

Agreement between Nepal and Tibet, 1788

1. Nepal agreed to withdraw from the border area of Tibet that it had seized during the war and to recognize the validity of the former boundary (though it retained the right to administer half of the town of Kuti granted to Raja Pratap Malla of Kathmandu 140 years earlier).
2. Nepal promised never to invade Tibet again.
3. Tibet promised to pay 300 ingots of silver each year (equivalent to 9,600 taels of Chinese silver or approximately 57,600 Nepali rupees as the rate prevalent at that time in Tibet was 6 rupees per tael. The figure usually quoted in Nepali and other sources is, however, 50,000 rupees).
4. Tibet agreed to accept and use Nepali coins, minted by the Nepal Government, and to exchange the Nepali currency at the rate of one new coin for one and one-half (1-1,2) old coins. (This was a compromise between the Nepali demand that the ratio be 1 new to 2 old coins and the Tibetan position that the exchange should be on a basis of equality.)
5. Nepal was granted the right to maintain a Gorkhali representative at Lhasa. (It would thus no longer have to depend upon the head of the Newari trading community at Lhasa to act as its representative).
6. Trade between India and Tibet was to be channelled solely through Nepal and the alternate trade routes to the east and the west were to be closed.
7. A Tibetan lama was to visit Kathmandu each Year "to bless the temple".