### Staff List

As of 31 December 2003  
(Staff who left in 2003 are listed in grey italics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Director</strong></th>
<th>Stein Tønnesson</th>
</tr>
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</table>
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|                  | Elise Barth  
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|                  | Lene Bomann-Larsen  
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|                  | Åshild Kolås  
|                  | Nicholas Marsh  
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|                  | Rebecca Roberts  
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|                  | Inger Skjelsbæk  
|                  | Dan Smith  
|                  | Henrik Syse  
|                  | Pinar Tank  
|                  | Delphine Thivet  
|                  | Ola Tunander  
|                  | Henrik Urdal  
|                  | Hilde Henriksen Waage  |

| **Project and Research Assistants** | Andrew Feltham  
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|                                   | Bernt Skåra  
|                                   | John Tøven  
|                                   | Jonas Aga Uchermann  |

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|                    | Andrew John Feltham  |

| **Conscientious Objectors** | Håvard Bakken  
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|                             | Tor Rikard Evensen  
|                             | Andrew Feltham  
|                             | Stian Håklev  
|                             | Håvard Helland  
|                             | Anders Wazler Kemp  
|                             | Bernt Skåra  
|                             | Lars Wilhelmsen  |

| **CSCW Staff** | Scott Gates – from June 2003  
|                | Nils Petter Gleditsch – Acting  
|                | Director until June 2003  
|                | Director  
|                | Dorthe Bakke  
|                | Glenn Martin  
|                | Martha Snodgrass  
|                | Mirjam E. Sarli  
|                | Lars Wilhelmsen  |

| **Working Group Leaders** | Pavel Baev  
|                         | Jon Elster  |

| **Locally Employed Staff** | PRIO’s Cyprus Office, Nicosia  
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|                            | Emine Erk  
|                            | Ayla Gurel  
|                            | Koula Kynaki  
|                            | Dolly Olsson  
|                            | Yiouli Taki  |

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|                                           | Armin Fazlic  
|                                           | Tanja Milovanovic  
|                                           | Dragana Sarengaca  
|                                           | Drazen Tomljenovic  |

| **Belgrade** | Dusanka Jankovic  
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|             | Vesna Matevic  
|             | Tatjana Popovic  |

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|           | Jasmina Kric  
|           | Ivana Milas  |

| **Podgorica** | Dragutin Djekovic  
|              | Ivanja Gajovic  
|              | Boris Raonic  
|              | Ognjenka Stojanovic  
|              | Daliborka Ujic  |

| **Prishtina** | Xhaldhina Cemobregu  
|              | Bersant Disha  
|              | Arjeta Emra  
|              | Artor Sejfi  |

| **Sarajevo** | Ljuljeta Goranci-Bkic  
|             | Tatjana Kosanin  |

| **Skopje** | Albert Hani  
|           | Iljana Ostojic  
|           | Ivan Ostojic  
|           | Alekandar Petkovski  
|           | Xhevhaire Pruthi  
|           | Saso Stojkovski  
|           | Edmond Zhaku  |
Contents

Staff List
Director’s Introduction 3
Strategy 4
Research Organization 6
• Ethics, Norms and Identities 7
• Foreign and Security Policies 9
• Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding 11
  Balkan Dialogue Project 12
  Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) 13
  Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC) 15
Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) 16
PRIO Information 19
• PRIO Events 2003 20
• PRIO Library 21
• Summer School 21
• Journals 22
PRIO Publication List 23
Financial Statement 27
PRIO Board & Administration 32
PRIO Statutes 33
CSCW Annual Report 2003 Middle (I–XII)
Two thousand and three was the year in which US unilateralism peaked and gave way to a realization of the limits to US power. The USA was able to occupy Iraq, but was ill-prepared for the task of administering the country and establishing a new Iraqi government. The claim that Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction was based on false or exaggerated intelligence. In addition, the war in Iraq diverted attention from the international struggle to prevent groups within the Al-Qaeda network from carrying out new terrorist attacks. Osama bin Laden remained at large, but Saddam Hussein was found hidden in a hole. The Iraqis got rid of a dictator, but did not get peace.

Despite Iraq and the US doctrine of pre-emptive war, the number of armed conflicts and the number of casualties in war seemed to remain on a downward trend. This is analyzed within PRIO’s new Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW). Since the early 1990s, the number of armed conflicts has declined. And fewer people have also been killed in battle – albeit with a terrible upturn during the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Conflict prevention and peacebuilding are becoming official parts of the global policies of many states and multilateral organizations. At PRIO, we support this development. And I think – despite terrorism and the ‘war on terror’ – that there is scope for building peace in many areas. Today’s world is characterized by low levels of tension between the major powers, overwhelming US predominance in terms of ‘hard’ military power, but at the same time a reduced US ‘soft power’. Since the USA is so heavy-handed in its approach to foreign policy, the UN, regional organizations and other major powers are increasing their diplomatic leverage. Is it not remarkable how moderate and subtle the foreign policies of Russia and China have become? They left it to Germany and France – the USA’s alliance partners in NATO – to lead the opposition to the war in Iraq. China plays a leading role in the diplomatic efforts to make North Korea abandon its nuclear weapons programme. The International Atomic Energy Agency and key European countries have played the main role in negotiations with Iran. Despite the legacy of 9/11, Bali and Madrid, and continued warfare in Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq and a number of other countries, the global political constellations of 2004 could indeed provide the basis for a more peaceful world.

The UN has increased its relevance. It is needed in many parts of Africa and in Afghanistan. It is needed in Iraq. The USA also needs it. And it played the key role in trying to help the parties in Cyprus establish a new federal state before Cyprus joined the EU on 1 May 2004. Through our highly qualified local staff in Cyprus, PRIO is proud to be able to help inform the local populations about the Annan Plan and what their options are.

We are also proud to have shared with the Nansen Academy the task of initiating and managing dialogue in the Balkans for a number of years. On 1 January 2004, the Nansen Academy took over the full responsibility for the Nansen Dialogue project in the Balkans. We will stay in touch.

One of my main strategic goals at PRIO has been to strike a balance between long-term basic research, more short-term applied research and peace engagement. As a matter of fact, I think we are pretty close to achieving that goal. The CSCW does much to strengthen basic research. Our core grant, though modest, is essential in allowing us to maintain and develop our competence. My ideal research institute has a turnover consisting of one-third core grant, one-third long-term programme funding and one-third short-term projects. This allows for combining high academic competence with flexibility. We shall keep the balance. We will stay strongly engaged – in Cyprus, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Afghanistan and the Middle East, in the media, in countering the proliferation of both heavy and small arms, in helping people cope with landmines and in promoting dialogue.

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 peace-building 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.

PRIO’s Previous Five-Year Strategy
The four-year strategy for 2002–05 builds on the achievements of the previous five-year period. PRIO’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 PRIO’s research priorities, which were institutionalized by late 1998 as four strategic institute programmes. It also established that basic and applied research are equally central to PRIO’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 PRIO 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 at approximately the same level, most of PRIO’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.
In 2003, PRIÓ research was organized within three thematic programmes: Foreign and Security Policies; Ethics, Norms and Identities; and Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding. In addition, the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) was established in 2003, incorporating most of the activities of the earlier Conditions of War and Peace programme. The CSCW was awarded Centre of Excellence status by the Research Council of Norway. The organization of the CSCW’s research is presented separately in this report (see pp. I–XII).

Strategic Institute Programmes in 2003

- 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 PRIÓ’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. In addition, they provide the organizational basis for frequent internal seminars in which PRIÓ researchers present initial ideas and findings to groups of colleagues.

PRIÓ does not seek to cover every conceivable type 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 theories that are useful in confronting key international problems of our time.

For detailed information on all projects within the Strategic Institute Programmes, see the PRIÓ website at www.prio.no.
Programme Leader: Gregory Reichberg
The Ethics, Norms and Identities (ENI) programme at PRIO comprises research within the fields of ethics, political philosophy, social psychology, social anthropology, religious studies and human geography. The aim of the research is:

- to increase awareness of philosophical issues relevant to peace and conflict research;
- to conduct research on perceptions of identity and belonging, as well as beliefs about social, moral and legal norms, insofar as these contribute to conflict and/or peacebuilding;
- to explore, often through fieldwork, local perceptions and factors that bear on conflict and conflict resolution.

The ENI programme is interdisciplinary. It emphasizes the importance of qualitative methodologies in the study of cultural and ethical norms, thereby complementing the work carried out in PRIO’s other research units.

The ENI programme comprised the following research projects in 2003:

- Corporate Actors in Zones of Conflict: Responsible Engagement. Lene Bomann-Larsen, Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse
- Ethical Dimensions of War and Peace. Gregory Reichberg, Henrik Syse & Endre Begby (strategic institute programme)
- Francophone Network on Identity-Based Conflict. led by Peter Burgess
- Gender Aspects of Conflict Interventions: Policy Implications of Intended and Unintended Consequences. Inger Skjelsbæk, Elise Barth & Karen Hostens
- Humanitarian Intervention and the Role of the United Nations. Dieter Janssen (postdoctoral project)
- Network on Applied Global Justice: Research Group on the Ethics of Military Intervention. led by Gregory Reichberg
- Theory of European Security Identity. Peter Burgess

Doctoral Projects
- Ethnic Tourism and Cultural Reconstruction in Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. Åshild Kolás
- On Being a Moral Decisionmaker in War. Helene Christiansen Ingierd
- Peace Agreements in Civil Wars of Secession: A Legal Analysis. Cecilia Hellestveit
- Sexual Violence in Time of War: Sexuality, Ethnicity and Gender Diversity in the Wars in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1991-95. Inger Skjelsbæk
- Transnational Migration and Mobility Conflicts. Jørgen Carling
- War in Modernity: Between Concept and History in the Philosophy of Thomas Hobbes. Delphine Thivet

MA Student Projects
- Islam and Human Rights: Towards an Islamic Conception of Human Rights? Cecilia Hellestveit (supervisor at PRIO: Greg Reichberg; to be completed spring 2004)

In 2003, the ENI programme’s strategic institute project (SIP) on ‘Ethical Dimensions of War and Peace’, funded by the Research Council of Norway, completed its fourth year. Led by Senior Researchers Gregory Reichberg and Henrik Syse, this SIP forms a key part of PRIO’s institutional goal of maintaining a focus on the normative aspects of peace and conflict studies. It reflects the fact that ethics has become deeply embedded in debates over foreign and security policy, especially since the end of the Cold War. Norway is no exception in this regard. Indeed, ethical challenges are constantly being raised by Norwegian media, politicians and NGOs. This SIP has paid special attention to the questions posed by the new challenges, and to how they can be addressed using various philosophical vocabularies and frameworks, especially the just war tradition.
The ‘Ethical Dimensions of War and Peace’ SIP has resulted in numerous articles, both in scholarly journals and in the popular press, including:

- ‘What Kind of War? 11 September and Beyond’ (Security Dialogue, 2001);
- ‘“Dobbel effekt” og svile tap’ [“Double Effect’ and Harm to Civilians] (Dogbloet, November 2001);
- ‘Humanitarian Intervention: A Case of Offensive Force’ (Security Dialogue, 2002);
- ‘Liberty, Statehood and Sovereignty: Walzer on Mill on Non-Intervention’ (Journal of Military Ethics, 2003);
- ‘Just War or Perpetual Peace?’ (Journal of Military Ethics, 2002);
- ‘Plato, the Necessity of War, the Quest for Peace’ (Journal of Military Ethics, 2002);
- ‘Rett intensjon som vilkår for rettferdig krig’ [Right Intention as a Prerequisite for Just War], in Bjørn Erik Rasch, Janne Haaland Matlary & Per Kristen Mydtske, eds, Spillet om livet [The Iraq Game] (Oslo: Abstrakt, 2003);
- ‘Folketert og etikk’ [International Law and Ethics] (Dagens Næringsliv, January 2003); and

In 2003, the SIP brought its first book to press. Senior Researcher Henrik Syse published a volume applying just war theory to contemporary issues Rettferdig krig? Om militærmakt, etikk og idealer [Just War? Military Power; Ethics and Ideals] (Oslo: Aschehoug, 2003). The book has received wide attention in Norwegian academic and political circles.

The SIP researchers (Gregory Reichberg, Henrik Syse and Endre Begøy) are currently preparing a compilation of primary sources and commentary entitled The Ethics of War: A Historical Anthology. To be published by Blackwell in early 2005, this volume will bring together the most significant writings – ancient, medieval, modern and contemporary – in Western thinking about the ethics of war. The beginnings of reflection on this subject may be found in the writings of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Augustine and the medieval Canon lawyers. The themes were then systematically developed by thinkers such as Aquinas, Vitoria, Suarez, Grotius, Vattel and Kant. Eclipsed for a time by developments in international law, ethical reflection on war has been revived by contemporary writers such as Paul Ramsey and Michael Walzer. Never before, however, have these benchmark contributions been brought together under one cover. This anthology will thus provide a valuable research tool, for use by researchers and the general public alike.

In addition to major funding from the Research Council of Norway the ‘Ethical Dimensions of War and Peace’ SIP has received generous grants from the Norwegian Ministry of Defence and the Earhart Foundation (USA).

In 2003, the ENI programme brought to a successful completion its collaborative project with the United Nations University (Tokyo) on business ethics in zones of conflict. Led by PRIO Researcher Lene Bomann-Larsen, this project has applied insights from the just war tradition (in particular the moral analysis of side-effect harm, or the ‘principle of double effect’) to the field of international business ethics. An edited volume with contributions from both ENI researchers and an international panel of experts – Responsibility in World Business: Managing the Harmful Side-Effects of Corporate Activity – will be published in 2004 by the United Nations University Press. A shorter version of the research project, with the title ‘Corporate Actors in Zones of Conflict: Responsible Engagement’, was published as a booklet in 2003 by PRIO and the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry (NHO).

From 2003, the ENI programme has been a partner in an interdisciplinary research and training network funded by the Fifth Framework Programme of the European Commission, on the theme of applied global justice. This collaboration is to last until 2006 and places PRIO in partnership with seven European research institutions (located in Zurich, Paris, Louvain, Madrid, Saarbücken, Tilburg and Graz). The network includes an exchange of doctoral candidates. Thus, during 2003, the ENI programme hosted two young researchers, one from the University of Saarland (Dieter Janssen) and the other from the University of Paris–Sorbonne (Delphine Thivet). Doctoral candidate Cecilie Hellestveit is PRIO’s exchange researcher at the University of Saarland. Each institution participating in the network is responsible for a special area of research (in PRIO’s case, the right of military intervention) and will organize a conference on this topic. The ENI programme’s working group will host its conference in Oslo in June 2004.

Gender studies have become increasingly important within the ENI programme. During 2002–03, a major project was carried out (with funding from the Research Council of Norway and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs) on ‘Gender Aspects of Conflict Interventions: Policy Implications of Intended and Unintended Consequences’. Undertaken by PRIO researchers Inger Skjelsbæk, Elise Barth and Karen Hostens, the project has resulted in a policy report, several scholarly articles and a workshop with a group of international experts.

The ENI programme continues to be active in journal publishing; ENI Research Professor Peter Burgess is editor of Security Dialogue, where he has given normative and identity issues greater prominence, alongside the journal’s traditional focus on regional security issues. Gregory Reichberg and Henrik Syse likewise serve as associate editors of the Journal of Military Ethics, which was founded in January 2002.
Foreign and Security Policies

Programme Leader: Pavel Baev
The Foreign and Security Policies (FSP) programme at PRIO 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. Its general aim is to evaluate the pressure and tensions generated by ongoing shifts in the international system, with a particular emphasis on the role of states in conflict situations. In 2003, this aim was elaborated in more specific goals that were formulated in PRIO’s strategy document and involved building expertise on the European/transatlantic direction, continuing examination of the peace process in the Middle East, developing new research on a range of issues from the global war on terror to post-conflict peacebuilding, combining the traditional focus on the transformation of the Russian military with an analysis of Russia’s energy complex, and engaging constructively in the work of the CSCW.

The programme’s identity within PRIO involves a strong profile in policy-relevant research and in-depth analysis of a range of complicated cases. At the same time, the FSP programme has never aimed at building a single coherent ‘school’ that would involve a portfolio of integrated projects. Instead, it has traditionally included projects that move in different directions and use vastly dissimilar methodologies. The eclectic nature of the programme, however, should not be interpreted as its weakness — or, for that matter, its strength. Rather, it is its essential feature, one that will continue in the foreseeable future. The main source of strength for the FSP programme is its five experienced and resourceful Senior Researchers who are able to organize and lead large-scale projects on key strategic directions.

Staff in 2003
Senior Researchers
Pavel Baev
Sven Gunnar Simonsen
Stein Tønnesson
Ola Tunander
Hilde Henriksen Waage

Junior Researchers and Doctoral Students
Mari Olsen
Pinar Tank

Research Assistants and MA Students
Martin Halvorsen
Pål Høydal
Martin Langvandslien

In 2003, the FSP programme comprised the following research projects:

- Beyond Putin’s Westward Quest
  Pavel Baev
- Cooperation and Conflict Between Russia and the West in the Caspian Area
  Pavel Baev
- Europe Looking Outwards: The Quest for a European Security Identity
  led by Ola Tunander (strategic institute programme)
- Military Intervention and Post-Conflict Nation-Building
  Sven Gunnar Simonsen (postdoctoral project)
  Hilde Henriksen Waage
- Security and Maritime Conflict in East Asia
  Stein Tønnesson
- Submarines and PSYOPs: US Policies for a Dissident State
  Ola Tunander
- Terrorism as a Key Security Challenge
  led by Stein Tønnesson
- Transforming the Russian Military: A Fresh Effort or More of the Same?
  Pavel Baev
- US–European Differences After 11 September 2001
  Ola Tunander

Doctoral Projects
  Mari Olsen (completed in 2003)
- Turkey’s Military Elite at a Crossroads: Paths to Desecuritization?
  Pinar Tank

MA Student Projects
- The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in a Russian Perspective: The Corner Stone of Arms Control
  Pål Høydal (supervisor at PRIO: Pavel Baev)
- Arms Exports and the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy
  Jonas Aga Uchermann (supervisor at PRIO: Pavel Baev)
- The Carter Administration’s Arms Transfer Policy
  Martin Langvandslien (supervisor at PRIO: Stein Tønnesson; completed March 2004)

European security has traditionally been one of the key research areas for the FSP programme, hence the particular importance of the strategic institute project (SIP) ‘Europe Looking Outwards’, led by Ola Tunander: This ongoing SIP comprises five separate but intertwined projects that are integrated through their common aim of examining achievements and obstacles on the path to European security integration.
Through building an interdisciplinary team of scholars with complementary competencies, this ‘Euro-SIP’ also facilitated interaction across PRIO’s programmes. The ambition of the team was to advance from analysing the phenomena of European security integration from various angles to an analytic synergy that would generate significant new insight and foresight. The Euro-SIP also provided for successful networking with such partners as the Norwegian Institute for International Affairs (NUIF), the Finnish Institute for International Affairs (FIIFA-UPI) and the universities of Copenhagen and Oslo. The project also aims at expanding its collaborative activities in the EU’s Sixth Framework Programme. Launched in 2002, the SIP received expanded support from the Norwegian Research Council in 2003 and produced a peer-reviewed article and three book chapters. One particular element of this large-scale project, which was supported by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and led by Olga Tunander, evaluated the influence of the so-called neoconservatives on shaping US foreign policy and on escalation of tensions in transatlantic relations. Another important element was Pinar Tank’s doctoral project, which focused on the role of the military in Turkish–European relations; a Fulbright scholarship awarded to Tank in autumn 2003 provided many opportunities for networking in Washington, DC.

International terrorism and the US-led global counter-terrorist campaign were researched by Stein Tønnessen and Pavel Baev, who tried to combine broad analytical perspectives with attention to specific cases, such as the war in Chechnya and the struggle against terrorism in Southeast Asia. These particular cases involve analysis of the interplay between terrorism and protracted internal conflicts, which provided for a link between this research and projects conducted within the CSCW: Intensive international networking and high media attention secured the profile of this research, which also produced solid academic output.

Hilde Henriksen Waage’s project ‘Peacemaking Is Risky Business’ conducted a study of Norway’s efforts in constructing the Oslo ‘back channel’ for the Middle East peace process, as well as its involvement in implementing the agreements that resulted from that process. Based on archival research, extensive interviews and field trips, the project had two key focuses: Norway’s facilitator/mediator role and the relationship between Norway’s peace attempts and the use of Norwegian development aid in the area. The project was funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and received a high profile in Norwegian media. It is expected to produce a range of important publications in 2004.

Ola Tunander invested sustained effort in completing his project on ‘Submarines and PSYOP’ with the book Secret War Against Sweden, due to be published by Frank Cass in 2004. This will provide an English follow-up to the much debated Hårsfjarden: Det Hemliga Uboatskriget mot Sverige [Hårsfjarden: The Secret Submarine War Against Sweden] (Stockholm: Norstedts, 2001). Bringing together hundreds of interviews with officers and politicians, plus a range of archival sources, the book argues that the USA has used submarines to simulate enemy intrusions into the waters of allies and friends in order not only to test their readiness and capabilities, but also to manipulate the mindsets of local military forces, governments and populations, as in Sweden in the 1980s.

The underfunded and misguided reforms of Russia’s armed forces have been the constant focus of Pavel Baev’s research, which has been supported by the Norwegian Defence Ministry since 1995. The 2003 project ‘Transforming the Russian Military’, besides re-evaluating the general pattern of these reforms, contained a particular angle on the negative impact of ‘small wars’ – primarily in Chechnya – on the combat capabilities and professional culture of the Russian army. This expertise is internationally renowned and generates a steady flow of high-profile publications.

Sven Gunnar Simonsen’s postdoctoral project ‘Military Intervention and Post-Conflict Nation-Building’, supported by the Norwegian Defence Ministry, focused in 2003 on two hugely complicated cases: Kosovo and Afghanistan. Field trips to both areas produced rich material for forthcoming academic articles.

Stein Tønnessen continued to follow the security scene in East Asia, publishing an article on Sino-Vietnamese relations and giving lectures on a range of issues from human rights in Vietnam to the US role in East Asia and the crisis in North Korea. He took part in a multinational project, led by the Toda Institute in Hawaii, on ‘Regional Cooperation and Global Security’, with a draft chapter comparing regionalization and globalization in Europe and East Asia. He maintained webpages on security and maritime conflict in East Asia on the PRIO website, and served as a member of the boards of the Norwegian Network of Asian Studies and the Swedish School of Advanced Asia-Pacific Studies (SSAAPS).

Pavel Baev’s new research project on the complex Russian–Western interactions driven by energy riches of the Caspian area is supported by the Petropol programme of the Norwegian Research Council and will continue until 2006. The focus here is on the interplay between geopolitical rivalries centred on conflict management and geo-economic competition focused on pipelines. The project involves much international networking and aims at linking academic studies with the practical interests of such actors as Statoil and Norsk Hydro.
Programme Leader: Hilde Henriksen Waage

The activities of the Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding (CRPB) programme encompass research, training and education, policy development and the promotion of dialogue that encourages peacebuilding and conflict resolution. The programme seeks to develop linkages and synergy between research, analysis, policy formulation and capacity-building activities. In sum, the CRPB programme seeks to bridge theory, applied knowledge and practice.

The programme is unique in that it encourages scholars and practitioners working in research, training and operational aspects of conflict resolution to share ideas and to incorporate each other’s insights into their work. This reflects an ambition not just to be limited to carrying out research at a safe distance from conflicts under study but also to contribute actively to conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The programme aims to base its activities on established research expertise and to use its activities to contribute to further research. In pursuing this ambition, the programme has expanded its research capacity and established a basis for taking the synergy between research and practice further. The CRPB programme has a high profile, attracting considerable attention and contributing an important dimension to PRIO’s profile.

Staff in 2003

Research Staff
- Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Wenche Hauge
- Nicholas Marsh
- Rebecca Roberts
- Dan Smith
- Hilde Henriksen Waage

Research Assistants, COs and MA Students
- Gjermund Brenne
- Martin Halvorsen
- Håvard Helland
- Are Hovdenak
- Martin Langvandshien
- Christin M. Ormhaug
- Bernt Skåra
- Jonas Aga Uchermann

Advisers
- Lars Even Andersen
- Ane Brain
- Ivar Evensmo
- Gina Lende
- Snezana Popovic
- Jorunn Tønnesen

Doctoral Projects
- Causes and Dynamics of Conflict Escalation: The Role of Environmental Change and Economic Development (Wenche Hauge; defended in 2003)
- Social Networks in Flight: The Dynamics of Forced Migration in Afghanistan and Beyond (Kristian Berg Harpviken; to be completed in 2004)

MA Student Projects
- Democracy, Human Rights and Small-Arms Demand in Latin America (Christin Ormhaug; supervisor at PRIO: Nils Petter; completed September 2003)
- Negotiating Palestine Refugees: A Question of Legitimacy (Are Hovdenak; supervisor at PRIO: Hilde Henriksen Waage; to be completed spring 2004)


Project Leader: Dan Smith
- Project Manager: Ane Brain, Gina Lende
- Project Consultant: Jamie Bruce Lockhart
- PRIO Representatives in Cyprus: Yiouli Taki & Emine Erk

This project aims to contribute to building security, stability and human rights in the eastern Mediterranean region. The problems in the region are interlinked, as are the project’s two objectives:

- to build bi-communal contacts and cooperation in Cyprus, and to support progress towards a settlement of the Cyprus problem; and
- to facilitate Greek–Turkish dialogue and confidence-building.

Cyprus Initiative

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. The office is run by local PRIO representatives in close cooperation with the project management in Oslo.

The year 2003 saw renewed hopes for a peace agreement in Cyprus, following the loosening of travel restrictions in the North in April and the election of a pro-solution prime minister in the North in mid-December. But the year also brought disappointments. The UN-facilitated negotiations broke down in March, and the ‘Annan Plan’ (the UN plan for a solution) was put on hold. However, the Annan Plan continued to live under the surface.

In 2003, PRIO’s Cyprus Initiative, in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Project Services, has worked on providing neutral and comprehensive information about the Annan Plan in public presentations and booklets. The aim is a well-informed debate, both in the South and the North, in preparation for the two referendums, should they eventually take place.

Greek–Turkish Forum

The Greek–Turkish Forum first met in 1998. Its members are prominent citizens of the two countries who are well placed to communicate ideas and analyses both to governments and to public audiences, which they reach through the media. They work towards supporting, encouraging and proposing inter-governmental activities for further rapprochement. PRIO provides agendas, facilitation and follow-up for the forum’s meetings.
In 2003, the forum focused first on relations between Greece and Turkey. In the context of the Iraq war, the focus shifted to the Cyprus problem. Recognizing the important role of Turkey in Cyprus, the forum stimulated discussion among Turkish opinion-makers, in particular about the connection between the Cyprus issue and Turkish EU accession.

The Human Rights and Peace in Turkey and the Eastern Mediterranean project is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Activities of the Greek–Turkish Forum have also been funded by the foreign ministries of Greece and Turkey, and by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

**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 to find peaceful ways of managing and resolving contentious issues.

This project comprised 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 was to produce policy-relevant conclusions in the form of guidelines for peacebuilding derived from the experiences of the four governments. The project culminated in an international seminar in December 2003, where the findings of the study were presented and discussed.

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

**Peacebuilding in Afghanistan (2003–04)**

*Kristian Berg Harpviken, PRIO; Astrid Suhrke & Arne Strand, Christian Michelsen Institute, Bergen*

Since the defeat of the Taliban regime, Afghanistan has been undergoing massive changes – politically, economically and in its security architecture. This project assesses the process of “conflictual peacebuilding”, including the ambiguous role of the international community (waging war while building peace), sustained tensions between parties in the transitional government, and the exclusion of a key party to the conflict (the Taliban).

There are three components to the project:

- A report by the project team in preparation for an international conference on Afghanistan’s future: ‘Conflictual Peacebuilding: Afghanistan Two Years After Bonn’.
- A website on Afghanistan: Peacebuilding in a Regional Perspective.

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

**Balkan Dialogue Project**

*Project Director: Dan Smith*
*Project Manager: Jarunn Tennesen*
*Project Staff: Lars Even Andersen, Ivar Evensmo, Vanja Pesticic & Snezana Popovic*
*Project Adviser: Steinar Bryn*

The Balkan Dialogue Project, a joint initiative between PRIO and the Nansen Academy in Lillehammer, grew out of a seminar for potential leaders from former Yugoslavia in 1995, assisted and supported by the Norwegian Red Cross and Norwegian Church Aid. Today, the project’s primary funder is the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2003, the project’s nine dialogue centres in the region of former Yugoslavia were joined by the Centre for New Visions in South Serbia as a special partner. This NGO is also funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The project’s nine dialogue centres in the region of former Yugoslavia were joined by the Centre for New Visions in South Serbia as a special partner. This NGO is also funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The overall goal of the Balkan Dialogue Project is to support the peaceful and democratic development of the Balkans region through the promotion of inter-ethnic dialogue. Through the application of concepts and techniques of dialogue, the project seeks to empower people to contribute to peaceful conflict transformation, democratic development and the promotion of human rights. This involves strengthening the motivation of people to participate actively in their societies.

Each dialogue centre has its own local staff and responds to problems and challenges in its local environment. At the same time, the centres collaborate at the regional level, since the Balkan conflicts do not recognize borders.

In 2003, the project increased its activities in South Serbia, a high-tension zone bordering both Kosovo and the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia. Through dialogue seminars, project staff made a significant contribution to re-establishing inter-ethnic and political dialogue between political leaders from the Albanian and Serbian communities.

In the project as a whole, the following groups were targeted in 2003: young politicians, municipal workers and officials, media professionals and others involved in social change, informal leaders of local communities, school teachers, and NGO activists and their leaders.

During earlier stages of the project, activities were primarily implemented in the urban locations of the dialogue centres. However, a strategy of moving more activity to the districts has been developed and implemented. In 2003, the centres reached out to rural areas, which have to a large extent been neglected in reconciliation efforts.

The dialogue centres approach their target groups through workshops, lectures, training courses in a wide range of skills and issues, radio and TV programmes, publications, policy reports and cultural activities. Major emphasis is placed on follow-up activities for participants and on maintaining a network of like-minded people in the localities in which the centres work. Over time, capacity-building among the project staff has meant that the centres rely to a lesser degree on facilitators and seminar leaders coming from outside the Balkans.

During 2003, the project underwent a review by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in late 2003 (with effect from 2004) PRIO decided to withdraw from managing the project. In 2004, PRIO will support and facilitate the re-establishment of the project under the Nansen Academy, where it all started almost ten years ago.
The Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) was established in December 1997 by PRIO, the Norwegian Red Cross and Norwegian Church Aid. NISAT aims 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.

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 in crime-ridden areas. NISAT was formed as a Norwegian response to the proliferation of small arms – many originating from post-Soviet stockpiles – which was seen as contributing to conflict and armed violence.

Since NISAT was formed, a number of international initiatives have been made to address the small-arms problem. Most notably, these include a UN Programme of Action and regional initiatives in Europe, Africa, the Americas and Asia.

PRIO’s small-arms project has four main areas of operation:

- systematic data collection, focusing on international transfers (both the licensed trade and the black market);
- the maintenance of an online SALW trade database and the NISAT website (which includes information on SALW-related laws, as well as production and policy issues);
- analysis of the international trade in small arms; and
- assisting in policy development.

The NISAT online database of small-arms transfers (available at http://www.nisat.org) is the world’s only such publicly available global small-arms transfers database. It contains over 250,000 records covering the exports and imports of some 251 states and territories during the period 1962–2004. The database uses a wide variety of data sources, mainly relying upon official data (such as states’ annual arms-export reports).

During 2003, highlights of the project’s activities included:

- a new and much improved online database of the licensed trade in SALWs was developed from scratch;
- in cooperation with the foreign ministries of Norway and the Netherlands, NISAT hosted an international conference on developing legislation to control arms brokering, which took place in Oslo on 22–24 April;
- Project Leader Nicholas Marsh co-authored the chapter on small-arms transfers in the Small Arms Survey 2003 yearbook;
- Christin Ormhaug received an ‘A’ for her thesis on ‘Democracy, Human Rights, and Small Arms Demand in Latin America’; and
- in July, Nicholas Marsh served as a member of the Norwegian delegation to a UN conference on small arms.
In recent years, the focus of the AMAC project has increasingly been on exploring the peacebuilding role of humanitarian mine action (HMA). This represents a partial reorientation in relation to the earlier attention given to issues of socio-economic impact, which nonetheless remain part of the project’s repertoire. Since 2002, the project has been instrumental in placing peacebuilding centrally on the mine action agenda through presentations and publications, including:

- ‘Humanitarian Mine Action and Peacebuilding’ – a presentation at the Intersessional meeting of the Standing Committees established by the State Parties to the Landmine Convention, Geneva, 14 May 2003;
- ‘Mine Action and Peacebuilding: Exploring the Agenda’ – a policy brief published by Fafo AIS, Landmine Action & PRIO, Oslo, September 2003; and

Aimed at mine action policies and practices that are genuinely conflict sensitive and are able to respond to opportunities for enhancing peace processes, the project’s peacebuilding agenda is promoted through field studies that engage experienced HMA personnel as well as mine-affected populations. To explore the relationships between mine action and peacebuilding, AMAC has conducted exploratory visits to Afghanistan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Sudan, with follow-up case studies in 2004.

Adding to the project’s international recognition, 2003 has been a year of extensive publishing, bringing several of AMAC’s earlier research engagements towards a conclusion. Project Leader Kristian Berg Harpviken edited a special issue of Third World Quarterly, the first issue of an international peer-reviewed journal to be devoted to field-based mine action. The special issue comprises a total of 13 articles, of which 6 were written by AMAC associates. It covers a wide range of topics – from impact assessment to organizational issues (including local engagement and national coordination) – framing mine action in a larger context of peacebuilding, postwar recovery and development. Contributors include practitioners, policymakers and academics. The journal’s contents will also be published as a book by Palgrave Macmillan in 2004, ensuring further distribution of this reference work.

A collaboration between Handicap International Belgium (HIB), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and PRIO led to the publication of Ruth Bottomley’s Crossing the Divide: Landmines, Villagers and Organizations (PRIO Report 1/2003). This is an in-depth study of the risk assessments made by ordinary Cambodians who engage in village demining, a controversial topic that calls for new and innovative responses. The report was launched at the Fifth Meeting of State Parties to the Landmine Convention in Bangkok in September; where it was received with positive interest by a variety of stakeholders. As a result, the debate on village demining has entered a new phase, and efforts are under way to address the lessons learned from locals engaging in demining on their own.

AMAC continues its work on local engagement, forms of organization and impact assessment in mine action, combining academic research, capacity-building and policy formulation. Currently, the project is engaged in a UNDP study on mainstreaming mine action into development, as well as in new applications of georeferenced data to study the impact of landmines. Building on past experiences, we are also developing a new methodology for rapid assessment in conflict situations. For AMAC, the main reference is the experience of mine-affected people and practitioners, and the project’s ultimate ambition is for its work to be reflected in mine action activities on the ground.

In 2003, funding for the project was provided by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNICEF.
Civil war is now the dominant form of war. In 2002, of the 31 armed conflicts worldwide that incurred 25 or more casualties, only one was a conflict between states. The rest were internal conflicts, and only four of them attracted international military intervention. Civil war inflicts tremendous human suffering, in terms of casualties and refugees, as well as severe damage to societies, economies and the environment. Civil war is more frequent in poor countries and further weakens their prospects for economic development. Yet civil war remains less studied than interstate war.

The Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) is a long-term, multidisciplinary initiative that aims to understand why civil wars break out, how they are sustained, and what it takes to build a durable civil peace.

At the centre’s official opening on 6 January 2003, Norwegian Minister of International Development Hilde Frafjord Johnson delivered the keynote speech. She stressed the need of policymakers 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. The CSCW leadership is cognizant of this challenge, while remaining committed to scholarly excellence as a first principle.

The centre 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 has recruited PRIO researchers and eminent scholars from other institutions, both in Norway and abroad, in addition to selected master’s degree students and doctoral candidates. Together, they bring the insights and complementary strengths of economics, history, political science, philosophy and sociology to bear on a set of interrelated research questions. The CSCW cooperates closely with the Department of Sociology and Political Science at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NNTNU), 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).

The year 2003 was a formative one for the CSCW. Until Scott Gates returned to Norway in late June to take over the reins of the directorship full-time, Nils Petter Gleditsch served as interim deputy director. The working groups are now constituted and actively engaged in research. The seven working group leaders have met several times in Oslo, discussing key conceptual issues in the study of civil war and potential themes for cross-group collaboration.

Several CSCW projects have been financed through external grants in 2003. This report features a selection of them. Our funders include the World Bank; the Research Council of Norway (doctoral stipends and project grants); the Joint Committee of the Nordic Social Science Research Councils, the United Nations University’s World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER), the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (GECHS), the University of British Columbia’s Liu Institute for Global Issues, the International Department of the Norwegian Red Cross; the World Society Foundation; the ministries of foreign affairs of Norway and Sweden, and the US National Science Foundation. The Research Council provides core funding for the centre, designated as one of Norway’s 13 Centres of Excellence.

Scott Gates
This Working Group aims to establish to what extent interstate wars are a fundamentally distinct phenomenon from wars within states by evaluating the impact of external pressure or interference on the character and trajectory of civil wars. In 2003, we began to proceed along two research avenues. The first examines new features of civil wars (in particular, new qualities acquired through their links with international terrorism) given the challenges for state-building in the globalizing world. The second focuses on the impact of international dimensions by isolating particular conflicts as case studies. A portfolio of seven research projects, which embrace multiple disciplines and methodologies (from history to international relations to security studies), was gathered with the aim to translate the in-depth analysis of particular international dimensions and case studies into wider conclusions and sharper conceptual distinctions. The countries/regions and specific relations featured in these case studies are Afghanistan/Central Asia, Georgia/Caucasus, Haiti (involvement of both the United States and the UN), Israel–Palestine (and US involvement), and Turkey (Kurdish issues and EU involvement).

At its three meetings in 2003, the group invested much energy in discussing a variety of approaches to defining the phenomenon of civil war, taking as the point of departure a broad definition suggested by Jon Elster (‘civil war is organized intrastate political violence’) and debating Greg Reichberg’s historical overview of relevant definitions and Pavel Baev’s idea of ‘grey area’ conflicts that intersect but are not the same as civil wars.

Interplay Between Civil War and Terrorism
Working Group member Stein Tønnesson focused his research on the conflict between the USA and Al-Qaeda, which has spread across the world and could be defined as ‘transnational war’. While US hegemony has approached a perilous point, he argues, the great powers are increasingly willing to intervene in civil wars in order to prevent state failure that facilitates the creation of ‘safe havens’ for terrorists. Pavel Baev evaluated the discourse and the practice of Russia’s ‘counter-terrorist operation’ in Chechnya, concluding that states can sometimes be more interested in engaging in protracted campaigns of this sort than in achieving victory, since internal mobilization against terror has helped consolidate societal support for the regime.

Working Group Members in 2003
Jeffrey Checkel
Kristian Berg Harpviken
Wenche Hauge
David Lake
Sven Gunnar Simonsen
Pinar Tank
Stein Tønnesson
Hilde Henriksen Waage
Barbara Walter

Research Assistant
Martin Halvorsen

International Dimensions of Civil War

Working Group Leader:
Pavel Baev

Civil Conflict and Economic Development

Working Group Leader:
Karl Ove Moene

This Working Group will explore conflict, polarization and civil war. Our research agenda is built on an implicit criticism of technocratic mainstream economics for its lack of a coherent treatment of conflicts and for its neglect of social mechanisms. In contrast, we try to make a case for what we may call socio-economics, an analysis that combines social and economic factors while acknowledging their interdependences.

- What are the mechanisms behind the so-called resource curse – whereby countries with natural-resource abundance tend to be more conflict-prone than others?
- What is the relationship between the strength of opposing groups, the intensity of the fight and regime stability?
- Many countries are in a state between civil war and peace. These countries can relapse to civil war, transit to a peaceful reconstruction or converge towards a lawless balance of power. What are the socioeconomic dynamics for each of these three paths?
- When the state fails to provide basic security and protection of property, bandit gangs, warlords and guerrilla groups take over. These violence entrepreneurs enter the protection business. How does large-scale demobilization affect the chances of ending up in such a protection screw?

Working Group Members in 2003
Jon Elster
Joan Esteban
Håvard Hegre
Halvor Mehlum
Debraj Ray
James Robinson
Todd Sandler
Stergios Skaperdas
Ragnar Torvik
Elisabeth Wood

Figure: Pavel Baev
Environmental Factors in Civil War

This Working Group defines environment in the broad sense of physical factors that condition human affairs. For instance, physical distance plays an important role in theories of conflict. We have recently created two new measures: one for the distance between the centre of a rebellion and the country’s decision-making centre; the other for the length of land boundaries. Mountainous terrain, forest cover, rivers and the availability of natural resources are other physical features that may influence the onset and duration of civil war. Work on these questions was presented at a workshop on ‘Geography, Conflict, and Cooperation’ at the ECPR March meeting in Edinburgh.

Population pressure plays an important role in neomalthusian theories of scarcity. Demographic factors in internal conflict are studied in Henrik Urdal’s doctoral project. In November, the CSCW co-sponsored with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population an international workshop on the demography of conflict. Papers from this meeting are currently being edited for special issues of *Journal of Peace Research* and *European Journal of Population*.

The neomalthusian perspective contrasts with the argument that technological progress, human innovation and market pricing can overcome scarcity. Several ongoing projects also contrast the resource scarcity approach with the perspective that resource abundance may be more important in accounting for conflict.

The Working Group members and associates meet in regular workshops at PRIO and NTNU.

Governance and Peace

Governance structures play a particularly significant role in determining the outbreak of armed conflict and civil war. Coherent democracies and harshly authoritarian states have few civil wars, and intermediate regimes (semi-democracies) that exhibit inconsistent institutions are less stable than institutionally consistent autocracies and democracies. Such semi-democracies or anocracies are also the most conflict-prone. Constitutional and institutional choices also matter significantly for conflict resolution, in that some institutions provide much more suitable incentives for cooperation, trust and political accountability than others. This Working Group will explore the mechanisms through which democratic institutions engender peace either by preventing conflict in the first place or by facilitating its resolution. To address these questions, we draw on an extensive body of research, from analyses of rebellion and revolt to studies of democratization and political stability. We employ a variety of methods, including case studies, game theory and quantitative statistical analysis.

In its first year of operation, the Working Group launched a series of initiatives. The group met at PRIO in February and August for discussions of research in progress, including papers on regional diffusion of democratization, the UN’s state-building agenda, definitions and coding of electoral systems for statistical analysis, and the relationship between a state’s human rights practice and the gender balance in its parliament. In August, several Working Group members presented papers at an international conference in Oslo on human security data, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and organized by Andrew Mack of the University of British Columbia. This conference will be followed by one in Bellagio, Italy, on governance and civil conflict, co-organized by Kaare Strøm, CSCW Director Scott Gates and Andrew Mack. Tanja Ellingsen and other Working Group members developed successful proposals for double panels on ‘Democracy: Prospects, Prerequisites and Consequences’ at the 2004 annual meeting of the International Studies Association in Montreal.

Resources, Governance Structures and Civil War

Kaare Strøm and Magnus Öberg developed a successful workshop proposal on this theme for the Joint Sessions of Workshops of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), in Uppsala, Sweden, in April 2004. The workshop will be attended by about 20 conflict researchers from Europe and the United States, including 9 from the CSCW.

Working Group Members in 2003

Helge Brunborg
Halvard Buehaug
Indra de Soysa
James Fearon
Håvard Hegre
Päivi Lujala
Eric Neumayer
Jan Ketil Red
Håvard Strand
Henrik Urdal

Research Assistants and Interns

Bethany Lacina
Elisabeth Gilmore
Nadia Thieme
Taylor Owen

Working Group Members in 2003

Sabine Carey
Indra de Soysa
Tanja Ellingsen
Håvard Hegre
Erik Melander
Magnus Öberg
Arvid Rakerud
Bjørn Erik Rasch
Anita Schjølset
Håvard Strand

MA Students and Research Assistants

Lene Siljeholm Christiansen
Chris Shioya

Working Group Leader:

Nils Petter Gleditsch

Working Group Leader:

Kaare Strøm
This Working Group will undertake a comparative study of values, attitudes and public opinion, studying generally peaceful societies as well as countries undergoing a transition away from violence. In some countries, such as in Scandinavia, prevalent values all but rule out the use of violence as a method of political action and affect governments’ ability to intervene militarily in ongoing conflicts. Data collected by rigorous comparative social surveys (World Values Survey, the European Social Survey and others) are well suited for understanding several themes relevant for the study of civil unrest, such as attitudes toward immigration, social and political trust, nationalism and prejudice.

In 2003, members of the Working Group have collected new data in a major study, the South-East European Social Survey, on conflict and cooperation in the countries of former Yugoslavia. Data from this survey will be compared with data from previous surveys to explain change, and with data from countries across Europe to study ways in which the Balkan countries are unique. The Working Group has also initiated a series of country studies by MA students, the first focusing on religion and values in contemporary India.

In January 2003, all members of the Working Group, except Stephen Holmes, met in Oslo to organize a five-year plan for its activities. They decided to have five annual workshops, organize two or more field trips to countries currently undergoing civil war, and have regular visits to Oslo by foreign associates. These activities have started up in 2004.

Several members of the group (Jon Elster, Diego Gambetta, Stephen Holmes, Stathis Kalyvas) have continued their collaboration on a book about suicide missions, to be submitted for publication by Oxford University Press in early 2004. In addition to chapters on suicide missions in Sri Lanka and Israel, the book will include general discussions about the motivations and beliefs of suicide attackers and of the reasons why some insurgency groups abstain from using this particular technique.

Other members (Elster, Kalyvas, Roger Petersen) have undertaken trips to Bogota, to participate in a conference, build links with the administration and prepare a field trip to Colombia in 2004. Elster’s research assistant Pablo Kalmanovitz, a graduate student of political science at Columbia University, spent the fall of 2003 working for the mayor of Bogota, Antanas Mockus. The Office of the Mayor has prepared a book, Rationality, Collective Action and Precommitment: An Approach from Elster’s Ideas to Colombian Reality, for which Elster will write an Afterword. The strong ties that are developing between the Working Group and the Colombian administration can be expected to facilitate in-depth understanding of the dynamics of civil war.
Civil Peace

This Working Group is scheduled to begin in early 2004. The designation ‘Civil Peace’ reflects the aim to study both the processes of conflict resolution and the conditions for enduring social, economic and political stability.

To better understand long-term peacebuilding, we will focus on the development of institutions that can serve to mitigate or supplant the conditions that cause and sustain armed civil conflict. Peace depends essentially on the laying down of arms. But neglect of the economic, social and political conditions that led to a conflict makes it likely to erupt again and again.

Working Group Members (recruited for 2004)
Steven J. Brams
Christopher K. Butler
Gretchen Casper
Han Dorussen
Kristian Berg Harpviken
Anke Hoeffler
S. Mansoob Murshed
Inger Skjelsbak
Hilde Henriksen Waage
Barbara Walter
Elisabeth Wood

Selected CSCW Events 2003
(held in Oslo unless otherwise indicated)

6 January
CSCW Launch
Moderator: Hilde Frafjord Johnson, Norwegian Minister of International Development

28 March–2 April
European Consortium of Political Research (ECPR) Joint Sessions of Workshops (Edinburgh)
Political Geography Workshop
Organized by Halvard Buhaug and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch

18–19 August
Economic Analyses of Civil War: Addressing the Problem of Contested Datasets and Findings
Co-organized by the CSCW and the Liu Institute for Global Issues, University of British Columbia

26 August
Can Sanctions Be Designed To Be Smarter and More Effective?
Co-sponsored with the Norwegian Red Cross

12–14 September
Conference on Natural Resources and Conflict (Montreal)
Co-sponsored with the McGill Research Group in Conflict and Human Rights

19 September
Film Seminar on Civil War: Screening of Rachida, panel discussion and open debate (Forskningsdagene)

8–12 November
Demography of Conflict and Violence
Co-sponsored with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSPP) and Statistics Norway. Financial support from the Research Council of Norway

14–15 November
Workshop on Autonomy Arrangements and Internal Territorial Conflicts
Co-organized with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and PRIO

24–25 November
Regional Governance of Oil Revenues in the Central African Rift Region
Co-sponsored with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the French Embassy in Norway. Organized by NTNU and Ecole des Mines de Paris under the auspices of the International Union of Geological Sciences
The CSCW’s cross-cutting activities encourage the integration of a variety of disciplines and methods. This includes application of state-of-the-art statistical methods from economics and political science to conflict and other social phenomena. Important theoretical developments outside conflict research per se – in international relations, gender studies, or international law and ethics – are linked to the study of civil war. Further, scholarship in related policy areas (sanctions, development, public health, migration/refugees) is linked to the study of peacemaking and peacebuilding.

Research staff grouped here contribute to the disciplinary and methodological pluralism of all of the centre’s working groups.

Cross-Cutting Research Staff, 2003

- Paul Collier
- Scott Gates
- Elisabeth Gilmore
- Kristian Skrede Gleditsch
- Nils Petter Gleditsch
- Martin Halvorsen
- Håvard Hegre
- Anke Hoefﬂer
- Bethany Lacina
- David Lektzian
- S. Mansoob Murshed
- Eric Neumayer
- Gregory Reichberg
- Håvard Strand
- Lars Wilhelmsen

Conflict Database & Datasets

Project Leader: Nils Petter Gleditsch
Researchers: Elisabeth Gilmore, Martin Halvorsen, Bethany Lacina, Håvard Strand, Lars Wilhelmsen

Data collection and management are important cross-cutting activities. The CSCW and the Department of Peace and Conﬂict Research (PCR) at Uppsala University, Sweden, have collaborated in the production of a dataset of armed conﬂicts, both internal and external, covering the period from 1946 to the present. This dataset is primarily intended for academic use in statistical and macro-level research. It complements the annual compendium of ongoing armed conﬂicts published in Journal of Peace Research, as well as a forthcoming PCR online database, which provides qualitative overviews of recent conﬂicts worldwide.

The Centre for Human Security at the Liu Institute for Global Issues, University of British Columbia, has also funded an expanded PRIO/Uppsala data-collection effort for its forthcoming Human Security Report, which tracks additional forms of social violence, such as intracommunal conﬂict and human rights abuse.

Recent data-generation projects have included collecting more fully speciﬁed conﬂict start and end dates to aid in the study of the duration of violence; creating ‘conﬂict polygons’ to pinpoint the geography of war within a given country; and adding ﬁgures for yearly combat deaths.

Aid, Policy and Conflict: Multilateral Development Assistance and Conﬂict Prevention (2001–03)

Project Leader: Scott Gates
Researchers: Paul Collier, Anke Hoefﬂer, S. Mansoob Murshed

Multilateral development assistance agencies increasingly provide aid to conﬂict-ridden areas. Unavoidably, whether before, during or after civil violence, aid has an effect on conﬂict. Likewise, conﬂict has an effect on aid. This project investigates the effects of both economic policies and aid ﬂows on the risk of civil conﬂict. The policy implications for the multilateral system are studied in close collaboration with the Development Research Group at the World Bank.

This project has proceeded in two stages. The ﬁrst explored patterns of aid allocations with regard to conﬂict. New data were collected and comparisons were made between bilateral and multilateral assistance allocations (the EU, the World Bank). The second stage has featured policy-relevant analyses of the use of multilateral aid to prevent conﬂict.

The project was funded by the MULTI programme of the Research Council of Norway.


Project Leader: David Lektzian

The logic underlying most cases of sanctions views the imposition of high economic costs as the means necessary for achieving political success. This project challenges that conventional wisdom by presenting ethical and practical problems with the traditional model of sanctions.

In August 2003, the project leader presented his report, ‘Making Sanctions Smarter: Are Humanitarian Costs an Essential Element in the Success of Sanctions?’, to scholars, political leaders and practitioners at a public forum co-organized by PRIO/CSCW and the International Department of the Norwegian Red Cross. The report combines a quantitative analysis of 104 pre-1990 sanctions cases with a summary of case studies of 12 UN sanction regimes, primarily drawn from the post-1990 period. Its major conclusion is that economic sanctions are not about economics, but about politics. Not only does the imposition of high degrees of economic hardship – and the humanitarian costs that follow – introduce serious ethical concerns, but high-cost sanctions are also no more likely to be successful than sanctions that impose lower costs on a target.

The project was funded by the Norwegian Red Cross.

Globalization, the State and Conﬂict (2002–04)

Project Leader: Scott Gates
Researchers: Håvard Hegre, David Lektzian, Håvard Strand

Trade, foreign investment and other forms of international economic interaction have grown since World War II. In the absence of any opposing world system, an extensive debate on the consequences of globalization has arisen. The problem is that globalization is not uniform. Its nature and extent vary considerably across regions of the world, as well as within individual countries. First, the project will map out the patterns of globalization between and within countries, developing a dataset of indicators of globalization (trade, foreign direct investment, migration, etc.). Then it will study the effects of globalization of violent conflict, through intervening factors such as economic development, income distribution, political transformation, ethnic fractionalization and environmental change.

The project is funded by the Research Council of Norway as a strategic institute project.
The Geography of Armed Civil Conflict
Halvard Buhaug
Dissertation Adviser: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO and NTNU)

This doctoral project aims to improve the study of armed conflict by treating a number of geographic factors in a systematic, quantitative fashion. While the project covers both international and civil wars, the primary focus is on civil wars – the most frequent kind of armed conflict and the type most likely to be affected by geography. The project seeks to uncover the extent to which geographic factors like topography, natural resources and climate affect the risk and duration of internal conflict, and whether these factors may explain the relative location of conflict zones. Combined analysis of such factors is also relevant to understanding the success (or failure) of international and third-party interventions. A central ambition has been to generate quantitative, geo-referenced data on the location of all armed conflicts since 1946. The project continues the fruitful cooperation between the CSCW and the departments of Geography and Geomatics at NTNU.

The dissertation is due to be completed in 2005.

Prospects for the Future: Towards Civilizational Clashes?
Tanja Ellingsen
Dissertation Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO) & Øyvind Østerud (UiO)

Samuel Huntington’s controversial ‘clash of civilizations’ thesis suggests a new post-Cold War pattern of conflict, shaped by cultural dissimilarities. In his view, nation-states are fading as sources of identity and are being replaced by religion. Economic and political cooperation follow the fault-lines of civilizations, and hence sharpen them. This project tests the validity of Huntington’s claims by asking (1) Is there such a thing as a civilization? and (2) Are we seeing a clash of civilizations?

To answer the first question, the project investigates to what extent people identify themselves in terms of civilizations, and to what extent trade and political alliances can be explained by cultural similarities. The data used are drawn from the World Values Survey, the Penn World Tables and the United Nations General Assembly (voting data). To answer the second question, the project investigates the relationship between civilizational belonging and both interstate and intrastate conflict. Are factors other than ‘civilizational’ better at explaining these conflicts? For example, is conflict intervention based on kinship? This analysis is based on the Correlates of War’s Militarized Interstate Dispute data and the PRIO–Uppsala conflict dataset.

The dissertation is due to be completed in 2004.

The Limits of the Liberal Peace
Håvard Hegre
Dissertation Advisers: Jon Hovi & Arvid Raknerud (both UiO)

The dissertation studies the empirical evidence for the liberal peace hypothesis – do democracy and free trade reduce the risk of interstate and domestic war? While largely supporting the hypothesis, the dissertation points out its limits: the evidence for the interstate liberal peace is clearly strongest in relations between developed countries, and trade reduces conflict mainly in symmetrical dyads. Domestically, democracies are no less prone to civil war than non-democracies. However, political systems that are consistently democratic along several dimensions or have had time to consolidate have fewer conflicts than newly established or inconsistent
The primary goal of this project is to investigate the relationship between governmental institutions and the likelihood that states will engage in conflict internationally. As its secondary objective, the project models how this relationship between institutions and conflict changes over time and whether it differs between regions. The project covers all states that were or became independent during the period 1816–2002.

The goals set out above are pursued by identifying three ways in which power is distributed institutionally, with emphasis on the first: (1) the type of electoral system for the lower house of the parliament; (2) whether the office with primary influence in the shaping of most major decisions affecting the state’s domestic and foreign policy is presidential or parliamentary; and (3) whether power is distributed vertically through a federal system or is centralized. The project applies quantitative techniques to analyse cross-sectional time-series data.

The dissertation is due to be completed in 2006.

Extending the Democratic Peace: The Role of Governmental Institutions for International Conflict
Anita Schjølset
Dissertation Advisers: Hayward Alker (USC) & Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO)

The primary goal of this project is to investigate the relationship between governmental institutions and the likelihood that states will engage in conflict internationally. As its secondary objective, the project models how this relationship between institutions and conflict changes over time and whether it differs between regions. The project covers all states that were or became independent during the period 1816–2002.

The goals set out above are pursued by identifying three ways in which power is distributed institutionally, with emphasis on the first: (1) the type of electoral system for the lower house of the parliament; (2) whether the office with primary influence in the shaping of most major decisions affecting the state’s domestic and foreign policy is presidential or parliamentary; and (3) whether power is distributed vertically through a federal system or is centralized. The project applies quantitative techniques to analyse cross-sectional time-series data.

The dissertation is due to be completed in 2006.

Natural Resources, Conflicts and Economic Growth
Päivi Lujala
Dissertation Advisers: Ragnar Torvik (NTNU) & Scott Gates (PRIO)

This doctoral project examines how the type and availability of natural resources affect the risk, duration, type and location of internal conflict. For the moment, there are no clear guidelines for a precise assessment of how the economic incentives and opportunities for violent conflict and rent-seeking differ for various natural resources. Moreover, conflicts and resources are unevenly distributed geographically, and rebel groups can finance warfare from natural resources only if they are able to gain access to them. Statistical research on conflict risk, type and duration has been impeded by inadequate disaggregation of natural resources to different types and the lack of spatial data on resource location. This project aims to identify natural-resource types relevant to conflict research, collect spatial data on their distribution and analyse how different resource types affect the risk, duration, type and location of conflict. In particular, it will produce new datasets on the worldwide location of diamond and gemstone deposits, petroleum reserves and drug cultivation.

The assessment of natural resource effects on conflict patterns and the financing of rebel groups will use the PRIO–Uppsala conflict dataset.

The dissertation is due to be completed in 2006.

Demography and Domestic Armed Conflict
Henrik Urdal
Dissertation Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO) & Øystein Kravdal (UiO)

The objective of this doctoral project is to address and analyse demographic characteristics as potential causes of domestic political violence, such as armed conflict, rioting and terrorism. The point of departure is the debate over the assumed relationship between population growth, natural-resource scarcity and political violence. According to neomalthusians, population pressure can, under unfavourable economic and political conditions, lead to environmental degradation and resource scarcity. It is further assumed that collective violent action may erupt over such scarcities. The project also addresses two additional demographic characteristics: the existence of ‘youth bulges’ and unequal growth rates between different ethnic groups. These are frequently argued to have important security implications. Using statistical surveys, the project examines whether these demographic factors are associated with different forms of political violence. The project includes both time-series cross-national studies and studies of interregional patterns of political violence for some countries of particular interest.

The dissertation is due to be completed in 2007.

Ethnic Intolerance, Ethnic Identities and Violence in Contemporary European Societies
Zan Stobac
Dissertation Advisers: Kristen Ringdal & Ola Listhaug (both NTNU)

The main focus of this doctoral project is the relationship between ethnic identities, ethnic intolerance and violence. The dissertation will consist of a set of empirical articles, an introductory piece presenting common themes for the articles, and a summary and commentary on the results of the empirical analysis. Quantitative analyses will make use of survey data from countries of former Yugoslavia and Eastern and Western Europe. Special attention will be devoted to the following factors:

- Impact of religiosity and religious affiliation on ethnic intolerance and ethnic identities.
- Impact of previous experiences of war-related violence on ethnic intolerance.
- Differences in the level of ethnic prejudice between elites and masses.

The dissertation is due to be completed in 2007.
Resource Conflict and Oil Companies in Angola: An Economic Conflict Analysis
Kirsten Hegsvold Andersen (Economics)

Oil and diamond resources have been important in sustaining the war in Angola between the government army (the FAA) and the rebel group UNITA. The International Monetary Fund has called for more transparency of investment and revenues in the oil sector. A game-theoretic approach models the conflict as a competition for resource rent. Depending on the expectations of the FAA and UNITA, increased transparency with regard to the income of the oil companies could either increase or reduce the conflict’s severity. Advisers: Karl Ove Moene (UiO) and Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO).

The thesis was submitted to the University of Oslo in May 2003 and defended in June.

Lethal Religions: Hindu Nationalism and Communal Violence in India
Turid Beitland (Political Science)

‘Communal violence’ is often used to describe violent conflict between religious communities. This thesis takes a closer look at one such case, the February 2002 bloodshed in Gujarat, and asks how people can suddenly engage in such brutality with such apparent fervour. The proposed interpretation is rational ‘scapegoating’ on the part of high-caste Hindu nationalists, who use religious myths and symbols to ignite hatred among relatively deprived lower castes. Perpetuation of religious conflict as the main cleavage serves to suppress simmering class/caste conflict which, if unleashed, could deprive the upper castes of privileges. Adviser: Ola Listhaug, NTNU.

The thesis is to be completed in spring 2004.

Democracy and Intervention
Lene Sjøholm Christiansen (Political Science)

The democratic peace and the emerging norm of humanitarian intervention may have contributed to a normative justification for military intervention for the purpose of promoting democracy and peace, and maybe even for the purpose of regime change. This thesis is a quantitative project that studies the effects of military interventions conducted by democratic countries in the period 1960–96. Adviser: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO).

The thesis is to be completed in spring 2004.

Religious States and Civil War
Ragnhild Nordås (Political Science)

This thesis investigates the impact of religious heterogeneity, state policies such as restrictions on religious freedom and the combined effect of these on the risk of intrastate armed conflict. A quantitative study of a global sample of countries for the period 1990–2002 is used to test whether religious heterogeneity alone or in combination with certain state policies best predicts conflict. Advisers: Tanja Ellingsen (NTNU) and Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO).

The thesis is to be completed in spring 2004.

Horizontal Inequality and Civil War: Do Ethnic Group Inequalities Influence the Risk of Domestic Armed Conflict?
Gudrun Østby (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 examines whether countries with severe horizontal inequality (structural inequality between ethnic groups) are more prone to internal armed conflict. It compares subnational groups in 34 countries. Adviser: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO and NTNU).

The thesis is to be completed in spring 2004.

Resources, Regimes and Rebellion: A Critical Assessment of the Greed and Grievance Model of Civil War
Mirjam E. Sørli (Political Science)

This thesis assesses Collier & Hoeffler’s ‘greed or grievance’ approach to conflict. The theoretical discussion emphasizes the importance of regime type, ‘lootability’ of resources and the unique qualities of oil. The thesis proposes changes to Collier & Hoeffler’s empirical model, with alternative measurements for conflict, regime type and natural-resource dependence. It compares conflict in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East/North Africa. Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO) and Øystein Noreng (UiO).

The thesis was submitted to the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in August and defended in September 2003.

A Democratic Peace – Revisited
Lars Wilhelmsen (Political Science)

The theory of democratic peace, as it applies to relations between pairs of states, has remained strong over quite some time. Although some disagree with the findings on methodological or theoretical grounds, others suggest that the theory might be the closest thing we have to a scientific law in the social sciences. This thesis seeks to test whether the application of different measures of democracy impact previous findings on the relationship between the two variables of democracy and peace. Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO) and Håvard Strand (UiO).

The thesis is to be completed in late 2004.
### Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles


### Other Journal Articles


### Journal Issues


### Monographs


### Edited Volumes


### Book Chapters


Doctoral Theses

Hauge, Wenche. Causes and Dynamics of Conflict Escalation: The Role of Environmental Change and Economic Development Case Studies of Bangladesh, Haiti, Madagascar, Guatemala, Senegal and Tunisia. For the degree of Dr.poli, Department of Political Science, University of Oslo.

MA Theses (Hovedoppgaver)

Andersen, Kirsten Hegsvold. Resource Conflict and Oil Companies in Angola. Department of Economics, University of Oslo.

Beitland, Turid, 2004: Lethal Religions: Communal Violence in India – The Case of Gujarat. Department of Sociology and Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology.

Østby, Gudrun. Horizontal Inequality and Civil War: A Qualitative Analysis of Group Inequality and Armed Conflicts 1980–2000. Department of Sociology and Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology.


Databases


Gilmore, Elisabeth; Päivi Lujala, Nils Petter Gleditsch & Jan K. Red. DIADATA: A New Dataset on Diamonds. Oslo: Centre for the Study of Civil War, PRIO. [Database is not public while the article is under submission; when published, the data will be released.]


Reports


Information is regarded as a part of the basic research activities at PRIO. We aim to disseminate expertise and results from our research activities to various audiences. The Information Department aids and assists in the dissemination of PRIO research and results. Through our website, seminar activities and visibility in various other public arenas, PRIO shall function as a central meeting point and resource centre for peace research, both internationally and nationally.

Publications
The main channel for dissemination of PRIO research is publications. PRIO researchers aim to publish their results through peer-reviewed and/or edited channels. This will most often mean articles in international journals, including PRIO’s own Journal of Peace Research and Security Dialogue. PRIO researchers also publish monographs with recognized academic publishers.

PRIO maintains the PRIO Report series, which reflects the outcome of major projects. All PRIO Reports are published on our website, and some are also printed as bound reports. In 2003, one report was published as part of this series:


PRIO researchers are encouraged to take part in public debate and to make their expertise available to the general public. In 2003, PRIO staff published a number of op-eds and commentaries in the national and international media.

PRIO has introduced incentive systems both for popular articles and for academic publishing.

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 2003, 20 seminars were arranged by PRIO, most of them held in the PRIO building. In addition, PRIO organized or co-organized seven international conferences. Internal seminars, open to all staff members, are organized bi-weekly by the research programmes.

Film Seminars
For the third time running, PRIO organized successful and well-attended seminars during the Films from the South Festival in Oslo (see the seminar list for details).

In 2003, PRIO also participated in the University of Oslo’s Research Days (‘Forskningsdagene’) through a CSCW-oriented film seminar on the civil war in Algeria.

Media
The marked increase in PRIO staff being interviewed by the media in 2002 continued into 2003 as a result of the continuing unrest in the Middle East and the war in Iraq. PRIO staff’s media appearances have stabilized at a promising level. The programme for media training of PRIO researchers was continued in 2003.

PRIO Website
Alongside traditional academic publishing, the transmission of information via the web is fast becoming one of the most important channels for the dissemination of knowledge and research. Traditional publishing is adapting to the electronic reality not only through online access to texts, but also through the online provision of different kinds of additional and/or related material. Journal of Peace Research offers replication datasets for its articles via the PRIO web.

In 2003, the PRIO website underwent a complete restructuring. The ‘new look’ was launched in December. Our new 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. In 2003, the number of external visitors to the PRIO website continued to increase.
PRIO Events 2003

Seminars and conferences are listed in two places in this annual report. PRIO seminars appear on the list below, whereas CSCW events are listed in the CSCW section of the report (see page V).

**Seminars**

**24 January**

**Genocide Prevention: Problems and Prospects**
Thomas Cushman, Wellesley College

**10 March**

**US–European Long-Term Differences**

**25 March**

**The EU, NATO and Russia: A Lithuanian View**
Raimundas Lopata, Director, Institute of International Relations and Political Science, University of Vilnius

**9 April**

**Voices of the Other Israel**
Jeff Halper, Gila Svirsky and Ariel Levin

**10 April**

**The US Lion, the European Fox – and Iraq**
Alyson Bailes, Director, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

**20 May**

**Constitution, Courts and Minorities**
Soli Jehangir Sorabjee, Attorney General of India

**26 May**

**Conflict and Negotiation in Nepal**
Shastri Ramachandaran

**18 June**

**The Conflict in Aceh: What Went Wrong and What Can Be Done?**
We Delsey Ronnie, Aceh & Øyvind Dammen, Norwegian Armed Forces

**26 August**

**Can Sanctions Be Designed To Be Smarter and More Effective?**
Humanitarian Forum at the Norwegian Red Cross & launch of CSCW researcher David Lektzian’s report on sanctions

**11 September**

**Rettferdig krig? Om militærmakt, etikk og idealer [Just War? Military Force, Ethics and Ideals]**
Launch of Henrik Syse’s book & PRIO seminar, in collaboration with Aschehoug publishers. The Norwegian minister of defence, Kristin Krohn Devold, and the leader of the Socialist Left Party, Kristin Halvorsen, took part in the panel debate, which was chaired by PRIO Director Stein Tønnesson.

**19 September**

**Civil War**
Film seminar during ‘Forskningsdagene’ following the screening of Rachida by Yamina Bachir

**26 September**

**Terror or Transformation? Future Imperfect in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Nepal**
Sundeep Waslekar, International Centre for Peace Initiatives in Mumbai, India

**14 October**

**Children, War and Violence**
PRIO film seminar following the screening of A Stone’s Throw Away by Line Halvorsen, co-organized with Films from the South Festival (attended by 110 people).

**16 October**

**Genocide: The Cambodian Case**
PRIO film seminar, following the screening of S21: The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine by Rithy Panh, co-organized with Films from the South Festival (attended by 90 people).

**26 November**

**Dealing with Small Arms in West Africa**
Dr Sola Ogunbanwo

**3 December**

**Militarization: A Gender Approach**
Cynthia Enloe

**3–4 December**

**Gender and Humanitarian Military Interventions**
Workshop organized by NISAT and the ENI gender project

**Conferences**

**23–24 April**

**Dutch–Norwegian Initiative on Further Steps To Enhance International Co-operation in Preventing, Combating and Eradicating Illicit Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons**
Norwegian Red Cross, Oslo; co-organized by NISAT

**11 October**

**Roundtable on Afghan Refugees in Iran: Repatriation and its Alternatives**
Cooperation between the Christian Michelsen Institute, PRIO and the Institute for International and Political Studies (IPIS), Teheran, 11 October 2003

**3–4 November**

**Does Support to Media Further Democracy, Peace and Human Rights?**
International conference on media support; organized by PRIO (Ivar Evensmo), and funded by Fritt Ord and NORAD (attended by 75 people).

**14–15 November**

**Autonomy Arrangements and Internal Territorial Conflicts**
CSCW/PRIO workshop in cooperation with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Human Rights Centre

**1–2 December**

**Strategic Frameworks for Peacebuilding: An International Seminar**
Organized by PRIO and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and based on the Utstein peacebuilding project at PRIO
The PRIO Library

Head Librarian: Odvar Leine
Librarian (part time): Olga Boeve
Trainee: Gisela Ruiz Chacón

The PRIO library has three main functions: an internal function as the supporting library for all projects and researchers at PRIO; a public function as a permanent collection and documentation centre for peace research and conflict resolution (as such, it is open to outside visitors); and a network function as a library cooperating and sharing resources with other libraries, both in Norway and abroad. In 2003, there was a 15% increase in the number of interlibrary loans into PRIO, while interlibrary loans out of PRIO decreased. Exchange with libraries outside Norway remained at a constant level.

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 2003, the library held approximately 20,000 titles (20,400 volumes). The library’s database is searchable on PRIO’s intranet. In 2003, there was a 30% increase in the number of loans within PRIO.

Periodicals
Also of crucial importance is our stock of relevant periodicals. PRIO’s library holds approximately 290 periodicals (including exchange agreements). By the end of 2003, 152 of these titles could be accessed online from computers within PRIO’s local network – an increase of 17% from the previous year. Starting from 2003, PRIO also is connected to JSTOR, the electronic archive of back issues of periodicals.

In total, the library holds approximately 600 periodical titles, both current and discontinued. The library’s IT system for periodical holdings can send an automatic e-mail notification about the arrival of a new issue of a particular periodical to any individual institute member. These e-mail alerts include links to tables of contents.

Databases
The library subscribes to the ISI Web of Science, JSTOR and the Lancaster Index to Defence and International Security Literature.

Summer School

In 2003, PRIO’s summer course at the University of Oslo’s International Summer School (Peace Research 154) was led by Cecilie Hellestveit and Ane Brain. The course, which lasted from 30 June until 7 August, had 27 participants, evenly divided in terms of gender and originating from 24 different countries from all parts of the world. Notably, the African continent and the Central Asia/Caucasus region were well represented this year. Students belonging to all major confessional communities were present.

The course had the general title ‘Causes of Conflict: Processes of Peace’ and was divided into three major thematic parts:

- Causes and Dynamics of Conflict – introducing the discipline of peace research and some of its major theories and fields of study.
- Peace Processes – where Norwegian diplomats with first-hand experience of facilitation gave a presentation on the major challenges and obstacles of peace processes.
- Post-Conflict Challenges – highlighting selected issues related to postwar reconstruction.

The main focuses of this year’s course were religious dimensions of war and humanitarian intervention. The course opened with four workshops on conflict resolution with former PRIO director Dan Smith, and closed with a general lecture on changing patterns of armed conflict by current PRIO director Stein Tønnesson.

A formal request has been made to the University of Oslo to include the summer school course as an optional course within its Peace and Conflict MA Programme as of 2004.
Journal of Peace Research

Journal of Peace Research (JPR) is an interdisciplinary and international bimonthly of scholarly work in peace research that strives for a global perspective on peacemaking. JPR is fully peer-reviewed, and most articles are submitted unsolicited. One issue per year is a guest-edited special issue, subject to the same strict review process as regular issues. Topics covered by such issues have included Environmental Conflict (Paul F. Diehl, ed., 1998), Trade and Conflict (Gerald Schneider & Katherine Barbieri, eds, 1999), Conflict Resolution in Ethnopolitical Disputes (Frederic S. Pearson, ed., 2001), Civil War in Developing Countries (S. Mansoob Mirshad, ed., 2002) and Peace History (Peter van den Dungen & Lawrence S. Wittner, eds, 2003). Forthcoming special issues include Duration and Termination of Civil War (Håvard Hegre, ed., 2004), and Demography of Conflict and Violence (Helge Brunkberg & Henrik Urdal, eds, 2005).

Authors with quantitative data are obliged to post their data on the Internet. JPR’s data replication page (http://www.prio.no/jpr/datasets.asp) contains links to such datasets from 1998 onwards. As of March 2004, 123 datasets are listed on the replication page.

JPR is edited at PRIO and published by Sage Publications in London. Since its establishment in 1964, JPR has published the work of authors from over 50 countries. In 2003, JPR published, in 760 pages, a total of 40 articles and 79 Book Notes.

Editor: Nils Petter Gleditsch
Managing Editor: Glenn Martin
Book Review Editor: Sven Gunnar Simonsen

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Michael Brzoska, Bonn International Conversion Center
Han Dorussen, Political Science, University of Essex
Scott Gates, Political Science, PRIO
Mats Hammarström, Peace and Conflict, Uppsala University
Håvard Hegre, Political Science, University of Oslo/PRIO
Torbjørn L. Knutsen, Political Science, NTNU, Trondheim
Oyvind Østerud, Political Science, University of Oslo
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Bjørn Mæller, Political Science, DIIS, Copenhagen
Magnus Oberg, Peace and Conflict, Uppsala University
Hanna Ojanen, Political Science, FIIA, Helsinki
Elling Njål Tjønneland, Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen
Henrik Urdal, Political Science, PRIO
Håkan Wiberg, Sociology, DIIS, Copenhagen

Security Dialogue

Security Dialogue is a peer-reviewed policy-oriented quarterly journal that attempts to analyse 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 as well as 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 2003, Security Dialogue published, in 512 pages, 23 peer-reviewed articles and review essays, 5 rejoinders, 7 reference reviews, 11 short pieces in its ‘Dialogue’ and ‘Viewpoints’ sections, and one longer ‘Outlook’ piece.

Editor: J. Peter Burgess
Managing Editor: Andrew John Feltham
Language Editor: John Carville
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**Doctoral Dissertations**

Hauge, Wenche. ‘Causes and Dynamics of Conflict Escalation: The Role of Environmental Change and Economic Development Case Studies of Bangladesh, Haiti, Madagascar, Guatemala, Senegal and Tunisia’, Department of Political Science, University of Oslo. Supervisors: Helge Hveem, University of Oslo; Dan Smith, PRIO (submitted on 13 December 2002 and defended on 26 September 2003).

**MA Theses (Hovedoppgaver)**


Lende, Gina. ‘A Quest for Justice: Palestinian Christians and Their Contextual Theology’, Department of Culture Studies (History of Religion), University of Oslo. Supervisors: Kari Vogt, University of Oslo; Gregory Reichberg, PRIO.

Ormhaug, Christin M. ‘Democracy, Human Rights, and Small Arms in Latin America’, Department of Sociology, University of Oslo. Supervisors: Pål Meland, University of Oslo; Nils Petter Gleditsch, PRIO.

**Monographs**


**Edited Volumes**


**Journal Issues**


**Peer-Reviewed Articles in International Journals**


**Peer-Reviewed Articles in Norwegian Journals**

Simonsen, Sven Gunnar. ‘Presidenter og demokrater i Russland [Presidents and Democrats in Russia]’, Internasjonal Politikk 61(1): 77–92.

www.prio.no
**Chapters in Edited Volumes**


**Non-Referred Journal Articles**

**Andersen, Kirsten Hegsvold.** ‘Olje – Angolas forbannelse eller velsignelse?’ [Oil – Blessing or Curse for Angola?], Verdensmagasinet X (5).


Reports in PRIO Series


Reports in External Series


Other Reports

Marsh, Nicholas. Evidence from Open Sources of Nammo Multipurpose Ammunition Being Used in an Anti-Personnel Role, or Procured with That Intention; and the Proliferation of Nammo 12.7mm Multipurpose Ammunition’, report prepared for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), 15 February.


Reports to Donors/Funders

Barth, Elise Frederikke; Karen Hostens & Inger Skjelsbak. ‘Gender Aspects of Conflict Interventions: Policy Implications of Studies of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH), the United Nations Mission in Eritrea and Ethiopia (UNMEE) and the NATO Stabilization Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina (SFOR), preliminary report to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo, January.


Conference Proceedings


Conference Papers


Kolås, Åshild. ‘“Welcome to Shangri-La”: The Making of Place in Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture’, paper presented at the Tenth Seminar of the International Association for Tibetan Studies (IATS X), Aris Trust Centre, Oxford University, 6–12 September.


Financial Statement 2003

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. For the period 2001–05, its director is Stein Tønnesson. The institute conducts research on, in particular, why wars break out, why they last as long as they do, and how lasting peace can be established in the wake of armed conflicts. In recent years, there has been a shift in focus towards civil war. This formed the background for PRIO’s successful application to the Research Council of Norway in 2002 for the establishment of a Centre of Excellence at PRIO: the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW). Two thousand and three was the first full year of operation for the CSCW, which has brought 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 affect the outbreak, duration and ending of civil wars.

In 2003, PRIO had a turnover of NOK 47,616,050. This represented an increase of 5.1% over the turnover for 2002. The 2003 accounts show an operating surplus of NOK 2,795,731, compared to –46,979 in 2002. The total surplus for 2003 is NOK 3,036,292, equivalent to 6.4% of turnover. The 2003 profit of 6.4% of annual turnover is an improvement over 2002 and a sufficient annual contribution to secure the strategic objectives of PRIO. The 2003 profit will be added to net assets, which will then amount to NOK 13,460,357, equivalent to 37.7% of net assets and liabilities. The cash-flow analysis also shows a net increase in the institute’s cash position from 31 December 2002 to 31 December 2003. PRIO’s cash-flow situation is satisfactory, and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities has increased from 1.30 to 1.43.

In 2003, the core grant from the Research Council amounted to NOK 6,600,000, representing 13.9% of the institute’s total income. The core grant plays an important role in ensuring the maintenance and further development of the institute’s key competences, and it is of great importance that this grant is sustained at a stable and sufficient level.

Externally financed projects 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, the UN 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.

PRIO promotes gender equality for its employees. By the end of 2003, 52% of the employees at PRIO were women. Among junior researchers, 67% were women. For senior researchers, the percentage was 48.

In 2003, an average of 66 people were employed at PRIO during the year, working an equivalent of 49 person-years. The number of person-years for PRIO staff has increased by four from 2002 to 2003. PRIO employees participate in decisionmaking through membership of or representation on the Institute Council and through representation on the PRIO Board. Sick leave in 2003 was 3.5% (3.2% in 2002).

PRIO enjoys a good internal working environment, and routines for health, environmental awareness and security have been established. PRIO also takes care not to pollute the external environment. However, limited office space and a lack of sufficient meeting rooms have led to a decision to move the institute before the end of 2005. PRIO’s property at Fuglehauggata 11 was sold in early 2004, and an agreement has been signed with the Norwegian Red Cross to lease office space at Hausmannsgate 7.

Through its Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding programme, PRIO has in 2003 been actively involved in conflict resolution and dialogue in the Balkans. The building of institutions is one purpose of the Balkan projects. PRIO – together with the Nansen Academy at Lillehammer – has acted as a facilitator in the development of several dialogue centres in former Yugoslavia. As of 1 January 2004, PRIO’s engagement in the Balkan Dialogue project has been transferred to the Nansen Academy, resulting in a decrease in the overall budgeted turnover for PRIO in 2004.

For 2004, the Research Council has approved a grant of NOK 6,840,000, an increase of 3.6% over 2003. As of 14 May 2004, about 82% of the budgeted income for 2004 was either contractually secured or regarded as highly likely to be so on the basis of positive signals given by funders. A positive result is budgeted for 2004, and it is the board’s opinion that the condition of continuous operation is met.

Gender Breakdowns at PRIO, 2003

![Gender Breakdowns Diagram]

* PRIO or CSCW staff whose primary employer was PRIO
### Income Statement
(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>45 549</td>
<td>42 604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales revenues</td>
<td>1 110</td>
<td>1 467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>1 094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating revenues</td>
<td><strong>47 616</strong></td>
<td><strong>45 165</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **OPERATING EXPENSES** |           |           |
| Salaries and social costs | 20 414    | 18 947    |
| Professional fees       | 2 152     | 2 592     |
| Other personnel costs   | 1 488     | 2 034     |
| Office costs            | 2 091     | 1 640     |
| Running costs field offices | 12 732    | 12 752    |
| Travel, representation and seminars | 3 775 | 5 168 |
| Computers, running costs | 659       | 673       |
| Building, running costs | 697       | 592       |
| **Total operating expenses** | **44 820** | **45 212** |

| **Operating profit** | 2 796     | -47       |

| **FINANCIAL INCOME / EXPENSES** |           |           |
| Financial income            | 1 152     | 1 685     |
| Financial expenses          | 912       | 980       |
| **Net financial items**     | **241**   | **704**   |
| **Net profit**              | **3 036** | **657**   |

| **DISPOSAL OF NET PROFIT** |           |
| Transferred to net assets  | 3 036     | 657       |

### Cash-Flow Statement
(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual surplus</td>
<td>3 036</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciations</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>- 73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change account payments and project advances from funders</td>
<td>1 659</td>
<td>- 433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change revenues earned, not invoiced</td>
<td>- 361</td>
<td>- 519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change other receivables</td>
<td>2 687</td>
<td>1 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change other current liabilities</td>
<td>- 264</td>
<td>- 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of pension cost</td>
<td>- 321</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in other periodized items</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from operating activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>7 918</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 707</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES** |           |           |
| Payments for purchase of fixed assets | - 723     | - 574     |
| Payments for sale of fixed assets    | 13        | 90        |
| **Net cash flow from investment activities** | **- 710** | **- 484** |

| **CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** |           |           |
| Payments on mortgage                | - 502     | - 502     |
| **Net cash flow from financing activities** | **- 502** | **- 502** |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents | 6 706     | 720       |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January | 8 817     | 8 096     |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December | 15 523    | 8 817     |
## Balance Sheet
(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>13 680</td>
<td>13 832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate (Fuglehauggata 11)</td>
<td>2 300</td>
<td>2 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines and furniture</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fixed assets</strong></td>
<td>16 842</td>
<td>16 970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues earned, not invoiced</td>
<td>1 038</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>2 299</td>
<td>4 987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>15 523</td>
<td>8 817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>18 860</td>
<td>14 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>35 702</td>
<td>31 450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES** |          |          |
|Net assets                 |          |          |
|Basic capital              | 6 197    | 6 197    |
|Earned equity capital      | 7 263    | 4 227    |
|**Total net assets 31 December** | 13 460   | 10 424   |
|Long-term liabilities      |          |          |
|Mortgage                   | 8 785    | 9 287    |
|Pension liabilities        | 291      | 612      |
|**Total long-term liabilities** | 9 076    | 9 899    |
|Current liabilities        |          |          |
|Short-term part of mortgage| 502      | 502      |
|Withholding tax, social security, holiday pay, unpaid VAT, etc. | 3 749    | 3 106    |
|Account payments and project advances from funders | 7 026    | 5 366    |
|Accounts payable           | 573      | 830      |
|Other liabilities          | 1 316    | 1 323    |
|**Total current liabilities** | 13 166   | 11 127   |
|**Total net assets and liabilities** | 35 702   | 31 450   |

Oslo, 14 May 2004

Øyvind Østerud  
Chairman

Stein Tønnesson  
Director

Pavel Baev  
Board member

Fride Eeg-Henriksen  
Board member

Cathrine Lechstøer  
Board member

Martha Snodgrass  
Board member

Raimo Väyrynen  
Board member

Bernt Aardal  
Board member
Notes to the Accounts at 31 December 2003

Note 1: Accounting Principles
The annual accounts are produced in accordance with the Accounting Act of 1998 and sound accounting practice.

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 for 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 928,947 at 31 December 2003. The corresponding figure at 31 December 2002 was NOK 720,147.

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 2003
Earned non-invoiced revenues on ongoing projects 1,037,631
Pre-invoiced production 7,025,504

Note 4: Machines and Furniture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost price 1 January</td>
<td>2,469,005</td>
<td>2,875,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated previous depreciations</td>
<td>1,630,986</td>
<td>1,932,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decline/sales during the year</td>
<td>38,275</td>
<td>16,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New investments</td>
<td>723,239</td>
<td>574,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This year’s depreciation</td>
<td>660,627</td>
<td>662,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net book value at 31 December</td>
<td>862,356</td>
<td>838,019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 5: Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</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>1,368,000</td>
<td>1,216,000</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>13,680,000</td>
<td>13,832,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 6: Mortgage
The security for PRIO’s loan from Union Bank of Norway of NOK 9,287,000 is the property at Fuglehauggata. The book value of buildings and real estate is a total of NOK 15,980,000. 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 2003, the average rate of interest on the mortgage was 5.94%.

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 between the ages of 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. At 31 December 2003, 42 employees were included in the fund. 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).
Present value of earned pension in 2002 | 2003 | 2002
---|---|---
| 1,037,200 | 1,163,000 |
Interest expense on pension liabilities | 472,900 | 449,000 |
Return on pension expense (before payroll tax) | -385,900 | -383,400 |
Administration cost | 24,400 | 18,500 |
Net pension expense (before payroll tax) | 1,148,600 | 1,247,300 |
Effect of estimate deviation | 26,700 | 25,700 |
Net pension expense (before payroll tax) | 1,175,300 | 1,273,000 |
Periodized payroll tax | 165,717 | 179,493 |
Pension expense (after payroll tax) | 1,341,017 | 1,452,493 |

| 31 December 2003 | 31 December 2002 |
---|---|
Assets < liabilities | |
Earned pension liabilities | 8,326,800 | 7,911,000 |
Pension plan assets (at market value) | 7,011,000 | 6,380,000 |
Estimate deviations not recognized | -1,960,800 | -944,900 |
Prepaid pension (net pension liability) before payroll tax | -255,000 | -536,100 |
Periodized payroll tax | -35,955 | -75,590 |
Prepaid pension (net pension liability) after payroll tax | -290,955 | -611,690 |

Economic Assumptions

| 2003 | 2002 |
---|---|
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 | 6.50% | 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:

| 2003 | 2002 |
---|---|
Salaries | 17,171,873 | 15,398,568 |
Payroll tax | 2,500,747 | 2,275,903 |
Employer contribution pension scheme | 741,280 | 1,273,000 |
Total | 20,413,900 | 18,947,471 |

**Note 10: Number of Employees During the Financial Year**

The average number of employees at PRIO during 2003 was 66 (the corresponding figure for 2002 was 53). Additionally, the institute had an average of 8 graduate students with scholarships and/or office space at PRIO during the year (the corresponding figure for 2002 was 8). The average number of conscientious objectors was 3 (the corresponding figure for 2002 was 3).

**Note 11: Auditors’ Fee**

In 2003, PRIO paid a fee of NOK 165,354 to its auditors for their audit of the accounts. Consultant fees for audit-related services amounted to NOK 137,412. Special attestations on projects amounted to NOK 109,000. These amounts include VAT.

**Note 12: Remuneration of the Leadership**

In 2003, PRIO’s total costs for remuneration of the Institute Director and members of the PRIO Board were NOK 582,217 and NOK 159,000, respectively.

**Note 13: Net Assets**

| 2003 | 2002 |
---|---|
Basic capital | 6,197,000 | 6,197,000 |
Earned equity capital, 1 January 2003 | 4,227,064 | 3,569,578 |
Net profit for 2003 | 3,036,292 | 657,486 |
Earned equity capital, 31 December 2003 | 7,263,357 | 4,227,064 |
Total net assets, 31 December 2003 | 13,460,357 | 10,424,064 |

**Note 14: Public Funding**

All Norwegian public funding granted PRIO is periodized in line with accrued costs on specific projects. This means that only funds spent during the year have been accounted as income in 2003.

PRIO received a core grant of NOK 6,600,000 from the Research Council of Norway in 2003. Of this, NOK 5,673,123 has been spent in 2003. The rest has been transferred to 2004.

**Note 15: Fuglehauggata 11**

After the balancing date of 31 December 2003, PRIO’s property at Fuglehauggata 11 was sold. As part of the sale, a rent-back agreement was signed with the new owner. The rent-back agreement is to last until 31 December 2005. The property was sold for NOK 23 million, with a deduction of NOK 7 million for the rent-back agreement. In connection with the sale, the mortgage with Gjensidige NOR Sparebank was redeemed.
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 1 May 2004, the members and their deputies were as follows:

**Board Members**

**Øyvind Østerud (Chair)**  
University of Oslo

**Cathrine Løchstøer**  
Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK)

**Fride Eeg-Henriksen**  
Statistics Norway

**Raimo Väyrynen**  
The Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies

**Bernt Aardal**  
Institute for Social Research, Oslo

**Pavel Baev**  
PRIO

**Martha Snodgrass**  
PRIO

**Deputies**

**Rolf Tønnes**  
Institute for Defence Studies

**Eva Hildrum**  
Ministry of Communications

**Karin Dokken**  
University of Oslo

**Olav Fagelund Knudsen**  
Swedish Institute of International Affairs

**Tordis Borchgrevink**  
Institute for Social Research, Oslo

**Wenche Hauge**  
PRIO

**Agnete Schjønsby**  
PRIO

**Ex Officio Members**

Stein Tønnesson (Director)

Hilde Henniksen Waage (Deputy Director)

Lene Kristin Borg (Administrative Director)

Eystein Emberland (Administrative Director)
PRIO Statutes

(amended by the PRIO Board, 28 March 2000)

§ 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' (grundkapital) 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.

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, co-ordinating and financing of the scholarly activities of the Institute, within the framework 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 § 3 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.
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