



COP21 UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE, PARIS (NOVEMBER 30 - DECEMBER 11, 2015)

The 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21) was held in Paris, attended by leaders from 147 nations. For the first time in 20 years of UN negotiations it strived to achieve a legally binding and universal agreement on climate with the aim of keeping global warming below 2°C.



MECCA HAJJ STAMPEDE (SEPTEMBER 23, 2015)

At least 717 people were killed in a stampede in Saudi Arabia during the pilgrimage. It was the deadliest incident in 25 years.



NEPAL EARTHQUAKE (APRIL 25, 2015)

A magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck Nepal killing 8,857 people in Nepal, 130 in India, 27 in China and 4 in Bangladesh, with a total of 9,018 deaths.



RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN INDIA

Intolerance touched a new high in India in 2015 with Muslims being murdered for storing beef, scholars, celebrities and public speakers being chastised for their intellectual views and saffronisation of public institutions.



MYANMAR ELECTION (NOVEMBER 8, 2015)

Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) won a landslide victory in Myanmar after general elections on 8 November. It was the country's first national vote since a nominally civilian government was introduced in 2011, ending nearly 50 years of military rule.



IRAN NUCLEAR DEAL (JULY 14, 2015)

Iran and the group of six nations, the United States, UK, France, China, Russia, and Germany, reached a historic agreement to limit Iran's ability to produce a nuclear weapon in exchange for the lifting of crippling economic sanctions. Iran agreed to reduce its stockpile of enriched uranium by 98 percent, place two-thirds of their installed centrifuges under international supervision, give the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) permanent access "where necessary when necessary," and accept a resumption of sanctions if Iran violates any of the terms.