## EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW

(VENICE COMMISSION)

> CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ON LIMITS ON PRESIDENTIAL TERMS

## IN VENICE COMMISSION MEMBER STATES <br> AND OTHER SELECTED COUNTRIES WITH A DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY ELECTED HEAD OF STATE

| Country | Constitutional provisions on limits on re-election of Presidents |
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| Albania | Yes, two 5-year terms |
| Article 88 |  |
| 1. The President of the Republic is in every case elected for 5 years, with the right to be reelected only once. |  |\(\left|\begin{array}{l}Yes, two 5-year terms reinstated in 2016 <br>

Art. 88 durée du mandat présidentiel est de cinq (5) ans. <br>

Le Président de la République est rééligible une seule fois.\end{array}\right|\)| Yes, one 7-year term, absolute ban on re-election |
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| Article 124 |
| 3. The same person may be elected as President of the Republic only once. |


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| Austria | Yes, two consecutive 6-year terms <br> Article 60 <br> (5) The Federal President holds office for six years. Reelection for the immediately following term of office is <br> admissible once only. |
| Azerbaijan | No provision. <br> A two-term limitation was removed by referendum in 2009. |
| Belarus | No provision. <br> A two-term limitation was removed by referendum in 2004. |
| Bolivia | No; the provision on two consecutive 5-year terms was annulled by the Constitutional Court in November 2017. <br> Articulo 168 - annulled in November 2017 <br> El periodo de mandato de la Presidenta o del Presidente y de la Vicepresidenta o del Vicepresidente del Estado es <br> de cinco años, y pueden ser reelectas o reelectos por una sola vez de manera continua. |
| Bosnia <br> Herzegovina | Yes, two consecutive 4-year terms <br> Article V: Presidency <br> 1. <br> Election and Term <br> Members shall be eligible to succeed themselves once and shall thereafter be ineligible for four years. |


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| Brazil | Yes, two consecutive 4-year terms <br> Article 14 <br> Paragraph 5. The President of the Republic, the State and Federal District Governors, the Mayors and those who <br> have succeeded or replaced them during their terms of office may be reelected for only one subsequent term. |
| Bulgaria | Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms <br> Article 95 <br> 1. The President and the Vice President shall be eligible for only one re-election to the same office. |
| Chile | Yes, four-year term, no consecutive reelection <br> Article 25 <br> The President of the Republic shall hold office for a term of four (4) years and may not be re-elected for the following <br> period. |
| Colombia | Yes, one four-year term, absolute ban on re-election <br> Article 197 <br> May not be elected President of the Republic the citizen who for whatever reason has held the presidency. This <br> prohibition does not blanket the Vice President when exercised for less than three months, continuously or <br> discontinuously, during the four years. The prohibition of reelection only be amended or repealed by referendum of <br> popular initiative or constituent assembly. |


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| Costa Rica | No provision <br> An absolute ban on re-election was abolished with the constitutional reform of 2003. |
| Croatia | Yes, two 5-year terms <br> Article 95 <br> The President of the Republic shall be elected directly by secret ballot, on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, <br> for a term of five years. <br> No one shall be elected President of the Republic more than twice. |
| Cyprus | No provision <br> Czech <br> Republic |
| Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms <br> (2) No person may be elected President more than twice in succession. |  |
| Ecuador | Yes, two four-year terms. <br> A referendum of February 2018 annulled a constitutional provision of 2015 which had removed the limits on <br> presidential re-election |


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| Estonia | Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms <br> Article 80 <br> The President of the Republic shall be elected for a term of five years. No person may be elected to the office of <br> President of the Republic for more than two consecutive terms. |
| Finland | Yes, two consecutive 6-year terms <br> Section 54 - Election of the President of the Republic <br> The same person may be elected President for no more than two consecutive terms of office. |
| France | Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms <br> Article 6 <br> The President of the Republic shall be elected for a term of five years by direct universal suffrage. <br> No one may carry out more than two consecutive terms of office. |
| Georgia | Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms <br> Article 70 <br> 1. The President of Georgia shall be elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a <br> term of five years. The same person may be elected the President only for two consecutive terms. |


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| Germany | Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms <br> Article 54 <br> (2) The term of office of the Federal President shall be five years. Reelection for a consecutive term shall be <br> permitted once only. |
| Greece | Yes, two 5-year terms <br> Article 30 <br> 1. The President of the Republic shall regulate the function of the institutions of the Republic. He shall be elected <br> by Parliament for a term of five years, as specified in articles 32 and 33. <br> 5. Re-election of the same person as President is permitted only once. |
| Hungary | Yes, two 5-years terms <br> Article 10 <br> (1) Parliament shall elect the President of the Republic for five years. <br> (3) The President of the Republic may be re-elected only once. |
| Iceland | No provision |


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| Ireland | Yes, two 7-year terms <br> Article 12 <br> 3. 1o The President shall hold office for seven years from the date upon which he enters upon his office, unless <br> before the expiration of that period he dies, or resigns, or is removed from office, or becomes permanently <br> incapacitated, such incapacity being established to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court consisting of not less than <br> five judges. <br> 2o A person who holds, or who has held, office as President, shall be eligible for re-election to that office once, <br> but only once. |
| Israel | Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms <br> Basic Law: The President of the State <br> 4. Eligibility <br> Every Israel national who is a resident of Israel is qualified to be a candidate for the office of President of the State. <br> A person who has held office as President of the State for two successive periods shall not be a candidate in the <br> election for the period immediately following. |
| Italy | No provision <br> Kazakhstan |
| Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms; exception for first President <br> Article 42 <br> $5 . ~ O n e ~ a n d ~ t h e ~ s a m e ~ p e r s o n ~ m a y ~ n o t ~ b e ~ e l e c t e d ~ t h e ~ P r e s i d e n t ~ o f ~ t h e ~ R e p u b l i c ~ m o r e ~ t h a n ~ t w o ~ t i m e s ~ i n ~ a ~ r o w . ~ T h e ~$ <br> present restriction shall not extend on the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. |  |


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| Korea, <br> Republic | Yes, one 5-year term, absolute prohibition on re-election <br> Article 70 [Term] <br> The term of office of the President is five years, and the President cannot be reelected. |
| Kosovo | Yes, two 5-year terms <br> Article 87 <br> 2. The President's term of office is five (5) years. <br> 3. Upon completion of his/her first term of office, the President of the Republic of Kosovo may be re-elected only <br> once. |
| Kyrgyzstan | Yes, one 6-year term, absolute prohibition on re-election <br> Article 61 <br> 2. One and the same person may not be elected President twice. |
| Latvia | Yes, two consecutive 4-year terms <br> Article 39 <br> The same person shall not hold office as President for more than eight consecutive years |
| Lithuania | Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms <br> Article 78 <br> The President of the Republic shall be elected by the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania for a five-year term by <br> universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot. <br> The same person may not be elected the President of the Republic for more than two consecutive terms. |


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| Malta | Yes, one 5- year term, absolute prohibition on re-election <br> Article 123 <br> (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, where any person has vacated any office established by this <br> Constitution including the office of Prime Minister or other Minister or Parliamentary Secretary, he may, if <br> qualified, again be appointed, elected or otherwise selected to hold that office in accordance with the provisions <br> of this Constitution. <br> (2) Sub-article (1) of this article shall not apply to the office of President, but shall apply to a person appointed to <br> perform the functions of President in accordance with article 49 of the Constitution. |
| Mexico | Yes, one 6-year term, absolute prohibition on re-election <br> Article 83 |
| The President of the Republic shall assume the duties of office on October 1st, and shall remain in charge for a term <br> of six years. A citizen who has served as President of the Republic, either elected, interim, provisional or substitute, <br> in no case can again hold that office. |  |
| Moldova, <br> Republic | Yes, two consecutive 4-year terms <br> Article 80 - Term of Office <br> (4) No person may discharge the duties of the President of the Republic of Moldova unless for two consecutive <br> mandates at the most. |
| Montenegro | Yes, two 5-year terms <br> Article 97 - Mandate <br> The President of Montenegro shall be elected for the period of five years. <br> The same person may be elected the President of Montenegro maximum two times. |


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| Peru | Yes, 5-year term, no consecutive reelection <br> Article 112. <br> The presidential mandate is for five years. There is no immediate reelection. Ex-president may run again following <br> at least one constitutional term subject to the same conditions. |
| Poland | Yes, two 5-year terms <br> Article 127 <br> 2. The President of the Republic shall be elected for a 5-year term of office and may be re-elected only for one more <br> term. |
| Portugal | Yes, two 5-year terms <br> Article 123 (Eligibility for re-election) <br> 1. Re-election to a third consecutive term of office, or during the five years immediately following the end of a <br> second consecutive term of office, is not permitted. <br> 2. If the President of the Republic resigns, he may not stand again in the next election, or in any that take place in <br> the five years immediately following his resignation. |
| Romania | Yes, two 5-year terms <br> Article 81 - Election of the President <br> (4) No one may hold the office of President of Romania but two terms at the most, that can also be consecutive. |


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| Russia | Yes, two consecutive 6-year terms <br> Article 81 <br> 3. The same person may not hold President's office for more than two consecutive terms. |
| San Marino | Yes, unlimited non- consecutive 6-month terms <br> Art.2 (Requisiti) Legge qualificata sui Capitani Reggenti <br> 2. I Capitani Reggenti cessati di carica non sono rieleggibili prima che siano trascorsi tre anni dalla fine del <br> precedente mandato. |
| Serbia | Yes, two 5 year terms <br> Article 116 - Term of office <br> No one shall be elected to a position of the President of the Republic more than twice. |
| Slovakia | Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms <br> Article 103 <br> (2) The same person may be elected President for not more than two consecutive terms. |


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| Slovenia | Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms <br> Article 103 <br> Election of the President of the Republic <br> The President of the Republic shall be elected for a term of five years and may be elected for a maximum of two <br> consecutive terms. |
| South Africa | Yes, two 5-year terms <br> 88 Term of office of President <br> (2) No person may hold office as President for more than two terms, but when a person is elected to fill a vacancy in <br> the office of President, the period between that election and the next election of a President is not regarded as a <br> term. |
| Switzerland | Yes, unlimited non-consecutive 1-year terms <br> Article 176. Presidency <br> 2 The Federal Parliament shall elect, for a term of one year, one of the members of the Federal Government as <br> President of the Confederation, and another as Vice- President of the Federal Government. <br> 3 These mandates may not be renewed for the following year. The President of the Confederation shall not be <br> eligible to be Vice-President for the following year. |
| "The former | Yes, two 5-year terms <br> Yugoslav <br> Republic <br> Macedonia" |
| Article 80 <br> A person may be elected President of the Republic twice at the most. |  |


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| Tunisia | Yes, two 5-year terms <br> Article 75 <br> No-one can occupy the post of presidency for more than two full terms, whether consecutive or separate. In the <br> case of resignation, the term counts as a full term. <br> The constitution may not be amended to increase the number or the length of presidential terms. |
| Turkey | Yes, two 5-year terms <br> Article 101. <br> The President of the Republic can be elected to two terms at most. <br> Article 116 <br> The Grand National Assembly may decide to renew elections with a three-fifths majority of the total number of <br> members. In this case, general election of the Grand National Assembly and presidential elections shall be held <br> together. <br> In the case of that the President decides to renew the elections, general election of the Grand National Assembly <br> and presidential elections shall be held together. <br> Where the renewal of the elections is decided by the Grand National Assembly during the second term of the <br> President, he/she may run [for the presidency] once more. <br> The powers of the Assembly and the President of the Republic of which the renewal of elections is decided <br> together, shall continue until these organs take the offices. <br> The terms of offices of the Assembly and the President elected in this manner shall also be five years." |
| Ukraine | Yes, two consecutive 5-year terms <br> Article 103 <br> One and the same person shall not be the President of Ukraine for more than two consecutive terms. |


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| United States <br> of America | Yes, two 4-year terms <br> AMENDMENT XXII (1951) <br> Section 1. <br> No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of <br> President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected <br> President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person <br> holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person <br> who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes <br> operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term. |
| Uruguay | Yes, unlimited non-consecutive 5-year terms <br> Article 152.- <br> EI Presidente y el Vicepresidente durarán cinco años en sus funciones, y para volver a desempeñarlas se requerirá <br> que hayan transcurrido cinco años desde la fecha de su cese. |
| Venezuela | Yes, unlimited 6-year terms <br> Artículo 230* <br> El período presidencial es de seis años. El Presidente o Presidenta de la República puede ser reelegido o <br> reelegida. <br> *2009 Constitutional Amendment |

