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Chronology of Events

January 27, 2006: President Manuel Zelaya takes Presidential office.

2009

March 24: Zelaya announces intention to hold a referendum or *consulta* with the public to gauge support for constitutional reform through a constituent assembly. The Supreme Court, Electoral Tribunal and Congress refuse to support the referendum stating that it lacks congressional support.

President Zelaya orders the military to provide logistical support for the consultation. The head of the Armed Forces, General Romeo Vásquez Velásquez, refused and Zelaya requested his resignation. The Supreme Court ruled that Vásquez Velásquez be reinstated.

The Supreme Court rules that the referendum Zelaya has proposed is illegal. Congress approves a law that prohibits referendums within 180 days of a national election.

June 26: Supreme Court issued a secret order to the military to detain the president. This information was released after his removal.

June 28: Military removes Zelaya from his home and flies him to Costa Rica. A letter of resignation was presented as evidence of Zelaya's resignation. Its authenticity is questioned; if Zelaya did sign, it would have been under duress and of no legal force.

Congress' speaker, Roberto Micheletti, as next in line for succession becomes Honduras' president by the unanimous vote of Congress with 124 of 128 members present.

The international community condemns Zelaya's removal.

July 4: After failing to comply with the OAS's 72-hour ultimatum to return Zelaya to power, the OAS suspends Honduras in accordance with Article 21 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter.

July 9: Mediation efforts led by Costa Rican president Oscar Arias begin.

July 22: Arias, in his role as mediator introduces an 11-point San José Accord, which includes Zelaya's return to power, Micheletti's resignation from the presidency, and early elections.



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August 24: OAS mission goes to Honduras in an effort to implement San José Accord. Mission included foreign ministers from Argentina, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama. OAS Secretary-General José Miguel Insulza is present as an observer.

August 25: Micheletti refuses to allow Zelaya into the country under threat of arrest for treason and is unwilling to hold early elections.

August 26: The Canadian government reiterates its commitment to the San José Accord as the best way forward.

September 3: The U.S., which had previously suspended visas and military aid, suspends a wide range of assistance and states its inability to recognize elections if held under current conditions.

To date, the OAS and governments in the hemisphere continue to work for a diplomatic solution to the current crisis.