

- Social and regional inequalities:
 - How are social welfare policies addressed?
 - How are social inequalities tackled?
 - How are regional disparities tackled?
- Geopolitical situation:
 - How stable is the region's geopolitical situation?
 - Is the state affected by external threats?
 - Is the state affected by regional stabilities?

European Commission checklist for root causes of conflict may be used to guide the development of indicators to represent the scale of conflict in different scenarios. Subject matter experts may interpret the checklist when plan is generated. However the components of the European Commission checklist are based on European values. Therefore, care should be taken if the checklist is used to define indicators and compare those indicators with properties and events in other cultures. Under those circumstances the use of European-based indicators may be counter-productive since they may suggest actions which would be culturally-inappropriate. Furthermore, it is certain that the checklist needs to be increased in scope in order to provide the basis for defining sets of indicators that reflect the outcome of activities and processes responsible for creating terrorist groups and generating terrorist acts.

One can identify in the writing of Thomas Aquinas (1224-74) patterns for thought that are reflected in the European Commissions' checklist. Aquinas states *auctoritas principis*, in the checklist this is formulated as *legitimacy of the state*. According to Professor Jan Hjärpe, University of Lund Sweden, the legitimacy of the leadership of the state involves acceptance by the overall population of a country or nation of laws, rights, and other entities formulated and the population accepts that. Such an acceptance is instrumental in conferring power to lead the country or nation on the leader. While such processes are the norm for western democracies, that may not be the case for Islamic, and perhaps other, countries, and other definitions of legitimacy, perhaps based on religious doctrine, should be developed for those cases.

With respect to the Commissions checklist and the 'Relations between communities and dispute-solving mechanisms' and 'uncontrolled flows of migrants/refugees' categories, it is necessary to answer the following questions: Is it possible to define an indicator that reflects the flows of refugees and displaced persons that could be measured during an operation? Or should we develop dynamic market indicators that reflect the amount of people that is moving back and returning over the boarder. Is the spontaneous market indicator a better indicator of returning refugees for Afghanistan then a pure flow of refugees since Afghanistan has been involved in war for some 30 years and hadn't time to develop a European relevant indication. Is this relevant if we would like to have indication on 'Relations between communities and dispute-solving mechanisms'. The country may have a market but is it possible to measure their market in the same way that European patterns of behaviour are measured based on a European understanding of what constitutes a stable market? Can we measure refugee flows in Afghanistan in the same way in Europe?

We may define indicators but they may have to be divided into hierarchies that are capable of satisfying the need for indicators that reflect basic properties of an environment