



Absence de limite de mandats dans la constitution	Pays à deux limites de mandats inscrites dans la constitution			
	Limite de mandat pas encore atteinte	La limite de durée de deux mandats a été atteinte		Départ du pouvoir (premier dirigeant à respecter la limite)
		Tentative de modification ou d'élimination de la limite de mandats		
		Réussie	Non réussie	
Érythrée	Côte d'Ivoire (2020) ⁴	Togo (Eyadéma, 2002, 2019) ⁸	Zambie (Chiluba, 2001)	Tanzanie (Mwinyi, 1995)
Éthiopie ¹	Guinée (2020) ⁵	Gabon (Bongo, 2003)	Malawi (Muluzi, 2003)	Ghana (Rawlings, 2001)
Gambie ²	Soudan (2023) ⁶	Ouganda (Museveni, 2005, 2017) ⁹	Nigéria (Obasanjo, 2006)	São Tomé-et-Príncipe (Trovoada, 2001) ¹⁹
Lesotho ¹	Madagascar (2023)	Tchad (Deby, 2005, 2018) ¹⁰	Niger (Tandja, 2009)	Cap-Vert ¹⁹ (Monteiro, 2001)
Libye ²	République centrafricaine (2025)	Cameroon (Biya, 2008)	Sénégal (Wade, 2012)	Mali (Konaré, 2002)
Maroc ³	Angola (2027)	Algérie (Bouteflika, 2008, 2016) ¹¹	Burkina Faso (Compaoré, 2014)	Maurice ¹⁹ (Uteem, 2002)
Somalie	Zimbabwe (2028) ⁷	Djibouti (Guelleh, 2010)	Bénin (Talon, 2017)	Kenya (Moi, 2002)
Eswatini ³	Guinée-Bissau (2029)	Burundi (Nkurunziza, 2015, 2018) ¹²		Mozambique (Chissano, 2005)
	Tunisie (2029)	Rwanda (Kagame, 2015) ¹³		Sierra Leone (Kabbah, 2007)
	Guinée équatoriale (2030)	République du Congo (Nguesso, 2015) ¹⁴		Botswana (Mogae, 2008)
	Seychelles (2030)	Soudan du Sud (Kiir, 2015, 2018) ¹⁵		Afrique du Sud (Mbeki, 2008)
		RDC (Kabila, 2016) ¹⁶		Namibie (Pohamba, 2015)
		Comores (Azali, 2018) ¹⁷		Libéria (Sirleaf, 2018)
		Egypte (Sisi, 2019) ¹⁸		Mauritanie (Abdel Aziz, 2019)

Notes

1. Ethiopia and Lesotho: Executive authority largely rests with the office of the prime minister, which does not face restrictions on tenure.
2. The Gambia and Libya: A two-term limit has been included in the draft constitution.
3. Morocco and Eswatini: Executive authority rests with a monarch.
4. Côte d'Ivoire: The adoption of a new constitution in 2016 enabled Alassane Ouattara to run for a third term in 2020 and theoretically a fourth term in 2025.
5. Guinea: A new constitution passed in a controversial 2020 referendum allowed Condé to run for a third term in 2020 and theoretically a fourth term in 2026.
6. Sudan: The transitional government has a three-year mandate, which expires in 2023.
7. Zimbabwe: The military ouster of Robert Mugabe in 2017 has allowed for the continuation of nearly four decades of ZANU-PF-led government.
8. Togo: A two-term limit was reinstated in 2019, allowing Faure Gnassingbé to run for a fourth term in 2020 and theoretically a fifth term in 2025.
9. Uganda: Presidential term limits were lifted in 2005, and the age limit was removed in 2017.
10. Chad: A new constitution reinstated a two-term limit and changed terms from 5 to 6 years in 2018, theoretically allowing Idriss Déby to run for a sixth term in 2021 and a seventh term in 2027.
11. Algeria: A limit of two 5-year terms was reinstated in 2016, theoretically allowing Abdelaziz Bouteflika to run for a fifth term in 2019 (though he was subsequently forced to resign).
12. Burundi: Following a controversial third term ruling in 2015, a new constitution extended presidential terms from 5 to 7 years in 2018.
13. Rwanda: A controversial 2015 referendum allowed Paul Kagame a third 7-year term after which he may run for two 5-year terms, potentially remaining in power to 2034.
14. Republic of the Congo: A new constitution in 2015 removed the age limit, reduced term length from 7 years to 5, and extended term limit to three terms.
15. South Sudan: Salva Kiir's term as elected president ended in 2015, but constitutional amendments in 2018 and a new unity government formed in 2020 extends his mandate until 2023.
16. DRC: Joseph Kabila's term as elected president ended in 2016, though he remained in office until the disputed elections in 2018, by which he retains considerable power.
17. Comoros: A new constitution, approved in a controversial 2018 referendum allows the president to run for two consecutive 5-year terms, abolishing the one-term rotational system of power sharing among the islands.
18. Egypt: A controversial constitutional amendment in 2019 extended Sisi's second 4-year term by 2 years, and allows him to run for an additional 6-year (third) term that would end in 2030.
19. São Tomé and Príncipe, Cabo Verde, and Mauritius: The elected president is term limited, though power is shared with a prime minister, who is not.