Africa Leadership Change (ALC) Dataset

Codebook

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Version 1.0
Issued: June 2018

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO

ISPI
ITALIAN INSTITUTE
FOR INTERNATIONAL
POLITICAL STUDIES

Contents

Variables description

General variables

COUNTRY: official country name.

COUNTRY_CODE: progressive country numeric code (countries alphabetically ordered).

YEAR: year (1960-2015).

YEAR_CODE: progressive year numeric code (ascendant from 1960).

COUNTRY_YEAR: string variable obtained adding COUNTRY and YEAR separated by a single space.

YEAR_PASSED: number of year passed since 1960 or the year of independence.

Leadership change variables

INCOMING_LEADER: leader (one or more) that takes or holds power in the year considered. A country's leader is normally its president, prime minister, military or sovereign ruler, depending on existing political arrangements. When an individual who does not formally hold a country's top job is indisputably in charge, he is considered a *de facto* leader (e.g. Sierra Leone 1971, Rwanda 1994-2000). When a new name appears in the INCOMING_LEADER column, then LEADERSHIP_CHANGE is coded 1.

LEADERSHIP_CHANGE: dummy variable that has value 1 if there are one or more leadership changes in the year considered, otherwise coded 0. If coded 1, then there are one or more INCOMING LEADER. Leadership changes are cumulatively counted in **CUM_LC1** (excluding interim leaders) and **CUM_LC2** (including interim leaders).

PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power through a peaceful succession without multiparty elections, otherwise coded 0. Cases are also included in which an incumbent is murdered but, rather than his murderers taking over power, a succession takes place within the same ruling group (e.g. South Africa 1966, Nigeria 1976, Congo-Kinshasa 2001, Guinea-Bissau 2009). Cumulatively counted in **CUM_PEACEFUL_LC**.

MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE: dummy variable that has value 1 if a multiparty election for the executive contested by at least two parties or candidates takes place (be it a presidential election in the case of presidential and semi-presidential systems, or a parliamentary election in the case of parliamentary systems), otherwise coded 0. When a new leader is elected in a given year, but only takes office at the beginning of the following year, a MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE is recorded in the latter year to account for the way the incoming leader reached power (e.g. Ghana 2001, Namibia 2005, Mozambique 2005); when an incumbent leader is confirmed in power through a MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE, the actual year when the election takes place is recorded (e.g. Ghana 2004, Mozambique 2009, Namibia 2009). Cumulatively counted in **CUM_ELECTIONS**.

INCUMBENT_WINS: dummy variable that has value 1 if the incumbent leader wins a multiparty election, otherwise coded 0. Cumulatively counted in **CUM_INCUMBENT**.

INCUMBENT_DEFEATED: dummy variable that has value 1 if an outgoing leader contests a MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE and is defeated, otherwise coded 0.

INCUMBENT_PARTY_DEFEATED *(leader not standing)*: dummy variable that has value 1 if the outgoing leader's party (but not the outgoing leader) contests a MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE but is defeated, otherwise coded 0.

INCUMBENT_AND_PARTY_NOT_STANDING: dummy variable that has value 1 if neither the outgoing leader nor his/her party contest a MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE, otherwise coded 0.

ELECT_SUCCESSION_ NETE *(non-elected to elected)*: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power by winning a MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE, in the context of a transition to multipartism, which is not contested by an outgoing unelected leader and either the new leader is the candidate of the outgoing unelected leader's party or else there is no candidate from the party of/sponsored by the outgoing unelected leader, otherwise coded 0. (E.g. Nigeria 1979, Lesotho 1993, Sierra Leone 1996, Niger 1999). Includes cases where an unelected leader formally leaves power less than 6 months prior to a multiparty election – yet he/she remains a leader *in pectore*, if not *de facto* – only to be able to contest the election (e.g. Comoros 2002, Mauritania 2009). Cumulatively counted in **CUM_ELECT_SUCCESS_NETE**.

ELECT_ALTERNATION_ NETE *(non-elected to elected)*: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power by winning a MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE, in the context of a transition to multipartism, in which he/she defeats an outgoing unelected leader or a candidate from the party of/sponsored by the outgoing unelected leader, otherwise coded 0. (e.g. Madagascar 1992, CAR 1993, Zambia 1991, Malawi 1994). Cumulatively counted in **CUM_ELECT_ALTERN_NETE**.

ELECT_SUCCESSION_ETE *(elected to elected)*: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader belonging to the outgoing elected leader's party takes power by winning a MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE, coded 0 if the election winner does not belong to the party of the outgoing elected leader or if the latter was not an elected leader. (E.g. Zambia 2002, Malawi 2004, Mozambico 2005). Leaders who replaced elected leaders as their lawful constitutional successors are themselves considered elected leaders (e.g. Gabon 2009, Nigeria 2010). Cumulatively counted in **CUM_ELECT_SUCCESS_ETE**.

ELECT_ALTERNATION_ETE *(elected to elected)*: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power by winning a MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE does not belong to the party of/is not sponsored by an outgoing elected leader, coded 0 if the election winner belongs to the party of/is sponsored by an outgoing elected leader or if the latter was not an elected leader. (E.g. Senegal 2000, Madagascar 2002, Kenya 2002). Includes cases where the election is not contested by the outgoing elected leader nor by a candidate sponsored by the latter or fielded by his/her party. (E.g. Comoros 2006, Cape Verde 2011, Kenya 2013). Cumulatively counted in **CUM_ELECT_ALTERN_ETE**.

ELECTORAL_CHANGE: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power through ELECTORAL SUCCESSION (whether in transition or not) or ELECTORAL ALTERNATION (whether in transition or not), otherwise coded 0. Note that when an elected leader is deposed by the military but subsequently restored as the country's legitimate leader, he is still considered an "elected leader" (e.g. Sierra Leone 1967-1968 and 1996-1998, São Tomé e Príncipe 1995 and 2003). Cumulatively counted in **CUM_ELECTORAL_CHANGE**.

INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR: dummy variable that has value 1 if a leader holds power for less than 12 months and this period ends with a leadership change deemed legal or non-violent (i.e. PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_SUCCESSION or MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE), coded 0 if a leader holds power for more than 12 months or, while remaining in power for less than 12 months, this period ends with a leadership change deemed violent (i.e. COUP, GUERRILLA_TAKEOVER, FOREIGN_IMPOSITION). Cumulatively counted in **CUM_INTERIM_REGULAR**.

INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR: dummy variable that has value 1 if a leader holds power for less than 12 months and this period ends with a leadership change deemed violent (COUP, GUERRILLA_TAKEOVER, FOREIGN_IMPOSITION), coded 0 if a leader holds power for more than 12

months or, while remaining in power for less than 12 months, this period ends with a leadership change deemed legal or non-violent (i.e. PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_SUCCESSION or MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE). Cumulatively counted in **CUM_INTERIM_IRREGULAR**.

MORE_LEADERSHIP_CHANGES: dummy variable that has value 1 if in the year considered there are two or more leadership changes, otherwise coded 0.

END_TERM_LIMIT: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power at the end of the term limit for the outgoing leader, otherwise coded 0.

NATURAL_DEATH: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power following the natural death of the outgoing leader, otherwise coded 0.

INCUMBENT_RESIGNS: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power following the resignation of the outgoing leader, otherwise coded 0.

INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power following the assassination of the outgoing leader, otherwise coded 0.

COUP: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power following a coup d'état, otherwise coded 0. [**SECOND_COUP** coded 1 if two or more coups d'état take place in the same year, otherwise coded 0; **TOT_COUPS** indicates the total number of coups in any given year; **CUM_TOT_COUPS** indicates a country's cumulated number of coups since independence]. In line with other scholars (e.g. Thompson, 1973; Jackman, 1978; McGowan, 2003; Powell and Thyne, 2011) we consider a coup to be successful if the 'postcoup ruling arrangement' remains in place for at least a week. A coup attempt is thus defined as successful if the perpetrators seize and hold power for at least seven days.

GUERRILLA_TAKEOVER: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power through a guerrilla takeover, otherwise coded 0.

FOREIGN_IMPOSITION: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power through an imposition/action on the part of external actors, otherwise coded 0.

IRREGULAR/VIOLENT_CHANGE: dummy variable that has value 1 if a leadership change takes place through COUP or GUERRILLA_TAKEOVER or FOREIGN_IMPOSITION. Cumulatively counted in **CUM_IRREG/VIOL_CHANGE**.

NON_ELECTORAL_CHANGE: dummy variable that has value 1 if a leadership change takes place coded PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_SUCCESSION or COUP/GUERRILLA_TAKEOVER /FOREIGN_IMPOSITION. Cumulatively counted in **CUM_NON_ELEC_CHANGE**.

Leader variables

ENTRY_DATE_LEADER1: date when the (first) incoming leader takes power. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the cell is blank. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **ENTRY_DATE_LEADER 2**, **ENTRY_DATE_LEADER 3**, **ENTRY_DATE_LEADER 4**.

EXIT_DATE_LEADER1: date when the (first) incoming leader leaves power. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the cell is blank. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **EXIT_DATE_LEADER2**, **EXIT_DATE_LEADER3**, **EXIT_DATE_LEADER4**.

DURATION_DATE_LEADER1: incoming leader's duration in office (in days) by the end of the year. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **DURATION_DATE_LEADER2, DURATION_DATE_LEADER3, DURATION_DATE_LEADER4.**

GENDER_LEADER1: dummy variable assuming value 1 if the incoming leader is a woman, and 0 if he is a man. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **GENDER_LEADER2**, **GENDER_LEADER3**, **GENDER_LEADER4**.

BIRTH_DATE_LEADER 1: birth date of the (first) incoming leader. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the cell is blank. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **BIRTH_DATE_LEADER 2, BIRTH_DATE_LEADER 3, BIRTH_DATE_LEADER 4.**

DEATH_DATE_LEADER 1: death date of the (first) incoming leader. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the cell is blank. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **DEATH_DATE_LEADER 2, DEATH_DATE_LEADER 3, DEATH_DATELEADER 4.**

Elections result variables

LEADER_PARTY: abbreviation of the name of the incumbent leader's political party (President in presidential or semi-presidential systems and Prime Minister in parliamentary systems) in the year considered. Coded "Military", "Independent" or "Non-partisan" if the leader is a military, an independent candidate or is not affiliated to any party, respectively. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of political parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

DURATION_PARTY: number of years the incumbent leader's party has uninterruptedly been in power in the year considered. The year in which the leader's party takes office is coded 0. When a party is simply renamed it is not considered as a different party. When LEADER_PARTY is coded "Military" or "Kingdom" this variable has a missing value. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

PRES_ELECTION: dummy variable which assumes value 1 if in the year considered (at December, 31) there are direct elections for the presidential office, otherwise coded 0. Both multiparty and single-party/non-multiparty elections are considered. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, *Database of Political Institutions*.

DATE_PRES_ELECTION_I_ROUND: date of the first or unique round of presidential election. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and/or the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the cell is blank.

TURNOUT_PRES_ELECTION_I_ROUND: turnout of the first or unique round of presidential election. The format 00.0 is used. Missing value is used when the information is not available.

DATE_PRES_ELECTION_II_ROUND: date of the eventual runoff round of presidential election. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the cell is blank.

TURNOUT_PRES_ELECTION_II_ROUND: turnout of the runoff round of presidential election. The format 00.0 is used. Missing value is used when the information is not available.

BEYOND_TERM_LIMIT: categorical variable that assumes value: 0 if no term limit for presidential mandates is constitutionally prescribed; 1 if term limit does not apply to a specific year or election; 2 if at the time of a presidential election the incumbent leader that reached the limit of presidential mandates allowed by the Constitution does not run for a further mandate; 3 if the incumbent leader directly or indirectly tries to circumvent the term limit but he/she fails; 4 if the incumbent leader circumvents the term limit and runs for a further mandate.

N_CONTENDERS: number of contenders that contest presidential elections in the first or unique round. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, *Database of Political Institutions*.

PRES_VOTE_SHARE: votes share obtained in the last or unique round by the candidate that wins presidential elections. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, *Database of Political Institutions*.

MAIN_OPP_VOTE_SHARE: vote share obtained in the last or unique round by the main challenger that contests presidential elections. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, *Database of Political Institutions*.

LEG_ELECTION: dummy variable which assumes value 1 if in the year considered (at December, 31) there are legislative elections for the Low or unique Chamber of the parliament, otherwise coded 0. Both multiparty and single-party/non-multiparty elections are considered. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

DATE_LEG_ELECTION_I_ROUND: date of the first or unique round of legislative election. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the cell is blank.

TURNOUT_LEG_ELECTION_I_ROUND: turnout of the first or unique round of legislative election. The format 00.0 is used. Missing value is used when the information is not available.

DATE_LEG_ELECTION_II_ROUND: date of the second round of legislative election. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the cell is blank.

TURNOUT_LEG_ELECTION_II_ROUND: turnout of the second round of legislative election. The format 00.0 is used. Missing value is used when the information is not available.

TOTAL_SEATS_LEGISL: total number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament. Coded 0 when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV_SEATS: total number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by all government parties. This is represented by the party or coalition that supports the President in presidential systems or the party or coalition that wins the legislative elections and forms the executive in semi-presidential and parliamentary systems. Coded 0 when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV_PARTIES_VOTES: total vote share obtained by all government parties in the election for the lower or single house of parliament. Coded 0 when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections*

Database and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV1_NAME: abbreviation of the largest government party. Coded NA when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no parties at supporting the government in the legislatures (e.g. appointed). See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV1_SEATS: number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the largest government party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV1_VOTES: vote share obtained by the largest government party in the lower or single house of parliament. Coded 0 when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV2_NAME: abbreviation of the second largest government party. Coded NA when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or in case of single-party governments. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV2_SEATS: number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the second largest government party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or in case of single-party governments; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV2_VOTES: vote share obtained by the second largest government party in the lower or single house of parliament. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or in case of single-party governments; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV3_NAME: abbreviation of the third largest government party. Coded NA when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two parties supporting the government. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV3_SEATS: number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the third largest government party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two parties supporting the government; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV3_VOTES: vote share obtained by the third largest government party in the lower or single house of parliament. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two parties supporting the government; missing value when this information is not available.

Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV_OTHERS_NUM: number of other government parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three parties supporting the government; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV_OTHERS_SEATS: total number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by other government parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three parties supporting the government; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

GOV_OTHERS_VOTES: total vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by all the other government parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three parties at the government; missing values when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP_SEATS: total number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by all opposition parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when the oppositions are not represented in the legislature missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP_VOTES: total vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by all opposition parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when the oppositions are not represented in the legislature; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP1_NAME: abbreviation of the largest opposition party. Coded NA when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no opposition parties represented in the legislatures. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP1_SEATS: number of seats in the in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no opposition parties represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP1_VOTES: vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no opposition parties represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP2_NAME: abbreviation of the second largest opposition party. Coded NA when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there is no more than one opposition party represented in the legislatures. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP2_SEATS: number of seats in the in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the second largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there is no more than one opposition party represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP2_VOTES: vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the second largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there is no more than one opposition party represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP3_NAME: abbreviation of the third largest opposition party. Coded NA when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two opposition parties represented in the legislatures. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP3_SEATS: number of seats in the in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the third largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two opposition parties represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP3_VOTES: vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the third largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two opposition parties represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP_OTHERS_NUM: number of other opposition parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three opposition parties represented in the legislature; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP_OTHERS_SEATS: total number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by other opposition parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three opposition parties represented in the legislature; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

OPP_OTHERS_VOTES: total vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by all the other opposition parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three opposition parties represented in the legislature; missing value when this

information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

Regime variables

DICTATORSHIP_NO_MULTIP: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country is a dictatorship that does not allow multiparty elections (i.e. monarchical, military, single-party or no-party), coded 0 if the country's political system allows multiparty elections.

PRESIDENTIAL_MULTIP: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country has a presidential multiparty system, otherwise coded 0 (i.e. parliamentary or semi-presidential multiparty system, or dictatorial/non-multiparty regime).

PARLIAMENTARY_MULTIP: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country has a parliamentary multiparty system, otherwise coded 0 (i.e. presidential or semi-presidential multiparty system, or dictatorial/non-multiparty regime).

SEMI_PRESID_MULTIP: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country has a semi-presidential multiparty system, otherwise coded 0 (i.e. presidential or parliamentary multiparty system, or dictatorial/non-multiparty regime).

DEMOCRACY: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country is democratic, otherwise coded 0. A country is deemed democratic if the variable Polity2 ≥ 6 according to PolityIV. While South Africa scores 6 and 8 in 1992 and 1993, respectively, it is only considered democratic from 1994 on. For the period (i.e. after 2013) and for the countries (São Tomé e Príncipe from independence in 1975 and Seychelles from independence in 1976) not covered by PolityIV, countries are deemed democratic if they are classified as "electoral democracies" by Freedom House.

POLITY2: indicates a country's score on the -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic) scale of the Polity2 variable. Source: PolityIV.

DD: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country is democratic according to the Democracy-Dictatorship dataset, otherwise coded 0. The dataset does not cover the years after 2008. Source: Cheibub, Gandhi, Vreeland (2010).

Geographical and cultural variables

REGION: geographical region of the country (North Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa).

COLONIAL_LEGACY: colonial legacy of the country identified by the European state that had a colony in the current country (Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal; Spain).

Notes on special cases

ALGERIA

1962: Elections of the Constitutional Assembly (LEG_ELECTION=1).

1962: Abderrahmane Farès (Chairman of the Provisional Executive) and Ferhat Abbas (President of the National Constituent Assembly) served as interim head of states (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR). Both coded as PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC.

1963: Ahmed Ben Bella took power through uncontested presidential elections (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Ahmed Ben Bella BIRTH_DATE (LEADER 1) is reported as uncertain.

1978: Rapah Bitat served as acting interim president for one year after Boumedienne died in office (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

1979: Chadli Bendjedid took power through uncontested presidential elections (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

1992: the army forced Bendjedid to resign. This is an ambiguous case because the army made pressures to the President to resign rather than directly intervene to overthrow him. We decided to code this case as a coup (COUP=1).

1992: Abdelmalek Benhabyles (Chairman of the Constitutional Council) and Mohamed Boudiaf served as acting interim head of state after the army forced Bendjedid to resign (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR). Boudiaf was assassinated while in office and Ali Kafi took office as Chairman of the High Council of State.

ANGOLA

2012: PRESIDENTIAL MULTIPARTISM=1 (for lack of better alternatives).
"2012 parliamentary elections held under new rules introduced by 2010 Constitution: the system is neither parliamentary nor presidential, but rather hybrid: "Now the president is no longer directly elected. Instead, he is the leader of the most voted party in the legislative elections (art. 109). Also, contrary to the 1992 constitutional text, the figure of the prime minister is eliminated, with the president becoming the sole head of government. This formally approximates the Angolan regime to a parliamentary model. However, the new constitution does not provide the legislature with powers to remove the president either through the approval of a no-confidence motion or the non-approval of a motion of confidence. The president can only be removed by impeachment (art. 129). Thus, in effect, in 2010 a hybrid constitution was promulgated, one that is neither presidential nor parliamentary; it simply created an all-powerful president facing a relatively powerless parliament" (Amorin Neto – Costa Lobo 2012:12).

BENIN

1960: "The electoral law prescribed the direct election of President and Vice President as the top candidates of the party-list winning the National Assembly elections by a plurality" (PRES_ELECTION=1). Even though the elections were contested by two parties, the Dahomeyan Democratic Rally and the Dahomey Nationalist Party, they merged into a new force, the Dahomeyan Unity Party (PDU) which won all 60 seats and elect Hubert Maga as President.

1964: "The electoral law prescribed the direct election of President and Vice President as the top candidates of the party-list winning the National Assembly elections by a plurality" (PRES_ELECTION=1).

1965: Ahomadégbé-Tomêtin (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) and Congacou (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1) served as interim leaders. Both coded as PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC. Congacou was deposed in a coup led by Soglo (COUP=1).

1967: Hachème (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power through a COUP. He was followed by Kouandété and Alley (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) who took power through peaceful means (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

1968: presidential election was an endorsement to the unique candidate (yes/no). Emile Zinsou BIRTH_DATE (LEADER 1) is 22 or 23 March 1918.

1969: Kouandété (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). After few days de Souza (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded in the country's top job (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

1972: Ahomadégbé-Tomêtin (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded to Hubert-Maga according to a procedure inaugurated by Hubert-Maga in 1970 which implied a rotation in presidential office every two years. (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Kérékou took power through a coup (COUP=1).

BOTSWANA

DD (1966-2008) = 1. Botswana is coded as a democracy even though it has never experienced an alternation in power (see TYPE2 in Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland dataset).

BURKINA FASO

1991 and 1998 presidential elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1) was boycotted by almost all the opposition parties. Compaoré won the elections with large majorities of votes (INCUMBENT_WINS).

2000: term limit to 2 presidential mandate has been introduced in 2000 but starting from the 2005 elections.

2014: Because of the Burkinabé uprising of October 2014 Blaise Compaoré resigned from office (GURRILLA_TAKEOVER=1) and the Lieutenant Colonel Yacouba Isaac Zida assumed office as Acting President (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1). On 18 November 2014 Zida left the power to Michel Kafando which assumed office as Transitional President (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

2015: President Michel Kafando and Prime Minister Isaac Zida are arrested in a coup by members of the presidential guard. On September 17 Gen. Gilbert Diendéré is named as head of a National Council of Democracy. After an army intervention on September 21, on September 23 power is transferred back to Kafando. We have decided to not consider Gilbert Dienderè as a new leader (LEADERCHIP_CHAGE=0).

BURUNDI

1962-1966: Kingdom of Mwambutsa IV Bangiricenge, monarch with executive power. He rotated different prime ministers in a discretional way. The monarchy was overthrown by a coup.

1993: Ndadaye (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took office as the first president elected in a multiparty election (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1). However, he was assassinated (INCUMBENT ASSASSINATED=1) while in office. Kinigi (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1) to Ndadaye served as acting president.

1994: Ntaryamira (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1) to Kinigi but he was assassinated (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1) while in office. Ntibantunganya peacefully succeeded to Ntaryamira (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

2005: On 19 August 2005 indirect presidential elections were held (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1). Members of the National Assembly and Senate chose the new president of the republic for a five-year term. The sole candidate, Pierre Nkurunziza of the CNDD–FDD, was elected by a vote of 151–9. Nkurunziza was sworn in on 26 August 2005 (PRES_ELECTION=0).

2010: presidential elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1) was boycotted by the major opposition parties. Nkurunziza won the elections with a large majority of votes (INCUMBENT_WINS=1).

2015: President Nkuruziza amended the Constitution in order to overcome the term limit of two presidential mandates and run for 2015 presidential election (BEYOND_TERM_LIMIT = 4). He won his third presidential mandate.

CAMEROON

1964: Elections for the Federal National Assembly were held separately in West Cameroon (formerly known as British Southern Camerron) and in East Cameroon (formerly known as French Cameroon). Votes' percentage obtained by the majority coalition formed by Cameroonian Union (UC) and Kamerun National Democratic Party (KNDP) is the mean weighted by the number of seats contested in East Cameroon (40) and in West Cameroon (10).

1997: Multiparty presidential elections was boycotted by the three major opposition parties (SDF, UNDP, UDC). Bija won the election with a large majority of votes.

2002-2014: legislative election results (% votes) difficult to find.

2011: President Biya amended the Constitution in order to overcome the term limit of two presidential mandates and run for 2011 presidential election (BEYOND_TERM_LIMIT = 4). He won his third presidential mandate.

CAPE VERDE

2000: PM Veiga resigned (INCUMBENT_RESIGNS=1) and do Rosario peacefully succeeded to him (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1) serving as acting PM (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) until new elections was held.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

1981: On March the incumbent president David Dacko won the first multiparty presidential elections since independence (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1). However, on September Kolingba seized power from Dacko in a successful coup d'état (COUP=1).

1992: Presidential election and Legislative election are annulled by the Supreme Court due to widespread irregularities (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=0; PRES_ELECTION=0; LEG_ELECTION=0).

2013: After a guerrilla Michel Djotodia, leader of the Séléka rebel coalition, took power (GUERRILLA_TAKEOVER=1).

2014: In January 2014 Michel Djotodia resigned (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1) and Alexandre-Ferdinand Nguedet (INTERIM_REGULAR=1), the President of the National Transition Council (CNT), served as

acting President (PEACEFUL_NON_ELE_LC=1). At the end of January CNT elected Catherine Samba-Panza as President of the Transition State (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) until new elections will be hold in 2015 (PEACEFUL_NON_ELE_LC=1).

2015-16: The Transitional Constitutional Court nullified the results of the first round of elections for the National Assembly. A new first round of legislative elections was scheduled on 14 February 2016 together with the run-off of the presidential elections. A second round of legislative elections was scheduled on 31 March 2016.

2016: On March 30 Faustin Archange Touadéra is sworn in as president. Although Touadéra served as Prime Minister under Bozizé from 2008 until 2013 we have considered that the new leader cannot be considered a candidate of the outgoing unelected leader's party and that there is no candidate from the party of/sponsored by the outgoing unelected leader (ELECT_SUCCESSION_ NETE=1).

CHAD

1975: Odingar (INTERIM_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1) in which the incumbent president Tombalbaye was assassinated (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1). Malloum peacefully succeeded to Odingar (PEACEFUL_NON_ELE_LC=1).

1979: Ouddei (INTERIM_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded to Malloum (PEACEFUL_NON_ELE_LC=1) who resigned from office (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1). Choua peacefully succeeded to Ouddei (PEACEFUL_NON_ELE_LC=1) as the head of transition government (INTERIM_REGULAR=1). However, pro-Libia forces, excluded from this government, formed an alternative government. This situation brought to peaceful agreement which established that Ouddei would have assumed office (PEACEFUL_NON_ELE_LC=1).

2006: President Deby overcame the term limit of two consecutive presidential mandates and run for a third mandate in 2006 presidential election and for a fourth mandate in 2011 presidential election, winning both.

COMOROS

1975: Abdallah (INTERIM_IRREGULAR=1) was the first head of state of independent Comoros (MORE_LEADERSHIP_CHANGES=0) but he was deposed in a coup (COUP=1) led by Mohamed Jafar. Jafar (INTERIM_IRREGULAR=1) himself was deposed in a coup (COUP=1) by Soilih.

1978: Atthoumani (INTERIM_IRREGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). The incumbent leader, Soillih was arrested and then executed (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1). Atthoumani left the power (PEACEFUL_NON_ELE_LC=1) to Abdallah and Ahmed, who govern together (INTERIM_REGULAR=1), and then Abdallah governed alone (PEACEFUL_NON_ELE_LC=1). Leader 1= Said Atthoumani, Leader 2= Ahmed Abdallah, Leader 3= Mohamed Ahmed, Leader 4= Ahmed Abdallah.

1989: Chebani peacefully succeeded to Abdallah (PEACEFUL_NON_ELE_LC=1) who was assassinated while in office (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1). Chebani interim leadership (INTERIM_IRREGULAR=1) was followed by a violent succession (COUP=1) because Djohar, who was directly responsible for the assassination of Abdallah, took power.

1995: Combo Ayouba attempted to take power through a coup. However, three days after his attempt France army, through the Azalee operation, and gave the power to Abdoulkarim (FOREIGN_IMPOSITION=1) (INTERIM_REGULAR=1). After few days the leadership went to Caabi El-Yachroutu Mohamed (PEACEFUL_NON_ELE_LC=1) (INTERIM_REGULAR=1).

1996: Djohar (INTERIM_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded to Caabi El-Yachroutu Mohamed (PEACEFUL_NON_ELE_LC=1) until new presidential elections was held. Abdoulkarim won the elections and became president (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

2002: Assoumani briefly left power to Madi (INTERIM_REGULAR=1) because he was candidate in presidential elections. Assoumani won the elections with 100% of votes beacuse the second round was boycotted by both the two other candidates admitted (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

2006: the outcome of presidential election was coded as ELECT_ALTERNATION_ETE=1 even though neither the incumbent president, nor a representative of his party was candidate.

CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF)

1960: Mobutu's "first" attempted coup is not coded as a coup because it does not overthrow the incumbent leader Kasavubu.

1965: only legislative elections. President Kasavubo maintained strong executive power.

1970: TURNOUT_PRES_ELECTION_I ROUND = 100.3 "In seeking to explain the abnormally high turnout, state radio reported that it was the result of the movement of people from one center to another in pursuit of their daily occupations" (AED).

2001: The incumbent leader Laurent Kabila was assassinated (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1), but the power went to his son and not to the opposite faction that would have wanted to substitute him (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

2016: General elections were originally scheduled on 27 November 2016, but have been delayed with a commitment to hold them by the end of 2017 and later on set for the 23 December 2018. According to the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the second and final term of President Kabila expired on 20 December 2016. It is not yet known who will run in the presidential elections, although Kabila is constitutionally unable to participate.

CONGO (REPUBLIC OF)

1963: after three days of riots in the capital the army officers Mountsaka and Mouzabakani supported people and made a coup (COUP=1) with which they deposed the incumbent leader. They remained in power together for one day and then left the power to Masemba-Débat (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Leader 1 = David Mountsaka; Leader 2 = Félix Mouzabakani.

1968: Ngouabi took power through a coup (COUP=1) and then peacefully left power to Raoul (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

1977: 18/03/1977 – 03/04/1977: the Military Committee of the Congolese Labour Party is in power.

1979: Yhombi-Opango was forced to resign (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1) because of corruption accusations. Tchicaya succeeded to him (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Then the power went to Sassou Nguesso (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

2015: In Congo Republic, voters backed a change to allow President Denis Sassou Nguesso to run for a third consecutive term. The opposition had called for a boycott of that vote.

COTE D'IVOIRE

2010: TURNOUT_PRES_ELECTION_II_ROUND: based on 2 December 2010 provisional results published by the Electoral Commission, which show Alassane Ouatarra winning a majority of the votes cast. Instead, 71.3 turnout is based on 3 December 2010 decision of the Constitutional Council, which controversially declared Laurent Gbagbo the winner after a significant amount of votes were annulled in areas of the country seen as strongholds of Alassane Ouattara. Following a protracted political dispute that deteriorated into armed conflict, the Constitutional Council reversed its previous declaration and proclaimed Ouattara president on 5 May 2011. We consider Ouattara as official leader since 4 December 2010.

2011: the Ivorian Popular Front (FPI) supporting the former president Laurent Gbagbo boycotted the elections in protest against the detention of the former President. It argued that conditions for fair elections had not been met, citing security concerns.

DJIBOUTI

2005: Oppositions boycotted the presidential elections and Guelleh was confirmed in office with 100% of votes.

2008: opposition parties boycotted legislative elections and UMP obtained 100% of parliament seats.

2011: President Guelleh overcame the term limit of two consecutive presidential mandates and run for a third mandate in 2011 presidential election, winning it.

EGYPT

1960: Nasser in power since 1954, thus DURATION_OFFICE=6.

1981: Sufi Abu Taleb (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) served as acting president for some days (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1) after the assassination of Sadat (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1) and before Mubarak was elected president.

1981: Mubarak took power through uncontested presidential elections (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

2011: Tantawi, as Chairman of Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, served as the facto head of state after the ousting of Mubarak and before the election of Morsi in 2012.

2013: An army coup (COUP=1), led by the Fieldmarescial Tantawi, ousted Morsi from the presidency and declared Adly Mansour, a judge of the Supreme Constitutional Court, as interim head of state until new elections (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1).

2015: In parliamentary elections held in various phases between October 17 and December 16, 325 independents and 245 party-affiliated candidates are elected; another 26 will be appointed by the president, for a total of 596 seats. Turnout in the main phases was 28.3%. Seats are computed on a total of 245 seats covered by elected candidates.

ETHIOPIA

1960: Haile Selassie I was in power since 1941, thus DURATION_ OFFICE=19.

1961, 1965, 1969 and 1973 legislative elections are non-partisan.

1974: Andom (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1), but after few months he was assassinated (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1). Mengistu (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded to Andom (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1), both were members of Derg. After few days Tafari Benti, another member of Derg, peacefully succeeded to Mengistu (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

1991: from 21/05/1991 – to 28/05/1991: Tesfave Gebre Kidan served as acting President after Mengistu Haile Mariam left the country. Not registered as leader.

GABON

1961: Léon M'ba won unopposed presidential elections because the two principal political forces M'ba Gabonese Democratic Bloc (BDG) and the Gabonese Democratic and Socialist Union (UDSG) fielded a single-list of candidates for the election under the name National Union. The National Union list received 100% of the valid votes (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

1964: A Revolutionary Commission attempted to take power through a failed coup. President M'ba was restored in power the day after the failed coup and after few months he won unopposed presidential elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

2005: President Bongo overcame the term limit of two consecutive presidential mandates and run for a third mandate in 2005 presidential election, winning it.

2009: The Vice President Ndinge (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) served as acting president while Bongo was incapacitated in hospital (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). After Bongo's death, as said in the Constitution, the President of the Senate Rogombé (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) assumed power as interim president (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). After presidential elections Ali Bongo Ondimba became president (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

GAMBIA, THE

2016-2017: In presidential election the opposition candidate Adama Barrow won the election defeating the incumbent president Yahya Jammeh (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1). After an initial acceptance, the incumbent president challenged the elections result. On January 18 parliament extends the term of President Yahya Jammeh, which was due to end on January 19, by 3 months; the same day Vice President Isatou Njie-Saidy resigns. On January 19 President-elect Adama Barrow is sworn in at the Gambian embassy in Dakar, Senegal. On January 20 it is reported that Jammeh dissolved his cabinet, declaring he would oversee all ministries himself. Under pressure from West African nations who sent troops into the country, however, he gives up power, leaving the country on January 21. On January 23 Barrow names Fatoumata Jallow-Tambajang as vice president. Barrow returns to The Gambia on January 26 (ELECT_ALTERNATION_ETE=1).

GHANA

1960: Nkrumah was in office since 1957, thus DURATION IN OFFICE=3.

1969: after the resignation of Ankrah (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1), Afrifa (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power as interim leader (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Kofi Busia won legislative elections and assumed office (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

1979: Rawlings (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). Then Limann succeeded to him after he won presidential elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

GUINEA

1960: Touré was in office since 1956, thus DURATION_OFFICE=4.

1984: Beavogui (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1) succeeded to Tourè (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1) who died in office (NATURAL_DEATH=1). In the same year Conté took power through a coup (COUP=1).

2003: through a referendum held in 2001 that abolished the constitutional term limit of two presidential mandate President Conté won the 2003 presidential election (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1) and run for a third mandate (INCUMBENT_WINS=1). Presidential elections were boycotted by all the major opposition parties.

2008: Somparé (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1) succeeded to Conté (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1) who died in office (NATURAL_DEATH=1). In the same year Camara took power through a coup (COUP=1).

GUINEA BISSAU

1984: Pereira (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) served as acting president in a moment in which a new Constitution was adopted (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). After only two days Vieira re-took power (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

1999: Manè (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1) and then left power to Sanhà (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) until new elections were held (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Ansumane Mané BIRTH_DATE (LEADER 1) is reported as uncertain.

2003: Seabra (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1) and then left power to Rosa (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

2009: Pereira (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) served as acting president after the assassination of Vieira (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1) until the new elections were taken (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Sanha won the presidential elections and took power (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

2012: Pereira (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1) served as acting president after Sanhà died (NATURAL_DEATH=1) in office (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Kuruma (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1), after the result of presidential election hold in March 2012 was annulled, and then left power to Nhamadjo (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

KENYA

2013: the outcome of presidential election, won by Kenyatta, was coded as ALTERNATION_ETE=1 even though neither the incumbent president, nor a representative of his party was candidate.

2017: In presidential elections, run in August, incumbent Uhuru Kenyatta wins 54.3% of the vote and Raila Odinga 44.7%. However, the Supreme Court nullifies the August 8 presidential election, ordering a re-run within 60 days (September 1). In presidential elections hold on 26 October 2016, incumbent Uhuru Kenyatta (Jubilee Party) wins 98.3% of the vote and Raila Odinga (National Super Alliance), who called for a boycott of the vote, 1% (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

LESOTHO

1970: legislative election was annulled by the Prime Minister. The ruling Basotholand National Party carried out the 1970 Lesotho coup d'état by declaring a state of emergency, annulling the election, dissolving parliament and suspending the constitution. King Moshoeshoe II was sent into exile after expressing disapproval of the actions.

1994: Hae Phoofolo took power as interim prime minister (INTERIM_REGULAR=1) after a coup (COUP=1) led by the King Letsie III. After one month Mokhehle re-took power (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Leader 1 = Letsie III, Leader 2 = Hae Phoofolo, Leader 3 = Ntsu Mokhehle.

1998: Mosisili won parliamentary elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1) succeeding to Mokhehle in his party. LCD replaced BCP (ELECTORAL_SUCCESSION_(ETE)=1).

2017: Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili lost a no-confidence vote in parliament and asked the King to dissolve the parliament and call for snap elections. In parliamentary elections, hold on June 2017, the main opposition party, All Basotho Convention, won 48 of 120 seats, while the party of the incumbent leader, Democratic Congress 30 (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1). On June 14 Tom Thabane was appointed prime minister and sworn in June 16 (ELECT_ALTERNATION_ETE=1).

LIBERIA

1960: Tubman was in office since 1944, thus DURATION_OFFICE=16.

1990: after the assassination of Doe and the beginning of a civil war the position of President remained vacant from 1990-1996.

2003: Blah (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power as head of the Transitional Government (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1) after Taylor resigned (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1).

2017: The Supreme Court ordered the presidential runoff scheduled for November 7 halted while the results of the first round were challenged. The Supreme Court authorized the organization of the presidential runoff between George Weah (Coalition for Democratic Change) and Joseph Boakai (Unity Party), subsequently set for December 26. It results in Weah winning 61.5% of the vote and Boakai 38.5% (ELECT_ALTERNATION_ETE=1). George Weah swore as President and took officially office only on 22 January 2018.

LIBYA

1969: Gaddafi's birth date is uncertain.

2011: Mahmoud Jibril (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) served as Prime Minister of the National Transition Council (NTC) in rebellion from 5 March 2011 to 23 August 2011 when Gaddafi was deposed (GUERRILLA_TAKEOVER=1). After Gaddafi's deposition on 23 October 2011 Jibril resigned from office (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1). Ali Tarhouni (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) served as acting Prime Minister (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1) until the NTC elected Abdurrhaim el-Keib who served as interim until the General National Congress (GNC) was elected (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

2012: on 14 November 2012 the GNC approved the Ali Zeidan cabinet (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

2014: on 11 March 2014 Ali Zeidan resign (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1) and has been replaced by Abdullah al-Thani who served as interim Prime Minister (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

2014: on August 25 Omar al-Hasi was appointed as "Prime Minister" by Islamists rebels who failed to be reelected in the Council of Deputies in June and control a part of the country.

2016:
January: Agreement on a Government of National Accord is announced, to be headed by Fayez al-Sarraj and with Marwan Abusrewil as foreign minister, Mahdi al-Barghathi as defense minister, and al-Aref al-Khoja as interior minister. However, on January 25 the Tobruk-based parliament rejects the government (89-15).

February: A revised composition of the new Government of National Accord (to be headed by Fayez al-Sarraj) is announced with Mohamed Taha Siala as foreign minister, Mahdi al-Barghathi as defense minister, al-Aref al-Khoja as interior minister, and Fakhr Muftah Bufernah as finance minister. However, its confirmation by the Tobruk-based parliament on February 23 fails for lack of a quorum.

The "unity government" of prime minister-designate Fayez al-Sarraj announces it will take office without formal parliamentary approval, citing a petition signed by a majority of lawmakers (of the Tobruk parliament) who say they support the government but were "forcibly prevented" from voting (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Sarraj arrives in Tripoli on March 30, still opposed by the two existing governments in Tripoli and Tobruk.

The government of Prime Minister Fayez al-Sarraj (who is also chairman of a Presidential Council) appears to take control of Tripoli, replacing that of Khalifa al-Ghawail, whose resignation is reported (though apparently contradicted by a statement on April 6).

The Tobruk parliament rejects a vote of confidence in the government of Prime Minister Fayez al-Sarraj (61-1).

Khalifa al-Ghawail proclaims the reinstatement of his Tripoli-based government, but that of Fayez al-Sarraj appears to remain in control.

MADAGASCAR

1975:   Ratsimandrava   (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1)   took   office (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1) after Ramanantsoa's resignation (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1). Then Ratsimandrava was deposed and assassinated (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1) in a coup (COUP=1) that brought Andriamahazo (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) in office. After Andriamahazo's resignation (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1) Ratsiraka took office (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

1977 only parties within the FNDR alliance are allowed to take part to the legislative election

2010: members of the legislative assembly were designated by the President of Transitional Council.

2011: legislative seats was augmented from 256 to 365.

2015: On 26 May 2015, the Parliament of Madagascar voted to remove the president from office, due to "alleged constitutional violations and general incompetence." The constitutional court disallowed the motion under the grounds the accusations were unfounded and thus inadmissible (see The Guardian 27 May 2015).

MALAWI

1964: Banda's birth date is uncertain.

2002: Bakili Muluzi failed an attempt to abolish the Constitutional term limit of two consecutive presidential mandates.

2004 Bingu wa Mutharika wins as UDF leader, only later he sets up his own party.

2012 GOV_SEATS: Freedom House 2014 Malawi report says Banda's PP controls about 80 seats.

MALI

1997: major opposition parties boycotted presidential multiparty elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1) and Konaré won the elections with a large majority of votes (INCUMBENT_WINS =1).

2012: Sanogo (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1) and then left power to Traorè (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

MAURITANIA

1997: major opposition parties boycotted multiparty presidential elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1). Thus, Taya won the election with a large majority of votes.

2009: Ba Mamadou Mbaré (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) served for a brief period as acting president, because Ould Abdel Aziz resigned (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1) in order to contest presidential elections. Ould Abdel Aziz won the elections and became president (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

MAURITIUS

On 23 January 2017 Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth announced his resignation. He was succeeded by his son, Finance Minister Pravind Jugnauth, who also takes over the home affairs portfolio, while Sir Anerood Jugnauth remains as defense minister (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

MOZAMBIQUE

1986: after Machel's death (NATURAL_DEATH=1) the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of FRELIMO, composed of 10 members, assumes office as interim body from 19 October to 6 November. In the same year Chissano, one of the members of the Bureau became president (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

NAMIBIA

DD (1990-2008) = 1. Namibia is coded as a democracy even though it has never experienced an alternation in power (see TYPE2 in Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland dataset).

1998: the incumbent President's party (SWAPO) amended the constitution, allowing three consecutive presidential terms instead of two. They were able to do this since SWAPO had a two-thirds majority in both the National Assembly of Namibia and the National Council, which is the minimum needed to amend the constitution. Therefore, the incumbent President Sam Nujoma could contest the 1999 presidential election and won a third mandate.

NIGER

1996: Maïnassara took power through a coup (COUP=1). However, in August multiparty presidential elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1) have been held and Maïnassara won (INCUMBENT_WINS=1).

1999: Malam Wanké took power through a coup (COUP=1) in which Maïnassara was assassinated (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1). Then he left power to Tandja when he won presidential elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1). Wanké's and Tandja's birth dates are unknown.

2009: Failed attempt by the incumbent President Tandja to abolish the Constitutional term limit of two consecutive presidential mandate.

2016: Main opposition parties boycotted the runoff of the presidential elections

NIGERIA

For parliamentary elections when the elections for the House of the Representatives and the Senate were taken in two different days, we have coded the date of the former.

1964: in some regions, supplementary elections were held on 18 March.

1966: Aguiyi-Ironsi (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). But in the same year Aguiyi-Ironsi was assassinated (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1) in a coup that brought power to Gowon (SECOND_COUP=1).

1983: In August Shagari was re-elected president (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1) but in December Buhari took power through a coup (COUP=1).

1993: The Babagida's military regime called presidential election with two alternative candidates admitted. However, soon after the Presidential Election, the Babangida administration annulled the election results. This led to his resignation (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1) after widespread protests and an Interim National Government, led by Ernest Shonekan took power (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1). We have decided to not include this election in the dataset (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). However, in the same year Abacha took power through a coup (COUP=1).

1998: All parties running in the election were affiliated with the military regime, with all opposition parties banned. Voter turnout was very low, and the election results was annulled by the government. Legislative elections repeated in 1999.

2006: Failed attempt by the incumbent President Obasanjo to abolish the Constitutional term limit of two consecutive presidential mandate. Thus, in the presidential elections of the next year Obasanjo respected the term limit posited by the Constitution and did not contest the 2007 Presidential elections.

RWANDA

1994: Sindikubwabo (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1) took power after Habyarimana's assassination (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1). In the same year the Tutsi Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) led by Paul Kagame took the control of the country (GUERRILLA_TAKEOVER=1).

1994-2000: even though the formal head of state was Pasteur Bizimungu, Kagame was unanimously considered the de facto leader of the country.

2015: Rwanda's lower house of parliament voted on 29 October to allow President Paul Kagame to extend his rule beyond a second term that ends in 2017 and possibly stay on until 2034. On 18 December a

referendum was called to amend the Constitution and remove the limit of two consecutive terms in office. The amendment was approved by 98.3% of voters.

SAO TOME' AND PRINCIPE

1991: Leonel Mário d'Alva (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1) to Pinto da Costa. Then Trovoada got power winning presidential elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTIONS_EXECUTIVE=1). Two major opponents boycotted the election and Trovoada won with the 100% of votes.

1995: Manuel Quintas de Almeida attempted to take power through a coup. The coup failed and after few days President Trovoada was restored in office.

2003: Fernando Pereira attempted to take power through a coup. The coup failed and after few days President de Menezes was restored in office.

2011: the outcome of presidential election, won by Pinto da Costa, was coded as ALTERNATION_ETE=1 because, even though neither the incumbent president, nor a representative of his party was candidate, the incumbent's party (ADI) explicitly endorsed Delfim Neves (PCD-GR).

2016: Evaristo Carvalho is elected president as the only candidate after Manuel Pinto da Costa withdrew from the runoff alleging fraud and calling for a boycott.

SEYCHELLES

2011: The Seychelles National Party, the main opposition party, had decided to boycott the election, in protest of the government's failure to revise electoral laws on the amount of money parties can spend on campaigning.

2016: In parliamentary elections held September 8-10, the incumbent president party (People's Party) failed to secure a parliamentary majority. After this electoral loss the incumbent president James Michel resigned and on 16 October his vice-president Danny Faure swore as the new president (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

SIERRA LEONE

1967: six days after he won the elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTIONS_EXECUTIVE=1) Siaka Stevens was deposed in a coup (COUP=1) led by Juxon-Smith who assumed office (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1).

1968: A coup (COUP=1) brought power to Amadu Bangura (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1). Then, Siaka Stevens, deposed in a coup one year before, re-took office (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

1996: Maada Bio (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). Then, Tejan Kabbah became president winning multiparty presidential elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTIONS_EXECUTIVE=1).

1998: Tejan Kabbah took power as a consequence of a military action of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) led by Nigeria (FOREIGN_IMPOSITION=1).

SOMALIA

1960: Aden Abdullah Osman Daar was nominated President by members of the National Assembly through indirect presidential elections hold before Somalia independence (MULTIPARTY_ELECTIONS_EXECUTIVE = 1 but, considering the indirect nature of the elections PRES_ELECTION = 0). In 1967 Abdirarashid Ali Shermarke defeats incumbent Aden Abdullah Osman Daar (ELECT_ALTERNATION_ETE = 1) through indirect presidential election.

1969: MORE_LEADERSHIP_CHANGES. Hussein (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1) succeeded (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC=1) to Shermarke after his assassination (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1). Then, Siad Barre took power through a coup (COUP=1).

1992-1999: the position of the leader of the executive remained vacant.

2000-2017: a series of government of national unity which have control only over a part of the country. Leaders generally took power through indirect elections by the members of the legislative assembly of an electoral college (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC=1).

2008: Adan Mohamed Nuur Madobe BIRTH_DATE (LEADER 1) is reported as uncertain.

2012: Muse Hassan Sheikh Sayid Abdulle BIRTH_DATE (LEADER 1) is reported as uncertain.

SOUTH AFRICA

1960-1994: South Africa is coded as a parliamentary multiparty system (PARLIAMENTARY_MULTIP=1) even though legislative elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTIONS_EXECUTIVE=1) have been taken under a restricted suffrage (POLITY2 < 6).

1960: Hendrik Verwoerd was in office since 1958, thus DURATION_OFFICE=2.

1966: in March Verwoerd won the elections (INCUMBENT_WINS=1) but in September he was assassinated (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1). Vorster succeded to him (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC=1).

1989: ed Klerk took power (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC=1) after Botha resigned from office (INCUMBENT_RESIGN=1). In the same year de Klerk contested (MULTIPARTY_ELECTIONS_EXECUTIVE=1) and won multiparty elections (INCUMBENT_WINS=1).

DD (1960-2008) = 1. See TYPE2 in Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland dataset.

2016: Parliament rejects (233-143) an impeachment motion against President Jacob Zuma. President Jacob Zuma survives a parliamentary no-confidence motion, which is defeated 214-126.

2017: President Jacob Zuma survives a no-confidence motion, which is defeated 198-177.

SOUTH SUDAN

2015: Parliament passes (264-6) a constitutional amendment extending for three years (to July 9, 2018) the mandate of the president, Salva Kiir.

SUDAN

1960: Ibrahim Abboud was in office since 1958, thus DURATION IN OFFICE=2.

1996: presidential and legislative elections are non-partisan. In presidential elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTIONS_EXECUTIVE=1) there was about 40 independent candidates. The incumbent president, Omar Al-Bashir won the presidential election (INCUMBENT_WINS=1) and his party, NIF, controlled all the seats in the legislature.

SWAZILAND

1978, 1983, 1987, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008 legislative elections are non-partisan (MULTIPARTY_ELECTIONS_EXECUTIVE=0).

1983: Mswati III became King at the age of 14 and a regency (Queen Dzeliwe, Prince Sozisa Dlamini, Queen Ntombi) was established until he was 21.

TOGO

1963: MORE_LEADERSHIP_CHANGES=1. Bodjollé (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1) in which Olympio was assassinated (INCUMBENT_ASSASSINATED=1). Then, he left power to Grunitzky (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC=1).

1967: MORE_LEADERSHIP_CHANGES=1. Dadjo (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). Then, he left power to Gnassingbé Eyadéma (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC=1). Kléber Dadjo DEATH_DATE (LEADER 1) is uncertain.

2003: the incumbent President Eyadema violated the Constitutional term limit of two electoral mandates contesting and winning the 2003 Presidential elections and running for a third mandate.

2005: MORE_LEADERSHIP_CHANGES=1. Faure Gnassingbè (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) succeeded (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC =1) at the presidency of the country after his father's death (NATURAL DEATH=1). Abass (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1), after international community's pressures for a constitutional succession after Gnassingbé Eyadéma's death, took power as acting president as president of the national assembly (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC =1). Faure Gnassingbè contested and won presidential elections (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1) and took power.

TUNISIA

1975: in order to allow Habib Bourguiba to stay in power longer than four consecutive terms, the Parliament voted a constitutional amendment.

1987: President Bourguiba was impeached because of his old age and ill health and peacefully substituted by Ben Ali (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1).

2002: in 1988 Constitutional Reform the number of presidential terms was limited to three.; in the Constitution was amended by Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and a President was allowed unlimited terms.

2011: President Ben Ali left the country as a consequence of the revolution. Gannouchi self-proclaimed himself as acting president for one day (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Then, Fouad Mebazaa became the constitutionally acting interim president because he was the President of the Chamber of Deputies (PEACEFUL_NON_ELEC_LC=1). Moncef Marzouki was elected interim president by the Constituent Assembly which has been directly elected by the people (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1).

UGANDA

1971: Idi Amin Dada's birth date (BIRTH_DATE (LEADER 1) is uncertain.

1979: MORE_LEADERSHIP_CHANGES=1. Yusuf Lule (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power after Idi Amin's deposition (FOREIGN_IMPOSITION=1). Then, Binaisa (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1) peacefully succeed to Lule (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC=1).

1980: After the Godfrey Binaisa's deposition through a coup d'état (COUP=1) Paulo Muwanga took power as de facto head of state (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) from 12/05/1980 to 22/05/1980. From 22/05/1980 to 15/12/1980 Muwanga acted as Chairman of the Presidential Commission of Uganda. Then, Obote peacefully succeeded to him (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC=1).

1985-1986: MORE_LEADERSHIP_CHANGES=1. Olara-Okello (INTERIM_LEADER_REGULAR=1) took power thorugh a coup d'état (COUP=1). Then, Tito Okello (INTERIM_LEADER_IRREGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded to him (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECTORAL_LC=1). He was deposed by the National Resistance Army (NRA) chaired by Yoweri Museveni who assumed office in 1986 (GUERRILLA_TAKEOVER=1).

1989, 1996 and 2001 elections are non-partisan.

2006: the incumbent President Museveni violated the Constitutional term limit of two electoral mandates contesting and winning the 2006 and 2011 Presidential elections and running for a third and a fourth mandate, respectively.

ZAMBIA

1964: there were two rolls in the legislative election, one for Africans (main roll) and one for Europeans (reserved rolls). Turnout for the main roll was 94.8, turnout for the reserved roll was 74.1.

2001: the incumbent President Frederik Chiluba failed an attempt to amend the Constitution abolishing the term limit of two consecutive presidential mandates. Thus, he respected the limit and did not run for 2001 Presidential elections.

2008: Rupiah Banda, being him the Vice President, succeeded to Mwanawasa after his natural death (NATURAL_DEATH=1) while in office (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECT_LC=1). However, in the same year Rupiah Banda contested (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE=1) and won (INCUMBENT_WINS=1) multiparty presidential elections.

2015: Edgar Lungu (PF) won presidential elections of 20 January 2015 (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE = 1) and took office succeeding to the Acting President Guy Scott (PF) who took office after Michael Sata (PF)'s death (ELEC_SUCCESSION_ETE = 1).

ZIMBABWE

1980: the elections were held with a "White roll" (14/02/1980) and "Common roll" (27-29/02/1980) system before formal independence.

1985: the elections were held with a "White roll" (27/06/1985) and "Common roll" (01-02/7/1985) system.

2009-2014: power-sharing arrangement with the main opposition party, Movement for Democratic Change (MDC). MDC's leader, Morgan Tsvangirai became Prime Minister.

2017: On November 6 Vice President Emmerson Mnangagwa wass removed from his post. On November 14 top army officers intervened on behalf of a strong faction within the ruling party to impose a transfer of power to former vice-president Emmerson Mnangagwa. On November President Robert Mugabe resigned and Vice President Phelekezela Mphoko became acting president (nominally, being outside the country). On November 24 Emmerson Mnangagwa, nominated by the ruling party as provided by the constitution in case of vacancy, is sworn in as president. Although top army officers undoubtedly played a role they did not appear to openly seize power. Mugabe was somehow "freezed" in office until Mnangagwa himself was sworn in as president less than seven days after the initiative of the army. This seemed like regime and ruling party continuity, though under a new civilian leader (PEACEFUL_NON_ELECT_LC=1).

Political parties abbreviations

ALGERIA

Ennhada = Islamic Renaissance Movement
FFS = Front of Socialist Forces
FLN = National Liberation Front
FNA = Algerian National Front
GAA = Green Algeria Alliance (MSP+Nahda+Islah)
MRN = Movement for National Reform
MSP = Movement for a Peaceful Society
PRS = Party of Socialist Revolution
PT = Workers' Party
RCD = Rally for Culture and Democracy
RHA = Rally for Hope for Algeria
RND = National Democratic Rally

ANGOLA

CASA = Broad Convergence for the Salvation of Angola (electoral coalition)
FNLA = National Front for the Liberation of Angola
MPLA = Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola
ND = New Democracy Electoral Union
PRS = Social Renewal Party
UNITA = National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

BENIN

ADD = Alliance for a Dynamic Democracy
AE = Star Alliance
Amana = Amana Alliance
AR = Renewal Alliance
BRP =Benin Rebirth Party
Carius = Carius 2 Alliance
FARD = Action Front for Renewal and Development
FC = Key Force
FCBE = Cauri Forces for an Emerging Benin
G13 = G13 Baobab Alliance
MADEP = African Movement for Democracy and Progress
MERCI = Movement for Citizens' Commitment and Awakening
NG = New Generation
PDD = Dahomeyan Democratic Party
PDU = Dahomeyan Unity Party
PRD = Democratic Renewal Party
PRPB = Benin People's Revolutionary Party
PSD = Social Democratic Party
RB = Renaissance Party of Benin
UB = Union for Benin
UDSN = Union for Democracy and National Solidarity
UN = Union Makes the Nation
UPR = Union for Relief
UTDR = Union for the Triumph of Democratic Renewal

BOTSWANA

BDP = Botswana Democratic Party
BPP = Botswana People's Party
BNF = Botswana National Front
BCP = Botswana Congress party
BAM= Botswana Alliance Movement
UDC = Umbrella for Democratic Change

BURKINA FASO

ADF-RDA = Democracy and Federation Alliance
CDP = Democracy and Progress Congress
CFD = Coalition of Democratic Forces
CNPP-PSD = National Convention of Progressive Parties
MPP=Peoples' Movement for Progress
ODP-MT = Organization for Popular Democracy
PAI = African Independence Party
PDP = Democracy and Progress Party
PDP-PS = Democracy and Progress Party
PSB = Burkinabe Socialist Party
RDA = African Democratic Rally
UDV = Voltaic Democratic Union
UNDD = National Union for Defense and Democracy
UNIR/MS = Union for Rebirth-Sankarist Movement
UPR = Union for the Republic
UPREF= Union for Progress and Reforms

BURUNDI

Abigenga = Independents of Hope
CNDD-FDD = National Council for the Defense of Democracy
FRODEBU = Front for Democracy in Burundi
FRODEBU -Nyakuri = Front for Democracy in Burundi-Nayakuri
MRC = Movement for the Rehabilitation of Citizens
UPRONA = Union for National Progress

CAMEROON

KDNP = Kamerun National Democratic party
MDR = Movement for the Defense of the Republic
RDPC = Cameroon People's Democratic Movement
SDF = Social Democratic Front
UC = Cameroonian Union
UDC = Cameroon Democratic Union
UNC = Cameroonian National Union
UNDP = National Union for Democracy and Progress
UPC = Union of the Peoples of Cameroon

CAPE VERDE

MPD = Movement for Democracy

PAICV = African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde
PAIGC = African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde
PCD = Democratic Convergence Party
UCID = Independent and Democratic Cape Verdean Union

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

ADP = Alliance for Democracy and Progress
CFD = Convergence od Democratic Forces
FPP = Patriotic Front for Progress
MDD = Movement for Democracy and Development
MESAN = Movement for the Social Evolution of the Black Africa
MLPC = Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People
MP = Presidential Movement (MP) (sometimes known as the Union of Forces of Renewal - UFR)
PLD = Liberal Democratic Party
PSD = Social Democratic Party
RDC = Central Africa Democratic Rally
RDP = Rally for Democracy and Progress
RPR = Rally for the Republic (formerly Central Africa Democratic Rally – RDC)
Séléka = coalition of Democratic Front of the Central African people (FDFC), Convention of   Patriots   of
Justice and Peace (CPJP), Union of Democratic Forces for Unity (UFDR),   Alliance   for   Revival   and
Rebuilding (A2R), Patriotic Convention for Saving the Country   (CPSK)

CHAD

ART = Action for the Renewal of CHad
AST = Chadian Social Action
GIRT = Grouping of Rural and Independent Chadians
MPS = Patriotic Salvation Movement
PPT-RDA = Chadian Progressive Party
RDP = Rally for Democracy and Progress
UDIT = Independent Democratic Union of Chad
UDR = Union for the Democracy and the Republic
UNDR = National Union for Democracy and Renewal
UNIR = National Union for Independence and Revolution
URD = Union for Democracy and Renewal
VIVA-RNDP National Rally for Democracy and Progress

COMOROS

Baobab = Baobab Coalition
CdlA = Camp of the Autonomous Islands
CRC = Convention for the Renewal of Comoros
FRN = National Renewal Forum
JUWA = Juwa Party
MP = Mouvance Presidentielle
PCA = Party of the Comorian Agreement
RADHI = Rally for an Alternative of Harmonious and Integrated Development
RDC = Democratic Rally of the Comoros
RDCP = Comoros People's Democratic Rally
RDR = Rally for Democracy and Renewal
UCP = Comorian Union for Progress (=UDZIMA)
UDC = Democratic Union of Comoros

UPDC = Union for the Development of Comoros

CONGO, DEM. REP.

ABAKO = Alliance of Bakongo
AFDC = Alliance of Congo Democratic Forces
CONACO = Congolese National Convention
FR = Forces of Renewal
MB = Mwinda-Bakongo
MLC = Movement for the Liberation fo Congo
MPR = Popular Movement for the Revolution
MSR = Social Movement for Renewal
PALU = Unified Lumbumbist Party
PPPD = People's Party for Peace and Democracy
PPRD = People's Party for the Reconstruction and Democracy
PSA = African Solidarity Party-Kamitatu
RCD = Congolese Rally for Democracy
UDPS = Union for Democracy and Progress-Kibassa
UNC = Congolese National Union

CONGO, REP.

MAR = Action Movement for Renewal
MCDDI = Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development
MNR = National Revolutionary Movement
PCT = Congolese Labour Party
RDD = Rally for Democracy and Development
RDPS = Rally for Democracy and Social Progress
UDDIA = Democratic Union for the Defense of African Interests
UFD = Union of Democratic Forces (=FDU)
UPADS = Pan-African Union for Social Democracy

COTE D'IVOIRE

DIT = Ivorian Workers' Party
FPI = Ivorian Popular Front
MFF = Movement of the Forces of the Future
PDCI = Democratic Party of Ivory Coast (=PDCI-RDA)
RDR = Rally of the Republicans
RHDP = Rally of Houphouëtists for Democracy and Peace
UIC = Union for Ivory Coast
UDPCI = Union for Democracy and Peace in Côte d'Ivoire

DJIBOUTI

CUD = Centre for Unified Democrats
PND = National Democratic Party
PRD = Democratic Renewal Party
RPP = People's Rally for Progress
RPP-FRUD = People's Rally for Progress-Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy
RPPI = People's Rally for Independence
UDJ-PDD = Union for Democracy and Justice–Djibouti Party for Development

UMP = Union for a Presidential Majority (pro Guelleh coalition which incorporates, among others, RPP)
UNS = Union for National Salvation

EGYPT

ADNP = Arab Democratic Nasserist Party
Al-Ghad = Al-Ghad ("of Tomorrow) Party
Al-Nour = Al-Nour ("of the Light") Party
ASU = Arab Socialist Union
EB = Egyptian Block
FJP = Freedom and Justice Party
IA = Islamic Alliance
LSP = Liberal Socialist Party
NDP = National Democratic Party
NPUP = Nationalist Progressive Unionist Party of Tagammu
NU = National Union
NWP = New Wafd Party
SLP = Socialist Labor Party

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BU = Bubu Union
CI = Citizens for Innovation
CLD = Liberal Democratic Convention
CPDS = Social Democratic and Popular Convergence
CSD = Social Democratic Convergence
NLM = National Liberation Movement of Equatorial Guinea
NUM = National Unity Movement of Equatorial Guinea
PDGE = Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea
PIEG = Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea
PUNT = Workers' National Unique Party
UP = Popular Union

ERITREA

EPLF = Eritrean People's Liberation Front
PFDJ = People's Front for Democracy and Justice

ETHIOPIA

ANDM = Ahmara National Democratic Movement
ANDP =Afar National Democratic Party
BGPDP = Beninshangul-Guzum People's Democratic Party
CUD = Coalition for Unity and Democracy
EPRDF = Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front
GPDM = Gambeal People's Democratic Movement
OFDM = Oromo Federalist Democratic Movement
OPDO = Oromo People's Democratic Organization
SEPDM = Southern Ethiopia People's Democratic Movement
SFDP = Somali People's Democratic Party
UEDF = United Ethiopian Democratic Forces

WPE = Workers' Party of Ethiopia

GABON

ADERE = Democratic and Republic Alliance
BDG = Gabonese Democratic Bloc
CLR = Circle of Liberal Reformers
DIG = Defense of the Gabonese Interests
EDIG = Entente for the Defense of the Gabonese Interests
FGP = Gabonese Progress Party
Morena = National Recovery Movement
NU = National Union (BDG+UDSG)
PDG = Gabonese Democratic Party
PGP = Gabonese Progress Party
PSD = Social Democratic Party
RNB = National Rally of Woodcutters
RPG = Rally for Gabon
UDSG = Gabonese Democratic and Social Union
UGDD = Gabonese Union for Democracy and Development
UPG = Union of the Gabonese People
UPNR = Union for the New Republic
USG = Gabonese Socialist Union

GAMBIA, THE

APRC = Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction
DCA = Democratic Congress Alliance
GDC = Gambia Democratic Congress
GPP = Gambian People's Party
NADD = National Alliance for Democracy and Development
NCP = National Convention Party
NRP = National Reconciliation Party
PDOIS = People's Democratic Organization for Independence and Socialism
PPP = People's Progressive Party
UDP = United Democratic Party
UP = United Party

GHANA

ACP = Action Congress party
CPP = Convention People's Party
EGLE = Every Ghanaian Living Everywhere
NCP = National Convention Party
NDC = National Democratic Congress
NLM = National Liberation Movement
NPP = New Patriotic Front
NPP = Northern People's Party
PCP = People's Convention Party
PFP = Popular Front Party
PNC = People's National Convention
PNP = People's National Party
SDF = Social Democratic Front
TC = Togoland Congress

UNC = United National Convention

GUINEA

DSG = Socialist Democracy of Guinea
PDG = Democratic Party of Guinea
PDG-RDA = Democratic Party of Guinea-African Democratic Rally
PRP = Party of Renewal and Progress
PUP =Party of Unity and Progress
RPG = Rally of the Guinean People
UNR = Union of the New Republic
UPG = Union for the Progress of Guinea
UPR = Union for Progress and Renewal

GUINEA-BISSAU

APU = United Popular Alliance
PAIGC = African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde
PCD = Democratic Convergence Party
PND = New Democracy Party
PRID = Republican Party for Independence and Development
PRS = Social Renewal Party
PSUD = United Social Democratic Party
RGB-MB = Resistance of Guinea-Bissau-Bafatá Movement
UM = Union for Change

KENYA

ANC = Amani National Congress
DP = Democratic Party
FORD-A = Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Asili
FORD-K = Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya
FORD-P = Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya
KADDU = Kenya African Democratic Development Union
KANU = Kenya African National Union
JPK = Jubilee Party of Kenya
NARC = National Rainbow Coalition
NDP = National Development Party
ODM = Orange Democratic Movement
ODM-K = Orange Democratic Movement-Kenya
PNU = Party of National Unity
Safina = Safina Party
TNA = The National Alliance
URP = United Republican Party
WDM-K = Wiper Democratic Movement - Kenya

LESOTHO

ABC = All Basotho Convention
AD = Alliance of Democrats
BCP = Basutoland Congress Party
BNP = Basutoland National Party

DC=Democratic Congress
LCD = Lesotho Congress for Democracy (spin-off BCP)
LPC = Lesotho People's Congress
LWP = Lesotho Workers' Party
MFP = Marematlou Freedom Party
NIP = National Independent Party
PFD = Popular Front for Democracy
RCL = Reformed Congress of Lesotho

LIBERIA

ALCOP = All Liberian Coalition Party
CDC = Congress for Democratic Change
COTOL = Coalition for the Transformation of Liberia
LAP = Liberian Action Party
LP = Liberty Party
LUP = Liberian Unification Party
NDPL = National Democratic Party of Liberia
NPP = National Patriotic Party
PUP = People's Unification Party
TWP = True Whig Party
UP = Unity Party
UPP = United People's Party

LIBYA

ASU = Arab Socialist Union
NPDW = National Party of Development and Welfare

MADAGASCAR

AFFA = Action, Truth, Development, and Harmony
AKFM = Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar
AKFM-Fanavaozana = Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar-Renewal
AREMA = Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution
AVI = Judged by Your Work
CFV = Committee of Living Forces
CSCD = Confederation of Civil Societies for Development
FAMIMA = Association of United Malagasys
FNDR = National Front for the Defense of the Revolution
FP = National Union
HVHAM = Hery Vaovao Ho An'i Madagasikara
LEADR-Fanilo = Economic Liberalism and Democratic Action for Recovery
MFM = Movement for Proletarian Power
MPAR = Together with Andry Rajoelina
MR = Ravalomanana Movement
PHI = Parti Hiaraka Isika
PMDM = Militant Party for the Development of Madagascar
PSD = Social Democratic Party
RNM = National Rally of Madagascar
RPSD = Rally for Socialism and Democracy
RPSD = Rally for Socialism and Democracy
TGV = Young Malagasies Determined

TIM = I love Madagascar
UNDD = National Union for Development and Democracy
VONJY = Popular Impulse for National Unity
VP = Vondrona Politika

MALAWI

AFORD = Alliance for Democracy
DPP = Democratic Progressive Party
MAFUNDE = Malawi Forum for Unity and Development
MCP = Malawi Congress Party
MPP = Malawi People's Party
NDA = National Democratic Alliance
PP = People's Party
RP = Republican Party
UDF = United Democratic Front

MALI

ACC = Convergence for Alternation and Change
ADEMA = Alliance for Democracy in Mali
CCD = Coalition for Change and Democracy (RPM+CNID+MPR)
CDS = Democratic and Social Convention
CNID = National Congress for Democratic Initiative
FARE = Alternative Forces for Renewal and Emergence
MDOWA = Popular Movement for the Development of the Republic of West Africa
MPR = Patriotic Movement for Renewal
PARENA = Party for National Renewal
PDP = Party for Democracy and Progress
PRS = Sudanese Regrouping Party
RPM = Rally for Mali
SADI = African Solidarity for Democracy and Independence
UDD = Union for Democracy and Development
UDPM = Democratic Union of the Malian People
URD = Union for the Republic and Democracy
US-RDA = Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally

MAURITANIA

AC = Action for Change
APP = People's Progressive Alliance
HATEM = Mauritanian Party for Union and Change
PF = Popular Front
PMR = Mauritanian Party of Renewal
PPM = Mauritanian Peopl's Party (formerly PRM)
PRDR = Republican Party for Democracy and Renewal
PRDS = Democratic and Social Republican Party
PRM = Mauritanian Regroupment Party
PW = Harmony Party
RDU = Rally for Democracy and Unity
RDU = Rally for Democracy and Unity
RFD = Rally of Democratic Forces
RNRD = National Rally for Reforms and Development

UDP = Union for Democracy and Progress
UFP = Union of the Forces for Progress
UPR = Union for the Republic

MAURITIUS

Avenir = Alliance de l'Avenir (MLP+PMSD+MSM)
Coeur = Alliance du Coeur (MMM+ minor parties)
IFB = Independent Forward Bloc
MAC = Muslim Committee of Action
ML = Muvman Lierater
MLP = Mauritius Labour Party
MMM = Mauritian Militant Movement
MR = Rodrigues Movement
MSM = Mauritian Socialist Movement
MSM-MLP = Mauritian Socialist Movement-Mauritius Labour Party
MSM-MMM = Mauritian Socialist Movement- Mauritian Militant Movement
MTD = Democratic Labour Movement
OPR = Organization of the People of Rodrigues
PAN = National Alliance Party
PGD = Gaetan Duval Party
PMSD = Mauritius Social Democratic Party
PSM = Mauritius Socialist Party
RPO = Rodrigues People's Organization
SA = Social Alliance (MLP + minor parties)

MOROCCO

FDIC = Front for the Defense of Constitutional Institutions
MDS = Democratic and Social Movement
MNP = Popular National Movement
MP = Popular Movement
MPCD = Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement
PAM = Party of Authenticity and Modernity
PDA = Action Party
PDC =
PI = Independence Party – Istiqlal
PJD = Justice and Development Party
PPS = Party of Progress and Socialism
RNI = National Rally of Independents
UC = Constitutional Union
UMT = Moroccan Labor Union
UNFP = National Union of Popular Forces
USFP = Socialist Union of Popular Forces

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO = Mozambique Liberation Front
MDM = Democratic Movement of Mozambique
RENAMO = Mozambican national Resistance
UDEMO = Mozambican Democratic Union

NAMIBIA

ACN = Action Christian National
APP = All People's Party
COD = Congress of Democrats
DCN = Democratic Coalition of Namibia
DTA = Democratic Turnhalle Alliance
NUDO = National Unity Democratic Organization
RDP = Rally for Democracy and Progress
SWAPO = South West Africa People's Organization
UDF = United Democratic Front

NIGER

AFC = Alliance of the Forces for Change (CDS-R+PNDS+ANDP-Z+PPN-RDA and other minor
         parties)
ANDP-Z = Nigerien Alliance for Democracy and Progress-Zaman Lahiya
CDS-R = Democratic and Social Convention-Rahama
CFR = Congress for the Republic
MNSD = National Movement for the Development of Society
MNSD-N = National Movement for the Development of Society-Nassara
MODEN = Nigerien Democratic Movement for an African Federation
NPM = Nigerian Patriotic Movement
PMR = Patriotic Movement for the Republic
PNDS = Nigerien Party for Democracy and Socialism-Tarayya
PPN-RDA = Nigerien Progressive Party-African Democratic Rally
RDP = Rally for Democracy and Progress
RPN = Rally of Nigerien Patriots
RSD = Social Democratic Rally
Sawaba = Nigerien Democratic Union-Sawaba
UNI = Union of Independent Nigeriens
UNIRD = National Union of Independents for Democratic Renewal

NIGERIA

AC = Action Congress
AD = Alliance for Democracy
AG = Action Group
ANPP = All Nigeria People's Party
AP = Accord Party
APC = All Progressives Congress
APGA = All Progressives Grand Alliances
APP = All People's Party
CPC = Congress for Progressive Change
GNPP = Greater Nigerian People's Party
IU = Igala Union
LP = Labour Party
MGA = Mabolaje Grand Alliance
NCNC = National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons
NEPU = Northern Elements Progressive Union
NNDP = Nigerian National Democratic Party
NPC = Northern People's Congress
NPF = Northern Progressive Front
NPN = National Party of Nigeria

NPP = Nigerian People's Party
NRC = National Republican Convention
PDP = People's Democratic Party
PRP = People's Redemption Party
SDP = Social Democratic Party
UNPP = United Nigeria People's Party
UPN = Unity Party of Nigeria

RWANDA

APROSOMA = Association for Social Promotion of the Masses
MDR = Republican Democratic Movement
MRND = National Revolutionary Movement for Development
PARMEHUTU = Party of the Hutu Emancipation Movement
PL = Liberal Party
PSD = Social Democratic Party
RPF =Rwandan Patriotic Front
UNAR = Rwandese National Union

SAO TOME' AND PRINCIPE

ADI = Independent Democratic Action
CODO = Democratic Coalition of the Opposition
MDFM-PCD = Force for Change Democratic Movement-Democratic Convergence Party
MDFM-PL = Force for Change Democratic Movement-Liberal Party
MLSTP = Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe
MLSTP-PSD = Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe-Social Democratic Party
NR = New Way Movement
PCD-GR = Democratic Convergence Party-Reflection Group
UDCD = Union of Democrats for Citizenship and Development
UK = Uê Kédadji

SENEGAL

AFP = Alliance of Progressive Forces
AJ-PADS = And Jëf-African Party for Democracy and Socialism
And Defar = And Defar Sénégal coalition
APR = Alliance for the Republic
BBY Coalition = Benno Bokk Yakaar coalition (supports Macky Sall)
Bokk Giss Giss = Bokk Giss Giss coalition
CD-MDT = Democratic League-Labor Party Movement
LU = Let Us Unite Senegal
MCRN = Citizen Movement for National Reform
MTS Coalition = Manko Taxawu Senegal Coalition
PDS = Senegalese Democratic Party
PSS = Senegalese Socialist Party
PUR = Party of Unity and Rally
RND = National Democratic Rally
Sopi Coalition = Coalition of parties that support Abdoulaye Wade
TD = Takku Defaraat Sénégal coalition
UPS = Senegalese Progressive Union
URD = Union for Democratic Renewa
Waar-wi = Waar-wi coalition

WS Coalition = Wattu Senegal Coalition (including PDS and supporting Abdoulaye Wade)

SEYCHELLES

DP = Democratic Party
SDA = Seychelles Democratic Alliance (coalition among SNP, the Seychellois Alliance, the Seychelles
Party for Social Justice and Democracy and the Seychelles United Party)
PP = People's Party (formerly SPPF)
SDP = Social Democratic Party
SNP = Seychelles National Party
SNP-DP = Seychelles National Party - Democratic Party
SPPF = Seychelles People's Progressive Front
SPUP = Seychelles People's United Party
UO = United Opposition

SIERRA LEONE

APC = All People's Congress
CFC = Coalition for Change
GNC = Grand National Coalition
NUP = National Unity Party
PDP = People's Democratic Party
PLP = Peace and Liberation Party
SLPIM = Sierra Leone Progressive Independence Movement
SLPP = Sierra Leone People's Party
UNPP = United National People's Party

SOMALIA

HDMS = Somali Independent Constitutional Party
PLGS = Liberal Somali Youth Party
SDU = Somali National Union
SNC = Somali National Congress
SYL = Somali Youth League
TAYO = TAYO Party

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC = African National Congress
AZAPO = Azanian People's Organisation
COPE = Congress of the People
CP = Conservative Part
DA = Democratic Alliance
DP = Democratic Party
EFF = Economic Freedom Fighters
FF = Freedom Front
ID = Independent Democrats
IFP = Inkatha Freedom Party
MF = Minority Front
NNP = New National Party
NP = National Party
NRP = New Republic Party

NU = National Union
PAC = Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
PFP = Progressive Federal Party
PP = Progressive Party
SAP = South Africa Party
UDM = United Democratic Movement
UP = United Party
VF Plus = Freedom Front Plus

SOUTH SUDAN

SPLM = Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SPLM-DC = Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Democratic Change

SUDAN

BEJA = Beja Congress
DUP = Democratic Unionist Party
DUP-J = Democratic Unionist Party-Jalal al-Digair
NC = National Congress Party
NIF = National Islamic Front
NUP = National Unionist Party
PCP = Popular Congress Party
SANU = Sudan African National Union
SCP = Sudanese Communist Party
SF = Southern Front
SLPM = Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SNP = Sudan National Party
SSAU = Southern Sudan African Union
SSPA = Southern Sudanese Political Association
SSU = Sudanese Socialist Union
UMMA = Umma Party
UMMA-Imam = Umma Party-Imam al-Hadi faction
UMMA-Sadiq = Umma Party-Sadiq al-Mahdi faction

SWAZILAND

INM = Imbokodvo National Movement
NNLC = Ngwane National Liberatory Congress

TANZANIA

ACT = Alliance for Change and Transparency
CCM = Chama Cha Mapinduzi
Chadema = Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo
CUF = Civic United Front
NCCR-Mageuzi = National Convention for Construction and Reform-Mageuzi
TANU = Tanganyika African National Union
TLP = Tanzania Labour Party
UDP = United Democratic Party

TOGO

CAR = Action Committee for Renewal
CFN = Coordination of New Forces
CUT = Committee of Togolese Unity
Juvento = Togolese Youth Movement
MPT = Togolese People's Movement
PUT = Party of Togolese Unity (formerly CUT)
RA = Raimbow Alliance
RPT = Rally of the Togolese People
RSDD = Rally for the Support of Democracy and Development
STC = Save Togo Collective
UDPS = Union for Democracy and Social Progress
UDPT = Togolese People's Democratic Union
UFC = Union of Forces for Change
UFR = Union for the Republic (formerly RPT)
UJD = Union of Justice and Democracy
UTD = Togolese Union for Democracy

TUNISIA

al-Aridha = Popular Petition
Al-Nahdah = Renaissance Movement
CPR = Congress for the Republic
DFL = Democratic Forum for Labor
MDS = Movement of Democratic Socialists
MR = Movement of Renovation (Harakat Ettajdid)
NT = Call to Tunisia (Nidaa Tounes)
PSD = Socialist Destourian Party
PUP = Party of Popular Union
RCD = Democratic Constitutional Rally
UDU = Unionist Democratic Union

UGANDA

DP = Democratic Party
FDC = Forum for Democratic Change
KY = Kabaka Yekka
NRM = National Resistance Movement
UPC = Uganda People's Congress
UPC = Uganda People's Congress
UPM = Uganda Patriotic Movement

ZAMBIA

ANC = African National Congress
AZ = Agenda for Zambia
FDD = Forum for Democracy and Development
MMD = Movement for Multiparty Democracy
NP = National Party
NPP = National Progressive Party
PF = Patriotic Front
UDA = United Democratic Alliance (coalition among FDD, UNIP and UPND)

ULP = United Liberal Party
UNIP = United National Independence Party
UPND = United Party for National Development
ZADECO = Zambian Democratic Congress

ZIMBABWE

CAZ = Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe
IZG = Independent Zimbabwe Group
MDC = Movement for Democratic Change
MDC-M = Movement for Democratic Change-Mutambara
MDC-T = Movement for Democratic Change-Tsvangirai
PF = Patriotic Front
UANC = United African National Council
ZANU = Zimbabwe African National Union
ZANU-N = Zimbabwe African National Union-Ndonga
ZANU-PF = Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front
ZAPU = Zimbabwe African People's Union
ZUM = Zimbabwe Unity Movement

Changes with previous versions of the dataset

A beta version of the ALC dataset has been employed in:

Carbone, Giovanni and Alessandro Pellegata. 2017. "Researching the Dynamics of Leaders' Replacement: The Africa Leadership Change (ALC) Dataset", first published online in *European Political Science* (doi: 10.1057/s41304-016-0099-y).

Compared to the beta version the present version of the ALC dataset presents the following changes:

Tanzania 1968: the election of Kaunda is now considered as multiparty (MULTIPARTY_ELECTION_EXECUTIVE = 1)

In line with other scholars (e.g. Thompson, 1973; Jackman, 1978; McGowan, 2003; Powell and Thyne, 2011) we now consider a coup to be successful if the 'postcoup ruling arrangement' remains in place for at least a week. A coup attempt is thus defined as successful if the perpetrators seize and hold power for at least seven days. Therefore, we have now deleted the following episodes previously coded as coups and the related post-coup leader(s):

- Burundi 1993 (François Ngeze)
- Comoros 1995 (Combo Ayouba)
- Gabon 1964 (Jean-Hilaire Aubame)
- Sao Tomé and Principe 1995 (Manuel Quintas de Almeida)
- Sao Tomé and Principe 2003 (Fernando Pereira)

Sources

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Nohlen, Dieter, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999 (Eds.). *Elections in Africa. A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Parline Database of Inter-Parliamentary Union (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp)

Thorsten Beck, George Clarke, Alberto Groff, Philip Keefer, and Patrick Walsh. 2001. "New tools in comparative political economy: The Database of Political Institutions". *World Bank Economic Review* 15(1): 165-176.

World Leaders Index (www.worldleadersindex.org)

A number of more specific sources were also employed for closer examination of individual cases.