

Towards federal republican Nepal (2006-2009)

- Reinstatement of the 1999 parliament (April 2006)
- Comprehensive Peace Agreement with Maoists (November 2006)
- Interim Constitution (15 January 2007)
- Interim Parliament (incl. Maoists) (15 January 2007)
- Maoists join government (April 2007)
- Elections to first Constituent Assembly (CA) (April 2008)
- Abolition of monarchy (28 May 2008)
- Maoist led government under PM Pushpa Kamal Dahal (August 2008)
- Govt dismisses COAS Katawal (3 May 2009)
- President Yadav (unconstitutionally) reinstalls Katawal (4 May 2009)
- New government under PM Madhav Kumar Nepal (May 2009)
- Parliamentary committees present suggestions for new constitution (end 2009)

Towards federal republican Nepal (2010-2012)

- CA extended for one year (May 2010)
- PM Madhav Kumar Nepal resigns (30 June 2010)
- New govt under PM Jhala Nath Khanal (February 2011)
- CA extended for six months (May 2011)
- New government under PM Baburam Bhattarai (August 2011)
- Formation of State Restructuring Commission (SRC) (November 2011)
- CA extended for six more months (Nov. 2011)
- Divided SRC presents 2 suggestions for state restructuring (Jan. 2012)
- The party leaders want to adopt the constitution without the CA having a say in it; resistance from Janajatis and Madhesis (April 2012)
- Party leaders disagree on federal state; CA dissolved (28 May 2012)

Towards federal republican Nepal (2013-2015)

- High Level Political Committee (HLPC) of the leaders of UCPN-M, NC, CPN-UML and UDMF takes power (March 2013)
- HLPC sets up transitional government under CJ Khil Raj Regmi (March 2013) (constitutionality doubtful)
- Elections to CA II (19 November 2013)
- New government under PM Sushil Koirala (February 2014)
- Intensive fighting between parties over federal state (until April 2015)
- Heavy earthquake (25 April 2015); politicians not visible for two weeks
- Party leaders elaborate a constitution draft (June 2015)
- The party leaders have their draft constitution passed by the CA by force of their parliamentary factions; the socially inclusively elected MPs can only nod their heads (20 September 2015)

Towards federal republican Nepal (2015-2018)

- Militant unrest in Tarai; blockade at Indian border (Sept. 2015 – Feb. 2016)
- New government under PM Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli (October 2015)
- New government under PM Pushpa Kamal Dahal (August 2016)
- Restructuring of the local political level (2017)
- Local elections in 3 of the 7 provinces (May 2017)
- New government under PM Sher Bahadur Deuba (June 2017)
- Local elections in 3 other provinces (July 2017)
- Local elections in Province 2 (September 2017)
- CPN-UML and CPN-MC form an electoral alliance for the parliamentary and provincial elections under the name Left Alliance (Oct 2017)
- Parliamentary and provincial elections (Nov/Dec 2017)
- New government under PM Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli (February 2018)
- Unification of CPN-UML and CPN-MC as NCP (May 2018)

Return to power struggles and factionalism (2018-2021)

- Failure to implement constitutional requirements on federalism
- Failure to implement numerous laws despite parliamentary majority
- Utopian projects instead of urgently needed developments
- Violation of constitution and fundamental human rights
- Weak opposition policy of the Nepali Congress
- Refusal to come to terms with the crimes of the Maoist insurgency period
- Discrimination against women and Dalits
- PM Oli's attempted destruction of parliamentary democracy and constitution
- Supreme Court increasingly saviour of the nation
- Removal of PM Oli by Supreme Court (July 2021)
- New government under PM Sher Bahadur Deuba (July 2021)

Map of Nepal

(Political and Administrative)

