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Introduction

Cyprus

Background: A former British colony, Cyprus became independent in 1960 following years of resistance to British rule. Tensions between the Greek Cypriot majority and Turkish Cypriot minority came to a head in December 1963, when violence broke out in the capital of Nicosia. Despite the deployment of UN peacekeepers in 1964, sporadic intercommunal violence continued forcing most Turkish Cypriots into enclaves throughout the island. In 1974, a Greek Government-sponsored attempt to seize control of Cyprus was met by military intervention from Turkey, which soon controlled more than a third of the island. In 1983, the Turkish-held area declared itself the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC), but it is recognized only by Turkey. The latest two-year round of UN-brokered talks - between the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities to reach an agreement to reunite the divided island - ended when the Greek Cypriots rejected the UN settlement plan in an April 2004 referendum. The entire island entered the EU on 1 May 2004, although the EU *acquis* - the body of common rights and obligations - applies only to the areas under direct government control, and is suspended in the areas administered by Turkish Cypriots. However, individual Turkish Cypriots able to document their eligibility for Republic of Cyprus citizenship legally enjoy the same rights accorded to other citizens of European Union states. The election of a new Cypriot president in 2008 served as the impetus for the UN to encourage both the Turkish and Cypriot Governments to reopen unification negotiations.

Geography

Cyprus

Location: Middle East, island in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Turkey

Geographic coordinates: 35 00 N, 33 00 E

Map references: Middle East

Area: *total:* 9,250 sq km (of which 3,355 sq km are in north Cyprus)

land: 9,240 sq km

water: 10 sq km

Area - comparative: about 0.6 times the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries: *total:* 150.4 km (approximately)

border sovereign base areas: Akrotiri 47.4 km, Dhekelia 103 km (approximately)

Coastline: 648 km

Maritime claims: *territorial sea*: 12 nm
contiguous zone: 24 nm
continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate: temperate; Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool winters

Terrain: central plain with mountains to north and south; scattered but significant plains along southern coast

Elevation extremes: *lowest point*: Mediterranean Sea 0 m
highest point: Mount Olympus 1,951 m

Natural resources: copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

Land use: *arable land*: 10.81%
permanent crops: 4.32%
other: 84.87% (2005)

Irrigated land: 400 sq km (2003)

Total renewable water resources: 0.4 cu km (2005)

Freshwater withdrawal (domestic/industrial/agricultural): *total*: 0.21 cu km/yr (27%/1%/71%)
per capita: 250 cu m/yr (2000)

Natural hazards: moderate earthquake activity; droughts

Environment - current issues: water resource problems (no natural reservoir catchments, seasonal disparity in rainfall, sea water intrusion to island's largest aquifer, increased salination in the north); water pollution from sewage and industrial wastes; coastal degradation; loss of wildlife habitats from urbanization

Environment - international agreements: *party to*: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note: the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea (after Sicily and Sardinia)

People**Cyprus**

Population:	792,604 (July 2008 est.)
Age structure:	<i>0-14 years:</i> 19.5% (male 78,922/female 75,523) <i>15-64 years:</i> 68.5% (male 275,223/female 267,798) <i>65 years and over:</i> 12% (male 41,592/female 53,546) (2008 est.)
Median age:	<i>total:</i> 35.3 years <i>male:</i> 34.3 years <i>female:</i> 36.4 years (2008 est.)
Population growth rate:	0.522% (2008 est.)
Birth rate:	12.56 births/1,000 population (2008 est.)
Death rate:	7.76 deaths/1,000 population (2008 est.)
Net migration rate:	0.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2008 est.)
Sex ratio:	<i>at birth:</i> 1.05 male(s)/female <i>under 15 years:</i> 1.05 male(s)/female <i>15-64 years:</i> 1.03 male(s)/female <i>65 years and over:</i> 0.78 male(s)/female <i>total population:</i> 1 male(s)/female (2008 est.)
Infant mortality rate:	<i>total:</i> 6.75 deaths/1,000 live births <i>male:</i> 8.34 deaths/1,000 live births <i>female:</i> 5.07 deaths/1,000 live births (2008 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:	<i>total population:</i> 78.15 years <i>male:</i> 75.75 years <i>female:</i> 80.67 years (2008 est.)
Total fertility rate:	1.79 children born/woman (2008 est.)
HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:	0.1% (2003 est.)
HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:	fewer than 1,000 (1999 est.)
HIV/AIDS - deaths:	NA
Nationality:	<i>noun:</i> Cypriot(s) <i>adjective:</i> Cypriot
Ethnic groups:	Greek 77%, Turkish 18%, other 5% (2001)

Religions: Greek Orthodox 78%, Muslim 18%, other (includes Maronite and Armenian Apostolic) 4%

Languages: Greek, Turkish, English

Literacy: *definition:* age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 97.6%
male: 98.9%
female: 96.3% (2001 census)

Government

Cyprus

Country name: *conventional long form:* Republic of Cyprus
conventional short form: Cyprus
local long form: Kypriaki Dimokratia/Kibris Cumhuriyeti
local short form: Kypros/Kibris
note: the Turkish Cypriot community, which administers the northern part of the island, refers to itself as the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC)

Government type: republic
note: a separation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began following the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified after the Turkish intervention in July 1974 that followed a Greek junta-supported coup attempt 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 is recognized only by Turkey

Capital: *name:* Nicosia (Lefkosia)
geographic coordinates: 35 10 N, 33 22 E
time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)
daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions: 6 districts; Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Nicosia, Paphos; note - Turkish Cypriot area's administrative divisions include Kyrenia, all but a small part of Famagusta, and small parts of Lefkosia (Nicosia)

Independence: 16 August 1960 (from UK); note - Turkish Cypriots proclaimed self-rule on 13 February 1975 and independence in 1983, but these proclamations are only recognized by Turkey

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October (1960); note - Turkish Cypriots celebrate 15 November (1983) as Independence Day

Constitution: 16 August 1960

note: from December 1963, the Turkish Cypriots no longer participated in the government; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and for better relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently since the mid-1960s; in 1975, following the 1974 Turkish intervention, Turkish Cypriots created their own constitution and governing bodies within the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus," which became the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC)" when the Turkish Cypriots declared their independence in 1983; a new constitution for the "TRNC" passed by referendum on 5 May 1985, although the "TRNC" remains unrecognized by any country other than Turkey

Legal system: based on English common law, with civil law modifications; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch: *chief of state:* President Dimitris CHRISTOFIAS (since 28 February 2008); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government; post of vice president is currently vacant; under the 1960 constitution, the post is reserved for a Turkish Cypriot

head of government: President Dimitris CHRISTOFIAS (since 28 February 2008)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed jointly by the president and vice president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held 17 and 24 February 2008 (next to be held in February 2013)

election results: Dimitris CHRISTOFIAS elected president; percent of vote (first round) - Ioannis KASOULIDIS 33.5%, Dimitris CHRISTOFIAS 33.3%, Tassos PAPADOPOULOS 31.8%; (second round) Dimitris CHRISTOFIAS 53.4%, Ioannis KASOULIDIS 46.6%

note: Mehmet Ali TALAT became "president" of the "TRNC", 24 April 2005, after "presidential" elections on 17 April 2005; results - Mehmet Ali TALAT 55.6%, Dervis EROGLU 22.7%; Ferdi Sabit SOYER is "TRNC prime minister" and heads the Council of Ministers (cabinet) in coalition with "Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister" Turgay AVCI

Legislative unicameral - area under government control: House of Representatives or branch: Vouli Antiprosopon (80 seats, 56 assigned to the Greek Cypriots, 24 to Turkish Cypriots; note - only those assigned to Greek Cypriots are filled; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms); area administered by Turkish Cypriots: Assembly of the Republic or Cumhuriyet Meclisi (50 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: area under government control: last held 21 May 2006 (next to be held 2011); area administered by Turkish Cypriots: last held 14 December 2003 (next to be held in 2008)

election results: area under government control: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - AKEL 31.1%, DISY 30.3%, DIKO 17.9%, EDEK 8.9%, EURO.KO 5.8%, Greens 2.0%; seats by party - AKEL (Communist) 18, DISY 18, DIKO 11, EDEK 5, EURO.KO 3, Greens 1; area administered by Turkish Cypriots: Assembly of the Republic - percent of vote by party - CTP 35.8%, UBP 32.3%, Peace and Democratic Movement 13.4%, DP 12.3%; seats by party - CTP 19, UBP 18, Peace and Democratic Movement 6, DP 7; note - "TRNC" seats by party as of September 2006 - CTP 25, OP 3, UBP 13, DP 6, BDH 1, independents 2

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (judges are appointed jointly by the president and vice president)

note: there is also a Supreme Court in the area administered by Turkish Cypriots

Political parties and leaders: *area under government control:* Democratic Party or DIKO [Marios KAROYIAN]; Democratic Rally or DISY [Nikos ANASTASIADHIS]; European Democracy or EURO.DI [Prodromos PRODROMOU] (evolved from For Europe which merged with New Horizons); European Party or EURO.KO [Demetris SYLLOURIS]; Fighting Democratic Movement or ADIK [Dinos MIKHAILIDIS]; Green Party of Cyprus [George PERDIKIS]; Movement for Social Democrats or EDEK [Yannakis OMIROU]; Political Movement of Hunters [Michalis PAFITANIS]; Progressive Party of the Working People or AKEL (Communist Party) [Dimitris CHRISTOFIAS]; United Democrats or EDI [Michalis PAPANETROU]
area administered by Turkish Cypriots: Communal Liberation Party or TKP [Huseyin ANGOLEMLI]; Cyprus Socialist Party or KSP [Kazim ONGEN]; Democratic Party or DP [Serder DENKTASH]; Freedom and Reform Party or OP [Turgay AVCI]; National Unity Party or UBP [Tahsin ERTUGRULOGLU]; Nationalist Justice Party or MAP [Ata TEPE]; New Party or YP [Huseyin TURAN]; Our Party or BP [Okayay SADIKOGLU]; Patriotic Unity Movement or YBH [Oguz OZEN]; Peace and Democratic Movement or BDH [Mustafa AKINCI]; Renewal Progress Party or YAP [Ertugrul HASIPOGLU]; Republican Turkish Party or CTP [Ferdinand SOYER]; United Cyprus Party or BKP [Isset IZCAN]

Political pressure groups and leaders: Confederation of Cypriot Workers or SEK (pro-West); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions or Dev-Is; Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions or Turk-Sen; Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation or PEO (Communist controlled)

International organization participation: Australia Group, C, CE, EBRD, EIB, EMU, EU, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC, MIGA, NAM (guest), NSG, OAS (observer), OIF (associate member), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNWTO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: *chief of mission:* Ambassador Andreas KAKOURIS
chancery: 2211 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 462-5772, 462-0873
FAX: [1] (202) 483-6710
consulate(s) general: New York
note: representative of the Turkish Cypriot community in the US is Hilmi AKIL; office at 1667 K Street NW, Washington, DC; telephone [1] (202) 887-6198

Diplomatic representation from the US: *chief of mission:* Ambassador Ronald L. SCHLICHER
embassy: corner of Metochiou and Ploutarchou Streets, 2407 Engomi, Nicosia
mailing address: P. O. Box 24536, 1385 Nicosia
telephone: [357] (22) 393939
FAX: [357] (22) 780944

Flag description: 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 Republic of Northern Cyprus" flag has a white field with narrow horizontal red stripes positioned a small distance from the top and bottom edges between which is centered a red crescent and a red five-pointed star

Economy	Cyprus
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Economy - overview: The area of the Republic of Cyprus under government control has a market economy dominated by the service sector, which accounts for 78% of GDP. Tourism, financial services, and real estate are the most important sectors. Erratic growth rates over the past decade reflect the economy's reliance on tourism, which often fluctuates with political instability in the region and economic conditions in Western Europe. Nevertheless, the economy in the area under government control grew by an average of 3.6% per year during the period of 2000-06, well above the EU average. Cyprus joined the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM2) in May 2005 and adopted the euro as its national currency on 1 January 2008. An aggressive austerity

program in the preceding years, aimed at paving the way for the euro, helped turn a soaring fiscal deficit (6.3% in 2003) into a surplus of 1.5% in 2007. As in the area administered by Turkish Cypriots, water shortages are a perennial problem; a few desalination plants are now on line. After 10 years of drought, the country received substantial rainfall from 2001-04 alleviating immediate concerns. Rainfall in 2005 and 2006, however, was well below average, making water rationing a necessity in 2007.

GDP (purchasing power parity):	\$21.38 billion (2007 est.)
GDP (official exchange rate):	\$21.3 billion (2007 est.)
GDP - real growth rate:	4.4% (2007 est.)
GDP - per capita (PPP):	\$27,400 (2007 est.)
GDP - composition by sector:	<i>agriculture</i> : 2.7% <i>industry</i> : 19.2% <i>services</i> : 78% (2007 est.)
Labor force:	393,000 (2007 est.)
Labor force - by occupation:	<i>agriculture</i> : 8.5% <i>industry</i> : 20.5% <i>services</i> : 71% (2006 est.)
Unemployment rate:	3.9% (2007 est.)
Population below poverty line:	NA%
Household income or consumption by percentage share:	<i>lowest 10%</i> : NA% <i>highest 10%</i> : NA%
Distribution of family income - Gini index:	29 (2005)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	2.2% (2007 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	20.8% of GDP (2007 est.)

Budget: *revenues*:: \$9.996 billion
expenditures:: \$9.304 billion (2007 est.)

Public debt: 59.6% of GDP (2007 est.)

Agriculture - citrus, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, vegetables; poultry, pork, lamb;
products: dairy, cheese

Industries: tourism, food and beverage processing, cement and gypsum production, ship
repair and refurbishment, textiles, light chemicals, metal products, wood,
paper, stone, and clay products

Industrial 3.8% (2007 est.)
production growth
rate:

Electricity - 4.618 billion kWh (2006)
production:

Electricity - 4.135 billion kWh (2006)
consumption:

Electricity - 0 kWh (2005)
exports:

Electricity - 0 kWh (2005)
imports:

Oil - production: 300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - 56,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)
consumption:

Oil - exports: 0 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports: 51,640 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved NA
reserves:

Natural gas - 0 cu m (2007 est.)
production:

Natural gas - NA
consumption:

Natural gas - 0 cu m (2007 est.)
exports:

Natural gas - NA
imports:

Natural gas - 0 cu m (1 January 2006)
proved reserves:

Current account -\$1.514 billion (2007 est.)
balance:

Exports: \$1.489 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.)

Exports - citrus, potatoes, pharmaceuticals, cement, and clothing
commodities:

Exports - partners: Greece 21.1%, UK 14.3%, Germany 6.6% (2006)

Imports: \$7.786 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.)

Imports - consumer goods, petroleum and lubricants, intermediate goods, machinery,
commodities: transport equipment

Imports - partners: Greece 17.7%, Italy 10.2%, UK 9.6%, Germany 9.4%, Israel 6.5%, France
5.4%, China 5.3%, Netherlands 4.1% (2006)

Economic aid - \$25.9 million (2006)
donor:

Economic aid - \$15 million (2006)
recipient:

Reserves of \$6.507 billion (31 December 2007 est.)
foreign exchange
and gold:

Debt - external: \$27.69 billion (31 December 2007 est.)

Stock of direct \$13.18 billion (2007 est.)
foreign
investment - at
home:

Stock of direct \$5.324 billion (2007 est.)
foreign
investment -
abroad:

Market value of \$48.2 billion (December 2007)
publicly traded
shares:

Currency (code): Cypriot pound (CYP); euro (EUR) after 1 January 2008

Exchange rates: *Cypriot pounds per US dollar*: 0.4286 (2007), 0.4586 (2006), 0.4641 (2005),
0.4686 (2004), 0.5174 (2003)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Economy of the area administered by Turkish Cypriots: *Economy - overview:* The Turkish Cypriot economy has roughly 30% of the per capita GDP of the south, and economic growth tends to be volatile, given the north's relative isolation, bloated public sector, reliance on the Turkish lira, and small market size. Agriculture and services, together, employ more than half of the work force. The Turkish Cypriot economy grew around 10.6% in 2006, fueled by growth in the construction and education sectors, as well as increased employment of Turkish Cypriots in the area under government control. GDP declined about 2.0% in 2007. The Turkish Cypriots are heavily dependent on transfers from the Turkish Government. Ankara directly finances around one-third of the "TRNC's" budget. Aid from Turkey has exceeded \$400 million annually in recent years.

GDP (purchasing power parity): \$1.865 billion (2006 est.)
GDP - real growth rate: -2% (2007 est.)
GDP - per capita: \$11,800 (2006 est.)
GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 8.6%, industry: 22.5%, services: 69.1% (2006 est.)
Labor force: 95,030 (2007 est.)
Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 14.5%, industry: 29%, services: 56.5% (2004)
Unemployment rate: 9.4% (2005 est.)
Population below poverty line: %NA
Inflation rate: 11.4% (2006)
Budget: revenues: \$2.5 billion, expenditures: \$2.5 billion (2006)
Agriculture - products: citrus fruit, dairy, potatoes, grapes, olives, poultry, lamb
Industries: foodstuffs, textiles, clothing, ship repair, clay, gypsum, copper, furniture
Industrial production growth rate: -0.3% (2007 est.)
Electricity production: 998.9 million kWh (2005)
Electricity consumption: 797.9 million kWh (2005)
Exports: \$68.1 million, f.o.b. (2007 est.)
Export - commodities: citrus, dairy, potatoes, textiles
Export - partners: Turkey 40%; direct trade between the area administered by Turkish Cypriots and the area under government control remains limited
Imports: \$1.2 billion, f.o.b. (2007 est.)
Import - commodities: vehicles, fuel, cigarettes, food, minerals, chemicals, machinery
Import - partners: Turkey 60%; direct trade between the area administered by Turkish Cypriots and the area under government control remains limited
Economic aid - recipient: under a July 2006 agreement, Turkey plans to provide the area administered by Turkish Cypriots 1.875 billion YTL (\$1.3 billion) over three years (600 million YTL in 2006, 625 million YTL in 2007 and 650 million YTL in 2008); Turkey has forgiven most past aid; additionally, the EU pledged financial assistance of Euro 259 million (\$388 million) in 2004. which is yet to be disbursed.

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold: \$NA

Debt - external: \$NA

Currency (code): Turkish new lira (YTL)

Exchange rates: Turkish new lira per US dollar: 1.319 (2007) 1.4286 (2006)
1.3436 (2005) 1.4255 (2004) 1.5009 (2003)

Communications Cyprus

Telephones - main lines in use: area under government control: 408,300 (2006); area administered by Turkish Cypriots: 86,228 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular: area under government control: 777,500 (2006); area administered by Turkish Cypriots: 143,178 (2002)

Telephone system: *general assessment:* excellent in both area under government control and area administered by Turkish Cypriots
domestic: open-wire, fiber-optic cable, and microwave radio relay
international: country code - 357 (area administered by Turkish Cypriots uses the country code of Turkey - 90); a number of submarine cables, including the SEA-ME-WE-3, combine to provide connectivity to Western Europe, the Middle East, and Asia; tropospheric scatter; satellite earth stations - 8 (3 Intelsat - 1 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean, 2 Eutelsat, 2 Intersputnik, and 1 Arabsat)

Radio broadcast stations: *area under government control:* AM 5, FM 76, shortwave 0
area administered by Turkish Cypriots: AM 1, FM 20, shortwave 1 (2004)

Television broadcast stations: *area under government control:* 8
area administered by Turkish Cypriots: 2 (plus 4 relay) (2004)

Internet country code: .cy

Internet hosts: 36,964 (2007)

Internet users: 356,600 (2006)

Transportation Cyprus

Airports: 16 (2007)

Airports - with paved runways: *total:* 13
2,438 to 3,047 m: 7
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 3
under 914 m: 1 (2007)

Airports - with unpaved runways: *total:* 3
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
under 914 m: 2 (2007)

Heliports: 10 (2007)

Roadways: *total*: 14,630 km (area under government control: 12,280 km; area administered by Turkish Cypriots: 2,350 km)
paved: area under government control: 7,979 km (includes 257 km of expressways); area administered by Turkish Cypriots: 1,370 km
unpaved: area under government control: 4,301 km; area administered by Turkish Cypriots: 980 km (2006)

Merchant marine: *total*: 857 ships (1000 GRT or over) 19,360,452 GRT/30,375,654 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 298, cargo 181, chemical tanker 62, container 193, liquefied gas 9, passenger 5, passenger/cargo 23, petroleum tanker 57, refrigerated cargo 11, roll on/roll off 12, specialized tanker 1, vehicle carrier 5
foreign-owned: 705 (Belgium 1, Canada 2, China 9, Cuba 1, Denmark 3, Estonia 5, Germany 200, Greece 271, Hong Kong 2, India 1, Iran 6, Ireland 3, Israel 4, Italy 7, Japan 21, Latvia 1, Lebanon 1, Netherlands 21, Norway 17, Philippines 1, Poland 18, Portugal 1, Russia 47, Singapore 4, Slovenia 4, South Korea 2, Spain 6, Sweden 2, Switzerland 3, Syria 2, UAE 9, UK 20, Ukraine 4, US 6)
registered in other countries: 139 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Bahamas 16, Belize 1, Cambodia 9, Comoros 1, Georgia 1, Germany 1, Gibraltar 4, Greece 7, Liberia 7, Malta 23, Marshall Islands 38, Norway 2, Panama 17, Poland 1, Russia 1, Samoa 1, St Kitts and Nevis 1, St Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Tonga 1, Turkey 2, UK 2, unknown 1) (2008)

Ports and terminals: area under government control: Larnaca, Limassol, Vasilikos; area administered by Turkish Cypriots: Famagusta, Kyrenia

Military	Cyprus
Military branches:	Republic of Cyprus: Greek Cypriot National Guard (Ethniki Forea, EF; includes air and naval elements); northern Cyprus: Turkish Cypriot Security Force (GKK) (2007)
Military service age and obligation:	Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG): 18-50 years of age for compulsory military service for all Greek Cypriot males; 17 years of age for voluntary service; females are not conscripted; age of military eligibility 17 to 50; length of normal service is 25 months with a minimum of 3 months (2006)
Manpower available for military service:	<i>Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG):</i> <i>males age 16-49</i> : 199,767 <i>females age 16-49</i> : 190,665 (2008 est.)
Manpower fit for military service:	<i>Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG):</i> <i>males age 16-49</i> : 165,042 <i>females age 16-49</i> : 158,869 (2008 est.)

Manpower reaching militarily significant age annually: *Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG): males age 16-49: 6,482 females age 16-49: 6,208 (2008 est.)*

Military expenditures - percent of GDP: 3.8% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues	Cyprus
Disputes - international:	hostilities in 1974 divided the island into two de facto autonomous entities, the internationally recognized Cypriot Government and a Turkish-Cypriot community (north Cyprus); the 1,000-strong UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) has served in Cyprus since 1964 and maintains the buffer zone between north and south; on 1 May 2004, Cyprus entered the European Union still divided, with the EU's body of legislation and standards (<i>acquis communautaire</i>) suspended in the north; Turkey protests Cypriot Government creating hydrocarbon blocks and maritime boundary with Lebanon in March 2007
Refugees and internally displaced persons:	<i>IDPs: 210,000 (both Turkish and Greek Cypriots; many displaced for over 30 years) (2007)</i>
Trafficking in persons:	<p><i>current situation:</i> Cyprus is primarily a destination country for a large number of women trafficked from Eastern and Central Europe, the Philippines, and the Dominican Republic for the purpose of sexual exploitation; traffickers continued to fraudulently recruit victims for work as dancers in cabarets and nightclubs on short-term "artiste" visas, for work in pubs and bars on employment visas, or for illegal work on tourist or student visas</p> <p><i>tier rating:</i> Tier 2 Watch List - Cyprus is on the Tier 2 Watch List for a third consecutive year for failure to show evidence of increasing efforts to combat human trafficking during 2007; although Cyprus passed a new trafficking law and opened a government trafficking shelter, these efforts are outweighed by its failure to show tangible and critically needed progress in the areas of law enforcement, victim protection, and the prevention of trafficking (2008)</p>

Illicit drugs: minor transit point for heroin and hashish via air routes and container traffic to Europe, especially from Lebanon and Turkey; some cocaine transits as well; despite a strengthening of anti-money-laundering legislation, remains vulnerable to money laundering; reporting of suspicious transactions in offshore sector remains weak

Information current as of 7 August, 2008

SOURCES: The CIA World Factbook

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