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# Latin America and the Caribbean: Fact Sheet on Leaders and Elections

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This report provides the results of recent presidential elections in Latin America and the Caribbean. Below are three tables, organized by region, that include the date of each country's independence, the name of the most recently elected president or prime minister, and the projected date of the next presidential election. Information in this report was compiled from numerous sources, including the U.S. State Department, Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA's) *World Factbook*, International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) Election Guide, Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), and other news sources.

**Table 1. South America: Heads of Government and Election Schedules**

Country	Independence Date	Head of Government	Last Election/ Runoff	Next Election/ Runoff
Argentina	July 9, 1816	MILEI, Javier	Oct. 22, 2023/ Nov. 19, 2023	Oct. 2027/ Nov. 2027
Bolivia	Aug. 6, 1825	ARCE, Luis	Oct. 18, 2020 <sup>a</sup>	2025
Brazil	Sept. 7, 1822	DA SILVA, Luiz Inácio (widely known as "Lula")	Oct. 2, 2022/ Oct. 30, 2022	Oct. 2026
Chile	Sept. 18, 1810	BORIC, Gabriel	Nov. 21, 2021/ Dec. 19, 2021	Nov. 2025/ Dec. 2025
Colombia	July 20, 1810	PETRO, Gustavo	May 29, 2022/ June 19, 2022	May 2026/ June 2026
Ecuador	May 24, 1822	NOBOA, Daniel	Aug. 20, 2023/ Oct. 15, 2023 <sup>b</sup>	Feb. 2025/ Apr. 2025
Paraguay	May 14, 1811	PEÑA, Santiago	Apr. 30, 2023	Apr. 2028
Peru	July 28, 1821	BOLUARTE, Dina <sup>c</sup>	Apr. 11, 2021/ June 6, 2021	Apr. 2026 <sup>d</sup>
Uruguay	Aug. 25, 1825	LACALLE POU, Luis	Oct. 27, 2019/ Nov. 24, 2019	Oct. 2024
Venezuela	July 5, 1811	MADURO, Nicolás	May 20, 2018 <sup>e</sup>	July 28, 2024

**Source:** Compiled by the Congressional Research Service (CRS).

**Notes:** For information on Guyana and Suriname, see **Table 3**.

- a. Elections were held on October 18, 2020, after the November 2019 results were annulled, and then delayed in March 2020 due to the spread of COVID-19. See CRS In Focus IFI I325, *Bolivia: An Overview*, by Clare Ribando Seelke.
- b. On May 17, 2023, facing an imminent impeachment vote, President Guillermo Lasso invoked constitutional article 148, the so-called "crossed death" decree, dissolving congress and requiring snap general elections to choose a president and a legislature to serve the remainder of the current terms of office until 2025. Following elections in which no candidate won 50% of the vote, a runoff election was held between the top two candidates on October 15, 2023. Daniel Noboa won with 51.83% of the vote. President Noboa's inauguration took place November 23, 2023, and Ecuador's new National Assembly was seated on November 17. For additional information, see CRS In Focus IFI I218, *Ecuador: Country Overview and U.S. Relations*, by June S. Beittel and Ramon Miro.
- c. On December 7, 2022, Pedro Castillo attempted to dissolve congress, create a government of exception, and rule by decree. That same day, the Peruvian Congress impeached Castillo, who was arrested shortly afterwards. Also on December 7, Vice President Dina Boluarte was sworn in as president.
- d. Despite proposals by President Dina Boluarte and members of the legislature to hold early general elections in late 2023 or early 2024 in response to the impeachment and removal of former President Pedro Castillo, legislators failed to approve early elections in two successive congressional sessions as required by the constitution. Consequently, the electoral calendar remains unchanged, with the next general elections

scheduled for April 2026. See Andrea Moncada, “Why Dina Boluarte Could Make It to 2026,” *Americas Quarterly*, April 10, 2023, <https://americasquarterly.org/article/why-dina-boluarte-could-make-it-to-2026/>.

- e. In a controversial move, Venezuela’s presidential election was moved earlier from December 2018 to May 20, 2018. Most Venezuelans and much of the international community considered the May 2018 election, in which then-President Nicolás Maduro won reelection, as illegitimate, see CRS In Focus IF10230, *Venezuela: Political Crisis and U.S. Policy*, by Clare Ribando Seelke.

**Table 2. Mexico and Central America: Heads of Government and Election Schedules**

Country	Independence Date	Head of Government	Last Election/ Runoff	Next Election/ Runoff
Mexico	Sept. 16, 1810	LÓPEZ OBRADOR, Andrés Manuel	July 1, 2018	June 2, 2024
Costa Rica	Sept. 15, 1821	CHAVES, Rodrigo	Feb. 6, 2022/ Apr. 3, 2022	Feb. 2026/ Apr. 2026
El Salvador	Sept. 15, 1821	BUKELE, Nayib	Feb. 4, 2024 <sup>a</sup>	2029
Guatemala	Sept. 15, 1821	ARÉVALO, Bernardo	June 25, 2023/ Aug. 20, 2023	by 2027
Honduras	Sept. 15, 1821	CASTRO, Xiomara	Nov. 28, 2021	Nov. 2025
Nicaragua	Sept. 15, 1821	ORTEGA, Daniel	Nov. 7, 2021 <sup>b</sup>	Nov. 2026
Panama	Nov. 3, 1903	CORTIZO, Laurentino	May 5, 2024 <sup>c</sup>	May 2029

**Source:** Compiled by CRS.

**Notes:** For information on Belize, see **Table 3**.

- a. Although Nayib Bukele, the incumbent, was reelected February 4, 2024, the constitutionality of his reelection has been questioned by analysts and civil society leaders. Bukele’s Nuevas Ideas party, which controls the country’s legislature, replaced the Salvadoran constitutional court with sympathetic judges, who decided that Bukele could run for reelection as an incumbent, despite a constitutional ban on reelection. See CRS Report R47083, *El Salvador: Background and U.S. Relations*, by Clare Ribando Seelke.
- b. Prior to the elections, the Ortega government arrested eight people who sought to challenge Ortega in the elections and dozens of political and civil society leaders. Much of the international community, including the United States, rejected the elections; the Organization of American States declared that the elections “were not free, fair or transparent and have no democratic legitimacy.” See U.S. Mission to the Organization of American States, “OAS General Assembly Condemns the Ortega-Murillo Regime in Nicaragua,” November 12, 2021, <https://usoas.usmission.gov/oas-general-assembly-condemns-the-ortega-murillo-regime-in-nicaragua/>. See also CRS Report R46860, *Nicaragua in Brief: Political Developments and U.S. Policy*, by Maureen Taft-Morales (for further information, congressional clients may contact Karla Rios), and CRS In Focus IF12247, *Nicaragua*, by Karla I. Rios.
- c. José Raúl Mulino won 34.24% of the national vote, nearly 10 points ahead of the second-place candidate. Mulino is scheduled to take office on July 1, 2024. See Valentine Hilaire and Elida Moreno, “Panama’s Mulino Wins Presidency with Support from Convicted Former Leader,” Reuters, May 6, 2024, <https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/panamanians-vote-crowded-field-presidential-contenders-2024-05-05/>. For more information, see CRS Insight IN12357, *Panama: 2024 Elections and U.S. Interests*, by Leticia Chacon.

**Table 3. Caribbean: Heads of Government and Election Schedules**

Country	Independence Date	Head of Government	Last Election/ Runoff	Next Election/ Runoff
Antigua and Barbuda	Nov. 1, 1981	BROWNE, Gaston	Jan. 18, 2023	by July 2028
Bahamas	July 10, 1973	DAVIS, Philip	Sept. 16, 2021	by Sept. 2026
Barbados	Nov. 30, 1966	MOTTLEY, Mia	Jan. 19, 2022	by Jan. 2027
Belize	Sept. 21, 1981	BRICEÑO, Johnny	Nov. 11, 2020	by 2025
Cuba <sup>a</sup>	May 20, 1902	DÍAZ-CANEL, Miguel	Apr. 19, 2023	2028
Dominica	Nov. 3, 1978	SKERRIT, Roosevelt	Dec. 6, 2022 <sup>b</sup>	by Mar. 2028
Dominican Republic	Feb. 27, 1844	ABINADER, Luis	July 5, 2020	May 19, 2024
Grenada	Feb. 7, 1974	MITCHELL, Dickon	June 23, 2022 <sup>c</sup>	by June 2027
Guyana	May 26, 1966	ALI, Irfaan	Mar. 2, 2020 <sup>d</sup>	by 2025
Haiti	Jan. 1, 1804	BOISVERT, Michel Patrick <sup>e</sup>	Nov. 20, 2016 <sup>f</sup>	To be determined <sup>g</sup>
Jamaica	Aug. 6, 1962	HOLNESS, Andrew	Sept. 3, 2020	by 2025
St. Kitts and Nevis	Sept. 19, 1983	DREW, Terrance	Aug. 5, 2022	by 2027
St. Lucia	Feb. 22, 1979	PIERRE, Philip	July 26, 2021	by 2026
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Oct. 27, 1979	GONSALVES, Ralph E.	Nov. 5, 2020	by 2025
Suriname	Nov. 25, 1975	SANTOKHI, Chandrikapersad	May 25, 2020	May 2025
Trinidad and Tobago	Aug. 31, 1962	ROWLEY, Keith	Aug. 10, 2020	by 2025

**Source:** Compiled by CRS.

**Notes:** Although Belize is located in Central America and Guyana and Suriname are located in South America, all three are members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

- a. Cuba does not have direct elections for its head of government. Instead, Cuba's legislature selects the members of the 31-member Council of State, with the president of that body serving as Cuba's head of government and head of state. In April 2023, Cuba's legislature selected Miguel Díaz-Canel for another five-year term. Díaz-Canel has served as president of the republic since Cuba's legislature appointed him in October 2019. See Andrea Rodriguez, "Cuba's Parliament Ratifies President Díaz-Canel for New Term," Associated Press, April 19, 2023, <https://apnews.com/article/cuba-assembly-president-miguel-diazcanel-7f496a6b05f04aa3d3c7b4a1f3cb45dc>.
- b. In November 2022, Prime Minister Roosevelt Skerrit called a snap election that was held on December 6, 2022, ahead of elections constitutionally due by March 2025.
- c. In May 2022, Prime Minister Keith Mitchell called a snap election held on June 23, 2022, ahead of elections constitutionally due in March 2023.
- d. Irfaan Ali was sworn into office on August 2, 2020, five months after elections were held on March 2, 2020. Allegations of fraud and vote tampering delayed the election results as supporters of the ruling government led by President David Granger pursued legal challenges. See CRS In Focus IFI I 381, *Guyana: An Overview*, by Karla I. Rios.
- e. President Jovenel Moïse was assassinated on July 7, 2021. Moïse had named Ariel Henry as prime minister but had not sworn him in the day before his death. Henry became de facto prime minister on July 20, 2021. Under the Haitian Constitution, either the Council of Ministers under the prime minister should govern or, in the last year of a presidential term, the legislature should elect a provisional president. There has been no functioning legislature since January 2020, and there are no remaining elected officials. On March 11, 2024, Henry agreed to resign after a transitional council was formed. On April 12, 2024, the Haitian governmental

gazette published a decree establishing a nine-person council, effective until February 7, 2026, tasked with naming a new prime minister and cabinet; the decree states that Henry would resign when a new prime minister is appointed. On April 24, Henry resigned and his remaining cabinet chose Economy and Finance Minister Michel Patrick Boisvert as the interim prime minister. The transitional council was sworn in on April 25, 2024. See Evens Sanon and Dánica Coto, “Transitional Council in Haiti to Choose New Leaders Is Formally Established Amid Gang Violence,” Associated Press, April 12, 2024, [https://apnews.com/article/haiti-transitional-council-gang-violence-86ae6d010d0fba2a5742ec82ec05ac25?utm\\_source=substack&utm\\_medium=email](https://apnews.com/article/haiti-transitional-council-gang-violence-86ae6d010d0fba2a5742ec82ec05ac25?utm_source=substack&utm_medium=email). See also U.S. State Department, “The United States Welcomes Establishment of Haiti’s Transitional Presidential Council,” press statement, April 12, 2024, <https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-welcomes-establishment-of-haitis-transitional-presidential-council/>, and Dánica Coto, “Ariel Henry Resigns as Prime Minister of Haiti, Paving the Way for a New Government to Take Power,” Associated Press, April 25, 2024, <https://apnews.com/article/haiti-ariel-lhenry-resigns-violence-gangs-government-22868c51b5f4c9ca5a8d69fcb5df376b>. This follows a period of increasing civil unrest in Haiti. See CRS Report R47394, *Haiti: Recent Developments and U.S. Policy*, by Karla I. Rios and Clare Ribando Seelke. See also CRS Insight IN12331, *Haiti in Crisis: What Role for a Multinational Security Support Mission?*, by Clare Ribando Seelke and Karla I. Rios.

- f. Haiti held controversial national elections on October 25, 2015. After postponing runoff elections several times, the Provisional Electoral Council announced that new presidential elections would take place instead in October 2016; these were delayed for a month due to Hurricane Matthew.
- g. On January 13, 2020, most of the national legislature’s terms expired without the body having passed an elections law to elect new legislators. From that date until his death, President Moïse ruled by decree. Moïse appointed a new Provisional Electoral Council by decree, which announced a constitutional referendum that could change electoral laws, and parliamentary and presidential elections. The moves were arguably unconstitutional. In September 2021, de facto Prime Minister Henry dissolved the Provisional Electoral Council and subsequently said he planned to hold a constitutional referendum and elections soon after. An April 12, 2024, decree created a transitional council that will exercise presidential powers until February 7, 2026. The transitional council will also appoint a provisional electoral commission, a requirement for elections to take place. See Evens Sanon and Dánica Coto, “Transitional Council in Haiti to Choose New Leaders Is Formally Established Amid Gang Violence,” Associated Press, April 12, 2024, [https://apnews.com/article/haiti-transitional-council-gang-violence-86ae6d010d0fba2a5742ec82ec05ac25?utm\\_source=substack&utm\\_medium=email](https://apnews.com/article/haiti-transitional-council-gang-violence-86ae6d010d0fba2a5742ec82ec05ac25?utm_source=substack&utm_medium=email). See also Dánica Coto, “Ariel Henry Resigns as Prime Minister of Haiti, Paving the Way for a New Government to Take Power,” Associated Press, April 25, 2024, <https://apnews.com/article/haiti-ariel-lhenry-resigns-violence-gangs-government-22868c51b5f4c9ca5a8d69fcb5df376b>.

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