CMI is an independent development research institute in Bergen, Norway. We generate and communicate research-based knowledge relevant for fighting poverty, advancing human rights, reducing conflict and promoting sustainable social development. CMI’s research focuses on local and global challenges and opportunities facing low- and middle-income countries and their citizens. Our geographic orientation is towards Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.
RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT AND JUSTICE

CMI’s core purpose is to work towards a world of mutual tolerance and respect, where global justice prevails and where poverty is the exception.

We believe that research-based knowledge can help drive the changes to realize this vision.
The large majority of the world’s population has escaped poverty, destitution and the threats of early death. Yet one in six people lives in extreme poverty. One in eight goes to bed hungry. In Sub-Saharan Africa, one in nine children dies before the age of five.

The world has never been in a better position to eradicate extreme poverty and reduce unacceptable inequalities. We have the means, but our knowledge of how to go about it is still insufficient.

CMI keeps a strong focus on how individuals and governments can break poverty traps and reduce inequalities. In 2013, we strengthened our research on India, where currently one third of the world’s poor live. We initiated a set of new projects on inclusive economic development in rural areas, land rights issues, and the use of modern information technology to strengthen financial services for the poor.

The opening of the Center of Intervention Science in Maternal and Child Health (CISMAC), a ten-year funded Centre of Excellence based at the University of Bergen, marked an important milestone for CMI’s health research.

CMI strives to do research of high quality and relevance. We want our research to influence policy and practice. CMI is determined to be in the international forefront on scientifically robust evaluations of development projects and programmes, and we took a number of steps to this end in 2013, for instance through the establishment of an Evaluation Methods Group.

CMI wants to be a valued partner for research institutions in the South. Our partners improve our understanding of development challenges and processes, and by working together, we can be more effective in communicating research-based knowledge to decision makers. In 2013, we renewed our long-term cooperation
with institutions in Sudan and Malawi. We also successfully completed long-term cooperation agreements with Centre for Policy Dialogue in Bangladesh and Muwatin in Palestine.

CMI is a great place to work. In 2013, a work environment survey showed that we are proud of working at CMI, and that we go to work motivated and with a sense of purpose. This year, I have been struck by the energy our staff mobilises when needs be. This makes me proud and gives me confidence in CMI’s future.

Our best moments are when we have made great achievements through real team-effort. In 2014, we will further cultivate our commitments to joint goals and ambitions, to invest all our intellectual capacity to generate knowledge that addresses the world’s greatest development challenges.
HERE COME THE GIRLS

In Tanzania, every fourth girl has a child or is pregnant by the age of 19. Is it by choice or default? CMI uses experimental research to find answers.

When schoolgirls on the verge of adulthood are asked sensitive questions about boyfriends, their relations to older men and their sexual habits, you would expect a few giggles in the classroom. But in the classroom in Morogoro, a four hour drive from the Tanzanian capital Dar es Salaam, there is deafening silence. For the girls participating in the research project “Girls’ Economic Empowerment”, sex and relationships is no laughing matter.

The Southern Tanzanian proverb “You need three stones for cooking” refers to how Tanzanian women cook using a pot balanced on three stones over a fire. It could just as easily apply to many young girls’ everyday survival strategies. Being unable to support themselves financially, they depend on several men to give them money or commodities in return for sex. This survival strategy really is a lot like balancing your life over the fire. It dramatically increases the
risk of unwanted pregnancies. It is also one of the main drivers of sexual transmitted diseases like HIV.

In 2013, a team of Norwegian and Tanzanian researchers and research assistants travelled all over Tanzania to distribute a survey and collect data among 4000 school girls. Through this survey, they mapped the girls’ attitudes, hopes and beliefs regarding family and livelihood.

In terms of gender equality, the results were bleak. They found that 67 percent of the girls feel helpless dealing with the problems of their lives 70 percent say they are regularly sexually harassed. 40 percent of the girls said that it is ok for husbands or boyfriends to beat their partners if she burns the food or refuses to have sex with him. When asked if girls in their class sometimes receive money or gifts for having sex with older men, 75 percent do not disagree.
In an extensive field experiment designed as a randomized controlled trial, they also studied the effects of training programmes on sexual and reproductive health, and on economic empowerment. The girls were divided into four groups. One group received training in sexual and reproductive health, the second group received training in economic entrepreneurship, the third group followed both programmes, and the fourth group of girls was merely a control group which did not receive any of the programmes. This design enabled the researchers to find out whether the programmes on sexual and reproductive health and economic entrepreneurship were more effective in changing attitudes and behavior when they were combined.

Creating new survival strategies which empower girls economically is complex and depends on many social and economic variables. Yet, preliminary findings from the experiment suggest that the training programmes have had positive effects. The girls who followed the courses in sexual and reproductive health and economic entrepreneurship say that they feel more in control after completing the training. They are less likely to accept gender-based violence, and are starting to develop business plans to secure some income once they leave the schools. Through a follow up study in 2014, the researchers will follow these girls and see what happened to those who participated.

“The first challenge is the opportunity to get an education. If you have a male sibling and both of you are in secondary school, school fees are to be paid for the male child and not the female. They say ‘You are not smart, you are most likely to just get pregnant and return home.’”

— Project participant.
There is increasing recognition of the importance of people’s engagement in combating corruption. Their hands-on approach makes them an invaluable resource for efforts to increase transparency and accountability and reduce corruption.

U4, CMI’s Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, started a new theme on people’s engagement. This theme explores the assumptions and experiences of how individuals, civil society organisations, media, the private sector and others act to hold governments accountable. Findings elaborate on how they have an important advocacy role and can ensure public awareness and follow-up. The role of NGOs and the media can be a pivotal one, especially in countries where the formal institutional framework for follow-up is insufficiently developed or not functioning adequately. In such cases, independent monitoring may for example ensure that audit findings are not obscured, but open and visible for the public.

“Transparency and accountability are essential components in reducing corruption. This is why U4 has decided to play an
active role in the TALEARN Community of Practice. Joining forces with practitioners and activists in civil society organisations enables us to provide relevant and practical research results,” says senior advisor Nils Taxell who coordinates the People’s Engagement theme.

Since 2013, Taxell is heading one of the practice groups in the TALEARN Community of Practice, an initiative led by the Transparency and Accountability Initiative (T/A/I) bringing together practitioners, activists, funders and researchers in a forum where they can engage and learn from each other.

Although transparency and accountability are values that are internationally agreed upon, civil society organisations act under extreme pressure from the authorities in many countries. Poor access to information, heavy restrictions on the freedom of assembly and freedom of speech pose significant challenges. Yet, civil society is an important voice with potential to influence. In many countries, there are spontaneous unorganised civil society movements emerging in response to corruption and corrupt practices. It is important not to underestimate the effect unorganised activism can have.

“The effect of pressure and activism from the unorganised civil society may be just as important as regular civil society organisations, but it is difficult to incorporate their work into projects with a fixed framework. U4’s work on People’s Engagement will shed light on how anti-corruption activism can be supported,” says Taxell.

U4 IN 2013

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David A. Williams
Sara Ögmundsdottir
MORE WOMEN IN AFRICAN PARLIAMENTS

African countries are at the forefront of women’s numerical representation in parliaments globally. Currently Rwanda has the highest percentage of women in parliament in the world at 64% outshining all of the Nordic countries.

The dramatic increase in the number of women in African parliaments is a result of the introduction of gender quotas.

In 2013, researchers from CMI and the University of Bergen were guest editors in a special edition of the journal Women’s Studies International Forum exploring the relationship between gender quotas and democracy. While gender quotas are found in all types of regimes, the tools used for analyzing the effects of gender quotas are entangled in the experiences of Western democracies. Through a series of articles, leading international experts present cases from different types of regimes all over the African continent in an effort to explore the use of quotas as a phenomenon in itself and not necessarily as an attribute of democracy.

Compared to many of its neighboring countries, Uganda’s quota policy is a story of success. While Uganda’s route to democracy has been thwarted, never have so many women-friendly laws been passed in parliament as in the last decade. Women have made a big difference in Ugandan politics by for example criminalizing female genital mutilation and introducing a controversial domestic violence act.
The Ugandan experience boasts all the achievements of introducing gender quotas. It has increased the number of women in parliament, it has led to more women-friendly laws, it has promoted women’s issues in policy making, and it has produced a number of important role models; Rebecca Kadaga was elected the first female Speaker of Parliament in Uganda’s history.

Women parliamentarians in Uganda have been successful for a number of important reasons. They have cooperated closely with women’s rights activists, both men and women, in civil society.

Women have made a big difference in Ugandan politics. There are now more women-friendly laws.

They have been able to attract funding from foreign NGOs and donors. Their ability and will to agree on issues and viewpoints across party lines inside parliament have been decisive as have their decision to introduce legal changes step by step; compromising and splitting comprehensive and controversial law proposals into smaller bills.

Women parliamentarians in Uganda were able to accomplish a lot even in a non-democratic setting. But contributors to the special issue ask whether gender quotas and the achievements produced by women under such policies are sustainable. If gender quotas and pro-women gains in African parliaments are strongly associated with hegemonic rulers, it might lead to a backlash in the face of regime change? This is what happened in Egypt when the gender quota was removed immediately after Mubarak was ousted from government by a popular uprising. Indeed, this is one of the potential pitfalls of introducing gender quotas in non-democracies.
CMI STRATEGY
2011 - 2015

RESEARCH
QUALITY
and
RELEVANCE

CMI aims to be internationally recognised for the quality and relevance of our work.

COMMUNICATION
EXCHANGE
of
KNOWLEDGE

We are dedicated to communication and dialogue to bridge the gap between knowledge and action, and to ensure the quality and relevance of our work. We will target those who can change policy, practice and public opinion.

COOPERATION
A
VALUED
PARTNER

CMI grows stronger through partnerships with other researchers and research institutions, locally and internationally.

ORGANISATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

BRING OUT THE BEST IN EACH OTHER

An efficient, professional and financially robust organisation that brings out the best in all staff is essential if we are to deliver on our objectives.
RESEARCH

CMI research is organised in ten thematic research clusters, defined around CMI’s main long-term research agendas.
DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

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Aled Williams

MA students:
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Kristine Mo
Maria Sørhus

OUR RESEARCH FOCUS

Democratisation and elections
Local government
Global anti-corruption initiatives
Sector governance

OUR CURRENT PROJECTS

U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre
Taxation and local democracy under the oil state
REDD integrity

The parliament of Bangladesh:
Representation and accountability
Economic and political developments in Angla
Bangladesh: Inclusive growth and good governance
Democracy and corruption in Bangladesh
The political parties in Bangladesh:
Political dynasties and democratisation
Corruption challenges in the petroleum sector
Development, security and democracy in the Palestinian areas
Democratisation, political participation and gender in Malawi
Elections and democracy in Africa
Taxation and local democracy under the oil state
The political economy of governance in Malawi
How can an active state facilitate growth and development? We explore the conditions of a well-functioning system of democratic governance. Experience indicates that both the regimes and the international donor community have an increased focus on socio-economic output at the expense of the promotion of individual rights.

We research the implications for democratisation and inclusive development.
Grounded in local understandings of gender relations, our focus is on women’s survival and resilience strategies in extreme situations of poverty, violence, political and religious oppression and displacement.

We look at a variety of arenas and spaces in which women seek empowerment. We study women not as victims, but as agents of change in their various roles from heads of households to militant activists.
Women’s human rights and law reform in the Muslim world

Engineering gender equality: The effects of aid to women's political representation

Gendering faith

Women’s fight against violence and for justice in northern Sudan

Protection of civilians: From principle to practice

Women's human rights and law reform in Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen

Legal pluralism and gender justice

Violence against women

Donor support to gender equality

Women's political representation in African parliaments

Religion and family law reform

Women’s sexual and reproductive rights

MA student: Mari Norbakk

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Espen Villanger
Torunn Wimplemann

WHO WE ARE

OUR RESEARCH FOCUS

OUR CURRENT PROJECTS

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Women's human rights and law reform in Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen

OUR RESEARCH FOCUS

OUR CURRENT PROJECTS
“The world has never been in a better position to eradicate extreme poverty and reduce unacceptable inequalities.”

Ottar Mæstad, CMI Director
RIGHTS AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS

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MA student:
Maria Sørhus

OUR RESEARCH FOCUS

Human rights
Transitional justice
Courts
Legal norms and cultures
Legal mobilization on social and economic rights
Legal pluralism and gender justice
Litigating health rights
Climate change discourse, rights and the poor

OUR CURRENT PROJECTS

Juridification and social citizenship

Reconceptualising transitional justice: The Latin American experience
Drivers of justice: The dynamics of accountability mechanisms in transitions from violent conflict
Women and law in Latin America: Justice, security and legal pluralism
Operating a rights-based approach to health service delivery
Land rights, environmental protection and inclusive development within India’s federal system
Climate change discourse, rights and the poor
We examine the parameters for rights protections through research on the law, courts, and social practices.

We study how countries deal with gross violations of human rights committed by repressive regimes or during civil war. We also study how rights and legal institutions can be tools for poor and marginalized people to improve their life conditions in developing democracies.
Researchers in this cluster study processes of war and violence through in-depth understanding of their historical context and close attention to the political stakes involved.

Our current focus include mechanisms for protection of civilians in war zones, the changing positions of the military establishments of Latin America and the Middle East, the politics of gender violence and sexuality in Muslim countries and the evolving global landscape of war and intervention.
Aid delivery in a more demanding security situation

Everyday Maneuvers: Military Civilian Relations in Latin-America and the Middle East

Protection of Civilians: From Principle to Practice

Households, Livelihoods and Social and Political Transformation in Nepal

Women’s fight against violence and for justice in northern Sudan

Gender based violence in conflict-torn Sudan

Drivers of Justice: The Dynamics of Accountability Mechanisms in Transitions from Violent Conflict

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OUR RESEARCH FOCUS

The protection of civilians in conflict zones
The military and political transitions
Gender violence

OUR CURRENT PROJECTS

Women’s rights in Afghanistan
Evaluation of Training for Peace in Africa

MA student: Kristine Mo

The protection of civilians in conflict zones
The military and political transitions
Gender violence
“To teach about topics such as sexual violence in conflict, human rights and women’s role in peacebuilding to such an audience is a huge learning experience, not only for the students but certainly also for the teacher. The abstract words have concrete meanings in the students’ personal experiences of war in their own countries.”

Liv Tønnessen, Khartoum, CMI Field Notes 17 January.
POVERTY DYNAMICS

WHO WE ARE

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Espen Villanger

MA student: Eirik André Strømland

OUR RESEARCH FOCUS

Rural credit and labour markets
Rural power relations
Entrepreneurship in the informal sector
Microfinance, female labour market participation

OUR CURRENT PROJECTS

Saving behaviour and the introduction of mobile banking in India
Angola Programme

Girl power – economic empowerment in Tanzania
Agrarian contracts and rural poverty in India
Households, livelihoods and social and political transformation in Nepal
Democracy and corruption
Reality checks in Mozambique 2011-2016
On the mechanisms of microfinance
Poverty and entrepreneurship
Diversification of the Angolan economy
Gender of children, education and occupational choice in Nepal
Our research aims at deepening the understanding of the economic and social mechanisms that contribute to poverty. We focus on individual and household behaviours among the poor, as well as the near-poor, to better understand the transitions in and out of poverty.

With the majority of the poor living in South-Asia, our geographical focus centres around India, Bangladesh and Nepal. We also have microfinance and entrepreneurship projects in Eastern Africa.
CULTURES AND POLITICS OF FAITH

Research on cultures and politics of faith investigates the relevance of religion in political, social and cultural life, exploring how it represents a force of change in the modern world.

Religion forms the basis of the social, cultural, political and economic order in many societies. We focus on how religion is intertwined in popular and political life, and how it is linked to such matters as human conception, family life, the environment, and ideas about human development, dignity, justice and wellbeing.
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Bård Helge Kårtevit
Anne Sofie Roald
Kari Telle
Liv Tønnessen

MA student:
Mari Norbakk

OUR RESEARCH FOCUS

Religious networks, institutional systems and social organization
Human development and faith-based movements
Gender and religious practices
Conflict and religion
Education and religion

OUR CURRENT PROJECTS

Regulating Religion: Secularism and Religious Freedom in the Global Era

Everyday Maneuvers: Military-Civilian Relations in Latin America and the Middle East
Transformations in the Arab World
Gendering Faith
Women’s fight against violence and for justice in Northern Sudan
“We must engage with local stakeholders affected by policy issues and expose our findings to their review and scrutiny.”

Ottar Mæstad, CMI Director
DEVELOPMENT AID

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Arne Strand
Inge Tvedten
Aled Williams

MA student
Maria Sørhus

OUR CURRENT PROJECTS

Donor support to peacebuilding NGOs and delivery of aid
The gender dimension in Norwegian development assistance

in Ethiopia and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Phase III (2009-2013)
End review of project support to the expanded program on immunization (PAV) in Zambézia Province, Mozambique
Evaluation of cooperation between Office of Auditor General of Norway and National Audit Office in Malawi
Evaluation of Norwegian support to and through umbrella and network organisations in civil society
The impact of technology in strengthening state capacity to collect taxes in Ethiopia
End review of FDC’s immunization project in Zambezia province, Mozambique

OUR RESEARCH FOCUS

The global architecture and changing aid policies
Emerging South powers
Poverty reduction

Evaluation of the Norwegian Aid Administration’s systems and practices
Evaluation of training for peace in Africa
Reality checks in Mozambique 2011-2016
Evaluation of training for peace
End review of institutional cooperation between the Hawassa and Mekelle Universities
CMI does extensive work on development aid issues. This comprises research as well as operational engagement with decision-makers and development aid practitioners. Research projects have focused on the role and relevance of aid.

Dialogue and advisory work is crucial for increasing the relevance of our research, improving access to data and deepening our knowledge of challenges facing development. The bulk of CMI’s project income is also derived from aid agencies
Natural resources have an ambiguous impact on development. Income from natural resources increases the wealth of nations directly. However, certain natural resources impair the development prospects of countries because natural resource rents generate dysfunctional behaviour such as patronage, rent-seeking or outright conflict.

Our research focuses on natural resource ambiguities by analysing political and social mechanisms linking or delinking resources and development.
Governance and FDI in Bangladesh: A global perspective

Corruption, corruption prevention and good governance in the petroleum sector

Using corruption risk assessments for REDD+ - An introduction for Practitioners

Concept note on training on governance in the petroleum sector

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Aled Williams

OUR RESEARCH FOCUS

Political economy
Political and social mechanisms

OUR CURRENT PROJECTS

Angola Programme
“Transitional justice initiatives will almost always be entangled in fields of politics and power, ranging from the authority of the United Nations and its members to dynamics on the local level. They often fail to attend to critical on-the-ground realities which are often both necessary and complex. Consequently, while there is often need for credible accountability mechanisms and punitive measures, the expectations for transitional justice initiatives should perhaps be more modest and allow for a good measure of unintended consequences.”

GLOBAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

WHO WE ARE

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Ottar Mæstad
Vincent Somville
Gaute Torsvik

OUR RESEARCH FOCUS

Health rights

OUR CURRENT PROJECTS

Performance based financing
Health worker productivity
Utilisation of health services
Health and economic development
Health worker availability and performance

Evaluation of a pay-for-performance scheme in Tanzania
Centre of Intervention Science in Maternal and Child Health (CISMAC)
Girl-power: Adolescent health and economic opportunities
Operationalizing a rights-based approach to health service delivery
Review of Norwegian support to Haydom Lutheran hospital, Tanzania
Review of FDC’s immunization project in Mozambique

Fertility, education and occupational choice in Nepal
Health plays a crucial role in human development and social justice. Large improvements in health outcomes of poor populations are technologically and economically feasible.

Yet there are enormous challenges in implementing health systems that deliver quality services, and in overcoming the economic and social factors that produce ill-health and represent barriers to care.
How can developing countries produce an efficient, responsive and accountable public sector? Most poor states are unable to raise the revenue they need for providing basic services to the majority of their citizens.

Our research focuses on how governments and countries can raise and manage domestic financial resources in ways that enhance their effectiveness and political legitimacy.
International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD)

The Impact of Technology in Strengthening State Capacity to Collect Taxes in Ethiopia

Angola: Taxation and local democracy under the oil state

Local government taxation and tax administration in Africa

Revenue mobilisation at sub-national levels in Sudan

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Ingrid Hoem Sjursen
Arne Wiig

OUR RESEARCH FOCUS
Tax policies and administration
Tax havens and capital flight
Tax and service delivery

OUR CURRENT PROJECTS
Peoples’ views of taxation in Africa
"To ensure that development aid brings about positive changes it is necessary to conduct evaluations documenting results through solid empirical and theoretical methods. Aid projects have to be designed in a way that makes such assessments possible."

Espen Villanger, Head of CMI’s new Evaluation Methods Group.
MAKING SENSE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES

The Bergen Resource Centre for International Development is a meeting place for scholars, students and people interested in international development, global challenges and development research. Event series, panel debates, seminars, breakfast forums, literary salons and exhibitions brings together people from various fields, professions and perspectives. All events are free and open to the public. The Resource Centre also houses the largest specialized collections in Norway on development studies and books on Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.
72 EVENTS
2800 GUESTS
↑ 40% INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE FROM 2012
PEOPLE 2013

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In 2013, CMI carried out 155 projects for a total of NOK 57.5 million.
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2013

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(Nordic Journal of Human Rights vol. 31 no. 2) 117-288 p.

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Gianella, Camila, Siri Gloppen and Elisabeth Fosse (2013)
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Forakt i Forkledning  
in Klassekampen 26.01
## INCOME STATEMENT 2013

<table>
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<td><strong>Total operating revenues</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Operating expenses</strong></td>
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<td>Project expenses</td>
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<td>Payroll expenses</td>
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<td>Depreciation</td>
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<td><strong>Total operating expenses</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Operating result</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Financial income/expenses</strong></td>
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<td>Interest income</td>
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<td>Other financial income</td>
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<td>Interest cost to enterprise in same firm</td>
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<td>Other interest costs</td>
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<td>Other financial costs</td>
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<td><strong>Net result</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Net result</strong></td>
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Complete audited accounts and the Board of Directors Report are available at www.cmi.no
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<td><strong>Fixed assets</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Tangible fixed assets</strong></td>
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<td>Building at Jekteviksbakken</td>
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<td>Long term receivables</td>
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<td><strong>Debtors</strong></td>
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<td>Accounts receivable</td>
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<td>Others debtors</td>
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<td><strong>Investments</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shares in other companies</td>
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<td><strong>Cash and bank deposits</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
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### EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

#### EQUITY

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<td><strong>Retained earnings</strong></td>
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#### LIABILITIES

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<td>Pension funds</td>
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<td><strong>Long term liabilities</strong></td>
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<td>Long term loans</td>
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<td>38 000 000</td>
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<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
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<td>Accounts payable</td>
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<td>Other short term liabilities</td>
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<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
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<td><strong>65 717 881</strong></td>
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#### TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

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<td><strong>85 855 664</strong></td>
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</table>
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