

Country	Constitution	Presidential Term	Number of terms	Limit Tested	Observations	CDI 2015
Angola	2010	5 years	2	no	President indirectly elected based on result of legislative elections	3.8
Benin	1990	5 years	2	yes		7.6
Botswana	1997	5 years	2	yes		8.1
Burkina Faso	2000	5 years	2	no	Kaboré elected 2015 after overthrow Compaoré in 2014	4.6
Burundi	2005	5 years	2	no	Nkurunziza elected for unconstitutional third term in 2015	4.7
Cameroon	2008	7 years	unlimited	N.A.		3.5
Cape Verde	1990	5 years	2	yes	opposition candidate elected in 1991, 2001, 2011	9.3
CAR	2015	5 years	2	no	Samba-Panza appointed interim president in 2014	2.1
Chad	2005	5 years	unlimited	N.A.	Déby in power since 1991	2.7
Comoros	2009	5 years	1	yes	presidency rotating over the islands	6.8
Congo Republic	2015	5 years	3	no	2015 amendment adopted to allow Sassou Nguesso more terms	4
Côte d'Ivoire	2000	5 years	2	no	Ouattara elected after overthrow of Gbagbo in 2011	3.2
Djibouti	2010	5 years	unlimited	N.A.	2010 amendment adopted to allow Guelleh more terms	4.9
DRC	2006	5 years	2	no	election unlikely in 2016, allowing Kabila to stay beyond 2nd term	4.3
Equatorial Guinea	2011	7 years	2	no	2011 amendment adopted to allow Obiang more terms	2
Eritrea	1997	5 years	2	no	No elections since 1993	2
Ethiopia	1995	6 years	2	yes	and has no term limits	3.5
Gabon	2003	7 years	unlimited	N.A.	2003 amendment adopted to allow Bongo more terms	4.4
Gambia	1997	5 years	unlimited	N.A.		2.9
Ghana	1992	4 years	2	yes		8.6
Guinea	2010	5 years	2	no		4.9
Guinea-Bissau	1991	5 years	2	yes		4.8
Kenya	2010	5 years	2	yes		6.8
Lesotho	2009	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	monarchy; no term limits for prime minister	7.6
Liberia	1984	6 years	2	no	civil war until 2006; Sirleaf elected in 2006; re-elected in 2011	6.7
Madagascar	2010	5 years	2	yes	opposition leader elected in 2014	5.8
Malawi	1995	5 years	2 successive terms	yes		6.9
Mali	1992	5 years	2	yes		5.5
Mauritania	2006	5 years	2	no	Aziz elected in 2009 after overthrow Abdallahi; re-elected 2014	3.9
Mauritius	1968	5 years	unlimited	N.A.	president elected by parliament; prime minister holds executive power and has no term limits	9.2

Table: Presidential Terms and Term Limits in Sub-Saharan Africa

Mozambique	2004	5 years	2	yes		6.1
Namibia	1998	5 years	2	yes		7.7
Niger	2010	5 years	2	no		6.4
Nigeria	199	4 years	2	yes	Opposition candidate elected in 2015	5.7
Rwanda	2015	5 years	2	no	2015 amendment gives Kagame additional 7 year term and two 5 year terms after his two 7 year terms	3.4
Sao Tome e Principe	2003	5 years	2 successive terms	yes		8.6
Senegal	2008	7 years	2	yes		7.6
Seychelles	1993	5 years	3	yes		7.1
Sierra Leone	1991	5 years	2	yes		6.7
South Africa	1996	5 years	2	yes	president elected by parliament	8.3
South Sudan	2011	4 years	unlimited	N.A.	Kir's term (elected in 2010) extended by 3 years in 2015	2.6
Sudan	2005	5 years	2	no	term limits not respected	2.4
Swaziland	2005	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	absolute monarchy; prime minister maximum 2 consecutive terms	1.8
Tanzania	1992	5 years	2	yes		5.9
Togo	2002	5 years	unlimited	N.A.	2002 amendment adopted to allow Gnassingbe Eyadema an additional term; his son elected in 2005	4.6
Uganda	2005	5 years	unlimited	N.A.		4.9
Zambia	1996	5 years	2	yes		7.1
Zimbabwe	2013	5 years	2	no	Mugabe started 5th term in 2014; can stay for another 10 years	4.7