

## Cyprus

Rice

Though Cyprus' history goes back further than most countries currently in existence, prior to being granted independence in 1960, it had not had its own independence for hundreds of years. (The Columbia Encyclopedia 2008). Cyprus is coded as a democracy with presidential system from its independence in 1960 until 1963 and then again starting in 1968. During both of these democratic periods, neither of which is recognized by Cheibub et al. (2010), we code the president as the leader (International Business Publications 2008; Mirbagheri 2009; International Business Publications 2012). During the five year long non-democratic period, the country's first leader was in power. Archbishop Makarios III, with no party association, became the first president of the newly independent island country on August 16, 1960. (Cahoon, 2010) In 1963 President Makarios advanced a series of constitutional amendments to enhance Greek power by eliminating most of the special rights of Turkish Cypriots. As a result, beginning in late 1963, Turkish Cypriots withdrew from the government, and by 1965 the Greek Cypriots were in full charge (Library of Congress), but the country experienced a civil war. On March 1964, UN peacekeepers (UNFICYP: United Nations Force in Cyprus) were sent to the island. Greek and Turkish forces eventually withdrew and the situation calmed by 1968, when Cyprus is again considered democratic. Because of the turbulence experienced between 1963 and 1968, we code no particular type of autocratic regime during this period.

Makarios III was reelected through successive elections but was eventually sent into exile when a junta led by the national guard of Cyprus took control of the country (Cahoon, 2010). The coup, which took place on July 15, 1974, resulted in Makarios III being replaced by Nikolaos "Nikos" Georgiades Sampson. Sampson was appointed to that position by the junta who had overthrown his predecessor (Encyclopedia Britannica). We code a major SOLS change for July 16, 1974 since, not only was Makarios III toppled and exiled by a coup which put another leader in his place, but Georgiades was also of the Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agonistan (EOKA), a different political party than Makarios III's no party association. We also code a solschange30 since Georgiades was only in office for 8 days. (Makarios accused Greece of supporting the coup, and shortly after the coup Turkey invaded.)

Eight days after being appointed president, Sampson resigned as president on July 23, 1974 (Encyclopedia Britannica). As his successor, and in an acting capacity, President of the House of Representatives Glafkos Ioannou Klaridis (Cleridis) temporarily became president (Cahoon, 2010). Cleridis served as president until December 7, 1974, when the exiled Makarios III returned to office (The Columbia Encyclopedia 2008). We code no SOLS change for Cleridis since he only served in an acting capacity. We do code a SOLS change for the leadership transition back to Makarios III, but following the coding rules for an "ABA" scenario involving a short change in SOLS followed by an interim leader, We code solschange30=1 rather than solschange=1.

Makarios III served as president from 1974 through 1977 when his death led to Spyros Achilleos Kyprianou of the Dimokratikon Komma (DIKO) party, and President of the House, became acting president (Cahoon, 2010). Kyprianou was subsequently elected to the presidency in 1978 and 1983 and served until 1988 (Encyclopedia Britannica). We code a major SOLS change for this leadership transition.

Kyprianou's successor was Georgios Vasou Vasiliou, no political association, who was elected president in 1988. We code a major SOLS change for February 28, 1988 since these former and latter presidents were of different political associations. Clerides returned to the presidency in 1993 when he was elected president. Clerides, of the Dimokratikos Synagermos (DISY) party, was of a different party than his predecessor, so we code a major SOLS change for February 28, 1993.

Clerides served two terms until Efstathios "Tassos" Nikolaou Papadopoulos of DIKO was elected president on February 28, 2003. We code a major SOLS change for this date since Papadopoulos and his predecessor were of different political parties. One more leadership change occurred on February 28, 2008 when the current president Dimitris Christofi Christofias of the Anorthotiko Komma Ergazomenou Laou (AKEL) party became president. Since Laou and his predecessor were of two different parties, we code a major SOLS change for February 28, 2008.

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