Staff List 2006
(Staff who left in 2006 are listed in grey italics)

Director
Stein Tønnesson

Research Staff
Martin Austvoll
Pavel Baev
Morten Bergamo
Helga Malmin Binningsbø
Kaja Borchgrevink
Marit Brochmann
Annelise Buhaug
J. Peter Burgess
Jørgen Carling
Jeffrey Checkel
Indra de Soysa
Jon Elster
Scott Gates (CSCW Director)
Camilla Gjerde
Kristian Skrede Gleditsch
Nils Petter Gleditsch
Kristian Berg Harpviken
Wenche Hauge
Håvard Hegre
Helga Hemes
Matilde Perez Herranz
Cindy Horst
Are Hovdenak
Helene Christiansen Ingjerd
Sonja Kittelsen
Kjell Erfing Kjelmann
Ashild Kolås
Ola Lishaug
Pål Lujala
Nicholas Marsh
Halvor Mehlum
Patrick Meier
Kari Ove Moene
Frida Nome
Ragnhild Nordås
Christin Marup Omhaug
Gudrun Østby
Clionadh Raleigh

Sabrina Ramet
Gregory Reichberg
Jan Ketil Rød
Oystein H.R. Rolandson
Kaushik Roy
Sven Gunnar Simonsen
Inger Skjelsbæk
Endre Stiansen
Håvard Strand
Trude Strand
Kaire Strøm
Henrik Syse
Pinar Tank
Anne Thurin
Torunn Tryggestad
Ola Tunander
Henrik Lindal
Hilde Henriksen Waage

Advisers
Joachim Carlsen
Ingeborg Haavardsson
Gina Lende

Research Assistants
Linda Bjørgan
Stephan Hamborg
Camilla Houeland
Thomas Jackson
Tove Grøte Lie
Jennifer Nadyne Rainey
Siri Camilla Aas Rustad
Ole Magnus Theisen
Tanja Yao
Hilde Wallacher
Lars Wilhelmsen

Visiting Scholars
Vera Achvarina
Trond Bakkevig
Hanne Fjellde
Stein Erik Harjen
Pablo Kalmanovitz
Kristoffer Lidén
Nihar Ranjan Nayak
Maria Victoria Perotti
Paul Roe
Uttam Kumar Sinha
Will Terry
Tassuf Yassin

MA Students
Torge Breivik
Kendra Dupuy
Åshild Falch
Christian Gahe
Joakim Hammerlin
Kathrine Holden
Philip Killicoat
Stephanie Lee
Elisabeth Lothe
Miriam Latif Sandbak
Ole Magnus Theisen
Hilde Wallacher
Stefan Wiemann

Information
Knut Sindre Åbjørsbråten
Agnete Schjønsby

Editorial Staff
John Carville
Glenn Martin
Marit Moe
Naima Mouhleb

Library
Olga Baeva
Odar Leine

Administration
Lars Even Andersen
Lene Kristin Borg
Kai Robert Braaten
Eystein Emberland
Andrew Feltham
Damas Laws
Svein Normann
Lorna Quilario Sandberg
Martha Snodgrass

PRIO Cyprus Centre,
Local Staff & Consultants
Guido Bonino
Costas Constantinou
Olga Demetriou
Ayla Gürel
Mete Hatay
Dilek Latif
Natasa Loizou
Kudret Özbersay
Yiannis Papadakis
Sanem Sahin
Ari Sitas

Cover: Women at a microcredit meeting in the village of Tarna in Niger. In the foreground are Rabi Yacouba, Halima Hamza and Fati Bagna; participants in CARE, Niger’s project ‘Leadership and Empowerment’. Photo: Stein Tønnesson, PRIO.
Two thousand and six was the fourth year of existence for PRIO’s Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW). Together with other Norwegian Centres of Excellence (CoE), the Centre underwent a mid-term evaluation during the year – with highly satisfactory results. The Research Council of Norway thus decided to reconfirm CoE funding for a second five-year period, 2008–12. This was a great achievement both for the Centre and for PRIO as a whole. Under the leadership of Scott Gates, the CSCW has become an essential part of PRIO’s research environment, inspiring academic research at the whole institute and contributing to an impressive increase in PRIO’s academic publications.

Three Other Highlights from PRIO’s Research in 2006:

- The Ethics of War and Peace: Classic and Contemporary Readings, a 731-page annotated volume of texts from leading philosophers, theologians and jurists during two thousand years of moral reflection, was published by Blackwell. The volume was co-edited by PRIO researchers Gregory Reichberg, Henrik Syse and Endre Begby, and results from many years of work within the institute’s Ethics, Norms and Identities programme. In view of its comprehensiveness – with many texts translated into English for the first time – the publication constitutes a veritable canon of essential readings.

- Small Arms and Development was a key agenda point for PRIO’s Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding programme. While the link between small-arms control and development has been widely acknowledged, there is a need to foster cooperation in investigating the impact of small-arms violence on sustainable development and to design appropriate development strategies. In close collaboration with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) coalition, PRIO coordinated an international dialogue process around two major conferences.

- The Changing Landscape of Liberty and Security in Europe became a key aspect of research within PRIO’s Security programme, with a number of collaborative projects at the European level. The highlight of this effort was a conference on ‘9/11 Five Years After’, held in Oslo on 11–12 September. This focused on the questions of European identity and security, religion and security, changing notions of war, and managing insecurities in terms of risk. The gender dimensions of insecurity received particular attention.

Two thousand and six was a year of significant progress in PRIO’s research on gender, conflict and security. The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Mohammed Yunus and the Grameen Bank was a source of inspiration for our work on the role of women, microcredit and local business in peacebuilding. As a member of the Board of CARE Norway, I had a chance to familiarize myself with the role of microcredit at the local level during a study tour to Niger. The photo on the front page of this report features staff from CARE Niger at a microcredit group meeting in the village of Tarna. In the new four-year strategy adopted by the PRIO Board in April 2006, PRIO aims to expand its research on gender, security and peace, and to build competence in two new fields: energy and migration.
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, with a personnel increase from the current level of 50 work-years to some 60 work-years, along with an increase in overall annual turnover from NOK 45 million to approximately NOK 60 million.
• 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. This goal was obtained in 2006. The renewal of the CSCW for the second period was confirmed in December 2006 (see Director’s Introduction).
Each Strategic Institute Programme consists of a group of related projects. Together, the programmes and projects fulfill 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.
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 programme 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, legal and religious 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 Research Staff and Three Key Research Teams

The ENI programme underwent considerable expansion in 2006, with the addition of four new members to the research staff: Morten Bergsmo, a specialist in international law, who came to PRIO from the International Criminal Court in The Hague; Helga Hernes, a political scientist who has also served as a Norwegian state secretary and ambassador, and whose current work focuses on women and armed conflict; Cindy Horst, a sociocultural anthropologist from the University of Amsterdam, who specializes in forced migration; and Torunn Tryggestad, a political scientist who is preparing a doctorate on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (on women, peace and security) within the United Nations system. As a result of these new additions, the programme now has three well-established teams examining:
- ethical and legal dimensions of armed conflict (Bergsmo, Ingierd, Reichberg, Syse);
- women, security and peacebuilding (Hernes, Skjelsbæk, Tryggestad);
- migration (Carling, Horst).

New Reference Work

In 2006, three researchers from the programme (Reichberg, Syse and Begby) brought to completion a major reference work entitled *The Ethics of War: Classic and Contemporary Readings*. Comprised of both primary sources and commentary, and 731 pages in length, the volume was launched by Blackwell Publishing in early 2006. It features texts by leading philosophers, theologians and jurists on the ethics of war and peace. Spanning over two thousand years of moral reflection (ancient, medieval and modern) on the right and wrong use of military force, the anthology has already generated considerable interest, including reviews in leading newspapers such as *The Times* (London), as well as leading professional journals. In the light of its comprehensiveness – with many texts being translated into English for the first time – this volume will provide impetus for a renewal of historical research and contemporary moral reflection on fundamental questions such as: When is recourse to arms morally justifiable? What moral constraints should apply to military conflict?

Women in Armed Conflict and Peacebuilding

In January 2006, the project ‘Women in Armed Conflict and Peacebuilding: Implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325’ was established, with financial support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The level of project activity has been high throughout the year, starting with the project team’s drafting of the Norwegian government’s ‘Action Plan on the Implementation of Resolution 1325’. Widely circulated and much discussed in Norway, this document is expected to have a lasting influence on Norwegian government policy, and will likely also serve as a model for other national governments. Public outreach activities such as lectures, presentations at training courses, and seminars and media appearances have been important during the first formative project year. Research on issues related to women, peace and security, however, remains the core activity of the programme’s gender team.

Migration and Transnationalism

In PRIO’s 2006–09 strategy document, migration was identified as a key area in which PRIO will cultivate greater competence. A decisive strategic step was taken when a Senior Researcher position was advertised internationally in early 2006. Since her appointment to this position, Cindy Horst has worked with Jørgen Carling to develop new migration projects at PRIO. The year ended with the successful funding of a large project on remittances from immigrants in Norway (2007–10) and the advertisement of a Researcher position for that project. Migration research at PRIO involves the study of both human mobility and subsequent transnational activities, such as the sending of remittances. PRIO’s research on remittances has involved unusually broad contacts with Norwegian society, including immigrant communities, the judicial system and the private sector. PRIO has also come to play an important advisory role in the high-profile project on migration and development run by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Interreligious Dialogue

In 2006, the ENI programme expanded its activities in interreligious dialogue with two international conferences: ‘Conceptions of Armed Force in the Abrahamic Religions’, Grottaferrata (Rome), Italy, 1–3 March; and ‘Theology of End Times in the Abrahamic Religions: Political Implications’, Vevey, Switzerland, 2–4 September. In addition, a workshop on ‘Use of Armed Force: Religious and Ethical Perspectives’ was held on 4–6 October in Larnaca, Cyprus. Conference papers from these events will appear in an edited volume to be published by the United Nations University Press. Participants included an internationally diverse group of scholars and religious leaders, representing the world’s major religions, with a special focus on the monotheistic religions that find their common origin in the biblical patriarch Abraham.

Staff in 2006

Researchers
- Morten Bergsmo
- Jørgen Carling
- Helga Hernes
- Cindy Horst
- Helene Christiansen Ingierd
- Gregory Reichberg
- Inger Skjelsbæk
- Henrik Syse
- Torunn Tryggestad

MA Students
- Joakim Hammerlin
- Stephanie Therese Lee
- Miriam Lastif Sandbaek

Interns
- Linda Hafstad
- Maria Victoria Perotti
ENI Projects in 2006
- Accountability-Related Measures and Peace Processes, Morten Bergsmo
- Children’s Mobility and Immobility in Transnational Family Networks, Jørgen Carling
- Conceptions of Armed Force in the Abrahamic Religions, Gregory Reichberg & Ingeborg Haavardsson
- Criminalizing Aggression, Morten Bergsmo
- Ethical Dimensions of War and Peace, Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse
- Forum for International Criminal Justice and Conflict, Morten Bergsmo
- Just War: Disputed Questions, Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse
- Religion, Reason and Public Life: Abrahamic Perspectives, Gregory Reichberg & Ingeborg Haavardsson
- Theology of End Times in the Abrahamic Religions: Political Implications, Gregory Reichberg & Ingeborg Haavardsson
- Use of Force: Religious Perspectives and International Norms, Gregory Reichberg
- Women in Armed Conflict and Peacebuilding, Helga Hernes, Inger Skjelsbæk & Torunn Tryggestad

Doctoral Projects
- On Being a Moral Decisionmaker in War, Helene Christensen Ingiard (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)

MA Student Projects
- Diaspora Efficacy in Homeland Conflicts: Interpreting the Tamil Diaspora’s Inaction on the Child Soldier Issue, Stephanie Therese Lee (supervisor at PRIO: Gregory Reichberg)
- Perceptions and Practices of Migration Among Young Moroccans, Miriam Latif Sandbæk (supervisor at PRIO: Jørgen Carling)
- Terrorism: What Is It and Can It Be Morally Justified?, Joakim Hammerlin (supervisor at PRIO: Gregory Reichberg)

Launch of Law Forum
Organized by Morten Bergsmo under the auspices of the ENI programme, a Forum for International Criminal Justice and Conflict (FICJC) began work in October 2006 with two seminars, attended by persons from both Norway and abroad: ‘The Evolving Role of NGOs in International Criminal Justice’ and ‘Importing Core International Crimes into National Criminal Law’. The Forum aims to identify and facilitate debate on key issues in international criminal justice and conflict, including the full range of accountability-related measures, and to bring together practitioners, government officials, NGO representatives, academics, students and others with an interest in this emerging field of practice and research.

Burial of victims of a massacre committed by guerrillas in Chacalte, Guatemala. Photo: Jorge Uzon
The Security programme comprises interdisciplinary research projects focusing on the ways in which individual states, the European Union and the United Nations respond to a range of security challenges, while at the same time exploring new approaches that do not emphasize the state as the primary referent of security. While retaining its traditional policy perspectives, the programme 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.).

Research Strategy

The Security programme has a two-fold strategy aimed at broadening the scope of its 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 to 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 and the Ethics, Norms and Identities programmes 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 been Russia—Europe 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, health security, migration studies, European political history, cultural studies, and legal and economic theory. In this way the Security programme seeks to remain at the forefront of efforts to understand a new era of security threats and securitization practices, raising questions about political legitimacy, ethnic conflict, terrorism, the ethics of intervention, arms control, military sociology, institutional politics and small-arms transfer.

Sources of Funding


PRIO’s interdisciplinary strategic institute programmes (SIPs) ‘Arms Against a Sea of Troubles’ and ‘Europe Under Threat: The New Culture of Insecurity’ are based within the Security programme, which also hosts the recently funded international, multidisciplinary research project ‘The Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding’.

Funding for individual research projects is assured by the European Union, the Research Council of Norway, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Ministry of Defence. While taking advantage of already existing research networks in Europe and elsewhere, the Security programme is working to strengthen relations with European partners and 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

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.

Staff in 2006

Researchers

Pavel Baev
J. Peter Burgess
Sonja Kittelsen
Kristoffer Lidén
Naima Mouhleb
Matilde Pérez Herranz
Sven Gunnar Simonsen
Pinar Tank
Stein Tønnesson
Ola Tunander
Security Programme Projects in 2006

• Arms Against a Sea of Troubles (SIP), led by J. Peter Burgess
• The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security (CHALLENGE), led by J. Peter Burgess
• Europe Under Threat: The New Culture of Insecurity (SIP), led by J. Peter Burgess
• Geopolitics of the Caspian Region, Pavel Baev
• Independence of the Mind, led by J. Peter Burgess
• The Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding, led by J. Peter Burgess
• The New Norwegian Security Challenge: Strategic Cooperation with the EU and NATO in the Changing Global Security System, led by J. Peter Burgess
• Nordic Chinese Conference, led by 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
• Terrorism and Crisis Management, J. Peter Burgess, Ola Tunander & Stein Tønnesson

Doctoral Projects

• The Ethics of Peacebuilding, Kristoffer Lidén (supervisor at PRIO: J. Peter Burgess)
• Intervención militar en Iraq: Un análisis de la argumentación en el Consejo de Seguridad [Military Intervention in Iraq: An Analysis of the Argumentation at the UN Security Council], Matilde Pérez Herranz (supervisor at PRIO: J. Peter Burgess)
• Turkey’s Military Elite at a Crossroads: Paths to Desecuritization?, Pinar Tank (supervisor at PRIO: Pavel Baev)
Peace Processes, Political Culture and Conflict Management

In 2006, CRPB researchers were engaged in numerous studies of issues related to conflict resolution and peacemaking, including political mobilization in societies recovering from armed conflict, the integration of armed actors and the role of international military force in peace processes, the impact of civil society on ethno-political conflicts; and relationships between education, peace and armed conflict. CRPB researchers are also studying domestic capabilities for peaceful conflict management, with a focus on how historical conditions, political systems, political culture and socio-economic inequalities affect these capabilities.

Small Arms, Landmines and Cluster Munitions

The Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms, Landmines and Cluster Munitions (NISAT) is a coalition consisting of PRIO, the Norwegian Red Cross and Norwegian Church Aid. The coalition represents a Norwegian response to uncontrolled flows of small arms and light weapons, which lead to hundreds of thousands of deaths every year. PRIO contributes to the NISAT coalition with its own NISAT research project, which includes a website (www.nisat.org), an associated database of small-arms transfers and an archive of information on black-market arms smuggling. (For further details, see page 12.)

The Middle East and Afghanistan

PRIO’s strategic institute programme on the ‘Missing Peace’, led by Hilde Henriksen Waage, has provided a solid foundation for our research on the Middle East.

The key theme of this programme is the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians – its fundamental causes and the conditions for its resolution. Relevant issues are addressed in several interconnected projects, focusing on international, regional and national factors. Topics of research include repeated mediation attempts by the UN and the USA since 1948, and why these failed; institutional forms of control; the impact of international military force in peace processes, the role of civil society on ethno-political conflicts; and relationships between education, peace and armed conflict.

CRPB researchers linked to the ‘Missing Peace’ programme have also conducted research on religious diversity and attitudes towards ‘the other’ in Syria; cross-border communication between religious communities in Syria and Lebanon; and the dynamics of Israeli settlement policies in the West Bank from the perspective of Israeli domestic politics.

In 2006, PRIO researchers started a joint research initiative on Afghanistan together with researchers at the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), focusing on the interface between peacebuilding and development efforts. One of the projects carried out at PRIO has examined the role of religious groups and networks in the development of Afghan civil society. This is based on fieldwork in collaboration with the Cooperation for Peace and Unity (CPAU) in Afghanistan.
In Torit, the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement contributed its first batch of soldiers to the Joint Integrated Units on 3 March 2006. These units combine soldiers from the rebel movement and government forces. They are a symbol of trust and cooperation between former enemies. The rebel in the photo is listening to the speech by the government army’s garrison commander (see also photo on page VII in inserted CSCW report). Photo: Øystein Rolandsen, PRIO

**CRPB Projects in 2006**

- Afghanistan Political Responses, Kaja Borchgrevink
- Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC), led by Kristian Berg Harpviken (until 1 May) and Kjell Erling Kjellman
- The Current Role of International Military Force in Peace Processes, led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Data Analysis for ‘Small Arms Survey’, Thomas Jackson
- Education, Peace and Armed Conflict, Kendra Dupuy
- Energy Security in Asia, led by Stein Tønnessen
- European Small Arms and the Perpetuation of Violence: COST Action A25, led by Nicholas Marsh
- Evaluation of Norwegian Assistance to Earthquake Victims in Pakistan, Kaja Borchgrevink
- Evaluation of UNICEF’s Integrated Development Programme in Casamance, Senegal, Wenche Hauge
- Greek–Turkish Forum, led by Gina Lende
- IDSA–PRIO Institutional Cooperation, led by Åshild Kollås
- Integrating Small Arms Measures Into Development Programmes, Anne Thurin
- Islamic Networks in Iran, Frida Nome
- Micro–Macro Issues in Peacebuilding: A Research and Monitoring Programme on the Sudan Peace Process, led by Endre Stiansen
- The Missing Peace: Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding in the Middle East, led by Hilde Henriksen Waage
- Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT), led by Nicholas Marsh
- Peace and Reconciliation in the Eastern Mediterranean, led by Stein Tønnessen
- Political Parties, Social Mobilization and Political Culture in Haiti, led by Wenche Hauge
- Politics in a Context of Fragmentation: Israel’s Settlement Policy in the West Bank, Trude Strand
- The Re-emergence of the Taliban in Afghanistan, Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Regional Stability in the Middle East, led by Hilde Henriksen Waage
- Religious Civil Society in Afghanistan, led by Kaja Borchgrevink
- Religious Diversity in Syria: Tension and Dialogue, Frida Nome
- Wealthsharing: Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on Darfur, Endre Stiansen
- What Kind of Peace Is Possible? The Integration of Armed Actors in Peace Processes, Wenche Hauge
The PRIO Cyprus Centre in Nicosia was inaugurated in 2005, and it is committed to research on the Cyprus conflict and dialogue between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. The aim of the PRIO Cyprus Centre is to contribute to an informed public debate on key issues relevant to an eventual settlement of the Cyprus problem. This is done by disseminating information, offering new analysis and facilitating dialogue. The researchers attached to the Centre are both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. In 2006, the main projects have focused on property rights, settlers and immigrants in the northern part of the island, minorities, the teaching of history in schools and reconciliation.

**Cyprus Centre Research Projects in 2006**

- Beyond Bi-communalism, Costas Constantinou
- Cypriot Refugee Subjectivities: The Structure of Politics and Loss, Olga Demetriou
- The European Dimension of the Cyprus Conflict, Pinar Tank
- History Education in Cyprus, Yiannis Papadakis
- Human Rights in Conflicts: The Role of Civil Society, led by Gina Lende
- The Property Issue in the Cyprus Conflict, led by Ayla Gürel
- Reconciliation in Cyprus, led by Ari Sitas
- Settlers and Immigrants in Cyprus, led by Mete Hatay

**PRIO Cyprus Centre in 2006**

Guido Bonino
Costas Constantinou
Olga Demetriou
Ayla Gürel
Mete Hatay
Dilek Latif
Gina Lende (Centre Manager)
Natasa Loizou
Kudret Özbersay
Yiannis Papadakis
Sanem Şahan
Ari Sitas
Pinar Tank
Stein Tønnesson
Palestinians burn Danish flags next to Israel's separation barrier during a demonstration to protest against caricatures of Islam's Prophet Muhammad. February 2006. Photo: AP/Muhammed Muheisen/Scanpix
Small arms include firearms such as pistols and assault rifles, while light weapons comprise military equipment that is easily portable by one combatant or a small crew, such as mortars or grenades. These weapons are ever-present in civil wars, and also used in violent crime. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of people are killed each year; the majority in countries that are said to be at peace but suffer high levels of armed criminal violence. In all of these contexts, gender is an important dynamic. Men are the primary victims and perpetrators of armed violence, and are far more likely to possess weapons. Women are frequently victimized by the actual or threatened use of weapons, and often play a key role in initiatives to ameliorate armed violence.

PRIO has conducted research on small arms and light weapons since 1997. In that year, it joined the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) – a coalition between PRIO, the Norwegian Red Cross and Norwegian Church Aid. Since then, PRIO’s principal activities in this area have been to research and analyse the mechanisms by which small arms and light weapons are dispersed around the world; to examine the consequences of the possession and use of such weapons; and to provide advice on the means of controlling weapons transfers and mitigating armed violence. Effective action to control the proliferation and use of small arms and light weapons requires that decisions be made – by governments, international organizations, civil society and individuals. Making the right decisions depends on having the right information and analysis. The NISAT project at PRIO has amassed a unique, valuable and freely available resource on all aspects of the trade in small arms, and on the consequences of the misuse of such weapons.

**Research on Licensed Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons**
Since 2001, PRIO has hosted a unique online database of authorized small-arms transfers. We have information on transfers involving all of the world’s countries, and on many occasions we are able to plot detailed arms flows in and out of regions. Our dataset of global small-arms transfers is being used to produce academic research and to provide information to more policy-orientated organizations such as the European Commission and the OECD.

**Research on Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons**
We maintain an archive of over 9,000 articles on ‘black market’ arms trafficking and illicit weapons. This archive is fully searchable by keyword and is the world’s most extensive open resource on the black market in small arms. It has been used to develop an index of black-market prices for Kalashnikov assault rifles. A key indicator of the extent of the black market in weapons is the price that weapons fetch. Similarly, changes in the price of weapons can indicate variations in the supply or demand for illicit arms. The price of weapons is therefore an important focus of action-orientated research.

**The NISAT Website**
PRIO hosts the NISAT website (www.nisat.org), which forms a significant resource for information on small-arms issues. The website features both the online database of small-arms transfers and the archive of ‘black market’ articles (see above). In addition, it provides links to publications by the NISAT partner organizations, as well as an online library of several hundred policy-relevant documents comprising information on national laws and regulations concerning small arms, national arms exports and small-arms production.

**Arms Acquisition and Civil Conflict**
In 2005, we started a four-year project on the relationship between civil warfare and the acquisition of weapons by armed opposition groups. This research builds upon the other small-arms activities at PRIO, especially the work on black-market trafficking. The project aims to increase understanding of how the acquisition and control of weapons and the availability of arms influence the dynamics of civil wars.

**Landmines, Small Arms and Explosive Remnants of War**
In 2006, NISAT began working with the Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC) project at PRIO and the Mine Action Unit at Norwegian People’s Aid to identify areas of synergy between work on landmines and work on small arms. This research focuses on the practicalities of disposing of mixed caches of ordnance containing mines, explosives remnants of war, and small arms and light weapons.

**European Network on Small Arms and Light Weapons**
During the period 2004–08, PRIO is coordinating a Europe-wide research network on small arms (COST Action A25). The network brings together European researchers, international experts and representatives from nongovernmental organizations. Meetings aim to foster enhanced cooperation through exchange of methodologies, data, experiences and findings.
Armed men in Darfur.
Photo: Hege Opseth, Norwegian Church Aid
Security Dialogue

Security Dialogue is an international quarterly peer-reviewed journal that seeks to combine contemporary theoretical analysis with 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. The journal encourages ground-breaking reflection on new and traditional security issues, such as globalization, nationalism, ethnic conflict and civil war, information technology, biological and chemical warfare, resource conflicts, pandemics, global terrorism, non-state actors, and environmental and human security. It aims at providing 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 2006, Security Dialogue published, in 561 pages, 20 peer-reviewed articles and rejoinders, 4 special section contributions, and 4 review essays and reference reviews. Issue 37(1) included a special section on theorizing the liberty-security relationship, and issue 37(4) contained a networked manifesto on critical approaches to security in Europe.

Editorial Staff in 2006

Editor: J. Peter Burgess
Managing Editor: Marit Moe (January–May); Naima Mouhleb (May–December).
Language Editor: John Carville

Editorial Board in 2006

Didier Bigo, Institut d’etudes politiques
Pinar Bilgin, Bilkent University
David Campbell, Durham University
Simon Chesterman, New York University
School of Law School
Carol Cohn, Fletcher School, Tufts University
William E. Connolly, Johns Hopkins University
Michael Cox, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK
James Der Derian, Brown University, Providence, RI

Journal of Peace Research

Journal of Peace Research (JPR) is an interdisciplinary and international monthly journal of scholarly work in peace research that strives for a global perspective on peacemaking. JPR is fully peer-reviewed, and most articles are submitted unsolicited. One issue per year is a guest-edited special issue, subject to the same strict review process as regular issues. Topics covered by such issues have most recently included Duration and Termination of Civil War (Håvard Hegre, ed., 2006); Demography of Conflict and Violence (Helge Brunborg & Henrik Urdal, eds, 2005); and Military Alliances (Christopher Sprecher & Volker Krause, eds, 2006). Forthcoming special issues: Protecting Human Rights (James Ron & Emilie Hafner-Burton, eds, 2007); Polarization and Conflict (Gerald Schneider & Joan Esteban, eds, 2008); and Consequences of Civil War (Håvard Hegre, Gary Milan & Ibrahim Elbadawi, eds, 2008).

Authors with quantitative data are obliged to post their data on the Internet. JPR’s data-replication page (http://www.prio.no/jpr/ datasets) contains links to such datasets from 1998 onwards. As of March 2007, 199 datasets are listed on the replication page.

JPR is edited at PRIO and published by Sage Publications in London. Since its establishment in 1964, JPR has published the work of authors from over 50 countries. In 2006, JPR published, in 768 pages, a total of 40 articles and 136 Book Notes.

Editorial Staff in 2006

Editor: Nils Petter Gleditsch
Managing Editor: Glenn Martin
Book Review Editor: Ragnhild Nordås

Associate Editors

Michael Brzozka, University of Hamburg
Han Dorussen, University of Essex

Scott Gates, PRIO
Mats Hammarström, Uppsala University
Magnus Öberg, Uppsala University
Oyvind Østerud, University of Oslo
Patrick M. Regan, Binghamton University
Anne Julie Semb, University of Oslo
Henrik Urdal, PRIO

Editorial Committee

Lene Bomann-Larsen, University of Oslo
Sabine Carey, University of Nottingham
Jørgen Carling, PRIO
Indra de Soysa, NTNU, Trondheim
Tanja Ellingsen, NTNU, Trondheim
Håvard Hegre, PRIO
Timo Kivimäki, NIAS, Copenhagen
Rex Li, Liverpool John Moores University
Sverre Lodgaard, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)
Terrence Lyons, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
Taylor Owen, Oxford University
Patricia Owens, Oxford University
Paul Rogers, University of Bradford
Alexander Sergunin, Nazhn Novgorod Linguistic University
Michael Shapiro, University of Hawaii
Henrik Syse, PRIO
Peter van Ham, Clingendael, The Hague
Rob Walker, University of Victoria & Keele University
Michael C. Williams, University of Wales, Aberystwyth
Ole Waever, University of Copenhagen

(Book Board members who left in 2006 listed in italics)
CSCW Staff List 2006

**Director**
Scott Gates

**Working Group Leaders**
Jon Elster
Nils Petter Gleditsch
Kristian Berg Harpviken
Ola Listhaug
Karl Ove Moene
Kaare Strom

**Researchers**
Håvard Buhaug
Indra de Soysa
Camilla Gjerde
Kristian Skrede Gleditsch
Håvard Hegre
Halvor Melhum
Sabrina Ramet
Gregory Reichberg
Jan Ketil Red

**Research Associates**
Jens Chr. Andvig
Pavel K. Baev
Aldo A. Benini
Axel Borchgrevink
Steven J. Brams
Helge Brunborg
Christopher K. Butler
Matthew Carlson
Royce Carroll **
Lars-Erik Cederman
Jeffrey Checkel
Paul Collier
Han Dorussen
Stein Sundstøl Eriksen
Joan Esteban
James Fearon
Kathryn Furlong
Diego Gambetta
Elisabeth Gilmore
Wenche Hauge
Anke Hoeffler
Stephen Holmes
Cindy Horst
Simon Hug
Stathis Kalyvas
Åshild Kolås
Bethany Ann Lacina
Wenche Larsen
David Lektzian
Erik Melander
Wolfgang C. Müller
S. Mansoob Murshed
Eric Neumayer
Benjamin Nyblade
Magnus Öberg
Marcelo Ochoa
Taylor Owen
James B. Pugel
Thomas Plumper
Roger Petersen
Arvid Raknerud
Bjørn Erik Rasch
Debraj Ray
Patrick M. Regan
Kristen Ringdal
James Robinson
Kaushik Roy
Bruce Russett
Ideen Salehyan
Todd Sandler
Klaus Schmidt-Hebbel
Gerald Schneider
Albert Simkus
Sven Gunnar Simonsen
Stengos Skaperdas
Astrid Suhrke
Isak Svenson
Henrik Syse
Stein Tønnesson
Ragnar Torvik
Ståle Ulriksen
Hilde Henriksen Waage
Barbara Walter
Leonard Wantchekon
Elisabeth Wood
Marie-Joëlle Zahar

**Doctoral Students**
Aysegul Aydin
Helga Malmin Binningsbø *
Marit Brochmann *
Tanja Ellingsen
Hanne Fjelde
Pablo Kalmanovitz *
Påivi Lujala
Martin Austvoll Nome *
Ragnhild Nordás
Christin Mørup Ormhaug *
Gudrun Østby
Clonadh Raleigh *
Øystein H. Rolandsen
Anita Schjølset
Inger Skjelsbæk
Zan Strbac
Håvard Strand
Pinar Tank
Henrik Urdal

**Visiting Scholars**
Vera Achvanina **
Will Terry **
Jennifer Ziemke **

**MA Students**
Terje Brevik
Åshild Falch
Kathrine Holden
Phillip Killcoate
Anld Kroken
Elisabeth Lothe
Naima Mouhleb
Malin Pedersen
Ole Magnus Theisen
Stefan Wiemann
Lars Wilhelmsen *

**Research Assistants**
Marit Moe (on leave)
Linda Bjørgen
Camilla Houeland
Thomas Jackson
Helena Kusch
Doreen Kuse
Tove Grete Lie
Patrick Meier
Naima Mouhleb
Siri Aas Rustad
Martin Schuemp

**Administration**
Joachim Carlén
Andrew Feltham
Martha Snodgrass

* Also Research Assistant
** PhD candidate

Individuals falling under more than one category are listed under their primary role.
This report, with hyperlinks, is also available at www.prio.no/cscw.
I am happy to report that the Research Council of Norway has renewed the Centre for the Study of Civil War for another five years, 2008–12, as a Centre of Excellence. Nine of the thirteen centres were positively evaluated in December 2006, and we received one of the top ratings. I will let the conclusion from the evaluation report speak for itself:

The Committee’s overall rating of CSCW is exceptionally good, and its strong international reputation is well deserved. The Centre, backed by PRIO, has put Norway on the map as the place for internationally leading research on civil war. The excellence has been achieved in a relatively short period of time, partly by adopting a sharp focus … and by engaging already accomplished senior scholars in the field, while at the same time caring to train well the next generation of scholars. The existence of detailed plans already at this stage for how to build upon the CSCW’s achievements after the end of the Centre’s ten-year life, so that these are not lost, is much welcomed.

In addition to the good news regarding the renewal of CSCW as a Centre of Excellence, the European Science Foundation also approved a European Collaborative Research Projects (ECRP) grant beginning in August 2007 to support GROW-net (Geographic Representation of War), a network of researchers at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH), University of Essex and CSCW.

These grants combined with those sources listed at the end of this report help us to meet the main objective of the Centre for the Study of Civil War, which is the multidisciplinary study of why civil wars break out; how they are sustained; what it takes to end them and to preserve a civil peace. There were some changes to the CSCW structure in 2006. The working group lead by Kristian Berg Harpviken (Transnational and International Facets of Civil War) completed a successful first year and has expanded CSCW collaboration with researchers from the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI).

Civil war remains by far the dominant form of armed conflict in the world today. As reported in the 2006 annual data feature in Journal of Peace Research on ‘Armed Conflict and Peace Agreements’ by Harbom, Hogbladh & Wallensteen, 31 intrastate armed conflicts (involving at least 25 battle-related casualties) were being fought in 22 different countries in 2005. There were 32 intrastate armed conflicts in 2004. These numbers constitute a significant drop since the early 1990s; in 1992, we recorded 51 active armed intrastate conflicts. Since 2000, we have witnessed slight shifts in the aggregate numbers from year to year, but the list of wars changes dramatically from year to year. For example, while ten conflicts active in 2004 were no longer ongoing in 2005, nine conflicts that had not been active in 2004 restarted. Many of these wars do not formally end through victory or negotiated settlement; they are low-intensity conflicts that slip below the 25 battle-casualty threshold only to rise above it a few years later. In other words, a larger number of conflicts simmer on without resolution than the statistics indicate.

In contrast to these low-intensity conflicts is the conflict in Iraq. Classified in our datasets as an interstate war in 2003, it is now classified as an internationalized intrastate war – war being defined by 1,000 or more battle deaths in a year. In both 2005 and 2006, battle casualties in Iraq have far exceeded those of all other wars.
Children in Armed Conflict

Three hundred thousand child soldiers in the world today — the figure is repeated over and over, year after year by NGOs, international organizations and governments with only the best of intentions. A web search with ‘child’, ‘soldiers’ and ‘number’ as keywords shows how extensively this number — almost certainly mythical — is cited. We certainly would never expect this number to be constant; indeed, with the end of conflict in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Angola (countries with extensive use of child soldiers), the number should have fallen. But the figure 300,000 was estimated in 1994 and has been cited, for the most part uncritically, ever since.

Before anyone can begin to develop an effective policy to address the problems of children in conflict, we need better information about these children as well as a different understanding of the humanitarian impact beyond the simple count of children in armed groups. Fortunately, a handful of researchers, several of them affiliated with CSCW, are now addressing this problem with extensive, robust and systematic research.

CSCW Visiting Scholar Vera Achvarina co-authored an article with Simon Reich that appeared in the Summer 2006 issue of International Security (one of the top three international relations journals, ranked by citations). This article brings us much closer to knowing how many children have been recruited and where. More importantly, their work shows that the number of children recruited varies considerably from country to country but is not simply related to levels of poverty or number of orphans.

In 2006, Centre Associate James Pugel conducted a nationwide, random-sample survey of ex-combatants in Liberia that reveals key differences between the rebel groups regarding recruitment and treatment of children (and adults). Some groups recruited a high proportion of child soldiers while others employed almost none. The reasons given for joining the rebels varied considerably across armed factions, as did their success in post-conflict reintegration. Pugel concludes that disaggregated information on rebel groups is critical for the success of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programmes.

CSCW Director Scott Gates and Centre Associate Jens Chr. Andvig attempt to explain this variation from country to country and group to group by focusing on the organizational demand for recruiting children. They demonstrate that contextual factors alone cannot explain why some armed groups focus their recruitment efforts on young children while other groups in similar situations recruit none.

To broaden the inputs to this research, CSCW and the Ford Institute for Human Security (directed by Simon Reich) at the University of Pittsburgh coordinated two workshops on Building Knowledge About Children in Armed Conflict. Former Executive Deputy-Director of UNICEF Karin Sham Poo gave the keynote address at the inaugural meeting, and Andrew Mack, Director of the Human Security Centre, University of British Columbia, gave a plenary lecture at the Pittsburgh meeting. Jo Becker, Advocacy Director of the Children’s Rights Division at Human Rights Watch, has played a prominent role throughout.

In connection with the Oslo workshop, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted a seminar with Sham Poo and Betty Bigombe, a former mediator in the Ugandan civil war and recently a key advocate for the children suffering in northern Uganda. In addition, CSCW workshop coordinator Ingeborg Haavardsson wrote the text for the exhibition ‘Terrified and Terrifying – Stories of Child Soldiers’, on display 8 September–3 December at the Nobel Peace Centre.

These activities have been designed to gather academics, representatives of key NGOs and government officials to address a range of questions related to children and armed conflict. By bringing together diverse expertise, we hope to generate both greater understanding of the problem and innovative policy proposals.

Civil War in Ancient Greece and Today

Do essays on a 2,400-year-old historical narrative have any place in studies of civil war today? And if so, what can we learn from them?

The Working Group on Microfoundations of Civil War has focused on individual decisions that lead to the initiation, continuation or cessation of civil war. In February 2005, Working Group Leader Jon Elster hosted a workshop at Columbia University in New York on the most famous historical work to raise just these issues, Thucydides’ History of the Peloponnesian War. A special issue of the Journal of Military Ethics (JME) was subsequently dedicated to this subject in late 2006 (vol. 5, no. 4). In the main, the issue comprises papers presented at the workshop. CSCW associates Gregory Reichberg and Henrik Syse were a driving force behind the workshop and guest editors for the special issue. The JME issue encompasses historical reflections on the dilemmas raised by Thucydides, their significance for current research on the causes of armed conflict, and their relevance for the teaching of military ethics.
Consistent Institutions Enhance Political Stability

In an article published in the *American Journal of Political Science*, CSCW authors Scott Gates, Håvard Hegre, Mark Jones and Håvard Strand contribute to the study of how political institutional structures affect political instability.

Whether or not a country’s political system is likely to endure has important consequences for the living conditions of its citizens, for its international relations, and for the risk of civil war. The study of the link between democracy and war has been central in CSCW research since the launch of the Centre. In a much-cited study, Hegre, Ellingsen, Gates & Gleitsch (2001) show that countries with semi-democratic regimes and recently established institutions have high risks of civil war. The article specifies in much more detail what constitutes an ‘inconsistent’ or ‘semi-democratic’ regime, and contributes to the explanation of why such regimes are unstable.

Partly based on a classic study by Harry Eckstein & Ted Gurr, the article classifies polities as autocracies or democracies based on three institutional dimensions: election of the executive, constraints on executive decision-making authority, and extent of political participation. In the figure reproduced below, these three dimensions form a cube within which political systems may be classified.

![Institutional Framework](source)

Norway in the Lead on Conflict Research

In a study of the literature on armed conflict over the period 1996–2006, the ISI Web of Knowledge places PRIO in a central position in the field. Norway ranks as the country with the third highest number of citations and the highest average number of citations per publication. This is mostly due to research at the Centre for the Study of Civil War, *Journal of Peace Research*, edited at PRIO under the leadership of CSCW Research Professor and Working Group Leader Nils Petter Gleditsch, is the world’s third most widely cited journal within conflict research. Moreover, JPR published four of the five most cited articles in the last two years.

The ISI Web of Knowledge lists the 20 institutions with the highest number of citations overall in the field of conflict studies, and here PRIO is the only one that is not a university in the United States. Five CSCW associate researchers – Håvard Hegre, Kristian Skrede Gleditsch, Nils Petter Gleditsch, James Fearon and Anke Hoeffler – are among the 20 most frequently cited authors on armed conflict. Nils Petter Gleditsch was also interviewed as part of this feature.

The ISI Web of Knowledge records citations in academic articles in 22,000 academic journals. Once a month, it publishes analyses of Special Topics to provide ‘citation analyses and commentary for selected scientific research areas that have experienced notable recent advances or are of special current interest’. Most of these are in the natural sciences, but in November 2006 the topic was ‘Armed Conflict’.

CSCW Conflict Datasets: New Releases in 2006

In collaboration with the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University, CSCW releases annual updates of the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. The current version, presented in a feature article in the September 2006 issue of *Journal of Peace Research*, includes information on all armed conflicts worldwide between 1946 and 2005.

Among other things, the updated conflict dataset shows that the positive trend towards fewer armed conflicts in the world continues. In 2005, there were 31 active armed conflicts, only 5 of which reached the level of ‘war’ (at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a calendar year). In contrast, 1992 saw 51 different armed conflicts, including 18 wars.

An important extension to the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset is the Battle Deaths Dataset, originally released in 2003. A new and completely updated version was released in September 2006. The Battle Deaths Dataset contains annual estimates of casualties for all wars since 1900 and all armed conflicts since 1946, and shows that fewer people were killed in combat in 2005 than in any previous year since the end of World War II.

A second, ongoing extension of the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset is the ACLED data project. Initially released in 2006, the Armed Conflict Location and Events Data structure the information on armed conflicts by single events; containing information on the type of event (e.g. reported battle, non-combat movements, rebel headquarters) with exact dates and geographical coordinates wherever possible. Currently, the ACLED dataset covers eight countries in western and central Africa and is expanding rapidly.

Since its establishment, the Centre has devoted significant attention and resources to the development of a joint dataset repository and portal on the PRIO/CSCW website. Both the CSCW and *Journal of Peace Research* require the posting of ‘do-files’, codebooks and other information necessary to replicate analysis. The CSCW data repository today includes 14 new or updated datasets grouped thematically into four categories:

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

Over 30 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 PRIO/CSCW data 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 website.
Two civilians mutilated by government controlled militias during the recent civil war in the Southern Sudan. Photo: Øystein H. Rolandsen, PRIO
Working Group Activities

Microfoundations of Civil War
Leader: Jon Elster, Columbia University

The Working Group convened on 17-18 August in Oslo for a workshop on the role of ‘first actors’ in civil wars, led by WG member Roger D. Petersen. As noted in the concept paper, a country may be experiencing disorder or protests but the situation is not a civil war until the leadership of one group or another (this could be the government) resorts to violence and another party follows suit. Some workshop presentations focused on the agents behind this transformation: on individual choices, beliefs and interactions (including within the framework of collective action theory). Others examined the social networks, organizational structures or historical narratives in which these individuals are embedded (with attention to both rational and non-rational motivations that arise in this social context). One participant presented a simulation of the spread of violence per se, using agent-based modeling to address definitional issues. Another examined the puzzling empirical finding that engineers are vastly overrepresented in radical Islamic movements. In 2006, the Working Group obtained funding jointly with PRIO’s Ethics, Norms and Identities Programme for a two-year project on accountability in transitional justice. A main component of this project is the WG’s continued collaboration with scholars in Colombia.

Values and Violence
Leader: Ola Listhaug, NTNU

The major publication from this Working Group in 2006 was The Three Yugoslavias: State Building and and Legitimation, 1918-2005 (Indiana University Press/Woodrow Wilson Center Press), by Sabrina Ramet. The 1991-95 war of Yugoslav succession convinced many observers that interethnic violence was endemic to politics in Yugoslavia and that the Yugoslav meltdown had occurred because of ancient hatreds. Ramet places emphasis on the failure of the state-building project and the absence of political legitimation, rather than on ineluctable or abstract historical forces. In the article ‘Public Opinion on the Role of Religion in Political Leadership: A Multi-Level Analysis of Sixty-Three Countries’ (Japanese Journal of Political Science), Matthew Carlson and Ola Listhaug ask if there are significant variations across major religious faiths about the proper political role of religion. They find that Muslims are somewhat more likely than followers of other faiths and denominations to say that religious beliefs are important in selecting leaders, but that Muslims do not stand out as especially favourable towards the view that religious leaders should use their positions for political influence. One MA thesis in political science at NTNU was completed in 2006: ‘Explaining Prejudice in South Africa’, by Malin Pedersen.

Civil Peace
Leader: Scott Gates, PRIO

This Working Group’s designation reflects the aim to study both the processes of conflict resolution and the conditions for enduring social, economic and political stability. To better understand long-term peacebuilding, this group focuses on the development of institutions that can serve to mitigate or supplant the conditions that cause and sustain armed civil conflict. Peace depends essentially on the laying down of arms. Yet, obtaining a ceasefire or the signing of a peace treaty may not be enough to ensure peace. Unless the economic, social and political conditions that led to a conflict are addressed, armed conflict is likely to erupt again and again. In this regard, this group examines the institutional basis of civil peace. In August 2006, a workshop on ‘Power-Sharing in Post-Conflict Societies’ was co-organized with CSCW’s Working Group on Governance and Peace. Kaare Strøm and Scott Gates will continue to work on this topic. Research also continued on ‘Post-Conflict Justice’ as part of the World Bank project on ‘Post-Conflict Transitions’. Members of this Working Group have also been conducting research on DDR (Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration), with a particularly focus on the reintegration of child soldiers into post-conflict societies.

Governance and Peace
Leader: Kaare Strøm, University of California, San Diego

Governance structures typically affect the outbreak as well as the resolution of armed conflict and civil war. 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. More specifically, we examine the different pathways of political transformation. Are certain institutional structures more conducive to peaceful democratization than others? And what institutional arrangements are more prone to groups taking up arms in opposition to the state? In August 2006, several Working Group members and other researchers participated in a PRIO conference on ‘Power-Sharing in Post-Conflict Societies’, organized by Kaare Strøm and Scott Gates, who will be conducting further research on this topic. Magnus Öberg and Kaare Strøm are editing a book on ‘Resources, Governance Structures and Civil Conflict’, based on a workshop that they directed at the Joint Sessions of Workshops of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) in 2004. Other research within this working focuses on the consequences of rent-seeking politics for civil peace.
Conflict and Economic Performance
Leader: Karl Ove Moene, UiO
This Working Group’s research agenda implicitly criticizes mainstream economics for its lack of 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 2006, the Group continued to focus on societies between war and peace, the resource curse and mathematical models. A workshop held 18-19 June in Oslo featured papers on corruption, governance and institution-building during and after war, and counterterrorism. Group researchers are also well integrated with the Polarization and Conflict (PAC) network, a project supported by a grant from the EU 6th Framework Programme.

Transnational and International Facets of Civil War
Leader: Kristian Berg Harpviken
Major sources of civil war are located beyond the boundaries of the nation-state. International factors have to do with either the direct actions of other states or the complex interactions within the system of states. The Working Group addresses regional and global sources of state failure, particularly in the context of a joint Strategic Institute Program with researchers from the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI). Relatedly, we study the conflicted nature of internationally driven peace interventions, such as the one in post-9/11 Afghanistan. When it comes to the transnational facets, the group has focused particularly on the emergence and maintenance of terrorist networks, as well as on the potential for refugee and wider diaspora populations to engage in ways that drive conflict or promote peace. In 2006, the Working Group changed leadership and then reoriented its research agenda towards a stronger focus on the transnational dimensions of civil war.

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 climate change is widely predicted to exacerbate such scarcities. A special journal issue on the relationship between climate change and conflict is in progress. Population pressure is also an important part of the Malthusian model of conflict. Henrik Urdal submitted his doctoral dissertation on demography and internal armed conflict and published an article on youth bulges and conflict. Additional doctoral dissertations are under way within the working group. Work has continued on how shared water resources stimulate international conflict as well as cooperation, and two articles on rivers and conflict were published in 2006. The Working Group is increasingly moving towards the study of conflict with data disaggregated to the subnational level. Some work has also started on relating environmental factors to non-state conflicts, that is, armed conflicts where the government is not an actor.
Doctoral Projects

Doctoral projects Completed in 2006

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

Conflict and Cooperation in International River Basins
Marit Brochmann
Dissertation Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU) & Håvard Hegre (PRIO & UiO)
Water is an essential resource for human survival. It is also of great importance to industrial development and trade. This project builds on earlier research on conflict and cooperation in internationally shared rivers but extends the focus to examine the overall interaction, conflict and cooperation studied together instead of separately. More specifically, the project examines whether countries that share rivers interact more, either positively or negatively. It also will investigate the effect of signed water treaties on later water-specific interaction. Through issue coding of claims over the use of a river raised by one state towards another, specific water disagreements and whether or not they become militarized will be examined.

Natural Resource Management and Internal Armed Conflict
Helga Malmn Birringbe
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 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.

Sins of Omission or Sins of Commission? Governance and Civil War
Hanne Fjelde
Dissertation Advisers: Erik Melander (Uppsala University) & Håvard Hegre (PRIO & UiO)
This dissertation project draws on the distinction between institutions that regulate the access to political authority and the exercise of this authority. While an extensive literature looks at how formal political institutions affect actors’ incentives to initiate armed conflict, the empirical research on how governance is related to armed conflict contains vast lacunae. This project examines how the risk of internal armed conflict is related to how governments make and implement decisions about disputed issues, such as how to redistribute wealth and provide public goods. It will rely on time-series data on political corruption, bureaucratic quality and public spending, as well as case studies of particular countries.

Corrective Justice in War Settlements
Pablo Kalmanovitz
Dissertation Advisers: Jon Elster (Columbia University & CSCW) & David Johnston (Columbia University)
Contemporary just war theorizing focuses predominantly on problems of just cause for war (jus ad bellum) and rightful conduct during war (jus in bello) and tends to neglect the question of how wars ought to end (jus post bellum). How should the justice of a war outcome be assessed? This project will focus on corrective justice after war and discuss claims of reparation and punishment that stem from wrongful actions in war. Particular attention will be paid to the institutional and political conditions necessary for the application of corrective justice.

Religion and Civil Conflict
Ragnhild Nordås
Dissertation Advisers: Ola Lathuag (NTNU & CSCW) & Scott Gates (PRIO)
Given recent attention to the impact of religion on political outcomes, this project investigates how religion affects intrastate political violence, such as political terror and civil conflict. Scholars point out the mismatch between theories of intrastate 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 therefore integrates information on rebel groups and local factors into a more dyadic perspective. The project also 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 conflict. The project will produce new datasets on the worldwide location of diamond and gemstone deposits, petroleum reserves and drug cultivation.
Endogenizing Ethnicity in the International Escalation of ‘Ethnic’ Conflict
Martin Austvoll Nome
Dissertation Advisers: Jeffrey T. Checkel (UIO & CSCW) & Scott Gates (PRIO)
The prominence of ethnic identity in politics may be as much a consequence as a cause of civil war. The project is designed to endogenize ethnicity – to let it explain and be explained – while theorizing the mechanisms linking (1) organized civil violence, framed by perpetrators and victims as being ‘ethnic’, (2) the involvement of groups in such violence having putative ethnic kin in a neighbouring country, and (3) the choice by actors in kin countries to escalate the civil violence by intervening in support of a conflict party.

How Can Geography Contribute to Our Understanding of Civil Wars?
Clionadh Raleigh
Dissertation Advisers: John O’Laughlin (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 (PRIO) & Helge Fossum (UiO)
Taking the conflict-ridden southern region of Sudan as its point of departure, this project investigates recent theories on the relationship between civil war, state and society in Africa. The project utilizes rich empirical material from fieldwork and unpublished sources spanning the time from Sudan’s independence until the recently signed peace agreement. The project will be concluded with a series of articles.

Anita Schjølset
Dissertation Advisers: Hayward R. Alker (University of Southern California) & Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU)
This project analyses relationships between governmental institutions and states’ engagement in conflict internationally during the period 1816–2002. Special emphasis is placed on temporal and spatial variations of these relationships. The project has involved data collection and analysis of three institutional dimensions: (1) type of electoral system, (2) type of executive system and (3) type of federal system. Preliminary results suggest that there are institutional and spatial differences in states’ conflict involvement and indicate caution when democratizing for peace.

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 consists of a set of empirical articles, using quantitative analyses and survey data 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.

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. The analyses and data-gathering will be based on democracy theory, which will offer more valid operationalizations than those currently available in the literature.

Demography and Domestic Armed Conflict
Henrik Urdal
Dissertation Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU) & Øystein Kravdal (UiO)
Demographic pressures have featured prominently in the debate over the new security challenges in the aftermath of the Cold War. This project addresses the relationship between demography and internal political violence, empirically analysing the security implications of population growth and density, and of ‘youth bulges’. The dissertation consists of four different articles; two of these have been published and two are under review. The dissertation was submitted in October 2006 and defended in February 2007.

Development, Horizontal Inequalities and Civil War
Gudrun Østby
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. On the basis of 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.
Special Issues


Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles


Baev, Pavel K. ‘Contre-terrorisme et islamisation du Caucase du Nord’ [Counter-terrorism and Islamization of North Caucasus], Politique étrangère 70(1): 79–89.


Mehlum, Halvor; Karl Ove Moene & Ragnar Torvik. ‘Curse of Resources or Institutions’, World Economy 29(8): 1117–1131.

Mehlum, Halvor; Karl Ove Moene & Ragnar Torvik. ‘Curse of Resources or Institutions’, World Economy 29(8): 1117–1131.

Mehlum, Halvor; Karl Ove Moene & Ragnar Torvik. ‘Curse of Resources or Institutions’, World Economy 29(8): 1117–1131.


Other Articles


Reports


Pugel, James. ‘Key Findings from the Nation Wide Survey of Ex-combatants in Liberia: Reintegration and Reconciliation, February–March 2006’. Monrovia: UNDP.

Books


Brunborg, Helge; Ewa Tabeau & Henrik Urdal. eds. The Demography of Armed Conflict. Dordrecht: Springer.

Kalyvas, Stathis N. The Logic of Violence in Civil War. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.


Ramet, Sabrina P. Religio i Politika u Vremenu Prahvog Katolika i Pravoslavne Crkve u Centralnoj i Jugoistočnoj Evropi [Religion and Politics in a Time of Change: The Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Central and Southeast Europe], Belgrade:Women in Black.


Book Chapters


In addition, over 60 papers – not included in the above list – were prepared by CSCW staff in 2006. See www.prio.no/cscw for a complete publication list.
PRIO

PRIO was founded in 1959. It was one of the first centres of peace research in the world and is Norway’s only peace research institute. PRIO is an autonomous non-profit foundation which 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) is a designation accorded to CSCW by the Research Council of Norway. The CoE scheme was introduced in Norway with the intention of bringing more researchers and research groups up to a high international standard. In 2002, after an extensive and competitive selection process led by international experts, the council awarded CoE status to 13 of 129 applicants. PRIO’s proposal was judged to be of exceptionally high scientific quality. The total number of Centres rose to 21 in 2006 when a new round of applications was held. In addition to a midway evaluation for all existing CoEs, CSCW secured a second 5-year period of funding after the evaluation again receiving top scores from the referees.
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 2006, inter-library loans into PRIO decreased by 12% from Norwegian libraries, but increased by 42% from abroad. This could be interpreted as indicating that our own collection of books and journals has grown stronger, since we had to go farther afield more often to obtain documents we needed to borrow. However, inter-library loans out from PRIO saw an overall 18% decrease. There was a 5% decrease in the number of loans within PRIO and a 5% increase in the number of loans to external visitors to the library.

Books
A high priority for the library is the acquisition of books that are basic for work in peace and conflict research. A strong reference collection of the most relevant handbooks, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, yearbooks and statistical sources is essential. We have also accepted a special responsibility for the vast production of PRIO’s founding father; Johan Galtung.

In 2006, we carried out the extensive task of reclassifying the library’s documents on international law, collecting this literature in a new chapter of the library in order to reflect PRIO’s new focus on international humanitarian law, particularly jus ad bellum and jus post bellum. The library now holds approximately 1,000 documents in this new chapter.

At the end of the year, the library held approximately 23,100 volumes, an increase of 5% over the previous year. The library’s database is searchable on PRIO’s intranet.

Periodicals
Also of crucial importance is our stock of relevant periodicals. By the end of 2006, PRIO’s library was subscribed to approximately 320 periodicals. Of these, 223 could be accessed online from computers within PRIO’s local network — an increase of 14% from the previous year. In total, at the end of the year the library held approximately 630 periodical titles — both current and discontinued.

In 2006, a major effort was carried out to review the selection of journal subscriptions. All institute members were invited to provide input, and a total of 20 subscriptions were discontinued while 32 others were started. These changes take effect from 2007.

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 and ISI Journal Citation Reports, JSTOR, Lancaster Index to Defence and International Security Literature, Transitions Online, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Keesing’s Online and Statskalenderen.
International Studies

In 2006, a new Master’s Programme in International Studies was launched by Stellenbosch University in South Africa, Bjørknes College in Oslo and PRIO. The first semester of this two-year programme is taught in Oslo, with students spending the subsequent three semesters in South Africa. The programme focuses on international political economy and conflict dynamics, with a particular emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa.

International Summer School 2007

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 assist efforts to 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.

In 2006, the course highlighted the different types of methodology within peacebuilding, illustrating how these complement each other. Major themes during the course were religion, child soldiers, ethics of war, and case studies of Cyprus, Sudan and Chechnya.

Course participants also visited the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where Tore Hattrem, head of the ministry’s Peace and Reconciliation Section, spoke about Norway’s role in peace processes. A role-playing exercise was also introduced as part of the course in 2006, with participants attempting to negotiate a solution to the Cyprus problem. This was felt to be a valuable and instructive addition to the classroom teaching.

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

Seminars with William B. Quandt of the University of Virginia
6 March
US Policy Toward the Arab–Israel Conflict: What Has Worked?
7 March
US Policy Toward the Arab–Israel Conflict: What Has Not Worked?
These seminars, which attracted audiences of around 200 people, were organized in collaboration with the University of Oslo.

6 February
The Unequal Burden of War: The Effect of Armed Conflict on the Gender Gap in Life Expectancy
Seminar with Eric Neumayer of the London School of Economics and Political Science

21 March
African Developments Seminar
Seminar with Vasu Gounden & Kwezi Mngqibisa of the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD). In collaboration with the Embassy of South Africa in Norway

22 March
World System in Flux: Transformations Since the End of the Cold War and the Start of the War on Terror
CSCW Seminar with Georgi Derluguian of Northwestern University, Chicago, IL

5 April
Political Islam in the Sudan
With R. S. O’Fahey, University of Bergen; G. P. Makris, Panteion University, Athens; & Endre Stiansen, PRIO

26 April
Book Launch Seminar
In association with Hanne Eggen Røislien’s book Bosettere på helig grunn [Settlers on Holy Ground] (Oslo: Pax)

15 June
Energy Security: Oil, Alternative Energy Sources and Nuclear Power
Seminar with Reynaldo Morales of Los Alamos National Laboratory

Independence of the Mind
In 2005 and 2006, PRIO organized a seminar series entitled ‘Independence of the Mind’, in collaboration with the French Cultural Centre and the French Embassy. The seminars have enjoyed unusually high attendances of between 250 and 450 people, and have also led to a book series (see page 22).

22 June
Female Soldiers: Militarization or Peacekeeping?
Seminar with Cynthia Enloe of Clark University, Worcester, MA

Films from the South 2006
22 September
After the Civil War
CSCW Film Seminar in collaboration with National Science Week (‘Forskningsdagene’), with a screening of the film Angola: Saudades from the One Who Loves You

9 October
Angola: Saudades from the One Who Loves You
Film seminar on the Angolan conflict and post-conflict challenges

11 October
Myth, History and Present Conflict
Film seminar based on the screening of the film ‘Average Week (‘Forskningsdagene’), with a screening of the film Angola: Saudades from the One Who Loves You

28 September
Rising Militancy in the Niger Delta
Seminar on the roles of government, oil companies, oil communities and civil society with Cyril Obi of the Nordic Africa Institute (NAI).

Forum for International Criminal Justice and Conflict
This new forum organized two seminars in 2006:

2 October
The Evolving Role of NGOs in International Criminal Justice

27 October
Importing Core International Crimes Into National Criminal Law

26 October
Gender and Peacebuilding in Africa
Seminar with Heidi Hudson from the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa

22 November
Economic Perspectives in Cyprus: The Path Towards Reunification.
Annual seminar at the PRIO Cyprus Centre, including the launch of the Property Regime in a Cyprus Settlement, PRIO Report 2/2006.

1 December
HIV/AIDS and International Security
Seminar with Stefan Elbe of the University of Sussex

6 December
Statebuilding Seminar
with Ashraf Ghani, Afghanistan

7 December
Gender and Security
Seminar with Lene Hansen of the University of Copenhagen

Conferences and Workshops

2–4 March
Conceptions of Peace and War in the Abrahamic Religions – Part II
Conference organized in Rome by PRIO in collaboration with the Catholic University of America and the Institute for Politics & International Studies (IPIS) in Tehran

26–29 April
Polarization and Conflict (PAC)
Conference organized jointly by the CSCW, the PAC network, the Standing Group on Political Geography of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) and the PRIO Cyprus Centre

11–12 September
9/11 Five Years After: Values, Risk and Identity in the War on Terror
For information about this conference, see p. 6

21 September
‘The War on Terror’ og Norges band til USA og EU [‘The War on Terror’ and Norway’s Ties to the USA and the European Union]
Conference within the project ‘Norway in the Changing Global Security System’

27 October
Afghanistan: Political Responses
Workshop hosted by PRIO and the CMI in cooperation with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

30 November–1 December
State Failure
Workshop organized by the strategic institute programme ‘State Failure and Regional Insecurity’

15–16 December
Conferece organized in New Delhi, organized by PRIO in collaboration with the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), New Delhi, India

Integrating Small Arms and Development (ISAD)
Organized by NISAT in collaboration with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

22–23 March
Expert seminar on ‘Integrating Development Into the UN Programme of Action Process’, A report from the seminar was published as PRIO Report 1/2006.

30 November–1 December
International workshop on ‘Integrating Small Arms Measures Into Development Programmes’
Terrified and Terrifying
8 September–3 December
Exhibition on Child Soldiers at the Nobel Peace Centre (NPC). The exhibition was a collaborative effort between the NPC and the CSCW.

CSCW Workshops in 2006

1–3 June
Building Knowledge About Children and Armed Conflict
Workshop in collaboration with the Ford Institute for Human Security at Pittsburgh University

14 June
Foreign Direct Investment and the Propensity for Repression
Workshop with David R. Davis, Emory University; Indra de Soysa, CSCW/NTNU & Henrik Syse, PRIO

18–19 June
Conflict and Economic Performance
Working group workshop

19 June
Post-Conflict Transitions: Political Institutions, Development, and a Domestic Civil Peace
Organized jointly by the CSCW, the World Bank and the Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), Oxford University

17–18 August
The Role of First Actors in Civil War
Working group workshop

15–16 September
Child Soldiers
Follow-up meeting for the workshop held on 1–3 June (see above). Held in Pittsburgh and organized by the Ford Institute for Human Security and the CSCW.

21–22 September
Environmental Factors in Civil War
Working group workshop

21–22 August
Power-Sharing and Democratic Governance in Divided Societies
Working group workshop

8 September
Transnational and International Facets of Civil War
Working group workshop

William B. Quandt at PRIO seminar in March

Independence of the Mind: J. Peter Burgess (PRIO), Luc Ferry, and Patrice Champion (French Cultural Centre)

Cynthia Enloe and Helga Hemes at female soldier seminar in June
Selected Publications in 2006

Special Issues

Papadakis, Yiannis, ed. Postcolonial Studies 9(3): Special Issue on Cyprus.


Doctoral Dissertations
Aydin, Aysegul. A Liberal Theory of Third-Party Intervention in Interstate Disputes, Department of Political Science, Binghamton University. Supervisors: Patrick Regan, Binghamton University; Scott Gates, PRIO/CSCW.

Independence of the Mind
In association with the seminar series ‘Independence of the Mind’ (see p. 20), four lectures were published in essay format by Fortaget Press. The essay series was edited by J. Peter Burgess of PRIO and Patrick Champion of the French Cultural Centre.

• Alain Finkielkraut. Europeisk identitet/ L’identité européenne [European Identity].
• André Glucksmann. Vesten mot vesten/ Ouest contre Ouest [West Against West].
• Pascal Bruckner. Den europeiske masochismen/La masochisme européen [European Masochism].
• Luc Ferry. Sekularisme på fransk/La laïcité à la française [Secularism at the French].

Master’s Degree Theses

Hammerlin, Joakim. Terrorism: What Is It and Can It Ever Be Morally Justified?, Department of Philosophy, University of Oslo. Supervisors: Arne Johan Vetlesen, University of Oslo; Greg Reichberg, PRIO.


Lee, Stephanie Therese. Diaspora Efficacy in Homeland Conflicts: Interpreting the Tamil Diasporas’ Reaction on the Child Soldier Issue, Department of International Relations, Australian National University. Supervisors: Greg Reichberg, PRIO; Paul Keal, Australian National University.


Wilhelmsen, Lars. A Democratic Peace Revisited: Measuring Democracy in International Relations, Department of Political Science, University of Oslo. Supervisors: Håvard Strand, University of Oslo; Nils Petter Gleditsch, PRIO/CSCW.

Monographs & Edited Volumes
Brunborg, Helge; Ewa Tabeau & Henrik Urdal, eds. The Demography of Armed Conflict. Dordrecht: Springer.


Papadakis, Yiannis & Gisela Welz, eds. Divided Cyprus: Modernity, History and an Island in Conflict. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.


Peer-Reviewed Articles

Baev, Pavel K. ‘Contre-terrorisme et islamisation du Caucase du Nord’ [Counter-Terrorism and Islamization of North Caucasus], Politique étrangère 70(1): 79–89.


Mehlum, Halvor; Karl Ove Moene & Ragnar Torvik. ‘Curse of Resources or Institutions?’, World Economy 29(8): 1117–1131.
Tunander, Ola. ‘Krigen mod terror og Pax Americana’ [The War Against Terror and Pax Americana], Krift 181: 94–110.

Reports


Burgess, J. Peter. The Diversity and Universality of Human Needs, report to UNESCO.


Doucet, Rachelle & Wenche Hauge. ‘Political Parties, Social Mobilization and Political Culture in Haiti’, report to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.


Kolås, Åshild & Stein Tønnesson. ‘Burma and Its Neighbours: The Geopolitics of Gas’, Austral Policy Forum 06 30a, Nautilus Institute, RMIT University.


Marsh, Nicholas. ‘Evading European Controls on Arms Transfers’, background Paper for the EU Commission’s Joint Research Centre.

Marsh, Nicholas & Pablo Dreyfus. Tracking the Guns: International Diversion of Small Arms to Illicit Markets in Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro & Oslo:Viva Rio, ISER & PRIO, with the support of Norwegian Church Aid.

Marsh, Nicholas & Thomas Jackson. ‘Dataset of International Transfers of Small Arms and Light Weapons’, background paper for the EU Commission’s Joint Research Centre.


Marsh, Nicholas & Thomas Jackson. ‘Number of Units of Firearms Transferred as Reported to Comtrade’, background paper for the Small Arms Survey project of the Graduate Institute of International Studies (HEI), Geneva.

Marsh, Nicholas; Cate Buchanan, Mireille Widmer, Anne-Kathrin Glatz & Maria Karapetyan. ‘Overview of Governmental Statements Made at the Small Arms PrepCom’, report for Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Franciscans International and Small Arms Survey.


Policy Briefs

Popular Articles
Baev, Pavel K. 26 regular articles in Eurasia Daily Monitor; available at www.jamestown.org/edm/.


Gleditsch, Nils Petter. ’Poeng og publisering’ [Points and Publications], Dagbladet, 28 May.

Hayat, Mete. ‘Turkish Cypriots’ Ambivalent Encounter with Islam and Nationalism’ [In Greek], Peripeties Ideaon Journal, 25 June.

Hernes, Helga; Inger Skjelsbæk & Torunn Tryggestad. ‘Kvinner, fattigdom og fred’ [Women, Poverty and Peace], Dagbladet, 10 December.
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 p. 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 2006, three reports were published as part of the PRIO Report series.

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 2006, 23 seminars were organized by PRIO, most of these held at the institute’s offices in Oslo. In addition, PRIO organized or co-organized five international conferences. 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 five previous years, in 2006 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 during National Science Week. (For 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 2006, 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 2006, 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 2006, the number of visitors to the PRIO website continued to increase.

PRIO Reports in 2006


In addition, over 60 conference papers were prepared. See www.prio.no for a complete publications list.
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 26 March 2007, the members and their deputies were as follows:

**Board Members**
- Bernt Aardal (Chair)
  University of Oslo
- Grethe Brochmann
  Institute for Social Research, Oslo
- Mette Halskov Hansen (Deputy Chair)
  University of Oslo
- Ragnhild Sohlberg
  Norsk Hydro ASA
- Raimo Värynen
  Finnish Institute of International Affairs
- J. Peter Burgess
  PRIO
- Inger Skjelsbæk
  PRIO

**Deputies**
- Rolf Tamnes
  Institute for Defence Studies
- Jo Saglie
  Institute for Social Research, Oslo
- Kristian Stokke
  University of Oslo
- Britt T. B. Bredstrup
  Norwegian National Defence College
- Karin Aggestam
  Lund University
- Jørgen Carling
  PRIO
- Martha Snodgrass
  PRIO
- Stein Tønnesson (ex officio)
- Kristian Berg Harpviken (ex officio)
- Lene Kristin Borg (ex officio)
Financial Statement 2006

Since its foundation in 1959, the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) has played a central role in establishing peace research as an important academic discipline. The 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 2006, research at PRIO was organized in terms of one ‘Centre of Excellence’ and three programmes:

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

We consider 2006 to have been another good year for PRIO. The main highlight was the mid-term evaluation of Norway’s first 13 centres of excellence, in which PRIO’s Centre for the Study of Civil War was ranked high. With this successful evaluation, the Centre’s funding has been secured for a second term, from 2008 to 2012.

The annual accounts reflect the high level of activity. The institute’s total operating income amounted to NOK 59.6 million, an increase of 25% over the corresponding figure for 2005.

The 2006 accounts show a surplus of NOK 5.9 million. This surplus is larger than in previous years. It weighs up for smaller surpluses (and deficits) in previous years, and contributes to the realization of the goal set out in PRIO’s four-year strategy, namely, to strengthen the institute’s net assets by generating an average annual surplus of 5%. The 2006 surplus will be added to other net assets, which will then amount to NOK 27.3 million, equivalent to 5.4% of net assets and liabilities. The cash-flow analysis also shows a net increase of NOK 7.5 million in the institute’s cash position from 31 December 2005 to 31 December 2006, and PRIO’s cash-flow situation is considered good. Current assets (NOK 48.8 million) exceed current liabilities (NOK 22.9 million). The corresponding figures for 2005 were NOK 32.4 million and NOK 20 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 funds (basisbelønning). According to current guidelines for governmental funding of research institutes, the core funds shall ensure the quality of the research through long-term competence-building within the institute’s key research areas. The Ministry of Education and Research has initiated a revision of these guidelines, and it is expected that, with effect from 2009, the allocation of core funds to research institutes will to a larger degree be based on results.

In 2006, the core grant and strategic institute programme funding represented 12% and 6% of the institute’s total income, respectively. Thus, together, core funds represented 18% of the institute’s operating revenues in 2006. Correspondingly, the Research Council of Norway’s contribution to the Centre of Excellence represented 20% of the total turnover. Additionally, income was generated through research projects for several other funders, such as the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (36%), the Norwegian Ministry of Defence and the World Bank.

For 2007, the Research Council of Norway has approved a core grant of NOK 7,538,000, an increase of 3.8% over 2006. A modest increase in the institute’s total income, as well as an operating surplus, has been budgeted for 2007. At the start of the year, 67% of the budgeted income for 2007 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, environmental awareness and security have been established, and a work environment committee has been set up. PRIO is also committed to the agreement on fostering a more inclusive workplace. PRIO employees participate in decisionmaking at the institute through membership of or representation on the Institute Council and through representation on the PRIO Board. Reported sick leave in 2006 was 5.2% (2.2% in 2005), an increase that is viewed by the institute as a matter of some concern. The institute also takes care not to pollute the external environment.

On average, 78 people were employed at PRIO during 2006, working an equivalent of 58 person-years. The average number of people employed at PRIO during the year has increased by 12 from 2005 to 2006, and the number of person-years has increased by 8. As many as 142 persons were engaged by PRIO during 2006, many of those by the CSCW on a part-time basis. Thirty-two researchers were employed full-time by the institute in 2006. Seven of these have professorial competence (forsterk 1), and a further nine have doctoral degrees. Nine doctoral candidates and thirteen master’s degree students benefited from scholarships and/or workspace at PRIO in 2006.

PRIO promotes gender equality for its employees. In 2006, work carried out by research staff at the institute amounted to 41 person-years. Among junior researchers, women were responsible for 60% of the person-years worked. For senior researchers, the corresponding figure was 26%. In addition, 17 person-years were performed by administrative and support staff at PRIO, and women were responsible for 35% of these.

PRIO is engaged in the project ‘Peace and Reconciliation in the Eastern Mediterranean’. In relation to this project, a branch office has been established in Nicosia, Cyprus. 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>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>53 529</td>
<td>43 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales revenues</td>
<td>3 284</td>
<td>2 645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>2 774</td>
<td>1 845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating revenues</strong></td>
<td>59 587</td>
<td>47 736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and social costs</td>
<td>32 542</td>
<td>25 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>2 528</td>
<td>2 001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other personnel costs</td>
<td>1 742</td>
<td>1 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office costs</td>
<td>6 821</td>
<td>8 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating expenses</strong></td>
<td>54 078</td>
<td>44 861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating surplus (deficit)</strong></td>
<td>5 509</td>
<td>2 874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL INCOME/EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial income</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net financial items</strong></td>
<td>440</td>
<td>446</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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net other items</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus</strong></td>
<td>5 949</td>
<td>3 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISPOSAL OF NET SURPLUS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to other equity capital</td>
<td>5 949</td>
<td>3 321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</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>5 949</td>
<td>3 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciations</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change project advances from funders</td>
<td>2 615</td>
<td>2 091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change debtors</td>
<td>-939</td>
<td>-2 793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change other receivables</td>
<td>-1 094</td>
<td>3 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change accounts payable and other liabilities</td>
<td>-59</td>
<td>1 638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of pension fund</td>
<td>1 173</td>
<td>-734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in other periodized items</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from operating activities</strong></td>
<td>8 620</td>
<td>7 472</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>-1 104</td>
<td>-1 614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for sale of fixed assets</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from investment activities</strong></td>
<td>-1 104</td>
<td>-1 611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments on mortgage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from financing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>7 516</td>
<td>5 861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</td>
<td>32 447</td>
<td>26 586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</td>
<td>39 963</td>
<td>32 447</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Balance Sheet
(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines and furniture</td>
<td>1,973</td>
<td>1,539</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fixed assets</strong></td>
<td>1,973</td>
<td>1,539</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>567</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>6,750</td>
<td>5,811</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>2,093</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank and cash in hand</td>
<td>39,963</td>
<td>32,447</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>48,806</td>
<td>39,258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>50,779</td>
<td>41,364</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic capital</td>
<td>6,197</td>
<td>6,197</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other equity capital</td>
<td>21,093</td>
<td>15,145</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets 31 December</strong></td>
<td>27,290</td>
<td>21,342</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation for liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>606</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total allocation for liabilities</strong></td>
<td>606</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding tax, social security, VAT</td>
<td>2,343</td>
<td>2,038</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project advances from funders</td>
<td>14,274</td>
<td>11,659</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>1,416</td>
<td>1,876</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>4,850</td>
<td>4,449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>22,883</td>
<td>20,023</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets and liabilities</strong></td>
<td>50,779</td>
<td>41,364</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oslo, 26 March 2007

**Bernt Aardal**
Chair

**Stein Tønnesson**
Director

**Grete Brochmann**
Board Member

**James Peter Burgess**
Board Member

**Ragnhild Sohlberg**
Board Member

**Kristian Stokke**
Deputy Board Member

**Inger Skjelsbæk**
Board Member

**Raimo Väyrynen**
Board Member
Notes to the Accounts at 31 December 2006

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 2006 was NOK 2,101,294. The corresponding figure at 31 December 2005 was NOK 1,765,276.

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>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earned non-invoiced revenues on ongoing projects</td>
<td>1,118,972</td>
<td>2,380,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-invoiced production</td>
<td>14,273,632</td>
<td>11,658,746</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 4: Machines and Furniture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost price 1 January</td>
<td>3,687,376</td>
<td>2,803,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New investments</td>
<td>1,104,947</td>
<td>1,614,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decline/sales during the year</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>5,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated previous depreciations</td>
<td>2,146,022</td>
<td>2,360,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This year’s depreciation</td>
<td>652,654</td>
<td>513,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net book value at 31 December</td>
<td>1,972,647</td>
<td>1,539,132</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 an agreement with the Norwegian Red Cross for rent of office space in 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 the contract on the same conditions for two additional five-year periods. Finally, PRIO has the right to extend the agreement with a further five years, to a market-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 Statistics Norway’s Consumer price indices.
- In 2002, PRIO signed a five-year contract for the leasing of two copy machines. The agreement was made for the period 1 August 2002 to 31 July 2007. The annual rent is NOK 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. Membership is mandatory for all employees who qualify according to current regulations. At 1 January 2006, 49 employees were included in the fund, and the number of pensioners was 1. 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>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present value of earned pensions</td>
<td>1 256 850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expense on pension liabilities</td>
<td>993 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on pension expense (before payroll tax)</td>
<td>907 020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration cost</td>
<td>48 073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net pension expense (before payroll tax)</td>
<td>1 328 953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of estimate deviation</td>
<td>251 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net pension expense (before payroll tax)</td>
<td>3 541 853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodized payroll tax</td>
<td>499 401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension expense (after payroll tax)</td>
<td>4 041 254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31 December 2006 Assets &lt; liabilities</th>
<th>31 December 2005 Assets &lt; liabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earned pension liabilities</td>
<td>26 696 729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension plan assets (at market value)</td>
<td>20 630 343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate deviations not recognized</td>
<td>5 535 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension funds/(liability before payroll tax)</td>
<td>-531 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodized payroll tax</td>
<td>7 489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net pension funds/(liability after payroll tax)</td>
<td>-538 648</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic Assumptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discount interest</td>
<td>4.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected salaries regulation/pension regulation</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected G regulation</td>
<td>4.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected return on funds</td>
<td>4.90%</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>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>25 716 664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll tax</td>
<td>1 645 741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer contribution pension scheme</td>
<td>1 183 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32 542 578</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 8: Number of Employees During the Financial Year
The average number of employees at PRIO during 2006 was 78 (the corresponding figure for 2005 was 66). Additionally, the institute had 13 graduate students with scholarships and/or office space at PRIO during the year (the corresponding figure for 2005 was 12). The average number of conscientious objectors was 0 (the corresponding figure for 2005 was 0.5).

Note 9: Auditors’ Fee
In 2006, PRIO paid a fee of NOK 200,000 to Deloitte State Authorized Public Accountants Ltd for their audit of the accounts. Special attestations on projects amounted to NOK 152,500. Consultant fees for other services amounted to NOK 59,525. These amounts include VAT.

Note 10: Remuneration of the Leadership
In 2006, PRIO’s total costs for remuneration of the Institute Director and members of the PRIO Board were NOK 674,731 and NOK 161,500, 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>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic capital</td>
<td>6 197 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other equity capital, 1 January</td>
<td>15 144 758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus</td>
<td>5 948 629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other equity capital, 31 December</td>
<td>21 093 388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net assets, 31 December</td>
<td>27 290 388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translation from the original Norwegian version

To the Board of Directors of the foundation PRIO – International Peace Research Institute

AUDITOR’S REPORT FOR 2006

We have audited the annual financial statements of the foundation PRIO for the financial year 2006, showing a profit of NOK 5.948,629. 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 generally accepted accounting practice in Norway have been applied to prepare the financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation’s Board of Directors and Managing Director. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and on other information according to the requirements of the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors and of the Norwegian Act on Foundations.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors and generally accepted 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 generally accepted auditing practice, an audit also comprises a review of the management of the Foundation’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 law and regulations and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as of 31 December 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in Norway
• the Foundation’s management has fulfilled its duty to see to proper and well arranged recording and documentation of accounting information in accordance with law and generally accepted 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, is consistent with the financial statements and complies with law and regulations
• the Foundation’s management of affairs have been undertaken in accordance with law, the object of the Foundation and other respects of the articles of the Foundation.

Oslo, 26 March 2007
Deloitte AS

Margrete Gustav [signed]
State Authorized Public Accountant (Norway)

PRIO Statutes
(amended by the PRIO Board, 26 March 2007)

§1: Aim and Purpose
The International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO), herein also referred to as ‘the Institute’, is an independent international research institute. Its purpose is to engage in research concerning the conditions for peaceful relations between nations, groups and individuals.

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

The Institute is free to choose its research projects. The results of its research shall be available to the public.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board elects its own Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board shall appoint the Deputy Director for two years at a time, following nomination by the 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.