Staff List

As of 31 December 2002
(Staff who left in 2002 are listed in grey italics)

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Director's Introduction

In February 2002, a ceasefire was signed in Sri Lanka, leading to peace talks. This was an inspiring development in a year of anxiety. Most other civil wars lingered on or even resumed. 'Terrorist attacks in Mombasa, Moscow and Bali spread fear, but the expected second attack on the US mainland did not take place. Still the White House stuck to its idea of a 'wartime presidency'. What kind of 'war' is the USA waging? Are operations against Al-Qaeda, against the Taliban, against 'terror', and against Iraq and other 'outlaw states' all parts of the same global struggle? Is globalization of violence blurring the distinction between internal and international wars? The answers will depend on what the future brings.

Much depends on the Middle East. In 2002, the relationship between Israel and the Palestinians went from bad to worse. In early 2003, the Iraq crisis led to rifts and new alignments within NATO and the EU, and high-stake diplomatic struggles within the UN Security Council. If the world is moving towards some kind of political globalization – either multilaterally with the UN Security Council as a central decisionmaking institution or unilaterally under US supremacy – the period 2002–03 may form a watershed.

Dialogue
PRIO picked up on the good news of 2002, starting to build competence on Sri Lanka within the Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding (CRPB) programme. PRIO staff were also actively engaged in the current process that may lead to a settlement in Cyprus. That the Balkans did not make international headlines during 2002 is good news. However, the situation in that region has not been one of confident politics before travelling to London to engage in graduate study. The royal couple came to learn about Norwegian research within international relations. The centre’s activities will link up and overlap with research within PRIO’s remaining three programmes.

Royal Visit
On 22 August 2002, PRIO received Norway’s Crown Prince Haakon and Crown Princess Mette-Marit. The royal couple were proud to welcome them.

Consolidation
With the start of my directorship in 2001, the institute undertook to stabilize its budget at less than NOK 50 million, to hold staff numbers at the same level as in 2000 (between 50 and 60) and to secure more long-term funding. So far, these aims have been fulfilled. The total turnover in 2002 was NOK 45 million. The core grant from the Research Council of Norway constituted approximately 14% of this, while support from the Research Council for strategic institute programmes represented 5%. In 2003, PRIO’s new Centre of Excellence will represent 13% of the budgeted turnover. PRIO’s remaining income consists of project grants from a number of funders, most importantly the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2002, the number of staff at PRIO was approximately 60.

Stein Tønnesson
Strategy

Introduction
A new four-year strategy for 2002–05 was prepared during the second half of 2001 and discussed by PRIO’s Institute Council and Board. The following is a short presentation of the strategy document that was adopted by the Institute Council and Board in March 2002.

Challenges for Peace Research
After the end of the Cold War, peace researchers became increasingly aware of the fact that internal armed conflict has for a long time been much more frequent than interstate conflict. Reflecting this realization, peace research moved away from the study of mainly international wars to a focus on internal wars and external interventions in these conflicts. Priority is now given to establishing theories as well as empirical knowledge about:

- why and how internal wars break out;
- why they last long as long as they do; and
- what it takes for a peace settlement to ensure lasting peace.

These questions must be addressed through a combination of quantitative methods, comparative case studies, single-case historical analyses and narratives based on fieldwork. A special challenge is to identify the recurring mechanisms in human interaction that lead to civil war; prolong it or allow conflicts to be transformed and managed nonviolently. In relation to this, the ethics of conflict behaviour and external intervention is also an essential research topic.

At the start of the 21st century, the risk of international warfare seemed once more to be on the rise, not least in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 against New York and Washington. This may call for renewed attention to the danger of international war. Research into civil war must also now be broadened to include international terrorist warfare, that is, violent actions by clandestine groups and states that do not operate solely within national borders but launch attacks against perceived enemies in other, even distant, countries. This is neither ‘international war’ nor ‘civil war’ in the traditional meanings of those terms, but could perhaps be seen as a kind of ‘global civil war’, thus reflecting the ongoing process of globalization, which may or may not end in the formation of a global society.

More generally, the empirical study of norms and attitudes relating to peace, war and violence is a promising research field. In highly developed countries, there is increasing reluctance to tolerate the loss of human life in armed conflict, and this could have a profound influence on the way conflicts are conducted.

Gender is an important, yet often neglected, aspect of the study of violent conflicts. It is a challenge both to develop research groups focusing on gender and conflict and to include gender perspectives in peace studies more generally.

Both civil and international wars are serious impediments to social and economic development in poor countries. This has led the World Bank and various national aid agencies to take an interest in conflict prevention and peacebuilding and to address the relationship between development and conflict. It is a challenge to integrate conflict management and peacebuilding into development plans for countries where there is, or is a danger of, civil war. This will require increased interaction between peace researchers, development researchers, and multilateral and bilateral development aid agencies.

Yet another challenge is to develop more scholarly research on the many dialogue and conflict-management activities that are now conducted in areas of internal armed conflict. This research should test existing theories of mediation and conflict management and should develop new theories based on empirical studies of inter-ethnic dialogues, conflict-management efforts and peace settlements. The practical goal should be to promote nonviolent tools of political practice in societies suffering from protracted conflict.

In Norway, it is also an important challenge to develop peace education, which is a growing field internationally.

PRIÖ’s Previous Five-Year Strategy
The four-year strategy for 2002–05 builds on the achievements of the previous five-year period. PRIÖ’s strategy for 1997–2001 was approved in 1996 and reaffirmed the commitment to maintaining the institute’s scholarly core, independence and international profile. It identified PRIÖ’s research priorities, which were institutionalized by late 1998 as the four strategic institute programmes. It also established that basic and applied research are equally central to PRIÖ’s mission, and consequently priority was given to those fields where theory and policy go hand in hand.

The strategy set the aim of achieving greater stability in terms of staff by creating more permanent contracts. Accordingly the number of researchers employed at PRIÖ on permanent contracts increased from two in early 1997 to eight in 2000. At the same time, the total strength of the institute increased from nearly 40 people in 1996–97 to well over 50 in 2001. The budget increased even more: from NOK 14.3 million in 1996 to 37.8 million in 2000. Since the core grant remained approximately at the same level, most of PRIÖ’s income came from externally financed projects.
The institute’s strategy was reviewed on an annual basis, and in 1999 the emphasis was shifted to limiting the growth in staff numbers and stabilizing through consolidation, without curtailing or interrupting projects that had been launched in 1997–98. The latter qualification referred particularly to active engagement in conflict resolution through operational activities (i.e. activities within conflict management, facilitation of dialogue, mediation, conflict resolution and peacebuilding) developed in cooperation with partners from the NGO sector.

Overall, the goals set in the 1997–2001 strategy have been achieved. PRIO has grown to a healthy and sustainable size, has achieved greater financial stability and has increased its academic output and international reputation.

PRIO’s Main Goals 2002–05
The seven main goals in the next four-year period are:
• to maintain and develop high-quality academic research within the core areas of peace research;
• to establish a Centre for the Study of Civil War;
• to increase the qualifications of all researchers through academic publishing;
• to develop basic and applied research in conjunction with operational activities;
• to maintain and develop a strategic bridge to important NGOs, with PRIO undertaking research and training while the NGOs manage operational activities;
• to consolidate PRIO at approximately its present size (50–60 staff); and
• to diversify the sources of funding and obtain more long-term funding.

Staff Management
The objective of staff management is to allow all managerial, information and research staff to get the most out of their capacities, improve their knowledge and skills, and enjoy an active, healthy and rewarding working environment.

A significant aim is to increase the qualifications of all staff. For the research staff, PRIO uses a qualification ladder that reflects the university system. At the end of 2001, the research staff included four research professors, eight senior researchers, four research fellows, seven doctoral students and seven Master’s degree (hovedfag) students.

PRIO’s aim is to increase, through promotion and recruitment, the number of research professors and senior researchers.

Apart from the research staff listed above, PRIO also employs a number of advisers and research assistants who are not placed on the normal ladder. In order to ensure flexibility and an ability to undertake important tasks, this practice should continue.

We should always have at least five doctoral students and a similar number of Master’s degree students, with projects that fit into the research programmes. The programme leaders will ensure that students are given proper supervision.

Funding
A key task is to identify and encourage the development of projects for which major and long-term funding can be secured.

In this connection, we will continue to build alliances with research groups in other countries with a view to establishing joint projects that can obtain funding from international foundations.

PRIO will also strive to obtain external funding for the establishment of an internationally competitive website in peace research.
**Strategic Institute Programmes**

In 2002, PRIO’s research was organized within four strategic institute programmes: Conditions of War and Peace; Foreign and Security Policies; Ethics, Norms and Identities; and Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding.

In 2003, the newly established Centre for the Study of Civil War (see page 19) will incorporate most of the activities of the Conditions of War and Peace programme, and that programme has thus been integrated into the CSCW as of 1 January 2003.

Strategic institute programmes in 2002:

- Conditions of War and Peace
- Foreign and Security Policies
- Ethics, Norms and Identities
- Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding

Each strategic institute programme consists of a group of related projects. Together, the programmes and projects fulfil PRIO’s basic aim of studying the causes and consequences of peace and conflict. The programmes act as a focus for strategic planning, for budgeting, and for directing research and generating new projects, and as a guide for recruitment policies. They also provide the organizational basis for frequent internal seminars in which PRIO researchers present their initial ideas and findings to groups of colleagues.

PRIO does not seek to cover every conceivable type and aspect of conflict, focusing instead on organized armed conflict. The institute’s research staff are not committed to supporting particular policies, nor do the strategic institute programmes adopt specific standpoints. Our aim is to conduct research that leads to solid conclusions, which can in turn serve as the basis for tenable generalizations and useful theories in confronting key international problems of our time.

For detailed information on all projects within the strategic institute programmes and PRIO’s new Centre for the Study of Civil war, see the PRIO website at http://www.prio.no.
Conditions of War and Peace

Programme Leaders: Scott Gates, Nils Petter Gleditsch (from August)
The Conditions of War and Peace (CWP) programme has enjoyed a high international profile within the field of quantitative studies of war and peace, in close connection with Journal of Peace Research. The programme also played a decisive role in promoting the development of the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) at PRIO. The core elements of recent CWP research will be transferred into the centre’s project portfolio, and the CWP programme is therefore discontinued as of 1 January 2003.

The CWP programme has aimed at improving our understanding of the origins of peace and violent conflict. It has brought together work on economic, political, cultural and environmental causes of the onset, incidence, severity and escalation of armed conflict, using formal mathematical (game-theoretic) analysis, statistical methods and comparative case studies. The programme has had a wide circle of international contacts, most of which are being transferred to the CSCW. At the national level, there is particularly close contact with the Department of Sociology and Political Science at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) in Trondheim.

At the end of 2002, the CWP programme had around a dozen doctoral students as employees or associates, mainly at NTNU and the University of Oslo, but also at several US universities. The programme also provides academic guidance for eight Master’s degree students in Trondheim and Oslo.

In 2002, the programme received funding from the Research Council of Norway, the Joint Committee of the Nordic Social Science Research Councils, the World Bank, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development, and the Ford Foundation.

Staff in 2002
Research Staff
Anke Hoeflter
Håvard Hegre
Nils Petter Gleditsch
Scott Gates
Wenche Hauge
Research Assistants
Håvard Strand
Henrik Urdal
Nama Mouhleb
Päivi Lujala

Internships & COs
Elisabeth Gilmore
Kathryn Furlong
Lars Wilhelmsen

MA Students
Bård Thorhaug
Henrik Urdal
Mirjam Sarli
Siri Lassen

Doctoral Students Outside PRIO Associated with the Programme
Anita Schjetne, University of Southern California
Halvard Buaug, NTNU
Hilde Ravlo, Vanderbilt University
Katja Haaverson-Westhassel Skjøberg, University of Oslo
Tanja Ellingsen, University of Oslo & NTNU
Tove Grete Lie, Indiana University

Project Associates
Eric Neumayer, London School of Economics
Gerald Schneider, University of Konstanz

Indra de Soysa, Center for Development Research, University of Bonn
Jesse Hamner, Emory University
Margareta Sollenberg, Uppsala University
Mark Jones, Michigan State University
Mats Hammarström, Uppsala University
Mikael Eriksson, Uppsala University
Morton Kelstrup, Copenhagen Peace Research Institute (COPRI)
Paul Collier, World Bank & Oxford University
Peter Wallensteen, Uppsala University
Tatu Vanhanen, University of Helsinki

Environmental Factors in Conflict (2000–03)
Project Leader: Nils Petter Gleditsch
Researchers: Päivi Lujala, Kathryn Furlong & Henrik Urdal
This is an umbrella project for a project office, based at PRIO, of the international Global Environmental Change and Human Security (GECHS) programme under the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change. The project is organized as a systematic confrontation between a neomalthusian (or pessimistic) and a cornucopian (or optimistic) view of resource and environmental conflicts. Initially, there were three subprojects: (1) ‘Resource Scarcity and Resource Abundance as Causes of Conflict’, (2) ‘Shared Rivers and Interstate Conflict’ and (3) ‘Democracy and the Environment’. Two more were added more recently: (4) ‘Population Pressure and Domestic Conflict’ and (5) ‘The Diffusion of Environmental and Resource Conflicts’. Work has proceeded on all five subprojects. Additional funding for the two most recent topics was made available in the form of doctoral fellowships to Henrik Urdal (from 2003) and Halvard Buaug (from 2002). A third doctoral student, Päivi Lujala, also with funding from the Research Council of Norway from 2003, is attached to the first subproject.

The Governance of Natural Resources (2002–04)
Project Leader: Nils Petter Gleditsch
Researchers: Elisabeth Gilmore, Päivi Lujala & Henrik Urdal
This project is part of a World Bank project evaluating policies to sever the link between natural resource extraction and civil war through improvement of revenue reporting and the exclusion of illicit goods from international markets. The PRIO project involves developing a database of the geographical extent of armed conflicts, and of natural resources relevant to conflict, and using this database to refine empirical analyses of the relationship between natural resource extraction and conflict.

The project is funded by the Norwegian Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (NTFESSD), and is carried out in cooperation with the World Bank.

Researcher: Wenche Hauge
This doctoral project analysed the role of renewable environmental resources and economic development in the causation and escalation of internal conflicts. Eight case studies were examined, including four low-income and four lower-middle-income countries, all with high levels of soil erosion. Conflictual and peaceful countries were included, with the conflictual countries at different levels of conflict escalation. Various theories regarding the implications of...
environmental change and economic development for violent conflicts were examined, with the theories and models of Thomas Homer-Dixon and Günther Bächler playing a central role in the analysis. Since it was assumed that specific conflicts have a variety of causes, conflict determinants other than the purely environmental and economic were also discussed. Causes of conflict were analysed and discussed using David Dessler’s methodology, by which causes are categorized according to their roles as channels, targets, triggers and catalysts in an interactive system. The doctoral dissertation from the project was submitted to the University of Oslo in December 2002.

The project was funded by the Research Council of Oslo and the Ford Foundation.


Project Leader: Scott Gates

Researchers: Håvard Hegre, Håvard Strand & Nils Petter Gleditsch

The primary aim of the project is to investigate the political conditions under which civil violence is initiated and sustained, and the project will contribute to the existing literature on democracy and civil violence by using alternative measures of democracy, unpacking the constitutive parts in aggregate measures and testing these components against civil war in theoretically more satisfying models of conflict. This will assist in identifying what is salient about alternative political structures within democracies in the maintenance of civil peace. The project has also investigated the ways in which natural resource availability can be a source of conflict and whether the availability of resources indirectly causes conflict by subverting political institutions that are necessary for peace.

The project is funded by the World Bank.


Project Leader: Nils Petter Gleditsch

Researchers: Håvard Hegre & Håvard Strand

The goal of this project was to study how increased economic interaction between countries directly and indirectly affects the risk of civil conflict and to consider how aid can best be allocated in order to enhance the prospects of peace. The policy implications for the multilateral system will be studied in close collaboration with the Development Research Group at the World Bank.

The project is funded by the MULTI Programme of the Research Council of Norway.

Globalization, the State and Conflict (2001–03)

Researcher: Scott Gates

Trade, foreign investment and other forms of international economic interaction have grown throughout the post-World War II period. The current absence of a credible alternative to a world system based on market economics and political democracy has given these phenomena near-universal status and has given rise to an extensive debate on the consequences of globalization. Globalization is not uniform. Its nature and extent vary considerably across regions of the world, as well as within individual countries. Within this project, a first subproject will map out the patterns of globalization between and within countries; the primary goal here will be to develop a dataset of indicators of globalization, specifically including trade, foreign direct investment and migration. A second subproject will study the effects of globalization on violent conflict, through intervening factors such as economic development, income distribution, political transformation, ethnic fractionalization and environmental change, directly drawing on the measures of globalization identified in the first subproject.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway as a strategic institute programme.


Researcher: Nils Petter Gleditsch, Mats Hammarström, Morten Kelstrup & Tatu Vanhanen

Although democracies in the past have participated as frequently in interstate war as other states, they rarely, if ever, fight one another and are rarely affected by civil war or other serious domestic violence. The current wave of democratization therefore holds real promise for a more peaceful world. However, this development raises the question whether democracy has to grow from the inside or whether it can be promoted – even imposed – from the outside. Also, what kind of democracy should the outside world promote with a view to achieving the strongest peacebuilding effect? This project aims at advancing the international literature in these areas by drawing on ongoing Nordic work in peace research and international relations, studying the development of Nordic democracy and reflecting on its relevance in the international promotion of democracy.

The project is funded by the Joint Committee of the Nordic Social Science Research Councils.

Regime Type and Conflict: Extending the Democratic Peace (2000–03)

Researcher: Anita Schjølset

The focus of this doctoral project is regime types and conflict. The project aims to show that research on democratic peace as it currently stands is insufficient owing to its narrow scope and problems of internal logic. The project will develop alternative and extended theoretical and methodological approaches to questions about regime type and conflict, and will emphasize the importance of domestic structures for policymaking related to peace and conflict issues. The project will analyse both democratic and non-democratic regimes to find out what some are more “peaceful” than others. The findings will indicate whether or not processes of democratization lead automatically to a more peaceful world.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway.
Programme Leader: Pavel Baev

The Foreign and Security Policies (FSP) programme comprises interdisciplinary research projects in the broad field of international relations (including history, geopolitics and security studies), focused on the nature of states’ responses to various security challenges. The general aim of the programme is to evaluate ongoing shifts in the international system that generate pressure and tension, with a particular emphasis on the role of states in conflict situations. This aim involves building expertise on the European/transatlantic direction, developing new research on Asia-Pacific and Russia’s energy complex, and engaging constructively in the work of the CSCW.

The programme has an eclectic nature, an essential feature that will continue in the foreseeable future. Its main source of strength is its experienced and resourceful researchers, who are able to lead large-scale projects on key strategic directions. In 2002, the programme started two new three-year strategic research projects: on European security and on Russia’s energy complex. A new project on the evolving interplay between globalization, terrorism and armed conflicts involves developing a research partnership with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). A major achievement during 2002 was the defence of Sven Gunnar Simonsen’s doctoral dissertation at the University of Oslo.

Staff in 2002

Research Staff

Hilde Henriksen Waage
Mari Olsen
Ola Tunander
Pavel Baev
Pinar Tank
Stein Tenneson
Sven Gunnar Simonsen

Research Assistants and MA Students

Martin Halvorsen
Pål Heydal

Russia in the Global War Against Terrorism (1995–)
Researcher: Pavel Baev

This project is part of a long-term research programme focused on the trajectory of the Russian military. The main goal for 2002 was to analyse the opportunities and limits of potential partnership between Russia and the West. These are determined by a range of internal challenges to President Putin’s regime, primarily the uncertain trajectory of military reform. A key partner in the project was the Program on New Approaches to Russian Security (PONARS), based at the Center for Security and International Studies, Washington, DC. In 2002, the main outputs were two articles that appeared in Armed Forces & Society and the Korean Journal of Defense Analysis. In 2003, the project has been renamed “Transforming the Russian Military: A Fresh Effort or More of the Same?”. It now focuses on evaluating the overall design of the new effort to reform the Russian armed forces and on assessing the possible impact of this reform on Russia’s internal stability and the content of its relations with the West, primarily NATO.

The project is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Defence.

Cooperation and Conflict Between Russia and the West in the Caspian Area (2001–05)
Researcher: Pavel Baev

Research in this area began in 2001 with a pilot project on ‘Russia’s Energy Complex and Russian State-Building’. The aim of the project is now to evaluate the role of the energy complex in defining Russia’s key national interests in the Caspian area and in determining guidelines for foreign and security policy. Key partners in 2002 were the Caspian Studies Program at Harvard University and the Research Group of the World Bank. Besides several articles, the main outputs in 2002 were two book chapters due to appear in edited volumes. In 2003, an article on Russia’s policies in the Caucasus will be written for the EU Institute of Security Studies, Paris, and a paper on Russian geo-economic perspectives on the Caspian area will be presented to the Central Eurasian Studies Society, Harvard University.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway.

Beyond Putin’s Westward Quest (2002–04)
Researcher: Pavel Baev

This project builds on previous research on Russia’s European policy and forms part of the strategic institute programme on European security (see below). The main aim in 2002 was to assess the shifting balance of interests and political forces driving Russia’s course towards Europe, to evaluate the sustainability of this course and to identify possible shifts in the mid-term future. A particular focus was on the context of President Putin’s visit to Norway in October 2002. Key partners were the Carnegie Moscow Center and the Swedish National Defence College. The main outputs were a book chapter and an article due to appear in European Security in 2003. The major target for further research is the evolving pattern of cooperation between Russia and NATO, first of all in the context of the global war against terrorism.

The project is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Research Council of Norway.

Project Leader: Hilde Henriksen Waage
Research Assistant: Martin Halvorsen

The signing of the Oslo Agreement in 1993 highlighted Norway’s contribution to peacemaking in the Middle East. The report “Norwegians! Who Needs Norwegians?” Explaining the Oslo Back Channel (Oslo: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2001) showed that long-established bonds between Norway and Israel constituted the most important precondition for the role Norway played in the Middle East peace process. This project analyses Norway’s efforts in constructing the Oslo Channel and its involvement in implementing the agreements. Two major areas will be examined: the Norwegian facilitator and/or mediator role and the relationship between Norway’s peace attempts and the use of Norwegian development aid in the area. In 2003–04, the project will produce a further report for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as two books and two articles in international journals.

The project is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Military Intervention and Post-Conflict Nation-Building (2002–05)
Researcher: Sven Gunnar Simonsen

That military intervention seriously affects inter-ethnic relations in multi-ethnic states may seem a trivial observation. Nevertheless, how and why this happens remains surprisingly...
understood. The purpose of this project is to systematically examine the factors that shape the consequences of military intervention for inter-ethnic relations in post-conflict societies. This will be achieved through analysis of four case studies. Particular emphasis is placed on nation-building – understood as attempts at and/or the process of (re)building a sense of oneness within the population of a state – and its specific role in building a sustainable peace. The four cases are Kosovo, East Timor, Afghanistan and Abkhazia.

This postdoctoral project is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Defence.

Researcher: Sven Gunnar Simonsen

This doctoral project analysed nationalist attitudes among Russian officers in relation to identity-related circumstances that have changed with the dissolution of the USSR; the state has a different political system, new (narrower) borders, a new (lower) international status and an altered (more homogenous) ethnic composition. The project was supervised by Pål Kolstø and Pavel Baev. The Dr. Philos. dissertation was submitted to the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Oslo and defended in April 2002.

The project was funded by the Research Council of Norway.

**The Impact of Globalization on Terrorism and Armed Conflict (2002–)**
Project Staff: Pavel Baev & Damian Laws

This project began with a workshop in December 2002 that was organized jointly by PRIO and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), with support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the MacArthur Foundation. The aim of the workshop was to investigate the inter-relationship between terrorism and armed conflict and to identify promising avenues for research. A research coalition was then formed by PRIO and SIPRI to examine a range of identified topics, including the impact of transnational terrorism on the global state system, questions of prediction and prevention (particularly in comparative regional case studies), and post-conflict issues (e.g. ‘spoiler’ problems in peace negotiations). Cooperative efforts will range from joint fieldwork to follow-up workshops, and it is expected that these activities will contribute to filling gaps in the study of interfaces between terrorism and violent conflict. On the PRIO side, the cooperative work will be linked to the research projects of Working Group 1 of the Centre for the Study of Civil War:

**Turkey’s Military Elite at a Crossroad: Paths to Desecuritization? (2000–04)**
Researcher: Pinar Tank

The relationship with Turkey has always presented challenges to the West. The European Union’s decision in 1999 to include Turkey as a candidate member and Turkey’s desire to attain full membership of the EU have led to gradual improvements in the fields of human rights and democratic development. However, necessary reforms often challenge national policies, particularly within two key areas: the Islamist and Kurdish issues. The need for improvements in these areas is weighed against the threat that reform presents to the very foundations of the state, which are guarded by the military. Through interviews with the Turkish political and military elite, this doctoral project analyses the military’s own perceptions of its role in the Turkish state, particularly with regard to the two ‘securitized’ issues of Kurdish nationalism and Islamist politics. Through examining the dynamics behind the transference of political issues into the security field and evaluating the potential for ‘desecuritization’ of these two issues, the study aims to provide an insight into the military elite’s understanding of the Turkish state’s future.

The project is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Defence.

Project Leader: Ola Tunander
Researchers: Pavel Baev, J. Peter Burgess, Jørgen Carling, Pinar Tank & Stein Tønnesson

In the last decade, Europe has undergone a geopolitical transformation that the architects of the European Union could hardly have foreseen. The end of the East–West divide has sharpened the EU’s aspiration to consolidate and crystallize its identity. The most recent brick in the construction of the concept of European identity is the development of a European Security and Defence Identity – which differs from the Western security identity most clearly expressed in a US-dominated NATO. This ‘European Security Identity’ concept, however, remains to be adequately theorized. This strategic institute programme brings together various strands of research on Europe at PRIO. The project is divided into six interrelated projects:

- Theory and Practice of European Security Identity
- Europe and the USA: Democracy and Security After 11 September
- Europe and Russia: Responding to Transition
- Europe and the Developing World: Confronting Migration Pressure
- Europe and Asia: Redefining a Shared Continent
- Europe and Turkey: Democracy, Political Islam and Security.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway.

Researcher: Mari Olsen

Moscow had to reconsider its proposal for a ‘division of labour’ under which China would be responsible for communism in Asia, and the USSR in Europe, when the Sino-Soviet relationship started to deteriorate in the late 1950s. Drawing on Soviet archival documents and scholarly literature from the period, this doctoral project examines Soviet perceptions of China’s role in Indochina during 1949–64 and how changes in these perceptions influenced Soviet decision-making in the region. The project focuses on Soviet attitudes to China, the relationship between declared and practical policies, the role of the bureaucracy as a creator of perceptions, the role of ideology in politics and Soviet behaviour in alliances. The principal goal is a broader understanding of the Sino-Soviet relationship through an analysis of Soviet relations with Vietnam and the rest of Indochina.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway.
Programme Leaders: Henrik Syse, Gregory Reichberg (from August)
The Ethics, Norms, and Identities (ENI) programme at PRIO comprises research within the fields of ethics, political philosophy and theory, religious studies, social psychology, social anthropology and related areas. The aims of the research carried out by the programme are:

- to increase awareness and knowledge of theoretical/philosophical problems relevant to peace- and conflict research;
- to conduct historical and theoretical research on the ethics of war and peace;
- to conduct research on local perceptions and factors that bear on conflict and conflict management; and
- to conduct research on perceptions of identity and belonging.

The ENI programme is interdisciplinary. By emphasizing the importance of qualitative methodologies in the study of cultural and ethical norms, it complements the research agendas of PRIO’s other strategic institute programmes. The programme has also developed a collaboration with the newly founded Centre for the Study of Civil War.

For the past three years, the ENI programme has benefited from a major grant from the Research Council of Norway, funding its research on philosophical aspects of war and peace. Programme members have editorial responsibilities for two international publications: Security Dialogue (J. Peter Burgess, editor) and the Journal of Military Ethics (Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse, associate editors). Since its inception in January 2002, the latter journal has published three issues on a broad range of topics relevant to the use of military force.

Ethical Dimensions of War, Conflict Management and Conflict Prevention (2000–03)
Researchers: Gregory Reichberg, Henrik Syse & Endre Begby

The main objective of the several ethics-related projects at PRIO is to increase awareness and knowledge of normative questions in international affairs by considering the challenges posed by, inter alia, terrorism, humanitarian intervention and peacekeeping, and by asking how these challenges can be addressed by using the just war tradition and other normative frameworks as points of departure.

Several articles have appeared in Norwegian and international publications as a result of the activities of these projects. In addition, two major book projects are in preparation for publication in 2003–04: an anthology on benchmarks texts within the ethics of war and peacemaking, and a collection of articles addressing questions of ethics, war and nationalism.

The ethics projects under this umbrella have been funded as a strategic institute programme by the Research Council of Norway. Additional funding has been received from the Norwegian Ministry of Defence and the Earhart Foundation (USA).

Corporate Actors in Zones of Conflict: Responsible Engagement (2001–03)
Project Leader: Lene Bomann-Larsen
Researchers: Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse

Corporations operating in developing countries and conflict zones face major ethical challenges. This project aims to clarify how the demands of corporate social responsibility may be met within such settings, with a special focus on the social and political dimensions of side-effect harm. Ethical concepts from the just war tradition — in particular the principle of double-effect — constitute the theoretical backbone of the project. During 2002, the project resulted in the booklet ‘Corporate Actors in Zones of Conflict: Responsible Engagement’, published jointly by the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry (NHO) and PRIO. Ongoing collaboration with the United Nations University (Tokyo) will ultimately result in the publication of a book written by an international team of experts: Double Effect in World Business: Dealing with Unintended Consequences of Corporate Activity (United Nations University Press, forthcoming 2004).

This project is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry (NHO).

Gender Aspects of Conflict Interventions: Policy Implications of Intended and Unintended Consequences (2002–03)
Project Leader: Gregory Reichberg
Researchers: Else Barth, Karen Hostens & Inger Skjelsbæk

The conflict patterns of the 1990s have called for more complex responses from international organizers of peace operations. Among policymakers, it is commonly recognized that the ways in which a conflict intervention will affect local populations must be taken into account if an intervention is to be conducive to sustainable peaceful development. The primary aim of this project is to investigate the intended and unintended consequences of conflict interventions from a gender perspective. Based on scholarly literature studies, interviews and empirical fieldwork, it focuses on three conflict areas: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea and Israel/Palestine.
Special attention is paid to the interaction of international intervention personnel with local host communities. How are female civilian and military intervention personnel viewed by the affected host community? What special sorts of impact befall women in the host communities as a result of international interventions? The project will result in several scholarly articles and a report for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This project is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Research Council of Norway.

Researcher: Yvonne Dehnes

This project in religious studies examines the meaning of the secular in Western political thought. The aim is to elucidate different aspects of secularity in Western contexts. After establishing a workable theory of secularity, the project discusses theoretical models from the Islamic context in which arguments and developments concerning secularity that are similar and dissimilar to those seen in the Christian West can be traced.

The project was funded by the Ethics Programme of the Research Council of Norway.

Researcher: Inger Skjelsbæk

The main goal of this doctoral project is to study the ways in which sexuality, ethnicity and gender were embedded in the use of sexual violence as a weapon in the Bosnian wars of 1991–95, and how perceptions of these factors have changed as a result. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to examine how ethnic dimensions of the conflict interacted with gender paradigms. The primary research methods of the project are empirical fieldwork, literature studies and interviews. The project will investigate: (1) ways in which men and women were subject to sexual violence during the wars from 1991 to 1995; (2) how the use of sexual violence was based on ethnicity, heterosexuality and homosexuality; and (3) how the use of sexual violence during the wars has challenged or reaffirmed gender paradigms in the wake of the conflicts. The output of this project will be four scholarly articles for international publication.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway.

**Reintegration of Female Soldiers in Various Countries in Africa (2001–02)**
Researcher: Else Barth

The focus of this project was female soldiers and their reintegration into society following a war. Female soldiers often challenge deeply anchored preconceptions of gender identity. This has implications for the reintegration of such women into civil society. This project constituted a comparative study of the phenomenon of female soldiers and their reintegration, with special attention to African countries. It built on fieldwork material from Eritrea, as well as various types of material from other African countries where experiences with female soldiers have been documented. The project involved several fieldwork and fact-collection trips. It resulted in a report to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Peace as Disappointment, PRIO Report 3/2002 (Oslo: PRIO), as well as several popular and academic articles.

The project was funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Ethnic Tourism and Cultural Reconstruction in Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (2001–04)**
Researcher: Åshild Kolsås

This doctoral project investigates the effects of tourism on the understanding of Tibetan culture in Diqing and studies the processes involved in reconstructing Tibetan culture as a marketable commodity for tourists. Diqing is officially known as a Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture within Yunnan Province—a multi-ethnic area on the edge of the Tibetan Plateau. The project examines the inherent tensions between the goals of ‘cultural preservation’ and promoting tourism, focusing on the impact of tourism on indigenous perceptions of ethnic, cultural and religious identity. Is ethnic tourism in Diqing a cause of cultural deterioration or a source of cultural revitalization?

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway.

**Transnational Migration and Mobility Conflicts (2002–04)**
Researcher: Jørgen Carling

This doctoral project examines how tightened immigration policies and the resulting conflicts affect the nature and durability of transnational migrant communities. It also aims to draw more general conclusions on contemporary migration dynamics in Europe, and to advance relevant aspects of migration theory. Europe’s history of immigration since the 1950s has led to the establishment of transnational migrant networks that link countries of origin and destination. These linkages are economically and politically important to home countries. Tightened immigration policies have resulted in reduced migration flows and increasing migration pressure. It is important to explore how this development will affect the future of transnational networks and exchanges. This will be addressed through a case study of migration from Cape Verde to the Netherlands.

This project is funded by the Norwegian Research Council.

**On Being a Moral Decisionmaker in War (2002–04)**
Researcher: Helene C. Ingierd

This doctoral project in political science focuses on the responsibility of soldiers for actions undertaken in war, with emphasis on the special obligations of peacekeeping forces. It will develop a conceptual analysis of the meaning of responsibility and investigate how responsibility and culpability are actually understood by actors in a violent conflict. The project’s aim is threefold:

- Drawing on concepts from ethics and political philosophy (taken largely from the just war tradition), it will discuss how responsibility and culpability for wartime actions can best be defined and delineated.
- By conducting interviews with Norwegian peacekeepers who have served on peacekeeping missions in Lebanon, Bosnia and Kosovo, it will investigate how this group of soldiers and officers view their professional moral responsibilities as actors in violent conflict.
- It will suggest better ways of assigning responsibility and culpability for wrongful actions in war.

The project is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Defence.
**Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding**

**Programme Leader: Hilde Henriksen Waage**

The Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding (CRPB) programme undertakes research, training and education on conflict resolution, operational and capacity-building activities. It is a strength of the CRPB programme that it has begun to move away from conflicts under study but also to contribute actively to conflict resolution and peacebuilding. As far as possible, the programme aims to base its activities on established research expertise and to use its activities to contribute to further research. It is a strength of the programme that it has begun to do this, has expanded its research capacity and has established a basis for taking the synergy between research and practice further. The CRPB programme has a high profile and considerable relevance for Norwegian foreign policy. It represents a substantial part of PRIO’s annual turnover and attracts considerable attention, contributing an important dimension to PRIO’s profile, both in Norway and abroad.

**Staff in 2002**

Research Staff
- Christin M. Ormhaug
- Hanne Eggen Rasiliën
- Jonas Aga Uchermann
Advisers
- Vemund Aarbakke
- Nicholas Marsh
- Ioannis Paliotis
- Lars Even Andersen
Research Assistants, COs and MA Students
- Snejana Popovic
- Trond Jensen

**Human Rights and Peace in Turkey and the Eastern Mediterranean (1997–)**

Project Leader: Dan Smith
Project Manager: Ane Brain
Project Consultant: Jamie Bruce Lockhart

**TOSAM (Centre for Research of Societal Problems)**

TOSAM was founded in Ankara in 1997. Since then, PRIO has supported TOSAM both financially and through the provision of strategic advice. TOSAM works to build democratic values and mutual understanding between the different groups in Turkish society, especially between Turkish and Kurdish citizens of Turkey. It does this through a variety of civil society activities, primarily training courses, seminars and radio programmes.

**Utstein Peacebuilding Study (2002–03)**

Project Leader: Dan Smith
Researcher: Wenche Hauge

**Cyprus Initiative**

The Cyprus problem entered a critical stage in 2002 because of the Republic’s impending accession to the EU. This both created positive conditions for settlement of the conflict between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and suggested that the penalties for failure would very great, with any possibility for settlement deferred far into the future.

The Cyprus Initiative grew out of a 1997 Brussels meeting for business people from both parts of Cyprus. PRIO established an office in Cyprus in 1998. Until autumn 2002, the work of this office was led by a non-Cypriot PRIO representative, supported by local staff. In 2002, it was decided to give the project a more local ownership and to upgrade the positions of the two Cypriot staff members. At the same time, the project management capacity at PRIO was strengthened.

PRIO’s Cyprus Initiative promotes dialogue between the two communities through a variety of channels.

**Greek–Turkish Forum**

The Greek–Turkish Forum first met in 1999. Its members are prominent citizens of the two countries and have a broad range of contacts in government, political parties, business and the media. PRIO provides agendas, facilitation and follow-up for the forum’s meetings.

The forum’s method is to discuss issues and to develop and later disseminate ideas. The members are well qualified to communicate ideas and analyses both to governments and to public audiences, whom they reach through the media. This work is all directed towards supporting, encouraging and proposing intergovernmental activities for further rapprochement. During 2002, the forum’s main focus was the Cyprus problem. The forum’s three meetings also included Greek and Turkish Cypriots. This injected a regional dimension into the Cyprus discussion, which often risks being overly focused on island issues to the exclusion of the regional context.

**Utstein Peacebuilding Study (2002–03)**

Project Leader: Dan Smith
Researcher: Wenche Hauge

The term peacebuilding became established in the international vocabulary in 1992, when the concept was set out by Boutros Boutros-Ghali, then UN Secretary-General. Since that time, a considerable amount of experience has accrued in peacebuilding after an armed conflict, before a conflict has escalated violently and even while the fighting is still going on.
Peacebuilding involves a variety of activities in the fields of security, economic development, institution-building and democratization, and dialogue and reconciliation – all in an effort to strengthen social capacities for avoiding conflict escalation and finding peaceful ways of managing and resolving contentious issues.

This project is a study of the peacebuilding experience of four countries – Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and the UK – who together constitute the so-called Utstein Group, a framework for cooperation between the four on peacebuilding and development issues. The aim of the study is to produce policy-relevant conclusions in the form of guidelines for peacebuilding derived from the experiences of the four governments. The project will culminate in an international seminar in 2003 where the findings of the study will be presented and discussed.

The work on this project at PRIO is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Balkan Dialogue Project

Project Director: Dan Smith
Project Leader: Jorunn Tønnesen
Project Staff: Ivar Evenmo, Snezana Popovic, Vanja Pestoric, Lars Even Andersen & Vemund Aarbakke
Project Consultant: Steinar Bryn

The Balkan Dialogue Project is a joint activity of PRIO and the Nansen Academy in Lillehammer. The project supports a network of nine dialogue centres in the region of former Yugoslavia. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to the region’s peaceful and democratic development by promoting inter-ethnic dialogue, and it seeks to strengthen the motivation of people to participate actively in their societies. The project thus works against a widespread atmosphere of political and social disengagement and passivity that leaves politics in much of the region in the hands of corrupt groups whose political appeal is based on narrow-mindedness. Such groups hold back economic development and hinder postwar reconciliation in the region.

The dialogue centres use a wide range of techniques:
- dialogue seminars and follow-up meetings and projects,
- radio and television programmes, and publication of magazines and books,
- training people as conflict resolution trainers and dialogue facilitators,
- training of youth leaders, young politicians and key persons in society,
- NGO support programmes, and
- practical community projects, such as building a children’s playground, cleaning up a local river and park, etc.

In 2002, a major activity was the On the Road Film Festival (OFF), which involved feature and documentary films made in and about the Balkans. This festival was organized in collaboration with the Norwegian Film Institute and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The films were screened in Belgrade, Zagreb, Osijek, Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Mostar. The screenings provided an occasion for meetings to discuss the message of shared loss and shared responsibility for reconciliation. Arranging the festival was a new and challenging departure for the centres, PRIO and the Nansen Academy. Audiences were large, local media attention was high, and the result was a major cultural event that was acknowledged in some of the festival’s locations as unique.

Vemund Aarbakke’s historical analysis of the theory and organizational culture of the ongoing project – also covering the training courses that started in Lillehammer in 1995 and the establishment of the first Nansen Dialogue Centre in Kosovo in 1997 – was published in 2002 as Mutual Learning: Facilitating Dialogue in Former Yugoslavia, PRIO Report 2/2002 (Oslo: PRIO). This report was presented at a conference for policymakers and donors on ‘Dialogue, Peacebuilding and Norwegian Foreign Policy’ in Oslo.

In its current phase, the project’s target groups are:
- young politicians,
- NGO activists and leaders,
- municipal politicians and officials,
- groups living and working in areas outside the major cities,
- informal leaders of local communities,
- media professionals, and
- others actively involved in social change, especially those with professional training.

As the centres evolve into sustainable, independent organizations, PRIO and the Nansen Academy support them and their dialogue activities by providing leadership, management, training, educational theory and advice. This involves:
- securing funding for the centres,
- providing leadership and strategic direction,
- providing facilitators and trainers for seminars and workshops,
- developing joint work between the centres in order to build a network of cooperation,
- monitoring the work of the centres,
- offering detailed assistance in management, administration and accounting, and
- competence-development for capacity-building.

Over time, the aim is to reduce the need for direct and detailed project management, as the centres become sustainable individual organizations, working together in a Balkan network and able to continue their work in the long term.

The primary funder of the project is the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The centres have also individually raised funds from a variety of sources, including local municipal authorities, the OSCE, the European Commission, UNICEF and the Open Society Institute.

Together with Norwegian Church Aid and the Norwegian Red Cross, PRIO and the Nansen Academy are members of the Nansen Dialogue consortium, which undertakes joint activities as a means of promoting the use and understanding of dialogue in a variety of settings, including but not limited to the Balkans.
The Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC) project analyses local responses to landmines and builds on these in developing new capacity within the Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) sector. Some of the key questions that inspire the AMAC project’s engagement in research and capacity-building are:

- What is the impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance on local communities?
- How can scarce resources best be allocated in countering the problem of mines?
- What analytical capacity do HMA agencies require? How can this be developed?
- How should HMA interventions be designed in order to avoid ‘doing harm’ while maximizing positive impact?
- How can residents of mine-affected communities be made active participants in projects?
- What role can HMA play in peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction?

In addressing these questions, AMAC works in close partnership with HMA organizations in the field, which offers a dual benefit: AMAC staff are able to learn from the experiences of HMA practitioners while engaging in a dialogue that can have an immediate impact upon the latter’s field operations.

In order to strengthen the resource base in capacity-building, AMAC developed and published a training manual for field staff in 2002. Assessing Landmine Impact at the Field Level: A Training Manual (Oslo: PRIO, 2002) was written and compiled by AMAC researcher Ananda S. Millard. It contains background material for 38 lectures on analytical and methodological aspects of community-level impact assessment. The manual is based on former AMAC courses and can either be used in part or as the basis for a full eight-week training course that includes field exercises. The manual is also available in Portuguese, as well as on CD-ROM.

In September 2002, AMAC co-hosted an international conference in Oslo on 'The Future of Humanitarian Mine Action', a collaboration between Norwegian People’s Aid, the Norwegian Red Cross and PRIO, with the support of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Five years after the Oslo negotiations during which the final text of the Convention to Ban Anti-Personnel landmines was adopted, practitioners, policymakers and academics gathered in Oslo to assess the current state of field-based Humanitarian Mine Action, examining how the next five years can reflect the lessons learnt. The AMAC project further developed its publication activity in 2002, with three articles published in scholarly journals, plus book reviews, reports and the training manual discussed above. In progress is a special issue of the journal Third World Quarterly, with AMAC Project Leader Kristian Berg Harpviken as guest editor. The special issue will contain articles based on presentations at the Oslo conference in September, as well as invited contributions. These articles will address a range of topics, including HMA in the context of peacebuilding and postwar reconstruction, local capacities and capacity-building, and the development and implementation of various approaches to impact assessment in HMA. It is anticipated that this publication will contribute significantly to the scholarly literature on mine action.

In 2002, the project was funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
The Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) was established in December 1997 as a joint project between PRIO, the Norwegian Red Cross and Norwegian Church Aid. The project’s ultimate aim is to contribute to limiting armed violence by promoting increased control over, and responsibility concerning, transfers of small arms and light weapons (SALWs). Small arms comprise weapons such as rifles, pistols and shotguns; light weapons include mortars, machine guns and man-portable missile launchers.

Small arms transfers destabilize regions where peace is fragile, contribute to abuse of human rights and international humanitarian law, and exacerbate criminality and lawlessness. PRIO’s small-arms project is based around an online small-arms database. This represents the world's first academic project focused upon researching and analysing international trade in SALWs (instead of the trade in major conventional weapons). The database covers both government-licensed and black-market trade in small arms and small-arms production, and it includes copies of states’ laws and regulations concerning SALW transfers. The most important part of the database concerns data on the trade in small arms. The project uses a wide variety of data sources, mainly relying upon official data (such as states’ annual arms export reports) for the government-authorized trade, and on press articles for the black market.

While accounting for a small proportion of the value of the global arms trade, SALWs account for a significant proportion of violent deaths, especially during civil wars and civilian massacres and in crime-ridden cities. NISAT was formed as a Norwegian response to the uncontrolled flow of weapons, many originating from post-Soviet stockpiles, that fuelled civil wars and armed violence across the world. The project is particularly concerned about research that indicates that small-arms transfers destabilize regions where peace is fragile, contribute to abuse of human rights and international humanitarian law, and exacerbate criminality and lawlessness. The project's personnel wrote and published articles in scholarly journals and contributed to the work of Small Arms Survey, a project of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva. In addition, one of the project's most important roles has been to provide decisionmakers with information and advice on the small-arms trade and to suggest appropriate measures to prevent uncontrolled accumulations of weapons. Highlights of 2002 included delivering conference papers at an OSCE conference on arms-trafficking and at a Minsk workshop on export control, and publishing (with Small Arms Survey) a monograph on transparency in arms-export reporting.
On 12 June 2002, the Research Council of Norway announced that the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW), to be established at PRIO, had been selected as one of Norway’s 13 national Centres of Excellence. The board of the Research Council made its decision after an extensive and competitive process of selection led by international experts. PRIO’s proposal was one of five classified as being of ‘exceptionally high scientific quality’ and the only social science proposal among those selected. The Centre of Excellence system has been established in order to promote research in Norway at the highest international level. The Research Council will provide core funding for the centres for ten years.

The CSCW was officially opened by Minister of International Development Hilde Frafjord Johnson on 6 January 2003. In her speech, the minister emphasized that Norway’s contribution to international research needed to be based on quality rather than quantity. She stressed policymakers’ need for more cohesive and theoretically grounded understanding of the complexities of conflict and peacebuilding processes, and challenged the academic community to make its research relevant for those engaged in operational work. PRIO’s Centre for the Study of Civil War is a long-term, multidisciplinary initiative that aims to understand:

- why civil wars break out,
- how they are sustained, and
- what it takes to end them.

Civil war is the predominant form of war today. However, it has been studied less than interstate war. The CSCW aims to clarify the ways in which actors respond to civil war, whether as primary participants, general citizenry, intervening powers or observers. The centre’s staff includes PRIO researchers and eminent scholars from other institutions, both in Norway and abroad, in addition to selected PhD and Master’s degree students. Together, these will bring the insights and complementary strengths of economics, history, political science, philosophy and sociology to bear on a set of related research questions.

The CSCW is organized into seven working groups. CSCW staff and associates have a primary assignment in one group but are encouraged to participate in several, enhancing cross-fertilization. The centre’s methodological toolkit includes game theory, micro- and macroeconomics, quantitative statistical analysis, comparative case study and historical source criticism. The work of all groups, and of the centre as a whole, has an iterative dynamic, going from theory-building to empirical case materials and back. All working groups will start up during 2003.

**Academic Partnerships**
The centre is open for academic partnerships and cooperates closely with the Department of Sociology and Political Science at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim; the departments of Political Science and Economics at the University of Oslo; and the Department of Political Science, University of California, San Diego (UCSD).

**Staff in 2002**
Scott Gates, Director
Martha Snodgrass, Chief Administrator
Glenn Martin, Editor
Lars Wilhelmsen, Data Management Assistant
Mirjam E. Særl, Information and Administrative Assistant
Information

Information is regarded as a part of the basic research activities at PRIO. An important goal for the institute is the dissemination of expertise and results from our research activities to a wide range of audiences – from government departments, researchers and journalists to the general public.

The role of the Information Department is to assist in the dissemination of PRIO research. Through seminar activities, exposure in the media and information provided on our website, the department helps PRIO to function as a central meeting point and resource centre for peace research, at both national and international levels.

Publications

The main channel for the dissemination of PRIO research is published material. PRIO researchers aim to publish the results of their work in peer-reviewed and/or edited publications. Primarily, this means articles in international journals, including PRIO’s own Journal of Peace Research and Security Dialogue.

PRIO researchers also publish monographs with recognized academic publishers, and PRIO collaborates with other institutions in publishing key literature within the field of peace research. In 2002, a new and fully revised edition of Jozef Goldblat’s classic work on Arms Control was published by SAGE Publications in cooperation with PRIO and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

PRIO also maintains the PRIO Report series, highlighting the work of major projects within the institute. All recent PRIO Reports are now available at the PRIO website; some are also available as printed versions. In 2002, three PRIO Reports were produced:

- Vemund Aarbakke, Mutual Learning: Facilitating Dialogue in Former Yugoslavia, PRIO Report 2/2002; and

PRIO researchers are also encouraged to take part in public debate and to make their knowledge and expertise available at a more general level. In 2002, a number of Op-Eds and commentaries were published in the national and international media.

Seminars and Conferences

PRIO seminars are important meeting places for Oslo-based scholars, diplomats, journalists and other interested people. Care is taken both to give exposure to PRIO’s own research activities and to invite interesting speakers from other institutions. In 2002, 20 public seminars were arranged by PRIO, most of these taking place in PRIO’s Oslo offices. PRIO also organized or co-organized seven international conferences. In addition, internal seminars, open to all staff members, are organized on a bi-weekly basis by the research programmes at the institute.

Other Activities

For the second time, PRIO organized a successful and well-attended seminar at the Films from the South Festival in Oslo. PRIO researchers were also called upon to provide introductory comments for other films at the festival. PRIO also co-organized the successful On the Road Film Festival (OFF) in the Balkans in November. This was organized around screenings of documentaries and films from and about the Balkans, followed by seminars.

Media

In 2002, there was a marked increase in the number of PRIO staff being interviewed by the media. International developments in the wake of 11 September 2001 have been responsible for much of this: the war in Afghanistan, unrest in the Middle East and the buildup to the war in Iraq. A programme for media training of PRIO researchers was initiated in 2002.

PRIO Website

Our website is updated daily and aims to cover all PRIO activities. In addition, we seek to provide information and interesting links on relevant topics of public interest, such as the Cyprus question, cluster bombs, the Iraq war and the Nobel Peace Prize. In 2002, we saw an increase in the number of external visitors to the PRIO website. Most visitors came directly to our pages, but many came via search engines, the website of the Swedish peace research institute SIPRI or via Uppsala University’s conflict data pages.

External Pageviews: PRIO Website 2001–02
PRIO Events 2002

Seminars

6 March
Military Ethics: Reality or Utopia?
Launch of the Journal of Military Ethics, with Bård Maland, Henrik Syse & Greg Reichberg

14 March (at the Nobel Institute)
The Role of NGOs in the Transformation of Eastern Europe
Pavol Demes, former Slovak Minister of International Relations

8 May
Gender in Conflict Resolution Processes
Louise Olsson, Uppsala University

30 May
Views from the Inside: Memories of the Yugoslav Breakup and Wars
Sabrina Ramet, NTNU, Trondheim

31 May (at the Centre for Development and the Environment, University of Oslo)
The Meaning of the Vietnam War in Vietnam Today
David G. Marr, Australian National University

14–16 June (Risør)
Fredsdager, Risør [Peace Days, Risør]
With Aktive Fredsreiser

27 June
How To Get to a Peaceful Future?
Michael Melchior, Deputy Foreign Minister of Israel

29 August
Security Concerns Can Never Justify Human Rights Violations
Anat Biletzki, B’Tselem

10 September
Doing Business in Conflict Zones: Responsible Engagement (in Norwegian)
Lene Boman-Larsen & the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry (NHO)

25 September
Reconciliation in Afghanistan
Sima Samar, head of the Human Rights Commission of Afghanistan

7 October
Personal Rule, Economic Enclaves, and Conflict in Africa: How Should the International Community Respond?
David Leonard, University of California, Berkeley

10 October
Lessons Learned from Peacekeeping: Gender and Peacebuilding
Dorota Gierycz

11–20 October
Films from the South Festival 2002
A number of PRIO staff members were involved in the festival, which included a successful panel discussion on 'Children and War', organized and chaired by J. Peter Burgess.

31 October–23 November
On the Road Film Festival (OFF)
A series of ambulant seminars followed the festival. Seminars were held in five cities in three countries in the Balkans, and were organized by Nansen Dialogue Centres in cooperation with PRIO, the Nansen Academy and the Norwegian Film Institute:
- Sarajevo, 2 November: ‘Symposium on Film and Politics in the Region’
- Banja Luka, 6 November: ‘The Role and Responsibility of Art and Artists in the Process of Reconciliation’
- Osijek, 14 November: ‘The Role and Development of Film Art in Post-Conflict Environments’
- Belgrade, 18 November: ‘Reality in History and Film’
- Mostar, 22 November: ‘Authors’ Language and the Art of War Films’

14 November
Ethnicity, Democratization and the Quest for Peace in Nigeria
Abubkar Momoh, Lagos State University

4 December
Nonviolence and Terrorism
Brian Martin, University of Wollongong, Australia

Conferences

5 June, Oslo
Dialogue, Peacebuilding and Norwegian Foreign Policy
With the Norwegian Red Cross, the Nansen Academy and Norwegian Church Aid

6–8 June, Rome
Museum Europa: European Cultural Heritage Between Economics and Politics
Organized by J. Peter Burgess on behalf of the Research Council of Norway

4 September, Copenhagen
Violence, Terrorism, and War: New Research Challenges After September 11
With the Copenhagen Peace Research Institute (COPRI) and the COST Secretariat of the EU

12–14 September, Oslo
The Future of Humanitarian Mine Action
With the Norwegian Red Cross and Norwegian People’s Aid

22–24 September, Bergen
Afghanistan: Peacebuilding in a Regional Context
With the Christian Michelsen Institute

18–19 November, Oslo
Peace and Identity-Based Conflict: A Franco-Nordic Perspective
With the French embassy

8–9 December, Oslo
Terrorism and Armed Conflict
Workshop with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
The PRIO library has three main functions. It has an internal function as the supporting library for all projects and researchers at PRIO. It has a public function as a permanent collection and documentation centre for peace research and conflict resolution, and as such is open to outside visitors. And it has a network function as a library cooperating and sharing resources with other libraries in Scandinavia and beyond. (In 2002, there was a slight decrease in the number of inter-library loans into PRIO, while inter-library loans out of PRIO remained at a constant level. Exchange with libraries outside Norway, both into and out of PRIO, increased.)

Books
A high priority for the library is the acquisition of books that are basic for work in peace and conflict research. A strong reference collection of the most relevant handbooks, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, yearbooks and statistical sources is essential. We have also accepted a special responsibility for the vast production of PRIO’s founding father, Johan Galtung. Many new acquisitions in the library are review copies sent by publishers hoping for a book note in one of PRIO’s journals. At the end of 2002, the library held approximately 19,300 titles (19,700 volumes).

Summer School
The Peace Research course has been part of the International Summer School of the University of Oslo for more than 30 years. The course offers an overview of some of the main aspects of peace research. Students approach the issues covered through lectures, group projects and simulations of conflicts and conflict resolution.

PRIO is responsible for the academic syllabus, as well as for teaching and other practical matters. Admission to the programme is highly competitive: only students who hold the equivalent of a Bachelor’s degree and who can show a particular interest in peace and conflict issues are accepted. The lecturers are Norwegian and international scholars doing research on international issues.

The theme of the 2002 course was ‘Armed Conflicts: Causes and Responses’. The course included lectures on such issues as humanitarian intervention, ethics and the theory of just war, the ‘democratic peace’ theory, ethnicity and nationalism, and postwar reconstruction. The course also included a three-day workshop on conflict resolution. Empirically the course drew on research on areas that included the Middle East, the Balkans, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Russia.

Periodicals
Also of crucial importance is our stock of relevant periodicals. The PRIO library holds approximately 280 periodicals when exchange agreements and relevant free serials are taken into account. Considerable effort has gone into making periodicals available online, and by the end of 2002, 130 of these titles – an increase of 75% from the previous year – could be accessed online from computers within PRIO’s local network. In total, the library holds close to 600 periodical titles – both current and discontinued. In 2002, we carried out the extensive task of retrospectively converting all data on the library’s periodical holdings to our IT system, which can send an automatic e-mail notification about the arrival of a new issue of a particular periodical. These e-mail alerts include links to tables of contents, and the library has thus discontinued the longstanding practice of making copies of tables of contents for all periodicals.

In 2002, it was decided that PRIO should be connected to JSTOR, the electronic archive of back issues of periodicals. This subscription takes effect from January 2003.
Journals

Journal of Peace Research
Journal of Peace Research (JPR) is an interdisciplinary and international bimonthly journal of peace research. It strives for a global perspective on peace and peacemaking, with particular focus on the causes of violence and conflict resolution.

JPR is a fully peer-reviewed journal. Most issues cover a range of topics. One issue out of the six per year is a special issue, with guest editors and a central theme. Articles in these special issues are subject to the same strict review process used for the general issues. Topics covered by the special issues include Environmental Conflict (edited by Paul F. Diehl, 1998), Trade and Conflict (edited by Gerald Schneider & Katherine Barbiere, 1999), Ethics of War and Peace (edited by Henrik Syse & Gregory Reichberg, 2000), Conflict Resolution in Ethnopolitical Disputes (edited by Frederic S. Pearson, 2001), Civil War in Developing Countries (edited by S. Mansoor Mumshed, 2002), Peace History (edited by Peter van den Dungen & Lawrence S. Wittner, 2003) and Ending Civil War (edited by Håvard Hegre, 2004).

Since its establishment in 1964, JPR has published the work of authors from over 50 countries. In 2002, JPR published, in 768 pages, a total of 39 articles, including 1 Counterpoint, 2 Review Essays, 1 Special Data Feature, 2 debate pieces, 1 editorial and 1 introduction, as well as 77 Book Notes.

Editor: Nils Petter Gleditsch
Managing Editor: Glenn Martin

Associate Editors as of 31 December 2002
Han Dorussen, Political Science, University of Essex
Mats Hammerstrøm, Peace and Conflict, Uppsala University
Michael Brzoska, Bonn International Conversion Center
Olav Njølstad, Norwegian Nobel Institute, Oslo
Øyvind Østerud, Political Science, University of Oslo
Scott Gates, Political Science, Michigan State University/PRIO
Torbjørn L. Knutsen, Political Science, NTNU, Trondheim

Editorial Committee as of 31 December 2002
Anne Julie Semb, Political Science, University of Oslo
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Elling Njal Tjønneland, Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen
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Indra de Soysa, Political Science, University of Bonn
Kathinka Frøystad, Social Anthropology, University of Oslo
Timo Kivimäki, Political Science, NIAS, Copenhagen
Wenche Haugen, Political Science, PRIO

Security Dialogue
Security Dialogue is a peer-reviewed policy-oriented quarterly journal that examines theories, policies and political developments in the fields of security and peace research, proposing new approaches where possible. It provides a forum for innovative thinking about security and new approaches to confronting the security issues of our day. It enjoys a reputation as a serious, high-quality journal, increasingly known for its balance of theoretical, empirically based and policy-oriented scholarship. It serves and draws upon a growing circle of international scholars and a distinguished editorial board. In 2002, Security Dialogue published, in 512 pages, a total of 32 peer-reviewed articles and rejoinders, 6 reference reviews and 11 short pieces in its Viewpoints section.

Editor: J. Peter Burgess, PRIO
Managing Editor: Andrew John Feltham, PRIO
Language Editor: John Carville, PRIO
Book Review Editor: Anne Cecille Kjelling, Norwegian Nobel Institute, Oslo

Editorial Board as of 31 December 2002
Abdel Monem Said Aly, Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies, Cairo
Alexander Serrournin, Nazhny Novgorod Linguistic University
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Terrence Lyons, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
Thomas Homer-Dixon, University of Toronto
Thomas Risse, Free University of Berlin

Security Dialogue is published with the generous support of Soka Gakkai.

Authors with quantitative data are now obliged to post their data on their websites. JPR’s data replication page (http://www.prio.no/jpr/datasets.asp) contains links to such datasets from 1998 onwards. As of March 2003, 103 datasets are listed on the replication page.
On Thursday 22 August 2002, PRIO welcomed two distinguished visitors: Crown Prince Haakon and Crown Princess Mette-Marit visited the institute as a part of their preparations for studying in London. The couple met with the leaders of our research programmes and received an introduction to our most important fields of research as well as the new Centre for the Study of Civil War. Their Royal Highnesses also met with PRIO staff members during their visit.
A Post-Cold War Clash of Civilizations? A New Approach to Testing Huntington’s Thesis
Bård L. Thorheim
A central part of Samuel P. Huntington’s Clash of Civilizations thesis is its aspiration to explain the cause and pattern of armed conflict after the Cold War. This thesis examines, through a large-N statistical survey, whether armed conflicts are more frequent in areas where the cultural entities of civilizations meet, focusing on the Post-Cold War era. The thesis also focuses on some common features of cultural conflict. The data used are geographically data combined with the PRIO-Uppsala conflict dataset. The thesis was submitted to the University of Oslo in October 2002 and defended in November 2002.

Mapping the Impact of Landmines: The Integration of Socio-Economic Indicators Within the Landmine Impact Survey in Mozambique
Bente Skada (Human Geography)
This thesis examines the changes taking place in Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) in the light of a general shift towards participatory approaches in development theory and policy. HMA in Mozambique is undergoing a transition that affects the very definition of the landmine problem: the focus of study is shifting from the minefield to the community. This thesis investigates whether the Landmine Impact Survey constitutes a substantial shift of focus towards local impact. The thesis was submitted to the University of Oslo in May 2002 and defended in June 2002.

Towards an Islamic Conception of Human Rights?
Cecile Helseth
(Middle Eastern Studies)
This thesis attempts to determine what material rules concerning non-Muslims are proposed in Islamic human rights schemes. It aims to assess the extent to which these rules can be traced to traditional Islamic legal origins, or whether they represent a new trend that draws on untraditional Islamic foundations. Special attention is paid to the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, in view of its relevance to the contemporary discourse on human rights and non-Muslims within Islamic law. The thesis was submitted to the University of Bergen in spring 2003.

Small Arms in Latin America
Christin M. Ormhaug (Sociology)
This thesis focuses on imports of small arms and light weapons in Latin America, in an attempt to assess the factors that influence demand for these weapons. In particular, the thesis will examine whether a country’s respect for human rights influences the demand, and whether democracies and more repressive regimes differ in this aspect. The thesis is part of an ongoing project to establish new knowledge in the field of small arms research. The thesis will be submitted to the University of Oslo in spring 2003.

Horizontal Inequality and Civil War
Godwin Bitbi (Political Science)
Recent studies of civil war conclude that vertical inequality (inequality between individuals) does not increase the risk of internal armed conflict. This thesis will examine whether countries with severe horizontal inequality (structural inequality between ethnic groups) are more prone to internal armed conflict. By comparing subnation- al groups in 34 countries, it will investigate the violence potential in both social and economic horizontal inequality. The thesis will be submitted to the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in autumn 2003.

Obligations of Sacred Place? An Analysis of How the Jewish Community of Hebron Legitimizes Its Disputed Presence
Hanne Egen Raskien (History of Religion)
This thesis analyses the relation between religious affiliation and problems of coexistence through an analysis of association to sacred place. This is examined empirically through a study of the worldview of Jewish settlers in the West Bank city of Hebron. How do the settlers legitimate their presence, including their right to exclusively inhabit the territory? How do they perceive of other populations or religious congregations living in the same contested area? The thesis also examines the dialectics of sacred place, how the sanctity of the city of Hebron is constructed and the consequences of this construction. The thesis was submitted to the University of Oslo in December 2002 and defended in March 2003.

The Devil in the Demographics: How Neorealthusian Population Pressure and Youth Bulges Influence the Risk of Domestic Armed Conflict
Henrik Lind (Political Science)
According to neorealthusian scholars, population pressure can lead to resource scarcities and environmental degradation, increasing the risk of armed conflict. This thesis examines, through a large-N statistical survey, whether countries experiencing population pressure in the form of population growth and density, youth bulges and sudden population displacement are more exposed to domestic armed conflict. The thesis was submitted to the University of Oslo in March 2002 and defended in April 2002.

Kataragama: Religious Coexistence and Symbolic Warfare in Sri Lanka in a Time of War
Ines Fridmann (History of Religion)
This thesis discusses Kataragama, one of the most important pilgrimage sites in Sri Lanka, famous for the high degree of peaceful coexistence between various ethnic and religious groups found there. Two important ‘discoveries’ in Kataragama are discussed: one interprets Kataragama as a place for unity and as a vehicle for peace in Sri Lanka; the other interprets Kataragama from an exclusivist point of view, where cultural and religious diversity is not recognized. The thesis will be submitted to the University of Oslo in autumn 2003.

Arms Exports and the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy
Jonas Ågo Uddemann (Political Science)
The European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports has become an important part of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The code of conduct is changing the export-licensing policy of EU member states through the pooling of policy formulation in the European Council. This study aims to investigate the extent to which cooperation within arms exports reflects existing theory on cooperation within the CFSP in general. The thesis will be submitted to the University of Oslo in autumn 2003.

In a Prison Without Walls: Living with Landmines in Cambodia – Direct and Indirect Implications for Public Health
Minette Skodak (Public Health)
After 30 years of conflict, Cambodia is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world. Direct effects such as death and disability caused by landmines have been used as indicators for the severity of the problem. Indirect health effects, such as malnutrition, poverty, stress and lack of access to health services, may prove to be of equal importance for populations living in mined areas. Using data collected in mined villages in Battambang province, this thesis examines the problems encountered by people living in this risky environment. Interviews with villagers, aid agency representatives and health workers provide different angles on the issue of landmines from a public health perspective. The thesis was approved in May 2002 by the Nordic School of Public Health, Gothenburg.

Conflicting Duties of International Law and NATO Membership
Micheline Egge Grung (Political Science)
This thesis evaluates the legal and moral aspects of a Norwegian parliamentary resolution passed on 6 December 1994, which stated that Norwegian troops would be permitted to participate in NATO military operations beyond the Alliance’s geographical boundaries, even in cases when the United Nations Security Council had not expressly mandated such operations. The thesis was submitted to the University of Oslo in November 2002 and defended in December 2002.

Resources, Regimes and Rebellion: A Critical Assessment of the Greed and Grievance Model of Civil War
Mijey E. Sari (Political Science)
This thesis critically assesses Collier & Hoefler’s theoretical ‘greed versus grievance’ approach to conflict and the empirical model they employ. In the theoretical discussion, the importance of regime type, the lootability of resources and the unique qualities of oil are emphasized. The thesis proposes changes to Collier & Hoefler’s empirical model and suggests alternative measurements for conflict, regime type and natural resource dependence. A comparison of conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East/North Africa concludes the study. The thesis was submitted to the University of Oslo in October 2002 and defended in January 2003.

Pål Høydal (History)
This thesis tracks the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty from the USA–URSR summit in Glassboro, New Jersey, in June 1967 to the USA’s announcement that it would withdraw from the treaty on 13 December 2001. It describes how the integrity of the treaty was strained by differing practical and theoretical approaches to arms control, political circumstances, and technological evolution and proliferation. While some Soviet/Russian material has been used, reference has primarily been made to US and Western sources and secondary literature. The thesis will be submitted to the University of Bergen in May 2003.

Getting the Guns out of Politics: The Decommissioning of the IRA
Sarah Lassen (Political Science)
The Declaration on the Implementation of the Good Friday Agreement and the decommissioning of the IRA has been a constant threat to the peace process in Northern Ireland. It addresses three main questions: (1) How did the process of decommissioning take place? (2) How did the use of threats influence the exploratory stage in the peace process? (3) How did the design of the Good Friday Agreement affect the implementation of decommissioning? (4) What was the internal relationship between Sinn Fein and the IRA? The thesis uses game theory to address these research questions. The thesis was submitted to the University of Oslo in May 2002 and defended in June 2002.
Translation from the original Norwegian version

To the Board of Directors of PRIO - International Peace Research Institute

AUDITOR’S REPORT FOR 2002

We have audited the annual financial statements of PRIO for the fiscal year 2002, showing a profit of NOK 657,486. We have also audited the information in the Board of Directors’ report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption, and the proposal for the allocation of the profit. The financial statements comprise the balance sheet, the statements of income and cash flows and the accompanying notes. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Institute’s Board of Directors. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and on the other information according to the requirements of the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors and generally accepted auditing standards in Norway. Generally accepted auditing standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. To the extent required by law and generally accepted auditing standards, an audit also comprises a review of the management of the Institute’s financial affairs and its accounting and internal control systems. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion,

• the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the law and regulations and present the financial position of the Institute as of 31 December 2002, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Norway
• the Institute’s management has fulfilled its duty to maintain the Institute’s accounting process in such a proper and well-arranged manner that the accounting process is in accordance with the law and generally accepted accounting practices in Norway
• the information in the Board of Directors’ report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption, and the proposal for the allocation of the profit is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Oslo, 4 April 2003
DELOITTE & TOUCHE

Margrete Guthaus (signed)
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)
Financial Statement 2002

Since its foundation in 1959, the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) has played a central role in establishing peace research as an important academic discipline. The director for the period 2001–05 is Stein Tønnesson. The institute conducts research on, in particular, why wars break out, why they last as long as they do, and why lasting peace can be established in the wake of armed conflicts. In recent years, there has been a shift of attention away from the study of international wars towards a focus on civil wars. This formed the background to PRIO’s successful application to the Research Council of Norway for the establishment of a Centre of Excellence at PRIO: the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW).

For 2003, we anticipate a stable increase in the level of project assignments, and the annual accounts are based on the assumption that the institute will remain in operation. As of 31 December 2002, about 88% of the budgeted income for 2003 was either contractually secured or regarded as highly likely to be so secured on the basis of positive signals given by funders. It is the board’s opinion that the condition of continuous operation is therefore met. It is anticipated that PRIO’s engagement in the Balkans will continue at approximately the same level of activity as in 2002, with a budget of NOK 15–16 million. Among new activities in 2003, the new Centre for the Study of Civil War should be specially mentioned. This comprises seven working groups, each with a separate thematic focus. The CSCW will bring together academics from a range of disciplines and theoretical perspectives to investigate how the international state system, individual and collective behaviour, environmental and geographical factors, political institutions, economic changes, and attitudes and values — as well as conflict-resolution and peacebuilding initiatives — affect the outbreak, duration and ending of civil wars.

In 2002, PRIO had a turnover of NOK 45,164,999. This represented an increase of NOK 1,758,729 (or 4%) over the turnover for 2001. For 2003, the budget has been based on an additional increase in turnover of 19%. In 2002, the core grant from the Research Council amounted to NOK 6,328,000. For 2003, the Research Council has approved a grant of NOK 6,600,000, an increase of 4% (the first increase in many years). In addition NOK 45 million were awarded to the CSCW for the five-year period 2003–07, of which approximately 7 million have been allocated for 2003. In 2002, the core grant represented 14% of the institute’s total income. In 2001, the corresponding figure was 15%, and the budgeted share for 2003 is 25%, including the funding for the CSCW. The core grant represents an important factor in ensuring the maintenance and further development of the institute’s key competences, and it is of the utmost importance that the core grant is sustained at a stable and sufficient level.

Externally financed projects nevertheless represent the main basis of income for PRIO. Among the institute’s main contributors within Norway are the Research Council, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence. In addition, PRIO receives funds from international sources, including the World Bank and a number of foundations. PRIO will seek to maintain and improve its collaboration with these institutions, while working to establish relations with other funding sources and potential partners both within Norway and abroad.

The 2002 accounts show a surplus of NOK 657,486, equivalent to 1% of turnover. The institute aims to produce a profit in order to secure funds for mortgage repayments and necessary maintenance of the building at Fuglehauggata 11. However, the 2002 profit of 1% of annual turnover does not represent a sufficient annual contribution for these purposes. The 2002 profit will be added to net assets, which then will amount to NOK 10,424,065, equivalent to 33% of net assets and liabilities. The cash-flow analysis shows a net increase in the institute’s cash position from 31 December 2001 to 31 December 2002. PRIO’s cash-flow situation is satisfactory: current assets (NOK 14,480,058) exceed current liabilities (NOK 11,127,322).

In 2002, 69 people were employed at PRIO during the entire year or parts of the year, working an equivalent of 45 full-time person-years. Additionally, 6 external consultants, 9 graduate students and 4 conscientious objectors were connected to the institute during the entire year or parts of it. As of 31 December 2002, 49 people were employed at PRIO, working an equivalent of 41 full-time person-years. In addition, there were 7 graduate students and 3 conscientious objectors. This makes a staff of 59 (plus 4 external consultants) at 31 December 2002. The average number of employees in 2002 was 53. The number of person-years for PRIO staff has increased by four from 2001 to 2002. Of the 41 full-time person-years at PRIO as of 31 December 2002, research and related activities, including the work of the Institute Director and the advisers, comprised 29. In terms of support staff, the Information Director, library staff and editorial staff make up four person-years, and other administrative staff make up eight person-years. Among the researchers, in 2002 there were seven persons with professorial competence, nine persons with a doctoral degree or equivalent competence and eight persons who were working on their doctoral degrees.

Through the Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding programme, PRIO has become actively involved in conflict resolution and dialogue. The institute is currently engaged in this type of work in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans. The building of institutions is one purpose of the Balkan projects. PRIO — together with the Nansen Academy at Lifshammer — is acting as a facilitator in the development of several dialogue centres in former Yugoslavia. In connection with the administrative follow-up of these centres, a field office with a residential representative has been established in Zagreb. There is also a field office in Cyprus. With the exception of these project offices, the institute’s activities are carried out at PRIO’s offices in Oslo.

PRIO enjoys a good internal working environment, and routines for health, environmental awareness and security have been established. However, the institute lacks space for offices and meeting rooms, and the building is showing signs of wear. In 2002, it was decided to explore the possibility of selling PRIO’s building at Fuglehauggata and renting office space. PRIO employees participate in decisionmaking through membership of or representation on the Institute Council and through representation on the PRIO Board. PRIO takes care not to pollute the external environment. Sick leave in 2002 was 3.2% (5.1% in 2001).

Oslo, 4 April 2003

Helge Pharo
Chairman

Stein Tønnesson
Director

Pavel Baev
Board member

Fride Eeg-Henriksen
Board member

Glenn Martin
Board member

Raimo Väyrynen
Board member

Cathrine Løchstøer
Board member

Bernt Aardal
Board member

Ola, 4 April 2003
**Income Statement**  
(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING REVENUES</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>41 704</td>
<td>40 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales revenues</td>
<td>2 627</td>
<td>1 833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>1 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>45 165</strong></td>
<td><strong>43 406</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING EXPENSES</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and social costs</td>
<td>18 947</td>
<td>16 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>3 172</td>
<td>6 184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other personnel costs</td>
<td>1 455</td>
<td>879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office costs, incl. field offices</td>
<td>14 392</td>
<td>8 810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel, representation and seminars</td>
<td>5 168</td>
<td>8 792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers, running costs</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building, running costs</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and machines</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>45 212</strong></td>
<td><strong>42 941</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating surplus</strong></td>
<td><strong>-47</strong></td>
<td><strong>465</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINANCIAL INCOME / EXPENSES**

| Financial income | 1 685 | 1 043 |
| Financial expenses | 980 | 1 050 |
| **Net financial items** | **704** | **-7** |
| **Net surplus** | **657** | **459** |

**DISPOSAL OF NET SURPLUS**

- Transferred to net assets | 657 | 459 |

---

**Cash-Flow Analysis**  
(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>IMPACT ON CASH FLOW</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual surplus</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>459</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciations</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>786</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>- 73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change account payments and project advances from funders</td>
<td>- 433</td>
<td>1 125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change revenues earned, not invoiced</td>
<td>- 519</td>
<td>2 389</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change other receivables</td>
<td>1 192</td>
<td>- 3 795</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change other current liabilities</td>
<td>- 173</td>
<td>-669</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of pension cost</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>-227</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in other periodized items</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from operating activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 707</strong></td>
<td><strong>822</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payments for purchase of fixed assets</td>
<td>- 574</td>
<td>-754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for sale of fixed assets</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from investment activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>- 484</strong></td>
<td><strong>- 754</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payments on mortgage</td>
<td>- 502</td>
<td>-502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from financing activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>- 502</strong></td>
<td><strong>-502</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</strong></td>
<td><strong>720</strong></td>
<td><strong>-434</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</td>
<td>8 096</td>
<td>8 530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</td>
<td>8 817</td>
<td>8 096</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Balance Sheet**

*(All figures in NOK thousands)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>13 832</td>
<td>13 984</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate (Fuglehauggata 11)</td>
<td>2 300</td>
<td>2 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines and furniture</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fixed assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>16 970</strong></td>
<td><strong>17 227</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues earned, not invoiced</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>4 987</td>
<td>6 179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>8 817</td>
<td>8 096</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>14 480</strong></td>
<td><strong>14 432</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>31 450</strong></td>
<td><strong>31 659</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic capital</td>
<td>6 197</td>
<td>6 197</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned equity capital</td>
<td>4 227</td>
<td>3 570</td>
<td>1, 8, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets 31 December</strong></td>
<td><strong>10 424</strong></td>
<td><strong>9 767</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-term liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage</td>
<td>9 287</td>
<td>9 789</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension liabilities</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>1, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total long-term liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>9 899</strong></td>
<td><strong>10 211</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term part of mortgage</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding tax, social security, holiday pay, unpaid VAT, etc.</td>
<td>3 106</td>
<td>3 055</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account payments and project advances from funders</td>
<td>5 366</td>
<td>5 799</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>1 101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>1 323</td>
<td>1 225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>11 127</strong></td>
<td><strong>11 682</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets and liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>31 450</strong></td>
<td><strong>31 659</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oslo, 4 April 2003

*Helge Pharo*
Chairman

*Stein Tønnesson*
Director

*Pavel Baev*
Board member

*Fride Eeg-Henriksen*
Board member

*Glenn Martin*
Board member

*Cathrine Løchstøer*
Board member

*Raimo Väyrynen*
Board member

*Bernt Aardal*
Board member
Notes to the Accounts at 31 December 2002

Note 1: Accounting Principles
The annual accounts are produced in accordance with the Accounting Act of 1998 and generally accepted accounting policies in Norway.

Current Assets and Liabilities
The cost basis of accounts receivable and liabilities in foreign currency is equivalent to the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Fixed Assets
All fixed assets are valued at cost price, and depreciation is calculated using the straight line method. The annual depreciation of the value of the building is 1% of the price for which it was purchased. Depreciation of machines and furniture is calculated using the linear method over three years. Depreciation of cars is calculated using the linear method over five years.

Principles of Entering Income
Revenue on royalty is recognized in the year the money is received. For all other income and expenses, PRIO maintains its accounts on the accrual basis of accounting.

Pensions
The basis for recording pension liabilities is estimated salary level upon retirement and years of service. Deviations from estimates and effects of changes in assumptions are amortized over expected remaining years of service if exceeding 10% of the greater of pension liabilities and pension funds. Changes in the pension plan are dispersed over the remaining years of service. The figures include social security tax. The pension means are assessed at real value.

Note 2: Separate Bank Account for Withholding Taxes
The balance in the separate bank account for withholding taxes was NOK 720,147 at 31 December 2002. The corresponding figure at 31 December 2001 was NOK 735,054.

Note 3: Project Accounts
The method of accounting for the projects is the percentage-of-completion method (Norwegian Accounting Standard, Construction Contracts). Project revenues are accounted for according to progress and reflect earned income. Project expenses are accounted for according to the accrual principle of accounting. The project balance and any outstanding income are regarded as sufficient to cover both accrued and future expenses needed for the completion of the project. Earned non-invoiced revenues are specified in a separate line in the balance sheet. Account payments and project advances from funders are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet.

Projects at 31 December 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues accounted on ongoing projects</td>
<td>40 773 334</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses related to earned income/loss allocation</td>
<td>40 701 804</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net revenues accounted on ongoing projects</td>
<td>71 530</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned non-invoiced revenues on ongoing projects</td>
<td>676 349</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-invoiced production</td>
<td>5 366 249</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Pre-invoice production at 31 December 2001 was NOK 5 798 917)

Note 4: Machines and Furniture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost price 1 January</td>
<td>2 875 060</td>
<td>2 153 954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated previous depreciations</td>
<td>1 932 129</td>
<td>1 324 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decline/sales during the year</td>
<td>16 403</td>
<td>7 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New investments</td>
<td>574 194</td>
<td>754 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This year’s depreciation</td>
<td>662 703</td>
<td>633 586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net book value at 31 December</td>
<td>838 019</td>
<td>942 931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 5: Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost price 1 January 1994</td>
<td>15 200 000</td>
<td>15 200 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated previous depreciations</td>
<td>1 216 000</td>
<td>1 064 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decline/sales during the year</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New investments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This year’s depreciation</td>
<td>152 000</td>
<td>152 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net book value at 31 December</td>
<td>13 832 000</td>
<td>13 984 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 6: Mortgage
The security for PRIO’s loan from Union Bank of Norway of NOK 9,789,000 is the property at Fuglehauggata 11. The book value of buildings and real estate is a total of NOK 16,132,000. The starting point for the mortgage with Union Bank of Norway was 5 March 1997. The original loan was for NOK 12,550,000. The loan is a serial loan, amortized over 25 years with yearly down payments of NOK 502,000. In 2002, the average rate of interest on the mortgage was 8.16%.

Note 7: Leasing
PRIO has the following contracts for leasing of fixed assets:
In 2002, PRIO signed a five-year contract for the leasing of two copy machines. The agreement was made for the period 1 August 2002 to 31 July 2007. The annual rent is NOK 56,792, including VAT.
Note 8: Pension Expenses, Pension Assets and Pension Liabilities
PRIO’s employees are members of the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund. The pension plan comprises retirement pensions, disability pensions and contingent life pensions (contingent life pensions include joint life pensions and children’s pensions). The pension plan is regulated by the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund Act. The plan also comprises contractual pensions from 62 years (the contractual pension is a tariff-agreed early-retirement scheme that offers many employees the choice of retiring with a full or partial pension during the years between 62 and 67, that is, before having achieved the regular retirement age). The pension plan is coordinated with pensions from the National Insurance Scheme. All employees can be members of the pension fund if they work 14 hours or more per week. Calculation of pension contributions and pension liabilities are based on actuarial principles. The pension scheme is not based on funds; payment of pensions is guaranteed by the Norwegian state (Retirement Pension Act §1). The Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund simulates placing the pension assets in government bonds (fictitious funds).

2002
Present value of earned pension in 2002 1 163 000
Interest expense on pension liabilities 449 000
Return on pension expense (before payroll tax) -383 400
Administration cost 18 500
Net pension expense (before payroll tax) 1 247 300
Effect of estimate deviation 25 700
Net pension expense (before payroll tax) 1 273 000
Periodized payroll tax 179 493
Pension expense (after payroll tax) 1 452 493

31 December 2002 31 December 2001
Assets < liabilities Assets < liabilities
Earned pension liabilities 7 911 000 5 272 300
Pension plan assets (at market value) 6 380 000 4 902 800
Estimate deviations not recognized -944 900 0
Prepaid pension (net pension liability) before payroll tax -536 100 -369 500
Periodized payroll tax -75 590 -52 100
Prepaid pension (net pension liability) after payroll tax -611 690 -421 600

Economic Assumptions
Discount interest 6.00 % 6.00 %
Expected salaries regulation/pension regulation 3.30 % 3.30 %
Expected G regulation 2.90 % 2.90 %
Expected return on funds 7.00 % 7.00 %

The regular presuppositions in the insurance industry are used as actuarial assumptions for demographic factors and retirement.

Note 9: Specification of Salaries and Social Costs
Total salaries and social costs consist of the following items:

2002 2001
Salaries 15 398 568 13 511 819
Payroll tax 2 275 903 2 018 981
Employer contribution pension scheme 1 273 000 718 800
Total 18 947 471 16 249 599

Note 10: Number of Employees During the Financial Year
The average number of employees at PRIO during 2002 was 53 (the corresponding figure for 2001 was 52). Additionally, the institute had on average 8 graduate students with scholarships and/or office space at PRIO during the year (the corresponding figure for 2001 was 10). The average number of conscientious objectors was 3 (the corresponding figure for 2001 was 2).

Note 11: Auditors’ Fee
In 2002, PRIO paid a fee of NOK 147,560 to its auditors for their audit of the accounts. Consultant fees for audit-related services amounted to NOK 36,890. Special attestations on projects amounted to NOK 70,360. These amounts include VAT.

Note 12: Remuneration of the Leadership
In 2002, PRIO’s total costs for remuneration of the Institute Director and members of the PRIO Board were NOK 492,726 and NOK 157,000 respectively.

Note 13: Net Assets

2002 2001
Basic capital 6 197 000 6 197 000
Earned equity capital, 1 January 3 569 578 3 111 063
Net profit 2002 657 486 458 515
Earned equity capital, 31 December 4 227 064 3 569 578
Total net assets, 31 December 10 424 064 9 766 578
**PRIO Board**

As indicated by PRIO’s Statutes, the PRIO Board consists of five external members nominated by other institutions and two staff members nominated by the staff. In addition, the Institute Director, the Deputy Director and the Administrative Director participate in the meetings without voting rights. The external nominating bodies are the Institute for Social Research, the Research Council of Norway (which nominates two members), the University of Oslo and the Nordic International Studies Association (whose nominee must be from another Nordic country). At 31 December 2002, the members and their deputies were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board Members</th>
<th>Deputies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Helge Pharo (Chair)</strong>&lt;br&gt;University of Oslo</td>
<td><strong>Rolf Tamnes</strong>&lt;br&gt;Institute for Defence Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cathrine Løchstøer</strong>&lt;br&gt;Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK)</td>
<td><strong>Eva Hildrum</strong>&lt;br&gt;Ministry of Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fride Eeg-Henriksen</strong>&lt;br&gt;Nordic Institute for Women’s Studies and Gender Research</td>
<td><strong>Karin Dokken</strong>&lt;br&gt;University of Oslo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Raimo Väyrynen</strong>&lt;br&gt;University of Notre Dame</td>
<td><strong>Tordis Borchgrevink</strong>&lt;br&gt;Institute for Social Research, Oslo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bernt Aardal</strong>&lt;br&gt;Institute for Social Research, Oslo</td>
<td><strong>Wenche Hauge</strong>&lt;br&gt;PRIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pavel Bae</strong>&lt;br&gt;PRIO</td>
<td><strong>Martha Snodgrass</strong>&lt;br&gt;PRIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glenn Martin</strong>&lt;br&gt;PRIO</td>
<td><strong>Ex Officio Members</strong>&lt;br&gt;Stein Tønnesson (Director)&lt;br&gt;Hilde Henriksen Waage (Deputy Director)&lt;br&gt;Lene Kristin Borg (Administrative Director)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 1: Aim and Purpose
The International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO), herein also referred to as ‘the Institute’, is an independent international research institute. Its purpose is to engage in research concerning the conditions for peaceful relations between nations, groups and individuals.

In addition to this main purpose, the Institute shall:
- stimulate research cooperation nationally and internationally
- undertake training and teaching
- hold conferences and seminars
- disseminate information based on its own research as well as that of other institutions.

The Institute is free to choose its research projects.

The results of its research shall be available to the public.

The name of the Institute is, in Norwegian, ‘Institutt for fredsforskning’ and, in English, ‘the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo’, with ‘PRIO’ as the official abbreviation in both languages.

§ 2: The Foundation
The International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, is an autonomous foundation, independent of ideological, political or national interests.

The ‘basis capital’ (grunnkapital) of the Institute (as of 31 December 1996) stands at NOK 6,197 million.

§ 3: Governing Bodies
The Institute has the following governing bodies:
- the Board
- the Institute Director
- the Institute Council.

§ 4: The Board
The Board shall consist of seven members with personal deputies. Board members are appointed for a three-year period, in such a way that 4 and 3 members, respectively, are to be appointed at a time.

Members are appointed by the following bodies:
- one member by the Institute for Social Research
- two members by the Norwegian Research Council (NFR)
- one member by the University of Oslo
- one member from the other Nordic countries, appointed by the Nordic International Studies Association
- two members by the Institute Council (IC). These two members shall be chosen from among the PRIO staff. The Institute Director, the Deputy Director and the Administrative Director are not eligible.

The Institute Director, Deputy Director and the Administrative Director take part in the meetings of the Board, without voting rights.

Consideration shall be given to achieving reasonable representation of both sexes.

The Board elects its own Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.

If any Board member finds it necessary to leave the Board during his/her period of appointment, a new appointment should be made for the duration of the period.

A quorum of the Board shall be constituted by the presence of at least five members; or by the presence of four, including the Chairperson. The Chair has a double vote in the case of a tie.

The Board shall be convened when demanded by the Chair or by two of its members.

The Board shall keep minutes of its meetings. Minutes are to be available to the members of the Institute staff.

§ 5: Board: Functions
The Board shall discuss and approve the work plan of the Institute, approve the budget and accounts, and evaluate the activities of the Institute in relation to the Institute’s aim and purpose and its work plan.

The Board shall appoint the Institute Director (cf. § 6), the Administrative Director, researchers employed in permanent positions and other researchers when these are engaged for a period of over one year. Notice of termination for these same personnel categories is likewise to be approved by the Board.

§ 6: Appointment of Institute Director and Deputy Director
The Institute Council and the Board jointly prepare the appointment of a new Institute Director. The Institute Council is to deliver an annotated recommendation to the Board. Before delivering its recommendation, the Council is to obtain statements from outside experts.

The Institute Director shall be appointed by the Board to serve for a period of four years, with the possibility of an extension of up to four years. If the Institute Council, within two weeks of the Board’s announcement of the appointment, and by at least a 3/4 majority disagrees with the decision of the Board, the Board must take the matter up for new deliberation and decision.

The Board shall appoint the Deputy Director for two years at a time, following nomination by the IC. The Deputy Director may be re-appointed.

§ 7: Institute Director: Functions
The Institute Director is in charge of leading the activity of the Institute.

The Institute Director has overarching responsibility for the planning, running, coordinating and financing of the scholarly activities of the Institute, within the frame-work set by the work-plan and the budget adopted by the Board. The Institute Director is to see to it that the staff are provided with possibilities to develop their competence.

The Institute Director has main responsibility for information about the Institute externally. He/She shall also determine what is to be published in the name of the Institute.

The Deputy Director shall execute the daily functions of the Institute Director when the latter is prevented from performing them.

§ 8: The Institute Council
The Institute Council (IC) is composed of all employees in permanent positions, as well as all employees in non-permanent positions employed for 50% or more of standard working hours for more than 6 months. All these have voting rights in the IC.

The conscientious objectors and the students elect one representative each with voting rights – with personal deputies. These are to be chosen at separate, annual elections. Further rules concerning these elections shall be determined by the IC.

A quorum of the Institute Council shall be constituted by the presence of at least 3/5 of its members with voting rights. Unless otherwise determined, matters are to be decided by simple majority vote. The Chair has a casting vote in the case of a tie.

The Institute Council shall be convened when requested by the Institute Director or three of its members.

The Institute Director takes part in the meetings of the IC, without the right to vote.

At the beginning of each meeting the IC is to decide who shall chair that session.

The Administrative Director normally acts as secretary to the IC. The IC shall keep minutes of its meetings.

§ 9: Institute Council: Functions
The Institute Council is a consultative body for the Board and the Director. All matters which, according to § 5 above, are to be dealt with by the Board (including work plan, budget and accounts, appointment of the Administrative Director, researchers in permanent positions and other researchers when they are engaged for a period of over one year) are to be presented first to the IC for its recommendation. Unless special circumstances are an impediment, the Institute Director and the staff representatives to the Board shall also present to the IC all other matters which they intend to put before the Board.

Personnel matters are not to be dealt with by the Institute Council. The Institute Council itself determines whether a matter falls within its mandate.

The Institute Council elects two members of the PRIO staff to the Board. The IC can require these to take up specific matters before the Board.

§ 10: Freedom of speech
All staff members have full freedom of expression, internally and externally.

§ 11: Statutes
These Statutes are available in both Norwegian and English. In the case of any discrepancies, the Norwegian text shall apply.

Amendment of the Statutes requires both a 2/3 majority of the Institute Council, and a 5/7 majority of the Board.

§ 12: Dissolution
Dissolution of the Institute requires a 2/3 majority of the Institute Council, and a 5/7 majority of the Board.

Should this take place, any funds shall go to the Institute for Social Research or be used for a research purpose designated by the latter Institute.