

# Three years of Venezuela's interim government

Where it's been...

2019

**January 5**

Juan Guaidó is sworn in as President of the National Assembly.

**January 10**

Nicolás Maduro is sworn in for a second presidential term following highly contested elections.

**January 23**

National Assembly President Juan Guaidó invokes Article 233 of the Venezuelan Constitution to become interim president.

**January 27**

The United States, Canada, Australia voice support for Guaidó.

**January 28**

President Donald Trump increases oil-related sanctions to PDVSA.

**January 31**

European Parliament recognizes Guaidó as interim president.

**February 27**

Despite international support humanitarian aid from Colombia fails to reach Venezuela.

**March 7**

First major energy blackout lasts seven days. Maduro claims outages are a result of US sabotage.

2020

**January 7**

Opposition members break through the blockade around parliament and swear Guaidó in as head of the National Assembly.

**January 5**

Guaidó is barred from entering parliament by security forces. Maduro administration elects Luis Parra as new head of the National Assembly.

**October 11**

Venezuela wins seat at UN Human Rights table despite US opposition.

**August 8**

Maduro suspends Barbados negotiations.

**August 5**

President Trump freezes all Venezuelan assets in the US including Citgo, Venezuela's most valuable overseas asset.

**June 17**

United Nations reports 4 million Venezuelans have fled the country.

**May 29**

Venezuelan Central Bank admits to 52% economic contraction.

**May 28**

Talks in Norway between representatives of Maduro and the democratic opposition end without a resolution.

**May 18**

Norway-initiated negotiations start in Barbados.

**April 30**

Guaidó calls on Venezuelans to take to the streets.

**March 28**

Russia acknowledges presence of troops in Venezuela.

2021

**March 26**

US Justice Department indicts Maduro and other high-level officials on drug trafficking charges, offers monetary reward for information leading to Maduro's arrest.

**March 31**

US State Department proposes a 13-point framework for a peaceful democratic transition in Venezuela.

**May 23**

Iranian oil tanker reaches Venezuela to ease the oil shortage.

**June 25**

Bank of England blocks the release of \$1 billion worth of gold to the Maduro regime, recognizing Guaidó as Venezuela's legitimate leader.

**September 16**

United Nations accuse Maduro administration of crimes against humanity.

**October 2**

Venezuela receives 2,000 Sputnik V vaccines from Russia.

**October 5**

English Court of Appeals overturns ruling recognizing Guaidó as Venezuela's president.

**December 6**

Opposition boycotts National Assembly elections called by Maduro.

**December 7**

Maduro allies claim victory in National Assembly elections.

**January 25**

EU stops recognizing Guaidó as interim president but as privileged interlocuter.

**February 3**

US reaffirms support for Guaidó.

2022

**January 5**

The National Assembly approves the continuity of the interim government and Juan Guaidó as its head.

**December 20**

UK Supreme Court allows appeal by Guaidó over control of \$1 billion worth of gold stored at the Bank of England.

**November 30**

The opposition wins the state of Barinas, immediately triggering a rerun and Maduro's retroactive disqualification of the winning candidate.

**November 21**

Regional and municipal elections are held. Venezuela's ruling party wins 20 governorships and the opposition wins three. International election observers and the United States do not consider the elections as meeting international standards.

**November 4**

International Criminal Court (ICC) opens a formal investigation into allegations of torture and extrajudicial killings committed by Venezuelan security forces.

**October 16**

Alex Saab is extradited to the US; Venezuela halts Mexico negotiations.

**September 3**

Norway-mediated negotiations begin in Mexico.

**July 13**

Freddy Guevara is arrested on charges of terrorism and treason.

**April 12**

Venezuela acquires Cuban COVID-19 vaccines.

**April 10**

Venezuela acquires vaccines via COVAX mechanism.

\*\*For sources, please see AALAC Atlantic Council website.

...and where can it go.

## What to watch in 2022

Will the Mexico negotiations restart? If so, what are the prospects of reaching partial agreements, especially around humanitarian relief?

How will new governments in Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Honduras, Colombia, and Brazil impact regional support for democracy in Venezuela?

Which countries will recognize Juan Guaidó as Interim President of Venezuela? What are the implications of recognition vs. non-recognition for the use of Venezuelan assets abroad?

Will there be a significant shift in US policy towards Venezuela? What are the implications of new actions vs non-action on US policy? Will the US sanctions regime remain untouched?

## Opportunities for the opposition

Develop strategies to protect Venezuelan assets from the Maduro administration.

Provide the Unitary Platform with political leverage and concrete ideas to reach humanitarian agreements with Maduro representatives in Mexico.

Renew leadership of opposition parties and allow emerging female and male leaders to propose new visions for achieving democratic restoration.

Overcome internal fissures, reconnect with their constituents and political bases, and rebuild their credibility among Venezuelans and the international community.

## What could happen without international attention?

The humanitarian crisis deepens and regional migration spikes to unprecedented levels, further straining host countries.

Maduro takes control of key financial assets abroad, increasing cash flow to his administration and depriving the opposition of future resources to rebuild democratic institutions.

A divided opposition and diverging priorities in US foreign policy embolden Maduro to crack down on opposition leaders, NGOs, and independent media. The chances to restart negotiations dwindle.

Potential policy changes stemming from regional elections affects migration, humanitarian relief, and regional diplomatic efforts to restore democracy in Venezuela.

# Venezuela Data Corner



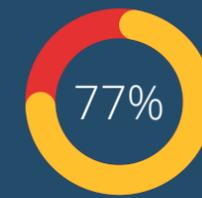
14% of urban dwellers have a regular water supply



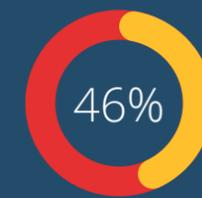
40% of households suffer daily electricity outages



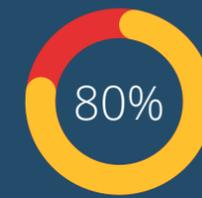
50% of children under 5 years old experience signs of malnutrition



77% of the population lives in extreme poverty



46% of salaries are paid in US dollars



80% economic contraction since 2013

The price of a cup of coffee increased **445%** in 2021.

**7.5M** Venezuelans are in need of humanitarian aid.

There are currently **6.1M** Venezuelan migrants and refugees.



1 in 3 children are not registered to attend school.

**7.0M** are expected by the end of 2022.

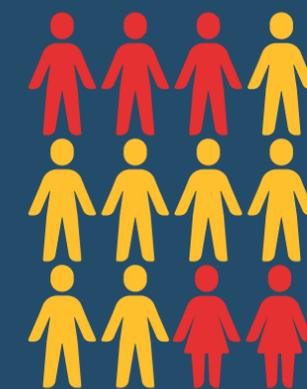
Venezuela could become the country with the **LONGEST HYPER-INFLATION** in modern history.

Since **2014**

145,000 Venezuelans have successfully attained refugee status.

800,000 Venezuelans have asylum claims pending.

2.5 million have received temporary residency permits.



**Of Venezuela's twelve most recognized opposition leaders:**

only three have gained popularity in the past five years,

and only two are women.

\*\*For sources, please see AALAC Atlantic Council website.