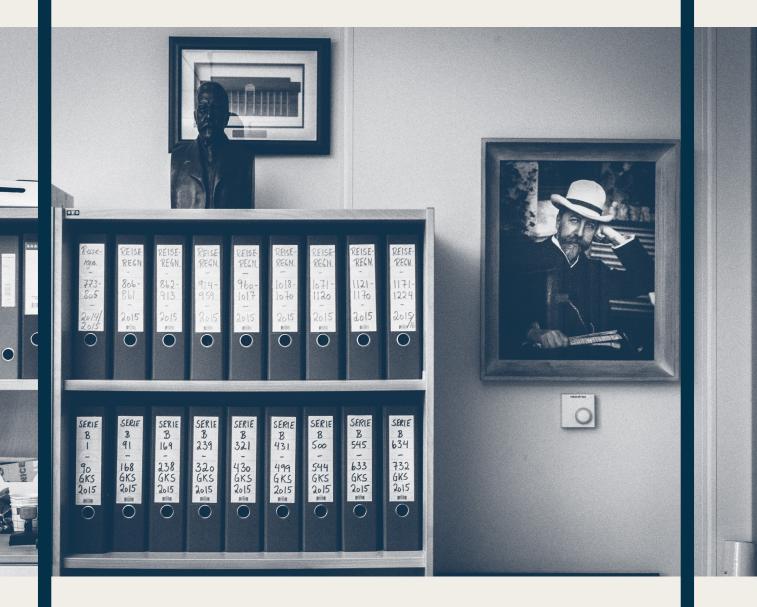
ANNUAL REPORT

with Board of Directors' Report and Financial Statements



for the year





ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) is a multi-disciplinary, social science research institute. CMI is a foundation that generates and communicates research-based knowledge relevant for fighting poverty, advancing human rights, and promoting sustainable social development. The geographic orientation is towards Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

Located in Bergen, CMI is one of the Nordic region's leading scientific communities in applied development research.

New strategy

During 2016, CMI has developed a new strategic plan for the period 2017–2021. CMIs main goal is to be an internationally recognized research institute with impact on development policy and practice.

Our strategic goals are to 1) enhance the impact of CMIs research, 2) foster an enabling work environment, 3) increase and diversify income, and 4) build partnerships.

The strategy has been developed against the background of a rapidly changing context. Expectations for research excellence, relevance and impact are increasing. Competition for research funding is becoming more international. Funding for development research has become less predictable. Development agencies are redefining their role and priorities.

Life conditions have improved remarkably in most countries during the past decades. Yet, billions still live under precarious conditions. Inequalities between the rich and the poor are growing. Elite capture and unequal access to power and influence undermine democratic gains. Women's rights are under pressure. Rapid population growth and lack of employment for young generations threaten possibilities for economic progress. Climate change impairs the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. Conflicts and insecurity hamper development processes, and mass migration creates both challenges and opportunities.

Knowledge is a key factor for addressing these complex challenges. The Sustainable Development Goals outline a broad development agenda for the coming years. Herein lie great opportunities for CMI and our partners to make important contributions. The new strategy presents outlines how we will go about in seizing these opportunities.

External evaluation

On behalf of the Research Council of Norway, an international panel has evaluated all the Norwegian social science research institutes in 2016. Their report was released early 2017.

The evaluation applauds CMI for doing high quality research that influence policy and practice, for our close interaction with stakeholders and for being particularly good at communicating research findings.

CMI is described as a long-time knowledge bearer for the Norwegian system in relation to development research. It also states that the research quality is at the level that one would expect of world leading institutes of CMI's type. CMI's ability to maintain an understanding of user needs and to satisfy them is described as impressive.

Research

CMI's research activities are organized in nine thematic research groups that constitute the institute's longterm research priorities.

- Poverty Dynamics
- Rights and Legal institutions
- Conflict and security
- Global Health and Development
- Gender Politics
- Democracy and Governance
- Natural Resources
- Development Aid
- Corruption

The corruption research group, which started late 2016, is a joint effort with CMI and other research institutions in Bergen.

The Institute runs the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre (U4), a resource centre providing research and knowledge to assist aid donors in reducing the harmful effect of corruption on development. The Centre is funded mainly by the contributions of eight international aid donors (UK, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Switzerland, Australia).

In 2016, the U4 Centre developed a new five year strategy. One promising development is the new Innovation Lab, which will generate evidence of the effects of anti-corruption measures. During the year, U4's online courses, workshops and presentations reached around 2000 participants who are policy makers, practitioners, experts and activists. The UK International Development Committee passed on U4's policy advice to the UK Government, following U4's appearance in the UK Parliament's inquiry on tackling corruption overseas.

CMI is partner in the *Centre for Intervention Science in Maternal and Child Health*, a Centre of Excellence (CoE), which started at the University of Bergen in 2013. The centre is financed by the Research Council of Norway (RCN) for a period of maximum 10 years, and provides a good platform for further development of CMI's research on the role of the health system in improving maternal and child health.

Together with the University of Bergen the CMI runs the *Centre on Law and Social Transformation (LawTransform)*, which focuses on the role of law in social change. 2016 has been a very active year for the Centre. It established a physical hub at the premises

of the Bergen Resource Centre for International Development, where it hosted more than 50 events. During 2016, researchers affiliated with the Centre were granted funding from ERC, Toppforsk, and Fripro, all of which are signs of excellent research quality. Bergen Exchanges on Law & Social Tansformation, the Centre's annual flagship event, which also includes a PhD course, attracted participation from scholars and practitioners nationally and internationally.

The Norwegian Centre for Humanitarian Studies, where CMI is a partner together with PRIO and NUPI, has also had considerable activity in 2016. The current Director of the Centre is Maria Gabrielsen Jumbert (PRIO), while Gunnar Sørbø (CMI) is the Chairman of the Board. Despite positive signals for continued funding of humanitarian research from the Ministry of Foreign affairs, no commitment has yet been made.

CMI has worked actively in 2016 to improve the funding environment for development research in Norway. As expected, the Research Council did not have sufficient funds for launching the second phase of the Norglobal programme. However, CMI received strong support from the major political parties in Stortinget (Parliament) to our request for increased funding to development research. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently allocated resources for the Research Council to announce the first call of the new phase of the Norglobal programme during 2017.

An important goal in 2016 was to enter into framework agreements with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to facilitate more commissioned research. CMI was very successful in the tender process; the institute became part of all the four agreements that were announced (development economics, development policy, fragility, conflict). A number of initiatives were taken during the fall to develop new projects with the MFA. However, due to unforeseen circumstances, the resources that were allocated to the frame agreements were later withdrawn. Thus, the opportunities that these agreements represented seem to have become considerably smaller than anticipated.

Overall, the volume of new projects from the Research Council has been smaller than usual due to the tight funding environment. Three projects granted by the Research Council in 2015 started in 2016. In the Fripro call (free projects), CMI was granted one project, while the Institute is a major partner in one project that was granted to the UiB. One project under the Taxation, Capital and Development call was granted to CMI and NUPI. The overall success rate in the Research Council was 19% (measured in monetary values).

In the market for commissioned research, CMI has won several important tenders for Norad's evaluation department. One example is the Country Evalution Briefs, which aim to summarize and draw lessons from all evaluation studies that have been performed in the focus countries of Norwegian Development aid. In 2016. CMI completed country evaluation briefs on Mozambique, Afghanistan, and South Sudan, and we were granted a contract for another three countries. CMI was also granted several assignments for political economy analyses of Norwegian partner countries. CMI submitted 51 bids for commissioned research and won 38 projects. This is a 75% success rate. The success rate in monetary values was 67%.

In 2016, the institute has continued its stronger orientation towards the international market. The first ERC application from CMI was sent in 2016. Another EU application was also submitted, but did not succeed. Wellspring Foundation (USA) is a new funder in 2016. The Institute has also taken steps to participate in the UK market for commissioned research.

Research Communications

Our primary target groups are development policy makers, practitioners and academics. We continue our work to become a more visible and influential actor by tailoring our messages and modes of communication to the needs of the target audience using all communication platforms.

In 2016, we published 10 books, 25 peer reviewed articles, 18 book chapters, 26 reports, 20 working papers, 6 insights, 7 U4 issues and 30 briefs. This gave CMI 45 publication points, compared to 40 points in 2015. We will continue our efforts to maintain high quality and increase the volume of publications in peer-reviewed outlets.

Analysis and comments from CMI researchers are in high demand both nationally and internationally. CMI were in 877 news articles in 2016. In particular, this year, CMI researchers contributed with analysis and comments related to Norwegian development aid, and the conflicts in Syria and Turkey. 73% were online news articles, and almost 30% of the coverage was in non-Norwegian media. Several CMI researchers reached broad, international audiences through international media. One of our researchers was a special guest in BBC Newshour Extra.

CMI researchers provided important inputs to formulation of the Norwegian development policy in 2016, both vis-a-vis the Storting (KrFs alternative development policy paper) and to the government (an upcoming white paper on development policy). CMI research was the basis for debates and/or presentations both in the Storting, in the Danish Folketing and in the UK House of Commons. Two CMI researchers participated in the commission that scrutinized the Norwegian activities in Afghanistan from 2001 and onwards. CMI hosted a policy forum on how to stimulate private sector development, in cooperation with Norad.

CMI contributed extensively to the organization of important conferences, such as the conference on Tax Havens, Capital Flows and Developing Countries (Bergen), the Afghanistan WEEK (Oslo), and the Migration WEEK (Bergen).

In January 2016, we launched a new digital platform and mobile first website anchored in strong sender identity, intuitive design, clear messaging and reader friendliness on all devices

We have explored innovative and unconventional modes of research communication. In one of our projects, a CMI researcher cooperated with a Mozambican film company to create a documentary as part of the research output. The film gives a unique glimpse into the lives of people in the urban slums in Maputo, and it has been featured at film festivals. The research team has screened the documentary in the bairros where it was filmed. It has also been screened at universities and to policymakers in Mozambique. The feedback has been overwhelmingly positive.

The annual Chr. Michelsen lecture was given by Kaushik Basu, Senior Vice-President and Chief Economist of the World Bank. He discussed the concept of "shared prosperity" and the implications for actual policymaking, especially in the presence of globalization. 110 guests attended the lecture and the annual dinner held in the University aula.

Bergen Resource Centre for International Development, our event venue in collaboration with the University of Bergen, has become an important arena for research communication, analysis of global challenges and dialogue. An increasing and heterogeneous crowd attend our events during the year. In particular, the Resource Centre has succeeded with its bi-weekly BreakfastForums on current global events and issues.

DNB's Anniversary Fund for Chr. Michelsen Institute has awarded funds to CMI. The funds have been used to promote CMI and CMI research in Norwegian media.

Cooperation

CMI enjoys close cooperation and partnerships with other research institutions both nationally and internationally. Partnerships with research institutions in the global South is of particular importance. Longterm institutional cooperation agreements financed by Norwegian embassies, in addition to projects financed by the Research Council of Norway, are important mechanisms for facilitating such cooperation.

Three institutional cooperation agreements have been active in 2016 (Sudan, Angola and Tanzania). The agreements in Sudan and Angola are about to expire, but in both countries there are positive signals for a possible continuation.

International partnerships will be increasingly important in the years to come, both to ensure high quality research and to secure more international funding. In 2016, a strategic partnership was made with the Palladium Group in the UK, with the aim of getting a share of the UK market for commissioned research. The partnerships has so far resulted in a framework agreement with DFID on evaluations of development aid.

CMI cooperates closely with other research institutions in Bergen. The Institute has a strategic cooperation agreement with the University of Bergen. The two institutions jointly run the Bergen Resource Centre for International Development and invest seed money to stimulate joint research projects. In 2016, seed money was allocated to four new projects. Joint research groups and research seminars with the University of Bergen and the Norwegian School of Economics are important to stimulate high quality and maintain a critical mass of researchers within all our research areas.

Organization

CMI had a total of 80 employees as of 31st of December and conducted 58 man years (full time equivalents) during the year.

Arne Strand was appointed new Director of the U4 Centre, starting 15 June 2016. One economist hired to the poverty research group started working in 2016. An international recruitment process for hiring new social anthropologists resulted in the hiring of two researchers. They will start working at CMI during 2017. Two post docs (political scientists) were recruited to permanent positions, both members of the gender research group.

An extensive internal consultation process was conducted to develop the new strategic plan for 2017–2021. The process was organized in four phases; 1) analysis phase, 2) open idea phase, 3) discussion phase, and 4) decision phase. A strategy group with members from staff and management played an important role throughout the process, especially during the analysis phase. Four meetings with all staff were conducted. Staff also had the opportunity to provide inputs on intranet blogs.

The project "the CMIway" started in 2014 to clarify procedures and improve the quality of the Institute's internal work processes. One of the important new steps in 2016 was to institutionalize a new process around the development of research proposals to the Research Council. Early feedback on project ideas and quality assurance of research uptake strategies are important new elements of the process.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Income

The Institute's total income increased from NOK 77.2 mill in 2015 to NOK 77.6 mill in 2016. CMI carried out 150 externally funded projects of a total value of NOK 60.2 mill, compared to NOK 60.7 mill in 2015. Fees revenues decreased from NOK 45.2 mill to NOK 42.4 mill, while the number of researcher / project employees decreased by 1.5 in 2016 to 42.

Core funding constituted NOK 15.7 mill, a 3.9 % increase from the previous year. In addition, NOK 1 016 000 was transferred from the Chr. Michelsen Fund (CMF), a 2.4 % increase.

The Norwegian government administration (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad) represents important clients for the Institute, accounting for 35% of project revenues. This is a slight increase since last year.

Projects with funding from the Research Council of Norway constitute 31% of external income, compared to 34% in 2015 (core funding not included). Since 2009, this share has been relatively stable at around 30%.

Income from international sources accounted for 32% of external income in 2016. This is the highest share ever. The U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center contributes to a high share of the international income.

CMI's aims to develop an even broader funding base and has implemented targeted measures that have resulted in more clients in 2016, both internationally and in Norway, especially in the market for commissioned research. CMI will continue to focus on financial diversification to ensure that this development can continue.

Result and continued operation

In 2016, CMI had a positive operating result of NOK 1.5 mill, compared to a negative result of NOK 0.8 mill in 2015.

The reason for the increase in the operation result is a reduction in costs.

The annual result of 2016 is negative by NOK 0.3 mill. The reason for this deficit is a currency loss in 2016, primarily due to the weakening of the GBP.

The equity is down from 25% to 22% of the total capital. This change is primarily due to an increase in the total balance from NOK 88 mill to NOK 97 mill.

After several years without any calls from the Research Council of Norway within development research, there are concrete plans for a new call in 2017. It is important for CMI to seize this opportunity. At the same time, the Institute must continue its efforts to explore other markets to broaden its funding base. The new strategy is developed with this as a key objective. The overall conditions are favorable for continuing to develop the organization and its research activities in 2017. In accordance with the Accounting Act, section 3-3a, the board confirms that the requirements for continued operations are fulfilled.

Cash flow, investments, finances and liquidity

The Institute's liquidity reserves increased from NOK 29.5 mill to NOK 45.6 mill during 2016. The strong increase is primarily attributed to considerably more advance payments for agreed projects, but also to a decrease in accounts receivables, due to large overdue invoices by the end of 2015 which were paid during the first quarter of 2016.

As of 31.12.2016, the Institute's short-term debt can in its entirety be paid off with liquid reserves. In 2016 the working capital increased to NOK 12.9 mill from NOK 10.9 mill in 2015.

The risk of loss, except from exchange rate fluctuations, is minimal as income comes mainly from Norwegian and international development aid agencies.

The increase in total capital from NOK 88 mill to NOK 97 mill is mainly attributed to a strong increase in cash and bank deposits due to considerably more advance payments for agreed projects.

In the view of the Board, the annual accounts of 2016 provide an accurate picture of the Institute's assets and debt, financial position, and result.

Market and financial risks

CMI is exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates. The exposure is increasing due to an increasing share of income in foreign currency. More than 30 % of the Institute's external project income is paid in foreign currency.

In 2016, the Institute entered a net exchange rate loss of NOK 0.75 mill (a loss of 0.93 mill against a gain of 0.18 mill). In the previous years, there has been a net exchange rate gain.

The loss in 2016 can mainly be attributed to a strong weakening of the GBP following the UK decision to exit the EU, but also to a somewhat stronger NOK after some recovery of the oil price. Fluctuations of the NOK is strongly linked to the variations of the oil price which has been strongly volatile during the last three years. So far, the Institute has not entered into future contracts or other contracts to reduce the Institute's currency risk. However, CMI has an on-going dialogue with the bank regarding the possibility of using forward contracts to hedge cash flows in foreign currency.

The Institute uses floating interest rates on its bank deposits. These rates are low because of the general low interest rate level. The Institute had total interest income of NOK 0.10 mill in 2016, down from NOK 0.17 mill in 2015.

Working environment and personnel

The sickness absence rate was 3.32 % i 2016 compared to 1.91 % in 2015. This is due to an increase in long term sickness absence in 2016. No occupational injuries or accidents were reported in 2016.

Gender equality

Among the Institute's 80 employees as of 31st of December 2016, 37 are women. 50% of the members of the Board and the management team are women. CMI has designed its wage system and welfare schemes to provide equal opportunities for wage and career development. The election rules for Board members selected among staff imply that each sex is represented.

Discrimination

Through its recruitment policies, CMI seeks to ensure equal opportunities for all, and to prevent discrimination based on a person's country of origin, ethnicity, religion or beliefs.

CMI seeks to ensure that working conditions allow all individuals to enjoy equal work opportunities regardless of disability and age.

Environmental report

The Institute's activities are not regulated by licenses or directives, and do not have a direct impact on the external environment. However, extensive travels contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

Annual profit/loss and allocations

The annual deficit of NOK 0.3 mill was deducted from existing equity. The Institute had NOK 6.6 mill in unrestricted equity as of 31st of December 2016, in addition to paid in and restricted equity of NOK 15.3 mill.

Shi Ingold Bertil Tungodder

Bergen, 17 March 2017

Lars G. Svåsand Chairman of the Board

Aslak Jangård Orre

Ottar Mastad

Ottar Mæstad Director

Ragnhild Dybdahl

Sofie Arjon Schütte

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS 2016

	Note	2016	2015
Operating revenues			
Project revenues	1	76 917 333	76 822 133
Other revenues	2	695 924	412 290
		77 613 257	77 234 423
Operating expenses			
Project expenses		17 787 491	15 524 978
Payroll expenses	3,4	51 049 266	53 735 363
Depreciation	5	1 302 237	1 302 237
Other operating expenses	2,3	5 935 940	7 486 295
		76 074 934	78 048 873
Operating result		1 538 323	-814 450
Financial income/expenses			
Interest income		100 324	175 712
Other financial income		180 157	651 107
Interest cost to enterprise in same firm		-1 169 000	-1 194 000
Other interest costs		-12 534	-5 834
Other financial costs		-932 088	-269 046
		-1 833 141	-642 061
NET RESULT before tax		-294 818	-1 456 511
Tax on net result	12	-	-312 283
ANNUAL RESULT		-294 818	-1 768 794

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016	2015
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets			
Building at Jekteviksbakken	5	43 767 725	44 795 588
Equipment, inventory etc.	5	661 059	935 433
		44 428 784	45 731 021
Financial fixed assets			
Long term receivables	7	776 635	902 507
Total fixed assets		45 205 419	46 633 528
Current assets			
Debtors			
Accounts receivable	8	5 793 726	11 241 705
Others debtors		768 751	481 193
		6 562 477	11 722 898
Investments			
Shares in other companies	6	179	183
Cash and bank deposits	9	45 583 685	29 517 825
Total current assets		52 146 341	41 240 906
TOTAL ASSETS		97 351 760	87 874 434

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016	2015
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Paid-in capital Original fund	10	15 300 000	15 300 000
Retained earnings Other equity	10	6 573 164	6 867 982
TOTAL EQUITY		21 873 164	22 167 982
LIABILITIES			
Pension funds	4	1 277 350	327 613
Long term liabilities			
Long term loans	11	35 000 000	35 000 000
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		1 781 568	810 411
Public duties payable		3 378 244	4 143 981
Other short term liabilities	10	34 041 434	25 112 163
Tax payable	12	-	312 283
		39 201 246	30 378 838
TOTAL LIABILITIES		75 478 596	65 706 451
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		97 351 760	87 874 434

Stil Tungolden Bertil Tungodden

m Alison Evans

Bergen, 17 March 2017

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Lars G. Svåsand Chairman of the Board

Aslak Jangård Orre

Ottor Mastad

Ottar Mæstad Director

Ragnhild Dybdahl

Sofie Arjon Schütte

CASH FLOW STATEMENT 2016

	2016	2015
Cash flow from operating acitivities		
Annual result	-294 818	-1 768 795
Depreciations	1 302 237	1 302 237
Changes in pension scheme assets/liabilities	949 737	-676 796
Changes in long term receivables	125 872	-3 604
Changes in accounts receivable	5 447 979	-1 545 285
Changes in other short term receivables	-287 558	-104 725
Changes in accounts payable and other short term liabilities	8 822 408	237 264
Net cash flow from operating acitivities	16 065 856	-2 559 704
Cash flow from investments Purchase of tangible fixed assets Net cash flow from investments	-	- -
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of long term loans Changes of shares	_	-3 000 000
Changes in value, shares and bonds	4	176
Net cash flow from financing activties	4	-2 999 824
NET CHANGE IN CASH FLOW TOTAL	16 065 860	-5 559 528
	10 003 000	3 337 320
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	29 517 825	35 077 354
Cash and cash ecuivalents at 31 December	45 583 685	29 517 825
Change in cash and cash equivalents	16 065 860	-5 559 528

Accounting principles

The annual report is prepared according to the Norwegian Accounting Act 1998 and generally accepted accounting principles.

Project Revenues

Grants and other contributions are recognized at the time of delivery. Revenue from external commisioned research are recognized at the level of project completion.

The level of completion is an estimate based on accrued hours and other costs held against estimated total hours and other costs.

Classification and valuation of assets and liabilities

Net current assets comprise creditors due within one year, and entries related to goods circulation. Other entries are classified as fixed assets and/or long term creditors. Outstanding amount with Chr. Michelsen Fund (CMF) is classified as long-term debt.

Current assets are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and fair value. Short term creditors are recognized at nominal value.

Fixed assets are valued by the cost of acquisition, in the case of non incidental reduction in value the asset will be written down to the fair value amount. Long term creditors are recognized at nominal value.

Receivables

Accounts receivable and other receivables are listed in the balance sheet at nominal value.

Currency

Closed projects/accounts receivable held in foreign currency are valued by the exchange rate on 31 December.

Short-term investments

Short term investments (stocks and shares are valued as current assets) are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and fair value at the balance sheet date. Dividends and other distributions are recognized as other financial income.

Fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment is capitalized and depreciated over the estimated useful economic life.

Direct maintenance costs are expensed as incurred, whereas improvements and upgrading are assigned to the acquisition cost and depreciated along with the asset. If carrying value of a non current asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the esimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value.

Cash flow

The cash flow statement is presented using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash, bank deposits and other short term higly liquid placement with original maturities of three months or less.

Pensions

Pension costs and pension liabilities are estimated on the basis of linear earnings and future salary. The calculation is based on assumptions of discount rate, future wage adjustments, pension and other payments from the national insurance fund, future return on pension funds and actuarial assumptions for deaths, voluntary resignation etc. Pension funds are valued at fair value and deducted from net pension liabilities in the balance sheet. Changes in the pension obligations due to changes in pension plans are recognized over the estimated average remaining service period. When the accumulated effect of changes in estimates, changes in assumptions and deviations from actuarial assumptions exceed 10 percent of the higher of pension obligations and pension plan assets, the excess amount is recognized over the estimated average remaining service period.

Тах

Tax expenses in the profit and loss account comprise both tax payable for the accounting period and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at 24 percent on the basis of existing temporary differences between accounting profit and taxable profit together with tax deductible deficits at the year end. Temporary differences both positive and negative, are balance out within the same period. Deferred tax assets are recorded in the balance sheet to the extent it is more likely than not that the tax assets will be utilized.

NOTE 1 PROJECT REVENUES

	2016	2015
Project revenues exclusive of cooperating partners	60 239 333	60 753 133
Grants	15 662 000	15 077 000
Chr. Michelsen Fund	1 016 000	992 000
	76 917 333	76 822 133

External project revenues are stated without contributions to cooperating partners, NOK 14 153 370

Geographic distribution	2016	2015
Norway	51 944 344	53 504 835
Abroad	24 972 989	23 317 298
	76 917 333	76 822 133

NOTE 2 JOINT PROPERTY

CMI and Nygårdshøyden Eiendom (Nygårdshøyden Real Estate, a company under the University of Bergen) own the building in Jekteviksbakken 31. They have established a joint housing ownership, Sameiet Jekteviksbakken 31, to manage the property. The joint ownership's income is first and foremost contributions to a maintenance fund for future upgrading and maintenance of the building, and the owners' parts of the costs. The costs are related to insurance premium and accounting.

CMI owns 44.41% of the joint property. Income and costs from the joint property are included in the CMI accounts according to the owner's share. CMI's part of the 2016 income constitutes NOK 94 422 and the costs constitute NOK 20 118. This is included in the income statement under respectively Other operating revenue and Other operating expenses.

NOTE 3 SALARIES AND SOCIAL COSTS

	2016	2015
Salaries	38 020 658	39 230 473
Social security taxes	6 055 731	6 575 630
Pension costs	5 649 593	6 648 285
Other benefits	520 824	548 212
	50 246 806	53 002 600
Other social costs	802 460	732 763
Total salaries and social costs	51 049 266	53 735 363
Total salaries and social costs Employees full-time equivalent	51 049 266 58	53 735 363 60
Employees full-time equivalent	58	60
Employees full-time equivalent Leadership remuneration etc.	58 2016	60 2015
Employees full-time equivalent Leadership remuneration etc. Director's salary	58 2016 991 764	60 2015 976 609

CMI and CMF share the same Board. Board members' fees are paid with 2/3 by CMI, NOK 202 954, and 1/3 by CMF, NOK 101 477, in 2016.

There are no contractual obligations (bonuses or shares) in the event of termination of employment.

Loans to employees amount to NOK 222 200. The interest rate equals the standard rate offered in employment relationships.

Auditor's fees (excluding VAT)	2016	2015
Audit of the accounts	146 647	198 100
Other audit related services		
	146 647	198 100
Consultant fees regarding tax	63 000	98 000
Other services	27 966	30 700
Total	237 613	326 800

CMI has a defined-benefit pension scheme for 31 regular employees as of 31 Dec 2016. The scheme fulfills the requirements set by the Act on mandatory occupational pensions. The benefits are calculated according to number of years in service, salary at time of retirement and the benefits from the National pension scheme in Norway.

CMI participate in the LO/NHO-agreements, which enables all employees to choose to retire and receive AFP (Early retirement agreement) from the age of 62. A new AFP arrangement applies from 01.01.2011. This is not an early retirement scheme, but an arrangement which gives a life-lasting addition to the ordinary pension. This arrangement is financed by payment of a premium, which for 2016 is 2.5 % of all salary between 1G and 7.1G, for the institute's employees under the age of 62. This is a defined contribution pension scheme where the premium is charged as expenses continuously. It is expected that the level of this premium will increase in the years to come.

The actuary presumptions are based on normally used presumptions in the insurance industry regarding demographic factors and retirement.

Defined-benefits pension scheme and ERA (AFP)	2016	2015
Pension costs incl. social security taxes (SST)		
Pension rights earned during the year	2 959 369	3 234 719
Interest charges on pension liabilities	1 854 924	1 767 895
Return on pension funds	-1 858 215	-1 724 242
Administration costs	537 263	484 169
Net pension costs before social security taxes	3 493 341	3 762 541
Social security taxes on pension costs	492 561	530 518
Actuarial loss/earnings	1 416 120	1 905 420
Recognized net liability impact of new disability pension (earnings)	-1 192 995	0
Recognized share actuarial loss impact of new disability pension	980 045	0
Net pension costs	5 189 072	6 198 479
Pension liabilitites recognized in the balance sheet		
Earned pension liabilities	75 150 283	78 460 919
Pension plan assets	59 815 329	57 938 835
Net pension liability (underfinanced)	-15 334 954	-20 522 084
Social security taxes on net pension liability	-2 162 229	-2 893 614
Net pension liability inc. social security taxes	-17 497 183	-23 415 698
Estimate deviations not recognized	14 374 231	20 393 733
Social security taxes deviation	2 026 767	2 875 516
Net pension funds	-1 096 185	-146 449

Economic presumptions	2016	2015
Discount interest	2.60 %	2.50 %
Expected returns on funds	3.00 %	3.30 %
Expected salaries regulations	2.50 %	2.50 %
Expected G-regulations	2.25 %	2.25 %
Expected pensions regulations	1.13 %	1.13 %
Amortization factor	10.08	10.89
Wanted size on corridor in %	10.00 %	10.00 %
Social security taxes	14.10 %	14.10 %

Defined-benefits pension scheme - employees' share is NOK 404 373,-

Defined-contribution pension scheme

A new pension scheme was introduced for all new employees who started after 1 April 2007. 40 persons at CMI are enrolled in this scheme by 31 Dec 2016.

	2016	2015
Deposits	982 380	1 257 463
Administrative costs	47 092	108 262
Net costs before social security taxes	1 029 472	1 365 725
Social security taxes	145 156	192 567
Result	1 174 628	1 558 292

Defined-contribution pension scheme – employees' share is NOK 359 105,-

NOTE 5 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Property Jekteviken	Office machinery	Investments, inventory	Sum
Cost at 1 January	51 393 154	3 883 615	4 124 896	59 401 665
Purchased assets	-	_	-	_
Sold assets	-	_	-	_
Cost at 31 December	51 393 154	3 883 615	4 124 896	59 401 665
Accumulated depreciation	-7 625 429	-3 866 952	-3 480 500	-14 972 881
Balance value 31 December	43 767 725	16 663	644 396	44 428 784
Depreciation 2016	-1 027 863	-30 957	-243 417	-1 302 237

Depreciation of property is related to the new building in Jekteviken as from 1 August 2009. The depreciation is calculated linearly with 2 % per year. Depreciation of investments in machinery is applied linearly over 3 years. Investments in fixtures, inventory etc. is depreciated linearly over 3–10 years. CMI rents copy machines from Canon and Ricoh. Annual costs in 2016 was NOK 129 633,–

NOTE 6 CURRENT ASSETS

Shares	Number	Cost price	Market value
Novel Diagnostics AS	145	30 193	178
		30 193	178

NOTE 7 FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS

Loans to employees, NOK 222 200 by 31 December. CMI has a running account with Sameiet Jekteviksbakken 31. The balance by 31 December 2016 is NOK 510 435,–

Invoiced, not paid sales	821 089
Sales, not yet invoiced	4 972 637
	5 793 726

NOTE 9 DEDUCTED INCOME TAX

By 31 December NOK 1 743 799 is deposited on a separate bank account. Unpaid deducted income tax as of the same date is NOK 1 638 090,-

NOTE 10 EQUITY

	Retained earnings	Paid-in capital	Total
Equity as of 1 January 2016	6 867 982	15 300 000	22 167 982
Net result of the year	-294 818		-294 818
Equity as of 31 December 2016	6 573 164	15 300 000	21 873 164

NOTE 11 DEBT DUE LATER THAN 5 YEARS

	2016	2015
Chr. Michelsen Fund (CMF)	35 000 000	35 000 000

CMF provides a long-term loan to CMI, with a current balance of NOK 35 million, for the building in Jekteviken (Jekteviksbakken 31.) The loan is secured by a mortgage registered on CMI's part of the building. According to the deed, CMI owns a part of the building and of the building site in accordance with CMI's fraction of the joint property. At the same time, an underlying ground lease was prepared securing UiB/Magør the right to receive payment for the value of the building site at a potential resale.

NOTE 12 TAX

CMI is taxable for the part of the institute's project income that concerns commisioned research. In 2016 this part was 36.67%.

Tax this year	2016	2015
Tax payable	-	_
Tax payable for 2012–2014	_	312 283
Change in deferred tax	_	_
This years tax effect of change in tax rate	_	_
Sum tax	-	312 283
Calculating tax base		
Ordinary result before tax	-108 110	-495 797
Permanent differences	-645 667	-353 980
Change in temporary differences	963 118	62 516
Tax base before use of taxable loss carried forward	209 341	-787 261
Use of taxable loss carried forward	-209 341	
Sum tax base	-	-787 261
Temporary differences outlined		
Receivables	_	_
Goods	_	_
Fixes assets	-2 272 017	-1 665 785
Provisions	_	_
Pensions	-468 404	-111 519
Profit and loss account	_	_
Loss carry-forward	-577 919	-787 260
Sum	-3 318 341	-2 564 564
Deferred income tax liability (24% this year, 25% last year)	-796 402	-641 141

Deferred tax assets are not recognized in the balance sheet as future taxable income is not made probable.

Tax payable for 2012–2014 of 312 283 is not a tax payable for the income statement of 2015. It has been accrued during the years 2012–2014. It was paid in 2015 after clarification with the tax authorities on how CMI was to be taxed in the future.

AUDITOR'S REPORT



Statsautoriserte revisorer Ernst & Young AS

Thormøhlens gate 53 D, NO-5006 Bergen Postboks 6163, NO-5892 Bergen Foretaksregisteret: NO 976 389 387 MVA Tlf: +47 55 21 30 00 Fax: +47 55 21 30 01 www.ey.no Medlemmer av Den norske revisorforening

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Stiftelsen Chr Michelsens Institutt for Videnskap og Åndsfrihet

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chr Michelsens Institutt for Videnskap og Åndsfrihet, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2016, the income statement, and statements of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements of Chr Michelsens Institutt for Videnskap og Åndsfrihet have been prepared in accordance with laws and regulations and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Norway, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities as required by law and regulations. We have also complied with our other ethical obligations in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (management) is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the audit of the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with law, regulations and generally accepted auditing principles in Norway, including ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Independent auditor's report - Chr Michelsens Institutt for Videnskap og Åndsfrihet A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

AUDITOR'S REPORT



Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and the proposal for the allocation of the result is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Opinion on registration and documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to ensure that the Company's accounting information is properly recorded and documented as required by law and bookkeeping standards and practices accepted in Norway.

Bergen, 17 March 2017 ERNST & YOUNG AS

Eirik Moe State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Independent auditor's report - Chr Michelsens Institutt for Videnskap og Åndsfrihet A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

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