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Katılım Politikası Başkanlığı

CHRONOLOGY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
(2010 - Today)

2010

- May 7** Heads of State and Government within the eurozone agreed to deeper fiscal consolidation, stronger economic coordination and budgetary control to defend the euro.
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- June 17** At the EU Council meeting in Brussels, EU leaders adopted a 10-year strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth: Europe 2020.
They also decided to open accession negotiations with Iceland.
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- June 21** EU institutions reached a political agreement on the structure of the European External Action Service, and how it will function.
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- July 1** Belgium took on its six-month Presidency of the Council of the EU. Priorities were drawn up at an earlier date in conjunction with Spain and Hungary.
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- August 18** The EU announced that it has provided a total of €70 million to help those affected by the recent monsoon floods in Pakistan.
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- October 20** Mr. Staffan Nilsson was elected as European Economic and Social Committee's President for a two and a half year term.
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- October 29** The EU Council discussed strengthening the eurozone and making economies more crisis-proof.
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- November 12** G20 leaders at the Seoul summit committed to a joint Action Plan to encourage more balanced growth within the global economy.
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- November 28** The EU agreed to support the Irish economy to help safeguard the stability of the euro.
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- December 20** The enhanced cooperation procedure was used for the first time, under the regulations on divorce and legal separation.

2011

- January 1** Estonia adopted the euro as its currency, becoming the 17th member of the eurozone.
Turku (Finland) and Tallinn (Estonia) became the 'European Capitals of Culture' for 2011.
Hungary took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU. Its programme focused on four priority areas: inclusive growth and employment; stronger food, energy and water policies; a citizen-friendly Union; and enlargement and neighbourhood policy.
European financial supervisory authorities began operating: the European Banking Authority, the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority and the European Securities and Markets Authority.
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- February 4** The EU Council declared its full support to its neighbours in the southern Mediterranean region for a peaceful transition to democracy.
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- February 17** The European Parliament approved a resolution granting EU political and financial

	support for Egypt's transition to democracy, also reiterating the solidarity with the Tunisian 'Jasmine Revolution'.
March 11	The European Union activated its Civil Protection Mechanism to coordinate an EU assistance and solidarity response following the devastating earthquake and tsunami in Japan.
March 25	A comprehensive package of measures to strengthen the European economy was finalised at the spring EU Council in Brussels. The Euro Plus Pact was set up.
April 7	The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the repression of protests in Bahrain, Syria and Yemen.
May 26	War crimes and genocide suspect Ratko Mladić was arrested by Serbian authorities. This was important step for removing an obstacle to Serbia joining the EU.
June 24	The EU Council agreed that the accession negotiations with Croatia should be concluded, paving the way for the country to become the 28th EU member in 2013.
June 30	The European Commission proposed a multiannual spending plan for 2014-2020 aimed at boosting growth.
July 1	Poland took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU. Its programme included economic growth, a more secure Europe, and closer relations with the EU's eastern and southern neighbours.
July 11	Eurozone countries signed a treaty creating a European Stability Mechanism, able to lend up to €500 billion to eurozone countries in crisis.
July 21	Eurozone leaders agreed on new support measures for Greece amounting to €109 billion.
August 24	The European Union offered humanitarian and financial assistance for a democratic Libya after the fall of the Gaddafi regime.
September 23	The EU participated in the UN's annual general debate for the first time.
September 27	EU support of €350m was announced for countries undergoing democratic transformation in North Africa and the Middle East.
October 23	The EU Council agreed on measures to secure growth and job creation.
November 1	Mario Draghi, former Governor of Italy's Central Bank, took over as President of the European Central Bank (ECB).
November 3-4	The leaders of 20 major advanced and emerging economies met at the G20 summit in Cannes, France.
November 8	The Economic and Financial Affairs Council adopted a package of six legislative proposals aimed at strengthening economic governance.
November 23	The European Commission presented a four-part package of measures to deepen EU and eurozone economic governance: the 2012 Annual Growth Survey setting out the economic priorities for the coming year; Regulations to tighten economic and budgetary surveillance in the eurozone; and a Green Paper on Stability Bonds.
December 9	At the EU Council, 17 members of the eurozone and several other EU countries agreed to participate in a new 'fiscal compact' and to coordinate their economic policies more tightly.
December 19	Liechtenstein joined the EU's border-free Schengen area.

January 1	Guimarães (Portugal) and Maribor (Slovenia) became the 'European Capitals of Culture' for 2012. Denmark took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU. A responsible, dynamic, green and safe Europe were the Presidency's four priorities.
January 17	German Socialist Martin Schulz was elected as President of the European Parliament.
January 22	Croatians voted 'yes' in an EU accession referendum, paving the way for the country to become the 28th member of the European Union on 1 July 2013.
February 2	A treaty to create a European Stability Mechanism (ESM) was signed.
February 21	Eurozone finance ministers agreed on the terms of a second programme to secure Greece's future in the eurozone.
March 1	The EU Council granted candidate status to Serbia.
March 1-2	The EU Council re-elected Herman Van Rompuy as its President.
April 1	The European Citizens' Initiative became a reality, enabling citizens to propose EU legislation on specific issues for the first time.
May 30	As part of the 'European Semester', the European Commission adopted recommendations for each of the 27 EU countries, offering guidance on 2012-2013 national budgets and economic policies.
June 28-29	During the EU Council, EU leaders agreed on measures to restore confidence in the economy, invest more in growth and establish a stronger union.
July 1	Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU.
October 8	The European Stability Mechanism (ESM) entered into force.
October 18-19	The EU Council met to discuss the economy and growth, and agreed in principle to set up a common supervision of banks in the eurozone.
December 10	The European Union was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize 2012.
December 13	At the EU Council, EU leaders took the first step towards implementing a banking union with the decision, in principle, to create a 'single supervisory mechanism' (SSM), allowing the European Central Bank to supervise large eurozone banks directly.

2013

January 1	Ireland took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU. The European Commission launched the European Year of Citizens. The Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance entered into force. Marseille (France) and Košice (Slovakia) were the European Capitals of Culture.
January 21	The Eurogroup appointed Jeroen Dijsselbloem, Dutch Minister of Finance, as the new President.
February 7-8	During a EU Council meeting, the EU countries reached an agreement on the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020.
March 15	EU leaders endorsed the Union's economic priorities for 2013 at the EU Council and provide strategic guidance for the Member States' national budgetary policies and structural reforms for the year.

April 19	Serbia and Kosovo signed a pact in Brussels to lay the foundations for normalising relations between the two neighbours.
May 13	Two EU regulations on economic governance in the eurozone were adopted.
May 22	The EU Council met in Brussels to discuss the problems of tax evasion and tax fraud, as well as energy policies.
June 27-28	The EU Council endorsed a comprehensive plan to combat youth unemployment. They also decided to open accession negotiations with Serbia. The EU Council confirmed that Latvia will adopt the euro as its currency in 2014.
July 1	Croatia joined the EU, bringing the total number of member countries to 28. The EU now also has 24 official languages. Lithuania took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU.
August 21	EU foreign ministers called for an end to violence in Egypt.
September 11	In his annual State of the Union address, European Commission President Barroso called on all those that care about Europe, whatever their political or ideological position, wherever they come from, to speak up for Europe.
October 1	Emily O'Reilly took up office as European Ombudsman.
October 15	Rules creating a single supervisory mechanism for the oversight of banks and other credit institutions were adopted, thus establishing the first 'pillar' of Europe's banking union.
November 13	The European Commission published its Annual Growth Survey 2013.
November 28-29	At the Eastern Partnership Summit in Vilnius, Georgia and Moldova signed association agreements with the EU.
December 2	The European Border Council Surveillance System (EUROSUR) became operational. The Council adopted the long-term EU budget for 2014-2020, the 'Multiannual Financial Framework'.
December 19	The EU Council held a full debate on the Common Security and Defence Policy.

2014

January 1	Greece took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU. Latvia adopted the euro as its currency, becoming the 18th member of the eurozone. Rīga (Latvia) and Umeå (Sweden) became the 'European Capitals of Culture' for 2014.
January 20	EU foreign ministers suspended certain EU sanctions against Iran, following the internationally-agreed action plan aimed at addressing concerns about that country's nuclear programme.
January 28	At a summit in Brussels, EU and Russian leaders discussed the Eastern Partnership and the fight against terrorism.
February 3	The European Commission unveiled its first anti-corruption report.
March 17	EU foreign ministers strongly condemned the referendum which was held in Crimea, by groups who want the region to become a part of Russia.
March 21	Meeting in the EU Council, EU leaders discussed the crisis in the Ukraine and also

	addressed economic issues, industrial competitiveness, climate and energy.
March 26	At a summit in Brussels, EU leaders and US President Barack Obama discussed international foreign policy, the crisis in Ukraine and key global challenges.
May 22-25	European elections took place across the EU and 751 MEPs are elected. Total turnout was 43.09%.
June 2	As part of the 'European Semester', the European Commission adopted recommendations offering guidance on 2014-2015 national budgets and economic policies.
June 5	The G7 met for the first time in Brussels with the EU as host. They discussed the situation in Ukraine, as well as the global economy, energy, climate change and development.
June 26-27	EU leaders met as the EU Council sets a strategic agenda for the EU and nominate Jean-Claude Juncker as President-designate of the European Commission. They also granted Albania the status of candidate country for future EU membership. The EU Council confirmed that Lithuania will adopt the euro as its currency in 2015. Association agreements between the EU and Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine were signed.
July 1	Italy took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU. German Socialist Martin Schulz reelected as President of the European Parliament.
July 15	The European Parliament elected Jean-Claude Juncker as the next President of the European Commission.
August 30	At a EU Council meeting, Donald Tusk, Prime Minister of Poland, was appointed President of the EU Council, and Federica Mogherini, the Italian foreign minister, was appointed EU High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.
November 1	New rules entered into force for voting in the Council of Ministers, as stipulated in the Treaty of Lisbon. The European Commission headed by Jean-Claude Juncker took the office.
November 4	The Single Supervisory Mechanism for banks entered into force.
November 26	The European Commission announced a €315 billion investment plan.
November 28	The European Commission published its Annual Growth Survey 2015.
December 1	Donald Tusk, former Prime Minister of Poland, replaced Herman Van Rompuy as the President of the EU Council.

2015

January 1	Latvia took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU. Lithuania adopted the euro as its currency, becoming the 19th member of the eurozone. The European Commission launched the European Year of Development, which focuses on raising awareness of development across Europe. Mons (Belgium) and Plzeň (Czech Republic) were the European Capitals of Culture 2015.
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January 7	A terrorist attack on the satirical magazine 'Charlie Hebdo' in Paris led to demonstrations all over Europe in support of freedom of expression, as well as new initiatives at European level to fight terrorism.
February 13	EU leaders met at an informal EU Council in Brussels to discuss three challenges facing Europe: restoring peace in Ukraine, fighting terrorism and improving the European Monetary Union.
March 19	Meeting in the EU Council, EU leaders agreed to create an Energy Union.
April 23	The EU Council came together to discuss migrants who lost their lives while attempting the perilous journey to European shores in boats.
May 21-22	At a summit in Riga, EU leaders met with the representatives of the six countries of the Eastern Partnership (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine). They set out a positive agenda for the future, including the need to establish strengthened and more transparent institutions, free from corruption.
June 7-8	Germany hosted the meeting of the G7 heads of state and government. Discussions focused on the global economy and climate change as well as on key foreign, security and development issues.
June 26	Meeting in the EU Council, EU leaders discussed the situation in Greece, migration, the future referendum in the UK, security and defence, and economic issues.
July 1	Luxembourg took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU.
July 13	At a summit, eurozone leaders and the Greek government agreed on a new support programme for Greece under the European Stability Mechanism.
July 14	An agreement on Iran's nuclear programme was reached between Iran and leading world powers, including the EU.
September 22	EU home affairs ministers decided to relocate 120.000 asylum seekers.
October 15	At a EU Council meeting, EU leaders discussed the migration and refugee crisis.
November 12	At a summit in Valetta, European and African heads of state and government agreed on an action plan designed to strengthen cooperation and address the current challenges.
November 13	Terrorists launched multiple attacks in Paris, leaving 130 people dead. In a joint statement, EU leaders and heads of state and government roundly condemned these acts.
November 26	The European Commission published its Annual Growth Survey for 2016.
November 29	Turkey-EU Summit was held. A joint action plan was adopted to help tackle the refugee crisis created by the situation in Syria. The EU and its Member States agreed to increase their cooperation with Turkey and to step up their political and financial engagement substantially.
December 12	At a UN conference in Paris, 195 countries concluded a new agreement on climate change.
December 18	At the EU Council, European leaders discussed migration issues, the fight against terrorism and the United Kingdom's reform demands.

2016

January 1	The Netherlands took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU. Wrocław (Poland) and San Sebastián (Spain) were the European Capitals of Culture
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	for 2016.
March 7	Turkey-EU Summit was held.
March 18	Turkey-EU Summit was held. The parties reached an agreement that aims to reduce irregular migration by sea from Turkey to Greece.
March 22	A double terrorist attack in Brussels left more than 30 people dead and over 300 injured.
May 23	At the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, the European Union committed to supporting United Nations' action aimed at improving assistance to people in crisis across the globe and to lessen the impact of future humanitarian crises.
June 23	The people of the United Kingdom voted to withdraw from the European Union by a margin of 52 % to 48 % in a referendum.
June 28	Meeting in the EU Council, EU leaders discussed the political consequences of the UK referendum. They also addressed other pressing issues including tackling the migration crisis, deepening the single market to boost growth and jobs, and enhancing the security of the EU by working more closely with NATO.
June 29	Together with the Presidents of the EU Council and of the European Commission, EU leaders met for the first time without the United Kingdom at the table.
July 1	Slovakia took over the six-month rotating presidency of the Council of the EU.
July 13	EU leaders and their Chinese counterparts met in Beijing and agreed to take forward their strategic partnership.
July 14	A terrorist attack in Nice, France, left 87 people dead and over 300 injured.
September 16	At an informal meeting in Bratislava, Slovakia, 27 heads of state or government met and discussed political impact the UK's decision to leave the Union. They agreed on the Bratislava Declaration and Roadmap.
September 30	The ratification of the UN 'Paris Agreement' by the European Union was approved.
October 6	The European Border and Coast Guard Agency was officially launched to reinforce the management and security of the EU's external borders.
2017	
January 1	For the first time, Malta took over the Presidency of the Council of the EU.
January 17	MEPs elected Antonio Tajani as President of the European Parliament. On 17 January 2017, British Prime Minister Theresa May announced the exit strategy from the EU of the British government. Stressing that the United Kingdom is determined to leave the EU, Prime Minister May declared that her country would also leave the Single Market and that the UK made its choice in the direction of "Hard Brexit".
January 20	In the United States (USA) the presidency term of Donald Trump officially began. The nature of US-EU transatlantic relations started to be questioned.
February 3	An informal summit was held in Malta with the participation of EU heads of state and government. The meeting focused on irregular crossing to the EU via the Central Mediterranean route and possible solutions.
February 6	Meeting in the EU Council, EU leaders reaffirmed the importance of Libya regaining its stability through an inclusive political settlement under the framework of the Libyan political agreement.

March 1	<p>President of European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker announced 'White Paper on the Future of Europe' to the public.</p> <p>The White Paper sets out five possible scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Carrying On – Nothing but the Single Market – Those Who Want More Do More – Doing Less More Efficiently – Doing Much More Together
March 6	An unofficial Summit was held in Versailles with the participation of Germany, Spain, France and Italy, hosted by France.
March 7	The EU General Affairs Council (GAC) convened on 7 March 2017 in Brussels.
March 9-10	At a EU Council meeting in Brussels, 27 Member States met to prepare for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome on 25 March. The summit started with the election of the Presidency of the EU Council for June 2017-November 2019 term. Donald Tusk, who was the only candidate for the election, was elected by a majority vote due to the Polish objection.
March 25	In Rome, 27 EU leaders gathered to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome which paved the way for a Union of peace, solidarity and democracy. They adopted the 'Rome Declaration'.
March 27-28	The EU Justice and Home Affairs Council held a meeting in Brussels. 'Migration', 'Return Policy', 'European Border and Coast Guard Agency', 'Common European Asylum System', 'Developments in the field of Border Management' and 'Prevention of Radicalisation' topics were discussed.
March 29	Letter from Prime Minister Theresa May including the official notification of the UK's exit from the EU, entrusted to Donald Tusk, the President of the EU Council on 29 March 2017.
April 5	The European Parliament adopted a resolution stating its position on the negotiations with the United Kingdom during the Brexit process with 516 votes in favor, 133 negative votes, and 50 abstentions.
April 29	Meeting of the EU Council on a special agenda, United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union (Brexit) 'Guidelines for Brexit Negotiations' was unanimously adopted.
May 3	The European Commission published a draft Recommendation for the Brexit process.
May 22	Within the scope of Recommendation adopted at the EU Summit, the negotiation directives that will determine the functioning of the guidelines in concrete practice and the authorization decision which will enable European Commission to conduct negotiations were accepted.
May 24	EU leaders and US President Donald Trump discussed foreign policy, security, climate and trade relations.
June 1	<p>Estonia took over the Presidency of the Council of the EU.</p> <p>The United States announced its intention to withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement.</p>
June 19	The first round of Article 50 negotiations between the European Commission and the United Kingdom began.
June 7-8	The G20 Summit, under the German Presidency, took place in Hamburg.

August 17	Two terrorist attacks in Barcelona and Cambrils left 16 people dead and 120 wounded.
December 11	The Council of the EU approved the decision to establish the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), which aims to make permanent defense cooperation, with the participation of the 25 EU member states.
December 14	EU leaders recognized Jerusalem as the capital of both Israel and Palestine.
December 15	EU leaders approved the start of the second phase of the post-Brexit transition process and future trade relations of the negotiations for the separation of Britain from the union.

2018

January 1	Bulgaria took over the six-month rotating Presidency of the Council of the EU for the first time.
February 6	The strategy for the Western Balkans was adopted.
February 28	The European Commission published the draft Withdrawal Agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom.
March 19	The EU and Britain agreed on Brexit transition period conditions.
April 24-25	The second Brussels Conference on "Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region" was held.
May 17	The EU-Western Balkans summit took place in Sofia, Bulgaria. The heads of state or government from the EU Member States and the leaders of the six Western Balkan partner countries reaffirmed their commitment to 'a European perspective for the whole region'.
July 1	Austria took over the Presidency of the Council of the EU. The EU celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Customs Union.
July 25	European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker met with US President Donald Trump at the White House. The two leaders focused on improving transatlantic trade and building stronger economic partnership.
September 12	President Juncker delivered his 2018 State of the Union address at the European Parliament in Strasbourg. He outlined his priorities for the year ahead and his vision for how the European Union can continue to build a 'More United, Stronger and More Democratic Union'.
October 17-18	At a EU Council meeting, the state of negotiations on the UK's withdrawal from the EU was reviewed.
November 22	In the ongoing Brexit negotiations between EU and the United Kingdom, a consensus was reached on the draft document that determines future relations.
November 25	The political declaration on the Brexit withdrawal, was endorsed by the EU member states.
December 1	The G20 summit took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
December 11	A terror attack at a Christmas market in Strasbourg, France, left five people dead and a dozen injured.
December 16	At a UN conference in Katowice, Poland, countries adopted a clear rulebook to make the Paris Agreement on climate change work in practice across the World.

2019

January 1	Romania took over the six-month rotating Presidency of the Council of the EU. The euro celebrated its 20th birthday. Today, it is used by over 340 million EU citizens in 19 EU countries. Plovdiv (Bulgaria) and Matera (Italy) share the title of 'European Capital of Culture'.
February 1	The trade agreement between the EU and Japan entered into force.
February 13	The European Parliament approved the trade and investment agreements between the EU and Singapore.
February 15	The European Union has formally been notified by the Republic of North Macedonia of its new name, following the entry into force of the Prespa agreement.
February 24-25	The first ever summit between the European Union and the League of Arab States took place in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt.
March 12-14	The third Brussels Conference on "Supporting the future of Syria and the region" took place.
March 21	A new system to strengthen the EU's collective response to natural disasters, known as rescEU, entered into force.
April 10	At the EU Summit, Brexit was postponed until 31 October 2019.
May 23-26	The European Parliament (EP) elections were held with the participation of member states. In the elections for the Presidency of the European Parliament (EP), the candidate of the Social Democrats, the Italian David Maria Sassoli, was elected as the new EP president.
July 2	As a result of a Summit of the Heads of state and Government of the European Union the new presidents of the institutions have been identified in the EU.
July 16	Ursula von der Leyen, presidential candidate of the European Commission, presented to the approval of the European Parliament by the EU Council, was elected as the President of the Commission with 383 votes in favor, 327 negative votes. and 22 abstentions.
December 1	New EU leaders took the Office.
January 31	United Kingdom left the EU.