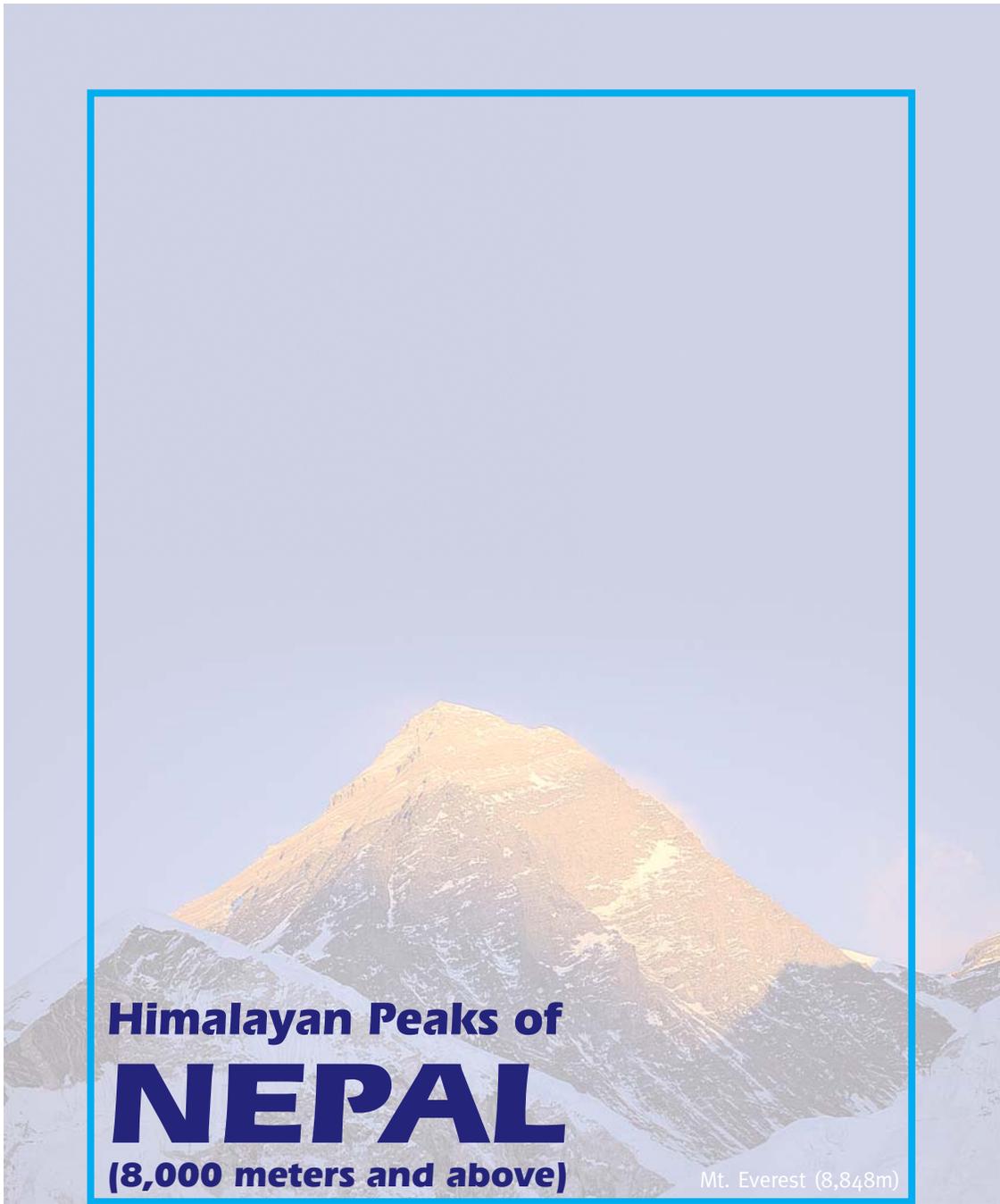


Himalayan Peaks of
NEPAL
(8,000 meters and above)

Mt. Everest (8,848m)



NEPAL
TOURISM
YEAR **2011**
NATURALLY NEPAL
SAFELY IS NOT ENOUGH



Himalayan Peaks of
NEPAL
(8,000 meters and above)

Mt. Everest (8,848m)



NEPAL
TOURISM
YEAR **2011**
NATURALLY NEPAL
GONE IS NOT ENOUGH

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2009 Edition

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Cholatse peak, Everest region

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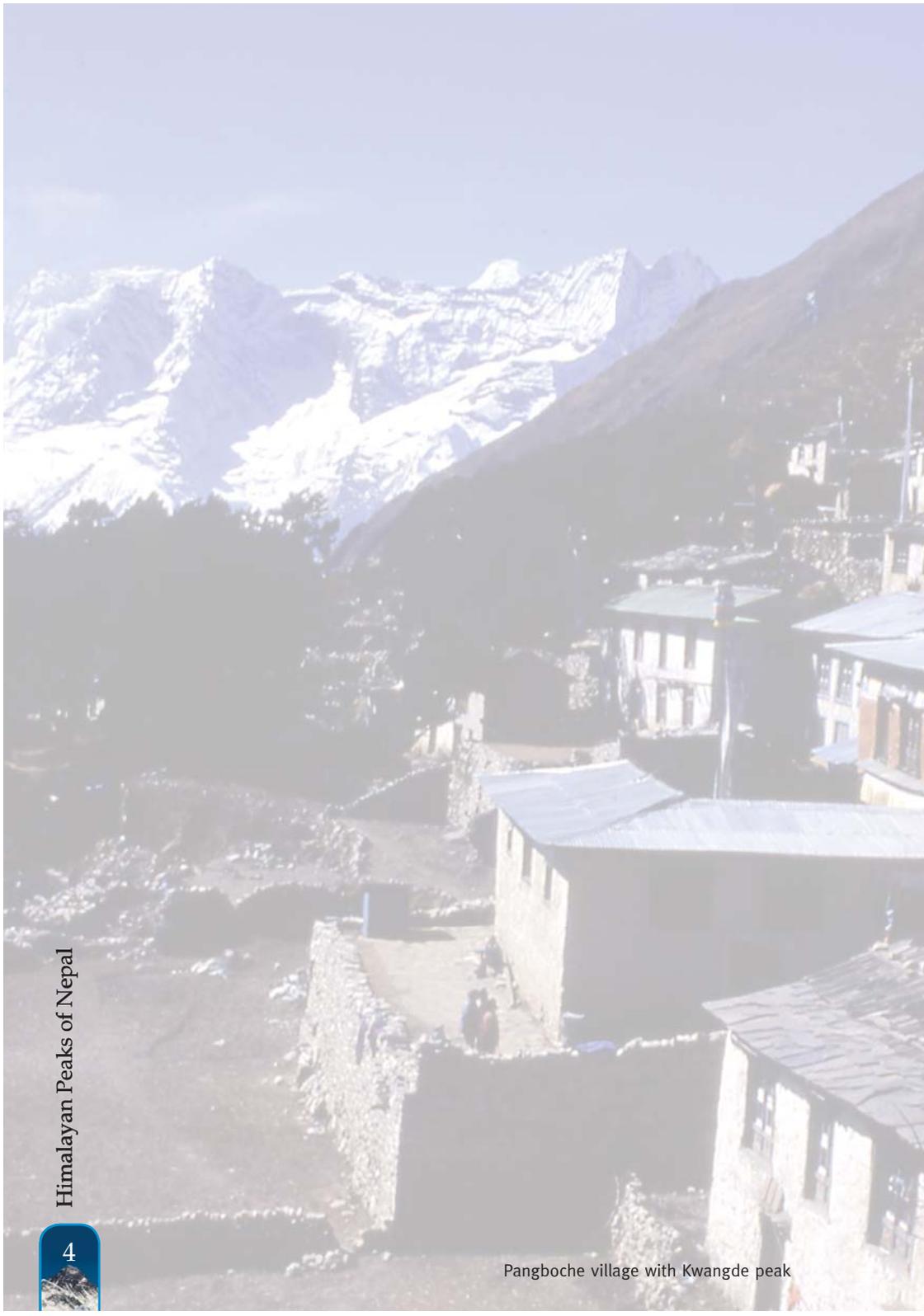
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HIMALAYAN PEAKS OF NEPAL

(8,000 meters and above)

In 1950, a French expedition summited the first mountain over 8000m in height. It was Annapurna I, and although countless attempts had been made on Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world, no expedition had succeeded until then. These mountains are known as the eight-thousanders and all fourteen of them lie in Asia. Of the fourteen, Nepal has a big share of eight. They are Mt. Everest (8,848m), Kanchenjunga (8,586m), Lhotse (8516m), Makalu (8,463m), Cho Oyu (8201m), Dhaulagiri (8167m), Manaslu (8,163m), and Annapurna I (8,091m). These lofty peaks are part of the Himalaya (The Abode of the Snows, Him= snow, alaya= dwelling place.) and form a natural boundary wall between Nepal and Tibet/China in the north and between India and Nepal in the east. The highest peak outside Asia is the Aconcagua (6,959m) of the Andes in Peru, South America and the highest mountain in



Europe, Mt. Elbrus is significantly smaller, rising no higher than 5,643m.

It is believed the Himalaya was formed around 50 million years ago and that, in geological time is considered recent, which is why this gigantic chain of mountains is called the youngest in the world. These mountains are still rising. It is also known that the region occupied by the Himalayan range today, was once a shallow Tethys sea. Countless fossils of mollusks are found even today proving the point. Gigantic forces moved the Indo-Australian Plate against the Eurasian continental Plate causing the land to fold upwards creating a massive chain of mountains over millions of years. The Himalaya stretches 2,400 km across east to west.

Four of the other eight-thousanders are in Pakistan while one lies in China. Eight-thousanders are the ultimate challenge for any mountaineer. They have fascinated the avid climber who is always on the lookout for fresh challenges. A towering figure among all the climbers is the Tyrolean champion mountaineer, Reinhold Messner. He took mountain climbing to new heights when along with Peter Habelar he climbed Everest without the aid of bottled oxygen. This feat had previously been deemed too dangerous. While Habelar disappeared from the limelight, Messner went on to accomplish a solo climb of Everest and

then astounded the world by climbing all eight-thousanders. Inspired by the great man, others followed in his footsteps and there are mountaineers still in the quest of achieving this great feat.

The zone above 8000m is called the Death Zone as many have perished in the thin cold air that taxes the body to its limits. Doubts were raised before the conquest of Everest whether man could survive at such dizzying heights. But the British had been attempting to climb the world's highest peak from the early 1920s via Tibet. Many perished in the attempt. Nepal had firmly shut its doors to outsiders, hence all expeditions took the longer and more demanding route via Tibet, but none were successful. However, in the early 1950s, Nepal opened its doors to the outside world and there was a mad rush to climb from the south. A few expeditions were permitted each year and it was only in May 1953 that Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay reached the top of Everest becoming the first humans to do so. The French who conquered the first eight-thousander seemed to have set the ball rolling for the rest of the world to try and be the first to climb a virgin eight-thousander. The mountaineers were surprisingly successful during the 1950s and this decade subsequently became known as the Golden Decade of Climbing. All but two of the fourteen eight-thousanders were climbed during the 1950s.



Mt. Everest (8,848m, Sagarmatha in Nepali): The highest mountain in the world

Latitude: 27° 59' 17" N, Longitude: 86° 55' 31" E

Ever since the highest peak in the world was identified by an employee of the Geological Survey of India in 1852, the mountain has fascinated and drawn climbers from around the world. Known simply as Peak XV when the historic discovery was made, it was eventually named 'Everest' by the then Surveyor General, Andrew Waugh in honour of his predecessor, George Everest.

The Tibetans and Sherpas (who lived close to the mountain) knew it as Chhomolungma and the Nepalese Government later gave it the name 'Sagarmatha'. The early climbers like the famous duo, George Mallory and Andrew Irvine attempted to climb from the Tibetan side which lies on the northern side of Everest.



The first British Everest Reconnaissance Expedition to the mountain was led by Lt. Colonel Charles Howard-Bury and George Mallory was part of the team. The northern and eastern reaches of the mountain were explored and on 24th September 1921, Guy Bullock along with Mallory became the first climbers to reach a height of 7000m on Everest. They had climbed to the north Col of the mountain establishing the northern route. Nepal being completely cut off from the rest of the world (except for a few invited guests), no attempts could be made from the south. In Tibet, the Dalai Lama of the time had given permission to the foreigners to climb even though he wondered why they wanted to do such a senseless thing. To Asians it made no sense at all; risking one's life to reach the top of a mountain that is covered in snow under bitterly cold conditions.

Mt. Everest lies in the Khumbu region of Nepal on the northern border with Tibet and also falls within the Sagarmatha National Park. After many attempts had been made on the mountain, it was Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary who finally proved to the world that it could be climbed. At 9:30am on a sunny morning of 29th May 1953, the New Zealander and the Sherpa Sirdar stood triumphantly atop the highest mountain in the world. While Tenzing stood on the summit with a collection of flags, Hillary took his

picture, which graced the front pages of newspapers around the world. It was a great moment in history not only for the two climbers but for mankind in general. Before the epic climb there had been much speculation as doubts were raised if man could survive at such great altitudes. The previous year, Tenzing had almost reached the top with Swiss climber Raymond Lambert, but it was the British expedition led by John Hunt that got the eventual honours. Way back in 1924, Mallory and Irvine had disappeared after they were last seen 240m below the summit. Although Mallory's well preserved body was found high up on the mountain in 1999, nobody is really sure if the duo made it to the summit or died on the way up.

Since 1953, many records have been broken and many sherpas have climbed more than ten times each. The record holder Apa Sherpa has climbed the peak an astounding eighteen times. Many today climb to set a new record such as the speed record. Others have climbed to become the youngest or the oldest. A blind man made it to the top and so did an amputee. With modern gear and sherpas to guide them, climbing has become so much simpler than in the early days when nobody knew which way to go or even if it was possible to summit. The most common way up to the summit is the southeast ridge route.

Kanchenjunga (8,586m): The third highest mountain in the world

Latitude: 27° 42' 09" N, Longitude: 88° 09' 25" E

There was a time when Mt. Kanchenjunga was considered the highest mountain in the world. This was before the startling discovery made by the Chief Computer (today they are replaced by machines) who pointed out that Peak XV was in fact higher than Peak IX, Kanchenjunga. Later it became apparent that Peak IX was actually only the third highest mountain after Everest and K2 (Karakoram, Pakistan). It lies 128 km east of Everest. The western face lies in Nepal while the other side lies in the state of Sikkim, India. Kanchenjunga or Kangchenzonga in Sikkimese means "Five treasures of the Great Snows" as the mountain has five prominent peaks. They are Kanchenjunga main (8,586m), Yalung Kang (8,505m), Kanchenjunga West (8,420m), and the Twin Peaks (both 8,476m). Unlike most of the other Himalayan peaks, this mountain lies north to south and the Kanchenjunga



glacier drains into the Tamur River which is a tributary of the Koshi.

Climbing Kanchenjunga had been contemplated by many as far back as in 1882, yet no attempt was made until 1905. The first to go up the Yalung glacier was Alaister Crowley but he lost four men on the mountain; a Lieutenant Pache and three porters. For fifteen years, no one dared another attempt. In 1929, an American climber named Francis Farmer left behind his porters and climbed up the south face but was never seen again. Then Paul Bauer led a Bavarian expedition up the mountain later in the same year and reached the altitude of 7,700m. Following an unsuccessful attempt by Gunther Dyhrenfurth in 1930, Bauer made a second attempt in 1931. Hans Hartman and Dr. Karl Wien reached 7,990m before they were forced to turn back.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, there was no climbing in the Himalayas.

The next attempt was made by Gilmour Lewis and George Frey in 1951 looking for an easier route to the top. He failed and returned two years later with John Kempe but met with no success. He returned once again in 1954 with a new team of climbers but luck was not on his side.

Fifty years after the first attempt, in 1955, a British expedition took off, led by Charles Evans, who had been a member of the successful expedition on Everest two years earlier. Two Britons, George Band and Joe Brown finally made it to the summit of this difficult mountain. Given the fact that the Sikkimese considered the mountain very sacred, the summiteers refrained from stepping right up to the top. They stopped five vertical feet below the summit on 25th May. Finally, Kanchenjunga, the third highest mountain in the world had been conquered. The first Nepali to climb this peak was Ang Phurba Sherpa on 14th May 1980.



Lhotse (8,516m): the fourth highest mountain in the world

Latitude: 27° 57' 45" N, Longitude: 86° 56' 03" E

Mt. Lhotse is connected to Everest via the South Col and is the fourth highest mountain in the world. The main summit is 8,516 m while Lhotse Middle (East) is 8,414 metres and Lhotse Shar is 8,383 metres. Very often, climbers making an attempt on Everest, go up the Lhotse to acclimatize. In fact, the usual route leading to Everest starts up the northwest face of Lhotse and then cuts across to the more famous mountain.

An early attempt on Lhotse was made by the 1955 International Himalayan Expedition. It was led by Norman Dyhrenfurth and also included two Austrians, Erwin Schneider and Ernst Senn as well as two Swiss climbers, Bruno Spirig and Arthur Spöhel. It was also the first expedition in the Everest area to include Americans: Fred Beckey, George Bell, and Richard McGowan.



Himalayan Database



Mt. Amadablam-way to Everest Base Camp

They climbed up the West Cwm and the northwest face of Lhotse reaching an altitude of 8,100 metres. They were beaten back by unexpectedly strong wind and cold temperatures.

Working under cartographer Schneider's direction, they completed the first map of the Everest area. They also made several short films on local cultural topics. Besides trying to summit Lhotse, the expedition also made a number of first ascents of smaller peaks in the Khumbu region.

On this mountain, it was the Swiss who were victorious. Victorious-- because in the 1950s, there was much competition between nations to summit a virgin peak before the others. On 18th May

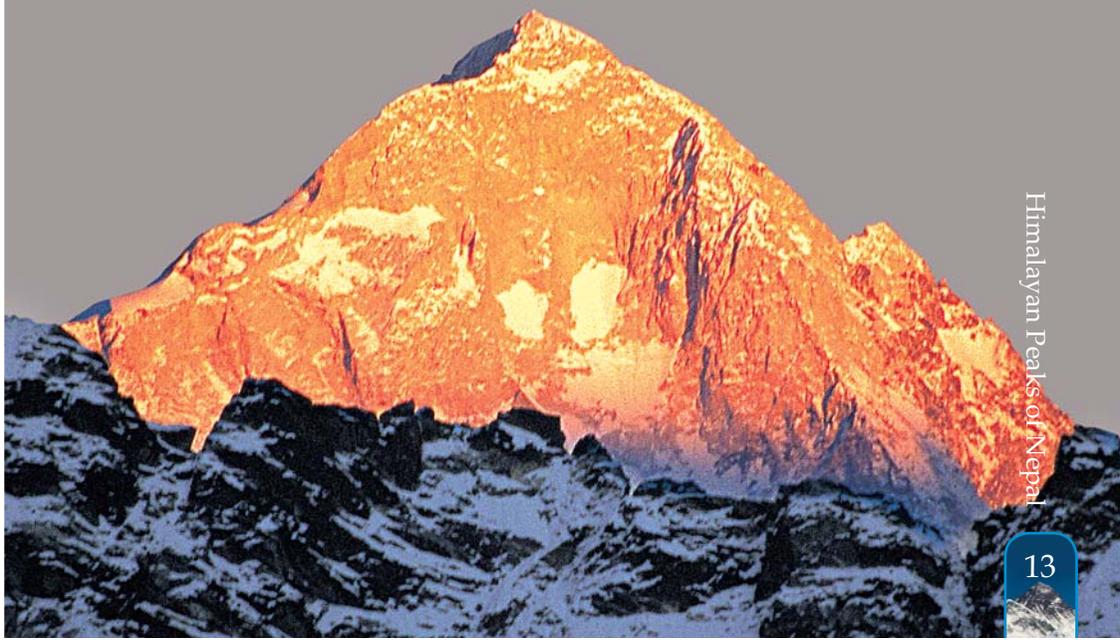
1956, a Swiss team of Ernst Reiss and Fritz Luchsinger from the Swiss Mount Everest/Lhotse Expedition reached the summit becoming the first climbers to do so. Lhotse Shar was summited on 12th May by Zepp Maier and Rolf Walter of Austria. It was some time before Lhotse Middle was climbed, and for many years remained the highest unclimbed, named point on Earth. It was only on 23rd May 2001, that members of a Russian expedition made it to the top of this peak. The victorious team members were Eugeny Vinogradsky, Sergei Timofeev, Alexei Bolotov and Petr Kuznetsov. The first winter ascent on Lhotse was made by a Polish climber named Krzysztof Wielicki on 31st December 1988 and the first Nepali to climb it was Urkien Tshering Sherpa on 8th May 1977.

Makalu (8,463m): The fifth highest mountain in the world

Latitude: 27° 53' 23" N, Longitude: 87° 05' 20" E

Mt. Makalu is 20 km east of Everest in the Khumbu region and is the fifth highest mountain in the world. The mountain lies in the Makalu Barun National Park and is known for its perfect pyramid shape with four sharp ridges. North of the mountain lies Tibet and it has two notable subsidiary peaks. Kangchungtse, or Makalu II, 7,678 m lies north-northwest of the main summit. The other is Chomo Lonzo which lies just north of the main peak.

The first attempt on Makalu was made by an American team led by William Siri in the spring of 1954. They attempted the southeast ridge but were turned back at 7,100 m by a constant barrage of storms. In the fall of 1954, a French reconnaissance expedition made the first ascent of the subsidiary summit



Kangchungtse on 22nd October. They were Jean Franco, Gyaltzen Norbu and Pa Norbu.

Makalu was first climbed on 15th May 1955 by Lionel Terray and Jean Couzy, members of a French Expedition led by Jean Franco. The very next day, Franco, G. Magnone and Gyaltzen Norbu also summited followed by Bouvier, S. Coupe, Leroux and A. Vialatte on the 17th. The expedition climbed from the north face and northeast ridge via the saddle between Makalu and Kangchungtse which subsequently became the standard route.

The first ascent of the southeast ridge was made by Y. Ozaki and A. Tanaka from a Japanese expedition on 23rd May 1970. An American team had tried before them

and failed. The very technical West Pillar route was climbed in May 1971 by Frenchmen B. Mellet and Y. Seigneur. Makalu is one of the harder eight-thousanders and is considered one of the most difficult mountains in the world to climb. The mountain has challenging steep pitches and knife while the final ascent of the summit pyramid involves technical rock climbing. In 2006, a French mountaineer named Jean-Christophe Lafailee disappeared on Makalu while trying to make the first winter ascent. This mountain is the only Nepalese 8,000 m peak which has yet to be climbed in true winter conditions. The first Nepali to climb Makalu was Ang Chepal Sherpa on 1st May 1978. Note: Most of the sherpas who climbed with the expeditions in the 1950s were considered Indian nationals as they had been living in India.



Cho Oyu (8201 m): The sixth highest mountain in the world

Latitude: 28° 05' 37" N, Longitude: 86° 39' 43" E

Unlike other attempts, the successful expedition to Cho Oyu had its origins in very simple circumstances. Austrian climber, Herbert Tichy along with sherpas Adjiba and Pasang were gathered around a campfire on a mountain and enjoying fried liver, when Pasang suddenly asked, "Next year, Cho Oyu?" Tichy could only nod and repeat, "Cho Oyu". Thus it was decided that the mountain would be attempted in 1954. In the previous years, Everest, Nanga Parbat and Annapurna among the other eight-thousanders, had been climbed.

Cho Oyu lies 20 km west of Everest, at the border between China and Nepal. In Tibetan, Cho Oyu means "Turquoise Goddess". The first attempt on this mountain was made by an expedition supported by the Joint Himalayan Committee of Great Britain



as preparation for an attempt on Mount Everest the following year. With Eric Shipton as team leader, the expedition also included Edmund Hillary, George Lowe, Charles Evans and Tom Bourdilon, but technical difficulties at an ice cliff above 6,650m forced them to give up the climb. It was estimated that it would take two weeks to get everyone across and it would also mean entering Tibetan territory which it is believed Shipton was unwilling to do.

It was Dyhrenfurth and Shipton who first came up with measurements that put Cho Oyu sixth on the list of the highest mountains in the world.

The Austrian expedition led by Herbert Tichy arrived in Birgunj in 1954 via India and flew into Kathmandu by means of an Indian airliner of the time. Once they were packed and ready, they moved to Bhaktapur from where the long trek

to the mountain would begin. Tenzing and Hillary had also begun their trek to Everest from this old city. As every expedition has its peculiarities, this one was no exception. There were only three foreign climbers and eleven sherpas on the team.

Cho Oyu was finally climbed on 19th October 1954 via the northwest ridge by Tichy, Joseph Jöchler and Pasang Dawa Lama. Where as Shipton and team had been stopped by an ice cliff high on the mountain, the Austrians were able to tackle the problem in an hour and head up towards the summit. Pasang's casual remark had led to a successful expedition. This was the fifth eight-thousander to have been climbed. Cho Oyu is considered the easiest to climb among the eight-thousanders and is also one of the most popular. The first Nepali national to climb the peak was Ang Phuri Sherpa on 29th April 1987.



Upper Pangboche village

Dhaulagiri (8,167m): The seventh highest mountain in the world

Latitude: 28° 41' 46" N, Longitude: 83° 29' 43" E

The Dhaulagiri massif lies northwest of Pokhara and climbing this mountain was at first considered impossible. It looked formidable and the French expedition that came to Nepal in 1950 and successfully climbed Annapurna I, didn't even give this peak a second thought. Captain William Webb who came in 1809 was the first European to set eyes on Mt. Dhaulagiri. When he calibrated the height of the mountain, he was amazed. Up until then, the Andes in South America were considered the highest chain of mountains in the world. The news of this new discovery left the rest of the world incredulous. For many years since the revelation, Dhaulagiri was thought to be the highest mountain in the world.





“The White Mountain” as it was known to foreigners, was one of the peaks that could not be conquered during the Golden Decade. Although numerous attempts were made throughout the 1950s, none were successful. A string of expeditions arrived in Nepal: the Argentineans tried their luck in 1954. A Swiss-German team gave it a shot in 1955, and were followed by the Argentineans making a bid in 1956 once again, but with no better luck. In 1958, the Swiss were back and returned yet again without reaching the summit. Then it was the turn of the Austrians who could go no further than 7,802m.

In 1960, another Swiss expedition arrived in Nepal led by Max Eiselin and the team included Kurt Diemberger and Norman Dyhrenfurth who went on to earn a name for themselves. They brought along a Pilatus Porter named ‘Yeti’ which was piloted by Ernst Saxer for making drops on the French Pass up in the mountain. The

expedition met with countless problems and was compounded by the crash of the Yeti. The pilot and repairman luckily escaped unhurt and walked all the way back to Pokhara from the mountain. But the expedition persevered and 13th May 1960 proved to be a lucky day for the mountaineers as it was a bright sunny day with practically no wind blowing. Six members of the expedition reached the summit to become the first to climb Dhaulagiri. They were Kurt Diemberger, Nawang Dorjee Sherpa, Ernst Forrer, Albin Schelbert, Peter Diener and Nima Dorjee Sherpa. Ten days later, Jugo Weber and Michel Vaucher followed in their footsteps and made it to the top. Nawang Dorjee became the first Nepali to climb the peak.

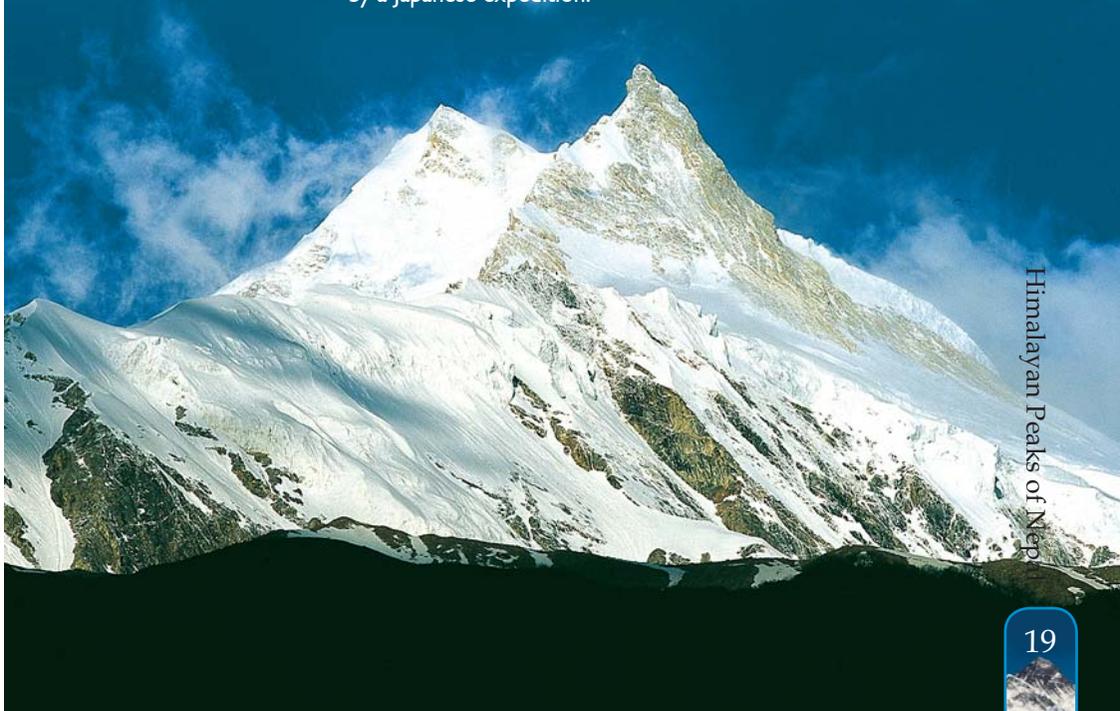
The numbers were amazing on this climb, 13 members set off to climb the mountain, summited on the 13th and it happened to be the 13 eight-thousander to be climbed. No bad luck there.

Manaslu (8,163m) The eighth highest mountain in the world

Latitude: 28° 32' 58" N, Longitude: 84° 33' 43" E

Mt. Manaslu lies on the border between Gorkha and Manang districts in northern Nepal and 64 km east of Annapurna. The Manaslu region encompasses the sub-tropical foothills of the Himalaya to the arid Trans-Himalayan high pastures bordering Tibet. Manaslu is derived from the Sanskrit word Manasa and translates as "Mountain of the Spirit".

Out of the fourteen eight-thousanders, twelve were conquered by expeditions from the west while only two were accounted for by Asians. Shisha Pangma (eight-thousander) which lies in China was first climbed by the Chinese while Manaslu was first summited by a Japanese expedition.



The famous Manaslu trekking route goes around the Manaslu massif over the pass down to Annapurna. The trekking trail follows the classic salt-trade route along the Budhi Gandaki river.

The first Japanese Manaslu Reconnaissance Expedition ventured up the mountain in 1952 when the mountain was still a virgin peak. Following this, the first climbing expedition in 1953, went up the river Budi Gandaki's course to reach the mountain. They were able to climb up to 7,750 m before turning back. The expedition that came after them in 1954 was not so fortunate. Inhabitants of Samu village which lay on their route denied them access to the mountain believing they would bring them misfortune. The mountain they said was sacred to them. As a result, the climbers were forced to turn to Ganesh Himal instead.

After the Nepalese Government managed to pacify the villagers of Samu village, an advance party for the next expedition was able to make their way up towards the mountain. The third Japanese Manaslu Expedition led by veteran climber, sixty-two year old Yuko Maki arrived in Kathmandu in 1956. The team

comprised Katsuro Ohara, Toshio Imanishi, Dr. Hirokichi Tatsunama, Sonosuke Chitani, Kichiro Kato, Junijiro Muraki, Kiroyoshi Otsuka, Dr. Atsushi Tokunaga, Yuichi Matsuda, Minoru Higeta and Takayoshi Yoda accompanied by Gyasten Norbu as sherpa sardar.

This expedition had unique equipments, one of which was an oxygen generator which was set up in a separate tent from the climbers. From there oxygen was pumped to all the other climbers in their respective tents. But this required the dedication of the expedition doctor, who had to remain awake all night changing oxygen candles every one and a half hours.

On 9th May 1956, Imanishi and Gyaltzen reached the summit of Manaslu becoming the first to do so. They could see Ganesh Himal, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri and Machhapuchhare poking through the clouds. Following them, Kato and Higeta also climbed to the top two days later. The Japanese team was the first Asian expedition to make a first ascent of an eight-thousander. The first Nepali national to climb the peak was Urkien Tshering Sherpa on 22nd April 1973.



Annapurna I (8091m): The tenth highest mountain in the world

Latitude: 27° 51' 42" N, Longitude: 86° 51' 50" E

The Annapurna range is a series of peaks stretching 55 km with the highest point, Mt. Annapurna I, being the tenth highest summit in the world. It lies east of a great gorge cut through the Himalaya by the Kali Gandaki River, which separates it from the other large massif, the Dhaulagiri. Dhaulagiri I is 34 km west of Annapurna I. In Sanskrit Annapurna literally means “full of grains” but is normally taken to mean “Goddess of Harvests”. The Hindu Goddess of fertility is also known as Annapurna. The entire massif lies within the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP). Mt Annapurna I is the main peak of this chain of mountains which includes three other peaks that share its name. They are Annapurna II (7,937m), Annapurna III (7,555m) and Annapurna South (7,219m). Unlike other giants, the Annapurna I barely stands out, most of it hidden by other peaks in front of it.

The conquest of Annapurna I was remarkable in many ways. For a start, the French climbers spent weeks just trying to locate the mountain as it was still unexplored. It was the first eight-thousander to be climbed and even more remarkable was the fact that they did it on their first attempt. This was highly unusual as on most mountains of this size, many exploratory teams went up to study the possible routes up to the summit. Only after several expeditions had tried and failed would one eventually succeed.

When Annapurna I was climbed, Nepal was still under Rana rule and the country was strictly closed to outsiders. The climb made Maurice Herzog, the expedition leader very famous, this being the first eight-thousander to be climbed. No expeditions had taken to the mountains from Nepal before this team and so sherpas had to be hired from Darjeeling from where many expeditions were launched

via Tibet. Even before the team arrived in Nepal, they had given themselves two options: Climb Dhaulagiri or Annapurna. Finding the former too difficult to climb, they turned their attention to the latter.

As we have seen over the years of climbing history, the best time to climb in the Himalaya is May. However, by the time Herzog and his team were heading up to the summit it was the beginning of June. Having received news that the monsoon was to begin from 5th June, they were racing against time and made the summit just two days before the weather changed for the worse. Herzog and Louis Lachenal reached the top on 3rd June via the north face. The two summiteers paid a heavy price for the climb, losing their toes and some fingers to frostbite. Herzog would not climb any major peak following this historic climb. The first Nepali climber to summit this peak was Sonam Wolang Sherpa on 13th October 1977.



Some important Mountaineering Rules and Regulations

All mountaineering expeditions intending to climb an eight-thousander or any other mountain have to obtain permission from the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation.

Once a permit has been obtained, the expedition has to strictly follow the route and the regulation as prescribed in the permit issued by the Government of Nepal.

A mountaineering expedition team which has obtained a permit for mountaineering shall have to include a Liaison Officer appointed by the Government of Nepal.

An expedition team has to deposit garbage deposit fee before obtaining permit. The amount varies according to mountains ranging from US\$ 500 to US\$ 4000, which is refundable after the expedition team shows the clearance evidence of the garbage accumulated.

Royalty for Mountaineering Expeditions

Notice - I:

Schedule-4

(Relating to sub rule 1 of Rule 4)

(a) Name of Peak: Mt. Everest (Sagarmatha) 8,848m.

Route: Normal route (South East Ridge)

| Member of the mountaineering expedition | Mountaineering royalty (In US \$) | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | Spring season | Autumn season | Winter and Summer season |
| One member | 25,000/- | 12,500/- | 6,250/- |
| Two member | 40,000/- | 20,000/- | 10,000/- |
| Three member | 48,000/- | 24,000/- | 12,000/- |
| Four member | 56,000/- | 28,000/- | 14,000/- |
| Five member | 60,000/- | 30,000/- | 15,000/- |
| Six member | 66,000/- | 33,000/- | 16,500/- |
| Seven member | 70,000/- | 35,000/- | 17,500/- |
| Per additional member (An expedition team may have maximum of 15 members) | 10,000/- | 5,000/- | 2,500/- |

- (b) Name of Peak: Mt. Everest (Sagarmatha) 8848m
Route: Except normal route

| Member of the mountaineering expedition | Mountaineering royalty (In US \$) | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | Spring season | Autumn season | Winter and Summer season |
| One member | 15,000/- | 7,500/- | 3,750/- |
| Two member | 21,000/- | 10,500/- | 5,250/- |
| Three member | 27,000/- | 13,500/- | 6,750/- |
| Four member | 33,000/- | 17,500/- | 8,750/- |
| Five member | 39,000/- | 19,500/- | 9,750/- |
| Six member | 45,000/- | 22,500/- | 11,250/- |
| Seven member | 50,000/- | 25,000/- | 12,500/- |
| Per additional member (An expedition team may have maximum of 15 members) | 10,000/- | 5,000/- | 2,500/- |

- (c) Name of Peak: Other mountains having more than 8,000m (Except Mt. Everest)

| Member of the mountaineering expedition | Mountaineering royalty (In US \$) | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | Spring season | Autumn season | Winter and Summer season |
| One member | 5,000/- | 2,500/- | 1,250/- |
| Two member | 6,000/- | 3,000/- | 1,500/- |
| Three member | 7,000/- | 3,500/- | 1,750/- |
| Four member | 8,000/- | 4,000/- | 2,000/- |
| Five member | 8,500/- | 4,250/- | 2,125/- |
| Six member | 9,000/- | 4,500/- | 2,250/- |

| Member of the mountaineering expedition | Mountaineering royalty (In US \$) | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | Spring season | Autumn season | Winter and Summer season |
| Seven member | 10,000/- | 5,000/- | 2,500/- |
| Per additional member (An expedition team may have maximum of 15 members) | 1,500/- | 1,000/- | 500/- |

(d) Name of Peak: Mountains having 7501-7999m height.

| Member of the mountaineering expedition | Mountaineering royalty (In US \$) | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | Spring season | Autumn season | Winter and Summer season |
| One member | 2,000/- | 1,000/- | 500/- |
| Two member | 2,400/- | 1,200/- | 600/- |
| Three member | 2,800/- | 1,400/- | 700/- |
| Four member | 3,200/- | 1,600/- | 800/- |
| Five member | 3,600/- | 1,800/- | 900/- |
| Six member | 3,800/- | 1,900/- | 950/- |
| Seven member | 4,000/- | 2,000/- | 1,000/- |
| Per additional member (An expedition team may have maximum of 15 members) | 500/- | 400/- | 200/- |

(e) Name of Peak: Mountains having 7000-7500m height

| Member of the mountaineering expedition | Mountaineering royalty (In US \$) | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | Spring season | Autumn season | Winter and Summer season |
| One member | 1,500/- | 750/- | 375/- |
| Two member | 1,800/- | 900/- | 450/- |
| Three member | 2,100/- | 1,050/- | 525/- |
| Four member | 2,400/- | 1,200/- | 600/- |
| Five member | 2,600/- | 1,300/- | 650/- |
| Six member | 2,800/- | 1,400/- | 700/- |
| Seven member | 3,000/- | 1,500/- | 750/- |
| Per additional member (An expedition team may have maximum of 15 members) | 400/- | 250/- | 150/- |

(f) Name of Peak: Mountains having 6501-6999m height.(Except Mt. Ama-dablam)

| Member of the mountaineering expedition | Mountaineering royalty (In US \$) | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | Spring season | Autumn season | Winter and Summer season |
| One member | 1,000/- | 500/- | 250/- |
| Two member | 1,200/- | 600/- | 300/- |
| Three member | 1,400/- | 700/- | 350/- |
| Four member | 1,600/- | 800/- | 400/- |
| Five member | 1,800/- | 900/- | 450/- |
| Six member | 1,900/- | 950/- | 475/- |
| Seven member | 2,000/- | 1,000/- | 500/- |
| Per additional member (An expedition team may have maximum of 15 members) | 300/- | 200/- | 100/- |

(g) Name of Peak: Mt. Amadablam (6812m.)

| Member of the mountaineering expedition | Mountaineering royalty (In US \$) | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Spring and Autumn season | Winter and Summer season |
| One member | 1,000/- | 500/- |
| Two member | 1,200/- | 600/- |
| Three member | 1,400/- | 700/- |
| Four member | 1,600/- | 800/- |
| Five member | 1,800/- | 900/- |
| Six Member | 1,900/- | 950/- |
| Seven member | 2,000/- | 1,000/- |
| Per additional member (An expedition team may have maximum of 15 members) | 300/- | 200/- |

(h) Name of Peak: Mountains having less than 6500m height.

| Member of the mountaineering expedition | Mountaineering royalty (In US \$) | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | Spring season | Autumn season | Winter and Summer season |
| One member | 400/- | 200/- | 100/- |
| Two member | 500/- | 250/- | 125/- |
| Three member | 600/- | 300/- | 150/- |
| Four member | 700/- | 350/- | 175/- |
| Five member | 800/- | 400/- | 200/- |
| Six member | 900/- | 450/- | 225/- |
| Seven member | 1,000/- | 500/- | 250/- |
| Per additional member (An expedition team may have maximum of 15 members) | 200/- | 100/- | 50/- |

Note: Above revised royalty will be effective from 2065/04/01 (16th July, 2008).

Notice -2:

The mountaineering royalty has been totally waived to those mountains situated on mid western and Far western development regions of Nepal for coming five years.

Notice -3

According to the decision (dated 2065/02/22B.S.) made by the Government of Nepal (Secretary Level) the definition of the season is hereby clarified;

- Spring (March, April, May)
- Summer (June, July, August)
- Autumn (September, October, November)
- Winter (December, January, February)



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