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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
(VENICE COMMISSION)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS
ON LIMITS ON RE-ELECTION OF MPs,
OF LOCALLY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES
AND OF GOVERNORS AND MAYORS

IN VENICE COMMISSION MEMBER STATES
AND OTHER SELECTED COUNTRIES**

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
Albania	No Article 65 - 71
Algeria	No Art. 122. Le mandat du député et du membre du Conseil de la Nation est national. Il est renouvelable et non cumulable avec d'autres mandats ou fonctions.
Andorra	Non mais en vertu de l'article 55.3 de la Constitution d'Andorre, le Président et le Vice-Président du Parlement ne peuvent pas exercer leur charge au-delà de deux mandats consécutifs complets. Article 51
Armenia	No Article 90
Argentina	No Article 50 Deputies shall hold office for a term of four years and may be re-elected; but the House shall be renewed by halves every two years; for this purpose those elected for the first legislative session, after meeting, shall draw lots to decide those who shall leave after the first period. Article 56 Senators shall hold office for a term of six years and may be indefinitely re-elected; but the Senate shall be renewed by one-third of the constituencies every two years.
Austria	No Article 27 - 35
Azerbaijan	No Articles 84-85

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
Bolivia	<p>Yes</p> <p>Article 156</p> <p>The term of the mandate of the members of the assembly is five years, and they may be reelected for a single additional continuous term.</p> <p>Article 285 III</p> <p>The period of the mandate of the highest executive authorities of the autonomous governments is five years, and he or she may be re-elected once for a continuous mandate.</p> <p>Article 288</p> <p>The period of the mandate of the members of the Councils and Assemblies of the autonomous governments shall be five years, and they may be reelected once for a continuous mandate.</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<p>No</p> <p>Article IV: Parliamentary Assembly</p> <p>The Electoral Law of BiH also does not contain such provisions.</p>
Brazil	<p>No</p> <p>Article 44</p> <p>Term limits for city mayors are in place (only one consecutive period is allowed)</p>
Bulgaria	<p>No</p> <p>Article 64</p>
Chile	<p>No</p> <p>Article 47 - 49</p>
Colombia	<p>No</p> <p>Article 132</p>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
Costa Rica	<p>Yes regarding <u>MPs</u></p> <p>Constitution</p> <p>Article 107 Representatives shall hold office for four years and may not be re-elected to a succeeding term.</p> <p><u>Municipal government</u></p> <p>Article 169 The administration of local interests and services in each canton shall be entrusted to the Municipal Government, a deliberative body composed of municipal council members appointed by popular election and an executive officer appointed by law.</p> <p>Article 171 Municipal council members shall be elected for a term of four years and their duties shall be mandatory.</p> <p>Municipal Code</p> <p>Article 14 The executive official indicated in Article 169 of the Political Constitution shall be known as the municipal mayor. [...] All popularly elected positions at municipal level stipulated by law shall be popularly elected by means of general elections to be held on the first Sunday in February, two years after the national elections in which the President and Vice Presidents of the Republic and the members of the Legislative Assembly shall be elected. They shall take office on May 1st of the same year of the election for a period of four years and <u>can be reelected</u>.</p>
Croatia	<p>No</p> <p>Article 72</p>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
Cyprus	No Article 65
Czech Republic	No Article 16
Ecuador	Yes. Citizens voted in the February 2018 Referendum in favour of a constitutional amendment introducing a limitation to their mandates: all elected officials can only be re-elected once for the same office Article 114 The authorities elected by the people can be reelected only once, whether consecutively or not, to the same office.
Estonia	No Article 60
Finland	No Section 24
France	Non Article 25 Dans le cadre de la réforme des institutions, le gouvernement français a soumis à l'examen du Conseil d'Etat au printemps 2018 un projet de loi organique et un projet de loi ordinaire pour une démocratie plus représentative, responsable, prévoyant notamment la limitation de l'exercice des mandats parlementaires et des fonctions exécutives locales à trois mandats identiques, complets et consécutifs. Projet de loi organique pour une démocratie plus représentative, responsable et efficace ¹ : L' article 11 applique cette interdiction de cumul dans le temps aux mandats parlementaires, en application de l'article 25 de la Constitution qui dispose qu' « une loi organique fixe la durée des pouvoirs de chaque assemblée, le nombre de ses membres, leur indemnité, les conditions d'éligibilité, le régime des inéligibilités et des incompatibilités ».

¹ <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/15/projets/pl0977.asp>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
	<p>D'une part, la limitation du cumul de mandats dans le temps consiste à interdire à un parlementaire de se présenter à l'élection au-delà d'un certain nombre de mandats. Ainsi cette mesure constitue un cas d'inéligibilité. C'est donc le législateur organique qui est compétent s'agissant des parlementaires en application de l'article 25 de la Constitution.</p> <p>D'autre part, cette mesure répond aux exigences de la jurisprudence du Conseil constitutionnel en ce qui concerne les limitations du droit de se porter candidat dès lors qu'elle est justifiée par un motif d'intérêt général et qu'elle est proportionnée à cet objectif. Le Conseil constitutionnel reconnaît en effet une marge de manœuvre réelle au législateur organique pour définir des cas d'inéligibilités en application de l'article 25 de la Constitution dès lors que ces deux conditions sont réunies.</p> <p>En l'espèce, le dispositif prévu par le présent article répond à un intérêt général et est strictement proportionné au but recherché. La limitation du nombre de mandats dans le temps est nécessaire afin de permettre le renouvellement des élus sur les mêmes mandats. Cet objectif de renouvellement participe tant du respect du principe d'égalité devant le suffrage que de la préservation de la liberté de l'électeur. La mesure contribuera à favoriser la liberté de l'électeur en écartant les candidats depuis longtemps dans les mêmes fonctions (quinze ans pour les députés, dix-huit ans pour les sénateurs), qui bénéficient d'un avantage structurel pouvant être regardé comme au moins un avantage, sur le choix offert aux électeurs.</p> <p>L'atteinte portée au droit d'éligibilité par la présente disposition est très limitée. En premier lieu, l'interdiction ne concerne que le mandat identique et n'empêche pas, par exemple, le député sortant de se présenter aux élections sénatoriales ni à des élections locales avec lesquelles son mandat de député était incompatible. En deuxième lieu, l'interdiction vise trois mandats complets et successifs. Ainsi, une personne peut accomplir deux mandats de député puis un autre mandat politique puis trois nouveaux mandats de députés. Par ailleurs il est précisé qu'un mandat interrompu pendant plus d'un an ne peut conduire ce mandat et ceux qui l'ont précédé à être pris en compte dans l'application de la limitation du cumul dans le temps.</p> <p>Ainsi, les modalités retenues par le présent projet de loi organique assurent la conformité à la Constitution de la disposition sur la limitation du cumul dans le temps. Le principe d'une telle limitation a d'ailleurs été déjà jugé conforme à la Constitution par le Conseil constitutionnel lorsqu'il a été saisi de la loi du 1^{er} août 2011 sur le fonctionnement des institutions de la Polynésie française qui a prévu que le président de la Polynésie française ne pouvait exercer plus de deux mandats de cinq ans successifs (n° 2011-637 DC du 28 juillet 2011).</p>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
	Voir également l'avis du Conseil d'Etat sur le projet de loi organique du 17 avril 2018 : http://www.conseil-etat.fr/content/download/135454/1372575/version/1/file/394741-394742.pdf
Georgia	No Article 49
Germany	No Article 39
Greece	No Article 53
Hungary	No Article 2
Iceland	No Article 31
Ireland	No Article 16
Israel	No Basic Law: The Knesset 8. Term of office of the Knesset
Italy	NO Article 65, par. 1 It can be mentioned that the political party " <i>MoVimento 5 Stelle</i> " has an internal rule, in its Code of Ethics, that prohibits a third mandate (Article 2 of the <i>Codice etico</i> provides that: "Ciascun associato che si candidi a partecipare ad una competizione elettorale sotto il simbolo del <i>MoVimento 5 Stelle</i> , oltre agli obblighi di cui allo Statuto, si obbliga in particolare", <i>inter alia</i> , "a non presentare la propria candidatura per una carica elettiva, qualora siano già stati esperiti dall'iscritto n. 2 mandati elettivi così come definiti in apposito Regolamento emanato ai sensi dell'art. 9 comma b) dello Statuto" – see also the <i>Regolamento per la selezione dei candidati del MoVimento 5 Stelle alle elezioni politiche del 4</i>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
	<p><i>marzo 2018 nei collegi plurinominali e uninominali</i>). But it must be stressed that in Italy the political parties are simple private associations, subject to the general legal status of this kind of association (Article 36 of the Civil Code). The rule is not binding from the legal point of view.</p> <p><u>Locally elected representatives and mayors</u></p> <p>Members of the Regional Council There is NO Constitutional provisions on term limits of member of regional councils (see Article 122, par. 1, It. Const.: “The regional electoral system and the causes for disqualification and incompatibility of the President, the other members of the Regional Government and the Regional councilors shall be established by regional law in accordance with the fundamental principles established by a law of the Republic, which shall also establish the terms of elected offices”) Other provisions NO</p> <p>President of the Regions There is NO Constitutional provisions on term limits (see Article 122, par. 1, It. Const.: “The regional electoral system and the causes for disqualification and incompatibility of the President, the other members of the Regional Government and the Regional councilors shall be established by regional law in accordance with the fundamental principles established by a law of the Republic, which shall also establish the terms of elected offices”) Other provisions YES: after two consecutive terms, the President of the Regional Government cannot be immediately reelected (see Article 2, par. 1, Law No. 165 of 2004, establishing that regions has to follow the fundamental principle that after two terms, President of regions cannot be immediately re-elected). There is – obviously – also a number of regional laws that provides in conformity with this ‘fundamental principle’ imposed by the national law (see, e.g., Law of Marche No. 27 of 2004, Article 3bis; Law of Lazio No. 2 of 2005, Article 2, par. 5bis – see D. Coduti, <i>Il limite ai mandati del Presidente della Giunta e i suoi aspetti problematici</i>, at http://www.forumcostituzionale.it/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/coduti.pdf).</p> <p>Members of the Council of the municipalities - <i>Consiglio comunale</i> Constitutional provisions NO (see Article 114 It. Const.: “The Republic shall be composed of municipalities, provinces, metropolitan cities, regions and the State. Municipalities, provinces, metropolitan cities and regions shall be autonomous entities having their own statutes, powers and functions in accordance with the principles laid down in the Constitution [...]”) Other provisions NO</p> <p>Mayors (<i>Sindaci</i> of the municipalities - <i>Comuni</i> with 3.000 inhabitants or more)</p>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
	<p>Constitutional provisions NO Other provisions YES Article 51 of Legislative Decree No. 267 of 2000 (Consolidated Act concerning Local Authorities) provides that the term of the Mayor is 5 years, like the term of the Council of the municipalities, and establishes that after two consecutive terms the Mayor cannot be immediately reelected. It is however possible a third consecutive term if one of the two first term lasted less than two years, six months and one day, except in case of voluntary resignation (on the extension of that exception see Council of State, Opinion No. 179 of 2016, with comments by V. Tondi della Mura at www.federalism.it.</p> <p>Art. 51 decreto Legislativo 18 agosto 2000, n. 267 «Testo unico delle leggi sull'ordinamento degli enti locali» pubblicato nella Gazzetta Ufficiale n. 227 del 28 settembre 2000 - Supplemento Ordina : «Il sindaco e il consiglio comunale, il presidente della provincia e il consiglio provinciale durano in carica per un periodo di cinque anni. Chi ha ricoperto per due mandati consecutivi la carica di sindaco e di presidente della provincia non e', allo scadere del secondo mandato, immediatamente rieleggibile alle medesime cariche».</p> <p>According to the Supreme Court of Cassation, art. 51 of Legislative Decree No. 267 of 2000 is not unconstitutional (Judgment No. 6128 of 2015) and it aims at renovating the apical positions and to avoid personal links between people and political figures. (Supreme Court of Cassation No. 7949 of 2013 and No. 3383 of 2008).</p> <p>According to the Minister of Interior (Opinion n. 15900/TU/00/51- 60, 8 June 2009) the term limit provided by art. 51, comma 2, del D.Lgs. n.267/2000 works only for the same position in the same municipality, whereas there is no prohibition to participate in elections in a different municipality "0 (T.U.O.E.L.)".</p> <p>Mayors (<i>Sindaci</i> of the municipalities - <i>Comuni</i> with less than 3.000 inhabitants) Constitutional provisions NO Other provisions YES Article 1, par. 138, Law 'Del Rio' No. 56 of 2014, provides that the rule of Article 51 of Legislative Decree No. 267 of 2000 does not apply to municipalities with less than 3.000 inhabitants. In those municipalities, however, the terms of a Mayor cannot be more than three.</p>
Kazakhstan	<p>No</p> <p>Articles 50-51</p>
Korea	<p><u>No term limits for MPs</u> Article 42</p>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
	<p><u>Limitation of mandates of locally elected representatives</u></p> <p>In Korea, the term of office of the head of a local government shall be four years, and he/she may continue to hold office for maximum three terms (Article 95 of the Local Autonomy Act).</p> <p>Article 95 (Term of Office of Head of Local Government)</p> <p>The term of office of the head of a local government shall be four years, and he/she may continue to hold office for the maximum three terms.</p>
Kosovo	<p>No</p> <p>Article 66</p>
Kyrgyzstan	<p>No</p> <p>Article 70</p>
Latvia	<p>No</p> <p>Article 10</p>
Liechtenstein	<p>Non, la Constitution du Liechtenstein prévoit même directement que les députés peuvent être réélus.</p> <p>Article 47</p> <p>1) The Representatives shall be elected for four years, provided that the regular elections shall be held in February or March of the year when the fourth year of their mandate ends. Representatives shall be eligible for reelection.</p>
Lithuania	<p>No</p> <p>Article 55</p>
Malta	<p>No</p> <p>Article 76 § 2</p>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
Mexico	<p>Not anymore. Mexico abolished the prohibition of re-election for every public post but the President of the Republic in 2014.² Article 51 – 56</p> <p>Term limits for city mayors are in place (only one consecutive period is allowed).</p>
Moldova (Rep.)	<p>No</p> <p>Article 63</p>
Monaco	<p>No</p> <p>Article 75</p>
Montenegro	<p>No</p> <p>Articles 83-84</p>
Norway	<p>No</p> <p>Article 54</p>
Peru	<p>A 2017 constitutional amendment ratified by referendum in 2018 prevents representatives and senators from immediate re-election in their respective chambers.</p> <p>A 2015 amendment prohibited the immediate re-election of mayors and regional governors. The CC has ruled in favour of the constitutionality of this amendment.</p> <p>Article 90</p>
Philippines	<p><u>MPs</u></p> <p>In Asia, only the Philippines adopted term limits for MPs through 1987 constitutional amendments.</p> <p><u>Senators:</u></p> <p>Constitution of the Philippines, section 4, Article VI</p>

² [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/623551/EPRS_BRI\(2018\)623551_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/623551/EPRS_BRI(2018)623551_EN.pdf), page 4

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
	<p><i>Section 4.</i> The term of office of the Senators shall be six years and shall commence, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election.</p> <p><u>No Senator shall serve for more than two consecutive terms.</u> Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected.</p> <p><u>Members of the House of Representatives:</u></p> <p>Constitution of the Philippines, section 7 of Article VI</p> <p><i>Section 7.</i> The Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for a term of three years which shall begin, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election.</p> <p><u>No Member of the House of Representatives shall serve for more than three consecutive terms.</u> Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected.</p> <p><u>Limitation of mandates of locally elected representatives:</u></p> <p>Constitution of the Philippines, Section 8, Article X</p> <p>The term of office of elective local officials, except barangay officials, which shall be determined by law, shall be three years and no such official shall serve for more than three consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected.</p>
Poland	<p>No</p> <p>Articles 96-98</p>
Portugal	<p>Non, mais la Constitution portugaise prévoit en son article 118 l'interdiction de l'exercice à vie d'une fonction politique au niveau national, régional ou local, en ce qui concerne la branche exécutive et autorise la loi à limiter le renouvellement successif de mandats des titulaires de fonctions politiques exécutives (al. 2).</p>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
	<p>Depuis l'adoption de la loi sur la limitation des mandats en 2005, les maires ne peuvent pas briguer plus de trois mandats consécutifs.</p> <p>Article 150</p>
Romania	<p>No</p> <p>Article 62</p>
Russia	<p>No</p> <p>Article 96</p>
San Marino	<p>No</p> <p>Article 3 Dichiarazione dei Diritti di Cittadini e di Principi Fondamentali dell'Ordinamento Sammarinese</p>
Serbia	<p>No</p> <p>Article 102</p>
Slovakia	<p>No.</p> <p>Articles 69, 73-74</p>
Slovenia	<p>No</p> <p>Article 80</p>
South Africa	<p>No</p> <p>Article 89</p>
Spain	<p>No, Articles 67 and 70 SC.</p> <p>Situation at regional level: some Autonomous Communities have regulated the term limits: 2 consecutive mandates of 4 years for President.</p> <p>Castilla La Mancha: Ley 11/2003, del Gobierno y del Consejo Consultivo, applying the provisions of the Article 13.2 of the Statute of Autonomy (1997); Extremadura: Ley del Gobierno y del Consejo Consultivo for the President in 2014; Murcia: Ley del Estatuto del Presidente y del Consejo de Gobierno, for the President in 2014; Castilla y León in 2016 by amendment of the Ley del Estatuto de los Altos Cargos de la Administración for the President and regional ministers or councillors.</p>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
	No regulation at local level.
Switzerland	<p>Pas de dispositions relatives à la limitation temporelle des mandats des parlementaires mais en 2009 a été déposé un amendement³ (<i>motion Leutenegger, 09.4323</i>) à l'article 175 de la Constitution fédérale suisse. Sans que cet amendement ait été adopté, il reste néanmoins pertinent de le citer :</p> <p>« L'article 175 de la Constitution sera complété comme suit:</p> <p>Al. 5 (nouveau)</p> <p>La fonction de conseiller fédéral peut être exercée, au maximum, pendant deux législatures complètes.</p> <p>Al. 6 (nouveau)</p> <p>En cas d'élection extraordinaire au Conseil fédéral, la législature en cours n'est pas prise en compte.</p> <p>L'article 197 de la Constitution sera complété comme suit:</p> <p>Ch. 8 Dispositions transitoires ad article 175 (Composition et élection)</p> <p>Al. 1</p> <p>La fonction de conseiller fédéral peut être exercée deux fois pour une période de quatre ans.</p> <p>Al. 2</p> <p>Les conseillers fédéraux qui sont déjà en fonction depuis plus de quatre ans ont le droit de terminer la législature en cours.</p> <p>Al. 3</p> <p>A condition que la limite fixée à huit ans ne soit pas encore atteinte, ils peuvent alors briguer un nouveau mandat complet. »</p> <p><u>Article 149</u></p> <p>(unlimited 4-year terms)</p>
Taiwan	<p>No term limits for MP's</p> <p><u>Limitation of mandates of locally elected representatives:</u></p> <p>Mayors of local administrative bodies have two consecutive four-year term limits (Article 55, 56, 57 of the Local Government Act).</p>

³ <https://www.parlament.ch/fr/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaeft?AffairId=20094323>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors
	<p><u>Article 55</u> [...] The mayor shall be popularly elected to a term of four years and may be re-elected to a second term.</p> <p><u>Article 56</u> [...] The magistrate/mayor shall be popularly elected to a term of four years and may be re-elected to a second term.</p> <p><u>Article 57</u> [...] The mayor of township/city shall be popularly elected for a term of four years and may be re-elected to a second term.</p>
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	<p>No</p> <p>Article 63</p>
Tunisia	<p>No</p> <p>Article 56</p>
Turkey	<p>No</p> <p>Article 77. The Assembly may decide to hold a new election before the termination of this period, and new elections may also be decided upon according to a decision, taken in accordance with the conditions set forth in the Constitution, by the President of the Republic. A deputy whose term of office expires may be eligible for re-election.</p>
Ukraine	<p>No</p> <p>Article 76</p>
United States of America	<p>Federal level</p> <p>House of Representatives and Senate : no term limits</p>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors		
	<p>State term limits Legislative term limits can be either lifetime or consecutive. In the nine states where the limits are consecutive, once a state legislator has served the maximum number of terms in office, he or she, if eligible, can run for office for the state's other legislative chamber, or leave the legislature.</p> <p>The period of time that a legislator must be out of office before being able to run again is usually two years.</p> <p>In six of the 15 states with limits on state legislators, the limit is a lifetime limit.⁴</p> <p>In total, 21 of the 50 States have passed term limits for State legislators in some form, but due to repeals and court cases, only 15 states currently have legislative term limits in effect.⁵</p>		
	State	House term limit by years	Senate term limit by years
	Arkansas	6	8
	Arizona	8	8
	California	12 (consecutive)	12 (consecutive)
	Colorado	8	8
	Florida	8	8
	Idaho	Legislative Repeal in 2002	
	Louisiana	12 (consecutive)	12 (consecutive)
	Maine	8	8
	Massachusetts	Ruled Unconstitutional by State Supreme Court	
	Michigan	6	8
	Missouri	8	8
	Montana	8	8
	Nebraska	n/a	8
	Nevada	12	12
	Ohio	8	8
	Oklahoma	12 (consecutive)	12 (consecutive)
	Oregon	Ruled Unconstitutional by State Supreme Court	

⁴ [https://ballotpedia.org/State legislatures with term limits](https://ballotpedia.org/State_legislatures_with_term_limits)

⁵ Deanna Wallace, Legislative Term Limits: Friend or Foe (2015)

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors		
	South Dakota	8	8
	Utah	Legislative Repeal in 2003	
	Washington	Ruled Unconstitutional by State Supreme Court	
	Wyoming	Ruled Unconstitutional by State Supreme Court	
<p>Time-limits for Governors</p> <p>In 36 states, governors are subject to some type of term limits. Gubernatorial term limits can be either lifetime or consecutive, and may be based on years or terms served. In the 28 states where the limits are consecutive, once a governor has served the maximum number of years or terms, he or she must leave the governor's office. In most cases the person may be able to run for another elected position. After a period of time out of office, usually four years, the person is allowed to run for governor again.</p> <p>In eight states, the term limit for the governor is a lifetime limit. Once a governor has served the maximum allowable number of terms in office, that person may never again run for or hold the office of governor.⁶</p> <p>Municipal term limits</p> <p>According to a 2006 survey of municipal governments in the US, the most common mayoral term length is four years.</p> <p>Only 9 percent of the cities surveyed limit the mayor's term. Of the cities that impose limits, most (55 percent) limit the mayor to two terms, 30 percent set the maximum to three terms, and 9 percent allow four terms. Larger cities are most likely to impose term limits. Where term limits are imposed, 54 percent impose a two-term limit, and 28 percent impose a three-term limit. Some cities do not limit the number of total terms that may be served, but rather place a limit on successive terms.⁷</p> <p>Term limits in America's Twenty Most Populous Cities⁸</p>			

⁶ https://ballotpedia.org/States_with_gubernatorial_term_limits

⁷ <https://www.nlc.org/mayors-term>, citing Moulder, Evelina. "Municipal Form of Government: Trends in Structure, Responsibility, and Composition." In *The Municipal Year Book*, 2008. Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2008.

⁸ Patrick J. Egan, *Term Limits for Municipal Elected Officials: Executive and Legislative Branches, prepared for the New York City Charter Revision Commission, June 2010* <https://as.nyu.edu/content/dam/nyu-as/faculty/documents/egan.municipal.termlimits.2010.pdf>

Country	Constitutional or legislative provisions on limits on re-election of MPs, regional or local representatives and mayors			
	No term limits	Term limits for mayor only	Term limits more strict for mayor than city council	Term limits equally strict for both mayor and city council
	Baltimore, MD Charlotte, NC Chicago, IL Columbus, OH Detroit, MI Fort Worth, TX Indianapolis, IN	Philadelphia, PA	Los Angeles, CA Phoenix, AZ	Austin, TX Dallas, TX Houston, TX Jacksonville, FL Memphis, TN New York, NY San Antonio, TX San Diego, CA San Francisco, CA San Jose, CA
Uruguay	No Articles 89, 97 Term limits for city mayors are in place (only one consecutive period is allowed)			
Venezuela	Yes (two consecutive terms of five years). In 2009 the amendment of some Articles of the Constitution was submitted to referendum and approved in order to allow that any citizen exercising an elected public position can run for candidate for the same position for the period established in the Constitution, depending only on its popular election. Artículo 192 Los diputados o diputadas a la Asamblea Nacional durarán cinco años en el ejercicio de sus funciones, pudiendo ser reelegidos o reelegidas por dos periodos consecutivos como máximo.			