# Staff List 2007

*(Staff who left in 2007 are listed in italics)*

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**Research Assistants**  
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Lorna Quiliano Sandberg  
Martha Snodgrass

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Özlem Öguz  
Kudret Özersay  
Yannis Papadakis  
Sanem Şahin  
Arne Strand

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Editor: Agnete Schjønsby  
Language Editor: John Carville, Carville Language Services  
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Cover Illustration:  
Soldiers’ graves in Armenia. Photo: Jørgen Carling, PRIO
For PRIO, the most conspicuous event of 2007 was the accession of Research Professor Nils Petter Gleditsch to the presidency of the International Studies Association (ISA). He was elected by the ISA’s 4,700 members in 2006, served as president-elect during 2007, and took over as president at the ISA’s 42nd Convention, which was held in San Francisco on 26–29 March 2008. At that event, he also delivered a widely praised keynote address under the title ‘The Liberal Moment: 15 Years On’, summing up 15 years of research and debate on the ‘liberal peace’ (highlights of this address are given on page 3 of this Annual Report). The annual ISA convention has become the main venue for presentation of PRIO research, with a strong PRIO presence in attendance.

For 2007, we have reported the following three PRIO highlights to our core funder, the Research Council of Norway:

• Security Success in Brussels: PRIO made a strong entry into the EU’s 7th Framework Programme (FP7), being part of no less than four successful applications and winning one of the first project grants under the Security theme: ‘Converging and Conflict- ing Ethical Values in the Internal/External Security Continuum in Europe’ (INEX) is the first EU project coordinated by PRIO, and the only project in the FP7 Security theme coordinated by a Norwegian institute. With an overall budget of NOK 19 million, the project brings together an international consortium of nine members. Together with the decision to expand the journal Security Dialogue to six issues per year as of 2008, INEX contributes to sharpening PRIO’s profile nationally and internationally as a centre for New Security Studies.

• Remittance Week: PRIO has become a centre for research on remittances from immigrants to their countries of origin. From 30 October to 3 November 2007, we organized a doctoral-level course on ‘Remittances and Transnational Livelihoods’ in cooperation with the University of Oslo. Participants at the course came from eight different countries and a range of scholarly disciplines. In the same week, PRIO organized a unique evening seminar on remittances to Somalia, at which Somali immigrants, hawala operators, and officials from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) came together to discuss various aspects of the remittance question. The conclusions from this seminar were disseminated at a one-day public conference at the end of the week. ‘Remittance Week’ at PRIO showed how research can provide a basis for education and exchange of opinions in relation to a subject that has a significant potential for generating conflict.

• Afghanistan’s Conflictual Peace Process was a key concern for PRIO in 2007. We are engaged in research on multiple dimensions of the Afghan situation: regional security; migration and transnationalism; mobilization and demobilization of armed groups; the role of religious actors and institutions; indigenous conceptions of peacebuilding; and the role of gender in external interventions. In November, PRIO and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs co-hosted the conference ‘Peacebuilding in Afghanistan: How To Reach the Women’, which brought together practitioners, military personnel and government officials from Afghanistan and the Nordic countries. The role of religious actors within Afghan civil society was a new research area in 2007, examining the missed opportunities involved in the international community’s failure to engage religious actors in peacebuilding since the fall of the Taliban regime. In Norway, PRIO contributes to research-based debate on Afghanistan, in large part through our joint CMI–PRIO seminar series, as well as through our Security programme, which examines the unfolding of the liberal peacebuilding agenda in Afghanistan.

Remittances are of enormous economic importance to the families and countries they concern, and form a central element in how immigrants manage their local and transnational relations.

PRIO’s administration was strengthened in 2007 with the hiring of a new chief administrator for the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) and a new institute secretary for the institute as a whole, along with the carefully prepared introduction of new management software (Maconomy). These developments have been followed up in 2008 with the introduction of new web software, which through Sharepoint will be able to communicate with the management software. Hence, PRIO’s researchers and Information Department will be able to continuously refresh the way we interact on the World Wide Web.

In 2008, we are advertising the position of PRIO Institute Director, with a view to appointing my successor well ahead of PRIO’s 50th anniversary, which will be celebrated in the week 5–13 June 2009.
**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.

**Main Goals**

PRIO will continue to fulfil its basic mission, stimulate and provide room for intellectual curiosity, and increase its ability to respond to 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.

**Research Organization**

PRIO research is organized within three thematic programmes: the Ethics, Norms and Identities programme, the Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding programme, and the Security programme. In addition, the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) – which was awarded Centre of Excellence status by the Research Council of Norway – was established in 2003. (The organization of the CSCW’s research is presented separately; see insert pages I–XII in the middle of this report.)

**Institute Programmes in 2007**

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

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

PRIO does not seek to cover every conceivable type and aspect of conflict, focusing instead on organized armed conflict. The institute’s research staff are not committed to supporting particular policies, nor do the 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 Institute Programmes, see the PRIO website at www.prio.no.

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For detailed information on all projects within the Institute Programmes, see the PRIO website at www.prio.no.
On 27 March 2008, ISA President-Elect Nils Petter Gleditsch gave his keynote address ‘The Liberal Moment – 15 Years On’ at the 49th annual convention of the International Studies Association (ISA) in San Francisco, CA. Gleditsch now takes over as ISA president, and will be responsible for organizing the association’s 50th convention in New York City in 2009.

Many of the 4,000 participants at the 49th convention were PRIO researchers, prominently seated in the first few rows of the full ballroom. Gleditsch gave an impressive presentation on how both the number and the severity of armed conflicts have decreased, and how life expectancies have increased, in conjunction with the growth of three main liberal indicators: democracy, economic integration and international organization.

The title of the keynote address referred to a lecture given by ISA President Charles Kegley 15 years ago, not long after 1989, on the subject of the ‘Liberal Moment’ or the ‘Neoidealist Moment’ that he perceptively saw coming.

Towards the end of his address, Professor Gleditsch went through the four main challenges mounted against the theory of the ‘liberal peace’ since the time of Kegley’s lecture:

1. **The realist challenge**, which claims that the peace is caused by temporary balances of power that are likely to unravel. Gleditsch refuted this challenge, claiming that the ‘liberal peace’ would not necessarily be lost as a result of declining US power.

2. **The radical challenge**, which argues that the so-called peace is just a reflection of US hegemonic power. New wars will erupt as a result of growing inequalities in the US-dominated world. Gleditsch found this unlikely.

3. **The environmental challenge**, which predicts that new wars will emerge as a result of resource scarcities. Gleditsch was sceptical towards such neo-Malthusian ideas and clearly leaned towards a more ‘cornucopian’ view, trusting human society’s ability to adapt, although he acknowledged the very serious challenge from climate change.

4. **The commercial challenge**, which asserts that peace owes little to democracy or international organization, but simply reflects economic growth and market integration. Gleditsch found this intriguing and difficult to refute: China, for instance, has become a trading state that seeks to avoid armed conflict, but has not become democratic. However, he did not want to accept the capitalist argument, but preferred to wait for more and better research – or good arguments from Bruce Russett and John Oneal – so he could refute this challenge too.

In the meantime, he sought comfort in Kenneth Boulding’s old distinction between three main sorts of power: threat power, economic power and integrative power. The first is based on the capacity to destroy, the second on having goods to exchange, and the third on legitimacy. Where there is integrative power, people are willing to do things in the interest of the larger community (family, nation, world) even if they are not forced to do so, and even if they may have nothing to gain from such action, simply because it is right. Gleditsch felt that perhaps the world is moving in the direction of more integrative power, so a slogan from his youth might finally be realized: ‘Make love, not war!’ While waiting for such a development, though, Gleditsch thought it acceptable to take refuge in the less ambitious slogan ‘Make money, not war!’

The keynote address was a condensed version of parts of an article that will be published in International Studies Quarterly.
The Ethics, Norms, and Identities 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’s research is thus:

- to increase awareness of normative issues, both philosophical and legal, relevant to peace and conflict research;
- to conduct research on perceptions of identity and belonging, as well as on 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.

The ENI programme is organized into three research groups:

- ethical, legal, and religious dimensions of armed conflict (Morten Bergsmo, Helene Christiansen Ingerd, Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse);
- gender, security and peacebuilding (Helga Hernes, Inger Skjelsbaek & Torunn Tryggstad);
- migration and transnationalism (Jørgen Carling, Marta Bivand Erdal, Mohamed Husein Gaas & Cindy Horst).

Expansion of Research on Law

Since coming to PRIO in 2006 from the International Criminal Court in The Hague, Morten Bergsmo, a specialist in international humanitarian law, who has received a stipend from the Norwegian Ministry of Defence to write a doctoral thesis on 'Military Necessity'. During 2007, the legal work conducted at PRIO received international recognition for three conferences hosted by the Forum for International Criminal Justice and Conflict, which is coordinated within the ENI programme under the leadership of Morten Bergsmo. These conferences were 'Law in Peace Negotiations', held in Bogotá on 15–16 June; 'The ICC Legal Tools Programme of the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights and the Broader ICC Legal Tools Project', held in Oslo on 27 September; and 'National Military Manuals on the Law of Armed Conflict', held in Oslo on 10 December. 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 field of practice and research. The Forum will launch a publication series in 2008.

Conference on Women in Afghanistan

In November 2007, the ENI programme’s gender group hosted a Nordic/Baltic conference on Peacebuilding in Afghanistan: How To Reach the Women’, in cooperation with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The conference provided a forum for exchange of ideas on issues such as security threats to women and women’s access to education, health, legal protection, the labour market and related services. The conference was attended by a number of prominent guests, including Afghan Minister for Education Hanif Atmar and Norwegian Minister of Defence Anne-Grete Strøm-Erichsen. The conference represented a continuation of work carried out at an earlier conference on The Impact of Armed Conflict on Women, which was arranged by the ENI programme’s gender group in cooperation with the Norwegian Red Cross and held in Oslo on 8 May 2007.

Migration Research

Much of PRIO’s research on migration has been based within the ENI programme. This has included studies on migrant remittances in the context of transnational activities and networks; the political activities of migrant diasporas; and migration and security viewed from the perspectives of states and migrants. In 2007, the migration group was joined by a new researcher, Marta Bivand Erdal, who is writing a doctoral dissertation on remittance practices and integration among Pakistanis in Norway. Over the course of the year, the migration group conducted a market survey on remittance services in Norway, organized a conference on ‘Remittances, Integration and Development’, and was cited frequently by Norwegian and international media on migration issues.

Ethical and Religious Perspectives on Peace and War

The ENI programme’s research activities in this area found expression in a number of initiatives, including the publication of a volume, edited by Henrik Syse and Gregory Reichberg, on Ethics, Nationalism, and Just War: Medieval and Contemporary Perspectives (Catholic University of America Press, September 2007). Also significant were several inter-religious conferences organized by the programme: ‘Religion, Reason, and Public Life’ (Lucerne, Switzerland, June 2007), ‘Comparative Ethics of War’ (Stresa, Italy, September 2007) and ‘Religion and Statecraft in the Abrahamic Religions’ (Lisbon, Portugal, December 2007). Participants at these events have 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.

Educational Activities

ENI researchers have remained active in teaching at the graduate level. Engagements include a course organized by Inger Skjelsbaek on ‘Gender and Conflict’ and another by Greg Reichberg and Henrik Syse on ‘The Ethics of War and Peace’ – both for the MA programme in Peace and Conflict Studies run.

Ethics, Norms and Identities

Programme Leader: Gregory Reichberg

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by the Australian National University (in conjunction with PRIO and Bjørknes College, Oslo). In addition, Jørgen Carling, Marta Bivand Erdal and Cindy Horst have taught an MA course on ‘Migration and Ethnicity’ as part of the programme of studies in International Political Economy and Conflict Dynamics offered by Stellenbosch University, South Africa (also in conjunction with PRIO and Bjørknes College, Oslo).

ENI Projects in 2007
- Accountability-Related Measures and Peace Processes, Morten Bergsmo
- Children’s Mobility and Immobility in Transnational Family Networks, Jørgen Carling
- Comparative Ethics of War, Ingeborg Haavardsson, Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse
- Criminalizing Aggression, Morten Bergsmo
- Direct and Indirect Causes of Death in Armed Conflict, Helga Hernes
- Ethical Dimensions of War and Peace, Gregory Reichberg
- Forum for International Criminal Justice and Conflict, Morten Bergsmo
- A Gender Perspective on the UN Peacebuilding Commission, Torunn Tryggestad
- Globalization of Protracted Refugee Situations: Kenyan Case Study, Cindy Horst
- The Impact of Livelihood-Support Programmes in Dadaab, Cindy Horst
- Remittance Services in Norway, Jørgen Carling, Cindy Horst, Hilde Wallacher & Marta Bivand Erdal
- Remittances for Peace? Experiences from Somalia, Cindy Horst & Mohamed Husein Gaas
- Remittances from Immigrants in Norway, Jørgen Carling, Marta Bivand Erdal, Kristian Berg Harpviken, Cindy Horst, Hilde Wallacher & Mohamed Husein Gaas
- Use of Force: Religious Perspectives and International Norms, Gregory Reichberg
- Women in Armed Conflict and Peacebuilding, Helga Hernes, Inger Skjelsbæk & Torunn Tryggestad

Completed Doctoral Projects
- Sexual Violence in Time of War: Sexuality, Ethnicity and Gender Diversity in the War in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1991–95, Inger Skjelsbæk (defended February 2007; supervisor at PRIO: Greg Reichberg).
- Transnational Migration and Mobility Conflicts, Jørgen Carling (defended September 2007; supervisor at PRIO: Stein Tønnesson)

Ongoing Doctoral Projects
- Transnationalization, Integration and the Norwegian Policy Environment: Remittance Practices and Integration Among Pakistanis in Norway, Marta Bivand Erdal (supervisor at PRIO: Jørgen Carling)
- Transnational Advocacy Networks and the Implementation of UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, Torunn L. Tryggestad (supervisor at PRIO: Helga Hernes)
- The Mental State Requirement of the International Crime of Genocide, Morten Bergsmo (supervisor at PRIO: Greg Reichberg)
- On Being a Moral Decisionmaker in War: A Normative Analysis Focusing on Peacekeepers, Helene Christiansen Ingierd (supervisor at PRIO: Greg Reichberg)

MA Projects
- Internally Displaced Persons in Colombia: Rights and Regulations – An Assessment of the Discrepancies Between a Comprehensive Legal Framework and the Process of Implementation, Ellen Fadnes (supervisor at PRIO: Cindy Horst)
- Perceptions and Practices of Migration Among Young Moroccans, – Miriam Latif Sandbæk (completed June 2007; supervisor at PRIO: Jørgen Carling)

Staff in 2007
Researchers
- Morten Bergsmo
- Jørgen Carling
- Marta Bivand Erdal
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- Cindy Horst
- Helene Christiansen Ingierd
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- Maria Victoria Perotti

Hindu fundamentalists marching in India. Photo: Jason Miklian, PRIO
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 twofold 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 in this effort. Programme Leader J. Peter Burgess has a broad academic background in social and political theory, cultural history, linguistics, literature and philosophy. He previously worked under both the former Foreign and Security Policies programme and the Ethics, Norms and Identities programme at PRIO, taking over and revamping the Security programme in 2003.

Research in the Security programme is based on a complementary relation between area research and thematic and theoretical disciplines. Core geographical interests of the programme have typically 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. This double-edged strategy is central in the expansion of the Security programme into a widely engaged international programme, enhanced by both state-of-the-art empirical research and high-level theoretical and philosophical reflection.

**New Projects in 2007**
Four new projects launched during 2007 reflect the broad aims outlined above. ‘The Social Determination of Risk’ places PRIO’s Security programme squarely within a vibrant new research area, linking to Norwegian and international expertise in the expanding field of risk studies. ‘The Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding’, financed through the Research Council of Norway’s programme on Poverty and Peace, is situated solidly within the field of political ethics, yet links to a broad scope of competence in area studies at PRIO.

Two new European Union 7th Framework Programme projects obtained during 2007 crown the programme’s recent accomplishments: ‘Converging and Conflicting Ethical Values in the Internal/External Security Continuum in Europe’ (INEX) is unique in that it is the first EU Framework project to be based at PRIO and the only project within the EU’s ‘Security’ theme to be coordinated by a Norwegian institute. The Security programme is also a central participant in ‘Global Border Environment’ (GLOBE). These two EU projects significantly widen the horizons of PRIO’s international participation.

The international personality of PRIO’s Security programme is further filled out through its participation in the European Science Foundation/NATO programme SAFE (‘Security: A Framework for Enquiry’).

In addition to these new initiatives, the Security programme is currently involved in three European Union research projects: the 6th Framework Programme project on ‘The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security’ (CHALLENGE); ‘Cross-Sectoral Observations of Threat Perceptions and Research Priorities for Biological Homeland Security in Europe’ (CORPS); and the EU COST Action on ‘The Evolving Social Construction of Threat’ (COST A24).

PRIO’s interdisciplinary strategic institute programmes (SIPs) ‘Arms Against a Sea of Troubles’ and ‘Europe Under Threat: The New Culture of Insecurity’ are also based within the Security programme.

**Sources of Funding**
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.
Security Programme Projects in 2007

- 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
- Cross-Sectoral Observations of Threat Perceptions (CORPS), led by J. Peter Burgess
- Europe Under Threat: The New Culture of Insecurity (SIP), led by J. Peter Burgess
- The Evolving Social Construction of Threat (COST A24), led by J. Peter Burgess
- Geopolitics of the Caspian Region, Pavel Baev
- Internationalized Statebuilding and Theories of Military Unit Cohesion, led by Sven Gunnar Simonsen
- The Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding, led by J. Peter Burgess
- Military Intervention and Post-Conflict Nation-Building, led by Sven Gunnar Simonsen
- Nordic Chinese Conference, led by Ola Tunander
- Putin’s Vision and Plans for Modernizing the Russian Military, Pavel Baev
- The Role of East Timor’s Security Institutions in National Integration – and Disintegration, led by Sven Gunnar Simonsen
- Russia and Europe: Geopolitics and Geo-economics, Pavel Baev
- Russia’s Energy Complex and Europe, Pavel Baev
- The Social Determination of Risk (SORISK), led by J. Peter Burgess

Ongoing Doctoral Projects

- The Ethics of Peacebuilding, Kristoffer Lidén (supervisor at PRIO: J. Peter Burgess)
- Turkey’s Military Elite at a Crossroad: Paths to Desecuritization?, Pinar Tank (supervisors at PRIO: Pavel Baev & J. Peter Burgess)

Staff in 2007

Researchers
Pavel Baev
Nina Boy
J. Peter Burgess
Lars Christie
Sonja Kittelsen
Kristoffer Lidén
Marit Moe-Pryce
Naima Mouhleb
Matilde Pérez Herranz
Sven Gunnar Simonsen
Pinar Tank
Stein Tønnesson
Ola Tunander
Elisa Montiel Welti
The Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding (CRPB) programme undertakes research, policy analysis and dialogue projects. The programme aims to bridge theory, applied knowledge and engagement in peacebuilding, and is involved in cooperative activities with several nongovernmental organizations. The Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) was established in 1997 as a coalition between PRIO, the Norwegian Red Cross and Norwegian Church Aid, in response to the global proliferation of small arms and light weapons. In 2007, cooperation with Save the Children Norway resulted in a PRIO study on the role of education in conflict resolution and peacemaking efforts, including Afghanistan, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel/Palestine, Lebanon, Sudan, Nepal and Cyprus.

Small Arms, Landmines and Cluster Munitions

Both NISAT and the Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC) project have worked on arms control for many years. AMAC focuses on research into communities affected by landmines and on humanitarian demining strategies. In 2007, its priorities were affected by landmines and on humanitarian demining efforts, including Afghanistan, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel/Palestine, Lebanon, Sudan, Nepal and Cyprus.

Research Cooperation

The CRPB programme aims to promote joint research projects with researchers in countries affected by conflict, cooperating with several universities and research institutes in the South. The project ‘Conflict Prevention in a DDR Context in Haiti’ is being conducted in cooperation with researchers from the University of Kiskeya in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, while the project ‘Domestic Capabilities for Conflict Management’ involves cooperation with Académie Malgache in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Research on the peace and development process in Afghanistan is carried out in collaboration with the Afghanistan organization Cooperation for Peace and Unity (CPAU), together with the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI). A joint project conducted in 2007, ‘Religious Civil Society in Afghanistan’, included training of Afghan researchers in research methodology and analysis. Outputs from the project include a PRIO report, a CPAU case study report and a joint PRIO–CMI–CPAU policy brief.

During 2007, the NISAT project engaged in cooperation with the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) in South Africa on a study of the development of laws and regulations to prevent arms trafficking in the member-states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). This relationship involved researchers from the ISS and PRIO undertaking field visits to 12 governments and finding out how they develop new legislation.

PRIO has also partnered with the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi (IDSA). This institutional cooperation furthers the development of new knowledge and expertise on non-traditional security issues, with conflict management being a core area of joint research. In addition to organizing joint conferences and carrying out policy-relevant research, the cooperation facilitates scholarly exchange between researchers from India and Norway.

CRPB Projects in 2007

• Afghanistan Seminar Series, led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
• Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC), led by Kjell Erling Kjellman
• Civil Society in Peacebuilding: Afghanistan Case Study, led by Kaja Borchgrevink
• Conflict Prevention in a DDR Context in Haiti, led by Wenche Hauge
• Data Analysis for the ‘Small Arms Survey’, led by Thomas Jackson
• Demobilization and Political Participation of Female Fighters in Guatemala, Wenche Hauge
• Domestic Capabilities for Peaceful Conflict Management: A Comparative Study of Ecuador, Madagascar, Tunisia and Venezuela, led by Wenche Hauge
• Education, Peace and Armed Conflict, Kendra Dupuy
• European Small Arms and the Perpetuation of Violence: COST Action A25, led by Nicholas Marsh
• Hamas: In Transition from Guerrillas to Statesmen, Are Hovdenak
• IDSA–PRIO Institutional Cooperation, led by Åshild Kolås
• 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 Tønnesson

The ‘Missing Peace’ in the Middle East

PRIO’s strategic institute programme on the ‘Missing Peace’ entered its last year in 2007. The project, led by Hilde Henriksen Waage, has provided a solid foundation for PRIO’s Middle East research. Its key theme, the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, has been the topic of several interrelated projects focusing on international, regional and national aspects of that conflict. CRPB researchers linked to the ‘Missing Peace’ programme have also carried out 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.
Tribal villagers in Chhattisgarh, India. Tribals are recruited for the fight between the Maoist insurgency and the Indian state. Around 40,000 Chhattisgarhi tribals languish in IDP camps as the conflict rages on. Photo: Jason Miklian, PRIO

### Staff in 2007

**Researchers**
- Kaja Borchgrevink
- Kendra Dupuy
- Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Wenche Hauge
- Are Hovdenak
- Thomas Jackson
- Kjell Erling Kjellman
- Åshild Kolås
- Gina Lende
- Nicholas Marsh
- Frida Austvoll Nome
- Hanne Eggen Røislien
- Endre Stiansen
- Arne Strand
- Trude Strand
- Beate Thoresen
- Anne Thurin
- Stein Tønnesson
- Hilde Henriksen Waage

**Research Assistants**
- Jason Miklian
- Hilde Wallacher

**MA Students**
- Maria Indiana Alte
- Christian Gahre
- Jørgen Jensehaugen
- Nina Langslet

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**Completed Doctoral Projects**
- Politics in a Context of Fragmentation: Israel’s Settlement Policy in the West Bank, Trude Strand
- Programme for Return to Afghanistan: The Impact on Reintegration in the Country of Origin, led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Progressing Towards an Arms Trade Treaty, led by Hilde Wallacher
- Regional Stability in the Middle East, led by Hilde Henriksen Waage
- Religious Civil Society in Afghanistan, led by Kaja Borchgrevink
- The Role of Human Rights in Conflict, led by Arne Strand
- Tenth Anniversary of the Mine Ban Convention, Kjell Erling Kjellman
- Transborder Religious Networks: The Case of Religious Education in Afghanistan and Pakistan, led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Violence in the Post-Conflict State: The Trajectories of Three Pashtun Warlords, led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Wealthsharing: Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on Darfur, Endre Stiansen
- What Kind of Peace Is Possible? The Integration of Armed Actors in Peace Processes, led by Wenche Hauge

**Ongoing Doctoral Projects**
- The Acquisition of Weapons by Armed Groups Engaged in Civil War, Nicholas Marsh (supervisor at PRIO: Stein Tønnesson)
- The Civil Religion of the Israeli Defense Forces: A Study of a Military Universe of Meaning, Hanne Eggen Ræslien (supervisor at PRIO: Greg Reichberg)

**MA Student Projects**
- The CPI (Maoist) Movement in Andhra Pradesh, Maria Indiana Alte (supervisors at PRIO: Åshild Kolås & Scott Gates)
- Ethnic Mobilization and Migration in Northern Afghanistan, Nina Langslet (supervisor at PRIO: Kristian Berg Harpviken)
- Staging the Lebanese Nation: Urban Public Space and Political Mobilization in the Aftermath of Hariri’s Assassination, Christian Gahre. (defended 6 June 2007; supervisor at PRIO: Åshild Kolås)
The PRIO Cyprus Centre (PCC) recruits researchers from both the southern and northern parts of Cyprus, who work on joint research teams and projects, demonstrating the ability of Cypriots across the divide to collaborate and challenge each other in an academic environment. Staff at the Centre strive to identify research issues and disseminate findings within their respective communities, with the aim of contributing towards a comprehensive resolution of the protracted Cypriot conflict.

Cyprus is presently divided by the UN buffer zone, and the island’s violent history has generated a number of unresolved differences between its majority Greek-Cypriots, minority Turkish-Cypriots and smaller ethno-religious groups. The separation that followed the Greek-supported coup d’etat in 1974 and the subsequent Turkish military intervention led to the formation of two separate and hostile regimes within an island of only 1 million inhabitants. These regimes hold competing narratives on both the past and the present, and much energy has been spent on both sides attempting to ensure that civil society, the media and academics do not stray far from official positions.

Among accusations frequently levelled against academics are suggestions that they are furthering foreign interests or that their research findings are inaccurate or biased, though such claims are often made without supporting or credible evidence. The appropriate response is transparency, a rigorous focus on research methodology, quality control of research, and, not least, a dissemination strategy that aims to reach as broad a segment of the population as possible with accurate information and independent analyses. To be able to contribute to informed debate on the conflict, research must address issues of concern to Cypriots themselves: while political leaders might reach negotiated settlements, in the end it will be the island’s communities that have to sanction a peace agreement through a referendum. If this is to be successful, there are a number of issues that will require a solution, and such issues are high on the research agenda of the PRIO Cyprus Centre. Most prominent is the issue of property, as both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots had to leave behind homes and properties when the island was divided. The next most salient issue of concern for both sides is the question of the number and political influence of Turkish settlers and migrants in the north. Then come issues related to the economic costs and benefits of a possible settlement, the role of media in the conflict, the conflictual role of history and culture, and how human and minority rights are applied or used.

Project List
- Attitudes Towards Reconciliation in Cyprus
- Beyond Biconformalism: The Representation and Status of Maronites, Roma and Ethno-R eligious ‘Converts’ in Cyprus
- Civil Society, Human Rights and Conflicts in Cyprus
- Cypriot Refugee Subjectivities: The Structure of Politics and Loss
- The Day After: Commercial Opportunities Following a Solution to the Cyprus Problem
- Human Rights in Conflict: The Role of Civil Society (SHUR) (an EU Sixth Framework project, co-ordinated by the Luiss University, Rome, with PRIO’s research focusing on Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Kurds, Palestine and Cyprus)
- Media in Cyprus
- Nicosia: Economic Factors for Walled City Regeneration
- The Political Economy of a Cyprus Settlement: Examining Four Specific Scenarios
- Public Information Project on the Property Issue in Cyprus
- Settlers and Immigrants in Cyprus
- Social, Political and Psychological Impediments to Intra-Island Trade in Cyprus
- Sustainable Diplomacy

Peace and Reconciliation in the Eastern Mediterranean

PRIO’s Eastern Mediterranean project comprises the PRIO Cyprus Centre, our participation in the Greek-Turkish Forum (GTF) and our participation in an EU-funded project on human rights and civil society in several countries, including Cyprus (SHUR).
Publications in 2007

**Constantinou, Costas M.** 'Aporias of Identity: Bicommunalism, Hybridity and the “Cyprus Problem”', *Cooperation and Conflict* 42(3): 247–270.

**Constantinou, Costas M.** 'Dominant Discourses of the “Cyprus Problem” and Practises of Resistance', paper presented at the conference 'The Cyprus Conflict: Looking Ahead', Cyprus Policy Centre, Eastern Mediterranean University, 7–8 May; available at http://www.cypriuspolicycenter.org/dosyalar/may_costasconstantinou.doc.

**Demetriou, Olga.** 'To Cross or Not To Cross! Subjectivization and the Absent State in Cyprus', *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* 13(4): 987–1006.

**Demetriou, Olga.** 'Freedom Square: The Unspoken Reunification of a Divided City', *Hagar* 7(1); available at http://hsf.bgu.ac.il/hagari/issues/7_1_2007/7120072.aspx.


**Hatay, Mete.** 'Settlers, Soldiers, Students and “Slaves”: The Complex Composition of the Turkish Immigrants in Cyprus', paper presented at the German–Cyriot Forum Conference ‘Cyprus Three Years After EU Accession: A Member State with a Divided Legal System’, Berlin, 25–26 May; available at http://dzforum.de/downloads/02102104.pdf.

**Mullen, Fiona, ed.** *Economic Perspectives in Cyprus: The Path Towards Reunification*, PCC Conference Proceedings, Nicosia: PCC.


In addition to the above, PRIO Report 3/2006 on *The Politics of Property in Cyprus*, by Ayla Gürel & Kudret Özersay, was translated into Greek and Turkish in 2007.

Cyprus gained independence from the UK in 1960. Subsequent constitutional crises between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots resulted in the outbreak of intercommunal violence in December 1963, leading to the dispatch of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in March 1964. In 1974, a coup d’etat by the island’s National Guard, backed by the Greek junta, was followed by a Turkish military invasion and the division of the island along ethnic lines, separated by a UN-controlled buffer zone. While partial free movement resumed between the two parts of the island in 2003 and Cyprus was granted EU membership the following year, a UN plan for reunification was rejected in 2004 by Greek Cypriots while approved by the Turkish Cypriots. A UN-facilitated process was under way in 2007, but did not lead to any substantial negotiations between the internationally recognized Republic of Cyprus, which represents Cyprus at the UN and is a member-state of the EU, and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which has been officially recognized only by Turkey.
Migration research at PRIO addresses central theoretical aspects of international migration and transnationalism, together with the ways in which these phenomena are connected with peace and conflict. Many migration flows are caused by armed conflict; diasporas may play a role in the perpetuation and resolution of conflicts; and finding solutions for refugee populations is often fundamental for establishing a lasting peace following conflict. Furthermore, migration itself is a conflict-ridden issue in international relations.

Migration researchers at PRIO seek to be at the forefront of developing research methodology, drawing upon a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches.

**Migrant Remittances: Transnationalism in a Nutshell**

Remittances—the money sent by emigrants to their countries of origin—now comprise more than twice the amount of official aid to developing countries and are essential to the livelihoods of millions of families. In addition to being important in their own right, remittances are a focal point for transnationalism more broadly.

‘Remittances from Immigrants in Norway’ is a three-year project at PRIO that examines, among other issues, the connections between remittance-sending and host-country integration, and the dynamics of relations between remittance senders and receivers. The project combines quantitative and qualitative methods in a way that is unique within research on remittances. Remittances are significant across a variety of migration contexts, and this project compares and contrasts the experiences of Somali refugees and Pakistani labour migrants and their families.

**Political Activities of Migrant Diasporas**

Diasporas play an increasingly important role in conflict and peace processes in their countries of origin. Migrants engage in the political transformation of their ‘homeland’ through the provision of financial, political or military support to political actors, as well as through lobbying activities in their host countries. The enormous potential of diasporas is clearly seen in past examples such as the activities of overseas Chinese in the 1911 Revolution, the role of the Jewish diaspora in the creation of the state of Israel, and the role of Irish-Americans in the Northern Ireland conflict. Research at PRIO studies contemporary examples from various angles, including Pashtun responses to the fall of the Taliban, the impact of refugees in Pakistan and Iran on the war in Afghanistan, and the contributions of Somali, Ethiopian and Eritrean communities in Europe to peace processes in the Horn of Africa.

**Migration and Security: The View from Both Sides**

European and North American countries have increasingly framed migration as a security issue, not least in the post-9/11 era. Ongoing research within PRIO’s Security programme addresses irregular migration by sea from West Africa to the Canary Islands. This migration flow starkly illustrates the challenges to European authorities seeking to control migration, as well as the dangers and hardship endured by migrants themselves. Based on fieldwork in Senegal, research at PRIO provides innovative perspectives by examining how prospective migrants relate to risk and insecurity. Security, in a broad sense, is also an aspect of PRIO’s research on the links between migration and climate change, and on the challenges of protracted refugee situations.

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**Advisement for Western Union money transfers in rural Sierra Leone. Remittances are essential to livelihoods in many developing countries, not least in post-conflict societies.**

*(Photo: Heidi Østbø Haugen, WFP)*
Theory on Migration and Transnationalism
A sound theoretical basis is essential for understanding the role of migration and transnationalism in complex processes such as armed mobilization, peacebuilding and development. Research at PRIO has aimed to advance theory on the dynamics of migrant networks, migration decisionmaking, transnational relations at the micro level and the connections between transnationalism and integration.

Training and Outreach
While academic research is PRIO’s core activity, we seek to use this as a platform both for training and for engaging with policymakers and civil society. In 2007, PRIO and the University of Oslo hosted a doctoral course on ‘Remittances and Transnational Livelihoods’, and from 2008 onwards PRIO will organize training on international publishing for young migration researchers in collaboration with the University of Sussex. During 2007, PRIO’s migration research involved a participatory workshop on remittances with policymakers, practitioners and members of the Somali community, as well as consultancies and commissioned research for the Asian Development Bank, the Danish Refugee Council, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the World Bank.

Publishing and Partnerships
The academic quality of migration research at PRIO is safeguarded by publishing in the foremost international journals and collaborating with leading research centres in the field. Over the past couple of years, migration researchers at PRIO have published in International Migration, International Migration Review, Journal of Refugee Studies and Ethnic and Racial Studies, and have acted as referees both for these and for numerous other journals.
Security Dialogue

Security Dialogue is an international peer-reviewed journal that seeks to combine the development of new theoretical perspectives with innovative analysis of challenges to public policy across a wide-ranging field of security issues. The journal aims to revisit and recast the concept of security through new approaches and methodologies, and encourages ground-breaking reflection on new and traditional security issues, including globalization, nationalism, ethnic conflict and civil war, information technology, biological and chemical warfare, resource conflicts, pandemics, global terrorism, non-state actors, and environmental, energy, food and human security. It seeks to provide an outlet for analysis of the normative dimensions of security, theoretical and practical aspects of identity and identity-based conflict, gender aspects of security, and critical security studies.

In 2007, Security Dialogue published, in 576 pages, 28 peer-reviewed articles and rejoinders. Issues 38(1) and 38(4) included a continuation of the debate on theorizing the liberty–security relationship set out in issue 37(4), and issue 38(2) was a special issue on ‘Securitization, Militarization and Visual Culture in the Worlds of Post-9/11’.

Up to and including 2007, Security Dialogue was published on a quarterly basis. From 2008, the journal will be published on a bimonthly basis, and the number of pages per volume will increase from 576 to 672 per year.

Editorial Staff in 2007

Editor: J. Peter Burgess
Managing Editor: Naima Mouhleb (January–May); Mattie Poe-Pryce (May–December).
Language Editor: John Carville
Book Review Editors: Stephan Davidshofer & Francesco Razaghi, Sciences Po, France.

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Journal of Peace Research

Journal of Peace Research (JPR) is an interdisciplinary and international bimonthly 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 Demography of Conflict and Violence (Helge Brünborg & Henrik Urdal, eds, 2005); Military Alliances (Christopher Sprecher & Volker Krause, eds, 2006); and Protecting Human Rights (James Ron & Emilie Hafner-Burton, eds, 2007). Forthcoming special issues: Polarization and Conflict (Gerald Schneider & Joan Esteban, eds, 2008); Aftermath of Civil War (Håvard Hegre, Gary Milante & Ibrahim Elbadawi, eds, 2008); and Micro-Level Dynamics of Violent Conflict (Philip Verwimp, Patricia Justino & Tilman Brück, eds, 2009).

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 2008, 230 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 2007, JPR published, in 768 pages, a total of 39 articles and 106 Book Notes. The Journal Citation Report ranked JPR as no. 7 out of 50 journals in international relations in terms of its impact factor, and as no. 5 out of 85 in political science.

Editorial Staff in 2007

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

Associate Editors

Michael Brzoska, 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
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Håkan Wiberg, DIIS, Copenhagen

Photo: Sven Gunnar Simonsen, PRIO
The PRIO Library

Head Librarian: Ørvar Leine
Librarian: Olga Baeva

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.

The increase in lending activity from one year to the next has never been bigger than from 2006 to 2007. Interlibrary loans into PRIO increased by 74% from Norwegian libraries, and by 53% from abroad – an overall increase of 70%. Interlibrary loans out from PRIO saw an overall 12% increase. There was a 29% increase in the number of loans within PRIO, and a 7% 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.

At the end of the year, the library held approximately 24,000 volumes, an increase of 4% 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 2007, PRIO’s library held approximately 325 current periodicals. Of these titles, 267 could be accessed online from computers within PRIO’s local network – an increase of 19% from the previous year. In total, at the end of the year the library held approximately 660 periodical titles, both current and discontinued.

In 2006, a major effort was carried out to review the selection of journal subscriptions. This work was followed up in 2007, with the result that another 12 important subscriptions will start from 2008.

By the end of 2007, the library held approximately 24,000 volumes, an increase of 4% over the previous year. The library’s database is searchable on PRIO’s intranet.

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 Statkalenderen.

The NNC membership also implies access to a number of databases with an East Asian scope.

Information Director: Agnete Schjønsby
Webmaster: Knut Sindre Åbjørsbråten
Information Assistant: Jonas Rusten Wang
Language Editor: John Carville

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
In 2007, we introduced two new series of PRIO publications – PRIO Policy Briefs and PRIO Papers – as complements to our longstanding PRIO Report series. (For further details, see the publication list on pp. 22–25.) PRIO’s membership in the Nordic NIAS Council (NNC) grants the library full access to a host of journals that mainly have an East Asian scope.

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 Statkalenderen.

The NNC membership also implies access to a number of databases with an East Asian scope.

Media and Debate
PRIO researchers are encouraged to take part in public debate and to make their expertise available to the general public.

In 2007, PRIO staff published a range of op-eds and commentaries in the national and international media. (For further details, see the list of popular articles on p. 24.)

PRIO staff members are very much in demand with the media. Throughout 2007, PRIO researchers enjoyed a level of visibility within the Norwegian media that was both steady and high, and international media coverage is increasing. (For a visual representation of the events in 2007 that brought about the most media coverage of PRIO researchers, see p. 21.)

PRIO Website
The PRIO website is updated daily and covers all PRIO activities. In addition, we seek to provide information and useful links on topics of relevance both to researchers and to the general public. In 2007, the number of visitors to the PRIO website continued to increase.

PRIO History
The 50th anniversary of PRIO’s founding in 1959 is rapidly approaching, and two ‘PRIO historians’ are now in place at PRIO to work on the history of the institute from different angles. This work will continue throughout 2008, and the results will form part of the June 2009 celebrations.
Peace and Conflict Studies

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

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

The three courses taught as part of the Oslo semester are ‘Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding’, ‘Gender and Conflict’ and ‘The Ethics of War and Peace’. The class – consisting of up to 25 students – has an international profile, and the language of instruction is English. In 2007, ‘The Ethics of War and Peace’ was taught by PRIO Senior Researcher Henrik Syse and Research Professor Gregory Reichberg. The two other courses were taught by PRIO specialists and a selection of visiting speakers, including prominent politicians, diplomats and scholars, and coordinated by Senior Researchers Sven Gunnar Simonsen (‘Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding’) and Inger Skjelsbæk (‘Gender and Conflict’).

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

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.

The Oslo semester consists of three modules: ‘Conflict and Peace’, ‘Migration and Ethnicity’ and ‘Nations and Regions’. These courses were developed by PRIO Researcher Jørgen Carling, who also gave about a third of the lectures. The remaining lectures were given by other PRIO researchers and experts from other institutions, including Falto, the Chr. Michelsen Institute and the University of Oslo. Jørgen Carling coordinated the semester together with Camilla Houeland and Kendra Dupuy.

The Oslo semester has an intensive format, with three three-hour sessions per week and a number of assignments. One of these is a group project in which students analyse one sub-Saharan African conflict area in detail. After moving to South Africa, students are taught at the Department of Political Science, University of Stellenbosch. The university, which is one of Africa’s best research universities, is located about an hour from Cape Town.

International Summer School 2007

For the past 30 years, PRIO has been responsible for organizing and administering the peace research course of the University of Oslo’s International Summer School (ISS). The peace research course is a popular graduate-level course of the ISS, and forms an integral part of the University’s annual summer programme.

The course begins with a two-day workshop on conflict resolution and peacebuilding, which is followed by a more general introduction to the interdisciplinary field of peace studies. The course combines theory, methodology and empirical aspects, along with a more focused study of selected areas and themes to increase the understanding of conflict in order to help resolve it. Sessions include lectures by practitioners and scholars in the field of peace studies, as well as group work, presentations and discussions.

In 2007, the course curriculum was divided into three conceptual realms: the causes of conflict, the dynamics of conflict, and resolving conflict and building peace. Themes explored during the course included the ethics of war; international criminal justice, historical perspectives on war and peace, the geography of armed conflict, power sharing, conflict resolution in Sudan, autochthony and conflict. Course participants also visited the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where Kjersti Andersen, Assistant Director-General of the Peace and Reconciliation Division, gave a lecture on Norwegian policy and Norway’s experiences with peace and reconciliation efforts globally.

The 2007 course was attended by 27 students from 22 countries around the world. Students are selected each year through a highly competitive process, and all successful applicants demonstrate a particular interest in, and in some cases experience with, peace and conflict issues. Students hold the minimum equivalent of a bachelor’s degree, but many are in the process of completing master’s and doctoral degrees.
PRIO Events 2007

Woodrow Wilson Presentations
A number of PRIO/CSCW researchers gave presentations at the Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, DC.

5 March
Ethical Investment of Oil Wealth: Devising a Strategy for Norway’s ‘Petroleum Fund’
Presentation by Henrik Syse.

The Peace Risk in the Middle East and Asia’s Role in Stopping Global Warming
Presentation by Stein Tønnesson.

Demography and Conflict: How Population Pressure and Youth Bulges Affect the Risk of Civil War
Presentation by Henrik Urdal.

Climate–Security Connections: An Empirical Approach to Risk Assessment
Nils Petter Gleditsch took part in a panel discussing this theme.

Afghanistan
Several research teams at PRIO focused on different aspects of the conflict in Afghanistan during 2007:

18 January
The Tajikistan and Afghanistan ‘Peacebuilding’ Processes Compared
Seminar with Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh (Director of the CERI Program for Peace and Human Security, Sciences Po, Paris); seminar organized by the ‘Arms Against a Sea of Troubles’ SIP at PRIO.

19 April
Transitional Justice in Afghanistan
Seminar with Nader Nadery (lawyer and political analyst, Afghanistan) as part of the PRIO–CMI Afghanistan seminar series.

14 August
Afghanistan: Opportunities and Challenges
Seminar with Javed Ludin (Afghan ambassador to Norway), Sima Samar (Afghan Human Rights Commission) & Shukria Barakzai (member of Afghan parliament) as part of the PRIO–CMI Afghanistan seminar series.

1 November
The Afghan Quagmire: Whose Peace, Which Peace and How To ‘Build’ It?
Seminar with Professor Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh (Director of the CERI Program for Peace and Human Security, Sciences Po, Paris) and Shahmahmood Makhel (government adviser to the deputy special representative of the secretary general and former deputy minister of the interior in Afghanistan);

seminar organized by the ‘Arms Against a Sea of Troubles’ SIP at PRIO.

15 November
Peacebuilding in Afghanistan: How To Reach the Women
Conference organized by the gender team at PRIO.

7 December
Afghanistan: The Neo Taliban and the North
Seminar with Antonio Giustozzi (London School of Economics) as part of the PRIO–CMI Afghanistan seminar series.

Migration Team
The migration team at PRIO (see pp. 12–13 of this report) organized several seminars and conferences during 2007:

25 June
The Ethical Challenges of Fortress Europe
Conference organized by the migration team at PRIO.

24 August
Legal, Rapid and Reasonably Priced? A Survey of Remittance Services in Norway
Launch of PRIO Report 3/2007 by Jørgen Zukerman of CSCW. The seminar was organized by the migration team at PRIO.

2 November
Remittances, Integration and Development: The Debate Explored
Conference organized by the migration team at PRIO.

Gender Team
8 May
The Impact of Armed Conflict on Women
Conference organized by the gender team at PRI and the Norwegian Red Cross.

15 November
Peacebuilding in Afghanistan: How To Reach the Women
Conference organized by the gender team at PRIO.

12 December
The Gendered Subject of Contempor ary War
Seminar with Vivienne Jabri (Kings College, London), Cristina Masters (University of Manchester), Maria Stern (Gothenburg University) & Terrell Carver (Bristol University).

Films from the South 2007
21 September
Civil War in Colombia
CSCW Film Seminar on the civil war in Colombia. A screening of La Sierra, followed by a seminar with Scott Gates & Sarah Zukerman of CSCW. The seminar was CSCW’s contribution to Norway’s National Science Week (forskningsdagene).

5 October
Palestinian Prisoners
Are Hovdenak commented on the film Hot House.

7 October
Women in Afghanistan
Kaja Borchgrevink commented on the film Enemies of Happiness, together with Line Begby of UNA Norway.

8 October & 10 October
Haiti
Wenche Hauge commented on the film Ghosts of Cité Soleil.

9 October
Darfur
Endre Stiansen commented on the film The Devil Came on Horseback.

9 October
Child Soldiers
Kendra Dupuy took part in a panel debate led by Ivar Iversen (Dagavisen), following a screening of the film Ezra.

Other Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

19 January
Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding
Workshop in the Security programme project on ‘Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding’.

1 February
Prospects of Peace in Africa: The Mozambican Experience
Seminar with Mozambican President Armando Guebuza.

28 February
ESU Student Peace Prize
Seminar with Charm Tong of Burma/Myanmar, winner of the European Students’ Union’s Student Peace Prize 2007.

15 March
Living a Post-American World
Seminar with Immanuel Wallerstein (Yale University).

16 March
Transnational Facets of Civil War
CSCW Workshop.

23 March
China’s Development and Its Foreign Policy
Seminar with Ambassador Ma Zhengang.

23–25 March
China–Nordic Roundtable

15–16 June
Law in Peace Negotiations
Seminar held in Bogotá, organized by PRIO in collaboration with the Colombian Vice Presidency.

18 September
Clearing the Path for a Better Future
Conference organized by the AMAC project at PRIO in collaboration with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, marking the 10th anniversary of the Mine Ban Convention.

20 September
India, China and the Geopolitics of Energy Security
Seminar with Professor C. Raja Mohan (S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore).

8 October
Hierarchy in International Relations
Seminar with David Lake (University of California, San Diego).

24 October
Conflict Resolution and Democratization in Aceh and Sri Lanka After the 2004 Tsunami
Seminar with Olle Törnqvist & Kristian Stokke (University of Oslo).

19 October
Moroccan Diaspora, Internet and National Imaginaton
Seminar with Amina Loukili (Volda University College).

29 October
Peacemaking in the Israel–Palestinian Conflict
Seminar with Karin Aggestam (Lund University).

18 November
The Body of War: Media, Ethnicity and Gender in the Break-Up of Yugoslavia

10–11 December
Paths to Sustainable Diplomacy
Conference organized by the PRIO Cyprus Centre at the Ledra Palace Hotel, Nicosia.

WEEKLY MEDIA COVERAGE 2007
(Number of times PRIO is mentioned in national or international media every week)

WEEK 6: Pavel Baev explains why Russian Minister of Defence Sergei Ivanov refused to talk to the Norwegian government

WEEK 18: Afghan refugees are forced to leave Norway, despite tough conditions in their war-torn homeland

WEEK 24: Are Hovdenak fears escalation of the conflict in Gaza

WEEK 30: Kristian Berg Harpviken discusses the risk of hostage situations in Afghanistan following the death of a South Korean hostage

WEEK 31: Jørgen Carling explains what happens to remittances sent to Pakistan

WEEK 32: Ola Tunander doubts whether the USA will retreat from Iraq

WEEK 41: PRIO Director Stein Tønnesson gives qualified guesses on the outcome of the Nobel Peace Prize

WEEK 45: Assaults on Norwegian troops spur debate about Norway’s participation in Afghanistan
Selected Publications in 2007

Doctoral Dissertations

**Carling, Jørgen.** Transnationalism in the Context of Restrictive Immigration Policy, Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo (UiO). Supervisors: Nick van Hear; University of Oxford & Stein Tønsness, PRIO. Defended 14 September.

**Kjellman, Kjell Erling.** Mobilization and Protest in a Consensus Democracy: Social Movements, the State, and Political Opportunities in Norway, Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo (UiO). Supervisors: Lars Mjøset, UiO & Kristian Berg Harpviken, PRIO. Defended 30 May.

**Skjelsbæk, Inger.** Voicing Silence: A Political-Psychological Analysis of the Aftermath of the Bosnian War-Rapes, Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). Supervisors: Hjørdis Kaul and Bert Schei, NTNU & Greg Reichberg, PRIO. Defended 5 February.

**Strand, Håvard.** Political Regimes and Civil War Resisted, Department of Political Science, University of Oslo (UiO). Supervisor: Håvard Hegre, PRIO & UiO. Defended 22 June.

**Urdal, Henrik.** Demography and Domestic Armed Conflict, Department of Political Science, University of Oslo (UiO). Supervisors: Nils Petter Gleditsch, PRIO & Øystein Kravdal, UiO. Defended 10 February.

**Master’s Degree Dissertations**

**Gahre, Christian.** Staging the Lebanese Nation: Urban Public Space and Political Mobilisation in the Aftermath of Hani’s Assassination, Center for Arab and Middle Eastern Studies, American University in Beirut (AUB). Supervisors: Samir Khalaf, AUB & Ashild Kolås, PRIO. Defended 6 June.


**Sandbak, Miriam Latif.** Everybody Wants To Go Abroad! An Ethnographic Analysis of Migration Motivations in Morocco, Department of Anthropology, University of Copenhagen (KU). Supervisors: Hans Christian Korsholm Nielsen, KU & Jørgen Carling, PRIO. Defended June.

**Strommen, Kjersti.** Ignoring Identity: The Rape That Shook Okinowa, Department of Social Anthropology, University of Bergen (UiB). Supervisor: Olaf Smedal, UiB. Defended June.

**Monographs**


**Ramet, Sabrina P.** The Liberal Project and the Transformation of Democracy: The Case of East Central Europe. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press.

**Edited Volumes**

**Checkel, Jeffrey, ed.** International Institutions and Socialization in Europe. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

**Ramet, Sabrina P & Davorka Matic, eds.** Democratic Transition in Croatia. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press.

**Syse, Henrik & Gregory Reichberg, eds.** Ethics, Nationalism, and Just War: Medieval and Contemporary Perspectives. Washington, DC: Catholic University of America Press.

**Peer -Reviewed Journal Articles**


Book Chapters


Reports (Other)


Thoresen, Beate & Wenche Hauge. ‘El destino de los excombatientes en Guatemala: obstaculizadores o agentes de cambio? [The Fate of Former Combatants in Guatemala: Spoilers or Agents for Change?]. Guatemala City: Magna Terra.


Reports to Donors/Funders

Hauge, Wenche. ‘The Demobilization and Political Participation of Female Fighters in Guatemala’, report submitted to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.


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 31 March 2008, the members and their deputies were as follows: 

**Board Members**
- Bernt Aardal (Chair)
  University of Oslo
- Jan Paul Brekke
  Institute for Social Research, Oslo
- Mette Halskov Hansen (Deputy Chair)
  University of Oslo
- Ragnhild Solberg
  Norsk Hydro ASA
- Raimo Väyrynen
  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
- Dag Harald Claes
  University of Oslo
- Britt T. B. Brestrup
  Norwegian National Defence College
- Karin Aggestam
  Lund University
- Jørgen Carling
  PRIO
- Martha Snodgrass
  PRIO
- Stein Tønnesson (ex officio)
- Kristian Berg Harpviken (ex officio)
- Lars Even Andersen (ex officio)
Report from the Board 2007

Since its foundation in 1959, the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) has played a central international 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. Since 2001, the institute has been headed by Stein Tønnesson, who in 2004 was reappointed as Institute Director for the term 2005–09.

In 2007, research at PRIO was organized in terms of one ‘Centre of Excellence’ and three programmes:

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

We consider 2007 to have been another good year for PRIO, with solid research, a high level of activity, and a distinct media profile and coverage.

The annual accounts reflect the high level of activity. The institute’s total operating income amounted to NOK 65.9 million, an increase of 11% on the corresponding figure for 2006.

The 2007 accounts show a surplus of NOK 3.2 million. Though lower than the surplus for 2006, this figure is in accord with the four-year strategic aim of building up net assets through an annual surplus equivalent to 3–5% of turnover. The 2007 surplus will be added to other net assets, which now amount to NOK 30.5 million, equivalent to 58% of net assets and liabilities. The cash-flow analysis also shows a net increase of NOK 3 million in the institute’s cash equivalents from 31 December 2006 to 31 December 2007, and PRIO’s liquidity situation is considered good. Current assets (NOK 51.4 million) equal 2.3 times current liabilities (NOK 22 million). The corresponding figures for 2006 were NOK 48.8 million and NOK 22.9 million, respectively.

The institute receives a core grant from the Research Council of Norway, and also has two strategic institute programmes (SIPs) that are set to expire at the end of 2008. These grants constitute PRIO’s core funds (basisbevilgning). According to current guidelines for governmental funding of research institutes, these core funds should ensure the quality of research carried out at the institute through long-term competence-building within 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 increasingly be based on results.

In 2007, the core grant and strategic institute programme funding represented 11% and 6% of the institute’s total income, respectively. Thus, together, core funds represented 17% of the institute’s operating revenues in 2007. Correspondingly, the Research Council of Norway’s contribution to the Centre of Excellence represented 15% of the institute’s total turnover. A further 11% of the institute’s income came from the Research Council through ordinary project grants. Additional income was generated through research projects for several other funders, including the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (35%), the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), the Norwegian Ministry of Defence, the World Bank and the European Commission.

For 2008, the Research Council of Norway has approved a core grant of NOK 9,998,000. This represents an increase of 33% over 2007, partially compensating for the fact that the SIP grant mechanism is being phased out. PRIO has budgeted with a 10% increase in turnover and a moderate financial surplus for 2008. At the start of the year, 73% of the budgeted income for 2008 was considered certain. It is the board’s opinion that the conditions for continued operation are 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 decision-making at the institute through membership of or representation on the Institute Council and the PRIO Board. Reported sick leave in 2007 was 2.4% (5.2% in 2006), and PRIO is satisfied with the decrease that this represents. The institute does not pollute the external environment.

On average, 81 people were employed at PRIO during 2007, working an equivalent of 60 person-years. The average number of people employed at PRIO during the year increased by three from 2006 to 2007, and the number of person-years increased by two. A total of 131 persons were engaged by PRIO during 2007, many of those by the CSCW on a part-time basis. Thirty-four researchers were employed full-time by the institute in 2007. Seven of these have professorial competence (forsker 1), and a further thirteen have doctoral degrees. Ten doctoral candidates and twelve master’s degree students benefited from scholarships and/or workspace at PRIO in 2007.

PRIO promotes gender equality for its employees. In 2007, work carried out by research staff at the institute amounted to 43 person-years. Among junior researchers, women were responsible for 60% of the person-years worked. For senior researchers holding PhDs, the corresponding figure was 37%, while it was only 5% for those with professorial competence. In addition, 17 person-years were performed by administrative and support staff at PRIO, and women were responsible for 42% 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.

Oslo, 13 March 2008

Bernt Aardal
Chair

Jan Paul Brekke
Board Member

Inger Skjelsbæk
Board Member

Stein Tønnesson
Director

James Peter Burgess
Board Member

Ragnhild Sohberg
Board Member

Mette Halskov Hansen
Board Member

Raimo Väyrynen
Board Member
### Income Statement

(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core grants</td>
<td>11 520</td>
<td>10 662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project grants</td>
<td>50 550</td>
<td>42 867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales revenues</td>
<td>2 594</td>
<td>3 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>1 204</td>
<td>2 774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>65 867</strong></td>
<td><strong>59 587</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                      |         |         |
| **OPERATING EXPENSES** |         |         |
| Salaries and social costs | 34 472 | 32 542  |
| Professional fees      | 5 679   | 2 528   |
| Other personnel costs  | 1 512   | 1 742   |
| Office costs           | 10 565  | 6 821   |
| Running costs field offices | 1 850  | 1 089   |
| Travel, representation and seminars | 9 113  | 8 703   |
| Depreciations          | 1 034   | 653     |
| **Total operating expenses** | **64 225** | **54 078** |

**Operating surplus (deficit)**  
1 643 5 509

|                      |         |         |
| **FINANCIAL INCOME/EXPENSES** |     |         |
| Financial income      | 1 576   | 532     |
| Financial expenses    | 16      | 92      |
| **Net financial items** | **1 560** | **440** |

|                      |         |         |
| **NET SURPLUS**      |         |         |
| Net surplus          | 3 203   | 5 949   |

**DISPOSAL OF NET SURPLUS**

|                      |         |         |
| Transferred to other equity capital | 3 203 | 5 949 |

### Cash-Flow Statement

(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual surplus</td>
<td>3 203</td>
<td>5 949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciations</td>
<td>1 034</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change project advances from funders</td>
<td>-2 098</td>
<td>2 615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change debtors</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>-939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change other receivables</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>-1 094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change accounts payable and other liabilities</td>
<td>1 270</td>
<td>-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of pension fund</td>
<td>1 097</td>
<td>1 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in other periodized items</td>
<td>-71</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from operating activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>4 890</strong></td>
<td><strong>8 620</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                      |         |         |
| **CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES** |         |         |
| Payments for purchase of fixed assets | -1 878  | -1 104  |
| Payments for sale of fixed assets |         |         |
| **Net cash flow from investment activities** | **-1 878** | **-1 104** |

|                      |         |         |
| **CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** |         |         |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents | 3 022  | 7 516   |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January | 39 963  | 32 447  |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December | 42 985 | 39 963  |
### Balance Sheet

(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines and furniture</td>
<td>2 816</td>
<td>1 973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fixed assets</strong></td>
<td>2 816</td>
<td>1 973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>6 629</td>
<td>6 750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>1 749</td>
<td>2 093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank and cash in hand</td>
<td>30 086</td>
<td>39 963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short term financial instruments</td>
<td>12 899</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>51 363</td>
<td>48 806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>54 179</td>
<td>50 779</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES** |        |        |
| Net assets              |        |        |
| Basic capital           | 6 197  | 6 197  |
| Other equity capital    | 24 296 | 21 093 |
| **Total net assets 31 December** | 30 493 | 27 290 |
| Allocation for liabilities | 1 703  | 606    |
| **Total allocation for liabilities** | 1 703  | 606    |
| Current liabilities     |        |        |
| Withholding tax, social security, VAT | 2 272  | 2 343  |
| Project advances from funders | 12 175 | 14 274 |
| Accounts payable        | 1 662  | 1 416  |
| Other liabilities       | 5 874  | 4 850  |
| **Total current liabilities** | 21 983 | 22 883 |
| **Total net assets and liabilities** | 54 179 | 50 779 |

Oslo, 13 March 2008

**Bernt Aardal**  
Chair

**Stein Tønnesson**  
Director

**Jan Paul Brekke**  
Board Member

**James Peter Burgess**  
Board Member

**Inger Skjelsbak**  
Board Member

**Ragnhild Sohberg**  
Board Member

**Mette Halskov Hansen**  
Board Member

**Raimo Väyrynen**  
Board Member
Notes to the Accounts at 31 December 2007

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 2007 was NOK 2,302,123. The corresponding figure at 31 December 2006 was NOK 2,101,294.

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>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earned non-invoiced revenues on ongoing projects</td>
<td>1,699,570</td>
<td>1,118,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-invoiced production</td>
<td>11,158,400</td>
<td>14,273,632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 4: Machines and Furniture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost price 1 January</td>
<td>4,771,323</td>
<td>3,687,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New investments</td>
<td>1,877,400</td>
<td>1,104,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decline/sales during the year</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated previous depreciations</td>
<td>2,798,677</td>
<td>2,146,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This year’s depreciation</td>
<td>1,034,188</td>
<td>652,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net book value at 31 December</td>
<td>2,815,858</td>
<td>1,972,647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Note 5: Leasing
PRIO has entered into 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, with addenda for the 3rd floor, is NOK 2.6 million. PRIO has the right to renew the contract on similar conditions for two additional five-year periods. Finally, PRIO has the right to extend the agreement for a further five years, at 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 Statistics Norway’s consumer price indices.

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 2007, 59 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).
### Economic Assumptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discount interest</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>4.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected salaries regulation/pension regulation</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected G regulation</td>
<td>4.25%</td>
<td>4.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected return on funds</td>
<td>5.75%</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></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>27 185 668</td>
<td>25 716 664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll tax</td>
<td>4 131 222</td>
<td>3 455 741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer contribution pension scheme</td>
<td>3 154 822</td>
<td>3 183 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>34 471 712</strong></td>
<td><strong>32 542 578</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The average number of employees at PRIO during 2007 was 81 (the corresponding figure for 2006 was 78). Additionally, the institute had 12 graduate students with scholarships and/or office space at PRIO during the year (the corresponding figure for 2006 was 13). The average number of conscientious objectors was 1.2 (the corresponding figure for 2006 was 0).

### Note 9: Auditors' Fee

In 2007, PRIO paid a fee of NOK 284,385 to Deloitte State Authorized Public Accountants Ltd for their audit of the accounts. Special attestations on projects amounted to NOK 250,531. These amounts include VAT.

### Note 10: Remuneration of the Leadership

In 2007, PRIO’s costs for remuneration of the Institute Director and members of the PRIO Board were NOK 795,277 and NOK 165,000, respectively. These figures do not include payroll tax. The Institute Director is a member of PRIO’s collective pension scheme at these Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund.

### Note 11: Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic capital</td>
<td>6 197 000</td>
<td>6 197 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other equity capital, 1 January</td>
<td>21 093 388</td>
<td>15 144 758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus</td>
<td>3 202 711</td>
<td>5 948 629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other equity capital, 31 December</td>
<td>24 296 099</td>
<td>21 093 388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets, 31 December</strong></td>
<td><strong>30 493 099</strong></td>
<td><strong>27 290 388</strong></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 2007

We have audited the annual financial statements of the foundation PRIO for the financial year 2007, showing a profit of NOK 3,202,711. 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 2007, 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, 13 March 2008
Deloitte AS

Margrete Gulhus (signed)
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)
§ 1: Aim and Purpose
The International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO), herein referred to as “the Institute”, is an independent international research institute. Its purpose is to engage in research concerning the conditions for peaceful relations between nations, groups and individuals.

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

The Institute is free to choose its research projects.

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

The name of the Institute is, in Norwegian, “Institutt for fredsforsking” 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 2/3 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 re-appointed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 9: Institute Council: Functions
The Institute Council is a consultative body for the Board and the Director. All matters which, according to § 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 recommendations. 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.