

CHRONOLOGY

January-June 2026

January 1

Bulgaria joined the euro zone to become its twenty first member.

January 4

The joint statement by The EU's High Representative – supported by 26 member states – stated that the right of the Venezuelan people to determine their future must be respected.

January 15

The European Commission has approved first wave of national defense plans under the Security Action for Europe (SAFE) initiative, a € 38 billion program aimed at military modernization for 8 EU States – Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Croatia, Cyprus, Portugal and Romania.

January 20

The president of the UN General Assembly Annalena Baerbock spoke at the World Economic Forum at Davos and extend her firm support to the multilateral forums like the UN to maintain world peace and security.

January 24

The World Health Organization (WHO) expressed regret on the US withdrawal from the WHO and called it a 'global risk'.

January 26

India and the European Union officially sealed a landmark Free Trade Agreement (FTA) during a summit in New Delhi, following nearly two decades of negotiations. European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen termed it the mother of all deals, as the two economies covered nearly 25 % of global GDP.

The European Commission has approved two waves of national defense plans under the Security Action for Europe (SAFE) initiative, worth of €150 billion.

January 27

The United States has officially exit from the Paris Agreement, an international deal to mitigate with the global climate change issue.

February 5

The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) has officially expired, that was signed in 2010 between the US and Russia.

February 12

The European Union Election Observation Mission (EU EOM) has deployed to monitor the national elections in Bangladesh. The team has praised the polls as a "milestone for democratic development".

February 13

The European Parliament approved a massive €90 billion package for Ukraine.

February 17

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy accused US president Trump of unfair approach towards solving Ukraine – Russia conflict in the US – mediated peace talks held in Geneva.

February 20

The defence ministers of Poland, France, Germany, Italy and the UK (E5) met in Krakow, Poland vowing stronger support for Ukraine, and joint defense production.

The EU foreign ministers at the Foreign Affairs Council meeting questioned the Commission's Vice-President Dubravka Šuica participation at the launch of Donald Trump's Board of Peace in Washington, amid criticism from several member states.

Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk has unveiled the Bluszcz weapons system, stated that Warsaw could lay mines along its eastern border with Russia for defence purpose, as it has exited from the Ottawa Convention, which has banned land mining.

February 22

Hungary veto the EU's proposal of imposition of 20th round of sanctions against Russia.

February 24

The European Council under Cyprus presidency approved the broad package of bilateral agreements with Switzerland, that will be allowing Switzerland's participation in several EU programmes including border cooperation.

February 25

German Chancellor Friedrich Merz has met with Chinese President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Qiang in his two-day visit to China along with top business leaders to reset economic ties.

February 28

Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez, only EU leader, openly condemned the US and Israeli air strikes on Iran. It led a drifting shift in foreign policy away from the EU's policies.

Russia and China have formally condemned the US - Israeli military operations against Iran, as a violation of international law.

March 1

In retaliation for the US-Israeli aggression on Iran, Tehran launched two ballistic missiles towards Cyprus.

March 2

Denmark and France agreed on strategic nuclear deterrence. It is confirmed French nuclear weapons would not be stationed on Danish soil.

The Spanish government denied US permission to use its airbases for bombing in Iran.

March 5

President of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko pardoned 18 political prisoners.

March 7

Former Irish President Mary Robinson condemned aggression on Iran.

March 9

António José Seguro was sworn in as the new President of Portugal.

March 12

Ukraine and Romania signed a strategic partnership agreement.

March 17

The head of the Georgian Orthodox Church, Ilia II, passed away at the age of 93.

March 18

Iran executed an Iranian-Swedish national for spying for Israel.

March 22

The incumbent Slovenian Prime Minister Robert Golob lost his majority in the parliamentary election.

March 30

Italy failed to qualify for the FIFA World Cup for the third consecutive time.

April 2

The Portuguese constitution marked its 50th anniversary.

Austria denied US aircrafts to use its airspace for military aggression in Iran.

April 7

Three gunmen opened fire outside the Israeli consulate in Istanbul.

April 8

The Greek government banned 15-year-old from accessing social media. The ban would be effective from 2027.

A large scale Israeli bombing spree in Lebanon killed over 300 people and left over 1100 people injured.

April 9

Former Iranian foreign minister Kamal Kharrazi died due to injuries sustained in US-Israeli attack.

April 12

Incumbent Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban lost parliamentary election in a victory to Peter Magyar's Tisza Party.

April 14

Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland, Micheál Martin, won a vote of confidence.

April 18

A mass shooting in a supermarket in Kyiv killed six-people. The gunman was also shot dead.

April 19

The Progressive Bulgaria coalition won almost 45% of the vote in the parliamentary election. The coalition was headed by the former president Rumen Radev.

April 20

Romanian football legend, Gheorghe Hagi, became the head coach of the Romanian football team.

April 27

Lithuanian authorities announced that they had foiled an international plot to kill two anti-Russian activists.

May 5

The first bilateral summit between Armenia and the European Union was held in Yerevan.

Romanian Prime Minister, Ilie Bolojan, lost the vote of no confidence.

May 13

Turkey removed restrictions on direct trade with Armenia.

May 14

Latvian Prime Minister, Evika Silina, resigned after the Progressives withdrew their support.

May 15

Russia eased citizenship requirements for the inhabitants of the breakaway territory of “Transnistria”, which is an internationally recognized part of Moldova.

May 20

German authorities arrested a Chinese couple in Munich on suspicion of spying for Chinese intelligence.

May 22

The Slovenian parliament confirmed Janez Janša as Prime Minister.

May 23

France banned Israeli national security minister and a rabid figure, Itamar Ben-Gvir, from entering the country for mistreating and abusing French and European activists of the 2026 Global Sumud Flotilla.

May 24

The Democratic Rally won 27.1% of vote in parliamentary election in Cyprus.

May 25

Pope Leo XIV issued his first encyclical, Magnifica Humanitas, regarding the accretion of Artificial Intelligence.

May 26

The Swedish parliament banned cousin marriage in the country.

May 30

The Labour Party led by the incumbent Maltese Prime Minister won the legislative election for the fourth consecutive time.

June 1

An agreement on the EU’s deportation bill for undocumented migrants and asylum seekers reached by the EU Parliamentarians that included a suggestion to launch the deportation hubs in third countries outside Europe.

June 3

In a voting for the rotating seats of UN Security Council, Austria and Portugal has won seats along with Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe. However,

Germany failed to gain required votes, which caused criticism across the country to Merz's government.

June 5

Ireland banned the entry of the Israeli national security minister Itamar Ben-Gvir and the finance minister Bezalel Smotrich for displaying rabid behavior.

June 6

Pope Leo XIV arrived in Spain on a seven-day visit.

June 7

Incumbent Nikol Pashinyan won the Armenian parliamentary election.

June 8

NATO's (French jets) shot down a drone over Latvian airspace.

June 9

Pope Leo XIV has paid a seven-day visit to Spain including a trip to the Canary Island specially to pay tribute to the migrants coming from Africa, who have sacrificed their lives in dangerous boat accidents. Pope called for an urgent response from international community to end the 'tragic drama' of migrations.

In a joint decision, Britain, France, Norway and Canada announced sanctions against Israeli networks that are involved in funding Israeli settlers' violations against human rights.

Bulgaria announced that it would stop sending weapons to Ukraine.

June 11

The EU has officially launched an accession process with Ukraine and Moldova at intergovernmental conference in Brussels.

June 12

The EU Pact on Migration and Asylum to manage illegal migration came into force.

June 13

Former Hungarian prime minister Viktor Orbán reelected as leader of Fidesz.

June 19

Norway imposed restrictions on the use of generative Artificial Intelligence in primary and secondary education.

June 20

Japanese Emperor Naruhito and Empress Masako arrived in Belgium on a state visit.

June 21

In Bürgenstock, Switzerland, Pakistan and Qatar hosted a first round of peace talks between Iran and the US.

June 22

British Prime Minister Keir Starmer announced his resignation and also stepped down as head of the Labour Party Britain. He would continue in his post as prime minister till the election of a new leader of the house.

June 24

A massive earthquake jolted widespread destruction in Venezuela.

June 26

The new government in Slovenia under Prime Minister Janez Janša announced that it would “freeze” the recognition of Palestine and relocate its embassy in Israel to Occupied Jerusalem.

June 27

Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic announced that he would step down in the coming weeks and call for early presidential and parliamentary elections.