

Venezuela's six years of crisis

Mar 2013: Venezuela's Vice President **Nicolas Maduro** (right), takes office following death of socialist firebrand president, **Hugo Chavez**



Unidad

Dec 2015: Riding wave of popular discontent, opposition **Democratic Unity coalition** wins control of National Assembly with 112 of 167 seats

Mar 2017: Attempt by Supreme Court to take over National Assembly fails amid international outcry. **Event sparks months of anti-government protests that leave more than 100 dead**

Jul: Referendum, boycotted by opposition, approves creation of **Constituent Assembly**. Lopez released to house arrest

May 2018: Maduro re-elected amid allegations of vote-buying by government

Jan 2019: Maduro inaugurated for second six-year term

Jan 28: U.S. sanctions state oil company PDVSA, freezing payments for crude exports to U.S. refineries

Feb 3: European Union officially recognises Guaidó as interim president of Venezuela

2013

Apr: Maduro narrowly defeats opposition candidate **Henrique Capriles** in presidential elections marred by rigging allegations

2014

Feb 2014: Opposition leader **Leopoldo Lopez**



sentenced to almost 14 years in prison following protests seeking to oust Maduro

Oct 2016: More than one million Venezuelans protest, demanding that President Maduro steps down



2018

Nov: Number of migrants fleeing Venezuela reaches 3 million – one in 12 of population

2019

Jan 23: Backed by his long-time mentor, Lopez, **Juan Guaidó** proclaims himself interim president

