**DEMOCRACY PROTESTS**

**CODING DETAILS**

**(1989-2011)\***

**Definition***:* Democracy protests are defined as mass public demonstrations in which the participants demand countries install or uphold democratic elections. Democracy is defined here in a minimal sense of open and competitive elections in which there are no significant legal or non-legal barriers preventing political parties, candidates, or voters from participating in elections. Under this definition, democracy protests include protests in which the participants demand that countries hold democratic elections where elections are not held; that countries make existing elections more open and competitive and also eliminate electoral fraud since fraud undermines the openness and competitiveness of elections; and that countries respect the outcome of the democratic elections that are held. This may take the form of recognizing the outcome of elections, protests against coups d’etat, or suspending elected national legislative bodies (auto-golpes). It excludes protests regarding human rights or political and civil rights (e.g., release of political prisoners, freedom of media and freedom of assembly), which are not directly about the electoral process, but which are related to a more maximal definition of democracy. It also excludes anti-governments protests, including those that demand the resignation of government, for reasons unrelated to the openness and competitiveness of the elections, including public policy or corruption. Protests against the lifting of term limits are not considered democracy protests unless the protesters make explicit accusations that the lifting of term limits was an attempt to undermine democracy in a country.

**Sample**: Gleditsch and Ward (1999)’s list of independent states is used to identify the sample of countries included in the analysis.

**Coding Criteria**: All protests must take place in relation to national elections and occur in the country targeted.

Protest episodes are defined as a single democracy protest or multiple democracy protests taking place on different days that fulfill all of the criteria below. The protest episode is noted in brackets and identified by the abbreviation of the country and the number of the episode within a country. Some protests are considered to be single episode even though they traverse years.

* Protests must demand open and competitive elections at their core. The start date of the protest episode is the first day of demonstrations in which participants demand open and competitive elections. The end date is the last day on which the protests occur or the day on which participants no longer demand open and competitive elections.
* Protests are differentiated by 6 types of demands that they make: (1) hold first elections; (2) restore suspended elections (a) post-coup d’etat/auto-golpe and (b) post-civil war and (c) other; (3) improve competitiveness of elections – (a) eliminate/reduce barriers on all parties/candidates; (b) eliminate/reduce barriers on all parties; (4) allow more open participation – (a) eliminate/reduce barriers on all voters and (b) eliminate/reduce barriers on particular voters; (5) rectify electoral fraud; and (6) respect electoral outcomes; (7) other.
* The target of the protest (i.e., the head of the government) must remain the same. If the head of the government resigns, and democracy protests continue, the continued protests are marked as a separate episode.
* Protests are also differentiated by 4 types of organizers: (1) political parties and/or candidates; (2) political party and/or candidate supporters; (3) civic groups; (4) public-at-large.
* Protests do not have to occur every day of the episode but the protests may not be separated more than 3 months. Democracy protests that occurred more than 3 months apart are coded as separate episodes.

**Sources**: Each country/year is coded using the following resources: U.S. State Department's *Human Rights Reports* (1999-2011), the International Federation for Human Rights’s *Steadfast in Protest* reports (2006-2011), Freedom House's *Freedom in the World* reports (2002-2012), and the International Crisis Group's *Crisis Watch Database* (2003-2012), *Global Nonviolent Action Database,* as well as the primary news sources and secondary resources listed below. Only the cases of protests, as well as any borderline or ambiguous cases, denoted as “Borderline/Ambiguous”, are summarized below. Coding sheets are also available for each individual protest.

**Coding Procedures:** One student research assistant coded all countries for a given year. Each week, students researched about 5-6 countries in order to determine if a democracy protest occurred in a country in a given year. Coders’ language skills were matched to countries wherever possible. The students saved all of the raw materials from their research. The students were trained on the definition of democracy protests, but asked to identify all protests that they were unsure of whether or not they fit the definition. They were asked to report any protests in neighboring years that they came across in order to double-check the work of students coding other years. An expert coder read through all of the raw materials used in the codings to ensure the cases fit the definition. The students were randomly asked to go back and verify cases for which there were no protests, so that the students knew that their work was being closely monitored. The students’ data were cross-validated with other datasets available at the time (i.e., NELDA and Beaulieu (2014)). If a protest appeared in another dataset but not in the students’ data, the students were asked to re-check the case. If the students could determine if a protests had occurred, then the protest was added to the dataset. If students researched more than 10 countries without identifying a protest, they were asked to re-check a number of cases at random. All protests had to be confirmed by at least two independent sources.

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**1. AFGHANISTAN**

1. \*Protests (2003) [EPISODE 1, AFG1]:

Protests organized by a political party known as the Freedom and Democracy Movement, calling for the implementation of the Bonn Agreement, The Bonn Agreement was a series of agreements to rebuild the political system of Afghanistan, which included elections after a transitional period. Protests coded as democracy protests because the Bonn Agreement called for elections. They are coded as ambiguous, however, because the Bonn Agreement entailed other factors, including rebuilding the justice system according to Islamic principals. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Afghanistan: More Democracy Demonstrations,” IRIN, 15 July 2003.
* “Afghans stage Democracy demonstrations in Kabul,” IRIN, 15 July 2003.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

 Polity Index: 2002 (-66/missing). Next change: censored.

2. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 2, AFG2]:

Protests occurred against the 18 September 2010 parliamentary elections results. The protests were organized by the losing candidates, who said that the elections were fraudulent. International observers noted problems with the electoral process, including the insecure environment, vote and candidate intimidation, election day irregularities, and the handling of the post-election complain process, though the process was improved over the previous year. USA Report and the Press TV Youtube video showing the protests indicate that the protesters were only in the hundreds.

* “Afghans Protest Problems with Parliament elections,” *USA Today*, 2 November 2010.
* “Afghanistan Protesters Slam Parliamentary Elections,” Press TV http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=drX6dtN9yRc
* “Afghans Protest Election Problems,” *Associated Press*, 3 November 2010.

Polity Index: 2009 (-66/missing). Next change: censored.

**2. ALBANIA**

3. \*Protests (1990) [EPISODE 1, ALB1]:

Protests occurred over a period of four days in December 1990. At first the protests focused on focused on better living conditions at Tirana University, but later included demands for democracy. Government responded to the protests by legalizing political parties on 11 December 1990. The first attempts at organizing protests against food shortages and for democratic reforms occurred in the town of Shkoder on January 11, 1990.

* “Albanian Students Ignite Protest,” *New York Times*, 19 December 1990.
* “Albanian Students Challenged Communism, 20 Years Ago,” *The World Post,* 10 December 2010.
* “Albania Recognizes First Opposition Party,” *New York Times,* 20 December 1990.
* Luisa Chiodi, “Mass Migration, Student Protests and the Intelligentsia: Popullare in the Albanian Transition to Democracy” *Cosmos Working Paper 2012.2,* European University Institute.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 1989 (-9); 1991 (1) (democratic transition).

4. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 2, ALB2]\*:

Protests occurred in the capital city, as well as cities and villages throughout the country, over alleged vote rigging in the parliamentary elections in which the Communist won a majority of seats. The protests had an element of anti-Communist (not just anti-fraud) to them (and for this reason are marked as borderline. Protesters numbered in the hundreds and in the thousands in some places. Prior to the elections, there were a series of anti-communist protests (which were not democracy protests). International observers, however, generally regarded the election as fair and that fraud and manipulation were minimal despite the substantial advantages enjoyed by the ruling party.

* “Three Dead in Election Violence in Albania,” *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 3 April 1991.
* “New Protests in Albania; Crisis Mounts,” *New York Times,* 22 February 1991.

Polity Index: 1990 (1, 11 December 1990); 1992 (5, 1 July 1992) (democratic transition)

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

5. Protests (1996) [EPISODE 3, ALB3]:

Protests, organized by the opposition, occurred in response to the May parliamentary elections, which the protesters said were fraudulent. The OSCE said that the elections did not meet international standards.

* “Albanian Riot Police Stifle Poll Protests,” *The Australian,* 29 May 1996.
* “Albanian Elections Weren't Fair, Watchdog Says,” *The Gazette,* 30 May 1996.
* “Police Crack Down on Albanian Opposition,” *The Herald*, 29 May 1996.
* “Albanian Poll Losers Stage New Protest,” *The Times*, 1 June 1996.

Polity Index: 1995 (5); 1996 (0, May 25 1996); 1997 (5, 25 July 1997) (democratic transition). Next change 2002 (7). \* *Regime change in 1996 is based on the elections, which the protests occurred after.*

6. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 4, ALB4]:

Protest by the opposition against alleged fraud in the June 28, 2009 parliamentary elections, in which protesters demanded a recount in several areas.

* “Albania Opposition Protests Alleged Vote Fraud,” *AP Worldstream*, 20 November 2009.
* “Albania’s Opposition Warns of Anti-government Protests”, *AP Worldstream*, 22 November 2009.

Polity Index: 2008 (9); 2010 (9) (no change w/year).

7. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 4, ALB5]:

Protests occurred against the results of the June 28, 2009 election results, which the protesters claimed were fraudulent. Protesters demanded a recount. International election observers report that the electionsdid not meet internationalstandards. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands. I find no evidence of protests taking place in 2009, the year that the election took place. NELDA does not record of any protests in 2009 either.

# Mark Lowen, “Tens of Thousands Attend Albania Election Protest,” *BBC News*, 14 May 2010.

Polity Index: 2009 (9); 2011 (9) (no change w/year).

8. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 4, ALB6]\*:

# Protests, numbering in the tens of thousands, against the 2009 election results continued in 2011. The protests also addressed the issue of government corruption in general and were sparked by a deputy PM video appearing to show him lobbying for favors. The case is coded as borderline because electoral fraud was arguably not as important an issue as corruption in these protests.

# “Three Dead as Albania Protest Turns Violent,” *Reuters*, 22 January 2011.

 \* Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 2010 (9); 2012 (9) (no change w/year)

**3. ALGERIA**

9. Protests (1999) [EPISODE 1, DZA1]:

Protests occurred in Algiers and two other cities against the presidential elections won by Abdelaziz Bouteflika. Most opposition candidates had boycotted the elections. Protesters allege that the elections were fraudulent. Protesters numbered in the thousands. In 1992, violence occurred after the cancellation of the second round elections in Algeria, but there were no protests.

* “Algiers Police Block Protest over Election,” *Financial Times*, 17 April 1999.
* “Algerians Protest Election with an Unsurprising Winner,” *The New York Times,* 17 April 1999.

Polity Index; 1998 (-3); 2000 (-3); 2004 (2) (no change w/year)

# 4. ARMENIA

10. Protests (1995) [EPISODE 1, ARM1]:

# Protests occurred against the banning of opposition parties, including the Dashnaktsutyun, in the country’s first parliamentary elections. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

# “Crisis-hit Armenia to Elect First Post-communist Parliament,” *Agence France Presse,* 5 July 1995.

# Polity Index 1994 (7); 1995 (3, 5/6 July 1995); 1996 (-6, 28 Sept 1996); (autocratic transition). Next change: 1998 (5, 3 February 1998). July 5 is the date of the new constitution.

11. Protests (1996) [EPISODE 2, ARM2]:

Protests organized by the opposition and opposition supporters against the fraud they allege occurred in the country’s presidential elections, which were won by incumbent president Levon Ter-Petrosian. The OSCE confirmed the allegations of fraud. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

# “Armenian Demonstrators Try to Storm Parliament*” Financial Times*, 26 September 1996.

# “Armenia Rocked by Riots,” *The Moscow Times*, 26 September 1996.

# “Protesters Arrested in Armenia,” *The Vancouver Sun*, 27 September 1996.

# Polity Index: 1995 (3); 1996 (-6, 28 Sept 1996); 1997 (-6) (autocratic transition). Next change: 1998 (5, 3 February 1998). Presidential elections 22 September 1996. Protests occurred in response to them.

12. Protests (2003) [EPISODE 3, ARM3]:

Protests occurred against the first round results of the 2003 presidential elections, which protesters – supporters of the opposition party—accused of being fraudulent. Robert Kocharian gained the most vote, but did not break through the 50-percent threshold needed to win outright. Protests numbered in the tens of thousands

* “Thousands protest at "rigged election" in Armenia,” *Agence France Presse*, 21 February 2003.
* “Armenia's president, opposition on collision course over election,” *Agence France Presse*, 21 February 2010.

Polity Index: 2002 (5); 2004 (5) (no change w/year)

13. Protests (2003) [EPISODE 3, ARM4]\*:

Protests occurred against the second round results of the 2003 presidential elections, which protesters – supporters of the opposition party accused of being fraudulent. Incumbent Robert Kocharian won the election. OSCE reported the elections were marred by systematic fraud, though, CIS observers declared them free and fair. Protests numbered in the tens of thousands. Protests continued in 2004. The protester criticized Robert Kocharian for electoral fraud in the 2003 elections but open and competitive elections were not clearly the primary aim of the protests. The protesters’ demands extended beyond electoral fraud to include: corruption, systematic human rights abuses and mismanagement of the economy, which potentially had as much weight as democracy.

* “Opposition Refuses to Admit Defeat in Armenia, Protests Continue,” *EurasiaNet*, 10 March 2003
* “Armenian President on the Ropes over “Rigged” Election,” *Agence France Presse*, 7 March 2003.

\*borderline/ambiguous

Polity Index: 2002 (5); 2004 (5) (no change w/year)

14. Protests (2008) [EPISODE 4, ARM5]:

Protests occurred against perceived fraud in the February 2008 presidential elections, involving double voting, ballot stuffing and physical intimidation. Prime Minister Serzh Sargsyan won the election. The protesters, led by opposition leader, Levon Ter-Petrosian, demanded that the elections be annulled, that those who rigged the elections being punished, and that the country’s political prisoners be freed. Observers said that the elections were in line with international electoral standards for the most part but did note irregularities. Protests numbered in the thousands.

# “Armenia: Eight Killed After Clashes Between Police, Protesters,” *RFE/RL*, 2 March 2008.

# “Protests Continued: Armenia is Still Teetering, and War Clouds are Gathering,” *The Economist,* March 27, 2008.

# “Thousands in Armenia Protest Results of Presidential Election,” February 21, 2008

Polity Index: 2007 (5); 2009 (5) (no change w/year)

# 5. AZERBAIJAN

15. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, AZE1]:

# Protests occurred after the country’s presidential elections in which the Communist candidate was the only one of the ballot. The only opposition boycotted the election. About 50,000 people brought their blank ballots to Freedom Square in Baku, the capital, to protest the undemocratic nature of the elections.

# “Protests Mark Azerbaijani Poll,” *The Guardian*, 9 September 1991.

# “Protests Mark Presidential Vote in Azerbaijan,” *The Toronto Star*, 9 September 1991.

# Polity Index: 1990 (0); 1991 (-3); 1992 (1, June 8 1992) (democratic reform). Next change: 1993 (-3, 30 June 1993-coup d’etat) Azerbaijan did not exist prior to 1991. The value for 1990 is the value for the USSR.

16. Protests (1993) [EPISODE 2, AZE2]:

# Protests occurred in opposition to the June 9th coup d’etat against then President Ablufaz Elchibey. Protesters, members of Elchibey ‘s political party – the People’s Front, numbered in the thousands.

#  “Turmoil as Ministers Sacked,” *Herald Sun*, 28 June 1993.

Polity Index: 1992 (1); 1993 (-3); 1994 (-3, June 30 1993); (no change w/year). Next change: 1995 (- 6). Protests are in response to coup d’etat. June 30th is the day the Azeri parliament elected Suret Guseinov prime minister upon the nomination of Gediar ALiyev who came to power in the coup d’etat.

17. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 3, AZE3]:

Protests occurred in the capital city of Baku ahead of presidential elections that the protesters said would be undemocratic. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Azeri Arrests,” *The Observer*, 16 August 1998.
* *Azerbaijan Country Report on Human Rights Practices (1998)*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of State.

Polity Index II: 1997 (-6); 1999 (-7) (autocratic reform)

18. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 3, AZE4]:

Protests occurred after the October 11th presidential elections in which the protests alleged fraud, and demanded that the election results be invalidated, a new election held and for Aliyev to resign.

* “Text of Demands made by Azeri Opposition at 24th October Rally,” BBC Monitoring Central Asia, 29 October 1998.
* “Azerbaijani Opposition Stages First Post-Election Protest”, *Agence\_france Presse,* 24 October 1998.

Polity Index II: 1997 (-6); 1998 (-7, 16 Oct 1998), 1999 (-7) (no change). Results released on October 15th. The decline in democracy from 1997 to 1998 occurs is a function of the presidential elections. The protests occur after the elections in response to them.

19. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 4, AZE5]:

Violent protests occurred in several cities in the country in which the protesters accused the government of rigging the November parliamentary elections. The incumbent won the elections by a landslide. The ODIHR reported that the elections marked some progress over previous occasions, election day polling was marred by numerous violations and the vote count was completely flawed. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

* “Police, Demonstrators Clash in Azerbaijan Protest,” *The Associated Press*, 18 November 2000.

Polity Index: 1999 (-7); 2001 (-7) (no change w/in year)

20. Protests (2003) [EPISODE 5, AZE6]:

Protests occurred by opposition supporters against the electoral fraud and elections results of the 2003 presidential elections. Ilham Aliye, the son of the retiring incumbent, won the presidential elections by a landslide. The protesters were violent and numbered in the thousands. International monitors said the elections fell short of international standards.

* “Election riots erupt in Azerbaijan,” *The Daily Telegraph 17 October, 2003.*
* “Azerbaijan: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2002” Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, March 31, 2003.

Polity Index: 2002 (-7); 2004 (-7) (no change w/in year)

21. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 6, AZE7]:

Protests occurred prior to the 2005 parliamentary elections by the opposition demanding electoral reforms, including halving the 11,000-dollar registration fee required for candidates to participate, and better media access, before the elections to ensure that they are free and fair. The elections are coded as democracy protests because the reforms demanded were to make elections more competitive.

* “Protesters Rally Against Azerbaijani Government,” Associated Press, 5 June 2005.
* “Thousands Protest Against Azerbaijan Government,” LA Times, 19 June 2005.
* “Opposition protests in Azerbaijan's capital,” Agence France Presse, 25 June 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-7); 2006 (-7) (no change w/in year)

22. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 6, AZE8]:

Protests organized by the opposition, which included the Azadliq bloc and a number of smaller parties, occurred against the results of the parliamentary elections, which the opposition claims were fraudulent. The election resulted in the victory of the New Azerbaijan Party, the party of President Ilham Aliyev. International observers confirm that the polls did not meet international standards. Protesters number in the tens of thousands.

* “Observers Condemn Azeri Election” *BBC News,* 7 November 2005.

# “Azerbaijan Protest Draws 2,000,” *BBC* 13 November 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-7); 2006 (-7) (no change w/in year)

**6. BAHRAIN**

23. Major Protest (1994-5) [EPISODE 1, BHR1]:

Protests occurred, involving mostly members of the majority Shia community, demanding the release of Shaikh Ali Salman, a Muslim cleric, and of others who were demanding the restoration of the parliament, which was suspended in 1975. Protests numbered in the thousands.

* “Bahrain Rounds Up 1,500 Protesters,” *The Times* 22 December 1994.
* “Bahraini Security Forces Detain 1,600 Protesters,” *The Independent,* 21 December 1994.
* “Bahrain Frees 150 Arrested in Clashes: Report,” 13 January 1995.

Polity Index: 1993 (-9); 1995 (-9); 1996 (-9) (no change b/ 1993 and 1996). Next change 2001 (-8)

24. Major Protests (1995-1997) [EPISODE 1, BHR2]

Protests organized by the Bahrain Freedom Movement occurred this year demanding the restoration of the parliament, as well as the release of political prisoners. Many protests occurred against the government throughout this year, though, including those organized by the Islamic Front for Liberation of Bahrain, that were not democracy protests, and not included in the coding.

* “Bahrain Police Break Up Protesters in Latest Unrest,” *Dow Jones International News* 19 January 1996.
* “Bahrain Opposition/Protests -3: No Government Comment,” *Dow Jones International News*, 6 March 1996.

Polity Index: 1995 (-9); 1997 (-9) 1998 (-9) (no change w/in year). Next change: 2000 (-8)

25. Major Protest (2006) [EPISODE 2, BHR3]:

Protest held on 24 November 2006 in the capital, Manama, prior to the parliamentary elections in which participants, mostly Shiites, demanded that the elections be held democratically. Protesters also demanded that the country’s prime minister resign, who was implicated in scandals accusing the government of rigging the vote. The scandal involved an alleged government scheme to weaken the country's Shiites by bringing in Saudi voters from the pro-government al-Dosari clan to vote inside neighboring Bahrain, and extending Bahraini citizenship to foreign Sunnis from countries including Pakistan to tilt the country's demographic makeup. International observers were not permitted to observe the elections. Protesters numbered around 1,500-2,000.

* “Demonstration in Manama,” *Reuters*, 24 November 2006.
* “Bahrain holds elections after tense campaign,” *Associated Press*, 25 November 2006.

Polity Index: 2005 (-7); 2007 (-7) (no change w/in year). Next change 2010 (-5)

26. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 3, BHR4]:

Initially, protestors only called for political reforms and an end to systematic discrimination against Shias. However, following police brutality, protesters began calling for an end to the regime and the establishment of democracy. Protests numbered in the thousands. Protests in the previous year were about social and economic discrimination against Shiite majority, not about discrimination in electoral participation or democracy. Protests also followed the Arab spring protests surrounding the September parliamentary election.

* 'The Regime Must Fall, and We Will Make Sure it Does,” *The Guardian*, 18 February 2011.
* “Bahrain Vote Erupts in Violence,” *New York Times*, 24 September 2011.

Polity Index: 2010 (-5); 2011 (-8, 14 March 2011); 2012 (-10) (autocratic reform)

**7. BANGLADESH**

27. Protests (1993) [EPISODE 1, BGD1]:

Protests by opposition supporters against fraud that they allege occurred in the parliamentary by-elections elections. Elections not observed by international monitors. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Protesters, Police Clash in Bangladesh's Capital”, *The Gazette*, 5 February 1993.

Polity Index: 1993 (6); 1995 (6) (no change w/in year). Next change 2007.

28. Protests (1996) [EPISODE 2, BGD2]:

Violent protests occurred, which were organized by the opposition, against the country’s parliamentary elections that protesters claimed would be fraudulent. Protests occurred prior to the election in which opposition parties demanded elections be held under a neutral caretaker government, with the understanding that the elections held under Begum Khaleda Zia would be unfair.

* “Polling Day in Bangladesh, But Vote Could Mean Death,” *The Independent,* 15 February 1996.
* “Bangladesh Premier Sworn In Amid Protests,” *The New York Times*, 20 March 1996.

Polity Index II: 1995 (6); 1997 (6) (no change w/in year). Next change 2007.

29. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 3, BGD3]:

Protests, organized by the opposition, occurred in which the protesters accused the by-elections in the Pabna constituency of being fraudulent. Protesters demanded the resignation of the poll chief. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Bangladesh Opposition Enforce Strike, Asks Poll Chief to Quit,” *Agence France Presse*, 13 December 1998.
* “Clashes during Bangladeshi Strike Injure 130 People,” *The Associated Press,* 13 December 1998.

Polity Index II: 1997 (6); 1999 (6) (no change w/in year). Next change 2007.

30. Protests (2006-7) [EPISODE 4, BGD4]:

Protests organized by the Awami League (and its allies) occurred beginning in November against perceived bias and electoral fraud in the upcoming elections scheduled for 2007. Protesters demanded the revisions of the voter registration list (which they claimed included 13 million were fake voters) and that elections be postponed, accusing the caretaker government of Iajuddin Ahmed (which came to power in October 2006) of bias, and of rigging the elections in favor of the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party. The protests resulted in the postponment of the 22 January 2007 elections, the resignation of the interim president, Iajuddin Ahmed, a military crackdown on protests, and the declaration of emergency rule. Government revised the voter registration in 2008 list after the elections were postponed. Target: Iajuddin Ahmed (caretaker government)

* “Bangladesh Convulsed by Protests Over Coming Elections, *World Wide Socialist Website*, 16 November 2006.
* “Bangladesh voters' lists 'ready', *BBC News*, 22 July 2008.
* “Riot Police, Protesters Clash in Bangladesh Ahead of Election,” *New Delhi*, 7 January 2007

Earlier in July 2006, a 6-day nationwide campaign of protests took place, which was organized by a 14-party opposition alliance demanding electoral reforms prior to the elections scheduled for January 2007. The reforms related primarily to the caretaker government system and campaign funding, and also against the government’s nomination of ex-Chief Justice KM Hasan as the head of the interim government, who the protesters believed would be biased in favor of the ruling party due to his previous partisan affiliation. These protests are not coded as democracy protests because they were not primarily about the openness and competitiveness of the elections (See BD News).)

* “14-party Combine Places 31-point Reform Proposals of Existing CG and EC Systems,” *BD News,* 14 July 2005.
* “Thousands March in Dhaka Protest,” *BBC News* 25 July 2006.

Polity Index II: 2005 (6); 2006 (6); 2007 (-6, 10/11 January 2007); 2008 (-6). (autocratic transition). Next change 2009 (5). January 11 is the date that the state of emergency was imposed.

31. Protests (2006) [EPISODE 4, BGD5]

Protests occurred against the rejection of former President Hussain Muhammad Ershad's application to run in national elections in January 2007. Under the constitution, a person jailed for at least two years for a crime involving "moral turpitude" is banned from seeking elected office. Ershad has since been in and out of jail on a number of charges, and faces a return to jail for two years in a decade-old multimillion-dollar corruption after the Supreme Court on Tuesday rejected an appeal against his High Court conviction. The Jatiya Party said the verdict was part of a conspiracy to prevent Ershad from contesting the polls.

* “Bangladesh Police Break Up Demonstration,” *AP Online* 28 December 2006.
* “Ershad supporters injured, down shutters in
* northern Bangladesh,” *Hindustan Times*, 28 December 2006.

Polity Index II: 2005 (6); 2006 (6); 2007 (-6, 10 January 2007) (autocratic transition)

**8. BELARUS**

32. Protests (1999) [EPISODE 1, BLR1]

Protests occurred against President Aleksandr Lukashenko who the protesters accused of illegally extending his term in office. Lukashenko has extended his term to 2001 on the basis of a 1996 referendum. Opposition activists and human rights organizations claim that the referendum was falsified and Western powers have not accepted it as legitimate.

* “New 'President' of Belarus Flees the Crackdown on Dissidents,” *The New York Times,* 24 July 1999.
* *“*Chaos Mounts in Belarus,” *The Times (London),* 23 July 1999.

Polity Index: 1998 (-7); 2000 (-7) (no change w/in year)

33. Protests (2001) [EPISODE 2, BLR2]:

Protests occurred against the re-election of President Alexander Lukashenko. The opposition, as well as international electoral observers from the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), reported that the elections were fundamentally flawed. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Belarus Re-elects President Amid Vote-rigging Row,” *The Independent London*, 11 September 2011.

Polity Index: 2000 (-7); 2002 (-7) (no change w/in year)

34. Protests (2004) [EPISODE 3, BLR3]:

Protests occurred against theOctober legislative elections and referendum to allow President Lukashenko to run for a third term. The protests were against the undemocratic nature of the elections as well as the purpose of the referendum. The police repressed the protests. The OSCE said that the elections and referendum did not meet international standards. The protesters numbered in the hundreds. Earlier in July, there were protests against Lukashenko's political policies and his plans to hold a referendum on a third term. However, these are not coded as democracy protests since there were more about political policies and reforms than democracy.

* “Belarus charges 40 protesters, calls OSCE 'biased,” *Agence France Presse*, 20 October 2004
* “Rights group says 50 detained as thousands protest against Belarusian leader,” Associated Press International, 21 July 2004.

Polity Index: 2003 (-7); 2005 (-7) (no change w/in year)

35. Protests (2006) [EPISODE 4, BLR4]:

Protests occurred against the presidential elections, which protesters claimed were not open and competitive. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands. International observers confirm that the elections did not meet international standards.

* “Belarus: Is This The End Of The Election Protests?” RFE/RL, 24 March 2006.
* “Minsk Riot Police End Demonstration, Detain Some 250,” RFE/RL, 24 March 2006.

Polity Index: 2005 (-7); 2006 (-7) (no change w/in year)

36. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 5, BLR5]:

Protests on December 19, 2010 against the results of the presidential elections won Alexander Lukashenko, which the protesters claimed were undemocratic and fraudulent. OSCE electoral monitors confirm that the elections were fraudulent. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

* “Hundreds of protesters arrested' in Belarus,” BBC News 20 December 2010.

Polity Index: 2009 (-7); 2011 (-7) (no change w/in year)

**9. BENIN**

37. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 1, BEN1]:

Following the elections, protests organized by the opposition claimed that the presidential elections, which resulted in the re-election of President Boni Yayi, were fraudulent. International observers said the elections were credible despite some failings. The protesters were in the hundreds. Prior to the elections, thousands protested in the streets because the country’s new computerized registration system excluded thousands of voters. These pre-elections protests are not democracy protests, because the failure to include the voters in the registration lists was an administrative error, and the protests did not accuse the government of intentionally tried to exclude voters from the list to bias the results.

* “Benin Post-Poll Protests Raises Tensions,” *Voice of America*, 24 March 2011.
* “Benin Opposition Supporters, Unions, Protest Boni Yayi Election Victory,” *Bloomberg*, 24 March 2011.
* “Benin Opposition Denounces Election Fraud,” *AFROL News* 15 March 2011.
* “Fear of Post-election Violence in Benin,” *AFROL News* 28 March 2011.

Polity Index: 2010 (7); 2012 (7) (no change w/in year). Next change: censured.

**10. BHUTAN**

38. Protests (1999) [EPISODE 1, BTN1]:

Protests occurred over the lack of political reform in Bhutan. Protesters demanded a parliamentary form of government with a constitutional monarchy. Protesters also called for the repatriation of tens of thousands of Bhutanese from Nepal, who left the country due to ethnic persecution.

* “Bhutanese Protesters Call for Democracy,” *BBC News 27 January 1999.*

Polity Index: 1998 (-10); 2000 (-10) (no change w/in year). Next change: 2006 (-6).

**11. BULGARIA**

39. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, BGR1]:

Protests occurred to demand democracy. The protests resulted in the resignation of Todor Zhikov from the presidency.

* “Protest Renewed in Bulgaria,” *St. Louis Dispatch,* 20 November 1989.
* “Bulgarian Rally Seeks Reforms*,” St. Louis Dispatch,* 19 November 1989.
* “Bulgarians Campaign for Democratic Reforms and Multi-Party Rule, 1989-90, *Global Nonviolent Action Database.*

Polity Index: 1988 (-7); 1989 (-7); 1990 (8, 29 March 1990); 1991 (8) (democratic transition)

40. Protests (1989-1990) [EPISODE 1, BGR2]:

Protests occurred to demand democracy. The protests included other demands, including respect for human rights and an end to police repression, but democracy was the primary demand of the protests. Protests ended when the National Assembly abolished section 1 of the Constitution, granting the Communist Party a monopoly on power. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

* “Bulgarians Campaign for Democratic Reforms and Multi-party Rule, 1989-90, *Global Nonviolent Action Database.*

Polity Index: 1988 (-7); 1989 (-7); 1990 (8, 29 March 1990); 1991 (8) (democratic transition)

41. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 2, BGR3]:

Protests occurred around the June elections by supporters of the 16-party Union of Democratic Forces, denouncing the Socialists and calling for a general strike to protest the outcome they claim was a fraud. International observers said that the elections were free and fair. Protesters numbered as high as a hundred thousand.

* “Last Hurrah for Bulgaria's Communists?” *LA Times*, 13 June 1990.
* “Opposition Partisans Cry Foul in Bulgaria,” *LA Times,* 12 June 1990.

Polity Index: 1989 (-7); 1990 (8, 29 March 1990); 1991 (8) (no change w/in year). \**The regime change in 1990 predates the protests. Therefore, there is no change in democracy.*

**12. BURKINA FASO**

42. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, BFA1]:

Protests occurred in the Ouagadougou, the capital, demanding a national conference in order to write a new constitution that would allow for multiparty elections. Elections had been suspended by a coup d’etat in the previous decade. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Burkina Faso Election Victory Hollow,” *The Globe and Mail,* 2 December 1991.
* “Burkina Faso Protest Leaves Dozens Hurt,” *The Globe and Mail,* 1 October 1991.

Polity Index: 1990 (-7); 1991 (-5, 2 June 1991); 1992 (-5) (no change w/in year) \**The new constitution (2 June 1991) on which the change in the Polity score is based pre-dates the protests. Therefore, there is no change in democracy.*

**13. CAMBODIA**

43. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 1, KHM1]:

Protests occurred against electoral fraud in the parliamentary elections demanding that Hun Sen step down.

* “One Month after Election, Protest Highlights Political Deadlock,” *Associated Press International*, 26 August 1998.
* “Cambodian Opposition Protest Against Election Results,” *Xinhua News Agency,* 23 August 1998.

Polity Index: 1997 (-7); 1998 (2, 30 November 1998); 1999 (2) (no change). *The 1998 regime change occurs on 30 November 1998 (date of new Cambodian government formation). An agreement brokered to share power. The protests pre-date the regime change on 30 November, but occur after the parliamentary elections on July 26, 1998.*

44. Protests (2008) [EPISODE 2, KHM2]:

Protests led by the opposition, accusing the parliamentary elections of being undemocratic. Protests claimed that the government denied people the right to vote by intentionally and strategically removing their name from the ballots, among other things.International observers from the EU saidthat the election failed to meet a number of key international standards, despite a lower level of political violence than in previous years. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Opposition Rejects Results of Cambodian Election,” *ABC Radio Australia,* July 31, 2008.

Polity Index: 2007 (2); 2009 (2) (no change w/in year)

**14. CAMEROON**

45. Protests (1992) [EPISODE 1, CMR1]:

Protests occurred in response to the presidential elections won by President Paul Biya, which protests accused of being fraudulent. International actors criticized the elections for not meeting international standards.

* “Democracy Dies in the Womb,” *The Independent,* 1 November 1992.
* “First Cameroon Elections Marred By Fraud Charges,” *Africa News*, 26 October 1992.

Polity Index: 1991 (-8); 1992 (-4, 1 March 1992) 1993 (-4) (no change w/in year). Next change: censored. *Regime change occurred on 1 March 1992 (the date of the elections) prior to the protests.*

46. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 2, CMR2]:\*

Protests occurred prior to the presidential election in October 2011, demanding that President Paul Biya step down and according to some accounts demanding free elections. Protesters only numbered in hundreds and were repressed by the police.A handful of armed men dressed as soldiers in Sept 2011 firedinto the air and stopped traffic in south Cameroon, demanding the departure oflong-serving President Paul Biya ahead of a controversial poll. This action is not coded as democracy, because the demands of the men are not known, other than the ousting of Biya, which cannot necessarily be interpreted as a demand for democracy. The protests are coded as borderline/ambiguous because the protests had multiple motivations – the protests were democracy, with protesters demanding free and fair elections and also anti-Biya, with protesters criticizing the government’s performance and demanding Biya’s resignation.

* “Police Easily Cracks Down on Cameroon Protests,” *Afrol News*, 23 February 2011.
* “Is Cameroon Next After Libya?” TPMDC, 24 February 2011.

Polity Index: 2010 (-4); 2012 (-4) (no change w/in year). Next change: censored.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

**15. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

47. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 1, CAR1]\*:

Protests and strikes occurred by civil service workers to demand unpaid salaries. These demands evolved by October 1990 to include a demand for a national conference to discuss the possibility of democratic rule. Strikes and protests continued into 1991 but seemed largely economic. These events waned in 1992 as the government entered negotiations with the opposition to determine a date for the national conference. On June 7, 1991, General Kolingba established a national commission to revise the constitution. The constitution was amended to allow for a multiparty political system on August 30, 1992.

* “Police Gas Protesters Calling for Democracy,” *Associated Press,* 16 October 1990.
* “Freedom House, *Enabling Environments for Civic Movements and the Dynamics of Democratic Transition - Central African Republic*,” 10 July 2008.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 1989 (-7); 1991 (-6, 7 June 1991) (democratic reform). Next change: 1993 (5).

**16. CHAD**

48. Protests (2001) [EPISODE 1, TCD1]:

On June 11, a women’s protest occurred in front of the French Embassy against the presidential election results, which the protesters claimed were fraudulent. The protesters numbered in the hundreds. The OAU observed the elections. International NGOs noted electoral irregularities and fraud in the elections. Earlier in late May after the initial results were announced, democracy protests were planned but never emerged. The opposition candidates sought to organize a mass rally and march through N'Djamena to protest the elections, which they claimed were fraudulent, but the government denied a parade permit and arrested all six opposition candidates during a meeting. Security forces deployed that day also beat and injured numerous opposition supporters.

* “Chad: Police Breaks Up Women's Protest,” *AllAfrica.com,* 13 June 2001
* “Chad: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices,” Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, 4 March 2002.

Polity Index: 2000 (-2); 2002 (-2) (no change w/in year). Next change censored.

**17. CHINA**

49. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, CHN1]\*:

On April 16 students gathered inTiananmen Square in honor of Hu Yaobang, a reformer with the Communist Party who died. The gathering evolved into a full-scale democracy protest, in which protesters demanded faster political reform, guarantees of rights to the people, a free press, an end to government corruption, democracy, and a dialogue with Chinese Premier Li Peng. The protests, which endured through June 4, 1989, were repressed militarily by the Chinese government. Protesters numbered in the hundreds of thousands. On the anniversary of the protests, people in Hong Kong have gathered commemorating the event and demanding democracy, but since these protests are in Hong Kong, which is not part of China until 1997, these protests are not coded as democracy protest. To commemorate the anniversary of the crackdown, with Tiananmen Square shut down by paramilitary forces, students broke bottles and sang songs on the campus of Beijing University – the activities fall short of a protest.

* “Crackdown In Beijing; Troops Attack And Crush Beijing Protest; Thousands Fight Back, Scores Are Killed,” *The New York Times,* 4 June 1989.
* “China Erupts…the Reasons Why,” *The New York Times,* 4 June 1989.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 1988 (-7); 1990 (-7). Next change: censored.

*Note: Democracy protests have been held every year in Hong Kong since its turnover to China, but since these protests are principally about preserving democracy in Hong Kong, not China as a whole, they are not included in the analysis*.

50. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 2, CHN2]\*:

On 20 February, hundreds of people gathered despite heavy police surveillance in Beijing and other major Chinese cities in response to a democracy call posted on the Internet. Internet post suggested that people in these protests call for democracy, an end to one-party rule, freedom of the press, political reform, including an independent judiciary, fairness, justice, as well as food, work and housing. These protests are coded a borderline because democracy was only one of a number of reasons for the protests. In other protests, participants “walked-by” a designated street without carrying posters or shouting slogans in favor of democracy as a form of protest. Fear of police repression forced the protests to adopt subtle techniques of protests like these. Protests are held annually in Hong Kong since China’s takeover for democracy within Jong Kong, but these are not coded as democracy protests since they are not about democracy at the national level.

* “State Stamps Out Small 'Jasmine' Protests in China,” *Time*, 21 February 2011
* “Calls for protests in China met with brutality,” *BBC News,* 27 February 2011
* “Hundreds Rally in Chinese Cities after Online Call for ‘Jasmine Revolution,’” *BBC News*, 20 February 2011

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 2010 (-7); 2012 (-7). Next change: censored

**19. CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF**

51.Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, COD1]

Protests organized by opposition parties occurred demanding that the national conference, which was responsible for drafting a new democratic constitution for Zaire/DRC, be given sovereign authority without which, the protesters alleged, the constitution would be a sham.

* “Zairians Hold Protest,” *Globe and Mail*, 31 July 1991.
* “Major Opposition Parties to Boycott Zaire National Conference*,*” *Reuters News*, 16 April 1991.

Polity Index: 1990 (-8); 1991 (-8); 1992 (-77/0, date: 6 December 1992) (missing)

52.Protests (1991/2) [EPISODE 1, COD2]

When the national conferences was cancelled, the opposition organized protests demanding that government resume the national conference.

* “One Dead in Zaire Protests,” *Reuters,* 3 September 1991
* Witnesses Say Police Killed 3 People in Zaire Riots,” *The New York Times*, 4 September 1991.
* “Zaire Admits death in Pro-democracy Protest,” *Associated Press*, 4 September 1991.

Polity Index: 1990 (-8); 1992 (-77/0, date: 6 December 1992); 1993 (-77/0) (missing). Next change 2006.

53. Protests (1992) [EPISODE 1, COD3]

On February 16, 1992, the church lead a demonstration they called the “March of Hope,” which was brutally crushed by government. Church leaders demanded that the government restart the national conference, which was suspended the previous month.

* “Democracy Strikers Cut Food Supply Lines to Kinshasa,” *The Associated Press,* 14 February 1992.
* “Zaire's Mobutu Hangs on Amid Rising Protests,” *The Associated Press,* 5 April 1992.

Polity Index: 1991 (-8); 1992 (-77/0, date: 6 December 1992); 1993 (-77/0) (missing). Next change 2006.

54. Protests (1995) [EPISODE 2, COD4]

Protest occurred organized by the opposition, Unified Lumumbista Party (PALU). Protest organizers said that the protests were against the dictatorship of Mobutu Sese Seko and the 2-year delay of the democratic transition. The government claimed that the protesters wanted to seize power.

* “10 dead during a demonstration in Kinshasa says government,” Agence France Presse, 30 July 1995.
* “Opposition in Battle to Recapture Political Initiative in Zaire,” Africa News, August 1995.

Polity Index: 1991 (-8); 1994 (-77/0); 1996 (-77/0) (missing). Next change: 2006.

55. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 3, COD5]:

Protests over a rumor against a possible extension of the political transitional period, designed to return the country to democracy after civil war.

* “Four Dead, 60 Held in DRC Protests over Rumoured Election Delay,” *Agence France Presse,* 10 January 2005.

Polity Index: 1991 (-8); 2004 (-88/3); 2005 (-88/4) (19 December 2005, constitutional change); 2006 (5) (missing). (democratic transition)

56. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 3, COD6]:

Protests occurred against the extension of the political transitional period, designed to return the country to democracy. Demonstrators also called for an end to the political formula that gave the Congo one president and four vice-presidents. A six-month postponement of the vote is permitted under the December 2002 agreement that brought an end to five years of civil war in the DRC. The protests are coded as democracy protests because the slow pace of transition is commonly viewed as an attempt by politicians to remain in power.

* “Congo-Kinshasa: Voters Confronted by Bullets, Not Ballots,” *Africa News,* July 1, 2005.
* “Congo-Kinshasa: Police Impose Curfew On Mbuji-Mayi After Protests,” Africa News, May 18, 2005.

Polity Index: 1991 (-8); 2004 (-88/3); 2005 (-88/4) (19 December 2005, constitutional change); 2006 (5) (democratic transition)

57. Protests (2006) [EPISODE 4, COD7]:

Prior to the July 30th elections, protesters demanded that elections be delayed so they could be more inclusive and transparent – part of which involved demanding a repeat of the voter registration process, originally boycotted by the opposition, and discarding blank ballots.

* “DR Congo election protest march,” *BBC News*, 22 March 2006.
* “Tear gas at DR Congo poll protest,” *BBC News*, 10 March 2006.
* “Tear gas at DR Congo poll protest,” *BBC News*, 11 July 2006.
* “German Soldiers Caught in Middle of Congo Protest,” *DW, 26 July 2006.*

Polity Index: 1991 (-8); 1991 (-8); 2004 (-88/3); 2005 (-88/4) (19 December 2005, constitutional change); 2006 (5) (missing). (democratic transition)

58. Protests (2006) [EPISODE 4, COD8]:

Violent protests in which the protesters, supporters of opposition candidate Jean-Pierre Bemba, accused the presidential elections of being fraudulent. President Joseph Kabila won the elections. In November 2006, Bemba accepted defeat after his legal challenge to the election results was thrown out by the country’s Supreme Court. According to the Carter Center, instances of disruption or attempted manipulation of the electoral process, while serious in a few cases, appeared isolated and unlikely to affect the overall success of the vote.

* “Congo Court Burnt in Poll Protest,” *BBC News,* 21 November 2006.
* “Bemba Forces Leave Congo Capital,” *BBC News,* 23 November 2006.

Polity Index: 1991 (-8); 2005 (-88/3); 2006 (5, 6 December 2006); 2007 (5) (missing) (democratic transition)

**20. CONGO, REPUBLIC OF**

59. Protests (1993) [EPISODE 1, COG1]:

Protests and riots occurred by opposition supporters claiming that the parliamentary elections were rigged. The protests involved into armed fighting between militia groups that ended in 1997, when Denis Sassou-Nguesso ousted Pascal Lissouba with the aid of foreign troops.

* “Congo Declares Emergency,” *The Herald,* 17 July 1993.

Polity Index: 1992 (5); 1994 (5) (no change w/n year). Next change: 1997 (-6)

60. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 2, COG2]\*:

Protests organized by the opposition against the outcome of the country’s presidential elections won by incumbent President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The opposition claimed the elections were fraudulent and had boycotted them, leading to very low voter turnout. Cases coded as borderline/ambiguous because it is not completely clear from reports whether the protests were in response to Sassou-Nguesso’s victory or fraud. Protesters numbered in the thousands. Observers from the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States said the election was free and transparent, but the Congolese Human Rights Observatory, a human rights group, said the vote was tainted by fraud. The European Union noted significant irregularities and problems with the integrity of the electoral process. In June, there were protests over the rejection of some candidates applications, but these are not considered democracy, as protesters did not in the reports accuse the government of rejecting their application due to closed competition or a desire to bias the results.

* “Low Turnout May Mar Congo Republic Election,” *NY Times,* 13 July 2009.
* “Brazzaville: foreign journalists not harassed,” *Agence France-Presse, 18 July 2009.*
* “Congo Opposition Calls Rejecting Candidates Threat to Peace,” *Agence France-Presse, 20 June 2009.*
* “Congo Leader Wins Disputed Poll,” *BBC News* 15 July 2009.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 2008 (-4); 2010 (-4) (no change w/in year). Next change: censored.

**21. CÔTE D’IVORE/IVORY COAST**

61. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 1, CIV1]:

Protests organized by students occurred against one party rule and the poor economic situation in the Ivory Coast. Economic protests occurred concurrently. Following the protests, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny allowed multi-party elections in October 1990, which he won.

* “Ivory Coast: 7 Opposition Party Members Arrested,” *Times Staff and Wire Reports,* 22 February 1990.
* “Ivorians demand switch to multiparty democracy, 1989-1990,” *Global Nonviolent Action Database.*
* “150 Pro-democracy Protests Beaten,” *LA Times,* 26 February 1990.

\*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 1989 (-9); 1990 (-7, 7/8 November 1990); 1991 (-7) (democratic reform). On 7 November 1990, Alassane Ouattara appointed to newly created post of Prime Minister. Likely date in which the presidential term began.

62. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 2, CIV2]:

In August and September of this year, protests, organized by opposition parties (now legal), occurred demanding a national conference empowered to create a transitional government ahead of elections, and the resignation of the Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The protests are considered democracy protests because the opposition demanded a transitional government because they believed that President Houphouet-Boigny would not organize free and fair elections.

* “Ivory Coast President Leads in First Multiparty Election,” *Reuters*, 29 October 1990.
* **“**Government Disperses Opposition Rally: Second Time in a Week,” *Associated Press,* 6 September 1990.
* “Police Quell Protests against forthcoming Pope Visit,” *The Independent*, 1 September 1990.

Polity Index: 1989 (-9); 1991 (-7) (democratic reform)

63. Protests (1995) [EPISODE 3, CIV3]:

Demonstrations occurred demanding that the upcoming presidential be postponed due to an electoral law limiting enfranchisement. The law requires that presidential candidates have two Ivorian parents and have lived in the Ivory Coast continuously for 5 years. The law eliminated Alassane Ouattara from participating in the elections. The mother of Ouattara, the government alleged, was born in Burkina Faso.

* “Ivory Coast Leader Stirs Up his own Opposition,” *The Independent (London),* 17 October 1995.
* “An African Nation’s Path to Democracy Takes a Detour,” *The New York Times*, 13 October 1995.

Polity Index: 1994 (-6); 1996 (-6) (no change w/in year)

64. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 4, CIV4]:

Protests occurred against constitutional reforms that the protesters claim would restrict democracy in the country. The protests are coded as democracy protests as many of the reforms would limit electoral competition in the country – by creating a Senate that was not fully elected (1/3 appointed); extending the presidential term limit to 7 years, which protesters said was an attempt to keep Henri Konan Bedie in power, and give the president the authority to suspend elections in case of social tensions in a country. Other elements of the reforms required the parents of presidential candidates to be 100% Ivorian in order, critics say, to limited electoral competition. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Ivory Coast; One Million To Protest Against Unpopular Law,” *Africa News,* 6 September 1998.
* “Thousands join opposition march in Abidjan,” *Agence France Presse*, 7 September 1998.

Polity Index: 1997 (-6); 1999 (missing/-1; 24 December 1999) (missing)

65. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 5, CIV5]:

Protests occurred against the undemocratic nature of the October 2000 presidential elections. Prior to the election, the Supreme Court barred the country's two most powerful parties from running in Sunday's election. When early vote counts showed opposition leader Laurent Gbagbo winning, General Robert Guei's troops seized control of the election commission and declared himself the winner. The protesters backed by paramilitary police and dissident troops compelled, Gen. Robert Guei, who had seized power in a coup d’etat, to resign. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

* **“**Ivory Coast: Who's For a Few More People's Revolutions?,” Africa News, 3 November 2000.
* “Ivory Coast Overthrows Military Ruler,” The Washington Post, October 26, 2000.

Polity Index: 1998 (-6); 1999 (missing/-1, 24 December 1999); 2000 (4, 26 October 2000); 2001 (4) (democratic transition)

66. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 6, CIV6]:

Pre-election protests against the disqualification of an opposition candidate in the December 2000 parliamentary elections. The Supreme Court barred Alassane Ouattara from standing because of questions about his citizenship, which opposition supporters declared to be an attempt to undemocratically limit competition in the election. A curfew and state of emergency was declared following the protests.

* *Ivory Coast.* The New Racism: The Political Manipulation of Ethnicity in Côte d'Ivoire *13(6). Human Rights Watch.*

Polity Index: 1998 (-6); 1999 (missing/-1, 24 December 1999); 2000 (4, 26 October 2000); 2001 (4) (no change w/n year)

67. Protests (2001) [EPISODE 7, CIV7]:

Protests occurred in Abidjan, the capital, to denounce last week's coup attempt against President Laurent Gbagbo. The coup d’etat was thwarted by the government. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Marchers Protest Attempted Coup,” *LA Times,* 14 January 2001.

Polity Index: 2000 (4); 2001 (4); 2002 (-77; 0). (missing) *The value for 2002 was due to a civil war/coup d’etat by Guei on 19 Sept. 2002 against Gbagdo.*

68. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 8, CIV8]

Protests occurred against attempts to cheat in the upcoming presidential elections. President Gbagbo claims that the voter registration list is incorrect and dissolved the government and the electoral commission as a result. The opposition, on whose behalf the protests were conducted, accused the government of trying to manipulate the registration list and thereby, the results of the elections**.** The president’s action delayed the country’s transition, another complaint of the protesters.

* “Ivory Coast Opposition Protests Voter List Probe”, *AP Worldstream,* 9 February 2010
* “3 Killed in Ivory Coast Anti-Government Protests,” *AP Worldstream,* 19 February 2010.

Polity Index: 2001(4); 2009 (-88/0); 2010 (-77/0); 2011 (4) (missing-no change).

69. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 8, CIV9]:

Protests occurred against President Gbagbo’s unwillingness to recognize the results of the country’s presidential elections in which Alassane Ouattra won power. The International community condemned Gbagbo’s actions and recognized Ouattra as the winner.

# “Ivory Coast Protests Turn Deadly,” VOA, 15 December 2010.

# “Cote d'Ivoire: Milestones on the road of crisis.” IRIN, 3 March 2010

Polity Index: 2001(4); 2009 (-88/0); 2010 (-77/0); 2011 (4) (missing – no change).

70. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 8, CIV10]:

Continuing protests occurred against President Gbagbo’s unwillingness to recognize the results of the country’s presidential elections. The participants, all-women, numbered in the hundreds.

* “Women Said to Be Killed at Ivory Coast Protest” NY Times, 3 March 2011

Polity Index: 2001(4); 2010 (-77); 2011/12 (4/0). (missing-no change within year) (There may be an error in Polity. It is 4, and Polity II is 0 for 2011 and 2012. They should be the same.

**22. CROATIA**

71. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 1, HRV1]:

Protests occurred in Zagreb and small villages against alleged electoral fraud in the 2005 presidential elections. Croatian independent presidential candidate Boris Mikšić, who finished third and was not qualified as a result for the run-off, organized the protests. International election observers were not present in the elections. The Election Commission dismissed Mikšić claims as did the country’s Constitutional Court. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Hundreds Gather to Support Croatian Presidential Candidate's Fraud Claims,” *Agence France Presse*, 3 January 2005.
* “Croatian Independent Hopeful Calls for Elections to be Annulled,” *Agence France Presse*, 4 January 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (8); 2005 (9, 1 January 2005—presidential elections); 2006 (9) (no change)

**23. CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

72. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, CSFR1]

Protests occurred throughout the country demanding an end to Communist rule and the installation of democracy in Czechoslovakia. The protests, which endured 6 days, began on 20th anniversary of the protest of Jan Palach.

* “Czechoslovakians Campaign for Democracy (Velvet Revolution), 1989” *, Global Nonviolent Action Database.*
* “Police Thwart Protest, Party Stands Resolute on Change”, *AP* 20 January 1989

Polity Index: 1988 (-7); 1990 (8) (democratic transition)

73. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, CSFR2]

Protests occurred throughout the country demanding an end to Communist rule and the installation of democracy in Czechoslovakia. These protests began on the 71st anniversary of Czech independence.

* “Czechoslovakians Campaign for Democracy (Velvet Revolution), 1989” *, Global Nonviolent Action Database.*
* “Czech Protests Fails to Involve the Silent Majority,” *FT*, 30 October 1989.

Polity Index: 1988 (-7); 1990 (8) (democratic transition)

**24. DJIBOUTI**

74. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 1, DJI1]:

Protests against the results of the presidential elections won by incumbent Ismail Omar Guelleh who ran unopposed. Protesters claimed that the elections were fraudulent. Protesters numbered in the hundreds. Protests lasted only 1 day.

* “Djibouti leader wins one-man poll,” BBC 9 April 2005.
* “Djibouti incumbent wins one-man poll,” MISANET/IRIN 12 APRIL 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (2); 2006 (2) (no change w/in year)

75. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 2, DJI2]:

Protests occurred demanding the resignation of President Ismail Omar Guelleh, who protesters accussed of being a dictator, and/or for the presidential election on April 8 to be delayed to give time to create conditions for a fair vote.

* “Djiboutian Opposition Calls Off Protest After Authorities Block Gathering,” *Bloomberg,* 04 March 2011.
* “Djiboutians Rally to Oust President,” *Al Jazeera,* 18 February 2011.

Polity Index: 2010 (2); 2012 (2) (no change w/in year)

**25. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

76. Protests (1994) [EPISODE 1, DOM1]

Protests occurred against fraud perceived in the presidential elections won by incumbent President Joaquin Balaguer by less than 1 percent of the vote*.* The elections were widely denounced by international actors, including the United States. Protesters numbered in the hundreds**.**

* “Dominicans Protest Balloting Review,” *San Jose Mercury News,* 3 August 1994.
* “Balaguer Poised for New Term as Tensions Rise,” *Financial Times,* 16 August 1994.

Polity Index: 1993 (6); 1994 (5, 14/15 August 1994), 1995 (5). (autocratic reform) Next change 1996 (8) Constitution was revised on 14 August 1994.

**26. EGYPT**

77. Protests (1995) [EPISODE 1, EGY1]

Pre-election protests occurred in January against the arrest and harassment of Muslim Brotherhood candidates to bias the elections in favor of the government and against the Muslim Brotherhood. Protests held were organized by the Egyptian doctors’ union, whose members were included among the arrested Muslim Brotherhood members.

* “Doctors Hold Mass Rally to Protest Arrests,” *Agence France Presse*, 27 January 1995.
* “Egyptian Doctors Protest Arrests,” *United Press International*, 31 January 1995.

Polity Index: 1994 (-6); 1996 (-6) (no change w/in year).

78. Protests (1995) [EPISODE 1, EGY2]

More pre-election protests occurred in October and November against the arrest and harassment of Muslim Brotherhood candidates to bias the elections in favor of the government and against the Muslim Brotherhood. These protests were organized by the public-at-large, namely students in October and family members of arrested Brotherhood members.

* “Leading Brotherhood Activist Arrested in Continuing Crackdown,” *Associated Press,* 31 October 1995.
* “Egypt Jails 54, Shuts Brotherhood Office in Pre-poll Crackdown,” *Agence France Presse,* 23 November 1995

Polity Index: 1994 (-6); 1996 (-6) (no change w/in year).

79. Protests (1995) [EPISODE 1, EGY3]

Protests occurred in al-Zawya al-Hamra by Muslim Brotherhood candidates on the day of the parliamentary elections against the disqualification of Muslim Brotherhood candidates. After the elections occurred, there were riots against the election results, but not protests.

* “Vote-counting Starts in Egypt, Complaints Rife,” *Reuters,* 29 November 1995
* “Violence rocks Egypt in polls result protests,” Hobart Mercury, 9 December 1995.
* “Post-poll Protests,” *The Advertiser*, 9 December 1995.

Polity Index: 1994 (-6); 1996 (-6) (no change w/in year).

80. Protests (2004-2005) [EPISODE 2, EGY4]:

Protests against the possibility of President Hosni Mubarak running for a fifth term or that his son, Gamal, succeeding him, and demanding open (multi-candidate) elections the following year. The protests were organized by Kefaya (“Enough”), a grass-roots organization. Protesters this year included at most a thousand participants.

* “Egyptians Protest Mubarak's Running for Fifth Term, Possibility of his Son Becoming President,” *The Associated Press*, 12 December 2004.
* “Caption Only: Anti-Mubarak Protest in Egypt,” *Deseret Morning News*, 13 December 2004.
* “Kefaya protests Mubarak's referendum and re-election, Egypt, 2005,” Global Nonviolent Action Database.

Polity Index: 2003 (-6); 2005 (-3*, 26 February 2005*). (democratic transition) *The change occurred on 26 February 2005. On this date, Mubarak asked the parliament to amend the constitution to allow multi-candidate presidential elections*. The 2005 protests occurred after this date in relation to the referendum on 25 May 2005. There was no further democratization after this period

81. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 3, EGY5]:

Protests occurred against the first round of parliamentary elections in November, The protests were organized by the banned political party, the Muslim Brotherhood.

* “Thousands of Egypt Islamists Protest ‘Rigged Vote’” *Agence France Presse*, 11 November 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (6); 2005 (-3, *26 February 2005*); 2006 (-3). (no change w/in year). *The protests occurred after the 26 February 2005, which marked the transition.*

82. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 4, EGY6]:

Protests occurred against the final round of the parliamentary elections in December, which the protesters claimed were fraudulent. The protests were organized by Kefaya (the Egyptian Movement for Change) a political group organized by Egyptian intellectuals in 2004 to press for political reforms in Egypt, as well as International monitors were not present in the election. However, the media and rights organizations documented irregularities in the elections. The largest protests numbered near ten thousand. Kefaya had organized a number of protests throughout 2005, but these protests were more anti-Mubarak in nature, than pro-democracy.

* “Kefaya: The origins of Mubarak's downfall,” The *Egyptian Independent*, 12 December 2011.
* “Protests in Egypt against ‘Rigged’ Elections, *Factiva*, 12 December 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (6); 2005 (-3, *26 February 2005*); 2006 (-3). (no change w/in year). *The protests occurred after the 26 February 2005, which marked the transition.*

83. Protests(2010) [EPISODE 5, EGY7]:

Protests occurred prior to the November parliamentary elections in which protesters rallied against the exclusion of Muslim Brotherhood candidates from the election. The Brotherhood candidates claim was an attempt to limit electoral competition for the regime.

* “Protests as Egypt Candidates Barred,” *Al Jazeera,* 04 November 2010.

Polity Index: 2009 (-3); 2011 (-2) (democratic reform). Next Change: censored.

84. Protests(2010) [EPISODE 5, EGY8]:

Protests occurred after the parliamentary elections, which the protesters said were fraudulent. There were no international observers present for these elections. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Egyptians Protest Against 'Rigged' Elections,” *ABC News,* 13 December 2010.
* “Egypt’s Opposition Protests, Challenging Legislative Vote,” NYT, 12 December 2010

Polity Index: 2009 (-3); 2011 (-2, 11 February 2011) (democratic reform). Next Change: censored.

85. Protests(2011) [EPISODE 6, EGY9]\*:

At the outset in January 2011, protesters demanded the resignation of President Mubarak and the establishment of democratic governance. Democracy was not the only issue raised in the protests, however. Corruption, torture, poverty, and unemployment, were also important issues.

* “Energized by Tunisia, Egypt protesters surge onto streets in 'Day of Wrath'” *The Christian Science Monitor*, 25 January 2011.
* “Across Egypt, Protests Direct Fury at Leader,” *The New York Times*, 26 January 2011.
* “Protest Movements Swelling in Mideast,” *The Washington Post*, 28 January 2011.
* “Mubarak’s Grip Tested,” *The Washington Post*, 30 January 2011.

Protests occurred later in 2011. After Mubarak’s resignation and the establishment of a caretaker government by the military, democracy protesters reignited in April to put pressure on the military to proceed faster with democratic reforms. However, the demands were not about the openness and competitiveness of the elections, but about the removal, arrest, and trial of Mubarak-era government officials and appointees from office. In late November, there were further protests demanding the military commit to a plan for a full transition to a democratic civilian government. Parliamentary elections were already scheduled for November. These protests were also not related to the openness and competitiveness of the elections; Demands for civilian rule, including replacing the current (unelected) cabinet with (unelected) civilian leaders and a “government of national rescue”. Democracy protests do not occur again in 2012 against the dissolution of the parliament.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 2010 (-3); 2012 (-88, missing) (Next Change: -4, 2013)

**27. ETHIOPIA**

86. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 1, ETH1]:

Protests by Addis Ababa University students, later joined by taxi drivers, against the 15 May 2005 elections, which they said involved fraud and human rights abuses. Opposition parties claimed that the elections were marred by voter intimidation, ballot stuffing and other forms of fraud. The participants numbered in the hundreds. EU observers noted significant improvements from previous elections, declaring the elections the most open in the country’s history, but noted that they all fell short of international standards. International human rights groups likewise cataloged a number of cases of human rights violations.

* “Ethiopia; Police Arrest Protesting Students,” *Africa News*, June 7, 2005.
* “More than 20 die in Ethiopian election protest,” *The Guardian*, June 9, 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (1); 2005 (-3, 5 Sept. 2005; )2006 (-3) (no change w/in year). Sept. 5th is the day that the government certified the results of the elections. The protest were in response to them.

**28. GABON**

87. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 1, GAB1]:\*

Protests occurred demanding democratic elections and economic reforms, which ultimately led to Gabon holding democratic elections. In January, there were student protests over university conditions and various strikes by civil servants, which are not coded as democracy protests, Following the elections, there were riots by opposition supporters who claimed that the elections were fraudulent. After demands by the opposition and riots, the government re-ran the elections in some districts. (Since the post-election events were riots, not protest, they are not included in the coding).

* “Gabon: Measure Sociales,” *Le Monde,* 6 March 1990.
* “Armored Cars Move in As Students Strike,” *The Associated Press,* 26 February 1990.
* “Irate Voters in Gabon Attack Poll Aides and Ballot Boxes,” *The New York Times,* 17 September 1990.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 1989 (-9); 1991 (-4) (democratic transition)

88. Protests (1993) [EPISODE 2, GAB2]:

Protests occurred after the first round of the presidential elections by supporters of opposition leader Paul Mba Abessole, who accused the incumbent president, Omar Bongo, who won the elections, of rigging the elections.

* “Protest at Gabon Vote,” *The Independent,* 11 December 1993.
* “Gabon’s Leader Declares Himself Victor before Votes Counted,” *Guardian Weekly,* 26 December 1993.

Polity Index: 1992 (-4); 1994 (-4) (no change w/in year)

89. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 3, GAB3]:

Opposition supporters (spontaneously) protested the results of the 2005 president elections, which they declared were rigged. In these elections, Omar Bongo was re-elected for a seventh term. International observers approved of the elections, but there were only 30 observers monitoring the elections. Protesters were in the hundreds.

* “Election 2005: Gabonese Opposition Takes to Streets to Protest Against Incumbent's Re-election,” *HS Global Insight*, 2 December 2005.
* “Opposition Stay-at-Home Largely Ignored in Gabonese Towns,” *IHS Global Insight*, 6 December 2005.
* “Police Stop Gabon Election Protests,” *CNN*, 1 December 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-4); 2006 (-4) (no change w/in year)

90. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 3, GAB4]:

Protests accuse Ben Bongo, who is the son of Omar Bongo and winner of the presidential elections, of rigging the vote. International observers characterized the elections as generally free and fair although irregularities occurred. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Unrest in Gabon as Bongo Poll Win Disputed,” *Reuters,* 3 September 2009.
* “Police, Poll Protesters Clash in Gabon's Oil Hub,” *Reuters,* 6 September 2009.

Polity Index: 2008 (-4); 2009 (3, 15/16 October 2009); 2010 (3) (democratic reform). October date is the date that the elections were officially declared. The regime change should have been coded with the election in August, not the declaration of the votes.

91. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 4, GAB5]:

Continuing protests related to the undemocratic nature of the 2009 presidential election. Mr Obame, the opposition leader who claims to have won the 2009 election, declared himself to be the true president of Gabon, and named a parallel cabinet of 19 ministers. He sought protection from the UN. Outside the UN, protesters supporting Obame, demanded that the government recognize the rightful winner of the 2009 elections. Protesters numbered only in the hundreds.

* “Gabon Opposition Leader Andre Mba Obame Seeks UN refuge,” BBC News, 27 January 2011.
* “Gabon Police Tear Gas Protesters, Tensions Rise,” *Reuters,* 27 January 2011.

Polity Index: 2010 (3); 2012 (3) (no change w/in year)

**29. GEORGIA**

92. Protests (2003) [EPISODE 1, GEO1]:

Protests against the results of parliamentary elections, which protesters claimed were fraudulent. Protesters demanded the firing of regional governors allegedly responsible for the fraud, and the resignation of President Mikhail Saakashvili, who they also blamed for the country’s staggering economy. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

* “Thousands Protest Election Results in Georgia,” *Voice of America*, 08 November 2003.
* “State of Emergency in Georgia,” *CNN.com,* 22November 2003.

Polity Index: 2002 (5); 2004 (7) (democratic reform)

93. Protests (2008) [EPISODE 2, GEO2]:

Protests against the parliamentary elections, which protesters claimed were fraudulent. Protesters demanded that the elections be cancelled. The United National Movement (head by MikhailSaakashvili) won the election by a landslide. International monitors reported the poll had not fully met international standards. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

* “Protesters Decry Georgia Election,” *BBC News*, May 26, 2008

Polity Index: 2007 (6); 2008 (6) (no change w/in year)

94. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 3, GEO3]\*:

Protests occurred demanding the resignation of President Mikhail Saakashvili and the holding of democratic presidential and parliamentary elections. This is an ambiguous case: Protests seem to fit minimal definition of democracy: Protesters held signs of “We support free elections” and demanded early and democratic elections. Protests definitely fit democracy in the maximal sense. The protesters accuse Saakashvili of abusing his position to maintain his grip on power, including limiting media freedom. Protesters numbered in the thousands. Protests also occurred in 2007, demanded the resignation of President Saakashvil, but these protests were in response to corruption involved Saakashvili, not democracy

* “On Rustaveli Avenue”, *The Economist,* 2 June 2011.
* “Protesters Call for the Resignation of Georgia’s President,” *New York Times,* 22 May 2011.
* “Opposition Rally Aims to Prevent Georgia Independence Parade,” *RT,* 25 May 2011.
* “Huge protests in Tbilisi demand election after corruption claims,” *The Independent*, 29 September 2007.

 **\***Ambiguous/Borderline

Polity Index: 2010 (6); 2012 (6) (no change w/in year)

**30. GERMANY (EAST)**

95. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, GDR1]:

Massive protests occurred in cities throughout the country demanding democratic elections, the end of communism, and political freedoms including the right to travel abroad. These protests ended when Honecker resigned. Honecker’s resignation was unrelated to the protests.

* “E. Germans Link Up to Demand Democracy,” 22 October 1989.
* “East Germans Protest for Democracy (The Peaceful Revolution), 1988-90, *Global Nonviolent Action Database.*

Polity Index: 1989 (-9); 1990 (10) (democratic transition) \*10 is the value for West Germany with which East Germany united this year.

96. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, GDR2]:

Massive protests occurred in cities throughout the country demanding democratic elections, the end of communism, and political freedoms including the right to travel abroad. These protests ended when Egon Krenz relinquished his role in the communist party, and recommended free elections. Protests continued afterwards but democracy was not a central demand.

* “E. German Part Chief Quit,” *St. Louis Dispatch*, 4 December 1989.
* ‘German Party Backs Free Vote,” *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 8 December 1989.

Polity Index: 1989 (-9); 1990 (10) (democratic transition) \*10 is the value for West Germany with which East Germany united this year.

**31. GHANA**

97. Protests (1992) [EPISODE 1, GHA1]

Small protests took place by supporters of the opposition against the results of the country’s presidential elections, which they claimed were fraudulent. The opposition said that they would not organize formal protests, fearing a crackdown. International observers, including the OAU and British Commenwealth, said that the elections were free and fair.

* “Ghana's Leader Wins Election as President,” *The New York Times,* 6 November 1992.
* “Rivals Say Rawlings' Poll Win 'a Fraud',” *The Independent (London)*, 6 November 1992.
* “Ballot Claims Bring Violence,” *The Herald (Glasgow),* 6 November 1992

Polity Index: 1991(-88, missing); 1992 (-1, 4 November 1992), 1993(-1) (no change).

**32. GUATEMALA**

98. Protests (1993) [EPISODE 1, GTM1]:

Protests occurred in response to the self-coup launched by President Jorge Serrano Elías on 25 May 1993. Serrano suspended the country’s constitution, dissolved Congress and the Supreme Court, imposed censorship and tried to restrict civil freedom

* “Guatemalan’s Power Grab Brings Street Protests,” *The New York Times,* 28 May 1993.

Polity Index: 1992(3); 1994(3) (no change w/in year)

99. Protests (1993) [EPISODE 2, GTM2]:

Protests occurred against the military coup d’etat that ousted President Jorge Serrano Elías from power.

* “Guatemalan’s Power Grab Brings Street Protests,” *The New York Times,* 28 May 1993.

Polity Index: 1992(3); 1994(3) (no change w/in year)

100. Protests (1995) [EPISODE 3, GTM3]:

Protests occurred in which 5,000 supporters of General Efrain Rios Montt, accompanied to the electoral authority to register his name as a presidential candidate for the November elections. The march was a pro-democracy protest because Montt was barred from participating in the election because he was involved in the 1982 coup d’etat, and the protesters were opposed to the restriction of electoral competition.

* “5,000 March for Coup Leader,” *Herald Sun*, 25 July 1995.

Polity Index: 1994(3); 1996(8) (democratic transition)

101. Protests (2003) [EPISODE 3, GTM4]:

Protests around a Constitutional Court decision to allow Ríos Montt to run for president. Ex-coup participants are barred from running for president according to the country’s new constitution. There were protests for and against this decision. The protests in support of Montt are coded as democracy protests since they are against the restriction of electoral competition.

* “General Ríos Montt and the Guatemalan Elections,” *ZNET,* August 9, 2003.
* “Churches Protest Rios Montt,” *Sojourner,* November/December 2003.

Polity Index: 2002(8); 2004(8) (no change w/in year)

**33. GUINEA**

102. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, GIN1]:\*

In May 1991, there were strikes and demonstrations, which continued through summer, as a result of the slow pace of democratic reforms and austerity measures.

* “Police break up first opposition rally in 33 years,” *Agence France Presse*, 9 May 1991.
* “Guinea: 1958-present” *International Center on Non-violent Conflict,”* October 2010, ICNC

 \*Ambiguous/Borderline

Polity Index: 1990(-7); 1991(-5, 23 December 1991); 1992(-5) (democratic reform)

103.-104. Protests (1992) [EPISODE 1, GIN2-GIN3]\*

Protests continued sporadically in 1992.

Polity Index: 1991(-5); 1993(-5) (no change w/in year)

103. Public-at-Large Protests (EPISODE 1, 1992) [GIN2]

* Guinea: 1958-present” *International Center on Non-violent Conflict,”* October 2010, ICNC.
* “Minister Appeal for Calm as Unrest Sweeps Guinea” *Reuters*, 2 April 1992.

104. Women Group Protests (EPISODE 1, 1992) [GIN3]

* “Troops in Guinea Arrest Women Protesters,” *Reuters* 27 August 1992
* “Guinean Security Clashes with Looters, Protesters,” *Reuters*, 28 August 1992.

 \*Ambiguous/Borderline

105. Protests (1993) [EPISODE 1, GIN4]:

Protests occurred throughout the year demanding democracy and the appointment of a national electoral commission. There was also a lot of violence surrounding elections held this year but this violence to disrupt the polls, which the opposition said would not be fair, is not considered a pro-democracy protest since it was not accompanied by demonstrations. On July 4, 1993 thousands protested throughout the country insisting that President Conte open democracy talks and establish a national electoral commission

* “Guinea”, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1993.

Polity Index: 1992(-5); 1994(-5) 1995(-1, 12 July 1995) (no change w/year)

106. Protests 1998[EPISODE 2, GIN5]:

Protests also occurred against the results of the presidential elections, which the protesters claimed were fraudulent. Protests also occurred against the arrest of opposition leader Alpha Conde, who lost the elections and was arrested the day after the election.

* *“*Opposition Deputies, Activists Arrested in Guinea*,” Agence France Presse, 22 December 1998.*
* “Naked Women Protest in Guinea,” *The Globe and Mail,* 22 December 1998.

Polity Index: 1997(-1);1999(-1) (no change w/in year)

107. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 3, GIN6]:

Protests occurred against alleged electoral fraud committed in the country’s first democratic presidential elections, which was won by Alpha Condé. The opposition candidate, Cellou Dion, said that voting totals in the second round were greater than registered voters in some polling stations, and observers were denied access to polling stations were fraud was likely to occur on behalf of Condé. International observers noted significant irregularities in the elections, particularly in the first round. Reuters estimate the protests included dozens of people; the pictures suggest hundreds. One report by an African news source estimated the protests at 3,000. In the previous year, there were massive protests as a result of rumors that Moussa Dadis Camara, who came to power in a coup d’etat would participate in the elections. These protests were principally anti-government (corruption, drugs) protests, not pro-democracy protests.

* “Guinea Security Forces Break March with Tear Gas,” *Reuters,* 5 July 2010.
* “Guinea elections: Enraged Party to Dispute Results in Court,” *Afrik News* 6 July 2010.

Polity Index: 2009(-1); 2010 (1, 14 February - 21 December 2010 – Conde inaguration); 2011(1) (no change w/in year)

108. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 4, GIN7]:

Protests, organized by opposition leaders, occurred to protest the government's handling of parliamentary elections to be held in December 2011, which opposition leaders worried were going to be fraudulent. The protests coincided with the announcement of the election date in December. The elections did not take place. The president postponed them indefinitely. No figures provided in the news reports, but photos suggest that protesters numbered in the hundreds, even thousands.

* “Deadly Crackdown on Protests in Guinea,” *Al Jazeera,* 28 September 2011.
* “Guinea: 4 Protesters Are Killed,” *NYT,* 27 September 2011.
* *“*Guinea elections: Three die as police break up protest,” *BBC,* 27 Sept. 2011
* “Guinea Police Clash With Protesters, 2 Dead,” *Voice of America*, 26 Sept. 2011

Polity Index: 2010(1); 2012(1) (no change w/in year)

**34. GUINEA-BISSAU**

109. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 1, GNB1]:

Protests occurred opposed to the attempted military coup d’etat against Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Junior. Protesters were estimated in the hundreds. Gomes was held captive by troops for several hours. The army declared it was not a coup, but an internal military issue.

* “Guinea-Bissau Leaders Held in Apparent Coup,” *BBC,* 1 April 2010
* “Guinea-Bissau's PM Says He Will Not Resign After Mutiny,” *AFP*, 2 April 2010

Polity Index: 2009(6); 2011(6) (no change w/in year). Next change: 2012(1).

**35. GUYANA**

110. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 1, GUY1]:

Protests occurred, which were organized by the GUARD (Guyana Action for Reform and Democracy), demanding democracy in the country.

* *Inter Press Service*, 29 January 1990
* *Inter Press Service*, 17 September 1990.

Polity Index: 1988 (-7); 1990(-7) (no change w/in year). Next change: 1992(6)

111. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 1, GUY2]:

Protests occurred, which were organized by political parties, demanding democracy in the country.

* “On Organizing Marches,” *Stabroek News*, 20 June 1990
* *Stabroek News*, 20 June 1990

Polity Index: 1988 (-7); 1990(-7) (no change w/in year). Next change: 1992(6)

112. Protests (1992) [EPISODE 2, GUY3]:

Brief and small protests occurred following legislative elections in October by the incumbent government, the People’s National Congress (PNC), which did not win the most seats in the elections. Protesters accused of the elections of being unfair because many of their supporters were disenfranchised. The protests were brief because PNC called them off. Protesters numbered in the hundreds/thousands.

* “Problems of Democratic Transition in Guyana: Mistakes and Miscalculations in 1992,” *Social and Economic Studies*, 54 (1): 67-82.
* “Hundreds Protests Election in Guyana,” *The Toronto Star,* 6 October 1992.
* “Mobs Stone Guyana Election Offices, Charging Fraud,” *The Associated Press,* 5 October 1992.

Polity Index: 1991(-7); 1992(6, 5 October 1992); 1993(6) (no change w/in year)

113. Protests (1997/8) [EPISODE 3, GUY4]

Protests occurred by opposition supporters protesting against delays and alleged rigging of results in the 1997 presidential elections won by Janet Jagan (People’s Progressive Party).

* “Guyana Polls Clashes,” *The Guardian*, 19 December 1997.
* “Election Protest in Guyana,” *The New York Times,* 19 December 1997.
* “U.S., Britain, Canada support elections audit in Guyana,” *Associated Press International*, 9 January 1998.

Polity Index: 1996(6); 1998(6); 1999(6) (no change w/in year). Next change: censored.

114. Protests (2001) [EPISODE 4, GUY5]:

Protests occurred against electoral fraud in the presidential elections won by incumbent President Bharrat Jagdeo. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Opposition Riots over Guyanese Election,” *The Toronto Star*, 23 March 2001.
* “Jagdeo Re-elected, Opposition Protests,” *The Globe and the Mail,* 23 March 2001.

Polity Index: 2000(6); 2002(6) (no change w/in year). Next change: censored.

115. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 5, GUY6]:

Protests, organized by an opposition party, demanding a “statement of poll” and claiming that the December 2011 general elections were fraudulent – involving the manipulation of votes, missing statements of polls, multiple voting, and so forth. The OAS said that the elections were generally free and fair, although there were irregularities on election day, and an long delay in the reporting of the results. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “APNU protest GECOM, Regional Administration in Berbice,” *Kaeiteur News*, 19 November 2012.
* “APNU pickets GECOM; Red Thread targets Home Affairs over march break-up,” demerarawaves.com, 7 December 2011.

Polity Index: 2010(6); 2012(6) (no change w/in year). Next change: censored.

**36. HAITI**

116. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, HTI1]:

Protests occurred in opposition to a rumored coup d’etat against Jean Bertrand-Aristide. Protests numbered in the thousands.

* “12 Die in Haiti After False Rumor Is Met By Violent Street Protests,” *The New York Times,* 28 January 1991.
* “Deaths in Haiti,” *The Independent*, 28 January 1991.

Polity Index: 1990(7); 1991(-7)(30 September 1991, coup d’etat); 1992(-7) (autocratic transition)

117. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, HTI2]:

Protests occurred in opposition to the coup d’etat against Jean Bertrand-Aristide led by Raoul Cedras.

* “Haitian Police Arrest 80 Protesting Students,” *The Gazette*, 13 November 1991

Polity Index: 1990(7); 1991(-7)(30 September 1991, coup d’etat); 1992(-7) (no change)

118. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 2, HTI3]:

Protests occurred against a delay in reporting results of national legislative elections**.** The protests are coded as democracy protests because the protesters understood the delay in the elections as an attempt to cheat in the elections in order to prevent Jean-Bertrand Aristide’s party, Lavalas, from winning the elections. Anti-government (not pro-democracy) protests occurred in 1999 when René Preval dissolved parliament because he said he was to uphold an electoral law that stipulated the legislative terms of officials who were elected in 1995, and unilaterally appointed a prime minister (a long-standing political crisis left Haiti without a prime minister since June 1997). In November, the parliament passed a resolution to stay in office until new elections were held rather than allow Preval to rule the country without a parliament.“Haiti Election Outcry Here,” *Daily News* 20 June 2000.

* “Supporters of Aristide Riot in Haiti,” *The Toronto Star*, 20 June 2000.

Polity Index: 1999(2); 2001(-2, 10 January 1999); 2001(-2) (no change w/in year).\*Preval dissolved parliament on 10 January 1999 and unilaterally appointed a prime minister. The 2000 protests occurred after this date.

119.-121. Protests (2004) [EPISODE 3, HT4-HT6]

Protests occurred demanding the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power and condemning the political persecution of the Fanmi Lavalas Party. The protests are coded as democracy protests since Aristide was ousted in a coup d’etat. President Aristide was removed from power by the US Navy after rebels threatened to takeover the capital. The US flew Aristide out of the country against his will according to Aristide, a fact disputed by the United States. Protests occurred in 3 episodes in 2004, which are coded separately do to the large gap in time separating them

119. March Protests [EPISODE 3, HTI4]:

* “Chaos on the Street After Aristide Flees Haiti for Exile,” *The Independent,* 1March 2004.
* Opposition Leaders Protests Aristide Out,” *Cincinnati Post*, 18 March 2004.

120. July Protests [EPISODE 3, HTI5]:

* “Haiti Protests Seek Aristide’s Return,” *AP Online*  28 July 2004.

121. September-December [EPISODE 3, HTI6]:

* “Haitians March to Demand Aristide’s Return from Exile,” *AP*, 29 November 2004.
* “Tensions grips Haitian capital as Aristide Loyalists call Third Day of Protests, “AP, 2 October 2004.

Polity Index: 2002 (-2); 2003(-2); 2004 (-88/0, 8 March 2004); 2005(-88/3) (missing). Next change: 2006(5)

122. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 3, HTI7]:

Protests occurred marking the 1-year anniversary of Aristide’s ousting. Protesters numbered in the thousands. (See above.)

* “Thousands March in Haiti's Capital to Demand Return of Aristide from Exile,” *Associated Press International,* 18 May 2005.
* “Protests in Several Cities Against U.S.-backed Coup Government, Rampant Human Rights Abuses Against Haiti's Poor,” *PR Newswire US*, 28 February 2005.
* “Two killed in pro-Aristide protest: report,” *Agence France Press,* February 28, 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-88/0, 8 March 2004); 2005(-88/3); 2006 (5, 14 May 2006). (missing) 14 May 2006, inauguration of Preval

123. Protests (2006) [EPISODE 4, HTI8]:

Violent protests occurred after revised election results showed that presidential candidate René Preval did not win enough votes to avoid a run-off election in March as was initially predicted. Protesters accused the government of electoral fraud. United Nations said there is no evidence of fraud in these elections. Ultimately, as second round of voting was not needed because it was decided that blank ballots would be excluded, giving Preval a majority in the first round. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

* “Haitian protesters Allege Election Fraud,” *New York Times,* 14 February 2006.

# “Riots Follow Contentious Election in Haiti,” *PBS Newshour,* 14 February 2006.

Polity Index: 2005(5); 2007(5) (no change w/in year)

124. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 5, HTI9]:

Protests were against the exclusion of Jean-Bertrand Aristide’s Fanmi Lavalas Party from the Senate elections. Protesters numbered in the thousands. In 2009, Senate by-election candidates from Lavalas were disqualified because they did not have the signature/letter of the party’s head – Aristide, who was exiled, having been ousted in coup d’etat in 2004. The marchers also demand the departure of President René Préval and the return of exiled president Aristide

* “Aristide supporters protest election ban in Haiti,” *Reuters*, 16 December 2009.
* “Thousands March in Haiti Demanding Return of Aristide, *Haitian Action.net*, 2 March 2009.

Polity Index: 2008(5); 2010 (-77/0) (missing)

125. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 3, HTI10]

Protests occurred demanding the return of Jean Bertrand Aristide who was ousted for a second time in a coup d’etat in 2004. One protest coincided with a visit by President Bill Clinton and UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon.

* “Controversial Senate Elected Planned in Haiti,” *Haitian Action Net* 6 April 2009
* “Thousands of Haitians Demonstrate Demanding Aristide’s Return,” *Pan-American Newswire*, 18 March 2009.

Polity Index: 2008(5); 2010 (-77/0) (missing)

126. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 6, HTI11]

Hundreds of supporters of ousted Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide marched to demand officials reinstate their party in next year's legislative elections. Aristide's Fanmi Lavalas Party is one of about 15 political groups barred from the Feb. 28 vote (ultimately held November 2010). Lavalas was excluded in 2010 because, although Aristide had signed the candidate list, he had not signed it in person, a new requirement engineered by the government, according to the opposition, to prevent them from competing in the elections.

• “Aristide supporters protest Haiti election,” *Associated Press,*16 December 2009.

* “CHAN statement “Haiti: Flawed Election in the Making,” Canada Haiti Action Network*,* 28 December 2009.

Polity Index: 2008(5); 2010(-77/0) (missing)

127. Protests (2010-11) [EPISODE 7, HTI12]:

Protest occurred against fraud in the first round of presidential elections in November 2010 and after the second round in March-April 2011, demanding that the fraud, which occurred during the 2010/2011 presidential elections, be rectified. No figures provided in news reports about the size of the protests, but images suggest that the protesters, numbered in the hundreds, even a thousand. Earlier in the year, in February, protests occurred demanding Préval step down, whose term expired in February but was permitted to stay in office until the elections, which had been delayed, were completed. The February protests are not an example of democracy protests. However, the March/April protests over fraud are.

* “Haiti vote chaos continues Frustrated voters protest amid calls by major presidential candidates to scrap the 'fraudulent' elections.” *Al Jazeera,* 29 November 2010.
* “Protests Over Haiti Poll Turn Violent,” [Video], 2 December 2010.
* “Haiti's presidential election results delayed by fraud,” CNN, 30 March 2011
* “Protests demonstrated over Haiti election results,” CCTV, 27 April 2011.

Polity Index: 2009(5); 2012(-77/0) (missing)

**37. HONDURAS**

128. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 1, HND1]:

Protests occurred in opposition to the military coup against President Manuel Zelaya. These protests qualify as democracy protests because they were about respecting the results of democratic elections. Zelaya was elected president of Honduras in 2005.

* “Protests erupt, gunshots heard after Honduras coup,” *Reuters,* 29 June 2009
* “Police fire tear gas on Honduras poll protesters,” *Agence France Presse*, 29 November 29, 2009.
* “Protests mount in Honduras after military coup,” *LA Times*, 30 June 2009.

Polity Index: 2008(7); 2010(7) (no change w/in year)

**38. HUNGARY**

129. Protests 1989 [EPISODE 1, HUN1]

Protest on March 15, 1989 (anniversary of the 1848 revolution), and subsequently in the year, demanding democracy.

* “Hungary Revives Old Holiday Amid New Calls for Freedom,” *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, 16 March 1989.
* “1989” *The Times*, 4 June 2009.

Polity Index: 1988(-2); 1990 (10) (democratic transition)

**39. INDONESIA**

130. Protests (1995) [EPISODE 1, IDN1]

Very small students protests occurred against an electoral law restricting political competition. The law limited the number of political parties in the country to 3 and required them to pledge allegiance to the state ideology. They also protested the regional governments’ in Central and East Java’s use of the color yellow, the color of the ruling Golkar Party more than 1 month (the legal period for campaigning) to bias the elections in favor of the ruling party.

* “Students Demonstrate for Political Freedom,” *Agence Frances Presse*, 23 August 1995
* “Students Protests against Golkar Party Campaigns,” *Associated Press Worldstream*, 23 August1995.

Polity Index: 1994 (-7); 1996 (-7) (no change w/in year)

131. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 2, IDN2]\*:

Student-led protests occurred demanding political and economic reform. Among the political reforms demanded by the students was the end of 1985 political laws, which they say prevent democracy. The law limits the number of political parties that can compete in elections, sets out rules for elections and governs socio-political organizations.

* “Indonesians in Four Cities Protest Suharto re-election,” *The Associated Press*, 10 March 1998.
* “Suharto rejects political reform for Indonesia,” *Agence France Presse*, 01 May 1998

\* Borderline/Ambiguous.

Polity Index: 1997 (-7); 1998 (-5, 28 May 1998); 1999 (6) (democratic transition).

132. Protests (1998-99) [EPISODE 3, IDN3]

Protests occurred demanding faster democratic reforms, including the removal of the military from political and economic decision-making. The military held appointed seats in the parliament. The protesters also believed that the People's Consultative Assembly was not a valid forum to discuss political reform since it is made up of delegates left over from the Suharto regime..

* “8,000 Students Urge Indonesian Leader to Quit,” *The New York Times,* 29 October 1998.
* “Election Set in Indonesia but Protests Persist,” *The New York Times,* 4 December 1998.

Polity Index: 1997 (-7); 1998 (-5, 28 May 1998); 1999 (6, 21 October 1999) (democratic transition).

133. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 4, IDN4]:

Protestors rallied outside Indonesia's parliament in support of constitutional amendments allowing direct presidential elections and making the assembly a fully elected body.

* “Thousands Rally to Push for Changes to Indonesia's Constitution,” *Agence France Presse,* 6 August 2002.
* “Police Water Cannons Disperse Student Protesters in Indonesia,” Associated Press, 6 August 2002.

Polity Index: 2001(6); 2003(6) (no change w/in year)

**40. IRAN**

134. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 1, IRN1]:

Student protests occurred in Tehran against the unfair screening and disqualification of moderate candidates by the Council of Guardians in national elections for the Assembly of Experts, the legislative body that is charged with electing and removing the Supreme Leader of Iran and supervising his activities.

* “Students, Vigilantes Scuffle at Democracy Rally in Iran,” The Associated Press, 20 October 1998.
* “Iranian Students Stage Rally Against Guardians Council,” Xinhua News Agency, 18 October 1998.

Polity Index: 1997(3); 1999(3) (no change w/in year)

135. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 2, IRN2]:

Protest against the annulment of the election of a reformist candidate in the parliamentary elections on non-democratic grounds. Iran's Guardian's Council canceled the election of reformist Keikavous Khaknejad and awarded the seat to Mottahar Kazemi, a hard-liner who came in second. The Guardian's said that it had disqualified Khaknejad because he had won the Feb. 18 election through voter "intimidation," "buying of votes" and "violation of neutrality by executive officials." Protests against another reformist candidate occurred in other parts of Iran always.

* “Reformists Demonstrate against Annulment of Poll Results,” *The Associated Press,* 9 April 2000.
* “Iranian students stage protest against election results,” *The Associated Press,* 22 May 2000.
* “Iranians Protest Nullifying of Election Result,” *Xinhua General News Service,* 9 April 2000.

Polity Index: 2000(3); 2001(3) (no change w/in year)

136. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 3, IRN3]:

Protests occurred in May and June over the disqualification of candidates from the 2005 presidential elections, most notably Mostafa Moin, a reformist candidate representing the Islamic Iran Participation Front, and Vice President Mohsen Mehralizadeh. Only 8 candidates were allowed to compete. Approximately 1000 candidates were disqualified. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Continuing Civil Unrest in Iran Fueled by Election Tensions, Soccer Victory,” *WikiNews,* 4 June 2005.
* “Iran Hardliners Allow Reformers to Run in Presidential Election,*” Agence France Presse*, 24 May 2005.

Polity Index: 2004(-6); 2006(-6) (no change w/in year)

137. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 3, IRN4]:

Protests occurred by women demanding that the government allow female candidates to compete in the presidential elections. Female candidates were allowed at the time to participate in parliamentary elections, but not the presidential elections. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Iranian Women's Activists Demand Right to Run for President,” *AP Worldstream*, 13 June 2005.
* “Women-President-Election,” *Iran News Agency*, 3 June 2004.

Polity Index: 2004(-6); 2006(-6) (no change w/in year)

138. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 4, IRN5]:

Protests occurred against the June 2009 presidential elections, won by President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, who the protesters accused of rigging the elections. No independent electoral observers were present during the elections, but post-election analyses by experts of the demographic and regional support of Ahmadinejad suggest that the results were fraudulent. The protesters numbered in the hundreds of thousands.

* Robert F. Worth and Nazila Fathi, “Protests Flare in Tehran as Opposition Disputes Vote,” *New York Times,* 14 June 2009.

Polity Index: 2008(-6); 2009 (-7, 11 June 2009 [election]) 2010 (-7) (No change). Protests occurred in response to the elections that were responsible for the decline in democracy.

**41. IRAQ**

139. Protests (2004) [EPISODE 1, IRQ1]:Protesters demanding that US transfer of authority to Iraq include direct elections for a transitional assembly before the US turnover of power. The American plan called the council to be chosen by prominent figures in each of the 18 Iraqi governorates via indirect elections. Protesters numbered in the hundreds of thousands.

* “The Struggle for Iraq: Shiite Protest,” *The New York Times* 20 January 2004.
* “Roundup: Iraqis Cry for Direct Elections,” *Xinhua General News Service*, 20 January 2004.

Polity Index: 2002(-9); 2003 (-66, missing); 2005 (-66, missing) (missing)

140. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 2, IRQ2]:

Protests occurred against electoral fraud alleged in the December 15 legislative elections. Protests were largely of the Sunni minority claiming that the elections had been rigged by the Shiite alliance. International observers were not present in the elections due to security concerns, but Iraqi and regional observers were present. Protests numbered in the hundreds.

* “Demonstration Staged in Baghdad Condemning Poll Results,” *Deutsche Presse Agentur*, 27 December 2005.

Polity Index: 2002(-9); 2005 (-66, missing); 2006 (missing)

141. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 3, IRQ3]:

Protesters, supporters of Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki, protested against the fraud perpetrated during national parliamentary elections held in March 2010. International observers reported that the elections were generally free and fair, but that there were irregularities related to voter intimidation, voter registration issues, and so forth. Protesters numbered in the hundreds. There were also protests in favor of the banning of Baathist Party candidates from the election, which were not democracy protests, as they were in favor of the ban and the limiting of electoral competition.

* “Iraq Vote Results Near, Maliki Backers Urge Recount,” *Reuters,* 26 March 2010.
* “Protesters held in Iraq Amid Election Row, *USA Today,* 7 February 2010

Polity Index: 2002(-9); 2009 (-66, missing); 2011(3) (missing)

## 42. ISRAEL

142. Protests (2003) [EPISODE 1, ISR1]:

Protests occurred against the banning of two Israeli-Arab politicians from running in Israel's general election. Azmi Bishara was accused of supporting the Lebanese militant group and party, Hezbollah, and sharply criticized for delivering an anti-Israel speech at a conference in Damascus. Ahmed Tibi, a former adviser to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, was accused of supporting armed attacks against Israeli soldiers. They are banned under a law that disqualifies candidates who oppose the Jewish character of Israel, incite racism, or support terrorism. Israel's Supreme Court overturned the ban by the Central Election Committee. Protests are coded as democracy protests since the ban limits the openness and competitiveness of elections. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Israeli Arab MPs barred from running’” *The Gazette*, 2 January 2003.
* “Court Restores Candidacies of 2 Israeli Arabs”, *The Washington Post*, 10 January 2003.
* **“**Israeli Arabs protest election bans on Tibi, Bishara,” *The Jerusalem Post*, 5 January 2003.

Polity Index: 2002 (10); 2003 (10) (no change w/in year)

## 43. JORDAN

143. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 1, JOR1]\*:

Protests and sit-ins, which evolved into riots, occurred after parliamentary elections held in November 2010. The protests were both about the outcome of the election, which was boycotted by the largest opposition party because of a new electoral law they claimed is biased against urban areas and fair rural, tribal areas, as well as the integrity of the electoral process, with protesters accusing the government of having rigged the elections. NDI observers reported that the voting process was consistent with international standards, but there were significant structural shortcomings in the electoral process – widely unequal districts, lack of an independent election body and limited press freedom. No figures provided.

* “Jordanian official says calm restored in areas witnessing post-poll violence,” *BBC Monitoring Middles East*, 12 November 2010.
* “TV reporter says post-election protests in Jordan ‘unprecedented’,” *BBC Monitoring Middle East*, 12 November 2010.
* “ ‘Extreme dangerous’ situation in southern Jordan after election,” *BBC Monitoring Middle East*, 13 November 2010.

\*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 2009(2); 2011(2) (no change w/in year)

**44. KAZAKHSTAN**

144. Protests (January 2005) [EPISODE 1, KAZ1]:

Protests against the ban of Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan (DCK) opposition party. The opposition claimed that the party was banned in order to eliminate electoral competition. According to the government, the DCK was banned because it was extremist and aimed to overthrow the government.

* “Kazakh Opposition Protests Leading Opposition Party's Closure,” *Associated Press International,* 25 January 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-6); 2006 (-6) (no change w/in year)

145. Protests (December 2005) [EPISODE 2, KAZ2]:

Protests occurred in the capital of Astana ahead of the elections, demanding that the elections be free and fair. Protesters were very few in number. Protest lasted one day only.

* “Kazakh TV Warns against Negative Effects of "Coloured" Revolutions,” *BBC Monitoring Central Asia*, 4 December 2005.
* “Kazakh Oppositionists Detained for Picketing State Offices,” *BBC Monitoring Central Asia*, 3 December 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-6); 2006 (-6) (no change w/in year)

**45. KENYA**

146. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 1, KEN1]

Protests occurred in July demanding multiparty democracy. Protests were repressed by the police, resulting in days of rioting in major cities in the country.

# “Kenya: 1990 Saba Saba Architect Rubia Dismisses Cord "Saba Saba" Rally,” All Africa, 4 July 2014.

* “Kenya is Latest African Site of Democracy Turmoil,” *Associated Press*, 14 July 1990.

Polity Index: 1989 (-7); 1991 (-5) (democratic reform)

147. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 2, KEN2]

Protests organized by the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy on 16 November 1991, demanding multi-party democracy.

* “Amnesty International AFR 32/35/91”
* “Mai Accuses US of Plotting Rally,” *The Times,* 18 November 1991.

Polity Index: 1990 (-7); 1991 (-5, 3 December 1991); 1992 (-5) (democratic reform)

148. Protests (1997) [EPISODE 3, KEN3]

Protests occurred ahead of national elections in December in which protesters demanded reforms to make the elections free and fair.

* “Kenyans Outraged over Democracy-Rally Deaths,” *The Independent,* 9 July 1997.
* “Despite Protests, Kenya Sets Voting Date,” *San Jose Mercury News*, 13 November 1997.

Polity Index: 1996 (-5); 1997 (-2, 15 September 1997) 1998 (-2) (democratic transition)

149. Protests (2007-08) [EPISODE 4, KEN4]:

Protesters, supporters of opposition candidate, Raila Odinga, protested against the results of the presidential elections won by Mwai Kibaki. The opposition candidate has refused to accept the results arguing that the elections were rigged. EU reported that the election did not meet international standards. Protests evolved into riots and looting. The number of participants in the protests seems to have decreased to the hundreds in 2008, though, the violence in this period was persistent.

* “130 killed in Kenyan election violence,” *The Guardian, 2 December 2007.*
* *“*Odinga rejects Kenya poll result,” BBC 25 October 2012.
* *“*Protesters Dispute Kibaki Victory in Kenya Election,” NPR, 31 December 2007.
* “Opposition plans rally in Nairobi,” *CNN,* 4 January 2008 [size not reported]
* “Kenyan police shoot dead protesters,” *Al Jazeera*, 16 January 2008. [hundreds]
* “Kenya’s Opposition Switches Its Tactics From Street Protests to Business Boycotts,” *NY Times*, 19 January 2008.

Polity Index: 2006 (8) 2007 (7, 22 October 2007); 2008(7; 2009 7) (autocratic reform). Parliament of Kenya was dissolved according to the constitution on 22 October 2007 in order to prepare for presidential elections held in December. The protests occurred in response to the presidential elections.

**46. KUWAIT**

150. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, KWT1]

People held peaceful “meetings” to demand the re-instatement of the parliament, which was dissolved in 1986. The use of the world meetings is semantic; the meetings resemble protests in all key way, but were held in particular locations (rather than on the streets) to avoid punishment. Marches were held as well.

* “Kuwaitis Demonstrate for the Reinstitution of Parliament,” *Platt’s Oilgram News*, 15 December 1989.
* “Several Thousands Kuwaitis Demonstrate,” *Reuters*, 15 January 1990.

Polity Index: 1988 (-10); 1990 (-66, missing, 10 June 1990) (missing)

151. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 1, KWT2]

Public meeting/protests demanding the re-instatement of the parliament and urging a boycott of the June general elections continued into 1990.

* “Opposition to Boycott Kuwaiti General Elections,” *Reuters*, 27 April 1990.
* “Kuwait Arrests Eight Pro-democracy Activists,” *Reuters*, 9 May 1990.

Polity Index: 1989 (-10); 1990 (-66, missing); 1991(-9, 20 April 1991) (democratic reform). April 20 1991 is the date on which the new Kuwaiti government was appointed.

152. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, KWT3]:

Protests occurred to oppose the emir's decision not to hold elections until October 1992. Kuwait suspended its Parliament in 1986. The protests/meetings lost momentum from previous years.

* “Opposition in Kuwait Sets Protest Rally,” *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution,* 1 June 1991.
* “Democracy Activists Hold 1st Kuwait Rally,” *Los Angeles Times,* 05 June 1991.
* “A Thousand Kuwaitis Attend Protest,” *The New York Times,* 05 June 1991.

Polity Index: 1989 (-10); 1990 (-66, missing); 1992(-7, 6 October 1992) (missing-democratic reform); October 5 1992 were the parliamentary elections.

153. Protests (1992) [EPISODE 2, KWT4]:

Women protested for their right to vote around parliamentary elections. Protesters numbered around 100.

* “Opposition Wins 31 of 50 Seats in Kuwaiti Election,” *Palm Beach Post*, 7 October 1992.
* “Kuwaiti Opposition Members Win a Majority,” *The New York Times,* 7 October 1992.

Polity Index: 1991(-9); 1992 (-7, 6 October 1992) 1993(-7) (democratic reform). October 5 1992 were the parliamentary elections.

154. Protests (1996) [EPISODE 2, KWT5]:

Women protested for the right to vote around the parliamentary elections. Also this year, 500 women stopped working for an hour to demand suffrage.

* “Kuwait Women in Poll Protest,” *Financial Times,* 8 October 1996.
* “Women Hope for Vote at Millennium,” *The Herald,* 7 October 1996
* “Women of Kuwait Call for Equality as Men Vote,” *The Scotsman,* 8 October 1996.

Polity Index: 1995 (-7); 1997 (-7) (no change w/in year)

155. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 2, KWT6]:

Women protested parliament for their right to vote, which was granted in June. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Kuwaiti Women Protest to Get Vote,” *The Times,* 8 March 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-7); 2006 (-7) (no change w/in year)

**47. KYRGYZSTAN**

156. Protests (1995) [EPISODE 1, KGZ1]

Protests occurred against a referendum that would extend the term of the current president, fearing that the action would lead to a return to authoritarianism. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Opposition continues Protest over Referendum to Extend President’s Powers”*, Associated Press Worldstream*, 19 September 1995.
* “Kyrgyz Lawmakers Vote Against Referendum To Extend President's Powers,” *Associated Press Worldstream,* 20 September 1995*.*

Polity Index: 1995 (-3); 1997 (-3) (no change w/in year)

157. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 2, KGZ2]:

Protests occurred against the second round of parliamentary elections held in March, which protesters were fraudulent. Protesters demanded new elections, claiming that the government limited electoral competition prior to the election for political purposes. The elections did not meet international standards.

* “Some Observers Concerned about Unrest in Wake of Disputed Election in Kyrgyzstan,” *Eurasia.net,* 19 March 2000.
* “Long-Simmering Kyrgyzstan Boils Over,” 29 March 2000.
* “Kyrgyzstan: Protesters Enter 100th Day,” *RFE/RL* 06 June 2000.

Polity Index: 1999 (-3); 2001 (-3) (no change w/in year)

158. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 3, KGZ3]:

Protests against the re-election of Askar Akayev by supporters of opposition candidate, Omurbek Tekebayev, who claimed the elections were fraudulent. The OSCE reported that the results fell short of international standards.

* “Kyrgyzstan’s President Wins Re-election,” *The Associated Press,* 30 October 2000.
* "Kyrgyzstan Election Protest Continues," *BBC News Online*, 01 November 2000.

Polity Index: 1999 (-3); 2001 (-3) (no change w/in year)

159. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 4, KGZ4]:

Prior to the elections, protests occurred over the exclusion of candidates from the election.

* “A Culture of Protests: The Government Overthrow in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2010” CISSM Working Paper, June 2011.
* “Pre-election Crackdown for Nervous Kyrgyzstan,” *The Guardian,* 25 February 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-3); 2005 (3, 25 March 2005); 2006 (4, 9 November 2006) (democratic reform)

160. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 4, KGZ5]:

Protests occurred after the first round of the elections claiming that the elections were fraudulent.

* “Protests Escalate in Southern Kyrgyzstan Against Alleged Election Fraud,” *AP*, 5 March 2005.
* “Protests Continue Across Kyrgyzstan against Alleged Election Irregularities,” *AP,* 6 March 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-3); 2005 (3, 25 March 2005); 2006 (4) (democratic reform)

161. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 4, KGZ6]:

Following the second round of the elections, protests claiming that the President Askar Akayev’s party used fraud to win the elections. Protesters demanded the resignation of Akayev, that new elections be called and/or the opposition candidate be announced the winner. OSCE observers reported that the elections fell short of international standards. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

* “Kyrgyz Protesters Take Over Town,” *BBC News*, 21 March 2005
* “Kyrgyzstan: Election Protests Reach the Capital,” *IRIN*, 23 March 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-3); 2005 (3, 25 March 2005); 2006 (4, 9 November 2006) (democratic reform)

162. Protests (2007) [EPISODE 5, KGZ7]:

Protests occurred against electoral fraud, which occurred in the December 2007 parliamentary elections that resulted in a landslide victory for the Ak Zhol party. International election observers from the OSCE confirm that the elections did not meet international standards. Protests appear to number in the hundreds at most.

* “Kyrgyzstan: Authorities Counter Vote Protests with Detentions,” *RFE/RL*21 December 2007.
* “`I don’t believe’ Protest: Everyone is Arrested,” *Eurasianet*, 18 December 2007.

Polity Index: 2006 (4); 2007 (3, 15 December 2007); 2008 (3) (no change w/in year) \*Decline in democracy due to parliamentary elections on 15 December 2007. Protests in response to them.

163. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 6, KGZ8]:

Protests occurred against electoral fraud and unfair competition in the presidential elections resulting in the re-election of Kurmanbek Bakiyev. International electoral monitors reported serious violations during the voting process and pre-election candidate and voter intimidation. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Kyrgyzstan Cracks Down on Election Protests,” Channelnewsasia.com, 29 July 2009.
* “At least 142 Arrested' in Kyrgyzstan Protests,” AFP 29 July 2009
* “Kyrgyz opposition’s protests stopped by police,” *BBC News*, 29 July 2009.

Polity Index: 2008(3); 2009(1); (2010 (-88/4, 15 April 2010) (missing)

164. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 7, KGZ9]:

Protests occurred regarding the democratic quality of the October 10 parliamentary elections. The protesters were supporters of the United Kyrgyzstan party. United Kyrgyzstan leaders complained that election officials changed the total number of eligible voters in order to prevent United Kyrgyzstan winning enough votes to enter parliament. International observers reported that there were no major violations on election day, though, there were frequent cases of fraud (no account of pre-election period). The protesters numbered less than 100 people. Other protests during the year were about anti-government protests regarding corruption and increased living expense, not about democracy.

* “United Kyrgyzstan Members Picket Court In Bishkek,” *Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty*  6 November 2010.

Polity Index: 2009 (1); 2010 (-88/4, 15 April 2010); 2011 (7) (democratic transition)

165. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 8, KGZ10]:

Protests occurred against electoral fraud and unfair competition in the presidential elections, resulting in the election of Almazbek Atambayev. OSCE monitors said that candidate registration was inclusive during the elections, and the electoral campaign was open, but that there were significant irregularities on election day, especially during the counting and tabulation of votes. Protests only in the hundreds. Protests took place in the South, stronghold of the opposition support.

* “Kyrgyzstan: Protest Over Presidential Poll Results,” *AFP*, 01 November 2011.
* “Kyrgyz PM claims election victory as rivals protest,” *Reuters,* 31 October 2011.

Polity Index: 2009 (1); 2010 (-88/4); 2011(7); 2012(7) (missing-democratic transition)

**48. LAOS**

166. Protests (1999) [EPISODE 1, LAO1]

A small protest, which was organized by the Lao Students Movement for Democracy, occurred on 26 October 1999 in Vientiane. The student movement principal demands are for free and fair elections and respect for human rights. The government forcefully repressed the protest.

* Letter from Nouamkham Khamphylavong, President of Laos Human Rights Conference, 26 October 1999.
* “Laotians campaign for democracy and the release of political prisoners, 1999-2003,” *Global Nonviolent Action Database,* Swarthmore University.

Polity Index: 1998 (-7); 2000 (-7) (no change w/in year)

**49. LESOTHO**

167. Protests (1994) [EPISODE 1, LSO1]

Protests occurred against King Letsie III’s dissolving parliament, the first democratically elected parliament in the country in 23 years. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Four Die in ‘Royal Coup’ in Lesotho,” *The Guardian*, 18 August 1994
* “Lesotho Troops Fire on Protesters against King,” *The New York Times,* 18 August 1994.
* “Lesotho’s Parliament Dissolved,” *The Washington Post,* 18 August 1994.

Polity Index: 1993 (8); 1995 (8) (no change)

168. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 2, LSO2]

Protests occurred by opposition supporters against the results of the 1998 parliamentary elections, which protesters claimed were not open and competitive. International observers said that the elections were acceptable although the government won all but one seat in the election.

* “Lesotho opposition calls on PM to quit,” *Agence France Presse*, 17 September 1998.
* “Lesotho Protesters Block Parliament over Vote Fraud Charge,” *Associated Press,* 16 September 1998.

Polity Index: 1997 (8); 1998 (0, 15 May 1998); 1999(-88/2). (missing). Next change: 2002 (8).

**50. LIBERIA**

169. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 1, LBR1]:

Protests opposed to electoral fraud alleged to have occurred in the second round of the presidential elections occurred. Opposition demonstrators took to the streets on Monday after Winston Tubman, the opposition candidate, said he would boycott the runoff and called on his supporters to do likewise over fears of fraud favoring the incumbent president. Protesters numbered in the hundreds. International and domestic election observers report that there were not major irregularities in the voting process in the first or second round of the presidential elections.

* “Liberia Election: CDC Monrovia Protest Turns Deadly,” *BBC,* 7 November 2011.
* “Deadly Clashes Ahead of Liberian Runoff Vote,” *Al Jazeera,* 9 November 2011.

Polity Index: 2010 (6); 2012 (6) (no change w/in year)

**51. MACEDONIA**

170. Protests (1994) [EPISODE 1, MKD1]:

Protests occurred against the parliamentary elections by supporters of The Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic Party for Macedonian Unity (VMRO-DPMNE), an ultra-nationalist opposition party. The protesters accused the elections of being fraudulent and demanded that the first round of the election be re-run or the second round would be boycotted.

* “Ultra-Nationalists Denounce ‘Dirty’ Macedonian Poll,” *The Guardian,* 22 October 1994.
* “Boycott Mars Skopje Coalition Win,” *The Guardian*, 1 November 1994.
* “IRI Election Observation Mission: Macedonia,” October 30, 1994.

Polity Index: 1993 (6); 1995 (6) (no change w/in year)

**52. MADAGASCAR**

171. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, MDG1]:

Protests and riots occurred against electoral fraud perceived to have occurred in the 1989 presidential elections, which were won by Didier Ratsiraka.

* “Power Struggle in Madagascar,” *Courier-Mail*, 29 August 1991.
* “Pope Speaks to Youths in Madagascar, Asks for End for Riots,” *St. Louis-Dispatch,* 30 August 1989.

Polity Index: 1988 (-6); 1990 (-6) (no change w/in year). Next change 1991 (2/-88).

172. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 2, MDG2]:

Protests occurred to push for democratic reforms and oppose President Didier Ratsiraka's 16-year rule from June 10 through October 1991. On 31 October, Ratsiraka signed the Panorama Convention, which stripped him of most of his powers, established a transitional government, and created an 18-month timetable to form a new constitutional government.

* “Premier of Madagascar Resigns,” *Associated Press*, 29 July 1991.
* “Madagascar Citizens Force Free Elections, 1990-1992” *Global Nonviolent Action Database,* Swarthmore University: Swarthmore, PA.

Polity Index: 1990 (-6); 1992 (9) (democratic transition)

173. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 3, MDG3]:

Protests occurred by opposition supporters of Marc Ravalomanana against fraud that they say was perpetrated in the presidential elections. Ravalomanana insists that he won the election outright in the first round of voting against incumbent President Didier Ratsiraka. The High Constitutional Court ruled that Ravalomanana won more votes than his opponent, but not a majority, confirming the need for a second round run-off.

* “Madagascar:Opposition Supporters Defy State of Emergency,” *Africa News*, 23 February 2002.
* “Tensions Rise in Madagascar,” *BBC News*, 23 February 2002.

Polity Index: 2001 (7); 2003 (7) (no change w/in year)

174. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 4, MDG4]:

Protests were against the coup d’etat, which deposed Marc Ravalomanana and brought Andry Rajoelina to power. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Madagascar Protests Spark Clashes,” *BBC News*, 23 April 2009

Polity Index: 2008(7); 2009 (0, 17 March 2009); 2010 (0) (no change w/in year). 17 March 2009 marks the coup d’etat. The protests were in response to the coup.

**53. MALAWI**

175. Protests (1992) [EPISODE 1, MWI1]

Protests occurred in May demanding multiparty elections in Malawi. Protests occurred in March in support of a pastoral letter issued by the Church in which the Church criticized the government for human rights abuses, restrictions on the media, but stopped short of asking for multi-party elections. The protests in support of the Church’s letter are, thus, not included in the coding.

* “Malawians bring down 30-year dictator, 1992-1993,” Global Nonviolent Action Database, Swarthmore University.
* “South Africa: Police helped Malawi Crush Pro-democracy Protests,” IPS-Inter Press Service, 3 September 1992.
* The Independent, "38 die as Malawi riots", 8 May 1992
* "West blocks aid to Malawi", *The Independent*, 14 May 1992
* Ihonvbere, Julius O. “From Despotism to Democracy: the Rise of Multiparty Politics in Malawi*.” Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (June 1997), pp. 225-227.

Polity Index: 1991(-9); 1992 (-9); 1993(-8, 14 June 1993 [referendum to allow multi-party elections]); 1994 (6) (democratic reform).

176. Protests (2004) [EPISODE 2, MWI2]:

Protests occurred against the presidential elections, which protesters accused of being fraudulent. The EISA observer reported noted significant issues in the electoral process that compromised the openness and competitiveness of the elections. Protesters numbered about a thousand.

* “Riots Break Out in Malawi After Ruling Party's Presidential Candidate Declared Winner,” *Xinhua General New Service,* 23 May 2004.
* “Malawi Police and Army Disperse Election Protest,” *Associated Press International,* 22 May 2004.

Polity Index: 2003 (5); 2004 (6, 21 May 2004); 2006 (6,) (democratic reform)\*elections were on May 20.

**54. MALAYSIA**

177. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 1, MYS1]:

Protests against the arrest of former deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim on September 20th. .

Ibrahim asserts that the charges were falsified in order to stop him running for the prime ministership and implementing democratic reforms.

* “Anwar Arrested Amid Kuala Lumpur Protests,” BBC, 20 September 1998.
* “Police break up Kuala Lumpur protest,” *BBC* 21 September 1998.
* “Hundreds arrested in Malaysia riots,” *BBC* 24 October 1998.
* “Anwar supporters protest in Kuala Lumpur,” *BBC,* 8 November 1998.

Polity Index: 1997(3); 1999(3) (no change w/in year)

178. Protests (1999) [EPISODE 1, MYS2]:

Protests occurred against the arrest, trial and sentencing of Anwar Ibrahim. The Malaysian High Court found former deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim guilty of four charges of corruption and sentenced him to six years jail on each charge. Ibrahim asserts that the arrest was falsified in order to stop him running for the prime ministership and implementing democratic reforms

## “Anwar Ibrahim jailed for six years in Malaysia,” World Socialist Web Site, 15 April 1999.

Polity Index: 1998(3); 2000(3) (no change w/in year)

179. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 1, MYS3]:

Protests occurred around the trial of AnwarIbrahim, who was arrested on charges of corruption and sodomy. Ibrahim asserts that the charges were falsified in order to stop him running for the prime ministership and implementing democratic reforms. In addition to demanding Ibrahim’s release, protesters also demanded democratic reform, though, it is not clear what these reforms entail specifically. The protests are coded as democracy protests because they were protesting against restrictions on electoral competition in demanding AnwarIbrahim’s release.

* “Malaysian Police Block Protesters, Arrest Activists,” *Associated Press,* 5 November 2000.

Polity Index: 1999 (3); 2001 (3) (no change w/in year)

180. Protests (2007) [EPISODE 2, MYS4]:

Protests occurred, organized by Berish (“The Coalition for Clean and Fair Elections”), calling for clean and fair elections and an end to corruption. In November, Berish held protests demanding electoral reforms – including a review of the electoral roll, use of indelible ink to prevent multiple voting, the abolition of postal voting for police and military voting, which Berish said was used to bias the results, as well as equal access to state media for all competing parties -- ahead of the elections. Participants numbered in the tens of thousands.

* “Anger at Malaysian police crackdown,” *The Australian,* 12 November 2007.
* Berish People’s Gathering, 10 November 2007,” *Berish* *Press Release 22 October 2007.*

Polity Index: 2006 (3); 2008 (6) (democratic transition)

181. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 3, MYS5]:

Protests organized by Berish 2.0 demanding free and fair elections. See above. Protesters estimated to be in the thousands.

* “Malaysian authorities crack down on protesters,” CNN, 12 July 2011.
* “Over 1,400 Arrested, Tear Gas Fired in Malaysia Protest,” *Reuters*, 9 July 2011.

Polity Index: 2010 (6); 2012 (6) (no change w/in year)

**55. MALDIVES**

182. Protests (2004) [EPISODE 1, MDV1]:

Protests occurred demanding the release of pro-reform/democracy activists who had been arrested, and eventually the resignation of the country’s president Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. The protests are coded as democracy protests because in demanding the release of these activists, the protesters were taking the side of democracy reform in the Maldives. Protesters numbered in the thousands. Inter-parliamentary union reports that 500 protests demonstrated against in front of the Electoral Commission in 2009, claiming that the Commission was trying to alter the results, but this cannot be confirmed.

* “Curfew Imposed on Maldives Capital after Rare Democracy Protest,” *Associated Press International*, 13 August 2004.
* “Ocean paradise rocked by unrest; The Maldives Declares State of Emergency after Violent Protests,” *The Herald*, 14 August 2004.

Polity Index: missing

**56. MALI**

183. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, MLI1]

Protests occurred demanding Dioncounda Traoré’s immediate resignation and a national conference to adopt multi-party, democratic reforms.

* “Mali Forces Fire on Demonstrators, Killing 5” *The New York Times*, 24 March 1991.
* “Mali's capital 'running with blood' as troops kill 7 demonstrators,” *The Toronto Star,* 25 March 1991.

Polity Index: 1990 (-7); 1992 (7, 26 March 1991) (democratic transition)

184. Protests (1997) [EPISODE 2, MLI2]

Protests occurred by the opposition against the parliamentary elections, which protesters claimed were fraudulent and poorly administered. Protesters demanded that the elections be re-run. The elections were subsequently annulled by the Constitutional Court due to major irregularities.

* “Mali Election Clashes,” *The Independent*, 17 April 1997.
* “Lessons of Mali: Poorest Countries Might Still Embrace Democratic Ideals,” *Hamilton Spectator,* 29 September 1997.

Polity Index: 1996 (7); 1997 (6, 15 March 1997); 1999 (6) (autocratic reform)

185. Protests (1997) [EPISODE 3, MLI3]

Protests occurred ahead of the presidential elections in May against a court decision not the delay the presidential elections. The opposition wanted the vote delayed due expectations that the voting would be tainted by fraud and irregularities.

* “Presidential Elections Go Ahead in Mali Despite Opposition Boycott,” *Associated Press,* 11 May 1997.

Polity Index: 1996 (7); 1997 (6, 15 March 1997); 1999 (6) (autocratic reform)

186. Protests (1997) [EPISODE 3, MLI4]

Protests occurred against the results of the presidential elections, and the investiture of President Konaré, which protesters claimed were fraudulent.

* “Mali: Des Libertés Essentialles Remises en Cause,” *Amnesty International*, 1997

Polity Index: 1997 (6); 1999 (6) (no change w/in year)

187. Protests (1997) [EPISODE 2, MLI5]

Protests occurred against the repeat parliamentary elections in July.

* “Mali: Des Libertés Essentialles Remises en Cause,” *Amnesty International*, 1997.

Polity Index: 1997 (6); 1999 (6) (no change w/in year)

188. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 4, MLI6]

Protests occurred by supporters of former Prime Minister Ibrahim Keita against the outcome of the presidential elections, which supporters accused of being fraudulent. Keita was excluded from the second round of voting, having finished third in the first round of voting.  Mali’s constitutional court threw out a quarter of ballots cast in a turbulent first-round presidential, citing fraud and other apparent irregularities, but still concluded that Keita did not have sufficient votes to proceed to the next round.

* **“**Protests called against disputed election results in Mali**,”** *Deutsche Presse-Agentur,* 4 May 2002.
* **“**In disputed vote, Mali court brings governing coalition's candidate into runoff,” *Associated Press International,* 9 May 2002.

Polity Index: 2001 (6); 2002 (7, 7/8 June 2002 – President Toure take office); 2003 (7) (democratic reform)

**57. MAURITANIA**

189. Protests (2008) [EPISODE 1, MRT1]:

Protests occurred against the military coup ousting Mauritania’s president, Sidi Ould Cheikh Abdallahi. On 7 August, 200 to 300 supporters of the president protested the military coup that ousted him. The police dispersed the protesters with teargas. Several hundred supporters again participated in protests against the military coup the following day, and police dispersed them using teargas. Protests on 20 August were allowed to continue peacefully, but later protests on 5 October were again dispersed with teargas. On 7 October, protesters responded to the police’s attempts to disperse them with teargas by throwing rocks.

* “Mauritania police break up anti-coup rally,” *AFP*, 7 August 2008.
* “Hundreds attend anti-coup rally in Mauritania,” *AFP*, 8 August 2008.
* “Mauritania parliament opens special session,” *AFP*, 20 August 2008.
* “Mauritanian police use tear gas to disperse anti-coup protesters,” *AFP*, 5 October 2008.
* “Anti-coup protesters clash with police in Mauritania,” *AFP*, 7 October 2008.

Polity Index: 2007 (4); 2008 (-5, 6 August 2008); 2009 (-2, 3 June 2009) (democratic transition). *Protests were after the coup d’etat, which constituted the regime change in 2008. June 3 2009* is the date of an agreement to form a national unity administration to prepare for and conduct the election.

190. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 1, MRT2]:

The April 2009 protests were against election timetable, which protesters saw as an attempt to legitimize the military coup and authoritarianism. One of the major opposition candidates was to participate in the election.

* “Repression of Peaceful Protests in Mauritania,” *Amnesty International*, 23 April 2009

“Mauritania junta leader flags presidential bid*,*” AFP, 8 April 2009

Polity Index: 2008 (-5, 6 August 2008); 2009 (-2); 2010 (-2) (democratic transition)

**58. MEXICO**

191. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 1, MEX1]:

Protests occurred against the lifting of immunity against Mexico CityMayor Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador (AMLO). Protesters claim that the action was political and intended to prevent Obrador from running for president. Obrador was implicated in a land expropriation case, in which Obrador was accused of disobeying a court order to stop building an access road to a hospital. The Congress removed his immunity (all legislators have immunity against criminal charges) allowing charges to be brought against him, which would disqualify him from the presidential election. The government claims that the impeachment is not political, however, and is intended to show that no politician is above the law. Protesters were estimated at over a million.

* “Around 1.2 million People Protest against Prosecution of Mexico City Mayor”, *El Universal,* 25 April 2005.
* “Protests Continue in Solidarity with Impeached Mexico City Mayor,” IHS Global Insight, 13 April 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (8); 2006 (8) (no change w/in year)

192. Protests (2006) [EPISODE 2, MEX2]:

Protests against electoral fraud in the presidential elections won by Felipe Calderon. Protesters, supporters of opposition candidate Lopez Obrador, demanded a recount. EU monitors said that the elections were free and fair, as was the decision of the Tribunal Electoral del Poder Judicial de la Federación (TEPJF) ordering a recount of the vote in some places and then declaring Calderon the president. Global Exchange, a coalition of international monitors found significant examples of voter coercion and vote buying. Protesters numbered in the hundreds of thousands.

* “Nearly 1 Million Protest Mexico Election,” *Associated Press*, 16 July 2006.

Polity Index: 2005 (8); 2007 (8) (no change w/in year)

**59. MOLDOVA**

193. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 1, MDA1]:

Protests, comprised largely of young people, were against the results of the April 7, 2009 elections**,** in which the Communists won 50 percent of the vote. International monitors did not observe the elections because the conditions set by the authorities of the country made it impossible for the monitors to perform a comprehensive monitoring mission. Although the Communists were expected to win, their showing was stronger than expected, and opposition leaders accused the government of vote rigging**.** Protesters were estimated to be ~10,000.

* Ellen Barry, “Protests in Moldova Explode, With Help of Twitter,” *NY Times*, 8 April 2009.
* “Moldova students raid parliament,” *BBC* 7 April 2009.

Polity Index: 2008 (8); 2010 (8) (no change w/in year)

**60. MONGOLIA**

194. Protests (1989/1990) [EPISODE 1, MNG1]:\*

Protests began 10 December 1989 in the capital city but eventually spread throughout the country. The protesters demanded that the government adopt perestroika and glasnost, which was to include free elections. The protests were not exclusively about democracy, but included demands for economic reforms. In response, the government resigned.

* “Mongolians Win Multi-party Democracy, 1989-1990,” Global Nonviolent Action Database
* “Mongolian Revolution of 1990” *Wikipedia.*
* *“*Reform Movement Grows in Mongolia,” *The New York Times,* 11 March 1990.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 1988 (-7); 1990 (29 July 1990, 2) 1991 (2) (democratic transition)\*protests end prior to the transition in March 1990.

195. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 1, MNG2]:\*

Protests continued after the resignation of President Jambyn Batmonkh against the new president Orchirbat.

* “Hundreds Rally in Mongolia As Their Leader Tours China,” *The New York Times*, 7 May 1990
* “Mongolians Win Multi-party Democracy, 1989-1990,” Global Nonviolent Action Database

Polity Index: 1989 (-7); 1990 (29 July 1990, 2 1991 (2) (democratic transition)

196. Protests (2008) [EPISODE 2, MNG3]

Violent protests and riots in which participants claimed that the parliamentary elections were rigged. Emergency rule was imposed in the country as a result of the violence. International observers say that overall the election was free and fair, but new election rules that changed the first-past-the-post system to one of multi-member constituencies have led to procedural problems and confusion. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Crackdown on Mongolia protests,” *Al Jazeera*, 3 July 2008.
* “In Election Dispute, a Challenge for Mongolia’s Democracy,” *NY Times*, 8 July 2008.

Polity Index: 2007 (10); 2009 (10) (no change w/in year)

**61. MOROCCO**

197. Protests (1993) [EPISODE 1, MAR1]:

Protests occurred in Bouznika against the government’s refusal to recognize the outcome of the June 1993 parliamentary elections. The candidate, declared to be the victor, in Bouznika, Rerhraye Abdelkamel, garnered only 80 votes, the 6th most votes in the election.

* “Blatant Rigging of Votes in Moroccan Poll; Street Protests Erupt at Denial of Victory to Candidate Who Won 80 Per Cent of Ballot,” *The Independent (London)*, 28 June 1993.

Polity Index: 1992 (-7); 1994 (-7) (no change w/in year)

198. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 2, MAR2]:\*

Protesters demanded the reduction of the powers of the king and the establishment of a parliamentary democracy. Elections were already held in the country. However, the king selected the prime minister (not elected by major of parliament), dissolved parliament and so forth. Demands for a democratically elected prime minister fit the minimal definition of democracy. The protests included other demands that fit a maximal definition of democracy, including increasing freedoms, particularly the press, as well as demands unrelated to democracy, including reducing unemployment, corruption, release of political prisioners, and so forth. Protests numbered in the tens of thousands.

* “Protests Called Against Morocco Reform Plan,” *Al Jazeera*, 18 June 2011.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 2010 (-6); 2012 (-4) (democratic reform)

199. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 2, MAR3]:\*

Protests organized by the February 20 Movement were restarted in September and October ahead of the October elections, which the February 20 Movement urged to boycott, which they said would be a chirade, accusing that the constitutional reforms promised by the king were empty. Demands include a parliamentary monarchy, political freedoms, and an end to corruption.

# ”Morocco’s Democracy Protests Restart after Hiatus*,” Morocco World News*, 18 September 2011.

# “Morocco Demonstrations 2011: Protestors Call For Election Boycott, *AP*, 23 October 2011.

# “Moroccans Protest Polls, Violence in the Capital,” *Reuters,* 23 October 2011.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 2010 (-6); 2012 (-4) (democratic reform)

**62. MOZAMBIQUE**

200. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 1, MOZ1]

Protests occurred against the outcome of the December 1999 elections by the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) supporters. The Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) won the presidency (incumbent, President Joaquim Chissano) and a majority of the seats in the national legislature. EISA monitor said that the elections met international standards. The Carter Center statement was ambiguous in this regard.

* “31 Killed in 2 Days of Election Protests,” *Los Angeles Times*, 11 November 2000.
* “Rival Mozambican leaders talk away spectre of renewed civil war,” *Agence France Presse*, 21 December 2000.

Polity Index: 1999(5); 2001(5) (no change w/in year)

**63. MYANMAR/BURMA**

201. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, MMR1]:

Protests occurred demanding an end to the military regime, democratic reform, and an end to the harassment of the opposition. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

* “10,000 Burmese Rally, Defying Official Ban,” *The New York Times,* 6 July 1989.
* “Burmese Protest, Defy Martial Law,” *St. Louis Post Dispatch,* 6 July 1989.

Polity Index: 1988(-6); 1990 (-7, 27 May 1990 [vacated elections] (autocratic reform)

202. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 2, MMR2]:

Protests occurred in which the student demanded an end to military rule and a restoration of the 1990 parliament.

* “Burmese Students Defy the Military,” *The Independent* (London), 25 August 1998.
* “Students Begin Protests in Bid to Spark Revolt,” *Sydney Morning Herald,* 25 August 1998.
* “Thousands of Burmese Students Protest as Political Tensions Rise,” *The New York Times,* 3 September 1998.

Polity Index: 1997 (-7); 1999 (-7) (no change w/in year)

203. Protests (2007) [EPISODE 3, MMR3]\*:

Protests, led by Buddhist monks, occurred in September in which the protesters demanded the installation of a democratic regime in Myanmar/Burma and better economic management. The September protests, which included an estimated 100,000 people, prompted a severe military crackdown. The protests began in August after the government suddenly imposed drastic fuel prices. Protests are coded as borderline/ambiguous because demands focused significantly on non-democracy issues. The monks unsuccessfully tried to resuscitate protests in October.

* “Monks’ Protest is Challenging Burmese Junta,” *The New York Times*, 24 September 2007
* “Myanmar Anti-Government Protests Turn Deadly”, *NPR*, 26 September 2007
* “On the Brink” *The Economist*, 27 September 2007
* “Soldiers Back on Rangoon Streets,” *BBC News*, 26 October 2007
* “Burmese monks stage first protest since Uprising,” *The Guardian*, 30 October 2007

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 2006 (-8); 2008 (-6) (democratic reform, 9 May 2008)

**64. NEPAL**

204. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 1, NPL1]

Protests, demanding the installation of a democratic system of government in Nepal, were organized by the Nepali Congress, the largest illegal party in the country, and the United Left Front, a coalition of communist and leftist parties. The government used force to unsuccessfully suppress the protests. Eventually, the king announced he would reinstate multiparty elections in Nepal. Protesters numbered in the hundreds of thousands

* *“*Nepalese Students, Demanding Democracy**,** Clash With Police,” *The Washington Post,* 19 February 1990.
* “Nepalese Force King to Accept Democratic Reform, 'Jana Andolan' (People's Movement),

1990,” *Global Nonviolent Action Database*.

* “Four Reported Killed as Demonstrators Demand Multiparty System,” *The Associated*

 *Press,* 18 February 1990.

* “Nepal Police Kill Scores of Democracy Protesters,” *LA Times, 07 April 1990.*
* *“*200,000 Nepalese Demonstrate in Kathmandu,” *Xinhua General News Service*, 28 January 1990.

Polity Index: 1989 (-2); 1990 (5, 9 November 1990[new constitution]); 1991(5) (democratic transition)

205. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 2, NPL2]

Protests occurred demanding parliamentary elections. King Gyanendra dismissed an elected government and replaced it with a pro-monarchic one in October 2002. Protests were organized by opposition political parties. The King ruled directly until, Lokendra Bahadur Chand appointed prime minister, 1 October 2002. Protests occurred between October and December 2002.

* Tens of Thousands Demonstrate in Nepalese Capital Demanding Parliamentary Elections,” *Associated Press International*, 15 December 2002.
* “Protesters March in Nepalese Capital,” *Japan Economic Newswire*, 15 December 2002

Polity Index: 2001 (6); 2002 (-6, 4 October 2002); 2003 (-6) (no change). Next change 2006. Protests followed regime change due to coup d’etat in October.

206. Protests (2003) [EPISODE 2, NPL3]

Protests revived in May demanding parliamentary elections. Protests were organized by a 5-party coalition of opposition political parties. One June 5, the caretaker Prime Minister, Lokendra Bahadur Chand resigned.

* “Political Crisis Sparks Nepal Protests,” *BBC News,* 31 May 2003.
* “Protests Force Out Nepal’s PM”, *The Guardian,* 30 May 2003.

Polity Index: 2002 (-6, 4 October 2002); 2004 (-6) (no change). Next change 2006.

207. Protests (2004) [EPISODE 2, NPL4]

Protests organized by political parties continued.

* “15,000 Democracy Protesters Rally in Eastern Nepal,” *Associated Press International,* 17 January 2004.
* “Police Clash with Democracy Protesters in Nepal,” *Associated Press,* 7 January 2004.

Polity Index: 2002 (-6, 4 October 2002); 2005 (-6). (no change). Next change 2006.

208. Protests (2003-4) [EPISODE 2, NPL5]:

Protests organized by student unions occurred demanding immediate parliamentary elections, claiming that the current government of Nepal is unconstitutional, and making more radical demands that the political parties, demanding a democratic form of government The Prime Minister during this time was: Surya Bahadur Thapa (5 June 2003 and 4 June 2004).

* Students Clash with Police,” AP, 8 December 2003.
* “Hundreds Of Students Protest Against The Government In Nepalese Capital,” AP, 22

Polity Index: 2002 (-6, 4 October 2002); 2005 (-6). (no change). Next change 2006.

209.-210. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 2, NPL6-NPL7]

Protests occurred in February and March against the King’s dismissal of parliament. Civic society groups called for larger protests, but due to the government arrest of opposition figures, and the state of emergency, these protests do not seem to have emerged in February. March marked first major protests.

Polity Index: 2004 (-6); 2006 (6). (democratic transition)

209. Political Parties [EPISODE 2, NPL6]:

* “Police in Nepal Raid Political Meeting,” Associated Press, 04 February 2005.
* “57 Activists Arrested in Nepal,” Associated Press, 19 February 2005.

210. NGOs [EPISODE 2, NPL7]

* “Police in Nepal quash rally to protest king,” *AP*, 10 February 2005.
* “Political parties in Nepal plan anti-king protests, while rebels plan blockades,” AP, 14 March 2005.

211. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 2, NPL8]:

Massive protests occurred in May of 2005 (and an isolated protest in July) after the King lifted emergency rule, allowing demonstrations to occur. The protesters demanded the restoration of democracy after King Gyanendr dismissed parliament, assumed direct rule, declared a state of emergency, and imposed media censorship. The protesters also demanded the release of all detained activists and the restoration of suspended civil liberties.

* “Thousands Protest for Democracy, End to Royal Rule in Nepal,” *Agence France Presse* , 22 May 2005.
* “Thousands March in Nepal Protest,” *Turkish Weekly*, 28 May 2005.
* “Nepal's King Gyanendra lifts state of emergency, but Continues Direct Rule,” *AP*, 30 April 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-6); 2006 (6). (democratic transition)

212.-213. Protests (2005-2006) [EPISODE 2, NPL9-NPL10]:

Minor protests organized by opposition parties occurred from September 2005 through May 2006 (with the exception of October and May 2006) against King Gyanendra’s dismissal of parliament and assumption of direct rule. At the end of September, the King pledged to hold elections. Protests suspended in October due to Hindu festival monarchy to a multiparty democratic system**.** Protests did not occur in March. The King reinstated the parliament April 26; The King was stripped of his powers May 18. A protest occurred in May against the delay in the vote, but after this democracy protests die out.

Polity Index: 2005 (-6); 2007 (6) (democratic transition)

212. Public-at-Large [EPISODE 2, NPL9]

* [Police Scuffle with Pro-democracy Protesters in Nepal, 20 Arrested](http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P1-116259206.html),” AP, December 10, 2005
* “Hundreds protest in Nepalese capital against royal government,” AP, 9 November 2005.

213. Political Parties [EPISODE 2, NPL10]

* “Nepal Leader Pledges Elections,” New York Times, 23 September 2005.
* [Nepal's political parties unite in opposition to the king, a year after he seized power](http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P1-117824021.html)  AP ; January 27, 2006;

Polity Index: 2005 (-6); 2007 (6) (democratic transition)

**65. NICARAGUA**

214. Protests (2008) [EPISODE 1, NIC1]:

Protests held in support of democracy and the hunger strike of Dora Maria Tellez, former Minister of Health and prominent Sandinista commander. Tellez held the **strike to protest and halt steps** by President Daniel Ortega to rescind the legal status of the political party she co-founded, the MRS (Movimiento Renovación Sandinista) party, along with a number of other political parties (including the Conservative Party and two parties from the Atlantic Coast, the Coastal Unity Movement Party and the Multi-Ethnic Indigenous Party). In June 2008, the Supreme Electoral Council of Nicaragua stripped the MRS party of its legal status on the grounds that it had failed to comply with various requirements of the electoral law. Many viewed this as an attempt by the FSLN-led government to limit electoral competition and restrict democracy in the country. Pictures suggest that the protesters were in the hundreds. There were also widespread protests this year against electoral fraud committed in the local elections, but because these elections were local, not national, these protests are not coded as democracy protests.

* “Thousands March in Nicaragua against Ortega,” *Reuters,* 17 July 2008*.*
* “Hunger Strike for Democracy in Nicaragua,” *Radio Internacional Feminista*, Junio 2008.
* “Democracy in Nicaragua In Peril, Ortega Critics Say”*, Washington Post,* 20 November 2008.
* “Hunger strike spawns growing anti-Ortega protest in Nicaragua,” *TicoTimes.Net* 6 June 2008.

Polity Index: 2007 (9); 2009 (9) (no change w/in year)

215. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 2, NIC2]:

Protests alleging that the presidential elections won by incumbent Daniel Ortega were fraudulent. The OAS reported, irregularities during elections included problems providing identification card to vote, problems in the accreditation of observers and imbalances in political parties present at polling stations, but that the vote count matched their parallel vote count. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Opponents dispute Nicaraguan election results,” CNN 16 November 2011.
* “Protests Erupt Over Ortega Victory in Nicaragua,” Euronews, 9 November 2011.

Polity Index: 2010 (9); 2012 (9) (no change w/in year)

**66. NIGER**

216. Protests (1996) [EPISODE 1, NER1]

Ibrahim Mainassara, a military general, staged a coup in January, removing the first democratically-elected president from office. In July, the general dissolved the Independent National Election Commission, which existed before the presidential election, and created a new commission. The new commission announced later that day that the general won the election. This was followed by protests alleging fraud.

* “Opposition Parties Banned as General is Declared Niger Election Winner,” *The Herald (Glasgow),* 11 July 1996.
* *“*Prisoners freed in Niger”, *Financial Times,* 23 July 1996.
* “Backers of Niger General Say He Won Election,” 11 July 1996.

Polity Index: 1995 (8); 1996 (-6, 28 January 1996) 1997 (-6). (no change w/in year). *Regime change due to coup d’etat proceeded protests.*

217. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 2, NER2]\*:

Protests occurred, which were opposed to the lifting of presidential term limits as well as the way in which the president of Niger, Mamadou Tandja, removed them. Protests urged a boycott of the referendum on the new constitution abolishing term limits. President Tandja refused to accept decision that term limits could not be removed, dissolved parliament and abolished the Constitutional Court after both institutions opposed his proposed referendum. The president dissolved the parliament by executive decree ostensibly to avoid being brought in front of a special court in the national assembly on charges of high treason for lifting term limits in the country unconstitutionally.  It is coded as a democracy protest because dissolving the parliament by decree is a form of not respecting the outcome of the democratic elections, and the protests were not just against the lifting of term limits but the dissolving of the countries institutions to do so, one of which the parliament was democratically elected. Were they only about lifting term limits, this would not have been coded a democracy protest.

# Adam Nossiter*,* “Niger Senses a Threat to Its Scrap of Democracy,” *The New York Times,* 14 July 2009.

# “Tear Gas Disperses Niger Protest,” *BBC,* 15 July 2009.

# Boureima Hama, Niger President Dissolves Parliament,” *AFP*, 26 May 2009.

Polity Index: 2008 (6); 2009 (-3, 25 May 2009 [auto-golpe]); 2010 (3, 18 February 2010 [coup d’etat]) (democratic reform). Protests occurred in response to auto-golpe.

218. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 3, NER3]:

Protests, organized by opposition parties, urging the president, Salou Djibo who came to power in a coup d’etat this year to hold democratic elections. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

* “Niger opposition urges junta to hold elections,” *Reuters*, 20 February 2010

Polity Index: 2009 (-3); 2010 (3, 18 February 2010), 2011 (6) (democratic transition)

**67. NIGERIA**

219. Protests (1993) [EPISODE 1, NGA1]

Protests occurred against the government demanding that it recognize the outcome of the June 1993 elections. The opposition leader, Moshood Abiola, won the presidential election in June 1993, but Nigeria’s military leadership annulled the vote.

* “Nigeria: Eight Years On, Memories of ’93 Election Still Burn Bright,” *All Africa* 13 June 2001.
* “Violence Erupts In Nigeria; Tens Of Thousands Protest Over Cancellation Of Election Results,” *St. Louis – Dispatch,* 6 July 1993.
* “Civilian groups plan 3-day protest in Lagos,” *Financial Times,* 7 August 1993.

Polity Index: 1992 (-5); 1993 (-7, 23 June 1993); 1994 (-7) (no change w/in year)

220. Protests (1994) [EPISODE 1, NGA2]

Continued protests occurred against the 1993 presidential elections. Protests occurred around Moshood Abiola’s arrest and trial.

* “Middle Class Rebellion Nigerians, Fed up with a Military Ignoring the Election, are

in Revolt,” *The Toronto Star,* 16 June 1994.

* “Nigerian Opposition Leader on Trial, Protests Grow Violent,” *The New York Times*, 29 July 1994.

Polity Index: 1993 (-7, 23 June 1993); 1995 (-6, 2 October 1995) (democratic reform). Abacha announced 3-year program for transition to civil rule on October 1, 1995.

221. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 2, NGA3]

Protests occurred against the military regime and for democracy. The demonstration was planned weeks ago to commemorate Nigeria’s last democratic election. The elections, held five years ago today, were annulled by the Nigerian army. The protests were emboldened by the sudden death of the country's dictator, Gen. Sani Abacha, reportedly of a heart attack on 8 June 1998. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Opposition Rally in Nigeria is Answered with Tear Gas,” *The New York Times,* 13 June 1998.
* “Nigerians Protest Military Rule; Few Turn Out, but Police Break Up Gatherings as Promised,” *The Washington Post,* 13 June 1998.

Following the 1999 elections, the opposition considered but did not organized protests against the outcome of the presidential elections. There were fears at the time that a protest would encourage the military, with its history of coups, to seize power again, or to postpone the handover to civilian rule.

* “Nigeria Confirms Vote Result,” Washington Post Foreign Service, 2 March 1999.
* “Nigerian Polls Challenged,” BBC News 15 March 1999.

Polity Index: 1997 (-6) 1998 (-1, 16 June 1998); 1999 (4, 29 May 1999 [new constitution]) (democratic transition). On June 15, Abubakar orders the release of some high profile political detainees.

222. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 3, NGA4]:

Protests occurred regarding the registration process in the Ogoni region by supporters of the Ogoni,Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP). MOSOP accused the government of fraud in the registration process as well as misadministration.

* “Nigeria; Ogoni People Protest at Electoral Commission's Offices,” *Africa News*, 19 September 2002.
* “Nigeria Extends Election Registration Amid Fraud Complaints,” *Associated Press International,* 21 September 2002.

Polity Index: 2001 (4); 2003 (4) (no change w/in year)

223. Protests (2003) [EPISODE 3, NGA5]:

Protests occurred against the re-election of Nigeria's President Olusegun Obasanjo in elections held in April 2003. The opposition threatened major protesters. However, the repressive capacity of the state kept these protests from emerging. Two minor protest incidences occurred: (1). opposition supporters erected barriers of burning tires in protest against the election results (May 2003), and (2) members of Concerned Youth Alliance of Nigeria protested in front of the US embassy, expressing their discontent with the fraud that occurred in the elections and related human right abuses by the police, asking President Bush to reconsider his visit to Nigeria (July 2003). International observers from the IRI reported major incidences of fraud and violence in the elections. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Nigerian Protesters Block Roads,” *News24.com* 28 May 2003.
* “Nigeria: Renewed Crackdown on Freedom of Expression,” Vol. 15 (19): December 2003.

Polity Index: 2002 (4); 2004 (4) (no change w/in year)

224. Protests (2004) [EPISODE 3, NGA6]:

Protests led by opposition leaders against the 2003 national elections, which they claim were fraudulent, and demanding President Olusegun Obsanjo resign. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Nigerian Police Besiege Opposition Leaders, Almost Aborting Mass Protests,” *Xinhaua General New Service*, 3 May 2004.
* “Nigeria/Protests”, *Voice of America*, 3 May 2004.
* Nigerian Police Arrest Nobel-winning Author during Anti-government protest,” *Associated Press, 15 May 2004.*

Polity Index: 2003 (4); 2005 (4) (no change w/in year)

225. Protests (2007) [EPISODE 4, NGA7]:

Protests occurred in April and May against fraud alleged to have happened during presidential elections won by Umaru Yar'Adua. Protesters demanded that the election be annulled. International election observers substantiated claims of electoral fraud. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Nigerians protest elections amid tight security,” *Reuters,* 1 May 2007.
* “Violent Protests in Nigeria Over Election Results,” *New York Times*, 16 April 2007.
* “Street protests over Nigeria poll,” *BBC News*, 15 April 2007.
* “Nigeria poll mired in controversy,” *BBC News*, 4 April 2007.

Polity Index: 2006 (4); 2008 (4) (no change w/in year)

226. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 5, NGA8]\*:

Protests occurred in 2009, which were organized by Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), a labor union, in conjunction with a coalition of 10 civil society groups. The NLC demanded that the government uphold the Justice Uwais Electoral Reform Committee Report, which were about the openness and competiveness of the elections. Other demands related to the minimum wage and deregulation of oil. Protests are coded as borderline since demands for all three issues were prominent in the protests. Protesters estimated to be in the thousands

* “Nigeria: Electoral Reforms - NLC Plans Protest March in Seven Cities,” All Africa, 5 May 2009.
* “On-Going Protests By The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) and Civil Society Organisations,” Trade Union Congress of Nigeria, All Africa, 18 May 2009.
* “Labour Body Slams Nigeria Government at Protest March,” *AFP* May 13 2009.

 \*Borderline/Ambiguous

Polity Index: 2008 (4); 2009 (4) (no change w/in year)

227. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 6, NGA9]:

Protests alleged that the 2011 presidential elections, resulting in the election of Goodluck Jonathan over Muhammadu Buhari, were fraudulent. The irregularities they alleged included suspiciously high voter turnout in strongholds of Jonathan. The protests degenerated into violent riots or sectarian killings in the northern states. While the international community praised the elections for being a significant improvement over the 2007 elections, they still noted that elections were significantly flawed. The presidential elections divided the country along ethnic and religious lines – Jonathan (South) and Buhari (North).

* “Nigeria’s President Wins Election,” *New York Times*, 18 April 2011
* “Election Protests Set Northern Nigeria Ablaze,” *Reuters,* 18 April 2011

Polity Index: 2010 (4); 2012 (4) (no change w/in year)

**68. PAKISTAN**

228. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, PAK1]:

Protests occurred against the rigging of the 1990 parliamentary elections. The elections were won by the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA) led by Nawaz Sharif, who subsequently became prime minister. Protests in 1992 organized by Benizir Bhutto, while they accused Sharif, of rigging the 1990 elections were more anti-government protests based on many claims including corruption, against the Sharif government, and were not so much about democracy.

* “Dancing Protest,” *The Toronto Star,* 25 October 1991.
* “Bhutto Drawing Thousands in Rail Campaign to Oust Government,” *The New York Times,* 27 November 1992.

Polity Index: 1990 (8); 1992 (8) (no change w/in year)

229-232. Protests (2007) [EPISODE 2, PAK2-PAK5]

Protests occurred against the suspension of the country’s constitution and the imposition of emergency rule in November 2007. President Pervez Musharraf imposed emergency rule on the country, according to Musharraf, due to attacks on the country’s infrastructure and law enforcement agencies by extremists and terrorists, and judges overstepping their legal bounds. These protests qualify as democracy protests because they were for the purpose of compelling the government to respect the country’s democratically elected institutions, which were suspended as part of the emergency rule. Protests were organized by distinct groups -- lawyers, students, civil society groups and parties. These protests are coded separately for this distinct groups. Journalists also organized their own protests but these protests were more focused on restrictions on the media.

Polity Index: 2006 (-5); 2007 (2, 9 March 2007); 2008 (5) (democratic reform)

229. Lawyers Protests [EPISODE 2, PAK2]

* “Pakistan Attempts to Crush Protests by Lawyers,” *New York Times,* 6 November 2007
* “Thousands of Police Block Pakistan Rally,” *New York Times,* 9 November 2007.
* “Police Seal District Courts, Press Club,” *DAWN*, 6 November 2007.

230. Student Protests (2007) [EPISODE 2, PAK3]:

* “Civil Society, Students Hold Protest Rallies: Emergency Condemned,” *DAWN*, 7 November 2007.

231. Civic Group Protests (2007) [EPISODE 2, PAK4]:

* “Civil Society, Students Hold Protest Rallies: Emergency Condemned,” *DAWN*, 7 November 2007.

232. Opposition Political Party Protests (2007) [EPISODE 2, PAK5]:

* “Leaders, Activists Roughed Up as Police Arrest over 380: Third day of Protest in Sindh,”

*DAWN,* 16 November 2007.

* “Police Seal District Courts, Press Club,” *DAWN*, 6 November 2007.

**69. PERU**

233. Protests (1998) [EPISODE 1, PER1]

Protests occurred against a referendum on the lifting of term limits, which protesters explicitly claimed was an attempt to undermine democracy in the country and a violation of the rule of law.

* “Troops, Police Break Up Demonstration at Presidential Palace,” *Agence France Presse*, 30 September 1998
* “Protesters Storm President's Palace,” *Courier Mail,* 2 October 1998.

Polity Index: 1997 (1); 1999 (1) (no change w/in year)

234. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 2, PER2]

Protestors occurred prior to the first round of the presidential elections held April 9, demanding that the elections be free of fraud.

* “Protests Ahead of Peru Vote,” *The Boston Globe*. April 6, 2000.

Polity Index: 1999 (1) 2000 (-88/5, 21 Novemb qer 2000); 2001 (9) (democratic transition)

235. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 2, PER3]

Protestors, organized by the opposition, occurred after the first round of the presidential elections held April 9, which protesters claimed were fraudulent. Alberto Fujimori did not win a majority over his nearest competitor, Alejandro Toledo, necessitating a run-off.

* “Toledo Urges March on Presidential Palace After Peru Vote” *AFP, 10 April 2000.*
* Polity Index: 1999 (1) 2000 (-88/5, 21 November 2000); 2001 (9) (democratic transition)

236.-238. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 2, PER4-PER6]

Protests occurred prior to the second round of the presidential elections. Protests occurred in support of Alejandro Toledo demand for a delay in the elections to allow them to be more open and competitive. Fujimori refused and Toledo boycotted the elections.

Polity Index: 1999 (1) 2000 (-88/5, 21 November 2000); 2001 (9) (democratic transition)

236. Student-organized Protests [EPISODE 2, PER4]

* “Peru Candidate Says that He Won’t Enter Runoff,” *Associated Press*, 18 May 2000.
* “Peru's Fujimori Stays on Campaign Trail After Opponent Withdraws, Charging Fraud,” *Associated Press,* 20 May 2000.

237. Union-organized Protests [EPISODE 2, PER5]

* “Thousands Protests Runoff in Peru,” *Associated Press,* 25 May 2000.
* “Peru Protesters Demand President Elections Be Postponed,” *Dow Jones International News*, 25 May 2000.

238. Opposition-led Protests [EPISODE 2, PER6]

* “Peru's Toledo Won't Enter May Runoff,  *AP Online*, May 19, 2000
* “Thousands Protest Election In Peru, *AP Online*, May 25, 2000
* “Peru Protesters Hurl Rocks At Palace, *AP Online*, May 26, 2000
* “Despite Protests, Fujimori Appeared Headed For Victory In Peruvian Election.  Chicago “Tribune, May 28, 2000
* “Protest In Peru Election.” The Cincinnati Post, April 10, 2000

239.-241. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 2, PER7-PER9]

Protests after the second round of the presidential elections, which were won by Fujimori, the only candidate, including on the inauguration of Fujimori. Protesters challenged the open and competitiveness of the elections that led to the result. Protests did not continue into Fujimori’s term, with Fujimori announcing in September that he would call new presidential elections in the wake of a bribery scandal involving his closest aide. Protests were organized by different groups – Alejandro Toledo, the opposition candidate who withdrew from the may presidential runoff accusing Fujimori of planning to rig the result, as well as civil society groups.

Polity Index: 1999 (1) 2000 (-88/5, 21 November 2000); 2001 (9) (democratic transition)

239. Political Party/Candidate [EPISODE 2, PER7]

* “Opposition Protests Peru Vote; Riot Police Battle With Thousands Enraged Over One-Man 'Runoff',  *The Washington Post*, 29 May 2000
* “Thousands Protest Peruvian Ballot Tally”  *The Washington Post,* April 12, 2000
* “Peru's Fujimori Faces Mass Protest”  *AP Online*, July 25, 2000
* “Fujimori Victor In Peru’s Runoff As Protests Grow,” *The New York Times*, 29 May 2000.

240. Students [EPISODE 2, PER8]

* “Students Challenge Fujimori Rule,”  AP Online; May 30, 2000.

241. Women (2000) [EPISODE 2, PER9]

* **“**Protesters dispersed ahead of OAS mission's arrival in Peru,” *Agence France-Presse*, 28 June 2000.
* “Unions and Feminists Begin Demonstrations in Peru,” *EFE News Service,* 27 June 2000.

**70. PHILIPPINES**

242. Philippines (1992) [EPISODE 1, PHL1]:

Protests, which were poorly attended and organized by opposition candidate, Miriam Defensor Santiago, occurred against electoral fraud perceived to have occurred in the presidential elections, which were won by Fidel V. Ramos.

* “Ramos Widens Lead in Philippine Election,” *LA Times,* 23 May 1992.
* “Ramos Leading In Philippine Results Opponent Santiago Charges Election Fraud. She Plans A Series Of Protest Rallies,” Philly.com*,* 16 May 1992.

Polity Index: 1992 (8); 1994 (8) (no change w/in year)

243. Philippines (1995) [EPISODE 2, PHL2]:

Protests occurred against perceived fraud in the 1995 parliamentary elections by Ferdinand Marcos Junior and his supporters, which protesters claim prevented Marcos from winning a seat in the Senate.

* “Marcos Son, Widow lead Hundreds of Supporters against Polls Fraud,” *Agence France Presse*, 22 May 1995.
* “Marcos Hits Alleged Election Cheating,” United Press International, 22 May 1995.

Polity Index: 1994 (8); 1996 (8) (no change w/in year)

244. Protests (2001) [EPISODE 3, PHL3]:

Popular protests this year ousted Joseph “Erap” Estrada, who was standing trial on corruption charges. These protests are not pro-democracy protests. Protests also occurred against the ousting, which protesters claimed was unconstitutional. These protests are coded as democracy protests because they were demanding that the government respect the outcome of democratic elections. Estrada was elected president of the Philippines in 1998. Many who participated in the protests were also opposed to the ousting simply because they were supporters of Estrada.

* “Philippine Police Arrest Opposition Leaders after Bloody Protests,” *Lubbock Avalanche-Journal,* 01 May 2001.
* “50,000 Rally for Estrada’s Release,” *The New York Times*, 28 April 2001.

Polity Index: 2000 (8); 2002 (8) (no change w/in year)

245. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 3, PHL4]:

Protesters occurred in January at the beginning of Estrada’s successor’s second term in office to mark the first anniversary on which Estrada was ousted from power, in which protesters demanded his return. Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Protests Mark Arroyo’s Anniversary,” AFP, 21 January 2002.

Polity Index: 2001 (8); 2003 (8) (no change w/in year)

246. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 3, PHL5]:

Protests occurred demanding the return of Estrada also occurred in April around the birthday of Estrada and in May around the one-year anniversary of a violent anti-coup protest.

* “Thousands Rally for Estrada,” *BBC News* 01 May 2002.
* “Estrada Backers Stage Protest March, BBC, 19 April 2002

Polity Index: 2001 (8); 2003 (8) (no change w/in year)

247. Protests (2003) [EPISODE 3, PHL6]:

Further protests occurred in 2003 in support of Estrada in which the protesters demanded that impeachment of 8 Supreme Court justices, who they accused of violating the constitution in supporting the coup d’etat. The People’s Movement against Poverty (PMAP) and the Free National Youth Assembly organized the protest.. These protests are considered democracy protests because the demands for the resignation of the Supreme Court rulers, were as a result of their supporting the coup d’etat.

* “Court Warns Pro-Estrada Demonstrators,” *Gulfnews.com,* 20 June 2003.

Polity Index: 2002 (8); 2003 (8); 2004 (8) (no change w/in year)

248. Protests (2004) [EPISODE 4, PHL7]:

Protests occurred against the 2004 elections, and President Gloria Arroyo, whom the protesters accused of electoral fraud. Protesters numbered in the thousands. The National Democracy Institute (NDI) did not make a clear statement about whether the elections met international standards, noting instead administrative irregularities and a lack of transparency reducing public confidence in the elections.

* “Police disperse anti-government protesters in Philippine capital,” *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, 29 June 2004.

Polity Index: 2003 (8); 2005 (8) (no change w/in year)

249. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 4, PHL8]:

Protests continued in 2005 against the 2004 elections. Protesters also demonstrated against corruption. Arroya’s husband, son and brother-in-law were accused of taking kickbacks from illegal gambling.

* “Philippines Opposition Files Impeachment Against Arroyo,” *Agence France Presse*, 25 July 2005.
* “Capital Prepares for Protest Against Philippine President,” *HIS Global Insight,* 20 September 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (8); 2006 (8) (no change w/in year)

**71. ROMANIA**

250. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, ROM1]

Protests occurred against the regime of Nicolae Ceausescu and for democracy, which resulted in the toppling of Ceausescu and the installation of democracy in Romania.

* “Romanian Troops Open Fire,” *The Financial Post*, 22 December 1989.
* “Last Tyrant Toppled; Jubilation then Slaughter in the Street,” *The Sun Herald,* 24 December 1989.

Polity Index: 1988 (-8); 1990 (5) (democratic transition)

**72. RUSSIA/SOVIET UNION**

251. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, RUS1]:

Protests occurred against the KGB coup d’etat against Mikhail Gorbachev.

* “Russia Takes Leave of Its Past,” *The Independent*, 22 August 1991.
* “What Do You Tell Your Child about the Tanks?” *The Sunday Times,* 25 August 1991.
* “The KGB’s Bathhouse Plot,” *The New York Times*, August 20, 2011

Polity Index: 1990 (0); 1991 (0, 19 August 1991 (coup d’etat date; 31 December 1991) 1992 (5) (democratic transition)

252. Protests (1993) [EPISODE 2, RUS2]:

Protests occurred against an attempted auto-golpe by President Boris Yeltsin. Using the results of the April 1993 referendum to justify his actions, President Boris Yeltsin attempted to dissolve the national legislature on September 21, 1993, although the president did not have the power to dissolve the parliament according to the constitution. Yeltsin claimed that the action was necessary in order to carry out needed economic reforms, establish a market economy, and prevent a return to the Soviet past. In response, the parliament declared that the president's decision was null and void, impeached Yeltsin and proclaimed vice president Aleksandr Rutskoy to be acting president. Protests occurred against the auto-golpe in which protesters tried to seize control of the Ostankino broadcasting center. Although the 1990 elections to the Duma were not fully democratic (parties other than CPSU were not formally allowed to participate in the election), the elections were competitive and the Democratic Russia movement, an organization uniting many opposition political groups, won a large number of seats. As result, Yeltsin’s actions are considered an auto-golpe against democracy, and protests against the auto-golpe as pro-democracy protests.

* “Twenty Years After: Key Players in Russia's October 1993 Crisis,” *RFE/RL*, 03 October 2013.
* “The ‘Shelling of Parliament’: Myths and Reality of October 1993,” Institute of Modern Russia. 03 October 2013.

Polity Index: 1992 (5); 1993 (3, 16 October 1993); 1994 (3) (autocratic transition). Next change: 2000.

253.-254. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 3, RUS3-RUS4]

Protests occurred in December and January against electoral fraud believed to have been committed in the first round of presidential elections and in parliamentary elections (December 4) on behalf of Vladimir Putin and the ruling United Russia Party. Protesters demanded **the annulment of the election results; the resignation of the head of the election commission; an official investigation into vote fraud; new democratic and open elections and the registration of opposition parties.**  OSCE reported that the elections were slanted in favor of United Russia, noting apparent manipulations such as the stuffing of ballot boxes. Protests were organized by political parties and also by the civic society group, Solidarnost, which are coded separately. Protests continued into 2012.

Polity Index: 2010 (4); 2012 (4) (no change w/in year)

253. Political Party Protests (2011) [EPISODE 3, RUS3]:

* “Yabloko Opposition Party to Hold Protest Rally,” RIA *Novosti*, 17 December 2011.
* “Yabloko Opposition Protests,” *Voice of* America, 17 December 2011.

254. Civic Society Protests (2011) [EPISODE 3, RUS4]:

* “Russia: The Revolt of `Net Hamsters’ *Global Voices,* 5 December 2011.

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**73. SERBIA/YUGOSLAVIA**

255.-256. Protests (1996) [EPISODE 1, FRY/YUG1-FRY/YUG2]

Belgrade court annulled municipal elections, overturning the opposition's political victory in the municipal electionsfor the capital. Protests for open and competitive elections at the local level do not meet the coding criteria. However, these protests took on a broader tone about democracy, and Slobodan Milosevic’s autocratic rule. Protesters noted that Milosevic would have difficulty manipulating the next parliamentary elections if he did not control local offices.

* “All Walks of Life Protesting in Belgrade,” *The New York Times*, 31 December 1996.

Polity Index: 1995 (-7); 1997 (-6, 15 October 1997) (democratic reform). Presidential elections 5 October (Serbia).

255. Protests (1996) – Students [EPISODE 1, FRY1/YUG1]**:**

* “Belgrade Paralyzed by Massive Protest; 100,000 Denounce Annulling of Elections”, *The Washington Post*, 26 November 1996.
* “All Walks of Life Protesting in Belgrade,” *The New York Times*, 31 December 1996.

256. Protests (1996) - Political Parties [EPISODE 1, FRY2/YUG2]**:**

* “Embattled Serbian Leader Bans Protests: Opposition Vows to Ignore New Crackdown,” *The Ottowa Citizen*, 26 December 1996.
* “All Walks of Life Protesting in Belgrade,” *The New York Times*, 31 December 1996.

257. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 2, SRB1]:

Protests occurred, which were organized by multiple opposition parties as well as Otpor, a student organization called. Protesters demanded that Slobodan Milošević step down and recognize the results of the September presidential elections that they said Vojislav Koštunica won. The official election results reported that no one won the first round, requiring a second round of voting. Due to pressure caused by the protests, Milošević resigned on 7 October 2000. Protests estimates near 100,000.

* “Huge crowd attends anti-Milosevic rally in Belgrade,” *United Press International*, 14 April 2000.
* “Strong turnout at rally gives a boost to opposition,” *The Associated Press, 15 April 2000.*

Polity Index: 1999 (-6); 2001 (7) (democratic transition)

**74. SOUTH AFRICA**

258. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, ZAF1]

Massive protests occurred against the 1989 elections by the black majority, which was not permitted to participate in the elections.

* “South Africa voters deal ruling party big setback,” *The Toronto Star,* 7 September 1989.
* “Tutu arrested again in anti-election protest; South Africa,” *The Times (London)*, 5 September 1989.

Polity Index: 1988 (4); 1990 (5, 2 February 1990) (democratic transition)

259. Protests (1992) [EPISODE 2, ZAF2]

Massive pro-democracy protests (and strikes) demanding an end to apartheid and democratic rule for all.

* “Thirty Killed in South Africa Pro-democracy Strike,” *United Press International*, 4 August 1992.
* “UN Team Arrives to Monitor Mass Protests,” *United Press International,* 2 August 1992.
* “Five Reported Killed as Pro-democracy Campaign Starts,” *United Press International,* 3 August 1992.

Polity Index: 1991 (5); 1992 (-88/6, 26 October 1992); 1993 (-88/6) (missing).

260. Protests (1994) [EPISODE 3, ZAF3]

Protests occurred by black residents of Bophuthatswana, demanding inclusion in the first democratic multi-racial elections in South Africa. Lucas Mangope, leader of the homeland, refused to let his domain take part in the elections.

* “Defiant Leader of Homeland Accedes to a Nonracial Vote,” *The New York Times*, 12 March 1994.
* “Whites, Troops Clash in Black 'Homeland”, *The Washington Post*, 12 March 1994.
* “Dozens Demanding Vote Hurt in Bophuthatswana the President of the Homeland has Ruled out Participation in Next Month's South African Election, and Reunion,” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 10 March 1994.

Polity Index: 1991 (5); 1993 (-88/8); 1994 (9) 1995 (9) (democratic reform)

**75. SPAIN**

261. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 1, ESP1]:

Protests occurred against the suspension of Batasuna, a pro-independence Basque party, due to its affiliation with ETA. Protests are coded as democracy protests because the protests were against restrictions on the openness and competitiveness of elections. Support for the protests was likely driven by nationalism more than by democracy. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands.

* **“**Pro-independence Basques Stage Subdued Protest Despite Ban,” *Associated Press,* 9 September 2002.
* “Mainstream Basques Protest Free-speech Limits,” *Reuters*, 7 September 2002.

Polity Index: 2001 (10); 2003 (10) (no change w/in year)

**76. SRI LANKA**

262. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 1, LKA1]:

Protests demanding the annulment of the presidential election, which protesters claimed were fraudulent, involving intimidation and ballot stuffing. International observers said that there were no major violations in the election day voting or counting process, but the pre-election period was biased in favor of the government. These protesters numbered in the thousands. The losing candidate was arrested by the government, which resulted in protests as well, on charges of plotting to overthrow the government while Army Chief, harboring army deserters, and corruption.

* “Sri Lanka Opposition Protests ‘Rigged’ Election,” *BBC News*, 3 February 2010.
* “Mass Protest Blocks Roads in Sri Lanka Capital,” *BBC News*, 3 February 2010.
* “Sri Lanka Poll Protest,” *The Advertiser*, 5, February 2010.
* “Sri Lankan opposition parties protest over election results,” *World Socialist Web Site*, 5 February 2010.

After the elections, protests occurred against the arrest of General Foneska two weeks after his defeat in the presidential elections. The government claims he illegally ran for political office without having first retired from the military. Protesters claim that his arrest was an attempt to punish his opponent. These protests are not coded as democracy protests, because the protesters for the most part did not accuse the government of arresting Foneska to eliminate electoral competititon, but to exact revenge on a former-friend, turned political rival. Foneska was permitted to run in the presidential election and was permitted to run in the subsequent parliamentary elections, despite the charges against him, where he won a seat.

* “Sri Lankans rally for Fonseka's,” *ABC News* 7 April 2010.
* “Activists, Politicians and Monks Demand Release of Gen. Fonseka,” *Asia News,* 2 February 2011.

Polity Index: 2009 (6); 2010 (4, 26 January 2010 [election date]); 2011 (4) (no change w/in year). *Protests occurred after the regime change in January 2010.*

**77. SUDAN**

263. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 1, SDN1]:

On December 7 and 14, protests held in Khartoum and other northern cities organized by the SPLM and other political parties against the NCP's failure to enact democratic reforms ahead of the April elections to favor Al-Bashir‘s party, accusing the government even of electoral fraud.

* “Tensions soar in Sudan with violent clashes and political arrests,” BBC, 07 December 2009
* “Sudan: Abuses Undermine Impending Elections,” *Human Rights Watch*, 24 January 2010.

Polity Index: 2008 (-4); 2009 (-4); 2010 (-2) (democratic reform)

264. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 1, SDN2]:

Protests also occurred in March in front of the Electoral Commission accusing it of being biased towards the ruling party, the National Congress Party, and accusing the government on conspiring to rig the upcoming elections. Protesters numbered in the hundreds. “Sudan: Fears of Election Fraud,” *The POMED Wire,* 4 March 2010.

* “Protesters March Against Sudan Vote 'Clampdown',” *Angola Press Agency*, 5 March 2010.

Polity Index: 2009 (-4); 2011 (-2) (democratic reform)

**78. SWAZILAND**

265. Protests (1996) [EPISODE 1, SWZ1]

Protests led by the labor unions occurred demanding an end to the monarchy, the unbanning of political parties. and installation of democracy in Swaziland. Labour unions held strikes in 1994 and 1995 for 27 demands, which included improvements in minimum wages, affirmative action policies, an end to racial and gender discrimination, the right to strike and to organize without state intimidation, the unbanning of political parties, and the freedom to assemble, to associate, and to speak without the fear of reprisal. While the unbanning of political parties had an element of democracy to it, it was not the primary thrust of the protests.

* “Swaziland braces for anti-royalist demonstrations,” *Agence France Presse*, 22 January 1996.

Polity Index: 1995 (-9); 1997 (-9) (no change w/in year)

266. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 2, SWZ2]

Protests occurred in which protesters demanded the installation of a democratic political system in Swaziland. The protests were sparked by a draft constitution, giving the King immunity for any legal wrongdoing and vesting executive power in the king.

* “Anti-monarchy protests held in Swaziland,” ABC Premium, 27 January 2005.
* “Swazis protest against despot king: Demonstrators demand curbs on eccentric monarch's power,” The Vancouver Sun, January 27, 2005.

Polity Index: 2004 (-9); 2006 (-9) (no change w/in year)

267. Protests (2008) [EPISODE 3, SWZ3]

Protest occurred ahead of parliamentary elections demanding multi-party democratic elections. Political parties are banned in Swaziland. Unions have been at the forefront of the democracy campaign in Swaziland where political parties are banned. Protesters numbered in the thousands. International observers catalogued numerous electoral infractions. Protests occurred in 2007 in border towns, which are not coded because they did not take place in Swaziland.

• “Swaziland: Protests Turn Violent,” *Reuters*, 4 September 2008.

• “Police hold Swazi poll protesters” *BBC News*, 18 September 2008

Polity Index: 2007 (-9); 2010 (-9) (no change w/in year)

268. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 4, SWZ4]:

Protests demanding that the country holds democratic elections. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Swaziland: Government Arrests Democracy Leader,” *All Africa*, 9 September 2010.
* “Swazi activists March Amid Heavy Police Presence,” *Mail and Guardian Online*, 8

 September 2010.

Polity Index: 2009 (-9); 2011 (-9) (no change w/in year)

269. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 5, SWZ5]:

Protests held in April that demanded an end to the to country’s monarchy, an end to the ban on political parties, and the establishment of a multiparty democracy. April 12 Is the anniversary date of the 1973 King’s Proclamation, which ushered in more than three decades of emergency rule, and the 38th anniversary of the banning of political parties They also included economic demands: “There has long been a measure of opposition to the lack of political freedoms, but the democracy movement has gained momentum due to recent financial difficulties, as well as the uprisings in North Africa.” (Guardian, 12 April 2011). Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* *“*Swaziland democracy protests met by teargas and water cannon,” *The Guardian*, 12 April 2011

Polity Index: 2010 (-9); 2012 (-9) (no change w/in year)

270. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 5, SWZ6]:

Protests held in September that demanded an end to the to country’s monarchy, an end to the ban on political parties, and the establishment of a multiparty democracy, as well as the release of all political prisoners, return of well over 500 exiles.

* “Swaziland Unions Protest for a Fifth Day to Demand End to Monarchy, Change,” *Bloomberg*, 9 September 2011.
* “Swazi protests Swell as Riot Police Look On,” Mail *and Guardian,* 6 September 2011.

Polity Index: 2010 (-9); 2012 (-9) (no change w/in year)

**79. TAIWAN**

271. Protests (1989) [EPISODE 1, TWN1]:

Protests occurred against electoral fraud alleged to have occurred in Taiwan's first multiple-party election. Protests numbers in the tens of thousands.

* “Ballots were Rigged, Charges Opposition Party in Taiwan,” *St. Louis Dispatch*, 3 December 1989.
* “Taiwanese Protest Over 'ballot rigging,” *Financial Times*, 6 December 1989.

Polity Index: 1988 (-1); 1990 (-1) (no change w/in year)

272. Political Parties (1991) [EPISODE 2, TWN2]:

Protests occurred demanding faster democratic reforms, which were organized by the opposition, the Democratic Progressive Party.

* “Taiwan Protest for Faster Move to Democracy,” *The Independent*, 18 April 1991.
* “Taiwan Protest,” *The Independent,* 17 April 1991.

Polity Index: 1990 (-1); 1992 (7) (democratic transition)

273. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 2, TWN3]

Protests occurred demanding a new constitution based on popular consent and the independence of Taiwan from Mainland China.

* “Taiwan Communique” International Edition, June 1991.

Polity Index: 1990 (-1); 1992 (7) (democratic transition)

**80. TAJIKISTAN**

274. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, TJK1]:

Protests occurred demanding the dissolution of the Supreme Soviet and new democratic elections, the government’s resignation, and the prohibition of the Communist Party of Tajikistan (CPT). Tajikistan declared independence prior to the protests in September 1991.

* Kirill Nourzhanov and Christian Bleuer. 2013. Tajikistan: A Political and Social History, P279-284. Canberra, AU, ANU Press.
* “Docile Region Erupts,” *Courier Mail,* 4 October 1991.

Polity Index: 1990 (0); 1991 (-2); 1992 (-6, 10 Nov 1992 [Iskandarov resignation) (autocratic transition) \**The 1990 value represents the Soviet Union.*

**81. TANZANIA**

275. Protests (2000) [EPISODE 1, TZA1]:

Protests occurred in October immediately after the Oct. 31 parliamentary elections. The protests were a spontaneous reaction by opposition party supporters to an announcement by Sharif Hamad, a presidential candidate, who demanded the resignation of the government and the electoral commission, and called for new elections in Zanzibar.

* “Tanzania: The Bullets were Raining,” *Human Rights Watch*, Volume 14(3): 2002.
* “Vote Protested By Opposition in Zanzibar,” *The New York Times*, 31 October 2000.

Polity Index: 1999 (-1); 2002(-1) (no change w/in year)

276. Protests (2001) [EPISODE 1, TZA2]:

Protests occurred against the October 31 parliamentary elections, which were organized by the opposition – the Civic United Front, from January through April. The opposition accused the government of perpetrating fraud in the elections.

* “32 Die in Zanzibar as Police and Protesters Clash,” *The New York Times,* 29 January 2001.
* “Tanzania: Zanzibar Election Massacres Documented,” Human Rights Watch, April 11, 2002.

“Tanzania: Post-election Violence in Tanzania,” EISA, February 2001.

Polity Index: 1999 (-1); 2002(-1) (no change w/in year)

277. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 2, TZA3]

Protests, comprised of opposition party Civic United Front (CUF) supporters, opposed the electoral registration process, which they said was corrupted in order to disenfranchise their supports, at registration facilities on Pemba on August 4, 2009. The Tanzania Electoral Commission (TEMCO) described the voter registration process in the Pemba region of Tanzania as “marred by chaos and civil unrest that culminated in the suspension of the exercise on August 4th, 2009.” However, TEMCO was not able to observe this part of the registration process, and observation only began in October in the Unguja North and Pemba North regions. No reports of the size of the protests. They have, therefore, been coded as minor.

* U.S. State Department, “2009 Human Rights Report: Tanzania,” March 11, 2010.
* Beatus Kagashe, "CUF Disputes Registration Data," Citizen, August 21, 2009
* “Voter Registration and Updating of the Permanent Voters’ Register in Zanzibar,” *TEMCO* *Newsletter* (*Issued by Tanzania Electoral Monitoring Commission)*, November 2009.

Polity Index: 2008 (-1); 2010 (-1) (no change w/in year)

**82. THAILAND**

278. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, THA1]

Protests occurred against the military coup d’etat. The military arrested Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan, the first elected leader in a decade, dismissed the cabinet, dissolved parliament and imposed martial law.

* “Thai Police Nab Students,” *Herald Sun*, 26 February 1991.
* “Coup in Thailand Threatens Progress,” *The Financial Post*, 26 February 1991.

Polity Index: 1990 (3); 1991 (-1, 23 February 1991); 1992 (9) (democratic transition)

279. Protests (1992) [EPISODE 2, THA2]

Protests lead by Chamlong Srimaung demanded the resignation of the unelected Prime Minister, General Suchinda Kraprayoon. Protesters were angered over the fact that Kraprayoon was appointed, not elected. Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands. The protests resulted in a bloody crackdown by the government.

# “Thailand Protests Echo Those of 1992,” *Time Magazine,* 17 May 2010.

* *“*Thai People Successfully Defend Democracy against Military Coup, 1992,” *Global Nonviolent Action Database,* April1992 to June 1992.

Polity Index: 1991 (-1, 23 February 1991); 1992 (9, 13 Sept 1992 [elections]); 1993 (9) (democratic transition)

280. Protests (1994) [EPISODE 3, THA3]:

Protests occurred demanding that the country’s House of Representative replace the country’s constitution, which was created by a military junta that seized power during a 1991 coup, with a democratic constitution, restricting cabinet posts to elected politicians, and elections for provincial governors and municipal officials.

* “Thailand Heads for New Crisis as Protesters Demand Reform Thousands Set to Take to Streets,” The Toronto Star, 8 June 1994.

Polity Index: 1993 (9); 1995 (9) (no change w/in year)

281. Protests (2006) [EPISODE 4, THA4]:

Small protests, numbering in the hundreds or less, against the military coup, which occurred on September 19, 2006.Protesters demanded that the military step down, the constitution be reinstated and rights, such as freedom of speech be restored. General Sondhi Boonyaratkalin lead the coup d’etat and headed the Council for National Security (CNS), which ran the government until 2008, until Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra. General Surayud Chulanont came to power October 1, 2006.

* “Thai Protesters Defy Martial Law,” *The Guardian*, 22 September 2006.
* “Anti-Coup Rally: Protesters Call on the Junta to Leave,” *The Nation*, 15 October 2006.

Polity Index: 2005 (9); 2006 (-5, 2 February 2006); 2007 (-1, 23 January 2008) (democratic transition). *Protests occurred after February 2006 (the date of the regime change).*

282. Protests (2007) [EPISODE 4, THA5]:

In July, around 10,000 protesters called for the resignation of the prime minister, who they accused of being behind the military coup d’etat the previous year, and the reinstatement of the 1997 constitution. The coup d’etat took place September 19 2006, when the army overthrew the elected caretaker government of Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra. The protesters belonged to the Democratic Alliance Against Dictatorship (DAAD). The protests resulted in counter protests by the government.

* “Anti-coup Protesters Clash with Thai police,” *BBC,* July 23, 2007.
* “Protest at Prem's Residence Turns Violent; Democracy Supporters Denounce Thai Privy Council Chief,” *Strait Times*, July 23, 2007.

Polity Index: 2006 (-5); 2007 (-1, 4 June 2007); 2008 (4, 23 January 2008) (democratic reform). Coup d’etat – 19 September 2006.

283. Protests (2007) [EPISODE 5, THA6]:

Protests occurred in August organized by political parties, urging them to vote in the referendum against the new junta-backed Constitution, which the parties said was undemocratic and designed to stifle political parties. DAAD protesters released from jail were not permitted to lead protests but attended protests.

* “Freed leaders join rally,” *The Nation*, 7 August 2007.
* “Mass Rally Boosts Campaignagainst Charter,”*The Straits Times*, 17 August 2007.

Polity Index: 2006 (-5, 2 February 2006); 2007 (-1, 4 June 2007); 2008 (4, 23 January 2008) (democratic reform)

**83. TOGO**

284.-285. Protests (1991) [EPISODE 1, TG01-TGO2]

Protests (and strikes) occurred demanding a multiparty democracy in Togo. President Gnassingbe Eyadema agreed to hold a national conference to establish a transition government and organize free elections. Protests continued into 1992, but the protests had diverse demands or concerns, which included the resignation of President Eyademan, and concerns over the death of an opposition politician, that were not clearly related to democracy.

284. Students (1991) [EPISODE 1, TGO1]:

* “Togo Rioters Win Pledge of Reform,” *The Guardian,* 11 April 1991.
* “Protests Disrupt Lome,” *The Independent*, 9 April 1991

285. Political Parties (1991) [EPISODE 1, TGO2]:

# “Togo Concessions,” *The Independent*, 13 June 1991.

# “Togo Strike,” *The Independent*, 7 June 1991.

# Polity Index: 1990 (-7); 1991 (1992 (missing) (no change within year). Next change: -2 (1993)

286. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 2, TGO3]:

Violent protests occurred against the victory of President Gnassingbe Eyadema’s party in parliamentary elections, which protesters accused of being fraudulent.   Protesters numbered around a thousand.

* **“**Violence erupts in Togo capital after opposition protest,” *Associated Press International*, 9 November 2002.
* U.S. Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2002, Togo, Washington, DC.

Polity Index: 2001 (-2); 2003 (-2) (no change w/in year)

287. Protests (2003) [EPISODE 3, TGO4]:

Protests against the results of the June 2003 presidential elections, which protests claimed were rigged. The elections resulted in the victory of Gnassingbe Eyadema.

* “Togo: An Election Tainted by Escalating Violence,” *Amnesty International,* AFR 57/005/2003. 6 June 2003.
* “Opposition Parties Say Togo Election Was Rigged,” *VOA News*, 6 June 2003.

# Polity Index: 2002 (-2); 2004 (-2) (no change w/in year)

288. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 4, TGO5]

Protests against the coup d’etat led by Faure Gnassingbe, who took over as president from his father, Gnassingbe Eyadema, when Eyadema died. Instead of following the constitution's provision that the speaker of parliament become the interim president until national elections could be held, the military had parliament amend the constitution and make Eyadema's son the successor.

# “Mass Protests Against Togo's President Turn Violent,” *The Washington Post, 13 February 2005.*

# “Schools Closed After Togo Violence,” *The Guardian,*14 February 2005.

# Polity Index: 2004 (-2); 2005 (-4, 5 February 2005) 2006 (-4) (no change w/in year)

289. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 5, TGO6]:

Prior occurred prior to the presidential elections by the opposition hoping to delay the elections. The people demonstrated with the goal of pushing the elections to a later date, with the reasoning that these elections were occuring too rapidly to actually be free and transparent.Protesters numbered in the thousands.

* “Togo Poll Ends with Deadly Clashes,” *ABC* 25 April 2005.
* “Protesters Spill Onto Streets As Eyadema's Son Declared President,” Africa News 26 April 2005.

# Polity Index: 2004 (-2); 2005 (-4, 5 February 2005) 2006 (-4) (no change w/in year)

290. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 5, TGO7]:

# Protests against the election of Faure Gnassingbe, the son of Gnassingbe Eyadema, who was Togo's dictator for 38 years. The opposition claimed the elections were fraudulent, which international observers confirmed.

# “Thousands rally in rival demonstrations ahead of Togo elections,” *Agence France Presse*, 26 March 2005.

# Polity Index: 2004 (-2); 2005 (-4, 5 February 2005) 2006 (-4) (no change w/in year)

291. Protests (2010) [EPISODE 6, TGO8]:

Protests occurred against the results of the presidential elections won by incumbent Faure Gnassingbé. Protesters, supporters of the opposition candidate, Jean-Pierre Fabre, claim the elections were fraudulent. EU observers said that the elections were satisfactory although not without its problems. Images suggest that the protests might be in the thousands. On May 27, 2010, Togo's opposition and the ruling party announced a deal to form a power-sharing government after the disputed March election.

* “Protests over Togo election results,” *Al Jazeera,* 6 March 2010.
* *BBC World News: Togo election protests continue, BBC News*,10 March 2010.

# Polity Index: 2009 (-4); 2010 (-2, 27 May 2010 [power-sharing deal]); 2011 (-2) (democratic reform)

**84. TUNISIA**

292. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 1, TUN1]:

The major “Arab Spring” protests in this year are not coded as democracy protests. These protests were about unemployment, poor living conditions, food inflation, corruption, and so forth. Eventually these demands escalated into a broad-based call for honest, accountable government, which included the ousting of Zine al-Abedine Ben Ali, but there are no real reports of protesters demanding democratic reforms. However, smaller protests held on April, against a plan that would have barred officials who served at any point during Ben Ali's 23-year rule from voting, are coded as democracy protests because the protests were about restrictions on enfranchisement. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Tunisia Revises Voting Ban on Former Ruling Party,” *Voice of America,* 25 April 2011*.*

# Polity Index: 2010 (-4); 2012 (missing/-88). Next change: censored

**85. TURKEY**

293. Protests (2009) [EPISODE 1, TUR1]:

Protests occurred against a ruling by a Turkish court to outlaw the Kurdish Democratic Society Party (DTP) because of alleged ties to the PKK. Considered a democracy protest because the banning of a political party reduces the openness and competitiveness of elections. Some reports put the number of participants as over 1,000-3,000, but most reports suggest that they were in the hundreds.

* “Violence follows DTP ban in Turkey,” *Al Jazeera,* 13 Dec 2009.
* “Kurds clash with Turkish nationalists in Istanbul,” France.24 14 December 2009.

# Polity Index: 2008 (7); 2009 (7) 2010 (7) (no change); Next change: 2011 (9, 28/29 July 2011)

**86. UGANDA**

294. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 1, UGA1]:

Protesters, supporters of opposition candidates, protested against the outcome of the elections, won byPresident Yoweri Museveni. International electoral monitors reported that the elections were not fully open and competitive. The protesters numbered only in the hundreds.

* “Ugandan police fire teargas at poll protesters,” *Reuters*, 9 March 2011
* “Uganda opposition calls protests against disputed poll,” *Reuters*, 24 February 2011

# Polity Index: 2010 (-1); 2012 (-1) (no change w/in year)

**87. UKRAINE**

295. Protests (1992) [EPISODE 1, UKR1]

Protests occurred demanding that the Ukraine secede from the Commonwealth of Independent States, adopt a law on holding parliamentary elections on a multi-party basis, hold elections of the Ukraine's Supreme Soviet in the spring of 1993, and the formation of a government enjoying popular confidence.

* “Students Demand Ukraine's and Moldova's Withdrawal from CIS,” *Russian Press Digest,* 21 October 1992.
* “Arms Factory Director Chosen as New Prime Minister of Ukraine,” *The Associated Press,* 13 October 1992.

# Polity Index: 1991 (6); 1993 (5, 9 September 1993) (autocratic reform)

296. Protests (2004) [EPISODE 2, UKR2]

Protests occurred against the outcome of the presidential elections between incumbent Viktor Yanukovych and opposition leader Viktor Yuschenko, claiming that the elections were fraudulent and that the opposition won the election. A re-vote was held, which declared Yushchenko the winner. Protesters numbered in the hundreds of thousands. The military was ordered to crackdown on the protesters, but refused the order.

* “Ukraine Protests Rage on After Election Results,” *Agence France Presse*, 25 November, 2004.
* “Ukraine Protest,” *Voice of America News*, 26 November 2004.

# Polity Index: 2003 (2); 2004 (2) (no change w/in year; change w/in 2 years). Next change 2006 (7). due to law passed in 2004.

**88. VENEZUELA**

297. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 1, VEN1]

Protests occurred against a coup d’etat attempt against Hugo Chavez. Protests also occurred in favor of the coup d’etat, which are not coded as democracy protests.

* “Chavez rises from very peculiar coup,” *The Guardian,* 15 April 2002.

# Polity Index: 2002 (6); 2004 (6) (no change w/in year)

298. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 2, VEN2]

Protests occurred demanding that members of the National Electoral Council (CNE) step down prior to the 2005 parliamentary elections. Protesters accused CNE of favoring Chavez and of being unable to guarantee free and fair elections as a result.

* “Electoral Reform Sparks Street Violence in Venezuela,” *IHS Global Market,* 30 August 2005.
* “Anti-Chavez March Turns Violent,” *Thegatewaypundit.com,* August 2005

# Polity Index: 2004 (6); 2006 (5, 17 December 2006) (autocratic reform)

**89. YEMEN**

299. Protests (2008) [EPISODE 1, YEM1]:

Protests occurred against the lack of democracy expected in the upcoming parliamentary elections in April 2009. Protests demanding that the parliamentary elections be postponed. Protests claimed that the balloting would not be fair because the 9-member electoral body overseeing the vote is all-appointed by the country's president and its members are closely linked to the ruling party. Protests also occurred across Yemen to protest the government's rejection of amendments to the country's electoral law proposed by the opposition and meant to curb vote rigging. The elections were post-postponed to 2011.

 • “Yemeni police clash with protesters,” *Fox News*, 27 November 2008.

 • US State Department. “2008 Human Rights Report: Yemen,” February 25, 2009

# Polity Index: 2007 (-2); 2009 (-2) (no change w/in year)

300. Protests (2011) [EPISODE 2, YEM2]:\*

The protests were aimed initially at non-democratic goals and issues, including economic and social issues, such as unemployment and corruption, as well as political issues, such as attempts by the government to amend the constitution to revoke presidential term limits and perceived plans to hand for President Saleh’s son to take over the government, but evolved quickly into demands for President Saleh to step down, regime change and democracy. The protests are coded as borderline because the protests included multiple demands of which democracy was an important one, but not the necessarily the most important one (al-Karoui 2011). Protesters numbered in the tens of thousands even as much as by 100,000 by some accounts.

* “Yemen Protests: 20,000 call for President Saleh to Go,” *BBC* 3 February 2011.
* “Protests Erupt in Yemen, President Offers Reform,” *Reuters,* 20 January 2011.
* Hichem al-Karoui , “The Yemeni Revolution: replacing Ali Abdullah Saleh, or replacing obsolete institutions?”, Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, 29 May 2011.
* “Yemeni opposition renews call for regime change,” CNN 9 October 2011.

\*Borderline/Ambiguous

# Polity Index: 2010 (-2); 2011 (-2); 2012 (3, 21 February 2012, presidential elections) (democratic reform).

**90. ZAMBIA**

301. Zambia (1990) [EPISODE 1, ZMB1]

Protests occurred, which were organized by the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) in Zambia, demanding democratic elections after 18 years of one-party rule by the United National Independence Party (UNIP). The first events were in September. MMD became a political party following the repeal in 1990 of Article 4 of the Republic Constitution to allow for the formation of parties other than UNIP.

* “Zambian Leaders Assents to Multiparty Vote,” *Associated Press,* 25 September 1990.
* Michael Bratton. 1992. “Zambia Starts Over,” *Journal of Democracy* 3(2): 81-94.

# Polity Index: 1989 (-9); 1991 (6) (democratic transition)

302. Zambia (1995) [EPISODE 2, ZMB2]

Protests occurred against a constitutional amendment that would limit electoral competition. Protesters claimed that the ruling MMD amendment constructed the amendment to neutralize its political rivals. The amendment would allow only candidates born in Zambia to at least third-generation Zambian parents to run for president at the 1996 elections. Protests against the means by which the constitution was to be adopted (parliament versus constituent assembly) in Zambia are not democracy protests are not considered democracy protests.

* “Zambia-Politics: Show Me Your Family Tree,” *Inter Press Service,* 12 October 1995.
* “Civic Groups Plan Anti-constitution Protests,” *Africa News*, November 1995.

# Polity Index: 1994 (6); 1996 (1, 18 November 1996);) (autocratic transition)

303. Zambia (1996) [EPISODE 2, ZMB3]

Protests occurred at the University of Zambia against a constitutional amendment that would limit electoral competition. Students demanded renewed talks on the amendment and the postponement of the country’s presidential elections. The protests turned into riots and resulted in the government closing the campus until the presidential elections occurred.

* “University Closed after Riots,” *The Guardian (London),* 12 November 1996.
* “Zambian Election to Go Ahead Despite Protests,” *Scotland on Sunday*, 17 November 1996.
* “Disillusioned Zambians Shun Skewed Poll*,*” *The Guardian (London),* 18 November 1996.

# Polity Index: 1995 (6); 1996 (1, 18 November 1996); 1997 (1) (autocratic transition)

304. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 3, ZMB4]:

Protests occurred in front of the Supreme Court where opposition leaders were seeking an injunction to stop Chief Justice Matthews Ngulube from announcing the results of the general elections, which Levy Mwanawasa of the ruling Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) is expected to win. Protesters accused the elections of being fraudulent.

* “Six killed as political protests in Zambia turn violent,” *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, 1 January 2002.
* “Zambians protesting vote-rigging storm High Court,” *Agence France Presse,* I January 2002.

# Polity Index: 2001 (5); 2003 (5) (no change)

305. Protests (2006) [EPISODE 4, ZMB5]:

Violent protests in the capital of Lusaka against electoral fraud by opposition supporters in respect to the presidential elections. International observers said that the elections were significantly cleaner than the last elections but noted a number of deficiencies in the wider democratic process. A group of local nongovernmental organizations that observed the voting, led by the Foundation for Democratic Process, identified fraud in the elections.

* “Zambia vote count sparks violence,” *BBC News,* 01 October 2006.
* “Protests Continue After Zambia Vote,” *Los Angeles Times,* 03 October 2006.

# Polity Index: 2005 (5); 2007 (5) (no change w/in year)

**91. ZIMBABWE**

306. Protests (1990) [EPISODE 1, ZWE1]:

Protests by university students have regularly protested President Robert Mugabe's announced intention (December 1989) to scrap his country's 10-year-old multiparty democracy in favor of single-party rule. Zimbabwe decided to defer one-party in April 1990.

* “Africans Ready For Democracy But Will It Solve Their Problems?” *The Morning Call,* 15 November 1990.
* “Zimbabwe students campaign for multi-party democracy, 1988-1990,” *Global Nonviolent Action Database*, September 1988 to September 1990.

# Polity Index: 1989 (-6); 1991 (-6). (no change w/in year). Next change: -3 (1999)

307. Protests (2002) [EPISODE 2, ZWE2]:

Protests occurred shortly after presidential elections won by Robert Mugabe demandingthe introduction of a democratic constitution. The protests were organized by the National Constitutional Assembly, an alliance of church, labor and civic organizations.

* **“**More than 60 still in jail as talks stall,” *Deutsche Presse-Agentur,* 7 April 2002.
* “Zimbabwe Police Seize Protesters Demanding a New Constitution,” *The New York Times,* 7 April 2002.

# Polity Index: 2001 (5); 2003 (5) (no change w/in year)

308. Protests (2005) [EPISODE 3, ZWE3]:

Protests against the parliamentary elections, which the protests claimed were fraudulent. President Robert G. Mugabe's ruling party won the parliamentary elections. Opposition leader, Morgan Tsvangirai, opposition leader of the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), did not call for elections due to the strong repressive capacity of the government. Protesters numbered in the hundreds.

* “Hundreds Protest Mugabe's Victory in Zimbabwe's Election,” *The New York Times,* 4 April 2005.

# “Zimbabwe Demonstrations Ruled Out,” *The Washington Post Foreign Service*, 4 April 2005.

# “Zimbabwe Protesters Are Beaten by Government Supporters,” *The New York Times,* 2 April 2005.

# Polity Index: 2004 (5); 2006 (5) (no change w/in year)

309. Protests (2006) [EPISODE 4, ZWE4]:

Tiny protests occurred in July, which were led by the National Congress Assembly (NCA). The protesters in both events demanded broad political reforms, including the writing of a new democratic constitution and fresh elections under international supervision. Much more massive protests occurred this year, organized by the country’s trade union, the *Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.* These protests are not included because their demands were purely economic.

* “Zimbabwe Opposition, Civil Groups to Confront Mugabe” *Zim Online*, 31 July 2006.
* “State Drops Charges against Zimbabwe Protesters,” *Zim Online,* 6 August 2006

Polity Index: 2005 (5); 2007 (5) (no change w/in year)

310. Protests (2006) [EPISODE 4, ZWE5]:

Small protests organized by Morgan Tsvangirai, opposition leader of the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) occurred in September. Tsvangirai had called for massive protests in March, but these never emerged.

* “Zimbabwean Opposition Launches Long-Awaited Protest Campaign,” *Voice of America,* 1 September 2006.
* “Tsvangirai Rallies Zimbabweans for Protests,” *Zim Online*, 13 September 2006

# Polity Index: 2005 (5); 2007 (5) (no change w/in year)