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# Chapter 1

## 63

### 1.1 63.guide

Texified version of data for Cyprus.

Texified using wfact from

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Cyprus

### 1.2 63.guide/Cyprus

Cyprus

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Geography (Cyprus)  
 People (Cyprus)  
 Government (Cyprus)  
 Government (Cyprus 2. usage)  
 Government (Cyprus 3. usage)  
 Economy (Cyprus)  
 Economy (Cyprus 2. usage)  
 Communications (Cyprus)  
 Defense Forces (Cyprus)

### 1.3 63.guide/Geography (Cyprus)

Geography (Cyprus)

=====

Location:

in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, 97 km west of Syria and 64 km west of Turkey

Map references:

Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

9,250 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

9,240 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

about 0.7 times the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

648 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

1974 hostilities divided the island into two de facto autonomous areas, a Greek area controlled by the Cypriot Government (60% of the island's land area) and a Turkish-Cypriot area (35% of the island) that are separated by ↔  
 a

narrow UN buffer zone; in addition, there are two UK sovereign base areas (about 5% of the island's land area)

Climate:

temperate, Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters

Terrain:

central plain with mountains to north and south

Natural resources:

copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

Land use:

arable land:

40%  
 permanent crops:  
 7%  
 meadows and pastures:  
 10%  
 forest and woodland:  
 18%  
 other:  
 25%  
 Irrigated land:  
 350 km<sup>2</sup> (1989)  
 Environment:  
 moderate earthquake activity; water resource problems (no natural reservoir  
 catchments, seasonal disparity in rainfall, and most potable resources  
 concentrated in the Turkish-Cypriot area)

## 1.4 63.guide/People (Cyprus)

### People (Cyprus)

=====

Population:  
 723,371 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate: 0.94% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 17.14 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 7.74 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 9.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 75.98 years  
 male:  
 73.75 years  
 female:  
 78.31 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 2.34 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Cypriot(s)  
 adjective:  
 Cypriot  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 Greek 78%, Turkish 18%, other 4%  
 Religions:  
 Greek Orthodox 78%, Muslim 18%, Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other 4%  
 Languages:  
 Greek, Turkish, English  
 Literacy:

---

age 15 and over can read and write (1987)  
 total population:  
   94%  
 male:  
   98%  
 female:  
   91%  
 Labor force:  
 Greek area:  
   282,000  
 by occupation:  
   services 57%, industry 29%, agriculture 14% (1991)  
 Turkish area:  
   72,000  
 by occupation:  
   services 57%, industry 22%, agriculture 21% (1991)

## 1.5 63.guide/Government (Cyprus)

### Government (Cyprus)

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Names:  
   conventional long form:  
     Republic of Cyprus  
   conventional short form:  
     Cyprus  
 Digraph:  
   CY  
 Type:  
   republic  
 note:  
   a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control in the north; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983 Turkish Cypriot President Rauf DENKTASH declared independence and the formation of a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC), which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of  
     government  
 Capital:  
   Nicosia  
 Administrative divisions:  
   6 districts; Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Nicosia, Paphos  
 Independence:  
   16 August 1960 (from UK)  
 Constitution:  
   16 August 1960; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and to better relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently; in 1975 Turkish Cypriots created their own Constitution and governing bodies within the "Turkish

Federated State of Cyprus," which was renamed the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" in 1983; a new Constitution for the Turkish area passed by referendum in May 1985

Legal system:

based on common law, with civil law modifications

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 October (15 November is celebrated as Independence Day in the Turkish area)

Political parties and leaders:

Greek Cypriot:

Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL; Communist Party), Dimitrios CHRISTOFIAS; Democratic Rally (DISY), Glafkos CLERIDES; Democratic Party (DIKO), Spyros KYPRIANOU; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos LYSSARIDIS; Socialist Democratic Renewal Movement (ADISOK), Mikhalis PAPAPETROU; Liberal Party, Nikos ROLANDIS; Free Democrats, George VASSILIOU

Turkish area:

National Unity Party (UBP), Dervis EROGLU; Communal Liberation Party (TKP), Mustafa AKINCI; Republican Turkish Party (CTP), Ozker OZGUR; New Cyprus Party (YKP), Alpay DURDURAN; Social Democratic Party (SDP), Ergun VEHBİ; ←

New

Birth Party (YDP), Ali Ozkan ALTINISHIK; Free Democratic Party (HDP), Ismet KOTAK; Nationalist Justice Party (MAP), Zorlu TORE; United Sovereignty Party, Arif Salih KIRDAG; Democratic Party (DP), Hakki ATUN; Fatherland Party (VP), Orhan UCOK; CTP, TKP, and YDP joined in the coalition ←

Democratic

Struggle Party (DMP) for the 22 April 1990 legislative election; the CTP ← and

TKP boycotted the byelection of 13 October 1991, in which 12 seats were at stake; the DMP was dissolved after the 1990 election

## 1.6 63.guide/Government (Cyprus 2. usage)

Government (Cyprus 2. usage)

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Other political or pressure groups:

United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON; Communist controlled); Union of Cyprus Farmers (EKA; Communist controlled); Cyprus Farmers Union (PEK; pro-West); Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation (PEO; Communist controlled); Confederation of Cypriot Workers (SEK; pro-West); Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions (Turk-Sen); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor ←

Unions

(Dev-Is)

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Elections:

President:

last held 14 February 1993 (next to be held February 1998); results - Glafkos CLERIDES 50.3%, George VASSILIOU 49.7%

House of Representatives:

last held 19 May 1991; results - DISY 35.8%, AKEL (Communist) 30.6%, DIKO 19.5%, EDEK 10.9%; others 3.2%; seats - (56 total) DISY 20, AKEL (Communist) 18, DIKO 11, EDEK 7



Turkish Area: President:

last held 22 April 1990 (next to be held April 1995); results - Rauf R. DENKTASH 66%, Ismail BOZKURT 32.05%

Turkish Area: Assembly of the Republic:

last held 6 May 1990 (next to be held May 1995); results - UBP (conservative) 54.4%, DMP 44.4% YKP 0.9%; seats - (50 total) UBP (conservative) 45, SDP 1, HDP 2, YDP 2; note - by-election of 13 October 1991 was for 12 seats; DP delegates broke away from the UBP and formed their own party after the last election; seats as of July 1992 UBP 34, SPD 1, HDP 1, YDP 2, DP 10, independents 2

Executive branch:

president, Council of Ministers (cabinet); note - there is a president, prime minister, and Council of Ministers (cabinet) in the Turkish area

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Representatives (Vouli Antiprosopon); note - there is a unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Cumhuriyet Meclisi) in the Turkish area

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; note - there is also a Supreme Court in the Turkish area

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Glafkos CLERIDES (since 28 February 1993)

note:

Rauf R. DENKTASH has been president of the Turkish area since 13 February 1975; Dervish EROGLU has been prime minister of the Turkish area since 20 July 1985

Member of:

C, CCC, CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Michael E. SHERIFIS

chancery:

2211 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone:

(202) 462-5772

consulate general:

New York note:

Representative of the Turkish area in the US is Namik KORMAN, office at 1667

K Street, NW, Washington DC, telephone (202) 887-6198

## 1.7 63.guide/Government (Cyprus 3. usage)

### Government (Cyprus 3. usage)

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US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Robert E. LAMB

embassy:

corner of Therissos Street and Dositheos Street, Nicosia

mailing address:

APO AE 09836

telephone:

[357] (2) 465151

FAX:

[357] (2) 459-571

Flag:

white with a copper-colored silhouette of the island (the name Cyprus is derived from the Greek word for copper) above two green crossed olive branches in the center of the flag; the branches symbolize the hope for peace and reconciliation between the Greek and Turkish communities

note:

the Turkish cypriot flag has a horizontal red stripe at the top and bottom with a red crescent and red star on a white field

## 1.8 63.guide/Economy (Cyprus)

Economy (Cyprus)

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Overview:

The Greek Cypriot economy is small, diversified, and prosperous. Industry contributes 16.5% to GDP and employs 29% of the labor force, while the service sector contributes 62% to GDP and employs 57% of the labor force. Rapid growth in exports of agricultural and manufactured products and in tourism have played important roles in the average 6.8% rise in GDP between 1986 and 1990. This progress was temporarily checked in 1991, because of ←  
the

adverse effects of the Gulf War on tourism. Nevertheless in mid-1991, the World Bank "graduated" Cyprus off its list of developing countries. In contrast to the bright picture in the south, the Turkish Cypriot economy ←  
has

less than half the per capita GDP and suffered a series of reverses in ←  
1991.

Crippled by the effects of the Gulf war, the collapse of the fruit-to-electronics conglomerate, Polly Peck, Ltd., and a drought, the Turkish area in late 1991 asked for a multibillion-dollar grant from Turkey to help ease the burden of the economic crisis. In addition, the Turkish government extended a \$100 million loan in November 1992 to be used for economic development projects in 1993. Turkey normally underwrites a substantial portion of the Turkish Cypriot economy.

National product:

Greek area:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$6.3 billion (1992)

Turkish area:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$600 million (1990)

National product real growth rate: Greek area:

6.5% (1992)

Turkish area:

5.9% (1990)

National product per capita:

Greek area:  
     \$11,000 (1992)  
 Turkish area:  
     \$4,000 (1990)  
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):  
 Greek area:  
     5.1% (1991)  
 Turkish area:  
     69.4% (1990)  
 Unemployment rate:  
 Greek area:  
     2.4% (1991)  
 Turkish area:  
     1.5% (1991)  
 Budget:  
     revenues \$1.7 billion; expenditures \$2.2 billion, including capital  
     expenditures of \$350 million (1993)  
 Exports:  
     \$875 million (f.o.b., 1991)  
     commodities:  
         citrus, potatoes, grapes, wine, cement, clothing and shoes  
     partners:  
         UK 23%, Greece 10%, Lebanon 10%, Germany 5%  
 Imports:  
     \$2.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991)  
     commodities:  
         consumer goods, petroleum and lubricants, food and feed grains, machinery  
     partners:  
         UK 13%, Japan 12%, Italy 10%, Germany 9.1%

## 1.9 63.guide/Economy (Cyprus 2. usage)

Economy (Cyprus 2. usage)

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External debt:  
     \$1.9 billion (1991)  
 Industrial production:  
     growth rate 0.4% (1991); accounts for 16.5% of GDP  
 Electricity:  
     620,000 kW capacity; 1,770 million kWh produced, 2,530 kWh per capita ←  
     (1991)  
 Industries:  
     food, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metal products, tourism, wood ←  
     products  
 Agriculture:  
     contributes 6% to GDP and employs 14% of labor force in the south; major  
     crops - potatoes, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, citrus fruits;  
     vegetables and fruit provide 25% of export revenues  
 Illicit drugs:  
     transit point for heroin via air routes and container traffic to Europe,  
     especially from Lebanon and Turkey  
 Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$292 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$250 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$62 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$24 million

Currency:

1 Cypriot pound (#C) = 100 cents; 1 Turkish lira (TL) = 100 kurus

Exchange rates:

NA

Fiscal year:

calendar year

## 1.10 63.guide/Communications (Cyprus)

### Communications (Cyprus)

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Highways:

10,780 km total; 5,170 km paved; 5,610 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Ports:

Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Paphos

Merchant marine:

1,299 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 21,045,037 GRT/37,119,933 DWT;

includes 10 short-sea passenger, 1 passenger-cargo, 463 cargo, 77

refrigerated cargo, 24 roll-on/roll-off, 70 container, 4 multifunction ↔ large

load carrier, 110 oil tanker, 3 specialized tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 26

chemical tanker, 32 combination ore/oil, 422 bulk, 3 vehicle carrier, 48

combination bulk, 1 railcar carrier, 2 passenger; note - a flag of

convenience registry; Cuba owns 27 of these ships, Russia owns 36, Latvia

also has 7 ships, Croatia owns 2, and Romania 5

Airports:

total:

13

usable:

13

with permanent-surface runways:

10

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

7

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

1

Telecommunications:

excellent in both the area controlled by the Cypriot Government (Greek

area), and in the Turkish-Cypriot administered area; 210,000 telephones;

largely open-wire and microwave radio relay; broadcast stations - 11 AM, 8

FM, 1 (34 repeaters) TV in Greek sector and 2 AM, 6 FM and 1 TV in Turkish

sector; international service by tropospheric scatter, 3 submarine cables,

and satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean

INTELSAT and EUTELSAT earth stations

## 1.11 63.guide/Defense Forces (Cyprus)

Defense Forces (Cyprus)

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Branches:

Greek area:

Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG; including air and naval elements), ↔  
Greek

Cypriot Police

Turkish area:

Turkish Cypriot Security Force

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 185,371; fit for military service 127,536; reach military  
age (18) annually 5,085 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$209 million, 5% of GDP (1990 est.)