



UNIVERSITY OF TARTU

Annual Report 2022



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Website	www.ut.ee
Form of ownership	Legal person governed by public law
Main activities	1) academic research 2) provision of higher education based on integrated teaching and research activities 3) provision of teaching- and research-based services to the society
Financial year	01.01.2022–31.12.2022
Auditor	KPMG Baltics OÜ
Council	11 members
Council Chair	Ruth Oltjer
Attached	Report of independent sworn auditor

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Activity Report 2022

UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE
OPERATING ENVIRONMENT
TEACHING AND STUDIES
RESEARCH
ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITY
CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY
ORGANISATION

Rector's foreword



The entire world has lived in a state of unpredictability in recent years. Naturally, the University of Tartu has not remained untouched. Events in Ukraine had an impact on the university's activities and performance in 2022. We have opened the university's doors to students and academic staff who have escaped from Ukraine. University members have been active in volunteering work and provided financial support to Ukrainian students.

Through international networks, we have also actively involved other European universities in helping Ukrainians keep their research and education system in operation. We hope to see the long-term effect of the university family's support in many years to come.

Taking stock of 2022, I could say that, despite the unexpected, we have made quite a few significant steps forward. Speaking of rankings, we have achieved an unprecedented result – we are among the world's top 250 universities. It was also a year when our researchers brought home the record research funding in history for establishing two international research centres. The year will be remembered for the implementation of the doctoral reform – in the autumn semester, doctoral students became our fully-fledged colleagues as junior research fellows.

In 2022, we set our focus on the sustainable development of the organisation and, led by the Centre for Sustainable Development that we launched in the autumn, on sustainability issues in research and teaching. Established as a cross-faculty consortium, the centre will broaden the university's opportunities for day-to-day cooperation and contribute more broadly to the development of a balanced society.

Estonia's public universities continued to stand up for higher education funding and reached an important milestone in 2022. At the beginning of the year, the board of Universities Estonia

agreed that without a financial guarantee, universities could not take on long-term commitments under administrative contracts. Months-long negotiations with all the parliamentary parties followed. In the summer, the new coalition government promised to allocate an extra 10 million euros to higher education in the same year and increase the funding by 15% a year over the next four years. The promise was confirmed in the state budget strategy, and university funding received a lot of attention in the debates leading up to the Riigikogu elections. The extra money makes it possible to gradually update our people's salaries which have not kept pace with the general cost of living due to the lack of funding.

The year saw several property renovations. For example, the Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences, the Institute of Education and the College of Foreign Languages and Cultures received modern working and learning facilities. We also made energy efficiency investments to mitigate the impact of the energy crisis.

We received valuable feedback for the future through the institutional accreditation of the university for seven years. The process gave an outside view of our activities, and allowed us to understand how to improve our performance and what to pay particular attention to.

The impact of our activities is increasingly felt in society. The changing model of the labour market, technological advances, an ageing population and the complex challenges our country is facing place a responsibility on the university to assess the skills of our graduates and the knowledge we offer to society. It means an ever-evolving university, which needs to screen out everything that spends money and people but has little impact and reduces our power to tackle the problems that really need solving. May the academia have the wisdom for that.

Toomas Asser
Rector of the University of Tartu

Abbreviations

Universities

EBS	Estonian Business School
EAA	Estonian Academy of Arts
EAMT	Estonian Academy of Music and Theatre
EULS	Estonian University of Life Sciences
TU	Tallinn University
TUT	Tallinn University of Technology
UT	University of Tartu

Fields of study

EDU	Education
HUM	Humanities and arts
SOC	Social sciences, journalism and information
BUS	Business, administration and law
SCI	Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics
ICT	Information and communication technologies
ENG	Engineering, manufacturing and construction
AGR	Agriculture
HEA	Health and welfare
SER	Services

Faculties of the University of Tartu

HV	Faculty of Arts and Humanities
SV	Faculty of Social Sciences
MV	Faculty of Medicine
LT	Faculty of Science and Technology

Other abbreviations

A2025	University of Tartu Strategic Plan for 2020–2025
AI	artificial intelligence
ARWU	Academic Ranking of World Universities by Shanghai Ranking Consultancy
AS	aktsiaselts (public limited company)
ECTS	Credit point of the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System
EHIS	Estonian Education Information System
EIT	European Institute of Innovation and Technology
ENLIGHT	European university Network to promote equitable quality of Life, sustainability and Global engagement through Higher education Transformation
ERC	European Research Council
ESI	Essential Science Indicators
ETIS	Estonian Research Information System
EU	European Union
FTE	full-time equivalent
GDP	gross domestic product
IP	intellectual property
mEUR	million euros
MoER	Estonian Ministry of Education and Research
MOOC	massive open online course
MTÜ	mittetulundusühing (non-profit organisation)
OÜ	osaühing (private limited company)
QS	QS World University Rankings
R&D	research and development
SIS	Study Information System
TAIE	Estonian Research and Development, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Strategy 2021–2035
THE	Times Higher Education World University Rankings
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UTTV	University of Tartu video portal

Key figures

Employee figures are given as at 31 December.

Student figures are given as at 10 November. The number of students does not include external students, visiting students and resident doctors. The first level of higher education includes professional higher education, bachelor's studies and integrated bachelor's and master's studies.

The number of **graduates** of a given year refers to students who completed their studies during the period from 1 October of the previous calendar year to 30 September of the given calendar year.

The number of **curricula** in which students were enrolled includes curricula in which students were enrolled as at 10 November (including all joint curricula).

The number of **publications** includes Estonian Research Information System (ETIS) categories 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 5.1, 6.3, 6.4. High-level publications include ETIS categories 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 3.1. The number of publications includes those authored by persons who had a valid employment contract with the University of Tartu or who were enrolled as regular doctoral students in the corresponding calendar year. The data retrieved from ETIS as at 15 February of the following year.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employees					
Number of employees	3,602	3,635	3,767	3,767	4,141
Number of employees (FTE)	2,935	2,957	3,055	3,166	3,368
incl. academic staff	51.7%	51.3%	52.5%	52.1%	54.9%
Number of academic staff (FTE)	1,517	1,518	1,604	1,650	1,847
incl. PhD holders	74.3%	76.3%	74.5%	74.0%	68.4%
incl. international academic staff	12.3%	13.9%	15.5%	17.7%	20.0%
Number of professors (FTE)	179	186	186	209	217
incl. female professors	23.3%	25.9%	26.4%	28.3%	31.1%
Students					
Number of students	13,169	13,395	13,641	13,909	14,263
at the first level of higher education	60.4%	60.6%	60.6%	60.6%	61.6%
in master's studies	30.6%	30.9%	31.1%	31.1%	30.4%
in doctoral studies	9.0%	8.6%	8.3%	8.3%	8.0%
Number of international students	1,457	1,660	1,678	1,746	1,820
percentage of all students	11.1%	12.4%	12.3%	12.6%	12.8%
Number of graduates	2,630	2,715	2,778	2,961	2,764
incl. number of PhD graduates	122	129	118	105	122
Curricula					
Number of curricula to which students were admitted	161	159	159	160	150
incl. English-taught curricula at the first and second level of higher education	26	30	29	31	32
Number of curricula with enrolled students	198	197	188	182	189
Research publications					
Number of publications	2,374	2,834	2,813	3,037	2,846
incl. number of high-level publications	1,709	1,983	1,995	2,271	2,086
incl. number of publications of the category 1.1	1,259	1,480	1,472	1,758	1,581
Position in international university rankings					
THE	301–350	301–350	251–300	251–300	201–250
QS	321	301	285	300	296
ARWU	301–400	301–400	401–500	401–500	501–600

More detailed data are available on the UT website statistika.ut.ee.

UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE

The highest decision-making body of the University of Tartu is the **council**, who is responsible for the university's economic activities and long-term development, approves the university's statutes and adopts the strategic plan and budget. The council has 11 members: five nominated by the university, five by the minister of education and research, and one by the Estonian Academy of Sciences. In 2022, the new composition of the council started its five-year work period. Council members:

- **Ruth Oltjer** (Council Chair), General Manager of AS Chemi-Pharm,
- **Arto Aas**, Managing Director of the Estonian Employers' Confederation,
- **Jaan Eha**, UT Professor of Cardiology, Academician,
- **Heidi Kakko**, Chair of the Board of UniTartu Ventures,
- **Birute Klaas-Lang**, UT Professor of Estonian as a Foreign Language,
- **Marja Makarow**, member of the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters, President of Academia Europaea,
- **Mari Moora**, UT Professor in Community Ecology,
- **Martin Aleksander Noorkõiv**, UT doctoral student in Media and Communication,
- **Ants Nõmper**, Managing Partner of Ellex Raidla Law Firm,
- **Elmer Sterken**, Professor of Monetary Economics of the University of Groningen,
- **Urmas Varblane**, UT Professor of International Business.

The **senate** is the university's highest academic decision-making body, responsible for the teaching, research and development activities at the university and ensuring the excellent quality of these activities. The senate comprises 22 members: the rector as chair, four representatives of each faculty, and five student representatives. In 2022, the senate included:

representatives of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities

- Professor **Aivar Kriiska**,
- Professor **Raili Marling**,
- Lecturer **Ave Matsin**,
- Professor **Renate Pajusalu**,

representatives of the Faculty of Social Sciences

- Professor **Veronika Kalmus**,
- Professor **Evelyn Kiive**,
- Professor **Marju Luts-Sootak**,
- Professor **Maaja Vadi**,

representatives of the Faculty of Medicine

- Professor **Küllü Kingo**,
- Associate Professor **Tanel Laisaar**,
- Professor **Pärt Peterson**,
- Professor **Mihkel Zilmer**,

representatives of the Faculty of Science and Technology

- Professor **Peeter Burk**,
- Professor **Krista Fischer**,
- Professor **Marco Kirm**,
- Professor **Tõnu Meidla**,

student representatives (until 30 June 2022)

- **Joosep Heinsalu**,
- **Stella-Maria Kangur**,
- **Imar Yacine Koutchoukali**,
- **Kertu Liis Krigul**,
- **Katariina Sofia Päts**,

student representatives (from 1 July 2022)

- **Sven Anderson**,
- **Joosep Heinsalu**,
- **Liisa Marie Kerner**,
- **Katariina Sofia Päts**,
- **Anna Zobel**.

The **Rector** of the University of Tartu is Professor **Toomas Asser**. The rector manages the everyday life of the university, following the resolutions of the council and the senate, and is responsible for the lawful and expedient use of the university's assets. The Rector's Office comprises the rector, vice rector for research, vice rector for academic affairs, director of administration, head of finance, academic secretary and deans of the faculties. Until 31 May, the Rector's Office also included Vice Rector for Development **Erik Puura**. From 1 June, Director of Development **Taivo Raud** joined the Rector's Office.

After the change in the composition of the Rector's Office, the vice rector for research is responsible for the activities that were previously the responsibility of the vice rector for development (university's business relations, knowledge transfer and protection of intellectual property), while the director of development is responsible for planning the university's development and international cooperation.

Studies and research are conducted at the University of Tartu in 27 institutes and four colleges of **four faculties**:

- Faculty of Arts and Humanities (HV),
- Faculty of Social Sciences (SV),
- Faculty of Medicine (MV),
- Faculty of Science and Technology (LT).

The academic structure also comprises four non-faculty **institutions**:

- Museum,
- Natural History Museum and Botanical Garden,
- Library,
- Youth Academy.



Professor **Toomas Asser**
Rector



Professor **Anti Selart**
Dean of the Faculty of
Arts and Humanities



Professor **Raul Eamets**
Dean of the Faculty of
Social Sciences



Professor **Margus Lember**
Dean of the Faculty
of Medicine



Professor **Leho Ainsaar**
Dean of the Faculty of
Science and Technology



Aune Valk
Vice Rector for
Academic Affairs



Kristjan Vassil
Vice Rector for
Research



Tõnis Karki
Academic Secretary



Taivo Raud
Director of Development



Kalle Hein
Head of Finance

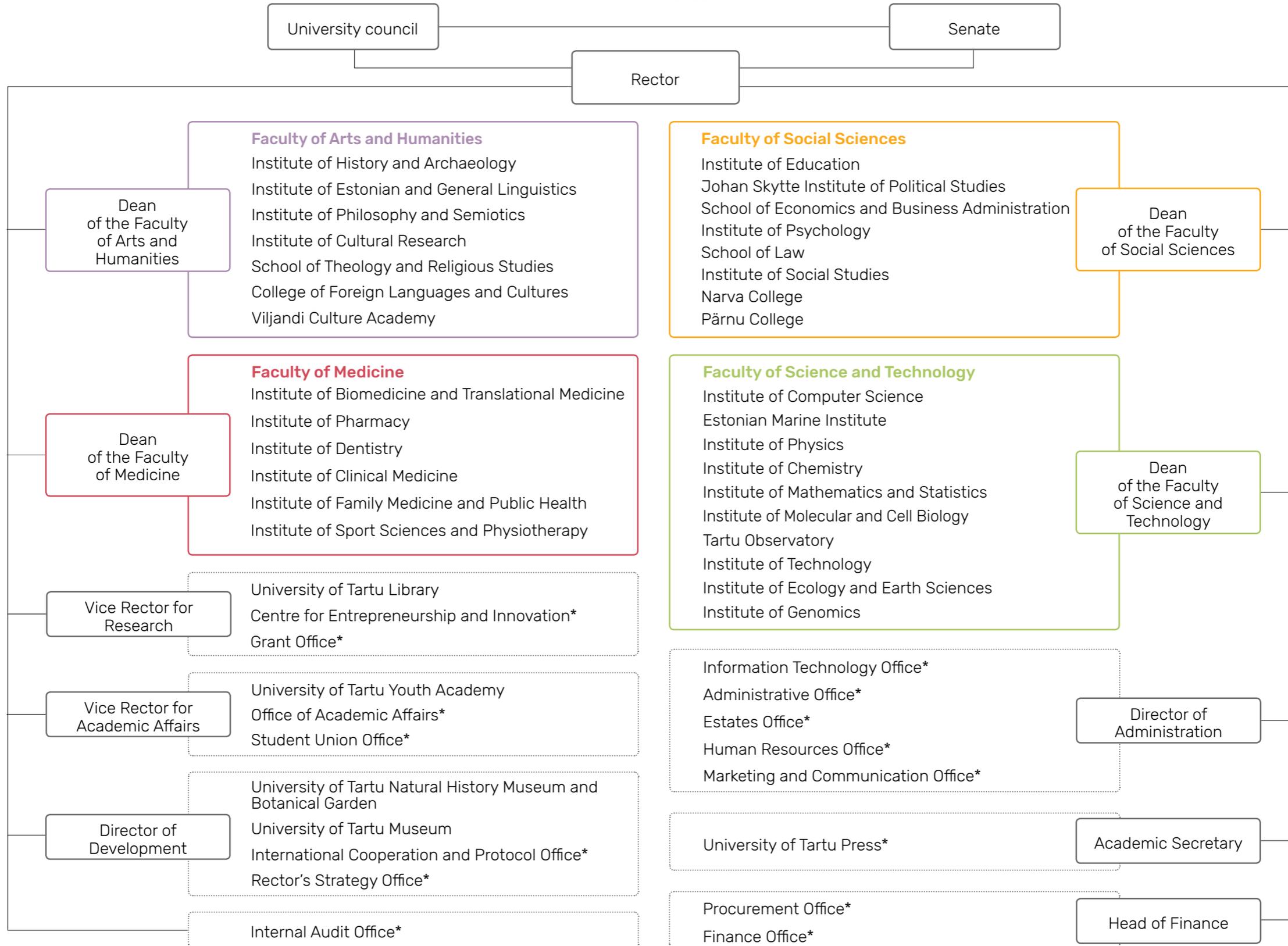


Kstina Vallimäe
Director of Administration

Rector's Office as on
31 December 2022

University structure

as at 31 December 2022



* support units

Strategic plan

In 2022, implementing the **strategic plan for 2021–2025 (A2025)** continued. The strategic plan is specified by other strategy documents: language and internationalisation principles, financial strategy, strategy for the involvement of private funds, and spatial development strategy. The implementation of the strategic plan is monitored using digital dashboards and the data about the university's core activities and assets are publicly available on the statistics dashboard.

To implement the strategic goals, the Rector's Office compiles an **action plan** each year and agrees on the use of central development grants, indicators and deadlines, incl.

- the **UT development fund** to support the implementation of the strategic plan, primarily cross-faculty development activities;
- the **council's strategic development support for degree studies** to fund the faculties' teaching-related strategic developments;
- the **deans' performance funding** to help achieve the new challenges set for the financial year;
- the **rector's reserve fund** to cover one-off unforeseen needs.

The 2022 action plan linked the development tasks of A2025 and the performance agreements of the members of the Rector's Office and the centrally allocated development grants for achieving them. The key topics in the university's 2022 action plan concerned

- developing teaching and studies by promoting Estonian-language higher education, teacher education, the teaching of future skills, the quality of teaching and studies and the widening of study opportunities;
- developing research by implementing the plan for developing doctoral studies, developing research infrastructure, involving international funding and finding solutions to societal problems;
- developing the organisation by strengthening the university's financial standing and salary competitiveness, digital university, sustainable development and the quality of management and communication activities.

Sustainable development

Sustainable development means a balance between human and social well-being, cultural vitality, economic sustainability and preserving and recovering the natural environment. In the first half of 2022, there was a sustainable development committee at the university, the work of which led to proposals for the development of a sustainable university and environmental policies. To find multifaceted solutions to the challenges of sustainable development in society, the **Centre for Sustainable Development**, led by Associate Professor in Social Communication Margit Keller, was established. The centre supports interdisciplinary teaching and research cooperation at the university, knowledge transfer for sustainable development and public debate. At the centre's opening event, researchers from four faculties discussed how to raise awareness of climate change and research-based solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The recording of the event has been watched 2,000 times on UTTV.

The university organised a design competition for an innovative green area in the **Maarjamõisa** field. The outline for the competition, launched by researchers in natural and exact sciences, included the design of naturally diverse ornamental gardens, a hydrogen-generating solar power station, insect-friendly lighting and different surface coatings for the green area, to study their functionality, efficiency and feasibility. The results of these studies could serve as a model for other similar projects in the future.

The commitment of the university and the City of Tartu to common goals supporting sustainability is demonstrated by the researchers' close cooperation with the City of Tartu, which was selected to participate in the EU Mission for 100 **climate-neutral** cities. It is also reflected in the decision of the Tartu City Council to specify the

We promote a way of thinking that supports sustainable development in the university and in educating the public.

conditions of the Tartu Raefond Scholarship so that it will in the future be awarded to University of Tartu students studying the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the context of the city of Tartu.

Environmentally sound procurement aims to reduce the negative environmental impacts caused by the production, use and disposal of products and provision of services. The university applied sustainability criteria in the procurement of furniture, cleaning products and services and office IT equipment. In addition to the sustainability requirements set by the minister of the environment, the university has defined conditions to caterers to minimise environmental damage (e.g. food produced from local raw materials, by a local producer, based on local traditions or with ingredients from producers with sustainability labels).

Institutional accreditation

In 2022, institutional accreditation of the university took place, as a result of which the Assessment Council of the Estonian Quality Agency for Education accredited the University of Tartu for seven years.

The international expert panel that assessed the university emphasised several strengths. It found that the university's strategic plan aligns the university's objectives to national and European economic, societal, and cultural aims in multiple ways and in a cross-sectoral manner. By that, the UT emphasises application-oriented research, supports life-long learning, and sees itself as the guardian of Estonian cultural heritage.

The Assessment Council found the university's organic and bottom-up interest to address important and potentially impactful societal issues to be commended as well as its role in shaping the Estonian research landscape. The scientific support services, particularly the work of the Grant Office, was thought to be of very high level by EU standard, helping to attract competitive funding. The accreditation report emphasised that the UT's documents

pertaining to academic ethics are particularly good in that they provide principles and guidelines underpinned with concrete examples.

The Assessment Council highlighted the university's contribution to supporting the development of teaching staff. It has recruited instructional designers and academic developers engineers and organised seminars, courses and events for sharing best practises.

As areas for improvement, the evaluators mentioned the quality culture, the structure of curricula, the evaluation and promotion of academic staff, and a clearer definition of the roles of the national university and the international university. The university disagreed on the need for more regulation of quality management and prefers a trusting quality culture based on values and good practices. Similarly, the university does not see any contradiction in the alignment of the objectives of the national university with those of an international university. By the end of 2022, an action plan was also prepared to implement the recommendations. The recommendation to introduce a clearer strategic governance process was already considered in the preparation of the A2025 action plan for 2023 and the recommendations from institutional accreditation were included in the performance agreements of the members of the Rector's Office.

Six curricula were evaluated: "Entrepreneurship and Digital Solutions" (professional higher education studies); "Law", "Biology and Biodiversity Conservation" (bachelor's studies); "Translation and Interpreting Studies", "International Relations and Regional Studies" and "Robotics and Computer Engineering" (master's studies). The panel very much appreciated the support the university provides to teaching staff for the development of courses and instruction, and highlighted the close link between teaching and research, the high academic level of staff and the strong commitment to their work and to the university.

A2025 key performance indicators

Key performance indicators concerning staff do not include junior research fellows. The doctoral reform is being implemented gradually, with some doctoral students gaining the status of junior research fellow each year. If they were included, the level of key performance indicators would fluctuate each year due to changes in the number of junior research fellows rather than substantial changes in the measured indicator.

The graphs in the last column show the results for the key performance indicators in 2020, 2021 and 2022 compared to the linear movement from baseline to target (grey dotted line).

In the following chapters, information about the achievement of the key performance indicators of the strategic plan is marked with "A2025".



	Baseline 2020	Result 2022	Target 2025	Trend 2020–2022
International national university				
Number of graduates from teacher-training curricula	276	299	350	
Percentage of international employees taking Estonian language courses	28%	33%	45%	
Percentage of international students taking Estonian language courses	28%	40%	75%	
Percentage of international graduates	15%	14%	13–15%	
Percentage of international academic employees	12.5%	14.5%	15–20%	
Percentage of students participating in learning mobility	12.7%	9.9%	18%	
Education				
Dropout rate	9.5%	10.0%	< 9%	
Percentage of academic employees who actively participated in teaching-related development activities	41%	46%	50%	
Students' satisfaction with the teaching of courses	86%	89%	95%	
Number of continuing education learners	40,493	46,108	43,000	
Percentage of newly admitted students with outstanding study results	57%	82%	60%	
Efficiency of completing doctoral studies	35%	38%	50%	
Research				
Percentage of publications among the world's top 10% most cited research publications	17.1%	17.7%	17–20%	
Volume of external research funding in million euros	12.8	25.9	17.8	
Volume of business contracts in million euros	6.83	7.7	8	
Number of new spin-offs of the university per year	3	4	5	
Organisation				
Income per academic employee in euros	124,158	142,728	150,000	
Percentage of units the staff of which are satisfied with their job	66%	62%	70%	
Income from teaching per student in euros	5,662	6,182	6,500	

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Europe

The European Commission's 2022 Strategic Foresight Report says that in the long term and at all levels of activity, from local to global governance and power structures, we are most affected by climate change, accelerating technological development and digitalisation, and geopolitical instability.

The annual joint declaration of the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission concluded that the year 2022 was challenging. **Russia's unprovoked aggression against Ukraine** brought along the need to provide humanitarian, political, financial and military support to the people of Ukraine. For the first time, the European Union (EU) launched the temporary protection mechanism, ensuring continued access of Ukrainians to jobs, housing, education, training and healthcare. Unprecedented sanctions were imposed to put economic pressure on Russia. With the REPowerEU Plan, the EU is phasing out dependence on Russian fossil fuels and boosting renewable energy and energy security in Europe.

To **recover from successive crises**, the recovery instrument NextGenerationEU supports EU countries in implementing their recovery and resilience plans, such as solutions needed for citizens and businesses alike due to the soaring cost of living. At the same time, the EU stresses the need to fast-track the green and digital twin transition in five strategic and most greenhouse-gas-emitting sectors: energy, transport, industry, construction and agriculture.

In 2021, to support its strategic objectives, the European Commission reformed the **European Research Area**, renewed its governance and agreed on its priority areas for action:

- investing in research and innovation for a green and digital future;
- improving researchers' access to infrastructure and facilities;
- supporting researchers' mobility, skills and career opportunities;
- promoting gender equality and broader inclusion;
- disseminating the principles of open science and developing digital infrastructures and services to foster it.

With the involvement of research funders, universities and other research and development (R&D) organisations, the European Commission continued to develop the agreement to harmonise the **framework for evaluating research** and researchers in the European Research Area. The preliminary draft stresses the need to assess researchers based on their work's substantive quality and pay less attention to publication metrics. The European Commission also developed a working document that provides higher education and research institutions with guidelines on how to prevent, detect and respond to potential covert foreign interference that is contrary to the sovereignty, values, and interests of the EU.

The goals of the European Research Area are implemented with the support of the **Horizon Europe** framework programme for research and innovation. Its grant budget for the seven-year period is €95.5 billion, of which nearly half is earmarked to tackle global challenges and strengthen the competitiveness of European industry. In 2022, the European Commission renewed the work programme of Horizon Europe and increased the budget, including the amount of support for women-led deep-tech start-ups.

In 2022, to implement research and deep-tech innovation for a more competitive EU economy, the European Commission adopted the **New European Innovation Agenda** with its five flagships:

- funding scale-ups;
- enabling innovation through experimentation spaces and public procurement;
- accelerating and strengthening innovation in innovation ecosystems across the EU;
- fostering, attracting and retaining deep-tech talents;
- designing innovation-friendly policies.

By capital investments in breakthrough R&D, the European Commission aims to find innovative deep-tech solutions to pressing societal challenges.

The **European Higher Education Area** strives for excellent and inclusive higher education based on shared values. It focuses on improving the quality of teaching, increasing the inclusion of target groups, cooperation with communities, supporting linguistic diversity and promoting lifelong learning. There are nearly 5,000 higher education institutions, 17.5 million students, 1.35 million teaching staff members and 1.17 million researchers in Europe.

In 2022, the European Commission approved the **European Strategy for Universities**, and the following initiatives have been launched to implement it:

- merging universities in different countries to form “European universities”;
- a common qualification framework for joint degrees;
- developing a legal statute for alliances of universities;
- developing a European student card to support mobility digitally.

The overarching aim of the **Erasmus+** programme is to support, through lifelong learning, people’s educational, professional and personal development in education, training, youth and

sport, both in Europe and beyond, contributing to sustainable economic growth, quality jobs and social cohesion, innovation, a stronger European identity and active citizenship. Its three key actions (learning mobility, developing cooperation among organisations, and policy development) promote equal opportunities and equal access, inclusion, diversity and equity. After the Erasmus+ 2022 call for proposals, there are 44 European University alliances in the EU, with a total of nearly 340 higher education institutions from 31 countries (apart from EU countries, also from Iceland, Norway, Serbia and Turkey). To support alliances, a new call for proposals of €387 million has been launched for 2023 for the European Universities initiative.

The European Commission has set the goal that 60% of all adults participate in training every year by 2030. One way to implement lifelong learning is to offer flexible learning opportunities that consider labour market needs. In 2022, the Council of the EU approved the recommendation on a European approach to **micro-credentials**, helping to ensure the quality, recognition and valuing of continuing education.

The number of people attending university has increased in recent decades, and more money is needed to maintain the quality of higher education. European countries have used different approaches for this. In terms of access to higher education, the Finnish and Dutch examples are often highlighted: in Finland, public funding has increased in line with demand, while in the Netherlands, everybody pays the tuition fee and public funding has also been increased.

Building on the EU Youth Strategy, the European Parliament and the Council of the EU declared 2022 the European Year of Youth to encourage **young people** to have their say in all policy areas. Europe Day on 9 May also marked the end of a year-long Conference on the Future of Europe – the first citizen-led, Europe-wide democratic series of debates aimed at shaping our common future. With more than five million unique visitors to its digital platform and more than 700,000 event participants,

it was an unprecedented direct democracy initiative. The final report delivered to the Presidents of the European Parliament, the Council of the EU and the European Commission presented the participants' proposals under nine topics: climate change and the environment; health; a stronger economy, social justice and jobs; EU in the world; values and rights, the rule of law, security; digital transformation; European democracy; migration; education, culture, youth and sport. A Eurobarometer survey was also conducted on the future of Europe. Its responses showed that 90% of Europeans (84% of Estonian respondents) agree that the voice of EU citizens should be taken more into account in decisions about the future of Europe.

Estonia

The Riigikogu adopted the national long-term development strategy "**Estonia 2035**" in 2021. According to the **coalition agreement** signed in July 2022, the priorities of the Government of the Republic in the state budget strategy for 2023–2026 were Estonian-language education and funding of higher education, comprehensive national defence, support for Ukraine, energy and electricity market reform, forestry, maritime affairs, livelihoods, family benefits and price easing.

In reaction to Russia's war against Ukraine, the Government of the Republic restricted the issuing of temporary residence permits and visas to citizens of Russia and Belarus for work, business or study in Estonia. The University of Tartu, like other research and higher education institutions in EU countries, the United States and other countries, discontinued cooperation with Russian researchers and research institutions.

The European Commission confirmed the volume of EU funding for Estonia over the next seven-year budget period: €3.37 billion from **Structural Funds** and nearly €900 million from the **Recovery and Resilience Facility**. The EU funding will be supplemented by a contribution from Estonia (national

co-financing and the beneficiary's self-financing). The Government of the Republic has set six objectives for using the support: an Estonia that is smarter, greener, more connected, more social, closer to people and on the path to a just transition.

In planning the R&D, innovation and entrepreneurship measures, the Government of the Republic is guided by the Estonian Strategy for Research, Development, Innovation and Entrepreneurship 2021–2035 (TAIE). It aims to increase the well-being of Estonian society and the productivity of economy, providing competitive and sustainable solutions for the development needs of Estonia and the world. Nearly €1.3 billion is planned in Estonia from EU funds to support the activities. In supporting R&D and innovation, the focus is shifting to **promoting knowledge transfer** and supporting cooperation between the research system and the business sector to develop demand-driven R&D and innovation services. The detailed conditions of the measures were still under negotiation at the end of 2022.

In the **state budget strategy**, the Government of the Republic pledged to keep R&D funding at the level of at least 1% of the gross domestic product (GPD) and the ratio of research grants and baseline funding at 50:50. Adequate baseline funding is a prerequisite for the sustainable functioning of R&D institutions, the design and implementation of a flexible academic career model that takes into account the diversity of academic work and offers all-round development and greater stability, ensuring the necessary infrastructure for research, and allowing for closer cooperation between businesses and research institutions. Estonia's investment in R&D has increased over the last six years, with private-sector R&D funding growing faster than that of the public sector. In 2021, the EU average funding for R&D was **0.75% of GDP in the public sector and 1.51% of GDP in the private sector**, compared with 0.75% of GDP in the public sector and 1% of GDP in the private sector in Estonia. Although private-sector R&D expenditure exceeded

public-sector expenditure already in 2019, Estonia still lags behind the EU average.

Since 2019, when the agreement to fund research at 1% of GDP was in force, research funding has increased, but this has not solved all the problems. Research funding is still largely **project-based**. It does not provide certainty or a foundation on which to build basic research. The EU is channelling more and more money into entrepreneurship and applied research. Unfortunately, Estonia has further intensified the EU requirements and emphasises knowledge transfer, although domestic funding should balance the relationship between basic and applied research and reduce the project-based proportion of funding.

The innovation capacity of Estonian companies has increased in recent years. Innovation capacity is characterised by productivity per employed person. The score on this indicator has been steadily improving and was 86.7% of the EU average in 2021. However, in the European Commission's European **innovation scoreboard** 2022, Estonia moved from the group of strong innovators to that of moderate innovators. This suggests that other countries are improving their innovation systems even more actively.

Estonia's knowledge transfer programme describes Estonia as having a good level of research, but few research results translate into new products or services for businesses or the public sector. The concern is that research institutions and businesses lack the motivation and capacity to work together. This is why the state plans to support the development of a supportive environment for cooperation between research institutions and businesses, both in setting research objectives and in implementing research results.

The same programme finds that Estonian businesses are modest in their research and technology intensity, ability to adapt and adopt new business models, knowledge and technologies, and to use them to create high value-added products and services, and

that the system supporting the growth of companies' innovation capacity needs to be strengthened. Outside academia, there is a shortage of people willing and able to engage in R&D. At the same time, doctoral studies are not very attractive and the previous target of 300 doctoral defences a year has not been reached. Therefore, more attention must be paid to the next **generation of researchers and engineers and to making academic careers more attractive**. To achieve the goals set in TAIE, Estonia needs many times more researchers and engineers than we currently have.

With the **doctoral reform**, the state ensures that doctoral students have a secure income and social guarantees. This is done by offering them the junior research fellow's position at the university or an employment contract outside the university in a field related to their doctoral research. Universities' administrative contracts also include the task of fostering cooperation between universities and businesses in doctoral studies, contributing to the preparation of top-level professionals with doctoral degrees for careers outside academia. In the new period of the administrative contract, the University of Tartu will have to create at least 100 doctoral student places with external partners.

The Ministry of Education and Research (MoER) continued the preparation of the **Organisation of Research and Development and Innovation Act**. The Government of the Republic submitted it to the Riigikogu, but the term of office of the XIV Riigikogu expired before the proceeding of the draft was completed. Universities Estonia remained of the opinion that although the draft has already been sent to the Riigikogu, at least four aspects need to be significantly improved: the classification of R&D institutions, the funding instruments and principles applicable to each of them, the evaluation of R&D and the national organisation of research ethics.

Strategy for the International Promotion of Estonian Research 2023–2027 was compiled. To increase the international visibility of Estonian research and the attractiveness

of Estonian researchers and research institutions as cooperation partners by 2027, the strategy defines the principles and geographical areas for promoting Estonia as a research-based country where research helps to solve global problems.

The **field of higher education** reflects global trends with a major impact – population growth, ageing, globalisation and migration, technological developments, etc. – as well as trends amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic – changing business models and the nature of work, and increasing inequality. Young people’s behaviour is influenced by changes in values, incl. greater environmental awareness and a growing interest in more personalised and flexible learning. These trends are not new, but the resulting pressures on formal education institutions have intensified. Continuous change in the demand for new skills leads to a growing need for **lifelong learning**, i.e. further training, retraining and career breaks for self-improvement. People’s expectations to learning and working have changed and will continue to change. Job rotation is increasing, and paid work alternates with self-employment. At the same time, average life expectancy and the retirement age are rising, which means a longer active working life. So, education must also cater for learners of different lifestyles and ages.

For Estonia, higher education means the survival and development of its language and culture, the ability to steer changes in society and to adapt to processes that can no longer be reversed: climate warming, changing geopolitical power balances, and increasing diversity in and use of technology.

Estonian universities joined forces in 2022, and the board of Universities Estonia agreed that without additional funding from the state budget, universities would not sign the **administrative contracts** for the new period because the state must also be responsible for the additional obligations that universities take on in the contracts. Universities Estonia found that underfunding in higher education has been going on for years and the annual deficit amounts to more than €100 million. To compensate for

this, the coalition government that took office in the summer pledged to increase funding for higher education by 15% a year over the next four years and earmarked an extra €10 million for higher education already in 2022. The pledge was written into the state budget strategy and reflected in the 2023 state budget, after which universities signed the administrative contracts in October.

Internationalisation, digitalisation, society’s coping with major changes, and an increasing expectation of more **personalised educational solutions** have been identified as factors shaping the future of higher education in the Foresight Centre’s report on the future of higher education. In a context of rapid and wide-ranging change, higher education must prepare people to alternate between learning and working, to improve their choice and coping. Learning skills and flexible learning opportunities tailored to the target group’s needs are becoming increasingly important.

While the **education strategy** recognises that Estonian universities are internationally competitive and open, Estonian higher education faces many challenges:

- the share of 25 to 34-year-olds with tertiary education attainment falls short of the 45% goal set in the education strategy, and there are inequalities in the gender distribution of the population with tertiary education and between people living in urban and rural areas;
- student dropout rates are notably higher than in other EU countries;
- combining work and studies is impeded by the target of completing studies within the standard period of study;
- the labour market does not offer all graduates a job that needs higher education;
- the difficulty of covering living costs during studies hinders access to higher education – current need-based allowances are insufficient, and expensive study loans make it hard for students from poorer backgrounds to enter higher education.

In 2022, there were 44,131 higher education **students** in Estonia, 84% in tuition-waiver student places. In ten years, the number of students has decreased in almost all fields of study. Exceptions are information and communication technology (ICT), which had 13% more students in 2022 than ten years ago, and health, with 1% more students in 2022 than ten years ago.



The number of students in Estonia in 2022 by fields of study and change compared to 2013. Source: EHIS

The number of **international students** admitted to Estonian higher education institutions decreased by 15% compared to the previous year, remaining at the same level as before the pandemic. In the 2021/2022 academic year, 1,284 international students completed their studies in Estonia, accounting for 15% of all graduates, similarly to the year before. According to Statistics Estonia, the share of **international graduates** staying in Estonia to work has increased significantly in recent years: from 50% in 2018/2019 to 63% in 2020/2021. International graduates' contribution to tax revenues has also increased: from €3.6 million in 2018/2019 to €8.4 million in 2020/2021. Most international graduates find employment in Harju County, some in Tartu, but few in other counties. So, they are more likely to find work in universities or companies with an international environment.

Digital technology is spreading into different areas of life, leading to a data-driven economy and society. Its surge was seen during the corona crisis: digital tools are used in distance learning and work, but also in other everyday activities such as consuming

goods and services, leaving a data footprint. In its analysis of the future of the data society, the Foresight Centre finds that Estonia needs a long-term vision for the data society to be internationally competitive. Data are an increasingly large source of added value, and data-literate people can have a greater impact on shaping society.

During the corona pandemic, higher education underwent rapid digitalisation. As a result, access to quality education expanded, space and time constraints diminished, and learning and teaching became more effective. Machine-learning applications are adding a new dimension to the digitisation of education, with ChatGPT, a language model application developed by OpenAI, gaining the highest profile last year.

Using **machine-learning applications** can help teachers, for example, by generating practical questions or giving individual feedback to students, but there are risks. One of the potential risks in the learning process is a decrease in direct interaction, which reduces the opportunities for dialogue and the generation of new ideas. The whole new level of language models has led to the need to integrate them into higher education and to launch a debate on plagiarism and academic ethics.

At the heart of creating a European Education Area is **linguistic competence**, an essential prerequisite for cross-border mobility, cooperation and mutual understanding. Building on the European Parliament resolution on language equality, the equality of EU languages was studied. According to the results published in 2022, the Estonian language has one of the best digital support among the EU's 24 official languages and a total of more than 40 regional and minority languages. However, the level of digital support for Estonian lags far behind the best-supported official EU languages (English, German, Spanish and French). The deadline for eliminating the inequality between languages in terms of digital support is 2030. Language technology support has a major impact on which languages will survive in the digital age.

TEACHING AND STUDIES

Financing

The Ministry of Education and Research (MoER) uses a higher education funding model in which money for supporting higher education is divided into activity support and targeted grants. In 2022, the MoER allocated a total of €202.8 million to Estonian higher education institutions based on administrative contracts. This included €177.3 million to public universities, incl. €68.4 million to the University of Tartu.

Of the total funding, **activity support** to Estonian public universities was €151.2 million, of which the University of Tartu received €55.4 million (37%). The amount of activity support allocated to public universities increased by 15% compared to 2021.

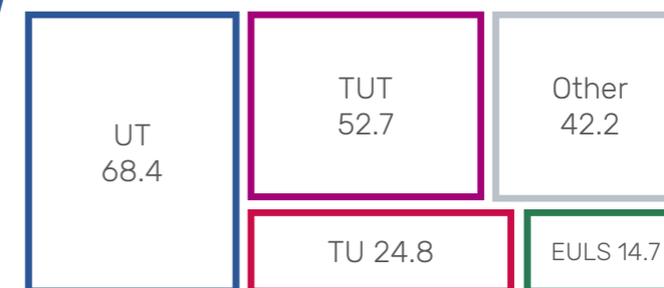
20% of the activity support is **performance-based funding**, 17% of which is allocated based on meeting the performance indicators and 3% based on implementing the objectives of the administrative contract made with the higher education institution. The University of Tartu has been successful in meeting the national performance indicators. Looking at the change over the last five years, the average performance funding for universities has increased by 40%, and 50% for the University of Tartu. As the most significant changes over the five years, the number of participants in learning mobility grew 1.7 times, the ratio of private funding to activity support increased by 50%, and the share of international graduates by 33%.

Indicators underlying performance funding in percentages in 2018 and 2022

Indicator (%)	2018	2022
Students participating in learning mobility	3.5	5.9
Private funding as a share of activity support	9.8	15.2
International graduates	11.1	14.8
Students graduating in a standard period of study	56.5	57.4
Students admitted to curricula in the university's field of responsibility	93.7	96.1
Studying or working people among graduates	98.0	97.2

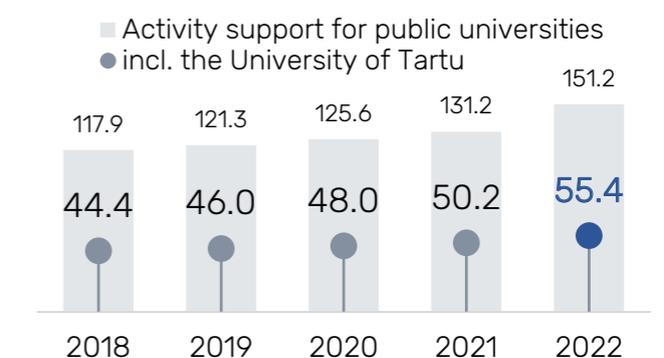
Source: MoER

Besides activity support, the University of Tartu earned additional funding of €21.4 million from student-funded degree studies, continuing education, development projects and teaching grants in 2022; this was nearly 24.3% of the total teaching and study budget (excl. medical residency).



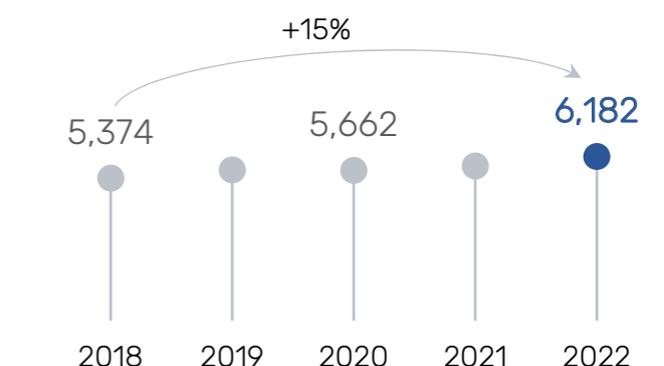
Total support allocated to higher education institutions in 2022 (activity support, doctoral allowance, activity support for the library and other targeted grants) in million euros.

Source: MoER



Activity support for Estonian public universities, incl. the University of Tartu, in 2018–2022 in million euros.

Source: MoER



Income from teaching per student in 2018–2022 in euros (excl. income for medical residency)

Curricula

In 2022, **students were admitted** to 150 curricula, 6% fewer than the year before. The university continues to review and update curricula regularly.

In 2022, the **doctoral reform** took place at the university. Instead of 32 former doctoral curricula, eight new doctoral programmes were opened. Their flexibility and output-based approach better accommodate doctoral students' different profiles and career plans. The compulsory study load in the new research-oriented programmes is smaller than before. In 2022, doctoral students were also admitted for the last time to ten doctoral curricula that will be closed.

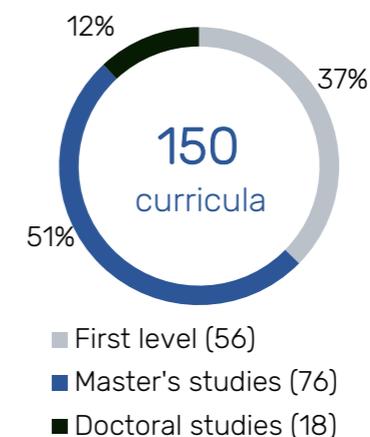
At the first and second levels of higher education, four new **Estonian-taught curricula** were opened, including one bachelor's and three master's curricula. These are block mode and, generally, part-time curricula, providing suitable learning opportunities for working people.

Over the last five years, the university closed admission to two English-taught master's curricula, while eight new **foreign-language-taught curricula** were opened, incl. two in 2022. Students were admitted to 32 foreign-language-taught curricula, incl. 29 master's curricula. Curricula taught in a foreign language accounted for 24% of all curricula of the first and second levels of study. However, the number of English-taught curricula has not grown on account of Estonian-taught studies. The number of Estonian-taught curricula open for admission has not changed significantly in the last five years.

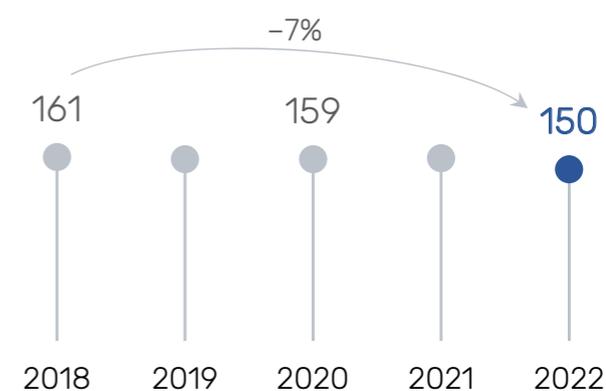
Curricula of the first and second levels of higher education to which new students were admitted in 2018 and 2022

	Year	First level of higher education	Master's studies	Total
Number of Estonian-taught curricula	2018	53	49	102
	2022	53	47	100
Number of foreign-language-taught curricula	2018	3	23	26
	2022	3	29	32
Total	2018	56	72	128
	2022	56	76	132
Percentage of foreign-language-taught curricula	2018	5%	32%	20%
	2022	5%	38%	24%

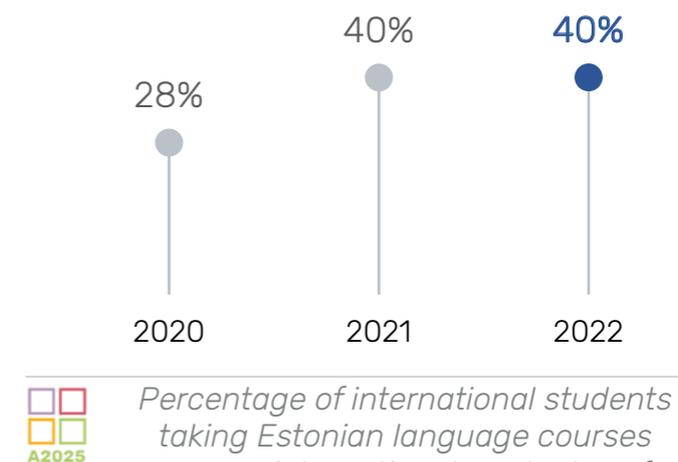
About 25% of the students of foreign-language-taught curricula are Estonian students, who may also choose courses taught in Estonian and write their research papers in Estonian.



Number of curricula (incl. joint curricula) to which new students were admitted in 2022



Number of curricula (incl. joint curricula) opened for admissions in 2018–2022



Percentage of international students taking Estonian language courses among international graduates of foreign-language-taught curricula in 2020–2022

Foreign-language-taught curricula in which the percentage of Estonian students in 2022 was more than 45%

Curriculum	Number of students	Percentage of Estonian students
Clinical Nutrition	3	67%
Cybersecurity	138	65%
European Languages and Cultures	48	63%
Materials and Processes for Sustainable Energetics	15	53%
Robotics and Computer Engineering	42	52%
Environmental Governance and Adaptation to Climate Change	30	47%

For years, the university has offered **Estonian language and culture courses** to international students. Interest in learning the Estonian language has grown: 40% of the international students who graduated in recent two years have taken Estonian courses. Learning the language will be compulsory for new entrants. In the Statutes of Curriculum, the university has set a requirement that starting from 2023/2024, a foreign-language-taught curriculum of the first and the second levels of higher education includes an Estonian language course of 6 ECTS for students with no prior knowledge of Estonian. For Estonian-speaking students, a first-level foreign-language-taught curriculum includes a course developing oral and written self-expression skills in Estonian in the volume of 3 ECTS.

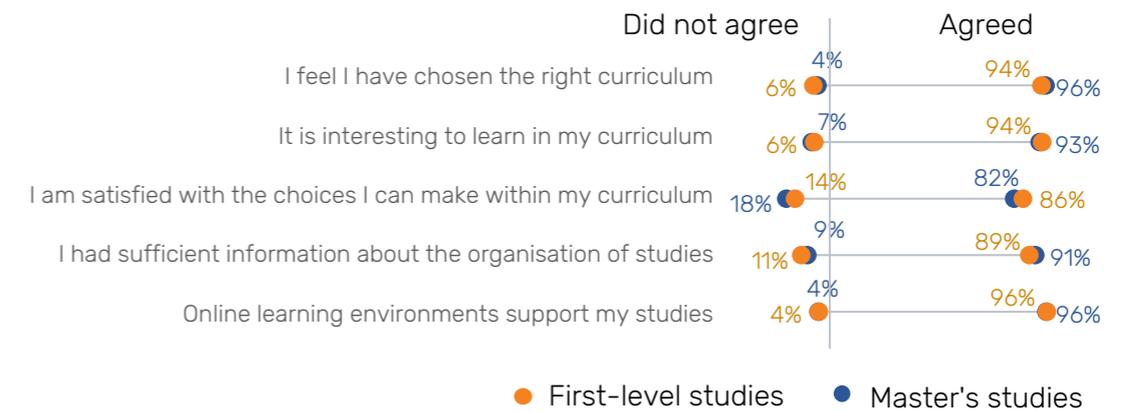
The studies of international students are supported by the **development cooperation and humanitarian aid programme of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Estonian Centre for International Development.**

Through the programme, the student places of international students from the target countries have been funded (11 student places in 2022), and scholarships have been paid. The university has been successful in applying for funding from the **Erasmus Mundus** Joint Masters programme. In 2022, the university participated in seven joint curricula funded by this programme. The university continues to lead the curriculum Excellence in Analytical Chemistry, which has received the Erasmus Mundus funding three times. Two master's curricula of the University of Tartu – “Computer Science” and “Robotics and Computer Engineering” – are part of the joint

curricula of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology network.

Every year, the **internal evaluation of curricula** of the first and second levels is conducted based on curriculum statistics and feedback on curricula and courses. 127 curricula were evaluated in 2022. In addition, six curricula got valuable feedback from international experts in the course of the institutional accreditation of the university. The academic affairs committee reviews and updates the internal evaluation system of curricula every year. A digital dashboard for managers was set up in 2022, which displays a curriculum's different indicators and allows its comparison to other curricula. It aims to help managers see the strengths of the curriculum as well as the aspects that need improvement and that the programme director should pay attention to during internal evaluation.

Responding to a **curriculum feedback** questionnaire allows students to analyse their learning experience. The questions concern the coherence and structure of the curriculum, organisation of studies and the learning environment, development of students' competences and the work of support systems. In 2022, 50% of the respondents gave feedback on their curriculum; 2,550 questionnaires were completed. The survey shows that 94% of students have chosen a curriculum that suits them, and they find it interesting to study. The support of online learning environments was also rated excellent. The curriculum feedback survey reveals that the percentage of students who work alongside studies has increased steadily (from 65% in 2020 to 70% in 2022). The work of most of them is more or less related to their studies (70% of working students in 2020, 74% in 2022).



Results of the 2021/2022 curriculum feedback survey (percentage of agreement and disagreement with the statement)

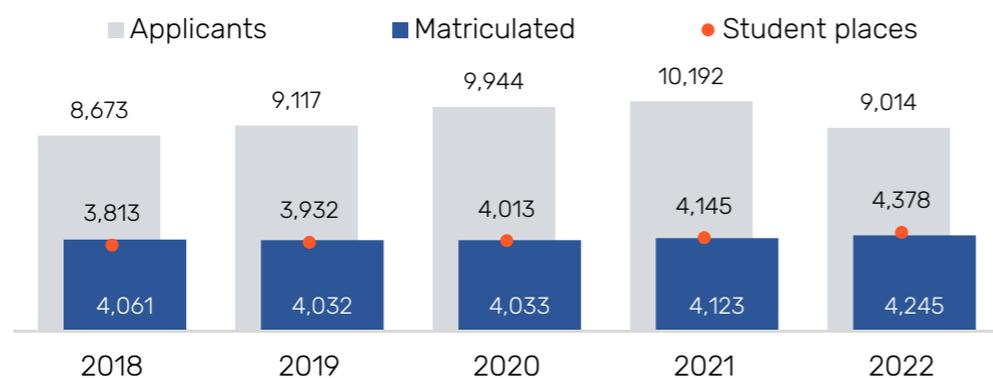
Admissions

The university organises open doors days and other information events to support applicants in making informed career choices. The **Open Doors Day 2022** was held online for the second year, with 1,387 registered participants. In June, 732 people registered to participate in the online **admission information day**. Anyone who wants can become a **student shadow** at almost any time of the year to familiarise themselves with the specialisation of interest, attend lectures and seminars and get feedback directly from students of the same specialisation. 1,085 young people participated in student shadowing in 2022.

Commissioned by MoER, the university developed six online **preparatory courses for state exams** for school leavers. A total of 2,880 pupils participated in the preparatory courses in Estonian, mathematics, chemistry and physics.

In 2022, 8,071 pupils **completed general secondary education** in Estonia. 3,835 (48%) of them continued their studies at a higher education institution in Estonia. 1,409 pupils, or 37% of those who had just left school and applied for a higher education institution, chose the UT (35% in 2021).

The transition to Estonian-language teaching in general education schools boosts the need for teachers, which is why the university's task is to **increase the intake of students to teacher education**



Number of applicants, student places and matriculated students at the first and second levels of higher education in 2018–2022. Data as at the beginning of the academic year. Source: SAIS

curricula. For the 2022/2023 admissions, MoER supported the opening of 98 additional student places in seven teacher education curricula, incl. 49 student places in the curricula of Narva College. In addition, the university raised the number of student places in the curriculum “Teacher of Several Subjects in Basic School” by ten places. A total of 653 students were admitted to teacher education curricula. In most curricula, there were enough excellent applicants to fill all the planned student places. Due to the increased interest of applicants and the threshold-based admission, the university admitted more students than planned to the curriculum “Teacher of Estonian Language and Literature” (22 students admitted, 15 student places).

4,377 students started their studies at the university in 2022 – nearly 2% more than in the previous year. The number of admitted students grew by 6% at the first level of higher education but decreased by 4% in master’s studies and 6% in doctoral studies.

2,651 students started at the **first level of higher education**: 1,999 in bachelor’s studies, 394 in professional higher education, and 258 in integrated bachelor’s and master’s studies. Recent upper secondary school graduates made up 68% of students admitted to regular studies and 12% of those admitted to block mode studies at the first level of higher education in 2022.

1,547 students started their **master’s studies**, slightly more than half of them (51%) in block mode. 51% of those admitted to master’s studies at the UT in 2022 had completed their previous studies elsewhere, incl. 26% at a university abroad, 5% at Tallinn University, 5% at Tallinn University of Technology, and 2% at the Estonian University of Life Sciences.

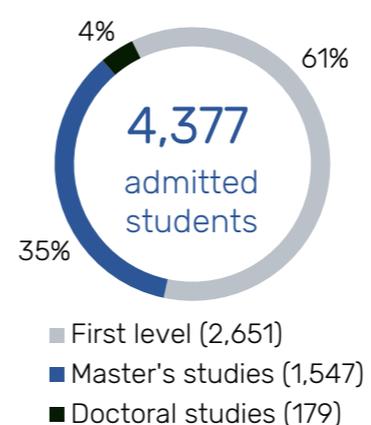
From the 2022/2023 academic year, a competition for the posts of junior research fellows is held in **doctoral studies**. In 2022, 164 doctoral students were admitted to new doctoral programmes, 155 of them started working as junior research fellows at the university and three, under a collaboration contract, in a partner organisation. In the first half of the year, 15 doctoral students were admitted to the old doctoral curricula.

609 **international students** started their studies, accounting for 5% of all new students at the first level of study, 26% in master's studies and 39% in doctoral studies. A substantial number of international doctoral students – 37% in 2022 – had completed their master's studies at the UT.

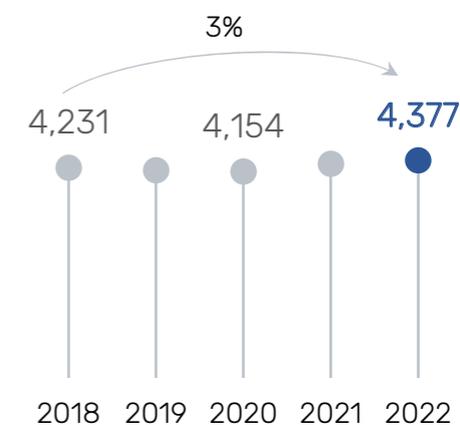
The share of international students among all admitted students has remained the same as five years ago – 14%. The university does not aim to increase international admissions significantly. Moreover, the spread of Covid-19 and the war in Ukraine have considerably reduced the willingness of foreign nationals to come to study in Tartu.

Due to the outbreak of war in Ukraine on 24 February, the university extended the admission to foreign-language-taught curricula for **Ukrainian citizens**. MoER funded the tuition-free studies of up to 250 Ukrainian citizens at the first and second study levels. In the academic year 2022/2023, 189 Ukrainians started their studies at the university, accounting for 31% of the international students admitted (45 or 7% in the previous year). Most of them (114) started their master's studies. Most Ukrainians came to study foreign-language curricula. However, 26 Ukrainians chose an Estonian-taught curriculum at Narva College, where studies began with a year of intensive Estonian language study. Ten students who had studied medicine in Ukraine continued their studies at the University of Tartu, where they complete a one-year intensive Estonian language course before starting specialised studies.

A scholarship fund for Ukrainian students was established by the University of Tartu Foundation to collect and channel donations to support Ukrainian citizens studying at the first and second levels of higher education. With the help of companies, individuals and the expatriate Estonian communities in Canada and the USA, the fund raised nearly €117,000 during the year, and awarded a total of 113 scholarships ranging from €1,100 to €1,600. From the money allocated by MoER, the university paid a one-off grant of €500 to Ukrainian students enrolled in curricula of the first and second study levels.



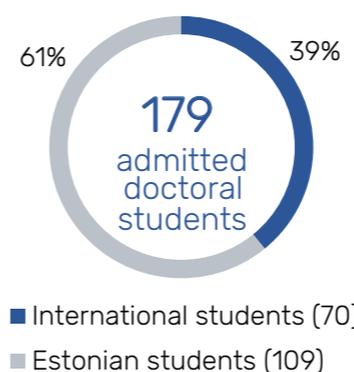
Number of students admitted in 2022 by study level



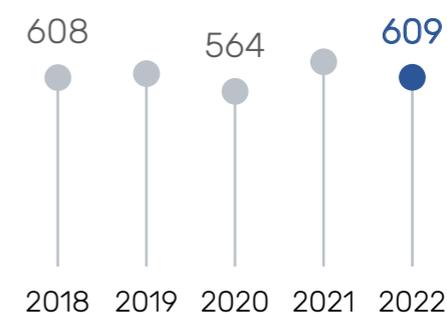
Number of students admitted in 2018–2022

Doctoral students starting work as junior research fellows in the 2022/2023 academic year by doctoral programmes

Doctoral programme	Number of PhD students starting work as junior research fellows at the UT
Life and Earth Sciences	26
Chemical and Physical Sciences	19
Educational Sciences	6
Humanities	31
Mathematics and Computer Science	22
Medicine and Sport	25
Social Sciences	16
Engineering and Technology	10



Number of PhD students admitted in 2022

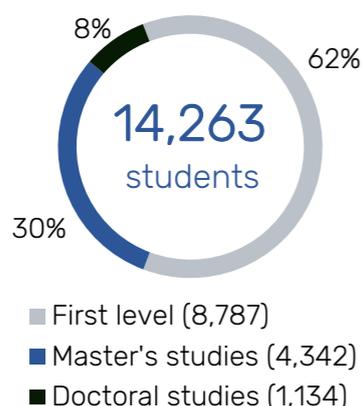


Number of international students admitted in 2018–2022 (incl. joint curricula)

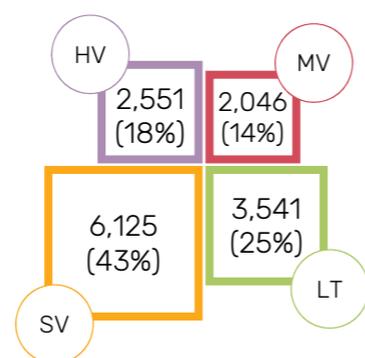
Students and studying

In 2022, there were 14,263 students at the University of Tartu, 88% in non-student-funded places. Over the last five years, the number of students has gradually grown. Students studied in four faculties in a total of 189 curricula, incl. four joint curricula. The number of students was the largest in the Faculty of Social Sciences: 6,125.

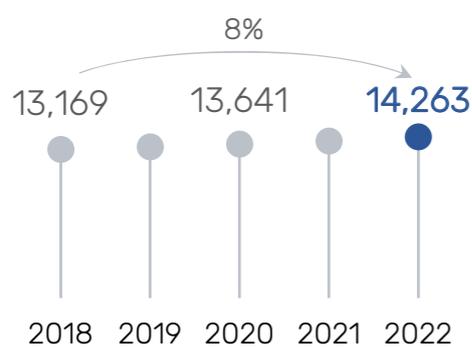
At the first and second levels of higher education, there are nearly twice as many female students as there are men. The proportion of women and men at the doctoral level is more equal, with women accounting for 58% of all doctoral students. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) is the only field of study with more male than female students. Over the last ten years, the proportion of women in ICT has grown from 18% to nearly 30%.



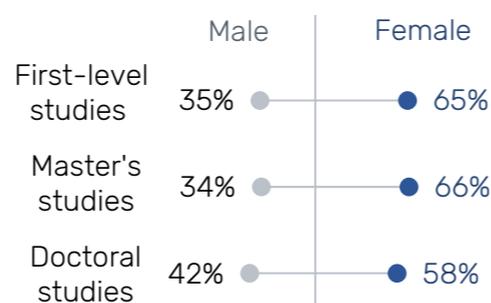
Number and percentage of students by study level in 2022



Number of students by four faculties in 2022



Number of students in 2018–2022



Gender distribution of students by study level in 2022

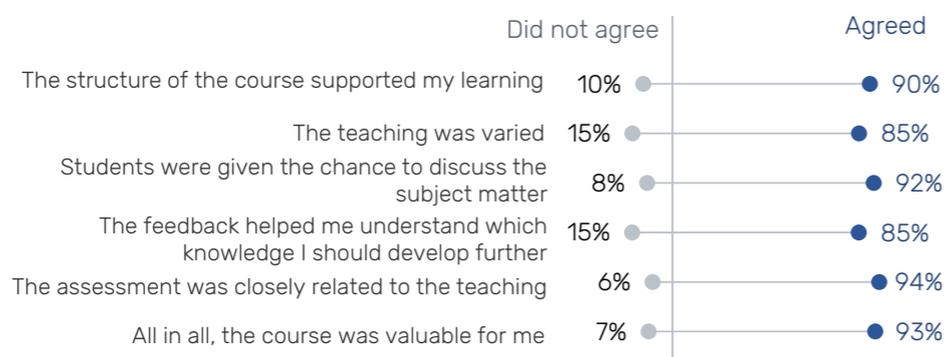
Digital learning is used at the university mostly in combination with classroom studies to support students' individual work. In 2022, 5,377 degree courses, that is, 80% of all courses, used the blended or online teaching mode. These included 7% taught as online and 93% as blended courses. In 2022, the university had 12 new massive open online courses (MOOCs). During the year, the university offered 27 MOOCs, with a total of 8,869 learners participating in them. 3,025 learners (38%) completed the courses.

52 UT courses were awarded the **e-course quality label** by the Estonian Quality Agency for Education. The e-course "Common challenges of competing regionalism" of the Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies received the **"E-course of the year 2022"** title. The course was designed by [Anna Beitane](#), [Stefano Braghiroli](#), [Andrey Makarychev](#), [Maili Vilson](#), [Kristel Vits](#), [Reina Shehi \(Zenelaj\)](#), [Nikoleta Đukanović](#), [Iryna Maksymenko](#), [Shota Kakabadze](#) and [Mari-Liis Sulg](#).

Use of digital learning at the university

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Online courses in degree studies					
Number of courses (percentage of all courses in brackets)	3,738 (49%)	4,892 (69%)	5,282 (76%)	5,414 (81%)	5,377 (80%)
incl. number of fully online courses	120	123	321	397	365
Number of participants	100,076	125,522	133,720	139,543	138,396
Digital continuing education					
Number of participants in digital continuing education	18,493	17,029	28,602	31,919	32,858
Number of MOOCs	20	19	21	12	27
Number of MOOC participants	8,991	7,275	12,787	6,825	8,869
Number of videos					
in UTTV video portal	6,997	7,470	7,828	8,180	8,326
on Panopto video lecture server	4,319	5,719	13,239	21,089	25,441
Number of Moodle courses	6,054	7,421	8,611	9,367	9,967

Every semester, all students must give **feedback** to four courses selected by the Study Information System (SIS) algorithm. In addition to courses to which mandatory feedback is required, students may choose more courses to rate. In 2022, the university upgraded the SIS with a solution allowing the readers of feedback to report inappropriate comments. In 2021/2022, students completed 81,007 feedback questionnaires. In total, feedback was given to 4,049 courses.



Results of the course feedback survey in 2021/2022 (percentage of agreement and disagreement with the statement)

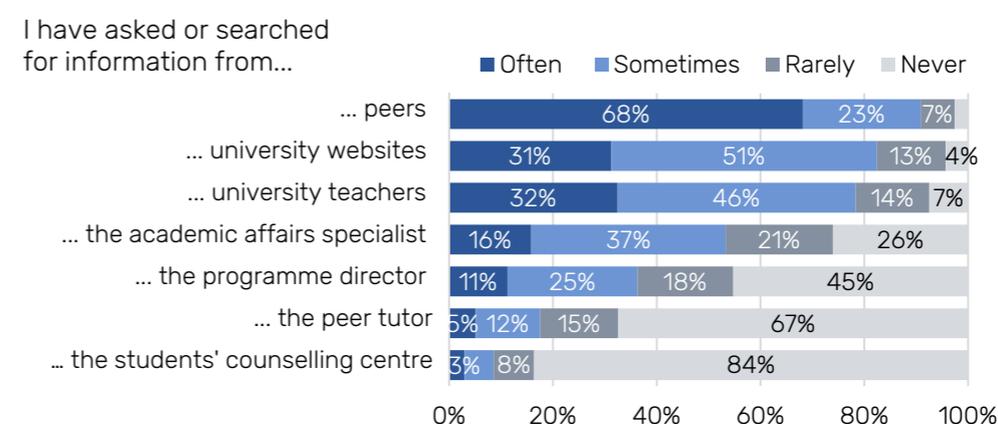
Within the **central support service**, students received help in 2022 from

- two study advisers,
- four student mobility advisers,
- psychologists (4.1 FTE positions, incl. in regional colleges),
- two career counsellors,
- an entrepreneurship adviser,
- a special needs adviser,
- a mental health prevention coordinator (0.5 FTE positions),
- 113 tutors.

In course feedback questionnaires, we evaluate the activeness and engagement of students and the learning environment supporting development.

Number of people seeking individual counselling at the counselling centre in 2018–2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Career counselling	171	313	422	433	462
Psychological counselling	799	937	1,402	1,912	2,075
Advice regarding the organisation of studies	1,666	2,611	1,462	1,412	1,003
Counselling for students with special needs			130	502	236
Total	2,636	3,861	3,416	4,259	3,776



Results of course feedback survey in 2021/2022 about asking for information

For two weeks in spring, the university opened a **mental health hotline** for university members affected by the war in Ukraine. Also, the optional course “The ABC of Mental Health” was created to raise awareness of mental health and develop skills necessary to maintain mental health. A survey was conducted to identify the factors influencing students’ mental well-being, to which 624 students responded. The results revealed that 51% of the respondents had needed help from the university to support their mental well-being during their studies. Students attached the highest importance to individual counselling, activities with fellow students, activities as part of existing courses, activities in institutes, and specific courses supporting mental well-being in the curriculum. The Counselling Centre also cooperates with representatives of the university’s Ukrainian students network to provide mental health first aid to Ukrainian students in a familiar, safe environment.

International studies

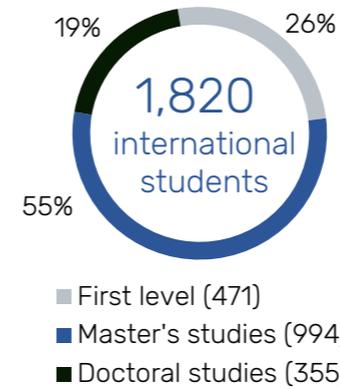
In 2022, the UT had 1,820 **international students**, 13% of the total number of students. The number and percentage of international students in Estonia decreased by 4% compared to 2021, accounting for 11% of Estonia's student population. 55% of all UT international students were master's students, and 20% doctoral students. International students came from a total of 100 countries. Over the last five years, the percentage of international students has grown the most in the Faculty of Social Sciences. 41% of all international students studied in the Faculty of Social Sciences, 38% in the Faculty of Science and Technology, 12% in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, and 9% in the Faculty of Medicine.



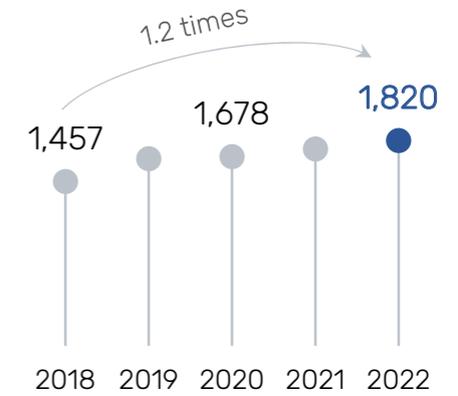
The university has set the goal that at least 18% of its graduates should have international mobility experience. Among the graduates of 2022, 10% had mobility experience.

The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on **learning mobility** decreased, and the pre-pandemic situation was restored, with a 26% increase in the number of students studying abroad compared to the previous academic year. 551 students went abroad as exchange students, incl. 197 for a traineeship. The most popular countries of destination were Finland (29%), Germany (9%) and the United Kingdom (9%). 300 students, i.e. 54% of all students who studied and trained in foreign universities, used the EU Erasmus+ higher education programme. In 2022, universities started to offer Erasmus+ blended intensive programmes that are developed by several universities and include online studies. From the University of Tartu, 72 students participated in 15 blended intensive programmes. The university organised four Erasmus+ blended intensive programmes, including three in the Faculty of Social Sciences and one in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities.

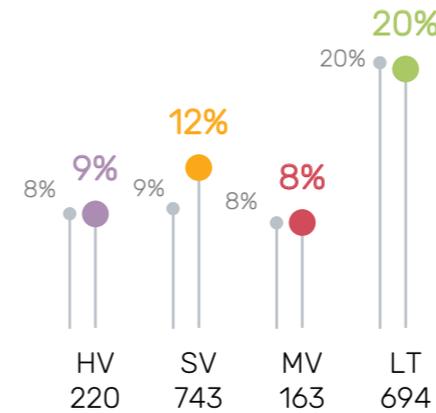
The number of international visiting students was 597, 49% more than the year before. Under the Erasmus+



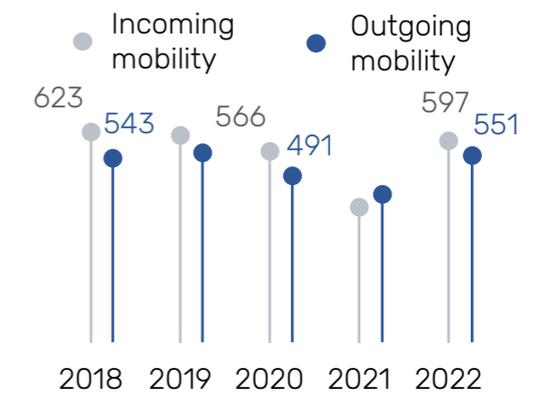
Number of international students by study level in 2022



Number of international students in 2018–2022



Number and percentage of international students by faculties in 2022. For comparison, the percentage of international students in 2018 is shown in grey



Student mobility in 2018–2022



We support learning mobility, including by offering short-term learning opportunities abroad.

programme, a total of 468 exchange students studied at the UT. One in three students using the Erasmus+ programme came from a partner university in Germany. French, Italian, Spanish and Czech students were also highly interested in studying here. In addition, 55 international visiting students of Ukrainian citizenship supported by Erasmus+ started their studies at the University of Tartu in 2022.

Interruption of studies

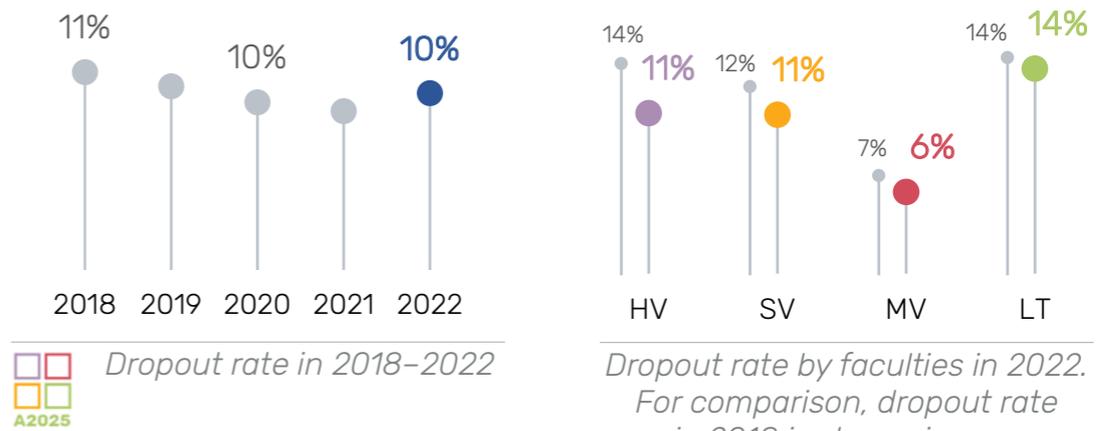
1,548 students interrupted their studies in 2022. The interruption rate was 11%: 12% at the first level of higher education, 11% in master's and 9% in doctoral studies. However, part of these students continued their studies at the UT within a year. Comparing the total number of students in two consecutive years, 2021 and 2022, shows that the **dropout rate was 10% (A2025 target is <9%)**.



The main reasons for interrupting studies were:

- the student's request (46%),
- expiry of the study period (24%),
- insufficient academic progress (17%).

In 2022, two learning analytics-based solutions were created in the SIS to help estimate students' dropout risk and support their progress through early detection. As a major work, a research-based learning analytics tool was developed, which notifies programme directors and academic affairs specialists of students who need extra attention to successfully cope with studies.



Dropout rate in 2018–2022

Dropout rate by faculties in 2022. For comparison, dropout rate in 2018 is shown in grey

Graduation

2,764 students graduated from the University of Tartu in 2022, incl. 434 *cum laude*. The percentage of international graduates in all graduates of 2022 was 14% (A2025 target is 13–15%).



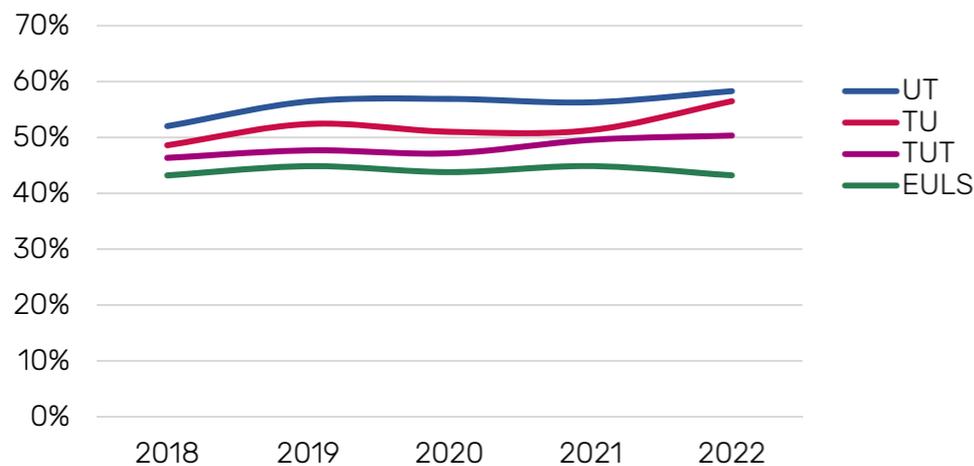
The university aims to increase the number of teacher education graduates to at least 350 by 2025. In 2022, 299 students graduated from teacher education curricula.



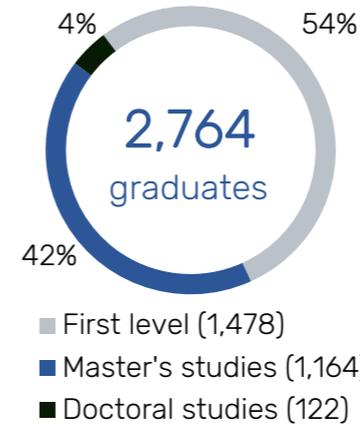
In 2022, 250 doctoral theses were defended in Estonia, nearly half of them at the University of Tartu. 122 doctoral students graduated from the university, 16% more than in 2021. The doctoral graduation rate has generally improved over recent years. 38% of those who were admitted to doctoral studies six years before (standard period of study + two years) defended their thesis in 2022 (A2025 target is 50%).



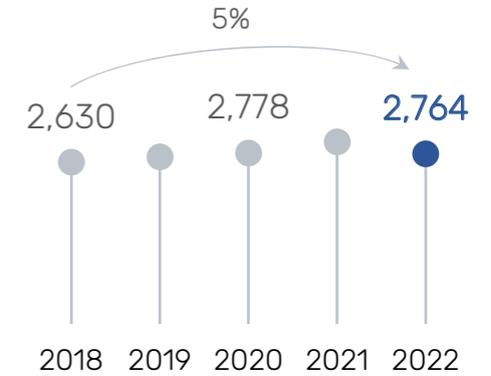
Graduation within the standard period of study, an indicator used in the higher education funding model, was 58% across all levels of study of the University of Tartu in 2022. It has gradually improved over the years, and the result is better than in other major universities of Estonia.



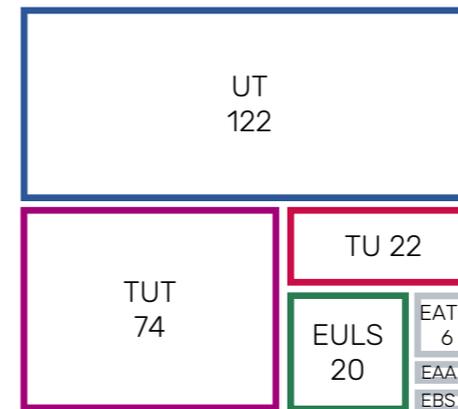
Performance indicator of graduation within the standard period of study in major Estonian universities in the funding model in 2018–2022. Source: MoER



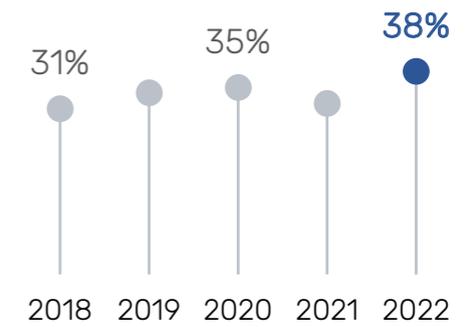
Number of graduates by levels of study in 2022



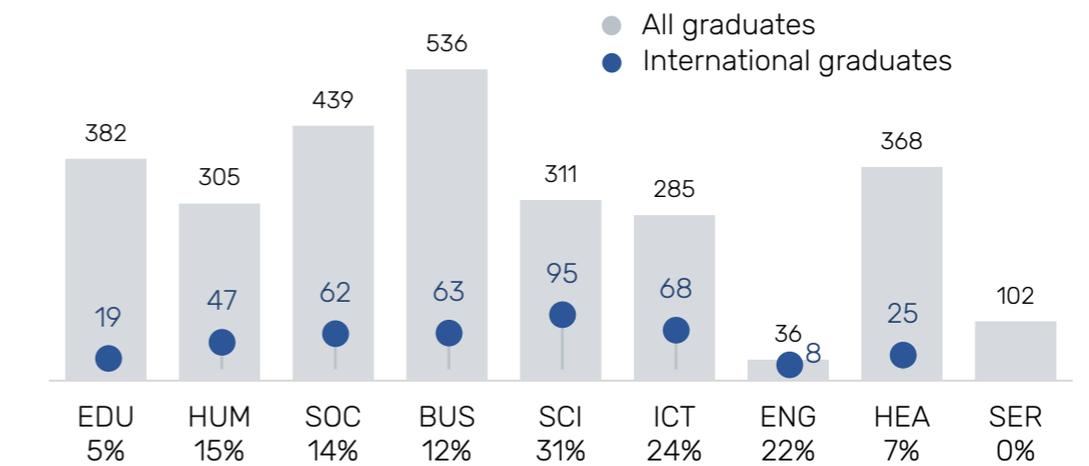
Number of graduates in 2018–2022



Number of doctoral graduates in Estonian universities in 2022. Source: EHIS



Graduation rate in doctoral studies in 2018–2022



Number of graduates by fields of study in 2022. Percentage of international graduates in each field of study is shown below the columns

Development of doctoral studies

In the summer of 2022, amendments to the Higher Education Act entered into force, changing the conditions and funding of doctoral studies from the beginning of the 2022/2023 academic year: the doctoral allowance was replaced by the junior research fellow's salary. Doctoral students admitted before 2022/2023 will continue studies under the same conditions until the closing of the curricula in September 2028.

At the beginning of 2022, the university established faculty-based **centres for doctoral studies** that advise doctoral students and supervisors on general issues of doctoral studies and manage the organisation of doctoral studies in the faculty. Study-related issues are discussed by the faculties' doctoral study councils which also comprise the representatives of specialisations and doctoral students. At the institute, the representative of the specialisation of the doctoral programme advises doctoral students on issues concerning the specialisation.

37% of doctoral students responded to the **university-wide satisfaction survey** among doctoral students. The respondents gave a positive rating to changes brought about by the doctoral reform, for example, the reduced proportion of studies and the increased flexibility of programmes. Inequalities between students of the new doctoral programmes and the old curricula were perceived as a problem in terms of the stability and size of income, social benefits and the volume of study. Information received from the satisfaction survey has already been used for developing doctoral studies. For example, doctoral students pointed to a lack of clarity about the roles and division of responsibilities of the supervisor and the doctoral student. In 2022, a university-wide expectations worksheet and a supervision agreement form were worked out.

Continuing education

46,108 continuing education learners participated in 1,494 courses in 2022: 45,118 took continuing education courses, and 990 studied in courses of degree programmes. The university also organised 187 internal training courses attended by 2,804 people. There were 3.23 continuing education learners per student at the university.

Compared to 2021, the overall number of continuing education learners increased by 12%. The percentage of blended and online learning programmes of all continuing education programmes was somewhat lower than earlier (64% instead of 72%). The number of participants in face-to-face studies increased by about 4,000, accounting for 27% of all continuing education learners. Compared to the previous year, the number of MOOCs doubled, and the percentage of MOOC learners of all online learners was 34%.

Number of continuing education courses and participants in 2022

	Number of courses	Number of participants
Continuing education in total	1,494	46,108
Continuing education programmes (incl. micro-credential programmes)	1,005	45,118
incl. blended or online courses (percentage of all continuing education programmes and participants is shown in brackets)	645 (64%)	32,858 (73%)
incl. MOOCs	27	8,709
Degree study courses	489	990

Income from continuing education, incl. projects, programmes and targeted financing, was €7.25 million, 2.9% more than in the previous year.

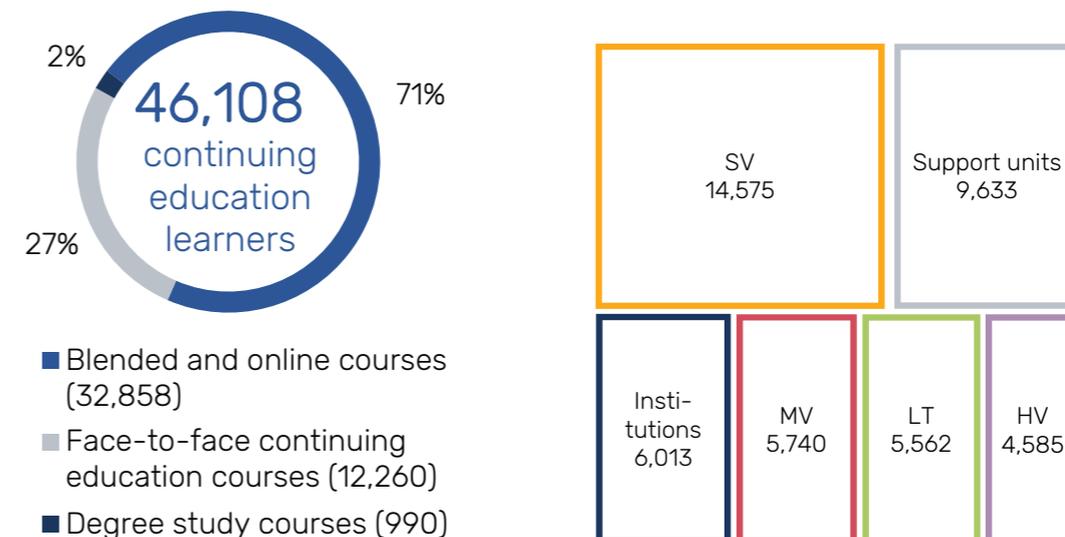
Continuing education was successfully provided also outside Tartu: the highest participation rates were in the counties of Harju, Pärnu, Viljandi and Ida-Viru, i.e. in regions where the university has a college or an office.



The university provides continuing education to both public- and private-sector institutions. Among others, courses were commissioned by the Health Insurance Fund, Estonian Forensic Science Institute, Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund, Financial Supervision Authority, Integration Foundation, Environmental Board, Tax and Customs Board, Chamber of Notaries, NPM Silmet OÜ, Police and Border Guard Board, the Supreme Court of Estonia, Social Insurance Board, Swedbank AS, Labour Inspectorate, several ministries, local governments, and healthcare and educational institutions.

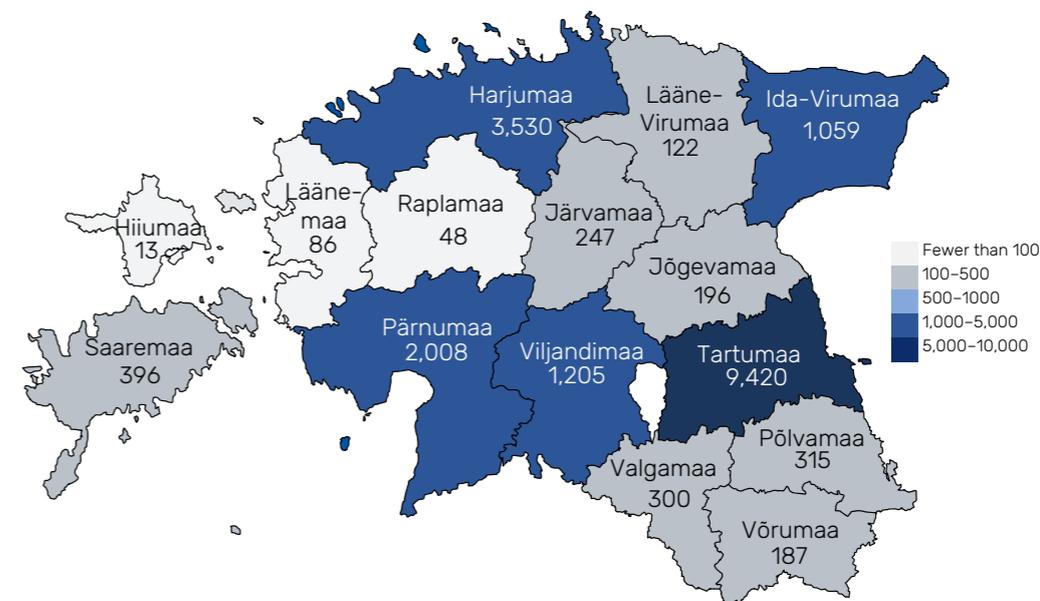
For the second year, the university offered **micro-credential programmes** – longer, comprehensive continuing education programmes that take into account the labour market needs and the opportunities of employed people. They enable people to obtain another specialisation or competence in a narrow field of activity and, if they wish, continue studies in a degree programme in the future and complete higher education. In the spring semester of 2021/2022, 30 learners started their studies in two micro-credential programmes. In the autumn semester of 2022/2023, the UT opened 30 micro-credential programmes, with more than 300 learners.

Programmes of the **University of the Third Age** have expanded nearly all over Estonia. In the spring semester of 2021/2022, 12 programmes continued in 11 locations in Estonia, with a total of 2,154 learners. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, restrictions were imposed on lecture hall capacity. As a new option, the university offered the third-age learners a programme of webinars, in which 247 learners participated. In the autumn semester of 2022/2023, it was possible to restart classroom learning and resume programmes stalled due to Covid-19. The University of the Third Age started 16 programmes in 15 locations in Estonia: Tartu, Tallinn (in Estonian and Russian), Pärnu, Viljandi, Narva (in Russian), Elva, Keila, Kuressaare, Põlva, Türi, Valga, Viimsi and Võru County and, for the first time, also in Põltsamaa and Saue. 2,958 people registered for the main programmes and 231 for the webinars programme. In addition, the university offered workshops, study trips, and computer and language courses to third-age learners.



Number of continuing education learners in 2022

Number of participants in UT continuing education courses by structural units that organised the courses in 2022



Participants in UT continuing education courses by place of study in 2022 by counties (excl. online courses)

RESEARCH

Financing

The university's research revenue exceeded that of teaching and studies for the third year in a row. It must be noted that the funding sources are diverse and balance each other. In 2022, the University of Tartu was allocated €22.7 million from the state budget for the **baseline funding** of research. This was 43% of the total baseline funding (€52.3 million) divided between the 22 positively evaluated R&D institutions in Estonia. The amount of baseline funding allocated to the university has increased, but its share in the university's research revenue in recent years has not, remaining below 20%. On the one hand, this shows that the university's researchers are able to compete successfully in the calls for proposals for research funding, but on the other hand, the ratio between the university's sources of research revenue indicates that the planning of the increase in the baseline funding from the state budget does not take into account the increased number of applicants resulting from the evaluation of private R&D institutions.

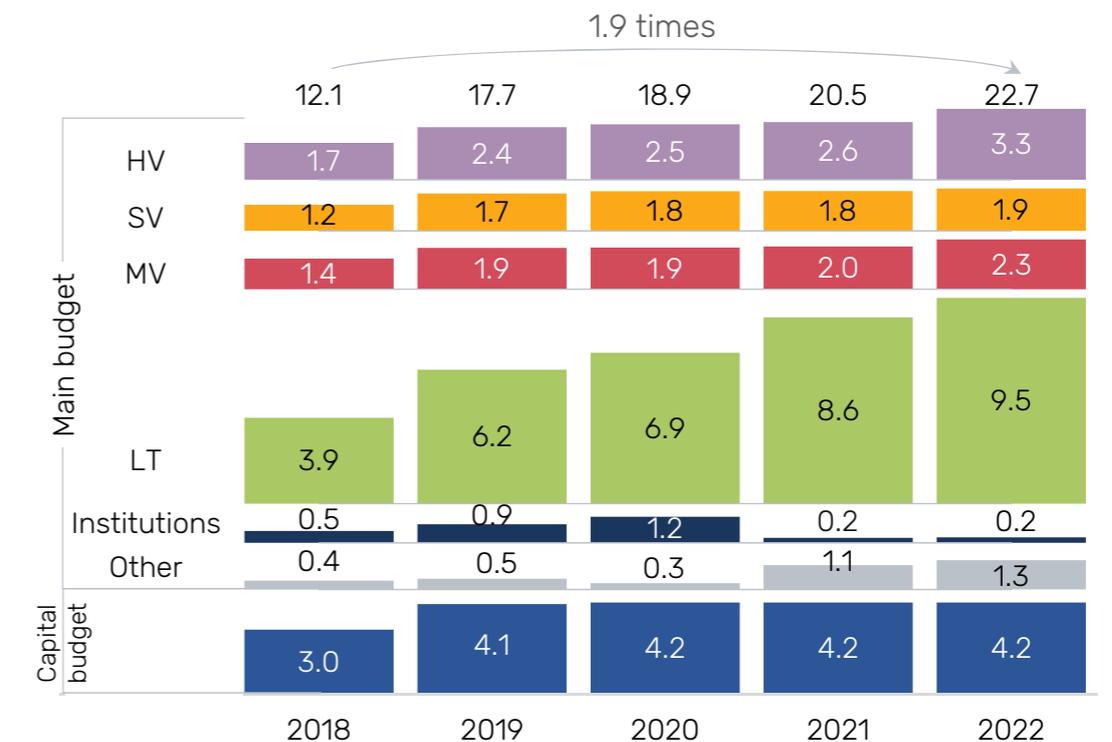
Part of the baseline funding is meant to support national sciences. The university council allocated this part (€1.4 million) to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities. 4.2 million euros of the main part of the baseline funding (€21.3 million) was allocated for investments in academic and research buildings, and the rest was distributed as follows:

- 74% to academic units according to their contribution to earning the university's baseline funding,
- 20% to the UT development fund,
- 6% to the rector for the performance-based funding of faculties.

Labour costs accounted for nearly 30.1% (€6.9 million) of the costs made from the financial accounts of baseline funding.

Baseline research funding allocated to R&D institutions for 2018 and 2022, in million euros

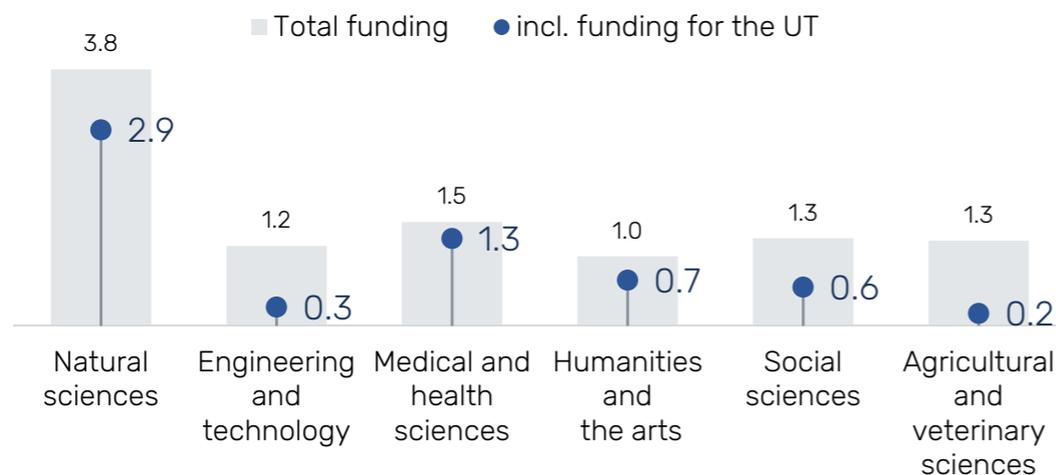
R&D institution	2018	2022	Increase
UT	12.1	22.7	10.6 (1.9 times)
TUT	6.0	11.5	5.5 (1.9 times)
TU	1.9	3.6	1.7 (1.9 times)
EULS	2.2	3.9	1.7 (1.8 times)
Other	4.6	10.6	6 (2.3 times)
Total	26.9	52.3	25.4 (1.9 times)



Distribution of baseline funding for research in 2018-2022 between the university's main budget and capital budget after distribution of performance-based grants and allocations from the development fund (in million euros)

Academic units used their allocations to initiate and co-finance more than one hundred research topics and projects, incl. to support experimental development. From the development fund, the university supported two institutes whose research revenue decreased by more than 10% compared to the previous year so that they could reorganise their work.

The **personal research grants** of the Estonian Research Council (postdoctoral, starting and team grants) yield the most of the university's research revenue (23%). In 2022, a total of €10.1 million of starting and team grants were allocated for new projects in Estonia. UT researchers received €5.9 million (58%) of that amount to launch 39 new research projects. Also, 119 existing research projects continued and received €22.6 million from the Estonian Research Council. In addition, seven new postdoctoral projects of researchers going abroad started in 2022 (€231,165 in total).



Funding for starting and team grants started in 2022 by fields of research, in million euros

In 2022, MoER continued preparing the new R&D support measures financed from the **structural funds**, and no new support measures were opened. Among previously started structural fund projects, an additional €2.25 million was allocated for the Covid-19 prevalence study in 2022, supported by the EU's REACT-EU Covid-19 pandemic response measure.

Since the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020, the university has concluded **research contracts on Covid-19** in a total volume of €18.5 million.

In total, the R&D contracts concluded in 2022 amounted to €90.4 million, 32% of them being contracts with international funding.

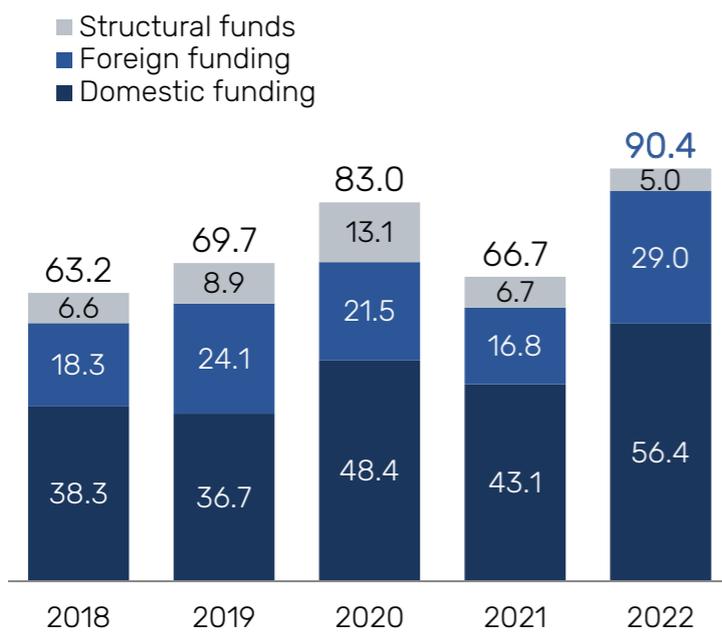
Research revenue from abroad has increased year on year, reaching €25.9 million in the 2022 budget. In 2021, this figure was €14.9 million; the A2025 target is €17.8 million.



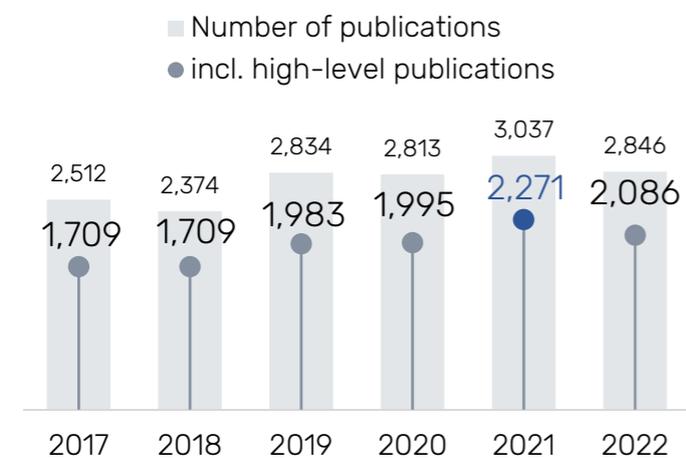
48 R&D contracts funded by the EU research and innovation funding programme **Horizon Europe** were concluded in a total volume of €18.9 million. The University of Tartu is the lead partner in six projects.

In 2022, Professor of Evolutionary Plant Ecology **Marina Semtšenko** received the **Consolidator Grant** from the European Research Council (ERC), amounting to nearly €2 million. Semtšenko studies evolutionary changes in the interactions between plants and soil organisms that affect soil fertility, drought resistance and carbon sequestration.

At the end of the year, two proposals under the **Teaming for Excellence** action were approved for a total of €60 million. The consortium led by Professor of Molecular Systems Biology **Mart Loog** aims to combine synthetic biology with computer science and achieve a quality leap in biosciences and the industry using biotechnology. The project partners are Tallinn University of Technology and the Novo Nordisk Foundation Centre for Biosustainability of the Technical University of Denmark.



The volume (in million euros) of the university's R&D contracts concluded in 2018–2022 (project-based funding, to be supplemented by baseline funding)



Research publications by UT members, incl. the number of high-level research publications, in 2018–2022. Source: ETIS

The consortium on personalised medicine, led by Professor of Evolutionary Genomics **Mait Metspalu**, aims to establish a personalised medicine R&D centre of international excellence in Estonia in collaboration with Tartu University Hospital. It will bring together expertise in genetics, IT, clinical medicine, public health and socio-economic analyses to explore all stages of implementing personalised medicine in an integrated way. The project partners are the University of Helsinki and Erasmus University Rotterdam.

In 2022, the university continued participating in three networks of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) – networks on urban mobility, innovative manufacturing technologies and health innovation – through which it received a total of €765,000 for 15 projects.

In addition to Horizon Europe, another 78 grant or service agreements worth €10.2 million were signed with foreign funders in 2022.

To encourage and support the applicants for high-level **ERC** grants, the university created the ERC Incentive Grant in 2021. In the 2022 call, 29 applications were submitted, and 20 incentive grants totalling 200,000 euros were given to UT researchers. The Grant Office advised applicants and provided support at a proposal-writing camp. One of the researchers who benefited from the incentive grant has already received a positive decision on an ERC grant proposal.

Publications

According to the Estonian Research Information System (ETIS), UT members published 2,846 **research publications** in 2022, including 2,086 classified as **high-level**. Thus, the average number of high-level publications published per academic staff member (FTE) was 1.13.

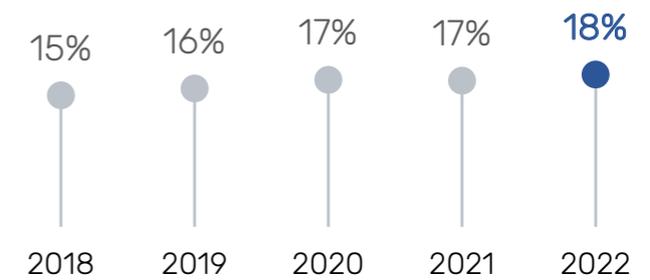
As at September 2022, 17.7% of publications by UT researchers published in the past five years (2017–2021) and indexed in the Web of Science database have reached the top 10% most cited publications in their field. The A2025 target is 17–20%.



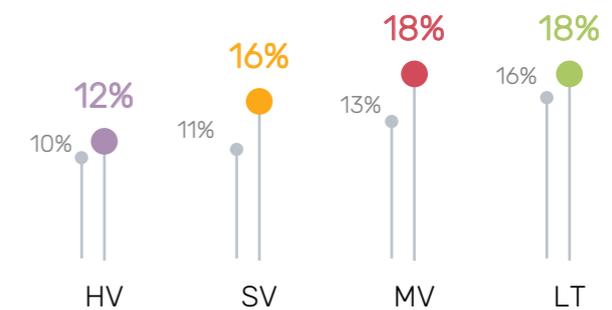
According to the research database Essential Science Indicators (ESI), 79 researchers affiliated with the University of Tartu ranked among the 1% most cited researchers in their field in 2022 (74 in 2021). Three of them (marked with an asterisk) have been included for their research impact in the “Highly Cited Researchers 2022” report by Clarivate Analytics, which is based on ESI data and lists the 6,000 most influential researchers in the world. ESI’s methodology does not include humanities.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Priit Adler | Mait Metspalu |
| Sten Anslan | Kairit Mikkel |
| Mohammad Bahram* | Lili Milani |
| Mikhail Brik | Mari Moora |
| Mikael Brosche | Reedik Mägi |
| John Alexander Davison | Mari Nelis |
| Tõnu Esko | Jane Oja |
| Krista Fischer | Elin Org* |
| Toomas Haller | Eveli Otsing |
| Aveliina Helm | Hedi Peterson |
| Indrek Hiiesalu | Kadri Põldmaa |
| Inga Hiiesalu | Sergei Põlme |
| Angela Ivask | Kadri Pärtel |
| Heikki Junninen | Meelis Pärtel |
| Veljo Kisand | Maido Remm |
| Toomas Kivisild | Lauri Saag |
| Liis Kolberg | Irja Saar |
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| Triinu Kõressaar | Tanel Tenson |
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 Margus Pedaste
 Anu Realo
- Kessy Abarenkov



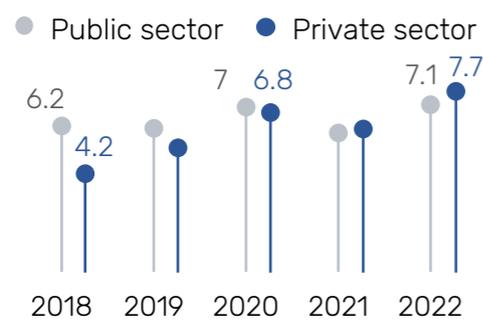
Percentage of publications ranking in the world’s top 10% by citations for their field of all UT publications in 2018–2022



Percentage of publications ranking in the world’s top 10% by citations for their field of all publications in 2022, by UT faculties. For comparison, the percentage in 2018 is shown in grey

■ LT ■ MV ■ SV ■ Natural History Museum and Botanical Garden

ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITY



Volume of service contracts with the public and private sectors in 2018–2022, in million euros

The total volume of **R&D service contracts with the private and public sectors** in 2022 was €14.9 million, nearly 24% more than a year before. The largest R&D contractors by amount were the Ministry of the Environment (collecting data for a large study of the fisheries sector), OÜ Utilitas Wind and

Eesti Energia AS (studies of the seabed and marine life for the establishment of potential offshore wind farms in the Gulf of Riga).

2022 saw the start of the implementation of several cooperation agreements between companies and the university, funded by the applied research programme of the Estonian Business and Innovation Agency, bringing the university orders worth €1.45 million. As a comparison, in 2021, when the action was only starting, the university received one order of 169,000 euros.

For seven years, the university has coordinated Estonian R&D institutions' cooperation network **Adapter**. Twenty institutions have joined it by now. In 2022, entrepreneurs used Adapter to contact R&D institutions 137 times, leading to 28 R&D contracts. Throughout its lifetime, more than 1,300 enquiries have been made to R&D institutions via Adapter. In 2022, the network's current funding ended, but the MoER and lead partners are looking for solutions to continue Adapter's activities.

At the end of 2022, the University of Tartu had 61 operating **spin-offs**: companies affiliated with the university or its employees that use the university's intellectual property or infrastructure for their activities and for whom partnership with the university is part of their image.

In 2022, 11 new teams and researchers joined the university's spin-off programme, which supports the researchers of Estonian higher education institutions in developing their research-intensive business ideas. **Four companies signed the spin-off agreement with the university.** In 2022, start-up companies created by UT researchers involved more than €10 million of private investors' money – four times as much as the year before.

To broaden the network that supports the development of research-intensive businesses and to bring the best sectoral knowledge as close as possible to start-ups, the university became one of the partners in launching three **accelerator programmes** in Estonia. Two of these – the Green Manufacturing Accelerator and the Health Tech Estonia Accelerator – are sector-specific, and the third is the Creative Destruction Lab Estonia, a growth accelerator targeting already existing start-ups that create digital society solutions.

2022 was the year of launching the university's investment company **UniTartu Ventures**. It was the period of testing the framework for taking the development of entrepreneurial teams to investment maturity and, by attracting the first investors, increasing both the likelihood and the speed of the companies' business success. UniTartu Ventures signed its first contract in 2022 with UpCatalyst, a spin-off that produces carbon materials for the energy industry from carbon dioxide in the air. So far, this is a unique investment agreement in Estonia, where the university becomes a shareholder by investing intellectual property in the company. Through UniTartu Ventures, the university contributes to the long-term goals of the start-up company while building its investment portfolio. At the appropriate moment, the university can sell its holding to use the proceeds to support the technology development of the university's next spin-offs and to prepare for new IP investments. This way, the university accelerates the transfer of research results into research- and technology-intensive businesses.



A2025

We actively search for opportunities to cooperate with businesses.

We value cooperation projects between academic staff and businesses.

In 2022, UT researchers announced 20 new inventions that could be **patented**. The university protects 26 IP objects and filed 11 new patent applications for their protection last year. Licensing IP objects generates annual revenues of around €100,000 for the university. *Lactobacillus fermentum* ME-3 continues to be the most successful invention.



Number of patents and patent applications by fields in 2022

Support from the university's central **Feasibility Fund** was available for the fourth year running. Out of 40 grant applications, 16 were selected and funded, so the university allocated €0.5 million to support experimental development. The Feasibility Fund is a necessary measure to accelerate the emergence of new knowledge-based start-ups, the development of IP objects to market maturity, as well as the innovation projects of existing companies.

In the workshops of the **Starter** pre-incubation programme within the "Edu ja tegu" entrepreneurship education programme, mentors help students develop their ideas into business models, create a prototype, work on their presentation skills and, if desired, set up a business. In 2022, 41 teams (incl. one from the Estonian University of Life Sciences) completed the Starter Tartu programme, which also includes Narva College and Pärnu College. The programme had more than 150 participants and nearly 30 mentors from outside the university.

More than 4,000 visitors attended the **sTARTUp day**, the biggest business festival in the Baltics, organised by the University of Tartu and the business community in Tartu. The programme included 180 high-level speakers, there were 300 start-ups present in the demo area, and 200 investors explored the local opportunities for start-up business. The university's spin-off LightCode Photonics won the pitching competition and an investment of nearly €200,000. In the students' pitching competition at the sTARTUp Day, the jury of

investors gave the top prize to the Starter team Bankery, developing a platform to connect banks and private loan applicants.

Within the "Edu ja tegu" entrepreneurship education programme, more than 600 upper secondary school students from all over Estonia took part in workshops to develop entrepreneurial skills. In cooperation with the Institute of Computer Science and Garage48, the **Student Startup Camp** was organised, where experienced start-up entrepreneurs help develop students' business ideas into working prototypes. In 2022, the camp took place for the ninth time and attracted nearly 40 participants.

In the first phase of the cooperation project "**Development of innovative capacity and entrepreneurial competence of Ukrainian universities: sharing best practice of Estonia**" (UnivEntre), two online courses on teaching entrepreneurship at the university took place for 108 teaching staff members from Ukraine. The project is supported by the Estonian Centre for International Development.

In November, the Erasmus+ cooperation project **Green HExagon** was launched, focusing on the development of green ideas in an online pre-incubation programme. The project involves teams from four universities: the University of Tartu, the University of Latvia, the Czech University of Life Sciences Prague and the University of Applied Sciences Wiener Neustadt.

In the university-wide optional course "**Project-based internship**", 18 projects were carried out in 2022, involving 71 students of 24 curricula. In one of the projects, staff and students organised the first-ever UT career festival with 30 speakers, more than 40 companies and 29 workshops. Another noteworthy project was "Designing a New Masters Degree in Philosophy", in which students analysed the curricula of foreign universities and proposed changes to make the philosophy curriculum more attractive.

The university's platform for traineeship and job opportunities Futulab signed a cooperation agreement with the Estonian Business and Innovation Agency to mediate job and traineeship offers for international students in Estonia to support the preparation of international professionals for the Estonian labour market.

We value the development of ideas with business potential and the creation of prototypes.

CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY

Estonia's national university

For the many-sided intellectual and creative development of the university's members, the **professorship of liberal arts** has been created. A prominent Estonian creative person is invited to fill this position every academic year. In the spring semester of 2022, the poet and essayist **Hasso Krull** completed his professorship, and in the autumn semester, the fashion, theatre and film designer **Reet Aus** started hers. In his spring-semester lecture series "The Power of Enunciation", Hasso Krull introduced the heuristic analysis of texts, helping to discover the sources of linguistic creativity. The course "How to Improve the World by Creation" by Reet Aus aims to improve environmental awareness and sustainable thinking at the university and in society. Lectures by professors of liberal arts are open to all.

Cultural psychologist **Jaan Valsiner**, holding the **expatriate Estonian visiting professor's** position, taught the second part of his course "Semiosis in Irreversible Time" in the spring semester of 2022, focusing on the dynamics of meaning-making in irreversible time, in sign systems, nature, culture and society.

On **Mother Tongue Day**, 14 March, Associate Professor of General Linguistics Ilona Tragel and Associate Professor of Estonian Language **Küllli Habicht** gave a public lecture on linguistic research into COVID-19 signage.

To integrate the South-Estonian community life more closely with the world of research, the project "**Tartu World University**" was launched under the leadership of the UT Centre for Ethics. The project is part of the main programme of the European Capital of Culture Tartu 2024 and aims to encourage active communities and researchers to come together and seek solutions to global problems locally and vice versa.

At the sixth annual **terminology day**, organised together with the Estonian University of Life Sciences and the Estonian Military Academy, more than 120 participants, incl. teaching staff, terminologists and members of terminology committees, translators, language editors and other terminology enthusiasts, held and listened to discussions on systematic terminology work.

The university's terminology committee updated the list of Estonian and English terms on the work of the university. The list is also used by other universities and translators. In the course of this work, 300 Estonian terms were reviewed, and also the Estonian dictionary of education terms was updated. Terms were developed for the Human Genes Research Act and the Organisation of Research and Development Act.

The university in regions

The impact of the university's colleges in Narva, Pärnu and Viljandi reaches far beyond the organisation of studies. For example, **Viljandi Culture Academy** organised Estonia's first heritage hackathon, aiming to develop innovative projects, products and services related to traditional culture with the help of researchers and experts. The hackathon brought nearly one hundred people from Estonian universities and heritage organisations to Viljandi.

The European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) approved the creation of a consortium in the field of culture and creativity, with Viljandi Culture Academy among its 50 founding members. Over two seven-year periods, the EIT will co-fund the consortium's development projects in creative industries across Europe with €150 million.

We develop studies on the Estonian history, language and culture to preserve and advance the Estonian language and culture.

We find talented youth in general education schools across Estonia and support their interest in research and the development of their skills from an early school age until the end of secondary school.

Narva College participated in drafting the Development Strategy 2023–2035 for Ida-Viru County and continues its work in the regional education and tourism cluster and the research council. The college plays a major role in preparing the transition to Estonian-language education in the county. In 2022, the largest teachers' conference in Estonia was held on the topic of multilingualism in child development. The college helped prepare the Just Transition Fund's support measure for the development of education and research activities related to information technology and the green transition, as well as support for fossil fuel phase-out. After a break due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the college has restarted its jazz and literary club and other cultural events, as well as the University of the Third Age.

Pärnu College, together with the Pärnu County Development Centre, started to develop the *multiversitas*: in cooperation with partners, the college will start to teach specialisations that have not been taught there so far but are in local demand. The first continuing education courses will be offered in the autumn semester of 2023/2024.

As a complement to the teaching of service design, a design thinking lab was opened at the college to design services for the college's partners. The college's students, teaching staff and support staff and the Pärnu County Development Centre participate in the lab's work. At the end of the year, the lab received its first order for public service design.

Under a new cooperation agreement with six schools in Pärnu County, upper secondary school students can take electives from the college. This way, the college helps the county's secondary schools to ensure a sufficient share of electives. The Association of Local Authorities of Pärnu County also supports this cooperation.

From 2021, the MoER has also allocated separate activity support to colleges for their societal functions.

Knowledge sharing

In 2021/2022, more than 2,200 pupils from 243 schools participated in the 55 e-courses of the **Youth Academy**, and nearly 450 learners from 37 schools in the mobile workshops. In 2022/2023, more than 1,770 pupils from 230 schools started learning in 40 e-courses of the Youth Academy, and more than 400 pupils from 35 schools registered for workshops. More than 1,600 pupils from 51 schools participated in the integrated experimental learning programme *Uurimislabor*.

The Youth Academy organised the final rounds of the Olympiads of 16 subjects with 838 participants in total. To prepare Estonian pupils for international Olympiads, eight selection competitions and 15 training camps were organised, with a total of 316 participants. In 2022, 89 pupils represented Estonia in 19 international Olympiads, bringing home two gold, seven silver and 18 bronze medals.

The Youth Academy also organised open competitions in astronomy, mathematics, computer science, chemistry and physics. A total of 1,120 pupils participated in them. In 11 subjects, e-quizzes or competitions were organised, with 39,565 pupils from across Estonia participating. The mathematics contest *Känguru* was the most popular, with 21,602 participants.

The Youth Academy coordinates the programme "Talents to Tartu". In 2022, it accepted 66 students, offering them a wider range of learning opportunities than usual. 35 of them chose the research track, 20 entrepreneurship and 11 the young teacher project. The Youth Academy also organised an education conference "Talents for the Future" and participated in an education panel discussion on reducing the learning burden of gifted students at the Opinion Festival.

We create opportunities that enable talented youth prepare for university studies and devote themselves to self-development during their studies.

The UT **Museum** had 51,381 visitors in 2022, whereas 8,523 pupils participated in educational programmes offered 503 times.

The museum was nominated for the European Museum of The Year Award, and its work was recognised at the annual awards gala of Estonian museums. The award for the Best Permanent Exhibition in 2022 went to the “Cathedral’s Chamber of Mysteries”. The festival organised by the museum, “The Toome Nudge. What is the Toomemägi of Your Dreams?”, won in the Friend of the Community category.

In October, the University of Tartu Museum, the Art Museum of Estonia and the Estonian Academy of Arts opened the exhibition “Art or Science” in Kumu, which, for the first time, explores the relationship between science and art in such depth and has made a large part of the University of Tartu’s research collections available to the public. The accompanying collection *Art or Science* presents the results and discoveries of the interdisciplinary research project, highlighting the importance of images not only in mediating science but also in creating, shaping and verifying knowledge.

The UT Art Museum opened the exhibition “From Ancient and Forgotten Times. Things Necessary for a Good Life”. The Old Observatory organised an astrophotography competition and exhibited its results. The large state-funded project “Digitisation of Cultural Heritage 2018–2023” continued.

The UT **Natural History Museum** and Botanical Garden welcomed 148,564 visitors in 2022 and organised 373 education programmes for 6,772 learners. The museum’s natural science databases eElurikkus, PlutoF and UNITE were used 233,587 times, 42% from abroad. The UT Natural History Museum – the oldest museum in Estonia – celebrated its 220th anniversary together with the Faculty of Science and Technology. The celebrations culminated in May with an international taxonomy conference and a wide range of anniversary events exploring the links between nature and poetry, music and film. The first 12 episodes of the new podcast “Rukkirääk” of the Natural History Museum

and Botanical Garden were released. There were also nature and poetry evenings, excursions and student interest days.

More than 5,000 people participated in the Nature Festival, part of the European Capital of Culture Tartu 2024 programme. In the nature observations marathon, 7,180 observations were made in 24 hours. One species – the fungus gnat *Mycomya denmax* – was spotted in Estonia for the first time. The Research Group for Biological Informatics completed the smart app PlutoF GO, which makes it easier for researchers and science enthusiasts to enter data from observations, samples and specimens into the database, including a new option for storing nature sounds.

By the end of 2022, the UT **Library** had 35,553 registered readers. More than 4,000 new readers were added compared to the previous year, over half of them (2,500) being UT students and staff. Students account for 60% of the total number of readers. The library’s main building was visited 156,373 times (122,415 in 2021). Nearly four million virtual visits were registered.

The library received twice as many large and valuable book donations and personal archives as in 2021. DSpace, the digital archive managed by the library, grew in volume and usability for research and teaching. The library continued to successfully manage and update DataCite Estonia, ensuring that all researchers in Estonia can obtain a digital object identifier (DOI) for their research data.

In 2022, the library expanded and upgraded its digital literacy training offer and developed separate courses for upper secondary school students. The volume of scientific data management training was increased. The e-bookstore, which sells books the library no longer needs, was renewed, and a discipline-based back-cataloguing of classic and missing publications was launched.

The library actively participated in the national Year of Libraries and celebrated its 220th anniversary with a vision conference.

Nearly 4,000 new donors joined the **Estonian Biobank** in 2022. More than 211,000 people have now donated their blood samples to the biobank. Thanks to their contribution, genetics research in Estonia can progress in great strides.

New research in the field of population health and genetics was launched, and ongoing studies continued. For example, under the leadership of Professor of Epi- and Pharmacogenomics **Lili Milani**, a genomics study on adverse reactions to drugs and vaccines was carried out, with nearly 50,000 gene donors responding to an online questionnaire. As a result of the study, a unique dataset was collected, and gene donors' responses about adverse reactions will be matched with their genetic data to identify genetic causes of adverse reactions.

The University of Tartu has more than a dozen **podcasts** where researchers, students and guests from different fields talk about their research and activities and discuss social issues.

The University of Tartu participates in the education and collaboration project **Solaride Academy** to build the first solar car in the Baltics. The project aims to popularise technology education and equip young people with the skills and knowledge for the future. The idea to build the first solar car in the Baltics grew out of the initiative of University of Tartu students. The Solaride Academy includes around 100 young people, 70 of whom are currently obtaining their general or higher education.

Feedback from society

The 2022 **national research award** for outstanding lifetime achievements in research and development went to Professor emerita **Ene-Margit Tiit**.

Recipients of **national research awards**

- in chemistry and molecular biology: Associate Professor in General and Microbial Biochemistry **Priit Väljamäe** for the series of works "Enzymatic degradation of recalcitrant polysaccharides";
- in medical sciences: Professor of Molecular Immunology **Pärt Peterson** and Professor of Cellular Immunology **Kai Kisand** for the series of works "Research on immune ageing and Covid-19";
- in agricultural science: Associate Professor of Plant Biology **Ebe Merilo** and Professor of Molecular Plant Biology **Hannes Kollist** for the series of works "Plant adaptation to climate change";
- in social science: Professor of Sociology **Veronika Kalmus**, Professors emeriti **Marju Lauristin** and **Peeter Vihalemm**, Research Fellow in Sociology of Media **Signe Opermann**, and Professor of Communication Studies **Triin Vihalemm** for the series of works "Transformation in Estonian society: analysis and interpretation".

The **Ferdinand Johann Wiedemann Language Prize** was awarded to Professor emerita **Mare Koit** for her outstanding work as the founder and developer of Estonian language technology and computer linguistics. The **national lifetime achievement award for culture** was granted to Professor emeritus **Jaak Kangilaski** and the National Heritage Board gave its **lifetime achievement award** to Professor of Art History **Juhan Maiste**.

The Estonian Academy of Sciences awarded its **Edgar Kant Medal** to Professor of International Business **Urmas Varblane** and its **Karl Ernst von Baer Medal** to Professor of Plant Ecology **Martin Zobel**. The **Medal of the Estonian Academy of Sciences** was awarded to the Director of the UT Library **Krista Aru**. Academician and Professor of Geology and Mineralogy **Kalle Kirsimäe** was elected to **Academia Europea**.

The President of the Republic's Cultural Foundation gave its **Young Teacher awards** to the university's alumni [Kristo Siig](#) and [Eveli Raudla](#). Lecturer in Administrative Law [Alexander Lott](#) received the **Young Scientist Award**.

Statistics Estonia awarded its **young statistician's prize** to [Kadi Kilgi](#) for her master's thesis defended at the University of Tartu. The **endowment of the L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science Baltics programme** went to Associate Professor in Analytical Chemistry and Associate Professor of Archaeology [Ester Oras](#).

On the eve of the anniversary of the Republic of Estonia, President Alar Karis bestowed **Estonian state decorations** on six UT staff members: linguist and Professor emerita [Helle Metslang](#), legal scholar, head of the Iuridicum Foundation and the founder and editor of the law journal *Juridica* [Peep Pruks](#), Research Fellow in Analytical Chemistry [Hilkka Hiip](#), Professor of Educational Technology [Margus Pedaste](#), Director of the University of Tartu College of Foreign Languages and Cultures [Kersti Lepajõe](#) and Lecturer in Estonian Native Textile of Viljandi Culture Academy [Ave Matsin](#).

At the national Teacher of the Year Gala, the **teaching staff of the year award** went to Professor of Communication Studies [Triin Vihalemm](#). Vice Rector for Academic Affairs [Aune Valk](#) received the award of the **head of educational institution of the year** in the Tartu region. MoER gave its **language award** to the project of developing machine translation technology, involving University of Tartu staff [Liisa Rätsep](#), [Andre Tättar](#), [Taido Purason](#), [Maali Tars](#) and [Annika Laumets-Tättar](#), and the language editing campaign of Wikipedia, led by Lecturer in Estonian Language [Ann Siiman](#).

At the **national contest for university students**, two University of Tartu students received the first prize: [Markus Valge](#) for "Testing the predictions of life history theory on anthropometric data" and [Rasmus Pind](#) for "Quantification of internal training load and its use in different practical training applications".

At the national research communication awards competition, the **Tiiu Sild memorial lifetime achievement award** for long-standing and systematic popularisation of science and technology was granted to

Professor of Genomics and Biobanking, Academician [Andres Metspalu](#). In the category of the **best science and technology communication**, the second prize went to [Tanel Liira](#), Development Manager of the UT Tartu Observatory. The first prize for **science and technology communication via printed media** went to the Estonian annual archaeology journal *Tutulus*, the editor-in-chief of which is Professor of Archaeology [Heiki Valk](#). The second prize in the same category went to the research group led by Vivarium Manager [Sulev Kuuse](#) from the Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology. Professor of Mathematical Statistics [Krista Fischer](#) received the Ökul Prize as the **friend of science journalism** from the Estonian Association of Science Journalists. The winners of the **"Science in 3 minutes"** contest were doctoral student in physics [Jasper Ristkok](#) with his lecture on fusion reactors and doctoral student in medicine [Alina Roštšinskaja](#) with her lecture on using robots in paediatrics. The Transport Administration recognised the Youth Academy as a **road safety partner** for developing a web-based traffic competition "Liiklustark" for educational institutions.

At the **Estonian Enterprise Awards**, two projects related to the University of Tartu were recognised: the teams of Startup Day and Solaride received the entrepreneurship promoter award.

Professor of Human Physiology and Academician [Eero Vasar](#) was given the title of **Honorary Citizen of Tartu**, and Associate Professor emeritus of the Faculty of Medicine [Silvia Russak](#) received the **Star of Tartu decoration**.

General feedback from the Estonian population also shows that the university's work is recognised: 81% of the respondents to the survey by Kantar Emor consider the University of Tartu the **most reputable higher education institution in Estonia**. According to respondents, the University of Tartu gives a very good education, and its diploma is the most valued in the labour market. In addition, respondents regard the competition for studies at the university as tight and university graduates as successful. Also, the internationality of the national university, business cooperation and social visibility are seen as its advantages. University members are often found in the rankings of the most influential people compiled by Estonian media.

Culture and sport



At the Estonian Music Days, the University of Tartu Symphony Orchestra performed new music written especially for them by Estonian composers



The alumni day of Viljandi Culture Academy culminated with a concert performance "KasvaMine"



To celebrate its 77th anniversary, the University of Tartu Folk Art Ensemble gave a concert "Olemise mustrid" at the Estonian National Museum



A concert in the university assembly hall marked the 180th anniversary of the performance of Franz Liszt in Tartu



The team of the University of Tartu won the 28th students' eight rowing race held on the International Day of University Sport



One of the highlights of the Tartu Student Days was the retro sports day

We provide students with an integrated university experience, giving them possibilities to participate in student organisations, cultural activities, sports organisations, professional societies and representative bodies.

ORGANISATION

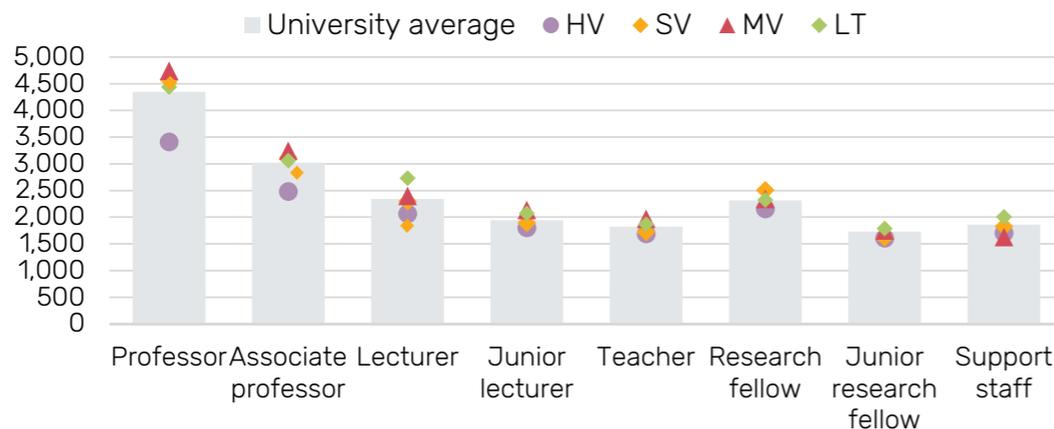
Employees

At the end of 2022, a total of 4,141 people worked at the University of Tartu either full-time or part-time. The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees was 3,368. 2,345 people worked in academic positions, incl. 247 professors, 74 of whom (30%) were women.

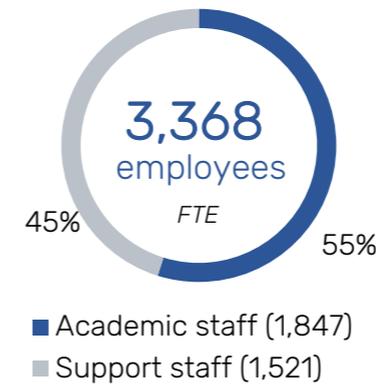
The university's staff included 573 **foreign nationals** from 73 countries; 470 of them held an academic position. International employees accounted for 20% of the total number of UT academic staff. Most of them were junior research fellows (190) or research fellows (121). 42 foreign nationals were employed as professors and 65 as associate professors.

1,520 of the academic staff members **held a PhD** (65%). The requirement to hold a PhD or an equivalent qualification applies to professors, associate professors, lecturers and research fellows.

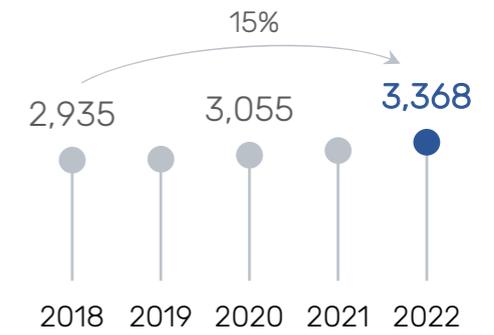
The **average gross monthly salary** of UT employees was €2,247. In a year, the average gross monthly salary increased by 7.3%: 5.1% among academic staff and 9.2% among support staff. The average salary increase was the biggest for associate professors (9.0%), lecturers (8.6%), teachers (7.8%), research fellows (7.5%) and junior lecturers (7.1%). Professors' average salary grew by 6.1% and junior research fellows' salary by 3.3%.



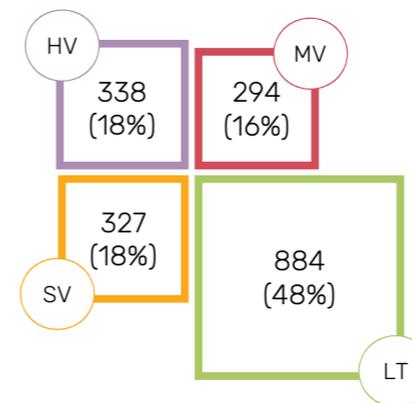
Average salary in euros by positions and faculties in 2022



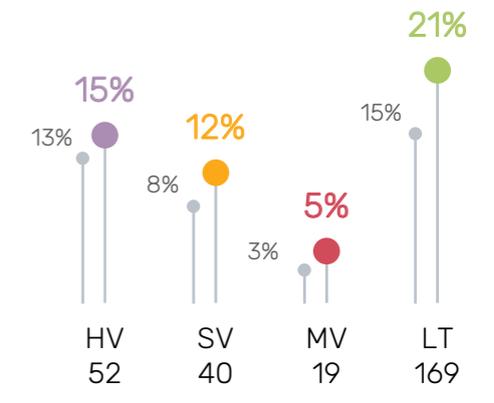
Number of employees (FTE) in 2022



Number of employees (FTE) in 2018–2022



Number of academic staff members (FTE) and their division by faculties in 2022. The figure does not include the academic staff of UT institutions



Number of international academic staff and their percentage by faculties in 2022 (excl. junior research fellows). For comparison, the percentage of international staff in 2018 is shown in grey

Training courses

For the professional development of staff, 203 training courses and seminars took place in 2022 for 3,132 participants. The training courses for the development of teaching skills had the highest participation rate, while also training courses to promote a good work environment and mental health deserve mention. English language courses, especially for the development of conversation skills, continue to be popular.

 46% of academic staff have actively participated in the development of teaching skills in the past five years (A2025 target is 50%).

The university supports the development of the teaching and supervising skills of academic staff by offering training courses, counselling, collegial feedback communities, the scholarship of teaching and learning, and teaching conferences.

Teaching staff members who want to **enhance their teaching skills** can get support from the academic developers and instructional designers of each faculty. In 2022, 54 training courses and seminars on the development of teaching skills were organised for 575 participants. According to a new requirement introduced in 2022, academic staff members starting work under an employment contract for an unspecified term must undergo teaching skills training of at least 6 ECTS within the first five years of employment.

The university allocated eight **grants** to teaching staff members to systematically develop and research their teaching skills. Together with earlier grant recipients, the university has now supported 92 teaching staff members in researching and developing their teaching and sharing the results. In 2022, also six team grants were issued for the first time.

For the third year, the **“Visit a colleague”** week took place. One of week’s goals is to encourage teaching staff to discuss teaching and learning with colleagues. In 2022, 22 teaching staff members invited colleagues to their open classes, and 53 accepted the invitation.

The annual **conference “From Lecturer to Lecturer”** was dedicated to the essence of university teaching. 375 participants registered for the conference. The essence of teaching was viewed as a physical space supporting learning, a traditional lecture hall and a modern AI-supported virtual environment. The workshops explored how to support multilingual learners and operate in a virtual classroom, tested a skills training model and ways of developing mobility skills, and discussed the need for media literacy.

The UT supports the **Estonian language learning of its international staff**. 58 international employees and 19 family members learned Estonian.

Over the last five years, 33% of international staff have participated in an Estonian course (A2025 target is 45%).

The university organises various adaptation-supporting events for international staff and their families. For example, there was a guided history tour in central Tartu and a visit to the 19th-century citizen’s museum, as well as a Christmas event with cooking together and making a barge model in the Barge Hall. 175 people took part in these events.

The Live Positive Club was launched. Its events are in English and open to all university staff. During the year, nine meetings took place with 98 participants. Each meeting was dedicated to a different topic: adapting, celebrating, making contact, sleeping well, culture shock and coping with change.



We systematically support the self-development of our staff through diverse training programmes.

We provide our international staff with high-quality support services to ensure that they quickly adapt to the working and living environment.

In the **seminar series “Tartu – rich in culture”**, international staff and students introduce the culture and customs of their country to university members and townspeople. The 2022 cultural evenings presented the cultures of Iran, Japan and Armenia. A hundred people took part in the events.

In 2022, 17 heads of units and team leaders completed the **managers’ development programme**. The programme aims to develop the skills and knowledge good managers most often need in their everyday work at the university, offer support to novice managers and help them build a supportive network. The managers’ development programme, launched in 2018, has been completed by 60 managers to date.

In 2021, the first edition of the **360° feedback survey** for managers took place, aiming to support the managers’ self-analysis and development, give them feedback to better understand the expectations and needs of their colleagues and partners, and map the strengths and development needs of managers. A follow-up survey was conducted in 2022, giving feedback to five more managers.

The training programme for **peer group counselling leaders** continued. Over three years, 46 employees have completed it. In the masterclasses held in 2022, peer group counselling leaders could gain new knowledge and exchange experiences. In peer group counselling, participants get support, inspiration, and solutions to work-related problem situations from their colleagues.

Work environment

In 2022, the university joined the **Diversity Charter**, coordinated by the Estonian Human Rights Centre. Now over 170 organisations have already joined the charter. The objectives and themes of the Diversity Charter have had an important place in the university’s policies for a long time already. In February, to celebrate the International Day of Women in Science, female scientists introduced their research on social media. In May, the university celebrated Diversity Month. The three public lectures held during the month addressed cultural diversity, stereotypes and generation gaps.

The university has guidelines for **equal treatment** and a **gender equality plan**, which give staff and students clear instructions on reporting cases of discrimination and bullying. In 2022, the gender and age statistics of UT staff, including salary gap data, were added to the university’s public statistics website. Marketing and communication principles were supplemented by the principle that the university considers gender and age equality in the publication of photos and selection of spokespersons. The building of the network of equal treatment support persons started. The task of the support persons is to give information on how to solve cases of unequal treatment at the university, incl. whom to contact.

The university’s third **mental health and well-being conference** was titled “Equality and justice”, and it attracted 219 people. The key topics of the solution-oriented online conference were a good working atmosphere and equal opportunities. The participants discussed what the soft values of an organisation are and how they are reflected in work culture, and what an empowering and disempowering work atmosphere is like. Maintaining a bullying-free work culture was also discussed. By the end of 2022, the conference had been viewed more than 1,400 times on UTTV.

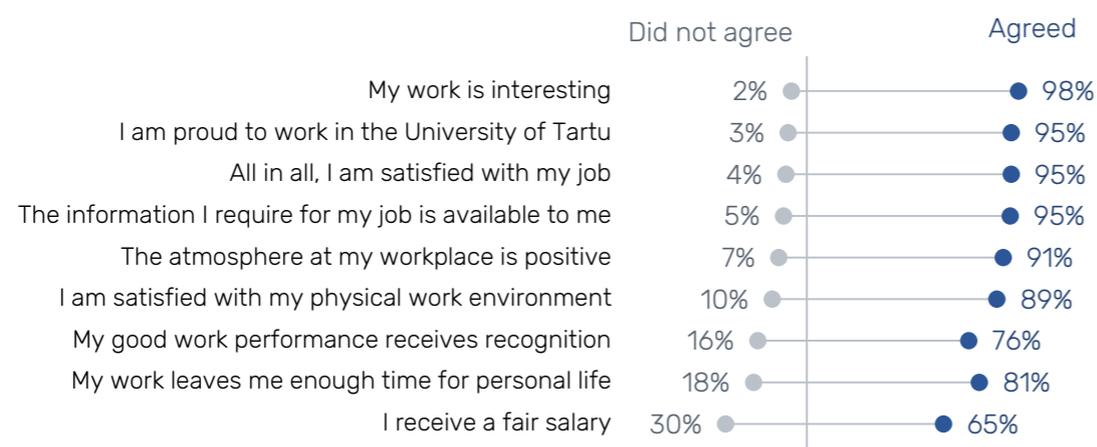


In 62% of units, at least 75% of staff are generally or completely satisfied with their job (A2025 target is 75% satisfied in 70% of the units).

In 2022, 1,542 employees (36% of all staff) responded to the **job satisfaction survey**. The annual survey provides employees with an up-to-date overview of the work environment in their unit and the university and gives managers feedback and ideas on how to design, maintain and develop a good work environment.

The university's overall satisfaction indicator remains high, with 95% of respondents, all in all, satisfied with their job. This is the highest result of the last five years. One in three university employees is very satisfied with their job (35%), while one in 140 (0.7%) is not satisfied at all. 95% of respondents are proud to work at the university.

Compared to the previous year, the university as a whole has seen the biggest improvement in the assessment of opportunities for professional development, work-life balance and the clarity of job duties. The biggest improvements over the five-year reference period were in perceiving the university as caring (6%) and opportunities for participation (5%). There are no topics in which the satisfaction score decreased compared to five years ago. The lowest scores in 2022 were in the issues of salary fairness (30% were not satisfied) and whether the job leaves enough time for personal life (18%).



Job satisfaction survey in 2022 (percentage of agreement and disagreement with the statement)

Recognition

With the **“Contribution to Estonian National Identity” award**, the UT annually recognises individuals whose creative work has made an outstanding contribution to promoting the national identity of Estonians and Estonia. In 2022, the “Contribution to Estonian National Identity” award went to poet, prosaist and essayist **Viivi Luik**.

In 2022, the University of Tartu senate appointed new **honorary doctors**:

- Professor **Heinrich Detering** from the University of Göttingen,
- Professor emeritus **Martti Antero Koskenniemi** from the University of Helsinki,
- Professor **Joseph S. Krajcik** from Michigan State University,
- Dr **Erik Neuman**, the Swedish marine ecologist,
- Professor emeritus **Erkki Ruoslahti** from Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute.

The University of Tartu **Grand Medal** was bestowed for services of particular value on Legal Counsel **Aliis Liin**, Professor of Art History **Juhan Maiste**, and Professor of Science Education **Miia Rannikmäe**.

The university awarded seven Stars of Appreciation, 18 Medals, 50 Badges of Distinction, and 13 decorations “100 Semesters at the University of Tartu”.

The University of Tartu **research award 2022** was for holograms that help children overcome the fear of hospitals and reduce pain levels. The recipient of the award was Associate Professor [Anneli Kolk](#) and her team: Junior Research Fellow [Alina Roštšinskaja](#), Research Fellow [Marianne Saard](#), and students of the Faculty of Medicine [Triinu-Liis Loit](#), [Kätlin Kits](#) and [Christen Kööp](#).

The University of Tartu **contribution to society award 2022** was for raising public awareness of the lack of funding for higher education and research in Estonia. The award went to the University of Tartu Student Union, led by [Katariina Sofia Päts](#).

The University of Tartu **language award 2022** was granted for teaching Estonian to Ukrainian war refugees with the help of volunteers. The recipients were Associate Professor [Virve-Anneli Vihman](#) and her team: Senior Specialist and Programme Director [Kairi Põldsaar](#), Associate Professor [Mare Kitsnik](#), Junior Lecturer [Ada Urm](#), Research Fellow [Denys Teptiuk](#), and Senior Specialist for International Marketing, doctoral student [Anna Branets](#).

The **best teaching staff of the year** awards were granted in 2022 to

- [Olga Schihalejev](#), Associate Professor of Religious Education from the Faculty of Arts and Humanities,
- [Andero Uusberg](#), Associate Professor of Affective Psychology from the Faculty of Social Sciences,
- [Raivo Puhke](#), Lecturer in Functional Morphology from the Faculty of Medicine,
- [Ivo Leito](#), Professor of Analytical Chemistry from the Faculty of Science and Technology.

The **teaching quality award** is given to recognise an institute, college or faculty for activities supporting the quality of teaching that have been designed and implemented successfully and effectively in cooperation of staff and students over the past three years. The teaching quality award 2022 went to the Institute of Mathematics and Statistics for systematic and consistent work on reviewing all the institute's bachelor's and master's curricula, defining and visualising the learning pathways and updating the courses.

The **teaching award** was issued in 2022 for the second time, to value excellence in teaching. The teaching award was given to recognise three activities that value effective collaboration, development and innovation in the university's degree studies and continuing education:

- creating and teaching the course "Managing your studies: a survival guide" for first-year students (team: [Reet Bender](#), [Antonina Kostina](#), [Jane Klavan](#), [Katri Kütt](#), [Janet Laidla](#), [Riin Luks](#), [Ave Matsin](#), [Marko Mägi](#), [Tiit Remm](#), [Ain Riistan](#), [Jorma Sarv](#), [Kadri Steinbach](#), [Tatjana Stepaništševa](#), [Tiiu Tamm](#), [Pire Teras](#), [Hedi-Liis Toome](#), [Uku Tooming](#), [Anu Treikelder](#));
- creating instructional videos on preventing academic fraud (team: [Joosep Heinsalu](#), [Maris Neeno](#), [Mariel Padar](#), [Janek Saluse](#));
- creating and developing the system of assistant doctors (team: [Liisa Marie Kerner](#), [Aana-Liisa Kaste](#), [Renar Kihho](#), [Marta Kohal](#), [Taur Lillestik](#), [Karmen Nigul](#), [Martin Ojamaa](#), [Anni-Britta Pajoma](#), [Mariliis Pärn](#), [Arne Vunk](#), [Krislin Elis Varul](#)).

International cooperation

The year 2022 was marked by Russia's aggression against Ukraine. The changed security situation required the university to make unprecedented decisions. The university was active in Estonia and international university networks, calling on partners to support Ukraine.

The senate adopted an appeal to the Ukrainian people and Rector **Toomas Asser** read it out at a demonstration in front of the university's main building. The senate also decided, in line with the decision of Universities Estonia, to terminate cooperation agreements with Russian and Belarusian higher education and research institutions and to temporarily suspend the admission of students from these countries.

From the very first days of the war, the university took steps to support its Ukrainian staff and students and made preparations to receive refugees from Ukraine. A **Ukraine task force**, comprising the representatives of the university's support units and Ukrainian community, was set up to exchange information between the Ukrainian community and the university administration, and to identify the Ukrainians' needs and the university's possibilities to support. Refugees were advised on where to get psychological and legal counselling, and offered flexible study options and material support: for example, Ukrainian citizens could use exemptions from tuition fees and dormitory rent.

At the initiative of the university's Ukrainian staff and students, the MTÜ Ukraina Maja was founded, which operates actively as a Ukrainian community centre, organising cultural and charity events and support for refugees arriving from Ukraine.

As an academic institution based on freedom of thought and expression, the university did not fail to react to the people's uprising against dictatorship in Iran in the autumn. The events there, which began after the violent death of a young woman at the hands of the Islamic Republic's morality police, directly affected the university's Iranian staff and students. Representatives of the **Iranian community** met with the university leaders to identify and estimate the most urgent need for aid. On 30 November, the members of the university's Iranian community organised a peaceful rally, which started in front of the main building, to support Iranian women, their life and freedom. Similar campus rallies took place in more than one hundred universities worldwide.

The **ENLIGHT network of European universities**, set up in 2020, achieved its first tangible results. According to the interim report, student mobility in the network has increased five times over the first two years, particularly through the introduction of flexible forms of learning. The number of collaborative publications and joint projects of researchers from the network's member universities is steadily growing.

The ENLIGHT network launched a **digital course catalogue**, which allows students to search for courses open for application to the students of all study levels of the ENLIGHT universities. There is a choice of online courses as well as blended intensive programmes, for which students can use the Erasmus+ short-term mobility support. A course on artificial intelligence (AI) was offered at the university in 2022, which provided non-IT master's students with an introduction to the history, development and current applications of AI and machine learning.

In 2022, the university's top managers participated for the first time in the ENLIGHT network's **strategic academic leadership programme "Leading Universities in a Global Context"**.

Four sessions took place, including one in Tartu, within the year.

To broaden the geographical scope of its international cooperation, the university joined the mobility scholarship scheme of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Technology of **Indonesia**. In the autumn semester of 2022/2023, six Indonesian students studied in Tartu with the support of this scholarship.

At the initiative of the Embassy of the Republic of Poland, the **Polish National Flag Day** was celebrated for the first time in Tartu on 2 May. The highlight of the day was commemorating **Bolesław Hryniewiecki**, a renowned botanist and University of Tartu graduate who later became the rector of the University of Warsaw and director of its botanical garden. In his memory, a willow (*Salix fragilis* var. *Hryn*) was planted, and a memorial plaque was unveiled in the UT Botanical Garden. A ceremony and a concert of works by **Fryderyk Chopin** were held in the university assembly hall.

At the university library, the **Taiwan Resource Centre for Chinese Studies** was opened. As a result of the collaboration between the university, the library and the National Library of Taiwan, library users now have access to high-level literature and scientific databases in the field of sinology. The library received about 1,700 books, mainly in the fields of humanities and social sciences. Similar centres have been established at 34 research universities.

In mid-November, the university hosted the heritage working group of the **Coimbra Group** joining 41 European universities. In the course of the visit, the seminar "The Built Heritage of Universities – use, re-use, hidden stories and aspects of conservation and interpretation" was held in the White Hall of the university museum.

At the beginning of March, Ambassador of the Czech Republic **David Král** visited the university and met with Rector **Toomas Asser**. At the university library, he opened the exhibition "Education for all – the Legacy of Johannes Amos Comenius to the World".

At the end of March, an exhibition organised by the Embassy of Norway about the Norwegian polar explorer and humanitarian **Fridtjof Nansen** was opened in the university museum. The Ambassador of Norway **Else Berit Eikeland** was present at the opening.

In May, the President of Greece **Katerina Sakellariopoulou** paid a visit to the University of Tartu and met with Vice Rector for Academic Affairs **Aune Valk** and representatives of the School of Law.

In September, the university hosted the delegation of Airlangga University, Indonesia, led by the Honorary Consul of Estonia in Jakarta, Princess **Adriana Sri Lestari**, Rector of Airlangga University **Mohammad Nasih**, and the Head of Academic Senate **Djoko Santoso**.

The new ambassadors of Japan, Germany and Latvia paid their traditional introductory visit to Tartu and the university.

Marketing and communication

In the university's **marketing and communication** work, new agreements on the division of tasks and responsibilities are in force from 2022. The network operates in all faculties, institutes and institutions.

At the beginning of the year, the Rector's Office agreed on the university's marketing and communication principles and the goals for 2022. More attention was given to institutional accreditation, higher education funding, sustainable development, recruitment of the top student candidates, micro-credential programmes, the image of international staff and students in society, and research-intensive entrepreneurship and the entrepreneurial image of the university. Due to the outbreak of war in February, the list was extended to include supporting Ukraine and the university's Ukrainian community, incl. raising money for the University of Tartu scholarship fund for Ukrainian students.

During the year, 17,404 **media stories concerning the university** appeared in the Estonian media channels. The University of Tartu continues to be one of the most mentioned organisations in the Estonian media, ranking the fifth after the European Union, the Riigikogu, NATO and the Estonian Centre Party. The majority of the university-related media coverage was still connected with coronavirus studies; and also the higher education funding crisis received considerable attention. University researchers who spoke in public most frequently were [Irja Lutsar](#), [Toivo Maimets](#) and [Ruth Kalda](#). The largest number of press articles were authored by Associate Professor of Estonian Geography [Taavi Pae](#) (the maps column in Postimees) and Professor of Medical Microbiology [Irja Lutsar](#).

The **university's website** was upgraded at the beginning of 2022, and is now more secure, more reliable and up-to-date,

both technically and visually. Its content, user convenience, design and features are constantly improved and developed further to ensure that the website best meets its users' preferences and needs.

Mascot Tiksu enjoyed a surge in popularity in 2022. Especially international students are greatly interested in Tiksu. Tiksu has become an important link between the academic spirit and the fun student life.

Digital development

The university uses more than a hundred information systems and applications. During the year, the SIS2, the website, the student's dashboard and several other systems and applications were developed. A **digital tender platform** was developed to facilitate the procurement of goods and services and better organise the mini-competitions based on public procurement framework agreements. From 2022, the Recur recruitment software can be used to find new staff.

The university introduced **two-factor authentication** for all its email accounts and cloud services. The cyberhygiene training was made compulsory for university staff. Preparations started for implementing the ISO 27001 information security management system, ending with an audit in 2025.

The IT infrastructure upgrade continues according to a five-year action plan for 2022–2026. Several academic buildings were completed in 2022 (Jakobi 5, Lossi 3, Liivi 2), where the entire IT infrastructure was modernised. The university and MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla signed an agreement, under which the university will invest in upgrading the IT infrastructure of student residences and maintain it for the next five years.

Highlights of the year



The university's first, 630-metre indoor health trail was opened in Omicum



On 7 March, the university members took Ukrainian flags and other symbols and gathered in front of the main building, where Rector Professor Toomas Asser read the senate's address to the Ukrainian people



At the opening ceremony of the academic year, the Student Union organised the demonstration #bring-yourcoins to draw attention to students' financial difficulties



During the whole year, the 100th anniversary of Juri Lotman's birth was celebrated. The photo shows Professor **Timo Maran** at the opening of the exhibition "Journey in Juri Lotman's Semiosphere" at the Estonian National Museum



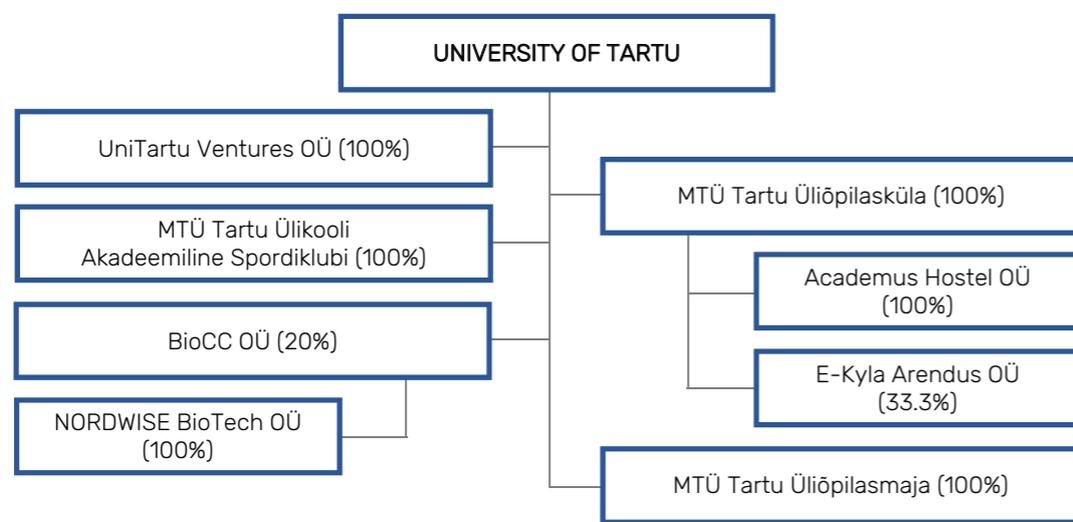
The university assembly hall underwent a major renovation



The University of Tartu Centre for Sustainable Development was established, bringing together researchers, students and knowledge to help find the balance point between planetary boundaries and human well-being

Finances

At the end of 2022, the consolidation group of the University of Tartu consisted of the university and eight other legal entities. The group's operating revenue in the 2022 fiscal year was €249.3 million, up 6.6% since 2021.



The university's financial strategy supports the implementation of the strategic plan by means of effective budgeting at all levels of the university. The financial strategy aims to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the university and all faculties, and increase the efficiency of the university's activities in all fields of study and research and in the service of society.

In 2022, the university met the **general goals set in the financial strategy**:

- cash flows from economic activities are positive; result: +23.0 million euros;
- the university's net assets form at least 75% of the balance; result: 76%;
- loan burden does not exceed 25% of the annual revenue; result: 7%.

Main indicators of the field and volume of activity of the legal entities in the consolidation group in 2022 in thousand euros

Legal person	Field of activity	Operating revenue	Total net gain / loss	Balance sheet total	Net assets
University of Tartu	Higher education, research	244,230	425	349,693	267,416
NORDWISE BioTech OÜ	Research and development, and sales of BioCC products	164	-49	2,908	2,781
Academus Hostel OÜ	Accommodation	0	0	25	25
E-Kyla Arendus OÜ	Software development for student residences	17	0	49	46
BioCC OÜ	Research in natural sciences	1,677	50	1,234	561
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla	Student accommodation	4,693	225	1,996	1,079
UniTartu Ventures OÜ	Intellectual property investment in enterprises	150	-127	328	325
MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi	Students' sports activities	3,264	-207	579	227
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja	Students' cultural activities	735	-39	448	220
University of Tartu consolidation group		249,323	287	352,473	268,861

Main indicators (consolidated)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Financial indicators in thousand euros					
Operating revenue	191,087	204,793	204,140	233,947	249,323
Operating expenses	184,022	193,421	200,611	224,724	249,128
Financial revenue and expenses	-72	-135	-83	-1	92
Annual total net gain/loss	6,993	11,207	3,425	9,222	287
Balance sheet total	305,983	323,664	338,201	351,579	352,473
Current assets	60,816	64,596	82,036	95,688	102,716
Fixed assets	245,167	259,068	256,165	255,891	249,757
Current liabilities	33,601	44,156	58,922	66,127	69,784
Long-term liabilities	27,662	23,581	19,927	16,878	13,828
Net assets	244,720	255,927	259,352	268,574	268,861
Loans from banks	32,135	27,662	23,574	19,926	16,878
Ratios in percentages					
Operating expenses / operating revenue	96	94	98	96	100
Loans / operating revenue	17	14	12	9	7
Current assets / current liabilities	181	146	139	145	147
Fixed assets / balance sheet total	80	80	76	73	71
Loans / balance sheet total	11	9	7	6	5
Net assets / balance sheet total	80	79	77	76	76

Major investments in 2022 with total project costs:

- reconstruction of the Lossi 3 academic building for the College of Foreign Languages and Cultures was completed (€8.4 million);
- renovation of Biomedicum was completed, and the building was connected to district cooling (€2.9 million);
- reconstruction of the roof of the university library was completed, and a solar park was constructed (€2.2 million);
- an extension of the building of the Estonian Marine Institute at Mäealuse 14a, Tallinn, was completed (€0.9 million).

Major investments in 2023 with estimated cost:

- the Old Anatomical Theatre will be renovated for the Information Technology Office, Youth Academy and the Institute of Genomics (€2.8 million);
- renovation of the Nooruse 7 student residence will start: design completed in 2022, construction in 2023–2024 (€6.6 million);
- the Struve building at Uppsala 6 will be renovated for the Human Resources Office (€1.2 million);
- renovation of the university's main building and the area in front of the building continues; the work is planned to be completed in 2022–2024 (€3.4 million);
- the building at Lai 40 will be renovated for the Natural History Museum and Botanical Garden (€2.2 million).



Academic building at Lossi 3

Consolidated financial statements

2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	70,512	60,288
Receivables and prepayments	4	31,912	35,197
Inventories	6	293	203
Total current assets		102,716	95,688
Non-current assets			
Investments in associates	7	119	110
Investments in financial assets		2	2
Receivables and prepayments	8	2,004	2,042
Investment property	9	6,590	6,794
Property, plant and equipment	10	232,939	238,882
Intangible assets	11	8,103	8,061
Total non-current assets		249,757	255,891
TOTAL ASSETS		352,473	351,579
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	12	3,160	3,049
Payables and deferred income	15	66,624	63,078
Total current liabilities		69,784	66,127
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	12	13,828	16,878
Total non-current liabilities		13,828	16,878
Total liabilities		83,612	83,005
Net assets			
Capital of the university		144,182	144,182
Accumulated surpluses (prior periods)		124,392	115,170
Surplus for the period		287	9,222
Total net assets		268,861	268,574
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		352,473	351,579

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

The notes on pages 61 to 95 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	Note	2022	2021
Revenue			
Revenue from sale of goods and provision of services	17	32,272	30,451
State budget funding for education activities	18	89,656	82,291
State budget funding for research activities	19	28,823	29,022
Grants related to assets	20	2,309	8,216
Grants related to income	21	93,654	81,099
Other income	22	2,609	2,868
Total revenue		249,323	233,947
Expenses			
Goods, materials and services used	23	-23,931	-22,325
Operating expenses	24	-58,659	-51,664
Scholarships and study grants		-13,752	-13,966
Staff costs	25	-131,836	-117,094
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	26	-17,331	-18,601
Significant write-downs of current assets		-48	220
Other expenses	28	-3,571	-1,294
Total expenses		-249,128	-224,724
Surplus on operating activities		195	9,223
Share of profit of associates	7	9	10
Income on investments in financial assets		5	8
Interest income		151	96
Interest expense		-158	-116
Other finance income		85	1
Surplus for the period		287	9,222

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

The notes on pages 61 to 95 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus on operating activities		195	9,223
Adjustments for			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	26	17,331	18,601
Other non-cash transactions with non-current assets	10	0	8
Gains and losses on sale of non-current assets	22 and 28	1,299	-27
Grants related to assets received	20	-2,309	-8,216
Grants related to assets passed on		54	441
Change in receivables and prepayments		2,709	-6,459
Change in inventories	6	-90	-28
Change in payables and deferred income		3,979	8,024
Interest paid		-153	-116
Net cash from operating activities		23,015	21,451

	Note	2022	2021
Cash flows from investing activities			
Paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-3,928	-4,554
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		941	36
Paid for assets under construction		-9,393	-11,603
Prepayments made for property, plant and equipment	10	-3	-96
Paid for acquisition of intangible assets		-376	-392
Government grants related to assets paid (partners)		-214	-237
Government grants related to assets received		3,028	9,017
Dividend income on investments in financial assets		5	8
Settlement of a non-current receivable		5	5
Interest received		193	143
Net cash used in investing activities		-9,742	-7,673
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of loans received	12 and 14	-3,048	-3,648
Payments of finance lease principal	12 and 13	-1	-6
Net cash used in financing activities		-3,049	-3,654
Net cash flow		10,224	10,124
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3	60,288	50,164
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		10,224	10,124
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3	70,512	60,288

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

The notes on pages 61 to 95 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Capital of the university	Accumulated surpluses	Surplus for the period	Total
At 31 December 2020	144,182	111,745	3,425	259,352
Transfer of surplus	0	3,425	-3,425	0
Surplus for the period	0	0	9,222	9,222
At 31 December 2021	144,182	115,170	9,222	268,574
Transfer of surplus	0	9,222	-9,222	0
Surplus for the period	0	0	287	287
At 31 December 2022	144,182	124,392	287	268,861

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

The notes on pages 61 to 95 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of the University of Tartu as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 (the financial statements) have been prepared in accordance with the Estonian Financial Reporting Standard, which is a set of requirements for general purpose financial statements that is based on internationally recognised accounting and reporting principles. The main requirements of the Estonian Financial Reporting Standard are set out in the Estonian Accounting Act and more specific guidance is provided in the Public Sector Financial Accounting and Reporting Guidelines.

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting, i.e., assuming that the University of Tartu and its subsidiaries and associates (the group) are going concerns. The financial year began on 1 January 2022 and ended on 31 December 2022. The financial statements are presented in thousands of euros.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless stated otherwise in these accounting policies.

The consolidated statement of financial performance has been prepared using Income Statement Format 1 in Annex 2 to the Estonian Accounting Act. Certain account titles in the statements of financial performance and changes in net assets as well as the structure of the statements have been modified to represent the nature of the operations of the group more faithfully.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash flows from operating activities have been reported using the indirect method. Cash flows from investing and financing activities have been reported using the direct method.

1.2. Preparation of consolidated financial statements

1.2.1. Basis of consolidation

In preparing consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the parent and all the subsidiaries under its control are combined line by line. Intragroup balances and transactions and any resulting unrealised profits are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the costs cannot be recovered. Where necessary, the accounting policies of the subsidiaries are adjusted to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

These financial statements comprise the financial information of the University of Tartu (the parent), its subsidiaries UniTartu Ventures OÜ, Academus Hostel OÜ, MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla, MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja and MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi, and its associates E-Kyla Arendus OÜ and BioCC OÜ and the latter's subsidiary NORDWISE BioTech OÜ.

1.2.2. Subsidiaries

A subsidiary of the University of Tartu is an entity controlled by the University of Tartu. Control is presumed to exist when the parent holds, directly or indirectly, over 50% of the voting power of an entity or has the power to govern an entity's operating and financial policies by some other means.

The term 'subsidiary' also covers foundations and non-profit associations. The existence of control of foundations and non-profit associations is determined considering, among other factors, whether the assets of the entity will transfer to the parent when the entity is liquidated. When the parent has control of a foundation or a non-profit association (generally holds over 50% of voting power), the investment is accounted for as a wholly-held investment.

Information about subsidiaries is disclosed in note 2.

1.2.3. Associates

An associate of the University of Tartu is an entity over which the University of Tartu or its subsidiary has significant influence but not control. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the University of Tartu or its subsidiary holds 20 to 50% of the voting power of an entity.

When the University of Tartu or its subsidiary has significant influence (generally holds 20 to 50% of voting power) in a foundation or non-profit association, neither an investment in an associate nor a financial asset is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. Contributions to the investee's capital are recognised as an expense (a transfer made).

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, an investment is initially recognised at cost and its carrying amount is subsequently adjusted to recognise the investor's share of changes in the investee's net assets (both changes in the investee's profit or loss and other items of net assets), depreciation, and amortisation of the difference identified in the purchase price allocation between the fair value and carrying amount of the investee's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

The group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an investment may have decreased below its carrying amount. If such indication exists, the investment is tested for impairment. The recoverable amounts of investments are estimated as described in subsection 1.11. Impairment of assets.

Information about associates is disclosed in note 7.

1.2.4. Interests in foundations

The University of Tartu is a founding member in the following foundations:

- Tartu University Hospital Foundation
- Science Centre AHHA Foundation
- Tartu Science Park Foundation
- University of Tartu Foundation
- Estonian Agrenska Foundation
- Viljandi Centre for Creative Industries Foundation
- Iuridicum Foundation.

The following table provides an overview of foundations under the significant influence of the University of Tartu.

	Domicile	Net assets		Representation of the university in terms of council members
		31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021	
Tartu University Hospital Foundation	Estonia	180,625	172,977	3 members of 8
Science Centre AHHA Foundation	Estonia	8,240	8,192	2 members of 6
Tartu Science Park Foundation	Estonia	3,999	4,186	1 members of 5
University of Tartu Foundation	Estonia	2,943	3,477	2 members of 8
Estonian Agrenska Foundation	Estonia	2,795	2,981	1.5 members of 6
Viljandi Centre for Creative Industries Foundation	Estonia	-121	-111	1 members of 5
Iuridicum Foundation	Estonia	9	2	2 members of 6

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

1.2.5. Investments in financial assets

Current and non-current investments in shares and other equity instruments (except for investments in subsidiaries and associates) whose fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less any impairment losses.

During the period, the group divested its 2% ownership interest in STACC OÜ. At 31 December 2022, the group had a 7.69% ownership interest in Tervisetehnoloogiate Arenduskeskus AS.

1.2.6. Parent's separate primary financial statements presented in the notes

The notes to the consolidated financial statements include the separate primary financial statements of the group's parent (the consolidating entity): the statements of financial position, financial performance, cash flows and changes in net assets. The parent's primary financial statements are prepared using the same accounting policies as those applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. In the parent's primary financial statements, investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at deemed cost less any impairment losses. If the deemed cost of an investment recognised in the parent's financial statements exceeds the interest in the investee's net assets which have decreased due to a dividend distribution, a loss incurred, or some other reason, the deemed cost of the investment is written down to the interest in the investee's net assets. When the interest in the investee's net assets subsequently increases, the write-down is reversed and the carrying amount is increased to the lower of deemed cost and the interest in the investee's net assets.

1.3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, balances on current accounts (excl. overdrafts), term deposits with a short maturity (up to three months) and card payments in transit. In the consolidated statement of financial position, overdrafts are classified as current borrowings.

1.4. Receivables and prepayments

Trade receivables, accrued income and other current and non-current receivables (incl. loans provided and deposits) are measured at amortised cost. The amortised cost of current receivables is generally equal to their nominal value (less any write-down for impairment). Therefore, current receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be collectible.

Non-current receivables are recognised initially at the fair value of the consideration receivable. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Non-current receivables that do not bear interest are measured at their present value by applying a discount rate of 4% per year.

The collectibility of receivables is estimated using the approximation technique which is based on historical experience. On the application of the approximation technique, receivables which are 90 to 180 days past due are written down by 50% and receivables which are more than 180 days past due are written down in full (100%). Doubtful receivables are carried within trade receivables until they are collected or considered uncollectible and written off the statement of financial position.

When it appears that the collection of a receivable is impracticable, the item is considered uncollectible and written off the statement of financial position. A receivable is considered uncollectible when the group has no means of collecting it (the debtor has been liquidated or gone bankrupt and the assets in the bankrupt's estate are insufficient for settling the debt, etc.) or when the costs of collecting the receivable would exceed the estimated income from its collection.

When a doubtful receivable is subsequently collected, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by reducing expenses from impairment of receivables in the period in which the item is collected.

1.5. Impairment of financial assets

The group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a financial asset or a group of financial assets measured using the amortised cost or the cost method may be impaired. If such indication exists, financial assets measured at amortised cost are written down to the present value of their expected future cash flows (discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate) and financial assets measured at

cost are written down to the amount that could reasonably be expected to be collected if the financial asset were sold at the reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of financial performance.

1.6. Inventories

Inventories are assets, which are: held for sale in the ordinary course of economic activity; in the process of production for such sale; or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or the rendering of services. Inventories comprise goods purchased for sale, materials, work in progress and finished goods as well as equipment and real estate held for resale and capitalised expenses directly attributable to the provision of services for which revenue cannot yet be recognised using the stage of completion method.

Inventories are initially measured at cost, which comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Expenditure on fuel excise duty incurred on the acquisition of inventories is capitalised and included in the cost of the inventories.

Borrowing costs are not included in the cost of inventories. In accordance with the Public Sector Financial Accounting and Reporting Guidelines, non-recoverable levies and taxes paid on the acquisition of inventories are recognised as an expense.

The cost of goods is assigned using the FIFO formula. In the consolidated statement of financial position, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.7. Investment property

Investment property comprises property (land or a building or a part of a building) that the group leases out to a non-public sector entity to earn rentals or holds for capital appreciation and which is not used in the operating activity of any public

sector entity. Buildings and premises that are used by public sector entities are recognised as items of property, plant and equipment.

An investment property is measured initially at its cost that includes any expenditure directly attributable to its acquisition (e.g., notary's fees, stamp duties, legal and advisory fees, and other expenditures without which the transaction would probably not have occurred). Borrowing costs are not included in the cost of investment property. In accordance with the Public Sector Financial Accounting and Reporting Guidelines, non-recoverable levies and taxes incurred on the acquisition of investment property are recognised as an expense and, after initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged using the straight-line method. Each investment property is assigned a depreciation rate that corresponds to its useful life. Where an investment property consists of significant parts that have different useful lives, the parts are accounted for separately and assigned depreciation rates that correspond to their useful lives. In 2022, the depreciation rates assigned to the group's investment properties ranged from 2 to 4% per year. Exceptions included properties without buildings (plots of land), which are not depreciated.

Subsequent costs on an investment property are added to the carrying amount of the property when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the costs will flow to the group and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day maintenance and repair of investment properties are recognised as an expense as incurred. When a part of an investment property is replaced, the cost of the new part is added to the carrying amount of the property if it meets the definition of investment property and the recognition criteria and the carrying amount of the replaced part is written off the consolidated statement of financial position.

An investment property is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses arising from derecognition of investment property are recognised in the period in which the property is derecognised in the consolidated statement of financial performance within Other income and Other expenses respectively.

When the purpose of use of an investment property changes, the property is reclassified. From the date of reclassification, the investment property is accounted for using the accounting policies applied to the class of assets the property was transferred to.

1.8. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are assets which have a cost of at least 5,000 euros and which the group uses for meeting its statutory responsibilities, rendering services or administrative purposes and expects to use for a period exceeding one year.

As an exception, land, assets acquired for library collections (see subsection 1.9), assets belonging to museum collections (museum objects) and assets belonging to and in the possession of the group that have been entered in the national register of cultural property are recognised as items of property, plant and equipment regardless of cost.

Assets acquired for museum collections are reported as items of property, plant and equipment in an aggregated amount. Accounts in unit and title terms are kept in the museums' information systems. Items of artistic value that are not recognised as assets of museum collections or assets entered in the national register of cultural property are recognised as items of property, plant and equipment, provided their cost exceeds the threshold for recognition as items of property, plant and equipment, and they are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Assets whose useful lives exceed a year but cost is less than 5,000 euros are recognised as an expense on implementation. Items of immaterial value that have a cost of 2,000 to 4,999.99 euros are accounted for off the statement of financial position.

An item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at cost, which comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner. Costs not included in the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment include the costs of opening a new facility, the costs of introducing a new product or service (incl. the costs of advertising activities), the costs of conducting business in a new location or with a new class of customer (incl. staff training expenses), administration and other general overhead costs and borrowing costs. In accordance with the Public Sector Financial Accounting and Reporting Guidelines, non-recoverable levies and taxes are not capitalised as part of the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. In the consolidated statement of financial position, items of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Assets held under finance leases are accounted for similarly to assets that have been purchased.

Subsequent costs on an item of property, plant and equipment are capitalised and added to the carrying amount of the item if they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment and the recognition criteria (incl. it being probable that they will participate in the generation of future economic benefits) and their cost exceeds the threshold for recognising assets as items of property, plant and equipment (5,000 euros). Other repair and maintenance costs are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation is charged using the straight-line method. Each item of property, plant and equipment is assigned a depreciation rate that corresponds to its useful life. In the case of assets with significant residual value only the depreciable

amount (cost less residual value) is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. When an asset's residual value increases to an amount greater than the asset's carrying amount, depreciation of the asset is discontinued.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment consists of significant parts that have different useful lives, the parts are accounted for separately and assigned depreciation rates that correspond to their useful lives.

In 2022, the group assigned classes of property, plant and equipment the following annual depreciation rates:

- Land 0%,
- Buildings 2–40%,
- Equipment and vehicles 7–50%,
- Library collections 0%,
- Other items of property, plant and equipment 2–50%.

Assets with an unlimited useful life (land, assets entered in the national register of cultural property, assets belonging to museum collections and items belonging to library collections) are not depreciated. Assets acquired for decor and design that do not have permanent value and assets transferred to auxiliary museum collections which are replaced after certain periods are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use (i.e., in the location and condition necessary for it to be operating in the intended manner). Depreciation of an asset ceases when the asset's depreciable amount has been fully depreciated or the asset is permanently retired from use. Depreciation rates and methods and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

As a public sector entity that applies the Estonian Financial Reporting Standard, the group does not conduct impairment tests or recognise impairment losses for items of property, plant and equipment that are required for rendering public service

unless the value of such an item has declined due to damage or the item has been partly or fully retired from use due to some other reason. Other items of property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication or reason to believe that the value of the asset has decreased. When the recoverable amount of an item of property, plant and equipment (i.e., the higher of its net selling price and value in use) has decreased below its carrying amount, the item is written down to its recoverable amount (see also subsection 1.11).

When there is indication that the useful life or residual value of an asset has changed significantly, depreciation accounting is adjusted prospectively.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses from derecognition of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial performance in the period of derecognition.

1.9. Library collections

Section 41, clause 2 of subsection 2, of the Public Sector Financial Accounting and Reporting Guidelines provides that public libraries whose principal activity is the storage and lending of library items may, by way of an exception, recognise library items as items of property, plant and equipment regardless of cost. Consistent with the provision, the group's statement of financial position includes items acquired for the library collections of the University of Tartu since January 2004. Items acquired for library collections are reported as items of property, plant and equipment in an aggregated amount. Accounts in unit and title terms are kept in the library's information system. In the consolidated statement of financial position, library collections are measured at cost.

The following collections of the library of the University of Tartu have been recognised as items of property, plant and equipment in the group's statement of financial position:

- Library items that the University of Tartu has acquired since 2004
- Library items received from other libraries by means of exchange (measured at cost in the library's exchange collection)
- Library items acquired for the University of Tartu that have been paid for by the Estonian Library Network Consortium (recognised as income from non-monetary grants related to assets).

The following library collection items whose cost is unknown and fair value cannot be measured reliably are accounted for in unit terms off the statement of financial position:

- Library items acquired before 2004
- Library items received through donations
- Legal deposit copies sent to the library of the University of Tartu by Estonian publishing houses in accordance with the Legal Deposit Copy Act.

Library collections recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are not depreciated. Library items are recognised as an expense in full when they are retired from use or it is determined that they have been lost.

1.10. Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance that is expected to be used for more than one year and has a cost that exceeds the threshold for recognition as a non-current asset. An intangible asset (software, a right of use or another intangible asset) is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when the group controls the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the

group, the cost of the asset can be measured reliably and the asset did not result from internal expenditures on research and development. Research and development expenditures are recognised as an expense as incurred. An intangible asset is measured initially at cost, which comprises its purchase price and other directly attributable costs of acquisition. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

The group's intangible assets include the biological material databases of the Institute of Genomics, software, rights and licences, and other intangible assets. Detailed accounts of the biological material databases are kept in the information system of the Institute of Genomics.

All of the group's intangible assets are assumed to have finite useful lives. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Each intangible asset is assigned an amortisation rate that corresponds to its useful life. When the useful life of an intangible asset cannot be estimated reliably, it is assumed that the useful life is up to ten years. Amortisation rates and methods are reviewed at each reporting date.

In 2022, the group applied the following annual amortisation rates:

- Biological material databases and DNA bank 2–5%,
- Software 20–25%,
- Other intangible assets 20%.

When there is indication that the useful life or residual value of an asset has changed significantly, amortisation accounting is adjusted prospectively (see also subsection 1.11).

1.11. Impairment of assets

As a public sector entity that applies the Estonian Financial Reporting Standard, the group does not conduct impairment

tests or recognise impairment losses for non-current assets required for rendering public service unless the value of an asset has declined due to damage or the asset has been partly or fully retired from use due to some other reason. In the case of other non-current assets, items of property, plant and equipment with unlimited useful lives (land, assets entered in the national register of cultural property, assets belonging to museum collections and items belonging to library collections) are remeasured at each reporting date and depreciable and amortisable assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. When there is indication of impairment, the group estimates the asset's recoverable amount and compares it to the asset's carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognised in an amount by which an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset or the smallest group of assets that generates largely independent cash flows. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset written down in an earlier period may have increased (except for goodwill whose impairment losses are not reversed). If an impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount of an asset or a group of assets (a cash-generating unit) has risen above its carrying amount, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed and the asset's carrying amount is increased to an amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial performance by reducing expenses from impairment losses.

1.12. Financial liabilities

Upon initial recognition financial liabilities (trade payables, borrowings, accrued expenses, and other current and non-current payables) except for derivative financial instruments with a negative fair value are measured at their cost which includes any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value. Derivative financial instruments with a negative fair value are recognised as financial liabilities.

The amortised cost of current financial liabilities is generally equal to their nominal value. Therefore, current financial liabilities are measured at the amount payable. Non-current financial liabilities are recognised initially at the fair value of the consideration received (less any transaction costs). Thereafter they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense on financial liabilities is recognised on an accrual basis within Interest expense in the consolidated statement of financial performance.

A financial liability is classified as current when it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date or the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Liabilities which become payable on demand at the reporting date due to a breach of the provisions of a loan contract are also classified as current. A financial liability is derecognised when it is discharged or cancelled or expires.

1.13. Leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers all significant risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to the lessee. In accordance with the Public Sector Financial Accounting and Reporting Guidelines, a lease is also classified as a finance lease when the leased asset cannot be easily replaced with another asset. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

1.13.1. The group as a lessee

The group recognises finance leases as assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge (interest expense) and the reduction of the outstanding liability. Interest expense on a lease is recognised in the period in which it is incurred within Interest expense in the consolidated statement of financial performance. The finance lease liability (net of the finance charge) is classified into current and non-current borrowings.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated similarly to assets that are owned, over the shorter of their estimated useful life and lease term. Depreciation expense is recognised within Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses in the consolidated statement of financial performance.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on an accrual basis over the lease term.

1.13.2. The group as a lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are presented in the group's statement of financial position according to their nature, i.e., similarly to other assets recognised in the group's statement of financial position. Assets leased out under operating leases are depreciated using a depreciation policy consistent with the group's normal depreciation policy for similar assets. Operating lease payments received are recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.14. Deferred income

Deferred income comprises prepaid grants and co-financing, advances received under research and development contracts and other deferred income that has not been recognised as income of the reporting period.

When a grant or co-financing has been received but has not yet been used to incur expenses or acquire assets, it is recognised as deferred income (see subsection 1.15).

1.15. Grants

Grants comprise resources (grants) received through non-exchange transactions, i.e., without directly giving goods or services in exchange, and resources transferred (grants provided or passed on) through non-exchange transactions, i.e., without directly receiving goods or services in exchange. Grants are accounted for in accordance with the principles outlined in the Public Sector Financial Accounting and Reporting Guidelines.

Grants comprise:

- Government grants (hereafter 'grants') – grants received and provided on a project basis for particular purposes that have a specified goal along with milestones for monitoring the achievement of the goal, a timeframe, and a monetary budget and where the provider of the grant (the donor) requires from the recipient (the beneficiary) detailed reporting on the use of funds received and any surplus funds have to be returned to the provider of the grant
- Operational funding grants (hereafter 'operational funding') – funding received and provided based on the functions and tasks outlined in the statutes and the goals outlined in the development documents of the recipient.

Grants are also divided into:

- Domestic grants
- International grants.

A grant is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when cash has been transferred or received or on the date when the receivables, liabilities, income and expenses associated with the grant are recognised. Grants are classified into grants related to income and grants related to assets. The

main condition for grants related to assets is that the group as the grant recipient has to purchase, build or otherwise acquire a certain asset. A grant is recognised as income in the period in which the operating costs are incurred or the non-current asset is acquired unless the conditions of the grant involve the risk that the grant may be reclaimed or may not be received.

Operational funding is recognised as income when the cash has been received.

When a grant provider or intermediary provides a grant using simplified reimbursement of expenditures (standardised unit costs, payments of specific amounts, reimbursements of indirect expenditures compensated at a uniform rate) without requiring expense documents, grant income is recognised in the period in which the grant is provided.

On recognising grants in the consolidated statement of financial performance, the group differentiates between grants received and grants passed on (as an intermediary). Grants passed on are grants received for passing on to another party, not for covering the group's own operating expenses or acquiring assets. When the group acts as a grant intermediary, income from grants received for passing on equals expenses from grants passed on.

Non-monetary grants are measured at the fair value of the goods and services received. Assets received from other public sector entities by way of non-monetary grants are measured at fair value or, if this cannot be determined, at their carrying amount in the transferor's financial statements.

When it appears that some conditions attaching to a grant have not been met and the group as the grant intermediary or recipient is liable to the grant provider for the recipient's compliance with the conditions attaching to the grant and the use of the funds for their designated purpose, the group recognises at the date the breach of contract is identified a receivable from the grant recipient and/or a liability to the grant provider, and reduces income from grants received and/or expenses from grants provided.

1.16. Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past obligating event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A provision is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in an amount which is management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the underlying obligation at the end of the reporting period. When it is probable that the provision will be used within more than 12 months after the reporting date, it is measured at its discounted value unless the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other possible or present obligations whose realisation is not probable or amount cannot be measured sufficiently reliably are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements as contingent liabilities.

1.17. Revenue and expenses (excl. grants)

Revenue and expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods or rendering of services in the ordinary course of the group's activities, taking into account any discounts and rebates allowed.

Revenue from the rendering of education services comprises tuition fees collected and to be collected from students, participants in continuing education programmes, etc. Relevant revenue is recognised in the same period in which the service is rendered.

Revenue from the rendering of other services is recognised when the service has been rendered or, if the service is rendered over an extended period, using the stage of completion method. Revenue from services rendered over an extended period is recognised by reference to the stage of

completion of the service at the end of the reporting period, assuming that the outcome of the transaction (i.e., the revenue and costs associated with the transaction) can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the group. When the outcome of a contract or project involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably but it is probable that the group will at least recover the costs incurred, revenue is recognised to the extent of costs incurred.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all significant risks of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer, the amount of revenue and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the group.

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that it will be received and its amount can be measured reliably.

1.18. Corporate income tax

Under the Estonian Income Tax Act, corporate earnings are not subject to tax. Instead, income tax is levied on dividend distributions, fringe benefits, gifts, donations, entertainment expenses, expenses not related to the taxpayer's business and transfer price adjustments. The tax rate for dividend distributions is 20% (the amount of tax payable is calculated as 20/80 of the amount of the net dividend). The income tax payable on a dividend distribution is recognised as a liability and an expense in the period in which the dividend is declared regardless of the period for which the dividend is declared or the period in which the dividend is actually distributed. The obligation to pay income tax arises on the 10th day of the month following the disbursement of the dividend.

From 2019, dividend distributions may be taxed at the rate of 14% (with the amount of tax payable calculated as 14/86 of the

net distribution). The more favourable rate may be applied to the portion of a dividend distribution which amounts to up to three preceding financial years' average dividend distribution. In calculating the average dividend distribution of the three preceding years, 2018 is the first year that is taken into account.

1.19. Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of all group entities is the euro. The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros.

A transaction in a foreign currency is recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate of the European Central Bank at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates of the European Central Bank ruling at that date.

Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial performance in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates of the European Central Bank quoted at the date the fair value was determined. Non-monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value are not translated at the reporting date but are continuously measured using the exchange rates of the European Central Bank quoted at the dates of the transactions.

1.20. Events after the reporting period

The financial statements reflect all adjusting events that occurred between the reporting date and the date on which the financial statements were authorised for issue. The effects of material non-adjusting events after the reporting period are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 2. SUBSIDIARIES OF THE GROUP

	Domicile	Ownership interest (%)	
		31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
UniTartu Ventures OÜ	Estonia	100	100
Academus Hostel OÜ	Estonia	100	100
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla	Estonia	100	100
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja	Estonia	100	100
MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi	Estonia	100	100

The group has control of (holds over 50% of voting power in) all subsidiaries that are non-profit associations (MTÜs). Accordingly, the non-profit associations are fully consolidated.

NOTE 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Cash on hand	27	54
Current accounts and overnight deposits	23,065	20,732
Term deposits with a short maturity	47,420	39,502
Total	70,512	60,288

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

Interest income on current accounts and term deposits with a short maturity amounted to 150,875 euros in 2022 (2021: 96,311 euros). Interest rates for term deposits and current accounts ranged from 0.01 to 2.4% in the reporting period (2021: from 0.01 to 0.7%).

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Trade receivables	3,593	5,407
Accounts receivable	3,659	5,425
Allowance for impairment	-66	-18
Grants receivable (note 5)	12,811	13,657
Other receivables (note 8)	431	390
Prepayments	10,354	11,034
Prepaid grants and co-financing	9,368	10,271
Prepayments to suppliers	963	748
Prepayments to staff	23	15
Prepaid and refundable taxes	4,723	4,709
Total	31,912	35,197

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 5. GRANTS RECEIVABLE

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Centres of excellence projects (Ministry of Education and Research)	1,946	1,334
EU framework programmes for research and innovation Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe	1,840	786
Grant for the education of medical residents (Estonian Health Insurance Fund)	1,831	0
International aid projects	1,827	1,105
Projects of sub-measure for upgrading research infrastructure of national importance (Ministry of Education and Research)	636	876
Projects funded by Education and Youth Board	569	687
Mobilitas Pluss mobility grants (Estonian Research Council)	563	1,049
Projects funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (Agricultural Registers and Information Board)	543	662
Activities supporting the activity 'Institutional development programme for R&D and higher education institutions' (ASTRA) (Ministry of Education and Research)	472	1,669
Projects funded by the Environmental Investment Centre	354	336
Programme for systematic development of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial studies at all levels of education (Ministry of Education and Research)	341	279
Projects of the European Territorial Cooperation Programme	333	855
Grants from the European Economic Area and Norway (Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Research)	325	180
Programme for implementing personalised medicine in Estonia (National Institute for Health Development)	243	177
Projects of measures for education activities administered by the Ministry of Education and Research	229	345
Research and development grants for valorisation of (adding value to) resources (ReSTA) (Estonian Research Council)	181	202
Grant for the development activities of the University of Tartu Pärnu College (Pärnu City Government)	180	0
Projects funded by the Estonian Health Insurance Fund	112	78
Dora Pluss programme (Education and Youth Board)	50	289
Estonian Research and Education Literature Project (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications)	38	12
Programme for higher education scholarships and grants in smart specialisation growth areas (Education and Youth Board)	25	67
Projects for supporting research and development in specific areas (RITA 4) (Estonian Research Council)	23	6
Project for developing and enhancing the internship system (Ministry of Education and Research)	16	10
Carrying out research to prevent and monitor the spread of COVID-19 (Ministry of Education and Research)	0	2,522
Other	134	131
Total	12,811	13,657

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 6. INVENTORIES

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Goods purchased for resale	183	128
Finished goods	97	65
Materials	13	10
Total	293	203

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

No inventories were written down due to the decrease of their net realisable value below cost, no unusable goods were recognised as an expense and no prior period inventory write-downs were reversed in 2022 or 2021.

NOTE 7. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	BioCC OÜ	E-Kyla Arendus OÜ	Total
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	83	17	100
Cost at 31 December 2020	1	15	16
The group's share of profit or loss for 2021	11	-1	10
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	94	16	110
Cost at 31 December 2021	1	15	16
The group's share of profit or loss for 2022	9	0	9
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	103	16	119
Cost at 31 December 2022	1	15	16
The group's ownership interest			
At 31 December 2021	20%	33.33%	
At 31 December 2022	20%	33.33%	

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

All associates operate in Estonia. None of the associates is a listed company.

BioCC OÜ has a wholly-held subsidiary, NORDWISE Biotech OÜ. BioCC OÜ's consolidated result for 2022 under the cost method was a profit of 45,447 euros, which increased the value of the investment of the University of Tartu by 9,089 euros. E-Kyla Arendus OÜ ended the financial year with a loss of 301 euros, which lowered the value of the investment of the University of Tartu by 100 euros.

The table below provides an overview of movements in the associates' equity.

	BioCC OÜ	E-Kyla Arendus OÜ	Total
At 31 December 2021			
Share capital	6	5	11
Share premium	0	41	41
Statutory capital reserve	1	0	1
Retained earnings (prior periods)	410	3	413
Profit or loss for the period	55	-3	52
Total equity	472	46	518
The group's share of equity	94	16	110
The group's ownership interest	20%	33.33%	
At 31 December 2022			
Share capital	6	5	11
Share premium	0	41	41
Statutory capital reserve	1	0	1
Retained earnings (prior periods)	465	0	465
Profit or loss for the period	45	0	45
Total equity	517	46	563
The group's share of equity	103	16	119
The group's ownership interest	20%	33.33%	

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 8. NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Receivables related to an investment in non-current assets	1,809	2,028
Long-term receivable (loan provided) related to investing activities	185	0
Other non-current receivables	10	14
Total	2,004	2,042

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

Consistent with an agreement signed between the University of Tartu and MAX IV Laboratory (Lund University, Sweden) on 23 September 2013, during the period 2014–2015 the University of Tartu invested in the equipment of the MAX IV Laboratory: FinEstBeAMS (the Finnish – Estonian Beamline for Materials Science). FinEstBeAMS is an integral part of the laboratory infrastructure of MAX IV Laboratory. On 24 September 2021, the parties signed Collaboration Agreement No. 8499 by which title to the equipment transferred to Lund University and the University of Tartu gained the right of access the equipment of MAX IV Laboratory until 31 December 2030 in exchange for the investment made. The value of the investment transferred was 3.03 million euros. At 31 December 2022, the current portion of the receivable of the University of Tartu was 0.30 million euros (31 December 2021: 0.30 million euros) and the present value of the non-current portion, calculated at a 4% discount rate, was 1.81 million euros (31 December 2021: 2.03 million euros). See notes 4 and 22.

In 2022, UniTartu Ventures OÜ signed an investment agreement with the start-up UP Catalyst OÜ, which entitles the university to acquire an ownership interest in the entity in exchange for the transfer of intellectual property. UniTartu Ventures OÜ has transferred intellectual property to the start-up and at 31 December 2022 the present value of the long-term receivable recognised for the transfer was 0.19 million euros.

NOTE 9. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Narva mnt 18/20, Tartu city	Ülikooli 20, Tartu city	Riia 191, Tartu city	Teaduspargi 1, Tartu city	Teaduspargi 3, Tartu city	Ravila 14d, Tartu city	Total
Cost							
At 31 December 2020	5,830	1,953	35	6	52	0	7,876
Rental income for 2021	478	17	0	0	0	0	495
Property management expenses for 2021	60	19	0	0	0	0	79
Of which expenses re-invoiced to tenants	56	9	0	0	0	0	65
At 31 December 2021	5,830	1,953	35	6	52	0	7,876
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
Rental income for 2022	492	25	0	0	0	24	541
Property management expenses for 2022	94	55	0	0	0	0	149
Of which expenses re-invoiced to tenants	92	10	0	0	0	0	102
At 31 December 2022	5,830	1,953	35	6	52	21	7,897
Depreciation							
At 31 December 2020	175	683	0	0	0	0	858
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	175	49	0	0	0	0	224
At 31 December 2021	350	732	0	0	0	0	1,082
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	176	49	0	0	0	0	225
At 31 December 2022	526	781	0	0	0	0	1,307
Carrying amount							
At 31 December 2020	5,655	1,270	35	6	52	0	7,018
At 31 December 2021	5,480	1,221	35	6	52	0	6,794
At 31 December 2022	5,304	1,172	35	6	52	21	6,590

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Equipment and vehicles	Library collections	Other items	Assets under construction	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	Total
Cost								
At 31 December 2020	2,487	294,499	98,530	10,933	4,644	2,403	66	413,562
Additions	0	0	3,815	329	243	11,436	96	15,919
Reclassifications	0	11,677	424	0	35	-11,988	-148	0
Charged to expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-8
Sales and write-off	-1	-5,469	-3,206	-16	-6	0	0	-8,698
At 31 December 2021	2,486	300,707	99,563	11,246	4,916	1,851	6	420,775
Additions	6	33	3,655	286	271	8,836	3	13,090
Addition through non-monetary transactions	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	68
Reclassifications	0	9,342	321	0	0	-9,663	0	0
Transfer to investment property	-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	-21
Sales and write-off	-19	-8,416	-852	-111	-36	-16	0	-9,450
At 31 December 2022	2,452	301,666	102,755	11,421	5,151	1,008	9	424,462
Depreciation								
At 31 December 2020	0	93,950	75,714	0	2,811	0	0	172,475
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	0	8,909	5,932	0	220	0	0	15,061
Depreciation of items sold and written off	0	-2,445	-3,192	0	-6	0	0	-5,643
At 31 December 2021	0	100,414	78,454	0	3,025	0	0	181,893
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	0	9,226	5,775	0	247	0	0	15,248
Addition through non-monetary transactions	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	68
Depreciation of items sold and written off	0	-4,828	-822	0	-36	0	0	-5,686
At 31 December 2022	0	104,812	83,475	0	3,236	0	0	191,523
Carrying amount								
At 31 December 2020	2,487	200,549	22,816	10,933	1,833	2,403	66	241,087
At 31 December 2021	2,486	200,293	21,109	11,246	1,891	1,851	6	238,882
At 31 December 2022	2,452	196,854	19,280	11,421	1,915	1,008	9	232,939

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Biological material databases	Software	Other intangible assets	Acquisitions in stages	Total
Cost					
At 31 December 2020	9,777	1,065	183	308	11,333
Additions	0	36	0	356	392
Reclassifications	204	460	0	-664	0
At 31 December 2021	9,981	1,561	183	0	11,725
Additions	0	30	0	346	376
Reclassifications	332	0	0	-332	0
Write-off	0	-14	0	0	-14
At 31 December 2022	10,313	1,577	183	14	12,087
Amortisation					
At 31 December 2020	2,334	884	175	0	3,393
Amortisation for the period (note 26)	168	101	2	0	271
At 31 December 2021	2,502	985	177	0	3,664
Amortisation for the period (note 26)	173	159	2	0	334
Amortisation of assets written off	0	-14	0	0	-14
At 31 December 2022	2,675	1,130	179	0	3,984
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2020	7,443	181	8	308	7,940
At 31 December 2021	7,479	576	6	0	8,061
At 31 December 2022	7,638	447	4	14	8,103

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 12. BORROWINGS

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Current borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities (note 13)	42	1
Current portion of non-current loans (note 14)	3,118	3,048
Total	3,160	3,049
Non-current borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities (note 13)	68	0
Loans (note 14)	13,760	16,878
Total	13,828	16,878

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 13. FINANCE AND OPERATING LEASES

Finance leases – the group as a lessee

	Equipment and vehicles
At 31 December 2021	
Cost at 31 December 2021	19
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2021	-11
Of which depreciation for 2021	-4
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	8
Principal payments made in 2021	6
At 31 December 2022	
Cost at 31 December 2022	129
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2022	-21
Of which depreciation for 2022	-9
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	108
Principal payments made in 2022	1
Finance lease liabilities at 31 December 2021	1
Finance lease liabilities at 31 December 2022	110
Payments due not later than 1 year	42
Payments due later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	68
Interest rates	2.15–5.50%
Maturity date	2027
Base currency	EUR

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

Finance lease interest paid in 2022 amounted to 3 euros (2021: 107 euros).

In 2022, the finance lease of a car (Škoda Superb) with an acquisition cost of 18,784 euros by MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi expired in 2022 and MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi leased sports club equipment (Technogym) with a cost of 109,900 euros under a finance lease.

Operating leases – the group as a lessor

	Buildings and structures	
	31 Dec 2021	31.12.2021
Operating lease income for the reporting period	732	652
Rental income due not later than 1 year	586	537
Rental income due later than 1 and not later than 5 years	1,377	1,534
Rental income due later than 5 years	600	838
Cost of assets leased out	10,176	9,814
Carrying amount of assets leased out	7,144	7,153

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

Operating lease income includes rental income on both investment property and property, plant and equipment. Where part of an asset has been leased out under an operating lease, the cost and carrying amount of the asset are included in the cost and carrying amount of assets leased out based on the proportion of the area that has been leased out.

Under the Creation of Usufruct and Real Right Contract No. 716, signed between the University of Tartu and Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation on 22 March 2012, a 50-year usufruct was created on the Kääriku property for the benefit of Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation as from 1 April 2012. According to the contract, the usufruct was without charge until 31 December 2021. From 1 January 2022, the University of Tartu may charge a usufruct fee.

Operating leases – the group as a lessee

	Buildings and structures	Equipment and vehicles
At 31 December 2021		
Operating lease payments made in 2021	297	10
Payments due not later than 1 year	130	9
Payments due later than 1 and not later than 5 years	123	14
Payments due later than 5 years	33	0
At 31 December 2022		
Operating lease payments made in 2022	221	20
Payments due not later than 1 year	73	23
Payments due later than 1 and not later than 5 years	123	64
Payments due later than 5 years	3	1

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 14. LOANS AND COLLATERAL

The group uses bank loans to finance long-term investments and the construction and renovation of buildings. The loans (1–3) in the tables below have been taken by the University of Tartu. Other members of the group have not taken loans.

The group did not take any new loans in 2022.

	Balance at 31 Dec 2022	Repayable			Maturity date	Base currency/ interest rate ¹
		Within 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	In over 5 years		
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (1)	238	238	0	0	22 May 2024	EUR3 ² + 0.82%
Luminor Bank AS (2)	1,840	480	1,360	0	20 Oct 2026	EUR3 ² + 0.64%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (3)	14,800	2,400	9,600	2,800	20 May 2028	EUR3 ² + 0.52%
Total	16,878	3,118	10,960	2,800		

	Balance at 31 Dec 2021	Repayable			Maturity date	Base currency/ interest rate ¹
		Within 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	In over 5 years		
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (1)	406	168	238	0	22 May 2024	EUR3 ² + 0.82%
Luminor Bank AS (2)	2,320	480	1,840	0	20 Oct 2026	EUR3 ² + 0.64%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (3)	17,200	2,400	9,600	5,200	20 May 2028	EUR3 ² + 0.52%
Total	19,926	3,048	11,678	5,200		

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

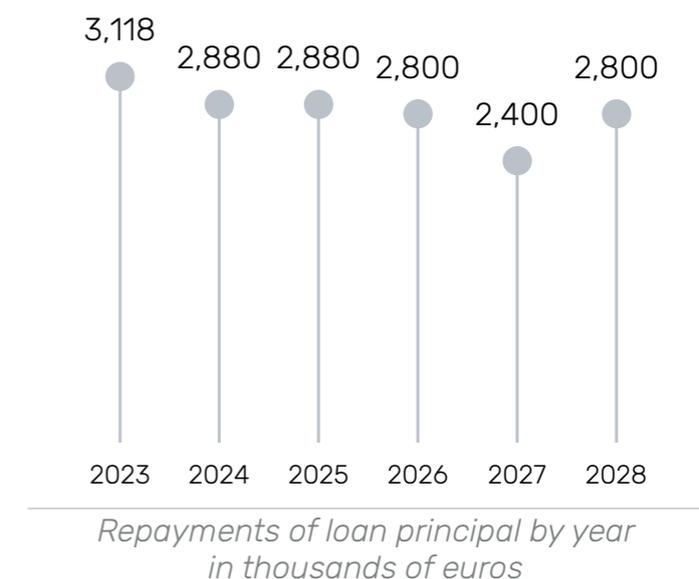
¹ The contractual interest rates of all loans are equal to their effective interest rates.

² Euribor® – European commercial banks' 3 month average money market loan interest rate.

The University of Tartu repaid the long-term loan (1) received from OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch in 2023 before maturity (see note 33).

The loans from OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (1 and 3) are secured with mortgages of two immovable properties. The first is a property with a building located at Raatuse 22, Tartu city. The mortgage amounts to 4.32 million euros. At 31 December 2022, the carrying amount of the property was 3.61 million euros (31 December 2021: 3.76 million euros). The second is a property with a building located at Lossi 36, Tartu city. The mortgage amounts to 5.94 million euros. At 31 December 2022, the carrying amount of the property was 4.32 million euros (31 December 2021: 4.53 million euros).

The loan agreements include covenants that require the University of Tartu to maintain certain financial ratios at certain levels. If the University of Tartu breaches a loan covenant, the bank may immediately call in the loan. At 31 December 2022, the university's financial indicators were in compliance with all loan covenants.



NOTE 15. PAYABLES AND DEFERRED INCOME

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Security deposit liabilities	603	535
Trade payables	4,938	6,378
Payables to staff	5,087	4,608
Taxes payable	6,346	5,811
Social security tax	3,390	3,022
Personal income tax	1,893	1,688
Value added tax	632	729
Unemployment insurance contributions	227	204
Statutory funded pension contributions	145	133
Corporate income tax	59	35
Other payables	1,247	1,185
Grants and co-financing payable by the group as an intermediary	1,137	1,040
Scholarships, study grants and national education allowances	76	115
Miscellaneous payables	34	30
Deferred income	48,403	44,561
Deferred grant and co-financing income (note 16)	47,769	43,972
Prepaid tuition fees	576	540
Other deferred income	58	49
Total	66,624	63,078

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 16. DEFERRED GRANT AND CO-FINANCING INCOME

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Deferred income from Estonian residents	17,630	17,193
Estonian Research Council	9,813	7,767
Education and Youth Board	3,171	4,137
Ministry of Education and Research	1,689	4,162
Ministry of Social Affairs	386	6
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	324	274
Postimehe Fond Foundation	214	183
Estonian Defence Forces	194	114
Estonian Centre for International Development	181	0
Estonian Health Insurance Fund	153	0
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications	146	0
Institute of the Estonian Language	112	0
Ministry of Justice	102	2
Ministry of Culture	80	0
Taavet+Sten Tulevikufond MTÜ	74	0
Ministry of the Environment	56	0
Tartu 2024 Foundation	56	0
Swedbank AS	39	39
Environmental Investment Centre	21	84
Other domestic grants	819	425
Deferred income from non-residents	30,139	26,779
EU framework programmes for research and innovation Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe	23,148	21,940
Other international grants	6,991	4,839
Total	47,769	43,972

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 17. REVENUE FROM SALE OF GOODS AND PROVISION OF SERVICES

	2022	2021
Research and development activities	14,035	15,802
Lease and rental activities	6,570	5,220
Revenue from degree studies for a tuition fee	5,847	4,709
Revenue from continuing education	3,351	2,889
Sale of goods	442	281
Other services	2,027	1,550
Total	32,272	30,451

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

Revenue from sale of goods and provision of services by geographical area:

	2022	2021
Estonia	29,363	27,300
Other countries of the European Union	2,106	2,095
Other countries	803	1,056
Total	32,272	30,451

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 18. STATE BUDGET FUNDING FOR EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

	2022	2021
Funding for higher education	67,230	60,781
Funding for the education of medical residents	22,294	21,377
Other state budget funding	132	133
Total	89,656	82,291

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 19. STATE BUDGET FUNDING FOR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

	2022	2021
Baseline funding for research institutions	22,741	20,542
Funding for remuneration of junior research fellows	4,059	5,467
State budget funding for research information for the library	923	933
Funding for research collections	428	436
Operational funding for combined research institutions	350	350
Other funding for research activities	322	1,294
Total	28,823	29,022

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 20. GRANTS RELATED TO ASSETS

	2022	2021
Acquisition of non-current assets in projects of EU framework programmes for research and innovation Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe	624	23
Acquisition of non-current assets in projects of sub-measure for upgrading research infrastructure of national importance (Ministry of Education and Research)	488	917
Acquisition of non-current assets in the framework of the ASTRA programme activity for the acquisition and upgrade of education and research infrastructure (Ministry of Education and Research)	365	681
Acquisition of research equipment for centres of excellence (Ministry of Education and Research)	255	169
Storage of the database data and tissue samples of the Estonian Genome Centre (Ministry of Social Affairs)	254	194
Cooperation project Kobar (Renovation of Pärnu College) (Pärnu County Development Centre)	117	435
Compensation of ineligible VAT paid on the acquisition of non-current assets (Ministry of Education and Research)	71	83
Acquisition of non-current assets in the framework of a cyber security programme (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications)	40	143
Investment support for the renovation of the study and research building of the Institute of Education at Jakobi 5 (Ministry of Education and Research)	0	6,200
Development of the University of Tartu biosafety level 3 (BSL3) facility (Ministry of Education and Research)	0	618
Expansion of the data array of the High Performance Computing Centre (Education and Youth Board)	0	89
Acquisition of non-current assets under target grants aimed at solving the problems caused by SARS-CoV-2 (Estonian Research Council)	0	86
ASTRA project PER ASPERA (Investment in the IT Centre) (Ministry of Education and Research)	0	-1,488
Other international grants related to assets	70	59
Other domestic grants related to assets	25	7
Total	2,309	8,216

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

As a rule, projects are funded with grants on a reimbursement basis. The University of Tartu as a grant recipient first incurs expenditures using its own funds and then the provider or intermediary of the grant reimburses the expenditures on the basis of a relevant application and supporting documents. Implementation of projects and receipt of grants are influenced by the grant provider's or intermediary's assessment of the

eligibility of project expenditures incurred. Grants used for expenditures that are found to be ineligible have to be repaid to the grant provider or intermediary.

The University of Tartu as a recipient and intermediary of grants did not recognise any reductions of income from grants related to assets in 2022 (2021: 1.51 million euros).

NOTE 21. GRANTS RELATED TO INCOME

	2022	2021
Domestic grants related to income	44,663	36,230
Including		
Grants from the Estonian Research Council	30,973	27,724
Of which personal research grants	27,555	24,966
Grants from the Ministry of Education and Research	5,055	1,534
Grants from the Estonian Health Insurance Fund	1,358	363
Grants from the Ministry of Social Affairs	1,164	1,211
Grants from the Education and Youth Board	602	695
Grants from the Ministry of Justice	498	518
Grants from the Environmental Investment Centre	375	424
Grants from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications	279	107
International grants related to income	48,991	44,869
Including		
Grants from the European Union and its institutions	20,522	16,212
Grants passed on by the Ministry of Education and Research	10,314	11,239
Grants passed on by the Education and Youth Board	5,751	5,360
Grants passed on by the Estonian Research Council	3,817	4,794
Total	93,654	81,099

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

Due to recovery claims received, the University of Tartu as a recipient and intermediary of grants reduced income from grants related to income by 116,158 euros in 2022 (2021: 50,112 euros). The reduction was recognised within income from grants related to income.

NOTE 22. OTHER INCOME

	2022	2021
Donations from individuals and legal persons	2,272	23
Income from a consortium agreement	139	0
Income from land granted into the use of other persons	80	57
Membership fees	65	65
Income on an investment in non-current assets (note 8)	0	2,635
Gain on sale of non-current assets	0	27
Miscellaneous income	53	61
Total	2,609	2,868

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 23. GOODS, MATERIALS AND SERVICES USED

	2022	2021
Expenses on the supervision of the training of medical residents	21,080	19,757
Services purchased	2,515	2,238
Goods purchased	182	158
Materials purchased	154	172
Total	23,931	22,325

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 24. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Expenses on education and research activities	13,748	13,559
VAT expense	7,714	7,829
Grants and support passed on to partners	6,950	7,955
Electricity expenses	5,105	2,929
Work-related travel expenses	4,072	878
Office equipment maintenance and software expenses	3,189	2,599
Utilities and maintenance expenses (excl. heating and electricity)	2,846	2,951
Office expenses and expenses on fixtures and fittings	2,456	2,652
Heating expenses	1,761	1,350
Expenses on research equipment maintenance and supplies	1,428	1,480
Lease and rental expenses	1,283	858
Transport expenses	1,171	715
Repair expenses	1,169	842
Expenses on purchase of assets of immaterial value	946	776
Expenses on professional publications and literature	720	717
Advertising expenses	715	589
Telecommunications and postal expenses	128	122
Miscellaneous operating expenses	3,258	2,863
Total	58,659	51,664

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 25. STAFF COSTS

	2022	2021
Remuneration expenses	98,166	87,456
Other pay and benefits	765	396
Taxes on staff costs	32,905	29,242
Total	131,836	117,094
Average number of staff converted to full-time equivalent	3,348	3,172

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 26. DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

	2022	2021
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 10)	15,248	15,061
Loss on write-off of property, plant and equipment (note 27)	1,397	3,029
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 11)	334	271
Depreciation of investment property (note 9)	225	224
Write-off of items of library collections (note 10)	111	16
Transfer of building under construction (note 10)	16	0
Total	17,331	18,601

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 27. LOSS ON WRITE-OFF OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2022	Reason for write-off
Buildings	1,383	
Struve 1, Tartu city	381	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Lossi 3, Tartu city	312	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Ülikooli 18, Tartu city	245	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Lossi 25, Tartu city	179	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Näituse 20, Tartu city	102	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Näituse 2, Tartu city	81	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Ravila 19, Tartu city	37	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Turu 7, Viljandi city	21	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Jakobsoni 14, Viljandi city	14	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Posti 1, Viljandi city	10	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Lai 38, Tartu city	1	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Equipment and vehicles	14	Write-off of unusable items
Total	1,397	

	2021	Reason for write-off
Buildings	3,024	
Liivi 2, Tartu city	2,016	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Jakobi 5, Tartu city	922	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Ravila 19, Tartu city	47	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Ringi 35, Pärnu city	27	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Lai 38, Tartu city	12	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Equipment and vehicles	5	Write-off of unusable items
Total	3,029	

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

NOTE 28. OTHER EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Loss from sale of non-current assets	1,299	0
Entertainment and official occasion expenses	1,291	492
Membership fees	699	580
Awards and gifts	223	140
Miscellaneous expenses	60	82
Total	3,571	1,294

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

The price of items of property, plant and equipment sold in 2022 was 941,117 euros (2021: 36,284 euros, see note 22).

NOTE 29. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

For the purposes of these financial statements, related parties include:

- the group's associates;
- non-profit associations that are not part of the group but are under the group's significant influence;
- foundations in which the group is a founder;
- members of the executive and higher management of the University of Tartu (members of the council, the rector, vice rectors, deans, and heads of functions) and foundations, non-profit associations and companies under their control or significant influence;
- members of the management (supervisory and management boards) of the subsidiaries of the University of Tartu and foundations, non-profit associations and companies under their control or significant influence;
- close family members of the members of the executive or higher management of the University of Tartu and the members of the management of the subsidiaries including spouses, domestic partners and children, and foundations, non-profit associations and companies under their control or significant influence.

The group has disclosed in these financial statements all transactions with related parties.

There were no transactions in 2022 that did not comply with the law or the group's internal regulations or were not conducted on market terms. No receivables from related parties were written down in 2022 or 2021.

	Sales		Purchases	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Services	512	717	9,401	8,650
Associates	14	1	4	4
Legal persons governed by public law	12	0	0	0
Non-profit associations	30	16	94	55
Foundations	390	530	9,247	8,488
Companies	62	166	56	103
Individuals	4	4	0	0
Goods	0	2	11	44
Foundations	0	2	10	35
Companies	0	0	1	9
Other	81	57	0	0
Foundations	80	57	0	0
Individuals	1	0	0	0
Total	593	776	9,412	8,694

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

In the consolidated statement of financial performance, sales of goods and services to related parties are presented in *Revenue from sale of goods and provision of services* and *Other income*, and purchases from related parties are presented in *Goods, materials and services used* and *Operating expenses*.

	Receivables		Liabilities	
	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Associates	6	0	0	0
Legal persons governed by public law	7	0	0	0
Non-profit associations	13	1	1	1
Foundations	53	30	805	742
Companies	1	15	0	0
Total	80	46	806	743

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, receivables from related parties are included in *Receivables and prepayments* and *liabilities to related parties* are included in *Payables and deferred income*.

	Grants related to income	
	2022	2021
Non-profit associations	12	11
Foundations	103	20
Total	115	31

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

In the consolidated statement of financial performance, grant income from related parties is included in *Grants related to income*.

	Liabilities associated with grants		Deferred grant income	
	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021	31.12.2021
Foundations	18	0	50	15
Total	18	0	50	15

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, liabilities associated with grants and deferred grant income from related parties are presented in *Payables and deferred income*.

Remuneration provided to the executive and higher management of the University of Tartu and the members of the management the subsidiaries breaks down as follows:

	2022	2021
University of Tartu	886	776
MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi	137	121
UniTartu Ventures OÜ	58	40
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla	48	48
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja	32	30
Total	1,161	1,015

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

The University of Tartu has no obligation to provide severance benefits to the members of its executive and higher management. The members of the management of the subsidiaries are entitled to severance benefits in accordance with the terms and conditions of their service contracts. Contingent severance benefits payable to members of group entities' executive and higher management

at 31 December 2022 totalled 82,790 euros (31 December 2021: 66,333 euros).

NOTE 30. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

30.1. Possible liabilities from tax audits

The tax authorities may audit the group's tax accounting within five years after the deadline for the submission of a tax return. On the detection of a misstatement or omission, the tax authorities may charge additional tax, late payment interest and penalty payments. The group's management is not aware of any circumstances that might cause the tax authorities to assess a significant amount of additional tax to be paid by the group.

30.2. Mortgages

The group has created two mortgages for the benefit of Swedbank AS on its properties at Vanemuise 46 and Pepleri 14 in Tartu city. The mortgage on Vanemuise 46 amounts to 1.60 million euros and collateral claims may total 0.16 million euros. The mortgage on Pepleri 14 amounts to 0.32 million euros and collateral claims may total 0.03 million euros.

The group has also created two mortgages for the benefit of AS SEB Pank. The mortgage on the property at Nooruse 1 in Tartu city amounts to 4.79 million euros. The mortgage on the property with three buildings with the addresses Ülikooli 16, Jakobi 2 and Lossi 3 in Tartu city amounts to 4.79 million euros and collateral claims may total 0.48 million euros.

At the end of 2022, the University of Tartu did not have any outstanding contractual obligations that were secured by the above mortgages.

30.3. Other contingent liabilities

In accordance with the Creation of Usufruct and Real Right Contract No. 716, signed between the University of Tartu and Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation on 22 March 2012, a 50-year usufruct

was created on the Kääriku property for the benefit of Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation as from 1 April 2012. Under the agreement, on the expiry of the usufruct the university has to compensate Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation for all capital investments that have been agreed with the university in writing. The investments will be depreciated using contractual and agreed depreciation rates. Investments that have not been agreed with the university need not be compensated on the expiry of the usufruct. Nor is there any obligation to pay compensation for investments or expenditures financed with non-refundable support provided by the EU structural funds or other donors. The university has agreed with Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation capital investments of 15.82 million euros. The compensation payable by the university on the expiry of the usufruct will be determined by depreciating the investments at the agreed rates from the month of their implementation. At 31 December 2022, the carrying amount of investments qualifying for contingent compensation was 14.19 million euros (31 December 2021: 14.71 million euros) but the realisation of the compensation obligation is unlikely. Phase 8 capital investments with a cost of 2.92 million euros were also partly completed in 2022. Those investments are expected to be agreed between the parties after the construction phase has been fully completed in 2023.

NOTE 31. ASSETS ACCOUNTED FOR OFF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Assets with a cost of 2,000 to 4,999.99 euros were accounted for off the statement of financial position in 2022. At the reporting date, the total cost of such assets was 11.47 million euros (31 December 2021: 10.65 million euros).

The library items of the library of the University of Tartu are accounted for in detail in the library information system ESTER. At 31 December 2022, the estimated total value of the library's collections was 55.75 million euros (31 December 2021: 51.14 million euros), of which 11.42 million euros (31 December 2021: 11.25 million euros) was recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position (see note 10).

At the reporting date, the collection of the University of Tartu Botanical Gardens included 13,891 taxonomic units (species and varieties) of trees, bushes and other plants (31 December 2021: 13,435 taxonomic units).

Detailed accounts of items stored in museum collections are kept by the museums. From 2011, the assets included in museum collections are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in an aggregated amount. The total carrying value of the museum collections was 0.16 million euros at the reporting date (31 December 2021: 0.16 million euros). Altogether, at the reporting date the museums had 1,516,043 storage items (31 December 2021: 1,471,484 storage items): the History Museum had 184,053 storage items (31 December 2021: 159,478 storage items), the Art Museum had 34,307 storage items (31 December 2021: 34,306 storage items), the Natural History Museum had 1,297,630 storage items (31 December 2021: 1,277,647 storage items), the library had 30 storage items (31 December 2021: 30) and the faculty of medicine had 23 storage items (31 December 2021: 23).

NOTE 32. EFFECTS OF CRISES ON THE GROUP'S ACTIVITIES

The coronavirus pandemic, which started in 2020, and its containment measures disrupted the economy and the life of society. Although in 2021 people and organisations were getting adapted to the pandemic, the University of Tartu continued to apply partly remote work and study arrangements. Planned trips and conferences were postponed, cancelled, or replaced with online participation where possible.

The situation changed significantly in 2022 when the overall economic environment had fully adapted to the pandemic and began to recover from its impacts. The group's recovery was undermined by economic decisions made during the pandemic that could not be reversed quickly (e.g., restoring the number of jobs). The group's financial performance at the end of the pandemic was

affected by rapid growth in certain cost items related to learning and work mobility: work-related travel expenses increased 4.5 times while daily allowance expenses increased nearly 7 times, and entertainment and official occasion expenses grew nearly 3 times.

The payment behaviour of the university's counterparties did not deteriorate and the balance of past due receivables did not substantially increase. The revenues of the university's subsidiaries also recovered from the pandemic and started growing.

However, the results of both the subsidiaries and the parent were affected by Russia's war against Ukraine which began in spring 2022. Now the impacts of the war are disrupting business and economic activities. The factor with the strongest effect in 2022 was the surge in energy prices: the university's expenses on electricity and heating grew 1.8 and 1.3 times respectively. The university responded by quickly replacing gas-based heating systems with district heating, upgrading the automation of the ventilation systems, and setting up solar farms (Lossi 3, W. Struve 1). Furthermore, under a measure developed by the Ministry of Education and Research to support smart investments in the energy efficiency of the buildings of research and development institutions and institutions supporting their work, the university will receive a grant of 4.5 million euros from the state in 2023.

Other implications of the war include a downturn in international students' interest in coming to study in Estonia and the study and work restrictions imposed on Russian and Belarusian citizens. The number of admission applications received by the university from international applicants in 2022 was around 60% of the figure for 2021 and in 2023 the figure has remained stable. The university has been helping employees and students that are Ukrainian citizens since the war began.

NOTE 33. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Russia launched a full-scale war against Ukraine on 24 February 2022. This has disrupted business and economic activities across the world and will continue to affect energy markets and drive up

prices in 2023. At the same time, the economy is still recovering from Covid and the pandemic may have certain after-effects. Despite the experience gained in crisis management and coping with uncertainty in previous years, it is likely that both crises will have a certain impact on the operations, revenues and operating expenses of the University of Tartu in 2023. On the other hand, the university receives a major share of its revenue from the government sector and, according to information available at the date these financial statements are authorised for issue, there will be no relevant budget cuts in 2023. The group treats the impacts of the crises in 2023 as non-adjusting events after the reporting period. While it is not possible to provide quantitative estimates of the potential effects of the crises on the university's subsequent periods' financial position and financial performance, the management of the university currently expects that the impacts on the results for 2023 will be limited.

The revised version of the Minister of Finance regulation *Public Sector Financial Accounting and Reporting Guidelines* that took effect on 1 January 2023 increased the threshold for recognising assets as items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from 5,000 euros to 10,000 euros (cost excl. VAT). As a result, assets with a cost of less than 10,000 euros have to be reclassified from property plant and equipment and intangible assets to assets of immaterial value. The total cost and the total carrying amount of the group's relevant assets amounted to 12.96 million euros and 2.53 million euros at the reporting date respectively. The carrying amount of the assets that have to be derecognised in 2023 will be charged to depreciation and amortisation expense and reported within *Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses* in the consolidated statement of financial performance.

At the beginning of 2023, the University of Tartu repaid before maturity the outstanding balance of a long-term loan received from OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch, which at 31 December 2022 amounted to 0.24 million euros (see note 14).

NOTE 34. PRIMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT

University of Tartu statement of financial position

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	68,285	58,269
Receivables and prepayments	31,807	35,168
Inventories	252	173
Total current assets	100,344	93,610
Non-current assets		
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	531	151
Investments in financial assets	2	2
Receivables and prepayments	1,819	2,042
Investment property	6,590	6,794
Property, plant and equipment	232,304	238,301
Intangible assets	8,103	8,061
Total non-current assets	249,349	255,351
TOTAL ASSETS	349,693	348,961
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Borrowings	3,118	3,048
Payables and deferred income	65,399	62,044
Total current liabilities	68,517	65,092
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	13,760	16,878
Total non-current liabilities	13,760	16,878
Total liabilities	82,277	81,970
Net assets		
Capital of the university	144,182	144,182
Accumulated surpluses (prior periods)	122,809	113,698
Surplus for the period	425	9,111
Total net assets	267,416	266,991
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	349,693	348,961

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

University of Tartu statement of financial performance

	2022	2021
Revenue		
Revenue from sale of goods and provision of services	27,932	27,226
State budget funding for education activities	89,656	82,291
State budget funding for research activities	28,823	29,023
Grants related to assets	2,309	8,216
Grants related to income	92,822	80,147
Other income	2,688	2,790
Total revenue	244,230	229,693
Expenses		
Goods, materials and services used	-21,912	-20,533
Operating expenses	-57,076	-50,634
Scholarships and study grants	-13,455	-13,733
Staff costs	-129,156	-114,700
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	-17,240	-18,524
Significant write-downs of current assets	-43	221
Other expenses	-4,998	-2,665
Total expenses	-243,880	-220,568
Surplus on operating activities	350	9,125
Income on investments in financial assets	5	8
Interest income	143	93
Interest expense	-158	-116
Other finance income	85	1
Surplus for the period	425	9,111

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

University of Tartu statement of cash flows

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus on operating activities	350	9,125
Adjustments for		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	17,240	18,524
Other non-cash transactions with non-current assets	0	8
Gains and losses on sale of non-current assets	1,299	-27
Non-monetary contribution to a subsidiary's equity	-180	0
Grants related to assets received	-2,309	-8,216
Grants related to assets passed on	54	441
Change in receivables and prepayments	2,971	-6,477
Change in inventories	-80	-23
Change in payables and deferred income	3,788	7,978
Interest paid	-153	-116
Net cash from operating activities	22,980	21,217

	2022	2021
Cash flows from investing activities		
Paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-3,893	-4,361
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	941	36
Paid for assets under construction	-9,393	-11,603
Prepayments made for property, plant and equipment	-3	-96
Paid for acquisition of intangible assets	-376	-392
Government grants related to assets paid (partners)	-214	-237
Government grants related to assets received	3,028	9,017
Transfer to the capital reserve of a subsidiary	-200	0
Dividend income on investments in financial assets	5	8
Settlement of a non-current receivable	5	5
Interest received	184	140
Net cash used in investing activities	-9,916	-7,483
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayments of loans received	-3,048	-3,648
Net cash used in financing activities	-3,048	-3,648
Net cash flow	10,016	10,086
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	58,269	48,183
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	10,016	10,086
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	68,285	58,269

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

University of Tartu statement of changes in net assets

	Capital of the university	Accumulated surpluses	Surplus for the period	Total
At 31 December 2020	144,182	110,299	3,399	257,880
Transfer of surplus	0	3,399	-3,399	0
Surplus for the period	0	0	9,111	9,111
At 31 December 2021	144,182	113,698	9,111	266,991
Transfer of surplus	0	9,111	-9,111	0
Surplus for the period	0	0	425	425
At 31 December 2022	144,182	122,809	425	267,416

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.

University of Tartu adjusted unconsolidated net assets

	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Unconsolidated net assets of the University of Tartu	267,416	266,991
Less: carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries and associates	-531	-151
Plus: value of investments in subsidiaries and associates under the equity method	1,976	1,734
Total	268,861	268,574

The amounts in the table are in thousands of euros.



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SÕLTUMATU VANDEAUDIITORI ARUANNE

Tartu Ülikooli nõukogule

Arvamus

Oleme auditeerinud Tartu Ülikooli ja tema tütarettevõtjate (kontsern) konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruannet, mis sisaldab konsolideeritud bilanssi seisuga 31. detsember 2022, konsolideeritud tulemiaruanne, konsolideeritud rahavoogude aruannet ja konsolideeritud netovara muutuste aruannet eeltoodud kuupäeval lõppenud aasta kohta ja konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande lisasid, mis sisaldavad oluliste arvestuspõhimõtete kokkuvõtet ning muud selgitavat informatsiooni.

Meie arvates kajastab lehekülgedel 57 kuni 95 esitatud konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruanne kõigis olulistes osades õiglaselt kontserni konsolideeritud finantsseisundit seisuga 31. detsember 2022 ning sellel kuupäeval lõppenud majandusaasta konsolideeritud finantstulemust ja konsolideeritud rahavoogusid kooskõlas Eesti finantsaruandluse standardiga.

Arvamuse alus

Viisime auditi läbi kooskõlas rahvusvaheliste auditeerimise standarditega (Eesti). Meie kohustusi vastavalt nendele standarditele kirjeldatakse täiendavalt meie aruande osas „Vandeauditori kohustused seoses konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande auditiga”. Me oleme kontsernist sõltumatud kooskõlas kutseliste arvestusekspertide eetikakoodeksiga (Eesti) (sh sõltumatuse standardid), ja oleme täitnud oma muud eetikaalased kohustused vastavalt nendele nõuetele. Me usume, et auditi tõendusmaterjal, mille oleme hankinud, on piisav ja asjakohane aluse andmiseks meie arvamusele.

Muu informatsioon

Juhtkond vastutab muu informatsiooni eest. Muu informatsioon sisaldab tegevusaruannet, kuid ei sisalda konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruannet ega meie vandeauditori aruannet.

Meie arvamus konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande kohta ei hõlma muud informatsiooni ja me ei esita selle kohta mitte mingis vormis kindlustandvat järeldust.



Seoses konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande auditiga on meil kohustus lugeda muud informatsiooni ja kaaluda seejuures, kas see lahkneb oluliselt konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruandest või teadmistest, mille auditi käigus omandasime, või kas see näib olevat muul viisil oluliselt väärkajastatud. Kui me teeme oma töö alusel järelduse, et muu informatsioon on oluliselt väärkajastatud, siis oleme kohustatud sellest asjaolust teavitama. Meil ei ole sellega seoses millestki teavitada.

Juhtkonna ja nende, kelle ülesandeks on valitsemine, kohustused seoses konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruandega

Juhtkond vastutab konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande koostamise ja õiglase esitamise eest kooskõlas Eesti finantsaruandluse standardiga, ja sellise sisekontrolli eest, mida juhtkond peab vajalikuks, et oleks võimalik koostada pettusest või veast tuleneva olulise väärkajastamiseta konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruanne.

Konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande koostamisel on juhtkond kohustatud hindama, kas kontsern suudab oma tegevust jätkata, esitama infot tegevuse jätkuvusega seotud asjaolude kohta, kui see on asjakohane, ja kasutama arvestuses tegevuse jätkuvuse alusprintsipi, välja arvatud juhul, kui juhtkond kavatses kontserni likvideerida või selle tegevuse lõpetada või kui tal puudub sellele realistlik alternatiiv.

Need, kelle ülesandeks on valitsemine, vastutavad kontserni finantsaruandlusprotsessi järelevalve eest.

Vandeauditi kohustused seoses konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande auditiga

Meie eesmärk on saada põhjendatud kindlus selle kohta, kas konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruanne tervikuna on pettusest või veast tuleneva olulise väärkajastamiseta ja anda välja vandeauditi aruanne, mis sisaldab meie arvamust. Põhjendatud kindlus on kõrgetasemeline kindlus, kuid see ei taga, et olulise väärkajastamise esinemisel see kooskõlas rahvusvaheliste auditeerimise standarditega (Eesti) teostatud auditi käigus alati avastatakse. Väärkajastamised võivad tuleneda pettusest või veast ja neid peetakse oluliseks siis, kui võib põhjendatult eeldada, et need võivad üksikult või koos mõjutada majanduslikke otsuseid, mida kasutajad konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande alusel teevad.

Rahvusvaheliste auditeerimise standardite (Eesti) kohase auditi käigus kasutame kutsealast otsustust ja säilitame kutsealase skeptitsismi kogu auditi vältel. Lisaks:

- teeme kindlaks konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande pettusest või veast tuleneva olulise väärkajastamise riskid ja hindame neid, kavandame riskidele vastavad auditiprotseduurid ja teostame neid ning hangime piisava ja asjakohase auditi tõendusmaterjali, mis on aluseks meie arvamusel. Pettusest tuleneva olulise väärkajastamise mittevastamise risk on suurem kui veast tuleneva väärkajastamise puhul, sest pettus võib tähendada salakokkulepet, võltsimist, informatsiooni tahtlikku esitamata jätmist või vääresitust või sisekontrolli eiramist;
- omandame arusaamise auditi jaoks asjakohasest sisekontrollist, et kavandada antud tingimustes asjakohaseid auditiprotseduure, kuid mitte selleks, et avaldada arvamust kontserni sisekontrolli tulemuslikkuse kohta;
- hindame kasutatud arvestuspõhimõtete asjakohasust ning juhtkonna raamatupidamishinnangute ja nende kohta avalikustatud informatsiooni põhjendatust;



- teeme järelduse selle kohta, kas arvestuses tegevuse jätkuvuse alusprintsipi kasutamine juhtkonna poolt on asjakohane ja kas hangitud auditi tõendusmaterjali põhjal esineb sündmustest või tingimustest tulenevat olulist ebakindlust, mis võib tekitada märkimisväärset kahtlust kontserni jätkuva tegutsemise suhtes. Kui järeldame, et eksisteerib oluline ebakindlus, siis oleme kohustatud juhtima vandeaudiitori aruandes tähelepanu konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruandes selle kohta avalikustatud informatsioonile või kui avalikustatud informatsioon on ebapiisav, siis modifitseerima oma arvamust. Meie järeldused põhinevad kuni vandeaudiitori aruande kuupäevani hangitud auditi tõendusmaterjalil. Tulevased sündmused või tingimused võivad põhjustada seda, et kontsern ei jätku oma tegevust;
- hindame konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande üldist esitusviisi, struktuuri ja sisu, sealhulgas avalikustatud informatsiooni, ning seda, kas konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruanne esitab selle aluseks olevaid tehinguid ja sündmusi õiglasel viisil.
- hangime kontserni majandusüksuste või äritegevuse finantsinformatsiooni kohta piisavalt asjakohast tõendusmaterjali, et avaldada arvamust kontserni konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande kohta. Vastutame kontserni auditi juhtimise, järelvalve ja teostamise eest. Oleme ainuvastutavad oma auditiarvamuse eest.

Vahetame informatsiooni nendega, kelle ülesandeks on valitsemine, muuhulgas auditi planeeritud ulatuse ja ajastuse ning märkimisväärsete auditi tähelepanekute, kaasa arvatud auditi käigus tuvastatud märkimisväärsete sisekontrolli puuduste kohta.

/allkirjastatud digitaalselt/

Andris Jegers

Vandeaudiitori number 171

/allkirjastatud digitaalselt/

Siim Külasepp

Vandeaudiitori number 698

KPMG Baltics OÜ

Auditoorettevõtja tegevusloa number 17

Narva mnt 5, 10117 Tallinn

8. mai 2023

SIGNATURES TO ANNUAL REPORT 2022

The annual report of the University of Tartu for the year ended 31 December 2022 consists of an activity report and consolidated financial statements.

The management of the University of Tartu has prepared the activity report and the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements are accompanied by the independent auditors' report. The rector of the University of Tartu has reviewed the annual report and approved its presentation to the council of the university.

(signed digitally)

Toomas Asser

Rector, Professor

(signed digitally)

Kalle Hein

Head of Finance

(signed digitally)

Signe Võsoberg-Pastik

Chief Accountant

ACTIVITY REPORT

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Front cover photos:

- Flags in front of the university's main building at the end of February, when an international congress was held to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Juri Lotman's birth
- The Crazy Scientist's 8th Science Conference
- [Hasso Krull](#) handing over the professorship of liberal arts to [Reet Aus](#)
- Graduates of the Faculty of Medicine in front of the main building
- The swearing-in ceremony of new students of Narva College at the monument to chess player and UT alumnus Paul Keres
- Torchlight procession marking the 103rd anniversary of Estonia's national university
- Tartu Academic Male Choir singing at the students' demonstration [#bringyourcoins](#) at the opening ceremony of the academic year
- Vice President of the Student Union [Hanna Britt Soots](#) and mascot Tiksu at the door of the student canteen opened as a pilot project in the autumn

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