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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 gathered from numerous sources, including the U.S. State Department, Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA's) World Fact Book, International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) Election Guide, Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), and other news sources.

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

Country	Independence Date	Head of Government	Last Election/Runoff	Next Election/Runoff
Argentina	July 9, 1816	FERNÁNDEZ, Alberto <sup>a</sup>	Oct. 27, 2019	Oct. 2023
Bolivia	Aug. 6, 1825	ÁÑEZ, Jeanine <sup>b</sup>	Oct. 20, 2019 <sup>c</sup>	Sept. 6, 2020 <sup>d</sup>
Brazil	Sept. 7, 1822	BOLSONARO, Jair	Oct. 7, 2018/ Oct. 28, 2018	Oct. 2022
Chile	Sept. 18, 1810	PIÑERA, Sebastián	Nov. 19, 2017/ Dec. 17, 2017	Nov. 2021
Colombia	July 20, 1810	DUQUE, Iván	May 27, 2018/ June 17, 2018	May 2022
Ecuador	May 24, 1822	MORENO, Lenín	Feb. 19, 2017 Apr. 2, 2017	Feb. 2021
Guyana	May 26, 1966	GRANGER, David	Mar. 2, 2020 <sup>e</sup>	2025
Paraguay	May 14, 1811	ABDO BENITEZ, Mario	Apr. 22, 2018	Apr. 2023
Peru	July 28, 1821	VIZCARRA, Martín <sup>f</sup>	Apr. 10, 2016 /June 5, 2016	Apr. 2021
Suriname	Nov. 25, 1975	BOUTERSE, Desiré Delano	May 25, 2020 <sup>g</sup>	2025
Uruguay	Aug. 25, 1825	LACALLE POU, Luis	Oct. 27, 2019/Nov.24, 2019	Oct. 2024
Venezuela	July 5, 1811	MADURO, Nicolás	May 20, 2018	May 2024 <sup>h</sup>

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

- a. See CRS Insight IN11184, *Argentina's 2019 Elections*.
- b. Evo Morales stepped down from office on November 10, 2019, following October 20, 2019, presidential elections that international election observers assert were marred by fraud. Second Vice President of the Senate, Jeanine Áñez, declared herself interim president on November 12, 2019.
- c. On November 23, 2019, Bolivia passed a law that annulled the results of the October 20 elections. On March 22, 2020, Bolivia's Supreme Electoral Tribunal suspended preparations for national elections scheduled for May 3 following a declaration of a two-week national quarantine to prevent the spread of COVID-19. See CRS Insight IN11198, *Bolivia Postpones May Elections Amidst COVID-19 Outbreak*, by Clare Ribando Seelke.
- d. On June 10, 2020, Bolivia's legislative assembly approved a law establishing September 6 as the new date for general elections. See CRS Insight IN11198, *Bolivia: Elections in September?*, by Clare Ribando Seelke.
- e. The Granger government lost a no-confidence vote in the country's legislature in December 2018. New elections held on March 2, 2020, were marred by fraud allegations. Final results are pending certification of a recount that began on May 6, 2020 and ended June 7; preliminary data show that opposition candidate Irfaan Ali won the recount although Guyana's ruling coalition is rejecting those results, claiming electoral fraud, and pursuing legal challenges. See CRS In Focus IF11381, *Guyana: An Overview*, by Mark P. Sullivan.

- f. Pedro Pablo Kuczynski was elected president of Peru in June 2016, but resigned on March 21, 2018, just ahead of a vote on impeachment. First Vice President Martín Vizcarra constitutionally succeeded him and is set to fulfill the remainder of Kuczynski’s term.
- g. A coalition of four opposition parties won the most legislative seats and will choose the next president in August 2020. See Agence Free Presse, “Suriname elections body confirms Bouterse defeat,” June 19, 2020. See also Organization of American States, “Statement of the OAS General Secretariat on Suriname,” press release E-067/20, June 20, 2020.
- h. In a controversial move, Venezuela’s presidential election was moved forward 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 (CRS In Focus IF10230, *Venezuela: Political Crisis and U.S. Policy*, by Clare Ribando Seelke). The United States and over 50 other countries have recognized Juan Guaidó, elected president of Venezuela’s National Assembly in January 2019, as Interim President of Venezuela yet Maduro remains in power (CRS Insight IN11024, *Venezuela: U.S. Recognizes Interim Government*, by Clare Ribando Seelke).

**Table 2. Mexico and Central America: Heads of State 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	July 1, 2024
Belize	Sept. 21, 1981	BARROW, Dean	Nov. 4, 2015	Nov. 2020 <sup>a</sup>
Costa Rica	Sept. 15, 1821	ALVARADO, Carlos	Feb. 4, 2018/ Apr. 1, 2018	Feb. 2022
El Salvador	Sept. 15, 1821	BUKELE, Nayib	Feb. 3, 2019	Feb. 4, 2024
Guatemala	Sept. 15, 1821	GIAMMATTEI, Alejandro	June 16, 2019/ Aug. 11, 2019	2023
Honduras	Sept. 15, 1821	HERNÁNDEZ, Juan Orlando	Nov. 26, 2017	Nov. 2021
Nicaragua	Sept. 15, 1821	ORTEGA, Daniel	Nov. 6, 2016	Nov. 2021
Panama	Nov. 3, 1903	CORTIZO, Laurentino	May 5, 2019	May 2024

**Source:** Compiled by CRS.

- a. While elections are expected to take place in November 2020, they are constitutionally due by February 13, 2021. See Economist Intelligence Unit, *Belize Country Report*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2020.

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

Country	Independence Date	Head of Government	Last Election/ Runoff	Next Election/ Runoff
Antigua and Barbuda	Nov. 1, 1981	BROWNE, Gaston	Mar. 21, 2018	by Mar. 2023
Bahamas	July 10, 1973	MINNIS, Hubert	May 10, 2017	by May 2022
Barbados	Nov. 30, 1966	MOTTLEY, Mia	May 25, 2018	by May 2023
Cuba <sup>a</sup>	May 20, 1902	DÍAZ-CANEL, Miguel	Apr. 2018	Apr. 2023
Dominica	Nov. 3, 1978	SKERRIT, Roosevelt	Dec. 6, 2019	March 2025
Dominican Republic	Feb. 27, 1844	MEDINA, Danilo	May 15, 2016	July 5 2020/July 26, 2020 <sup>b</sup>
Grenada	Feb. 7, 1974	MITCHELL, Keith	Mar. 13, 2018	by Mar. 2023
Haiti	Jan. 1, 1804	MOÏSE, Jovenel	Nov. 20, 2016	Oct. 2021
Jamaica	Aug. 6, 1962	HOLNESS, Andrew	Feb. 25, 2016	by Feb. 2021
St. Kitts and Nevis	Sept. 19, 1983	HARRIS, Timothy	June 5, 2020	by 2025
St. Lucia	Feb. 22, 1979	CHASTANET, Allen	June 6, 2016	by June 2021
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Oct. 27, 1979	GONSALVES, Ralph E.	Dec. 9, 2015	by Dec. 2020 <sup>c</sup>
Trinidad and Tobago	Aug. 31, 1962	ROWLEY, Keith	Sept. 7, 2015	by Dec. 2020

**Source:** Compiled by CRS.

- 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 2019, Cuba's legislature selected Miguel Diaz-Canel for a five-year term. In October 2019, Cuba's legislature appointed Diaz-Canel as president of the republic under Cuba's new constitution.
- b. In April, the Dominican Republic announced that elections would be moved from May to July 2020 due to the ongoing COVID-19 health crisis. See Jim Wyss, "Dominican Republic Delays Presidential vote amid Coronavirus Pandemic," *Miami Herald*, April 13, 2020.
- c. While St. Vincent's government has said elections will be held before the end of 2020, elections are officially due by March 2021. See Economist Intelligence Unit, *Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Country Report*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2020.

## Author Information

Carla Y. Davis-Castro  
Research Librarian

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