<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Constitutional Two-Term Limit</th>
<th>Countries with Two-Term Limit in Constitution</th>
<th>Constitutional Term Limits for African Leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limit Not Yet Met by Any President (Year Limit to Be Reached)</td>
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<td>Two-Term Limit Reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit Not Retroactively Applied to Current Executive</td>
<td>Attempted Modification or Elimination of Limit</td>
<td>Successful</td>
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<tr>
<td>(three-term limit)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>Madagascar (2024)</td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritius¹</td>
<td>Central African Republic (2026)</td>
<td>Burundi (Nkurunziza, 2015)⁶</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seychelles (three-term limit)</td>
<td>Libya³</td>
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<td>Somalia</td>
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<td>South Sudan</td>
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<td>Sudan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swaziland²</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

¹ Executive authority largely rests with the office of the prime minister, which does not face any restrictions on tenure.
² Executive authority rests with a monarch.
⁵ Congo: While legitimacy remains contested, Pierre Nkurunziza has held onto power past term limit expiration in 2015.
⁶ DRC: Joseph Kabila served out his second term in 2016 but negotiated to stay on until December 2017.

Updated September 2017