



USA's Kidnap of Venezuela's President and his wife

Timeline, Strategic Impact, and Consequences for World Order



Shorter
distance For
Oil transport
in
comparison
to getting it
from Middle-
East

Venezuela



Background (2015–2025)

- 2015–2018: Venezuela enters prolonged political and economic crisis.
- 2019: United States imposes expanded sanctions and withdraws diplomatic recognition of the Maduro government.
- 2020–2024: Persistent U.S. pressure through sanctions, diplomatic isolation, and intelligence operations.
- 2025: Relations reach a critical low with increased military posturing in the Caribbean region.





Immediate Precipitating Phase (Dec 2025)

Early December 2025:
Heightened U.S.
military movement in
the Caribbean and
Central America.

Mid-December 2025:
Diplomatic warnings
issued by the U.S.
regarding Venezuelan
leadership.

Late December 2025:
Intelligence
assessments indicate
imminent action.



The Incident

(3 January 2026)

- 03 January 2026 (Early Morning):
- U.S. forces conduct a coordinated military operation inside Venezuela.
- Strategic locations around Caracas are targeted.
- 03 January 2026 (Within Hours):
- President Nicolás Maduro and his wife are captured.
- They are airlifted out of Venezuelan territory.

Post-Capture Actions (3–4 January 2026)

- 03 January 2026 (Late Evening):
- The captured individuals are transferred to U.S. custody.
- 04 January 2026:
- Appearance before a U.S. judicial authority.
- U.S. administration publicly confirms the operation.



Political Situation in Venezuela (4–7 January 2026)

- 04 January 2026:
- Emergency political measures announced in Caracas.
- 05 January 2026:
- Interim leadership arrangements declared.
- Vice President Delcy Rodriguez was sworn in as interim President on 05 Jan by her brother Jorge head of National Assembly Legislature
- 06–07 January 2026:
- Public protests, security lockdowns, and institutional uncertainty.
- Armed forces placed on high alert.





U.S. Strategic Position (January 2026)

- Early January 2026:
- U.S. declares the action as a law-enforcement and security measure.
- Emphasis on restoring stability and combating alleged criminal networks.
- The operation is framed as decisive and precedent-setting.



Sovereignty and International Norms (January 2026)

- First Week of January 2026:
- Concerns arise over violation of territorial sovereignty.
- Established norms regarding heads of state are challenged.
- The event signals a shift away from restraint toward unilateral enforcement.



Impact on Global World Order (January– February 2026)

January 2026:

Credibility of international legal frameworks weakened.

February 2026:

Growing perception that power outweighs rules in global affairs.

Acceleration of transition from a rules-based to a power-centric order.



Reaction of Major Powers (January 2026)

- Early–Mid January 2026:
- Strong objections from major non-Western powers.
- Calls for respect of sovereignty and international law.
- Strategic distrust between major blocs intensifies.



Latin America's
Response
(January–March
2026)

January 2026:

- Regional anxiety over future interventions.

February 2026:

- Renewed emphasis on regional unity and autonomy.

March 2026:

- Increased outreach to alternative global partners.





Strategic Autonomy Trend (2026 Onwards)

- Countries accelerate diversification of security and economic partnerships.
- Push for independent defense and financial systems.
- Reduced reliance on any single dominant power.



Trump on Greenland: We Are Going to Get It, One Way or Other

In a bold address to Congress, Trump calls Greenland vital for US and global security, inviting Greenlanders to join America.

Greenland and Expansionist Signals (January 2026)

- Renewed U.S. statements regarding strategic interest in Greenland.
- Combined with Venezuela, this reinforces perceptions of assertive territorial ambition.
- Smaller states reassess alliance reliability.



GREENLAND

DENMARK

USA



Decline of Multilateralism (2026)

- Reduced faith in international institutions.
- Preference for bilateral coercion over multilateral consensus.
- Fragmentation of global governance structures.



Long-Term Strategic Consequences (2026–2030)

- Increased global militarization.
- Higher risk of unilateral interventions.
- Strengthening of alternative power blocs.
- A more unstable and polarized international environment.



Conclusion

- 3 January 2026 marks a decisive turning point in modern geopolitics.
- The event reshaped perceptions of sovereignty, legality, and power.
- The world order is moving toward strategic competition rather than cooperation.
- Nations are compelled to strengthen autonomy and preparedness.





Thank you