

Independent Malta (1964 – to date)

- 1964 "Innu Malti" recognized as the national anthem. Referendum on Independence Constitution.
Malta granted Independence, becoming a sovereign nation within the British Commonwealth, though British forces remain.
- 1964 September 21st Malta gains independence from Britain. On Malta's request, Queen Elisabeth II of Britain also becomes Queen of Malta.
- 1968 Central Bank established.
- 1970 Malta enters an Association agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC), today known as the European Union (EU).
- 1971 – 1984 Under the tenure of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, Malta Labour Party (MLP), Malta becomes estranged from the West.
- 1971 Dom Mintoff becomes Prime Minister after Malta Labour Party wins general election in June. Sir Anthony Mamo becomes the first Maltese national to be named Governor General. He is the last one for the Maltese Islands.
- 1972 Military base agreement signed by Malta, the United Kingdom and other NATO nations. The King's Own Malta Regiment disbanded. Change to decimal monetary system. Government bars the U.S. Naval Forces from using Malta as a liberty port.
- 1973 Formation of Air Malta.
- 1973 November 25th A Dutch KLM Boeing 747 on the way from Amsterdam to Tokyo with 247 passengers onboard is hijacked by 3 young Arabs. They land in Malta where most of the passengers and crew are released after negotiations with Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff. With 1 passengers onboard the jumbo jet leaves Malta to Dubai where the tragedy end without anyone being killed.
- 1974 Malta becomes a Republic, remaining in the Commonwealth. Sir Anthony Mamo elected first President. Government increases its control over the University.
- 1974 December 13th Malta becomes a Republic.
- 1975 Barclays Bank International Ltd. taken over to become Mid-Med Bank.
- 1976 Dr. Anton Buttigieg becomes second President.
Mintoff confirmed as Prime Minister after Malta Labour Party is obtains win in general election.
- 1977 Dr. Eddie Fenech Adami elected leader of the Nationalist Party.
- 1979 British-Maltese Military Base Agreement terminated. British forces leave Malta.
- 1979 March 31st First Freedom Day celebrated.

- 1981 The Malta Labour Party wins the general election by its majority of seats in Parliament, but the Opposition Nationalist Party has the absolute majority of votes. The Nationalist Party begins a protest campaign against the unjust election result.
- 1982 Agatha Barbara becomes third, and first female, President of Malta.
- 1984 Dr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici becomes Prime Minister after the resignation of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff. Stand-off between the government and teachers in a seven-week strike following government's attempt to make private schooling free of charge.
- 1985 November 23rd/24th An Egypt Air Boeing 737 with 98 passengers and crew on board is hijacked and lands in Malta for refuelling which the Maltese government refuses to do. After 13 people are released and 5 people executed by the 3 terrorists of the Abu Nidal group, Egyptian special forces storm the plane. All terrorists and 56 passengers and crew members are killed.
- 1987 – 1996 Malta is governed by the Christian Democratic Nationalist Party (PN) and experiences economic recovery and political stabilization.
- 1987 May 12th Dr. Eddie Fenech Adami becomes Prime Minister following a Nationalist victory in the May general election.
- 1988 Freeport Corporation set-up.
- 1989 First gathering of Knights of St. John in Malta since their departure in 1798. Dr. Vincent Tabone elected fourth President.
- 1989 December 2nd US President George Bush and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev meet on a ship moored off Malta for the so-called 'Seasick Summit' to end the Cold War.
- 1990 Government formally applies for full membership in the European Community. Pope John Paul II makes the first Papal visit in Malta. Prof. Guido De Marco elected President of 45th Annual UN General Assembly.
- 1991 Malta Cable Television given license as the first cable TV operator in Malta. Two Vatican Agreements between the Malta Government and the Holy See signed in Rome. New Delimara Power Station begins operations.
- 1992 New Malta International Airport terminal inaugurated. Nationalist Party wins election. Dr. Alfred Sant elected Leader of the Malta Labour Party as Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici steps down following his party's defeat. Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip in Malta for the 50th Anniversary of the awarding of the George Cross. 50th Anniversary of Operation Pedestal, popularly known as the 'Santa Marija Convoy' celebrated. Stock Exchange opened. Maritime Museum opened in Vittoriosa.
- 1992 February 22nd Nationalist Party wins election.

1993	The European Union's first report on Malta says it is eligible for EU membership. First University degree courses offered in Gozo. Government signs the International Convention banning the use of chemical weapons. The Fifth Games of the Small States of Europe held in Malta. First elections for Local Councils held.	
1994	Dr. Ugo Mifsud Bonnici elected fifth President.	
1996	Nationalists ousted by the Labour party. Dr. Alfred Sant sworn in as Prime Minister of Malta.	
1996	October 26th	Malta Labour Party wins the elections.
1996	November	The newly elected MLP government freezes the EU accession application.
1997	Malta's application to join the EU is 'frozen' (suspended) but not withdrawn in accordance with the MLP's policy. MLP government instead seeks industrial free trade zone and closer relations to EU but not membership.	
1998	Dr. Alfred Sant calls for a snap election following a vote of no-confidence. Dr. Eddie Fenech Adami is elected Prime Minister after the Nationalist Party wins the election. Nationalist victory puts the island back on course to join the European Union.	
1998	September 5th	Early general elections caused by disputes within the MLP; the PN is returned to power (third government led by Eddie Fenech Adami).
1998	October	Reactivation of Malta's EU accession application.
1999	Prof. Guido de Marco appointed sixth President of Malta.	
2002	December 12th/13th	Conclusion of the EU accession negotiations in Copenhagen.
2003	Nationalist victory definitely confirms Malta joining the European Union in 2004.	
2003	March 8th	Majority votes "yes" in the referendum on EU accession.
2003	April 12th	Victory of the PN in the general elections (fourth government led by Eddie Fenech Adami)
2003	April 16th	Signing of the EU accession treaty in Athens.
2004	Eddie Fenech Adami appointed seventh President of Malta. Lawrence Gonzi new Prime Minister.	
2004	May 1st	Malta becomes a full member of the European Union.
2004	June 12th	First European Parliament Elections held in Malta.
2008	January 1st	Malta adopts the European single currency EURO as its new and only currency.

2008	March 8	General Elections held in Malta. Lawrence Gonzi re-elected as Prime Minister
2009		George Abela appointed eighth President of Malta. This was the first time in Maltese history that the government nominated a President from the opposition.
2011	May 28th	Majority votes "yes" in the referendum on the introduction of a divorce law.
2011	July 25th	Parliament subsequently approved a divorce law, which will take effect in October 2011.
2013	March	General Elections held in Malta.