

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 ^a	Aug. 2025/ Oct. 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 ^b	Feb. 9, 2025/ Apr. 13, 2025
Paraguay	May 14, 1811	PEÑA, Santiago	Apr. 30, 2023	Apr. 2028
Peru	July 28, 1821	BOLUARTE, Dina ^c	Apr. 11, 2021/ June 6, 2021	Apr. 2026 ^d
Uruguay	Aug. 25, 1825	LACALLE POU, Luis	Oct. 27, 2024/Nov. 24, 2024 ^e	Oct. 2029/Nov. 2029
Venezuela	July 5, 1811	MADURO, Nicolás	July 28, 2024	Uncertain ^f

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 IFI1325, *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 IFI1218, *Ecuador: Country Overview and U.S. Relations*, by Joshua Klein.
- 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. Yamandú Orsi won Uruguay’s presidential runoff election with 49.77% of the vote, defeating Álvaro Delgado, who received 45.94%. The remainder of the vote consisted of blank or other invalid ballots. Orsi is expected to take office on March 1, 2025.
 - f. After a decade of increasingly authoritarian rule, Venezuela held presidential elections that most international observers, including the U.S. Department of State, concluded did not meet international standards. Venezuela’s National Electoral Commission (CNE) claimed that Nicolás Maduro won 51.2% of the vote, compared with 44.2% for Edmundo González Urrutia. These results contradict preelection polling, exit polls, and precinct-level vote tabulations published by the opposition. For more information, see CRS Insight IN12354, *Venezuela’s 2024 Presidential Election*, by Leticia Chacon and 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	SHEINBAUM, Claudia	June 2, 2024 ^a	June 2030
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	Feb. 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 ^b	Nov. 2026
Panama	Nov. 3, 1903	MULINO, José Raúl	May 5, 2024	May 2029

Source: Compiled by CRS.

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

- a. Claudia Sheinbaum was inaugurated on October 1, 2024, as Mexico’s first female president. For more information, see CRS In Focus IF12765, *Mexico: Key Issues for the Sheinbaum Administration and U.S.-Mexican Relations*, by Clare Ribando Seelke and M. Angeles Villarreal.
- 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.

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 ^a	May 20, 1902	DÍAZ-CANEL, Miguel	Apr. 19, 2023	2028
Dominica	Nov. 3, 1978	SKERRIT, Roosevelt	Dec. 6, 2022 ^b	by Mar. 2028
Dominican Republic	Feb. 27, 1844	ABINADER, Luis	May 19, 2024	May 2028
Grenada	Feb. 7, 1974	MITCHELL, Dickon	June 23, 2022 ^c	by June 2027
Guyana	May 26, 1966	ALI, Irfaan	Mar. 2, 2020	by 2025
Haiti	Jan. 1, 1804	DIDIER FILS-AIMÉ, Alix ^d	Nov. 20, 2016 ^e	To be determined ^f
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 25, 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. Haiti's President Jovenel Moïse was assassinated on July 7, 2021. Ariel Henry, named by Moïse but not yet sworn in, 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 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. 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/>. The transitional council first selected Garry Conille as prime minister, who was sworn in on June 3, 2024 and later appointed Alix Didier Fils-Aimé on October 11, 2024. See U.S. Department of State, “Designation of a New Prime Minister in Haiti Press Statement,” November 12, 2024, <https://www.state.gov/designation-of-a-new-prime-minister-in-haiti/>. 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 Karla I. Rios.
- e. 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.
 - f. An April 12, 2024, decree created a transitional council that will exercise presidential powers until February 7, 2026, the date by which a new president must be sworn in. The transitional council appointed a provisional electoral commission, a requirement for elections to take place, on September 18, 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=stack&utm_medium=email. See also Haiti Libre, “Haiti - Elections: Finally a Provisional Electoral Council to prepare the first elections,” September 19, 2024, <https://www.haitilibre.com/en/news-43238-haiti-elections-finally-a-provisional-electoral-council-to-prepare-the-first-elections.html>.

Author Information

Carla Y. Davis-Castro
Senior Research Librarian

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