commission independently discharges the functions of investigation and prosecution of corruption cases filed by the public officials.

In addition to the constitutional status of the Commission the anti-corruption law was revamped in 2002 to make the Commission able to tackle the problem in the context of rampant corruption in the Kingdom. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 2002 has criminalized various activities where there is illegal benefit taken by a public official in the course of exercising his authority. It has further classified the crimes on the ground of financial benefit. One main change brought to the existing system by the new act is the establishment of a crime of corruption on the basis of accumulation of property or high expenses that is not in consonance with the known source of income of a public officer.

In the same way the Government has been committed to expedite corruption cases and it was felt that it was difficult to cope with the problem with the existing legal framework. Thus a special judicial tribunal has been established under the authority of the Special Court Act, 2002. It was established one and half years ago. It tries the cases of corruption committed throughout the Kingdom. Direct appeal lies in the Supreme Court against the decision of the special court. There are three members all of whom are designated from amongst the sitting judges of the Court of Appeal. The speed of trial of cases and rate of conviction in those cases is satisfactory and very high in comparison to the prosecution of other criminal cases. The functioning of the cases is represented in the following table.

**The Statistical Presentation of the Cases Tried by
the Corruption Special Court¹**

Registered Cases		Disposal		Fully Convicted		Acquitted		Partially Convicted		Total Convictions	
Registered	Pending	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
363	216	147	40.41	113	76.87	23	1.85	11	7.48	1.34	84.35

The conviction rate of 84.35 percent is most satisfactory in the Nepalese criminal justice administration system. It is now necessary to undertake detailed research and find out what factors are responsible for such success. If those factors are verifiable they may be applied to other criminal cases too. It is further necessary to collect data on the ratio of convictions of the Special Court upheld or quashed by the Supreme Court. And find out the reasons for quashing the convictions and improve the law and procedures to strengthen the weakness in the system expressed by the Supreme Court.

IV. FRAUD

Fraud represents a very old traditional economic crime. In Nepal *Muluki Ain* defined it as a crime from the very beginning. In fraud the element of deception is included. The injured party is misrepresented by the criminal intention of the culprit to get illegal financial benefit. Under ordinary Nepalese law one who commits fraud is punished by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine equal to the amount gained from the fraudulent act². In addition to these traditional fraudulent activities fraud in connection with foreign employment and bank fraud are also common in the Kingdom of Nepal. Fraud committed in the name of paramedical membership is also common in Nepal. This scheme is punished under the ordinary law against fraud. Some employment agencies, or individuals, defraud their customers by charging them a fee in return for foreign employment that never materializes or employment with wages that are lower than promised.

¹ Yuvaraj Subedi, The Success and Failure of CIAA Cases , Kanoon (Nepali Bi-monthly Legal Journal) Vol. 45, Lawyer's Club Kathmandu, p.49.

² No. 3 of the Chapter on Fraud of *the Muluki Ain*.

The Foreign Employment Act, 1998 prescribes punishment for such fraudulent activities. In such cases the perpetrator will be punished by a fine of at least fifty thousand Rupees but not exceeding Rupees two lakh and a term of imprisonment of at least one year but not exceeding five years. And the victimized person is reimbursed the expenses made in connection with the foreign employment.

V. TAX EVASION

Payment of tax imposed by the prevailing law and the procedure prescribed by the same is one of the fundamental duties of a citizen. Similarly the state has power to tax the transactions within the territory of the state and non-citizens are also subject to tax in a state other than their nationality. There are two methods of lowering the tax liability of a person. First is the application of the rules, which lower the tax liability of the person among the different methods of calculating the tax payable. There may be a difference in interpretation of law between the taxpayer and the tax authorities. In this situation the difference is solved by the judicial interpretation of the case. In case of high liability found by the judiciary, there is monetary compensation only to the state revenue. Where a person intentionally uses different methods for tax evasion the consequences are serious. It causes adverse effects on the economy because the state may not be in position to implement the desired activities due to a shortfall of revenue. Similarly tax evasion prompts money laundering. The tax evaders employ money-laundering procedures to bring the black money back in the system. Thus the taxing statutes employ stringent measures on tax evasion and the person is subject to criminal liability. In Nepal the important taxing statutes are the Income Tax Act, 2002, the Excise Duties Act, 2002; and the Value Added Tax Act, 1993. These acts have made stringent provisions for tax evasion but there are few cases initiated on the grounds of tax evasion.

VI. COUNTERFEITING

Coins are not counterfeited in Nepal; although it has been reported that there is counterfeiting of Nepali banknotes. Similarly the Indian Rupee and US dollar are other foreign currencies that are counterfeited. The Nepalese law addressed this problem from its early period and it has criminalized illegal minting of government coins. The chapter on Counterfeiting in the Muluki Ain defines the crime and prescribes punishment for that crime. A person engaged in counterfeiting of banknotes or coins shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of ten years and fine of an equal amount of the forged notes or coins. This provision is very sparingly used because there are few occurrences of this type of offence. And it has not posed a serious danger. Another type of counterfeiting defined by the law is counterfeiting of government stamps. To the best of my knowledge there is no need to apply this provision because there have been no reports of this crime being committed.

VII. TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Trafficking in human beings, especially of women and children, is the most heinous insult to the human civilization. In all civilized society this act is highly condemned. In this era of globalization the movement of human beings has increased rapidly, basically in search of better economic opportunities. The increased mobility of individuals has facilitated the trafficking of women and children who are vulnerable. Although there is in-country trafficking of women and children in the Kingdom, Nepal is regarded as a source country and India and Arab countries are receiving countries in the course of trafficking. Due to an open border with the neighbouring country of India, there is no verified data on the exact number of people trafficked. The main method of trafficking used is in the name of employment. The agent pretends that they are going to arrange lawful employment with better pay. The victim doesn't know they are being trafficked until he/she reaches the destination place of trafficking. In such circumstances it is very difficult to rescue the victim from Nepal without the help and co-operation of the host country. Another common method is pseudo-marriage. In this case the trafficking agent wins the affection of the victim first. Then proposes marriage and gets married with the victim secretly without fulfilment of legal formalities and customary proceedings. After marriage he takes his wife out of the country and sells her when the situation is appropriate. It has recently been discovered that a substantial number of Nepalese children are illegally forced to work in Indian circus industries. They are deprived from their guardian and taken to the circus operators. They are not allowed to see their parents and denied basic needs and work in harsh conditions. With the help of an Indian NGO some of them have been rescued recently.

The legal framework against trafficking is very stringent in Nepal. A chapter on *Muluki Ain* is devoted to

the fight against the trafficking of human beings. The Chapter on *Trafficking of Human Beings* prohibits trafficking of human beings outside the country and prohibits movement of people within the country for the purpose of trafficking. It has prescribed punishment of imprisonment for a term of twenty years for the sale of a person and ten years imprisonment for attempted sale. This general law has been found inadequate to tackle the problem of trafficking and a special act The Trafficking of Human Beings (Control) Act, 1980 has been enacted.

The Trafficking of Human Beings (Control) Act, 1980 has brought some fundamental changes in the legal regime against trafficking. The important feature is the shifting of the onus of proof to the accused person from the prosecution side. When a person is accused of trafficking a person or a person is found taking a woman outside the Kingdom the person has to prove that he is innocent. The Act has recognized the international nature of trafficking of human beings and given the Act extra-territorial effect. It states any act, defined as a crime under the Act, if committed outside the Kingdom shall be punishable and the act will be deemed to have been committed within the Kingdom. The other characteristic of the Act is that when a victim claims that someone has sold her, her statement is to be registered immediately and authenticated by the District Court. It has made stringent provisions for punishment too. A person who sells an individual is punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to twenty years. A person who takes an individual outside the Kingdom for the purpose of sale is subject to imprisonment for a term of five to ten years. One who forcefully engages a woman in prostitution is punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fifteen years. An accomplice or someone who attempts trafficking in human beings is punished by imprisonment for a term of up to five years. This Act unfortunately has been found to not sufficiently address the problems of trafficking and a new bill to replace it was tabled in Parliament and was in the committee stage of discussion. Due to the dissolution of Parliament the proposed bill has not been enacted. It is hoped that this will happen when the House is revived after a general election.

**Cases of Trafficking in Human Beings Heard by Trial Courts
During the Last Four Years³**

Fiscal Year	Total Number of Cases			Number Disposed of				Pending	Rate of conviction (%)
	Of the previous year	Of the year	Total	Conviction	Partial Conviction	Acquittal	Total		
56/57	192	129	321	66	49	51	166	155	39.76
57/58	144	89	244	55	36	43	134	110	41.04
58/59	110	26	136	29	17	26	72	64	40.28
59/60	64	69	133	22	10	18	50	83	44.00

The above table shows the comparative statistics of cases tried by the trial courts in the case of trafficking in human beings. It shows that the rate of conviction is increasing. In the year 56/57 the conviction rate was 39.76% and the rate of conviction in the year 59/60 was 44.00%. The other positive sign is that the number of cases is surprisingly decreasing. There were 129 registered cases in the year 56/57 and only 89, 26 and 69 respectively in the years 57/58, 58/59 and 59/60. Increasing the rate of conviction and lowering the rate of commission of crime are positive signs for both preventive as well as punitive approaches of criminological thought. But the number of cases and their analysis only are not enough to represent the true social picture. Unless other empirical research shows that the commission of crime has really been decreasing we should view their these figures with doubt. There is enough room to see why cases of trafficking have not been registered and prosecuted.

VIII. DRUG TRAFFICKING

The problem of drug abuse and trafficking is not of recent origin. Only the gravity of the problem has been felt more in recent times due to many factors, particularly drug trafficking with an international link and illicit production.⁴ The adverse effects of drug addiction have caused degradation of a new generation in

³ Annual Report of the Attorney General of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2059/60.

⁴ S.V. Joga Rao, Drug Addiction and Penal Policy, 34 JILL, 1992 P 275.

one way and in another way the fatal disease HIV-AIDS has been transferred from one drug abuser to another through the sharing of needles. In the international area the problem was felt in the early 1900s. The evil effects of narcotic drugs in Nepal have a direct link to the hippies. The hippies entered Nepal as tourists in the 1970s and Nepal's young generation came into contact with them and they learned the habit of drug addiction. The problems of drug addiction caused national concern and a severe penal measure to curb the evil was necessary. The Narcotic Drugs (Control) Act, 2033 was enacted for the purpose of fighting drug abuse and trafficking. The adverse effects of drug addiction opened and widened the market of such drugs. Naturally, illicit production and trafficking was needed to fulfil the demand of the market. To supply the market international smugglers became active and Nepal, among other countries, was seriously concerned to curb such activities. Among other measures the revision of previous penal policy also became necessary to curb the evil. For that purpose Nepal has also changed its penal policy through three amendments of that Act.

The Narcotic Drugs (Control) Act, 2033 (1976) is the fundamental law against the trafficking and misuse of narcotic drugs. This Act was the first attempt to control narcotic drugs; before the Act there was no specific law dealing with the subject. The Intoxicating Substance Act, 1917 was in effect but it was not directly related to narcotic drugs. The Act has extra-territorial and stringent provisions of punishment. The Act has been amended three times to tackle the changing situation. The scheme of penalties under the Act is presented in the following table.

Scheme of Penalties under the Narcotic Drugs (Control) Act

Nature of Narcotic Drug	Penal Section	Prohibited Act	Punishment
Marijuana	14(1)(a)	Consumption of marijuana	Imprisonment up to one month or fine up to two thousand Rupees
	14(1)(b)	Farming of marijuana up to 25 plants	Imprisonment up to three months and fine up to three thousand Rupees
	14(1)(c)	Farming of marijuana more than 25 plants	Imprisonment up to three years and fine up to twenty five thousand Rupees but not less than five thousand Rupees
	14(1)(d)	Production, preparation, sale and purchase, import-export and storage of marijuana up to 50 grams	Imprisonment up to three months and fine up to three thousand Rupees
	14(1)(d)(1)	50 grams to 5000 grams	Imprisonment up to one year but not less than one month and fine up to five thousand Rupees but not less than one thousand Rupees.
	14(1)(d)(2)	5000 grams to 2 kilograms	Imprisonment up to two years but not less than six months and fine up to ten thousand rupees but not less than two thousand Rupees
	14(1)(d)(3)	2 kilograms to 10 kilograms	Imprisonment up to five years but not less than one year and fine up to twenty five thousand Rupees but not less than five thousand Rupees
	14(1)(d)(4)	10 kilograms onwards	Imprisonment up to ten years and fine one lakh Rupees but not less than fifteen thousand Rupees
Opium, coca and other narcotic drugs made of opium and coca	14(1)(e)	Consumption of opium, coca and other narcotic drugs made of opium and coca	Imprisonment up to one year and fine up to ten thousand Rupees
	14(1)(f)(1)	Farming of opium and coca up to 25 plants	Imprisonment up to three years but not less than one year and fine up to twenty five thousand Rupees but not less than five thousand Rupees

128TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE
PARTICIPANTS' PAPERS

	14(1)(f)(2)	Farming of opium and coca more than 25 plants	Imprisonment up to ten years but not less than three months and fine up to two lakh Rupees but not less than twenty five thousand Rupees
	14(1)(g) 14(1)(g)(1)	Prohibited act other than farming of coca and opium up to 25 grams	Imprisonment up to ten years but not less than five years and fine up to twenty five thousand Rupees but not less than five thousand Rupees
	14(1)(g)(2)	25 grams to 100 grams	Imprisonment up to fifteen years but not less than ten years and fine up to two lakh Rupees but not less than seventy five thousand Rupees
	14(1)(g)(3)	100 grams onwards	Imprisonment up to life imprisonment but not less than fifteen years and fine up to twenty five lakh Rupees but not less than five lakh Rupees
Other narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	14(1)(h)	Addiction	Imprisonment up one year or fine up to one thousand Rupees or both
		Other prohibited acts other than addiction	Imprisonment up to ten years but not less than two years and fine up to twenty lakh Rupees but not less than one lakh Rupees

To enforce the Act effectively HMG has established a special investigation branch - the Narcotic Drugs Law Enforcement Unit - under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It has a special investigative team to tackle the problem looking after drug trafficking within the capital valley. Outside the valley the local police officers investigate the case.

**The Cases of Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs Heard by Trial Courts
During the Last Four Years⁵**

Fiscal Year	Total Number of Cases			Disposal				Pending	Rate of Conviction (%)
	Of the previous year	Of the year	Total	Conviction	Partial Conviction	Acquittal	Total		
56/57	406	418	824	217	170	76	463	361	46.87
57/58	361	227	588	183	104	97	384	204	41.04
58/59	204	96	300	101	61	41	203	97	49.90
59/60	97	248	345	68	34	43	145	200	46.90

IX. MONEY LAUNDERING

Money laundering is not only a crime that violates the legal rules of a state but it helps to conceal the illegal proceeds of the most heinous crimes and brings the ill-gotten money ultimately back in the economy causing various adverse effects to the system. The corrupt officials, illegal drug dealers and human traffickers are the potential users of this vicious cycle of money. The easier it is to launder the money the higher the rate of those organized international crimes.

There are various modes of money laundering in the world. In all modes three stages are common. First, the money earned through the illegal source is placed in a bank, electronic money or monetary instrument or in highly priced goods. Secondly, the money is layered through a series of transfers and transactions to sufficiently hide its illegal connection. Lastly, the money is integrated into the system. Then the criminals

⁵ Annual Report of the Attorney General of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2059/60.

can use the money as if it were legally earned money.

Hawala is a common method of money laundering in Nepal. The Hawala people have their network almost all over the world. They can take money at any place and provide it anywhere in the world. They do not carry the money but the agent of the particular place is ordered to pay the amount to the person who carries a secret order. The increase of Nepalese people in foreign employment has provided a better opportunity for the Hawala people. The remittances of Nepalese working in the Gulf and South-East Asian countries received through the Hawala system is higher than that from the legal banking channels. Another method of money laundering is intermingling illegal proceeds with legal source money and treating them earned through the legal source. In a case of corruption of an ex-Minister it was found that the inventory of his property did not match the known source of his income; it was extremely high. The accused Minister claimed that the property was earned through a trekking business of his son. But the income of his son did not support the huge amount of property and was very much higher than he declared in his income tax returns. Recently the Corruption Special Court found the Minister guilty of illegally accumulating money on the ground that his known source of property did not support the income of the property so declared. The Minister was imprisoned for a term of two and half years and fined Rupees about three crore in addition to confiscating the property of three crore rupees illegally earned. It may be assumed that there are a number of such illegal activities linked with legal businesses and the illegal money is mixed with the legal money and that is laundered. There are national and international measures devised to counter money laundering.

One of the necessary elements for facilitating money laundering is bank secrecy laws. Bank secrecy laws allow the safe deposit of illegal money because there is a guarantee that the person is not required to show how he/she received the money. In Nepal, in the financial Year 53/54, the Finance Minister declared a policy of requiring disclosure of the source of money amounting to more than Rupees five lakh that is deposited into a bank account. But the policy has not yet been implemented. And there is no necessity of disclosure while depositing money in a bank in the local currency. But it is mandatory in Nepal to disclose foreign currency deposited in a Nepalese Bank.

The bank secrecy law is not available in case of investigation of corruption cases to the amount, and other valuables, deposited in a bank. There were no clear provisions what to do in case of a corruption case because the banking law provided that it is the duty of a bank to maintain the secrecy of the accounts of their clients. On this basis a bank used to refuse to disclose the details of their customers' bank accounts. The newly enacted Prevention of Corruption Act, 2002 provides that notwithstanding anything mentioned in any law in force, if it appears from a source during the course of investigation that there has been a financial transaction or the operation of a bank account in the name of any person in a bank or financial institution within the Kingdom or abroad, the investigating authority may order the account frozen. Similarly, the law authorizes the investigating authority to impose a fine of up to fifty thousand Rupees on a bank or financial institution if they do not freeze the account or fail to furnish the details.

There is no specific legislation enacted intending to address the problem of money laundering. The Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 1962 has tried *inter alia* to address the problem of money laundering to some extent. It regulates the transactions of foreign exchange to and from the Kingdom and within the Kingdom. Nepal Rastra Bank (the Central Bank) is the chief regulating authority of the Act. It has further authorized the Bank to issue various directives to regulate the foreign exchange of the import and export business. In addition, the Bank is the licensing authority that grants permission to money changers within the Kingdom. The value of transactions in foreign currency contrary to those Regulations is confiscated and the perpetrator punished by a fine of three times the amount of the transaction.

The Authority for investigation of the violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulations committed within the Kathmandu Valley is given to the Department of Revenue Investigation and in other remaining jurisdictions of the Kingdom the local police authority has power to investigate such cases. In Addition, the Department has authority to investigate the cases of revenue evasion throughout the Kingdom of Nepal.

Foreign Exchange Regulations Violations and Revenue Leakage Investigated and Prosecuted by the Revenue Leakage Investigation Authority in FY 59/60⁶

Nature of Crime	Total Number of Cases			Decision to Prosecute			
	Of the previous year	Of the year	Total	Prosecuted	Not prosecuted	Total	Pending
Illegal transactions of Forex	9	23	32	19	3	12	12
Revenue leakage/evasion	4		4	1		1	3
Violation of Forex transactions regulation	3	9	12	12		12	
Total	16	32	48	22	3	25	23

The above table shows the statistics relating to the cases investigated by the Department of Revenue Investigation. There is no categorical mention of details of cases after the decision to prosecute. It only states prosecution or non-prosecution. It is very clear from the table that the cases of tax evasion are nominal in Nepal. But I am of the view that there are rampant tax evasions in Nepal. The situation is that they are not investigated properly. A strong and practical strategy is required for that purpose.

The following table shows the number of cases related to violations of the foreign exchange regulations tried by trial courts. This includes both those prosecuted after investigation by the Department of Revenue Investigation as well as those by the local police authorities throughout the Kingdom of Nepal. In comparison to other crimes it seems that there are a higher number of crimes committed violating the foreign exchange regulations. On the other hand the ratio of conviction of suspects also is not satisfactory and needs improvement in the implementation process.

**Foreign Exchange Regulations Violations Heard by Trial Courts
During the Last Four Years⁷**

Fiscal Year	Total Number of Cases			Disposal				Pending	Rate of Conviction (%)
	Of the previous year	Of the year	Total	Conviction	Partial Conviction	Acquittal	Total		
56/57	29	37	66	18	7	7	32	34	56.25
57/58	34	26	60	22		9	31	29	70.97
58/59	29	21	50	8	2	8	18	32	44.44
59/60	32	26	58	3	11	4	18	40	16.67

X. CONCLUSION

Legislation dealing with economic crimes is enacted in Nepal. But this legislation is not adequate to cope with the complexity of the problems that have arisen by the globalization of economic activities, facilitated by modern information technology. All of them are somehow outdated and need revamping and there are some areas where no law is in existence. Laws against drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, and counterfeiting are in existence but they need modification. There is no separate legislation for fighting money laundering. Some segments of the anti-trafficking laws are included in the anti-corruption law, narcotic drugs law and banking laws, which are not sufficient. Similarly there are no laws regulating computer crimes and cyber crimes. Now it is necessary to enact legislation intending to target the crime of money laundering. Similarly, like other crimes the ratio of convictions for economic crime is not very satisfactory and we need an improvement after diagnosing the problems of economic crimes empirically.

⁶ Revenue Investigation Authority.

⁷ Annual Report of the Attorney General of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2059/60.