Two thousand and five was the year in which PRIO moved into new offices at Hausmanns gate 7, on the eastern side of central Oslo. We are exceptionally happy both with the offices and with the way we have been received by our new landlord, the Norwegian Red Cross.

**Three highlights from PRIO’s research in 2005:**

- Religion entered PRIO’s research agenda in earnest. We started with a big ‘mapping the terrain’ conference in February, attended by leading experts on religion and conflict. Then, together with the Catholic University of America, we organized a dialogue conference with representatives of the three Abrahamic religions, held at Høsbjør, Brumunddal, in August. Finally, we produced a state-of-the-art report on the role of religion in peacemaking for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2006, we will follow up with an additional dialogue conference in Rome; we will initiate a conference and book project on religion and armed force together with the United Nations University (Tokyo); and we will strengthen the focus, both within our Ethics, Norms and Identities programme and within the Centre for the Study of Civil War, on religion’s role in driving conflict – as well as peace.

- Nicosia became the first place outside Oslo where PRIO has an independent office. The official opening of the PRIO Cyprus Centre took place on 7 September, in conjunction with the launch of an innovative study of settlers and immigrants in the northern part of the island. Despite all the frustration generated by the continued division of the island, the PRIO Cyprus Centre was able to initiate a number of new projects with participation by both Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots, and to organize in November a highly successful first annual conference, comparing peacebuilding in ‘divided societies’ in different parts of the world. (Read more about the PRIO-Cyprus Centre on page 10.)

- Perhaps the greatest mark of success for any research institute is that its research results are used and further developed by others. This happened to PRIO with the publication of the Human Security Report 2005 by the Human Security Centre of the University of British Columbia, Canada. Like A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility, the Report of the UN Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change that was published in December 2004, the Human Security Report builds heavily on the statistics of peace and war that PRIO has developed over a number of years in cooperation with the Department of Peace and Conflict at Uppsala University, as well as on studies carried out within PRIO’s Centre for the Study of Civil War. The Human Security Report received major coverage in the international media. At PRIO, we work with several different conceptions of ‘human security’, and we research those varying conceptions using a range of different methodologies. Our debates about human security are also informed by a special section published by Security Dialogue in September 2004, entitled ‘What is “Human Security”?’ (For further information related to the Human Security Report, see page IV in inserted CSCW report.)

Let me take this opportunity to thank our funders for their well-placed generosity, and to thank PRIO’s dedicated staff, as well as members of the PRIO Board, for all their hard work for PRIO – and for peace – in the year of the move.
PRIO’s Mission

PRIO’s mission is:

• to conduct high-quality academic research on questions relevant to the promotion of a more peaceful world;
• to contribute to theoretical and methodological development both within specific academic disciplines and through cross-fertilization between disciplines;
• to engage in the promotion of peace through conflict resolution, dialogue and reconciliation, public information and policymaking activities;
• to disseminate research through academic publications, through reports related to our engagement activities and via the general media.

An essential part of PRIO’s mission is to maintain impeccable academic standards and to subject institute publications to the regular mechanisms of quality control employed in the appropriate academic disciplines. This approach also forms the basis for our two scholarly journals: Security Dialogue and Journal of Peace Research.

Relevance is at the core of the peace research tradition. PRIO engages in research on the conditions for peaceful coexistence between nations, between groups and between individuals. This implies that PRIO researchers seek means of nonviolent conflict management and resolution, as well as ways to nurture and build long-term sustainable peace. As a research institute that focuses on the dynamics of war and peace – including the emergence, prevention and resolution of armed conflict – PRIO is actively engaged in training, policy research and information brokerage as means of preventing armed conflict and supporting peace processes.

When PRIO was founded in 1959, it was one of the world’s very first peace research centres. Since that time, many other centres and university departments with a peace research agenda have been established, some of them sharing PRIO’s dedication to academic quality. PRIO was born out of tensions related to the Cold War, and for many years it served as a centre of research-based criticism of Cold War politics. Since the end of the Cold War, the emphasis of PRIO’s research has shifted to reflect the current dominance of civil wars within armed conflict; the relationship between peace and democracy; the widened scope for multilateral cooperation within the United Nations; and the fact that PRIO’s host country, Norway, has taken on a special role as peace broker in many parts of the world. PRIO’s research agenda has always been international, and the working language of the institute is English. The institute places considerable emphasis on maintaining its scholarly and institutional independence and its capacity to conduct critical research.

PRIO remains Norway’s only peace research institute. As such, it maintains links with all Norwegian universities and is connected with a number of independent research institutes abroad. In addition, PRIO is involved in a strategic partnership on peacebuilding with the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) in Bergen.

To an increasing extent, institutions that do not identify themselves with ‘peace research’ have begun to engage with research topics that are situated at the core of the PRIO agenda. We view this ‘mainstreaming’ of peace research as a positive development, one that creates an opportunity for researchers at PRIO to engage more with the wider world of scholars and policymakers, rather than treating peace researchers as a special ‘in-group’. PRIO will continue to cultivate a rich and variegated network comprised of research institutes and universities worldwide. Our international network helps inform our research agenda and assists with the dissemination of our research findings. Relations with universities – both internationally and within Norway – are particularly important for the training component of PRIO’s work. Students and doctoral candidates either based at PRIO or receiving supervision from PRIO staff take their degrees at universities both in Norway and abroad. PRIO is engaged in international collaboration with various academic associations and participates in broader associations such as the International Studies Association (ISA) and the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR).

PRIO will continue to fulfil its basic mission, stimulate and provide room for intellectual curiosity and increase its ability to respond to the strategic challenges in terms of identifying rising trends of relevance to peace research and filling gaps in our expertise and research portfolio. In the four-year period 2006–09, PRIO aims particularly to achieve the following goals:

• Academic Publications: Increase the number of peer-reviewed publications and ensure that every PRIO researcher publishes the equivalent of one peer-reviewed article per year.
• Engagement: Promote peace by supporting peace processes, contributing to policymaking, assisting local capacity-building, facilitating dialogue and reconciliation, and serving as a credible broker of information.
• Level of Activity: Undertake a moderate expansion of 5–10%.
• Organizational Culture and Innovation: Establish an open organizational culture and a work environment that fosters excellence in research output both for individual researchers and for the institute as a whole. New competence areas (such as ‘migration’ and ‘energy’) will also be given priority.
• Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW): Ensure the renewal of the Research Council of Norway’s Centre of Excellence (CoE) contract for a second five-year period (2008–12). Raise the profile of the CSCW both internationally and in Norway.
Research Organization
PRIO research is organized within three thematic programmes: the Ethics, Norms and Identities programme, the Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding programme, and the Security programme. In addition, the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) – which was awarded Centre of Excellence status by the Research Council of Norway – was established in 2003. (The organization of the CSCW’s research is presented separately; see insert pages I–XII in the middle of this report.)

Strategic Institute Programmes in 2005

• Ethics, Norms and Identities
• Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding
• Security

Each Strategic Institute Programme consists of a group of related projects. Together, the programmes and projects fulfil PRIO’s basic aim of studying the causes and consequences of peace and conflict. The programmes act as a focus for strategic planning, for budgeting, 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 PRIO researchers present initial ideas and findings to groups of colleagues.

PRIO does not seek to cover every conceivable type and aspect of conflict, focusing instead on organized armed conflict. The institute’s research staff are not committed to supporting particular policies, nor do the Strategic Institute Programmes adopt specific standpoints. Our aim is to conduct research that leads to solid conclusions, which can in turn serve as the basis for tenable generalizations and 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 PRIO website at www.prio.no.

Human smugglers in the Kurdish border areas of Turkey. Photo: Frida Nome, PRIO.
The Ethics, Norms and Identities (ENI) programme at PRIO comprises two broad and interrelated strands of research.

First, research within the programme addresses normative dimensions of conflict and peacebuilding, including questions related to the resort to armed force, norms for behaviour in conflict situations, and issues of moral and legal responsibility. Second, the programme considers how different identities influence, and are influenced by, the dynamics of conflict and peace. Identities examined include those of gender, ethnicity and religion. The aim of the research is thus:

- to increase awareness of philosophical issues relevant to peace and conflict research, including historical research on important contributions to the ethics of war and peace;
- 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.

**New Reference Work**

In 2005, three researchers in the ENI programme (Gregory Reichberg, Henrik Syse & Endre Begby) brought to completion a major reference work, *The Ethics of War: Classic and Contemporary Readings*. Comprised of both primary sources and commentary, and approximately 700 pages in length, the volume was published by Blackwell in early 2006. It features texts, some translated into English for the first time, by great thinkers from ancient times through to the present day.

**Inter-Religious Dialogue on Peace and War**

In August 2005, the programme hosted a conference on *Concepts of Peace and War in the Abrahamic Traditions* that brought together scholars and religious leaders from Europe, North America and the Middle East. The programme expects to further develop its work in inter-religious dialogue with future conferences and publications, including a collaborative project with the United Nations University in Tokyo.

**Women, Security and Peacebuilding**

Gender studies have become increasingly important within the ENI programme. In 2005, PRIO and CARE Norway undertook an assessment of how UN Security Council Resolution 1325 has been implemented in the Great Lakes Region of Africa. The study led to the publication of a report, *Responsible Investing*. The report also points out that rape has been used as a weapon in war, and that this issue requires particular attention in post-conflict societies.

**ENI projects in 2005:**

- **Concepts of Peace and War in the Abrahamic Traditions**
  - Gregory Reichberg
- **Ethical Dimensions of War and Peace**
  - Gregory Reichberg, Henrik Syse & Endre Begby
- **Just War: Disputed Questions**
  - Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse
- **Minority Rights in Vietnam**
  - Åshild Kolås
- **Responsible Investing**
  - Gregory Reichberg & Helene Christiansen Ingierd
- **Tourism and Terrorism**
  - Åshild Kolås
- **Transnational Entrepreneurs in an African Outpost: Chinese Migrants in Cape Verde**
  - Jørgen Carling

**Doctoral Projects**

- **Ethnic Tourism and Cultural Reconstruction**
  - Jørgen Carling (supervisor at PRIO: Stein Tønnesson)
- **On Being a Moral Decisionmaker in War**
  - Helene Christiansen Ingierd (supervisor at PRIO: Gregory Reichberg)
- **Sexual Violence in Time of War: Sexuality, Ethnicity and Gender Diversity in the Wars in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1991–95**
  - Inger Skjelsbæk (supervisor at PRIO: Gregory Reichberg)
- **Transnational Migration and Mobility Conflicts**
  - Jørgen Carling (supervisor at PRIO: Stein Tønnesson)
- **The Sangha and its Relation to the Peace Process in Sri Lanka**
  - Iselin Frydenlund

**MA Student Projects**

- **Whose Peace? Which Peace?**
  - Kristoffer Lidén (supervisor at PRIO: J. Peter Burgess)
Participants in the Darfur peace talks.

Photo: Endre Stiansen, PRIO
The Security programme comprises interdisciplinary research projects focusing on ways in which individual states, the European Union and the United Nations respond to a range of security challenges. In addition, it seeks to explore new approaches that do not emphasize the state as the primary referent of security. The programme thus engages actively in research and conceptual debate on human security, energy security, national and regional security, ‘securitization’, and the trade-off between liberty and security in situations of perceived threat. The Security programme has as its primary empirical focus European policies and Europe’s place in the world. It aims to emphasize, in particular, the study of ‘security’ as a concept and the application of various aspects of security to case studies in collaboration with researchers from other programmes.

While retaining its traditional policy perspectives, the programme also aims to develop new fields of security research based on both the changing security challenges of our time and an evolving universe of methodological approaches. It relates to innovative approaches that attempt to thematize new threats (economic, societal, political, environmental) and to adapt analyses to the new objects of security (individuals, communities, economic and ecological systems, etc.).

The Security programme has a twofold strategy, aimed at broadening the scope of the programme’s theoretical approach and increasing the depth of its empirical interests in order to better chart and understand our evolving security reality. Cross-disciplinary study is central in this effort. Programme Leader J. Peter Burgess has a broad academic background in social and political theory, cultural history, linguistics, literature and philosophy. He previously worked under both the former Foreign and Security Policies programme and the Ethics, Norms and Identities programme at PRIO, taking over and revamping the Security programme in 2003.

Research in the Security programme is based on a complementary relation between area research and thematic and theoretical disciplines. Core geographical interests of the programme have typically included Russian-European relations, the Mediterranean basin (in particular, Turkey and Cyprus) and Eastern Asia. These geopolitical priorities are complemented by a number of theoretical and culture-historical approaches that reflect shifts in the notion of security and evolving political priorities – for example, migration studies, European political history, cultural studies, gender studies, and legal and economic theory. In this way, the Security programme seeks to remain at the forefront of efforts to understand the changing security threats and securitization practices of our time, raising questions about political legitimacy, ethnic conflict, terrorism, the ethics of intervention, arms control, military sociology, institutional politics and small-arms transfer.

The Security programme is currently involved in three European Union research projects: the Fifth Framework Programme Training Network Applied Global Justice, the EU Sixth Framework Programme integrated project The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security (CHALLENGE) and COST Action A24 The Evolving Social Construction of Threat.

PRIO’s interdisciplinary Strategic Institute Programme (SIP) Arms Against a Sea of Troubles has its base in the Security programme. The programme has also been the centre for the European SIP Looking Outward: The Quest for a European Security Identity and will launch a new European SIP initiative entitled The Threat to Europe and the New Culture of Insecurity.

Funding for individual research projects is assured by the Research Council of Norway, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Ministry of Defence and the European Union. While making use of already existing research networks in Europe and elsewhere, the Security programme is working to strengthen relations with European partners and is currently developing a number of research proposals for European Research Area funding in areas as diverse as gender and terrorism, migration and bioterrorism.

Security Dialogue, an internationally recognized peer-reviewed journal, is an important pillar of the Security programme. It is both a forum for debating the premises of state-of-the-art security research and a point of dissemination for research in the fields prioritized by the programme. For more information about the journal, see p. 14.

**Staff in 2005**

**Senior Researchers**
- Pavel Baev
- J. Peter Burgess
- Sven Gunnar Simonsen
- Stein Tønnesson
- Ola Tunander

**Junior Researchers**
- Jørgen Carling
- Matilde Pérez Herranz
- Pinar Tank
Security Programme
Projects in 2005:

- Applied Global Justice
  led by J. Peter Burgess
- The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security (CHALLENGE)
  led by J. Peter Burgess
- Chechnya and Putin’s Counter-Terrorism
  Pavel Baev
- Cooperation and Conflict Between Russia and the West in the Caspian Area
  Pavel Baev
- Ethnicizing Afghanistan?
  Sven Gunnar Simonsen
- Europe Looking Outwards: The Quest for a European Security Identity
  led by Ola Tunander
- Geopolitics of the Caspian Region
  Pavel Baev
- Independence of the Mind
  led by J. Peter Burgess
- Maritime Conflict in Asia
  Stein Tønnesson
- Military Intervention and Post-Conflict Nation-Building
  Sven Gunnar Simonsen
- The New Norwegian Security Challenge: Strategic Cooperation with the EU and NATO in the Changing Global Security System
  J. Peter Burgess & Ola Tunander
- Putin’s Vision and Plans for Modernizing the Russian Military
  Pavel Baev
- Russia and Europe: Geopolitics and Geo-economics
  Pavel Baev
- Russia’s Energy Complex and Europe
  Pavel Baev
- Russia’s Security and the Russian Military
  Pavel Baev
- Security in East Asia
  led by Stein Tønnesson
- Terrorism and Crisis Management
  J. Peter Burgess, Ola Tunander & Stein Tønnesson

Doctoral Projects

- Intervención militar en Irak: Un análisis de la argumentación en el Consejo de Seguridad
  Matilde Pérez Herranz (supervisor at PRIO: J. Peter Burgess)
- Turkey’s Military Elite at a Crossroad: Paths to Desecuritization?
  Pinar Tank (supervisor at PRIO: Pavel Baev)
PRIO’s Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding (CRPB) programme is defined in broad terms, focusing not only on efforts to end wars but also on decreasing violence and addressing the causes of conflict. Core areas include small-arms proliferation, peace initiatives, disarmament and reintegration of fighters, and mine action. The programme undertakes research, policy development and dialogue projects, rooting all engagements in solid research competence. The aim is to develop synergies that bridge theory, applied knowledge and practice. CRPB researchers are engaged in dialogue with policymakers and practitioners, as well as in public debate.

The CRPB programme has key competence on a number of countries and regions that have been, and continue to be, sites of conflict resolution and peacemaking efforts. These include Afghanistan, Cyprus, Guatemala, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Israel/Palestine and the wider Middle East. CRPB researchers are engaged in analysis and policy dialogue in relation to a number of ongoing peacebuilding processes:

• Senior Researcher Endre Stiansen has been actively involved in the Darfur peace negotiations. He coordinates an international team of experts that assist the African Union mediators on matters pertaining to wealth sharing and has also organized a workshop on wealth sharing. The ongoing talks are organized by the African Union and take place in Abuja, Nigeria. Parties to the negotiations are the government of Sudan, the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement.

• The CRPB Cyprus Centre was formally inaugurated in 2005. The centre is led by Gina Lende and has a highly competent research staff, contributing greatly to facilitating the dialogue between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities in Cyprus.

• In relation to Sri Lanka, Wenche Hauge has been engaged in providing policy analysis on topics of critical relevance, including the importance of inclusiveness in the peace process, the role of civil society, possible federal arrangements and possibilities for early planning of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) initiatives.

Small-Arms Transfers
During 2005, the Norwegian Initiative for Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) project continued to establish itself as an authoritative source of information and analysis on small arms. The core activity of the project remains an online global database of small-arms transfers that contains information on both the licensed and the illicit trade in such weapons. The project authored the well-received report Who Takes the Bullet? The Impact of Small Arms Violence, which was published by Norwegian Church Aid and launched at a United Nations conference on small arms. NISAT also continued to develop its small arms survey and contributed to two of that project’s book publications. Other activities included coordinating a COST network of European researchers and contributing with UNIDIR to the development of EU strategy on small arms and light weapons.

Landmine Engagement
Another major multi-year engagement for the CRPB programme is the Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC) project, which examines the organization and impact of efforts to ameliorate the effects of landmines and unexploded ordnance. Having spearheaded a debate on mine action and development, the project launched its report Maximizing the Impact: Tailoring Mine Action to Development Needs (PRIO Report 5/2005) at the Sixth Meeting of State Parties to the Landmine Convention in Zagreb in November. This report, written by Rebecca Roberts and Gary Littlejohn, is based on case studies from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Cambodia; it includes a review of lessons learned as well as a brief presentation of key implications. In 2005, AMAC also started a new vein of work, looking at the question of national ownership in mine action, a theme that will be central within the project’s agenda in 2006. Drawing on earlier work, the project has also closely followed the building of mine-action capacities in Sudan.

Post-Conflict Security
A different aspect of post-conflict security is addressed through the project Integrating Armed Actors in Peace Processes. In an attempt to expand upon the standard repertoire of DDR, this project examines ways in which various types of armed groups can be constructively engaged, drawing on case studies from Afghanistan and Guatemala. The project is a cooperation between PRIO and the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), under the larger umbrella project What Kind of Peace is Possible?, which is led by Canada’s North-South Institute. The project’s output in 2005 included two book chapters, one on DDR in Guatemala by Wenche Hauge (PRIO) and another on Afghanistan by Arne Strand (CMI). On Afghanistan, Kristian Berg Harpviken continued his collaboration with Arne Strand and Astrid Suhreke of the CMI. In 2005, he focused particularly on the repatriation and reintegration of refugees.

Staff in 2005

Senior Researchers
Kristian Berg Harpviken
Wenche Hauge
Åshild Kolås
Rebecca Roberts
Endre Stiansen
Stein Tønnesson
Hilde Henriksen Waage

Junior Researchers
Jørgen Carling
Ane Hovdenak
Nicholas Marsh
Frida Nome
Hanne Eggen Raislien
Trude Strand
Pinar Tank
Anne Thurin

Research Assistants
Guido Bonino
Kyrre Holm
Thomas Jackson

MA Students
Ingrid Raynstrand Birkeland
Ingrid Naesser
Ellen Stensrud

Adviser
Gina Lende
Conflict Prevention
The attitudes and behaviour of domestic actors play a significant – but often neglected – role in conflict prevention work. Wenche Hauge’s project Domestic Capabilities for Peaceful Conflict Management has examined the case of Madagascar, looking at how civil-military relations, religion and culture have influenced the attitudes of military leaders and civil society, and how this may have contributed to the country’s history of peaceful conflict management.

Religion in Diplomacy and Peacemaking
The relationship between religion, conflict and peace has been a central concern in 2005. In February, PRIO hosted the international conference Mapping the Terrain: The Role of Religion in Diplomacy and Peacemaking at Holmenkollen in Oslo, bringing together some 120 participants, including academics, conflict resolution practitioners and religious leaders. Several other projects at PRIO are examining the interface between religion and conflict, including the potential for religious actors to play constructive roles in peace processes. Within the CRPB programme, Frida Nome has initiated a project on religious diversity in Syria, which focuses on dialogue and communication between the different religious communities in that country, as well as on attitudes towards ‘the other’.

Middle East Research
Hilde Henriksen Waage leads a group of researchers that continue to follow the state of affairs surrounding the Israeli-Palestinian relationship, also with an eye to the larger regional implications. In addition to the Strategic Institute Programme on The Missing Peace, PRIO’s broad Middle East expertise has resulted in several smaller research projects with a focus on this troubled region. Peacemaking in the Middle East is a joint project with the Norwegian School of Management (BI) and is funded by Statoil.

Migration
Migration issues have been a focus of CRPB research in 2005. Key issues are migration during conflicts – including the potential role of displaced communities in armed violence – and the intensification of conflict over migration. Tightening border controls lie at the heart of Frida Nome’s book Lungs of Smuglerruta: The Smuggler’s Trail (Cappelen, 2005). Jørgen Carling has continued his work on the development impact of migrant remittances and on the trafficking of people from Nigeria to Europe. Kristian Berg Harpviken has developed an analytical framework that focuses on the social network aspects of forced migration, and has applied this to an analysis of migration decisionmaking (flight, repatriation) and integration (in exile, ‘at home’), based on fieldwork in Afghanistan.

Doctoral Projects
- The Acquisition of Weapons by Armed Groups Engaged in Civil War
  Nicholas Marsh (supervisor at PRIO: Stein Tønnesson)
- Aiding Palestinians: The Changing Role of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA)
  Kjersti Gravelsæter Berg (project associated with the Missing Peace SIP, supervisor at PRIO: Hilde Henriksen Waage)
- Networks in Transition: Wartime Migration in Afghanistan
  Kristian Berg Harpviken (supervisor at PRIO: Stein Tønnesson)

MA Student Projects
- Institutionalizing Opposition in Neo-Patrimonial Regimes: Renamo in Mozambique
  Ingrid Røyenstrand Birkeland (supervisor at PRIO: Wenche Hauge)
- Mixed Courts: The Cambodian Case – The UN Involvement and the Prospects for a Fair Trial in Cambodia
  Ellen Stenarud (supervisor at PRIO: Stein Tønnesson)
- Right Versus Might: A Study of the Armistice Negotiations Between Israel and Egypt in 1949
  Ingrid Næser (supervisor at PRIO: Hilde Henriksen Waage)

CRPB Projects in 2005:
- Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC)
  led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Domestic Capabilities for Peaceful Conflict Management
  Wenche Hauge
- European Small Arms and the Perpetuation of Violence: COST Action A25
  led by Nicholas Marsh
- Greek-Turkish Forum
  led by Gina Lende
- Madagascar: Past and Present Political Crises, Resilience of Pro-Peace Structures and Cultural Characteristics
  Wenche Hauge
- Micro-Macro Issues in Peacebuilding: A Research and Monitoring Programme on the Sudan Peace Process
  Endre Stiansen
- Migrant Remittances and Development Cooperation
  Jørgen Carling
- The Missing Peace: Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding in the Middle East
  led by Hilde Henriksen Waage
- Nigerian Immigration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Europe
  Jørgen Carling
- The Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT)
  led by Nicholas Marsh
- Peace and Reconciliation in the Eastern Mediterranean
  led by Stein Tønnessen
- Peacebuilding in Afghanistan
  led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Regional Stability in the Middle East
  led by Hilde Henriksen Waage
- Religion in Diplomacy and Peacemaking
  led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Religious Diversity in Syria: Tension and Dialogue
  Frida Nome
- The Sri Lankan Peace Process in a Comparative Perspective
  Wenche Hauge
- Studying the Other: An Evaluation of the Palestinian Forum for Israeli Studies, MADAR
  Frida Nome
- Wealth Sharing: Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on Darfur
  Endre Stiansen
- What Kind of Peace Is Possible? The Integration of Armed Actors in Peace Processes
  led by Kristian Berg Harpviken

- The Role of Religion in Diplomacy and Peacemaking
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- CRPB Projects in 2005:
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    led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
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  - European Small Arms and the Perpetuation of Violence: COST Action A25
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    Frida Nome
  - Wealth Sharing: Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on Darfur
    Endre Stiansen
  - What Kind of Peace Is Possible? The Integration of Armed Actors in Peace Processes
    led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
In continuation of the Eastern Mediterranean Project, which was initiated by PRIO in 1997, a new PRIO Cyprus Centre was officially opened on 7 September 2005 by Norwegian State Secretary Vidar Helgesen.

The PRIO Cyprus Centre is committed to research and dialogue. Its work is intended to contribute to informed public debate on key issues relevant to an eventual settlement of the Cyprus problem. This is to be achieved through dissemination of information, provision of new analysis and facilitation of dialogue. The researchers attached to the Centre are both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. Each project is conducted by a team of Cypriots from both sides of the ‘Green Line’.

Research and Dialogue
The interlinkage between research and public outreach is at the core of the Centre’s activities. The Centre’s research must maintain high academic standards, and the results of that research must be relevant to the concerns of the general public. Therefore, findings must be communicated in clear and accessible language. Most of the research output is presented in Greek, Turkish and English.

In 2005, the Centre’s three main projects focused on property rights, settlers and immigrants in the northern part of the island, and the teaching of history in schools. Through its network, projects and dialogue forums, the PRIO Cyprus Centre aims to foster cooperation between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, and to strengthen regional cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean region. The PRIO Cyprus Centre offers an important meeting place for people from both sides of the divided island.

Neutrality and Openness
The PRIO Cyprus Centre does not advocate any specific political solution and will not take a stand on the substance of any comprehensive proposal. The Centre emphasises the importance of open and informed debates among citizens in preparation for any solution that may ultimately be agreed. Since its first involvement in the Eastern Mediterranean in 1997, PRIO has been committed to facilitating dialogue between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. At first,
Since 1999, PRIO has maintained an office in the UN-administered Ledra Palace Hotel, which is situated on the Green Line in Nicosia. This will continue to operate alongside the main Centre office in southern Nicosia.

The Public Information Project

In late 2002, a team of two Turkish Cypriots and two Greek Cypriots initiated a ‘Public Information Project’ that aimed to provide easily understandable, objective and accurate information on the UN proposal for a settlement to the Cyprus dispute, in order to assist Cypriot citizens to make an informed decision on that proposal. The output of the project included leaflets, booklets, a website, newspaper articles, public meetings and expert appearances in the media. In the run-up to the twin referendums on the UN plan in late April 2004, the activities of the project were at their most intense. The substantial request for information from both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots highlighted the need for non-partisan information on both sides of the divided island. PRIO took no position on the Annan Plan. Our aim was simply to help people understand it.

Since the referendums, we have continued to provide information on aspects of the Plan, on other aspects of the Cyprus issue, and on the position of Cyprus vis-à-vis – and now as a member of – the European Union, and we are now expanding both our information and our research activities.

Since the opening of the borders in 2003 it has become possible to cross to ‘the other side’. Photo: Harun Uçar

Since the dialogue was conducted among a group of businessmen from both sides of the island. These were later joined by representatives from political and civil society in Cyprus with the establishment of the Dialogue Forum and the Cyprus Contact Group. In addition, the Greek–Turkish Forum has been meeting since 1998. This consists of prominent citizens from Greece and Turkey who meet on a regular basis to discuss key political issues in the Turkish–Greek context, and to transform constructive ideas into government policies and joint projects.

PRIO Cyprus Centre Manager Gina Lende at the opening of the centre. Photo: Jørgen Carling, PRIO
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 was launched by Johan Galtung, PRIO’s founder, in 1964 and published by Norwegian University Press until the end of 1988. At the start, the only comparable journal in print was Journal of Conflict Resolution, and many friends of PRIO were doubtful about the viability of a separate journal for peace research. They were proven wrong. Galtung used the journal to publish a series of seminal articles, some of which remain today as his most frequently cited works. The author and the journal rose to mutual fame. At the same time, Galtung was able to recruit a wide circle of authors from around the world. In the early 1970s, he withdrew from the position as editor but remains to this day on the International Advisory Board, and one of his graduate students from the pioneer days has now served as editor for over 22 years.

Reproducibility has also changed, and the Internet has made it much easier although data repositories have existed for decades, the Internet has made it much easier for scholars to be hard on their heels analyzing their own data.

Analysis as methods improve. Authors are likely any such error will be discovered early on, but human error is not. Making data analyses with new variables, new methods or improved data.

Replication is – or should be – an important element of the quality control in peer-reviewed journals. Reviewers of an article can check whether the theoretical argument is innovative, the literature review complete and the methods adequate. It is much more difficult to ascertain whether or not the analysis does what the author promises. Cheating is comparatively rare, but human error is not. Making data available for replication makes it more likely that any such error will be discovered early on, but also facilitates improvement on published analyses as methods improve. Authors are likely to be more alert when they know that other scholars will be hard on their heels analyzing their own data.

Although data repositories have existed for decades, the Internet has made it much easier both to post and to download data. The norms of the profession have also changed, so that the burden of evidence is now largely on those who want to withhold their data. At the 43rd Annual Convention of the International Studies Association (ISA) in March 2002, JPR organized a symposium with three other journals in international relations, as well as Gary King, guru of the replication movement, and Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, who at the time was the Association’s president. In the published version of the symposium, in International Studies Perspectives 4(1): 72–107, JPR, Journal of Conflict Resolution, International Interactions and International Studies Quarterly issued a joint declaration of a minimum replication standard for their journals.

At the end of 2005, links to 164 datasets for articles in JPR had been posted on our data replication page, www.prio.no/jpr/datasets. We also require the posting of ‘do files’, codebooks and other information necessary to replicate analysis. Since links to personal homepages are not always stable or reliable, we now make the data directly available on our own page. Authors increasingly use the replication page to post appendices with more detailed information about sources, coding procedures, etc.

One of the common objections to the replication requirement is the possibility that those who generate extensive new datasets will be unable to publish more than a single article before the data are picked up by other scholars. The fear is that younger authors in particular might be insufficiently rewarded for their data-collection efforts. In response to this, supporters of replication have maintained that having your data used by others is likely to increase your visibility in the profession. In an effort to test this argument, we recorded the citations (as of 27–28 June 2001) in the Journal of Peace Research for 430 articles published in all the issues of JPR from January 1991 to November 2000. Controlling for other factors such as age of the article, we found that articles that made replication data available were cited on average twice as often as articles that did not. On the whole, it seems that by publishing your data, you are more likely to become famous than to be scooped. Thus, it is not only the profession as a whole that gains from replication, but also the individual researcher.
Security Dialogue

Security Dialogue is a peer-reviewed international quarterly journal that combines analysis of contemporary theory with examination of challenges to public policy across a wide-ranging field of security studies. It seeks to revisit and recast the concept of security through new approaches and methodologies.

Security Dialogue was launched at PRIO by Johan Galtung in 1970 as the Bulletin of Peace Proposals. Originally edited by Marek Thee, it was first a quarterly organ for the dissemination of peace proposals. It gradually evolved in scope, including summaries and commentaries, eventually transitioning to an outlet for more scholarly publication. The Bulletin subsequently moved to SAGE Publications, London, and was reborn three years later as Security Dialogue, with Magne Barth as the new editor. Thus, after 23 volumes, the original Bulletin took on a significantly stronger profile on the international publishing scene. In 1995, Barth was joined by co-editor Pavel Baev, then replaced in 1997 by Anthony McDermott. A new transition began in 2001, when the current holder of the position of editor, J. Peter Burgess, was recruited. In the years that followed, Burgess undertook a major revamping of the journal, including a complete redesign, the creation of a new editorial board, and the revision of editorial aims and review procedures.


For Security Dialogue, as for other players in the journals market, consortia sales have become the backbone of sales and distribution. These sales continue to drive subscription growth via both collection and conventional sales. As a result, the number of readers able to access Security Dialogue has increased substantially over recent years. During 2003, the journal received 4,831 full-text downloads via Ingenta, while in 2005 the journal received almost seven times the amount of downloads, with 33,584 full-text hits. The most popular downloads were top-notch articles on gender, human security and alternative security issues, a direct reflection of the shift in editorial priorities set in motion four years ago. Security Dialogue is registered in the Social Science Citation Index and ranked in the annual Journal Citation Reports. The latest Journal Citation Reports issued by the ISI rank the journal at number 35 out of 54 journals in terms of impact factor in the subject of International Relations. Security Dialogue’s Impact Factor has risen from 0.350 in 2003 to 0.421 – its second-highest rating ever.

In Sync with the Times: Security Dialogue’s Editorial Transformation

Prior to 2001, Security Dialogue was a conventional journal of foreign policy analysis, publishing data, documents and policy-oriented recommendations relevant to the varied project of peace research. In line with most policy-based thinking, the journal understood security in a similarly conventional way: as the challenge of protecting borders and coastlines from external threats through the use of military or diplomatic means. The nation-state was the primary object of the concept of security. Because of the significant changes brought about through processes of globalization and the end of the Cold War, this notion of security has gradually declined in relevance, and a new image of security has emerged.

Security Dialogue has taken the challenge of contributing to mapping this evolving new security reality by encouraging the publication of articles that confront traditional understandings of security. These have included groundbreaking reflection on new and traditional security issues such as globalization, nationalism, ethnic conflict and civil war, information technology, biological and chemical warfare, pandemics, global terrorism, non-state actors, and environmental and human security. It has also sought to provide an outlet for analysis of the normative dimensions of security, theoretical and practical aspects of identity and identity-based conflict, gender aspects of security and critical security studies.

In addition to a growing number of high-quality innovative articles, Security Dialogue has put emphasis on the new security landscape by making use of a series of special sections and issues aimed directly at these new thematic and analytic areas. Special sections have been published on the ethical issues of humanitarian intervention, the UN millennium report and global security, human security, post-conflict peacebuilding, the concept of imperialism, the ‘responsibility to protect’, Nordic security challenges, and the theoretical relations between liberty and security. A major special issue on gender and security ran in 2004. In 2007, Security Dialogue will publish an innovative special issue on security and visual culture.
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This report, with hypertext links, is also available at www.prio.no/cscw.

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From its inception, the objectives of the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) have been to study from a multidisciplinary approach: why civil wars break out; how they are sustained; and what it takes to end them and to sustain a civil peace. The signature of CSCW research on armed conflict is disaggregation. Typically, quantitative research on civil war has focused on attributes of the states in which it occurs. In this 'epidemiological' view, war is treated as if it were a disease that countries can catch, and countries are regarded as being in a state of war or of peace. In fact, civil wars are subnational events rarely waged throughout countries. Accordingly, their onset, duration and resolution ought to be studied as a function of local conditions. Physical terrain (mountains, rivers), the occurrence and type of natural resources and ethnic groups’ demographic characteristics, economic welfare and settlement patterns are some of the local conditions under study at the CSCW.

Understanding the transition from a society with various conflict potentials to a society at war – as well as the happier transition in the reverse direction – requires a disaggregated and differentiated study of the various actors, their aims, beliefs and methods. Disaggregation of events and actors over time is at least as important as spatial disaggregation. Furthermore, we ought to allow conceptually for countries/governments/rebel groups that are neither at war nor at peace. Here, our researchers are describing and modeling the strategic interactions between a government and leaders of an opposition movement, among transnational (economic) interest groups, including ethnic diasporas, or among the political groups (former combatants) invited inside postwar transitional institutions. Some of our work examines the specific choices of an individual, such as a suicide bomber (see Diego Gambetta, Making Sense of Suicide Missions, Oxford University Press, 2005), a kidnapper, a subsistence farmer or a child soldier. Such a decision-based focus is grounded in game theory, descriptive ethics and psychological studies of emotions. CSCW researchers have also conducted a panel of surveys in the Balkans regarding values and attitudes before and after conflict. Such individual-based data provides important insights into perceptions of ‘the other’, and the panel nature of the survey allows us to assess the dynamic aspects of attitudes as shaped by civil war.

Civil war remains by far the dominant form of armed conflict in the world today. As reported in the 2005 annual data feature in Journal of Peace Research on ‘Armed Conflict and Its International Dimensions’, the number of armed intrastate conflicts involving at least 25 battle casualties in 2004 was 30, which is slightly up from 27 in both 2003 and 2002. However, this constitutes a significant drop over the longer term. Fifteen years ago, we recorded 51 active armed intrastate conflicts.

In 2005, our third year of operations, the CSCW increased its research staff and level of activity. We recruited two new post-docs on long-term contracts (Halvard Buhaug and Camilla Gjerde); held a major international policy-oriented conference on climate change and conflict; and hosted a number of guests, including Patrick Regan, who was a Fulbright Scholar at the Centre for a year. In 2006, the Research Council of Norway will be making decisions about the renewal of Centres of Excellence. As part of our efforts to obtain renewal, we have been assessing our contributions to the understanding of civil war.
Human Security and Climate Change

Resource scarcity is a frequently cited factor in conflict. This tradition goes back to Malthus, who was mainly concerned with population growth and increasing scarcity of food. Neo-Malthusians have a much wider agenda: Competition over scarce water, energy and land is widely believed to have the potential to generate internal as well as international armed conflict. Empirical studies have found some limited support for these ideas, although predictions of impending doom have not yet come to pass. Countries that share international river basins have a higher probability of militarized disputes, although it is difficult to identify any major wars fought over water issues.

Climate change is the ultimate neo-Malthusian scenario because of the global nature of the problem and the potential for large and perhaps rapid change. If the Gulf Stream were to slow down or even reverse, the changed climate would make Northern Europe inhospitable for millions of people, who would have no choice but to try to settle further south. Extensive migration could also result from sea-level rise and the flooding of low-lying areas in countries like Bangladesh. Migration has the potential to exacerbate existing scarcities and generate conflict. Even more moderate changes in temperature and rainfall could drastically change the conditions for agriculture and food security.

On the other hand, global warming could also lead to improved living conditions in other areas. It seems unlikely that the precise temperature range that the world has experienced in the last few decades is optimal all over the world. However, those who suffer from deterioration in one region will not necessarily benefit from improvements elsewhere. And even where the net effect is positive, change itself may be costly.

In a first effort to study the relationship between climate change and human security in a broad sense, the CSCW co-sponsored with CICERO (the Center for International Climate and Environmental Research at the University of Oslo) an international workshop in Oslo in June 2005.

The workshop attracted a wide audience, with 70 participants from Australia, India, the USA, the UK, Mexico, Argentina, Sweden, Canada, Thailand, Spain, Nigeria, South Africa, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Belgium, Chile, Sri Lanka, Brazil, China, Germany, Uganda and Ghana. In addition to participants from universities and research institutes, there were representatives from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), the Norwegian Ministry of Environment, the Research Council of Norway, Health Canada – Climate Change and Health Office, the World Conservation Union, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the UK Met Office (meteorological service).

The workshop was organized for the Global Environmental Change and Human Security (GEO-5S) programme, which is a scientific project of the UN's International Human Dimensions Program on Global Environmental Change (IHDP). Two scholars associated with the CSCW have served on the GEO-5S Scientific Steering Committee: Nils Petter Gleditsch (1999–2005) and Indra de Soysa (2005—).

Over 40 papers were presented at the workshop. All the submitted papers are available in full text on the website (http://www. cicerou.no/humsec/). Several papers have been revised and submitted for special issues of journals such as Political Geography, Die Erde and International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics. Papers were also sent to New Zealand Journal for Environmental Law. We are very hopeful that these collections of papers will stimulate further research and debate on the issues raised at the conference and gain wide exposure.

PIN at PRIO

In October, the CSCW hosted four prominent experts on international negotiations, and their visit included several stimulating workshop sessions open to the public. The visitors have collaborated since 2000 in the network Project on International Negotiation (PIN), which is sponsored by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Victor Kremenyuk (Institute for USA and Canada Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences), Paul Meerts (Clingendael), Gunnar Sjöstedt (Swedish Institute of International Affairs) and I. William Zartman (Johns Hopkins University) led four topical workshop sessions and then rejoined for a plenary session in which spokespersons from each workshop presented findings for a general discussion. This is the formula for the annual PIN ‘Roadshow,’ held at a succession of major research centres on different continents.

In the workshop session Negotiating the Middle East: The Entrapment Phenomenon, Meerts discussed the important question of how to initiate negotiations as well as issues related to the level of experience of individual negotiators. Ripeness of Negotiations, the session led by Zartman, explored such terms as ‘hurting stalemate’ and ‘ripeness’ (relating both to the situation and to actors), as well as the distinction between facilitator and mediator roles.

Problems of Negotiating Ecological Conflicts, the session led by Sjöstedt, looked at how to involve weaker states in the negotiation process. Participants also discussed the role of different actors in ongoing climate talks, with special attention paid to the United States. In The Three Dimensions of Negotiation, Kremenyuk focused on Russia’s current role as negotiator and its relationships with China and the United States. This group also discussed differences in US and European negotiation styles.

The PIN workshops attracted more than 60 students, researchers and journalists, and contributions from the floor were lively throughout. The CSCW’s Marit Moe and IIASA’s Tanja Huber organized the event.

(IIASA is a nongovernmental research organization that conducts interdisciplinary scientific studies on environmental, economic, technological and social issues in the context of human dimensions of global change. IIASA provides exchange opportunities and funding through the Research Council of Norway.)
The Devil in the Demographics

Large youth cohorts, often coined ‘youth bulges’, have been blamed for the political violence in events as diverse as the English Revolution, the rise of Nazism in Germany in the 1930s and resource conflicts in West Africa, and more recently for increasing recruitment to radical Islamic organizations. Young males are undoubtedly the main protagonists of criminal as well as political violence, a fact that some attribute to aggression caused by high male sex hormone levels. But does the risk of political violence increase with the relative number of possible perpetrators?

A recent study by Henrik Urdal, ‘A Clash of Generations: Youth Bulges and Political Violence’ (International Studies Quarterly; forthcoming), draws on two prominent theoretical frameworks in the study of civil war. Youth bulges may increase opportunities for conflict through providing cheap rebel labour to potential rebel organizations. This is particularly the case in poor countries with high unemployment, where joining a rebel organization may be the best, if not the only, way for young people to generate income. Youth bulges may also provide motives for violence caused by institutional crowding, if an increasing number of youths are excluded from education, politics and the labour market.

Urdal tests empirically the claim that the risk of political violence is increased by youth bulges (which he defines as large cohorts in the age group 15–24 relative to the total adult population, defined as 15 years and above). He uses a global model, covering all states over the 1950–2000 period, to examine three different forms of political violence, from internal armed conflict to terrorism and rioting. He finds robust support suggesting that youth bulges increase the risk of all three forms of political violence. For example, countries where youths constitute 35% or more of the adult population run two and a half times the risk of armed conflict than countries with 17%, the median for developed countries. Forty-four developing countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, were at or above this level in the year 2000. The figures below show the risk of conflict outbreak associated with youth bulges relative to the risks associated with regime type and level of development respectively, two of the major explanations for civil war.

Under some conditions, youth bulges may be particularly volatile. Youth bulges seem to increase the risk of armed conflict more in starkly autocratic and highly democratic regimes, all other factors being equal, while there seems to be an increasing risk of terrorism where youth bulges coincide with economic decline and expansion in higher education. There is also some indication that the effect of youth bulges on political violence may decline along with reduced fertility, a finding complementing studies of economic growth in Asian ‘Tiger’ economies.

The global youth share peaked in 1985 and has been declining since. But for the states that will experience high youth shares for years to come, especially in the Middle East and Africa, age composition may still significantly affect the risk of conflict. This is particularly the case in countries facing economic stagnation, high dependency rates and autocracy. Additionally, if migration opportunities are substantially restricted, developing countries that previously relied on exporting surplus youth may experience increased pressures from youth bulges accompanied by a higher risk of political violence.

This study, which was published in an earlier version as a World Bank Social Development Paper, has been cited in a report by the International Crisis Group and a number of UN publications.
The Human Security Report 2005 and CSCW Data

One of the central missions of the CSCW is to collect and archive data on civil war relevant to the academic and policymaking communities. Our data-collection efforts and collaboration with Uppsala University on armed conflict data were featured prominently in the 2005 inaugural issue of the Human Security Report. According to the Report, ‘the Uppsala/PRIO dataset is the most comprehensive single source of information on contemporary global political violence’ (p. 20).

The UN system has a range of indices for human development and welfare upon which policy recommendations are based. There is no comparable collection of data regarding human security. The Human Security Report aims to fill this lacuna. The 2005 Report highlights a number of statistical trends that we have identified previously: the number of civil conflicts peaked in 1991 and 1992 and has been following a general downward trend since; more civil wars are being peacefully terminated than are breaking out; and the number of battle-deaths associated with these conflicts has dropped precipitously over the last five decades. Despite these trends, the most common form of armed conflict, by a wide margin, is civil conflict.

The author of the Human Security Report is Andrew Mack, Director of the Human Security Centre at the University of British Columbia’s Liu Institute for Global Issues. Through the years, Mack has worked closely with researchers at the CSCW at PRIo. The Human Security Centre funded the expansion of the Uppsala/PRIO dataset to include additional forms of social violence, such as intracommunal conflict and human rights abuse. Over a three-year period, Centre researchers played a key role in helping to organize, host and participate in background workshops for the report. These workshops included dialogue with policymakers and discussion of data needed to underpin a better conceptualization of human security. We intend to sustain this collaboration with Andrew Mack and to contribute to future issues of the Human Security Report.

CSCW data also appear prominently in the Report of the UN Secretary General’s High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change: A More Secure World Our Shared Responsibility. In addition, a growing number of scholars are adopting the Uppsala/PRIO armed conflict data as the standard for quantitative research on civil war.

Open Access to Data and Quality Control

The sharing of research data and openness to the replication of one’s work by other researchers are important elements of scholarly communication and quality control. This is increasingly the case for peace and conflict studies. Although data repositories have existed for decades, the Internet has made it much easier to post data and to download them. The norms of the profession have also changed so that the burden of evidence is now largely on those who want to withhold their data.

Careful reading of a research paper or article manuscript allows a colleague or anonymous reviewer to check whether the author’s theoretical argument is innovative, the literature review complete, and the methods adequate. However, it is much more difficult to ascertain whether or not the quantitative analysis does what the author promises. Cheating with quantitative data is comparatively rare, but human error is not. Making data available for replication increases the likelihood that such errors will be discovered early on. It also facilitates improvement on published analyses as methods improve.

Authors are likely to be more alert when they know that other scholars will be hard on their heels, analysing their own data.

Since 1998, PRIo’s Journal of Peace Research has required that authors with quantitative data post their data on the Internet, recognizing that replication also enhances the quality of peer-review. And since the establishment of the CSCW, the Centre and the journal have devoted significant attention and resources to the development of a joint dataset repository and portal on the PRIo/ CSCW webpages. Both the CSCW and JPR require the posting of ‘do files’, codebooks and other information necessary to replicate the analysis.

The CSCW data collection today includes 11 new or updated datasets grouped thematically into four categories:

- Data on Armed Conflict
- Governance Data
- Geographical and Resource Data
- Socio-Demographic Data

Among the armed conflict data are important recent extensions to the Uppsala/PRIO dataset which record battle-related deaths and conflict locations. (Produced in collaboration with the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University, Sweden, and updated annually, the Uppsala/PRIO dataset covers both internal and external conflicts in the period 1946 to the present.)

Over 25 additional datasets and log files developed by CSCW staff or associates for articles that have appeared in peer-reviewed journals are also accessible through the portal. Finally, the portal contains over 170 links to datasets or authors’ homepages in connection with articles published in JPR. Since such links to external pages are not always stable or reliable, all authors are now asked to make the data directly available on our own pages.
MA Projects

Transnational Ethnic Dimensions of Third-Party Interventions in Civil Conflicts
Martin Austvoll
Adviser: Håvard Hegre (PRIO & UiO)

Lethal Religions: Communal Violence in India – The Case of Gujarat
Turid Beilund
Adviser: Ola Listhaug (NTNU & CSCW)

Conflict and Cooperation in International River Basins: An Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Sharing a River Basin on Conflict and Cooperation
Marit Brochmann
Adviser: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU)

Political Violence and Conflict Resolution in Belgium: A Success Story?
Rachel Gjelsvik Haug
Adviser: Ola Listhaug (NTNU & CSCW)

Attitudes Towards Political Violence: The Case of Northern Ireland
Christine Fjeldstad Johannesen
Adviser: Ola Listhaug (NTNU & CSCW)

Constructed Identities and Violence in the Basque Conflict
Anna Vibeke Lorentzen
Adviser: Ola Listhaug (NTNU & CSCW)

Language and Conflict: Kabylia and the Algerian State
Naima Mouhleb
Advisers: Gunvor Mejdell (UiO) & Åshild Kolås (PRIO)

Forest Resources and Conflict: How Forest Resources Influence Internal Armed Conflicts
Siri Camilla Aas Rustad
Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU) & Håvard Strand (UiO & PRIO)

Analyzing Geographical Factors in Internal Armed Conflicts: Deriving Factor Weights Using GIS
Terje Brevik
Adviser: Jan Ketil Rød (NTNU & CSCW)

The Duration of Peace Following Civil War: A Study of the Importance of Security Guarantees and Institutional Arrangements
Åshild Falch
Advisers: Michael Alvarez (UiB) & Scott Gates (PRIO)

Ethno-Political Exclusion and Regime Stability
Kathrine Holden
Adviser: Håvard Hegre (PRIO & UiO)

Does Scarcity of Renewable Resources Lead to an Increased Risk of Civil Conflict?
Ole Magnus Theisen
Adviser: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU)

A Democratic Peace – Revisited
Lars Wilhelmsen
Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU) & Håvard Strand (UiO & PRIO)
International Dimensions of Civil War
Leader: Pavel Baev, PRIO

Keeping the research focus on the question of fundamental differences between civil war and other forms of organized violence, the Working Group gave particular attention to the inter-penetration of terrorism and civil war. The dynamics of networking between terrorist groups that have grown in particular in conflict areas from Afghanistan to the Philippines and from Chechnya to Palestine were examined in several projects aimed at investigating the phenomenon of modern international terrorism. We analysed international dimensions of secessionist conflicts from the perspective of the ‘security dilemma’, which was re-examined at its very foundation, the classical work of Thucydides. The weakening of states’ control over their territory and the erosion of their ability to perform key functions under the impact of external forces were identified as key problems for further analysis. The successful application to the Research Council of Norway for a joint Strategic Institute Programme (with NIUPI) on the regional and international conditions contributing to state failure will constitute an important dimension of the Working Group’s activity in the next couple of years.

Microfoundations of Civil War
Leader: Jon Elster, Columbia University

The most important contribution by the Working Group in 2005 was a volume edited by Diego Gambetta, *Making Sense of Suicide Missions*, with chapters by WG members Elster, Gambetta, Holmes and Kalyvas. A Financial Times reviewer (2 July 2005) wrote that ‘This is an important book, and the best treatment of the subject I’ve read.’ The Working Group also organized three conferences. We held a workshop in New York City (Columbia University) on ‘Thucydides and Civil War’ on 25–26 February, organized by Stephen Holmes and Greg Reichberg. Selected contributions to the workshop will be published as a special issue of *Journal of Military Ethics*. The other two conferences took place in Bogota in October. The topic of the first (co-organized with the Vice- Presidency of Colombia) was ‘Transitional Justice in Civil War Settlements’, thus bringing together two topics that have usually been studied separately. The topic of the second (co-organized with Antanas Mockus and the National University of Colombia) was ‘Arguing and Bargaining in Civil War Settlements’. We plan to publish the most important contributions of the two conferences in an edited volume. Cambridge University Press has expressed interest.

Environmental Factors in Civil War
Leader: Nils Petter Gleditsch, PRIO

We define environment as physical factors that condition human conflict, such as physical distance, mountainous terrain, caves, forest cover, rivers and the availability of natural resources. Resource scarcity plays an important role in neo-Malthusian theories of conflict, and in 2005 the CSCW co-sponsored a conference on how climate change may exacerbate such scarcities (see highlight on p. II). The ‘resource curse’ argument focuses on negative effects of resource abundance. New datasets on lootable natural resources have been generated, and two articles were published on diamonds and conflict. Special issues on the demography of conflict and violence were published in *European Journal of Population* and *Journal of Peace Research* based on papers from a 2003 workshop in Oslo co-sponsored by the CSCW. The Working Group is increasingly moving towards the study of conflict with data disaggregated to the subnational level. Work has continued on how water scarcity stimulates international conflict as well as cooperation, based on a new dataset on shared river basins. A doctoral dissertation on the geography of civil war was completed, and three more doctoral dissertations are under way.

Values and Violence
Leader: Ola Listhaug, NTNU

The work of the Group in 2005 produced significant publications across all its main research activities: large-N studies, regional studies in the Balkans and case studies. In an article in the journal *Terrorism and Political Violence*, Tanja Ellingsen argues that religious differences in populations seem to contribute to armed conflict within states. In *Losers’ Consent* (Oxford University Press), Chris Anderson, Andre Blais, Shaun Bowler, Todd Donovan and Ola Listhaug study how political legitimacy varies across 33 new and old democracies. Albert Simkus has collected interviews with more than 1,800 individuals in Macedonia who were first interviewed in 2003. The new panel survey, which is funded by NTNU, promises to be a unique source to aid understanding of the evolution of peace in Macedonia. Sabrina Ramet has synthesized the controversy about Yugoslavia in *Thinking About Yugoslavia: Scholarly Debates About the Yugoslav Breakup and the Wars in Bosnia and Kosovo* (Cambridge University Press). Four MA theses in political science at NTNU were completed in 2005. They focused on the conflicts in the Gujarat province in India (Turid Beiteland), Belgium (Rachel Gjelsvik Haug), the Basque country (Anna Vibek Lorentzen) and Northern Ireland (Christine Fjeldstad Johannesen).
Governance and Peace

This Working Group explores the mechanisms through which democratic institutions engender peace either by preventing conflict in the first place or by facilitating its resolution. The Group’s members draw on an extensive body of research – from the analysis of rebellion and revolt to studies of democratization and political stability – and employ a variety of methods, including case studies, game theory and quantitative statistical analysis. Kaare Strøm and Magnus Öberg worked on an edited volume of selected papers from a workshop on ‘Resources, Governance Structures and Civil Conflict’, which they co-directed at the 2004 Joint Sessions of Workshops of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR). A second major research agenda within the Group has been institutions of power-sharing in post-conflict situations. In May 2005, several WG members participated in a PRIO conference on this topic organized by Kaare Strøm and Scott Gates, who are developing plans for further research.

Conflict and Economic Performance

This Working Group’s research agenda is built on an implicit criticism of technocratic mainstream economics for its lack of a coherent treatment of conflicts and its neglect of social mechanisms. In contrast, we emphasize analysis that combines social and economic factors while acknowledging their interdependence. In 2005, the Group continued to focus on societies between war and peace, with an emphasis on poor countries. The questions we address include the role of resource abundance, institutions, poverty, polarization and other aspects of social and political inequalities. Paper topics presented at the December Working Group meeting included Islamic insurgency and social violence during the Indonesian financial crisis, economic inequality and the salience of ethnic conflict, and strategic interaction between terrorists and governments. Case studies under development focus on Afghanistan and Zimbabwe. Researchers in this group are also well integrated with the Polarization and Conflict (PAC) network, a project supported by an EU 6th Framework Programme grant.

Civil Peace

This Working Group co-sponsored two workshops in 2005, both featuring the transitional phase of peacemaking. A workshop on transitional governance was co-organized in May 2005 with the CSCW’s Working Group on Governance and Peace. Themes addressed included post-conflict transitional governance, power-sharing, state-building, democratic transitions, constitutional commitment, international interventions and non-UN versus UN peacekeeping. In October, we held a workshop on transitional justice in Bogota, Colombia, co-sponsored by the CSCW Working Group on Microfoundations of Civil War and the Vice-Presidency of Colombia. This workshop explored transitional justice and political violence, amnesty, truth commissions, demobilization of combatants, kidnapping, the Colombian National Commission of Reparation and Reconciliation, and the introduction of a transitional justice dataset. The Working Group will continue to study both the processes of conflict resolution and the conditions for enduring social, economic and political stability.
CSCW Report 2005

Ongoing Doctoral Projects

A Liberal Theory of Third-Party Intervention in Ongoing Wars, 1945–99
Aysegul Aydin
Dissertation Advisers: Patrick Regan (Binghamton University) & Scott Gates (PRIO)

This project draws on insights from the economic liberalism research programme to improve our understanding of conflict expansion in interstate disputes. Its analysis of the state–society dimension of economic interdependency emphasizes the role of economic interest groups in foreign policymaking in general and intervention policies in particular. States perceive the conflicts of their trading partners with third parties as threatening to their interests, it claims, and they attempt to protect important economic ties by intervention. Moreover, external actors will be less likely to intervene against trading states with extensive economic ties because these ties are informative about the states’ willingness to join conflicts involving their trading partners.

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

Huntington’s clash of civilizations’ thesis suggests post-Cold War conflicts are shaped by cultural dissimilarities. The nation-state is being replaced by religion as a source of identity. Testing the validity of these claims, this dissertation investigates the extent to which people identify themselves in terms of civilizations and whether alliances can be explained by cultural similarities. It also explores the relationship between civilizational belonging and conflict, both inter- and intrastate. Data are drawn from the World Value Survey, the Penn World Tables, the UNGA (voting data) and the Correlates of War and Uppsala/PRIO conflict datasets.

Natural Resource Management and Internal Armed Conflict
Helga Malmin Bningenbøe
Dissertation Adviser: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU)

Previous research shows that natural resource abundance and dependence increase the risk of violent conflict. Since natural resources are located in specific areas and have to be exploited where they are, the ‘resource curse’ they may entail must be actively managed. In addition, if natural resources lead to conflict, questions of natural resource management must be addressed in conflict termination. This doctoral project aims at understanding in greater detail the institutions that constitute natural resource management throughout the world. In particular, the project will investigate the relationships between resource management institutions and internal armed conflict, including how they have been used as mechanisms to prevent further conflict.

International Retributive Justice: Aims and Constraints
Pablo Kalmanovitz
Dissertation Advisers: Jan Elster (Columbia University & CSCW) & David Johnston (Columbia University)

Underlying the familiar dilemma between peace and justice in regime transitions is the general question of punishment. Why punish and who should punish? What are the main empirical constraints in an adequate application of punishment? This project seeks to examine these basic questions in the context of the progressive internationalization of criminal law and its increasing effects on regime transitions. Particular attention will be paid to the contrast between existing normative theories of punishment and the local dynamics of international judicialization in relevant case studies.

Religion and Civil Conflict
Ragnhild Nordås
Dissertation Advisers: Ola Listhaug (NTNU & CSCW) & Scott Gates (PRIO)

Religion is in the glare of public attention; its role in violent conflict is under renewed scrutiny. At the same time, scholars point out the mismatch between theories of civil conflict – which emphasize interaction between governments and rebel groups – and most empirical analysis – which uses country-level indicators and pays little attention to local-level phenomena or non-state antagonists. This project addresses these criticisms by integrating information on rebel groups and local factors into a more dyadic perspective and by disaggregating the data used in quantitative analyses into geographical and regional indicators. The project speaks to the challenge of discerning religious factors in conflict by modeling interactions of explanatory variables with a focus on the contexts in which religion becomes important.

Natural Resources and Armed Civil Conflict
Päivi Lujala
Dissertation Advisers: Ragnar Torvik (NTNU) & Scott Gates (PRIO)

This project aims to identify natural resource types relevant to violent conflict. It collects spatial data on resource distribution and analyses how different resource types affect the risk, duration, type and location of conflict. In particular, it examines how rebels’ access to natural resources shapes the characteristics of armed civil conflict. The project will produce new datasets on the worldwide location of diamond and gemstone deposits, petroleum reserves and drug cultivation.

Natural Resources and Armed Civil Conflict
Pablo Kalmanovitz
Dissertation Advisers: Jan Elster (Columbia University & CSCW) & David Johnston (Columbia University)

This project seeks to examine these basic questions in the context of the progressive internationalization of criminal law and its increasing effects on regime transitions. Particular attention will be paid to the contrast between existing normative theories of punishment and the local dynamics of international judicialization in relevant case studies.
Development, Horizontal Inequalities and Civil War
Gudrun Øystby
Dissertation Advisers: Scott Gates (PRIO) & Anne Julie Semb (UIO)

Inequality is a grievance factor that is largely dismissed by recent statistical studies of civil war. However, such studies tend to focus exclusively on inter-individual inequality, ignoring the importance of group identity. This project will analyse systematic inequalities between ethnic/religious/regional groups (horizontal inequalities) as a potential cause of domestic armed conflict. Based on national household surveys in developing countries, the project develops a comprehensive dataset on horizontal inequalities along economic, social and political dimensions. The analysis involves large-N statistical event history models as well as case studies of particular countries.

Ethnic Prejudice in Contemporary European Societies
Zan Strabac
Dissertation Advisers: Kristen Ringdal (NTNU) & Ola Listhaug (NTNU & CSCW)

The main focus of this project is the relationships between ethnic identities, ethnic prejudice and violence. The dissertation will use quantitative analyses and survey data, in particular from countries of former Yugoslavia and Eastern and Western Europe. Special attention is devoted to two factors: (1) the impact of religiosity on ethnic prejudice and ethnic identities, and (2) the impact of previous experiences of war-related violence on ethnic intolerance.

How Can Geography Contribute to Our Understanding of Civil Wars?
Clionadh Raleigh
Dissertation Advisers: John O’Loughlin (University of Colorado), Håvard Hegre (PRIO & UIO) & Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (UCSD & University of Essex)

The study of civil war has recently seen an increased interest in geographic analysis. However, several key deficiencies persist as most studies rely on country-level information, rarely referring to the variation below the state level. A focus on the political geographies of conflictual places and an understanding of the dynamics between centre and local is required to move civil war theory and empirical work forward. With theories and information grounded on both the local and the state level, this project addresses why conflict erupts in particular places at particular times.

Civil War Society: Southern Sudan, 1955–2004
Øystein H. Rolandsen
Dissertation Advisers: Endre Stiansen, Håvard Hegre (PRIO & UIO) & Helge Pharo (UIO)

This project aims to provide a regional perspective on the history of civil conflict in Sudan since independence. It makes use of rich empirical material from fieldwork and unpublished sources to examine and elaborate existing theories on civil wars and the state. The analysis starts with two distinct conflicts: the first civil war in southern Sudan (1955–72); and the second civil war in southern Sudan (1983–2004). It traces interregional economic and political networks among elites and relates these to geographically disaggregated quantitative studies of conflicts and weak states.

Extending the Democratic Peace: The Role of Governmental Institutions for International Conflict
Anita Schjølset
Dissertation Advisers: Hayward R. Alker (University of Southern California) & Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU)

This project investigates the relationships between governmental institutions and the likelihood that states engaged in conflict during the period 1816–2002. Additionally, the project identifies temporal and spatial variations of these relationships. The analysis considers three institutional dimensions along which power is distributed: (1) type of electoral system; (2) whether the state is organized by a presidential or a parliamentary system; and (3) whether power is distributed through a federal or a centralized system.

Political Regimes and Civil War Revisited
Håvard Strand
Dissertation Adviser: Håvard Hegre (PRIO & UIO)

The relationship between political regime type and civil war is not an unfamiliar topic of study. However, recent scholarship has failed to converge on a conclusion. This project aims to bridge that gap. It will contribute new data on both political regimes and armed conflicts, facilitating in turn more precise methods, such as duration analysis and multi-process models. Both the analyses and the data-gathering will be based on democracy theory, which will offer more valid operationalizations than those currently available in the literature.

Demography and Domestic Conflict
Henrik Urdal
Dissertation Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU) & Øystein Krvdal (UIO)

This project analyses demographic characteristics as potential causes of domestic political violence, such as armed conflict, riots and terrorism. The project empirically addresses the security implications of population growth and density, ‘youth bulges’ and unequal growth rates between ethnic groups. It employs time-series, cross-national studies as well as surveys of regional patterns of political violence for particular countries. (See CSCW highlight on p. III)

Doctoral projects Completed in 2005

The Geography of Armed Civil Conflict
Halvard Buhaug
Dissertation Adviser: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU)

In the quantitative conflict literature, civil war tends to be studied and understood at the country level. Popular explanations of why and where these conflicts occur; however, often refer to factors that vary considerably from one subnational district to the next. Previous empirical studies also fail to take account of the possibly important role of relative location, despite the prominence of periphery in theories of insurgency and guerrilla warfare. As a consequence, this doctoral project has made extensive use of geographic information systems (GIS) to develop disaggregated conflict data as well as research designs that are able to handle geo-referenced, subnational data.

The thesis presents strong and robust evidence that conflicts that concern government control are associated with significantly different causal mechanisms than self-determination conflicts. The thesis further demonstrates that the distance to the centre of state power — the capital city — is a major determinant of risk, type, duration and, indirectly, diffusion of conflict in civil wars.

Two articles written for the thesis are published in leading international journals (Journal of Peace Research and Political Geography). An additional article has been accepted for publication (Political Geography), while parts of the Introduction to the thesis appear in a chapter in Kahler & Walter (Territoriality and Conflict in an Era of Globalization, Cambridge University Press, forthcoming). The doctoral project has resulted in yet another article (in Conflict Management and Peace Science) that is not included in the thesis.

The Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences and Letters (Det kongelige norske videnskabers selskap) in March 2006 awarded Halvard Buhaug its prize for excellent research by young scholars in the humanities for his work on conflict, in particular on geographical aspects of civil war.
The CSCW's data-collection efforts and collaboration with Uppsala University on armed conflict data were featured prominently in the 2005 inaugural issue of the Human Security Report (see feature on page IV). According to the Report, ‘the Uppsala/PRIO dataset is the most comprehensive single source of information on contemporary global political violence’.
Special Issues


Murshed, S. Mansoob; Kees Biekart, Claire Manguiy & Andrew Mold, eds. ‘Special Issue on Conflict’, European Journal of Development Research 17(3).


Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles


Other Articles

Baev, Pavel. ‘Russia Punishes the OSCE – and Puts Pressure on Georgia’, CACI Analyst, 9 February.


Baev, Pavel. ‘Moscow Awaits a Turn of the Revolutionary Tide’, CACI Analyst, 1 June.

**PRIO**

PRIO was founded in 1959. It was one of the first centres of peace research in the world, and it is Norway’s only peace research institute. PRIO is independent and international in staff and perspective. Research at PRIO concentrates on the driving forces behind violent conflict and on ways in which peace can be built, maintained and spread. In addition to theoretical and empirical research, PRIO also conducts policy-oriented activities and engages in the search for solutions in cases of actual or potential violent conflict.

**Centre of Excellence**

Centre of Excellence (CoE) status is a distinction accorded the CSCW by the Research Council of Norway. The CoE scheme was introduced in Norway to support and reward the most outstanding researchers and research groups, and to raise their international profiles. In 2002, after an extensive and competitive selection process led by international experts, the Research Council awarded CoE status to 13 of 129 applicants. PRIO’s proposal was judged to be of ‘exceptionally high scientific quality’. The CSCW is to date the only designated Centre of Excellence within the social sciences.

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**External grants supporting the CSCW from:**

- EU’s 6th Framework Programme
- National Science Foundation (NSF)
- International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP)
- Nordic Academy for Advanced Study (NorFA/NordForsk)
- Norwegian Ministry of Defence
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Research Council of Norway
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- World Bank

**Support for individual CSCW researchers from:**

- Binghamton University
- Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
- University of California, San Diego
- University of Oslo
- Uppsala University
- US–Norway Fulbright Foundation for Educational Exchange

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Burned huts in southern Sudan
Photo: Øystein H. Rolandsen, PRIO
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 in Norway and abroad.

In 2005, the number of inter-library loans into PRIO decreased by 38% from Norwegian libraries but increased by 7% from abroad, while inter-library loans out from PRIO saw an overall 12% decrease. In the same period, there was a 25% increase in the number of loans within PRIO and a 30% increase in the number of loans to external visitors to the library.

A major issue in 2005 was the relocation of the library to its new premises. Both planning and packing/unpacking involved considerable time and effort, but the project was completed successfully. The new library is equipped with new furniture and is bigger and much more inviting than the old one. The number of shelf metres has increased by 13%.

Books
A key 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. Prior to the move, more than 500 volumes of outdated documents were discarded. At the end of the year, the library held approximately 21,500 titles (22,000 volumes), an increase of 2% over the previous year. The library’s database is searchable via PRIO’s Intranet.

Periodicals
Also of crucial importance is our stock of relevant periodicals. PRIO’s library holds approximately 290 periodicals. By the end of 2005, 197 of these could be accessed online from computers within PRIO’s local network — an increase of 14% from the previous year. Furthermore, at the end of the year, all of the institute’s 39 exchange agreements were converted to regular subscriptions to the periodicals concerned.

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.

PRIO is connected to JSTOR, the electronic archive of back issues of periodicals.

Databases
The library subscribes to the ISI Web of Science, ISI Journal Citation Reports, JSTOR, the Lancaster Index to Defence and International Security Literature, Transitions Online, Encyclopaedia Britannica and Keesing’s Online.

School children in Kailahun District, Sierra Leone
Photo: Kendra Dupuy, PRIO.
For the last 30 years, PRIO has been responsible both for the academic syllabus and for teaching and other practical matters related to the Peace Research course of the University of Oslo’s International Summer School. The Peace Research course forms an integral part of the annual Summer School, providing a general introduction to the interdisciplinary field of peace studies, combined with more focused study of selected areas and themes.

The Peace Research course aims to increase understanding of conflict in order to help resolve it. By the end of the course, students should be aware of the major conceptual and methodological issues within the field of peace studies. Sessions include group work with presentations and discussions, lectures by practitioners and scholars conducting research on international issues, and a two-day workshop on conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

The specific content of the course varies from year to year. In 2005, the general theme was ‘Dynamics of Conflict’, which placed particular emphasis on the various stages of conflict development: from reasons for the eruption of conflict, through reasons for enduring conflicts, to efforts to resolve conflicts. A recurring theme throughout the course was ethical aspects of conflict and conflict resolution. The various stages of conflict development were approached both qualitatively and quantitatively, and all lectures included empirical examples. The main empirical focus was the Middle East region in its widest definition.

In 2005, the course was attended by 25 students from 24 countries around the world. The students were selected through a highly competitive process, with all successful applicants showing a particular interest in peace and conflict issues. All participants held the minimum equivalent of a bachelor’s degree, and most were currently also working on master’s or doctoral degrees.

Peace and Conflict Studies

In Autumn 2004, the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra, Bjørknes College in Oslo and PRIO launched a new postgraduate degree programme in international relations, specializing in peace and conflict studies. This innovative programme brings together academics at the forefront of research on international relations, peace and conflict from two sides of the globe.

Students in the programme are enrolled in one of four degrees awarded by the ANU. Students spend one (autumn) semester in Oslo in courses specially developed and taught by PRIO staff. All other courses are taken at the ANU in Canberra and are principally taught by the academic staff of the Department of International Relations at the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies.

The three courses taught as part of the Oslo semester are ‘Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding’, ‘Gender and Conflict’ and ‘The Ethics of War and Peace’. The class – consisting of up to 25 students – has an international profile, and the language of instruction is English. ‘The Ethics of War and Peace’ is taught by PRIO Senior Researchers Henrik Syse and Greg Reichberg. The two other courses are coordinated by PRIO Senior Researcher Sven Gunnar Simonsen and taught by PRIO specialists and a selection of visiting speakers, including prominent politicians, diplomats and scholars.

This joint postgraduate degree programme has been named a ‘Prestige Programme’ by the Australian National University. PRIO’s Australian partner is ranked as one of the world’s top universities, and as number one in the southern hemisphere.
Seminars

3 March: The Peace Process in Mali
Seminar with Ibrahim Ag Youssouf, one of the main architects behind the successful peace in Mali.

5 April: The Promise of Security and the Fantasy of Representation
Seminar with Maria Stern of Gothenburg University.

12 May: World Risk Society
Seminar with Ulrich Beck of the University of Munich and London School of Economics. The seminar was a collaboration between PRIO and the Goethe Institute, Oslo, attracting an audience of 230 people.

Independence of the Mind
In 2005, PRIO organized a seminar series entitled Independence of the Mind in collaboration with the French Cultural Centre and the French embassy. J. Peter Burgess has responsibility for the project within PRIO. The seminars are held in French, with simultaneous translation into Norwegian. The seminars have enjoyed unusually high attendances of between 200 and 450 people.

- 27 January: Alain Finkielkraut on ‘European Identity’
- 7 March: Gilles Kepel on ‘Europe and Islam’
- 28 April: André Glucksmann on ‘West Versus West’
- 24 May: Pascal Bruckner on ‘European Masochism’
- 14 June: Simone Veil on ‘Europe and Peace’

1 June: Philippine Realities and the Need for Peace Negotiations
Seminar with José Sison, leader of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines.

1 September: Politics on the Line
Seminar with Rob B. J. Walker, Professor of Political Science at the Universities of Victoria, Keele and Tromsø.

29 September: The Moral Significance of Military Professionalization
ENI Workshop with Roger Wertheimer, followed by open seminar.

Seminars with Avi Shlaim of the University of Oxford

26 October: The Oslo Peace Process: Anatomy of Failure

These seminars, which attracted audiences of 150–200 people, were organized in collaboration with the University of Oslo and chaired by Hilde Henrikse Waage.

20 October: Sudan Peace Agreement: Achievements and Challenges
CSCW seminar with a panel consisting of Hilde Frafjord Johnson (former Norwegian minister of development), Robert O. Collins (University of California, Santa Barbara), Leif Manger (University of Bergen) and Endre Stansen (PRIO).

21 October: Gun Control and Public Health
Seminar with Professor Michael Boylan of Marymount University.

10 November: The Civil Wars of Northeast India
Seminar with Sanjib Baruah of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.

24 November: What Kind of Peace Is Possible?
Seminar at NORAD, co-organized by NORAD, PRIO and the CMI.

Films from the South Festival 2005

23 September: La primera noche
CSCW film seminar on civil war and screening of the Colombian film La primera noche (The First Night), as part of the Researchers’ Night during National Science Week (Forskningsdagene).

9 October: Footprints
Film seminar on cluster bombs and screening of the documentary film Footprints.

10 October: Darwin’s Nightmare
Film seminar on illegal arms trading and screening of the film Darwin’s Nightmare.

12 October: Abuse of ‘The War on Terror’
Film seminar and screening of the film State of Fear.

Conferences and Workshops

29 April: Religiously Motivated Terrorism
Workshop with Aarish Ullah Khan, SIPRI.

11–13 May: Transitional Governance
CSCW workshop; for further details, see page XI in inserted CSCW report.

25–26 May: Mine Action: Time to Move On?
Joint workshop by PRIO and the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Unit at the University of York, UK.

Inter-Religious Dialogue

7–9 February: Mapping the Terrain: Religion in Diplomacy and Peacemaking
This conference was organized by PRIO on behalf of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The conference attracted scholars, religious activists, diplomats and politicians from different religions and regions around the world. The conference was followed up by a workshop in August:

9–11 August: Concepts of Peace and War in the Abrahamic Religions

22–23 June: Human Security and Climate Change
CSCW workshop; for further details, see page II in inserted CSCW report.

9 September: Preemptive War: Normative Dimensions
Workshop introductions by Greg Reichberg (PRIO), Anthony Perez (Catholic University of America) and Nobuo Hayashi (International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia).
Information is regarded as part of the basic research activities at PRIO. We aim to disseminate expertise and findings from our research to a variety of different audiences. The Information Department assists in the dissemination of the work carried out at the institute. Through our website, seminar activities and visibility in various other public arenas, PRIO endeavours to 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 findings in peer-reviewed and edited publications. Most often, this will mean articles in international scholarly journals, including PRIO's own Journal of Peace Research and Security Dialogue (see the presentation of the PRIO journals on pp. 12–14). PRIO researchers also publish monographs with recognized academic publishers. Furthermore, we maintain the PRIO Report series, which reflects the outcome of major projects, especially when research results are of particular interest beyond academic circles.

Most PRIO reports are published online on our website, and some are also made available as printed documents. In 2005, five reports were published as part of the PRIO Report series.

PRIO has introduced incentive systems both for popular articles and for academic publishing. In addition, in 2005 the Information Department continued its publication training for junior researchers through a second ‘Academic Writers Workshop’. Our in-house language editor ensures the quality of writing within PRIO publications.

**Seminars and Conferences**

Seminars organized or co-organized by PRIO are important meeting places for Oslo-based scholars, students, diplomats, journalists, civil servants, NGO staff and other interested people. In 2005, 21 public seminars were organized by PRIO, most of these held at the institute’s offices in Oslo. In addition, PRIO organized or co-organized 7 international conferences and workshops. Internal seminars are organized bi-weekly by the individual research programmes. The Information Department also organizes irregular lunch seminars for all staff. (For full details, see the PRIO Events list on p. 20.)

**Film Seminars**

Building on the successes of the four previous years, in 2005 PRIO was again involved in organizing film seminars as part of the annual Films from the South Festival in Oslo, as well as a civil war film seminar focusing on the subject of suicide bombers during National Science Week. (For full details, see the PRIO Events list on p. 20.)

**Media and Debate**

PRIO researchers are encouraged to take part in public debate and to make their expertise available to the general public. In 2005, PRIO staff published a number of op-eds and commentaries in the national and international media. (For details, see the list of popular articles on p. 24-25.)

PRIO staff members are very much in demand with the media. In 2005, the level of visibility of PRIO researchers within the Norwegian media was both steady and high.

**PRIO Website**

Alongside traditional academic publishing, the transmission of information via the Internet has become a major channel for the dissemination of knowledge and research. Traditional academic publishing is adapting to this electronic reality not only through online access to texts but also through the online provision of supplementary and related material. At PRIO, for example, Journal of Peace Research offers replication datasets for its articles via the PRIO website.

The PRIO website is updated daily and covers all PRIO activities. In addition, we seek to provide information and useful links on topics of relevance both to researchers and to the general public. In 2005, the number of visitors to the PRIO website continued to increase.

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**PRIO Reports in 2005**

1. **Carling, Jørgen.** Migrant Remittances and Development Cooperation, PRIO Report 1/2005. Oslo: PRIO.
Selected Publications in 2005

**Doctoral Dissertations**


**Lorentzen, Anna Vibeke.** 2005. ‘Constructed Identities and Violence in the Basque Conflict’, Department of Sociology & Political Science, NTNU, Trondheim. Supervisor: Ola Listhaug, NTNU/CSCW.


**Stensrud, Ellen.** 2005. ‘Transitional Justice and the Rule of Law in Cambodia’, Department of Political Science, University of Oslo. Supervisors: Bernt Hagtvet, University of Oslo; Stein Tønnesson, PRIO.

**Depiction: Rusted Pipelines**

**Monographs and Edited Volumes**


**Peers: In the Outpost of the Roman Empire**


**The Surge of Baihuo Business in an African City**


Reports


Popular Articles


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, Deputy Director and Administrative Director participate in its 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 January 2006, the members and their deputies were as follows:

**Board Members**
- Øyvind Østerud (Chair)
  University of Oslo
- Grethe Brochmann
  Institute for Social Research, Oslo
- Mette Halskov Hansen
  University of Oslo
- Cathrine Løchstøer
  Norwegian Broadcasting Cooperation
- Raimo Väyrynen
  Academy of Finland
- J. Peter Burgess
  PRIO
- Martha Snodgrass
  PRIO

**Deputies**
- Rolf Tamnes
  Institute for Defence Studies
- Jo Saglie
  Institute for Social Research, Oslo
- Kristian Stokke
  University of Oslo
- Knut Fagelund Knudsen
  Swedish Institute of International Affairs
- Jørgen Carling
  PRIO
- Agnete Schjønsby
  PRIO
- Stein Tønnesson (ex officio)
- Kristian Berg Harpviken (ex officio)
- Lene Kristin Borg (ex officio)
Financial Statement 2005

Since its foundation in 1959, the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) has played a central role in establishing peace research as an academic discipline. 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 conflict. The institute is headed by Stein Tønnesson, who in 2004 was reappointed as Institute Director for the term 2005–09.

In 2005, research at PRIO was structured in terms of one centre of excellence and three programmes:

- the centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) (Director: Scott Gates);
- the security programme (Leader: Peter Burgess);
- the Ethics, Norms and Identities programme (Leader: Gregory Reichberg);
- the Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding programme (Leader: Åshild Kolås).

On 1 August 2005, PRIO moved from Fuglehauggate 11 to larger, more suitable office facilities at Hausmanns gate 7. The institute rents the new office facilities from the Norwegian Red Cross. The move has contributed positively to the work environment, not least by providing room for the recruitment of new researchers.

We consider 2005 to have been a good year for PRIO. After a slight drop in turnover in 2004, research activities picked up again in 2005. Annual turnover has increased by 37% since 2004, and in 2005 the institute’s total operating revenues amounted to NOK 47.7 million.

The 2005 accounts show a surplus of NOK 3.3 million. This surplus will be added to other net assets, which will then amount to NOK 21.3 million, equivalent to 52% of net assets and liabilities. The cash-flow analysis (see p. 28) also shows a net increase in the institute’s cash position from 31 December 2004 to 31 December 2005. PRIO’s cash-flow situation has improved current assets (NOK 39.3 million) exceed current liabilities (NOK 20 million). The corresponding figures for 2004 were NOK 33.8 million and NOK 16.1 million, respectively.

The institute receives a core grant and strategic institute programme funding from the Research Council of Norway. These monies constitute PRIO’s core funding (basisbevilgning). According to current guidelines for governmental funding of research institutes, core funds shall ensure the quality of research through long-term competence-building within the institute’s key research areas. The Ministry of Education and Research, however, has initiated a revision of these guidelines; it is expected that, from 2008 onwards, the allocation of core funds to research institutes will to a larger degree be based on results.

In 2005, the core grant and strategic institute programme funding represented 18% and 5% of the institute’s total income, respectively. Thus, in total, core funds represented 23% of the institute’s operating revenues in 2005. Correspondingly, the Research Council of Norway’s contribution to the Centre of Excellence represented 21% of total turnover at PRIO. Additionally, income was generated through research projects for several other funders, including the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (28%), the Norwegian Ministry of Defence and the United Nations.

For 2006, the Research Council of Norway has approved a core grant of NOK 7,262,000, an increase of 2.8% over 2005. An increase in the institute’s total income, as well as an operating surplus, has been budgeted for 2006. At the start of the year, 81% of the budgeted income for 2006 was considered certain. It is the board’s opinion that the condition of continuous operation is met.

PRIO enjoys a good internal working environment. Routines for health, environment, and security have been established, and in 2005 a work environment committee was set up. The institute also observes a 2004 agreement on the establishment of a more inclusive workplace.

PRIO employees participate in decision-making at the institute through membership of or representation on the Institute Council and through representation on the PRIO Board. Reported sick leave in 2005 was 2.2% (3.8% in 2004). The institute is careful not to pollute the external environment.

On average, 66 people were employed at PRIO during 2005, working an equivalent of 50 person-years. The average number of people employed at PRIO during the year increased by 3 from 2004 to 2005, and the number of person-years has increased by 2.7. As many as 115 persons were engaged by PRIO during 2005, many by the CSCW on a part-time basis. Thirty-one researchers were employed full-time by PRIO in 2005. Five of these have professorial competence (forsker 1), and a further ten have doctoral degrees. Nine doctoral candidates and 12 master’s degree students benefited from scholarships and/or workspace at PRIO during 2005. PRIO promotes gender equality for its employees. In 2005, work carried out by research staff at the institute amounted to 35.5 person-years. Among junior researchers, women were responsible for 64% of the person-years worked. For senior researchers, the corresponding figure was 19%. In addition, 14.5 person-years were performed by administrative and support staff at PRIO; women were responsible for 36% of these.

PRIO is engaged in the project Peace and Reconciliation in the Eastern Mediterranean. In connection with this project, a branch office in Nicosia, Cyprus, was officially opened in 2005. Apart from the PRIO Cyprus Centre, all of the institute’s activities are carried out at PRIO’s offices in Oslo.
### Income Statement

(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>43 246</td>
<td>30 808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales revenues</td>
<td>2 645</td>
<td>2 044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>1 845</td>
<td>1 884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>47 736</strong></td>
<td><strong>34 736</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and social costs</td>
<td>25 141</td>
<td>21 094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>2 001</td>
<td>1 635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other personnel costs</td>
<td>1 163</td>
<td>1 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office costs</td>
<td>8 252</td>
<td>7 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel, representation and seminars</td>
<td>6 186</td>
<td>3 576</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciations</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>44 861</strong></td>
<td><strong>36 745</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating surplus (deficit)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 874</strong></td>
<td><strong>-2 009</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL INCOME / EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial income</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net financial items</strong></td>
<td>446</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER INCOME/EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net gain sale of property</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net other items</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus</strong></td>
<td>3 321</td>
<td>4 560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISPOSAL OF NET PROFIT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to other equity capital</td>
<td>3 321</td>
<td>4 560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cash-Flow Statement

(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</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>3 321</td>
<td>4 560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciations</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-7 020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change account payments and project advances from funders</td>
<td>2 091</td>
<td>2 542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change revenues earned, not invoiced</td>
<td>-2 793</td>
<td>- 922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change other receivables</td>
<td>3 192</td>
<td>-2 950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change other current liabilities</td>
<td>1 638</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of pension cost</td>
<td>-734</td>
<td>-1 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in other periodized items</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from operating activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>7 472</strong></td>
<td><strong>-2 526</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for purchase of fixed assets</td>
<td>- 1 614</td>
<td>- 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for sale of fixed assets</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23 081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from investment activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>-1 611</strong></td>
<td><strong>22 876</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments on mortgage</td>
<td>- 9 287</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from financing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>- 9 287</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>5 861</td>
<td>11 063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</td>
<td>26 586</td>
<td>15 523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</td>
<td>32 447</td>
<td>26 586</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Balance Sheet
(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</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>Machines and furniture</td>
<td>1 539</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fixed assets</strong></td>
<td>1 539</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension funds</td>
<td>567</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>5 811</td>
<td>3 018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>4 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank and cash in hand</td>
<td>32 447</td>
<td>26 586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>39 258</td>
<td>33 795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>41 364</td>
<td>34 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic capital</td>
<td>6 197</td>
<td>6 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other equity capital</td>
<td>15 145</td>
<td>11 823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets 31 December</strong></td>
<td>21 342</td>
<td>18 020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation for liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension liabilities</td>
<td>166</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total allocation for liabilities</strong></td>
<td>166</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding tax, social security, holiday pay, unpaid VAT, etc.</td>
<td>2 038</td>
<td>1 796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project advances from funders</td>
<td>11 659</td>
<td>9 568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>1 876</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>4 449</td>
<td>3 775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>20 023</td>
<td>16 052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets and liabilities</strong></td>
<td>41 364</td>
<td>34 238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oslo, 3 April 2006

Øyvind Østerud
Chairman

Grete Brochmann
Board Member

Jørgen Carling
Board Member

Stein Tønnesson
Director

Mette Halskov Hansen
Board Member

Olav Fagelund Knudsen
Board Member

Cathrine Løchstøer
Board Member

Martha Snodgrass
Board Member
Notes to the Accounts at 31 December 2005

**Note 1: Accounting Principles**

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

**Valuation and Classification of Assets and Liabilities**

Long-lived assets aimed at permanent utilization or ownership are classified as fixed assets. Other assets are classified as current assets. Items falling due within one year are classified as current assets and liabilities.

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation or at estimated fair value if less than book value and the decline in book value is not perceived as temporary. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to amortize each asset over its expected economic lifetime. Current assets are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are valued at year-end exchange rates.

**Principles for the Entering of Royalty Income**

Revenue on royalty is recognized in the year the money is received.

**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 payroll 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 at 31 December 2005 was NOK 1,765,276. The corresponding figure at 31 December 2004 was NOK 811,566.

**Note 3: Project Accounts**

The method of accounting for the projects is the percentage-of-completion method (Norwegian Accounting Standard 2, 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 future expenses needed for the completion of the project. Earned non-invoiced revenues are included in the sum for debtors in the balance. Account payments and project advances from funders are presented as current liabilities on the balance sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects at 31 December</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earned non-invoiced revenues on ongoing projects</td>
<td>2,380,625</td>
<td>1,622,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-invoiced production</td>
<td>11,658,746</td>
<td>9,567,710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 4: Machines and Furniture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost price 1 January</td>
<td>2,803,485</td>
<td>2,864,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New investments</td>
<td>1,614,332</td>
<td>204,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decline/sales during the year</td>
<td>5,048</td>
<td>91,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated previous depreciations</td>
<td>2,360,346</td>
<td>2,001,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This year's depreciation</td>
<td>513,291</td>
<td>532,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net book value at 31 December</td>
<td>1,539,132</td>
<td>443,139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depreciation of machines and furniture is calculated using the linear method.

**Note 5: Leasing**

PRIO has the following contracts for leasing of fixed assets:

- PRIO has entered into an agreement with the Norwegian Red Cross for rent of office space at Hausmanns gate 7 for the period 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2010. The annual rent is NOK 2.1 million. PRIO has the right to renew this contract on the same terms for two additional five-year periods. Finally, PRIO has the right to extend the agreement by another five years, at a marked regulated rent, from Year 16 of the contract. Each of the parties can claim an annual regulation of the rent equal to 100% of the change in the consumer price indices compiled by Statistics Norway.

- In 2002, PRIO signed a five-year contract for the leasing of two copy machines. This agreement was made for the period 1 August 2002 to 31 July 2007. The annual rent for the copy machines is NOK 57,250, including VAT.

**Note 6: 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 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 2005, 48 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present value of earned pensions</td>
<td>1 747 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expense on pension liabilities</td>
<td>796 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on pension expense (before payroll tax)</td>
<td>-746 880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration cost</td>
<td>46 028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net pension expense (before payroll tax)</td>
<td>1 842 668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of estimate deviation</td>
<td>107 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net pension expense (before payroll tax)</td>
<td>1 950 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodized payroll tax</td>
<td>274 974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension expense (after payroll tax)</td>
<td>2 225 142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31 December 2005</th>
<th>31 December 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets &lt; liabilities</td>
<td>15 784 275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension plan assets (at market value)</td>
<td>13 517 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate deviations not recognized</td>
<td>-2 834 659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension funds/(liability before payroll tax)</td>
<td>567 507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodized payroll tax</td>
<td>-20 572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net pension funds/(liability after payroll tax)</td>
<td>567 507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Economic Assumptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discount interest</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected salaries regulation/pension regulation</td>
<td>3.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected G regulation</td>
<td>2.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected return on funds</td>
<td>6.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Note 7: Specification of Salaries and Social Costs**

Total salaries and social costs consist of the following items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>20 436 937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll tax</td>
<td>3 075 438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer contribution pension scheme</td>
<td>1 629 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25 140 555</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 8: Number of Employees During the Financial Year**

The average number of employees at PRIO during 2005 was 66 (the corresponding figure for 2004 was 63). Additionally, the institute had 12 graduate students with scholarships and/or office space at PRIO during the year (the corresponding figure for 2004 was 5). The average number of conscientious objectors was 0.5 (the corresponding figure for 2004 was 1).

**Note 9: Auditors’ Fee**

In 2005, PRIO paid a fee of NOK 160,000 to Deloitte State Authorised Public Accountants Ltd for their audit of the accounts. Consultant fees for audit-related services amounted to NOK 22,663. Special attestations on projects amounted to NOK 91,094. These amounts include VAT.

**Note 10: Remuneration of the Leadership**

In 2005, PRIO’s total costs for remuneration of the Institute Director and members of the PRIO Board were NOK 635,314 and NOK 166,000, respectively. The Institute Director is a member of PRIO’s collective pension scheme at the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund.

**Note 11: Net Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic capital</td>
<td>6 197 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other equity capital, 1 January</td>
<td>11 823 390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus</td>
<td>3 321 368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other equity capital, 31 December</td>
<td>15 144 758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets, 31 December</strong></td>
<td><strong>21 341 758</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translation from the original Norwegian version

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

AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR 2005

We have audited the annual financial statements of PRIO for the fiscal year 2005, showing a profit of NOK 3,321,368. We have also audited the information in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption, and the proposal for the allocation of the profit. The financial statements comprise the balance sheet, the statements of income and cash flows and the accompanying notes. The rules of the Norwegian accounting act and good accounting practice in Norway have been applied to produce the financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Institute's Board of Directors. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and on the other information according to the requirements of the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors.

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

In our opinion,

- the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the law and regulations and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Institute as of 31 December 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with good accounting practice in Norway
- the Institute's management has fulfilled its duty to produce a proper and clearly set out registration and documentation of accounting information in accordance with the law and good bookkeeping practice in Norway
- the information in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption, and the proposal for the allocation of the profit are consistent with the financial statements and comply with the law and regulations.

Oslo, 2 April 2006
Deloitte

Margrete Guthus (signed)
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)
Audit, Tax & Legal, Consulting, Financial Advisory
§1: Aim and Purpose
The International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO), herein 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’ (grunnkapitalet) of the Institute (as of 31 December 1996) stands at NOK 6,197 million.

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

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

Members are appointed by the following bodies:
• one member by the Institute for Social Research;
• two members by the Norwegian Research Council (NFR);
• one member by the University of Oslo;
• one member from the other Nordic countries, appointed by the Nordic International Studies Association;
• two members by the Institute Council (IC).

These two members shall be chosen from among the PRIO staff. The Institute Director, the Deputy Director and the Administrative Director are not eligible.

The Institute Director, Deputy Director and the Administrative Director take part in the meetings of the Board, without voting rights. Consideration shall be given to achieving reasonable representation of both sexes.

The Board elects its own Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board shall appoint the Deputy Director for two years at a time, following nomination by the Director and the recommendation of the IC. The Deputy Director may be reappointed.

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

The Institute Director has overarching responsibility for the planning, running, coordinating and financing of the scholarly activities of the Institute, within the 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 six months. All these have voting rights in the IC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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