Three years of Venezuela's interim government

2019

January 5
Juan Guaidó is sworn in as President of the National Assembly.

February 7
Maduro is sworn in for a second presidential term following highly contested elections.

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.

April 10
Venezuela acquires vaccines via COVAX mechanism.

2020

January 5
Nicolas Maduro is sworn in for a second presidential term.

January 10
National Assembly President Juan Guaidó invokes Article 233 of the Venezuelan Constitution to become interim president.

January 13
President Donald Trump increases oil-related sanctions to PDVSA.

January 28
President Donald Trump announces withdrawal of all seven U.S. ambassador from Venezuela.

February 18
National Assembly President Juan Guaidó invokes Article 233 of the Venezuelan Constitution to become interim president.

March 7
Norway-mediated negotiations begin in Barbados.

March 18
Taliban talks in Moscow.

March 31
US State Department proposes a 13-point framework for a peaceful democratic transition in Venezuela.

2021

January 5
President Trump suspends Barbados mediated negotiations.

January 10
Guaidó calls on Venezuelans to take to the streets.

January 13
Freddy Guevara is arrested on charges of terrorism and treason.

January 23
The United States, Canada, Australia voice support for Guaidó.

February 7
European Parliament recognizes Guaidó as interim president.

April 10
Venezuela acquires vaccines via COVAX mechanism.

For sources, please see AALAC Atlantic Council website.
What to watch in 2022

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.

Venezuelan Data Corner

- 14% of urban dwellers have a regular water supply
- 45% of households suffer daily electricity outages
- 40% of children under 5 years old experience signs of malnutrition
- 50% of the population lives in extreme poverty
- 50% of salaries are paid in US dollars
- 46% economic contraction since 2013
- 80% 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.**