Staff List 2008

(Staff who left in 2008 are listed in italics)

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Nils Petter Gleditsch
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Siri Camilla Aas Rustad
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PRIO was the world’s first independent peace research institute. In 2009, we celebrate our 50th anniversary – with publications and seminars about PRIO history, and a scholarly and celebratory programme concentrated in the week of 5–12 June. One of the key events will be a seminar to discuss global trends in peace and conflict. Are we still moving in the direction of a more peaceful world? Is it possible for such a positive trend to continue when the world has been struck by economic crisis, and given the effects and looming threats of climate change? These matters were also discussed at the International Studies Association’s 50th Annual Convention in February 2009, during the final days of the presidency of PRIO/CSCW Research Professor Nils Petter Gleditsch.

For 2008, we have reported the following three PRIO highlights to our core funder, the Research Council of Norway:

**The economics of a Cyprus settlement:** The PRIO Cyprus Centre remained at the forefront of efforts to address the economic consequences of the Cyprus conflict, as well as the potential economic benefits of a solution. Centre researchers carried out cutting-edge research on the contentious issue of lost property, on commercial opportunities following a solution to the conflict, and on the opportunities for reconstruction of a reunited Cyprus. Three reports were launched: Fiona Mullen, Özlem Öguz & Praxoula Antoniadou Kyriacou’s: The Day After: Commercial Opportunities Following a Solution to the Cyprus Problem; Mete Hatay, Fiona Mullen & Julia Kalimeri’s: Intra-Island Trade in Cyprus; and Andreas Theophanous’s The Political Economy of a Cyprus Settlement: The Examination of Four Scenarios. Research was also carried out for a follow-up publication by Kyriacou, Öguz & Mullen: The Day After: Reconstructing a Reunited Cyprus, which was published in 2009. The bi-communal launches of these publications – during which comments were provided by experts from the island’s two communities – were well attended, and the launches were widely covered in Cypriot, Greek and Turkish media. PRIO’s research served as a realistic and optimistic antidote to the widespread fear that a solution to the Cyprus conflict might replace a relatively lucrative stalemate with an uncertain economic future.

**New Security Studies Book Series:** In 2008, PRIO and Routledge agreed to launch a new book series on the theme of New Security. The series, which will publish three to four titles per year, aims to address a complex landscape of security threats, both new and traditional – including new forms of nationalism, ethnic conflict and civil war, information technology, biological and chemical warfare, resource conflicts, pandemics, mass migrations, transnational terrorism and environmental dangers. These threats increasingly challenge conventional ways of understanding risk and ensuring security. The new book series will gather state-of-the-art theoretical reflection and empirical research into a core set of volumes that respond to the new challenges to security scholarship. The first book, launched in the series was François Debril & Mark Lacy, eds, The Geopolitics of American Insecurity: Terror, Power and Foreign Policy.

**Disaster Mitigation and Power-Sharing:** PRIO’s Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW), a Norwegian Centre of Excellence in the period 2002–2012, took several significant steps in 2008 to demonstrate the policy relevance of its groundbreaking research. In collaboration with, inter alia, the International Centre for Geohazards at the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), an assessment of natural and conflict-related hazards in the Asia-Pacific region was developed. This will help OCHA to shape its disaster-mitigation policies to include the problems of latent conflict. Another area in relation to which CSCW manifested its policy relevance was that of power-sharing, a political arrangement that is frequently prescribed as a way of reducing the risk of civil conflict by guaranteeing potentially warring parties a role in a country’s government. With support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, CSCW researchers conducted research on six African countries and found that the degree to which power-sharing agreements are able to promote civil peace depends on the relative military capacity of the various fighting parties, as well as on the potential role of ‘spoilers’. One conclusion was therefore that power-sharing should not be prescribed universally.

Two thousand and nine marks the end of my eight-year term as director at PRIO. I cannot think of a better job. The PRIO director is supported and carried forward by a team of highly qualified and enthusiastic staff members, always keen to perform at their best. If the director listens, consults, asks good questions, takes quick, clear, just and transparent decisions, continues to be an active researcher, ensures that a commonly agreed strategy is consistently pursued, and communicates frequently with the wider world, then he or she becomes an integral part of a thriving PRIO. The PRIO director occupies an important listening post in today’s world and has a fabulous platform for offering views and commentaries on both local and global affairs, without suffering the burden of holding genuine power him/herself.

For me, it’s a source of comfort and reassurance that, in giving up this position and returning to full-time research, I leave the directorship in the hands of my trusted deputy director, the eminent sociologist Kristian Berg Harpviken, who won the position in a tough competition with applicants from many parts of the world. I don’t need to wish him luck. Becoming PRIO director is already a proof of luck, and I know that Kristian will make the best out of it.

You can all look forward to next year’s annual report, which he will sign.
New PRIO Director

As of 1 July 2009, PRIO will have a new director. Kristian Berg Harpviken takes over after eight years of Stein Tønnesson’s directorship. This succession will likely be very smooth since Tønnesson and Harpviken have worked closely together since 2005, when Harpviken became Deputy Director of PRIO. A Director’s term at PRIO runs for four years, and may be renewed once.

Stein Tønnesson (born 1953) holds a PhD in history, and is a specialist on Vietnam and South-East Asia. He took up the directorship of PRIO in 2001, succeeding Dan Smith. During Tønnesson’s years as director, PRIO has expanded considerably, from a staff of 41 person years in 2001, and a turnover of approximately NOK 40m (€ 4.5m) to a staff of 63 person years in 2008, and a turnover of NOK 74m (€ 8.3m). Among the most formidable changes at PRIO in his period has been a great strengthening of the PRIO Cyprus Centre (see page 13 for more information), a project which Tønnesson has personally led, as well as the establishment of PRIO’s Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) in 2003 (see the middle pages of this Annual Report for more information about CSCW). Tønnesson has spearheaded a strengthening of the academic profile of the institute and has given considerable priority to enhancing the administrative infrastructure of PRIO.

Kristian Berg Harpviken (born 1961) holds a PhD in sociology. His main research interests are the dynamics of civil war, migration and transnational communities, and methodology in difficult contexts, with a particular focus on Afghanistan and the region. Harpviken has led the Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding programme (2004–5). He is the first internally recruited director of PRIO since 1981. Harpviken came to PRIO in 1993 and, despite several periods at universities in Norway and abroad, has been associated with the institute in different capacities ever since. Harpviken founded the Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC) project at PRIO, and was central in the establishment of the Migration team. He has been leading the CSCW working group on Transnational and International Facets of Civil War. Harpviken’s first monograph, Social Networks and Migration in Wartime Afghanistan (Palgrave Macmillan), came out in May 2009.

The staff of PRIO thanks Stein Tønnesson for his eight years as director, and wishes Kristian Berg Harpviken a warm welcome!

PRIO in the Next 50 Years

Fifty years after PRIO was founded in 1959, it is time to take stock, to learn from our past, and to look forward. What should PRIO aim at in the years ahead of us, where should PRIO be in half a century from now? PRIO should build on its strength as a forerunner in research on peace and war. With a robust competence, the institute shall continue to pioneer the detection of new trends in conflict, and be equally central in identifying avenues to peace. In order to achieve this, we will need to cross-fertilize various methodological and disciplinary perspectives, and ensure a dynamic interaction between research institutions, policy-makers and war-affected populations worldwide.

PRIO is a unique creation. Not a think-tank, not a university, not a government subsidiary, PRIO is an independent academic research institute, firmly rooted in the conviction that good policy and sound intervention are best served by top quality scholarly work. This is also the basis for PRIO’s own engagement as a formulator of policy proposals, as a broker of information to those living with conflict, as a facilitator of dialogue and as an educator. Based in Oslo, PRIO is an international institute working in conflict zones across the globe, cooperating with multilateral as well as local organizations. The combination of academic excellence, engagement – and ultimately a normative commitment to peace – is what makes PRIO unique.

The founding of PRIO was a manifestation of the commitment and foresight of a small group of young academics. The original ideals of PRIO as an independent, international, multi-disciplinary institution stand as firmly today as they did 50 years ago. As formulated in the statutes, PRIO’s ultimate purpose is to engage in research concerning the conditions for peaceful relations between nations, groups and individuals. In fifty years from now, the world will be a different place, and so will PRIO. Yet, we expect that the ideals and the vision that inspired the formation of PRIO fifty years ago will remain as relevant then as they are today.

Stein Tønnesson, Director 2001-2009
Kristian Berg Harpviken, Director 2009-
In 2009, PRIO celebrates its 50th anniversary. PRIO was founded by a vigorous group of young academics including Ingrid Eide, Mari Holmboe Ruge, Erik Rinde, and with Johan Galtung at the absolute centre. In addition to these, PRIO had supporters and engaged associates in many parts of the academic and political life of Norway – as well as internationally.

From the outset, PRIO focused on values that are still at the core of our strategic thinking, and that we still find vital for good and relevant peace research: PRIO is—and needs to be—indepedent, international and multi-disciplinary.

PRIO's 50th anniversary will be celebrated throughout 2009, with a peak of events in the week 5–12 June.

**Culture**
In connection with the anniversary, PRIO is organizing a major arts project with photography, sculpture and drawings. These efforts will be displayed at the exhibitions' opening at PRIO on 6 June.

**History**
Throughout 2008, two historians have been writing about different aspects of PRIO's history. Gudleiv Forr has written a book, in Norwegian, called 'Strid og fred' ['Strife and Peace'], about the overall PRIO history. Øyvind Ekelund's study of PRIO's formative years will result in an English language book.

**Anniversary Events**
15 February: Anniversary Reception at International Studies Association Convention (ISA), New York
16 February: Anniversary Roundtable at ISA: Fifty Years of Peace Research, New York
18 March: Launch of the Forum for Peacebuilding Ethics (PeacE)
12 May: The Image of Norway as a Peace Nation. Tentative History of a Perception. Seminar with Helge Pharo (internal event)
28 May: Book launch: Gudleiv Forr's book on PRIO 'Strid og fred'
5–6 June in Bogota: Transitional and Economic Justice, FICHL Conference

**Anniversary Week**
5 June: Formal anniversary reception hosted by the City of Oslo
6 June: Guided tour of historical PRIO sites (internal event)
6 June: Human Encounters in War and Peace Vernissage, Anniversary Exhibitions
• Human Encounters in War and Peace. Photo exhibition
• Sunniva Krafft's sculpture project
• Researchers in the Field: PRIO researchers own photos from fieldwork
• Child Soldier Reflections - Drawings

8 June – The Gender Day
Kvinne, fred og sørkhet, conference

10 June – The Film Day
Film seminar with screening of Waltz with Bashir

11 June – The Peace Day
• Director's Day — With former, current and upcoming PRIO directors discussing peace in their geographical area of expertise (public event)
• Director's Night - With former, current and upcoming PRIO directors (internal event)

12 June – The Alumni Day
Alumni Seminar with Johan Galtung, Birgit Brock-Utne, Johannes Botes and Inger Skjelsbæk
Alumni Party for approximately 300 former and current members of PRIO's staff.

**Please consult [www.prio.no/anniversary](http://www.prio.no/anniversary) for more information and updates.**
“Those of us that are involved in peace building and conflict resolution in Afghanistan have over the years benefited enormously from the exceptionally practical research reports, publications and journals that are produced and disseminated by the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo.”

Mohammed Ehsan Zia,
Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

“PRIO has for 50 years forced us to look at the facts, draw lessons, and to think for ourselves. For students, journalists, members of the public and decision-makers PRIO has helped make some sense of a confusing and conflict-ridden – but also hopeful – world. I will always be proud to have been a member of its staff.”

Jon Egedal,
Director of Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)

“Over the past 50 years PRIO has established itself as the pre-eminent peace and conflict research institute in Europe – many would say the world. Its major, but by no means only, contribution has been to drive forward the frontiers of knowledge in quantitative conflict. Its research and publication record in this area has been extraordinarily impressive, its flagship journal is world class and its impact on the field huge.”

Andrew Mack,
Simon Fraser University, Canada. Editor of the Human Security Report.

“PRIOR spearheads the fight for peace. The institute is a critical voice that challenges and demands constant reflection, presents new ideas as well as practically useful peace proposals. PRIO contributes with the nuances. I wish the institute all the best in the next fifty years.”

Erik Solheim,
Minister of Environment and International Development, Norway

“Those of us that are involved in peace building and conflict resolution in Afghanistan have over the years benefited enormously from the exceptionally practical research reports, publications and journals that are produced and disseminated by the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo.”

Mohammed Ehsan Zia,
Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
"PRIO has demonstrated that serious scholarly research on peace and conflict is possible, necessary, and legitimate. Material and moral support for those who do it, dedicated communication to the policy world, and impeccable standards have forged an irrevocable transformation."

Susan L. Woodward,
Professor of Political Science, The Graduate Center, City University of New York

"PRIO has a long and proud tradition in the promotion of peace. The University of Oslo is looking forward to a good collaboration with PRIO in the years to come and will be happy to join forces in strengthening the multi-disciplinary research that is at the core of any endeavour towards the prevention, understanding, and resolution of international conflicts."

Ole Petter Ottersen,
President of the University of Oslo, as of 1 Aug 2009

"PRIO has over time emerged as an icon of excellence in peace research and has inspired similar academic initiatives the world over including the one that we have in the ancient city of Varanasi."

Priyankar Upadhyaya,
Director of Malaviya Centre for Peace Research, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Jody Williams,
Nobel Peace Prize Laureate 1997

"PRIO has has for 50 years been a pioneer in peace research and is today established as one of the world’s most relevant, action oriented peace research institutions. Their research is of immense importance for humanitarian organisations in translating theory into practice."

Sven Mollekleiv,
President of the Norwegian Red Cross
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;
- to (a) conduct research on (i) international criminal and humanitarian law, (ii) the application of this law by courts and (iii) work processes required for its implementation; as well as (b) to increase awareness of policy issues linked to such law.

The ENI programme is organized into four research groups:
- Ethical and religious dimensions of armed conflict (Helene Christiansen Ingeid; Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse);
- International criminal and humanitarian law (Morten Bergsmo, Nobuo Hayashi and Maria Bergram Aas);
- Gender, security and peacebuilding (Helga Hernes, Inger Skjelsbæk & Torunn Tryggestad);
- Migration and transnationalism (Karin Fathimath Afeef; Jørgen Carling; Marta Bivand Erdal; Mohamed Husein Gaas & Cindy Horst).

Research on Law
During 2008, the Forum for International Criminal Justice and Conflict changed its name to the Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law (FICHL) and held five seminars: a two-day seminar on international criminal justice and the military; a one-day seminar on criteria for prioritizing and selecting core international crime cases; and three shorter seminars on whether amnesty for atrocities is sustainable over time, on whose responsibility it is to ensure maximum impact of an international criminal jurisdiction on territorial states affected by atrocities, and on the quality of knowledge on the number of dead and missing persons in armed conflicts. A comprehensive report from an earlier conference, edited by Nobuo Hayashi and entitled National Military Manuals on the Law of Armed Conflict, was published as the second item in the Forum’s own publication series.

Morten Bergsmo enjoyed a high degree of visibility within the Norwegian media during 2008, offering insights on international law in relation to the arrest and prosecution of international war criminals both in Norway and abroad. In addition, he authored a total of ten international publications and gave numerous guest lectures. Bergsmo was also awarded the international Dieter Meurer Prize for Legal Informatics for 2008 by the German Association for Computing in the Judiciary (Deutscher EDV-Gerichtstag e.V.) and the German-language legal information service provider juris GmbH (the German equivalent of LexisNexis or Lovdata) for his creation and development of the Case Matrix, a tool designed to make work on accountability for international crimes committed in armed conflicts more precise and effective. Nobuo Hayashi also gave numerous lectures at universities in Norway and abroad, and he completed several articles that will be published in 2009. For parts of 2008, the group was joined by master’s degree student Maria Bergram Aas.

Gender Research
In 2008, the theme of gender and conflict was introduced to the Norwegian public by the Norwegian-language anthology Kjønn, Krig og Konflikt [Gender/War and Conflict] (Oslo: Pax). This volume, which was edited by Hege Skjeie, Torunn Tryggestad and Inger Skjelsbæk and released in honour of Helga Hernes on the occasion of her 70th birthday celebration, marked the first Norwegian-language publication on gender and conflict since the 1980s. In addition to editing this work, members of the gender research group took part in numerous research, education and training activities during 2008. Torunn Tryggestad and Inger Skjelsbæk, writing both individually and jointly, produced a number of articles that were accepted by international leading journals and will see publication in 2009. In addition, they presented their work at the International Studies Association (ISA) convention in San Francisco (26–29 March). Tryggestad, Skjelsbæk and Hernes gave a number of guest lectures and held courses both at a range of universities (all at master’s degree level) and for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For parts of 2008, the team was joined by Ane Sydnes Egeland as research assistant. See page 12 for more information about gender research at PRIO.

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 2008, the migration group was joined by two new research assistants, María Hernández Carretero and Karin Fathimath Afeef. Over the course of the year, the migration group hosted an international workshop on “Transnational Parenthood and Children-Left-Behind” and organized a two-day training seminar on international publishing for early-career researchers.

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 two inter-religious conferences organized by the programme: ‘Comparative Ethics of War’ (Oslo, August 2008) and ‘Human Dignity in the Abrahamic Religions’ (Oslo, June 2008). Participants at these events 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 Skjelsbæk on ‘Gender and Conflict’ (at which Torunn Tryggestad and Helga Hernes also taught) and another by Gregory Reichberg and Henrik Syse on ‘The Ethics of War and Peace’ – both for the MA programme in Peace and Conflict Studies run by the Australian National University (see page 17 for more information). In addition, Jørgen Carling 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 (see page 17 for more information). Morten Bergsmo taught four courses at the University of Oslo.

ENI Projects in 2008
• Accountability-Related Measures and Peace Processes, Morten Bergsmo
• Children’s Mobility and Immobility in Transnational Family Networks, Jørgen Carling & Karin Fathimath Afeef
• Comparative Ethics of War, Ingeborg Haavardsdóttir, Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse
• Criminalizing Aggression, Morten Bergsmo
• Diasporas in Europe, Cindy Horst & Mohamed Husein Gaas
• Diasporas for Peace, Cindy Horst, Mohamed Husein Gaas, María Hernández Carretero & Karin Fathimath Afeef
• Direct and Indirect Causes of Death in Armed Conflict, Helga Hernes
• Engaging Diasporas, Cindy Horst
• Ethical Dimensions of War and Peace, Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse
• Forum for International Criminal Justice and Conflict Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law, Morten Bergsmo
• A Gender Perspective on the UN Peacebuilding Commission, Torunn Tryggestad
• Globalization of Protracted Refugee Situations: Kenyan Case Study, Cindy Horst
• Going Home to Fight? Explaining Refugee Return and Violence, Kristian Berg Harpviken & Karin Fathimath Afeef
• 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

Ongoing Doctoral Projects
• Transnationalism, 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: Gregory Reichberg)
• On Being a Moral Decisionmaker in War: A Normative Analysis Focusing on Peacekeepers, Helene Christiansen Ingierd (supervisor at PRIO: Gregory Reichberg)
• Military Necessity, Nobuo Hayashi (supervisor at PRIO: Gregory Reichberg)

MA Student Projects
• Terror as Grounds for Exclusion from Refugee Status: The Potential Impact on Refugee Law of a UN Draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, Maria Bergram Aas (supervisor at PRIO: Nobuo Hayashi)
The Security programme comprises interdisciplinary research projects focusing on the ways in which individuals, 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 2008**

Two new European Union 7th Framework Programme projects kicked off in 2008, crowning 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. In addition to these new initiatives, the Security programme has in 2008 been involved in two other European Union research projects: the 6th Framework Programme project on “The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security” (CHALLENGE) and “Cross-Sectoral Observations of Threat Perceptions and Research Priorities for Biological Homeland Security in Europe” (CORPS). Of formative importance to PRIO’s Security Programme are also the projects “The Social Determination of Risk” and “The Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding”. The former 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 latter is situated solidly within the field of political ethics, yet links to a broad scope of competence in area studies at PRIO. The international personality of PRIO’s Security programme is further filled out through the programme’s participation in the European Science Foundation/NATO programme SAFE (“Security: A Framework for Enquiry”).

**PRIO’s new book series,** **PRIO New Security Studies,** is also based within the Security programme. Edited by J. Peter Burgess and published by Routledge (London), this book series is intended to gather state-of-the-art theoretical reflection and empirical research into a core set of volumes that respond vigorously and dynamically to the new challenges to security scholarship. The series will consist of monographs, edited volumes and a new Handbook of Security Studies.

**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 2008**

- The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security (CHALLENGE), led by J. Peter Burgess
- China–Nordic Dialogue Conference, led by Ola Tunander
- Converging and Conflicting Ethical Values in the Internal/External Security Continuum in Europe (INEX), 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 (EUROSIP), led by J. Peter Burgess
- The Evolving Social Construction of Threat (COST A24), led by J. Peter Burgess
- Geopolitics of the North, Geopolitik of the Weak: A Post-Cold War Return to Rudolf Kjellén — Swedish and Scandinavian
Geopolitics, led by Ola Tunander
- Global Border Environment (GLOBE), led by J. Peter Burgess
- Humanitarian Interventions, led by Ola Tunander
- 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
- The Role of East Timor’s Security Institutions in National Integration — and Disintegration, led by Sven Gunnar Simonsen
- Security: A New Framework for Enquiry (SAFE), led by J. Peter Burgess
- The Social Determination of Risk (SORISK), led by J. Peter Burgess
- Submarines & PSYOPs: US Policies for a Dissident State, led by Ola Tunander
- Transformation of Russia’s Military in the Post-Putin Period, led by Pavel Baev

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)

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J. Peter Burgess

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Nina Boy
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Jørgen Carling
Lars Christie
Stephan Davidshofer
Elida K. Undrum Jacobsen
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Gina Lende
Kristoffer Lidén
Marit Moe-Pryce
Naima Mouhleb
Sven Gunnar Simonsen
Pinar Tank
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Torunn L. Trygestad
Ola Tunander

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Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding

The core agenda of the CRPB programme is to carry out innovative and critical research on theories and practices of peacebuilding, conflict dynamics and responses to conflict, including the relationship between development and peacebuilding. The programme undertakes research, policy development and dialogue projects, and promotes joint projects with researchers in countries affected by conflict.

Topics of research within the CRPB programme include domestic capabilities for conflict resolution, institutional frameworks, mine action and development, small-arms proliferation, militant groups in transition to party politics, histories of peace processes, the role of religious actors, and civil society in conflict and peacebuilding. The programme seeks to develop synergy between research, analysis, support and dialogue activities, rooting all engagements in solid research competence.

CRPB researchers have key competence on the dynamics of conflict and conflict resolution in countries such as Afghanistan, Colombia, Cyprus, Haiti, India, Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Sudan, as well as the Middle East. The programme’s research spans a broad range of methods, with an emphasis on empirically based studies including fieldwork.

Civil Society in Conflict Resolution
Several CRPB projects focus on the role of civil society in conflict management and resolution, as well as in post-conflict reconstruction. The project ‘Domestic Capabilities for Peaceful Conflict Management’ investigates the contexts that facilitate local capacities for preventing, responding to and managing conflict, including the involvement of civil society actors. This project involves cooperation with Académie Malgache in Antananarivo, Madagascar. Ongoing research on ‘Conflict Prevention in Haiti’ also has a focus on local conflict-resolution mechanisms, and is being conducted in cooperation with researchers from the University of Kiskeya in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

A key goal of the project ‘Peace and Reconciliation in the Eastern Mediterranean’ and the PRIO Cyprus Centre is to facilitate contact and critical dialogue between civil society and key policy actors from both the Greek-Cypriot and the Turkish-Cypriot communities, in an effort to support a mutually acceptable settlement and longer-term reconciliation to the Cyprus conflict. See page 13 for more information about this project.

CRPB researchers are engaged in an EU-funded project on ‘Civil Society and Human Rights in Conflict’ (SHUR). One of the case studies carried out in 2008 focused on NGOs in Palestinian society. Other projects investigated Palestinian attitudes towards international Salafi Jihadism and the contemporary role of Hamas in Palestinian politics.

Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC) conducts case studies in mine-affected countries, focusing on the impact of landmines on local communities, along with the role of community and national ownership in demining processes.

The Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) hosts a unique online database of small-arms transfers, covering all aspects of the trade and trafficking in small arms, providing information to academics, as well as to NGOs and organizations such as the European Commission and the OECD. In 2008, researchers from the NISAT project provided valuable input to the ongoing process aimed at an international arms-trade treaty, focusing on the potential role of civil society action.

Collaborative Research on Afghanistan and South Asia
CRPB researchers organized numerous seminars during 2008, focusing particularly on conflicts in South Asia and Afghanistan. The Afghanistan seminar series addressed the debates on challenges facing military stabilization and development efforts in that country. CRPB researchers carried out collaborative research with both Norwegian and Afghan researchers, providing valuable input to these debates. Research on peacebuilding in Afghanistan is carried out in cooperation with the Afghan organization Cooperation for Peace and Unity (CPAU), together with Norway’s Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI).

A South Asia seminar series was organized under the institutional cooperation between PRIO and the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi (IDSA). The cooperation furthers the development of new knowledge and expertise on non-traditional security issues. Conflict management and conflict dynamics were core areas of research in 2008, studied through the lenses of several different internal conflicts in India. Nepal’s ongoing transition from civil war to representative democracy was also a focal point of research. In 2008, CRPB researchers hosted several seminars by visiting scholars from Nepal and carried out research on various aspects of Nepal’s post-conflict environment.

CRPB Projects in 2008
• 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
• Critical Challenges to Peacebuilding, Jason Miklian
• Data Analysis for the ‘Small Arms Survey’, led by Nicholas Marsh
• 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

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Islamic Networks in Iran, Frida Austvoll 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
Palestinian Attitudes to International Terrorism, Are Hovdenak
Pastoralism in China: National Policies and Local Practices, led by Åshild Kolås
Peace and Reconciliation in the Eastern Mediterranean, led by Stein Tønnesson
Power-Sharing in Nepal, Jason Miklian
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
The Role of Human Rights in Conflict, led by Arne Strand
Trading Refugees for Land and Symbols: The Palestinian Negotiation Strategy in the Oslo Process, Are Hovdenak
Transborder Religious Networks: The Case of Religious Education in Afghanistan and Pakistan, led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
Transnational Bonds of Religion: Exploring the Peacemaking Potential of Religious Communication Across the Syrian–Lebanese Border, Frida Austvoll Nome
Wealthsharing: Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks on Darfur, led by Endre Stiansen

Ongoing Doctoral Projects

The Acquisition of Weapons by Armed Groups Engaged in Civil War: A Study of a Military Universe of Meaning, Hanne Eggen Røislien (supervisor at PRIO: Stein Tønnesson)
The Civil Religion of the Israel Defense Forces: A Study of a Military Universe of Meaning, Arne Strand (supervisor at PRIO: Hilde Henriksen Waage)
The CPI (Maoist) Movement in Andhra Pradesh, Maria Indiana Alte (supervisors at PRIO: Åshild Kolås & Scott Gates)
The UN Agenda: The Peace Effort of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, 1949–1951, Stian Johansen Tiller (supervisor at PRIO: Hilde Henriksen Waage)

MA Student Projects

Continuity and Discontinuity of Power and Positions in the Tripoli Religious Field in Lebanon, Tine Gade (supervisors at PRIO: Åshild Kolås & Hilde Henriksen Waage)
The CPI (Maoist) Movement in Andhra Pradesh, Maria Indiana Alte (supervisors at PRIO: Åshild Kolås & Scott Gates)
Defending the UN Agenda: The Peace Effort of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, 1949–1951, Stian Johansen Tiller (supervisor at PRIO: Hilde Henriksen Waage)

Ethnic Mobilization and Migration in Northern Afghanistan, Nina Langslet (supervisor at PRIO: Kristian Berg Harpviken)
Friendship Reanimated? The Israeli–Transjordanian Armistice Negotiations 1948–49, Jørgen Jensehaugen (supervisor at PRIO: Hilde Henriksen Waage)
Human Security and Conflict Resolution in the Context of the Naxalite Movement in India, Aditya Mishra (supervisor at PRIO: Åshild Kolås)
The Securitization of Migration from Bangladesh to Assam in Select Indian Medias, Ksenia Glebova (supervisor at PRIO: Åshild Kolås)

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Arne Strand
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MA Students
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Ksenia Glebova
Jørgen Jensehaugen
Nina Langslet
Aditya Mishra
Stian Johansen Tiller
Gender research

Gender research has formed part of the research portfolio at PRIO since the mid-1980s. While the institute’s early gender research focused particularly on the gendered dimensions of peace education, a much broader gender research agenda was introduced in the 1990s. Today, research at PRIO on gender, peace and conflict addresses the different effects of armed conflict on men and women, men’s and women’s different security needs, and their different capacities for peacebuilding. It studies the gendered character of perceptions, values and experiences, and the ways in which these shape understandings of conflict. We seek to be at the forefront of both conceptual and empirical research in the field. We employ a broad array of research methodologies, ranging from fieldwork, statistical methods and interview studies to textual and theory development.

**Gendering Security Theory**
Current research studies the way that gender structures the value positions from which security objects are identified and security practices are carried out. This implies critically analysing the gender parameters of the state understood as guarantor of security, analysing the mechanisms of intertextuality in discourses of threat, and assessing the relationship between sovereignty and the feminization of non-state security threats.

**Women, Peace and Security**
UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and its implementation is the point of reference for much of the applied gender research at PRIO. Resolution 1325 covers a variety of different aspects of peace and security, including women’s representation in decision-making; increased representation of women in peacekeeping operations; gender-sensitive training of personnel in UN field operations; protection of women from gender-based violence; and women’s inclusion in peace processes, in mine action, and in programmes for demobilization, disarmament and reintegration (DDR). Our largest project on the implementation of Resolution 1325 looks at how the UN Peacebuilding Commission has integrated gender concerns in its formative resolutions and its country-specific work, with a particular focus on the strategic framework for peacebuilding in Burundi.

**Gender-Based Violence**
Gender-based violence in war has received unprecedented attention since the wars in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992–95) and Rwanda (1994). We do not know whether the use of sexual violence has in fact increased since these two wars, but our conceptualization of war crimes involving sexual violence has shifted in their wake. Sexual violence is no longer simply seen as an unfortunate side-effect of war, but is instead regarded as a threat to international peace and security. The unanimous adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1820 on 19 June 2008 clearly confirms this. At PRIO, several projects have focused on sexual violence in war. From the end of the 1990s, groundbreaking work was carried out to provide overviews of the literature on gender-based violence in war. This research was followed by in-depth studies of the impact of the use of mass rapes during the Bosnian War. Our current research focuses on the impact that supranational criminal prosecution has on the perpetrators of sexual violence in war.

**Direct and Indirect Causes of Death in Armed Conflicts**
When properly collected, interpreted and used, casualty data can provide an important empirical framework for assessing the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women and men, as well as for advocacy on behalf of populations in crisis. The majority of existing datasets on conflict and post-conflict casualties, however, do not include gender (and age) variables. Attention needs also to be drawn towards the relative absence of data on the numbers and causes of civilian deaths within such datasets. Gender researchers at PRIO have highlighted these weaknesses and raised questions about the implications of this lack of accurate casualty data for policymaking.

**Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action**
Though gender mainstreaming efforts have been undertaken in the field of mine action for only a short period of time, gender mainstreaming is now gaining ground as an important perspective for researchers, activists, policymakers and practitioners alike. There is a growing realization within the mine action community that gender perspectives are important for ensuring comprehensive – and thus more efficient – strategies for mine clearance, mine risk reduction efforts and victim assistance to landmine survivors. Research at PRIO on gender and mine action seeks to analyse the application of gender strategies in different mine action organizations and these strategies’ efficiencies in addressing the situation on the ground in mine-contaminated areas, as well as to explore the gendered impact of landmine contamination in the field. The aim is to critically assess the impact of existing strategies for gender mainstreaming within the mine action sector in relation to the needs on the ground, and to provide a more sophisticated understanding of these strategies and their role in mine action work, both on case-specific and on more conceptual levels.

**Training and Outreach**
Teaching and training are important outreach activities for PRIO gender researchers. During 2008, we reached out to a large number of master’s degree students at various universities and colleges in Norway. The Gender module of the PRIO/Bjerknes/ Australian National University master’s degree course on Peace and Conflict Studies is particularly popular and well received. For the last couple of years we have also lectured on gender, conflict and peacebuilding at the master’s degree programme on Peace and Conflict Studies (PECS), University of Oslo and the PRIO summer school. This teaching generates a lot of interest among students, together with follow-up activities in the form of advisory meetings and formal supervision of master’s degree students. Teaching and training for NGOs and at internal courses organized by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs are also important outreach activities. In addition, considerable time is spent assisting journalists looking for background information and comments on the gendered aspects on conflict and peacebuilding.

**Publishing and Partnerships**
In terms of research output, 2008 has been a productive year – although the bulk of our publications will not be available until 2009. Our publications are a mix of PRIO Reports, PRIO Policy Briefs and academic articles for publication in international journals such as International Feminist Journal of Politics, Global Governance, European Journal of International Relations, Minerva: Journal on Women in the Military and The Journal of ERW and Mine Action. Gender researchers at PRIO were also involved in co-editing the book Kjønn, krig og konflikt [Gender, War and Conflict] (Oslo: Pax, 2008), which is the first book on gender and conflict published in Norwegian.
Peace and Reconciliation in the Eastern Mediterranean

The year 2008 brought new hope for a settlement to the Cyprus conflict. The election of Demetris Christofias as president of the Republic of Cyprus in February revitalized the stalled peace process. On 23 May, he met with the leader of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), Mehmet Ali Talat, to reaffirm their commitment to negotiate the establishment of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with political equality. On 14 July, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed former Australian foreign minister Alexander Downer as his special adviser on Cyprus, and on 3 September direct negotiations were formally launched, continuing at a varying pace throughout the year.

The reopening of the direct negotiations encouraged the PRIO Cyprus Centre (PCC) to assume an even more active and engaged role in 2008, to introduce new issues for research and debate, and to engage with new groups in Cyprus.

The PCC’s bicomunal research team has prioritized research, dissemination and dialogue efforts on issues deemed particularly relevant to securing a settlement to the Cyprus conflict. This includes the property and refugee issue, which is regarded as one of the most challenging negotiation topics, along with the question of the numbers and political influence of settlers and immigrants. Research has also addressed ways of encouraging societal reconciliation and examining issues related to human rights – including those of immigrants and minorities in Cyprus – as well as the role of civil society in ensuring human rights during conflict. The role of Cypriot media in the conflict has been the focus of one project, and we initiated a new four-year project on cultural heritage and reconstruction of identities after conflict.

Research is only one component of PCC activities. The dissemination of reports and papers and bicomunal launches, conferences and seminars are equally important. This year, the PCC organized seven seminars and conferences and ten dialogue-oriented events, including arrangements in major cities in southern Cyprus. This effort, combined with the translation of reports into both Greek and Turkish, makes the Centre’s research available for broader groups.

Two research activities help illustrate how the PCC addresses issues relating to the present negotiations while preparing for future reconciliation. One is research on the prospects for economic development in Cyprus following a settlement to the conflict, the other on conflicting presentations and interpretations of history and the teaching of history.

The Economics of a Settlement

The financial outcome of a political settlement is a matter of concern for Cypriots. Research on the economic issue has therefore been prioritized.

A team of three female economists examined first the opportunities for trade between Cyprus and Turkey. In their report, The Day After: Commercial Opportunities Following a Solution to the Cyprus Problem, they outlined and documented the possibilities for substantial economic benefits, foreseeing a duplication of the development that followed the rapprochement between Greece and Turkey.

Their second report, The Day After II: Reconstructing a Reunified Cyprus, analysed the cost of a political solution; how the reconstruction of housing and infrastructure might be financed; and what impact such an endeavour might entail for jobs and financial growth in Cyprus. To allow for a variety of possible outcomes from the ongoing negotiations, these issues where examined in relation to four possible scenarios, factoring in both the public and private sectors. To test whether the different options were affordable, the authors studied a variety of potential domestic and international financing sources.

A related research project was undertaken on intra-island trade in Cyprus (‘Green Line trade’), in which various obstacles, oppositions and psychological barriers were identified and examined, leading to suggestions for ways forward.

Lastly, one research project examined the economic benefits of four possible scenarios for a Cyprus settlement, allowing a debate on more principled terms.

Notable for the economic research projects have been high levels of public interest in participating in the organized debates and broad media coverage of the research findings.

Conflicting Histories

The teaching of history forms an important part of the conflict context in Cyprus. The same historical events are presented and analysed very differently in Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot history writing, making it difficult to move towards reconciliation and prepare the younger generation for life in a shared island.

Our first step was to issue a report entitled History Education in Divided Cyprus: A Comparison of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot Schoolbooks on the ‘History of Cyprus’. The launch coincided with debate in southern Cyprus on the need for a revision of the history books that have been in use since the division of the island.

Encouraged by widespread interest, the PCC invited historians – both Cypriot and international – to a conference in Nicosia in November 2008, entitled ‘One Island, Many Histories: Rethinking the Politics of the Past in Cyprus’. This made it possible to debate a range of issues related to history for the first time in a bicomunal setting. Moreover, it provided an opportunity for minority groups to present their perspectives on Cypriot history, as well as permitting an examination of Cypriot history from a gender perspective.

The conference attracted 240 participants over its two days, with 10 separate sessions, and 32 papers presented and discussed. A number of the papers have been posted at www.prio.no/cyprus, and more will be included in a forthcoming edited volume and two special journal issues.

Project List

- Beyond Bicomunalism: The Representation and Status of Maronites, Roma and Ethno-Religious ‘Converts’ in Cyprus
- Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities After Conflict (CRIC)
- Cypriot Refugee Subjectivities: The Structure of Politics and Loss
- The Day After: Commercial Opportunities Following a Solution to the Cyprus Problem
- The Day After II: Reconstructing a Reunified Cyprus Scenarios
- History Books in Cyprus
- Human Rights in Conflict: The Role of Civil Society (SHUR)
- Intra-Island Trade in Cyprus
- The Liberal Peace and Cyprus
- Media in Cyprus
- One Island, Many Histories: Rethinking the Politics of the Past in Cyprus
- Public Information Project on the Property Issue
- Rethinking the Socio-Economic Ideologies and Political Dimensions for Societal Reconciliation in Cyprus
- Settlers and Immigrants in Cyprus
- Sustainable Diplomacy and Intercultural Dialogue

See page 23 for PCC publications.
Journals

Journal of Peace Research

Journal of Peace Research (JPR) is an interdisciplinary and international bimonthly of scholarly work in peace research that strives for a global perspective on peacemaking. JPR is fully peer-reviewed, and most articles are submitted unsolicited. One issue per year is a guest-edited special issue, subject to the same strict review process as regular issues. Topics covered by such issues have most recently included Military Alliances (Christopher Sprecher & Volker Krause, eds, 2006); Protecting Human Rights (James Ron & Emilie Hafner-Burton, eds, 2007); Polarization and Conflict (Gerald Schneider & Joan Esteban, eds, 2008); and Aftermath of Civil War (Ibrahim Elbadawi, Håvard Hegre & Gary Milante, eds, 2008). Forthcoming special issues: Micro-Level Dynamics of Violent Conflict (Philip Verwimp, Patricia Justino & Tilman Brück, eds, 2009); Effect of State Capacity on the Civil War Process (David Sobek, ed., 2010). 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 2009, 261 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 2008, JPR was included in 864 pages, a total of 44 articles and 105 Book Notes. The Journal Citation Reports ranked JPR as no. 16 out of 51 journals in international relations in terms of its impact factor, and no. 7 on a new indicator, the five-year impact factor.

JPR Editorial Staff in 2008
Editor: Nils Petter Gleditsch
Managing Editors: Glenn Martin, Naima Mouhiedi, Jørgen Jensehaugen
Viewpoint Editor: Lene Bomann-Larsen
Book Review Editors: Ragnhild Nordlis, Helge Holtermann

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 2008, Security Dialogue increased its annual page budget from 576 to 672, and the number of journal pages per year was increased from four to six. Over the year, 27 full-length articles and 5 rejoinders and responses were published, all peer-reviewed. Issue 39(2–3) was a special double issue on ‘Security, Technologies of Risk and the Political’. Issue 39(4) revisited the notion of human security. Security Dialogue is published on a bimonthly basis. In 2008, a new layer was added to the journal’s organizational structure with the introduction of three associate editors, in response to the increased workload caused by the expansion in the number of pages and issues per year.

Security Dialogue Editorial Staff in 2008
Editor: J. Peter Burgess
Managing Editor: Marit Moe-Prype
Assistant Managing Editor: Christa Waters
Associate Editors: Pinar Bilgin, Taylor Owen & Patricia Owens
Language Editor: John Carville
Book Review Editors: Stephan Davidshofer & Francesco Ragazzi, Sciences Po, France.

Editorial Board in 2008
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Journals

Journal of Peace Research
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.

Interlibrary loans out from PRIO (that is, documents and publications lent plus article copies provided) saw a 10% increase from 2007 to 2008, while interlibrary loans into PRIO decreased by 5%. There was a 37% increase in the number of loans within PRIO, and a record 103% increase in the number of loans to external visitors to the library.

Books
A high priority for the PRIO 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 25,000 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 2008, PRIO’s library held approximately 340 current periodicals. Of these titles, 301 could be accessed online from computers within PRIO’s local network – an increase of 13% from 2007. In total, at the end of the year the library held approximately 690 periodical titles, both current and discontinued. A further nine subscriptions were ordered to commence in 2009.

PRIO’s membership in the Nordic NIAS Council (NNC) grants the library full access to a host of journals that primarily 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, Europa World Plus, Keesing’s Online and Statskalenderen.

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

Information
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.

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

In 2008, PRIO staff published a number of op-eds and commentaries in the national and international media.

PRIO staff members are very much in demand with the media. Throughout 2008, PRIO researchers enjoyed a level of visibility within the Norwegian media that was both steady and high, and the international media coverage kept increasing (For a visual representation of the events in 2008 that brought about the most media coverage of PRIO researchers, see p. 23).

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 2008, the number of visitors to the PRIO website continued to increase.

PRIO History
The 50th anniversary of PRIO’s founding in 1959 is approaching, and two ‘PRIO Historians’ worked throughout 2008 on the history of PRIO from different angles. Parts of this work will be presented as part of the June 2009 celebration. See more about the Anniversary celebrations on page 3-5.
PRIO Education

PRIO is involved in two master’s degree programmes run in cooperation with Bjørknes College in Norway, Stellenbosch University in South Africa and the Australian National University (ANU) in Australia.

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

Students in the programme are enrolled in one of four degrees awarded by ANU. Students spend one semester (autumn) in Oslo attending courses specially developed and taught by PRIO staff. All other courses are taken at 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 in Oslo are ‘Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding’, ‘Gender and Conflict’ and ‘The Ethics of War and Peace’. Overall coordination of the programme is carried out by Gregory Reichberg and Hege Barker, with the individual modules being coordinated by Henrik Syse (‘The Ethics of War and Peace’), Inger Skjelsbæk (‘Gender and Conflict’) and Hege Barker (‘Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding’).

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

Master of 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 programme provides students with theoretical perspectives, analytical tools and empirical knowledge of these areas. The Oslo semester consists of three modules: ‘Conflict and Peace’, ‘Migration and Ethnicity’ and ‘Nations and Regions’. The courses are developed by PRIO staff and coordinated by Hege Barker.

In South Africa, the students are taught at the Department of Political Science of the University of Stellenbosch. The university, which is one of Africa’s best research universities, is located about an hour from Cape Town.

For both programmes, lectures in Oslo have been given by PRIO staff and visiting speakers from other institutions, including the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), the United Nations, Fafo, the Nordic Africa Institute, the Nansen Institute and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI).

In 2008, each of the programmes had students from ten different countries, and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs awarded ten full scholarships – permitting students from conflict areas and from Africa to participate in the programme.

International Summer School 2008

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 it 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 2008, 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, post-conflict power-sharing, challenges and trends in peacekeeping operations, autochthonous conflict, terrorism and radicalism in South Asia, and the roles of civil society, of education, and of women in peacebuilding. Course participants also visited the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where they attended a lecture on Norway’s experiences with and policies regarding peace and reconciliation efforts globally.

The 2008 course was attended by 19 students from 18 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.

The 2008 Summer School Class. Photo: Jonas R. Wang, PRIO
Afghanistan
Together with the Chr. Michelsen Institute, PRIO organised a series of seminars on Afghanistan.

12 March
Cops or Robbers? The Struggle to Reform the Afghan National Police
Seminar with Andrew Wilder (Tufts University), PRIO, Oslo.

26 June
Law, Governance and Legitimacy
Seminar with Ali Wardak (Kabul University), Seema Ghani and Kanishka Nawabi (CPAU), PRIO, Oslo.

14 August
Opportunities and Challenges in Afghanistan
Chaired by Kristian Berg Harpviken, PRIO, Oslo.

7 December
The Neo Taliban and the North
Seminar with Antonio Giustozzi (LSE), PRIO, Oslo.

18–19 November
Roles and Responsibility
Conference on Afghanistan organized by PRIO and the Norwegian Red Cross, PRIO, Oslo.

Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW)
See the middle section of this report for more on the CSCW.

30-31 May
Civic & Un-civic Values in Serbia. The Post- Milošević Era

16 June
Experiments on Deliberation in Deeply Divided Societies
CSCW seminar with Jürg Steiner (University of North Carolina), PRIO, Oslo.

18-19 August
Niger Delta Conflict Seminar
CSCW seminar organized in collaboration with Nordiska Afrikainstitutet.

24 September
Civil War in Europe
Film seminar based on a screening of the BBC documentary Death of Yugoslavia. CSCW’s contribution to the National Science Week (‘Forskningsdagene’). A collaboration with Oslo Dokumentarkino.

4–5 December
Youth Exclusion and Political Violence: Breaking the Link and Engaging Young People Positively in Development
CSCW conference funded by the World Bank.

20 November
Transnational Parenthood and Children-Left-Behind
Presented by Jørgen Carling, at the Red Cross Conference Center, Oslo.

Gender
The Gender Team at PRIO (see page 12 of this report) organized four events in 2008.

16 January
Kjønn, krig, konflikt
Launch of a book written by Torunn Tryggestad & Inger Skjelsbæk in honour of Helga Hernes 70th birthday (published by Pax), PRIO, Oslo.

5 May
The Relevance of Gender to Nuclear Weapons Proliferation
Seminar with Carol Cohn (Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy), in collaboration with WILPF, at PRIO, Oslo.

12 December
The Gendered Subject of Contemporary War
Seminars with Vivienne Jabri (King’s College), Cristina Masters (University of Manchester), Maria Stern (Gothenburg University) and Terrell Carver (Bristol University).

9 December
Human Dignity – a Universal Concept?
Seminar in cooperation with the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters.

Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law

26 March
The Impact of the Existence and Activities of the ICTY on the Former Yugoslavia: Whose Responsibility?
Seminars with Cherif Bassiouni (DePaul University), organised by PRIO and the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, PRIO, Oslo.

2 June
Knowing the Number of Dead and Missing Persons in Armed Conflict with Particular Emphasis on the Case of Bosnia and Herzegovina
PICCF seminar with speakers Mirsad Tocača (Research and Documentation Center), Helge Brunborg (Statistics Norway), Henrik Urdal (PRIO), Ilija Utmelidze (OSCE mission).
12–13 September
International Criminal Justice and the Military
FICJC seminar arranged by Morten Bergsmo (PRIO), Red Cross, Oslo.

25 September
Are Amnesties for Atrocities Sustainable Over Time? The Case of Argentina
Presented by Morten Bergsmo, PRIO, Oslo.

26 September
Criteria for prioritizing and selecting core international crimes cases
Presented by Morten Bergsmo, PRIO, Oslo.

Other Seminar, Conferences & Workshops

7–8 April
China-Nordic Peace Research Conference
Co-organized by PRIO and the China Institute of International Studies, Beijing.

22 April
Small Arms, Big Relevance
Film seminar in collaboration with Oslo Dokumentarkino and NISAT.

6 May
Climate Change – What’s Happening Just Now?
Seminar with Svein Tveitdal (GRID UN Environmental programme), Arendal.

16 May
De/securization: Dramaturgical Analysis and the Copenhagen School
With Mark Salter (University of Ottawa), PRIO, Oslo.

16 May
Sequencing of Preventive Diplomacy in Emerging Intrastate Conflicts
Seminar with Birger Heldt (Folke Bernadotte Academy).

26 May
A Just Peace – or is Justice the Price we Pay for Peace?
Open MFA seminar with viewing of the acclaimed film The Sari Soldiers.

16–19 June
Human Dignity in the Abrahamic Religions
Conference in Oslo, Lysebu Hotel.

23–24 June
Africa’s Role in Energy Security
Conference in New Delhi, organized as part of the PRIO-IDSA institutional cooperation.

21–23 August
Comparative Ethics of War
Workshop organized by the Comparative Ethics of War project, PRIO, Oslo.

2 September
Suffering Someplace Else: Photojournalism and the Images of Atrocities
Seminar with Marta Zarzycka (Utrecht University), as part of the Euro-SIP project.

8 September
Federalism in India
Seminar with Narendra Sisodia, Director of IDSA, New Delhi.
Selected Publications in 2008

For a complete list of 2008 publications, see www.prio.no/Research-and-Publications

**Doctoral Dissertations**


Thivet, Delphine. 'La guerre entre le concept et l’histoire dans l’œuvre de Thomas Hobbes [The War Between the Concept and History in the Work of Thomas Hobbes]', Université de Paris 1 (Panthéon-Sorbonne), Department of Philosophy (defended 2 February 2008).

**Master’s Degree Dissertations**

Aas, Maria Bergram. ‘Acts of and Complicity to Terrorism as Grounds for Exclusion from Refugee Status’, Master of Law, University of Oslo. Supervisors: Cecilia M. Bailliet, UiO; Nobuo Hayashi, PRIO (defended 13 February 2009).


Fadnes, Ellen. 'Internal Displacement in Colombia: Rights and Regulations?', MA Development Studies, NTNU. Supervisors: Cathrine Bruun, NTNU; Cindy Horst, PRIO (defended 12 June 2008).


Glebova, Ksenia. 'The Securitization of Migration from Bangladesh to Assam in Select Indian Media', MA World Politics, University of Helsinki. Supervisors: Henri Vogt, University of Helsinki; Åshild Kolås, PRIO (defended 4 June 2008).


Roth, Florian. ‘Why Do Some Massacres Make It into the News and Others Not? A Comparison of News Coverage Concerning One-Sided Violent Events in Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Congo’, MA Political Science, University of Konstanz. Supervisors: Gerald Schneider; University of Konstanz; Håvard Strand, PRIO (defended May 2008).


**Monographs**


**Edited Volumes**

Batalha, Luis & Jørgen Carling, eds. Transnational Archipelago: Perspectives on Cape Verdean Migration and Diaspora. Amsterdam: University of Amsterdam Press.


Richmond, Oliver, ed. Cultures and Politics of Global Communication. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.


Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles


Photo: Sigurd Ziegler, PRIO


Ramat, Sabrina P. ‘Umrli Kralji in Nacionalni Mit: Zakaj so pomembni mit o ustanoviteljstvu v mubenčtu’ [Dead Kings and National Myths: Why Myths of Founding and Martyrdom are Important], Teorija in praksa 14(5): 575–599.


Gleditsch, Nils Peter, ed. Journal of Peace Research 45(1, 3, 5, 6), January, May, September, November.

Schneider, Gerald & Joan Esteban, eds. Journal of Peace Research 45(2), March; special issue on Polarization and Conflict.


‘International Collaboration on Societal Security: NATO, the EU, the UN and Norway’, PRIO Policy Brief 2 (J. Peter Burgess & Naina Mouhleb).


‘Security After Privacy’, PRIO Policy Brief 5 (J. Peter Burgess).

‘Security as Ethics’, PRIO Policy Brief 6 (J. Peter Burgess).

‘Human Values and Security Technologies’, PRIO Policy Brief 7 (J. Peter Burgess).

‘Diapora Engagements in Development Cooperation’, PRIO Policy Brief 8 (Cindy Horst).

‘National Ownership and Donor Strategies in Mine Action: Challenges and Opportunities’, PRIO Policy Brief 9 (Kjell Erling Kjellman).

‘Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action in Conflict Situations’, PRIO Policy Brief 10 (Kjell Erling Kjellman & Hilde Wallacher).


Carling, Jørgen. ‘Policy Challenges Facing Cape Verde in the Areas of Migration and Diaspora Contributions to Development’, PRIO Paper. Oslo: PRIO.

Dupuy, Kendra. ‘Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action: The Ethiopian Case’, PRIO Paper. Oslo: PRIO.


In addition, PRIO staff presented over 60 conference papers and 90 lectures, published over 50 chapters in edited volumes, and contributed to over 70 popular articles.

Melo, Sónia. ‘Migration and Development in Cape Verde: Consultations with the Diaspora’, PRIO Paper. Oslo: PRIO.


CSCW Series 2008


PRIO Cyprus Centre publications 2008

PRIO Cyprus Centre Policy Briefs ‘We Can’t Change the Past, But We Can Change the Future’, PRIO Cyprus Centre Policy Brief 1 (Natasa Loizou & Dilek Latif).


PRIO Cyprus Centre Reports ‘The Political Economy of a Cyprus Settlement: The Examination of Four Scenarios’, PRIO Cyprus Centre Report 1 (Andreas Theophanous).


Week 31. Thailand and Cambodia are on the verge of war, threatening the long tradition of peace within ASEAN.


Week 34: Åshild Kolås comments on Kashmir riots. Week 35: Russia clashes with Georgii over South Ossetia. Tønnesson and Baev comment.

Week 41. Director Tønnesson’s annual Nobel Peace Prize speculation.

Week 51: War in Gaza. PRIO researchers Waage, Jensehaugen and Røislien comment.


Rustad, Siri Aas. ‘Power-Sharing and Conflict in Nigeria’, CSCW Paper. Oslo: PRIO.

Media Coverage in 2008
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 Sohlberg
  Norsk Hydro ASA
- Raimo Väyrynen
  Finnish Institute of International Affairs
- Jørgen Carling
  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
- Andrew J. Feltham
  PRIO
- Åshild Kolås
  PRIO

Stein Tønnesson (ex officio)
Kristian Berg Harpviken (ex officio)
Lene K. Borg (ex officio)
Report from the Board 2008

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 Tønnessen, who in 2004 was reappointed as Institute Director for the term 2005–09.

In 2008, 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, Inger Skjelsbæk)
- Security programme (Leader: J. Peter Burgess).

We consider 2008 to have been another good year for PRIO, with solid research, a high level of activity, and a distinct media profile and coverage. The following research output is emphasized:
- 8 scientific monographs (the number in 2007 was 2)
- 44 peer-reviewed journal articles (the number in 2007 was 36)
- 54 book chapters (the number in 2007 was 27)
- 2 completed doctoral dissertations (the number in 2007 was 5).

The annual accounts reflect the high level of activity. The institute’s total operating income amounted to NOK 74 million, an increase of 12% on the corresponding figure for 2007.

The 2008 accounts show a surplus of NOK 3.3 million. The surplus, which stands at the same level as in 2007, 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 2008 surplus will be added to other net assets, which now amount to NOK 33.8 million, equivalent to 52% of net assets and liabilities. The cash-flow analysis also shows a net increase of NOK 8 million in the institute’s cash equivalents from 31 December 2007 to 31 December 2008, and PRIO’s liquidity situation is considered good. Current assets (NOK 62 million) are equivalent to 2.2 times current liabilities (NOK 28 million).

The institute receives a core grant from the Research Council of Norway, and also received funding for two strategic institute programmes (SIPs) in 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 outputs.

In 2008, the core grant and strategic institute programme funding represented 13.5% and 4.5% of the institute’s total income, respectively. Thus, together, core funds represented 18% of the institute’s operating revenues in 2008. In addition, the Research Council of Norway’s contribution to the Centre of Excellence represented 13% of the institute’s total turnover. A further 20% of the institute’s income came from the Research Council through ordinary project grants. After the Research Council of Norway, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been PRIO’s most important funder in 2008, providing 25% of the total operating income. Additional income was generated through research projects for several other funders, including the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), the Norwegian Ministry of Defence, the World Bank and the European Commission.

For 2009, the Research Council of Norway has approved a core grant of NOK 11,381,000. This increase of 14% over 2008 is to a large degree compensation for the phase-out of the funding arrangement for strategic institute programmes (SIPs). PRIO has budgeted for a stable turnover and a moderate financial surplus for 2009. At the start of the year, 76% of the budgeted income for 2009 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 2008 was 2.8% (2.4% in 2007). The institute does not pollute the external environment.

On average, 86 people were employed at PRIO during 2008, working an equivalent of 63.2 person-years. The average number of people employed at PRIO during the year increased by five from 2007 to 2008, and the number of person-years increased by three. A total of 109 persons were engaged by PRIO during 2008, many of those by CSCW on a part-time basis. A total of 35 researchers were employed full-time by the institute in 2008. Seven of these have professorial competence (forsker 1), and a further ten have doctoral degrees. In addition, 13 doctoral candidates and 15 master’s degree students benefited from scholarships and/or workspace at PRIO in 2008.

PRIO promotes gender equality for its employees. In 2008, work carried out by research staff at the institute amounted to 48 person-years. Among junior researchers, women were responsible for 66% of the person-years worked. For senior researchers holding doctoral degrees, the corresponding figure was 35%, while it was only 5% for those with professorial competence. In addition, 15 person-years were performed by administrative and support staff at PRIO, and women were responsible for 44% 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, 20 March 2009

Bernt Aardal
Chair

Jan Paul Brekke
Board Member

Inger Skjelsbæk
Board Member

Stein Tønnessen
Director

Dag Harald Claes
Board Member (dep.)

Ragnhild Solberg
Board Member

Andrew Feltham
Board Member (dep.)

Raimo Väyrynen
Board Member
### Income Statement
(All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core grants</td>
<td>13 342</td>
<td>11 520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project grants</td>
<td>56 984</td>
<td>50 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales revenues</td>
<td>2 794</td>
<td>2 594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>1 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating revenues</strong></td>
<td>74 065</td>
<td>65 867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and social costs</td>
<td>39 350</td>
<td>34 472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>7 969</td>
<td>5 679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other personnel costs</td>
<td>1 720</td>
<td>1 512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office costs</td>
<td>10 503</td>
<td>10 565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running costs field offices</td>
<td>3 329</td>
<td>1 850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel, representation and seminars</td>
<td>8 726</td>
<td>9 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciations</td>
<td>1 199</td>
<td>1 034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating expenses</strong></td>
<td>72 797</td>
<td>64 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating surplus (deficit)</strong></td>
<td>1 268</td>
<td>1 643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL INCOME/EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial income</td>
<td>2 436</td>
<td>1 576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net financial items</strong></td>
<td>2 033</td>
<td>1 560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET SURPLUS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus</td>
<td>3 301</td>
<td>3 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISPOSAL OF NET SURPLUS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to other equity capital</td>
<td>3 301</td>
<td>3 203</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</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>3 301</td>
<td>3 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciations</td>
<td>1 199</td>
<td>1 034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td></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>2 809</td>
<td>-2 098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change debtors</td>
<td>-1 551</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change other receivables</td>
<td>- 606</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change accounts payable and other liabilities</td>
<td>2 259</td>
<td>1 270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of pension fund</td>
<td>1 130</td>
<td>1 097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in other periodized items</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from operating activities</strong></td>
<td>9 083</td>
<td>4 890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for purchase of fixed assets</td>
<td>-1 013</td>
<td>-1 878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for sale of fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from investment activities</strong></td>
<td>-1 013</td>
<td>-1 878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>8 070</td>
<td>3 022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</td>
<td>42 985</td>
<td>39 963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</td>
<td>51 055</td>
<td>42 985</td>
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</table>
## Balance Sheet
(All figures in NOK thousands)

### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines and furniture</td>
<td>2,630</td>
<td>2,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fixed assets</strong></td>
<td>2,630</td>
<td>2,816</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>8,180</td>
<td>6,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>2,847</td>
<td>1,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank and cash in hand</td>
<td>51,055</td>
<td>30,086</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>62,081</td>
<td>51,363</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>64,711</td>
<td>54,179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic capital</td>
<td>6,197</td>
<td>6,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other equity capital</td>
<td>27,597</td>
<td>24,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets 31 December</strong></td>
<td>33,794</td>
<td>30,493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allocation for liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension liabilities</td>
<td>2,833</td>
<td>1,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total allocation for liabilities</strong></td>
<td>2,833</td>
<td>1,703</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding tax, social security, VAT</td>
<td>2,812</td>
<td>2,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project advances from funders</td>
<td>14,984</td>
<td>12,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>3,788</td>
<td>1,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>6,499</td>
<td>5,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>28,084</td>
<td>21,983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets and liabilities</strong></td>
<td>64,711</td>
<td>54,179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Oslo, 20 March 2009

*Bernt Aardal*
Chair

*Stein Tønnesson*
Director

*Jan Paul Brekke*
Board Member

*Dag Harald Claes*
Board Member (dep.)

*Andrew Feltham*
Board Member (dep.)

*Inger Skjelsbæk*
Board Member

*Ragnhild Sohlberg*
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 2008 was NOK 2,454,070. The corresponding figure at 31 December 2007 was NOK 2,302,123.

Note 3: Project Accounts
The method of accounting used 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>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earned non-invoiced revenues on ongoing projects</td>
<td>2,751,821</td>
<td>1,699,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-invoiced production</td>
<td>14,984,364</td>
<td>11,158,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 4: Fixed Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost price 1 January</td>
<td>6,648,723</td>
<td>4,771,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New investments</td>
<td>1,013,408</td>
<td>1,877,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decline/sales during the year</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated previous depreciations</td>
<td>3,832,865</td>
<td>2,798,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This year’s depreciation</td>
<td>1,199,392</td>
<td>1,034,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value at 31 December</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,629,074</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,815,858</strong></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 Hausmannsgate 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. PRIO also 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 2008, 75 employees were included in the fund, and the number of pensioners was 1. Calculation of pension contributions and pension liabilities are based on actuarial
The regular presuppositions of 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>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>30 845 432</td>
<td>27 185 668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll tax</td>
<td>4 791 882</td>
<td>4 131 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer contribution pension scheme</td>
<td>3 712 917</td>
<td>3 154 822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39 350 231</strong></td>
<td><strong>34 471 712</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 8: Number of Employees During the Financial Year**
The average number of employees at PRIO during 2008 was 86 (the corresponding figure for 2007 was 81). Additionally, the institute had 15 graduate students with scholarships and/or office space at PRIO during the year (the corresponding figure for 2007 was 12). The average number of conscientious objectors was 1.4 (the corresponding figure for 2007 was 1.2).

**Note 9: Auditors’ Fee**
In 2008, PRIO paid a fee of NOK 227,826 to Deloitte State Authorized Public Accountants Ltd for their audit of the accounts. Special attestations on projects amounted to NOK 136,656. These figures include VAT.

**Note 10: Remuneration of the Leadership**
In 2008, PRIO’s costs for remuneration of the Institute Director and members of the PRIO Board were NOK 807,820 and NOK 175,000, respectively. These figures do not include payroll tax. The Institute Director is a member of PRIO’s collective pension scheme at the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund.

**Note 11: Net Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2007</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>24 296 099</td>
<td>21 093 388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus</td>
<td>3 301 259</td>
<td>3 202 711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other equity capital, 31 December</td>
<td>27 597 358</td>
<td>24 296 099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets, 31 December</strong></td>
<td><strong>33 794 358</strong></td>
<td><strong>30 493 099</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translation from the original Norwegian version

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of PRIO - International Peace Research Institute

AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR 2008

We have audited the annual financial statements of PRIO - International Peace Research Institute as of 31 December 2008, showing a profit of NOK 3,501,259. 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 Company's Board of Directors. 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.

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 Company'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 Company as of 31 December 2008, 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 Company'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 administration is carried out according to law, the foundation's objective and statutes.

Oslo, 20 March 2009
Deloitte AS

Margrete Guthus (signed)
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Audit & Advisory, Tax & Legal, Consulting, Financial Advisory.
PRIO Statutes
(announced by the PRIO Board, 26 March 2007)

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

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

The Institute is free to choose its research projects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board elects its own Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board shall appoint the Deputy Director for two years at a time, following nomination by the Director and the recommendation of the IC. The Deputy Director may be 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 recommendation. Unless special circumstances are an impediment, the Institute Director and the staff representatives to the Board shall also present to the IC all other matters which they intend to put before the Board.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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