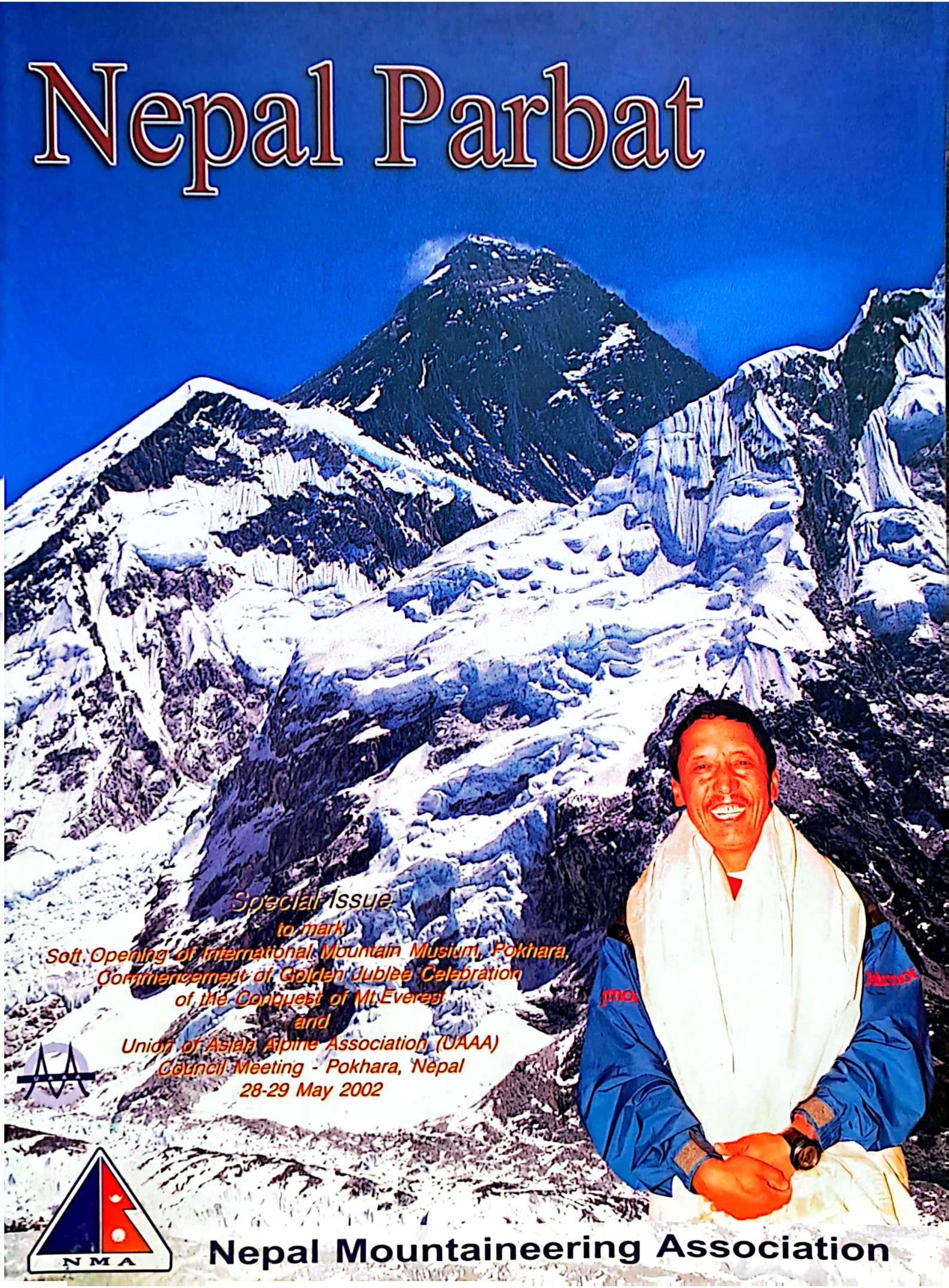
# Nepal Parbat



*Special Issue*

*to mark*
*Soft Opening of International Mountain Musium, Pokhara,*
*Commencement of Golden Jublee Celebration*
*of the Conquest of Mt.Everest*
*and*
*Union of Asian Alpine Association (UAAA)*
*Council Meeting - Pokhara, Nepal*
*28-29 May 2002*

NMA

**Nepal Mountaineering Association**

We

Welcome the

Distinguished Guests, Invitees

and

Delegates and Participants of

UAAA Council Meeting, Pokhara

(28 - 29 May)

on

The Occasion of the

Soft Opening of

International Mountain Museum

in Pokhara.

***Nepal Mountaineering Association***

Kathmandu,

Nepal



His Majesty King Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev



Her Majesty Queen Komal Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah

KATHMANDU
NEPAL

The Prime Minister



*May 23, 2002*

## *Message*

*I am pleased to learn that Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) has decided for the soft opening of the International Mountain Museum on May 29, which coincides with the commemoration of historic day when the successful ascent of Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, was made in 1953. It is further encouraging to know that NMA is also announcing the commencement of Mount Everest Golden Jubilee Celebrations (2002-2003) to highlight the historical significance of the day.*

*Mountain tourism is one of the main sources of foreign currency earning for Nepal and NMA is doing commendable work in promoting Nepal. On this occasion, I wish for the further success of Nepal Mountaineering Association and hope that it will come up with more concrete programmes in the future. I would also like to thank "Nepal Parbat", the official publication of NMA, for bringing out its special issue on this momentous occasion.*

Sher Bahadur Deuba

***(Sher Bahadur Deuba)***

**BAL BAHADUR K.C.**
Minister
Ministry of Culture, Tourism &
Civil Aviation

His Majesty's Government

Office: Phone: 225579
Fax : 227758
Res : Phone : 440580
E-mail: motca@ntc.net.np
Singhadurbar,
Kathmandu, Nepal

Ref. No.

Date:



**Message**

I am glad to learn that Nepal Mountaineering association is organizing the soft opening of the International Mountain Museum today. May 29 is a significant day in the history of mountaineering as this day commemorates the first successful ascent of the highest peak in the world Sagarmatha.

For Nepal, tourism is a major source of foreign currency earnings. Mountain tourism has been promoted in Nepal with the objective of generating employment as well as income. We have launched "Destination Nepal Year 2002-2003" in an attempt to attract more tourists to the country. Nepal with its unique natural and cultural heritage has the potential to make tourism a dynamic and prosperous sector. Tourism is sensitive to international events. The internal and external events during 2001 have had considerable adverse impacts on the tourism industry in Nepal. Efforts are being made to make this industry vibrant again. The recent opening of 103 more peaks in the country now provides the mountaineers a total of 263 peaks to choose from. Moreover, coinciding with the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Conquest of Mt. Everest, Destination Nepal Year and the International Year of the Mountains, the royalty fee for 20 peaks have been waived and 75 percent reduction has been made till March 2005 for other 40 peaks. To further increase the attraction of tourists towards Nepal, restricted areas have been opened and mountaineering activities are promoted throughout the year instead of seasonal arrangement in the past.

The government is sensitive to the demands of the tourism sector and has been making continual reforms in the policies, regulations and strategies. The role of Nepal Mountaineering Association, though an NGO, has been regarded very important by His Majesty's Government of Nepal. I hope that in the days to come it would make even greater contributions. I would like to thank Nepal Mountaineering Association for bringing out the special issue of Nepal Parbat. Wish you a very successful commemoration of the first successful ascent of Sagarmatha.

Bal Bahadur K.C.
Minister for Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS D'ALPINISME

THE INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAINEERING AND CLIMBING FEDERATION



## Message from
## Ian McNaught Davis, President, UIAA

On behalf of the member associations of the UIAA I would like to welcome the opening of the International Mountain Museum and congratulate the Nepal Mountaineering Association on the opening of this important institution. The NMA is also to be congratulated on the opening taking place during the United Nations International Year of Mountains 2002 when the International Mountaineering Community is promoting awareness about the importance of mountains and value of mountain sports.

Around the world there are many fine national exhibitions and museums and it is excellent that this new international museum should be within sight of the high Himalayas. I wish the NMA the very best for a successful opening and I recommend anyone visiting Nepal to visit this important collection.

Yours sincerely
**UIAA**

**Ian McNaught Davis**
UIAA President
16 May 2002

UNION OF ASIAN ALPINE ASSOCIATIONS
The Asian mountaineering & Climbing Federation

# Congratulating Message by the UAAA President

29 May 2002

I feel it an honour to express my feelings on the occasion of the Soft Opening of the International Mountain Museum taking place in Pokhara, Nepal today. The day chosen for the inauguration of the museum is significant as it commemorates the historic successful ascent of Mount Everest almost half a century back.

Nepal Mountaineering Association, I feel, has done remarkably well. The establishment of the International Mountain Museum is a great achievement that must be congratulated for nowhere in the world such a museum exists. Working together with Nepal Mountaineering Association has been a pleasure.

I wish a brighter future for Nepal Mountaineering Association and would also like to thank 'Nepal Parbat' for bringing out its Special Issue on this important day.

Yours sincerely,

**Kim, Sang-Hyun**
President
UAAA

OON #100, OLYMPIC GYM, NO 2, 88-2, ORYUN-DONG, SONG PA-GU, SEOUL, KOREA TEL: 82-2-414-2750 FAX: 82-2-419-1950 E-mail : kockaf@chollian.net

# नेपाल पर्वतारोहण संघ
# NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION



## Message From Tashi Jangbu Sherpa
## President, Nepal Mountaineering Association

Today Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is celebrating the Soft Opening of the International Mountain Museum in Pokhara. On this occasion I would like to thank all who have contributed in making this project a success. I also hope that Nepal Mountaineering Association will continue to receive support and cooperation in the future.

May 29th 1953, is an important day in the history of mountaineering as that was the day when Tenzing Norgay Sherpa and Sir Edmund Hillary were the first to successfully scale the highest peak in the world, Mt. Everest. It also made Nepal known all over the world and which laid the foundation of mountain tourism in Nepal.

Nepal Mountaineering Association, since its establishment in 1973, has been working steadily to promote mountain tourism in the country. NMA has also been assisting mountaineers and honoring successful climbers. As part of its activities it also conducts skill development training in mountaineering to both Nepalese and foreigners. NMA has been taking part in protecting the mountain environment with clean-up campaigns but they need to be carried out on a regular basis in the future. Besides supporting minimal welfare for mountaineers, NMA is also establishing a mountaineers' memorial park in Kakani in memory of deceased mountaineers in the Himalayas.

This year holds significance in other ways because it is being celebrated as 'Destination Nepal Year' and the United Nations has also declared this year as the 'International Year of the Mountains'. These all indicate the close relation that exist between man and the mountains.

I believe that no task is difficult if we all work together with mutual understanding. It is indeed a matter of pride for all the alpine associations of different countries to see the soft opening of IMM taking place today.

P. O. BOX 1435, NAGPOKHARI, NAXAL, KATHMANDU, NEPAL
TEL : 977-1-434525 / 435442 FAX : 977-1-434578, E-mail : office@nma.com.np • Website : www.nma.com.np

NMA had the dream of establishing International Mountain Museum a long time ago and all my predecessors made great efforts in their respective ways.

I would like to extend my gratitude to our founder President, the Late Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah for his vision and enthusiasm. I would also like express my thanks to former President Mr. Tek Chandra Pokharel for his kind initiatives towards NMA.

On this occasion, I am grateful to former President Late Mr. Dawa Norbu Sherpa, who, in 1996, had initiated the construction of this International Mountain Museum.

I am thankful to our Advisor, Dr. Harka Gurung for his continuous support from the beginning of NMA's birth. He has put tireless effort to realize the soft opening.

I would like to thank Mr. Jhalak Thapa, ex-Convenor of IMM, who provided his valuable time since the beginning of the construction.

We believe that when completed, this museum will be one of a kind in the world; where one can find the whole mountain system from Andes, Rockies, European Alps, Hindukush, Karakoram, Himalaya and the Japan Alps under one roof.

I extend my gratitude to all the donors for their valuable contributions towards the International Mountain Museum.

As a mountaineer, I would like to thank all mountaineers and mountain lovers for their moral support in the past and hope for the same in the future.

NMA has invested a large portion of its income for this project. NMA welcomes generous support from all over the world for the completion of all three phases and for its sustainability in future.

Last but not least, I would like to thank all my colleagues, the secretariat and the project staff who have supported me during my tenure for reaching this stage.

**Tashi Jangbu Sherpa**
***President***
**Nepal Mountaineering Association**

A JOURNAL OF NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION

# Nepal Parbat

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**Editorial Board**

Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha
Ramesh Tiwari
Santa Subba
Hari Bansh Kirat
Bamsingh Ranabhat

**Computer Layout**

Krishna Bhakta Shrestha

**Cover Photo**

Edda Wolf
Prami Shrestha

**Publisher**

Nepal Mountaineering Association,
Publication & Publicity Committee
G.P.O.Box: 1435
Nagpokhari, Naxal

Tel : 977-1-434525, 435442
Fax: 977-1-434578
Email : office@nma.com.np
Website : www.nma.com.np

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EDITORIAL

# Nepal Parbat

## Landmark Event

The Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) has the pleasure to come up with its special issue of its publication *Nepal Parbat* to coincide with the historic day of May 29, the day in the year 1953 when Tenzing Norgay Sherpa, of Nepal, and Sir Edmund Hillary, of New Zealand, made the first ever successful ascent of Mount Everest (Sagarmatha or Chomolungma). That was an important event in the annals of mountaineering. To commemorate that day is the duty of all especially the mountain and mountaineering loving people.

This year's special event is the soft opening of the International Mountain Museum (IMM) in Pokhara on May 29, 2002. It is not a mere coincidence that the day is being marked with this grand event. The IMM has been established in the picturesque tourist destination keeping a host of factors in mind. In fact, it is an achievement, though there is still more to be done for its completion. That is the reason why the soft opening is taking place. The IMM, a three-phase project, is spread over a 6-hectare area in Pokhara with the estimated cost of the first phase to be US $1.1 million. A 'mega project' that it is was started with the ambitious objectives of NMA. The project was started in 1996 but due to various constraints the completion of the first phase was delayed but now it has become a reality. The sheer cost of the project made it difficult to garner the requisite finances for the construction. The support of many including SANPAKU counsutium of Japan (comprising of Japan Mountaineering Association, Japanese Alpine Club, Japan Worker's Alpine Federation, HAT-J, Himalayan Association Japan, Nippon Nepal Society) has made it possible now. It has lent invaluable financial assistance for the project. They must be thanked from the core of the heart. Indian Mountaineering Federation, Chinese Mountaineering Federation, Korean Alpine Club, Hiroshima Mountaineering Federation and others too have given the much needed support for the project that holds so much significance. The office bearers of NMA have also spent their valuable time and energy on the project. They have gone through many sleepless nights so that the project could reach this momentous day.

The objectives for the establishment of IMM is to record, document and chronicle the past and the present development of mountaineering of the world and to preserve the story of great mountaineering feats. It is to be a museum where man, mountain and mountaineering meet. There will be no museum of this type in the world to reflect world mountaineering events and achievement. It is unique in every sense of the word. It goes to the credit of the NMA initiatives that such a museum has come up to this stage with the contributions made by founder President late Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah and former President late Dawa Norbu Sherpa and other officials of NMA in the past and the present Executive Committee under the leadership of President Tashi Jangbu Sherpa. It is with great dedication that we have been working. Many difficulties were faced even for the completion of the first phase of the project namely the financial aspect. The soft opening marks a new chapter in our endeavors to establish something unique for all to see besides the majestic Himalayas and the art and architecture and culture of the country.

This year is also being marked as the Destination Nepal Year according to the decision of His Majesty's Government. Similarly, United Nations has decided to mark this year as the International Year of the Mountains. All these signify the importance of the year 2002.

Beginning June, 2002 the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Conquest of Mount Everest starts and is to continue all the way to May, 2003.

All these make the year very important and NMA has been doing its best for the promotion and publicity of mountain tourism in Nepal. It needs no mention that NMA has done everything possible to make mountaineering safe and pleasant. Established in 1973, many successes have been notched. NMA, being the only alpine in the country, has been working as per its objectives for mountain environment protection including the clean up campaigns of Everest, rescue operations of those stranded in the Himalayas, mountaineering training to prospective climbers, social welfare works including felicitating mountaineers and financial and other support to the families and children of those Nepalese mountaineers who have lost their lives on the high Himalayas, and so on. But the biggest task taken up is the establishment of the International Mountain Museum on a grand scale. The plans to set up the Mountaineers Memorial Park at Kakani too needs special mention.

The relations with other alpine clubs remain cordial. It has its own special significance because the Himalayan region is the area where most of the world mountaineering activities take place specially with Everest holding the pride of place.

As far as feats are concerned Appa Sherpa must be congratulated for his record twelfth successful ascent of Everest on May 16, 2002. While at the same time Tashi Tenzing Sherpa, the grandson of Tenzing Norgay Sherpa, also reached the summit successfully.

There may be many more activities yet to be undertaken yet what has been achieved so far gives some amount of satisfaction. The days ahead are more challenging but we not deterred as we all know that all the way there have been obstacles and hindrances but we have faced it squarely with courage and determination as a mountaineer does when attempting to scale a Himalayan peak.

We thank our supporters and well wishers for being behind us in our endeavors to bring dignity to mountaineers and safety to mountaineering. We hope to carry on our work irrespective of any difficulties or problems that may arise on our way.

# Eco-Tourism and Regional Development

## Nepal Case

By Harka Gurung*

### 1. Regional Development

The spatial pattern of economic activities and population distribution are determined by availability of exploitable resources. They tend to be uneven since physical resources vary from place to place. The consequence is disparity among regions. Nepal is made-up of three elevation zones extending laterally from west to east. These are the tropical plain (tarai) in the south, intermont valleys (inner tarai) and subtropical hills in the middle, and temperate mountains in the north. The mountain zone accounts for one-third of the total land area but supports only 6.0 percent of the total population (Table 1). It has less than 10 percent share in agricultural land and only a nominal revenue contribution.

The hill zone has 37.0 percent share in land area and 40.8 percent share in population. It has 45.1 percent of the country's agricultural land, contributes 35.3 percent to total land revenue, and 55.5 percent to total revenue. The inner tarai has about ten percent share in land area, population and agricultural land. The tarai plain claims a fifth of total area but 44.5 percent of total population. It is economically resourceful with 36.4 percent of total agricultural land and contribution of 49.3 percent of land revenue and 39.9 percent of total revenue. In terms of the level of development, lower elevation zones have a higher ranking (Table 1). Conversely, the higher the elevation zone, the lower its development level. The tropical tarai is well-developed while the temperate mountain is least developed.

The objective of planning is not merely the attainment of broad national targets but also development of resources of different regions in order to share the benefits as widely as possible. Therefore, regional development is a mechanism whereby all parts of the country contribute in their own ways to the attainment of national objectives. Since development activities lead to significant transformation in spatial articulation of the economy, these should be based on regional strategy. The mountain zone of Nepal is rich in physical resources but inhabited by the poor people. On the other hand, this zone has immense touristic resources that could transform the economy. In this, tourism can play a significant role since about a quarter of all visitors to Nepal come for adventure tourism to be close to the nature.

Table 1 : Regional Disparity in Nepal

In Percent

| Elevation Zone (Districts) | | Land Area | Popn. 2001 | Agricultural Land | Land Revenue | Total Revenue | Development Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Mountain | (15) | 33.5 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 | D |
| 2. Hill | (36) | 37.0 | 40.8 | 45.1 | 35.3 | 55.5 | C |
| 3. Inner Tarai | (6) | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 13.6 | 4.4 | B |
| 4. Tarai | (18) | 19.6 | 44.5 | 36.4 | 49.3 | 39.4 | A |
| NEPAL | (75) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |

### 2. Eco-tourism Asset

Travel industry has certain unique features. First, its raw material is inexhaustible. In other industries, raw materials are consumed for extracting certain products. In the process, the material is transformed from one form of input to another form as output. The original raw material is discarded as waste or some recycled as a by-project. In tourism, the tourist material, is both an input and output. The process of hospitality keeps the material (client) intact but capitalizes on the service provided. Better the quality of service, greater the economic return

Secondly, tourism products do not diminish with constant use. Despite influx of increasing number of tourists, the sights and sounds of particular destinations can be maintained and even enhanced with better management. Whatever the number of climbing expeditions each year, Mount Everest will be ever there. Millions of photographic exposures have been made but the altitude of Machhapuchhre (6,697m) has not diminished. Rather, these have enhanced the promotion of Pokhara or Nepal as tourist destination. Tourism indeed had been instrumental in reviving traditional culture, arts and handicrafts. The key is proper management as small countries like Austria and Switzerland host many more tourists than their native population and small territories like Hong Kong and Singapore handle high tourist volume in

98 climbing expeditions from 26 countries. Of these, an overwhelming 79 went to the east (Table 2). The share of central mountains was 34 and that of the west only 2. The expeditions were directed to 24 peaks, of which 8 went to Ama Dablam and 6 to Baruntse. Although there are numerous many peaks open for climbing in central and western sectors, most expeditions went to the east due to the attraction of Everes

* Dr. Harka Gurung is an eminent geographer, writer and devoted to nature conservation, eco-tourism, development and other issues.

the form of sophisticated industry.

Thirdly, modern tourism is of global dimension and the volume will ever grow with the telescoping of time by jet travel and increase of leisure time in industrial societies. International tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. And for many countries, receipts of foreign currency from tourism constitute the single largest item in their balance of payment. Therefore, it is highly competitive and needs aggressive promotion.

Finally, tourism has another advantage as compared to merchandise export. That is, tourists happen to be physically in the exporting country. This means that many goods consumed by tourists do not have to be transported across international borders and hence face no tariff barrier. Thus, greater the domestic production of tourist goods, lesser the leakage of earning from tourism.

The term 'eco-tourism' is of recent currency as a sectoral fall-out from 'sustainable development' concept of Word Commission on Environment and Development[1]. The idea was, however, germane in earlier tourism discussions such as 'responsible travel' pertaining to commitment to nature and 'alternative tourism' as opposed to mass tourism. Yet, responsible tourism is much more than 'adventure tourism' or 'nature-based tourism' since natural landscape is impacted by cultural practices in varying degree. This is well reflected in the definition provided by the Eco-tourism Society: "Eco-tourism is responsible travel to natural areas which conserves the environment and improves the welfare of local people"[2]

Eco-tourism approach is borne of the realization that conservation cannot be divorced from development problems. In other words, nature cannot be preserved by alienating the people around. Eco-tourism attempts to address the interests of environment, economic and social concerns. Thus evolved the Bali Action Plan that envisages local support for protected areas.[3] This was a sea change from the earlier seize mentality of park management through fences and guards to one of people as partner and beneficiary of conservation. Such a relationship between the park and people from conflict to collaboration has economic as well as management rationale.

First, about conservation and tourism linkage. Areas are protected for various purposes: bio-diversity conservation, landscape preservation, and watershed management. These can become assets to attract tourist and generate revenue through user charges. Thus, conservation areas can be important destinations for tourism and revenue therefrom a means to environment protection. Second, about conservation and development linkage. Conservation is about judicious use of natural resources and implies an eco-friendly approach. It is poverty that forces people to impose on natural resources. Therefore, economic development is necessary to support conservation efforts. Third, about tourism and development linkage. Tourism is one of many sectors of socio-economic development. It not only generates employment but also has multiplier effect in the economy. Development policy and strategy, of course, provides the framework that determines the growth of tourism. Therefore, conservation, tourism, and development are intricately linked. Conservation promotes tourism, tourism generates revenue for conservation, and development enhances sustainability of conservation.

### 3. Activity Pattern

Tourist arrivals to Nepal doubled in the 1989-99 decade from 239,945 to 491,504. During the same period, the increase in adventure tourists was 2.7 times from 40,093 to 107,960. In 1989, they constituted 16.7 percent of all visitors. By 1999, such proportion of tourists rose to 22.0 percent. Their main activities include mountaineering, trekking, river rafting and wildlife safari. Mountaineering is restricted to the mountain zone, trekking includes both mountain and hill zones, river rafting takes place in hill and tarai zones and wildlife safari is mostly in the tarai. These activities are not only specific to particular elevation zones but also evidence regional imbalance. That is, overcrowding in particular areas and neglect of others.

#### a. Mountaineering

The Himalayan range within Nepal has more than 1,300 peaks that are above 6,000 metres in elevation. Of the 14 high mountain summits in the world that exceed 8,000 metres, eight are in Nepal Himalaya. Ever since climbing expeditions were permitted in 1949, the country has been a popular destination. The income from climbing royalty jumped from Rs. 577,000 in 1979 to Rs. 97 million in 1998. The total expenditure of foreign expeditions in the country increased by 38.9 times in a decade. This contributed to direct and indirect employment of many mountain people. In 1999, Nepal was visited by

Table 2 : Expeditions by Area

| | West | Central | East | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peak over 6,000 m | 246 | 567 | 497 | 1,310 |
| Row % | 18.8 | 43.3 | 37.9 | 100.0 |
| Peaks for climbing | 26 | 60 | 47 | 133 |
| Expeditions, 1999 | 2 | 34 | 79 | 115 |

1. WCED. *Our Common Future*, New Delhi, 1987
2. David Western. "Defining eco-tourism" *Eco-tourism: A Guide for Planners & Managers, Vermont*, 1993, pp. 7-11.
3. J.A.McNeely. "Management of protected areas for sustaining society", *in Nature Management and Sustainable Development edited* by Wil D. Verwey. Amsterdam, 1989. Pp.235-245

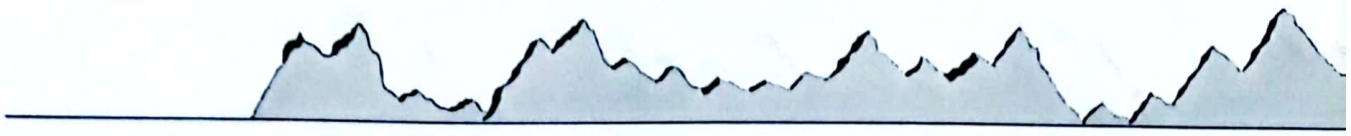


Table 3: Trek Permits Issued, 1999
Total = 107,960

| West | | Central | | East | | Others | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dolpo | 859 | Annapurna area | 67,371 | Everest area | 26,788 | Area unknown | 1,054 |
| Humla | 835 | Helmu Langtang | 8,612 | Kanchenjunga area | 794 | | |
| | | Manasalu | 620 | | | | |
| | | Mustang | 1,027 | | | | |
| Total | 1,694 | | 77,630 | | 27,582 | | 1,054 |
| Row % | 1.2 | | 71.9 | | 25.5 | | 1.0 |

*Source : Nepal Tourism Statistics- 1999, Table 22.*

**b. Trekking**

The number of trekkers to Nepal increased by 169.3 percent from 40,093 in 1989 to 107,960 in 1999. They constituted 16.7 percent of total visitors in 1989 and rose to 22.0 percent in 1999. Trekker volume was uneven by geographic distribution.The central region had 71.9 percent and the east a quarter (Table 3) The vast stretch of western sector had only 1.2 percent trekkers. The prime destination was around Annapurna with 62.4 percent, followed by Everest area with 24.8 percent.

**c. River Rafting**

There are numerous rivers in Nepal but only nine are open for rafting. From mid-July 1998 to mid-June 1999, Nepal had 7,799 rafters to these rivers (Table 4). Of these, 37.5 percent went to Trisuli and 30.7 percent to Kali-Gandaki in the central sector. Bhote Kosi in the east had 19.3 percent. Other rivers had only a few rafters. (Fig. F) The sectoral pattern is similar to that of trekking: 72.4 in central, 24.6 in east and only 3.0 percent in the west.

**d. Wildlife Safari**

Nepal has eight national parks, four reserves and one protected area. Of these, five are in the west, five in the east, and three in the central sector (Table 5). By elevation zone, six are in the mountain, five in the tarai, and two in the hill. The distribution pattern of visitors to parks and reserves is extremely skewed. Of all safari visitors in 1999, the central sector had 72.0 percent followed by the east with about a quarter. The west had only 4.1 percent visitors. The major destinations in order of magnitude were Chitawan, Sagarmatha and Langtang national parks.

By elevation zone, over two-third of visitors for wildlife were destined to the tarai. This was mainly because of the overwhelming number of visitors to Royal Chitawan National Park (64.7%). Such conservation areas in the mountain had 31.2 percent visitors. Those destined to two hill conservation areas were insignificant (0.2%).

**4. Tourism Revenue**

The above nature tourism activities generated much revenue in the form of user charge. This can be demonstrated by the type and area of activity. According to the data for the fiscal years 1987/88 to 1998/99, nature tourism had an annual revenue of Rs. 331 million (Table 6). By activity, trekking fee contributed 43.6 percent, mountaineering royalty 28.8 percent and protected area fee 23.9 percent. The highest revenue per visitor was from mountaineering royalty, followed by trek peak fee. It was the lowest for rafting fee. Overall, revenue per visitor was Rs. 146 from those other than Indians. When Indian visitors, constituting a third of total visitors, are included revenue from natural tourism was Rs. 126 per person.

The above revenue figure indicates the relative economic importance of the type of nature tourism. However, regional analysis needs disaggregated data by area. Such data available for 1995 yields a total revenue of US$ 3.3 million. Of these, more than half was from protected areas (Table 7). That from trek permit fee was 24.1 percent and mountaineering royalties 17.1 percent. There was no reporting on the revenue from rafting fee. Of the total revenue from these tourism activities, over a third was from Annapurna area

Table 4. River Rafting, 1998/99
Total = 7,799

| West | | Central | | East | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karnali | 231 | Kali Gandaki | 2,398 | Arun | 7 |
| | | Marsyangdi | 165 | Bhote Kosi | 1,509 |
| | | Seti | 160 | Sun Kosi | 406 |
| | | Trisuli | 2,923 | Tamor | 0 |
| Total | 231 | | 5,646 | | 1,922 |
| Row % | 3.0 | | 72.4 | | 24.6 |

Source : Records of Ministry of Tourism, 1999

Table 5. Park / Reserve Visitors and Revenue, 1999

| Park/Reserve (Elevation Zone) | Visitors, 1999 | | Revenue, 1998/99 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Rs. '000 | % |
| A. West | 4,905 | 4.1 | 5,435 | 7.9 |
| 1. Bardiaya (Tarai) | 3,312 | 2.8 | 4,226 | 6.1 |
| 2. Khaptad (Hill) | 29 | 0.0 | 67 | 0.1 |
| 3. Rara (Mountain) | 168 | 0.1 | 62 | 0.1 |
| 4. Shey-Phoksundo (Mountain) | 574 | 0.5 | 127 | 0.2 |
| 5. Suklaphanta (Tarai) | 822 | 0.7 | 953 | 1.4 |
| B. Central | 86,704 | 72.0 | 58,241 | 84.2 |
| 6. Chitawan (Tarai) | 77,935 | 64.7 | 54,544 | 78.8 |
| 7. Dhorpatan (Hill) | 157 | 0.1 | 198 | 0.3 |
| 8. Langtang (Mountain) | 8,612 | 7.2 | 3,499 | 5.1 |
| C. East | 28,827 | 23.9 | 5,540 | 8.0 |
| 9. Kosi Tappu (Tarai) | 470 | 0.4 | 1,154 | 1.7 |
| 10. Kangchenjunga (Mountain) | 780 | 0.6 | N.A. - | |
| 11. Makalu-Barun (Mountain) | 700 | 0.6 | N.A. - | |
| 12. Parsa (Tarai) | 89 | 0.1 | 299 | 0.4 |
| 13. Sagarmatha (Mountain) | 26,788 | 22.2 | 4,087 | 5.9 |
| Total | 120,436 | 100 | 69,216 | 100 |

*Sources :* a. Nepal Tourism Statistics-1999, Table 29
b. DNPWC, Annual Report, 1998/99, pp. 14 & 23

in central sector. Khumbu region in the east had above a quarter. Langtang in the central region contributed 4.5 percent. Others destinations had a share of 34.6 percent.

**5. Management Strategy**

Regional disparity is inevitable due to the inherent difference resource availability. The purpose of development should be to minimise this differential since equalisation is not possible. The pattern of nature tourism described above shows immense disparity by east- west sectors. The same applies to their disparity by elevation zones.

The central sector covers 26.7 percent of Nepal's total area and hosted over 70 percent of trekkers, rafters, and safari visitors (Table 8). The east has 31.1 percent share in area but claimed two-third of climbing visitors. The west, covering 42.1 percent of the country's area, received less than five percent of visitors of any type of eco-tourism activity. The management strategy for regional development through eco-

Table 6 : Revenue from Nature Tourism

| S. N. | Type (Unit) | Fiscal Year | No. of Visitors | Revenue Rs. '000 | Percent | Rs. per Visitor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Trek permit fee (10+areas) | 1998 | 112,644 | 144,439 | 43.6 | 128 |
| 2 | Mountaineering royalty (129 peaks) | 1998 | 974 | 95,479 | 28.8 | 98,028 |
| 3 | Protected Area fee (11 areas) | 1997/98 | 139,286 (*F=104,744) | 79,248 | 23.9 (*856) | 569 |
| 4 | Trek Peak fee (18 peaks) | 1997/98 | 680 | 11,654 | 3.5 | 17,139 |
| 5 | Rafting fee (8 rivers) | 1998/99 | 7,799 | 624 | 0.2 | 80 |
| | TOTAL | - | 261,383 (*223,841) | 331,444 (*227) | 100.0 | 126 (*146) |

* F = Foreigner, other than Indian

Sources :
1. Visitor number based on *Tourism Statistics,* 1998 Table 23, Revenue on route fee
2. *Economic Survey, 1999/2000,* Table 3.16
3. DNPWC, *Annual Report, 1997/98,* Table 1 and 2
4. Nepal Mountaineering Association records
5. Ministry of Tourism records.

Table 7. Tourism Revenue by Area, 1995

| Area (Sector) | Mountaineering royalty | | Trek peak fee | | Trek permit fee (Permits issued) | | Protected area fee | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | US$ | % | US$ | % | US$ | % | US$ | % | US$ | % |
| 1.Annapurna (Central) | 29,500 | 5.2 | 20,100 | 13.4 | 500,120 (50,012) | 63.1 | 618,583 | 34.0 | 1,168,303 | 34.9 |
| 2.Khumbu (East) | 383,000 | 67.0 | 96,450 | 64.3 | 149,970 (14,997) | 18.6 | 239,700 | 13.2 | 869,120 | 26.0 |
| 3.Langtang (Central) | 5,500 | 1.0 | 6,750 | 4.5 | 42,135 (8,427) | 5.2 | 97,515 | 5.4 | 151,900 | 4.5 |
| 4.Others | 153,500 | 26.8 | 26,700 | 17.8 | 113,510 (11,351) | 14.0 | 863,294 | 47.4 | 1,157,004 | 34.6 |
| Total | 572,500 | | 150,000 | 100.0 | 805,735 (84,787) | 100.0 | 1,819,092 | 100.0 | 3,346,327 | 100.0 |
| Row % | 17.1 | | 4.5 | | 24.1 | | 54.4 | | 100.0 | |
| No. of visitors | 624 | | 3,046 | | 84,787 | | 136,142 | | 224.599 | |
| Revenue per visitor | US$915.9 | | US$49.2 | | US$9.5 | | US$13.4 | | US$15.0 | |

tourism should consider two simultaneous approaches. These are interventions for regional dispersal of visitors and sharing of user charge on nature tourism.

a. **Regional dispersal**

Much of the environmental problems are related to overcrowding in particular areas. These refer to climbing in Khumbu, trekking in Annapurna, rafting in Trisuli and wildlife safari in Chitawan. Meanwhile, the wonders of the vast western part of the country remains unexplored. There are three measures to reduce this spatial imbalance in eco-tourism activity. One is to set a limit on the number of visitors to the crowded areas during the peak season. The second is to have different rate of user charges by destination area. This would mean higher royalty for popular peaks, more expensive entrance fee for crowded trek routes, rivers for rafting and conservation areas such as Royal Chitawan National Park. The user charges can be graded according to the remoteness of the destination from Kathmandu from where most visitors commence their activity. The government has recently decided to waive climbing royalty for 20 peaks and these are all from the western sector. However, there is lack of spatial strategy regarding the peaks for 75 percent rebate on climbing royalty. Of the 40 such peaks, 23 are from central, 10 from eastern, and only 7 from western sector. The third measure is to permit more climbing peaks, open restricted areas, and promote more trekking routes and rafting rivers in the west. The government has recently (20 December, 2001) announced the opening of 103 peaks for expeditions. But of these, 65 are of the already overcrowded east. Those of the central sector are 26 and that of west only 11. Nepal now has 235 climbing peaks in which the share of the western third remains 15.7 percent. A rational option would have been to open more climbing peaks in the west. The fourth measure should be is to provide incentives to private enterprises that promote and operate in distant areas. This would mean star-rating hotels, travel/trekking/rafting agencies and airlines according to their extent of activities in remote and new destinations.

b. Revenue - Sharing

There is lack of coherent policy as to the beneficiary of tourism charges. The income from entry visa and mountaineering royalties goes to the central exchequer. Trekking peak fee has been designated to Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) and entrance fee for certain trekking areas to King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC). Since 1997, part of revenue for entrance fee for Royal Chitawan Park has been allotted to the village development committees (VDC's) in the buffer zone around the

Table 8. Adventure Tourism Pattern

| | Visitors in percent | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Particular (Number) | West | Central | East |
| Land area (147181 km. square) | 42.1 | 26.7 | 31.1 |
| Mountaineering (115) | 1.7 | 29.6 | 68.7 |
| Trekking (107960) | 1.2 | 71.9 | 25.5 |
| Rafting (7799) | 3.0 | 72.4 | 24.6 |
| Wildlife safari (120436) | 4.0 | 72.0 | 23.9 |

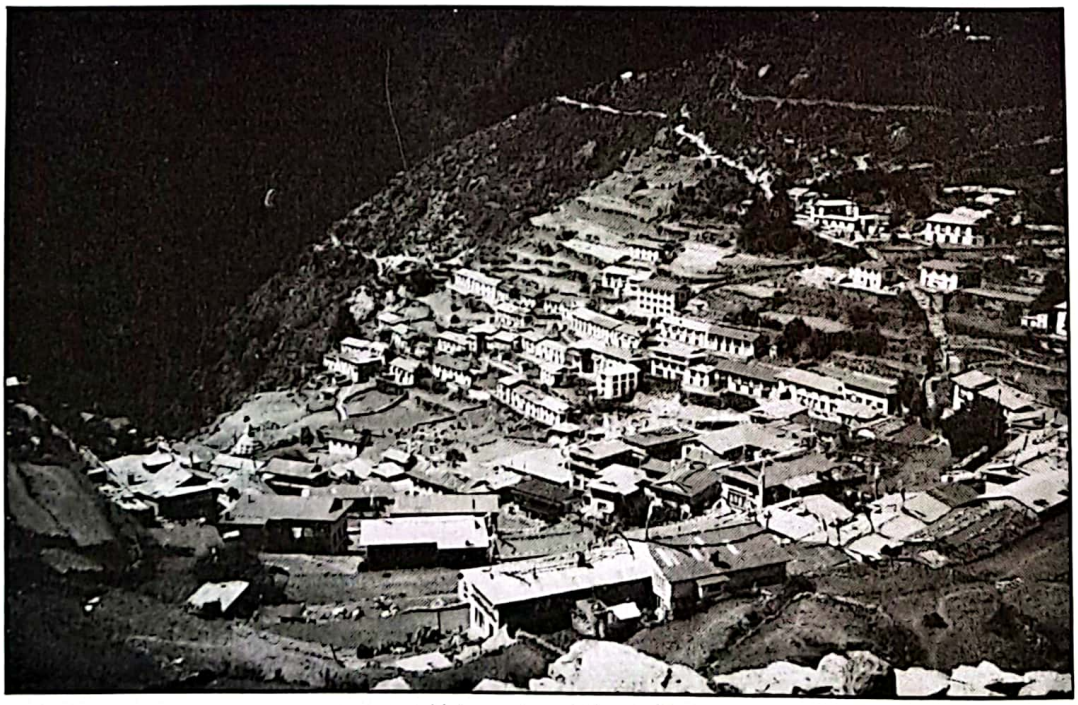
park. A more realistic approach would be revenue sharing of user charges between the government and local communities where they are generated. The amount retained locally can be used for socio-economic development and environmental protection. The formula of revenue-sharing has the carrying capacity rationale. More the visitors to an area, more the pressure and management cost but also higher the income from user fees to finance the operation. Two instances exemplify the immense potential of revenue-sharing in resolving the dichotomy of mountains being both the habitat of the poor as well as playground of the affluent.

In 1995, Everest area yielded a tourism revenue of US$ 869,120 through climbing royalty, trek permit and park entrance fee (Table 7). If half of this were to be retained in Solu-Khumbu, the amount would be more than three times the annual central grant to the district. This would greatly augment development and conservation activities at the local level. In 1998, the nine climbing peaks of Everest area had 67 expeditions that yielded US$ 924,000 in royalty. Western Nepal has 246 peaks exceeding 6,000 metres but only 26 of these are open for climbers in contrast to 47 in the east. If more peaks of the west were to be opened, more visitors could be attracted to this neglected area.

Upper Mustang was opened in 1992 for trekking with a high rate of trekking permit fee. During the seven year period, 1992-98, there were 5,537 visitors that yielded US$ 3.8 million in revenue. Such revenue in 1998 amounted to US$ 750,400 of which Annapurna Conservation Area Project received 3.6 percent and the rest to the central exchequer. Half of the 1998 tourism revenue would mean additional resource of US$ 265 per household of Upper Mustang. If half of the annual trekking fee were shared, the district would have adequate resources for local development.

Eco-tourism can be a viable mechanism for the development of backward areas since nature tourism is generally associated with remote locations. These also happen to be the very places with poor economic resource due to lack of infrastructure. Eco-tourism with the strategy of regional dispersal of visitors and revenue sharing with the locality where it is generated can be a viable mechanism for developing backward areas.

*(Paper presented at the Regional Seminar on Eco-tourism organized by Asian Productivity Organization)*



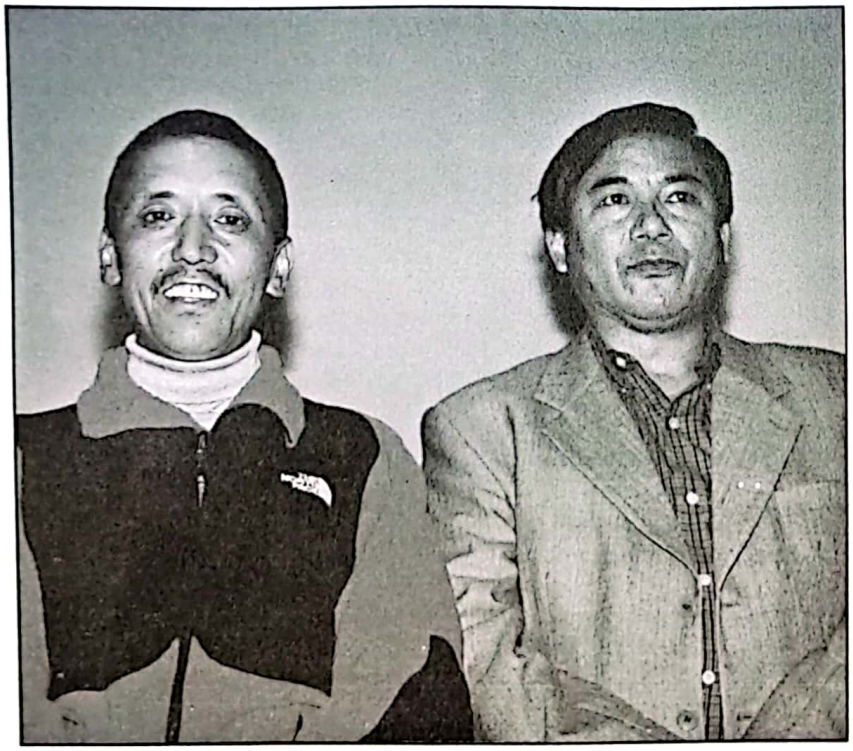
PHU DORJEE SHERPA

A bird's eyeview of Namche Bazar

# My Visit to Georgia with Appa Sherpa

**- By Ang Tshering Sherpa**

***(Ang Tshering Sherpa, the First Vice President of Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) and world renowned mountaineer Appa Sherpa, who has scaled Mount Everest 12 times recently returned after attending the first conference of the International Mountaineers' Association (IMA) in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. At the conference, Ang Tshering shared his views and experiences with the participation at the conference. Having been involved in mountain tourism for about 28 years, he is well versed with the joys and travails of mountaineering. Here he recounts the experience and the warm welcome accorded to him and Appa Sherpa while in Tbilisi, besides the decisions taken at the conference.)***




Appa and Ang Tshering Sherpa

My involvement in mountain tourism for about 28 years has fortunately helped me be friend with many mountaineers from across the globe. Except for Latin America, I have had several opportunities to go abroad for my professional enhancement and represent the country on several occasions in international seminars and conferences. It was a time that I used to be keen on going out of the country earlier, but of late, I only go when it is really necessary.

It was a rewarding experience for me that I was travelling together for the first time with 11 time Everesteer Appa Sherpa to participate in the first conference of the World Mountaineers Association. I was also a part of the team that was interested to set up an international body of the mountaineers and had been sharing the views with the mountaineers to this end for the past two years. Speaker of Georgian Parliament and President of the Federation of Georgian Mountaineers Rt. Hon'ble Zuraf Zhuvani had invited the world renowned mountaineers from around the world.

Because there is no Georgian Embassy in Nepal, it was not easy for us to prepare ourselves for Georgia. Upon learning from the organisers that the visa would be issued straightway from their immigration office at the Airport of Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, we doubtfully queued up in front of the Immigration Officer at Tribhuvan International Airport. It was as interesting experience that on checking our passport, an officer who had heard much of veteran climber Appa, heartily greeted him and put the departure sticker on the passport and wished a very happy journey.

Feeling spirited by the warm greetings and hospitality shown by the officers at the Immigration Office at the airport, we reached Tbilisi via the Austrian capital Vienna. We were but exuberant to learn that we were issued the visa at the airport in no time and a crowd had already gathered to welcome us. We learnt that they had been waiting restlessly to receive us upon learning that a world record holder and renowned mountaineer Appa Sherpa was participating in the conference. President of the IMA and many others had come to escort us and the scene of a crowd greeting us and asking for autographs and taking photos together was a joy never experienced before.

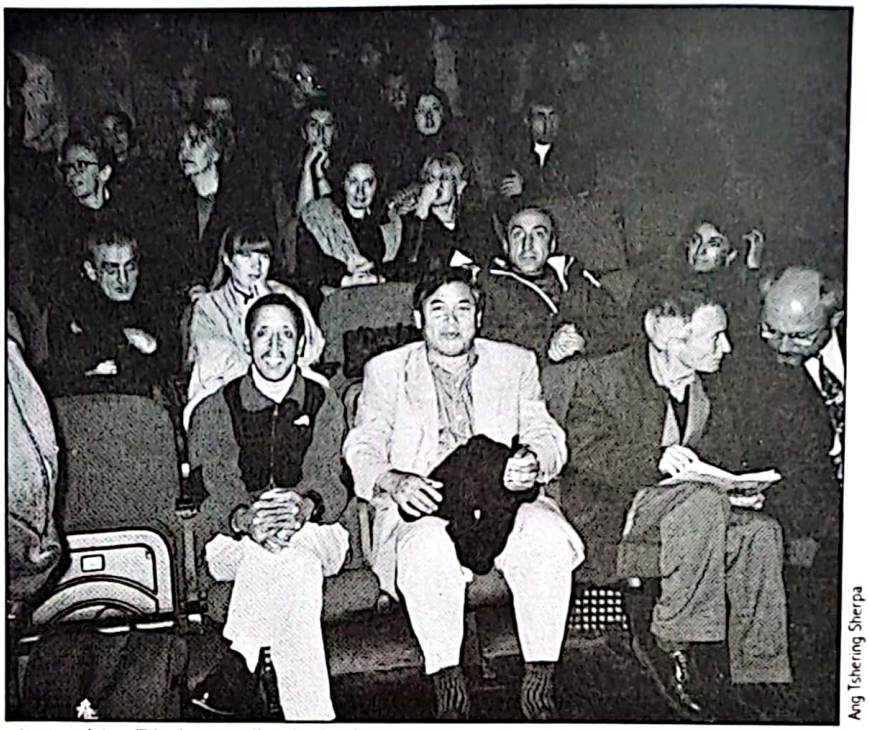
The grand inauguration session of the conference took place at the conference hall of Tbilisi where thousands of local people had come to participate. Appa Sherpa was the center of attraction at the function amongst the climbers who had scaled the Everest. When Appa's name was announced as one of the participants, the hall rang claps and

cheering, the moment I can never forget.

Thousands of people queued up for Appa Sherpa's autograph, took photographs with him, exchanged greetings and best wishes with him once the inaugural session concluded. The Appa fan crowd followed us in the street to our hotel and the restaurant we went to. It was a once in a lifetime experience for many that they were meeting world renowned mountaineer Appa Sherpa. We have been fortunate to celebrate the success of the first Everest conqueror, Tenzing Norgay Sherpa and world renowned mountaineer Appa Sherpa. Appa Sherpa became a household name within 6 days of our stay in Georgia. Not a day passed when the newspapers, radio and the television did not cover Appa's profile and feats he had performed on the mountains. Other world renowned mountaineers also showered him high respect. I felt very proud to be a Nepali that our Appa Sherpa was bestowed so much respect and love at the international level.

I realised Appa was not an individual but our national treasure, a source of our identity and could be instrumental to help boost our mountaineering and tourism industry. The serious question is what have we done to promote this distinguished figure who represents Nepal to the outside world?

The conference unanimously nominated Appa Sherpa as Founding Executive Member of International Mountaineers' Association where I, considering it the pride of my nation, willingly accepted my nomination as the first Vice President of the Association and Convenor of the mountaineers for the Asia region.



Ang Tshering Sherpa

Appa and Ang Tshering attending the Conference of International Mountaineers' Association in Georgia

As for the International Mountaineers' Association, it has been founded with a view to promoting cooperation and fraternity among the mountaineers across the continents and enhancing their role in fostering world peace.

The conference was chaired by veteran Georgian climber Gia Tortladze. He has scaled Mount Everest and several other 8,000 meter plus peaks.

Summiteers of all the world's 14 peaks over 8,000 meter Kristov Wilisky and Carlos Carsolio were nominated as the second Vice President and third Vice President respectively. Carlos Carsolio, the convenor of European Mountaineers was also nominated as the convenor of the Mountaineers of the Americas.

Similarly, veteran mountaineer Kazbeg Khahmitsaiv, who has scaled Mount Everest from the toughest face, was nominated fourth Vice President and convenor of the former Soviet Union States. The participants at the conference unanimously nominated Gia Tortladze as the president of the Association.

The headquarters of IMA is to be based in Tbilisi, Georgia, with provisions of opening branch offices in other countries.

In marking the golden jubilee celebration of the first conquest of Mount Everest by Tenzing Norgay Sherpa and Sir Edmund Hillary, the next conference is scheduled to be held in May, 2003.



PHU DORJEE SHERPA

Tengboche Monastery

# Good Prospects for Mountain Tourism

**- Tashi Tenzing**

***Tashi Tenzing is a well-known personality in the mountaineering world. It is not only because he is the grandson of the famous mountaineer Tenzing Norgay Sherpa, the first person to step atop Mount Everest, the highest point on the earth, but also on his own right as having scaled the summit in 1997. Though based in Australia, the love for Nepal and mountaineering activities brings him often to this country. He is here now to climb the peak to mark the occasion of the 50 th anniversary of the Swiss expedition to commemorate the expedition of 1952 when Tenzing Norgay Sherpa together with Raymond Lambert, a renowned Swiss mountaineer, had attempted to reach the Everest summit. Though the said ascent was not successful due to bad weather, Tashi Tenzing and Yves Lambert are trying to scale the highest mountain in the world to fulfill the dream of their grandfather and father respectively.***

***On the eve of the Geneva Everest Expedition, Tashi Tenzing had a lot to say on mountaineering, his interest and various other topics.***

**What inspired you to mountaineering? When?**

**Tashi:** I was a child who didn't want to sit quietly at home. Jumping around and moving about interested. A lot of jest, to speak plainly. I was very much like my grandfather as my mother said. It is probably in my blood specially coming from the family of Tenzing Sherpa. The most important thing is that I enjoy it. It's something that gives me immense pleasure, to be with nature and climb mountains, I had always wanted to climb Mt. Everest.

When I first heard that Tenzing Norgay Sherpa was my grandfather, I did not believe that he was my grandfather, really. When he came to our house, I thought he must be some other Tenzing Sherpa and not the famous mountaineer. But, on realizing that he was my grandfather, I was overjoyed. That inspired me a lot.



PRAMI SHRESTHA

Tashi Tenzing Sherpa

**Could you describe the first experience of climbing?**

**Tashi:** The first experience of climbing was probably at the age of 9 or 11 in Darjeeling, where I was born. I started small peaks of 5,500 m. For me it was just pure enjoyment. It was actually a great pleasure to be able to walk and climb like y grandfather. It made me feel very proud. I always wanted one day in my life to climb Everest and make him proud.

**Your attempt to climb Mount Everest?**

**Tashi:** I have made only two attempts. The first was on the occasion of the 40th anniversary, in 1993, of my grandfather's successful ascent of the world's highest peak. We had two people on the summit, my uncle and my friend. I could not reach the summit. I was 340m. below the summit. I had to retreat because of bad eyesight. The tragedy that occurred really saddened me was that my uncle died on his way back from the summit.

In 1997, it was a clear run all the way to the summit. It was the most beautiful climb in my life. When I reached the summit, I placed a statue of Buddha there as per my mother's wish, as a peace symbol of mankind. I could see the whole world coming around. It was the most beautiful feeling and sight as well.

**Do you or did you have any fear of climbing?**

**Tashi:** I am not scared of heights. I see the mountains as a very spiritual part of my life. Chomolungma (Everest0 means the Goddess of Long Life, so I see her as a deity. I do my own chanting and mantras so I am quite relaxed. I feel more relaxed in the mountains than sitting in the office working on computers.

**When atop Everest, what were your first feelings and what did you do?**

**Tashi:** First, I thanked Chomolungma for being on the summit safely and giving us wonderful weather. It was really a beautiful weather. On placing the Buddha first of all it made me feel spiritually very enlightened and then I just thought about may grandfather. I could see his vision and me and that brought tears to my eyes. I knew that my grandfather would be very happy to see his grandson on the summit of Everest and thinking about him. The month was the same when my grandfather had scaled the peak but it was the 23rd of May, not 29th.

It was very spiritual and sentimental feeling that overwhelmed me of being on the summit.

**The Sherpas have become household names globally in the mountaineering world. What feelings do you have about it?**

**Tashi:** It is a wonderful feeling that Sherpas have become internationally well-known. That is truly the gift given to the Sherpas who are

really great mountaineers today in their own right. But I must also attribute it to my grandfather because after his successful ascent of Everest in 1953, people all over the world knew who the Sherpas were. Earlier, the Sherpas were not known internationally. Today, the Sherpas are doing wonderfully well in Nepal and elsewhere. There are Sherpas who do not climb but are doing very well in other fields like medicine and business related to travel trade or others. I think, on the whole, Nepal should be very proud of having Sherpas in this country and creating a wonderful name around the world.

Though I live in Australia, my heart is here in Nepal and that is the basic reason why I come here every year to do my treks and guide my trips.

Nepal is certainly a great spiritual place. They call Nepal one of the poorest countries in the world but I tell tourists that Nepal is the first when it comes to the spiritual aspect which is true and that is what people appreciate about the Sherpas and the Nepalese people who live here.

**What other peaks have you climbed?**

**Tashi:** I have climbed many peaks. In the Antarctica, I have climbed 15 peaks of between 1000-2000 m. high. In Nepal, I have climbed many small peaks of around 6,500m. I have been to Mount Everest twice and this time it will be my third attempt.

I have my own travel company in Australia and bring people here into Nepal for mountaineering and travel purposes. I have been in this field for 18 years now.

**Any comment on the behavior of concerned officials in Nepal?**

**Tashi:** I think sometimes it's very hard to deal. But, on the whole, I think the government is doing things quite well. On the general scale, there's still a lot more to learn in the tourism field. I think it's important that we have good people go abroad from government initiatives, if they can do so, to learn more to do better in/for this sector. Tourism still needs more improvement. We are still learning and it is still small enough as it has been only 50 years that Nepal was opened to the western world. So we are still in the learning process. There is, well, a lots of possibilities of doing better for the



PRAMI SHRESTHA

Tashi, Yves and Appa

environment especially and also for eco-tourism.

First, the cities, mainly Katmandu has to be clean as tourists come here first of all. We also have beautiful cities like Bhaktapur, Patan and Kirtipur. Steps have to be taken for keeping the cities clean, control air pollution and vehicle congestion.

**What about mountain tourism in Nepal?**

**Tashi:** Mountain tourism in Nepal, I think, we have good prospects. We're very lucky. We have to thank God that we have great mountains in Nepal. Nepal must be proud of having eight of the highest peaks in the world including the number one Mt. Everest which is great. Mountain tourism in Nepal has great potential. But we have to be careful as to how we treat our environment.

**When you were here in 1997 making the ascent to Everest, how did you find the environment there?**

**Tashi:** Quite clean, actually. Clean. Except for the dead bodies, which are still lying there. But, on the whole, we are doing a good job. On our part, we keep things very clean. We are careful as we know how the environment can be affected.

**Can you tell us something about the expedition this time?**

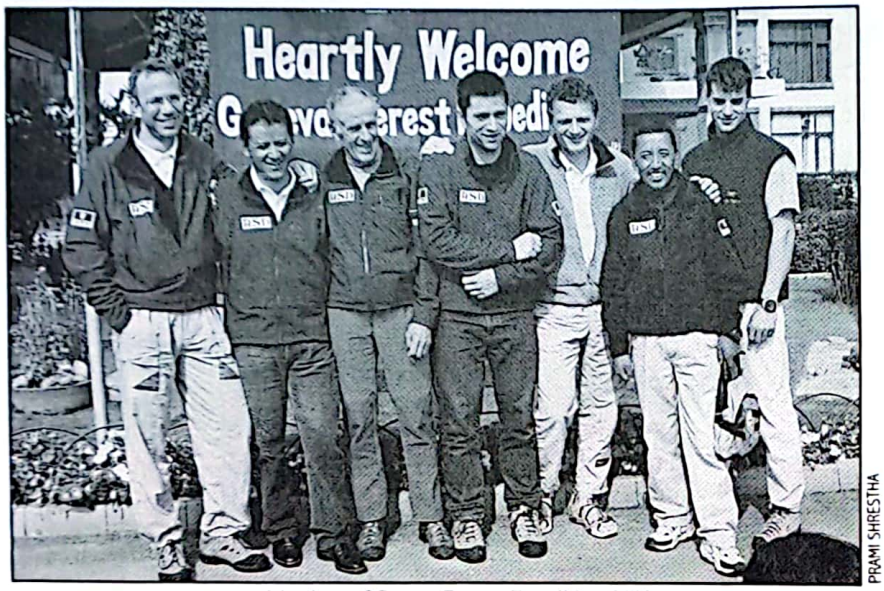
**Tashi:** Now, as it is the 50th anniversary of the 1952 Swiss expedition to Everest, Yves Lambert, son of Raymond Lambert and myself are members of the Geneva Everest Expedition. Tenzing Norgay Sherpa, my grandfather, and Raymond Lambert, father of Yves Lambert, were probably the first people in the world to get up to the height of 8,600 m. They got to that height without oxygen. They couldn't make it to the summit because of the bad weather. Yves Lambert and myself are making this climb to fulfill the dream of his father and my grandfather and also to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Swiss expedition (1952-2002).

**You are living in Australia. Do you have any intention of coming back and settling down in Nepal?**

**Tashi:** I probably am more in Nepal than in Australia. I come around six times to Nepal. I stay maybe only a month in Australia with my family. But I have to look after my family also. One day, who knows, I might.

**Liaison officers go with expedition teams. How do you look at them?**

**Tashi:** Liaison officers are a good idea. But we have to educate them about what all this is about. Most of them do not come to the Base camp. They sit




PRAMI SHRESTHA

Members of Geneva Everest Expedition, 2002

down at Namche Bazaar and do not come to see what actually is happening. Lots of liaison officers have no idea what's actually happening on the mountains itself.

I think they do a good job at the end of the day. But it's important to educate them about what their job is, why are they going, why do we need them and why do we have to give them so much money. In fact, one liaison officer can run the Base Camp and he can be a medium of communication between the expedition team and the government. We don't need 4, 6 or 12 liaison officers.

**What feelings do you have regarding this particular expedition?**

**Tashi:** We're very happy now. We got a very lovely team. They are excellent people as the Swiss are mountain people themselves. We don't have anything to do with hierarchy. There's good rapport among all in the team. No ego problem with us. We work as one. And that makes the expedition very nice. I am honored to be with them.

**Have you been to Switzerland?**

**Tashi:** Yes, I have been there. I have been doing lectures. That's what my other job is. That's on Mt. Everest.

**Do you find mountaineering interesting?**

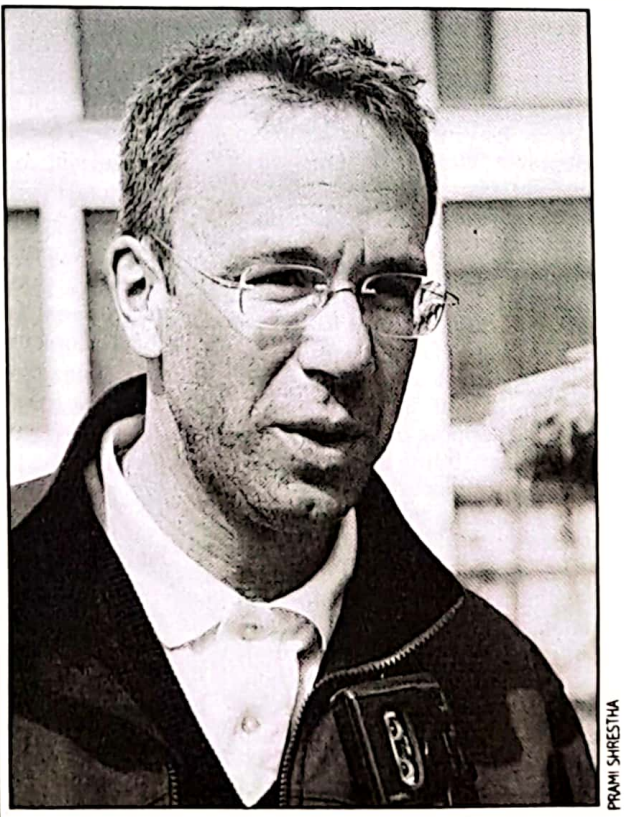
**Tashi:** Yes. Yes. All the way. For me it is satisfaction in life. It's also my job which pays me well and I can make a living out of it. It's good if you can make a living and also enjoy it. It's a wonderful job. It's my life, my passion

## A Dream to Fulfill

**- Yves Lambert**

***Yves Lambert is the son of the famous mountaineer Raymond Lambert. Raymond Lambert together with Tenzing Norgay Sherpa attempted to scale Mt. Everest in 1952. They could not make it to the summit due to bad weather. To fulfill their dream, Yves Lambert together with Tashi Tenzing, grandson of Tenzing Norgay Sherpa, are going for the Everest summit and also to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Swiss Expedition 1952-2002.***

When asked about his feelings on the eve of departure for ascending Mt. Everest, Yves Lambert said "For me, it's especially nice to be able to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Swiss Expedition of 1952 with Tashi Tenzing. It's very important that we can climb to the summit together. It will be very nice for my father and for his grandfather if we succeed. And also we'll be commemorating the anniversary in a fitting manner to be able to shoot a nice movie. We'll be commemorating the anniversary and also pay tribute to the Sherpas for all the work done by the Sherpas during the past 50 years as without them no expedition could have reached the summit. As it is very important for me, we have Appa Sherpa with us and we want to portray him to show how significant the role the Sherpas is in the mountaineering world."



PRAMI SHRESTHA

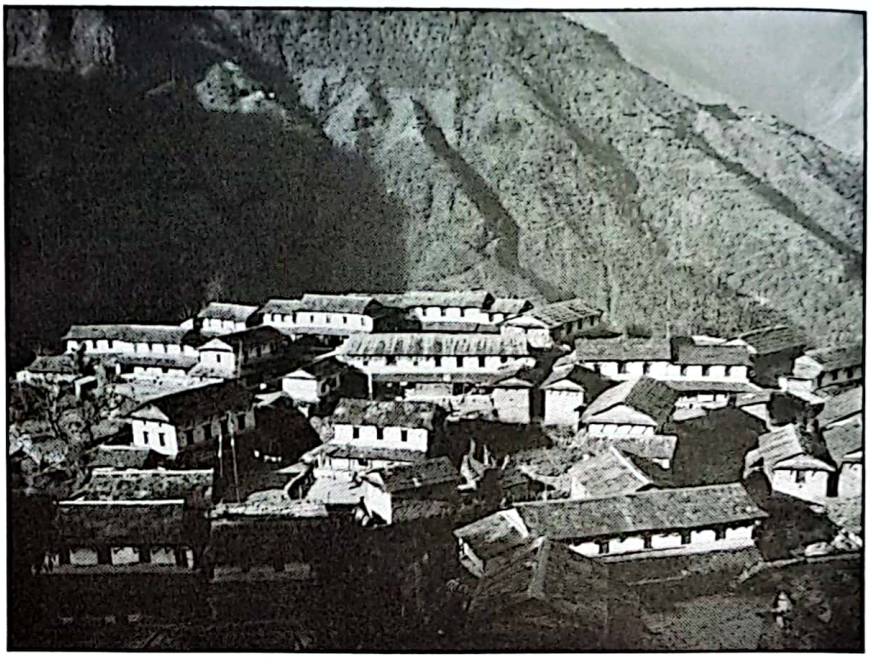
Yves Lambert

# Resource Potenial for Tourism Development

By Dr. Pushpa Shrestha (Malla)*

Identification of tourism resource is undoubtedly the first step while planning and developing the tourism industry of any region or country. The identification process may look simple but it is complicated. It looks simple as one can identify and enlist the existing natural and scoio-cultural set up that could attract the tourists. On the other hand, it is a complicated task as different people have diffeent perceptions, tastes and interest, thus it would be difficult to identify which aspect of nature and socio-cultural potentials would facinate what segment of visitors.

The availability of a strong resource base is crucial for tourism development. Resource base refers to the resource potential for tourism development. The more unique and varied the resource base. The better would be the prospect of tourism development. The term 'potential' means something existing but not yet exploited. That means there is a greater scope for converting existing resource potential into tourism product. How far this resource base could be exploited or utilized for the purpose of the development of tourism is very difficult to assess because tourism industry has to deal with the physical, psychological and sometimes spiritual demands of the visitors. Moreover, tourism industry depends upon hosts of factors such as climate, season, accessibility, recreational facilities, attitudes of the local people, proximity to the market and so on.



PRAMI SHRESTHA

Scenic Ghandruk Village

In the simplest form, tourist attraction of the region or a country is the resource potential for tourism development. The tourist attraction of the region (j) is:

Tj= f(Nj,Sj,Hj,Rj,Ij)
Where,
Tj = Total tourist attractiveness of region
Jj = Natural factor
Sj = Social factor
Hj = Historical factor
Rj = Recreational and shopping opportunities
Ij=Accessibility and accommodations above the minimum tourist quality.

(Cited in Punia, 1994:34)

This equation explains that tourism potential or attraction is the function of natural, social, historical, recreational resources of the region. Accessibility and accommodation are crucial preconditions known as tourism superstructure and infrastructure that converts tourism resource potential into tourism product.

**Tourism Resources**

Tourism resources of Nepal can be divided broadly into two categories:

1. **Natural resources**
2. **Man made resources**

**Natural Resources**

The amazing natural beauties of snowy mountains, varied landscape, tropical plains and jungles, picturesque villages and towns and salubrious climate offers and appealing attraction to visitors in Nepal from all over the world. It would be appropriate to enlist natural resource potentiality into three categories from the perspective of tourism, such as ecological resources, water bodies, and flora and fauna.

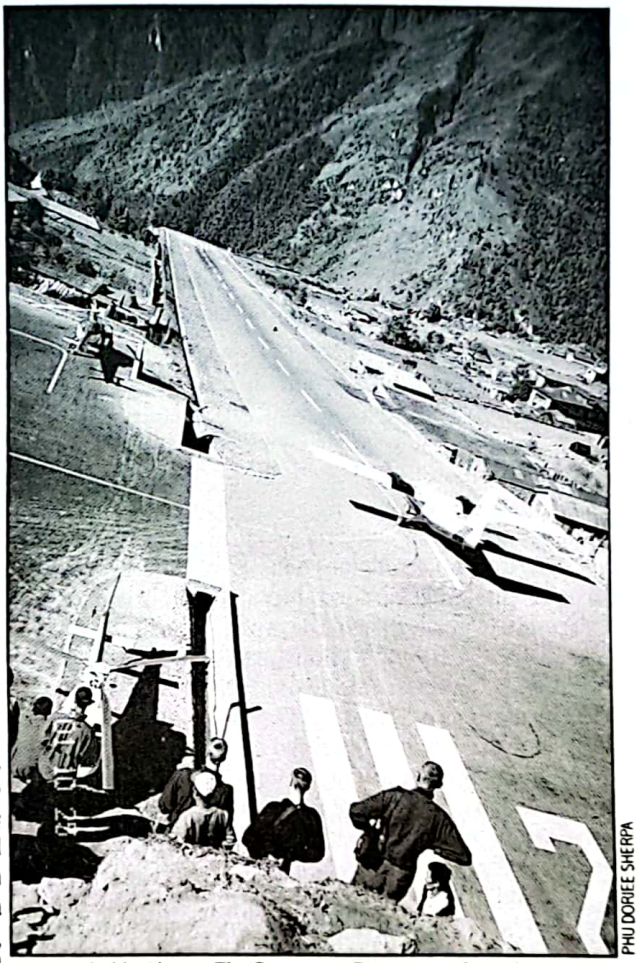
Within only 145 km. in its width, Nepal posssesses the unique topographical set up ranging from tropical low land to snow capped mountains and that touches the Tibetan plateau, dividing the country into three major regions: Himalayas, Hills and Tarai that runs from east to west. Out of 31 Himalayan peaks over 7,600 meters, 22 lie in Nepal and 14 snow capped Himalayan peaks over 8000 meters 8 are in Nepal including Mt. Everest. Besides Mt. Everest, there are many other beautiful and noteworthy peaks of the world. These snow capped Himalayan peaks are the most important tourism resource potential of Nepal that offers ample opportunities for the tourists who are keen on mountaineering. Similarly, the picturesque of the mountains and hills provide much opportunities to nature lovers and trekkers. In fact, trekkers are much more atrracted to visit the most remote and inaccessible interiors of the country. The lowland

* Dr. Pushpa Shrestha (Malla) is Lecturer of Economics is Padma Kanya Campus, Tribhuvan University.

Tarai with dense forests along with agricultural greenery has always fascinated international tourists to experience the wildlife safari. The valleys and cities, the scattered in the midland hills, possess abundant natural beauty. In short, the topography and ecological diversity is the most precious tourism resource potential of Nepal.

Water bodies have always been of aesthetic and recreational value for people from time immemorial. The recreational activities in water differ according to the availability of water recouces. Nepal being a landlocked country, the seas and oceans as water resouces is nonexistent. But the rivers of Nepal originate either from the Himalayas or the Mahabharat range or from Chure hills and constitute the water recources that could be utilized for recreational activities by tourists. The Koshi, Gandaki and Karnali are the main river systems of Nepal that originate from the glaciers and snow fed lakes of the Himalayas. The other prominent rivers originate from Mahabharat range. Streams and rivulets originating from Churia hills rely on monsoon rains which are otherwise dry. Most of the rivers originating kayaking and boat riding. No doubt, Nepal has already earned the reputation of being, one of the best places in the world for rafting and canoeing. Similarly, there are many glaciers, among them. Khumbu is the biggest whereas Langtang is the longest. Thus, there is ample scope for skiing and similar other snow sports. Lakes of Nepal located in high mountains, mid hills and Tarai are no less attractive. The noteworthy beautiful lakes are Rara, Phoksundo, Tilicho, Gosainkunda, Phewatal, Rupatal and many others. But Nepal has not been able to exploit the beauties of lakes for tourist attraction as comparted to the rivers. This confirms that Nepal has immense potentiality for water recreational activities for promotion of tourism.

Nepal has gained the fame for diversified flora and fauna because of its wide range of altitude and variety of climate. That is why, Nepal is considered as a paradise for naturalists environmentalists and conservationists. Nepal is endowed with flora and fauna belonging almost from the sea level to the highest altitude of the world. Considering this bio-diversity, HMG/N has launched different conservation programs to preserve and protect the wildlife and forest. There are altogether 8 National Parks, 4 Wildlife Reserves, 1 Hunting erserve and 2 Conservation Sanctuaries in the country. These national parks and conservation areas have been established with a view to protect the country's ecological system but at the same time they are also prominent, sources of attraction for the visitors. Most of the tourists coming to Nepal are certain to visit any of these conservation areas and parks. Among them Annapurna Conservation Area, Langtang National Park, Sagarmatha National Park and Royal Chitwan National Park are the most popular. thus, these conservation areas and wildlife reserves have immense scope for tourism development in Nepal.


PHU DORJEE SHERPA

Lukla Airport: The Gateway to Everest on a busy day

**Man Made Resources**

Man made resource for tourism development constitutes historical monuments, religious shrines, art and architecture and socio-cultural background. In other words, historical, cultural, religious as well as archaeological factors are resource bases for tourism development.

The tourists are fascinated not only by natural beauties but also beauties created by man. Great modern cities with cultural treasure of many spot provide powerful attraction to millions of visitors each year' (McIntost, et.al.,1995:145). The three cities of Kathmandu Valley, popularly known as 'living museums are one of the main attractions to foreign visitors. The famous historian Kirkpatric has rightly said that there are as many temples as there houses and as many idols as there are men in Kathmandu Valley. UNESCO has declared ten World Heritage Sites in Nepal and among them seven are located in the Kathmandu valley.

The architectural design of ancient Nepalese temples and palaces built in Pagoda, Stupa and Shikhara stycle are scattered all over the country. But one could still visualize the great palaces of Rana regime in western architectural design. The varied architecture has always fascinated the visitors who are interested in historical monuments. Similarly, religious and native paintings such as 'Paubha', 'Thanka' 'Mithila Arts' are popular arts of the country. Therefore, these unique form of art and architecture lay out constitute huge potential for attracting art loving tourists. It confirms that not

only the gifts of nature but man made objects and systems are also equally powerful forces for development of tourism such as cultural values, customs, religion, languages, ethnic diversity and so on. Nepal, though considered to be an economically deprived country but rich in cultural heritage, can fascinates the tourists. Nepal is the only Hindu kingdom in the world but a strange blend of Hinduism and Buddhism is prevailing in practice from time immemorial. This unique religious harmony is observed with the eye of inquisitiveness among the visitors. Beside these two prominent religions, the Constitution of Nepal has given the freedom to observe one's own religious faith unless it does not threaten religious harmony and intgrety of the country. Due to various religious beliefs and diverse ethnic background, Nepal observes more festivals than the days of the year. Dashain and Tihar are considered to be national festivals observed by the most of Nepalese. There are other festivals and fairs observed by different ethnic community in various parts of the country. Thus, these festivals and religious belief could be tapped as resource base for tourism development.

It is said that in tourism industry anything can be the object of attraction for visitors as for example people themselves are considered as one of the major tourist attraction because of their physical appearances, dress, manner, food habits and life style, Extreme geographical diversity of the country is a case. In fact, Nepal is the melting pot of Indo-Aryan and Tibeto-Burman races that has made the country 'an assortment of various races and tribes'. Most of the ethnic communities have their own languages, dress, music, dances, beliefs etc. These dances, dresses, songs of different people of Nepal should be considered as resource base for tourism development. In the tourism industry, it is said that 'tourism products are made'. Therefore, any recource base could be tourism product if they are properly presented to tourists.

**Mobilization Aspect**

In view of the description in the foregoing paragraphs, there is no need to reiterate the fact that Nepal is quite rich as regards to tourism resource potential both natural as well as man made. If we look at the mobilization aspect of these attributes, it is far from satisfactory. We have not been able to utilize these resources as tourism product to the extent what it should be. It would not be out of place to cite an example of Maldives which is an island country with and much natural and cultural diversity but is successful in attracting a greater number of tourist from all over the world and is in a position to develop tourism as one of the top foreign exchange earning industry. It is clear that one should convert tourism resources into tourism product to derive benefit from the existing resources. It can only be possible with proper planning strategy, developing supporting infrastructure and better marketing technique. Thus, tourism resources are just like raw material. Only when these raw materials are processed and marketed they become 'products' ready to be offered in the tourism market. Therefore, we must not be under the misconception that we have ample tourism resources so the demand comes automatically. No, that is not the case. We must process and present these resources in the tourism market as 'tourism product'. The eventual value of tourism resource is determined through the interrelationship between the degree of availability (i.e. supply) and intensity of demand of tourist for that product.

On the whole, while assessing the resources potential of tourism development in Nepal the following steps have to be taken into consideration.

1. Identification of available tourist resources,
2. Assessment of tourist preference and interest,
3. Determining the resource value in qualitative and quantitative terms.

This would actually be the strategic planning to transform tourism resource potential of Nepal into tourism product in a sustainable manner.

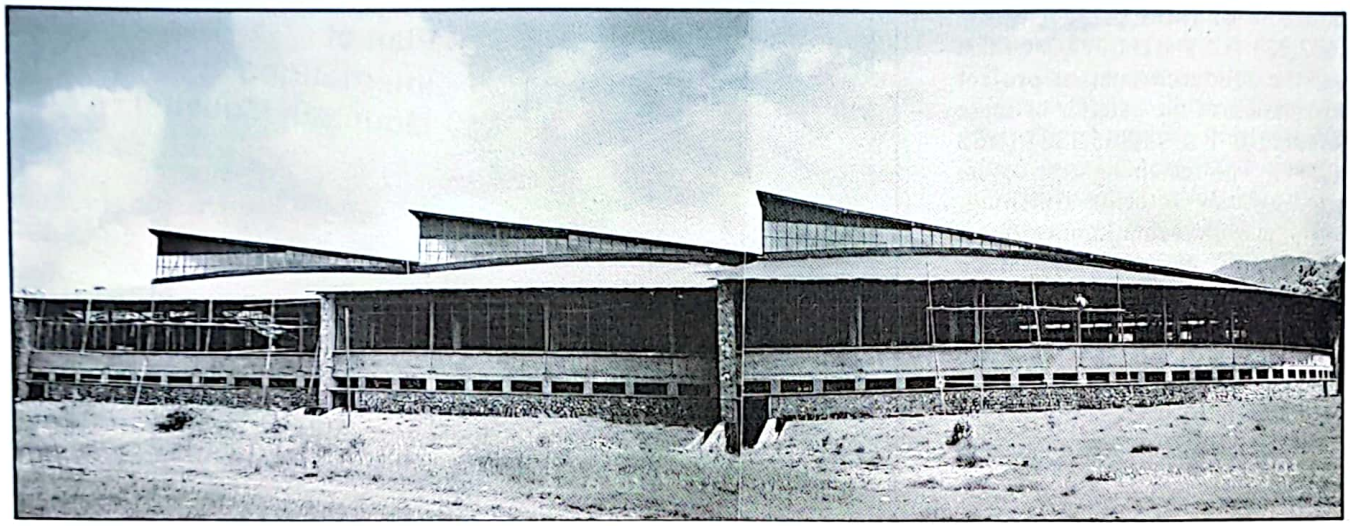
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PRAMI SHRESTHA

It is trekking to Ghandruk to sell chicken




International Mountain Museum in Pokhara

# International Mountain Museum, Pokhara

*A project of Nepal Mountaineering Association*

**Introduction**

The Himalaya is the greatest mountain system in the world. It stretches 2400 km from east to west between Nanga Parbat and Namcha Barwa peaks. Most find such an immense range of mountains hard to envisage because the scale is beyond one's experience.

Cradled among the mountains in the central Himalaya with profusion of high peaks lies the kingdom of Nepal. Of the fourteen peaks in the world that exceed 8,000 meters no fewer than eight of them are in Nepal, including Mt. Everest the highest in the world.

The mystery of the unknown, sheer beauty of majestic peaks and above all, an urge to experience the challenge of climbing world's highest mountains have attracted thousands of climbers to the Himalayan slopes.

The first tentative steps towards Himalayan climbing were taken in 1920's, and several expedition teams were able to make important exploration and significant progress in climbing Mt. Everest, Nanga Parbat, K2, and Kanchenjunga. However, it was only after the opening of the Nepal Himalaya, followed by the successful ascents of the first peak over 8000m - Annapurna I by Maurice Herzog and Luis Lachenal in 1950 and Mt. Everest in 1953 by Sherpa Tenzing Norgay and New Zealander Edmund Hillary, the mountaineering activities in the Himalaya started to gain wider popularity.

**Objectives**

Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is building an International Mountain Museum (IMM) on a 6-hector site in Pokhara - the scenic lake city, blessed with uninterrupted views of the great Himalayan ranges of central Nepal. The objective is to record, document, and chronicle past and present development of mountaineering activities in the world in general and to preserve the story of great mountaineering feats achieved in the history of mountaineering in the Himalaya.

**The Project**

The first phase of project work which is under construction encompasses the main Museum Hall and is projected for soft opening on 29 May 2002. On the successful completion and operation of the Museum Hall, other phases of the project such as the Administrative Building, Conference Hall and Restaurant Building, Administrator's Quarters and Guest House will be started. A master plan of the IMM project has already been drawn with assistance from the Consultant Architects, Narendra Pradhan Associates and Sandy Kentro Associates.

**The Museum Hall**

The current work of the IMM project involves phase one of the project. Works in this phase includes the construction and completion of the main Museum Hall building which will house the halls for exhibit display, audio visual hall and conservation room for exhibits. The Museum Hall building covers a total floor area of 4242 sq. meters of the total 12.5 acres of the land owned by the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) for the IMM Project.

There will be two main exhibition halls, Hall of the Great Himalaya and Hall of World Mountains. These Halls will have models of famous peaks, mannequins of famous climbers, equipment and material used in mountaineering, culture and life style of mountain peoples, flora and fauna

including geologicy.

**Budget**

The total estimated budget for phase one of IMM project is Rs. 75,602,233 (US$ 1,111,797). Of this cost, the tendered cost of project (construction of the exterior of super structure) is Rs. 44,965,133 (US$ 661,251). The remaining cost covers work towards interior finishing, furnishing work, administrative set-up including office automation system and audio/visual equipment, communication, computer system and exhibit purchases. The land asset, not included in the budgeting, is approximately US$ 700,000 as per the current land price in Pokhara.

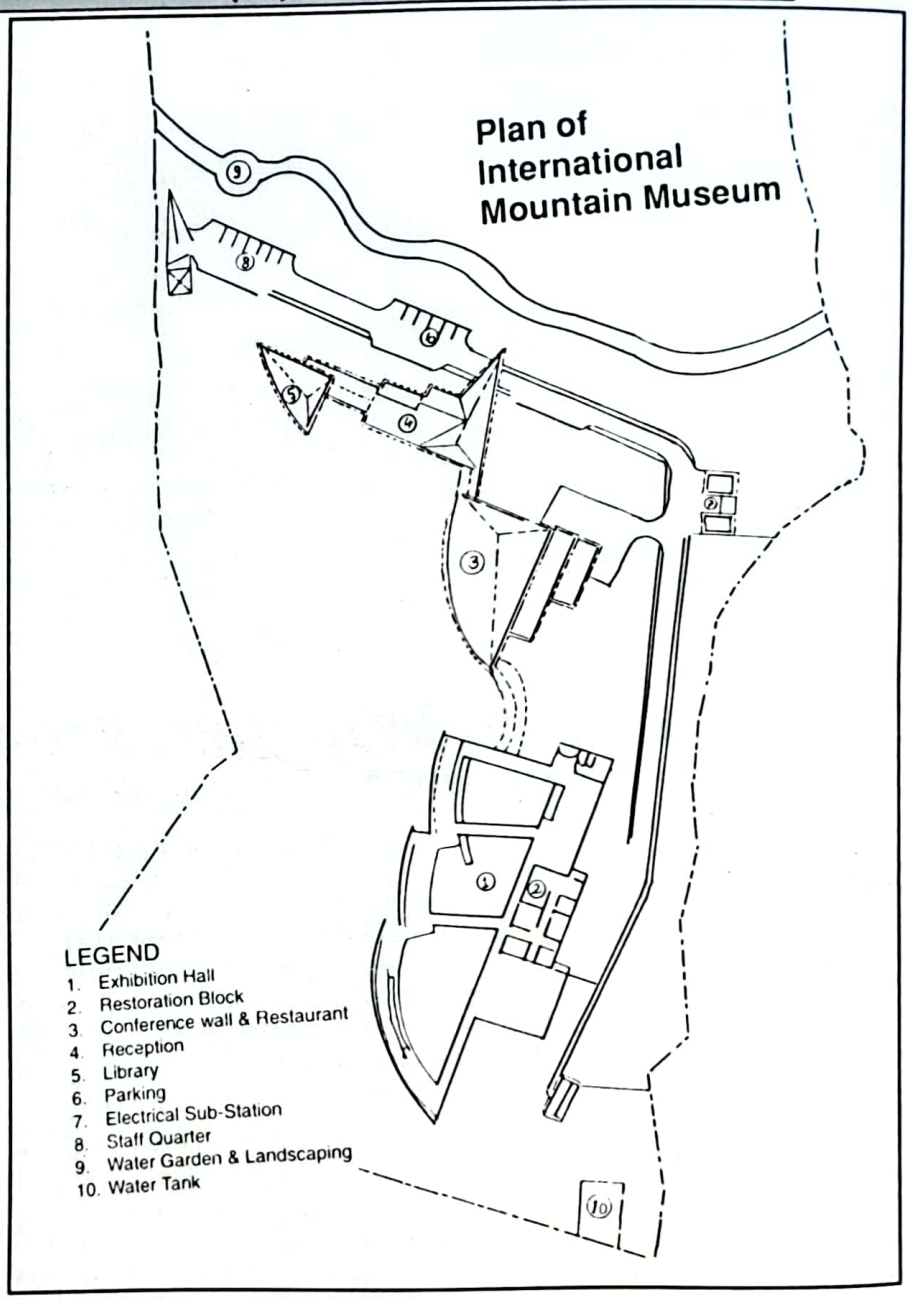
**Support Update**

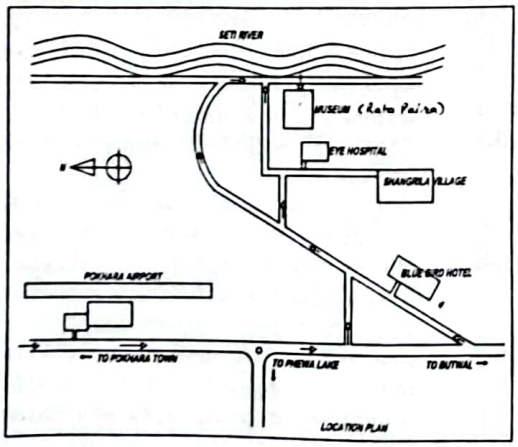
**A. Nepal Government**

His Majesty's Government of Nepal has extended its firm support to the Project with land grant and allocation of funds in the appropriation of the annual national budget.

***B. UIAA Endorsement***

The UIAA (The International Climbing and Mountaineering Federation) General Assembly held from 7th.-11th.Oct.'98 in Malacca (Malaysia) has unanimously endorsed the International Mountain Museum (Pokhara) project. Mr. Ian McNaught Davis, president of UIAA will appeal to the UIAA members for their support for the project through collection of funds and exhibits. The UAAA (The Asian Climbing and Mountaineering Association) has already endorsed the project in Nov. 1995 when its second General Assembly was held in Kathmandu. The Chinese Mountaineering Association (CMA), The Korean Alpine Federation (KAF), The Korean Alpine Club (CAC), The Mountaineering Association of Malaysia (PMM), The Islamic Republic Iranian Mountaineering Federation (IRIMF) and Center Excursionista de Catalunya have also informed NMA about their intention to support the IMM project.



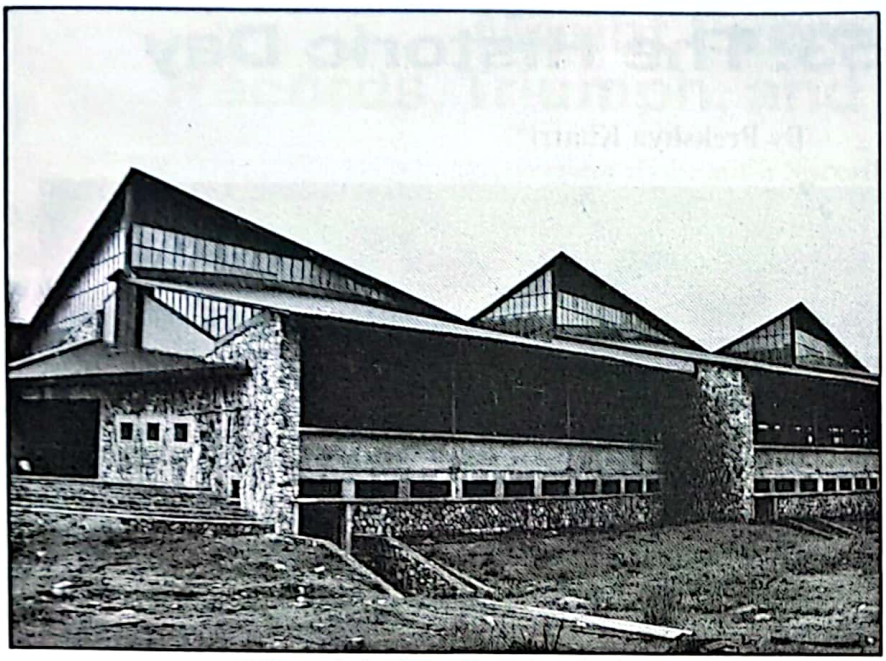




**C. Japan**

SANPAKU, an IMM support committee comprising the Japan Mountaineering Association, The Japanese Alpine Club, The Japan Workers Alpine Federation, The Himalayan Association of Japan, The Japan Nepal Society and The Himalayan Adventure Trust - Japan, was formed in Japan. The Committee has already raised Japanese Yen 20,000,000 and officially handed it over to NMA. More funds from this Committee are expected to follow.

**D. China and India**

The China/Tibet Mountaineering Association (CTMA) and the Chinese Mountaineering Association has also donated US$ 5,000 to support the IMM



Hari Prasad Shrestha

A close up look at International Mountain Museum

Museum Project. The project has received a donation of INR 200,000 (US$ 5080) from the Indian Mountaineering Foundation. (IMF). The then President of IMF Dr. M.S. Gill has also requested the Government of India for more funds for this project.

**E. Others**

The IMM Project has also received generous donation from the Former Prime Minister of Japan Honorouble Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, Hiroshima Mountaineering Federation, Alpine Tour Research Japan, Mr. Fumiko Tanaka, Mr. Masahiro Shimizu, Mr. Tanegura, Mr. Masamoto Kikkawa and Mr.InGyong Go, Himalayan Club of Korea, late Dawa Norbu Sherpa - President of NMA, Mr. Jip Tshering Sherpa - President of Nepal Sherpa Association, Mr. Ang Tshering Sherpa – Chairman, Asian Trekking, Mr. Tashi Sherpa – Asian Airlines, Mr. K.D. Adhikari – M.D. Global Construction (P) Ltd.

**Local Fund Raising Effort**

A National Level Fund Raising Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Kumar Khadga Bickram Shah, founder president of NMA to collect the donations for the Project from business houses and individuals in Nepal.

A local Fund Raising Committee was formed to raise a minimum of one million rupees from the people of Pokhara.

**Appeal For Your Support**

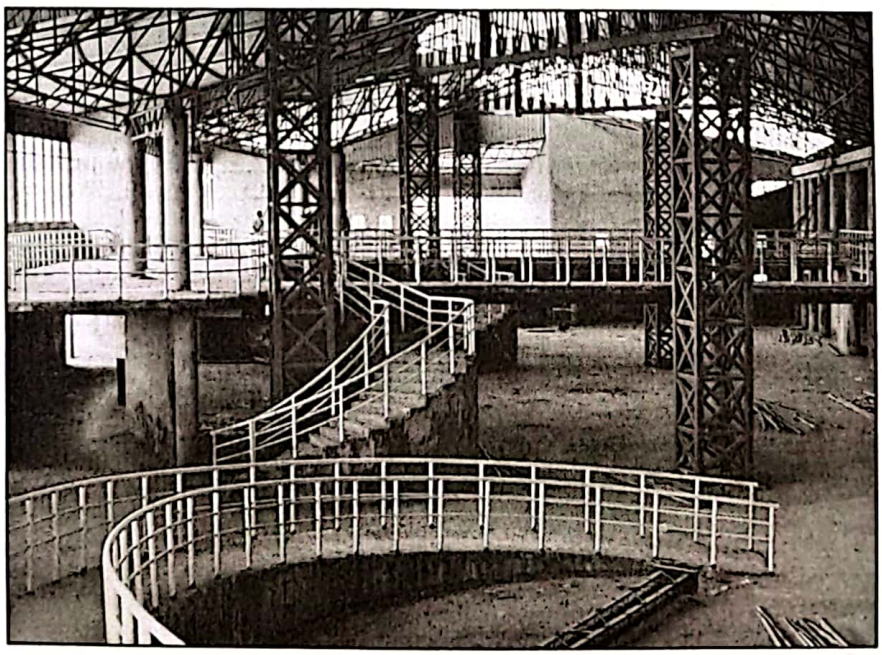
Since the first phase of the construction work of the Museum Building began in May 1996, Nepal Mountaineering Association has incurred Rs.46 million towards the construction so far. As funds expected from prospective donors is yet to be received, NMA has taken upon itself to ensure that the project goes ahead, even though progress of the Project has fallen a little short of its target.

As the construction of such a unique museum will benefit the whole international climbing fraternity, Nepal Mountaineering Association, despite the constraints of not having specific fund for the project, was able to initiate this project with the conviction that generous support from a wider international circle would be forthcoming.

Hence, we appeal to all climbers, mountain lovers, mountaineering associations, federations, alpine clubs, to extend their generous support for this cause by helping with collection of funds, exhibits for display and through sharing know-how and technical expertise.

**NEPAL MOUNTAINEERING ASSOCIATION**
**P.O.BOX 1435, Nagpokhari, Naxal, Kathmandu, NEPAL**

**Email: office@nma.com.np**
**immpkr@mail.com.np**
**Web Site : www.nma.com.np**
**Tel. 977-1-434525, 435442**
**fax. 977-1- 434578**



Hari Prasad Shrestha

Interior view of a part of the museum

# May 29, 1953: The Historic Day

By Prekshya Khatri*

Tenzing Norgay Sherpa of Nepal and Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand were trailblazers in the sense that they were the first human beings to successfully ascend Mount Everest on May 29, 1953. The historic achievement of the courageous mountaineers has been etched in the minds of all for all times to come.

Every achievement has to the first and the rest are there to follow. Everest, since it was identified as the highest peak in the world in 1852, has held fascination for all adventure seekers and the diehard mountaineers. The feeling of being on "top of the world" or the Third Pole as some have dubbed it is an exhilarating one as successful summiteers have claimed as Everest stands at 8,848 meters (29,025 feet) from the main sea level. Of course, the actual experience remains with the person concerned but what the words can convey is for those who learn about it through word of mouth or through the travelogue or other reading material.

The honor of ascending Everest for the first time, however, rests with Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary. The chronology has been established. It was an achievement not only for the two mountaineers, who were members of John Hunt's expedition team, but also for the whole of mankind. The enduring spirit of mankind had once again been reflected in their success.

Sixty years elapsed in their run up to the historic achievement. There were many who had sacrificed their lives while attempting to scale Everest. Their contribution too receives mention. As no attempt instantly becomes a success unless others before them have carved some steps. The same is the case with ascending Everest. It was not a one attempt success. Everyone had to learn from those who had attempted it before and reached to some extent. But it is fate that decides the victorious in the race.

The name of Mallory and Irvine figure again and again when it comes to talking about Everest and the mountaineers. Despite their several attempts, they could not succeed.

Even Tenzing Norgay had not succeeded in his first attempt. In his sixth attempt with Raymond Lambert, they climbed Everest from the Nepal side and reached to a height of 28, 215 feet. It was achievement but did not materialize in successful ascent. It was Tenzing Norgay's seventh attempt with Hillary that success was achieved. And both share the honor as being the first successful summiteers to Everest.



PHU DORJEE SHERPA

A view of Mt. Everest with Nuptse in the foreground

It was a feat Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary to have successfully reached the summit and return safely. It left the world gasping in amazement that human beings, who seemingly look so frail, can achieve something so remarkable and for the first time. This event set the world's eyes on Everest. Everest was a central attraction for mountaineers and adventure seekers. It also made Nepal, the land of Everest, known in the nooks and corners of the world.

From 1953 to 2002, many years have passed since that historical day but the charm of Everest has not faded. It has not become a relic from some dim past. The event is as fresh today as it was when the beaming faces of the two successful climbers greeted the world. To commemorate that success, the celebration of the Golden Jubilee celebration of conquest of Mount Everest starts from June, 2002 all the way to May, 2003. As every achievement has to be respected and honored, this is a small contribution. What they had done was the success of mankind and to the glory of everyone including the countries they belonged to.

Other mountaineers too have scaled Everest in their own way and have earned fame. They too must be respected. They have climbed Everest and in their own way set records of different kinds. They have done what every mountaineer has the urge and the feeling to do.

Nepal is proud that one of its citizens, Tenzing Norgay Sherpa, had been among the first two to have reached atop Everest. Not only did this give the Sherpas their due recognition but the country too came to be known the world over. The Sherpas, in fact, have been at the forefront of almost every expedition. The mountain people that they are hardy, tough and can face up to any challenges.

Some have succumbed in their attempts to scale the peak. Many others have achieved what they had sought. People of different countries have come and scaled the highest summit. The attraction still remains.

The first successful ascent of Everest will be remembered for all times to come with reverence and May 29 every year will be looked upon with nostalgia commemorating the day when history was made by Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary.

* Prekshya Khatri is a freelance writer

# Mount Everest
# Records, Triumph, and Landmarks

*Prepared* By Samidh Shrestha

**Mount Everest, as the highest peak in the world, has been everyone's centre of interest ever since its discovery. Everest stands at an altitude of 8,848 meters above the main sea level. For some climbers it is an adventure. For others it is a compulsion. While for others it is a deity to pray to and worship. In fact, ascending Everest is a challenge that requires determination and courage. Since the first successful ascent on 29th May 1953 by Tenzing Norgay Sherpa and Edmund Hillary, the attraction further increased and it still is. Various mountaineers have tried to ascend Everest in unique ways: first solo ascent, first husband-wife team, first handicapped person, first woman, fastest ascent, longest stay atop, climbing through new routes, youngest, oldest mountaineers and various other records and landmarks have also been created.**

**In all these attempts, hundreds of mountaineers have been successful while some have met their tragic end in the mountain. Not everything has been achieved. There may be more surprises awaiting us. The major records, triumphs and landmarks are given below to get a better idea of expeditions to Everest and the record holders.**

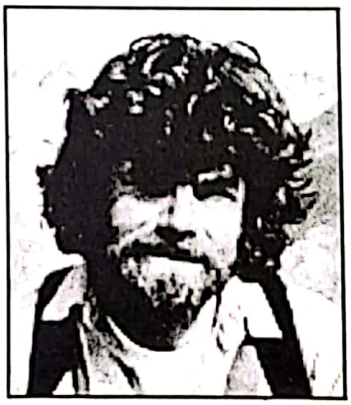
- **First Expedition to Everest :** British Reconnaissance team, through Tibet, led by Lt. Col. Charles Howard Bury in 1921, but it was unsuccessful.



- **First Death on Everest :** Dr. A.M. Kallas (GB) in 1921
- **First Successful Ascent of Everest :** Tenzing Norgay Sherpa (NEP) and Edmund Hillary (NZL)on 29th May 1953 via the South Route.



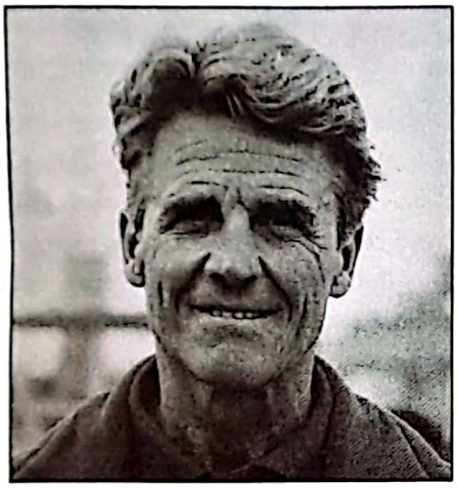
- **First Solo Ascent of Everest :** Reinhold Messner (ITA) on 20th August 1980



- **First Ascent of Everest from the North-** Wang Fu Chou, Gonpa, Chu Ying Hau (CHN) in 1960
- **First Woman to Ascend Everest** Junko Tabei (JPN) in 16th May 1975



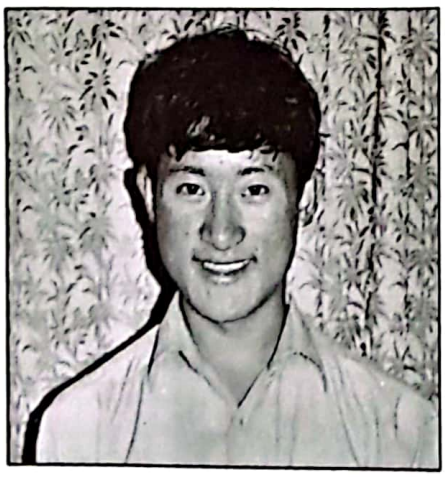
- **First Ascent of Everest Without the Use of Artificial Oxygen-**
  Reinhold Messner(ITA) and Peter Habeler (AUT)



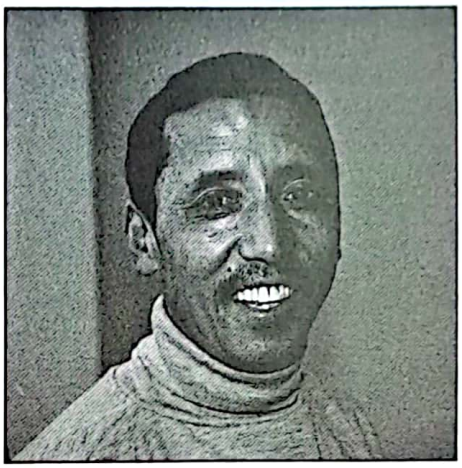
- **Longest Stay on the Summit**
  Babu Chhiri Sherpa (NEP), for 21 hours.



- **First Man to Ascend Everest from both North and South**
  Asu Okato (JPN)
- **Youngest Summiter on Everest**
  Tembachhiri Sherpa (NEP) on 23rd May 2001, at the age of 15 years 18 days from the North.

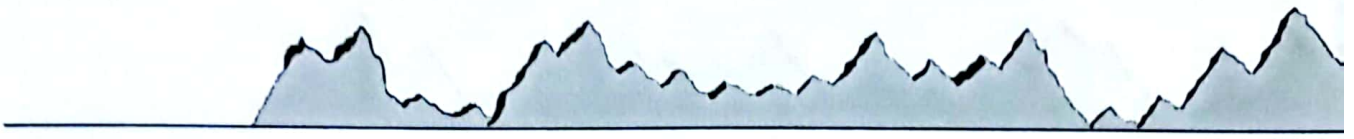


- **Most Ascents to Everest**
  Appa Sherpa (NEP), 12 times.



- **Fastest Ascent to Everest**
  Babu Chhiri Sherpa (NEP), in 16 hours 56 minutes, on 21 May 2000
- **First Climber to Ascend Everest Twice in One Season**
  Babu Chhiri Sherpa (NEP), twice in 1995 and 1999 also.
- **First Person to Paraglide from the Summit**
  Jean March Boivin (FRA) in 1988
- **First Person to Descend from the Summit on Skis**
  Davo Karnicar(SLV) on 7th October 2000, taking 5 hours to reach the base camp.





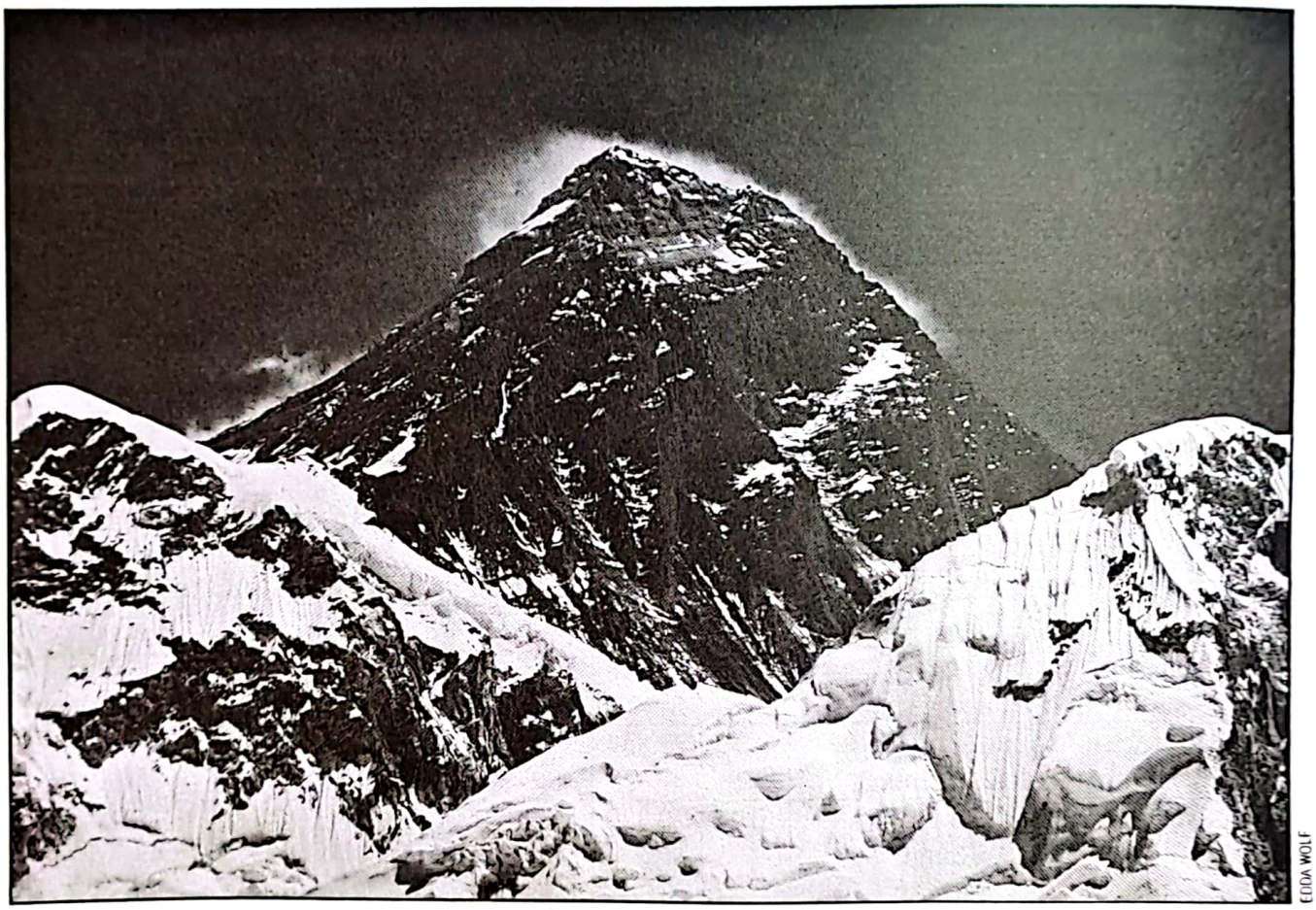
- **First Disabled Person to Ascend the Summit :** Tom Whittaker (USA) on 27th May 1998
- **Most Ascents in a Single Year -** 129 persons in 1993
- **Oldest Summiter on Everest ..** Tomiyasu Ishikawa, (JPN) 65, in May 2002
- **Oldest Woman Summiter to Everest** Tama Wantanabe (JPN), at the age of 63 on 16th May 2002.
- **First Blind Person to Ascend Everest** Erik Weihenmayer (USA) in 2001
- **First Woman to Ascend Everest from both North and South** Cath 'O' Dowd (RSA) on May 25, 1996 from the South and in 1999 from the North.
- **First Married Couple to Reach the Summit Together** Amdrej and Marija Stanfleg on 7th October 1990
- **Year with the Heaviest Death Toll** 15 in 1996
- **Most Ascents in a Single Day** 61persons on 16th May 2002 via Nepalese side.
- **Largest Team to Everest** Chinese team with 410 members in 1975.

# Highest Peaks of the Continents

| Continent | Mountain/Range/ Location | Height meter | feet | First to Summit | Date/Nationality |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asia | Mount Everest Himalaya/Nepal | 8848 | 29,028 | Edmund Hillary Tenzing Norgay | May 29, 1953 Nepal / New Zealand |
| South America | Mount Aconcagua Andes/Argentina | 6960 | 22,834 | Matthies Zurbriggen | 1897 |
| North America | Mount Kinley Alaska Range/ Alaska, USA | 6194 | 20,320 | Harry Karstens Walter Harper Robert Tatum Hudson Stuck | 1913 |
| Africa | Mount Kilimanjaro Tanzania | 5895 | 19,340 | Hans Meyer Ludwig Purtscheller | 1889 |
| Europe | Mount Elbrus Kabardino - Balkaria Caucasus/ Russia | 5642 | 18,510 | F Crauford Grove F Gardiner H Walker A Sottajer P Knubel | 1874 |
| Antarctica | Mt. Vinson Massif Santinal Range/ Antarctica | 4897 | 16,066 | Barry Carbet John Evans Bill Long Pete Schoening | 1966 |
| Australia | Mt. Jaya (Carstensz Pyramid) Sudirman Range/ New Guinea | 4884 | 16.024 | Heinrich Harrer Philip Temple Russel Kippax Albert Huizenga | 1962 |

# A History of Climbing Mount Everest

By Borgna Brunner




Everest as seen from the south

In 1852 the Great Trigonometric Survey of India determined that Mount Everest, until then an obscure Himalayan peak, had been definitively identified as the world's highest mountain. This announcement captured the international imagination, and soon the idea of reaching the summit of the "roof of the world" was viewed as the penultimate geographic feat. Attempts to climb Everest, however, could not begin until 1921, when the forbidden kindom of Tibet first opened its borders to outsiders.

**Mallory and Irvine**

On June 8, 1924, two members of a British expedition, George Mallory and Andrew Irvine, attempted the summit. Famous for his retort to the press—"because it's there"—when asked why he wanted to climb Everest, Mallory had already failed twice at reaching the summit. The two men were last spotted "going strong" for the top until the clouds perpetually swirling around Everest engulfed them. They then vanished.

Mallory's body was not found for another 75 years, in May 1999. No evidence was found on his body—such as a camera containing photos of the summit, or a diary entry recording their time of arrival at the summit—to clear up the mystery of whether these two Everest pioneers made it to the top before the mountain killed them.

**Hillary and Norgay**

Ten more expeditions over a period of thirty years failed to conquer Everest, with 13 losing their lives. Then, on May 29, 1953, Edmund Hillary, a New Zealand beekeeper, and Tenzing Norgay, an acclaimed Sherpa climber, became the first to reach the roof of the world. Their climb was made from the Nepalese side, which had eased its restrictions on foreigners at about the same time that Tibet, invaded in 1950 by China, shut its borders.

World famous overnight, Hillary became a hero of the British empire—the news reached London just in time for Elizabeth II's coronation—and Norgay was touted as a symbol of national pride by three separate nations: Nepal, Tibet, and India.

**Into the Death Zone**

Although not considered one of the most technically challenging mountains to climb (K2, the second highest mountain, is far more difficult), the dangers of Everest include avalanches, crevasses, ferocious winds up to 125 mph, sudden storms, temperatures of 40 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, and oxygen deprivation. In the "Death Zone"—above 25,000 feet—the air holds only a third as much oxygen as at sea level, heightening the chances of hypothermia, frostbite, high-altitude pulmonary edema (when the lungs fatally fill with fluid) and high-altitude cerebral edema (when the oxygen-starved brain swells up).

Even when breathing bottled oxygen, climbers experience extreme fatigue, impaired judgment and coordination, headaches, nausea, double vision, and sometimes hallucinations. Expeditions spend weeks, sometimes months, acclimatizing, and usually attempt Everest only in May and October, avoiding the winter snows and the summer monsoons.

After Hillary and Norgay's ascent of Everest, other records were broken, including the first ascent by a woman, the first solo ascent, the first to traverse up one route and down another, and the first descent on skis.

**Messner and Habeler**

Yet none of these records compared to the next true milestone: climbing Everest without supplemental oxygen. As far back as Mallory, who called the use of bottled oxygen "unsporting," climbers found they had no alternative.

But on May 8, 1978, two Tyrolean mountaineers, Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler, achieved the impossible. Messner had resolved that nothing would come between him and the mountain; he would climb Everest without supplemental oxygen or not at all. At the summit he described himself as "nothing more than a single narrow gasping lung."

Climbers who die on the mountain are left where they perish because the effects of altitude make it nearly impossible to drag bodies away. Those ascending Everest pass through an icy graveyard littered with remnants of old tents and equipment, empty oxygen canisters, and frozen corpses.

Incredulous, some disputed the veracity a climb without supplemental oxygen. Yet two years later Messner quashed all skepticism when on August 20, 1980, he again ascended Everest without oxygen, this time solo (another Everest first). Climbing without oxygen has now become de rigueur among the climbing elite, and by 1996 more than 60 men and women had reached the top relying on their own gasping lungs.

**An Icy Graveyard**

Between 1921 and 2000, Everest has been climbed by more than 1300 people from twenty countries. More than 160 have lost their lives, making the odds on not coming down alive about one in eight.

The dead are left where they perish because the effects of altitude make it nearly impossible to drag bodies off the mountain. Those ascending Everest pass through an icy graveyard littered with remnants of old tents and equipment, empty oxygen canisters, and frozen corpses.

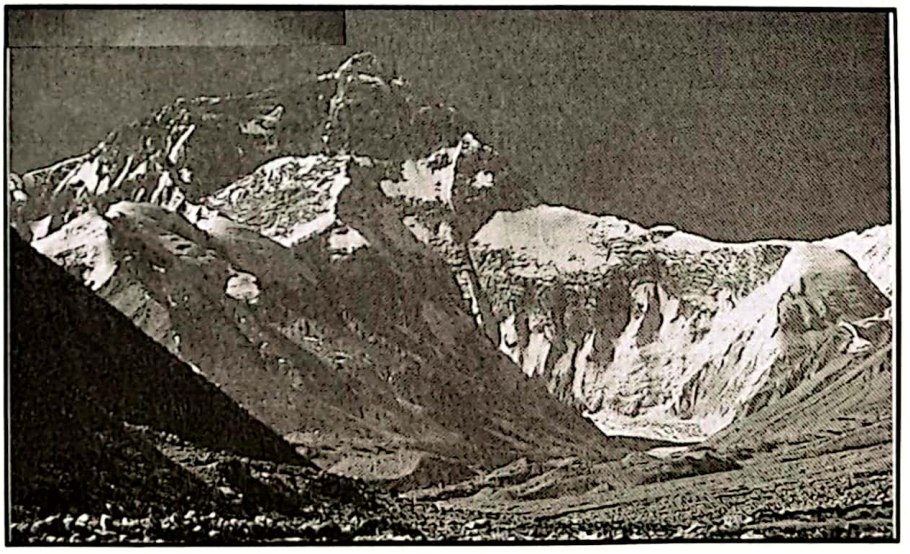
In the past few years, media access to Everest has mushroomed: live Internet reports have been sent from the mountain (using solar energy); an Imax film crew has documented a climb; and Jon Krakauer's bestselling account about an Everest ascent gone wrong, Into Thin Air, has introduced cwm, col, sirdar, short-rope, and Hillary Step into the vocabulary of mainstream America.

**Gods and Mortals Above the Clouds**

There are now guided trips up the mountain, fanning debate about the commercialization of Everest. Purists like Hillary lament the lack of respect for the mountain and Young Turks boast they can get nearly anyone up the mountain as long as they're in decent physical shape and have $65,000 to spare.

One reason for the recent media attention is the novelty of comparatively ordinary people venturing up a Mount Olympus formerly limited to mountaineering gods like Messner and Hillary. Pathologists and postal workers now follow in their footsteps.

Another reason is the appalling waste of human life. In May 1996, eight lost their lives in the single greatest disaster on the mountain—yet it did not stop others from attempting the climb just weeks later, resulting in four more deaths. The total for the year was fifteen. The following May, another nine mountaineers died. As the number of climbers grow, so does the death toll, with Everest taking down world-class climbers and novice adventurers alike.



Everest as seen from the north

# NMA's Scope Has Widened

**- Bhumi Lal Lama**

*Bhumi Lal Lama, 49, the Honorary General Secretary of Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) has had various experiences in his career, including servicing in various capacities with NMA, as Hon. Gen. Secretary of Nepal Association of Rafting Agents (1991-93), Hon. Gen. Secretary of Nepalese Women Millennium Everest Expedition (Spring, 2000). Widely traveled Mr. Lama has led NMA delegations to Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China (1993), South Africa (1995), Mongolia (1999), Islamic Republic of Iran (2001), in the general assemblies of UIAA and UAAA. Among other countries he has visited Japan, Malaysia, The Philippines, China, Thailand and Hong Kong.*

*Professionally, he is the Managing Director of Lumbini Buddha Hotel (P) Ltd., in Lumbini and tax auditor for the last 20 years.*

*The zeal to see mountain tourism flourish in Nepal is evident in the way he was involved with the NMA team to get the International Mountain Museum (IMM) since 1996.*

*Below are the excerpts of what he had to say on various issues including NMA's objectives, achievements, challenges, etc.*

**As you are the General Secretary of Nepal Mountaineering Association, could you please elaborate on how the Association is fulfilling its objectives and the achievements made?**

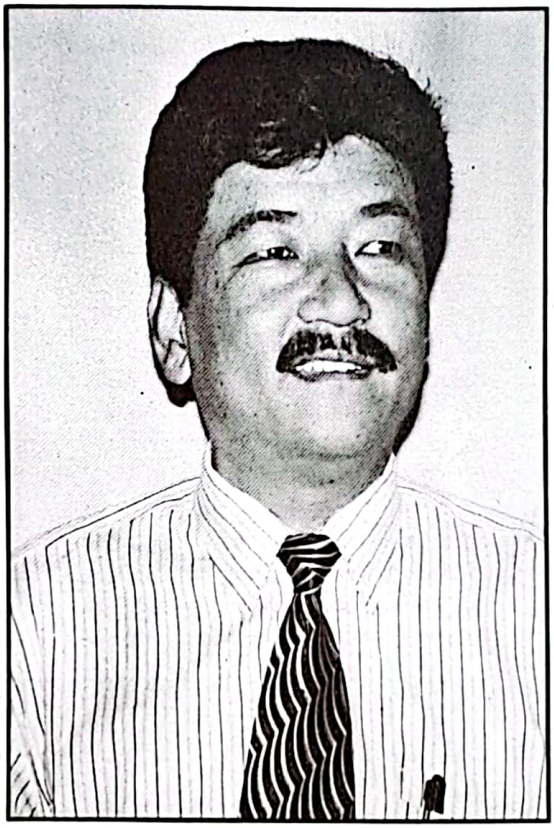
**Bhumi:** Since its establishment, there has been no difference in NMA's basic objectives. It has been trying to fulfil its mission. In fact, it is the only alpine club in the country.

The basic objectives of NMA among others are encouragement and incentives to mountaineers, promotion of tourism especially regards mountain tourism, providing suggestions to the government in framing requisite policies and programs, preservation of mountain ecology.

It has been providing training to Nepalese climbers that must be considered a significant work and an achievement. There's a training institute at Hongre (Manang) established with the help of Slovenia. Training is also given in Langtang area.

We have plans to establish a regional training center in Nepal to give training to foreigners also. In the first stage, we gave mountain climbing training to 17 students from Singapore. We are focusing on Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, etc. Though they are not Himalayan countries, there are people interested in mountaineering. But, when it comes to where? It's Nepal. It is enhancing ties between the peoples and economic cooperation as well.

The clean-up of Mt. Everest has been a major achievement. In 1995, NMA jointly teamed up with the Ministry of Tourism to clean Everest. In 2000, NMA, His Majesty's Government and Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) undertook another clean up of Everest. We also are carrying out clean up works of the 18 peaks entrusted to us and it has been effective in the conservation of the Himalayan environment.



PRAMA SHRESTHA

NMA General Secretary Bhumi Lal Lama

NMA offers some assistance to the families of those mountaineers who meet tragedy while climbing the Himalayas. The injured are also assisted. For those who meet death, help is offered to their families and their children are given scholarship for their studies and upkeep. There are around ten such children receiving help from NMA. It is a humanitarian activity of NMA.

The record holders in mountaineering are honored for their feat.

We have installed the statue of Pasang Lhamu Sherpa and now we are planning to install one of Babu Chhiri Sherpa.

NMA has plans to establish International Mountaineers' Memorial Peak in Kakani in memory of those who sacrificed their lives while climbing the Himalayan peaks. It could also turn out to a unique tourism product.

At present our dream project is the International Mountain Museum (IMM) in Pokhara. The work on IMM has been going on for the past six years. The soft opening of the museum is slated for May 29 this year. It is also to commemorate the golden jubilee of the first successful of Everest, the highest peak in the world.

We are members of UIAA, a world body, and its general conference has been held in Kathmandu also and Kathmandu Declaration adopted which focuses on the preservation of mountain environment. NMA is a member of UAAA (Union of Asian Alpine Association).

**How does NMA generate the funds needed for carrying out such a number of activities?**

**Bhumi:** Fees charged for granting permits to prospective mountaineers to 18 specific peaks

constitute the main source of NMA's income. NMA is authorized by the government to grant permits and keep the revenue generated for its own use.

The escalation of costs and the number of activities has made it difficult to meet the demands. For example, we have been only able to conduct two programs a year instead of more. IMM is receiving the focus. It is a mega project. The initial investment was estimated to be to the tune of 260-270 million rupees but due to various reasons the costs have escalated. The financial demands are high so I must acknowledge that some activities are suffering.

**Are there many alpine countries in the world?**

***Bhumi*** - Yes. There are over 80 alpine clubs in the world all of which are members of UIAA. The relationships between them are excellent. As the Himalayan range lies in this region Nepal, India, Pakistan and China call ourselves as host countries. On any differences meeting is called and agreement arrived at.

**How do you plan your yearly programs?**

**Bhumi :** Training is essential as are clean-up programs and social welfare works. A new Himalayan Rescue Committee has been formed. IMM is also very important. All these receive utmost focus and all are necessary. But we must watch how much the resources can meet. We decide how much focus must be given to which particular NMA activity and the budgetary allocations made according to our income. Japanese is also significant. The government used to give a certain amount every year but now due to the situations it has not been able to do so. The government had included IMM twice in its annual national budget which must be taken as a positive gesture. As tourism is important for Nepal, IMM can help, once opened, by lengthening the stay of visitors to Pokhara. Maybe nowhere in the world such museums are given priority by the government. Private initiatives work. But IMM is something different. And tourism in Nepal started with mountain tourism and it remains so.

**On relations with the government, its timely reforms? Is it active or not for the promotion of tourism in Nepal?**

**Bhumi:-** Tourism in Nepal stared with mountain tourism. The new regulations related to mountaineering have come. Though belated, it is a positive gesture and tourism as such will regain its strength.

As for conducting training programmes, the government has done nothing. As an NGO, NMA has taken the responsibility of mountaineering training and report to the every year of its annual programme. When NMA conducts climbing training then the government need not open another institute for giving mountain climbing training. Slovenia, France and Austria assist us in conducting the mountaineering training, programmes. The instructors are all European. They are assisted by 3-4 Nepali instructors.

The realations with the Tourism Ministry is very cordial and cooperative. Timely rules, regulations and reforms have now been possible as the Tourism Minister is a lawmaker from Solukhumbhu district understands tourism related problems and has acted very well in seeking their solution. He knows the tourism sector very well.

In my experience, the Tourism Ministry comprises of experienced people. They are people who know how to work for the tourism sector and its development. The bureaucrats are well aware of the need of the tourism sector. I think we don't have to face inconveniences while dealing with them.



PRAMI SHRESTHA

NMA felicitates Lhakpa, Appa and Babu Chhiri

**Can you comment on NMA's relations with NATA, PATA, NARA, TAAN, etc?**

**Bhumi :** NMA acts somewhat differently on some matters while on others we work with them. Consider NMA as an extended technical wing of the government and it is a non-profit organization. The other associations work on commercial interests but NMA does not. They work on the commercial interest of their members. We want that tourism must be developed as well as the government receive something in its coffers. The other associations have the interests of the entrepreneurs foremost and then talk of taxes being paid to the government.

**Now. Let's talk about NMA's mega project, International Mountain Museum (IMM). Can you say something on how it was conceptualized, promoted, the challenges faced and what it will offer the visitors?**

**Bhumi :** The work got underway in 1996. I was the general secretary of NMA from 1993 to 1996. It's been six years now. The soft opening will take place on May 29 as I have already mentioned earlier.

Everest as the highest summit in



PRAMI SHRESTHA

Shambhu Tamang with the NMA Letter of Appreciation

the world will always retain the center of attraction among mountaineers and mountain lovers. It will remain the highlight of mountain tourism in Nepal. Yet we have named the museum International Mountain Museum and haven't added Everest to it. Other countries have museums of their expeditions and mountaineers but IMM is a museum that provides the information on world mountain system, all mountaineers, dates, peaks climbed, and so on. Such a museum is not to be found anywhere else in the world. IMM is a result of the cooperation of NMA with Japan Mountaineering Association, Korean Alpine Federation and others. JICA has deputed a senior volunteer, a museologist, for two years during our term on how to implement the project.

Three things are important to understand the concept behind IMM: Man, Mountain and Mountaineering.

The people of Chile or Peru have similarities with the mountain people in Nepal. So, the similarities of lifestyle, food habits, culture with people of Rolwaling or Khumbhu region of Nepal could be interesting comparison. The curiosity will arise among the visitors. In fact, the museum will try to depict the whole mountain system, ecology, environment, lifestyle of the people and all other relevant features. In fact, we are trying to develop a chronology of mountaineering events. For example, the equipment used by Mallory on his ascent to Everest are to be displayed to provide the visitor an idea of how the mountaineering equipment developed as Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa made their first successful ascent and on further to those used by Babu Chhiri Sherpa, Appa Sherpa and others. The equipment used by various mountaineers will be housed in one place. The equipment of each individual mountaineer may be housed in their home country but here it will be one place for everyone to see.

In the past a procession of 1000-1500 porters used to accompany mountaineering expedition but now fewer people required, a small team that is alpine style. Now we have solo climbing or husband-wife team or father and son make the climb, etc.

I feel it will be of interest to all. Not every Nepali has been to where the Himalayas are so it will be unique experience for them as well as those foreigners who have an attraction for the Himalayas. They will be able to understand and learn what icefalls, glaciers, high altitude sickness, air and temperature in the Himalayas are like through simulation of the Himalayan region.

There's also a plan to open a research center on mountains.

IMM is a massive project requiring huge investments. It's a three-phase project. The budget has been difficult to generate the costs. The fast completion of the project means quick returns. The government, too, must be aware of the benefits that will accrue with the opening of the museum. We've applied for Japan's cultural grant in this regard. Hopefully, it'll be coming next year.

**What has been your experience working as the general secretary of NMA?**

**Bhumi :** NMA is a non-profit organization. Naturally, one is not able to do everything one wants or aims to do. I can' be totally satisfied as there is always something yet to be done. Though NMA did not have funds yet we undertook the task of cleaning Everest. It was sheer courage and firm faith that we were successful in whatever we attempted. The soft opening of IMM is also now possible. It is a historic achievement. NMA has honored almost all Nepalese mountaineers who have climbed peaks over 8,000m.

Our mountaineering training programs are a success. We have had good cooperation from Japan, france, Mongolia and others. Nepalese mountaineers went to Mongolia and climbed a virgin peak there. Appa Sherpa was there. The peak was named tensing Norgay peak.

I feel satisfactory work is being done by NMA. Many aims yet to be fulfilled despite all the efforts.

I feel I've contributed by bit. It's team work after all.

## Request to trekkers and climbers

Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) requests all trekkers and climbers to provide information about cleanliness of the base camp of trek and expedition peaks to the association. We seek your help to plan future clean-up programs. This natural heritage belongs to all of us. Write to :

**Nepal Mountaineering Association**
P.O.Box 1425, Nagpokhari, Naxal,
Kathmandu, Nepal.
Tel: 977-1-434525, 435442
Fax : 977-1-434578
**Email : office@nma.com.np**
**Web site : www.nma.com.np**

# Managing Mountains
# Not As Easy As It Seems To Be

**By Navin Singh Khadka***

Major changes are taking place in the nation's mountain tourism of late. The decisions for the changes, the government justifies, are aimed at increasing tourist arrivals just when their number has dwindled drastically.

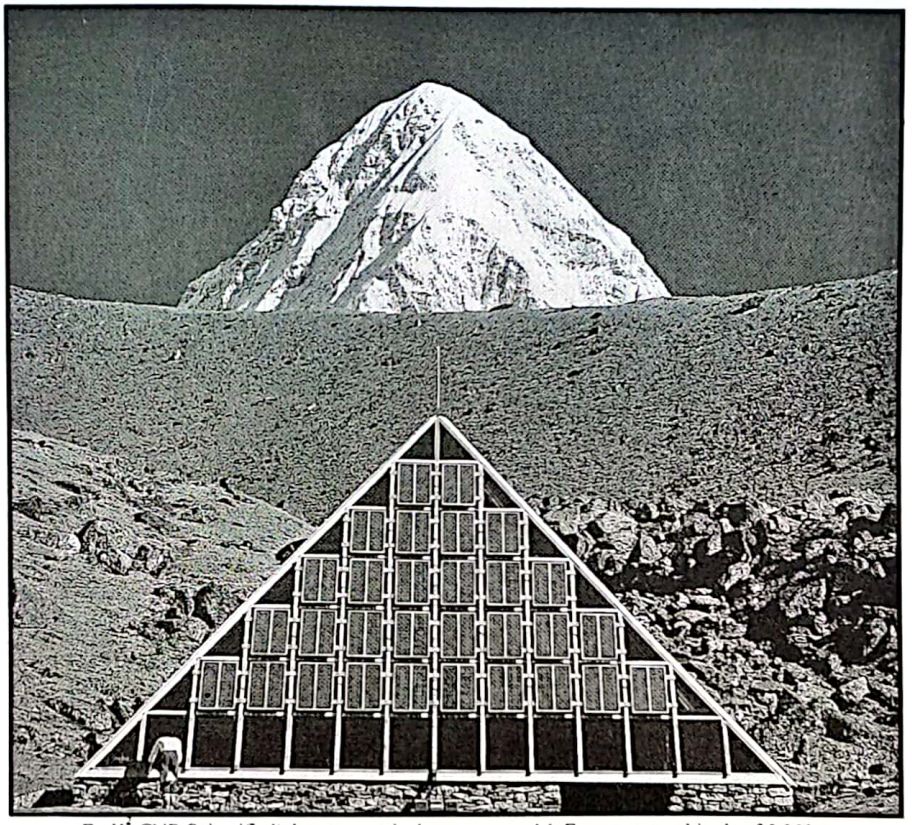
It all started some two years ago when the government scrapped off the provision of trekking permits in the general trekking areas. That resulted in the tourists' free movement in those areas unlike before when they had to follow certain prescribed routes.

Coinciding with the two United Nations-declared international years — International Year of the Mountains and the Eco-Tourism Year — the government has already opened new trekking areas that were restricted earlier. What followed was the opening of new peaks for expeditions, some of them free of cost while the royalties for others were brought down. Arguably, these are wise moves for the troubled travel-trade.

And that is not all. Coming up is also an equally important official decision: cancellation of the provisions of environment officers in trekking business and liaison officers in certain expeditions on some particular mountains.

If the idea gets implemented, visitors need not take along with them environment officers to Upper Mustang, Upper Dolpa, Humla and Manasalu — the controlled areas where group visitors are allowed bys paying royalty.

Trekking agents resent environment and liaison officers because those who have "performed" these regulatory roles so far are not professionals knowledgeable about conserving ecology. They are few hand-picked clerks from the officialdom — mainly from the Department of Immigration, trekking agents say — who in most of the cases do not even accompany tourists to the actual trekking and mountaineering areas.



Ev-K²-CNR Scientific Laboratory at the base camp on Mt.Everest at an altitude of 5,050m

"Our clients feel that they are being robbed while paying between Rs 50,000 and Rs 60,000 to an environment officer while their output is nil," says Suman Pandey, President of Trekking Agents Association of Nepal (TAAN). "Tourists feel that there is no return of investing on this manpower actually provisioned for environmental protection."

Trekking operators do complain even when the two authorised personnel are with the tourists in the trekking trails. "They are the biggest menace we face while we are with our clients in the trekking areas," says Pandey. "These are the persons who would not go if there is slight adventure during the trip and they are the ones demanding luxury if they at all accompany the group."

With feedback like that on the two blacklisted positions, if the government calls them off, the majority of trekking agents will surely call it "good riddance".

And the government is all set to announce the decision anytime now, according to Shankar Koirala, Joint Secretary at the Industry Administration Division of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA). "The provision of the environment officers would be scrapped up soon and

* Mr. Navin Singh Khadka is an Assistent Editor with *The Rising Nepal* daily.

that of the liaison officer would be done gradually."

And why the decision? As is widely known, the provisions of environment and liaison officers have proved to be non-functional as the persons entrusted with these duties either do not go to the field or even if they do at all, they do not perform their duty honestly.

Since everyone knows this fact, there is no use carrying on with the non-functional mechanisms, MoCTCA officials say. "Moreover, these personnel were deployed to facilitate trekkers in those areas where there are no basic tourism infrastructures. Now that some areas are equipped with the facilities like accommodation, the tourists going to these places do not need the environment officers to accompany them."

Sounds logical, alright. But, if not implemented carefully, both the decisions — opening up of the new areas and mountain peaks with either no royalty or reduced fees, and the doing away with the environment and liaison officers — could prove to be double-trouble.

Past records of nature-based tourism indicate that. Sample these: Despite the pronounced regulations that require group trekkers to use kerosene and gas for cooking, teahouses as well as the support-staff of trekking groups heavily rely on wood for cooking and heating purposes along many trekking trails. Result: Forest-covered hills and mountains in Northern Nepal, along trekking-routes are fast-shrinking to meet the increasing demand of fuel wood.

The denuded slopes are more vulnerable to erosion and landslides, loss of vegetation and degradation of the eco-systems. Add to that what the now under-preparation National Action Plan on land degradation and desertification has to say: About 10,000 hectares in trans-Himalayan Dolpa and Mustang districts — the popular trekking and mountaineering trails — have turned into cold desert and the soil erosion rate in well-managed forests and paddy terraces is between five and 10 tonnes per hectare per year.

Local representatives from different trekking routes have begun to raise their concern on the situation. "Only bringing in more tourists and increasing the number of trekking agencies is not going to help the situation," said Ang Dami Sherpa, Chairman of Salleri Village Development Committee in Solukhumbu District. "There should be a sound coordination among all the concerned agencies."

Sherpa further added that locals could also play an important role in supplying alternative fuels such as kerosene to trekkers and supporting staff. "To date they only have been selling liquors (both imported and locally brewed) to trekkers and porters."

Even government officials agree that the monitoring mechanism has been weak. "The monitoring mechanism is, of course, not functioning well," admits Shankar Koirala, Joint Secretary at the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. "We will make the necessary changes gradually."

Figure wise, 30 per cent of the total inbound tourists in the country are trekkers. This means nearly 150,000 visitors go trekking the Nepalese mountains when 500,000 tourists — the highest record in recent years — visit the country. With trekking occupying the major chunk of tourism activities, its impact on the fragile Himalayan ranges of the country can hardly be exaggerated.

If left unmonitored and unregulated the dollar-minting adventure tourism may lead us paying a huge environmental price — which may never be compensated.

The ominous signals are already there. Some two years ago, a cleaning expedition team from Spain brought down above 1000 kgs of solid waste from the highlands of Annapurna trekking area. The Spanish team complained that the area was littered with different expedition equipment ranging from plastic pipes to crampons. "Tin cans, tissue papers, among other trash, are just common sight there," said the members of the Spanish cleaning team before leaving for home with the garbage they had collected here.

Not only a month after the Spanish had left, a group of German trekkers brought down yet another disturbing news from the Everest region. What they discovered was that the trekking trail in the region was littered by used-batteries — most of them of the Tiger brand.

"We found most of the lodges and resthouses disposing their waste on the slopes of their backyard that adjoin the river flowing below," the trekkers told a press meet. "Chances of river water getting contaminated is quite high because of the used batteries," they warned.

The German team had brought down more than twenty kgs of used batteries, thrown around in the Everest region.

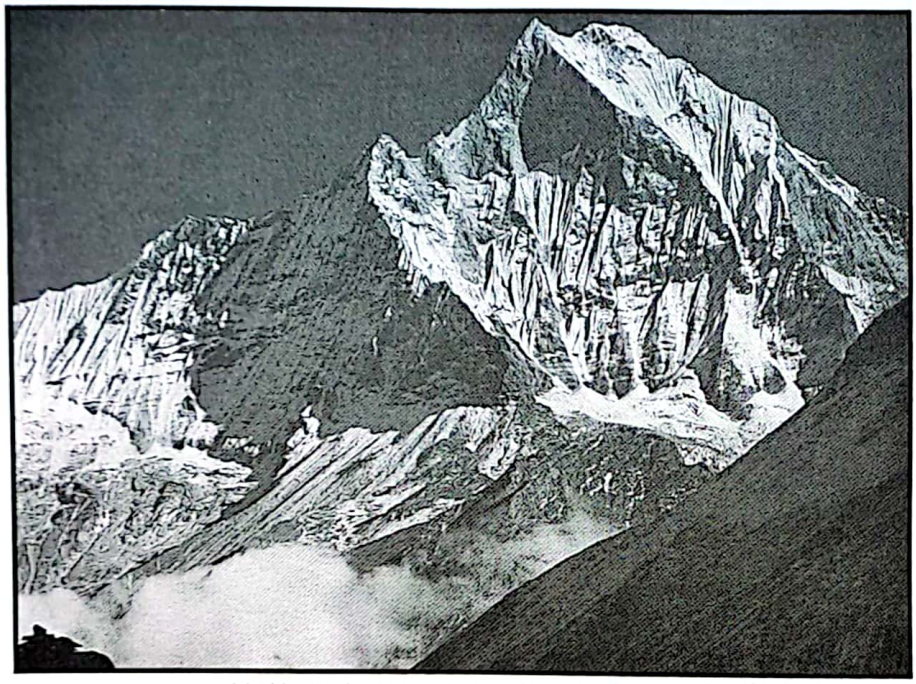
With the Everest region — also dubbed as the world's highest dumping site — occasionally being cleaned up by expedition teams, the Dhaulagiri base camp is already in the news for the garbage accumulation in the foothills.

Just when disturbing news like this are trickling in, the new decisions like opening up of new areas and increasing the number of visitors in the mountain region, and at the same time scrapping off the provision of the supposed to be regulators, could spell more trouble, tourism experts warn.

"Of course, there is a risk there," says Rabi Jung Pandey, a tourism expert with Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Project, supported by the Unite Nations and the Dutch and the British Governments. "In the name of getting rid of environment and liaison officers, there should be no compromise on environment protection."

The decisions aimed at ushering in more adventure souls have already been made. There is no reason to roll back on that. Now, it is the regulatory mechanism that has to be worked on. If something is wrong with the regulators, they need to be corrected and effectively too.

# Destination Nepal Campaign 2002-2003



Machhapuchhre Mountain viewed from the base camp

The Tourism Council, with representation from the government as well as the travel trade sector, in its 5th Meeting held on 19 November, 1999 decided to launch Destination Nepal Year 2002, now renamed as **Destination Nepal Campaign 2002-2003 (DNC).** DNC was officially announced by His Majesty's Government of Nepal on 9 January, 2002.

For a landlocked country like Nepal, where the only natural resource - hydro power - is underutilized, the role of tourism in the overall development of the country cannot be undermined. Tourism has always been high on the national agenda.

Tourism reaches into the varied aspects of Nepalese life and thousands of people from diverse sectors benefit from it directly and indirectly. Tourism is undoubtedly a significant component of everyday life. It generates employment opportunities and helps in the promotion and contribution of the art and culture. Tourism sector is the highest foreign currency contributor to the Kingdom's economy.

For the overall upliftment of the economy, tourism sector has to keep on growing in the years to come. But this growth should be associated with long-term planning and a coordinated vision for growth. In this regard, Destination Nepal Campaign 2002-2003 can play a vital role to steer the industry towards the path of sustainable development by realizing the full potential of this dynamic sector. As the world's largest industry, tourism is poised for greater growth in the years to come. To partake of this growth and contribute meaningfully to tourism development, a coordinated approach is needed.

A comprehensive action plan has been developed by the program committees after interaction and consultation with the concerned public and private sectors on subjects like **tourism infrastructure development, creating an awareness about tourism, skills development, tourism activity expansion, increase in standards of touristic service, presentation for tourism purpose, international promotion and marketing, policy-driven change** and so on.

HMG of Nepal announced **Destination Nepal Campaign 2002-2003** (DNC 2002-2003) with the twofold objectives of creating massive awareness about tourism inside the country and effective international promotion of Nepal by repositioning the country's image as a reliable, safe and attractive destination.

Some of the major programs incorporated with the DNC are the **"International Year of Mountains 2002"; "Mt. Everest Golden Jubilee Celebrations 2002-2003"** commemorating the first conquest of Mt. Everest in 1953 by Sir Edmund Hillary and late Tenzing Norgay Sherpa; **"International Year of Eco Tourism 2002".** Various festivals /events, religious and other celebrations will also feature during the DNC.

The activities to be held for one year as part of **"Mt. Everest Golden Jubilee Celebrations 2002-2003"** will begin in June 2002 and end in May 2003. Events lined up for the period include International Rock Climbing competition, Golf Tournament, Cricket tournament, Everest Marathon, White Water Rafting, Elephant Polo tournament etc. Nepal is set to become the meeting ground of famous Everest summiters from all over the world who will be honored in the Kingdom.

There will be special tourism promotional programs in Chinese cities. Nepal and China have signed an agreement last year, allowing Chinese tourists to visit the country. The Nepalese government, in line with the Chinese Government's demand, has already nominated 77 travel agents to handle Chinese tourists. The DNC has incorporated non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and local agencies to implement its programs. A stronger partnership between the tourism industry and His Majesty's Government (HMG) of Nepal has been the platform for developing a performance-based growth strategy for

Nepal's tourism. HMG announced the Destination Nepal Campaign 2002-2003 (DNC) in January 2002 and with a view of reinvigorating the tourism sector of Nepal for sustainable development.

Various committees formed for the Destination Nepal Campaign submitted the programs for the tourism bonanza that was declared more than three months ago to the main committee on April 16, 2002, chaired by Hon. Minister for Culture, Tourism & Civil Aviation Mr. Bal Bahdur K. C. Speaking at a press conference organized on the same day, Hon. Minister K. C. said, "The main objective of this campaign is effective international promotion of Nepal in a planned way and to improve policy and infrastructure for sustainable and coordinated development."

**Objectives of DNC:**

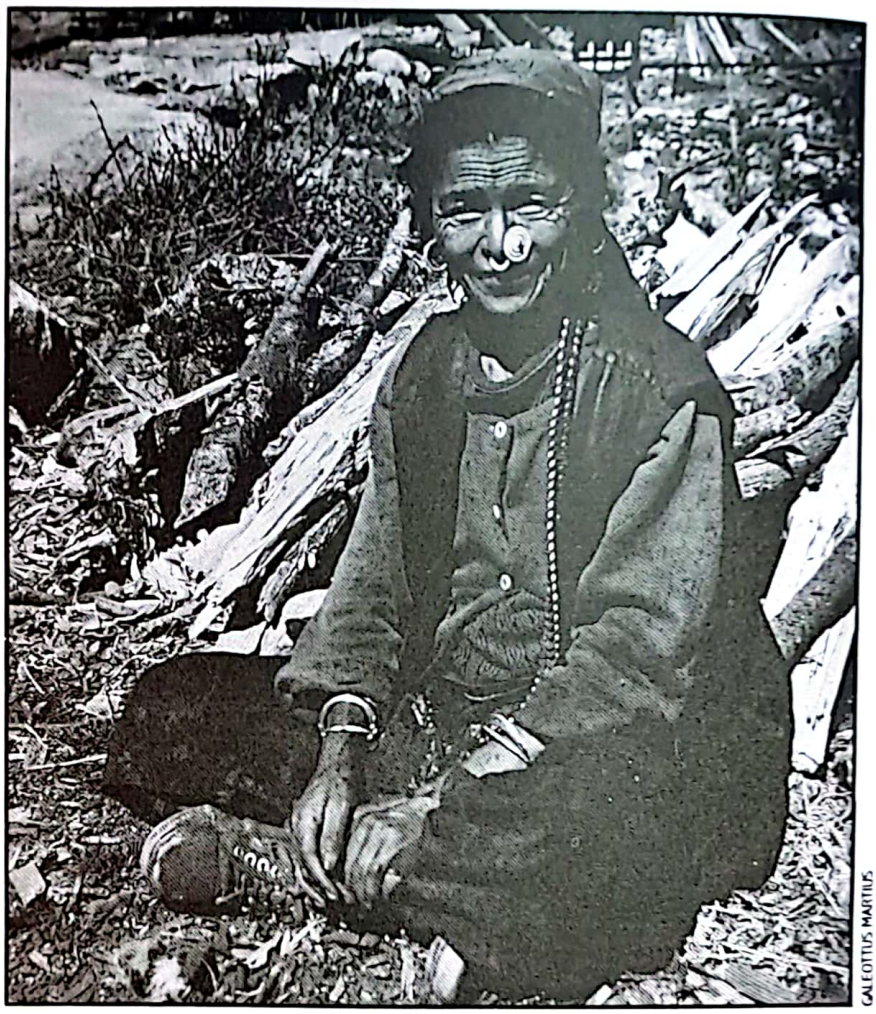
- Creating massive awareness about tourism inside the country
- Effective international promotion of Nepal by repositioning thee country's image as a reliable, safe and attractive destination.

**Nepal Tourism Board will also work as official DNC Secretariat.**

**Some of the major programs approved by the DNC Main Committee to be carried out in the fiscal year 2058/59 are as follows:**

***1.Under Publicity & Promotion Program Committee***

- Production of international standard promotional collateral
- Invite TV Channels
- Launch DNC in major target markets
- Sales Missions
- Regional Sales Missions
- Corporate Partnership
- Print ads in various publications(India)
- International Travel Writer's Award



CALEOTTUS MARTIUS

A Sherpa woman from the highlands

- DNC official website (linked with welcomenepal.com)
- Coordination with RNE/ Consulates/Missions/NTB's PRR abroad for effective promotion
- Radio and TV program
- Promotion of local festivals/events
- Publicity of Packages for domestic tourists

***2. Under International Meetings/ Conference, Press Meet and Felicitation Program Committee***

- DNC Launching in Nepal
- Organize first Press Conference to Launch DNC and other periodic conferences to publicize and update the local media on DNC
- Press Meets & Interaction with Nepal Based Foreign Media : Press meets will be organized whenever there is major DNC events from time to time in order to update the press
- Compilation of Media and Industry Database: Collect new and update existing database of the local and Intl. Press and Travel Industry - Contact Associations
- FAM Trips : Invite Major intl. Travel-trade operators, Travel Writers, Journalists, the Nepal selling Tour Operators, top executives of MNC's and CEO's of Intl. Airlines in FAM Trips
- Felicitation of International Celebrities: Initial phase: Felicitate intl. Celebrities by inviting and presenting them certificate/Memento
- Invite and felicitate celebrities with certificate and memento from the high HMG officials
- Launch MICE tourism packages for the MNC's/corporate houses

***3. Under Mt. Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration Program Committee***

- Inter College Athletic Meet:

The activity would be held at Dashrath Rangashala and more than 1,000 participants from various schools and colleges from Nepal would participate in the said event. This will kickoff the Golden Jubilee and the athletes would be doing an awareness rally in the valley.

- Invite renowned summiteers to scale newly opened virgin mountains. This would give more publicity about the virgin mountains to the World.
- Set up an International Mountaineering School in Nepal:
- Produce Publicity Materials :
- Provide Gratis Visa to Everest Summiteers : To honor the feat achieved by the Everest Summiteers and provide them some incentive to climb other virgin peaks to the summiteers till the period of golden jubilee celebration.
- Provide Gratis Visa to participants, judges, and officials of the various events of the Golden Jubilee Celebration.

***4. Under Tourism Infrastructure Development (Land and Surface) and Coordination Program Committee:***

- Developments of Collateral for the promotion and identification of significant tourism products of Nepal
- Identification and organization of international event in Nepal.
- Signing of MoU and Air Service Agreement (ASA) with other countries.
- Signing of Surface Transport Agreement with Indian Government.
- Suggesting Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation for coordinating with various government agencies for their cooperation and coordination in developing tourism infrastructures in various destinations.

***5. Under Tourism Product Development, Events and Activity Organization Program Committee:***

- Regional and National Level workshops/seminars/interaction programs on the importance of participation of private and local community for Tourism Product Development Activities and Sustainable Development of Tourism.

§ Development of and Investment in the physical facilities of Tourism Products.

§ Development of Physical infrastructure for eco and mountain tourism.

§ Awareness programmes for the promotion of Domestic Tourism in Nepal.

§ Organization of regional and national level workshops/seminars and interaction programmes for the promotion of National Importance of Destination Nepal Campaign 2002-2003.

§ Installation of signage's at various main entry points into Nepal and in other important natural, historical and religious places.

***6. Under Domestic Tourism Development, Public awareness and Training Programme Committee:***

*A. Massive Awareness Programs within the country*

§ Publication & distribution of information collaterals

§ Special Programs in Radio & Television.

§ Signage installation in various popular tourism products and entry points.

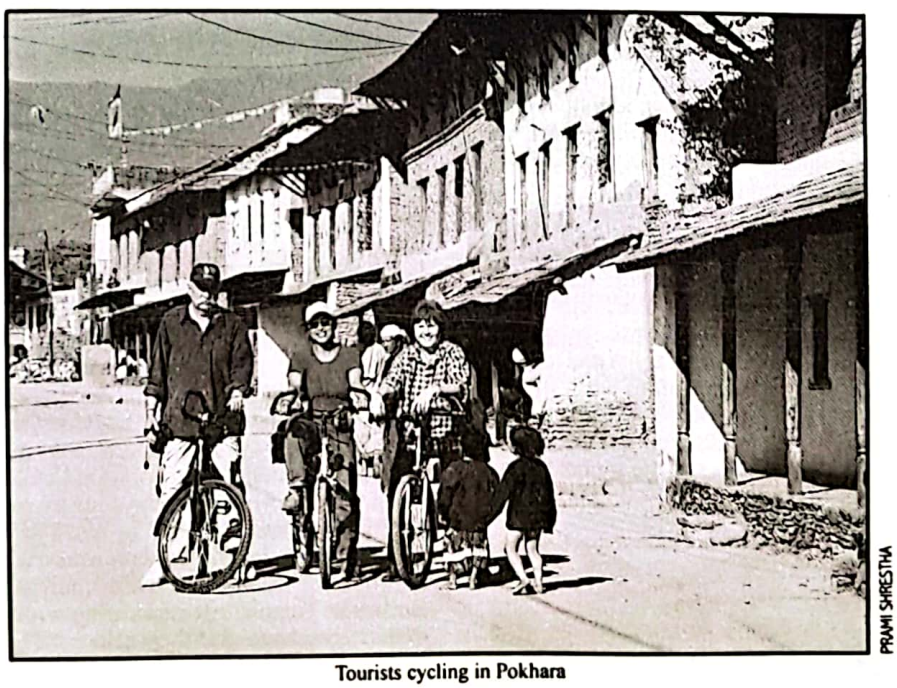
**B. Presentation and Interaction program in various forum to increase Domestic tourism activities**

- Presentation to ministerial cabinet
- Presentation to and interaction with MPs in the Kathmandu
- Presentation & Interaction in each development region for concerned DDC-Chairpersons and Municipality-Mayors
- Presentation to secretaries in secretarial meeting

***C. Other Resource Development Activities***

- Development of curriculum, research and scholarships for the sustainable development of tourism
- Various training programs for tourism personnel.
- Felicitation & reward to the special contributor of Domestic tourism development.
- Development of mechanism for the standardization of tourism products and services.

**- Nepal Tourism Board**



PRAMI SHRESTHA

Tourists cycling in Pokhara

# Mt. Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration

On 29th of May 1953, Tenzing Norgay Sherpa and Edmund Hillary reached the summit of the highest peak on this planet – Mount Everest (8848 m), thus coining the phrase "THE CONQUEST OF EVEREST". The news of this moment of glory was announced to the Nepalese first and then to the world. This was a momentous occasion for Nepal and the world when history was written. The occasion being the first International Event to have taken place in the Kingdom of Nepal – the abode of the Gods and Godesses, the Mighty Himalayas, the lush Green Hills of the Maha Bharat Range, the cascading Rivers originating from the melting Glaciers of the Himalayas and the tropical Jungles – home to some of the rare species of wildlife and the flora and fauna. This truly epitomizes Nepal as a destination and a home for Adventure Seekers and Leisure travelers.

To commemorate that Historic Day, Nepal will be celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the First Ascent of Mount Everest by holding the Mount Everest Golden Jubilee Celebrations (MEGJC) from June 2002 to May 2003. This Mega Event will offer a wonderful opportunity and an ideal platform to promote Nepal as a Multi-Tourism destination.

We are also pleased to inform you that Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA), a NGO recognised by His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the only organisation looking after the welfare of the mountains and mountaineers in Nepal is taking the lead role in celebrationg the Mount Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration.

On NMA's painstaking initiative The International Mountain Museum (IMM) has been constructed at Pokhara, which is going to be a home to many mountaineering memorabilia and a study place to many scholars and future mountaineers. The IMM will also depict the socio – economic status and the culture of the people living on the mountainous region of the world as well as focus on various mountaineering activities.



NMA is trying to establish Mountaineers Memorial Park (MMP) at Kakani north of Kathmandu. This park will allow the family and friends of the mountaineers to pay homage to those who have died in Nepal in pursuit of climbing the massive Himalayan Peaks.

His Majesty's Government of Nepal having the foresight to recognize the potential advantage to Nepal of the Mount Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration has granted this programme of event its support.

Nepal – The Shangrila, land of peace and prosperity. This was the vision His Late Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev's had of Nepal. The above event can fulfill His Late Majesty's dream as the ultimate aim of the project is promoting Nepal as a multi-tourism destination, the mainstay of our economy. History will confirm that at the time of His Late Majesty's coronation, He had foreseen this vision and had declared Nepal as Zone of Peace.

## Programmes and Events

### Everest Marathon

**Date: 17th – 30th October 2002**
**Venue: Solukhumbu District**
To commemorate and celebrate Mount Everest Golden Jubilee, no other sport can do justice to this Mega Event than the Everest Marathon to be run from the Everest Base Camp (5450m) to Namche Bazar (3440m) over the full marathon distance. This is the highest marathon to be run in the world.

The venue of this event is the Sagarmatha National Park which lies north east of Kathmandu. After disembarking at Lukla and trekking for a few days so as to acclimatize oneself as well as reach the starting point you will be with nature at its grandest beauty and the Himalyan landscape. You will also be viewing some of the highest peaks of the world.

### White Water Rafting

**Date: 25th September – 6th October 2002**
**Venue: Sindhupalchowk District**
Big Mountains are synonymous with big rivers – so for the ultimate thrill and most exciting adventure, where else in the world would you go than to the Mighty Himalayas – Nepal, which has some of the best white water in the world.

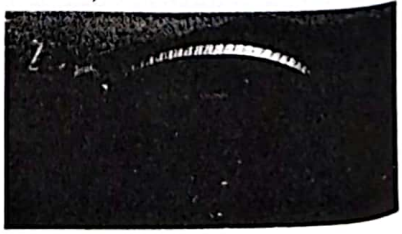
The event is being held at Bhote Koshi or the "River from Tibet" which lies northeast of Kathmandu. It is probably one of the most difficult rivers of Nepal. However, as a newly opened river, it offers



an adreline rush that is second to none and an opportunity not to be missed by any enthusiast. Here the stay will be in the tented camp – a feeling of living with the wild.

### Para - Gliding Competition

**Date: 12th – 22nd March 2003**
**Venue: Kaski District**
Paragliding has become one of Nepal's most exhilarating and exciting sport and many enthusiasts from all over the world come here – the abode of the Mighty Himalayas – for the ultimate experience. The event is being held at Pokhara, one of the best tourists' resorts

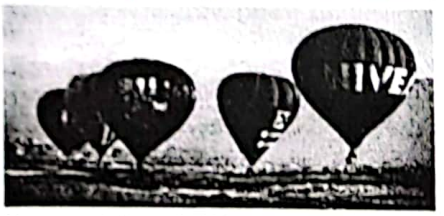


in Nepal, which is situated west of Kathmandu. Pokhara is nestled in the shadow of the Annapurna Range which boasts of the unconquered peak Machhapuchere (which means Fish's Tail). Which flying, you will witness the serene lakes and elegantly manicured terrace farms of the hills which will be always cherished.

Himalayan Hot Air Ballooning Festival

**Date: 12th to 20th April, 2003**

**Venue: Kathmandu**
The Himalayan Hot Air Ballooning Festival Celebrating and commemorating the epic journey to conquer Mount Everest is truly a golden opportunity, a life defining moment that no one can afford to miss, be one of those who is proud and prvileged to say – "I was in Nepal and participated in the Mount



Everest Golden Jubilee Clebration."

The beauty of the mountains at dawn is truly unrivalled. The balloon travels through the morning mist and into the sunlit skies, floating at a height of 1,000 to 1,500 metres above the valley. At this height the entire range of the snow capped Himalayas are visible – a spectacular view – and a stunning view of the Kathmandu Valley, it will quite simply take your breath away.

**Mountain Biking**

**Date: 4th to 17th September, 2002**
**Venue: Kathmandu and its vicinity**
The best way to explore Nepal is on a mountain bike. The diverse terrain which Nepal offers to mountain bikers is a dream come true. The race will take the bikers through the magnifient landscape, natural flora and fauna and above all the living



heritage that only Nepal can offer. Therfore to know and find out about Nepal – mountain biking is the ideal way.

**Rock Climbing**

**Date: 15th February – 3rd March 2003.**
**Venue: Rasuwa District**
The event is being held in Langtang National Park, a home to many wildlife and flora and fauna, and is situated north of Kathmandu. The National Park is cradled by the Central Himalayan Region of the Himalayas and offers an ideal place for natural rock climbing.

To reach the venue of the event, you shall drive to Syabrubensi and then trek for another three days, whilst enjoying the natural beauty and the panoramic scenery



which only Nepal can offer.

**Bowling Tournament**

**Date: 21st to 31st July 2002**
**Venue: Kathmandu**
This sport is gaining popularity in Nepal as well as in South Asia and more importantly in the Far East and ASEAN region. To popularise this sport in Nepal even more, International Tournaments have to be held and this is the opportune time of holding it. This event can be conducted as a team event and or as an individual event.

**International Invitational Golf Festival**

**Date: 23rd November – 1st December 2002**
**Venue: Kathmandu and Pokhara**
This event can be conducted as a team event and or as an individual event on the newly designed Gokarna Forest Golf Course in Kathmandu. We envisage participation of International Celebrities from all walks of life.

**Elephant Polo Tournament**
**Date: December 2002**
**Venue: Tiger Tops, Chitwan National Park.**

This event will be a team event and will be held in Chitwan. This is a unique sports event and only played in Nepal.

**Football Tournament**
**Date: May 2003**
**Venue: Dasrath Rangashala, Kathmandu.**

This will be held in Kathmandu, which will comprise of 6/8 national teams.

**Inter College Athletic Meet**
**Date: 1st – 5th June 2002**
**Venue: Dasrath Rangashala, Kathmandu.**

This event will inaugurate the Mount Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration. This isthe first time in the annals of Nepal that an inter collegiate athletic meet is being held.

**Film / Documentary Exhibition**
**Date: August, 2002**
**Venue: Kathmandu**

Exhibition of Films and Documentaries from all over the world on Mountains, Trekking, Mountaineering, Adventure Sports etc. to be shown in Kathmandu.

**Mountaineering Philatelic Photograph Exhibition**
**Date: May 2003**
**Venue: Kathmandu**

Exhibition of stamps and autographed cards and covers and photographs of mountain, mountaineering, trekking, adventure sports etc. from all over the world to held in Kathmandu Nepal.

**Gathering of Mount Everest Summiteers**
**Date: May, 2003**
**Venue: Kathmandu and Pokhara**

A gathering of all Mount Everest Summiteers to be held in Nepal.

The above list is by no means final and can be amended or modified according to the number of Participants and Sponsors.

- Mt. Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee

# Nepal Mountaineering Association
# Manang Mountaineering School & Training

**(1) Introduction :**

Manang Mountaineering School was established in 1979 with the great help from former Yugoslavia, Slovenian Mountaineer Mr. Alec Kunber of Alpine Association of Slovenia. This is the first mountaineering training school in Nepal operated by Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA). Mostly, two training are conducted in cooperation with Slovenian – Basic and France – Advance. Since last few years qualified Nepalese Instructors are involved on training. A couple mountaineering courses and Rock Climbing Training were successfully conducted only by Nepalese instructors, Nepalese students appreciate involvement of Nepalese Instructors since they work as interpreter as well. These training contribute in the improvement of professional mountaineers skill.

**(2) Training is Necessary to Abreast with the latest Development :**

- Basic Mountaineering – August - September – ManangSlovenian Co-operation – 35 - 42 days (Max.)
- Advance Mountaineering by–Nov.-Dec– Langtang ENSA (France) Co-operation – 30 - 35 days (Max.)
- Advance Mountaineering joint venture NMA & ECO Himal, Thame, April – 30-35 Days (Max.) Rock Climbing (Amateur) 7 -15 Days -Balaju

**(3) Features :**

- Course includes two way trekking from Kathmandu to the training spot. May be Manang Mountaineering School, Langtang Area or Everest Area.
- Classes will be conducted in English medium But interpreter provided for Nepalese students not for other languages.
- There will be limited no. of students in a group.
- Each group will have Nepalese and or foreign instructor.
- Guest lectures from professional intellectuals & instructor.
- Minimum one doctor or one First Aider will accompany the whole group.

**(4) Course Contents :**

- Mountain Tourism : Trekking, Mountaineering, Hiking, Caning, Rafting etc.
- Mountain Ecology & Environment : Flora & Fauna
- Mountain Geography of Nepal and World
- History of Mountaineering & NMA
- Weather
- Danger in Mountain
- Mountaineering Terminology
- Camping & Bivouacking
- Organizing Trekking & Expeditions
- Role of Guide on Trekking & Expeditions
- Introduction of Mountaineering Equipment & Clothing
- Protection of Equipment
- Ropes and Knots
- Belaying & Rope Handling
- Rock Climbing
- Ice Climbing
- Snow Climbing
- Fixed Rope Technique
- Rescue Technique & Operations
- Load Carry
- Navigation with Map & Compass
- First Aid and Altitude Sickness
- Use of Walkie Talkie

**(5) Course Contents for Rock Climbing**

- Ropes & Knots
- Belaying & Rope Handling
- Anchors
- Rock Climbing Techniques
- Rescue Techniques
- Single Pitch Climb
- Multi-Pitch Technique

**(6) Teaching Methods :**

- Lecture
- Introduction
- Presentations
- Audio Visual
- Practice
- Demonstration
- Field Work
- Reporting
- Written & Practical Examinations

**(7) Class Hours :**

- 2~4 Hours theory and 2~4 hours practical every day.

**(8) Duration of Course :**

- 30 ~ 40 Days for Mountaineering
- 5 ~ 10 Days for Rock Climbing

**(9) Venue :**

- Rock Climbing : Balaju, Langtang, Manang, Everest
- Mountaineering : Manang, Everest, Langtang

**(10) Minimum Requirement :**

- English speaking
- Trekkers or climbers (Amateur or professional)
- Recommendation of NMA Member Trekking Agency (for Nepalese)
- Citizenship (Photo copy)
- Personal Insurance
- Foreign Nationals are required to submit valid visa and passport (Photocopy)
- For Advance Mountaineering Training the minimum requirement is Basic Training conducted by NMA

**(11) Course Fee : For Mountaineering**

A) NRs. 5,000.00 per person for mountaineering includes books, notes, food, 2 way transportation, accommodation, training fees, but does not includes insurance, personal gear and camping gear.

B) For foreigners US$ 1000.00 per person. Nrs. 1,000 per person for rock climbing. Fee includes : notes, transportation, rock climbing gear, instructors fee.

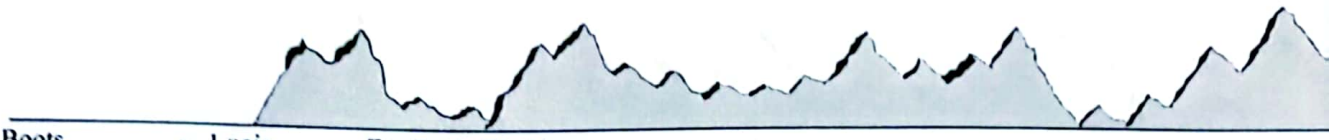
Rock Climbing Fee will be decided prior to the training and may change in future.

Other personal expenses are pocket money and equipment hiring.

(12) List of Personal Equipment :

**For Mountaineering :**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Seat Harness | - 1 |
| 2. | Chest Harness | - 1 |
| 3. | Descender | - 1 |
| 4. | Ascender (Jumar) | - 1 |
| 5. | Helmet | - 1 |
| 6. | Ice Axe | - 1 |
| 7. | Crampons | - 1 pair |



8. Plastic Boots - 1 pair
9. Gaiters - 1 pair
10. Screw Carabinars -2~4
11. Simple Carabinars -2~4
12. Prussic Cord 4~6 mm, -2 mtr. long – 2
13. Snow Goggles -1 pair
14. Woolen Gloves -2 pair
15. Waterproof Gloves -1 pair
16. Woolen Socks -2~3 pairs
17. Woolen Cap - 1
18. Warm Jacket - 1
19. Warm Pants - 1
20. Wind Jacket - 1
21. Wind Pants - 1
22. Sun Cream
23. Water Bottle
24. Pocket Knife - 1
25. Ruck shack Big - 1
26. Pencil & Paper
27. Rain Gear
28. Other Clothing
29. Tent - 1
30. Sleeping Bag - 1
31. Mattress - 1
32. Duffel Bag - 1

*For Rock Climbing*

1. Seat Harness - 1
2. Chest Harness - 1
3. Descender - 1
4. Ascender (Jumar) - 1
5. Helmet - 1
6. Screw Carabiners - 2~4
7. Ordinary Carabiners - 2~4
8. Prussic cord 4~6 mm, 2mt. long - 2
9. Rock shoes (optional) - 1
10. Chalk bag & chalk (optional) -1
11. Loose fitting trousers -1 pair
12. T-shirt (Not Baggy) - 1
13. Water Bottle - 1
14. Lunch Packet - 1
15. Rain Gear - 1
16. Warm Jacket - 1
17. Pencil & Paper

Note : Only communal equipment will be provided by NMA such as : Main Ropes, slings, Map, Compass, Altimeter, Cooking & Dinning Tents, Pitons & other Anchor Protections, Hammers etc. But some times Ice Screws are requested to bring by students.

**(13) Admission Process :**
Trainees having minimum requirements are eligible to apply for admission. All applicants have to attend an interview to get through NMA selection committee, has fully authority to select the participants according to their own criteria. The selected candidate should pay their fees in advance with necessary documents. All candidates must read training policy of NMA and sign it before enrollment. Policy will be strictly implemented by NMA Instructors during the training period.

**(14) Application Form :**
Application forms will be distributed free of cost after publishing a formal notice in national newspaper.

*For more information please contact :*
Training & Mountaineering Expedition Committee, Nepal Mountaineering Association

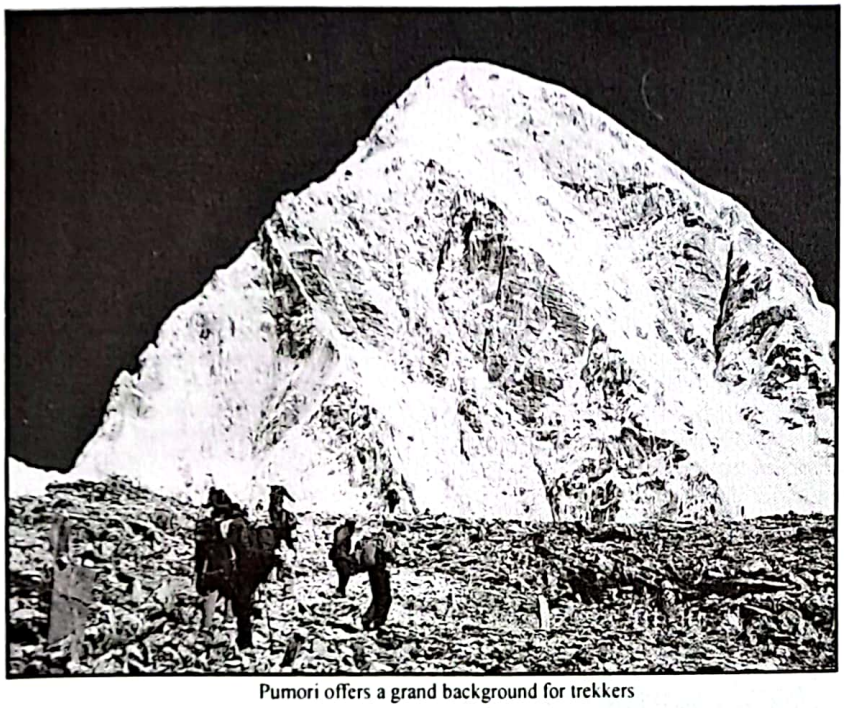
## DATA OF TRAININGS CONDUCTED BY NMA IN DIFFERENT YEARS (1979 TO 2002)

| Year | Basic Mt. Training | Advance Mt. Training | | Basic Rock Training | | Advance Rock | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Training | Trek Tour Leader | Junior Basic Training | | Female Training | | |
| 1979 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1980 | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1981 | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1982 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1983 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1984 | 30 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1985 | 24 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1986 | 31 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1987 | 30 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1988 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1989 | 31 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1990 | 30 | 17 | - | - | - | 17 | - |
| 1991 | 29 | 13 | - | - | 30 | - | - |
| 1992 | 33 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1993 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1994 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1995 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1996 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1997 | 13 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1998 | 16 | 13 | 29+34 | - | - | - | - |
| 1999 | - | 16 | - | 7 | - | - | 15 |
| 1999 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2000 | 32 | 11 | 12 | - | - | - | 13 |
| 2000 | 15 (Singaporean Student) | | | | | | |
| 2000/01 | | 17 | | | | | 15 |
| 2001 | | 11 | | | | | |
| 2001 | 32 | | | | | | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | 16 |
| Total | 574 | 190 | 75 | 7 | 30 | 17 | 59 |

**Grand Total 952**

# Newly Opened Peaks & Development of Mountain Tourism

By B. M. Dahal*



PHU DORJEE SHERPA

Pumori offers a grand background for trekkers

Although Nepal was not opened to foreign visitors before 1951 (when democracy was ushered in), a French expedition team led by Maurice Herzog was granted permission to attempt to scale Mt. Annapurna I (8,091m.) in 1950, when Mohan Shumshere was the Prime Minister.

The team, which also included another French national Louis Lachenal, successfully scaled the peak on 3rd June, 1950. Probably, the French team was the first to set a new record in world mountaineering history by successfully climbing a peak over 8,000 meters. The team was also allowed to climb the 8,167-meter Mt. Dhaulagiri.

Another land mark event that took place in the history of mountaineering was on 29th May, 1953 when Tenzing Norgay Sherpa of Nepal and New Zealander Edmund Hillary and were able to set their feet atop Mt. Everest, the highest peak in the world. Since 1953, expedition teams from different countries of the world have been coming to Nepal for mountaineering activities including successfully climbing various peaks.

As a move to bring in more mountaineers and trekkers from across the world and give a much needed boost to mountain tourism of this Himalayan Kingdom, the government has declared open additional 103 mountain peaks and some restricted areas. Including the newly opened peaks, the total number of mountain peaks opened for mountaineering in Nepal now stands at 263. The government may have taken this step keeping in view the Destination Nepal Year Campaign 2002-2003, International Year of Mountains 2003, International Eco-Tourism Year and the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Conquest of Mt. Everest. The Golden Jubilee function will be marked to commemorate the first ever feat achieved by Tenzing Norgay Sherpa and Sir Edmund Hillary.

The opening of the virgin peaks is expected to be helpful in the development of mountain tourism in Nepal. Mountain tourism as such holds immense potential in terms of promoting this segment of tourism. Since the new peaks have been opened to climbers as per the recommendation made by the Department of Geography under the Tribhuvan University (TU), they could lure many adventurers as well as lovers of nature.

Tourism entrepreneurs, especially those involved in the trekking and mountaineering business, have highly welcomed the government's decision regarding the opening of the new peaks.

Officials at the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation are hopeful that the newly opened peaks could contribute to the diversification of mountain tourism in Nepal. Mountaineers are interested in attempting to scale newer peaks, the opening of such peaks is believed to be instrumental in revitalizing the country's mountain tourism. The past experiences show that some lovers of mountains visit Nepal just for the sake of trekking and mountaineering, whereas others just want to see the beautiful peaks. Of the climbers, some select peaks in terms of their beauty and accessibility and others on the basis of their height and as a form of adventure with risks involved.

Mt. Ama Dablam (6,812 m.) has been attracting a greater number of expedition teams as compared to other peaks because of its beauty as well as accessibility. Climbers can complete their expedition to the peak within a month.

The Nepalese people, who are well-known globally for their hospitality and ever bright and smiling faces, feel proud of having such numerous snow-capped mountain peaks in the Himalayas. Hundreds of thousands of mountaineers and trekkers from all over the world visit Nepal every year to view nature's glory and climb the peaks and enjoy the excellent natural landscapes in the mountain region. Apart from mountain tourism, Nepal has much more to offer to foreign tourists. The flora and fauna, unique traditional art and culture of different ethnic communities of Nepal are other important tourism products.

As an important destination for climbers and trekkers, the Himalayan region of Nepal has around 1,310 peaks over 6,000 meters high. Out of a total

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* B.M. Dahal is the Sub-Editor with *The Rising Nepal* daily.

of 14 peaks above 8,000 meters the world over, Nepal boasts of having eight in Nepal. Around 150 expedition teams from different parts of the world visit Nepal annually for mountaineering purposes. Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA), which is dedicated to the development and promotion of Nepal's mountain tourism, has been entrusted with the authority of issuing climbing permits to18 peaks. It is the government that issues permits to other peaks to the expedition teams. Permit fees has been one of a major source of foreign exchange earnings for the government.

Despite enormous potential for the development of mountain tourism in Nepal, it has yet to gain the desired momentum. However, the government seems to have realized the importance of this highly potential sector. It seems to be giving much importance to the development and promotion of mountain tourism by revising its policies and programmes concerning mountain tourism. It is in the process of removing the 'seasonality barrier' in order to encourage mountaineers to climb peaks throughout the year. This provision is also expected to increase the number of mountaineers. In the past, mountain peaks used to be open to climbers four times a year.

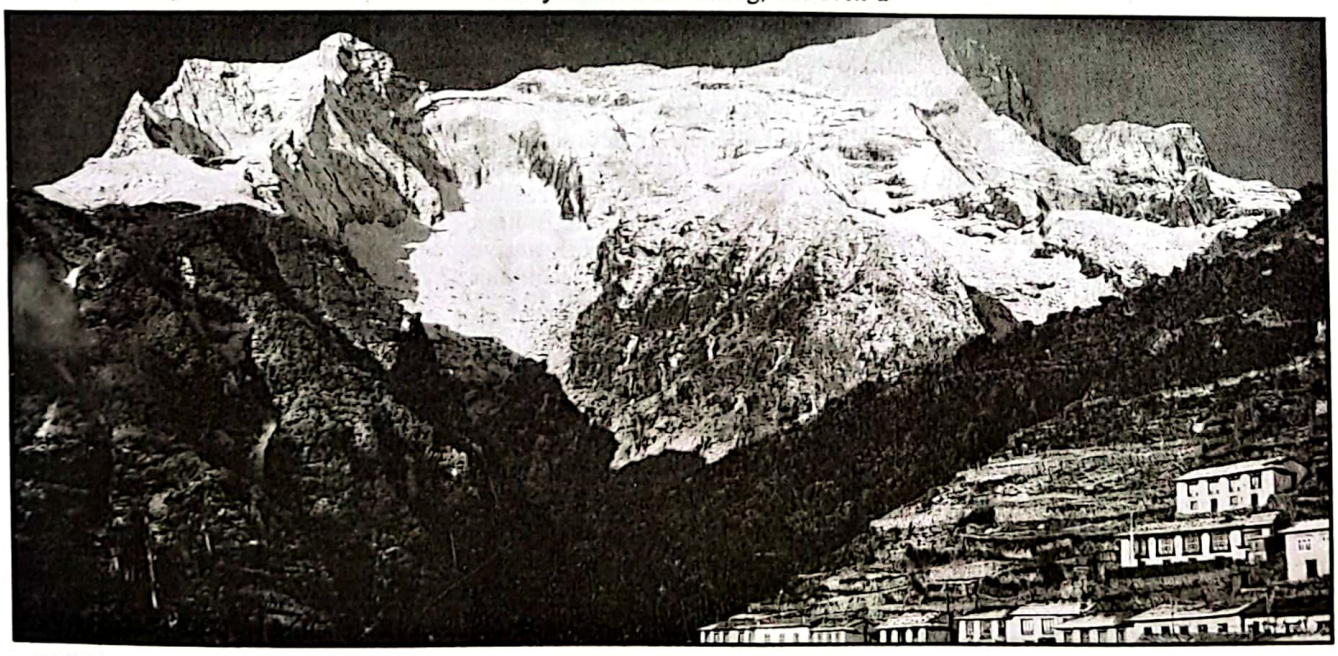
As a part of boosting this particular sector, the government has already taken yet another welcome decision to issue permits to expedition teams on the very day of submitting the application. Earlier, the expedition teams had to wait for the government's decision regarding the permit for months which was quite discouraging from the mountaineers' point of view. As they had to face unnecessary bureaucratic hassles, it did not in any way provided satisfaction to the prospective mountaineers. Moreover, the government is also working on scrapping the provisions of mandatory environment and liaison officers. Both the handling agencies as well as expedition teams were said to face difficulties while dealing with such officers. It is alleged that such officers demand a a large sum of money from the teams and are not helpful and cooperative in any sense.

With the new provisions, optimism prevails that they would help encourage climbers to visit Nepal thereby contributing to the development of mountain tourism in Nepal.

The government and private sector entrepreneurs have now to focus their activities on disseminating information about the country's mountain peaks and trekking areas through the help of modern technology such as the Internet. It is unfortunate that despite such potentials, necessary initiatives have not been taken to aggressively promote our attractive peaks. Even in the 50 years of history of mountaineering, not even a single brochure on mountain tourism has been brought out. Definitely, we will be able to lure more mountaineers if we stress on publicity and promotion of the peaks. With the major international events related to mountaineering are taking place this year, the government as well private sector must introduce more effective promotional programmes to sell our valuable peaks. Nepal's mountain tourism will get much publicity and promotion if the government comes up with appropriate policies and programmes on a priority basis.

The government must be ready to spend a significant chunk of its total income from mountaineering for developing infrastructure and other necessary facilities in the mountain region. The inflow of trekkers and mountaineers into the mountain region will increase significantly if infrastructure development is accorded top priority. For example, many important sites in the mountain region are still in the shadow due to the lack transport network.

Preserving the natural environment of the mountain region is another very daunting task based on the fact the fragile ecology of the mountain region. Environment protection must go together with the development and promotion of mountain tourism.



BRIGITTE LEKHERMAYER

A view of Sherpa village in Everest area

# Eco-tourism: The New Face of Travel

by Carla Hunt*



GALEOTTUS MARTIUS

Mountaineers take a break from their walk in the backdrop of Everest

The latest trend in tourism is travel that combines preserving the natural world and sustaining the well-being of the human cultures that inhabit it. Known as ecotourism, the industry was unknown a decade ago yet now receives rave reviews from environmentally conscious travelers who immerse themselves in pristine places and authentic experiences. Unlike traditional tourism, ecotourism promotes environmentally responsible travel and seeks to ensure that visitors "take nothing but photographs and leave behind nothing but footprints." An equally important part of the ecotourism equation is "sustainable" tourism that enables local people to protect their natural and cultural resources and profit from them at the same time. The truly "green" traveler also emphasizes the necessity for tours that strictly limit group size, coordinate with native guides, and donate a percentage of tour profits to community projects or research.

Varying interpretations and definitions of ecotourism currently exist. The ecotourism umbrella seems to shelter all kinds of outdoor travel-related products—from beach hotels that happen to be near a rain forest to a national park visit, guided bird-watching, or scientist-led Antarctic cruising. It also encompasses adventure expeditions, such as trekking and river rafting, as well as less rigorous trips to culturally exotic or archaeologically important locations.

The general concept of ecotourism arose when conservationists realized the potential benefits in combining people's interest in nature with their concern for the environment. An early model for ecotourism came from East Africa in the 1970s, when Kenya began collecting fees from safari-bound tourists heading into its national parks. Those revenues were earmarked to support conservation and park maintenance in its vast wildlife preserves.

According to the World Tourism Organization, Kenya developed a good

* Carla Hunt is a freelance journalist based in New York City.

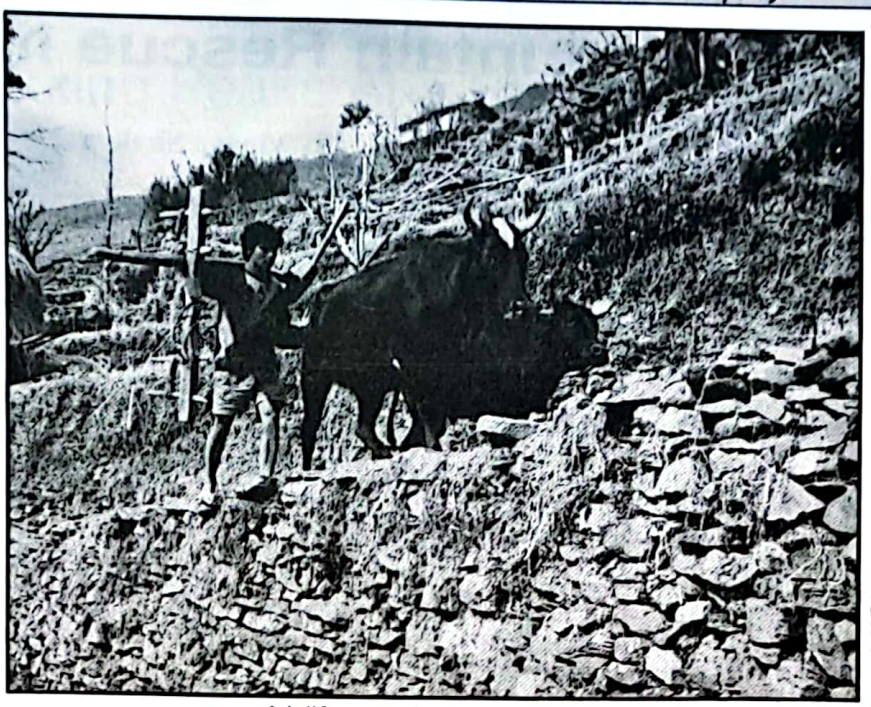
thing. In an early national parks study, the organization determined that each lion in Kenya's Amboseli Park was worth $27,000 per year in tourism revenues to local tribes and an elephant herd about $610,000. A complementary investigation by Wildlife Conservation International showed that as a refuge the park was valued at $18 per acre per year compared with 36 cents per acre under the most optimistic agricultural returns. Certainly such dramatic figures contributed to the saying Wildlife Pays, So Wildlife Stays.

Ecotourism also flourished in the rain forests and nature lodges of Costa Rica and Belize, and the former was particularly successful in attracting ecotourists. Promoting itself as a destination with "no artificial ingredients," Costa Rica provided vacations rich in natural wonders and adventure, and the economic benefits were significant; in 1992 tourism surpassed bananas to become the primary source of foreign revenue.

As tourist figures increased by leaps and bounds in Costa Rica, however, so did the pressure to build larger hotels and other facilities to accommodate mainstream tourism. Charter planes began ferrying tourists straight to the coasts of the newly developing Guanacaste province, and the once-pristine zone around Manuel Antonio National Park became less tranquil. Another popular destination was the Galápagos Islands, perhaps the world's most renowned natural "laboratory" of flora and fauna unique to the region.

The high-profile islands were among the hundreds of world destinations battling the question: will success spoil ecotourism? Previously, limits on both the numbers of boats and on the numbers of visitors to the islands were weakly enforced. This was being changed, however, by implementing an itinerary system that set a precise schedule regulating quotas of boat visits for each island site allowed on any given day. Some island landings were closed to locally based ships and yachts, and, by law, international passenger vessels were not permitted to cruise anywhere in the Galápagos archipelago.

Similar practices were implemented in Antarctica, where the trickle of visitors turned into a steady stream. At the end of the 1980s there were some 3,000 travelers cruising in Antarctic waters; for the 1998-99 season the number approached 9,000. Though Antarctica could support this increase, the number of passengers landing on



PRAMI SHRESTHA

It is life as usual for a farmer in the hills

sites at any given time was closely monitored. The International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators, a group of travel companies concerned with the protection of wildlife and sites of historic and scientific interest, set guidelines, for example, that no more than 100 people may land at any one site at one time.

Australia established guidelines to help developers protect the environment when planning projects. In addition, the Australian tourism ministry undertook to ensure that indigenous communities participate fully within the tourism industry. In some national parks, for instance, Aboriginal people were trained to operate tourism businesses and were closely involved in the development and interpretation activities at visitor centres.

Another positive result of ecotourism came from the ecotourists themselves, as they created a demand for smaller and greener lodgings worldwide. One of the pioneers in ecolodges was Stanley Selengut, whose Harmony Lodge on St. John in the U.S. Virgin Islands was the world's first resort to use materials fabricated from recycled trash and to operate exclusively on Sun and wind power. The lodge won the Condé Nast Global Ecotourism Award in 1995. With missionary zeal, Selengut advocated profitable and sustainable development of ecolodges that limit energy consumption, preserve the ecological balance, recycle waste, and avoid corrupting local cultures.

What will be the role for ecotourism in the new millennium? Ecotourism experts such as Megan Epler Wood, president of The Ecotourism Society, are confident that ecotourism is no longer a fringe part of the travel industry. "Major tour companies have bought into ecotourism, not just for bottom-line profits, but because they care about our environment," said Wood, "and their programs contribute greatly to its preservation." Concerns remain, she added, that "the lack of discipline of governments and the constant demand for growth will undermine efforts to create sustainable ecotourism economies that are small but beautiful."

In essence, preservation for tomorrow drives most of the discussion about a kinder and gentler tourism. For the future, balances need to be struck between our interest in visiting a place, the carrying capacity of the destination, and the well-being of all that live there.

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**www.nma.com.np**

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# Mountain Rescue in Nepal

**By Vinaya Shakya**

Nepal, a beautiful country bestowed with lofty snow peaks and high hills, attracts to largh number of visitors from around the world. Nepal is famous for adventure sports and mountain tourism. Around 22% of total tourist arrival in Nepal love to trek in hilly regions and climb the Himalayas. Mountain tourism has been one of the major source of foreign exchange earning and employment generator in Nepal.

Mountain climbing involves highs risk yet high satisfaction when one achieves success in his/her venture. It requires dedication, motivation, patience and of course, favorable weather. Weather plays an important role in the success of any climbing team and even for enjoying holidays for trekkers and mountaineers.

A number of people have lost their lives in the Himalayas due to unfavorable weather conditions. We can recall the tragic Gokyo (4,700m.) accident of 1995 November 11, which had took the life of 16 Japanese, 3 Canadian, 1 German, 1 Irish and 39 Nepalese.

During that incident HMG had formed a 9 member team for rescue and relief operation under the chairmanship of the then acting Director General of Department of Tourism including representatives from various tourism organisations, the army and police. This team left no stone unturned for the success of whole rescue operation. Royal Nepalese Army, Nepal Police and some professional mountain climbers had also made great effort on field operation and co-ordination with the national team.

They were able to rescue 241 foreigners and 297 Nepalese from Khumbu and Manang regions in 6 days from 11 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1995.

Although no one can avoid natural calamities/disasters, the incident was a lesson for the necessity to be prepared for such emergencies. Since then Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) felt the for it to form a Mountain Rescue Committee for such emergencies.

It was first time in July 5, 1999 the first official meeting of Mountain Rescue Committee was held in Nepal Mountaineering Association premises.




All attention during mountain rescue training

A team was formed under the convenorship of Mr. Lhakpa Dorje Sherpa, an executive member of NMA and an enthusiast mountaineer, including world record holder Everest summiteer Babu Chhiri Sherpa, Dr. Lekh Raj Subedi and two other tourism professionals Mr. Rinji Norbu Sherpa and Mr. Da Gombu Sherpa. It was unfortunate that one of the world record holder member Mr. Babu Chhiri Sherpa of this committee passed away in an accident in the Himalayas last year.

This committee had to start from zero level of the rescue work. This team started research into the causes of accidents in the mountain region and found that most of such incidents in the Himalayas occur because of the absence of communication link up. So the team decided to have communication network in the popular trekking and mountain region.

The team was looking for variety of walkie-talkie and radio sets and finally decided to buy Motorola radio sets with repeater system. The first target of networking in Khumbu region has to left behind due to present situation in Nepal. Hence, the team decided to start working with walkie-talkie hand sets.

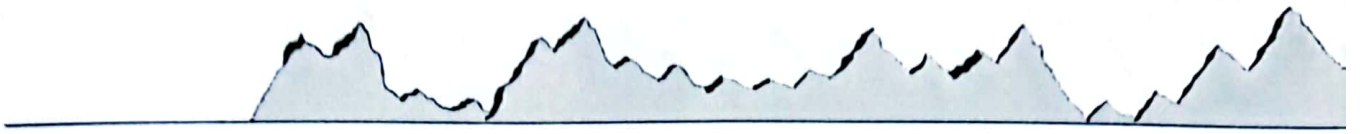
It was obvious that without proper training no person can work smoothly and efficiently when an emergency occurs. So the team decided to start providing training on Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) for the first time to non-medical people i.e. 10 professional climbers in Nepal.

During this training, the trainees were imparted knowledge as how to use Gamow Bag (pressure altitude chamber for high altitude sickness), CPR and first aid in emergency and during accidents. Now, NMA, Mountain Rescue Committee has two Gamow Bags and 14 walkie-talkie sets to be used for rescue operations.

This committee is looking for regular volunteer trainers from around the world to share new technology and ideas for rescue and relief operations. This team believes in the proverb that "Prevention is always better than cure". It welcomes any assistance from around the world for this humanitarian rescue task.

The future plan of the team is to establish the most demanded standby rescue operators for emergency in Nepal, says the convenor of Mountain Rescue Committee of NMA, Mr. Lhakpa Dorje Sherpa. It also welcomes volunteer instructors and services from around the world.

* Mr. Vinaya Shakya is Chief Administrative Officer in Nepal Mountaineering Association.



# NMA Trekking Peaks At a Glance

**By Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha***

Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) is a non-governmental and non-profit organization and it is the only national alpine club of Nepal. It was established in November 1, 1973. This association is working as a prime institution for mountain tourism promotion and mountain environment protection in the country. The main objectives of this association are : to familiarize mountains, mountaineers and mountain activities, to provide support to professional climbers and all those involved in mountaineering, to organize mountain cleaning campaigns, to coordinate with regional and international organizations related to mountaineering and Himalayan environment, to develop mountain skills, efficiency and rescue techniques and so on. To fulfil these objectives, the government of Nepal has authorized NMA to issue permits for 18 peaks of 5,555 m to 6654 m ranges in the Manang, Annapurna, Langtang, and Khumbu area, since 1978. Mera Peak (6654 m.) is the tallest among these 18 peaks while Mardi Himal (5587m) is the lowest in altitude. These 18 peaks are also known as the NMA Trekking Peaks.

**Royalty Rate**

In the beginning the 18 NMA peaks were classified into two categories, "A" and "B". Under the category "A" Hinchuli, Singuchuli, Mera Peak, Kusum Kangru, Kwangde, Chulu West, Chulu East, Imaja Tse, Pharchamo, Lobuje, Ramdung and Pisang were included and the rest six peaks, viz., Tharpuchuli, Khongm-Tse, Ganja- La, Pokhalde, Mardi Himal and Paldor Himal were included under "B" category. Regarding the payment of fees for trekking to these peaks, the concerned team had to pay US$ 300 or the equivalent amount in Nepalese Rupees to Nepal Mountaineering Association for category "A" and US$150 for category "B". However, in January 1, 2001, some amendments were made in trekking rules and fee. According to the new arrangements all the 18 are peaks included in one group and the climbing fee for peaks are as follows :

| Group Size | Rate US$ | Additional Per Person US$ |
|---|---|---|
| 1-4 persons | 350.00 only | |
| 5-8 persons | 350.00 plus | 40.00 |
| 9-12 persons | 510.00 plus | 25.00 |

The permit is valid for a period of one month and the maximum number of persons in a group will be 12.

The NMA trekking mountain peaks are shown in Table No 1.

*Table No 1*
**NMA Trekking Peaks**

| S.N. | Name of the Peak | Height Meters | Feet | Region |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mera Peak | 6654 | 21,831 | Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha |
| 2. | Chulu East | 6584 | 21,601 | Manang District, Gandaki |
| 3. | Singu Chuli (Fluted Peak) | 6501 | 21,329 | Annapurna Himal, Gandaki |
| 4. | Hiunchuli | 6441 | 21,132 | Annapurna Himal, Gandaki |
| 5. | Chulu West | 6419 | 21,060 | Manang District, Gandaki |
| 6. | Khusum Kangru | 6367 | 20,889 | Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha |
| 7. | Pharchamo | 6187 | 20,298 | Rolwaling Himal, Janakpur |
| 8. | Imja-tse (Island Peak) | 6160 | 20,210 | Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha |
| 9. | Lobuje | 6119 | 20,075 | Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha |
| 10. | Pisang | 6091 | 19,984 | Manang District, Gandaki |
| 11. | Kwangde | 6011 | 19,721 | Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha |
| 12. | Ramdung | 5925 | 19,439 | Rolwaling Himal, Janakpur |
| 13. | Paldor | 5896 | 19,344 | Langtang Himal, Bagmati |
| 14. | Khongm-tse (Mehra Peak) | 5849 | 19,190 | Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha |
| 15. | Ganja La Chuli (NayaKanga) | 5844 | 19,173 | Langtang Himal, Bagmati |
| 16. | Pokhalde | 5806 | 19,048 | Khumbu Himal, Sagarmatha |
| 17. | Tharpuchuli (Tent Peak) | 5663 | 18,579 | Annapurna Himal, Gandaki |
| 18. | Mardi Himal | 5587 | 18,330 | Annapurna Himal, Gandaki |

* Dr. Hari Prasad Shrestha is Lecturer and Asst. Campus Chief in Public Youth Campus, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.

**Mera Peak:**
Mera Peak (6,654 m) is the highest permitted trekking peak of Nepal. It is to the south of Everest and dominates the watershed between the heavily wooded valleys of the Hinku and Hongu Drangkas.

J.O.M. Roberts and Sen Tenzing made the first successful ascent of Mera Peak on 20th May 1953. The route used then is still the standard route. There are many other routes to the peak, but none of them are easy. Some of them require crossing very high and difficult passes. This leads to a true mountaineering experience. In the end, all the efforts and hard work is paid off with the spectacular scenery, as Mera provides one of the finest viewpoints in Nepal.

Mera Peak offers a panoramic view of Chamlang, Kanchenjunga, Makalu, and Baruntse in the east and the peaks of Cho-oyu, Amadablum and Kangtega to the west. Everest can be viewed in the north over the massive unclimbed south face of Lhotse and the Nuptse/Lhotse ridge. Under favourable conditions, it is possible to climb the peak and descend back on the same day.

**Chulu East (Fluted Peak)**

First climbed in 1955 by a German expedition via the north east ridge, the peak of the Chulu East together with Chulu West forms an integral part of the Manang Himal, which in turn is included in the Larger Damodar Himal. Chulu East lying south east of Chulu West is a comparatively smaller peak.

**Singu Chuli**

Singu Chuli (6,501 m) was formerly known as the Fluted Peak. The first ascent to this peak was made by Wilf Noyce and David Cox by its North – East Face and the top section of the East Ridge. This mountain has proven to be very difficult to climb for most commercial climbing groups who have tried to concentrate on Tent Peak.

Singuchuli is the first summit on the long ridge thrown down from Tarke Kang ( Glacier Dome), which separates the South and West Annapurna Glaciers. Annapurna South base camp provides the best distant view of the mountain.

Island Peak (Imjatse)



SERGYI GUTIYEV

Till date, apart from the original route, most efforts to climb this mountain have concentrated on the face and ridges seen from this viewpoint. The south-west ridge of the mountain connects with the Tent Peak. The terrain between the two mountain is a confusing one and the ridge is not straight.

**Hiunchuli**

Hiunchuli, at a height of 6,441 meters, forms a massive south facing wall, together with Annapurna south. Its eastern face overlooks the Modi Khola and guards the entrance to the Annapurna Sanctuary. Hiunchuli was first climbed in October 1971 by an American Peace Corps Expedition, via the south-east face. The mountain is not technically difficult to climb but is vulnerable to rock falls and route finding may also be a problem. Even though it offers major new route potentials, it has received little attention from mountaineers and is rarely climbed.

**Chulu West**

Of the two Chulus (East and West), Chulu West is the higher peak. It was first ascended in 1952 by a Japanese Expedition. The base camp of this peak is situated in a small valley north of Manang, off the main trail to the Thorang La. There is a controversy regarding the name and location of the Chulu Peaks. There are several peaks close by and are also a part of Chulu massif but are not indicated in the map. Thus it is difficult to differentiate between the two Chulus. However, the Chulu group comprises of four peaks: Two in the east and two in the west. Chulu West may also be called as Chulu central. There is no technical difficulty in ascending this peak but the progress can be slow as the slopes are vulnerable to avalanches in certain conditions.

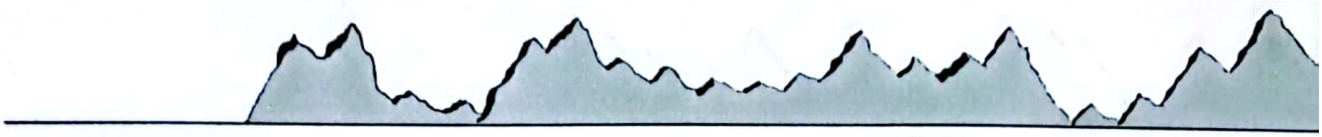
**Kusum Kangru**

Kusum Kanguru, 6367 meters, dominating the southern end of Charpati Himal separates the valley of the Dudh Koshi from the upper reaches of Hinku Drangka. This peak is a complex, triple – summited mountain having atfeast five major ridges and faces. The north face of the main summit is the most spectacular one. The name Kusum Kanguru comes from Tibetian meaning "Three Snow Peaks".

This peak is one of the most difficult trekking peak to climb and was first ascended in the autumn of 1979 by a Japanese team.

**Pharchamo Peak**

First climbed in 1955, Pharchamo Peak is an attractive snow peak lying south of Tashi Lapcha. It has a north by northwest ridge which rises from the crevassed glacier astride the Tashi Lapcha. The face of the ridge forms a uniform slope broken by crevasse and seraes rising from the rocky lower buttresses above the Drolambau



Glaciers in the west. Rolwaling valley is the main access to Pharchamo, though this route was closed for most of the 1980s due to the potential dangers to porters crossing the Tashi Lapcha. The only other alternative route is from the Khumbu side via Namche Bazar and Thame.

**Imja Tse (Island Peak)**

Imja Tse peak with the height of 6160 meters is more popularly known by the name of Island Peak. The peak was named Island peak by Eric Shipton's party in 1953, as the peak resembles an island in a sea of ice when viewed form Dingboche. Later in 1983, the peak was renamed as Imja Tse.

The peak was first ascended in 1953 by a British team as a preparation for climbing Everest. Tenzing Norgay was one of the members who successfully ascended it.

The peak is a part of the south ridge of Lhotse Shar and the main land forms a semicircle of cliffs that rise to the north of the summits of Nuptse, Lhotse, Middle Peak and Lhotse Shar. Cho Polu and Makalu lie to the east of the Island Peak. Baruntse, Amphu and Ama Dablam lie to the south.

**Lobuje (East)**

The Lobuje mountain consists of two different summits, viz. East and West with the height of 6119 m and 6145 m respectively. A continuous ridge connects them but there is still a sharp gap and a considerable distance between them. The East Peak is recognised as a trekking peak whereas the West is known as a Expedition Peak.

Lobuje being an attractive mountain offers various existing routes and also a probability of new ones. The dark triangle of its rocky East face rises down the moraines of the Khumbu Glacier to a nice skyline, forming the south ridge.

The peak of Lobuje East is reached by descending a marked notch and climbing steep snowy slopes to the top. On most occasions, the mountain is climbed on the summit ridge only as far as a subsidiary snow summit, south – east of the true peak and before the notch. This peak is identified as the false peak. The first ascent to the Lobuje East was made by Laurence Nielson and Ang Gyalzen Sherpa on 25th April 1984 although there are possibilities that others have reached the summit before. But no records are available.

**Pisang Peak**

Pisang Peak offers a good scope for exploration. The western flank of the mountain is guarded by a hanging glacier and offers a considerable challenge. The western end of the ridge is guarded by huge rock slabs which make it difficult to climb. The German Expedition made the first ascent of Pisang Peak in 1955.

**Kwangde**

Also known as Kangde Ri Kwangde, is a difficult mountain to climb and stands at a height of 6,011m. It forms an impressive multi-summited ridge on the eastern end of the Lumding Himal, which in turn is a part of Rolwaling Himal. The mountain stands above the Bhote Koshi river, south- west of Namche Bazar. The northern part of the mountain forms an impressive barrier having several steep ridges to the north.

**Ramdung**

Ramdung stands at a height of 5925 meters. It is situated south of Na in the upper Rolwaling region and is one of cluster of peaks surrounding the Yalung La. It provides an access to the upper Rolwaling from the south, via the Khare Khola. Ramdung was first climbed in 1952 by a team led by Bill Murray, It proved to be an ideal summit for commercial trekking and climbing groups before the closure of the Rolwaling. The normal route to this mountain, through the glaciers of North-East Flank, is straight forward. The mountain offers a panoramic view of the mountain ranges from Langtang to Everest and also a splendid view of Gauri Shankar and Menlungtse.

**Khongm-tse (Mehra Peak)**

Khongm-tse, 5849 meters, was formerly called Mehra Peak or simply Mehra. It rises to the north of Kongma La and stands above the Khumbu Glacier opposite of Lobuje. It is one of several summits which make up the long South West Ridge of Nuptse.

**Ganja La Chuli Naya Kanga**

Formerly known as Ganja La Chuli, Naya Kanga (5,844 m) rises to the west of Ganja La, and is a popular but difficult mountain to climb. The normal route to this peak is via the snowy North – East Ridge. It is not yet clear who climbed this summit first. The most important reward of climbing Naya Kanga is the spectacular view of the mountains in or near by Tibet.

**Pokhalde**

Pokhalde (5806 m) was first climbed in 1953, via the Kongma La along its North Ridge, by the 1953 Everest Expedition team led by John Hunt. Pokhalde looks like a crenulated rocky ridge dominated by the vast bulk of Nuptse when seen from Nuptse. The mountain has a small hanging glacier, which is best reached along the ridge rising from the Kongma La, on its northern side. Although the summit is comparatively smaller than the rest, it provides a good viewpoint.

**Tharpuchuli**

Situated in the heart of the Annapurna Sanctuary, Tharpuchuli is an attractive mountain. It is a part of the ridge line and is located south from the glacier dome. It includes Singu Chuli and acts as a central divider between the semicircle of peaks enclosing the sanctuary. Tharpuchuli offers an interesting climb to the top and also offers an spectacular view of the Annapurna mountains. The peak was nicknamed as "Tent Peak " by Jimmy Roberts in 1956.

**Mardi Himal**

Mardi Himal at a height of 5,587 meters is less than 15 miles from Pokhara, and is the most southerly peak of the Annapurna range. It is the lowest and the least climbed or visited peak. The photographs of the Mardi Himal, taken in 1953, by Baisl Goodfellow, first drew the attention of western climbers and the mountain received its first ascent in 1961. The first route was via the East Flank and is the only one used so far.

The mountain separates the south-west ridge of Machhapuchhare as a separate mass at right angles to the ridge and is best seen from the south.

**Table No 2A**

**Number of Permit, Climbers and Royalty of NMA Trekking Peaks 1990/91-2000/01**

| Fiscal Year | 2047/48 (1990/91) | | 2048/49(1991/92) | | 2049/50 (1993/94) | | 2050/51(1994/95) | | 2051/52(1995/96) | | 2052/53(1996/97) | | 2053/54(1997/98) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peak | Permit | Climbers | Permit | Climbers | Permit | Climbers | Permit | Climbers | Permit | Climbers | Permit | Climbers | Permit | Climbers | Amount(000) |
| Mera | 68 | 380 | 63 | 377 | 71 | 416 | 79 | 419 | 90 | 562 | 89 | 553 | 116 | 691 | 1978 |
| Chulu East | 18 | 92 | 14 | 57 | 15 | 74 | 11 | 78 | 15 | 113 | 18 | 85 | 16 | 79 | 171 |
| Singuchuli | 9 | 35 | 8 | 39 | 12 | 57 | 9 | 27 | 15 | 68 | 12 | 69 | 8 | 22 | 136 |
| Hiunchuli | 8 | 45 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 28 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 28 | 3 | 14 | 51 |
| Chulu West | 4 | 20 | 9 | 41 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 9 | 40 | 2 | 17 | 10 | 59 | 274 |
| Kusum Kangguru | 7 | 26 | 11 | 32 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 35 | 8 | 27 | 3 | 4 | 51 |
| Pharchemuche | 25 | 110 | 33 | 185 | 30 | 124 | 49 | 302 | 45 | 234 | 45 | 243 | 56 | 253 | 961 |
| Island | 126 | 676 | 146 | 810 | 183 | 997 | 176 | 896 | 171 | 991 | 213 | 1050 | 224 | 1220 | 3863 |
| Lobuje | 21 | 129 | 30 | 177 | 18 | 91 | 28 | 105 | 36 | 207 | 29 | 151 | 20 | 111 | 341 |
| Pisang | 24 | 160 | 22 | 124 | 25 | 126 | 30 | 162 | 26 | 159 | 37 | 86 | 17 | 65 | 289 |
| Kwangde | 6 | 27 | 10 | 33 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 28 | 7 | 38 | 8 | 21 | 7 | 39 | 119 |
| Ramdung | 40 | 262 | 41 | 262 | 40 | 228 | 38 | 207 | 44 | 243 | 49 | 149 | 52 | 271 | 922 |
| Paldor | 7 | 45 | 5 | 24 | 10 | 65 | 12 | 58 | 8 | 37 | 10 | 55 | 11 | 103 | 99 |
| Khongmatse | 3 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 214 | 3 | 18 | 26 |
| Ganjala Chuli | 21 | 97 | 20 | 83 | 31 | 138 | 24 | 97 | 37 | 169 | 22 | 214 | 26 | 120 | 221 |
| Pokhalde | 7 | 44 | 11 | 78 | 15 | 95 | 9 | 55 | 16 | 114 | 24 | 166 | 18 | 115 | 155 |
| Tharpu Chuli | 23 | 120 | 24 | 140 | 20 | 86 | 21 | 79 | 20 | 107 | 21 | 41 | 30 | 116 | 255 |
| Mardi Himal | 1 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 19 | 26 |
| **Total** | **418** | **2285** | **457** | **2506** | **485** | **2561** | **517** | **2615** | **556** | **3150** | **599** | **3174** | **623** | **3319** | **9939** |

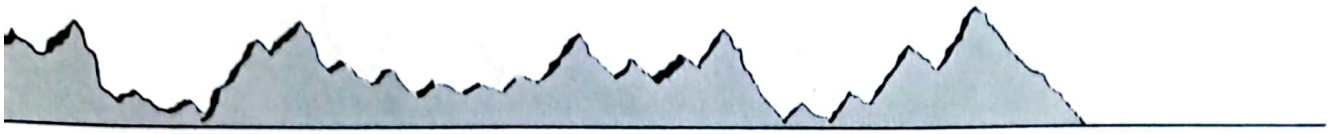
*Source :* Nepal Mountaineering Association

**Table No 2B**

**Number of Permit, Climbers and Royalty of NMA Trekking Peaks 1990/91-2000/01**

| Fiscal Year | 2054/55 (1997/1998) | | | 2055/56 (1998/1999) | | | 2056/57 (1999/2000) | | | 2057/58(2000/2001) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peak | Permit | Climbers | Amount (000) | Permit | Climbers | Amount (000) | Permit | Climbers | Amount (000) | Permit | Climbers | Amount (000) |
| Mera | 142 | 903 | 2,593 | 160 | 995 | 3,297 | 206 | 1164 | 4,286 | 186 | 1124 | 4,640 |
| Chulu East | 19 | 86 | 324 | 14 | 79 | 285 | 26 | 113 | 536 | 31 | 164 | 762 |
| Singuchuli | 14 | 46 | 253 | 17 | 92 | 346 | 21 | 90 | 432 | 16 | 60 | 386 |
| Hiunchuli | 3 | 18 | 56 | 4 | 11 | 81 | 5 | 24 | 104 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Chulu West | 11 | 46 | 213 | 14 | 85 | 286 | 11 | 52 | 226 | 14 | 74 | 347 |
| Kusum Kangguru | 6 | 29 | 111 | 2 | 4 | 41 | 6 | 26 | 123 | 4 | 16 | 92 |
| Pharchemuche | 53 | 330 | 963 | 69 | 404 | 1,429 | 72 | 390 | 1,491 | 78 | 449 | 1,840 |
| Island | 265 | 1502 | 4,846 | 287 | 1526 | 5,867 | 333 | 1842 | 6,906 | 337 | 1815 | 8,379 |
| Lobuje | 30 | 178 | 534 | 45 | 277 | 942 | 57 | 276 | 1,169 | 53 | 268 | 1,275 |
| Pisang | 17 | 83 | 304 | 16 | 63 | 327 | 21 | 80 | 431 | 44 | 229 | 939 |
| Kwangde | 4 | 23 | 73 | 11 | 33 | 224 | 5 | 32 | 103 | 7 | 23 | 161 |
| Ramdung | 35 | 165 | 645 | 42 | 226 | 848 | 26 | 149 | 542 | 30 | 167 | 761 |
| Paldor | 9 | 47 | 81 | 9 | 58 | 82 | 10 | 63 | 105 | 11 | 47 | 239 |
| Khongmatse | 3 | 7 | 28 | 3 | 18 | 32 | 7 | 39 | 73 | 3 | 11 | 33 |
| Ganjala Chuli | 24 | 104 | 214 | 28 | 125 | 285 | 35 | 138 | 360 | 33 | 171 | 533 |
| Pokhalde | 20 | 113 | 191 | 27 | 201 | 292 | 34 | 255 | 358 | 22 | 162 | 468 |
| Tharpu Chuli | 22 | 94 | 200 | 35 | 134 | 356 | 29 | 126 | 298 | 35 | 151 | 612 |
| Mardi Himal | 3 | 11 | 27 | 3 | 7 | 30 | 4 | 16 | 41 | 5 | 12 | 96 |
| **Total** | **680** | **3785** | **11,656** | **786** | **4338** | **15,050** | **908** | **4875** | **17,584** | **909** | **4943** | **21,563** |

*Source* : Nepal Mountaineering Association



The south-west face of the mountain has three well-defined ridges rising from the rock buttresses and separated by hanging glaciers. It's east face is separated from the Machhapuchhare ridge by a col at 5,200 meters. The normal climbing route to the summit of Mardi Himal passes through this col. The summit offers a splendid view of the Annapurna range and the Fishtail mountain, Machhapuchhare.

The valleys and ridges south of Mardi Himal are steep and heavily wooded with bamboo and rhododendron. The alpine pastures above the forest provides a good habitat for the wildlife.

*Table No. 3*
*Annual Permit, Climbers and Royalty 1990/91-2000/01*

| Year | No. Permits Issued | Annual Percentage Change | No. Climbers | Annual Percent Change | Royalty (in 000) | Annual Percent change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990/1991 (2047/2048) | 418 | | 2285 | | | |
| 1991/1992 (2048/2049) | 457 | 9.3 | 2506 | 9.7 | | |
| 1992/1993 (2049/2050) | 485 | 6.1 | 2561 | 2.2 | | |
| 1993/1994 (2050/2051) | 517 | 6.6 | 2615 | 2.1 | | |
| 1994/1995 (2051/2052) | 556 | 7.5 | 3150 | 20.5 | | |
| 1995/1996 (2052/2053) | 599 | 7.7 | 3174 | 0.8 | | |
| 1996/1997 (2053/2054) | 623 | 4.0 | 3319 | 4.6 | 9939 | |
| 1997/1998 (2054/2055) | 680 | 9.1 | 3785 | 14.0 | 11654 | 17.3 |
| 1998/1999 (2055/2056) | 786 | 15.6 | 4338 | 14.6 | 15049 | 29.1 |
| 1999/2000 (2056/2057) | 908 | 15.5 | 4875 | 12.4 | 17585 | 16.9 |
| 2000/2001 (2057/2058) | 909 | 0.1 | 4943 | 1.4 | 21561 | 22.6 |

Island Peak is the most popular trekking peak among 18 peaks, followed by Mera Peak, Pharmacho, Ramdung, Lobuje, Pisang and Tharpuchuli. Most of the trekkers preferred to go to Island Peak and Mera Peak. Island and Mera Peak stand apart among 18 peaks with their height and continued popularity among trekkers/mountaineers. The above table No 2A and 2B shows that from the beginning of Fiscal Year 1990/91 to Fiscal year 2000/01, every year the number of permit and climbers are both led by Island Peak and Mera Peak respectively. In the FY 1990/91 the number of permit issued and the number issued and number of climbers of Island Peak were 126 and 676 and it reached to 337 permits and 1815 climbers in the FY 2000/01 which was recorded and increment of 167.5 percent and 168.5 percent respectively. In Mera Peak the number of permit and climbers was 68 and 380 in the FY 1990/91 and it reached to 186 permit and 1124 climbers with an increment of 173.5 percent and 196.1 percent respectively. It shows that the degree of increment of the number of permits and climbers number both are higher for Mera Peak than that of Island Peak.

In the early years the number of permit was higher for Ramdung in comparison to Lobuje but since then the number of permit for Lobuje increased since FY 1998/99. Similarly in recent years the position of Pharmacho is in the third position. The reason for higher popularity of Imja Tse and Mera Peak is that from these peaks the beautiful scenery of Mount Everest and other high mountain peaks can be seen in magnificent glory.

Mardi Himal, Kwangde, Kusum Kanguru, Komatse, Hiunchuli are the very low used peaks by the foreign treakkers/mountaineers. It is said that Kusum Kanguru, Singuchuli, Hiunchuli etc. are technically difficult to climb. Also because of that reason the trekkers are not very attracted to them.

Source : ***Nepal Mountaineering Association***

On the basis of year, the number of permits issued from Nepal Mountaineering Association and the number of climbers under the permit seems increasing continuously every year. In the year 1990/91 the numbers of issued permits was 418 and it rose to 909 in the year 2000/01. Similarly, the number of climbers increased from 2285 in 1990/91 to 4943 in the year 2000/01. In the recent year the growth year has been more satisfactory, recording growth of over 15.6 percent in the FY 1998/99 and 1999/2000. Commensurate the growth of issue of permit the number

of climbers has also growth from 2285 in 1990/91 to 4943 in 2000/01. Major growth in terms of climbers occurred in 1994/95 and in the period 1997/98 to 1999/00. Similarly, the royalty has also grown steadily reaching Rs. 21.5 million in 2000/01 compared to Rs. 9.9 million in the year 1996/97. It showed that NMA peaks have continued to be popular among the trekkers/mountaineers.

Overall, the NMA peaks have been able to establish as important trekking peaks in the annuls of Nepalese Mountaineering. Promotion of the Peaks in the right perspective communicating their right potentials should assist to attract more trekkers and mountaineers.

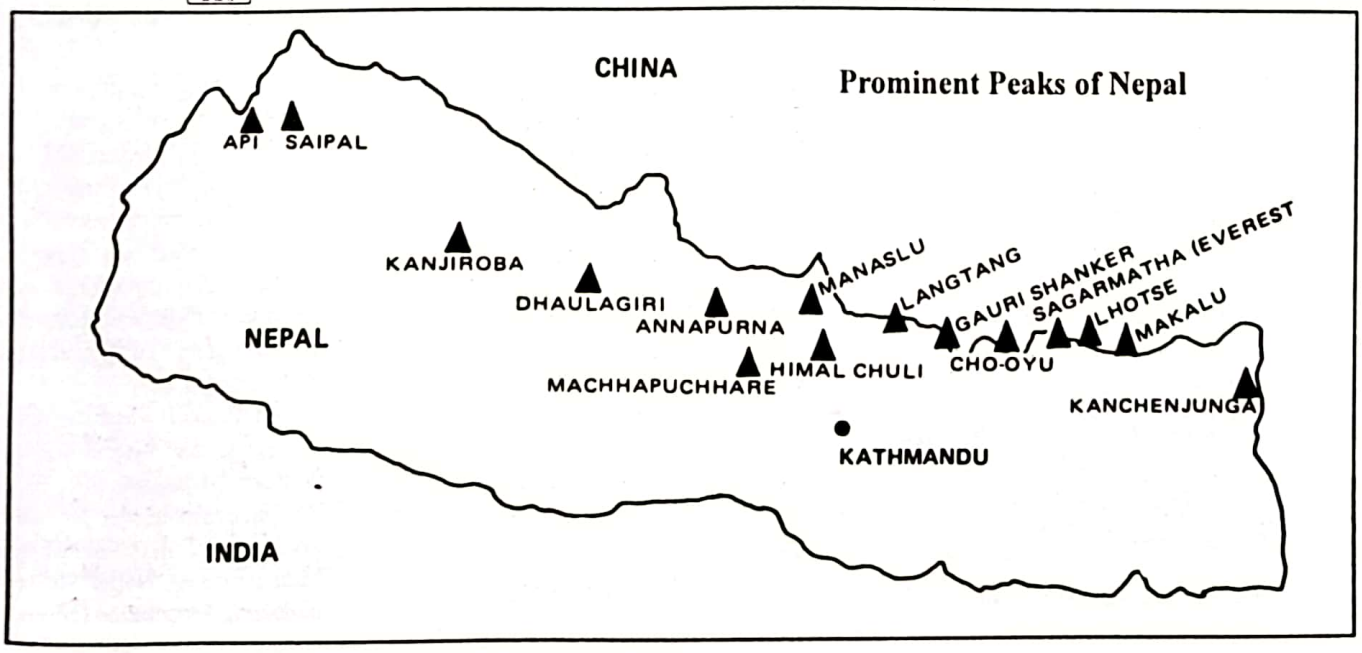
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HENRY WISCHHUSEN

Trekkers on the way to Landruk



# Highlights of NMA Activities (1999-2002)




Appa Sherpa with other team members atop Tenzing Norgay Peak in Mongolia

1 Mongolian - Nepal Joint Expedition 2001 (from 15th July to 26th July 2001): On the auspicious occasion of the 80th Anniversary of Mongolian National Day, two famous Nepalese climbers – Mr. Appa Sherpa and Mr. Iman Gurung joined the Mongolian Mountaineering team to scale a virgin peak (4,030m.) of Mongolia. After the successful ascent of the virgin peak, it was named Tenzing Norgay Peak. The Mongolian climbers also scaled two NMA peaks (Mera Peak and Lobuje) in return. This type of exchange programmes will help in strengthening the relations between the two alpine clubs as well as countries.

2 Basic Mountaineering Training for Singaporean School Students by Nepali Instructors from 3 to 18 December 2000: For the first time in Nepal Mountaineering Association's history, a basic training was conducted for purely foreign nationals (high-tech country Singapore) by Nepalese instructors. This proves that the Nepalese instructors have the capability to provide good training on mountaineering. And the trainees will develop love and faith on Nepal and Nepalese people.

3 Everest Rejuvenation Campaign 2001 Spring: This cleaning campaign collected 4,000 kg of garbage from the base camp in joint collaboration with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MoCTCA), Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) and Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA).

4 On 13 September, 2000, Protocol Agreement was signed between Sichuan Mountaineering Association (SMA) and Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) to strengthen the friendly relationship between SMA and NMA. It is believed that this will definitely help to promote mountain tourism activities in this region.

5 Agreement between ENSA and NMA for Aspirant Guide Training: On behalf of the French Eovernment, ENSA has agreed to provide three seats every year for ENSA training in Chamonix, France.

6 International Mountaineers' Memorial Park, Kakani: The main theme of this park is to pay homage to climbers who have lost their lives in the expeditions in the Himalayan Region. The first phase of construction is under way.

7 International Mountain Museum (IMM), Pokhara: The soft opening ceremony of IMM is scheduled on 29th May 2002, a senior JICA volunteer arrived for two years to complete the museum works at the International Mountain Museum in Pokhara. NMA has submitted a audio-visual proposal to Japanese Government's Cultural Grant that is worth 45,600,000 Japanese Yen.

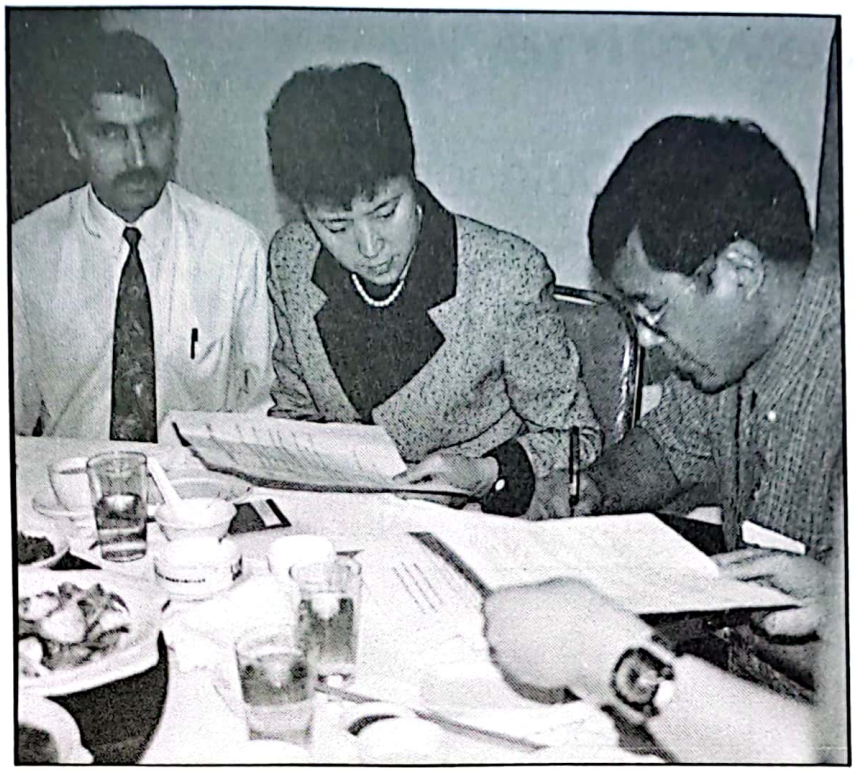
8 Wall climbing training to 4 Nepalese aspirant mountaineers was completed in South Korea. This type of training will provide more technical knowledge of the latest development in mountaineering technology which will sharpen the knowledge of Nepalese mountaineers.

9 UAAA Council Meeting will be held on 28th May 2002 in Pokhara, Nepal.

10 To commemorate the 50th anniversary of first ascent of Mount Everest, Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA)

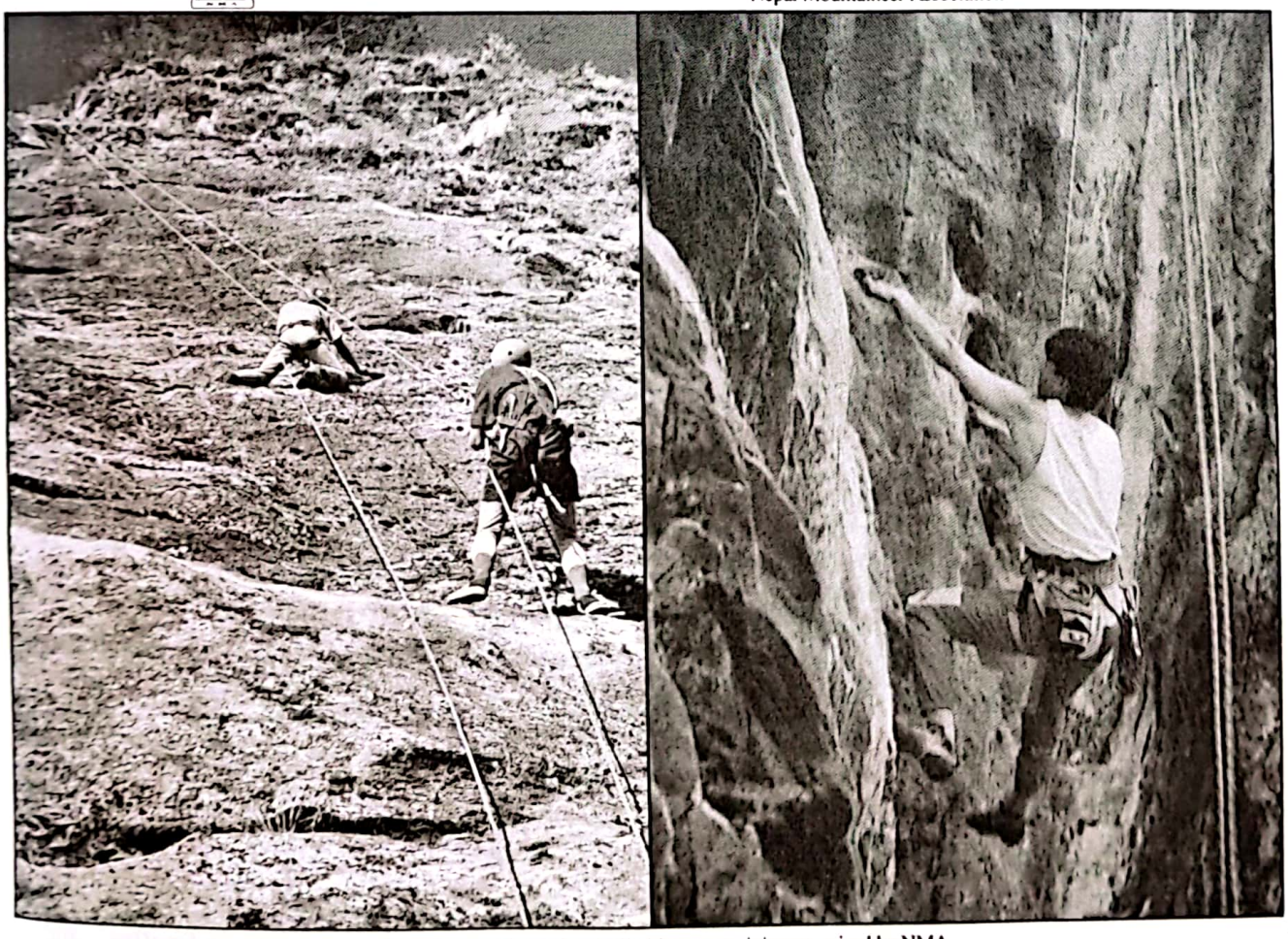
has formed the Mount Everest Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee under the chairmanship of NMA President Mr. Tashi Jangbu Sherpa. The committee has already started its work to make the celebration a grand success. Destination Nepal Campaign has accepted the programme as its main programme. The main target of this year long programme is to promote Nepal as an attractive destination.

Mr. Prem Gurung, Mountaineer and Instructor of NMA took part in wall climbing competition for the first time held in Hong Kong on behalf of NMA with an aim to be capable of conducting wall climbing and International Level Competition in Nepal.



ANG TSHERING SHERPA

Ang Tshering Sherpa signing Protocol Agreement between Sichuan Mountaineering Association and Nepal Mountaineer Association



NMA

Learning the tricks of rock climbing at a training organized by NMA

# Newsline

## Female Outdoor Leadership Training Conducted

Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) and Eco-Himal jointly organized a Female Outdoor Leadership Training with support from Trekking Agents Association of Nepal (TAAN) and Kathmandu Environment Education Project (KEEP) from April 11-20, 2002.

Nimi Sherpa was the coordinator and instructor of the training program.

Yangkila Sherpa, member of the Upper House, gave away certificates to the sixteen women participants of the training program. On the occasion, she said that she had firm belief that women are also capable of participating in activities like trekking and mountaineering.

Similarly, NMA President Tashi Jangbu Sherpa said that such training programs increases the confidence of women.

NMA General Secretary Bhumi Lama said that such training has been conducted for the past four years.

First aid instruction and workshop on environmental awareness was also organized by KEEP during the training. P.T. Sherpa of KEEP said that such training would encourage women to engage themselves in the tourism industry.

The training was organized by trekking through the Annapurna Sanctuary after the theoretical training and rock-climbing in Kathmandu.

NMA and ECO HIMAL have been jointly organizing Female Outdoor Leadership Training to motivate and build up the interest of women in mountaineering and Mountaineering Training Course in Thame, Solukhumbhu since 1998. So far 59 female participants have taken this type of training.




Member of Upper House Honourable Yangkila Sherpa distributing certificates to successful trainees

## New Mountaineering Regulations

His Majesty's Government has implemented the Mountaineering Regulations-2002 with the objective of making mountaineering related activities more streamlined, attractive, simple and in keeping in tune with the changing times. This replaces the Mountaineering Regulations-1979.

The new provisions will now allow mountaineering throughout the year instead of the previous seasonal arrangement during spring, autumn and winter but there is a framework based on the height and location of the mountain.

As per the provisions of the new regulations, it is mandatory for an expedition member to be at least 16 years old.

Now, foreign expedition teams do not have to provide a recommendation letter from their concerned alpine club.

A special royalty rate of US$ 25,000 has been fixed for climbing Mt. Everest through the normal route (Southeast ridge) and is applicable to a team of up to six members. Anyone climbing through other routes will be charged the same as before.

An advance payment of five percent of the total royalty has been fixed for Everest but for other peaks it will be ten percent.

For keeping the mountain environment clean, an expedition team will have to deposit a certain amount of money (from US$ 500 to 4,000 depending on the peak).

The new provisions also call for increment and improvement in the daily wages and other facilities to sardars, high altitude guides, workers at the base camp and local porters. They will also be entitled to increased amount of individual accident insurance including medical insurance and emergency rescue insurance.

With the new regulations coming into force, the Tourism Ministry expects mountaineering to become more attractive and competitive.

# Hisao Ando Arrives



Mr. Hisao Ando, 68, of Japan has arrived in Nepal to assist as the museum curator for International Mountain Museum (IMM) in Pokhara. He has come as a senior JICA volunteer, at the request of Nepal Mountaineering Association, for two years from April 3, 2002 to April 2, 2003.

Mr. Ando's specification for the post related to IMM are:

1. To prepare a document of the list of exhibits, artifacts;
2. To preserve and explore, handle, identify, and quantify the display materials; and
3. To manage the above responsibilities independently in coordination with NMA, IMM coordinator.

Mr. Ando is a graduate of Hokkaido University (Dept. of Geology and mineralogy, Faculty of Science) and a Master of Science in Geological and Mineralogical Course at Hokkaido University.

He has worked as a research assistant, technical officer, managing director with Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University, Department of Agriculture and Fishery, Hokkaido Development Bureau and Suimonchishitsu Kenkyusho Ltd. (February 1973 to date) respectively.

# All Restricted Areas Opened

The decision to open up all the remaining prohibited areas in the nine districts of Nepal has been taken by the government, according to the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation. The decision was taken by the cabinet meeting on April 25,2002.

The 25 areas that had remained restricted to tourists are now open to them. Apart from three areas of Mustang, Humla and Darchula, the necessity for tourists to be accompanied by environment liaison officers has also been abolished.

The decision has been taken with the view to facilitate the development of tourist areas and attract tourists to new trekking routes, according to Ek Mani Nepal of the Home Ministry.

The areas, among others, where the restriction on movement of tourists have been lifted are: Olangchung Gola, Lelep, Payung and Yanfding of Taplejung district, Kimathangka, Chepuwa, Hatiya and Pawa Khola of Sankhuwasabha district, the area north-west on the route from Thame to Nangpala of Namche VDC, north of Tilche village in Manang, Simi, Muchu, and the route towards Tibet via Tange Khola from Dama VDC and Vyas, of Darchula, Thaman and Timure of Rasuwa district.

As the tourism sector is going through difficult times due to various reasons, the government's positive decision will provide the necessary encouragement to the development of the tourism sector, said the general secretary of TAAN (TrekkingAgents Association of Nepal).

# Olympic Mountain Takes Time To Climb

The First World Championship for Ski Mountaineering, organized in the French Alps in January this year, attracted 260 competitors from 22 countries of 3 continents. The event, according to the International Mountaineering and Climbing Federation (UIAA), was a major stepping stone for Ski Mountain Competitions to enter the Winter Olympics Games program. According to UIAA, there were hopes that IOC (International Olympic Committee) might give some consideration to Ski Mountaineering Competitions being considered for the next winter games in 2006 but the IOC's requirements are clear. IOC did not consider the UIAA request as decisions on sports to be included in the games must be made before the host city has been announced.

Keeping this in mind, the UIAA has a new strategy for approaching the candidate cities for the winter games in 2010 and the summer games in 2012. The UIAA is also in the process of submitting a dossier to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) with new ideas for closer work on a range of projects including a series of international youth events in 2004 promoting cooperation and peace and protection of the environment.

# Pasang Lhamu Sherpa Declared National Hero

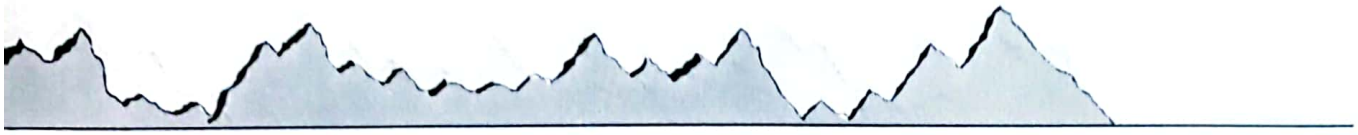
Late Pasang Lhamu Sherpa was declared 'National Hero' by His Majesty's Government on April 23, 2002.

Late Sherpa is the first Nepali summiteer to Mt. Everest to be declared a



national hero. She had died ten years back as she wasd descending to the Base Camp after having made the successful ascent of Everest.

She is the fifteenth person to be declared a "National Hero". Other national heroes of Nepal are: King Janak, Gautam Buddha, Sita, Amshu Verma, Arniko, Ram Shah, Prithvi Narayan Shah, Balabhadra Kunwar, Amar Singh Thapa, Bhanu Bhakta Acharya, Motiram Bhatta, King Tribhuvan and Shankhadhar Shakhwa.



# Royalty Rates Reduced for Pakistan Peaks over 6000m

The Government of Pakistan, according to Nazir Sabir, the first Pakistani national to successfully scale Mt. Everest, has effected reduction in the royalty fees for peaks over 6,000 m for the 'International Year of the Mountains-2002'.

The royalty has been halved for Mount K2, from US$ 12,000 for a full team of 7 members to US$ 6,000 only. Similarly for peaks between 8001-8500m, US$ 4,500 from US$ 9,000; for those between 7501-8000m it is US$2000 from US$ 4000; for peaks between 7001-7500, it is US$ 1250 from US$ 2500; and for peaks between 6001-7000m, it is US$ 750 from US$ 1500.

# Government Reduces, Waives Royaly Fee

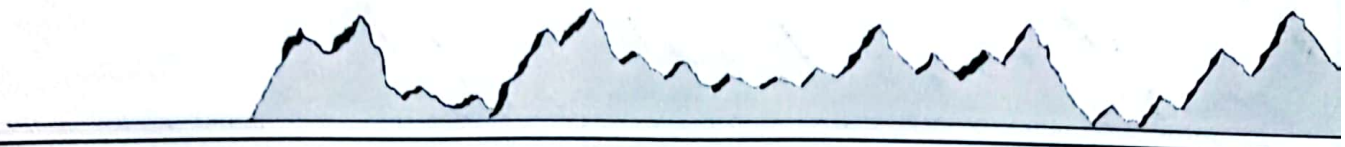
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation has decided to waive or reduce royalty fees on 60 Nepalese peaks on the occasion of Destination Nepal Year 2002-2003, Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Conquest of Everest and the International Year of the Mountains. 75 percent reduction in the existent royalty rates from March 2002 to March 2005, that is three years, is being given as incentive for 40 peaks which have been opened for mountaineering but have not attracted much interest. The royalty rates for the 20 Himalayan peaks in the backward Far Western Development Region have been totally waived for the same period of three years. The decision to this effect was taken by the cabinet meeting on 27 December, 2001.

**Royalty Fee Totally Waived**

| S.No. | Name of the Peak | Altitude in Meter | District | Zone |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fimkof | 6697 | Bajhang | Seti |
| 2 | Fimkof West | 6645 | Bajhang | Seti |
| 3 | Raksha Urai | 6593 | Bajhang | Seti |
| 4 | Surma-Sarovar, North | 6523 | Bajhang | Seti |
| 5 | Api | 7132 | Darchula | Mahakali |
| 6 | Api West | 7100 | Darchula | Mahakali |
| 7 | Saipal | 7031 | Darchula | Mahakali |
| 8 | Saipal, East | 6882 | Darchula | Mahakali |
| 9 | Jethi Bahurani | 6850 | Darchula | Mahakali |
| 10 | Bobaye | 6808 | Darchula | Mahakali |
| 11 | Nampa | 6755 | Darchula | Mahakali |
| 12 | Nampa, South | 6580 | Darchula | Mahakali |
| 13 | Mt. Rokapi | 5467 | Bajhang | Seti |
| 14 | Mt. Korko | 6053 | Bajhang | Seti |
| 15 | Mt. Roma | 5407 | Bajhang | Seti |
| 16 | Mt. Dhaulagiri | 6632 | Bajhang | Seti |
| 17 | Mt. Khiuri Khala | 5806 | Bajhang | Seti |
| 18 | Mt. Nampa II | 6700 | Darchula-Bajhang | Mahakali/Seti |
| 19 | Mt. Nampa III | 6618 | Darchula-Bajhang | Mahakali/Seti |
| 20 | Mt. Yokopahar (Nampa 7) | 6401 | Darchula-Bajhang | Mahakali/Seti |

**75 percent Reduction in Royalty Rate**

| S.No. | Name of the Peak | Altitude in Meter | District | Zone |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bhemdang Ri | 6150 | Rasuwa | Bagmati |
| 2 | Leonpo Gang (Big White Peak) | 6979 | Rasuwa | Bagmati |
| 3 | Gandharava | 6248 | Kaski | Gandaki |
| 4 | Gyalzen Peak | 6151 | Rasuwa | Bagmati |
| 5 | Bhairab Takura (Madiya Peak) | 6799 | Rasuwa | Bagmati |
| 6 | Nepal Peak | 6910 | Taplejung | Mechi |



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Phurbi Chyachu | 6631 | Rasuwa | Bagmati |
| 8 | Ohmi Kangn | 6829 | Taplejung | Mechi |
| 9 | Kirat Chuli (Tent Peak) | 7365 | Taplejung | Mechi |
| 10 | Urknmang | 6151 | Rasuwa | Bagmati |
| 11 | Kang Sar Kang | 7485 | Kaski | Gandaki |
| 12 | Baudha | 6672 | Kaski | Gandaki |
| 13 | Cheo Himal | 6820 | Kaski | Gandaki |
| 14 | Chobuje | 6685 | Dolakha | Janakpur |
| 15 | Churen | 7371 | Mustang | Dhaulagiri |
| 16 | Dhaulagiri II | 7751 | Mustang | Dhaulagiri |
| 17 | Dhauligiri III | 7715 | Mustang | Dhaulagiri |
| 18 | Dhaulagiri V | 7618 | Mustang | Dhaulagiri |
| 19 | Dhaulagiri Vi | 7268 | Mustang | Dhaulagiri |
| 20 | Ganesh IV | 7052 | Rasuwa | Bagmati |
| 21 | Ganesh V | 6986 | Rasuwa | Bagmati |
| 22 | Tripura Hiunchuli | 6563 | Humla | Karnali |
| 23 | Himalchuli E. | 7893 | Gorkha | Gandaki |
| 24 | Himalchuli West | 7540 | Gorkha | Gandaki |
| 25 | Himalchuli N. | 7893 | Gorkha | Gandaki |
| 26 | Hongde | 6556 | Humla | Karnali |
| 27 | Jagdula Peak | 5764 | Humla | Karnali |
| 28 | Shey Shikhar | 6139 | Humla | Karnali |
| 29 | Kangbachen | 7903 | Taplejung | Mechi |
| 30 | Kanjiroba | 6883 | Humla | Karnali |
| 31 | Khatang | 6782 | Dolakha | Janakpur |
| 32 | Lamjung Himal | 6983 | Gorkha | Gandaki |
| 33 | Lobuje West | 6145 | Solukhumbu | Sagarmatha |
| 34 | Manapathi | 6380 | Mustang | Dhaulagiri |
| 35 | Ngogumbakang | 7743 | Solukhumbu | Sagarmatha |
| 36 | Shartse | 7459 | Solukhumbu | Sagarmatha |
| 37 | Sisne | 5849 | Humla | Karnali |
| 38 | Tso Karpo | 6518 | Dolpa | Karnali |
| 39 | Lemgpo Peak (Piramid Peak) | 6954 | Taplejung | Mechi |
| 40 | Gyajikang | 7038 | Gorkha | Gandaki |

# 103 New Peaks Opened

With the decision of the Council of Ministers December 12, 2001 to open up 103 more peaks for mountaineering, for total number of peaks open to expedition teams in Nepal has now record 263.

The decision to open the 103 peaks is effective from 1 March, 2000 (Spring Season).

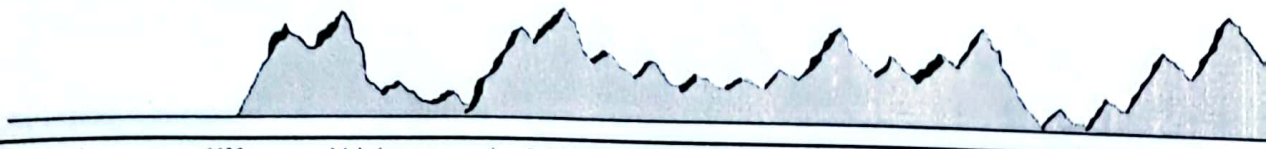
His Majesty's Government has also decided to cancel the provision for expedition teams to be accompanied by liaison officers for peaks below 6,500 meters.

This can be taken as positive steps by the government to boost the mountain tourism sector. The name, height, range, region and route of the newly opened 103 peaks as given below :

| S.No. | Name | Height | Himal | Region | Route |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mt. Rokapi | 5467m | Saipal | Bajhang | Ktm.-Nepalgunj-Bajhang-Bajura-BC |
| 2. | Mt. Dhaulagi* | 6632m | Saipal | Bajhang (Via Seti Khola) | Ktm.-Nepalgunj-Bajhang-Bajura-BC |
| 3. | Mt. Korko | 6153m | Saipal | Bajhang (Via Seti Khola) | Ktm.-Nepalgunj-Bajhang-Bajura-BC |
| 4. | Mt. Khiuri Khala | 5806m | Saipal | Bajhang (Via Seti Khola) | Ktm.-Nepalgunj-Bajhang-Bajura-BC |
| 5. | Mt. Roma | 5407m | Saipal | Bajhang (Via Seti Khola) | Ktm.-Nepalgunj-Bajhang-Bajura-BC |
| 6. | Mt. Nampa II* | 6700m | Gurans | Darchula-Bajhang | Ktm.-Nepalgunj-Bajhang-Bajura-BC |
| 7. | Mt.Nampa III* | 6618m | Gurans | Darchula-Bajhang | Ktm.-Nepalgunj-Bajhang-Bajura-BC |
| 8. | Mt. Yokopahar (Nampa 7) | 6401m | Gurans | Darchula-Bajhang | Ktm.-Nepalgunj-Bajhang-Bajura-BC |



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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. | Mt. Kang Nagchugo* | 6735m | Gaurishankar | Dolakha | Ktm.-Chankot-Simi Goun-Beding BC or Via Lama Bagar |
| 10. | Mt. Bamong | 6400m | Gaurishankar | Dolakha | Ktm.-Chankot-Simi Goun-Beding BC or Via Lama Bagar |
| 11. | Mt. Chekigo | 6257m | Gaurishankar | Dolakha | Ktm.-Chankot-Simi Goun-Beding BC or Via Lama Bagar |
| 12. | Mt.Dingjung Ri | 6249m | Gaurishankar | Dolakha | Ktm.-Chankot-Simi Goun-Beding BC or Via Lama Bagar or Namche-Thame-Nangpala |
| 13. | Mt. Ganesh VI | 6480m | Ganesh Himal | Gorkha | Ktm.-Gorkha-Arughat-Dovan-BC |
| 14. | Mt. Tobsar Peak | 6100m | Siringi Himal | Gorkha | Ktm.-Gorkha-Arughat-Sama Goun-BC |
| 15. | Mt. Larkya Peak | 6010m | Manaslu | Gorkha | Ktm.-Gorkha-Arughat-Sama Goun-BC |
| 16. | Mt. Nar Phu | 5748m | Peri | Gorkha | Ktm.-Gorkha-Arughat-Sama Goun-BC |
| 17. | Mt. Tso Karop Kang* | 6556m | Kanjiroba | Humla | Ktm.-Nepaljung-Humla-BC |
| 18. | Mt. Lhayul Peak | 6397m | Api Himal | Humla | Ktm.-Nepaljung-Humla-BC |
| 19. | Mt. Changwatnang | 6125m | Chandi Himal | Humla | Ktm.-Nepaljung-Humla-BC |
| 20. | Mt. Himjung* | 7140m | Peri | Manang | Ktm.-Dumre-Koto- Nar Phu-BC |
| 21. | Mt. Gvaiikang* | 7038m | Peri | Manang | Ktm.-Dumre-Koto- Nar Phu-BC |
| 22. | Mt. Panbari* | 6887m | Peri | Manang | Ktm.-Dumre-Koto- Nar Phu-BC |
| 23. | Mt. Tilie | 5697m | Peri | Manang | Ktm.-Dumre-Koto- Nar Phu-BC |
| 24. | Mt.Chhubohe Peak | 5603m | Annapurna | Manang | Ktm-Beshisahar-Koto-BC |
| 25. | Mt. Pokharkan | 6346m | Damodar Himal | Manang/Mustang | Ktm-Dumre-Koto-Nar-Phu-BC |
| 26. | Mt. RatnaChuli* | 7128m | Peri Hamal | Manang | Ktm-Dumre-Koto-Nar-Phu-BC |
| 27. | Mt. Khumjung* | 6599m | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-Lomanthang-BC |
| 28. | Mt.Chhiv Himal* | 6581 | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-Lomanthang-BC |
| 29. | Mt.Jomsom Himal* | 6561m | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-Lomanthang-BC or via Manang |
| 30. | Mt.Hongde* | 6556m | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-French Pass-Hongde-BC or via Beni-BC |
| 31. | Mt. Putrung | 6465m | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-Lomanthang-BC or via Manang |
| 32. | Mt.Pokharkan | 6346m | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Dumre-Beshisahar-Nar-Phu-BC |
| 33. | Mt.Saribung | 6346m | Damodar Himal | Damodar Himal Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-Lomanthang-BC |
| 34. | Mt.Kangkuru | 6320m | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-Lomanthang-BC |
| 35. | Mt.Putkhang | 6120m | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-Lomanthang-BC or via Manang |
| 36. | Mt.Garang | 6111m | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-Kagbeni-Tange or Dumre-Thorang Phedi-BC |
| 37. | Mt.Gaugun | 6110m | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-Lomanthang-BC |
| 38. | Mt.Chandi Himal | 6095m | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-Kagbeni-Tange -BC |
| 39. | Mt.Arniko Chuli | 6039m | Damodar Himal | Mustang | Ktm-Pokhara-Jomsom-Lomanthang-BC |
| 40. | Mt.Amotsang | 6392m | Damodar Himal | Mustang/Manang | Ktm-Dumre-Beshisahar-Koto-Meta-Nar-Phu-BC |
| 41. | Mt.Yubra Himal | 6035m | Langtang Himal | Rasuwa | Ktm-Dhunche-Langtang-BC |
| 42. | Mt. Kyashar* | 6770m | Mahalangur-Makalu | Sankhuwasava | Ktm.-Tumlingtar-Numseduwa-BC or Lukla-Merala BC |
| 43. | Mt. Ek Rate Danda | 6312m | Makalu | Sankhuwasava | Ktm.-Lukla-Merala Thang-BC |
| 44. | Mt. Hunku | 6119m | Mahalangur (Makalu) | SankhuwasavaKtm-Tumlingtar-Numseduwa-BC | |
| 45. | Mt. Peak 43* | 6779m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Thang Na - Amphu Laptse BC |
| 46. | Mt.Nagpai Gosum 1* | 7312m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-NamcheThame-Lunax or Khumjung-Gokyo-Ngoramba Glacier-BC |
| 47. | Mt. Nagpai Gosum 2* | 7295m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-NamcheThame-Lunax or Khumjung-Gokyo-Ngoramba Glacier-BC |
| 48. | Mt. Nagpai Gosum 3* | 7110m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-NamcheThame-Lunax or Khumjung-Gokyo-Ngoramba Glacier-BC |
| 49. | Mt. Palung Ri* | 7012m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-NamcheThame-Lunax or Khumjung-Gokyo-Ngoramba Glacier-BC |
| 50. | Mt. Tengi Ragi Tau* | 6948m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm.-Lukla-Namche-Thame-BC |
| 51. | Mt. Chota Ri* | 6934m | Khumbu Himal | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Thang Na-Amphu Laptse |
| 52. | Mt.Chago* | 6893m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Mera La-West Col Sherpani Col-Makalu BC |
| 53. | Mt. Kanti Himal* | 6859m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Thang Na-Amphu Leptse-BC |
| 54. | Mt. Amphu I* | 6840m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Tangboche-Dingboche-BC |
| 55. | Mt. Pangbuk Ri* | 6716m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Charikot-Dolakha-BC or Namche-Thame-Nangpala-BC |
| 56. | Mt. Lintren* | 6713m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Mera La-West Col Sherpani Col-Makalu BC |
| 57. | Mt. Pethangtse* | 6710m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-BC or Makalu BC |
| 58. | Mt. Jobo Ribjang* | 6666m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Thame-Lunak-Nampa-BC |
| 59. | Mt. Peak 41* | 6649m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla –Thang Na –Amphu Laptse-BC |



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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60. | Mt. Kumbatse* | 6639m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Pumori BC |
| 61. | Mt. Langmocheri* | 6617m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Thame-BC |
| 62. | Mt. Ombigaichen | 6340m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Pangboche-Mingbola |
| 63. | Mt. Machhermo | 6273m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Dole-Machhermo-BC |
| 64. | Mt. Kyazo Ri | 6186m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Thame-Kyazo-BC |
| 65. | Mt. Nirekha Peak | 6159m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Lobuche-BC or Via Gokyo |
| 66. | Mt.ABI | 6097m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Mera La -BC or Via Arun Valley |
| 67. | Mt. Gorkha Himal | 6290m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Mera La-West Col-Sherpani Col-Makalu BC |
| 68. | Mt. Pharilapcha | 6017m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Thame-BC or Via Gokyo |
| 69. | Mt. Luza Peak | 5726m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Dole-Luza-BC |
| 70. | Mt.Amphu Gyabjen | 5647m | Mahalangur | Solukhumbu | Ktm-Lukla-Namche-Tangboche-Dingboche-BC |
| 71. | Mt. Talung* | 7349m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Mambuk-Yamphudin-Yalung Glacier-BC |
| 72. | Mt. Domekhan* | 7264m | Kanchenjunga | Cheram-Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Tapethok-Ghunsa-Kambachen or Via Lonak-BC |
| 73. | Mt. Janak* | 7090m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Tapethok-Ghunsa-Kambachen- or Via Lonak-BC |
| 74. | Sharphu I* | 7070m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Dovan-Mitlung-Shojang-Ghunsa-Kambachen-Glacier-BC |
| 75. | Mt. Chabuk (Tsaiinp)* | 6960m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Dovan-Mitlung-Shojang-Ghunsa-Kambachen-Glacier-BC |
| 76. | Mt. Anidesh Chuli* | 6960m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-BC |
| 77. | Mt. Loshar I* | 6930m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-Lonak-Tshima Glacier-BC |
| 78. | Mt. Sharphu III* | 6885m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Dovan-Mitlung-Shojang-Ghunsa-Kambachen Glacier-BC |
| 79. | Mt. Loshar II* | 6860m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-Lonak-Tshima-Glacier BC |
| 80. | Mt. Pandra* | 6850m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa Kambachen-Rantang Glacier or Lonak Via BC |
| 81. | Mt. Ghhanyala Hies* | 6779m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-Lonak-Tshima Glacier-BC |
| 82. | Mt. Ramtang Chang * | 6750m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Dovan-Mitlung-Shojang-Ghunsa-Kambachen Glacier-BC |
| 83. | Mt. Chang Himal (Ramtang N)* | 6750m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Yamphudin-Ramje-Ghunsa-East-Kanchenjunga Glacier-BC |
| 84. | Mt. Dazaney* | 6710m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Lonak-Lonak Glacier BC |
| 85. | Mt. Sobitongie* | 6570m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-Pandra-Glacier BC |
| 86. | Mt. Phole* | 6545m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-Pandra Glacier BC |
| 87. | Mt. Lang Chung Kang | 6475m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Mamankhe-Yamphudin-Ramje-Ghunas BC |
| 88. | Mt. Sharphu IV | 6433m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Dovan-Mitlung-Shojang-Ghunas-Kambachen Glacier BC |
| 89. | Mt. Danga | 6355m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Tapethok-Ghunsa-Kambachen or Via Lonak BC |
| 90. | Mt. Taple Shikhar (Cross Peak) | 6341m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Tapethok-Ghunsa-Kambachen or Via Lonak BC |
| 91. | Mt. Merra | 6335m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-Ramtang Glacier-BC |
| 92. | Mt. Kyabura | 6332m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-BC |
| 93. | Mt.Sharphu V | 6328m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Dovan-Mitlung-Shojang-Ghunsa-Kambachen Glacier-BC |
| 94. | Mt. Mdm Peak | 6270m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-Lonak-Tshima Glacier BC |
| 95. | Mt. Sat Peak | 6220m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-Tshima Glacier BC |
| 96. | Mt. Sharphu II | 6154m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Dovan-Mitlung-Shojang-Ghunsa-Kambachen Glacier-BC |
| 97. | Mt. Bokta Peak | 6143m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ramje BC or Ghunsa BC |
| 98. | Mt. Sharphu VI | 6076m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Dovan-Mitlung-Shojang-Ghunsa-Kambachen Glacier-BC |
| 99. | Mt. Mojca Peak | 6032m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-Ramtang Glacier BC or Via Olangchung Gola |
| 100. | Mt. Syaokang | 5960m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Dovan-Mitlung-Sekherthum-Olangchung Gola-Yangma-Saya Khola-Phuchhen Glacier BC or Via Ghunsa |
| 101. | Mt. White Wave | 5809m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Yamphudin-Ramje-Ghunsa-East Kanchenjunga Glacier BC |
| 102. | Mt. Lumbs Sumba Peak | 5672m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-Ramtang Glacier BC or Via Olangchung Gola |
| 103. | Mt. Lumba Sumba | 5670m | Kanchenjunga | Taplejung | Ktm-Taplejung-Ghunsa-Ramtang Glacier BC or Via Olangchung Gola |

*Note :* Liaison officers are to accompany the expedition teams for peaks marked with "*"

## Mountaineering Expedition

# Permitted Teams for 2001/2002 Winter

| S.No | Peak | Name of the Team | Leader Member | No. of Country | Route |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Amadablam (6812 m.) | Jagged Globe Ama Dablam Expedition | Mr. William Ducan Mackay | 8 | UK | Sout West Ridge |
| 2 Amadablam (6812 m.) | Yukihyou Club Ama Dablam Expedition | Mr. Susumu Nakamura | 4 | Japan | South West Ridge |
| 3 Cholatse (6440 m.) | Korean Winter Cholatse Expedition | Mr. Kwak Chen Seb | 12 | Korea | West Ridge |
| 4 Gurkorpo Ri (6891 m.) | Korean Gurkorpo Ri Expedition 2001/2002 | Mr. Song Jong Gil | 7 | Korea | Normal Route |
| 5 Himlung Himal (7126 m.) | Den Den Kyushu Alpine Club Himlung Himal Expedition | Mr. Masato Chuma | 11 | Japan | East Ridge |
| 6 Kangtega (6779 m.) | French Expedition Team | Mr. Christophe Profit | 3 | France | North West |
| 7 Lhotse (8516 m.) | JAC Tokai Winter Lhotse Expedition | Mr. Osamu Tanabe | 7 | Japan | South Face |
| Total | | | 52 | | |

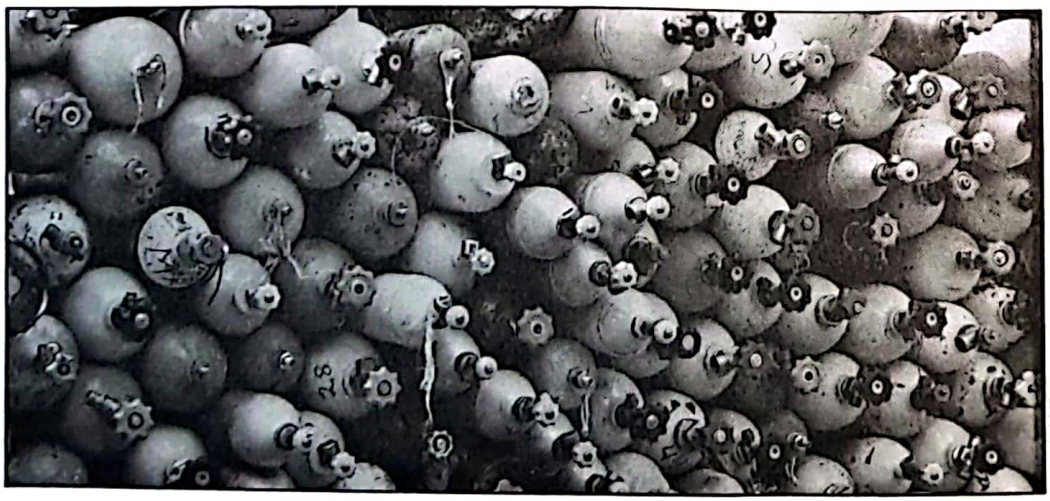
Prepare by Shyam Kuikel
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu

## Mountaineering Expedition

# Permitted Team for 2002 Spring

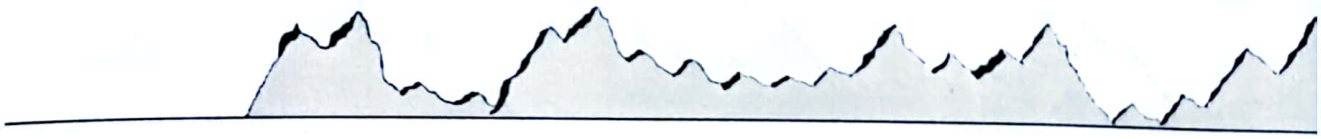
| S.No. Name of the Peak | Name of Expedition Team | Name of the Leader | Country | Member | Ascent Route |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | Adventure Consultant Everest Expedition | Mr. William C. Crouse | USA | 9 | South west Ridge |
| 2 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | International Everest Expedition | Mr. Guillermo Benegas | USA | 8 | South west Ridge |
| 3 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | Nepalese Woman IYM Expedition | Miss Pemba Doma Sherpa | Nepal | 1 | Normal ( S. E. R. ) |
| 4 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | 2002 Alpine Ascents South Col Expedition. | Mr. Randy todd Burlson | U.S. A. | 11 | Normal ( S. E. R. ) |
| 5 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | Geneva Everest 1952/2002 Expedition | Mr. Stephene Shaffter | Switzerland | 10 | Normal ( S. E. R. ) |
| 6 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | 2002 National Geographic Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter Athans | U. S. A. | 6 | Normal S.E.R.) |
| 7 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | 2002 American West Ridge Expedition | Mr. Peter Athans | U. S. A. | 4 | West Ridge |
| 8 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | Mountain Madness Everest Expedition | Mr Hector M. Ponce De Leon Gomez | U. S. A. | 8 | South East Ridge |
| 9 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | 2002 Korean Everest Expedition | Mr. Um Hong Gil | Korea | 7 | South East Ridge |
| 10 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | I M G Everest 2002 Expedition | Mr. Erixc Robbs Simonson | U. S. A. | 8 | South East Ridge |
| 11 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | I M G Everest 2002 Expedition | Mr. David Allen Hahn | U. S. A. | 9 | South East Ridge |
| 12 Sagarmatha ( 8848 m.) | Himalyan Guides Everest expedition | Mr. Jeffery standford | U. K. | 9 | South East Ridge |

Prepared by Shyam Kuikel
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu



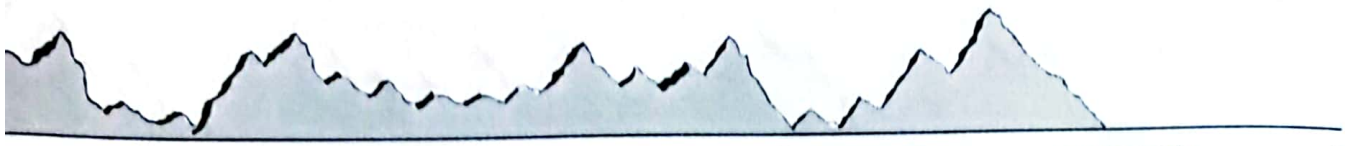
PRAMI SHRESTHA

Used Oxygen cylinders collected from Mount Everest

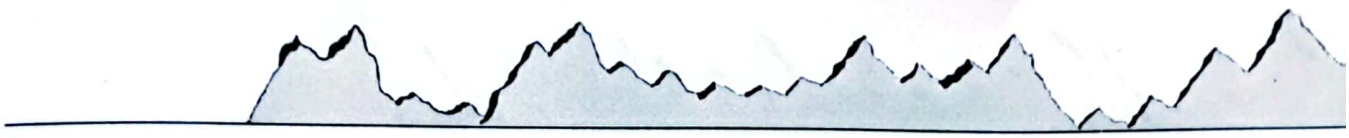


# SUCCESSFUL EVEREST CHORONOLOGY 1953-2001

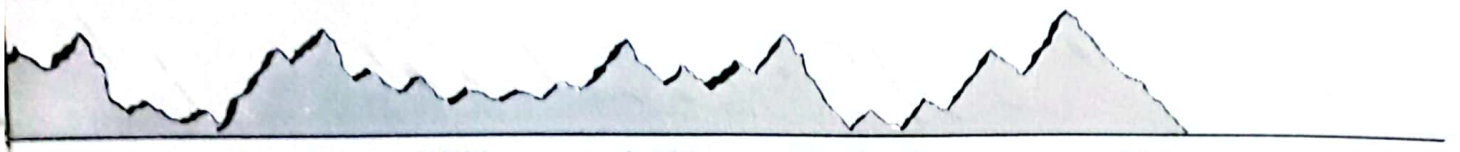
| S.No | NAME | DATE OF ASCENT | ROUTE | NAME OF THE TEAM | LEADER | NATIONALITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tenzing Norgay | 29.5.1953 | South Col | British Expedition | Lord John Hunt | India |
| 2. | Edmund Hillary | 29.5.1953 | ,, | British Expedition | ,, | Newzealand |
| 3. | Ernst Schmied | 23.5.1956 | ,, | Swiss Expedition | Alber Eggler | Switzerland |
| 4. | Juerge Marmet | 23.5.1956 | ,, | Swiss Expedition | ,, | Switzerland |
| 5. | Adolf Reist | 24.5.1956 | ,, | Swiss Expedition | ,, | Switzerland |
| 6. | Hansrudolfvon | 24.5.1956 | ,, | Swiss Expedition | ,, | Switzerland |
| 7. | Wang Fu-Chou | 1960 Spring | North Col | Chinese Expedition | Shin Chan-Chu | China |
| 8. | Gonpa | 1960 Spring | ,, | Chinese Expedition | ,, | China |
| 9. | Chu Ying-Hua | 1960 Spring | ,, | Chinese Expedition | ,, | China |
| 10. | Jim Whittaker | 1.5.1963 | South Col | American Expedition | Norman Dyhrenfurth | USA |
| 11. | Nawang Gombu | 1.5.1963 | ,, | American Expedition | ,, | India |
| 12. | Barry Bishop | 22.5.1963 | ,, | American Expedition | ,, | USA |
| 13. | Luther Jerstad | 22.5.1963 | ,, | American Expedition | ,, | USA |
| 14. | Williunsoeld | 22.5.1963 | ,, | American Expedition | ,, | USA |
| 15. | Thomas F. Hombein | 22.5.1963 | ,, | American Expedition | ,, | USA |
| 16. | A.S. Cheema | 20.5.1963 | South Col | Indian Expedition | M.S. Kohli | India |
| 17. | Nawang Bombu | 20.5.1963 | ,, | Indian Expedition | ,, | India |
| 18. | Sonam Gyasto | 22.5.1965 | ,, | Indian Expedition | ,, | India |
| 19. | Sonam Wangyal | 22.5.1965 | ,, | Indian Expedition | ,, | India |
| 20. | C.P. Johra | 24.5.1965 | ,, | Indian Expedition | ,, | India |
| 21. | Ang Kami Sherpa | 24.5.1965 | ,, | Indian Expedition | ,, | India |
| 22. | H.P.S. Ahluwali | 29.5.1965 | ,, | Indian Expedition | ,, | India |
| 23. | H.C.S. Rawat | 29.5.1965 | ,, | Indian Expedition | ,, | India |
| 24. | Phu Dorjee Sherpa | 29.5.1965 | ,, | Indian Expedition | ,, | Nepal |
| 25. | Naomi Uemora | 11.5.1965 | ,, | Japanese Expedition | ,, | Japan |
| 26. | Teruo Matsuurn | 11.5.1965 | ,, | Japanese Expedition | ,, | Japan |
| 27. | Katsutoshi Hirabayshi | 12.5.1970 | ,, | Japanese Expedition | ,, | Japan |
| 28. | Chotare Sherpa | 12.5.1970 | ,, | Japanese Expedition | ,, | Nepal |
| 29. | Ranaldo Careel | 5.5.1973 | South Col | Italian Expedition | Gurdo Mornzine | Italy |
| 30. | Miko Minunzzo | 5.5.1973 | ,, | Italian Expedition | ,, | Italy |
| 31. | Lhakpa Ten Sherps | 5.5.1973 | ,, | Italian Expedition | ,, | Italy |
| 32. | Shambu Tamang | 5.5.1973 | ,, | Italian Expedition | ,, | Nepal |
| 33. | Farrizion Innamorate | 7.5.1973 | South Col | Italian Expedition | ,, | Italy |
| 34. | Virginio Epis | 7.5.1973 | ,, | Italian Expedition | ,, | Italy |
| 35. | Chaudio Benedetti | 7.5.1973 | ,, | Italian Expedition | ,, | Italy |
| 36. | Sonam Gyaljen Sherpa | 7.5.1973 | ,, | Italian Expedition | ,, | Nepal |
| 37. | Yasuo Kato | 26.10.1973 | South Col | Japanese Expedition | Michio Yuasa | Japan |
| 38. | Hisashi Ishiguro | 26.5.1975 | South Col | Japanese Expedition | Michio Yuasa | Japan |
| 39. | Mrs. Junko Tabei | 16.5.1975 | South Col | Japanese Expedition | Mrs. Eiko Hisano | Japan |
| 40. | Ang Tshering Sherpa | 16.5.1975 | ,, | Japanese Expedition | ,, | Nepal |
| 41. | Mrs. Phantog | 27.5.1975 | North Col | Chinese Expedition | Shih Chan Chun | China |
| 42. | Sonam Norbu | 27.5.1975 | ,, | Chinese Expedition | ,, | China |
| 43. | Lotse | 27.5.1975 | ,, | Chinese Expedition | ,, | China |
| 44. | Hou Sheng Fu | 27.5.1975 | ,, | Chinese Expedition | ,, | China |
| 45. | Samdrub | 27.5.1975 | ,, | Chinese Expedition | ,, | China |
| 46. | Darphuntso | 27.5.1975 | ,, | Chinese Expedition | ,, | China |
| 47. | Kunga Pasang | 27.5.1975 | ,, | Chinese Expedition | ,, | China |
| 48. | Tsering Tobgyal | 27.5.1975 | ,, | Chinese Expedition | ,, | China |
| 49. | Ngapo Khyen | 27.5.1975 | ,, | Chinese Expedition | ,, | China |
| 50. | Doug Scott | 24.9.1975 | South Face | British Expedition | Chris Bonington | British |
| 51. | Dougal Haston | 24.9.1975 | ,, | British Expedition | ,, | British |
| 52. | Peter Boardman | 26.9.1975 | ,, | British Expedition | ,, | British |
| 53. | Pertemba Sherpa | 26.9.1975 | ,, | British Expedition | ,, | Nepal |
| 54. | Brommy Stokes | 6.5.1976 | South Col | British Army Expedition | H.R.S Streather | British |
| 55. | Land Bronco0 | 6.5.1976 | ,, | British Army Expedition | ,, | British |
| 56. | Robert Cormack | 8.10.1976 | South Col | American Bicentinal Expedition | Phillietriamble | USA |
| 57. | Chris Changler | 8.10.1976 | ,, | American Bicentinal Expedition | ,, | USA |
| 58. | Sang Don Ku | 15.9.1977 | South Col | South Korean Expedition | Youn do Kim | Korea |
| 59. | Pemba Noru Sherpa | 15.9.1977 | ,, | South Korean Expedition | ,, | Nepal |
| 60. | Wolfgang Nairz | 3.5.1978 | ,, | Austrian Expedition | Wolfgang Nairz | Australia |
| 61. | Robert Sxhauer | 3.5.1978 | ,, | Austrian Expedition | Wolfgang Nairz | Australia |
| 62. | Ang Phu Sherpa | 3.5.1978 | ,, | Austrian Expedition | Wolfgang Nairz | Nepal |
| 63. | Horst Bergmann | 3.5.1978 | ,, | Austrian Expedition | Wolfgang Nairz | Austria |
| 64. | Renhold Messner | 8.5.1978 | ,, | Austrian Expedition | Wolfgang Nairz | Italy |
| 65. | Peter Habeler | 8.5.1978 | ,, | Austrian Expedition | Wolfgang Nairz | Italy |
| 66. | Dr. Oswald Oelz | 11.5.1978 | ,, | Austrian Expedition | Wolfgang Nairz | Italy |
| 67. | Rainhard Karl | 11.5.1978 | ,, | Austrian Expedition | Wolfgang Nairz | West Germany |
| 68. | Franz Oppurg | 14.5.1978 | ,, | Austrian Expedition | Wolfgang Nairz | Austria |
| 69. | Mack Josef | 14.10.1978 | ,, | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Kofler | West Germany |
| 70. | Hansengl | 14.10.1978 | ,, | Franc German JointExpedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Kofler | West Germany |
| 71. | Hubert Hilmaier | 14.10.1978 | ,, | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Kofler | West Germany |
| 72. | Jean Afanvassief | 15.10.1978 | ,, | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Kofler | France |
| 73. | Nicolas Jaeger | 15.10.1978 | ,, | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Kofler | France |



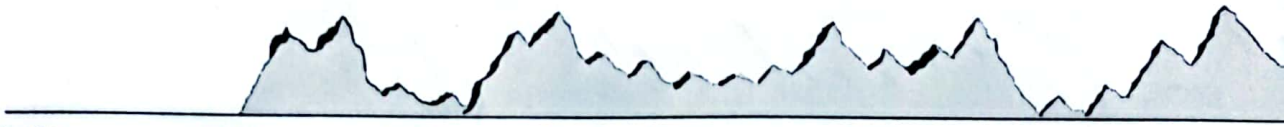
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| 74. | Pierre Mazeaud | 15.10.1978 | " | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Koffer | France |
| 75. | Kurt Diemberger | 15.10.1978 | " | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Koffer | Austria |
| 76. | Robert Allengabach | 16.10.1978 | " | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Koffer | Switzerland |
| 77. | Ms. Wanda Rutkewicz | 16.10.1978 | " | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Koffer | Poland |
| 78. | Siegened Huptauer | 16.10.1978 | West Ridge | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Koffer | West Germany |
| 79. | Wilhelm Klimek | 16.10.1978 | " | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Koffer | West Germany |
| 80. | Mingma Sherpa | 16.10.1978 | " | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Koffer | Nepal |
| 81. | Ang Dorjee Sherpa | 16.10.1978 | " | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Koffer | Nepal |
| 82. | Ang Kami Tsering Sherpa | 16.10.1978 | " | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig Koffer | Nepal |
| 83. | Georg Ritter | 17.10.1978 | " | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig | West Germany |
| 84. | Bernd Dulmann | 17.10.1978 | " | Franco German Joint Expedition | Dr. Karl Herlig | West Germany |
| 85. | Zaplotnik Zerej | 13.5.1978 | West Ridge | Yugoslav Expedition | Tone Skaraj | Yugos Lavia |
| 86. | Stremfel J. Andre | 13.5.1978 | " | Yugoslav Expedition | Tone Skaraj | Yugos Lavia |
| 87. | Ang Ihu Sherpa | 15.5.1979 | " | Yugoslav Expedition | Tone Skarja | Nepal |
| 88. | Bozic Stipe | 15.5.1979 | " | Yugoslav Expedition | Tone Skarja | Nepal |
| 89. | Stane Belak | 15.5.1979 | " | Yugoslav Expedition | Tone Skarja | Yugos Lavia |
| 90. | Hermannwarth | 1.10.1979 | South Col | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | Germany |
| 91. | Hans Von Vaenel | 1.10.1979 | " | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | Switzerland |
| 92. | Gerhard Schmaiz | 1.10.1979 | " | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | Germany |
| 93. | Pertemba Sherpa | 1.10.1979 | " | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | Nepal |
| 94. | Lhakpa Gyalu Sherpa | 1.10.1979 | . | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | Nepal |
| 95. | Tilman Gishbach | 2.10.1979 | " | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | W. Germany |
| 96. | Gunter Kenipfe | 2.10.1979 | " | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | W. Germany |
| 97. | Nicholas Victor Aloysius Banks | 2.10.1979 | " | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | Newzealand |
| 98. | Rsm. Hanneio Schamatz | 2.10.1979 | " | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | West Germany |
| 99. | Raymond EdWard Genet | 2.10.1979 | " | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | USA |
| 100. | Ang Jambu Sherpa | 2.10.1979 | " | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | Nepal |
| 101. | Ang Phurba Sherpa | 2.10.1979 | " | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | Nepal |
| 102. | Sungdare Sherpa | 2.10.1979 | " | Swabian West German Expedition | Gerhard Schmatz | Nepal |
| 103. | Krysztof Wielicki | 17.2.1980 | South Col | Polish Nation Expedition | Andrez Zawada | Poland |
| 104. | Leszek Cichy | 17.2.1980 | " | Polish Nation Expedition | Andrez Zawada | Poland |
| 105. | Yasuo Kato | 3.7.1980 | " | Japanese Expedition | Y. Kato | Japan |
| 106. | Ozaki Takashi | 10.5.1980 | " | Japanese Expedition | Y. Kato | Japan |
| 107. | Shigo Hero Sunao | 10.5.1980 | " | Japanese Expedition | Y. Kato | Japan |
| 108. | Pasang Temba Sherpa | 14.5.1980 | South Col | Basque Expedition | Juan Lorent | Spain |
| 109. | Martin Zabaleta | 14.5.1980 | " | Basque Expedition | Juan Lorent | Spain |
| 110. | Ansrzei Czok | 19.5.1980 | South Pillar | Polish Nation Expedition | Andrezej Zswada | Poland |
| 111. | Jerzy Kukuczka | 19.5.1980 | South Pillar | Polish Nation Expedition | Andrezej Zswada | Poland |
| 112. | Renhold Messner | 20.3.1980 | North Ridge | Polish Nation Expedition | Andrezej Zswada | Italy |
| 113. | Christoperh Kopazynski | 21.10.1980 | South East | RidgeAmerican Medical | ResearchJhon & West | USA |
| 114. | Ang Tenzing Sherpa | 21.10.1980 | South East | RidgeAmerican Medical | ResearchJhon & West | Nepal |
| 115. | Christopert Pizzo | 24.10.1981 | South East | RidgeAmerican Medical | ResearchJhon & West | USA |
| 116. | Ang Tenzing Sherpa | 24.10.1981 | South East | RidgeAmerican Medical | ResearchJhon & West | Nepal |
| 117. | Peter Hacket | 24.10.1981 | South East | RidgeAmerican Medical | ResearchJhon & West | USA |
| 118. | Myslovsky Eduard | 4.5.1982 | S.W. Faceq | Soviet Sagarmatha Expedition | Tamm Evgeni | USSR |
| 119. | Ralyberdin Vladmir | 4.5.1982 | S.W. Faceq | Soviet Sagarmatha Expedition | Tamm Evgeni | USSR |
| 120. | Bershov Serget | 4.5.1982 | S.W. Faceq | Soviet Sagarmatha Expedition | Tamm Evgeni | USSR |
| 121. | Turkevttch Mikhail | 4.5.1982 | S.W. Faceq | Soviet Sagarmatha Expedition | Tamm Evgeni | USSR |
| 122. | Ivanov Valentin | 5.5.1982 | S.W. Faceq | Soviet Sagarmatha Expedition | Tamm Evgeni | USSR |
| 123. | Efimov Sergei | 5.5.1982 | S.W. Faceq | Soviet Sagarmatha Expedition | Tamm Evgeni | USSR |
| 124. | Khrischaryii Valerv | 8.5.1982 | S.W. Faceq | Soviet Sagarmatha Expedition | Tamm Evgeni | USSR |
| 125. | Valiey Kazbek | 8.5.1982 | S.W. Faceq | Soviet Sagarmatha Expedition | Tamm Evgeni | USSR |
| 126. | Velery Khomutov | 9.5.1982 | S.W. Faceq | Soviet Sagarmatha Expedition | Tamm Evgeni | USSR |
| 127. | Yun Coiodov | 9.5.1982 | S.W. Faceq | Soviet Sagarmatha Expedition | Tamm Evgeni | USSR |
| 128. | Vladimir Putchkov | 9.5.1982 | S.W. Faceq | Soviet Sagarmatha Expedition | Tamm Evgeni | USSR |
| 129. | Laurie Skreslet | 5.10.1982 | South Col | Canadian Everest Expedition | William Joeph March | Canada |
| 130. | Sungdare Sherpa | 5.10.1982 | South Col | Canadian Everest Expedition | William Joeph March | Nepal |
| 131. | Lhakpa Dorje Sherpa | 5.10.1982 | South Col | Canadian Everest Expedition | William Joeph March | Nepal |
| 132. | Patrik Marrow | 7.10.1982 | South Col | Canadian Everest Expedition | William Joeph March | Canada |
| 133. | Pema Dorje | 7.10.1982 | South Col | Canadian Everest Expedition | William Joeph March | Nepal |
| 134. | Lhakpa Tsering | 7.10.1982 | South Col | Canadian Everest Expedition | William Joeph March | Nepal |
| 135. | Yasuo Kato | 27.12.1983 | South E. | RidgeJapan Winter Expedition | Yasuo Kato | Japan |
| 136. | Garry Neptune | 14.4.1983 | South Col | German American Everest Expedition | Gerhard Lenser | USA |
| 137. | Janes Statew | 14.4.1983 | South Col | German American Everest Expedition | Gerhard Lenser | USA |
| 138. | Lhakpa Dorjee Sherpa | 14.4.1983 | South Col | German American Everest Expedition | Gerhard Lenser | Nepal |
| 139. | David F. Breashers | 7.5.1983 | South Col | German American Everest Expedition | Gerhard Lenser | USA |
| 140. | Peter Jamieson | 7.5.1983 | South Col | German American Everest Expedition | Gerhard Lenser | USA |
| 141. | Geraed Roach | 7.5.1983 | South Col | German American Everest Expedition | Gerhard Lenser | USA |
| 142. | Larry Nielson | 7.5.1983 | South Col | German American Everest Expedition | Gerhard Lenser | USA |
| 143. | Ang Rita Sherpa | 7.5.1983 | South Col | German American Everest Expedition | Gerhard Lenser | Nepal |
| 144. | Sanguku Kawamura | 8.10.1983 | South East | Sanguku Dosnfai Expedition | Haruichi Kawamura | Japan |
| 145. | Shomi Suzuki | 8.10.1983 | South East | Sanguku Dosnfai Expedition | Haruichi Kawamura | Japan |
| 146. | Hiroshi Yoshino | 8.10.1983 | South Col | Yeti Djin Everest Expedition | Hiroshi Yoshino | Japan |
| 147. | Hironobu Kamuro | 8.10.1983 | South Col | Yeti Djin Everest Expedition | Hiroshi Yoshino | Japan |
| 148. | Haruyuki Endo | 8.10.1983 | South Col | Yeti Djin Everest Expedition | Hiroshi Yoshino | Japan |
| 149. | Carlos Buchler | 8.10.1983 | East Face | American East Face Everest | Carlos Bhuler | USA |
| 150. | Kim Momb | 8.10.1983 | East Face | American East Face Everest | Carlos Bhuler | USA |
| 151. | Danreif | 9.10.1983 | East Face | American East Face Everest | Carlos Bhuler | USA |
| 153. | George Low | 9.10.1983 | East Face | American East Face Everest | Carlos Bhuler | USA |
| 154. | Jay Cassell | 9.10.1983 | East Face | American East Face Everest | Carlos Bhuler | USA |
| 156. | Noboru Yamada | 16.12.1983 | South Col | Japan Everest Winter Expedition | Kazuyki Takahashi | Japan |



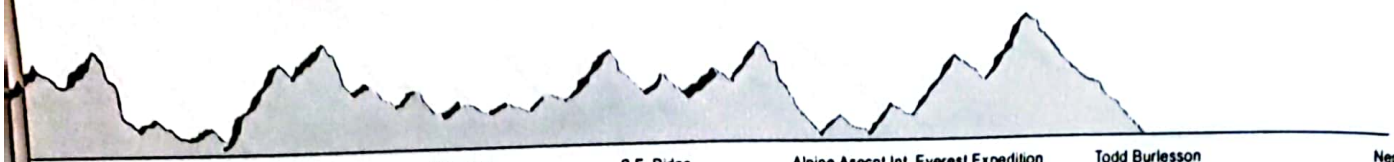
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| 156 | Takashi Ozaki | 16.12.1983 | South Col | Japan Everest Winter Expedition | Kazuyki Takahashi | Japan |
| 157 | Kazunari Muralami | 16.12.1983 | South Col | Japan Everest Winter Expedition | Kazuyki Takahashi | Japan |
| 158 | Nawang Yonden Sherpa | 16.12.1983 | South Col | Japan Everest Winter Expedition | Kazuyki Takahashi | Nepal |
| 159 | Hristo Ivanov Prodanov | 20.14.1984 | West Ridge | Bulgarian Everest Expedition | Avramilev Avramov | Bulgaria |
| 160 | Iva Gueorgutev Valcheev | 5.5.1984 | West Ridge | Bulgarian Everest Expedition | Avramilev Avramov | Bulgaria |
| 161 | Metodi Stefasiov Savov | 5.5.1984 | Descend From Se. Ridge | Bulgarian Everest Expedition | Avramilev Avramov | Bulgaria |
| 162 | Nikolay Mihaylov | 9.5.1984 | West Ridge | Bulgarian Everest Expedition | Avramilev Avramov | Bulgaria |
| 163 | Kirik Dimitrov Doskov | 9.5.1984 | West Ridge | Bulgarian Everest Expedition | Avramilev Avramov | Bulgaria |
| 164 | Phu Dorjee | 23.5.1984 | South E. Ridge | Indian Everest Expedition | Co. D K. Khular | India |
| 165 | Miss Bachendripal | 23.5.1984 | South E. Ridge | Indian Everest Expedition | Co. D K. Khular | India |
| 166 | Doarjee Lhatoo | 23.5.1984 | South E. Ridge | Indian Everest Expedition | Co. D K. Khular | India |
| 167 | Sonam Palkor | 23.5.1984 | South E. Ridge | Indian Everest Expedition | Co. D K. Khular | India |
| 168 | Ang Dorjee Sherpa | 23.5.1984 | South E. Ridge | Indian Everest Expedition | Co. D K. Khular | Nepal |
| 169 | Tim MMccartnet Snappe | 3.10.1984 | North Face | | | Australia |
| 170 | Greg Mirtimer | 3.10.1984 | North Face | | | Australi |
| 171 | Bart Vos | 8.10.1984 | South E. Ridge | Dutch Everest Expedition | Hermann Plugge | Netherland |
| 172 | Jozef Poskka (50 Yrs) (Died on the Way Vack) | 15.10.1984 | South Poller But Desending From S.E. Ridge | Slovak Everest Expedition | Frantise Kele | Czechoslavakia |
| 173 | Zoltan Demzan | 15.10.1984 | South E. RidgeSlovak | Everest Expedition | Frantise Kele | Czechoslavakia |
| 174 | Ang Rita Sherpa | 15.10.1984 | South E. RidgeSlovak | Everest Expedition | Frantise Kele | Nepal |
| 175 | Philip Ershier | 20.10.1984 | North Co | American Rainier Expedition | Louis W. Whittaker | USA |
| 176 | Chris Bonington | 21.4.1985 | S.E. Ridge | Norwegian Everest Expedition | Arne Nasse | UK |
| 177 | Odd Eliassen | 21.4.1985 | S.E. Ridge | Norwegian Everest Expedition | Arne Nasse | UK |
| 178 | Odds Ekiassen | 21.4.1985 | S.E. Ridge | Norwegian Everest Expedition | Arne Nasse | UK |
| 179 | Bjorn Myerlund | 21.4.1985 | S.E. Ridge | Norwegian Everest Expedition | Arne Nasse | Norway |
| 180 | Pertemba Sherpa | 21.4.1985 | | | | Nepal |
| 181 | Ang Lakpa Sherpa | 21.4.1985 | | | | Nepal |
| 182 | Da Nuru Sherpa | 21.4.1985 | | | | Nepal |
| 183 | Arne Nasse | 29.4.1985 | | | | Nowrway |
| 184 | Falph Houbakk | 29.4.1985 | | | | Nowrway |
| 185 | Havard Nesheim | 29.4.1985 | | | | Nowrway |
| 186 | Aasheim Stein | 29.4.1985 | | | | Nowrway |
| 187 | Pema Dorje Sherpa | 29.4.1985 | | | | Nepal |
| 188 | Sungdare Sherpa | 29.4.1985 | | | | Nepal |
| 189 | Ang Rita Sherpa | 29.4.1985 | | | | Nepal |
| 190 | Chawang Rinzing Sherpa | 29.4.1985 | | | | Nepal |
| 191 | Richard D. Bass (55 Yrs) | 30.4.1985 | | | | USA |
| 192 | David Finlay Dreasheres | 30.4.1985 | | | | USA |
| 193 | Ang Phurba Sherpa | 30.4.1985 | | | | Nepal |
| 194 | Oscar Cadiaxh I Puig | Summer 1985 | North Side | Caixa De Barcelona A's Everest | Conrad Blanch I Fors | Spain |
| 195 | Antoni Sors I Ferrer | Summer 1985 | North Side | Caixa De Barcelona A's Everest | Conrad Blanch I Fors | Spain |
| 196 | Carles Valles I Ocana | Summer 1985 | North Side | Caixa De Barcelona A's Everest | Conrad Blanch I Fors | Spain |
| 197 | Shambu Tamang (Youngest Everest Summiter) | Summer 1985 | North Side | Caixa De Barcelona A's Everest | Conrad Blanch I Fors | Nepal |
| 198 | Ang Karma Gurung "Sherpa" | Summer 1985 | North Side | Caixa De Barcelona A's Everest | Conrad Blanch I Fors | Spain |
| 199 | Narayan Shrestha | Summer 1985 | North Side | Caixa De Barcelona A's Everest | Conrad Blanch I Fors | Nepal |
| 200 | Yagihara Kuniaki | Autumn 1985 | South Col | Naomi Uemura Film Expedition | Y.Kuniaki | Japan |
| 201 | Noboru Yamada | Autumn 1985 | South Col | Naomi Uemura Film Expedition | Y.Kuniaki | Japan |
| 202 | Najuka Hideji | Autumn 1985 | South Col | Naomi Uemura Film Expedition | Y.Kuniaki | Japan |
| 203 | A Kusitsu Etsuo | Autumn 1985 | South Col | Naomi Uemura Film Expedition | Y.Kuniaki | Japan |
| 204 | Kimoto Satashi | Autumn 1985 | South Col | Naomi Uemura Film Expedition | Y.Kuniaki | Japan |
| 205 | Sato Tsuyoshi | Autumn 1985 | South Col | Naomi Uemura Film Expedition | Y.Kuniaki | Japan |
| 206 | aegusa Teruo | Autumn 1985 | South Col | Naomi Uemura Film Expedition | Y.Kuniaki | Japan |
| 207 | Dwayne Congdon | Spring 1986 | North Side | Canadian Expedition | D. Congdon | Canada |
| 208 | Ms Sharon Wood | Spring 1986 | North Side | Canadian Expedition | D. Congdon | Canada |
| 209 | Jean Troillet | Autumn 1986 | North Side | Swiss Expedition | D. Congdon | Switherland |
| 210 | Erhard Loretan | Autumn 1986 | North Side | Swiss Expedition | D. Congdon | Switherland |
| 211 | Ang Rita Sherpa | Winter 1987/88 | South E. Ridge | Korean Winter Everest Expedition | Young Hahm | Nepal |
| 212 | Young Ho Heo | Winter 1987/88 | South E. Ridge | Korean Winter Everest Expedition | Young Hahm | Republic of Korea |
| 213 | Cenin Doji | 5 May 1988 | North S. Col | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | China |
| 214 | Noboru Yamada | 5 May 1988 | North S. Col | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | Japan |
| 215 | Ang Lhakpa Sherpa | 5 May 1988 | North S. Col | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | Nepal |
| 216 | Rinjin Puncog | 5 May 1988 | South-North | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | China |
| 217 | Da Cering | 5 May 1988 | South-North | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | China |
| 218 | Ang Phurba Sherpa | 5 May 1988 | South-North | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | Nepal |
| 219 | Li Zhi Xin | 5 May 1988 | North | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | China |
| 220 | Muhehiko Yamamoto | 5 May 1988 | North | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | Japan |
| 221 | Lhakpa Sona Sherpa | 5 May 1988 | North S. Col | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | Nepal |
| 222 | Nakamura Susumu | 5 May 1988 | North S. Col | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | Japan |
| 223 | Nakamura Syoji | 5 May 1988 | North S. Col | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | Japan |
| 224 | Seagusa Teruo | 5 May 1988 | North S. Col | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | Japan |
| 225 | Sungdare Sherpa | 10 May 1988 | South Side | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | Nepal |
| 226 | Padama Bahadur Tamang | 10 May 1988 | South Side | China-Japan-Nepal Friendship Expedition | | Nepal |
| 227 | Paul Bayne | 25.5.1988 | South Col | Australian Bixentennial Everest Expedition | Austin Brookes | Austrilia |
| 228 | Patrick A. Cullinan | 25.5.1988 | South Col | Australian Bixentennial Everest Expedition | Austin Brookes | Australia |
| 229 | John K. Muir | 28.5.1988 | South Col | Australian Bixentennial Everest Expedition | Austin Brookes | Australia |
| 230 | Mr. Joan-Pierre Franchon | 28.5.1988 | South Col | French Everest Expmarc | Austin Brookes | Australia |
| 231 | Mr. Joan Marc Borvan | 26.9.1988 | South Col | French Everest Expmarc | Batard | France |
| 232 | Mr Michel Metzger | 26.9.1988 | South Col | French Everest Expmarc | Batard | France |
| 233 | Mr. Audre Georges | 26.9.1988 | South Col | French Everest Expmarc | Batard | France |
| 234 | Mr. Goround Vionet Fuasset | 26.9.1988 | South Col | French Everest Expmarc | Batard | France |



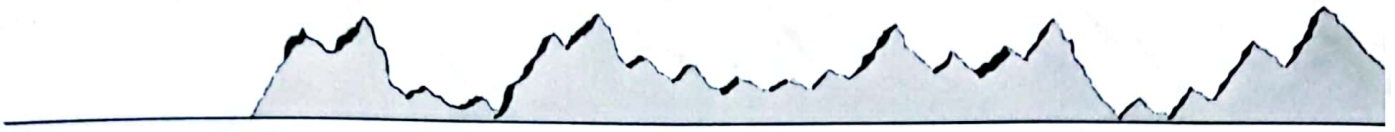
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| 235. | Mr. Pasang Tshering Sherpa | 26.9.1988 | South Col | French Everest Expmarc | Batard | Nepal |
| 236. | Mr. Agwa | 26.9.1988 | South Col | French Everest Expmarc | Batard | France |
| 237. | Mr. Sonam Tshering Sherpa | 26.9.1988 | South Col | French Everest Expmarc | Batard | Nepal |
| 238. | Mr. Chang-Sun Kim | 26.9.1988 | South Col | Korean Everest Lhotse Exp. | Chang Min Choi | Rep. of Korea |
| 239. | Mr. Hong Gil UM | 26.9.1988 | South Col | Korean Everest Lhotse Exp. | Chang Min Choi | Rep. of Korea |
| 240. | Mr. Pema Dorjee Sherpa | 26.9.1988 | South Col | Korean Everest Lhotse Exp. | Chang Min Choi | Nepal |
| 241. | Mr. Marc Batared (Without Oxygen) | 26.9.1988 | South Col | French Everest Exp. | | France |
| 242. | Bong-Wan Jang | 29.9.1988 | South Pillar | 88 Korean Everest | Chang-Min Chol | Rep. of Korea |
| 243. | Byang-Ho Chang | 29.9.1988 | South Pillar | Korean Everest Lhotse Exp. | Chang Min Choi | Rep. of Korea |
| 244. | Seung-Kwon Chung | 29.9.1988 | South Pillar | Korean Everest Lhotse Exp. | Chang Min Choi | Rep. of Korea |
| 245. | Ms. Stacy Marie Allison | 29.9.1988 | South Col | North West American Everest Exp. | J.C. Frush | USA |
| 246. | Pasang Gyalzen Sherpa | 29.9.1988 | South Col | North West American Everest Exp. | J.C. Frush | Nepal |
| 247. | Nima Tashi | 2.10.1988 | North West | American Everest Exp. | J.C. Frush | Nepal |
| 248. | Phu Dorjee Sherpa | 2.10.1988 | North West | American Everest Exp. | J.C. Frush | Nepal |
| 249. | Dawa Tshering | 2.10.1988 | North West | American Everest Exp. | J.C. Frush | Nepal |
| 250. | Geoffrey Craig Tabin | 2.10.1988 | North West | American Everest Exp. | J.C. Frush | USA |
| 251. | Ms. Peggy Joan Luce | 2.10.1988 | North West | American Everest Exp. | J.C. Frush | USA |
| 252. | Sun-Woo Nam | 2.10.1988 | South Pillar | 88 Korean Everest Lhotse Expedition | Chang-Min Chol | Rep. of Korea |
| 253. | Serg Koenig | 13.10.1989 | South Col | French Tv Group | | France |
| 254. | Pasang Temba Sherpa | 13.10.1989 | South Col | French Tv Group (Died During Descend) | | Nepal |
| 255. | Lakhpa Sona Sherpa | 13.10.1989 | South Col | French Tv. Group | | Nepal |
| 256. | Nil Bohigas | 14.10.1988 | South Col | Epson Catlan | Liuis Belvis | Spain |
| 257. | Luis Giner | 14.10.1988 | South Col | Epson Catlan | Liuis Belvis | Spain |
| 258. | Jeronimo Lopez | 14.10.1988 | South Col | Epson Catlan | Liuis Belvis | Spain |
| 259. | Ang Rita Sherpa | 14.10.1988 | South Col | (Without Oxygen) Epson Catlan | Liuis Belvis | Nepal |
| 260. | Nima Tira Sherpa | 14.10.1988 | South Col | (Without Oxygen) Epson Catlan | Liuis Belvis | Nepal |
| 261. | Jozef Just | 17.10.1988 | S.W. Face | Czechoslovak/ Newzealand Everest Lhotse Exp. | I. Fiala | Czechoslavakia |
| 262. | Viktor Groseli | 10.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | Macedonian Yugoslav Everest/Lhotse Exp. | Mr. Jovan Poposki | Yugoslavia |
| 263. | Stipe Bozic | 10.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | Macedonian Yugoslav Everest/Lhotse Exp. | Mr. Jovan Poposki | Yugoslavia |
| 264. | Dimitar Ilivsko (Missing After Summit) | 10.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | Macedonian Yugoslav Everest/Lhotse Exp. | Mr. Jovan Poposki | Yugoslavia |
| 265. | Sonam Tshiring Sherpa | 10.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | Macedonian Yugoslav Everest/Lhotse Exp. | Mr. Jova Poposki | Nepal |
| 266. | Agwa Sherpa | 10.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | Macedonian Yugoslav Everest/Lhotse Exp. | Mr. Jovan Poposki | Nepal |
| 267. | Ricardo Torres Nava | 16.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | American Mexican Everest Exp. | Dr. W. Mcconnell | Mexico |
| 268. | Phu Dorje Sherpa (Died While Descending) | 16.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | American Mexican Everest Exp. | Dr. W. Mcconnell | Nepal |
| 269. | Dawa Norbu Sherpa | 16.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | American Mexican Everest Exp. | Dr. W. Mcconnell | Nepal |
| 270. | Adrian Burgess | 24.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | American Snow Bird Everest Exp. | Ms. Karen Fellerhoff | U.K. |
| 271. | Roderick Mackenzie | 24.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | American Snow Bird Everest Exp. | Ms. Karen Fellerhoff | U.K. |
| 272. | Lhakpa Nuru Sherpa | 24.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | American Snow Bird Everest Exp. | Ms. Karen Fellerhoff | Nepal |
| 273. | Sonam Dendu Sherpa | 24.5.1989 | S.E. Ridge | American Snow Bird Everest Exp. | Ms. Karen Fellerhoff | Nepal |
| 274. | Eugeniusz Chorbak (Died of Injuries from Avalanche) | 24.5.1989 | West Ridge | International Everest Exp. | Mr. E. Chrobak | Poland |
| 275. | Andrzej Marciniak | 24.5.1989 | West Ridge | International Everest Expedition | Mr. E. Chrobak | Poland |
| 276. | Toichiro Mitano | 13.10.1989 | S.E. Ridge | Kathmandu Club Exp. Japan | Mr. Ken Kanazawa | Japan |
| 277. | Hiroshi Ohnishi | 13.10.1989 | S.E. Ridge | Kathmandu Club Exp. Japan | Mr. Ken Kanazawa | Japan |
| 278. | Atsushi Yamamoto | 13.10.1989 | S.E. Ridge | Kathmandu Club Exp. Japan | Mr. Ken Kanazawa | Japan |
| 279. | Chulding Sherpa | 13.10.1989 | S.E. Ridge | Kathmandu Club Exp. Japan | Mr. Ken Kanazawa | Nepal |
| 280. | Chiring Chumdi Sherpa | 13.10.1989 | S.E. Ridge | Kathmandu Club Exp. Japan | Mr. Ken Kanazawa | Nepal |
| 281. | Carlos Carsolio | 13.10.1989 | S..E. Ridge | Mexican Everest Expedition | Mr. Carlos Carsolio | Mexico |
| 282. | Chokwang Jae | 13.10.1989 | South Pillar | Korean Ak Dong Exp. | Mr. Kim In Tea | S. Korea |
| 283. | Sang Young Jung | 23.10.1989 | West Ridge | Korean Post Lhola Expedition | Mr. Suk Woo Lee | S. Korea |
| 284. | Nima Rita Sherpa | 23.10.1989 | West Ridge | Korean Post Lhola Expedition | Mr. Suk Woo Lee | Nepal |
| 285. | Nurbu Jangbu Sherpa | 23.10.1989 | West Ridge | Korean Post Lhola Expedition | Mr. Suk Woo Lee | Nepal |
| 286. | Oskar Bertil Kihlburg | 10.5.1990 | South Col | Newzealand Centenery International Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Sweden |
| 287. | Da Nuru Sherpa | 10.5.1990 | South Col | Newzealand Centenery International Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Nepal |
| 288. | Robert Dewin Hall | 10.5.1990 | South Col | Newzealand Centenery International Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Newzealand |
| 289. | Gary Ian Ball | 10.5.1990 | South Col | Newzealand Centenery International Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Newzealand |
| 290. | Peter Hillary | 10.5.1990 | South Col | Newzealand Centenery International Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Newzealand |
| 291. | Apa Sherpa | 10.5.1990 | South Col | Newzealand Centenery International Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Nepal |
| 292. | Rudy Van Snick | 10.5.1990 | South Col | Newzealand Centenery International Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Belgium |
| 293. | Mikael Reutersward | 11.5.1990 | South Col | Newzealand Centenery International Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Sweden |
| 294. | Glenn Porzak | 10.5.1990 | South Col | American Everest Lhotse Expedition | g. Porzak | USA |
| 295. | Michael F. Browing | 10.5.1990 | South Col | American Everest Lhotse Expedition | g. Porzak | USA |
| 296. | Brent V. Manning | 10.5.1990 | South Col | American Everest Lhotse Expedition | g. Porzak | USA |
| 297. | Peter G. Athans | 10.5.1990 | South Col | American Everest Lhotse Expedition | g. Porzak | USA |
| 298. | Dana Quentin Coffield | 10.5.1990 | South Col | American Everest Lhotse Expedition | g. Porzak | USA |
| 299. | Nima Tashi Sherpa | 10.5.1990 | South Col | American Everest Lhotse Expedition | g. Porzak | Nepal |
| 300. | Ang Zambu Sherpa | 10.5.1990 | South Col | American Everest Lhotse Expedition | g. Porzak | Nepal |
| 301. | Andrew A. Lapkass | 11 May 1990 | South Col | American Everest Lhotse Expedition | g. Porzak | USA |
| 301. | Tim Macartney Snape | 11 May 1990 | South Col | Australian Geographic Everest Expedition | T.M. Snape | Australia |
| 302. | Ang Rita Sherpa | 11 May 1990 | South Col | Royal Nepal Army Expedition | C.B. Gurung | Nepal |
| 303. | Ang Kami Sherpa | 11 May 1990 | South Col | Royal Nepal Army Expedition | C.B. Gurung | Nepal |
| 304. | Pasang Norbu Sherpa | 11 May 1990 | South Col | Royal Nepal Army Expedition | C.B. Gurung | Nepal |
| 305. | Top Bahadur Khatri | 11 May 1990 | South Col | Royal Nepal Army Expedition | C.B. Gurung | Nepal |
| 306. | Alexander S. Lowe | 4.10.1990 | Couth Col | American Himkooh Everest Expedition | H. Aprin | USA |
| 307. | Daniel G. George | 4.10.1990 | Couth Col | American Himkooh Everest Expedition | H. Aprin | Canada |
| 308. | Hezman Aprin | 5.10.1990 | South Col | American Himkooh Everest Expedition | H. Aprin | USA |
| 309. | Ang Temba Sherpa | 5.10.1990 | South Col | American Himkooh Everest Expedition | H. Aprin | Nepal |
| 310. | Alexsi S. Vrss-Nickolsky | 7.10.1990 | South Col | American Himkooh Everest Expedition | H. Aprin | USSR |
| 311. | Catherine J. Gibson (MS) | 7.10.1990 | South Col | American Himkooh Everest Expedition | H. Aprin | USA |
| 312. | Phinzo Sherpa | 7.10.1990 | South Col | American Himkooh Everest Expedition | H. Aprin | Nepal |
| 313. | Eric Decamp | 5.10.1990 | South Col | American Himkooh Everest Expedition | H. Aprin | France |
| 314. | Christine Janin | 5.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | M. Batard | France |
| | | | South Col | French Everest Expedition | M. Batard | |



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| 315. | Pascal Lour Nairn | 5.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | M. Batard | France |
| 316. | Marc Batard | 5.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | M. Batard | France |
| 317. | Nawang Thile Sherpa | 5.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | M. Batard | Nepal |
| 318. | Sonam Dendu Sherpa | 5.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | M. Batard | Nepal |
| 319. | Ang Dawa Sherpa | 6.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | M. Batard | Nepal |
| 320. | Jea Soo Kim | 6.10.1990 | South Col | International Alpinist Group Osak Pusan Exp. | N. Kuqahara Roh Jong Buex | S. Korea |
| 321. | Jing Young Pok | 6.10.1990 | South Col | International Alpinist Group Osak Pusan Exp. | N. Kuqahara Roh Jong Buex | S. Korea |
| 322. | Chang Woo Park | 6.10.1990 | South Col | International Alpinist Group Osak Pusan Exp. | N. Kuqahara Roh Jong Buex | S. Korea |
| 323. | Dawa Sange Sherpa | 6.10.1990 | South Col | International Alpinist Group Osak Pusan Exp. | N. Kuqahara Roh Jong Buex | Nepal |
| 324. | Pemba Dorje Sherpa | 6.10.1990 | South Col | International Alpinist Group Osak Pusan Exp. | N. Kuqahara Roh Jong Buex | Nepal |
| 325. | Andrej Stremfelj | 7.10.1990 | South Col | Alpe Adria Sagarmatha (Yugoslavia) | T. Jamnik | Yugoslavia |
| 326. | Meria Stremfelj (Mrs.) | 7.10.1990 | South Col | Alpe Adria Sagarmatha (Yugoslavia) | T. Jamnik | Yugoslavia |
| 327. | Jenez Jeglic | 7.10.1990 | South Col | Alpe Adria Sagarmatha (Yugoslavia) | T. Jamnik | Yugoslavia |
| 328. | Lhakpa Rita Sherpa | 7.10.1990 | South Col | Alpe Adria Sagarmatha (Yugoslavia) | T. Jamnik | Nepal |
| 329. | Yves Salino | 4.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | Laurence Deal Ferriere | France |
| 330. | Denis Pivot | 7.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | Laurence Deal Ferriere | France |
| 331. | Alain Desez | 7.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | Laurence Deal Ferriere | France |
| 332. | Jean-Noel Roche | 7.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | Laurnce Deal Ferriere | France |
| 333. | Bertarnd Roche | 7.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | Laurnce Deal Ferriere | France |
| 334. | Rene De Bos | 7.10.1990 | South Col | French Everest Expedition | Holand | France |
| 335. | Sona Dendu Sherpa | 8.5.1991 | South Col | Sherpa Youth Expedition (Nepal) | Lopsang Sherpa | Nepal |
| 336. | Ang Temba Sherpa | 8.5.1991 | South Col | Sherpa Youth Expedition (Nepal) | Lopsang Sherpa | Nepal |
| 337. | Peter G. Athans | 8.5.1991 | South Col | Sherpa Support American Everest Lhotse Exp. | P.G. Athans | USA |
| 338. | Apa Sherpa | 8.5.1991 | South Col | Sherpa Support American Everest Lhotse Exp. | P.G. Athans | Nepal |
| 339. | Richard Wilcox | 15.5.1991 | South Col | American Everest Expedition | R. Wilcox | USA |
| 340. | Mark A. Richy | 15.5.1991 | South Col | American Everest Expedition | R. Wilcox | USA |
| 341. | Yves Laforest | 15.5.1991 | South Col | American Everest Expedition | R. Wilcox | USA |
| 342. | Bary J. Rugo | 15.5.1991 | South Col | American Everest Expedition | R. Wilcox | USA |
| 343. | Edmund Karl Viesturs | 15.5.1991 | South Col | Ershler-Wendel Everest Expedition | Willism H. Wendel | USA |
| 344. | Vladmir Bal Yverdin | 6.10.1991 | South Col | Laningrad Expedition | Vladimir | USSR |
| 345. | Antoli Burkeeu | 6.10.1991 | South Col | Laningrad Expedition Himalayan 91 | Vladimir Balyberdin | USSR |
| 346. | Roman Gunoytachvili | 10.10.1991 | South Col | Laningrad Expedition Himalayan 91 | Vladimir Balyberdin | USSR |
| 347. | Deniel Majoe | 10.10.1991 | South Col | Laningrad Exp Himalayan 91 | Vladimir Balyberdin | USSR |
| 348. | Francisco Jose Perez | 6.10.1991 | South Col | Valanciana Ai Everest 91 | Gomes Ramos Juau Carlos | Spain |
| 349. | Hafael Vidaurre Garayo | 6.10.1991 | South Col | Valanciana Ai Everest 91 | Gomes Ramos Juau Carlos | Spain |
| 350. | Antinio Ubieto Asere | 6.10.1991 | South Col | Valanciana Ai Everest 91 | Gomes Ramos Juau Carlos | Spain |
| 351. | Hove Antinio Garces | 6.10.1991 | South Col | Valanciana Ai Everest 91 | Gomes Ramos Juau Carlos | Spain |
| 352. | Sunil Dutt Sharma | 10.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Indian (Tbp) Everest Expedition | Hukam Singh | India |
| 353. | Prem Singh | 10.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Indian (Tbp) Everest Expedition | Hukam Singh | India |
| 354. | Kanhaya Lal | 10.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Indian (Tbp) Everest Expedition | Hukam Singh | India |
| 355. | Mohab Singh | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Indian (Tbp) Everest Expedition | Hukam Singh | India |
| 356. | Miss Santosh Yadav | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Indian (Tbp) Everest Expedition | Hukam Singh | India |
| 357. | Lopsang Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Indian (Tbp) Everest Expedition | Hukam Singh | India |
| 358. | Sange Mutuk Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Indian (Tbp) Everest Expedition | Hukam Singh | India |
| 359. | Nima Wangchuk Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Indian (Tbp) Everest Expedition | Hukam Singh | India |
| 360. | Robert Edwin Hall | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | Newzealand |
| 361. | Gary Ian Ball | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | Newzealand |
| 362. | Guy Cotter | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | Newzealand |
| 363. | Ned Gillette | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | USA |
| 364. | Ms. Ingrid M. Baeyend | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | Belgium |
| 365. | Douglas L. Mantle | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | USA |
| 366. | Cham Yick Kai | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | Hong Kong |
| 367. | Randall C. Danta | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | USA |
| 368. | Doron Meir Erel | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | Israel |
| 369. | Sonam Tshering Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | Nepal |
| 370. | Apa Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | Nepal |
| 371. | Daws Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | Nepal |
| 372. | Tashi Tshering Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | Nepal |
| 373. | Ang Dorje Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Newlealand Int. Everest Expedition | Robert Dewin Hall | Nepal |
| 374. | Ronald Naar | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Dutch Everest Expedition | Ronal d Naar | Holland |
| 375. | Edmond Ofner | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Dutch Everest Expedition | Ronal d Naar | Holland |
| 376. | Nima Temba Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Dutch Everest Expedition | Ronal d Naar | Nepal |
| 377. | Dawa Tashi Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Dutch Everest Expedition | Ronal d Naar | Nepal |
| 378. | Ivan Dusharin | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Mountain Climers Sports Club 'VAZ' | Vycheslav Volkov | RUSSIA |
| 379. | Andrew Volkov | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Mountain Climers Sports Club 'VAZ' | Vycheslav Volkov | RUSSIA |
| 380. | Iliy Babelnikov | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Mountain Climers Sports Club 'VAZ' | Vycheslav Volkov | RUSSIA |
| 381. | Alexandre Guerassimev | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Mountain Climers Sports Club 'VAZ' | Vycheslav Volkov | RUSSIA |
| 382. | Louis M. bowen | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burleson | USA |
| 383. | Sugene Horner | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burleson | USA |
| 384. | Ang Gylzen Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burleson | Nepal |
| 385. | Dawa Temba Sherpa | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burleson | Nepal |
| 386. | Vernon Tejas | 12.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burleson | USA |
| 387. | Vladimir Zaharov | 14.5.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Mountain Climers Sports Cluv 'VAZ' | Vyvheslav | RUSSIA |
| 388. | Sergey Penzov | 14.5.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Mountain Climers Sports Cluv 'VAZ' | Vyvheslav | RUSSIA |
| 389. | Fedor Koniovkhov | 14.5.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Mountain Climers Sports Cluv 'VAZ' | Vyvheslav | RUSSIA |
| 390. | Eugieni Vinogracdski | 14.5.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Mountain Climers Sports Cluv 'VAZ' | Vyvheslav | RUSSIA |
| 391. | Todd Burleson | 15.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Asecnt Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burlesson | USA |
| 392. | Peter Athens | 15.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Asecnt Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burlesson | USA |
| 393. | Hugh W. Morton | 15.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Asecnt Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burlesson | USA |
| 394. | Keth G. Kerr | 15.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Asecnt Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burlesson | USA |
| 395. | Lhakpa Rita | 15.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Asecnt Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burlesson | Nepal |
| 396. | Dorje Sherpa | 15.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Asecnt Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burlesson | Nepal |



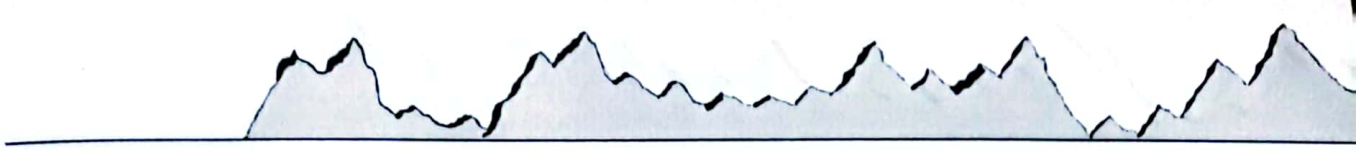
| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 397. | Man Bahadur Tamang | 15.5.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Alpine Asecnt Int. Everest Expedition | Todd Burlesson | Nepal |
| 398. | Mauricio Purto | 15.5.1992 | S.E.Ridge | C.A.I.(Chilean Sagarmatha Expedition | Mauricio Purto | Chile |
| 399. | Jonathan Cullerne Pratt | 15.5.1992 | S.E.Ridge | C.A.I.(Chilean Sagarmatha Expedition | Mauricio Purto | Chile |
| 400. | Ang Rita Sherpa | 15.5.1992 | S.E.Ridge | C.A.I.(Chilean Sagarmatha Expedition | Mauricio Purto | Nepal |
| 401. | Ang Phuri Sherpa | 15.5.1992 | S.E.Ridge | C.A.I.(Chilean Sagarmatha Expedition | Mauricio Purto | Nepal |
| 402. | Francisco Gan Pampols | 15.5.1992 | South Pillar | High Mountain Military Group Exp. | Arribas Perex Santiago | Spain |
| 403. | Romon Portilla Blanco | 15.5.1992 | South Pillar | High Mountain Military Group Exp. | Arribas Perex Santiago | Spain |
| 404. | Alfonos Juez Reoy | 15.5.1992 | South Pillar | High Mountain Military Group Exp. | Arribas Perex Santiago | Spain |
| 405. | Lhakpa Nuru Sherpa | 15.5.1992 | South Pillar | High Mountain Military Group Exp. | Arribas Perex Santiago | Nepal |
| 406. | Pemba Norbu Sherpa | 15.5.1992 | South Pillar | High Mountain Military Group Exp. | Arribas Perex Santiago | Nepal |
| 407. | Rodrigo Jordan | 15.5.1992 | South Col Via East Face (Tibet) | Chomolangma Kangshung Face Exp. | Rodrigo Jordan | Chile |
| 408. | Cristian Garcis | 15.5.1992 | South Col Via East Face (Tibet) | Chomolangma Kangshung Face Exp. | Rodrigo Jordan | Chile |
| 409. | Juan Mantes Ror | 15.5.1992 | South Col Via East Face (Tibet) | Chomolangma Kangshung Face Exp. | Rodrigo Jordan | Chile |
| 410. | Eguillor Utzurrun Juan Maria | 25.9.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Expedition Everest UDA 92 | Pedro Tous Rouldan | Spain |
| 411. | Alberto Inurrantegui Iriarte | 25.9.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Expedition Everest UDA 92 | Pedro Tous Rouldan | Spain |
| 412. | Felix Inurrategui Irriarte | 25.9.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Expedition Everest UDA 92 | Pedro Tous Rouldan | Spain |
| 413. | Ferndadaz Elizalde Francisco Jose | 25.9.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Expedition Everest UDA 92 | Pedro Tous Rouldan | Spain |
| 414. | Jesus Maria Bereziarwatua | 1.10.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Expedition Everest UDA 92 | Pedro Tous Rouldan | Spain |
| 415. | Pedro Tous Roldan | 3.10.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Expedition Everest UDA 92 | Pedro Tous Rouldan | Spain |
| 416. | Juan Tomax | 3.10.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Expedition Everest UDA 92 | Pedro Tous Rouldan | Spain |
| 417. | Mike Reparaz | 3.10.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Expedition Everest UDA 92 | Pedro Tous Rouldan | Spain |
| 418. | Mario Panzeri | 29.9.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Mountaint Equip Everest | Agostino Da Polenza | Italy |
| 419. | Lorenzo mzzoleni | 29.9.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Mountaint Equip Everest | Agostino Da Polenza | Italy |
| 420. | Gieuseppe Petgax | 29.9.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Mountaint Equip Everest | Agostino Da Polenza | Italy |
| 421. | Pierre Royer | 29.9.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Mountaint Equip Everest | Agostino Da Polenza | France |
| 422. | Lhakpa Nuru Sherpa | 29.9.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Mountaint Equip Everest | Agostino Da Polenza | Nepal |
| 423. | Benoit Chamous | 28.9.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Mountaint Equip Everest | Agostino Da Polenza | France |
| 424. | Oswald Santin | 28.9.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Mountaint Equip Everest | Agostino Da Polenza | Italy |
| 425. | Verza Giampiero | 30.9.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Mountaint Equip Everest | Agostino Da Polenza | Italy |
| 426. | Abele Blance | 30.9.1992 | S.E. Ridge | Mountaint Equip Everest | Agostino Da Polenza | Italy |
| 427. | Eugene Berger | 1.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Fronco Everest Expedition | Bernard Muller | Luxemborg |
| 428. | Falf Dujomits | 4.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | German Everest Expedition | Ralf Dujmovits | Germany |
| 429. | Sonam Tsering Sherpa | 4.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | German Everest Expedition | Ralf Dujmovits | Nepal |
| 430. | Wallace Wayne Berg | 7.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Everest International Expedition | Wallace Wayne Berg | USA |
| 431. | Augusto Ortega | 7.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Everest International Expedition | Wallace Wayne Berg | Peru |
| 432. | Poncho Alfonso | 7.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Everest International Expedition | Wallace Qayne Berg | Mexico |
| 433. | Appa Sherpa | 7.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Everest International Expedition | Wallace Qayne Berg | Nepal |
| 434. | Pasang Kaji Sherpa | 7.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Everest International Expedition | Wallace Qayne Berg | Nepal |
| 435. | Michel Vicent | 7.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | International Everest Expedition | Michel Vicent | France |
| 436. | Scott C. Barsney | 9.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | International Everest Expedition | Michel Vicent | USA |
| 437. | Michel Pelle | 9.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Frence Everest Expedition | Michel Pell | France |
| 438. | Pierre Aubertin | 9.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Frence Everest Expedition | Michel Pell | France |
| 439. | Thierry Defrance | 9.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Frence Everest Expedition | Michel Pell | France |
| 440. | Aain Roussey | 9.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Frence Everest Expedition | Michel Pell | France |
| 441. | Pholoppe Grenier | 9.10.1992 | S.E.Ridge | Frence Everest Expedition | Michel Pell | France |
| 442. | Ms. Pasang Lhamu Sherpa (Died on the way back) | 22.4.1993 | E. Ridge | Nepalese Women San-Miguel Everest Exp. | Ms. Pasang L. Sherpa | Nepal |
| 443. | Sonam Tshiring Sherpa (Died on the way back) | 22.4.1993 | E. Ridge | Nepalese Women San-Miguel Everest Exp. | Ms. Pasang L. Sherpa | Nepal |
| 444. | Dawa Tashi Sherpa | 22.4.1993 | E. Ridge | Nepalese Women San-Miguel Everest Exp. | Ms. Pasang L. Sherpa | Nepal |
| 445. | Lhakpa Nuru Sherpa | 22.4.1993 | E. Ridge | Nepalese Women San-Miguel Everest Exp. | Ms. Pasang L. Sherpa | Nepal |
| 446. | Pemba Nuru Sherpa | 22.4.1993 | E. Ridge | Nepalese Women San-Miguel Everest Exp. | Ms. Pasang L. Sherpa | Nepal |
| 447. | Pemba Dorje Sherpa | 22.4.1993 | E. Ridge | Nepalese Women San-Miguel Everest Exp. | Ms. Pasang L. Sherpa | Nepal |
| 448. | Harold C. Toulor | 10.5.1993 | E.Ridge | British Everest Expedition | Nicholas r. Mason | UK |
| 449. | John Helcnck | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Expedition | Peter Athans | USA |
| 450. | John Dufficy | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Expedition | Peter Athans | USA |
| 451. | Appa Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Expedition | Peter Athans | Nepal |
| 452. | Chhuldin Temba Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Expedition | Peter Athans | Nepal |
| 453. | Danuru Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Expedition | Peter Athans | Nepal |
| 454. | Alex Lowe | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | Everest Sports Expedition | Todd Burleson | USA |
| 455. | Wallace Berg | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Expedition | Peter Athans | USA |
| 456. | Michael Sutton | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | Alpine Ascent Int. Expedition | Peter Athans | Canmada |
| 457. | Mark Selland | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | American Sagarmatha Expedition | Micheal C. Sinclair | USA |
| 458. | Ms. Mary B. Lefevir | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | American Sagarmatha Expedition | Micheal C. Sinclair | USA |
| 459. | Charles M. Armalys | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | American Sagarmatha Expedition | Micheal C. Sinclair | USA |
| 460. | Motilal Gurung | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | American Sagarmatha Expedition | Micheal C. Sinclair | Nepal |
| 461. | Pemba Temba Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | E. Ridge | American Sagarmatha Expedition | Micheal C. Sinclair | Nepal |
| 462. | Ms. Santosh Yadav (3nd Times) | 10.5.1993 | S.Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest Expedition | Ms. Bachendri Pal | India |
| 463. | Ms. Dicky Dolma | 10.5.1993 | S.Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest Expedition | Ms. Bachendri Pal | India |
| 464. | Ms. Kunga Bhotia | 10.5.1993 | S.Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest Expedition | Ms. Bachendri Pal | India |
| 465. | Dal Dev Kunwar | 10.5.1993 | S.Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest Expedition | Ms. Bachendri Pal | India |
| 466. | Nga Temba Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | S.Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest Expedition | Ms. Bachendri Pal | Nepal |
| 467. | Dorjee Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | S.Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest Expedition | Ms. Bachendri Pal | Nepal |
| 468. | Wonda Chhiring Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | S.Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest Expedition | Ms. Bachendri Pal | Nepal |
| 469. | Dirji Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | S.Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest Expedition | Ms. Bachendri Pal | Nepal |
| 470. | Jonathan Gluckman | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Hall & Ball Everest | Robert E. Hall | Newzealand |
| 471. | Vcikka Gustafsson | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Hall & Ball Everest | Robert E. Hall | Finland |
| 472. | Robert E. Hall | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Hall & Ball Everest | Robert E. Hall | Newzealand |
| 473. | Ms. Jan Elizabeth Arnold | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Hall & Ball Everest | Robert E. Hall | Newzealand |
| 474. | Nurbu Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Hall & Ball Everest | Robert E. Hall | Nepal |
| 475. | Ang Chumbi Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Hall & Ball Everest | Robert E. Hall | Nepal |
| 476. | Chhuldim Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Hall & Ball Everest | Robert E. Hall | Nepal |



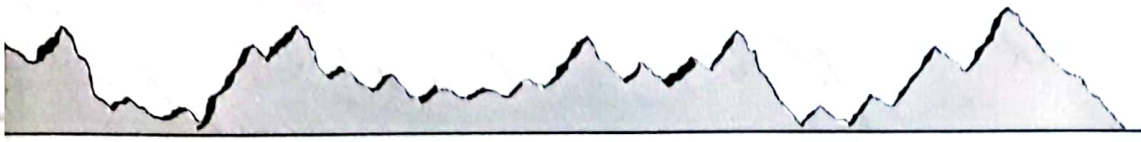
| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 477. | Micheal Gromm | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Australian 40th Tashi Anniversary Exp. | Tenjing Sherpa | Australia |
| 478. | Lopsang Tshring Bhotia (Died on the way back) | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Australian 40th Tashi Anniversary Exp. | Tenjing Sherpa | India |
| 479. | Ms. Hyun Ok Gi | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | '93 Korean Women Exp. | Ms. Hyung Ok Gi | Korea |
| 480. | Ms. Kim Soon Joo | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | '93 Korean Women Exp | Ms. Hyung Ok Gi | Korea |
| 481. | Ms. Oh Soon Choi | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | '93 Korean Women Exp | Ms. Hyung Ok Gi | Korea |
| 482. | Sonam Dendu Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | '93 Korean Women Exp | Ms. Hyung Ok Gi | Nepal |
| 483. | Rinji Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | '93 Korean Women Exp | Ms. Hyung Ok Gi | Nepal |
| 484. | Dawa Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | '93 Korean Women Exp | Ms. Hyung Ok Gi | Nepal |
| 485. | Ang Tshering Sherpa | 10.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | '93 Korean Women Exp | Ms. Hyung Ok Gi | Nepal |
| 486. | Baldimir Jonochkin | 11.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Programma Piki Exp. | Allexander Volgine | RUSSIA |
| 487. | Ms. Radha Devi Binurma | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest | Ms. Bachendrai Pal | India |
| 488. | Ms. Deepa Sharma | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest | Ms. Bachendrai Pal | India |
| 489. | Ms. Suman Kutiyal | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest | Ms. Bachendrai Pal | India |
| 490. | Ms. Savita Martolia | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest | Ms. Bachendrai Pal | India |
| 491. | Rajeev Sharma | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest | Ms. Bachendrai Pal | India |
| 492. | Nima Norbu | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest | Ms. Bachendrai Pal | India |
| 493. | Nga Temba Sherpa | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest | Ms. Bachendrai Pal | India |
| 494. | Nima Norbu | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest | Ms. Bachendrai Pal | India |
| 495. | Lopsang Sherpa | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest | Ms. Bachendrai Pal | India |
| 496. | Tenzing Sherpa | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Indo-Nepalese Everest | Ms. Bachendrai Pal | India |
| 497. | Vladimir Bachkkirov | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Programma Piki Exp. | Alexander Volgine | RUSSIA |
| 498. | Young-Seok Park | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Dongkuk Alpine Club | Jong Ryang Lee | Korea |
| 499. | Jin Seob An | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Dongkuk Alpine Club | Jong Ryang Lee | Korea |
| 500. | Tea Kon Kim | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Dongkuk Alpine Club | Jong Ryang Lee | Korea |
| 501. | Kaji Sherpa | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Dongkuk Alpine Club | Jong Ryang Lee | Nepal |
| 502. | Alberto Cercain Berasa Tegui | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Spanish Everest Exp. | Josu Feijoo Gyoso | Spain |
| 503. | Jose Ramon Aguirre | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Spanish Everest Exp. | Josu Feijoo Gyoso | Spain |
| 504. | Jose M.G. Perez | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Spanish Everest Exp. | Josu Feijoo Gyoso | Spain |
| 505. | Ang Rita Sherpa (8 Times Summitter) | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Spanish Everest Exp. | Josu Feijoo Gyoso | Nepal |
| 506. | Jambu Sherpa | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Spanish Everest Exp. | Josu Feijoo Gyoso | Nepal |
| 507. | Micheal c. Sinclair | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | American Sagarmatha Exp. | Micheala c. Sinelair | USA |
| 508. | Mark Robold | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | American Sagarmatha Exp. | Micheala c. Sinelair | USA |
| 509. | Phinjo Sherpa | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | American Sagarmatha Exp. | Micheala c. Sinelair | Nepal |
| 510. | Durga Tamang | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | American Sagarmatha Exp. | Micheala c. Sinelair | Nepal |
| 511. | Dorjee Sherpa | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | American Sagarmatha Exp. | Micheala c. Sinelair | Nepal |
| 512. | Josep Antonil P. conesa | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Catalan Sagarmatha Cleaning & Climbing Exp. | Luis Belvis Delrio | Spain |
| 513. | Ang Phurba Sherpa | 16.5.19993 | S.E. Ridge | Catalan Sagarmatha Cleaning & Climbing Exp. | Luis Belvis Delrio | Nepal |
| 514. | Ms. Rebecca Lucy | 17.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | British Everest Expedition | Nicholas R. Mason | UK |
| 515. | Ang Pasang Sherpa | 17.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | British Everest Expedition | Nicholas R. Mason | Nepal |
| 516. | Ang Tshering Sherpa | 17.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | British Everest Expedition | Nicholas R. Mason | Nepal |
| 517. | Oscar C. Ruing | 17.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Catalana Sagarmatha | Luis Belvis Delrio | Spain |
| 518. | Vladimir Koroteer | 17.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Programma Piki Exp. | Alexander Volgine | RUSSIA |
| 519. | Aeksej Muralev | 17.5.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Programma Piki Exp. | Alexander Volgine | RUSSIA |
| 520. | Vionnet Fuasset | 4.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | French Military Everest Lhotse Expedition | Alain Esteve | France |
| 521. | Nurbu Sherpa | 4.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | French Military Everest Lhotse Expedition | Alain Esteve | Nepal |
| 522. | Franccois Bernard | 6.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | French Military Everest Lhotse Expedition | Alain Esteve | France |
| 523. | Antonine Cayrol | 6.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | French Military Everest Lhotse Expedition | Alain Esteve | France |
| 524. | Eric Gramond | 6.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | French Military Everest Lhotse Expedition | Alain Esteve | France |
| 525. | Gyalbu Sherpa | 6.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | French Military Everest Lhotse Expedition | Alain Esteve | Nepal |
| 526. | Dawa Tashi Sherpa | 6.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | French Military Everest Lhotse Expedition | Alain Esteve | Nepal |
| 527. | Alain Esteve | 9.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | French Military Everest Lhotse Expedition | Alain Esteve | France |
| 528. | Hubert Giot | 9.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | French Military Everest Lhotse Expedition | Alain Esteve | France |
| 529. | Nima Gombu Sherpa | 9.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | French Military Everest Lhotse Expedition | Alain Esteve | Nepal |
| 530. | Norbu Sherpa | 9.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | French Military Everest Lhotse Expedition | Alain Esteve | Nepal |
| 531. | Stephen J. Bell | 7.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | UK |
| 532. | Gary Pfisterer | 7.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | USA |
| 533. | Ramon Balanco Suarez (60 Yr.) | 7.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | Venezuala |
| 534. | Graham Francies Hoyland | 7.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | Venezuala |
| 535. | David Kim Adams | 7.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | Venezuala |
| 536. | Dorje Sherpa | 7.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | Nepal |
| 537. | Nga Temba Sherpa | 7.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | Nepal |
| 538. | Passang Kami Sherpa | 7.10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | Nepal |
| 539. | Tenzing Sherpa | 9.10.1993. | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | Nepal |
| 540. | Lakpa Gelu Sherpa | 9.10.1993. | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | Nepal |
| 541. | Ang Pasang Sherpa | 9.10.1993. | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | Nepal |
| 542. | Nga Tembs Sherpa | 9.10.1993. | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Everest Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | Nepal |
| 543. | John Scott Mivor | 10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Lhotse Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | UK |
| 544. | Ms. Ginette Harrison | 10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Lhotse Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | UK |
| 545. | Martin Clive Barricott | 10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Lhotse Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | UK |
| 546. | Lee Nobmann | 10.1993 | S.E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdoms Mt. Lhotse Exp. | Stephen J. Bell | UK |
| 547. | Juang U. Oiazabal | 7.10.1993 | South Pillar | Basque Everest Expedition | Juan U. Oianxabal | Spain |
| 548. | Wangda Tsering Sherpa | 7.10.1993 | South Pillar | Basque Everest Expedition | Juan U. Oianxabal | Nepal |
| 549. | Osamu Tanabc | 20.12.1993 | South West Face | Japan Gunma Winter Mt. Sagarmatha S.W.F. Exp. 93/94 | Hideji Nazuka | Japan |
| 550. | Shinsuke Ezuka | 20.12.1993 | South West Face | Japan Gunma Winter Mt. Sagarmatha S.W.F. Exp. 93/94 | Hideji Nazuka | Japan |
| 551. | Yoshio Ogatta | 22.12.1993 | South West Face | Japan Gunma Winter Mt. Sagarmatha S.W.F. Exp. 93/94 | Hideji Nazuka | Japan |
| 552. | Ryushi Hoshino | 22.12.1993 | South West Face | Japan Gunma Winter Mt. Sagarmatha S.W.F. Exp. 93/94 | Hideji Nazuka | Japan |
| 553. | Hideji Nazuka | 18.12.1993 | South West Face | Japan Gunma Winter Mt. Sagarmatha S.W.F. Exp. 93/94 | Hideji Nazuka | Japan |
| 554. | Fumiaki Goto | 18.12.1993 | South West Face | Japan Gunma Winter Mt. Sagarmatha S.W.F. Exp. 93/94 | Hideji Nazuka | Japan |
| 555. | Kiyohiko Suzuki | 5.8.1994 | South Pillar | Aichigukuin Univ. Mt. Sagarmatha Exp. | Mr. Mitsuyoshi Hongou | Japan |
| 556. | Wataru Atsuta | 5.8.1994 | South Pillar | Aichigukuin Univ. Mt. Sagarmatha Exp. | Mr. Mitsuyoshi Hongou | Japan |
| 557. | Mingma Dorje Sherpa | 5.8.1994 | South Pillar | Aichigukuin Univ. Mt. Sagarmatha Exp. | Mr. Mitsuyoshi Hongou | Nepal |



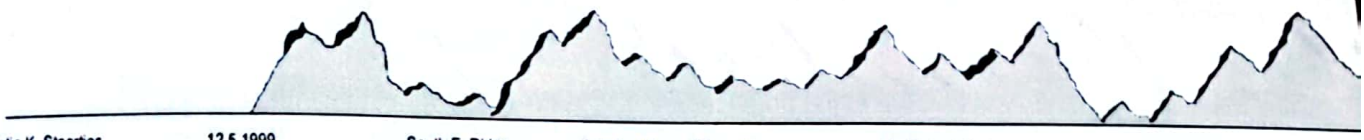
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 558 | Dawa Tsiri Sherpa | 5.8.1994 | South Pillar | Aichigukuin Univ. Mt. Sagarmatha Exp. | Mr. Mitsuyoshi Hongou | Nepal |
| 559. | Nga Temba Sherpa | 5.8.1994 | South Pillar | Aichigukuin Univ. Mt. Sagarmatha Exp. | Mr. Mitsuyoshi Hongou | Nepal |
| 560. | Lhakpa Nuru Sherpa | 5.8.1994 | South Pillar | Aichigukuin Univ. Mt. Sagarmatha Exp. | Mr. Mitsuyoshi Hongou | Nepal |
| 561. | William Hall Wendel | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Clean-up Expedition | William Hall Wendel | USA |
| 562. | Robert E. Hall | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Clean-up Expedition | William Hall Wendel | New Zealand |
| 563. | Edmund Karl Viestures | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Clean-up Expedition | William Hall Wendel | USA |
| 564. | Devid P. Taylor | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Clean-up Expedition | William Hall Wendel | USA |
| 565. | David D. Keaton | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Clean-up Expedition | William Hall Wendel | USA |
| 566. | Hellmut Seibxl | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Clean-up Expedition | William Hall Wendel | Germany |
| 567. | Ekkert Gundelach | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Clean-up Expedition | William Hall Wendel | Germany |
| 568. | Erling Kagge | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Clean-up Expedition | William Hall Wendel | Norway |
| 569. | Chhulding Sherpa | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Clean-up Expedition | William Hall Wendel | Nepal |
| 570. | Nima Gombu Sherpa | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Clean-up Expedition | William Hall Wendel | Nepal |
| 571. | Nurbu Sherpa | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Clean-up Expedition | William Hall Wendel | Nepal |
| 572. | Scott Fisher | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Environmental Exp. | Steven Goryl | USA |
| 573. | Ralph Hels | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Environmental Exp. | Steven Goryl | USA |
| 574. | Brent Bishop | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Environmental Exp. | Steven Goryl | USA |
| 575. | Sona Dendu Sherpa | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Environmental Exp. | Steven Goryl | Nepal |
| 576. | Lopsang Jangbu Sherpa | 5.9.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Environmental Exp. | Steven Goryl | Nepal |
| 577. | Tomiyasu Ishikawa | 5.13.1994 | South Pillar | Aichigakuin Univ. Mt. Sagarmatha Exp | Mr. Mitsuyashi Hongou | Japan |
| 578. | Nima Temba Sherpa | 5.13.1994 | South Pillar | Aichigakuin Univ. Mt. Sagarmatha Exp | Mr. Mitsuyashi Hongou | Nepal |
| 579. | Dawa Tashi Sherpa | 5.13.1994 | South Pillar | Aichigakuin Univ. Mt. Sagarmatha Exp | Mr. Mitsuyashi Hongou | Nepal |
| 580. | Pasang Tsiring Sherpa | 5.13.1994 | South Pillar | Aichigakuin Univ. Mt. Sagarmatha Exp | Mr. Mitsuyashi Hongou | Nepal |
| 581. | Randy Todd Burleson | 5.13.1994 | S.E. Ridge | American Everest Expedition | Randy Todd Burleson | USA |
| 582. | Peter Athans | 5.13.1994 | S.E. Ridge | American Everest Expedition | Randy Todd Burleson | USA |
| 583. | Paul Harold Morro | 5.13.1994 | S.E. Ridge | American Everest Expedition | Randy Todd Burleson | USA |
| 584. | Robert E. Cedergreen | 5.13.1994 | S.E. Ridge | American Everest Expedition | Randy Todd Burleson | USA |
| 585. | Lhakpa Rita Sherpa | 5.13.1994 | S.E. Ridge | American Everest Expedition | Randy Todd Burleson | Nepal |
| 586. | Dorjee Sherpa | 5.13.1994 | S.E. Ridge | American Everest Expedition | Randy Todd Burleson | Nepal |
| 587. | Kami Tira Sherpa | 5.13.1994 | S.E. Ridge | American Everest Expedition | Randy Todd Burleson | Nepal |
| 588. | Rysazxard Pawlowski | 5.13.1994 | S.E. Ridge | British Everest Expedition | Mr. Henry Todd | Polland |
| 589. | Man Bahadur Tamang | 5.13.1994 | S.E. Ridge | British Everest Expedition | Mr. Henry Todd | Nepal |
| 590. | Tsewang Nima Sherpa | 5.13.1994 | S.E. Ridge | British Everest Expedition | Mr. Henry Todd | Nepal |
| 591. | Steven Goryl | 5.13.1994 | S.E. Ridge | Sagarmathd Environmental Expedition | Steven Goryl | USA |
| 592. | Muneo Nukita | 10.10.1994 | S.E. Ridge | British Everest Expedition | Henry Todd | Japan |
| 593. | Apa Sherpa | 10.10.1994 | S.E. Ridge | British Everest Expedition | Henry Todd | Nepal |
| 594. | Chhewang Nima Sherpa | 10.10.1994 | S.E. Ridge | British Everest Expedition | Henry Todd | Nepal |
| 595. | Dawa Tsiring Sherpa | 10.10.1994 | S.E. Ridge | British Everest Expedition | Henry Todd | Nepal |
| 596. | Kirkwood W. Rederkick | 5.11.1994 | S.E. Ridge | British Doctor Everest Expedition | Simon Currin | UK |
| 597. | Charles A. Hornsby | 5.11.1994 | S.E. Ridge | British Doctor Everest Expedition | Simon Currin | UK |
| 598. | Dorjee Sherpa | 5.11.1994 | S.E. Ridge | British Doctor Everest Expedition | Simon Currin | Nepal |
| 599. | Dawa Tembs Aherpa | 5.11.1994 | S.E. Ridge | British Doctor Everest Expedition | Simon Currin | Nepal |
| 600. | Lopsang Jangbu Sherpa | 5.7.1995 | S.E. Ridge | Adventure Consultants Everest Exp. '95 | Mr. Robert E. Hall | Nepal |
| 601. | Tomas Heinrich | 5.15.1995 | S.E.Ridge | Adventure Consultants Everest Exp. '95 | Mr. Robert E. Hall | Argentina |
| 602. | Bredford C. Bull | 5.15.1995 | S.E. Ridge | American On Sagarmatha | Mr. Robert Hoffman | USA |
| 603. | Apa Sherpa | 5.15.1995 | S.E. Ridge | American On Sagarmatha | Mr. Robert Hoffman | Nepal |
| 604. | Nima Rita Sherpa | 5.15.1995 | S.E. Ridge | American On Sagarmatha | Mr. Robert Hoffman | Nepal |
| 605. | Anita Sherpa | 5.15.1995 | S.E. Ridge | American On Sagarmatha | Mr. Robert Hoffman | Nepal |
| 606. | Young Tae Kim | 14.10.1995 | S.W. Face | '95 Korea Everest S.W. Face Expedition | Hyung gyu Cho | Republic of Korea |
| 607. | Jung Hun Park | 14.10.1995 | S.W. Face | '95 Korea Everest S.W. Face Expedition | Hyung gyu Cho | Republic of Korea |
| 608 | Angdawa Tamang | 14.10.1995 | S.W. Face | '95 Korea Everest S.W. Face Expedition | Hyung gyu Cho | Nepal |
| 609. | Keepa Sherpa | 14.10.1995 | S.W. Face | '95 Korea Everest S.W. Face Expedition | Hyung gyu Cho | Nepal |
| 610. | Mr. Makalu Mingho-Gau | 10.5.1996 | Normal Route | Chinese Taipei Everest Exp. | Makalu Mingho-gau | Taipei China |
| 611. | Mingma Sherpa | 10.5.1996 | Normal Route | Chinese Taipei Everest Exp. | Makalu Mingho-gau | Nepal |
| 612. | Mr. Nima Gumbu Sherp | 10.5.1996 | Normal Route | Chinese Taipei Everest Exp. | Makalu Mingho-gau | Nepal |
| 613. | Mr. Scott Fisher (Died on the way back) | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | USA |
| 614. | Mr. Martin Adams | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | USA |
| 615. | Mr. Nil Jay Beidleman | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | USA |
| 616. | Mr. Anatoly Boukreev | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | USA |
| 617. | Ms. L. Gammer Gaurd | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | Kazikistan |
| 618 | Ms. Charlotte Fox | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | Denmark |
| 619. | Mr. Timothy todd Madsen | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | USA |
| 620. | Ms. Sandra H. Pittman | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | USA |
| 621. | Mr. Klev W. Schoening | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | USA |
| 622. | Mr. Lobsang Janbu Sherpa | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | Nepal |
| 623. | Mr. Nawang Tenzi Sherpa | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | Nepal |
| 624. | Mr. Tenzi Sherpa | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | Nepal |
| 625. | Mr. Tashi Tshering Sherpa | 10.5.1996 | South Col | Sagarmatha Environmental Expedition | Scott Fisher | Nepal |
| 626. | Mr. Robert E. Hall (Died on the way Back) | 10.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | International Friendship Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Newzealand |
| 627. | Ms. Yasuko Namba(Died on the way Back) | 10.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | International Friendship Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Japan |
| 628. | Mr. Andrew M. Harris (Died on the way Back) | 10.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | International Friendship Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Newzealand |
| 629. | Mr. Michael Graene Groom | 10.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | International Friendship Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Australia |
| 630. | Mr. Jonathan R. Kvakauer | 10.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | International Friendship Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | USA |
| 631. | Mr. Chhuldin Sherpa | 10.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | International Friendship Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Nepal |
| 632. | Mr. Nurbu Sherpa | 10.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | International Friendship Everest Exp. | Robert E. Hall | Nepal |
| 633. | Mr. Laras Olof | 23.10.1996 | South Pillar | Swedish Everest Expedition | Goram Krop | Sweden |
| 634. | Mr. Martinez Novas Jesus | 23.10.1996 | South Pillar | Swedish Everest Expedition | Goram Krop | Spain |
| 635. | Mr. Ang Rita Sherpa | 23.10.1996 | South Pillar | Swedish Everest Expedition | Goram Krop | Nepal |
| 636 | Mr Douglas Hansen (Missing after summit) | 23.10.1996 | South Pillar | Swedish Everest Expedition | Goram Krop | USA |
| 637. | Mr. David Breashears | 23.10.1996 | S.E. Ridge | Imax Everest Filming Expedition '96 | David Breashears | USA |
| 638. | Mr. Edmund Karl Viesturs | 23.10.1996 | S.E. Ridge | Imax Everest Filming Expedition '96 | David Breashears | USA |
| 639. | Mr. Robert Schaure | 23.10.1996 | S.E. Ridge | Imax Everest Filming Expedition '96 | David Breashears | Austria |



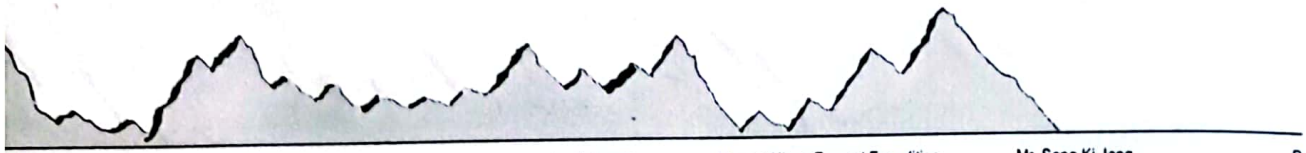
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| 640. | Ms. Araceli Segarra Roca | 23.10.1996 | S.E. Ridge | Imax Everest Filming Expedition '96 | David Breashears | Spain |
| 641. | Mr. Jamling Norgay | 23.10.1996 | S.E. Ridge | Imax Everest Filming Expedition '96 | David Breashears | India |
| 642. | Mr. Lapa Sherpa | 23.10.1996 | S.E. Ridge | Imax Everest Filming Expedition '96 | David Breashears | Nepal |
| 643. | Mr. Jangbu Sherpa | 23.10.1996 | S.E. Ridge | Imax Everest Filming Expedition '96 | David Breashears | Nepal |
| 644. | Mr. Thilen Sherpa | 23.10.1996 | S.E. Ridge | Imax Everest Filming Expedition '96 | David Breashears | Nepal |
| 645. | Mr. Mukter Lhakpa Sherpa | 23.10.1996 | S.E. Ridge | Imax Everest Filming Expedition '96 | David Breashears | Nepal |
| 646. | Mr. Dorjee Sherpa | 23.10.1996 | S.E. Ridge | Imax Everest Filming Expedition '96 | David Breashears | Nepal |
| 647. | Mr. Thieery Renard | 23.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | First South African Everest Exp. '96 | Ian Woodall | France |
| 648. | Mr. Babu Sherpa | 23.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | First South African Everest Exp. '96 | Ian Woodall | Nepal |
| 649. | Mr. Dawa Sherpa | 23.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | First South African Everest Exp. '96 | Ian Woodall | Nepal |
| 650. | Mr. Ian Woodall | 25.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | First South African Everest Exp. '96 | Ian Woodall | South Africa |
| 651. | Ms. Cathy O' Dowd | 25.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | First South African Everest Exp. '96 | Ian Woodall | South Africa |
| 652. | Mr. Bruce Herrod | 25.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | First South African Everest Exp. '96 | Ian Woodall | UK |
| 653. | Mr. Pema Tengi Sherpa | 25.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | First South African Everest Exp. '96 | Ian Woodall | Nepal |
| 654. | Mr. Ang Dorje | 25.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | First South African Everest Exp. '96 | Ian Woodall | Nepal |
| 655. | Mr. Jangbo Sherpa | 25.5.1996 | S.E. Ridge | First South African Everest Exp. '96 | Ian Woodall | Nepal |
| 656. | Mr. Jong Tai Choi | 11.10.1996 | South E. Ridge | 96 Korean Everest Exp. (Shoson University) | Mr. Hyung Chil Lim | South Korea |
| 657. | Mr. Kwang Chal Shil | 11.10.1996 | South E. Ridge | 96 Korean Everest Exp. (Shoson University) | Mr. Hyung Chil Lim | South Korea |
| 658. | Mr. Panaru Sherpa | 11.10.1996 | South E. Ridge | 96 Korean Everest Exp. (Shoson University) | Mr. Hyung Chil Lim | Nepal |
| 659. | Mr. Ang Dawa Tamang | 11.10.1996 | South E. Ridge | 96 Korean Everest Exp. (Shoson University) | Mr. Hyung Chil Lim | Nepal |
| 660. | Mr. Kippa Sherpa | 11.10.1996 | South E. Ridge | 96 Korean Everest Exp. (Shoson University) | Mr. Hyung Chil Lim | Nepal |
| 661. | Mr. Misrin | 26.4.1997 | South E. Ridge | Indonesia Everest Expedition | Mr. Iwan Setiwan | Indonesia |
| 662. | Mr. Asmujino | 11.10.1996 | South E. Ridge | 96 Korean Everest Exp. (Shoson University) | Mr. Hyung Chil Lim | Indonesia |
| 663. | Mr. Appa Sherpa (Summitted for 8th time) | 11.10.1996 | South E. Ridge | 96 Korean Everest Exp. (Shoson University) | Mr. Hyung Chil Lim | Nepal |
| 664. | Mr. Dawa Nuru Sherpa | 11.10.1996 | South E. Ridge | 96 Korean Everest Exp. (Shoson University) | Mr. Hyung Chil Lim | Nepal |
| 665. | Mr. Anatoli Bukreev | 11.10.1996 | South E. Ridge | Audio Everest Exp. '97 | Ms. Petawatts | RUSSIA |
| 666. | Mr. Vladimir Bachkirov | 11.10.1996 | South E. Ridge | Audio Everest Exp. '97 | Ms. Petawatts | RUSSIA |
| 667. | Mr. Evgueni Vinograolski | 11.10.1996 | South E. Ridge | Audio Everest Exp. '97 | Ms. Petawatts | RUSSIA |
| 668. | Danuree Sherpa | 21.5.1997 | South E.Ridge | Youth Expedition Team DNYF, Nepal | Mr. Bhakta Bahadur Thakuri | Nepal |
| 669. | Mr. Bjorn Olasson | 21.5.11997 | South E.Ridge | International Everest Exp. | Mr. Jonathan Tinker | Iceland |
| 670. | Einar Stefanson | 21.5.11997 | South E.Ridge | International Everest Exp. | Mr. Jonathan Tinker | Iceland |
| 671. | Mr. Hallgrimur Magnisson | 21.5.11997 | South E Ridge | International Everest Exp. | Mr. Jonathan Tinker | Iceland |
| 672. | Mr. Nicola Kekus | 21.5.11997 | South E.Ridge | International Everest Exp. | Mr. Jonathan Tinker | Iceland |
| 673. | Mr. Babu Tsheri Sherpa | 21.5.11997 | South E.Ridge | International Everest Exp. | Mr. Jonathan Tinker | Nepal |
| 674. | Mr. Dawa Sherpa | 21.5.11997 | South E.Ridge | International Everest Exp. | Mr. Jonathan Tinker | Nepal |
| 675. | Mr. Jamie Clarke | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Canadian Mt. Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Newzealand |
| 676. | Mr. Lhakpa Tshering Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Canadian Mt. Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Nepal |
| 677. | Mr. Gyalbu Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Canadian Mt. Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Nepal |
| 678. | Mr. Alan Hobson | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Canadian Mt. Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Canada |
| 679. | Mr. Tashi Tshering Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Canadian Mt. Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Nepal |
| 680. | Mr. Ang Tshering Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Canadian Mt. Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Nepal |
| 681. | Mr. Guy Cotter | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Adventure Consultant Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Newzealand |
| 682. | Mr. Edmund Viesturs | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Adventure Consultant Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | USA |
| 683. | Mr. David Carter | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Adventure Consultant Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | USA |
| 684. | Mr. Eero Vikka Gustafsson | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Adventure Consultant Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Finland |
| 685. | Mr. Tashi Wangchuk Tenjing | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Adventure Consultant Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Australia |
| 686. | Mr. Chhuldim Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Adventure Consultant Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Nepal |
| 687. | Mr. Mingma Tsering Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Adventure Consultant Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Nepal |
| 688. | Mr. Andres Calderon | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Adventure Consultant Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Mexico |
| 689. | Mr. Tenji Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Adventure Consultant Everest Exp. '97 | Mr. Guy Cotter | Nepal |
| 690. | Mr. Mohandas Nagappan | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Mountaineering Association of Malaysia | Mr. Mohammad Rizan Mat Hassan | Malaysia |
| 691. | Mr. Magendran Munisamy | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Mountaineering Association of Malaysia | Mr. Mohammad Rizan Mat Hassan | Malaysia |
| 692. | Mr. Nga Temba Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Mountaineering Association of Malaysia | Mr. Mohammad Rizan Mat Hassan | Nepal |
| 693. | Mr. Dawa Temba Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Mountaineering Association of Malaysia | Mr. Mohammad Rizan Mat Hassan | Nepal |
| 694. | Mr. Gyalzen Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Mountaineering Association of Malaysia | Mr. Mohammad Rizan Mat Hassan | Nepal |
| 695. | Angfuri Gyalzen Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Mountaineering Association of Malaysia | Mr. Mohammad Rizan Mat Hassan | Nepal |
| 696. | Mr. Fura Dorze Sherpa | 23.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Mountaineering Association of Malaysia | Mr. Mohammad Rizan Mat Hassan | Nepal |
| 697. | Mr. Kami Rita Sherpa | 25.5.1997 | South E.Ridge | International Everest Exp. | Mr. Jonathan Tinker | Iceland |
| 698. | Mr. Wallace Berg | 25.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | 97 American Mt. Everest Expedition | Mr. Randy Todd Burleson | USA |
| 699. | Mr. Mingma Chhiri Sherpa | 25.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | 97 American Mt. Everest Expedition | Mr. Randy Todd Burleson | Nepal |
| 700. | Mr. Lhakpa Rita Sherpa | 25.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | 97 American Mt. Everest Expedition | Mr. Randy Todd Burleson | Nepal |
| 701. | Nima Tashi Sherpa | 25.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | 97 American Mt. Everest Expedition | Mr. Randy Todd Burleson | Nepal |
| 702. | Mr. Pema Tenji Sherpa | 25.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | 97 American Mt. Everest Expedition | Mr. Randy Todd Burleson | Nepal |
| 703. | Mr. Tenji Nuru Sherpa (Missing after summit) | 25.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | 97 American Mt. Everest Expedition | Mr. Randy Todd Burleson | Nepal |
| 704. | Yuri Contreras | 26.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Audio Everest Exp. '97 | Ms. Petawatts | Mexico |
| 705. | Ms. Brigitte Muir | 27.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Team Ascent Everest Exp. | Mr. Mike Trueman (After death of Mr. Malcolm Duff) | Australia |
| 706. | Mr. Kippa Sherpa | 27.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Team Ascent Everest Exp. | Mr. Mike Trueman | Nepal |
| 707. | Mr. Dorjee Sherpa | 27.5.1997 | South E. Ridge | Team Ascent Everest Exp. | Mr. Mike Trueman | Nepal |
| 708. | Mr. Jeffery E. Rhoads | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Challanger '98 USA | Mr. Thomas WHITAKER | USA |
| 709. | Mr. Tashi Tshering Sherpa | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Challanger '98 USA | Mr. Thomas WHITAKER | Nepal |
| 710. | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | USA |
| 711. | Mr. Pasquale Vincent Scatorro | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | USA |
| 712. | Mr. Don N. Beavon | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | USA |
| 713. | Mr. Charles H. Demarest | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | USA |
| 714. | Mr. Mark L. Cole | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | USA |
| 715. | Mr. Appa Sherpa | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 716. | Mr. Nima Sherpa | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 717. | Mr. Aarita Sherpa | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 718. | Mr. Gyizen Sherpa | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 719. | Mr. Ang Passang Sherpa | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 720. | Mr. Pemba Norbu Sherpa | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |



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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 721. | Mr. Chhuldim Nuru Sherpa | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Environmental Expedition '98 | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 722. | Mr. Wallace Berg | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | American Mt. Everest Expedition USA | Mr. Wallace Berg | USA |
| 723. | Mr. Hamid Reza Olanj | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | American Mt. Everest Expedition USA | Mr. Sadegh Aghajanikal Khoran | Iran |
| 724. | Mr. Mohammad Oraz | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | American Mt. Everest Expedition USA | Mr. Sadegh Aghajanikal | Iram |
| 725. | Mr. Mohammad Hassan Najarian | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | American Mt. Everest Expedition USA | Mr. Sadegh Aghajanikal | Iram |
| 726. | Mr. Jalal Cheshmeh Gasabani | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | American Mt. Everest Expedition USA | Mr. Sadegh Aghajanikal | Iram |
| 727. | Mr. Chhuldim Sherpa | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | American Mt. Everest Expedition USA | Mr. Sadegh Aghajanikal | Nepal |
| 728. | Mr. Da Tenji Sherpa | 20.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | American Mt. Everest Expedition USA | Mr. Sadegh Aghajanikal | Nepal |
| 729. | Mr. Bernardo Gurachim | 24.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Everest Expedition. 1998 | Mr. Thomas Sjogren | Bolivia |
| 730. | Mr. Dave Walsh | 25.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdom Everest Exp. '98 | Mr. Dave Walsh | UK |
| 731. | Mr. Sundeep Dhillon | 25.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdom Everest Exp. '98 | Mr. Dave Walsh | UK |
| 732. | Mr. Nima Gumbu Sherpa | 25.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdom Everest Exp. '98 | Mr. Dave Walsh | Nepal |
| 733. | Mr. Kusang Dorjee Sherpa | 25.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdom Everest Exp. '98 | Mr. Dave Walsh | Nepal |
| 734. | Mr. Nima Dorjee Sherpa | 25.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Himalayan Kingdom Everest Exp. '98 | Mr. Dave Walsh | Nepal |
| 735. | Mr. Swee Chiow Khoo | 25.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | First Singapore Everest Expedition | Mr. David Yew Lee LIM | Singapore |
| 736. | Mr. Edwin Cheok Wai Siew | 25.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | First Singapore Everest Expedition | Mr. David Yew Lee LIM | Singapore |
| 737. | Mr. Kami Rita Sherpa | 25.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | First Singapore Everest Expedition | Mr. David Yew Lee LIM | Nepal |
| 738. | Mr. Dorjee Sherpa | 25.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | First Singapore Everest Expedition | Mr. David Yew Lee LIM | Nepal |
| 739. | Mr. Phurba Sherpa | 25.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | First Singapore Everest Expedition | Mr. David Yew Lee LIM | Nepal |
| 740. | Mr. Nawang Phurba Sherpa | 25.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | First Singapore Everest Expedition | Mr. David Yew Lee LIM | Nepal |
| 741. | Mr. Alan Silvas | 26.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Everest Expedition '98 | Mr. Thomas Sjogren | Singapore |
| 742. | Mr. Neil Laugthon | 26.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Everest Expedition '98 | Mr. Thomas Sjogren | UK |
| 743. | Mr. Edward Grylls | 26.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Everest Expedition '98 | Mr. Thomas Sjogren | UK |
| 744. | Mr. Pasand Dawa Sherpa | 26.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Everest Expedition '98 | Mr. Thomas Sjogren | Nepal |
| 745. | Mr. Pasang Chhiri Sherpa | 26.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Everest Expedition '98 | Mr. Thomas Sjogren | Nepal |
| 746. | Mr. Thomas Whittaker | 27.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Challange '98 U.S.A. | Mr. Thomas Whittaker | USA |
| 747. | Mr. Lhakpa Tshering Sherpa | 27.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Challange '98 U.S.A. | Mr. Thomas Whittaker | Nepal |
| 748. | Mr. Tashi Tshering Sherpa | 27.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Challange '98 U.S.A. | Mr. Thomas Whittaker | Nepal |
| 749. | Mr. Da Sonam Sherpa | 27.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Challange '98 U.S.A. | Mr. Thomas Whittaker | Nepal |
| 750. | Mr. Norbu Sherpa | 27.5.1998 | South E. Ridge | Everest Challange '98 U.S.A. | Mr. Thomas Whittaker | Nepal |
| 751. | Mr. Carlors Pitarch Francisco | 15.10.1998 | South E. Ridge | Castellon Everest ' 98 | Mr. Juan Corro Tormo | Spain |
| 752. | Mr. Kaji Sherpa (record ascent in 20 hours 24 minutes) | 17.10.1998 | South E. Ridge | Tuborg Kaji Sherpa Everest Exp. in 18 hours 1998 | Mr. Kaji Sherpa | Nepal |
| 753. | Mr. Peter G. Athans | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 American Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter G. Athans | USA |
| 754. | Mr. William C. Crouse | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 American Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter G. Athans | USA |
| 755. | Mr. Chhewang Nima Sherpa (Two Times in a Season) | 5.5.1999 | South E. Eidge | 1999 American Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter G. Athans | Nepal |
| 756. | Mr. Phu Tashi Sherpa | 5.5.1999 | South E. Eidge | 1999 American Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter G. Athans | Nepal |
| 757. | Mr. Gyalzen Sherpa | 5.5.1999 | South E. Eidge | 1999 American Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter G. Athans | Nepal |
| 758. | Mr. Dorje Sherpa | 5.5.1999 | South E. Eidge | 1999 American Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter G. Athans | Nepal |
| 759. | Mr. Nga Temba Sherpa | 5.5.1999 | South E. Eidge | 1999 American Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter G. Athans | Nepal |
| 760. | Mr. Goran Kropp | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Swedish Mt. Everest Cleaning Exp. 99 | Mr. Goran Kropp | Sweden |
| 761. | Ms. Reneta Chlumska | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Swedish Mt. Everest Cleaning Exp. 99 | Mr. Goran Kropp | Sweden |
| 762. | Mr. Bernard Voyer | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Swedish Mt. Everest Cleaning Exp. 99 | Mr. Goran Kropp | Canada |
| 763. | Mr. Joby D. Ogwyn | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Swedish Mt. Everest Cleaning Exp. 99 | Mr. Goran Kropp | USA |
| 764. | Mr. Mingma Chhiring Sherpa | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Swedish Mt. Everest Cleaning Exp. 99 | Mr. Goran Kropp | Nepal |
| 765. | Mr. Dorjee Sherpa | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Swedish Mt. Everest Cleaning Exp. 99 | Mr. Goran Kropp | Nepal |
| 766. | Mr. Kami Sherpa | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Swedish Mt. Everest Cleaning Exp. 99 | Mr. Goran Kropp | Nepal |
| 767. | Mr. Ang Chhiring Sherpa | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Swedish Mt. Everest Cleaning Exp. 99 | Mr. Goran Kropp | Nepal |
| 768. | Mr. Chhongba Nurbu Sherpa | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Swedish Mt. Everest Cleaning Exp. 99 | Mr. Goran Kropp | Nepal |
| 769. | Mr. Pasang Chhiri Sherpa | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Veerest Expedition 1999 | Mr. Henry B. Todd | Nepal |
| 770. | Mr. Andrew Aties Lapkas | 5.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Veerest Expedition 1999 | Mr. Henry B. Todd | USA |
| 771. | Ms. Tina Olga M. Sjogren | 6.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 International Everest Spring Exp. | Ms. Tina Olga Marikova Sjogren | Sweden |
| 772. | Mr. Jerk Thomas Sjogren | 6.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 International Everest Spring Exp. | Ms. Tina Olga Marikova Sjogren | Sweden |
| 773. | Mr. Hugo R. Barroso | 6.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 International Everest Spring Exp. | Ms. Tina Olga Marikova Sjogren | Mexico |
| 774. | Mr. Carlos G. Pereda | 6.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 International Everest Spring Exp. | Ms. Tina Olga Marikova Sjogren | Mexico |
| 775. | Mr. Babu Chhiri Sherpa (stayed 21 hours and two times in a season (9th times) | 6.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 International Everest Spring Exp. | Ms. Tina Olga Marikova Sjogren | Nepal |
| 776. | Mr. Dawa Sherpa | 6.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 International Everest Spring Exp. | Ms. Tina Olga Marikova Sjogren | Nepal |
| 777. | Mr. Nima Dorje Sherpa | 6.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 International Everest Spring Exp. | Ms. Tina Olga Marikova Sjogren | Nepal |
| 778. | Mr. Dawa Temba Sherpa | 6.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 International Everest Spring Exp. | Ms. Tina Olga Marikova Sjogren | Nepal |
| 779. | Mr. Lhakpa Norbu Sherpa | 6.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 International Everest Spring Exp. | Ms. Tina Olga Marikova Sjogren | Nepal |
| 780. | Mr. Pemba Sherpa | 6.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 International Everest Spring Exp. | Ms. Tina Olga Marikova Sjogren | Nepal |
| 781. | Mr. Mingma Chhiri Sherpa | 6.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 International Everest Spring Exp. | Ms. Tina Olga Marikova Sjogren | Nepal |
| 782. | Mr. Nima Gomby Sherpa | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Veerest Expedition 1999 | Mr. Henry B. Todd | Nepal |
| 783. | Mr. Tenji Sherpa | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Veerest Expedition 1999 | Mr. Henry B. Todd | Nepal |
| 784. | Mr. Pasang Dawa Sherpa | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Veerest Expedition 1999 | Mr. Henry B. Todd | Nepal |
| 785. | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Georgia |
| 786. | Mr. Bindznia | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Georgia |
| 787. | Mr. Aphi Gigani | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Georgia |
| 788. | Ms. Elsa Avila | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Georgia |
| 789. | Mr. Lev Sarkisov | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Armenia |
| 790. | Mr. Ken Noauchi | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Japan |
| 791. | Mr. Chhewang Dorjee Sherpa | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Nepal |
| 792. | Mr. Ngawang Tenji Sherpa | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Nepal |
| 793. | Mr. Nima Wangchu Sherpa | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Nepal |
| 794. | Mr. Krishna B. Tamang | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Nepal |
| 795. | Mr. Ang Dawa Sherpa | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Nepal |
| 796. | Mr. Ngawang Wanchu Sherpa | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Nepal |
| 797. | Mr. Michael Smith | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition Caucasus '99 | Mr. Benedict Kashakavili | Nepal |
| 798. | Mr. Martin Doyle | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | OTT IInd Everest Expedition | Mr. Michael Smith | UK |
| 799. | Mr. Augusto Ortega | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | OTT IInd Everest Expedition | Mr. Michael Smith | UK |
| | | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | OTT IInd Everest Expedition | Mr. Michael Smith | Peru |



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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 900. | Mrs. Katja K. Staartjes | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | OTT IInd Everest Expedition | Mr. Michael Smith | Netherlands |
| 801. | Mr. Mr. Guillermo Benegas | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | OTT IInd Everest Expedition | Mr. Michael Smith | USA |
| 802. | Mr. Ray Brown | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Veerest Expedition 1999 | Mr. Henry B. Todd | Australia |
| 803. | Mr. Graham Ractliffe | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Veerest Expedition 1999 | Mr. Henry B. Todd | UK |
| 804. | Mr. Michael Treuman | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | H.G. Veerest Expedition 1999 | Mr. Henry B. Todd | UK |
| 805. | Mr. Guillermo Benegas | 12.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | OTT IInd Everest Excpedition | Mr. Michael Smith | UK |
| 806. | Mr. David Todney | 13.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | OTT IInd Everest Expedition | Mr. Michael Smith | Canada |
| 807. | Mr. Christopher Brown | 13.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | OTT Everest Expedition | Mr. Jonathan Tinker | UK |
| 808. | Mr. Michael Mathews | 13.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | OTT Everest Expedition | Mr. Jonathan Tinker | UK |
| 809. | Mr. Nicolas Constantine | 13.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | OTT Everest Expedition | Mr. Jonathan Tinker | Switzerland |
| 810. | Mr. Nima Tashi Sherpa | 18.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 American Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter G. Athans | Nepal |
| 811. | Mr. Da Sona Sherpa | 18.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 American Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter G. Athans | Nepal |
| 812. | Mr. Chhewang Nima Sherpa | 18.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 American Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter G. Athans | Nepal |
| 813. | Mr. Charts N. Corfield | 18.5.1999 | South E. Ridge | 1999 American Everest Expedition | Mr. Peter G. Athans | USA |
| 814. | Mr. Heon Ju Park | 16.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Korean 7 Summits Expedition | Mr. Son Joong Ho | KOREA |
| 815. | Mr. Sang Hyun Mo | 16.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Korean 7 Summits Expedition | Mr. Son Joong Ho | KOREA |
| 816. | Mr. Andrew Salter | 16.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Millennium Expedition | Mr. Gavin Bate | UK |
| 817. | Mr. Polly Murray | 16.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Millennium Expedition | Mr. Gavin Bate | Australia |
| 817. | Mr. John Barry | 16.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Millennium Expedition | Mr. Gavin Bate | UK |
| 818. | Mr. Jangbu Sherpa | 16.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Millennium Expedition | Mr. Gavin Bate | Nepal |
| 819. | Mr. Pemba Gyalge Sherpa | 16.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Millennium Expedition | Mr. Gavin Bate | Nepal |
| 820. | Mr. Jordi Bayona Silva | 16.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Expedicio 2000 Al Everest Expedition | Mr. Antoni Bahi Alburquerque | Spain |
| 821. | Mr. Joan Bellmonte Vlanch | 16.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Expedicio 2000 Al Everest Expedition | Mr. Antoni Bahi Alburquerque | Spain |
| 822. | Mr. Tamding Sherpa | 16.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Expedicio 2000 Al Everest Expedition | Mr. Antoni Bahi Alburquerque | Nepal |
| 823. | Mr. Nima Noru Sherpa | 16.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Expedicio 2000 Al Everest Expedition | Mr. Antoni Bahi Alburquerque | Nepal |
| 824. | Mr. Nazir Ahmad Sabir | 17.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Madness Sagarmatha Exp. | Christine Feld Boskoff | Pakistan |
| 825. | Mr. Benjamin M. Webster | 17.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Madness Sagarmatha Exp. | Christine Feld Boskoff | Canada |
| 826. | Mr. Dorje Sherpa | 17.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Madness Sagarmatha Exp. | Christine Feld Boskoff | Nepal |
| 827. | Mr. Lakpa Gelu Sherpa | 17.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Madness Sagarmatha Exp. | Christine Feld Boskoff | Nepal |
| 828. | Mr. Dorje Sherpa | 17.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Madness Sagarmatha Exp. | Christine Feld Boskoff | Nepal |
| 829. | Mr. Da Nuroo Sherpa | 17.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Madness Sagarmatha Exp. | Christine Feld Boskoff | Nepal |
| 830. | Ms. Lhakpa Sherpa | 18.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Nepalese Women Millennium Everest Exp. | Miss Lhakpa Sherpa | Nepal |
| 831. | Mr. Ang Phurba Sherpa | 18.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Nepalese Women Millennium Everest Exp. | Miss Lhakpa Sherpa | Nepal |
| 832. | Mr. Ang Pasang Sherpa | 18.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Nepalese Women Millennium Everest Exp. | Miss Lhakpa Sherpa | Nepal |
| 833. | Mr. Ang Mingma Sherpa | 18.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Nepalese Women Millennium Everest Exp. | Miss Lhakpa Sherpa | Nepal |
| 834. | Mr. Mada Fich Granlien | 20.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Thame & Thame Mountaineering Team Everest 2000 | Mr. Gary J. Guller | Denmark |
| 835. | Mr. Asmus Aastrup Norrestle | 20.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Thame & Thame Mountaineering Team Everest 2000 | Mr. Gary J. Guller | Denmark |
| 836. | Mr. Dawa Chiri Sherpa | 20.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Thame & Thame Mountaineering Team Everest 2000 | Mr. Gary J. Guller | Nepal |
| 837. | Mr. Dqwa Temba Sherpa | 20.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Thame & Thame Mountaineering Team Everest 2000 | Mr. Gary J. Guller | Nepal |
| 838. | Mr. Ngima Dawa Sherpa | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Thame & Thame Mountaineering Team Everest 2000 | Mr. Gary J. Guller | Nepal |
| 839. | Mr. Babu Chiri Sherpa (16.56 hrs) | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Speed Everest in 16 Hours Expedition | Mr. Babu Chiri Sherpa | Nepal |
| 840. | Mr. Dawa Sherpa | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Speed Everest in 16 Hours Expedition | Mr. Babu Chiri Sherpa | Nepal |
| 841. | Mr. Ram Krishna Shrestha | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition 2000 AD New Record | Mr. Bhakta Bahadur Thakuri | Nepal |
| 842. | Mr. Byron Smith | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Team Everest 2000 Expedition | Mr. Byron Smith | Canada |
| 843. | Mr. Lakpa Tshering Sherpa | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Team Everest 2000 Expedition | Mr. Byron Smith | Nepal |
| 844. | Mr. Chhuldin Sherpa | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Team Everest 2000 Expedition | Mr. Byron Smith | Nepal |
| 845. | Mr. Mingama Tenzing Sherpa | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Team Everest 2000 Expedition | Mr. Byron Smith | Nepal |
| 846. | Mr. Mingma Sherpa | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Team Everest 2000 Expedition | Mr. Byron Smith | Nepal |
| 847. | Mr. Tenzing Dorje Sherpa | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Team Everest 2000 Expedition | Mr. Byron Smith | Nepal |
| 848 | Mr. Nuru Wangchu Sherpa | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Team Everest 2000 Expedition | Mr. Byron Smith | Nepal |
| 849. | Mr. Karchen Dawa Sherpa | 21.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Team Everest 2000 Expedition | Mr. Byron Smith | Nepal |
| 850 | Mr. Pasang Tshering Sherpa | 22.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Team Everest 2000 Expedition | Mr. Byron Smith | Nepal |
| 851. | Mr. Chhewang Dorje Sherpa | 22.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | International Mountain Guides Everest 2000 | Mr. Patrick Robert Link | USA |
| 852 | Mr. Michael Brown | 22.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | International Mountain Guides Everest 2000 | Mr. Patrick Robert Link | USA |
| 853 | Mr. Dav A. Hohn | 22.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | International Mountain Guides Everest 2000 | Mr. Patrick Robert Link | Nepal |
| 854. | Mr. Tashi Tshering Sherpa | 22.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | International Mountain Guides Everest 2000 | Mr. Patrick Robert Link | Nepal |
| 855. | Mr. Phu Tashi Sherpa | 22.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | International Mountain Guides Everest 2000 | Mr. Patrick Robert Link | Nepal |
| 856. | Mr. Ang Tshering Sherpa | 22.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Expedition Andalucia Everest 2000 | Mr. Manuel Gonzale Diaz | Spain |
| 857. | Mr. Manuel Gonzaiex Diza | 22.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Expedition Andalucia Everest 2000 | Mr. Manuel Gonzale Diaz | Spain |
| 858. | Mr. Evan Jara Muriel | 22.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Expedition Andalucia Everest 2000 | Mr. Manuel Gonzale Diaz | Spain |
| 859. | Mr. Juan Jose FGarra Lorenzo | 22.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | HG ÎII Everest Expedition USA | Mr. Patrick J. Kenny | UK |
| 860. | Mr. Andrew Lock | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | HG I Everest Expedition | Mr. Henry B. Todd | USA |
| 861. | Mr. Paul Frank Giorgio | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Madness Sagarmathe Exp. | Mr. Christine Feld Boskoff | USA |
| 862. | Mr. Mrs. Christina F. Boskoff | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Team Everest 2000 Expedition | Mr. Byron Smith | Kazakasthan |
| 863. | Mr. Denish Urbko | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | USA |
| 864. | Mr. James M. Williams | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | USA |
| 865. | Mr. Francois Slakey | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | USA |
| 866. | Ms. Laly Richardson Leonard | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 867. | Mr. Appa Sherpa | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 868. | Mr. Pemba Nuru Sherpa | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 869. | Mr. Arita Sherpa | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 870 | Mr. Ang Nima Sherpa | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 871. | Mr. Lhakpa Chhiring Sherpa | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 872. | Mr. Pemba Shhiri Sherpa | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 873. | Mr. Pasang Tharke Sherpa | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 874. | Mr. Kami Rita Sherpa | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 875. | Mr. Pemba Thoti Sherpa | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | 2000 Everest Environmental Expedition | Mr. Robert H. Hoffman | Nepal |
| 876. | Mr. Dawa Jangbu Sherpa | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | Sagarmatha Millennium Expedition | Mr. Gavin Bate | Italy |
| 877. | Mr. Cimoni Mori | 24.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | HG II Everest Expedition | Mr. A.J. Edington | UK |
| 878. | Mr Richard Allen Stone | 26.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | HG II Everest Expedition | Mr. A.J. Edington | UK |
| 879. | Mr. Richard Allen | 26.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | HG II Everest Expedition | Mr. A.J. Edington | USA |
| 880. | Mr. Patrick J. Kenny | 26.5.2000 | South E. Ridge | | | |



| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 881. | Mr. Hwan Koo Kim | 4.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Korean Ulsan Everest Expedition | Mr. Sang Ki Jang | Republic of Korea |
| 882. | Mr. Seong Cheol Kim | 4.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Korean Ulsan Everest Expedition | Mr. Sang Ki Jang | Republic of Korea |
| 883. | Mr. Woong-Sik Kim | 4.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Chung Buk Korea Everest Expedition | Mr. Kim Young Sik | Republic of Korea |
| 884. | Mr. Sun-Dok Hong | 4.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Chung Buk Korea Everest Expedition | Mr. Kim Young Sik | Republic of Korea |
| 885. | Mr. Cheol-Hee Cho | 4.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Chung Buk Korea Everest Expedition | Mr. Kim Young Sik | Republic of Korea |
| 886. | Mr. Davorin Karnicar | 7.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Slovenene Everest Expedition 2000 | Mr. Davorin Karnicar | Slovenia |
| 887. | Mr. France Oderlap | 7.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Slovenene Everest Expedition 2000 | Mr. Davorin Karnicar | Slovenia |
| 888. | Mr. Chuldim Sherpa | 7.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Slovenene Everest Expedition 2000 | Mr. Davorin Karnicar | Nepal |
| 889. | Mr. Pasang Tenzing Sherpa | 7.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Slovenene Everest Expedition 2000 | Mr. Davorin Karnicar | Nepal |
| 890. | Mr. Tadej Golob | 9.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Slovenene Everest Expedition 2000 | Mr. Davorin Karnicar | Slovenia |
| 891. | Mr. Grega Lacen | 9.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Slovenene Everest Expedition 2000 | Mr. Davorin Karnicar | Slovenia |
| 892. | Mr. Matej Flis | 9.10.2000 | South E. Ridge | Slovenene Everest Expedition 2000 | Mr. Davorin Karnicar | Slovenia |
| 893. | Mr. Emilio Vicente Lagunilla Alonos | 22.5.2001 | South E.Ridge | Castellano Y Leonesa Expedition | Mr. Isidoro Rodriguez Cubillas | Spain |
| 894. | Mr. Pedro Rodriguez Anchez | 22.5.2001 | South E.Ridge | Castellano Y Leonesa Expedition | Mr. Isidoro Rodriguez Cubillas | Spain |
| 895. | Mr. Martin Romos Garcia | 22.5.2001 | South E.Ridge | Castellano Y Leonesa Expedition | Mr. Isidoro Rodriguez Cubillas | Spain |
| 896. | Mr. Vivianne Cuq Maggi | 22.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Chilean Women Everest 2001 Exp. | Ms. Vivianne Cuq Maggi | Chile |
| 897. | Mr. Christian Cuq Maggi | 22.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Chilean Women Everest 2001 Exp. | Ms. Vivianne Cuq Maggi | Chile |
| 898. | Ms. Cristina Alejandra Prieto Overem | 22.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Chilean Women Everest 2001 Exp. | Ms. Vivianne Cuq Maggi | Chile |
| 899. | Ms. Patricia Andrea Soto Borqueze | 22.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Chilean Women Everest 2001 Exp. | Ms. Vivianne Cuq Maggi | Chile |
| 900. | Mr. Phillipe Peuter | 22.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Chilean Women Everest 2001 Exp. | Ms. Vivianne Cuq Maggi | Chile |
| 901. | Mr. Kame Sherpa | 22.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Chilean Women Everest 2001 Exp. | Ms. Vivianne Cuq Maggi | Nepal |
| 902. | Mr. Chhongba Sherpa | 22.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Chilean Women Everest 2001 Exp. | Ms. Vivianne Cuq Maggi | Nepal |
| 903. | Mr. Wangchhu Sherpa | 22.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Chilean Women Everest 2001 Exp. | Ms. Vivianne Cuq Maggi | Nepal |
| 904. | Mr. Phura Dorje Sherpa | 22.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Chilean Women Everest 2001 Exp. | Ms. Vivianne Cuq Maggi | Nepal |
| 905. | Mr. Guillermo Benegas | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | 2001 Alpine Mountaineering Mount Everest Exp. | Guillermo Benegas | USA |
| 906. | Mr. James Sparks | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | 2001 Alpine Mountaineering Mount Everest Exp. | Guillermo Benegas | USA |
| 907. | Mr. Alexander R. Allan | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | 2001 Alpine Mountaineering Mount Everest Exp. | Guillermo Benegas | USA |
| 908. | Mr. Pemba Rinzi Sherpa | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | 2001 Alpine Mountaineering Mount Everest Exp. | Guillermo Benegas | Nepal |
| 909. | Mr. Phanden Sherpa | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | 2001 Alpine Mountaineering Mount Everest Exp. | Guillermo Benegas | Nepal |
| 910. | Mr. Pemba Gylze Sherpa | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | 2001 Alpine Mountaineering Mount Everest Exp. | Guillermo Benegas | Nepal |
| 911. | Mr. Pemba Rinzi Sherpa | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | 2001 Alpine Mountaineering Mount Everest Exp. | Guillermo Benegas | Nepal |
| 912. | Nb. Sub. Mr. Amar Prakash | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | India |
| 913. | Hav. Mr. Mohinder Singh | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | India |
| 914. | Nk. Mr. Chanchal Singh | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | India |
| 915. | LNk. Mr. Neeo Chand | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | India |
| 916. | Mr. Pasang Tendi Sherpa | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | Nepal |
| 917. | Capt. Mr. Saurab Singh Shekhawat | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | India |
| 918. | Hav. Mr. Tilbikram Budhatoki | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | India |
| 919. | Sep. Palden Giachho | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | India |
| 920. | Mr. Nga Tembs Sherpa | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | Nepal |
| 921. | Mr. Lhakpa Nuru Sherpa | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | Nepal |
| 922. | Mr. Grand Douglas Maclaren | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest Exp. 2001 Spring "Anything is Possible" | Mr. Michael J. Trueman | UK |
| 923. | Mr. Paul Giorgion | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest Exp. 2001 Spring "Anything is Possible" | Mr. Michael J. Trueman | USA |
| 924. | Mr. Tunc Findik | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest Exp. 2001 Spring "Anything is Possible" | Mr. Michael J. Trueman | Turkey |
| 925. | Mr. Richard Paul O' Bryan | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest Exp. 2001 Spring "Anything is Possible" | Mr. Michael J. Trueman | USA |
| 926. | Mr. Nima Gombu Sherpa (7th time including this) | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest Exp. 2001 Spring "Anything is Possible" | Mr. Michael J. Trueman | Nepal |
| 927. | Mr. Lhakpa Temba Sherpa | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest Exp. 2001 Spring "Anything is Possible" | Mr. Michael J. Trueman | Nepal |
| 928. | Mr. Nima Dorje Sherpa | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest Exp. 2001 Spring "Anything is Possible" | Mr. Michael J. Trueman | Nepal |
| 929. | Mr. Pasang Nurbu Sherpa | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest Exp. 2001 Spring "Anything is Possible" | Mr. Michael J. Trueman | Nepal |
| 930. | Mr. Miguel Alvarez Menor | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest 2001 Friendship International Exp. | Mr. Gotz Wiegand | Germany |
| 931. | Mr. Juien Gotzon Requeta Anton | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest 2001 Friendship International Exp. | Mr. Gotz Wiegand | Spain |
| 932. | Mr. Carlos Soria Fontan | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest 2001 Friendship International Exp. | Mr. Gotz Wiegand | Germany |
| 933. | Mr. Jourg Stingl | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest 2001 Friendship International Exp. | Mr. Gotz Wiegand | Germany |
| 934. | Mr. Francisco Javier Goni Lobera | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest 2001 Friendship International Exp. | Mr. Gotz Wiegand | Spain |
| 935. | Mr. Thukten Dorje Sherpa | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest 2001 Friendship International Exp. | Mr. Gotz Wiegand | Nepal |
| 936. | Mrs. Edurne Pasaban Lizarribar | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition 2001 | Mr. Peter Guggemos | Germany |
| 937. | Mr. Ivan Vallejo Ricaurta (without oxygen) | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Everest Expedition 2001 | Mr. Peter Guggemos | Germany |
| 938. | Mr. Silvio Mondinelli | 23.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Step Stone Everest Expedition | Mr. Ben Webster | Canada |
| 939. | Hav. Mr. Chhering Narbu Bodh | 24.4.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | India |
| 940. | Mr. Tendi Sherpa | 24.4.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | Nepal |
| 941. | Mr. Mingma Tshering Sherpa | 24.4.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | Nepal |
| 942. | Mr. Pasang Gelu Sherpa | 24.4.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | Nepal |
| 943. | Mr. Pasang Sherpa | 24.4.2001 | South E. Ridge | Indian Army Expedition to Mt. Everest | Mr. K. Kumar | Nepal |
| 945. | Mr. Jason Edwards | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | USA |
| 946. | Mr. Francois Langlois | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Canada |
| 947. | Mr. David Rodney | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Canada |
| 948. | Mr. Deryl Kelly | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Canada |
| 949. | Mr. Maximo Henostaroza Zambrano | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Peru |
| 950. | Mr. Da Nuru Sherpa ( Third time summit including this) | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Nepal |
| 951. | Mr. Lhakpa Rita Sherpa | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Nepal |
| 952. | Mr. Aarita Sherpa (Fourth time summit including this) | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Nepal |
| 953. | Mr. Tenzi Sherpa (Seven time including this) | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Nepal |
| 954. | Mr. Norbu Sherpa | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Nepal |
| 955. | Mr. Dorje Sherpa | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Nepal |
| 956. | Mr. Ngawang Tenji Sherpa | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Nepal |
| 957. | Mr. Pasang Kitar Sherpa (Fourth Time summit including this | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Nepal |
| 958. | Mr. Tshering Dorje Sherpa (Fourth time summit including this) | 24.5.2001 | South E. Ridge | Mountain Experience Everest Exp. | Mr. Jason Edwards | Nepal |

*- Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Nepal*

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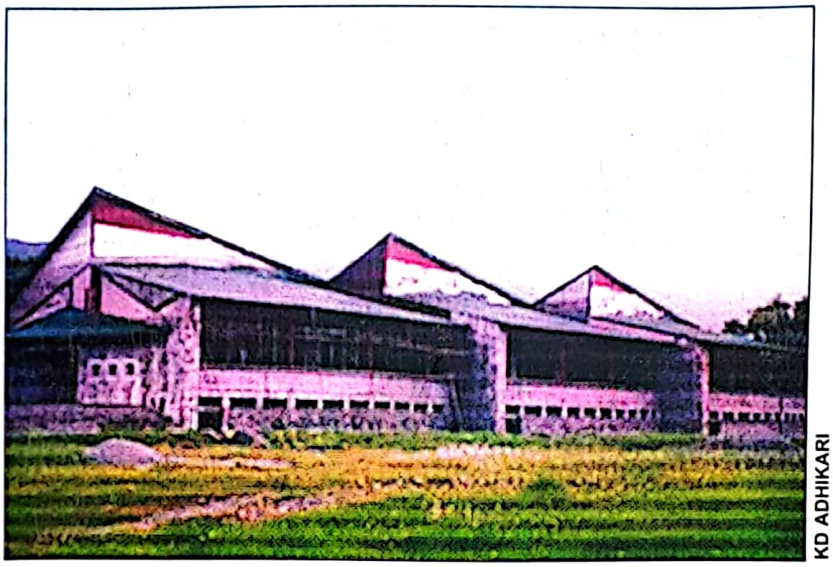
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*The International Mountain Museum*

is the result of

**"Friendship through Partnership".**

The SANPAKU (Japan) assistance for the IMM project is heartily welcomed. Similarly, Korean Alpine Federation (KAF), Corean Alpine Club (CAC), China Mountaineering Association (CMA), Indian Mountaineering Federation (IMF), Federation Espanola de Deportes de Montaria y Escalada (FEDME), have contributed their best for the project. The materialization of the project has been possible with such invaluable assistance.

We would, now, like to invite all donor agencies, institutions and individual to help the project in their own capacity. So that the second and the third phase would be completed as scheduled.

**Nepal Mountaineering Association**